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(54) **Title:** PREDICTIVE TRANSMISSION POWER CONTROL FOR BACK-OFF

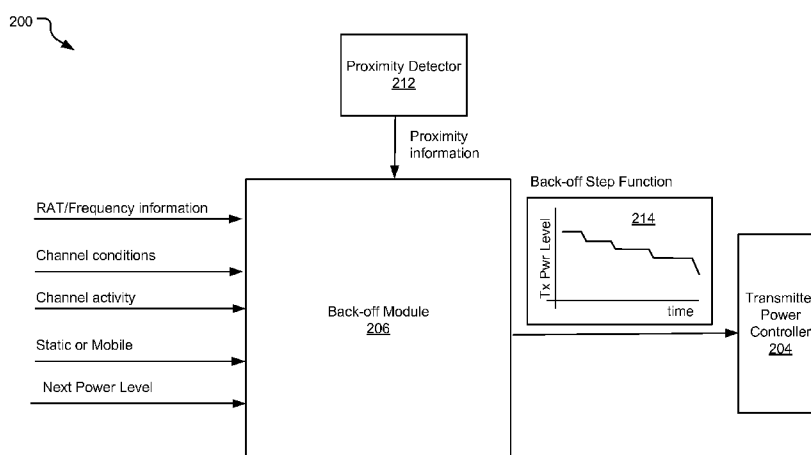


FIG. 2

(57) **Abstract:** An electronic device disclosed herein includes mechanisms for modeling and dynamically controlling transmission power of an electronic device. The electronic device determines a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment that is effective to adjust a predicted average energy emanating from an electronic device over the future time interval to satisfy a power condition. Power of the electronic device is adjusted according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition.

PREDICTIVE TRANSMISSION POWER CONTROL FOR BACK-OFF

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0001] FIG. 1 illustrates an example electronic device that determines and
5 implements a back-off function to maximize transmission power while controlling a total average transmission power so as to not exceed a predetermined power threshold.

[0002] FIG. 2 illustrates an example system for predictive power modeling and dynamic power control in an electronic device.

[0003] FIG. 3 illustrates example operations for determining and implementing a
10 back-off function to maximize average transmission power of an electronic device while controlling total average transmission power so as to not exceed a predetermined power threshold.

[0004] FIG. 4 illustrates example system that may be useful in implementing the described technology.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0005] Consumer electronic devices may be equipped with wireless communication circuitry that emits radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic fields that can be absorbed by human tissue in close proximity to the wireless communication circuitry. For example, the wireless communications circuitry may transmit and receive RF signals in mobile
20 telephone RF bands, WiFi network RF bands, GPS RF bands, etc. To protect humans from harmful levels of RF radiation when using such devices, government agencies have imposed regulations limiting RF transmission power from some wireless electronic devices, such as tablet computers and mobile phones.

[0006] In some jurisdictions, specific absorption rate (SAR) standards are in place
25 that impose maximum energy absorption limits on electronic device manufacturers. These standards impose restrictions on the amount of electromagnetic radiation that may be emitted at any particular point within a given distance of a transmitting radio frequency (RF) antenna. Particular attention is given to radiation limits at distances within a few centimeters from the device (e.g., 0-3 centimeters), where users are likely to place a
30 human body part near the transmitting antenna. Such restrictions may be satisfied by reducing transmitted carrier signal strength when a dielectric body (e.g., a human body part) is detected in the proximity of the transmitter. Such proximity detection can be performed in a variety of ways, such as capacitive sensing or other means of measuring signal interference.

[0007] While reducing transmitted carrier signal strength may ensure user safety and/or compliance with local safety regulations, significant reductions in the transmitted carrier signal strength can result in decreased device performance, including without limitation dropped connections (e.g., a dropped call) and/or delays in the transmission of other information. The disclosed technology maximizes a transmission signal strength while controlling transmission energy of an electronic device to remain, on average, below a predetermined safety threshold. According to one implementation, a predictive methodology uses a variety of inputs to determine a nonlinear “back-off” function that gives preference to critical transmissions and mitigates a number of resulting dropped connections and other performance issues.

[0008] Implementations described and claimed herein provide a wireless transmission system that predicts an average energy emanating from an electronic device over a time interval and determines a non-linear back-off function defining at least one transmission power reduction. When transmission power is adjusted according to back-off function, the predicted average energy of the future time interval is adjusted to satisfy a power condition, thereby ensuring compliance with one or more regulatory standards.

[0009] FIG. 1 illustrates an example electronic device 100 that determines and implements a back-off function to maximize transmission power while controlling a total average transmission power so as to not exceed a predetermined power threshold. The electronic device 100 may be without limitation a tablet computer, laptop, mobile phone, personal data assistant, cell phone, smart phone, Blu-Ray player, gaming system, wearable computer, home or enterprise appliance, or any other device including wireless communications circuitry for transmission of an RF carrier wave. The electronic device 100 includes an RF transmitter 102 (including a transmitting antenna) that transmits a carrier wave. In one implementation, the carrier wave has a frequency in the range of a mobile telephone RF transmission (e.g., several hundred megahertz (MHz)). Other implementations are also contemplated. In the illustrated implementation, the electronic device 100 represents a tablet computer having mobile telephone RF capabilities.

[0010] The RF transmitter 102 is capable of transmitting at a variety of different power levels. A power controller 108 varies the transmission power of the RF transmitter 102 responsive to receipt of power instructions from a base station (not shown) and/or instructions from a back-off module 106. For example, a base station may instruct the electronic device 100 to transmit at different power levels based on the location of the electronic device 100 relative to the base station. Lower power levels may be suitable for

communications when the electronic device 100 is in a close proximity to the base station, while a higher or maximum power level may be requested by the base station when the electronic device 100 is further away from the base station.

[0011] In some instances, the power controller 108 receives power instructions from the back-off module 106 rather than the base station. In general, the back-off module 106 instructs the power controller 108 to alter the power of the RF transmitter 102 when a proximity event occurs at a time when power emissions of the RF transmitter 102 are predicted to exceed a predetermined energy threshold. A “proximity event” refers to, for example, a detection of a dielectric object such as a human body part within a threshold distance of the RF transmitter 102. Proximity events of the electronic device 100 are detected by a proximity sensor 104 that utilizes one or more suitable sensing technologies (capacitive sensing, infrared sensing, transmission signal reflection, etc.) for detecting the presence of a dielectric object. A proximity event is triggered when measurements of the proximity sensor 104 indicate that one or more proximity conditions are satisfied.

[0012] In various implementations, the proximity sensor 104 has different sensing capabilities. For example, the proximity sensor 104 may be able to determine whether an object in proximity of the RF transmitter 102 is human, non-human (e.g., a dog), or inanimate (e.g., a chair). In another implementation, the proximity sensor 104 determines a type of object such as whether the object triggering the sensor is a hand, leg, user’s head, torso, etc. This object-type determination capability can be useful in jurisdictions where SAR standards vary based on the type of object. For example, regulations may impose a greater reduction in transmitter power if the object is a user’s torso rather than a user’s hand. Other sensors in devices may be used to distinguish object types. For example, 2D and 3D cameras installed on computing devices or located proximate to computing devices may capture images that are processed to determine whether an object is a certain type.

[0013] The proximity sensor 104 sends proximity event information to the back-off module 106, and the back-off module 106 uses the proximity event information and/or a variety of other inputs to determine an applicable safety standard. In one implementation, the back-off module 106 models an amount of energy expected to emanate from the RF transmitter 102 over a predetermined future time interval referred to herein as a “response interval.” The response interval may refer to, for example, a time allotted by a regulatory authority to take appropriate response (e.g., reduce transmission power) responsive to detection of a proximity event that violates a regulatory safety standard.

[0014] In FIG. 1, predictive modeling activity of the back-off module 106 is illustrated in exploded view 112 via a plot of predicted transmission power 110 (e.g., the plotted solid line) over a response interval Δt (e.g., t_0 to t_5). The predicted transmission power 110 is based on inputs from one or more sources such as the proximity sensor 104, a nearest base station, receiving tower, feedback from the power controller 108, etc. Types of input useful for computing the predicted transmission power 110 include without limitation transmitting frequency, transmitting band, modulation scheme, GPS location of the electronic device 100, channel conditions (e.g., conditions relating to quality and interference in signal communications with a base station), scheduled channel activities, current channel activities, ambulation characteristics of the electronic device 100, current transmission power, expected changes in transmission power, etc.

[0015] In one implementation, the back-off module 106 continuously computes the predicted transmission power 110 for a response interval (Δt), which may be a rolling time window. For example, the back-off module 106 computes the predicted transmission power 110 for a time interval spanning the next 30 seconds and, after one time period (e.g., a second) passes, re-computes the predicted transmission power 110 for the next 30 time periods. In some implementations, the back-off module 106 computes the predicted transmission power 110 for the response interval (Δt) by taking into account information pertaining to past transmissions or expected future transmissions outside of the response interval (Δt). For example, computation of the predicted transmission power 110 for the next 30 time periods may entail some consideration of transmission activities that occurred over the previous hour.

[0016] When the proximity sensor 104 detects a proximity event (e.g., by satisfaction of a proximity condition), the back-off module 106 determines a degree of transmission power reduction to impose in order to reduce predicted transmission power 110 of the RF transmitter 102 by an amount sufficient to facilitate compliance with an applicable safety standard, such as a SAR standard set by a local regulation authority. Because SAR standards vary widely between jurisdictions and also based on the type and distance of object detected, the back-off module 106 may select an applicable safety standard based on the specific circumstances of each detected proximity event.

[0017] The transmission power plot of exploded view 112 further indicates a safety threshold corresponding to an applicable safety standard that is selected by the back-off module 106. In one implementation, the safety threshold corresponds to a maximum average energy emanating from the RF transmitter 102 than can permissibly be absorbed

by an object in proximity to the RF transmitter 102 during a determined response interval (e.g., Δt). For example, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) imposes a regulation under which phones sold in the United States have an average SAR level at or below 1.6 watts per kilogram (W/kg) taken over the volume containing a mass of 1 gram of tissue that is absorbing the most signal. Different regulations may be imposed for different types of devices (e.g., phone, tablet computer, etc.) and for different body parts (e.g., torso, hands, legs) in proximity of the RF transmitter 102.

[0018] In at least one implementation, the safety threshold is based on a default stored value. Information used to determine the safety threshold may include, for example, a specific type of object triggering the proximity event, a known distance to the triggering object, the type of the electronic device 100, the geographical location in which the electronic device 100 is located, etc. In at least one implementation, the safety threshold represents a threshold absorption rate accounting for aggregated transmissions of multiple transmitters operating on the electronic device 100.

[0019] The back-off module 106 uses the safety threshold and the predicted transmission power 110 to compute or otherwise determine a “back-off function” (e.g., an example back-off function 114) to impose over the response interval (Δt). As used herein, “back-off function” refers to a mathematically described reduction in transmission power that may be static or a dynamic (time-varying) function. When summed with the predicted transmission power 110, the back-off function reduces the predicted transmission power 110 over the response interval (Δt) so that the average transmission power of the electronic device during the response interval (*see, e.g.*, “Average Power” in exploded view 112) is at or below the safety threshold. In one implementation, the back-off function is a step function that gradually reduces the predicted transmission power 110 in multiple “steps” over the response interval (Δt). The various steps may be of variable and/or adaptive step size.

[0020] The back-off function is selected so as to minimize the total amount of back off implemented over the response interval Δt . For example, the back-off module 106 may identify scheduled decreases in transmission power and determine that such decreases offset or partially offset scheduled increases in transmission power. Consequently, the back-off module 106 may determine that it is permissible for transmitted power to exceed the safety threshold in some instances because such overshoot is offset by lower power periods in other instances.

[0021] In one implementation, the back-off function is selected so as to maximize the total transmission power of the electric device (e.g., a total integral of the predicted transmission power 110 taken over Δt), while allowing for compliance with the applicable safety standard. Such maximization increases device performance by reducing
5 transmission delays, dropped calls, etc.

[0022] In one implementation, the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions. For example, the back-off function can elect to distribute a total amount of back off such that more back off is imposed during non-critical transmission than during critical transmissions. Critical transmissions may
10 refer to, for example, voice calls, an emergency services call (e.g., a 911 call), an in-process call involved in a hand-over process between cell towers or base stations, etc. In contrast to critical transmissions, non-critical transmissions may refer to, for example, scheduled periodic data “checks” with a base station to check for new email messages, software updates, and other automatic data downloads.

[0023] If the proximity sensor 104 detects a proximity event during a critical transmission, the back-off module 106 may select a back-off function that imposes a small or zero degree of back-off during the immediate critical transmission (e.g., t_0 to t_1) and a larger degree of back-off at later times (e.g., t_2 to 5) when non-critical transmissions are
15 scheduled to occur. For example, the back-off module 106 may be able to readily
20 determine an exact amount of transmission power back off that causes a call to be dropped at a given time. Using such information, the back-off module 106 can elect to intelligently distribute back-off across the response interval Δt so as to avoid dropping the call or to delay an inevitable call drop until the exact moment when transmission power bumps the “average power” of the response interval Δt above the safety threshold.

[0024] Responsive to detection of a proximity event, the back-off module 106 determines and communicates the back-off function to the power controller 108. The power controller 108 adjusts the transmission power of the RF transmitter 102 according to the back-off function. In some instances, transmitter power may not be reduced when a proximity event is detected. For example, the back-off module 106 may determine not to
25 impose a back-off during the response interval (Δt) because the electronic device 100 is currently transmitting at a relatively low power and transmission power is not expected to increase or spike so as to cause the average power to exceed the Safety Threshold during the response interval.
30

[0025] In one implementation, the back-off module 106 continuously re-computes a “best” back-off function and dynamically alters a currently-imposed back-off function to maximize a total transmission power and/or mitigate interference with critical transmissions. For example, the back-off module 106 may recognize that if a current voice call ends within 15 seconds or less, reductions in transmitter power can be imposed during the end of the interval Δt that are sufficient to reduce the average transmission power of the response interval Δt to at or below the safety threshold. If the call is still in progress near the end of the 15 seconds, the back-off module 106 can then elect to dynamically alter the implemented back-off function and reduce transmitter power immediately during the critical transmission to ensure that the applicable safety standard is not violated.

[0026] In one implementation, special priority is given to emergency communications (e.g., 911 calls). If an emergency communication is initiated or ongoing at a time when a proximity event is detected by the proximity detector 104, the back-off module 106 determines a back-off function that does not permit power adjustments that interfere with the emergency communication. For example, the back-off module 106 may select a back-off function that reduces transmission power associated with other scheduled and/or concurrent transmissions. If such reductions are insufficient to facilitate compliance with the applicable safety standard, the back-off module 106 may allow for violation of the safety standard. For example, a user may trigger an emergency override condition, such as by pressing a button on the electronic device 100 or by providing specific input (e.g., typing 911) indicating occurrence of an emergency condition.

[0027] Furthermore, transmission power need not be kept at the highest level to complete an emergency call. A small reduction in transmission power may still allow the emergency call to continue and can potentially constitute the start of the controlled proximity back off algorithm. If, however, the emergency call experiences a poor connection (risking a dropped call) and/or takes longer than the time allowed for back off to an acceptable transmission power, the system may opt to override the back off process until the emergency call has ended naturally (e.g., one party to the call disconnects).

[0028] Although the example back-off function 114 of FIG. 1 includes a series of “steps” defining a gradual decrease transmission power throughout the response interval Δt , other back-off functions may take on other forms. For example, the back-off module 106 may initially (e.g., between t_0 and t_2) decrease transmission power significantly and impose little or no back off at a later time during the response interval Δt (e.g., between t_3 and t_5). In such case, the back-off function may have the appearance of a step function

that increases in transmission power throughout the time interval Δt between t_0 and t_5 . In other implementations, the back-off function climbs to a maximum before decreasing; decreases and then increases; or sequentially increases and decreases (or vice versa) one or more times.

5 **[0029]** FIG. 2 illustrates an example system 200 for predictive power modeling and dynamic power control in an electronic device. The system 200 includes a back-off module 206 that continuously evaluates a stream of inputs to predictively model an amount of energy expected to emanate from the electronic device over a response interval. In one implementation, the response interval is an FCC-specified timer interval for
10 reducing transmission power in response to detection of a proximity event.

[0030] Based on the predictive model, the back-off module 206 determines and dynamically adjusts a back-off step function (e.g., an example back-off step function 214) that can be implemented to ensure compliance with an applicable safety standard. The applicable safety standard may be a default safety standard or a safety standard determined
15 in real-time based on inputs received from a proximity detector 212. For example, the proximity detector 212 may determine a general type of object (e.g., human/non-human) triggering a proximity event and/or details regarding the object, such as whether the object is a limb, torso, head, etc. Using the proximity event information, the back-off module 206 can define or refine a previously-selected safety standard (e.g., a default standard).

20 **[0031]** In one implementation, the back-off module 206 initially selects and/or modifies the applicable safety standard by analyzing information from the proximity detector 212 along with location information from a GPS unit (not shown). For example, the United Kingdom and the United States may impose different SAR standards for a human torso in proximity to an RF transmitter. Therefore, GPS information can be used to
25 identify an appropriate legal or regulatory jurisdiction and a corresponding set of safety standards from which the back-off module 206 selects the applicable safety standard.

[0032] While a transmitter of the electronic device is actively transmitting, the back-off module 206 determines a current amount of energy emanating from the electronic device and a corresponding specific absorption rate (SAR) for an object in proximity of
30 one or more transmitting antennas. For example, the current amount of energy emanating from the device can be determined based on transmission characteristics such as current transmission frequency information (e.g., current cellular band, cellular frequency), current transmission power, and information identifying the Radio Access Technology (RAT) supporting the electronic device (e.g., 3G, 4G, LTE, Bluetooth, WiFi, etc.).

Different transmission frequencies may correspond to different SARs; therefore, such transmission characteristics can be useful in determining or estimating the actual SAR potentially affecting body tissue in close proximity to the electronic device.

5 [0033] In one implementation, the back-off module 206 accesses one or more tables to determine a mapping between a maximum transmission power and a safe transmission power for a current transmission frequency. The “safe transmission power” is a value approximated based on the applicable safety standard. For example, a stored table may indicate a set amount by which to reduce transmission power throughout the duration of a predetermined time interval (e.g., the FCC timer-based interval) to comply with the applicable safety standard. In one such implementation, a table stores back-off values derived based on an assumption of steady state transmission characteristics (e.g., without consideration of time-dependent back-off adjustments). The back-off module 206 identifies one or more relevant back-off values from the stored table and uses such values as a baseline (e.g., a starting point) for intelligently adjusting and distributing the back-off 10 (e.g., via the back-off step function 214) throughout a response interval.

[0034] Derivation and dynamic modification of the back-off step function is performed based on analysis of a variety of inputs continuously received by the electronic device. Among such inputs, the back-off module 206 analyses channel conditions that quantify signal quality between the electronic device and a transmitting entity, such as a tower or base station. Example channel conditions include without limitation Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) quality estimates, channel path loss estimates, channel quality indicators (CQIs), and fading conditions. For example, a fading condition may tend to indicate that the electronic device is traveling away from corresponding transmission tower, and that the transmission tower is likely to request that the electronic device 20 increase transmission power at a set point in time in the near future. To accommodate for the expected transmission power increase, the back-off module 206 may determine a back-off step function that imposes a greater degree of back off prior to the scheduled power increase.

30 [0035] In another implementation, a weak RSSI indicates that a voice call may be dropped at a relatively low power level. The back-off module 206 selects a back-off step function that ensures a minimum baseline power throughout the response interval or as long as possible so as to prevent dropping of the call or to mitigate a likelihood that the call is dropped. As the electronic device continually receives updates indicating signal improvement and/or worsening, the back-off module 206 dynamically adjusts the back-off

function to maximize transmission power to an extent possible while facilitating continued compliance with the applicable safety standard.

[0036] The back-off step function may be derived based on a consideration of scheduled channel activities during the response interval. Scheduled channel activities may refer to, for example, scheduled critical and non-critical transmissions, as well as information describing whether the electronic device is in a “handover” (e.g., handoff) mode between two different RAT networks. If, for example, control of the electronic device is transferred between a cellular network and a WiFi network, an applicable safety standard may change at the time of the handoff. For example, SARs standards in the United States apply to cellular transmissions but not WiFi transmissions. Accordingly, the back-off module 206 may determine not to impose back off during the first portion of a response interval because the electronic device is about to be transferred to an RAT network for which the currently-applicable safety standard is no longer relevant.

[0037] Further, the back-off module 206 also receives and analyzes ambulatory information indicating whether the electronic device is static or mobile. Movement of the mobile device can be determined from a variety of factors including Assisted GPS, data from inertial measurement devices (accelerometers, gyroscopes, and compasses, for example), base station information, including handover or handoff events, etc. If, for example, the electronic device is moving away from a corresponding transmitter, the back-off module 206 may be able to determine a likelihood that the corresponding transmitter will request an increase in transmission power of the electronic device in the near future. Likewise, if the electronic device is moving toward a corresponding transmitter, the back-off module 206 may be able to determine a time at which an increased degree of back off can be imposed without interfering with a critical transmission. Such information can be used to adaptively vary the “steps” in the resulting back-off step function 214.

[0038] Further still, the back-off module 206 also generates the back-off step function 214 based on actual current and predicted transmission power levels of the electronic device. The back-off module 206 may receive information regarding the “next power level” of all different wireless transmitters of the electronic device. Such information may be communicated between the mobile device and one or more base stations in a closed control power loop.

[0039] For each identified “special circumstance” (e.g., each scheduled channel activity, atypical channel condition, identified “hand-off”, etc.), the back-off module 206 evaluates and selects one or more corresponding power levels (e.g., steps of the back-off

step function). Collectively, the various power levels of the back-off step function 214 are selected to maximize performance of the electronic device over a response interval while facilitating compliance with the applicable safety standard. Such performance maximization is achieved, for example, by maximizing transmission power of the electronic device throughout the duration of the response interval and/or by mitigating interference with critical transmissions.

[0040] The back-off module 206 determines and communicates the back-off function to a power controller 204 that adjusts the transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function.

[0041] FIG. 3 illustrates example operations 300 for determining and implementing a back-off function to maximize average transmission power of an electronic device while controlling a total average transmission power so as not to exceed a predetermined threshold. A decision operation 302 decides whether a proximity condition is satisfied. For example, a proximity condition may be satisfied when a dielectric object is detected in the presence of a device transmitter during an active transmission of the transmitter. Detection of the proximity condition satisfaction may be accomplished using a plurality of suitable techniques including without limitation capacitive sensing, transmission signal reflection, etc. If the decision operation 302 decides that the proximity condition is not satisfied, a waiting operation 316 commences a wait for satisfaction of the proximity condition.

[0042] If the decision operation 302 decides that the proximity condition is satisfied, a determination operation 304 determines a safety threshold defining a maximum permissible average energy emanating from an electronic device over a response interval. In one implementation, a default safety threshold is assumed. In another implementation, the safety threshold is determined and/or refined in real-time responsive to detection of a proximity event and/or receipt of information from a proximity detector. For example, a proximity detector may collect data identifying a specific type of object that triggered an event (e.g., a human arm), and an applicable safety standard (e.g., an SAR regulation) can be selected accordingly. In one implementation, GPS information is used to supplement proximity detector data so as to allow for selection of the applicable safety standard based on identification of a governing regulatory authority.

[0043] A prediction operation 306 predicts the average energy emanating from the electronic device over the response interval. Such prediction takes into account a variety of conditions and considerations including without limitation transmission characteristics (e.g., current transmission power, transmission frequency, transmission band, RAT

technology), channel conditions, scheduled channel activities, detectable “handovers” of the device from one RAT network to another; ambulatory conditions regarding movement of the electronic device, expected transmission power changes of one or more antennas on the electronic device, etc. In one implementation, the predicted average energy emanating from the electronic device is a total aggregated energy output from multiple transmitters.

[0044] Another determination operation 308 determines a back-off step function that maximizes a total transmission energy while reducing the predicted average transmission energy of the response interval to below the safety threshold. In one implementation, the back-off step function has a variable and/or adaptive step size with steps selected to maximize device performance in relation to one or more identified channel conditions, channel activities, static or dynamically altering transmission characteristics, etc. For example, the back-off function may prioritize critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions and include one or more back-off steps sized to mitigate interference with a critical transmission. Interference with a critical transmission is mitigated when, for example, power reductions are timed to effect non-critical transmissions disproportionately more than critical transmissions.

[0045] An adjustment operation 310 adjusts power to one or more transmitters of the electronic device according to the back-off step function. In some circumstances, the back-off function may indicate that compliance with an applicable safety standard (e.g., average energy at or below the determined safety threshold) can be achieved without reducing transmitter power. In such case, the adjustment operation 310 does not adjust power to one or more transmitters responsive to detection of the proximity event.

[0046] An input analysis operation 312 continually analyzes newly-received inputs to determine whether any transmission conditions of the electronic device have changed. For example, the input analysis operation 312 may determine whether there are changed channel activities, channel conditions, or transmission characteristics (e.g., transmission power changes via request of a base station, transmission frequency changes), etc. If the input analysis operation 310 determines that there are changed transmission conditions, the decision operation 302 decides whether the proximity condition is still satisfied. If the proximity condition is still satisfied, operations 304 through 310 are repeated, and the back-off function is dynamically updated based on the changed transmission conditions. If the proximity condition is no longer satisfied, a waiting operation 316 commences to wait for satisfaction of a proximity condition during a next transmission of the electronic device.

[0047] If the input analysis operation 312 determines that there are not any changed transmission conditions, another determination operation 314 determines whether the electronic device continues to transmit data. If the electronic device continues to transmit data, the input analysis operation 312 repeats a check for changed transmission conditions.

5 [0048] If the determination operation 314 determines that the electronic device is no longer transmitting data, the waiting operation 316 commences to wait for satisfaction of a proximity condition during a next transmission of the electronic device.

[0049] FIG. 4 illustrates example system (labeled as a mobile device 400) that may be useful in implementing the described technology. The mobile device 400 includes a
10 processor 402, a memory 404, a display 406 (e.g., a touchscreen display), and other interfaces 408 (e.g., a keyboard). The memory 404 generally includes both volatile memory (e.g., RAM) and non-volatile memory (e.g., flash memory). An operating system 410, such as the Microsoft Windows® Phone operating system, resides in the memory 404 and is executed by the processor 402, although it should be understood that other operating
15 systems may be employed.

[0050] One or more application programs 412 are loaded in the memory 404 and executed on the operating system 410 by the processor 402. Examples of applications 412 include without limitation a back-off module, proximity detection module, etc. The mobile device 400 includes a power supply 416, which is powered by one or more batteries or
20 other power sources and which provides power to other components of the mobile device 400. The power supply 416 may also be connected to an external power source that overrides or recharges the built-in batteries or other power sources.

[0051] The mobile device 400 includes one or more communication transceivers 430 to provide network connectivity (e.g., mobile phone network, Wi-Fi®, Bluetooth®,
25 etc.). The mobile device 400 also includes various other components, such as a positioning system 420 (e.g., a global positioning satellite transceiver), one or more accelerometers 422, and additional storage 428. Other configurations may also be employed.

[0052] In an example implementation, a back-off module, proximity detector, and other modules may be embodied by instructions stored in memory 404 and/or storage
30 devices 428 and processed by the processor 402. Applicable safety standards (e.g., SAR standards) and/or tables including back-off values may be stored in memory 404 and/or storage devices 428 as persistent datastores.

[0053] The mobile device 400 may include a variety of tangible computer-readable storage media and intangible computer-readable communication signals. Tangible

computer-readable storage can be embodied by any available media that can be accessed by the mobile device 400 and includes both volatile and nonvolatile storage media, removable and non-removable storage media. Tangible computer-readable storage media excludes intangible communications signals and includes volatile and nonvolatile, 5 removable and non-removable storage media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Tangible computer-readable storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CDROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic 10 tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other tangible medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by mobile device 400. In contrast to tangible computer-readable storage media, intangible computer-readable communication signals may embody computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data resident in a modulated data signal, such as 15 a carrier wave or other signal transport mechanism. The term "modulated data signal" means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal.

[0054] An example method includes determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment. The at least one transmission power adjustment 20 is effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition. The example method also includes adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition.

[0055] Another example method of any previous example method wherein the 25 back-off function is a step function.

[0056] Another example method of any previous example method wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.

[0057] Another example method of any previous example method wherein the back-off function maximizes a total average energy emanating from the electronic device while 30 controlling the predicted average energy to satisfy the power condition.

[0058] Another example method of any previous example method further including defining the power condition based on a type of object triggering the proximity event.

[0059] Another example method of any previous example method further including defining the power condition based on a geographical location of the electronic device provided by a global positioning system (GPS).

5 [0060] Another example method of any previous example method further including predicting the average energy based on channel conditions.

[0061] Another example method of any previous example method further including predicting the average energy based on at least one of a current channel activity and a scheduled channel activity.

10 [0062] An example apparatus includes a back-off module that determines a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment. The at least one transmission power adjustment is effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition. A power controller adjusts power of at least one transmitter of the electronic device according to the back-off function.

15 [0063] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off function has a variable step size.

[0064] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off module dynamically adjusts the back-off function throughout the future time interval.

20 [0065] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.

[0066] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the non-linear back-off function maximizes a total energy emanating from the electronic device while adjusting the predicted average energy to satisfy the power condition.

25 [0067] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off module predicts the average energy based on at least one of a current channel activity and a scheduled channel activity.

[0068] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off module predicts the average energy based on observed channel conditions.

30 [0069] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a type of object triggering the proximity event.

[0070] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a geographical location of the electronic device provided by a global positioning system (GPS).

5 [0071] Another example method includes determining a back-off step function with a variable step size. The back-off step function defines at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition while maximizing total transmission power of the electronic device over the future time interval. The example method further includes adjusting the transmission power according to the back-off step function
10 responsive to detection of a proximity event.

[0072] Another example method of any previous example method wherein the back-off step function minimizes transmission power reductions that occur during critical transmissions.

15 [0073] Another example method of any previous example method wherein the determining the back-off step function further includes determining the back-off step function based on at least one of channel conditions and channel activities.

[0074] Another example apparatus includes means for determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment. The at least one transmission power adjustment is effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an
20 electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition. The example apparatus also includes means for adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition.

[0075] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off function is a step function.

25 [0076] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.

[0077] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off function maximizes a total average energy emanating from the electronic device while controlling the predicted average energy to satisfy the power condition.

30 [0078] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus further including means for defining the power condition based on a type of object triggering the proximity event.

[0079] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus further including means for defining the power condition based on a geographical location of the electronic device provided by a global positioning system (GPS).

5 [0080] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus further including means for predicting the average energy based on channel conditions.

[0081] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus further including means for predicting the average energy based on at least one of a current channel activity and a scheduled channel activity.

10 [0082] Yet another example apparatus includes means for determining a back-off step function with a variable step size. The back-off step function defines at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition while maximizing total transmission power of the electronic device over the future time interval. The example apparatus further includes means for adjusting the transmission power according
15 to the back-off step function responsive to detection of a proximity event.

[0083] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the back-off step function minimizes transmission power reductions that occur during critical transmissions.

20 [0084] Another example apparatus of any previous example apparatus wherein the means for determining the back-off step function further includes means for determining the back-off step function based on at least one of channel conditions and channel activities.

[0085] The implementations of the invention described herein are implemented as logical steps in one or more computer systems. The logical operations of the present
25 invention are implemented (1) as a sequence of processor-implemented steps executing in one or more computer systems and (2) as interconnected machine or circuit modules within one or more computer systems. The implementation is a matter of choice, dependent on the performance requirements of the computer system implementing the invention. Accordingly, the logical operations making up the embodiments of the
30 invention described herein are referred to variously as operations, steps, objects, or modules. Furthermore, it should be understood that logical operations may be performed in any order, adding and omitting as desired, unless explicitly claimed otherwise or a specific order is inherently necessitated by the claim language.

[0086] The above specification, examples, and data provide a complete description of the structure and use of exemplary embodiments of the invention. Since many implementations of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended. Furthermore,
5 structural features of the different embodiments may be combined in yet another implementation without departing from the recited claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method comprising:
determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and
adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the back-off function maximizes a total average energy emanating from the electronic device while controlling the predicted average energy to satisfy the power condition.
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
predicting the average energy based on channel conditions.
5. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
predicting the average energy based on at least one of a current channel activity and a scheduled channel activity.
6. An apparatus including:
a back-off module that determines a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and
a power controller that adjusts power of at least one transmitter of the electronic device according to the back-off function.
7. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off function has a variable step size.

8. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the back-off module dynamically adjusts the back-off function throughout the future time interval.

9. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.

10. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the non-linear back-off function maximizes a total energy emanating from the electronic device while adjusting the predicted average energy to satisfy the power condition.

11. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off module predicts the average energy based on at least one of a current channel activity and a scheduled channel activity.

12. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off module predicts the average energy based on observed channel conditions.

13. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a type of object triggering the proximity event.

14. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a geographical location of the electronic device provided by a global positioning system (GPS).

15. A method comprising:

determining a back-off step function with a variable step size, the back-off step function defining at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition while maximizing total transmission power of the electronic device over the future time interval; and

adjusting the transmission power according to the back-off step function responsive to detection of a proximity event.

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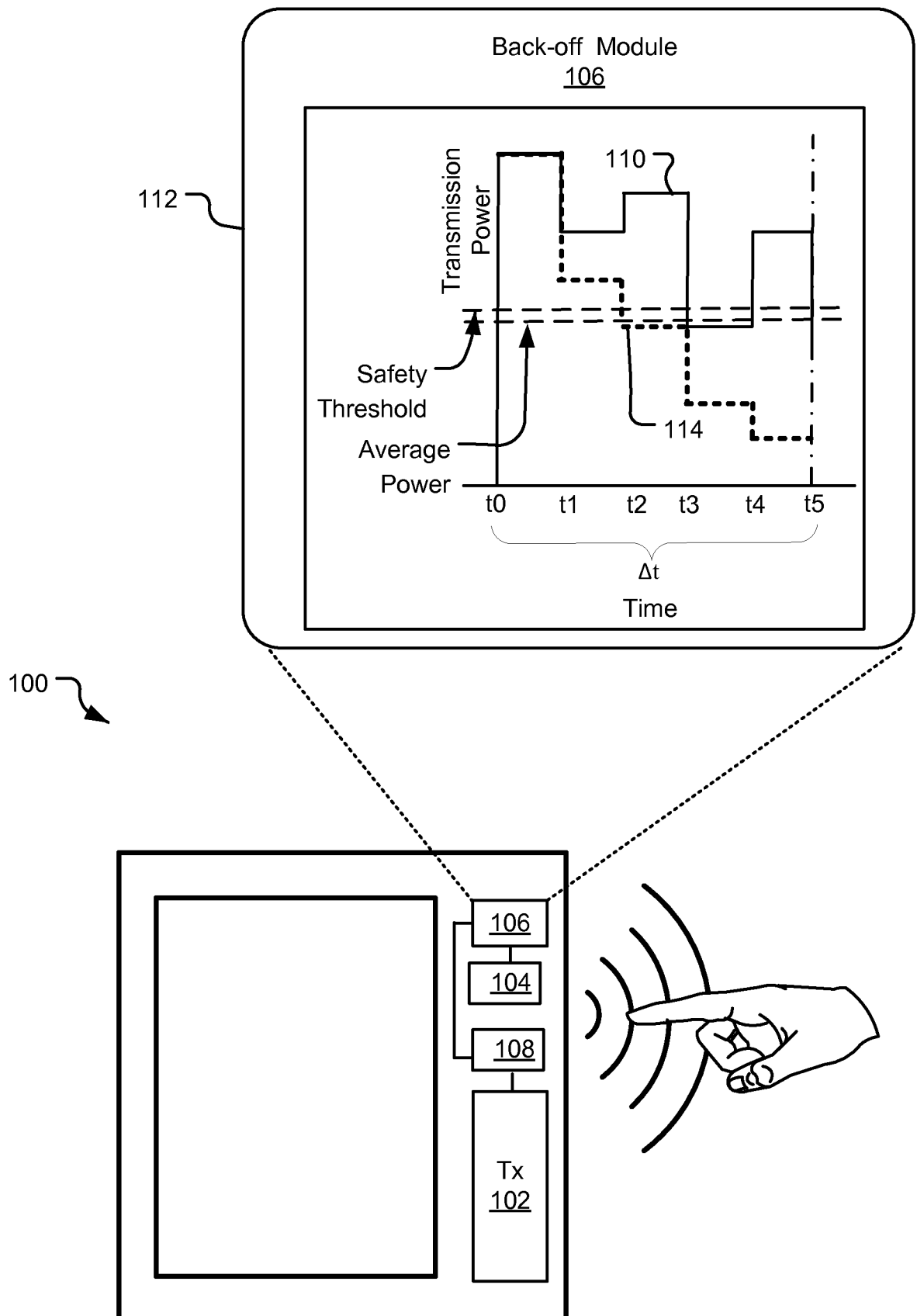


FIG. 1

200 ↗

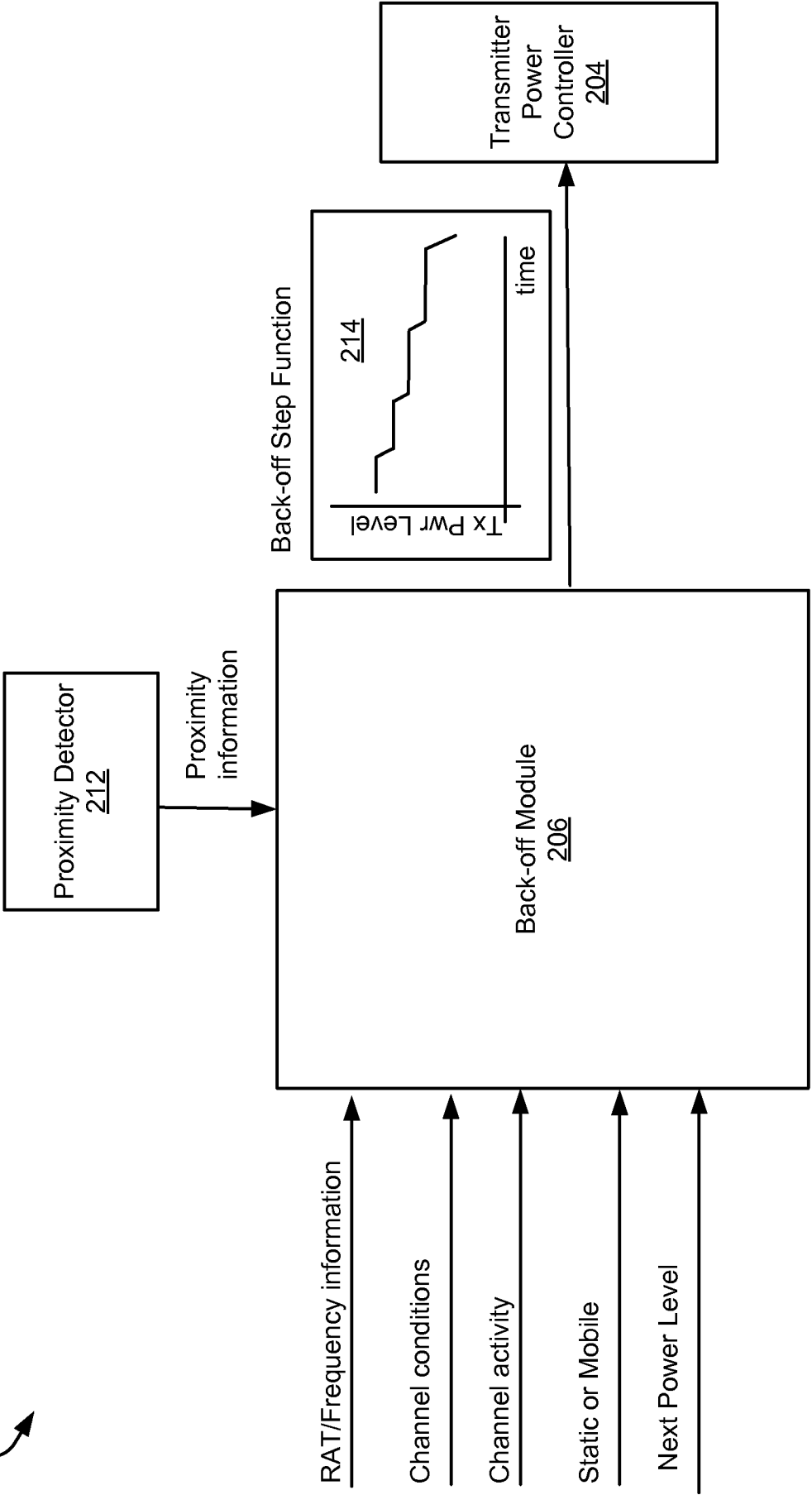


FIG. 2

300

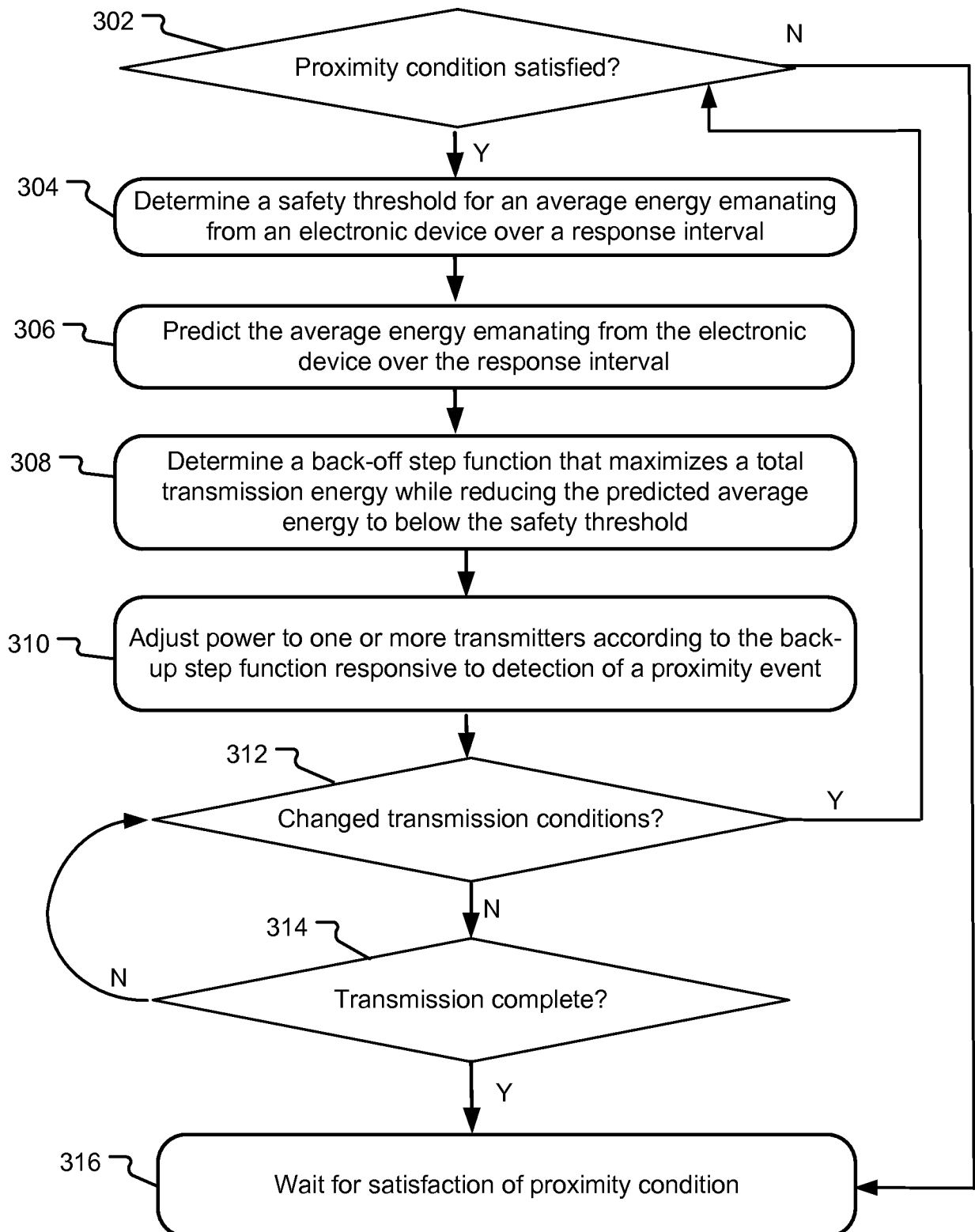


FIG. 3

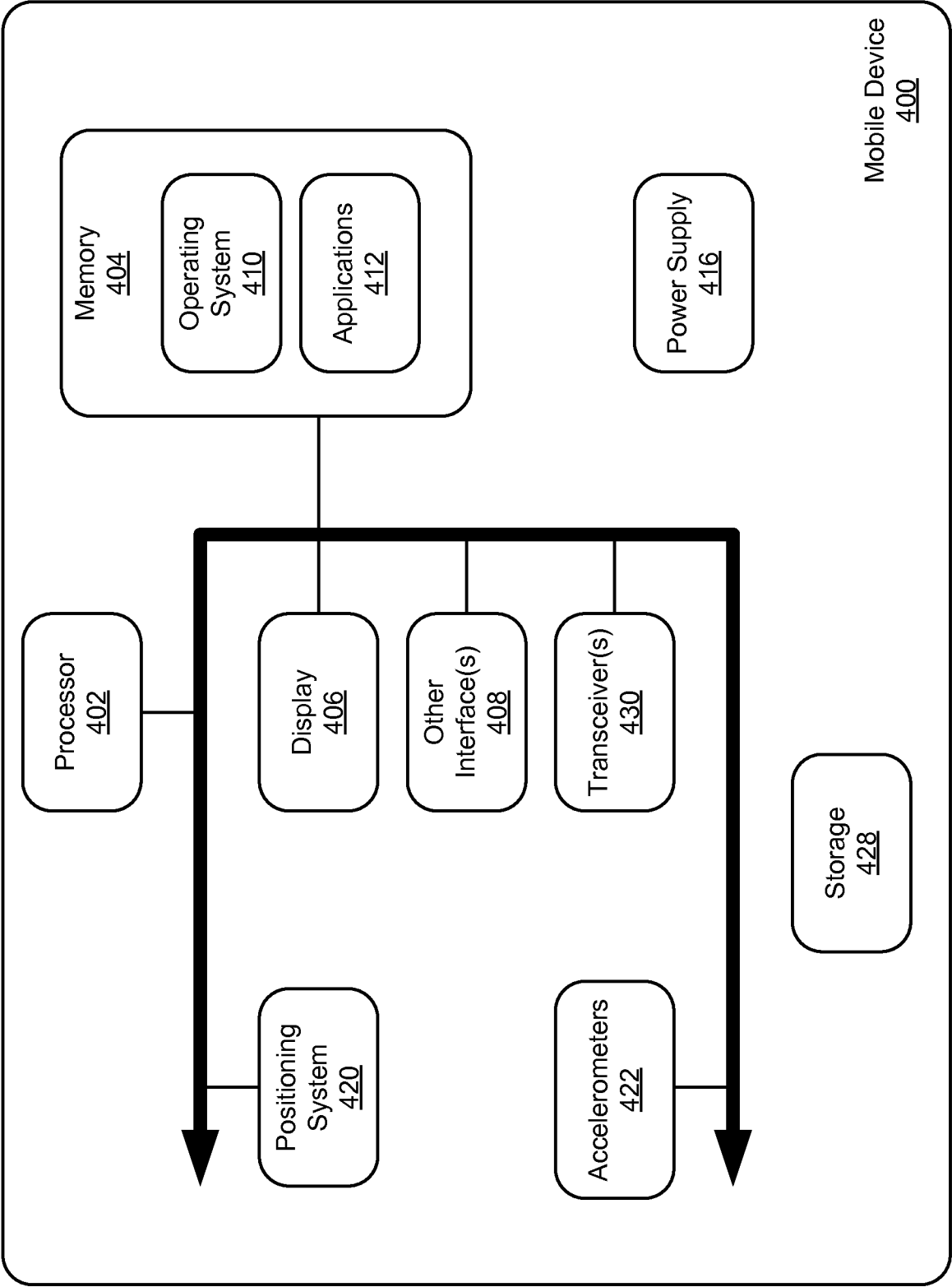


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2015/052769

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04W52/36 H04W52/28
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04W

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2014/274189 A1 (MOLLER PAUL J [US] ET AL) 18 September 2014 (2014-09-18)	1,3-8, 10-12,15
Y	paragraphs [0022] - [0033], [0053] - [0056], [0035] - [0052], [0031], [0015], [0029]; figures 3,5	2,9,13, 14
Y	----- WO 2013/141791 A1 (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M [SE]) 26 September 2013 (2013-09-26) page 7, lines 10-15 page 28, line 6	2,9
Y	----- US 2013/169348 A1 (SHI PING [US]) 4 July 2013 (2013-07-04)	13
A	paragraph [0005] paragraph [0020] - paragraph [0022] ----- -/-	4,12



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 February 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/02/2016

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Authorized officer

Losada Corderí, Iker

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/052769

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 8 792 930 B1 (GOPALAKRISHNAN VARADARAJAN [US] ET AL) 29 July 2014 (2014-07-29) column 9, paragraph 26-57 -----	13
Y	US 2013/210477 A1 (PETER DIETER [DE]) 15 August 2013 (2013-08-15) paragraph [0022] -----	13
Y	WO 2013/011352 A1 (NOKIA CORP [FI]; NISKALA KAI [FI]) 24 January 2013 (2013-01-24) page 7, line 28 - page 8, line 14 -----	14
Y	US 2010/317302 A1 (GREENWOOD BEN [CA] ET AL) 16 December 2010 (2010-12-16) paragraph [0008] paragraph [0003] - paragraph [0007] -----	14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/052769

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-3, 6, 8-10(completely); 5, 11(partially)

The subject-matter of the independent claims of the first group refers to a method comprising determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition, wherein the back-off function prioritizes critical transmissions over non-critical transmissions.

2. claims: 4, 12(completely); 5, 11(partially)

The subject-matter of the independent claims of this second group refers to a method comprising determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition and predicting the average energy based on channel conditions.

3. claims: 7, 15

The subject-matter of the independent claims of this third group refers to a method comprising determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition, wherein the back-off function has a variable step size.

4. claim: 13

The subject-matter of the independent claims of this fourth group refers to a method comprising determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and adjusting transmission power of the

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition, wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a type of object triggering the proximity event.

5. claim: 14

The subject-matter of the independent claims of this fourth group refers to a method comprising determining a back-off function defining at least one transmission power adjustment, the at least one transmission power adjustment effective to adjust a predicted average energy of an electronic device over a future time interval to satisfy a power condition; and adjusting transmission power of the electronic device according to the back-off function responsive to satisfaction of a proximity condition, wherein the back-off module defines the power condition based on a geographical location of the electronic device provided by a global positioning system (GPS).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2015/052769

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