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(71) Applicant: COMMSCOPE TECHNOLOGIES, LLC  
[US/US]; 1100 CommScope Place, SE, Hickory, NC  
28602 (US).

(72) Inventors: ISIK, Ozgur; 12/10 Harvard Street, Glades-  
ville, NSW 2111 (AU). GRIPO, Philip, Raymond; 7/383  
Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie, NSW 2142 (AU).  
THALAKOTUNA, Dushmantha Nuwan, Prasanna;  
34/45-55, Virginia Street, Rosehill, NSW 2142 (AU). LIV-

ERSIDGE, Peter, J.; 15 Brooklands Road, Glenbrook,  
NSW 2773 (AU).

(74) Agents: SHEKLETON, Gerald, T. et al.; Husch Black-  
well LLP, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2200, Chicago,  
IL 60606 (US).

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(54) Title: CLOAKED LOW BAND ELEMENTS FOR MULTIBAND RADIATING ARRAYS

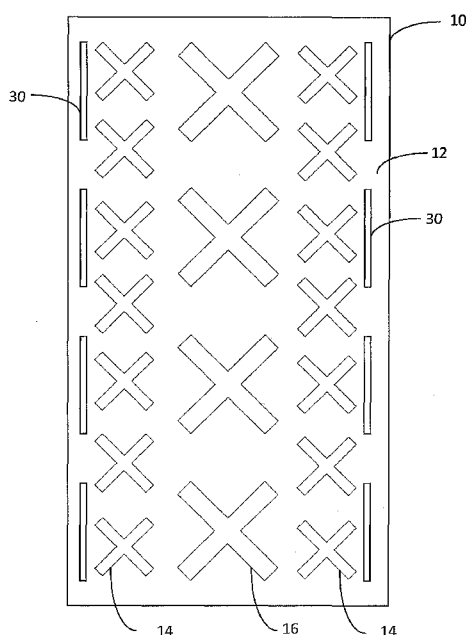


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: A multiband antenna, having a reflector, and  
a first array of first radiating elements having a first opera-  
tional frequency band, the first radiating elements being a  
plurality of dipole arms, each dipole arm including a plural-  
ity of conductive segments coupled in series by a plurality of  
inductive elements; and a second array of second radiating  
elements having a second operational frequency band,  
wherein the plurality of conductive segments each have a  
length less than one-half wavelength at the second opera-  
tional frequency band.

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— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

## CLOAKED LOW BAND ELEMENTS FOR MULTIBAND RADIATING ARRAYS

This application claims priority to and incorporates by reference U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/081,358, filed November 18, 2014 and titled “Cloaked Low Band Elements For Multiband Radiating Arrays”

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to wide-band multi-band antennas with interspersed radiating elements intended for cellular base station use. In particular, the invention relates to radiating elements intended for a low frequency band when interspersed with radiating elements intended for a high frequency band. This invention is aimed at minimizing the effect of the low-band dipole arms, and/or parasitic elements if used, on the radio frequency radiation from the high-band elements.

### Background

Undesirable interactions may occur between radiating elements of different frequency bands in multi band interspersed antennas. For example, in some cellular antenna applications, the low band is 694-960MHz and the high band is 1695-2690MHz. Undesirable interaction between these bands may occur when a portion of the lower frequency band radiating structure resonates at the wavelength of the higher frequency band. For instance, in multiband antennas where a higher frequency band is a multiple of a frequency of a lower frequency band, there is a probability that the low band radiating element, or some component or part of it, will be resonant in some part of the high band frequency range. This type of interaction may cause a scattering of high band signals by the low band elements. As a result, perturbations in radiation patterns,

variation in azimuth beam width, beam squint, high cross polar radiation and skirts in radiation patterns are observed in the high band.

## Summary

In one aspect of the present invention, a low band radiating element for use in a multiband antenna having at least a high band operational frequency and a low band operational frequency is provided. The low band element comprises a first dipole element having a first polarization and comprising a first pair of dipole arms and a second dipole element having a second polarization and comprising a second pair of dipole arms oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the first pair of dipole arms. Each dipole arm includes a plurality of conductive segments, each having a length less than one-half wavelength at the high band operational frequency, coupled in series by a plurality of inductive elements, having an impedance selected to attenuate high band currents while passing low band currents in the dipole arms. The inductive elements are selected to appear as high impedance elements at the high band operational frequency and as lower impedance elements at the low band operational frequency.

In another aspect of the present invention, a multiband antenna is provided. The multiband antenna includes a reflector, a first array of first radiating elements and a second array of second radiating elements. The first radiating elements have a first operational frequency band and the second radiating elements have a second operational frequency band. The first radiating elements include two or more dipole arms. Each dipole arm includes a plurality of conductive segments coupled in series by a plurality of inductive elements. The conductive segments each have a length less than one-half wavelength at the second operational frequency band. The first radiating elements may comprise single dipole elements or cross dipole elements.

The inductive elements are typically selected to appear as high impedance elements at the second operational frequency band and as lower impedance elements at the first operational frequency band. The first operational frequency band typically comprises a low band of the multiband antenna and the second operational frequency band typically comprises a high band of the multiband antenna.

In another aspect of the present invention, parasitic elements may be included on the multiband antenna to shape low band beam characteristics. For example, the parasitic elements may have an overall length selected to shape beam patterns in the first operational frequency band, and comprise conductive segments coupled in series with inductive elements selected to reduce interaction between the parasitic elements and radiation at the second operational frequency band. The conductive segments of the parasitic elements may also have a length of less than one half wave length at the second operational frequency band.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of an antenna according to one aspect of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a portion of an antenna array according to another aspect of the present invention.

Figure 3 is an isometric view of a low band radiating element and parasitic elements according to another aspect of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a more detailed view of the low band radiating element of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a first example of a parasitic element according to another aspect of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a second example of a parasitic element accordingly to another aspect of the present invention.

#### Description of the Invention

Figure 1 schematically diagrams a dual band antenna 10. The dual band antenna 10 includes a reflector 12, an array of high band radiating elements 14 and an array of low band radiating elements 16. Optionally, parasitic elements 30 may be included to shape azimuth beam width of the low band elements. Multiband radiating arrays of this type commonly include vertical columns of high band and low band elements spaced at pre-determined intervals. See, for example, U.S. Pat. Ser. No. 13/827,190, which is incorporated by reference.

Figure 2 schematically illustrates a portion of a wide band dual band antenna 10 including features of a low band radiating element 16 according to one aspect of the present invention. High band radiating elements 14 may comprise any conventional crossed dipole element, and may include first and second dipole arms 18. Other known high band elements may be used. The low band radiating element 16 also comprises a crossed dipole element, and includes first and second dipole arms 20. In this example, each dipole arm 20 includes a plurality of conductive segments 22 coupled in series by inductors 24.

The low band radiating element 16 may be advantageously used in multi-band dual-polarization cellular base-station antenna. At least two bands comprise low and high bands suitable for cellular communications. As used herein, "low band" refers to a lower frequency band, such as 694 - 960 MHz, and "high band" refers to a higher frequency band, such as 1695 MHz - 2690 MHz. The present invention is not limited to these particular bands, and may be used in other multi-band configurations. A "low band radiator" refers to a radiator for such a lower frequency band, and a "high band radiator" refers to a radiator for such a higher frequency

band. A "dual band" antenna is a multi-band antenna that comprises the low and high bands referred to throughout this disclosure.

Referring to Figure 3, a low band radiating element 16 and a pair of parasitic elements 30 are illustrated mounted on reflector 12. In one aspect of the present invention, parasitic elements 30 are aligned to be approximately parallel to a longitudinal dimension of reflector 12 to help shape the beam width of the pattern. In another aspect of the invention, the parasitic elements may be aligned perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the reflector 12 to help reduce coupling between the elements. The low band radiating element 16 is illustrated in more detail in Figure 4. Low band radiating element 16 includes a plurality of dipole arms 20. The dipole arms 20 may be one half wave length long. The low band dipole arms 20 include a plurality of conductive segments 22. The conductive segments 22 have a length of less than one-half wavelength at the high band frequencies. For example, the wavelength of a radio wave at 2690 MHz is about 11 cm, and one-half wavelength at 2690 MHz would be about 5.6 cm. In the illustrated example, four segments 22 are included, which results in a segment length of less than 5 cm, which is shorter than one-half wavelength at the upper end of the high band frequency range. The conductive segments 22 are connected in series with inductors 24. The inductors 24 are configured to have relatively low impedance at low band frequencies and relatively higher impedance at high band frequencies.

In the examples of Figures 2 and 3, the dipole arms 20, including conductive segments 22 and inductors 24, may be fabricated as copper metallization on a non-conductive substrate using, for example, conventional printed circuit board fabrication techniques. In this example, the narrow metallization tracks connecting the conductive segments 22 comprise the inductors 24. In other aspect of the invention, the inductors 24 may be implemented as discrete components.

At low band frequencies, the impedance of the inductors 24 connecting the conductive segments 22 is sufficiently low to enable the low band currents continue to flow between conductive segments 22. At high band frequencies, however, the impedance is much higher due to the series inductors 24, which reduces high band frequency current flow between the conductive segments 22. Also, keeping each of the conductive segments 22 to less than one half wavelength at high band frequencies reduces undesired interaction between the conductive segments 22 and the high band radio frequency (RF) signals. Therefore, the low band radiating elements 16 of the present invention reduce and/or attenuate any induced current from high band RF radiation from high band radiating elements 14, and any undesirable scattering of the high band signals by the low band dipole arms 20 is minimized. The low band dipole is effectively electrically invisible, or “cloaked,” at high band frequencies.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the low band radiating elements 16 having cloaked dipole arms 20 may be used in combination with cloaked parasitic elements 30. However, either cloaked structure may also be used independently of the other. Referring to Figures 1 and 3, parasitic elements 30 may be located on either side of the driven low band radiating element 16 to control the azimuth beam width. To make the overall low band radiation pattern narrower, the current in the parasitic element 30 should be more or less in phase with the current in the driven low band radiating element 16. However, as with driven radiating elements, inadvertent resonance at high band frequencies by low band parasitic elements may distort high band radiation patterns.

A first example of a cloaked low band parasitic element 30a is illustrated in Figure 5. The segmentation of the parasitic elements may be accomplished in the same way as the segmentation of the dipole arms in Figure 4. For example, parasitic element 30a includes four conductive segments 22a coupled by three inductors 24a. A second example of a cloaked low band parasitic element 30b is illustrated in Figure 6. Parasitic element 30b includes six



conductive segments 22b coupled by five inductors 24b. Relative to parasitic element 30a, the conductive segments 22b are shorter than the conductive segments 22a, and the inductor traces 24b are longer than the inductor traces 24a.

At high band frequencies, the inductors 24a, 24b appear to be high impedance elements which reduce current flow between the conductive segments 22a, 22b, respectively. Therefore the effect of the low band parasitic elements 30 scattering of the high band signals is minimized. However, at low band, the distributed inductive loading along the parasitic element 30 tunes the phase of the low band current, thereby giving some control over the low band azimuth beam width.

In a multiband antenna according to one aspect of the present invention described above, the dipole radiating element 16 and parasitic elements 30 are configured for low band operation. However, the invention is not limited to low band operation, the invention is contemplated to be employed in additional embodiments where driven and/or passive elements are intended to operate at one frequency band, and be unaffected by RF radiation from active radiating elements in other frequency bands. The exemplary low band radiating element 16 also comprises a cross-dipole radiating element. Other aspects of the invention may utilize a single dipole radiating element if only one polarization is required.

What is claimed is:

1. A multiband antenna, comprising:
  - a. a reflector;
  - b. a first array of first radiating elements having a first operational frequency band, the first radiating elements comprising a plurality of dipole arms, each dipole arm including a plurality of conductive segments coupled in series by a plurality of inductive elements; and
  - c. a second array of second radiating elements having a second operational frequency band;wherein the plurality of conductive segments each have a length less than one-half wavelength at the second operational frequency band.
2. The multiband antenna of claim 1, wherein the inductive elements are selected to appear as high impedance elements at the second operational frequency band and as low impedance elements at the first operational frequency band.
3. The multiband antenna of claim 2, wherein the first operational frequency band comprises a low band of the multiband antenna and the second operational frequency band comprises a high band of the multiband antenna.
4. The multiband antenna of claim 1, further indicating plurality of parasitic elements, wherein the parasitic elements have an overall length selected to shape beam patterns in the first operational frequency band, and comprise conductive segments coupled in series with

inductive elements selected to reduce interaction between the parasitic elements and radiation at the second operational frequency band.

5. The multiband antenna of claim 4, wherein each of the conductive segments of the parasitic elements has a length less than one half wave length at the second operational frequency band.

6. The multiband antenna of claim 1, further indicating plurality of parasitic elements, wherein the parasitic elements have an overall length and position selected to reduce coupling between opposite polarization dipole elements in the first operational frequency band, and comprise conductive segments coupled in series with inductive elements selected to reduce interaction between the parasitic elements and radiation at the second operational frequency band.

7. A low band radiating element for use in a multiband antenna having at least a high band operational frequency and a low band operational frequency, comprising:

a. a first dipole element having a first polarization and comprising a first pair of dipole arms; and

b. a second dipole element having a second polarization and comprising a second pair of dipole arms oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the first pair of dipole arms;

wherein each dipole arm includes a plurality of conductive segments, each having a length less than one-half wavelength at the high band operational frequency, coupled in series by a plurality of inductive elements, having an impedance selected to attenuate high band currents while passing low band currents in the dipole arms.

8. The low band radiating element of claim 6, wherein the inductive elements are selected to appear as high impedance elements at the high band operational frequency and as low impedance elements at the low band operational frequency.

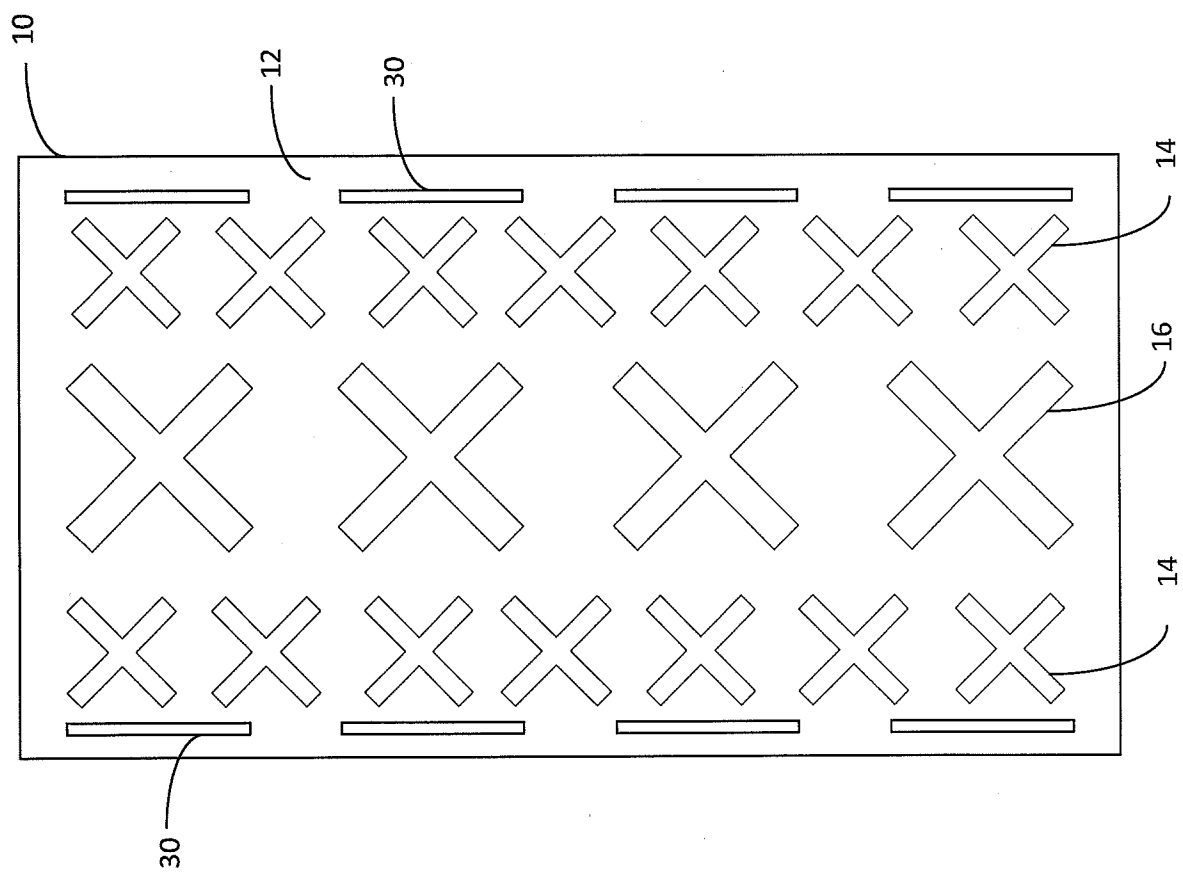


Fig. 1

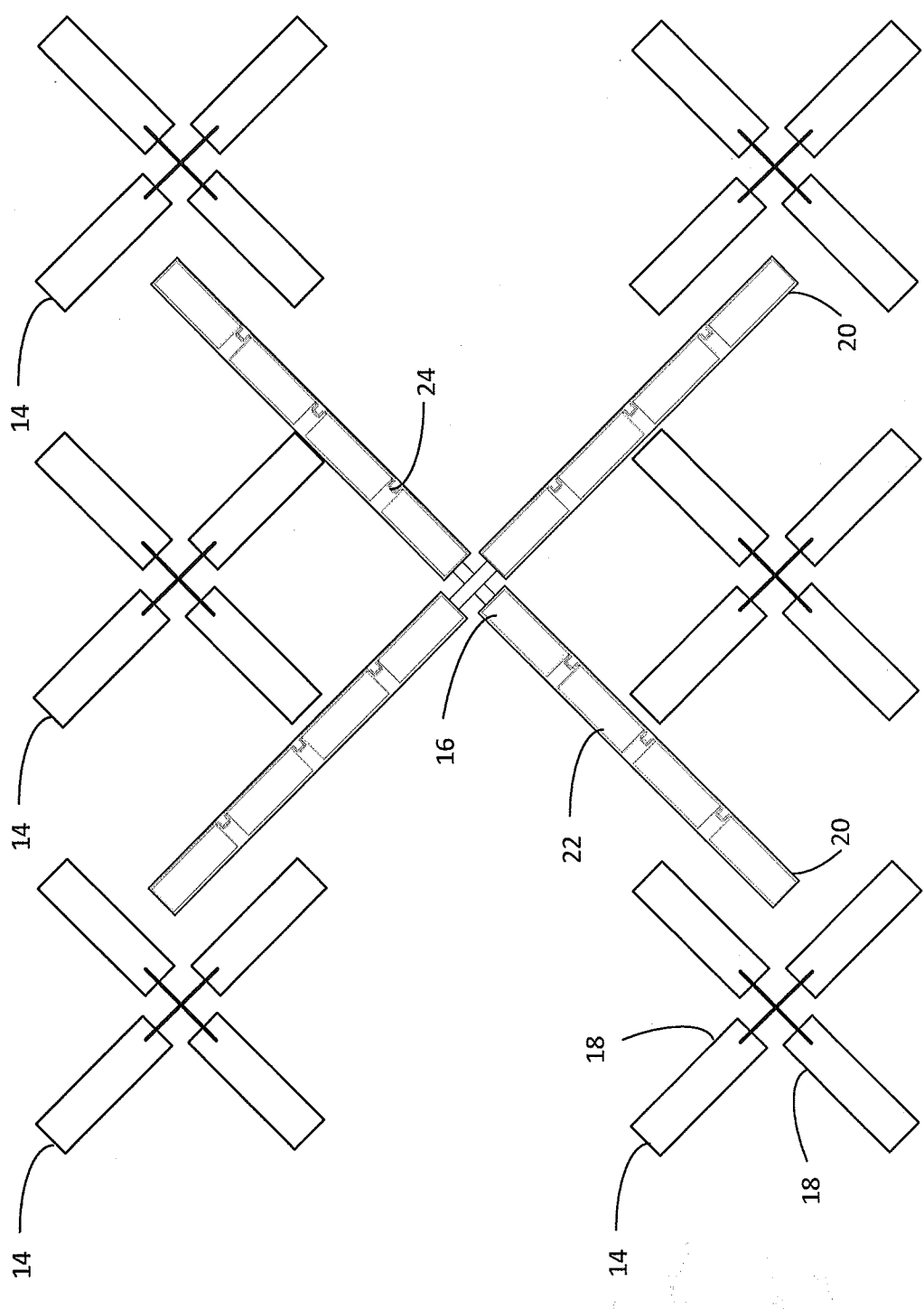


Fig. 2

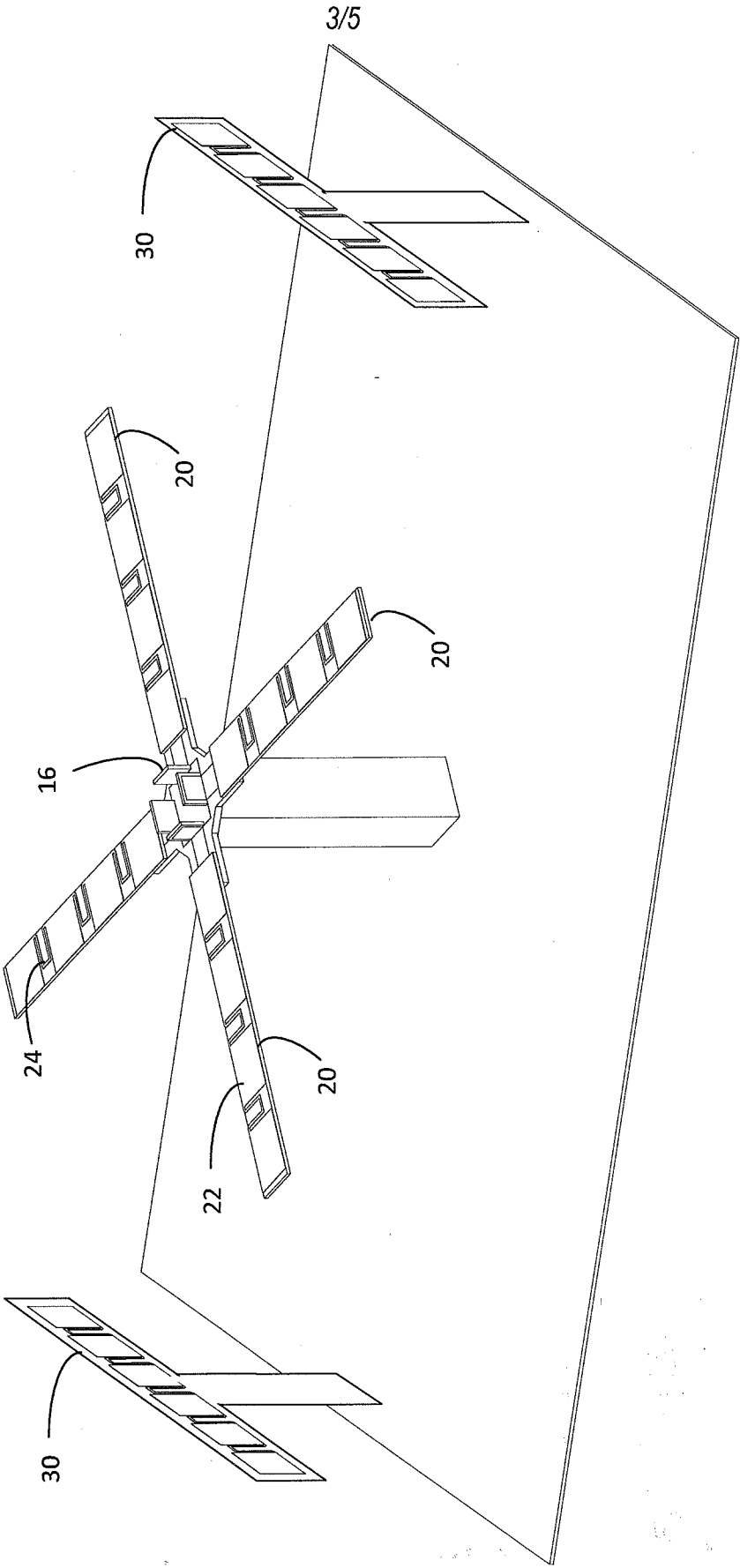


Fig. 3

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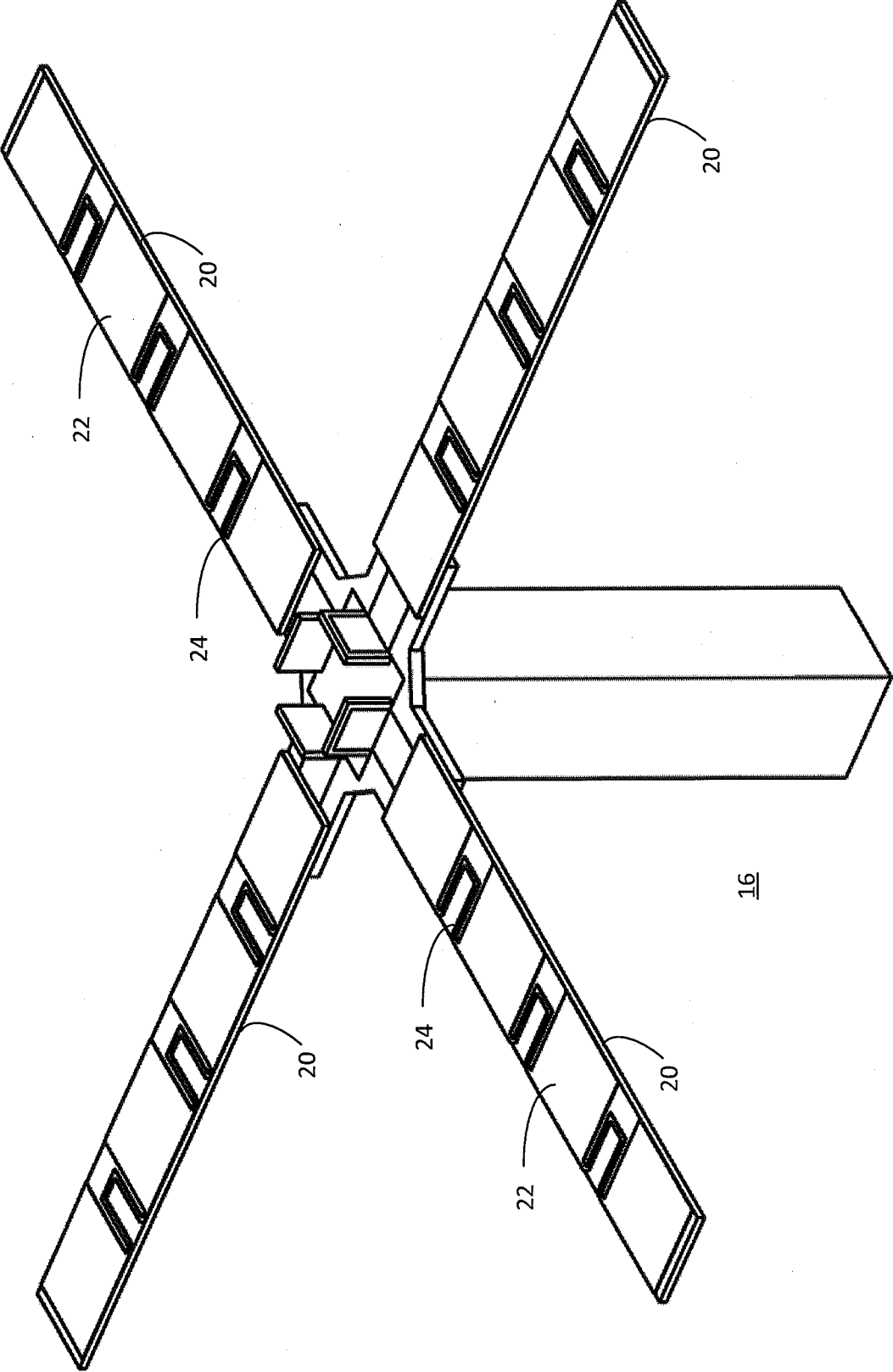


Fig. 4



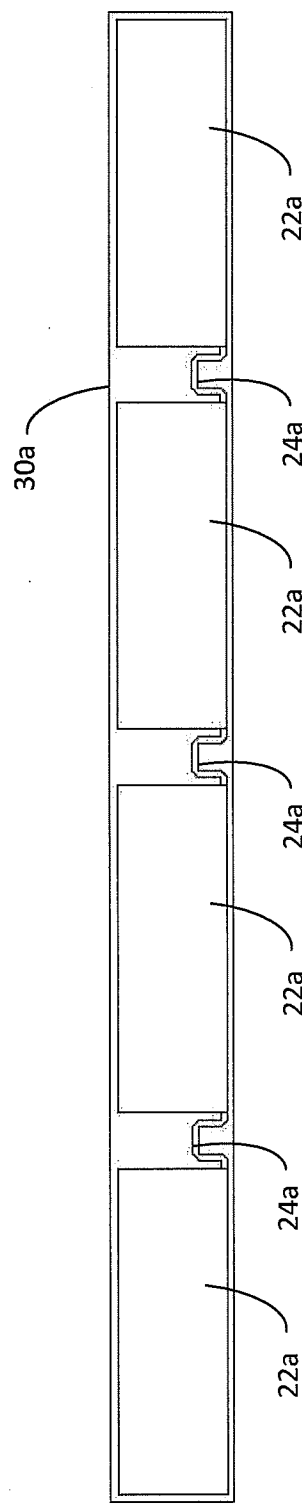


Fig. 5

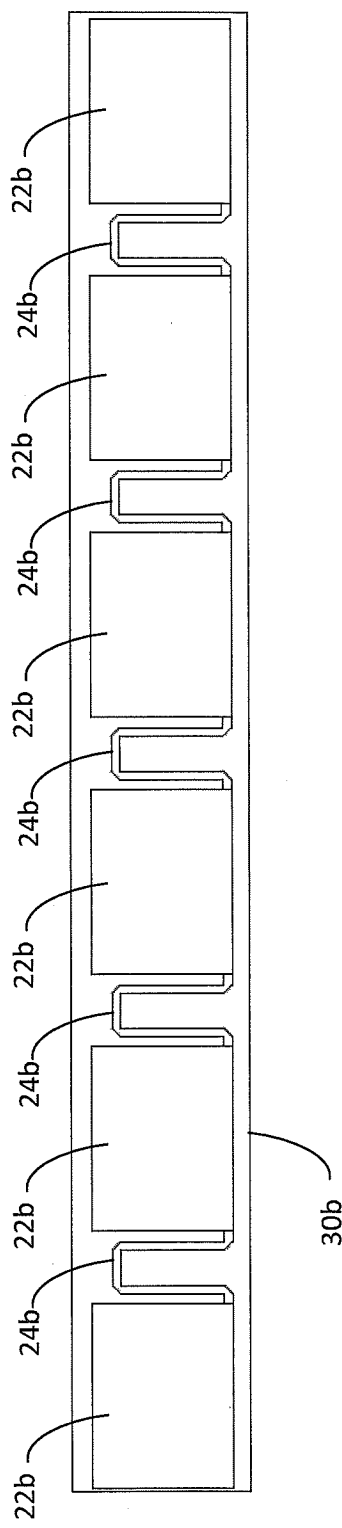


Fig. 6

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
INV. H01Q1/52	H01Q9/16	H01Q5/49
ADD. H01Q1/24	H01Q19/10	H01Q21/06
		H01Q21/26
		H01Q21/30
		H01Q25/00
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) H01Q		
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	WO 2014/100938 A1 (ANDREW LLC [US]) 3 July 2014 (2014-07-03)	1-3,7,8
Y	paragraph [0035] - paragraph [0052]; figures 1-3	4-6
Y	----- US 2004/066341 A1 (ITO HIDEO [JP] ET AL) 8 April 2004 (2004-04-08) paragraph [0093] - paragraph [0096]; figure 16	4-6
X	----- US 2003/034917 A1 (NISHIZAWA KAZUSHI [JP] ET AL) 20 February 2003 (2003-02-20)	7,8
A	paragraph [0051] - paragraph [0055]; figures 3-6 paragraph [0091]; figure 16 ----- -/-	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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  5 November 2015		Date of mailing of the international search report  12/11/2015
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer  Hueso González, J

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International application No

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