



(11)

EP 1 624 523 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
08.02.2006 Bulletin 2006/06

(51) Int Cl.:
H01Q 1/24 ^(2006.01) **H01Q 1/52** ^(2006.01)
H01Q 1/44 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **05012882.6**

(22) Date of filing: **15.06.2005**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IS IT LI LT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL BA HR LV MK YU

(30) Priority: **03.08.2004 CN 200400563686**

(71) Applicant: **ASUSTeK Computer Inc.**
Peitou,
Taipei (TW)

(72) Inventors:
• **Deng, Ten-Long**
Township
Hsinchu County
Taiwan (CN)
• **Tsai, Hsiao-Ming**
Peitou
Taipei City
Taiwan (CN)

(74) Representative: **Urner, Peter**
TER MEER STEINMEISTER & PARTNER GbR,
Patentanwälte,
Mauerkircherstrasse 45
81679 München (DE)

(54) **Antenna device**

(57) An antenna device. The antenna device includes a printed circuit board, a conductive shield, a first connection portion and a second connection portion. The printed circuit board has a feed point and a ground plane insulated from the feed point. The conductive shield surrounds the printed circuit board. The first connection por-

tion is substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the feed point and the conductive shield. The second connection portion is substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the ground plane and the conductive shield.

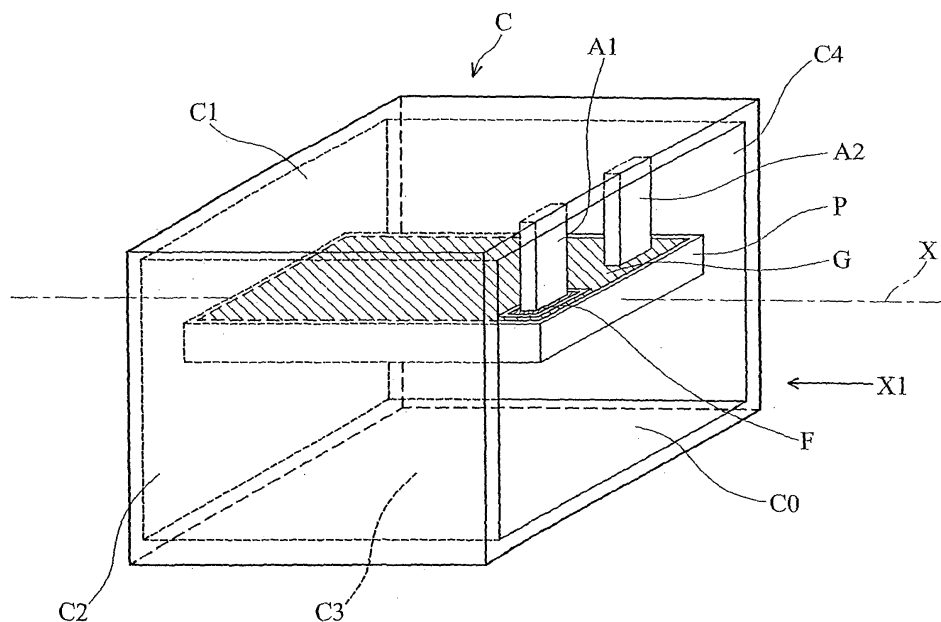


FIG. 2a

Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] The invention relates in general to an antenna device and in particular to an antenna device with improved reception.

[0002] Embedded antennas, such as chip antennas and planar antennas, are widely applied to wireless communication devices. One conventional chip antenna is a ceramic chip antenna produced by LTCC (Low Temperature Co-fired Ceramic) technology. Conventional planar antennas such as microstrip antennas, printed antennas and Planar Inverted F Antennas (PIFAs), are generally applied in GSM 'DCS' 'UMTS' WLAN and bluetooth wireless equipment such as mobile phones and wireless LAN adapters.

[0003] Referring to Figs. 1a and 1b, a conventional wireless communication device 10 with PIFA, such as a wireless LAN adapter, primarily comprises a plastic housing C and a printed circuit board 20 disposed therein. The housing C encloses the printed circuit board 20 with PIFA structure formed thereon for transmitting and receiving radio signals. As shown in Fig. 1b, the printed circuit board 20 features a conventional PIFA structure, comprising a substrate 200, a feed line 201, a short line 202, a longitudinal wire 203 and a ground G. The longitudinal wire 203 has an open end 2030 and a closed end 2031 connecting the short line 202. In Fig. 1b, the short line 202 connects the closed end 2031 with the ground G, and the feed line 201 is extended from the middle part of the longitudinal wire 203 to an external circuit (not shown). Particularly, the feed line 201 and the ground G are insulated, and the distance from the open end 2030 to the closed end 2031 is substantially equal to 1/4 of a radio signal wavelength. As the PIFA structure including the feed line 201, short line 202, longitudinal wire 203 and ground G is formed on the substrate 200 surface, however, it is suitable for horizontally polarized radio waves but not preferable for receiving vertically polarized radio signals.

SUMMARY

[0004] Accordingly, embodiments of the invention provide an antenna device. The antenna device comprises a printed circuit board, a conductive shield, a first connection portion and a second connection portion. The printed circuit board comprises a feed point and a ground plane insulated from the feed point. The conductive shield surrounds the printed circuit board. The first connection portion is substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the feed point and the conductive shield. The second connection portion is substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the ground plane and the conductive shield.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] The invention will become more fully understood from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings, given by way of illustration only and thus not intended to be limit the disclosure.

FIG. 1a is a perspective diagram of a conventional wireless communication device provided with a PIFA therein;

FIG. 1b is a perspective diagram of a PIFA structure formed on the printed circuit board according to Fig. 1a.

FIG. 2a is a perspective diagram of the antenna device of an embodiment of the invention; and FIG. 2b is a side view of the antenna device in direction X1 according to Fig. 2a.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0006] Referring to Figs. 2a and 2b, the antenna device is applied to a wireless communication device, such as a mobile phone or a wireless LAN adapter, and primarily comprises a printed circuit board P, a metallic conductive shield C, a first connection portion A1 and a second connection portion A2. The printed circuit board P comprises signal processing circuits and radio communication circuits. As shown in Fig. 2a, the rectangular metallic conductive shield C is hollow and extends along a central axis X thereof, consisting of four conductive plates C1, C2, C3 and C4 surrounding the printed circuit board P. The hollow conductive shield C defines a rectangular opening C0 with the central axis X passing therethrough, and the printed circuit board P is disposed in the conductive shield C and parallel to the central axis X.

[0007] Specifically, the printed circuit board P of the antenna device is electrically connected with the conductive shield C by the longitudinal first and second connection portions A1 and A2, forming a 3-D antenna structure. As shown in Figs. 2a and 2b, the longitudinal first and second connection portions A1 and A2 are disposed perpendicular to the printed circuit board P and the conductive plate C1. Particularly, the first connection portion A1 electrically connects a feed point F of the printed circuit board P, and the second connection portion A2 electrically connects a ground plane G of the printed circuit board P, wherein the feed point F and the ground plane G are insulated.

[0008] Referring to Fig. 2b, the first and second connection portions A1 and A2 are extended upward from the printed circuit board P to the conductive shield C forming a 3-D antenna structure, capable of receiving vertically polarized signal thereby providing omnidirectional communication. The length of the conductive shield C along X axis can be appropriately determined for receiving radio signals of specific frequency. Moreover, as the first and second connection portions A1 and A2 are erected perpendicular to the printed circuit board P, the re-

ception efficiency for vertically polarized radio signals is thereby improved.

[0009] In summary, embodiments of the invention provide an antenna device facilitating the reception efficiency with respect to vertically polarized radio signals. Embodiments of the invention are suitable for application in wireless communication devices, such as mobile phones and wireless LAN adapters. The metallic conductive shield C not only has a specific metal texture, but also provides better structural strength than the conventional plastic housing.

[0010] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

Claims

1. An antenna device, comprising:

a printed circuit board, comprising a feed point and a ground plane insulated from the feed point;

a conductive shield surrounding the printed circuit board;

a first connection portion substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the feed point and the conductive shield; and

a second connection portion substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the ground plane and the conductive shield.

2. The antenna device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conductive shield is extended along a central axis thereof, comprising an opening with the central axis passing therethrough.

3. The antenna device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the printed circuit board is parallel to the central axis.

4. The antenna device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first and second connection portions are perpendicular to the conductive shield.

5. The antenna device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conductive shield is wire.

6. The antenna device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the opening is rectangular.

7. A wireless communication device, comprising:

a printed circuit board, comprising a feed point and a ground plane insulated from the feed point;

a conductive shield surrounding the printed circuit board;

a first connection portion substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the feed point and the conductive shield; and

a second connection portion substantially perpendicular to the printed circuit board, electrically connecting the ground plane and the conductive shield.

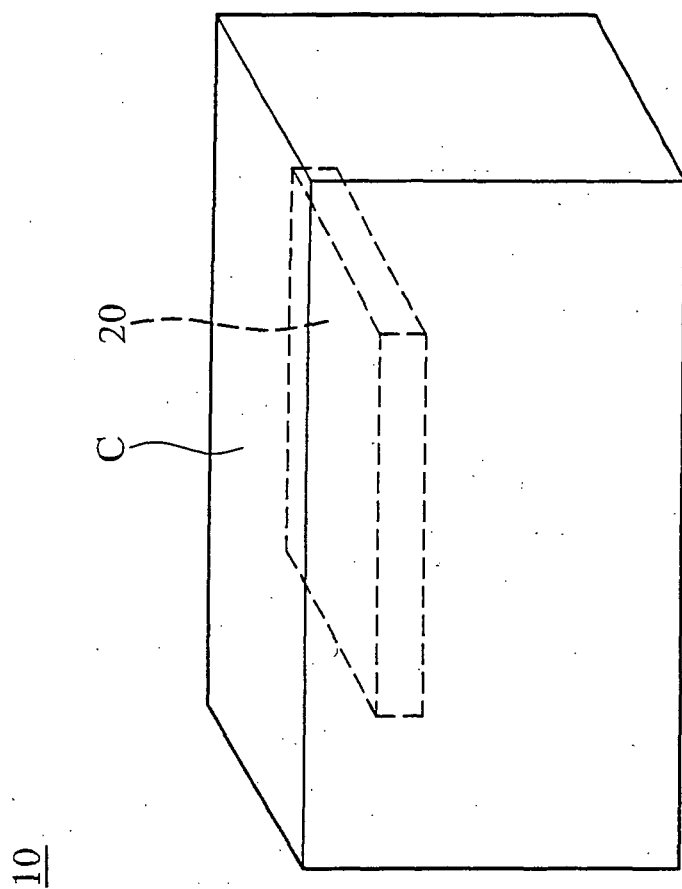


FIG. 1a (RELATED ART)

20

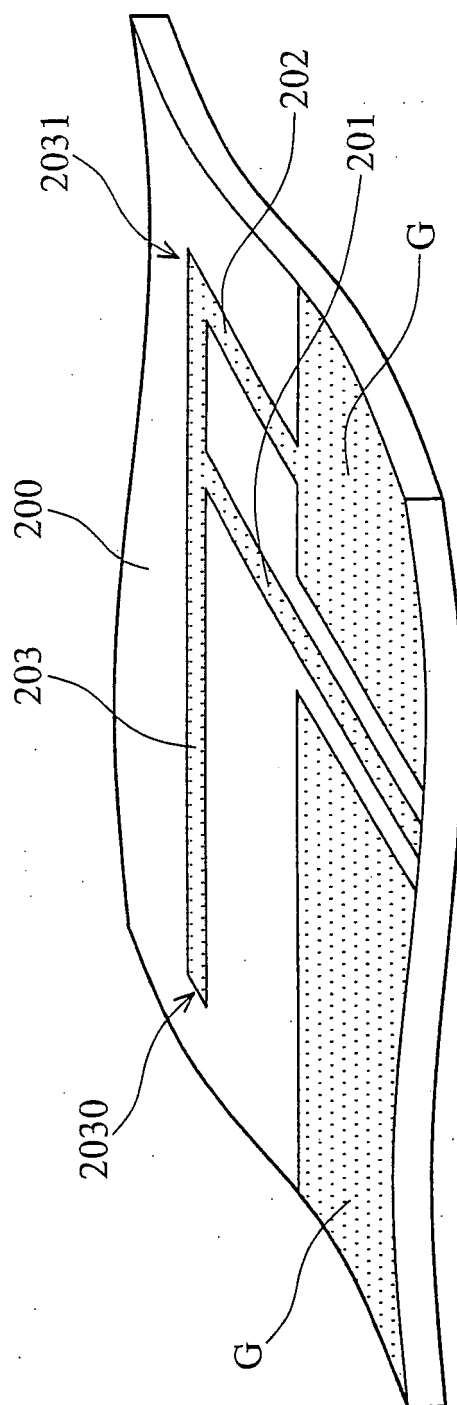


FIG. 1b (RELATED ART)

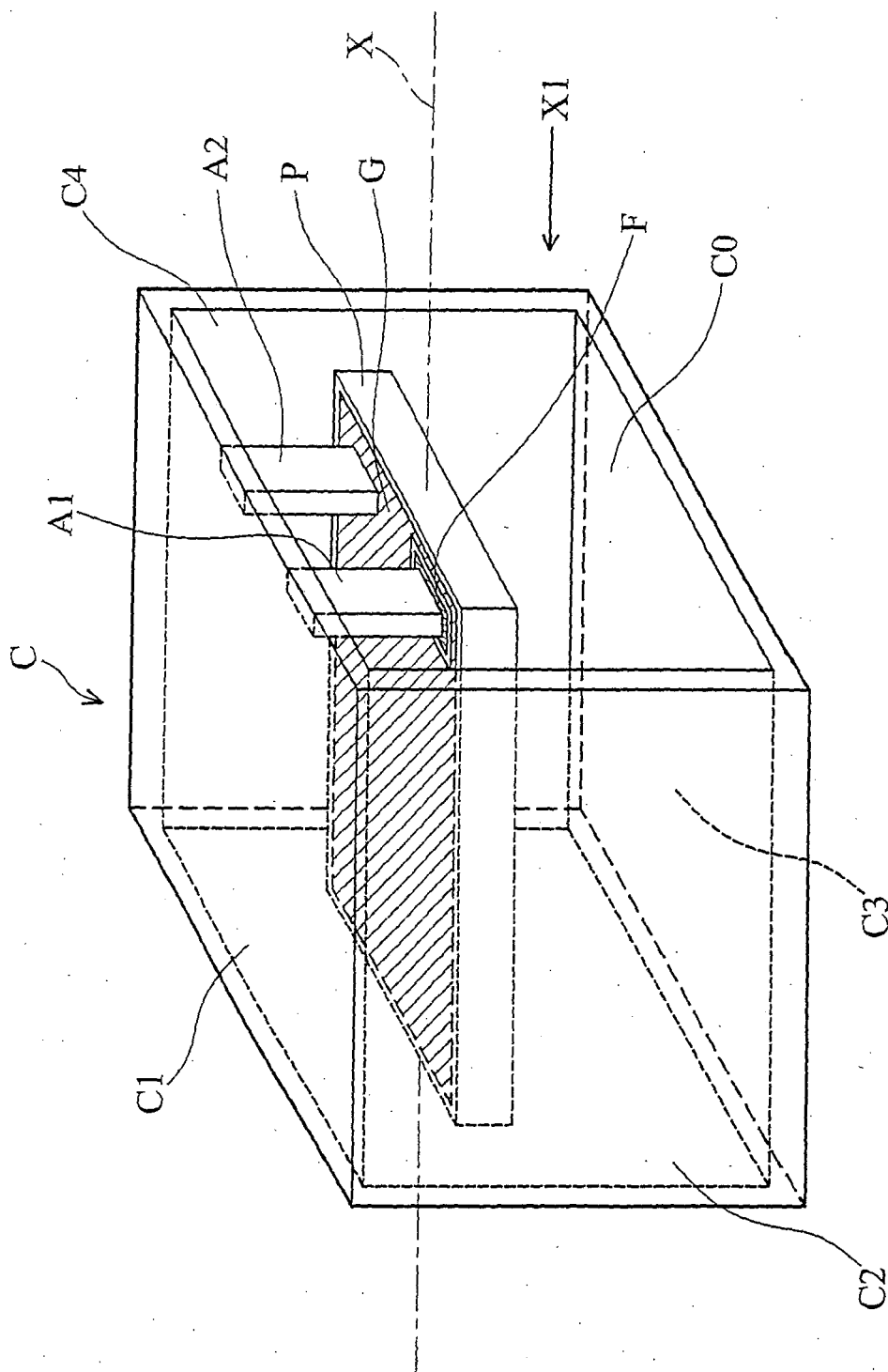


FIG. 2a

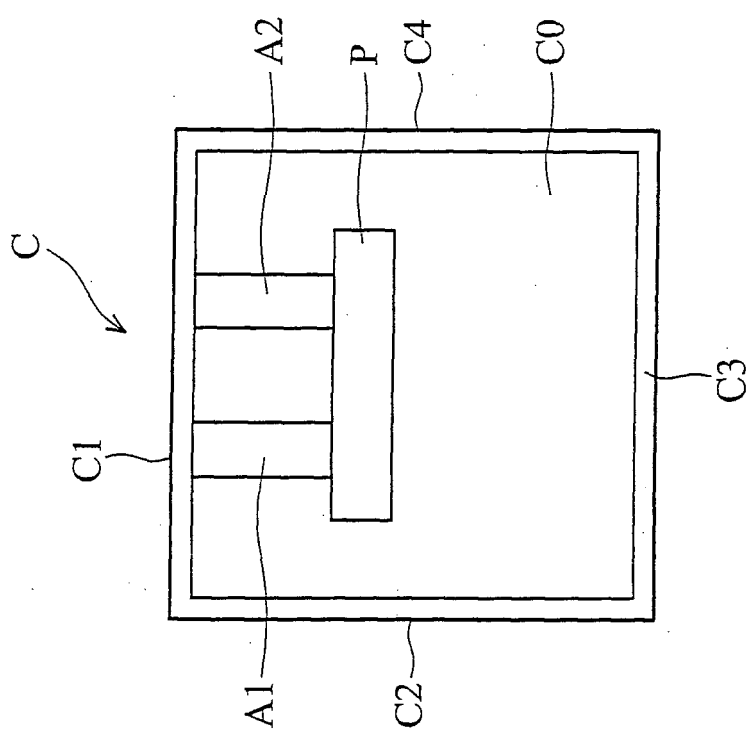


FIG. 2b



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
P,X	EP 1 445 825 A (SONY ERICSSON MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS JAPAN, INC) 11 August 2004 (2004-08-11) * column 2, line 45 - column 3, line 30; figures 3,4 *	1-7	H01Q1/24 H01Q1/52 H01Q1/44
X	----- US 6 392 603 B1 (KURZ HANS-PETER ET AL) 21 May 2002 (2002-05-21) * column 3, line 37 - column 4, line 11; figures 2-4,6 *	1-7	
X	----- US 4 975 711 A (LEE ET AL) 4 December 1990 (1990-12-04) * abstract *	1,2,4-7	
X	----- US 2004/082309 A1 (SMITH FREDDIE W) 29 April 2004 (2004-04-29) * paragraph [0030] - paragraph [0033]; figures 3,4 *	1-7	
A	----- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 661 (E-1644), 14 December 1994 (1994-12-14) & JP 06 260949 A (SEIKO INSTR INC), 16 September 1994 (1994-09-16) * abstract *		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) H01Q
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 15 July 2005	Examiner Kaleve, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 05 01 2882

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-07-2005

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1445825 A	11-08-2004	JP 2004242165 A	26-08-2004
		EP 1445825 A2	11-08-2004
		US 2004214620 A1	28-10-2004

US 6392603 B1	21-05-2002	SE 522419 C2	10-02-2004
		AU 1317601 A	08-05-2001
		WO 0131740 A1	03-05-2001
		SE 9903909 A	30-04-2001
		TW 476169 B	11-02-2002

US 4975711 A	04-12-1990	KR 9202439 B1	24-03-1992

US 2004082309 A1	29-04-2004	NONE	

JP 06260949 A	16-09-1994	NONE	
