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(54) **SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS**

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CPC .... $H01Q\ 9/0407$ (2013.01); $H01Q\ 1/36$ (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A novel geometry, the geometry of Space-Filling Curves (SFC) is defined in the present invention and it is used to shape a part of an antenna. By means of this novel technique, the size of the antenna can be reduced with respect to prior art, or alternatively, given a fixed size the antenna can operate at a lower frequency with respect to a conventional antenna of the same size.
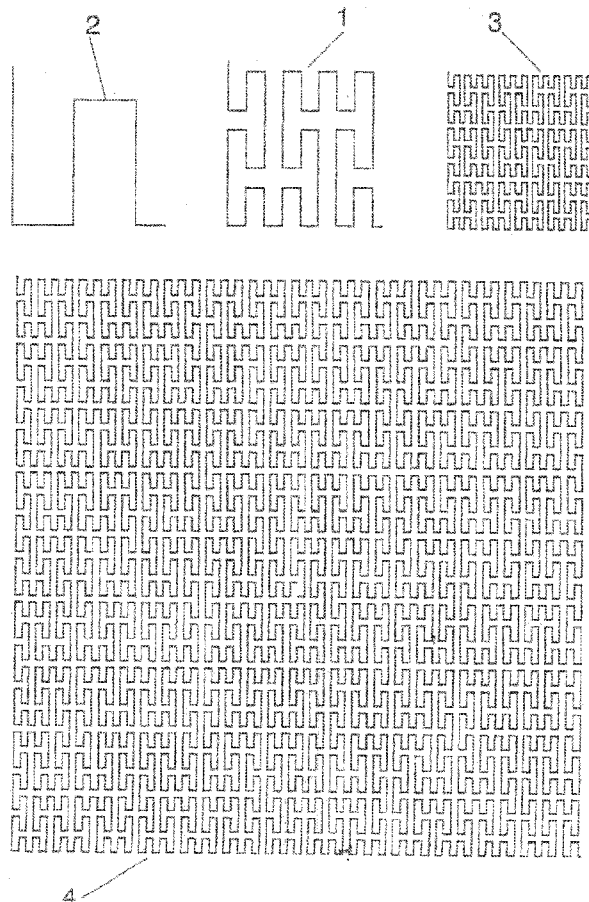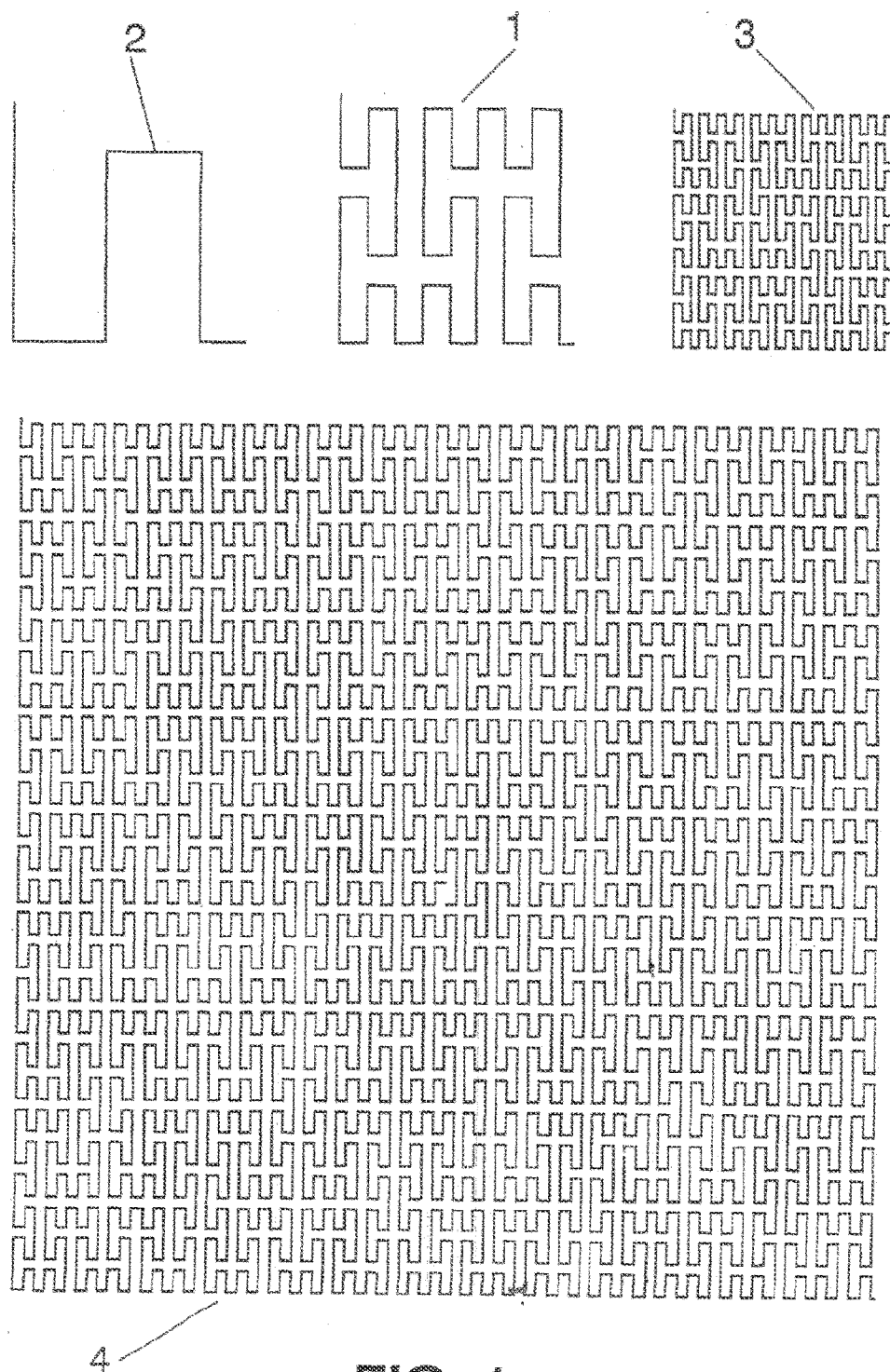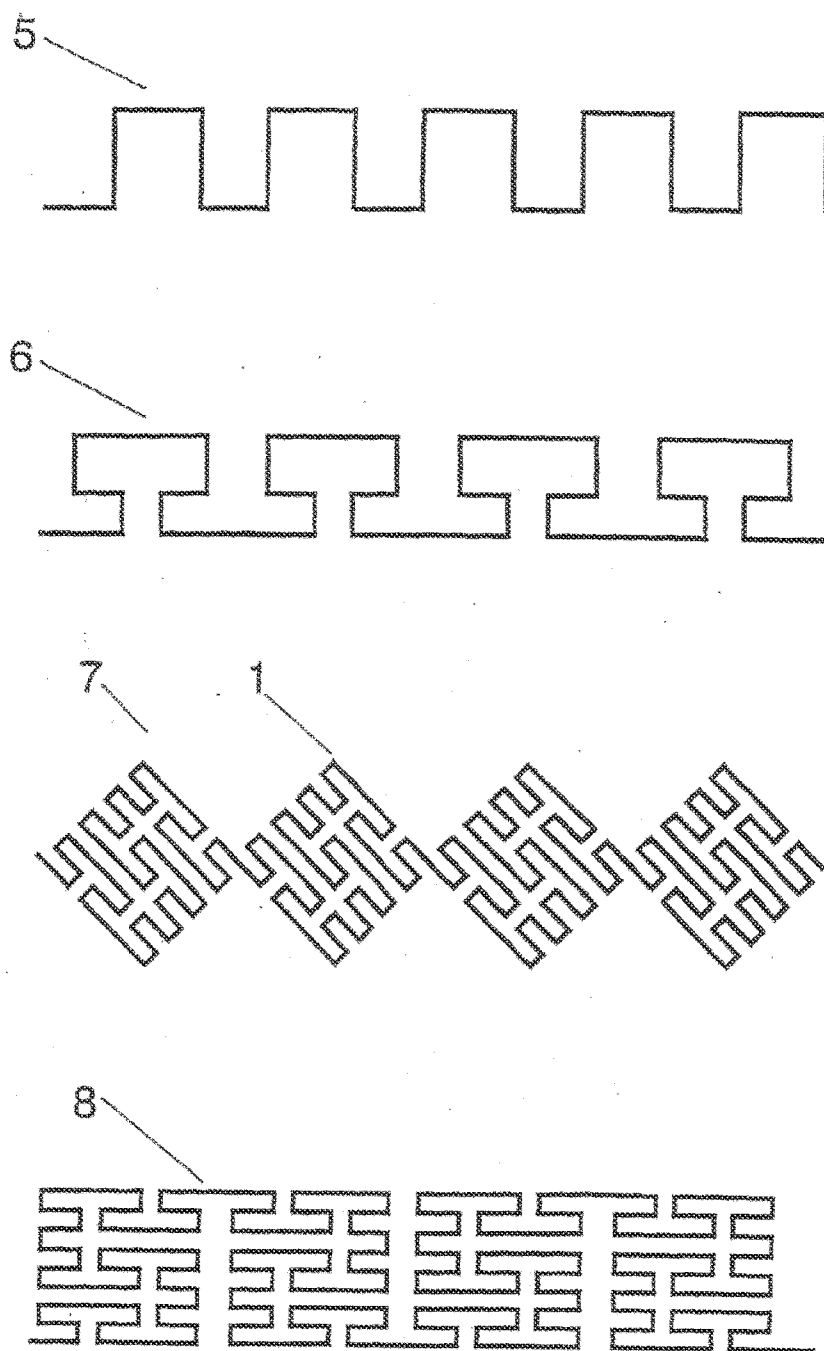
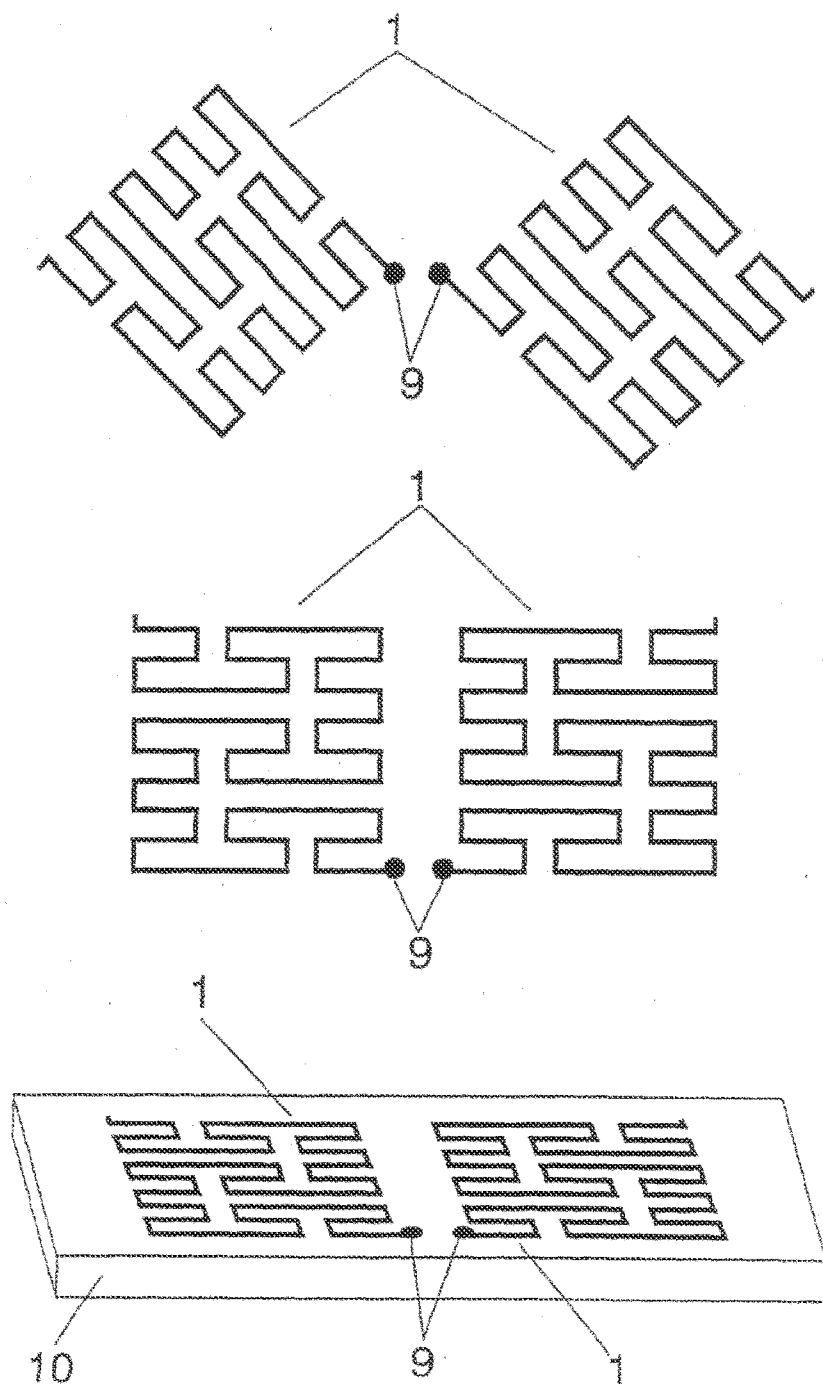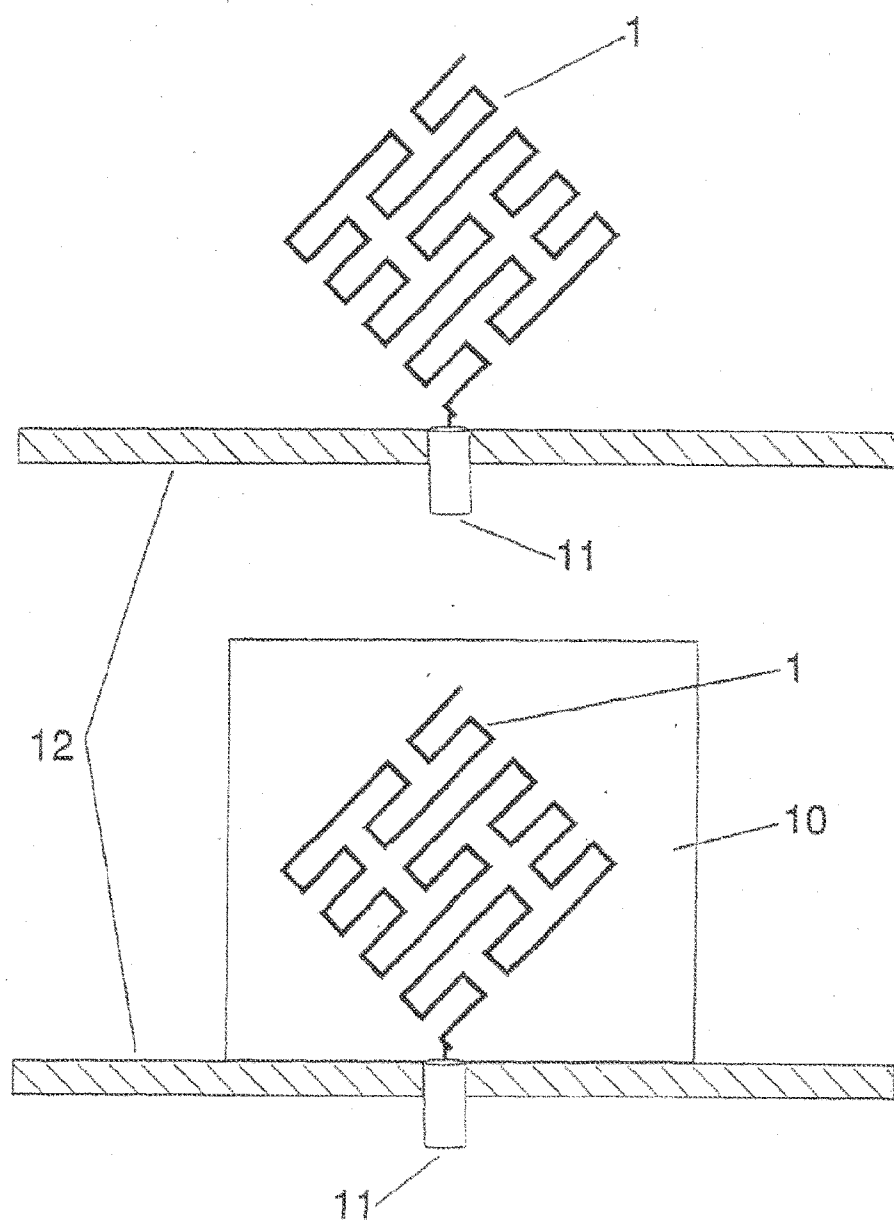FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4
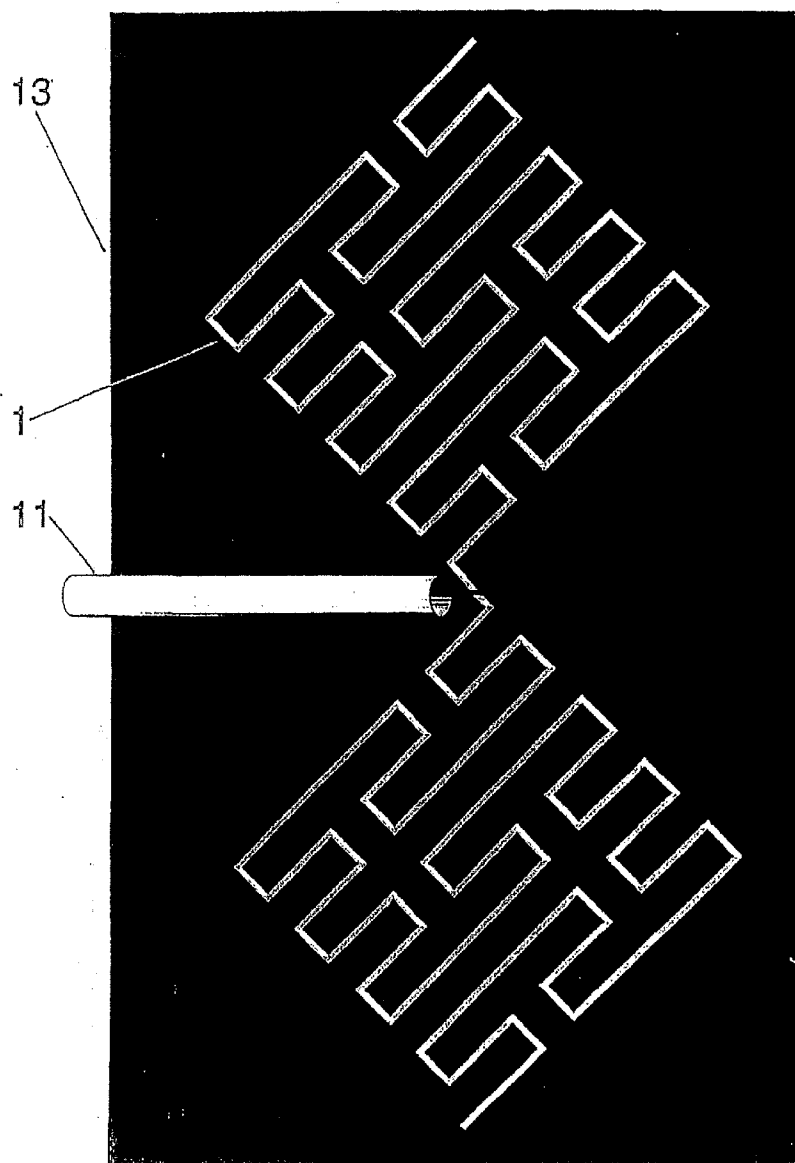
FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

25   30

31   10

FIG. 11

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

FIG. 14

FIG. 15

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47

FIG. 16

FIG. 17

FIG. 18

FIG. 19

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FIG. 20

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FIG. 21

FIG. 22

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FIG. 23

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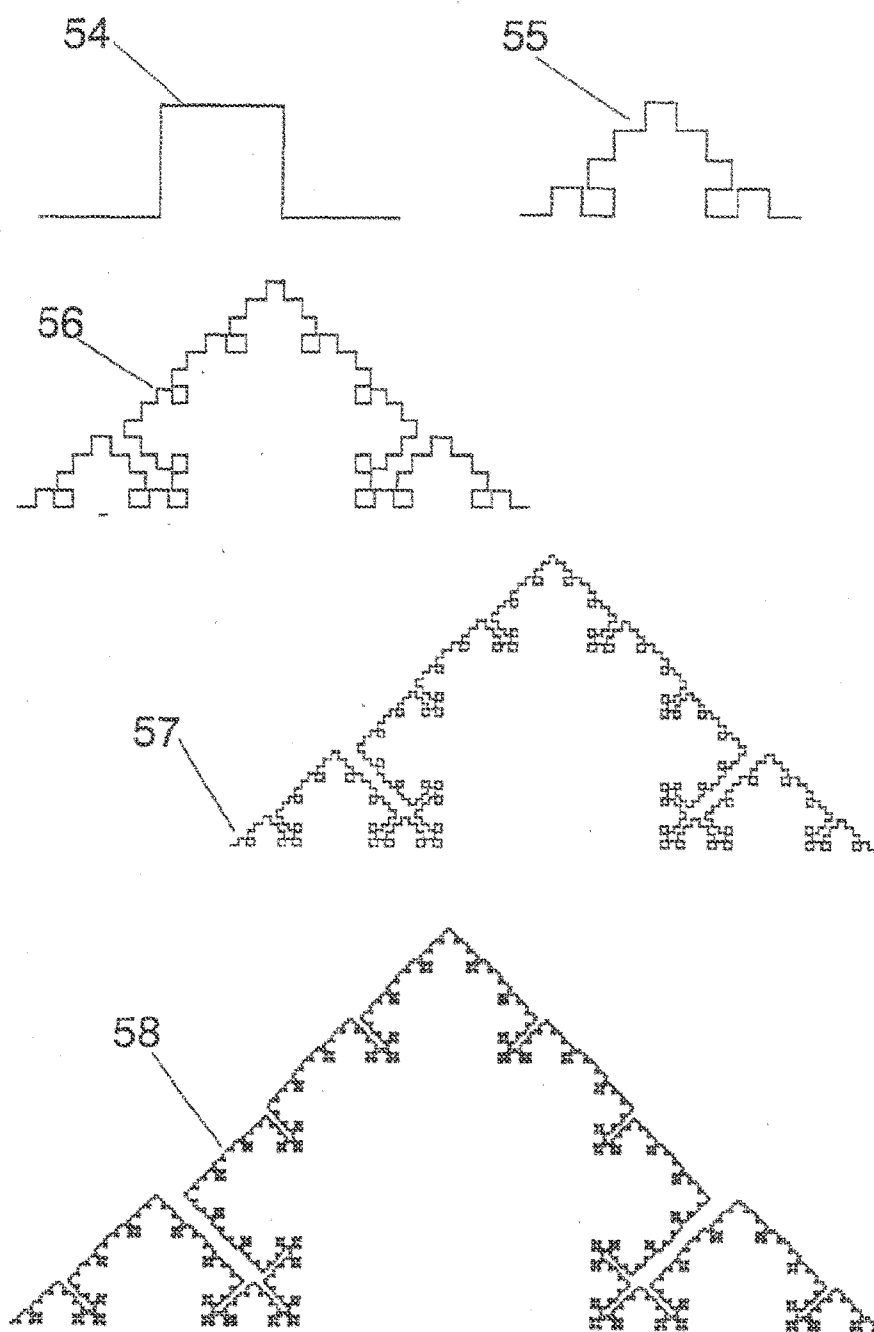
FIG. 24

FIG. 25

SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/045,241, filed Oct. 3, 2013, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Se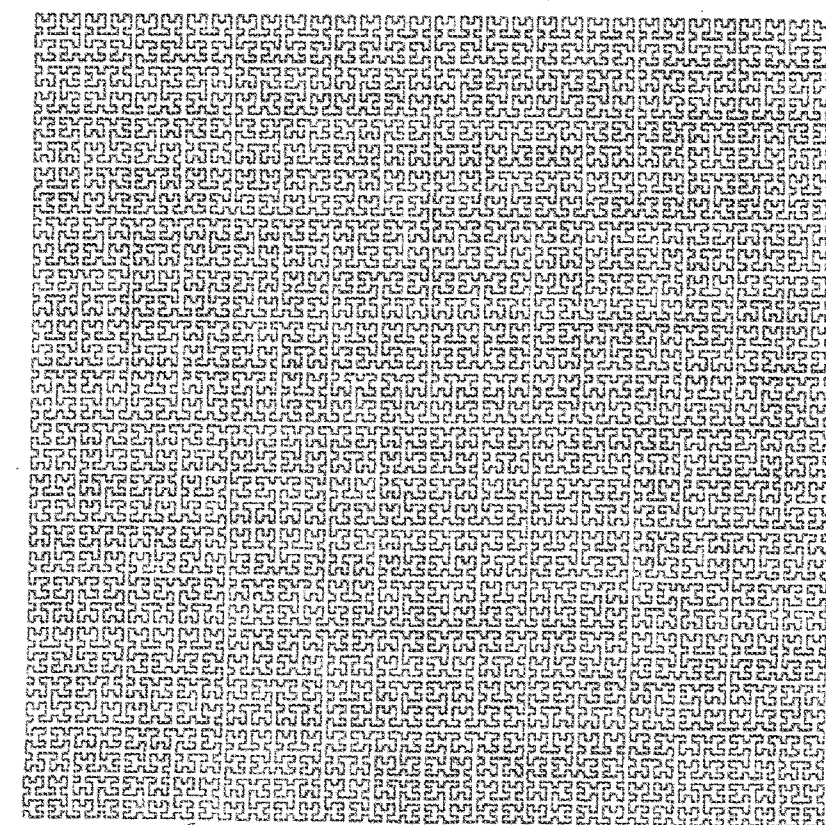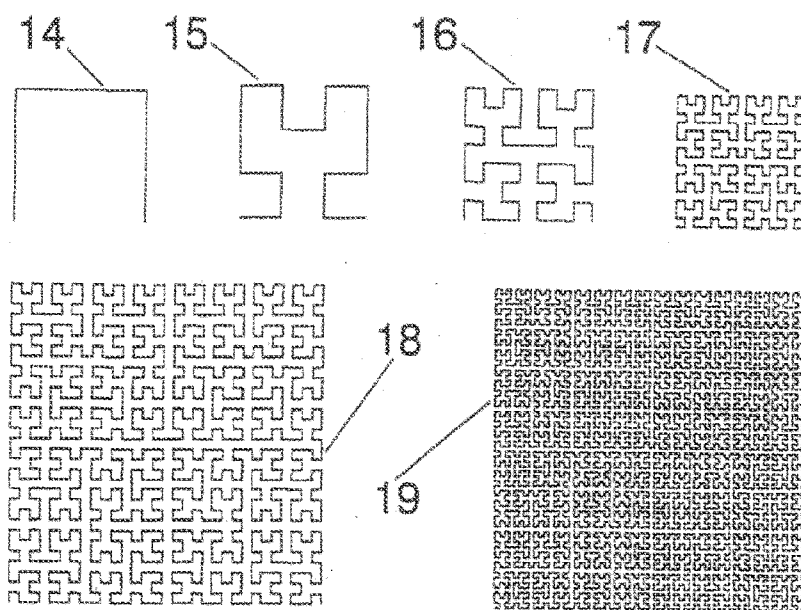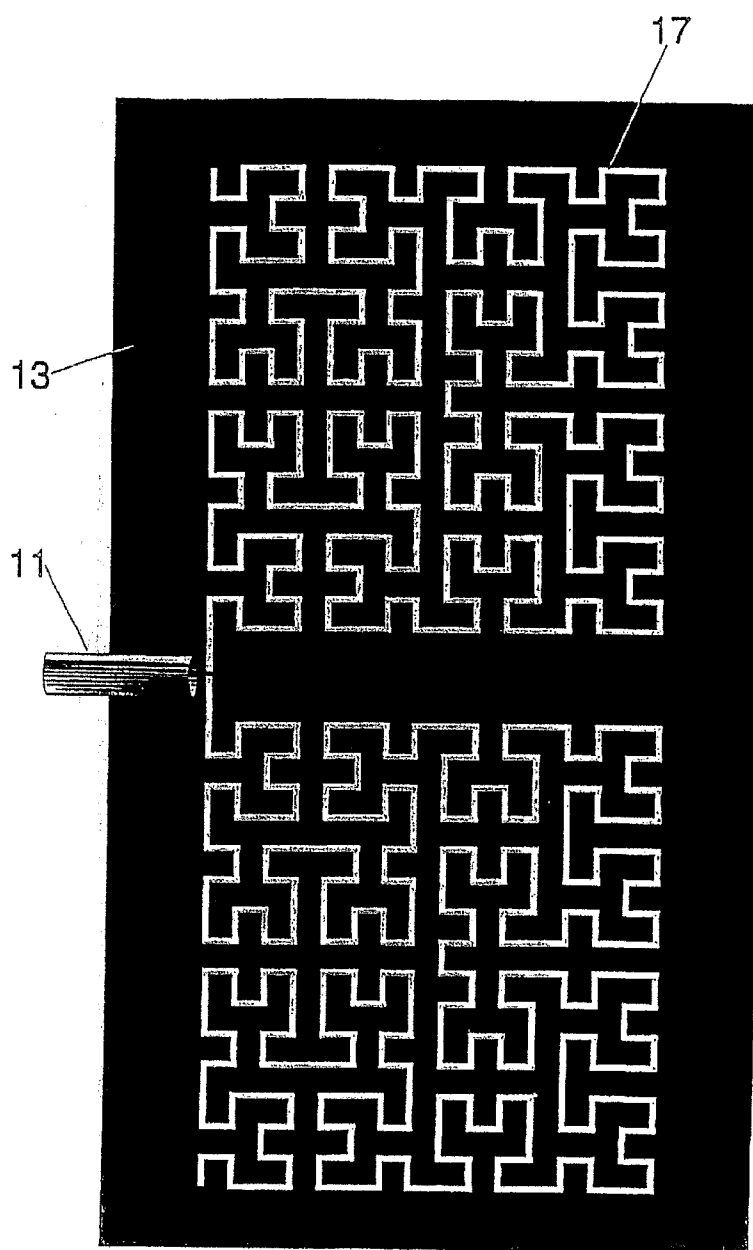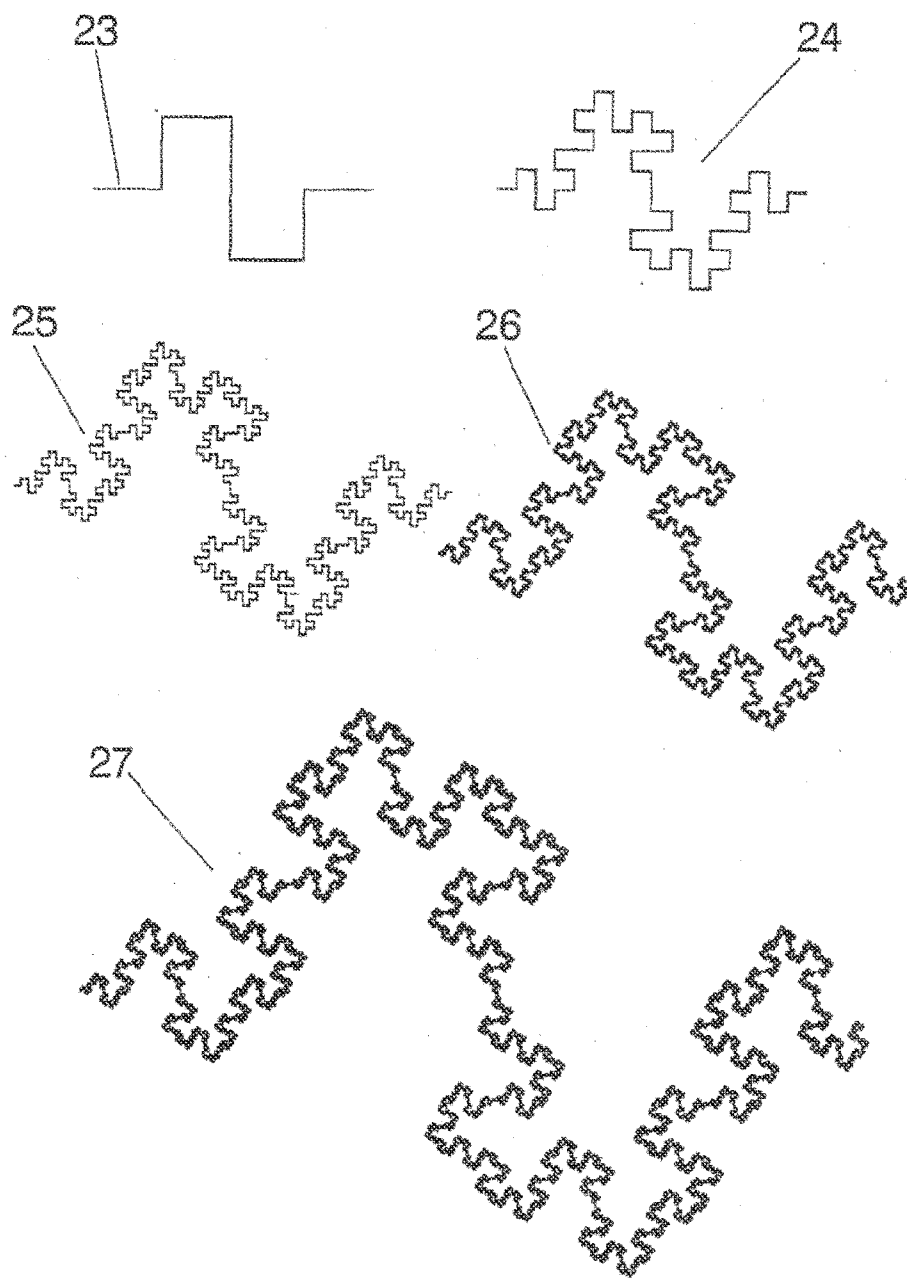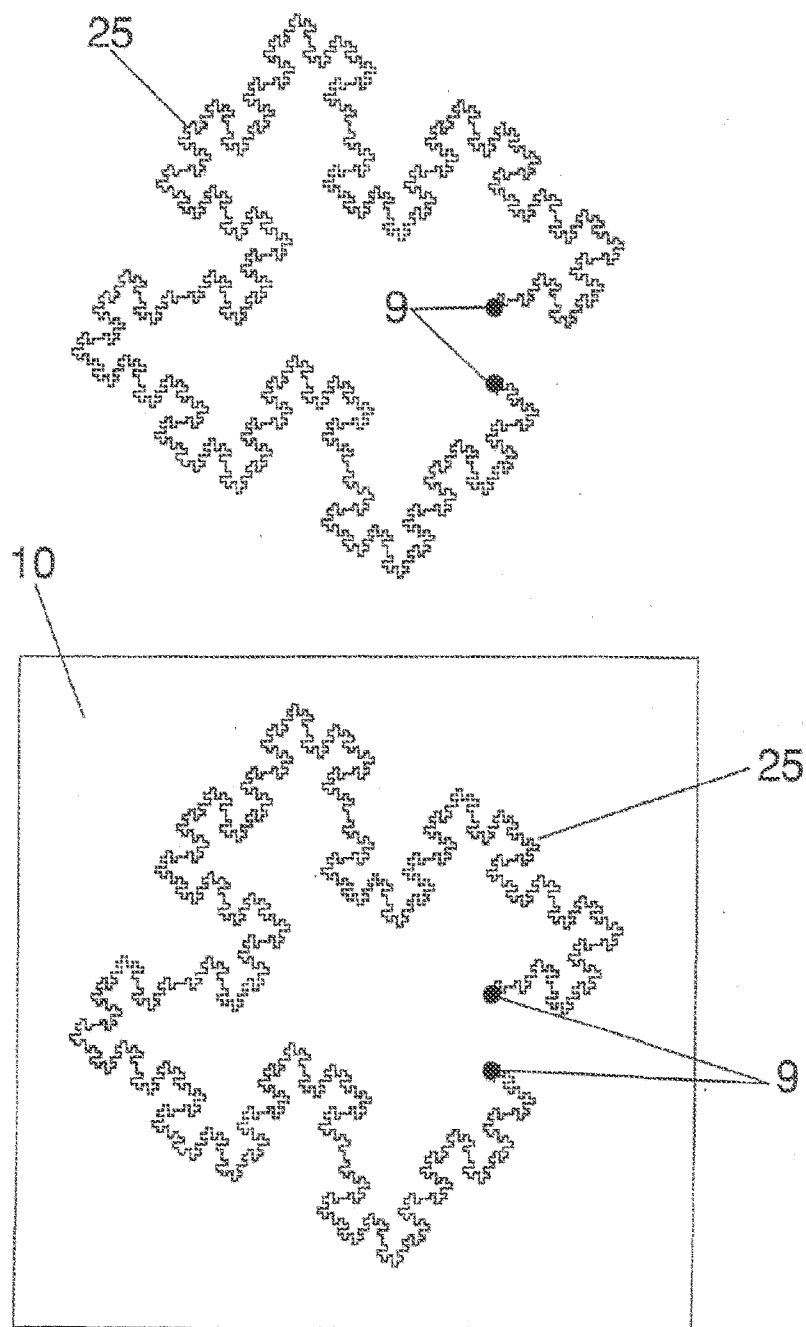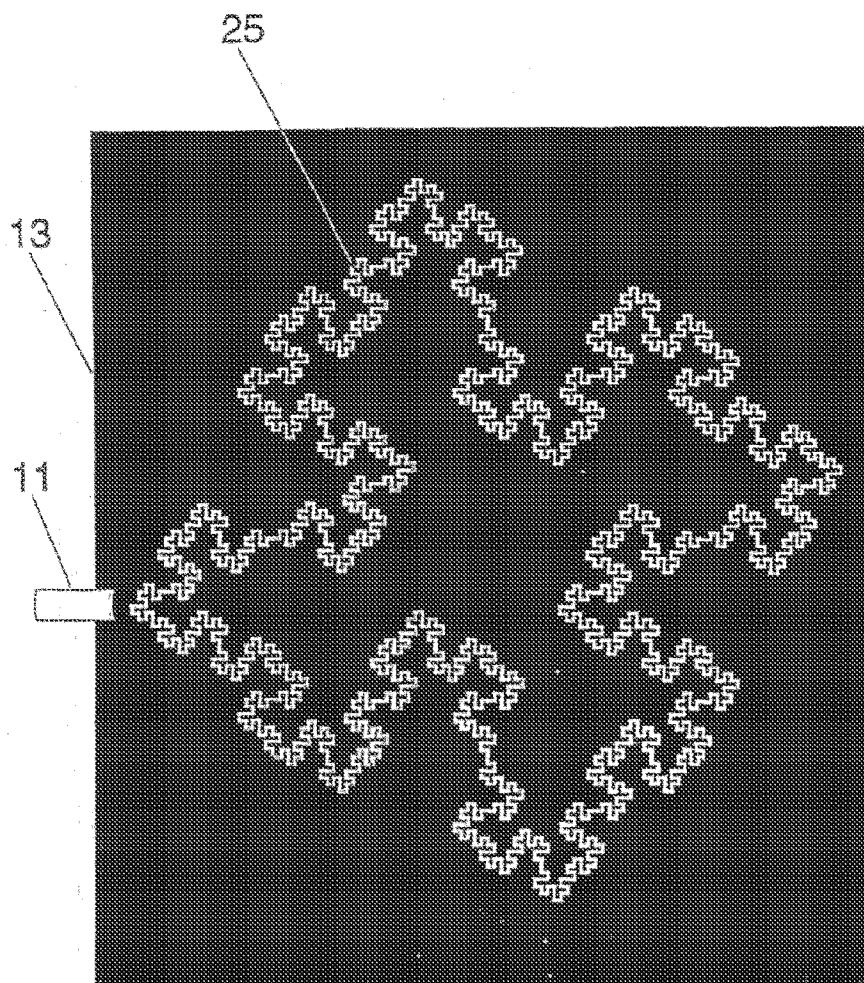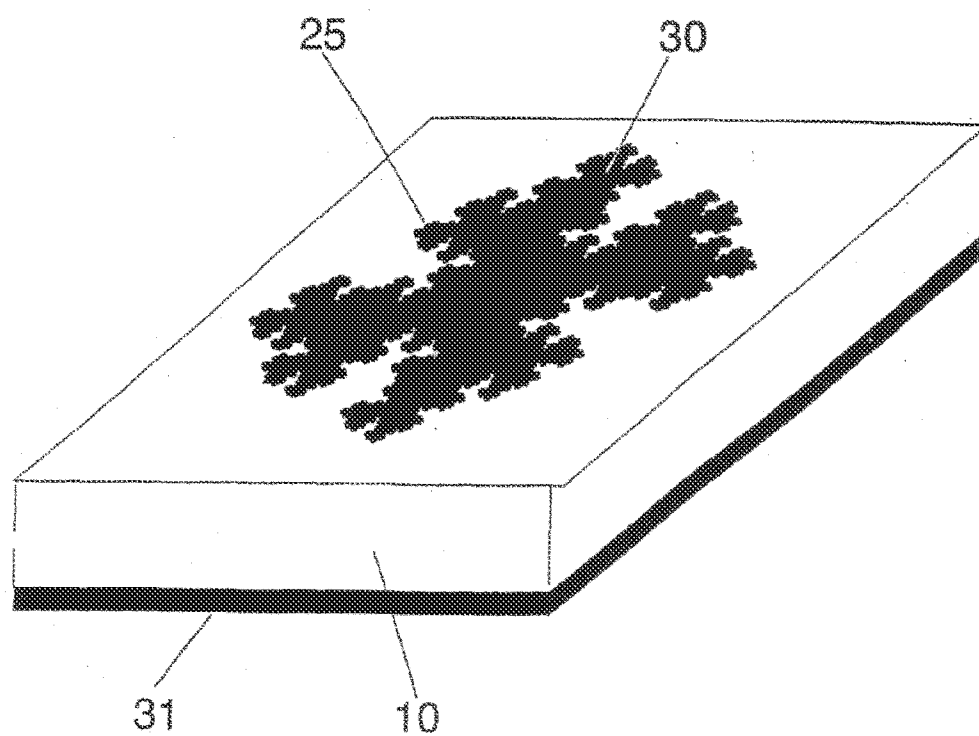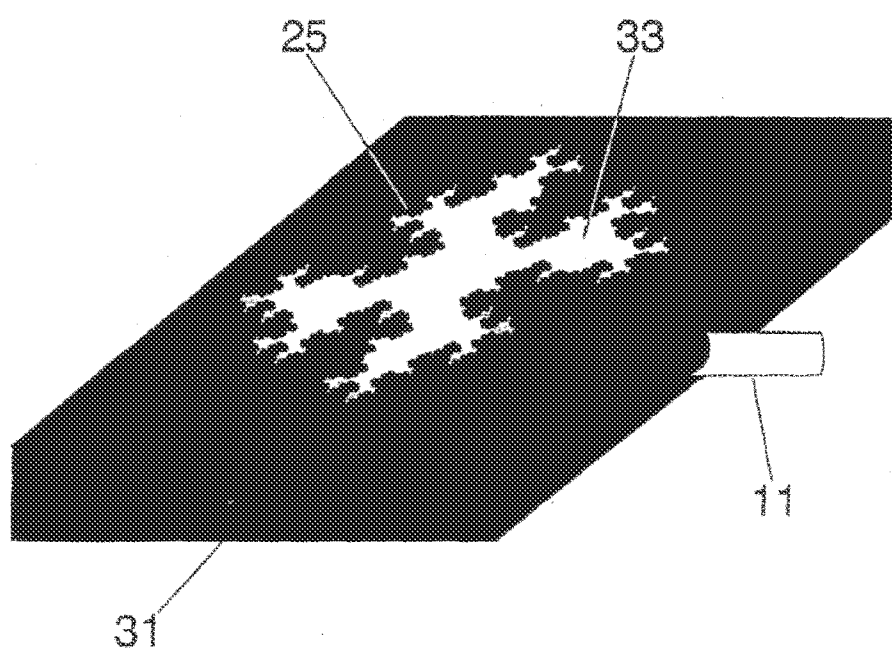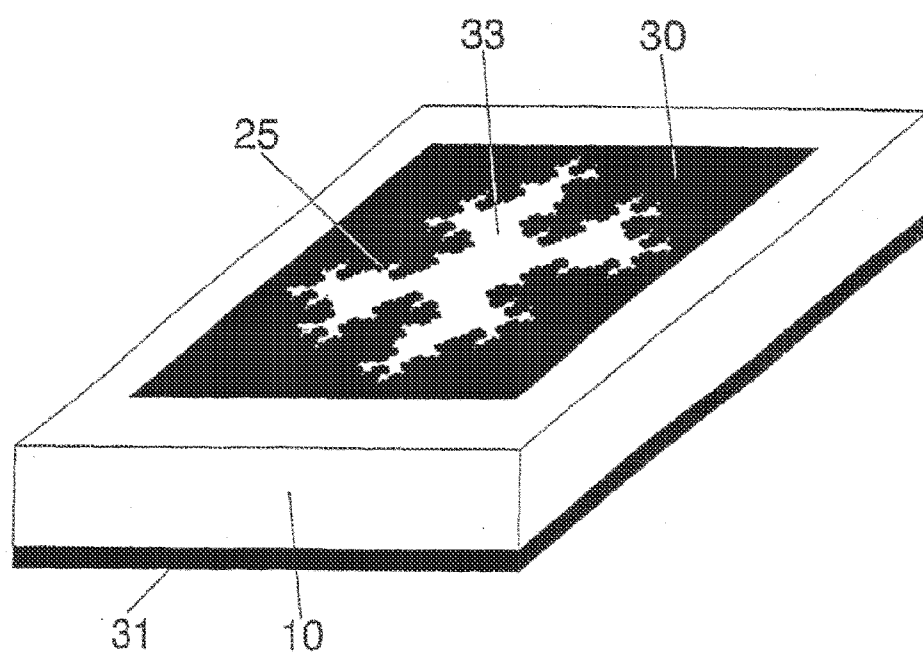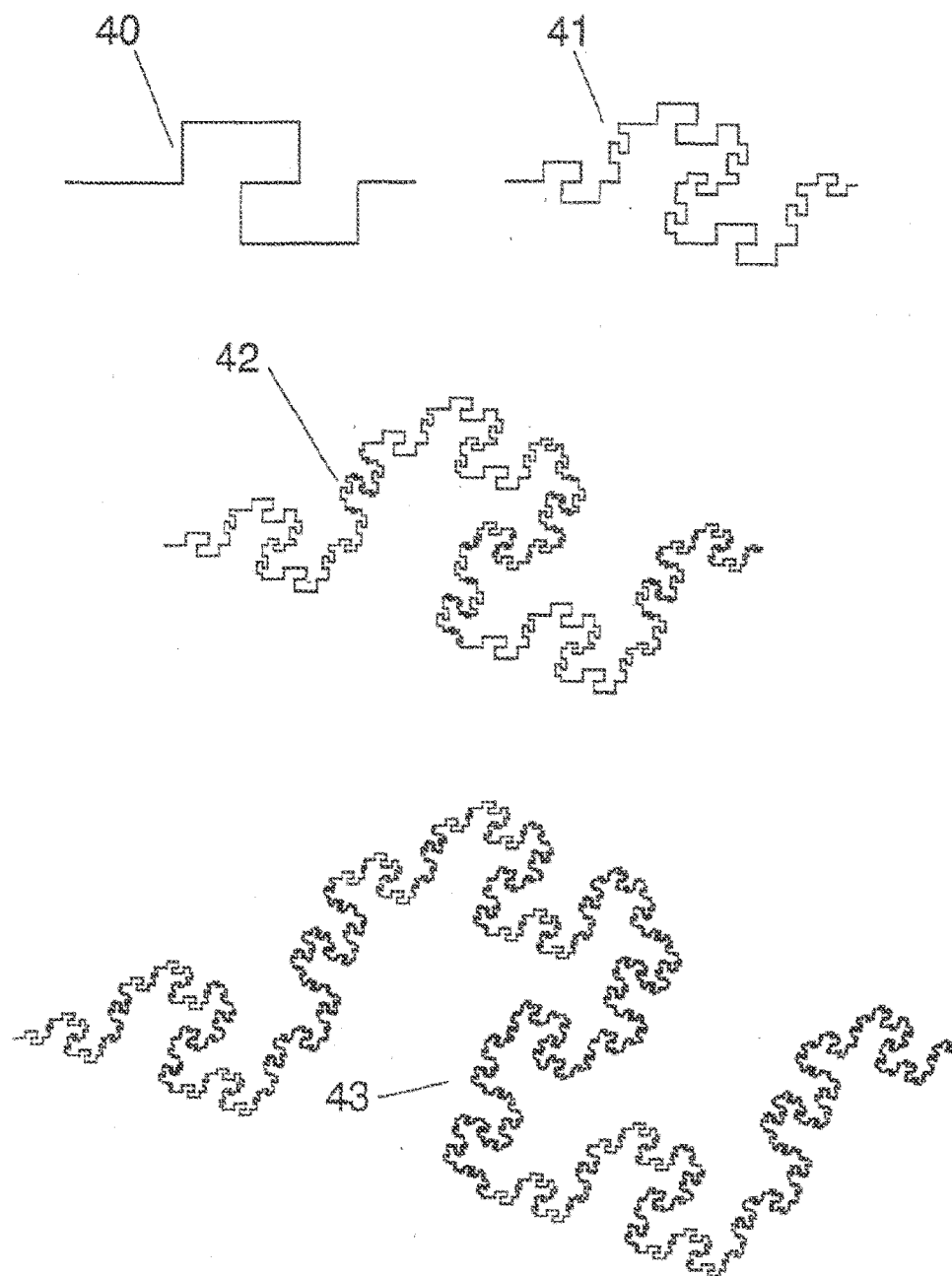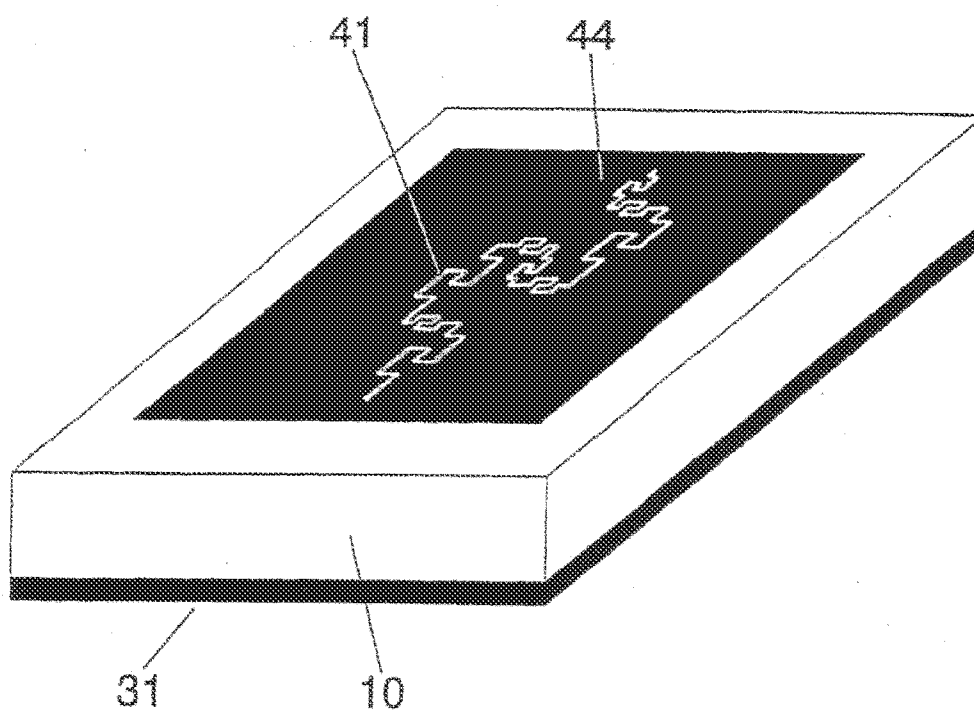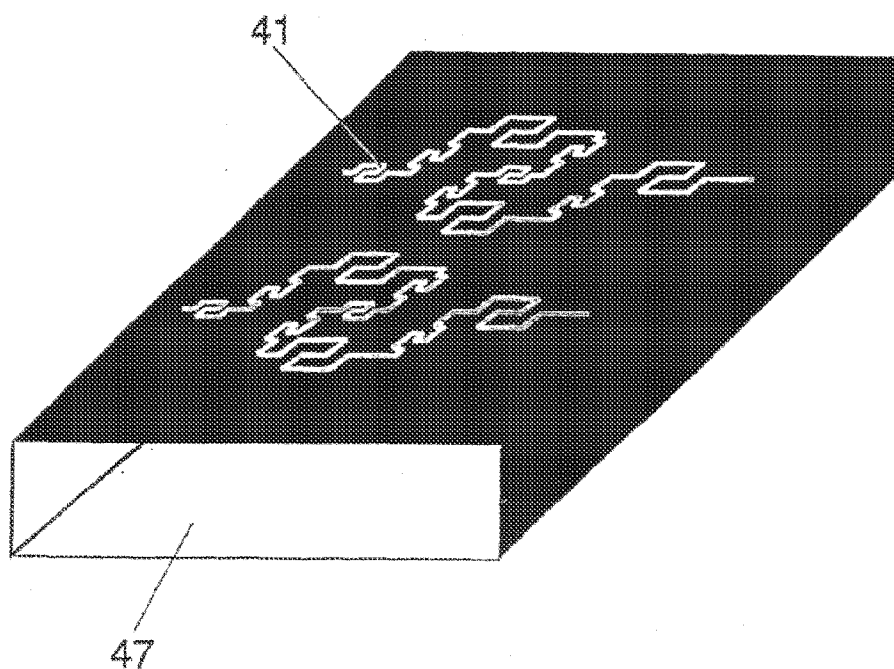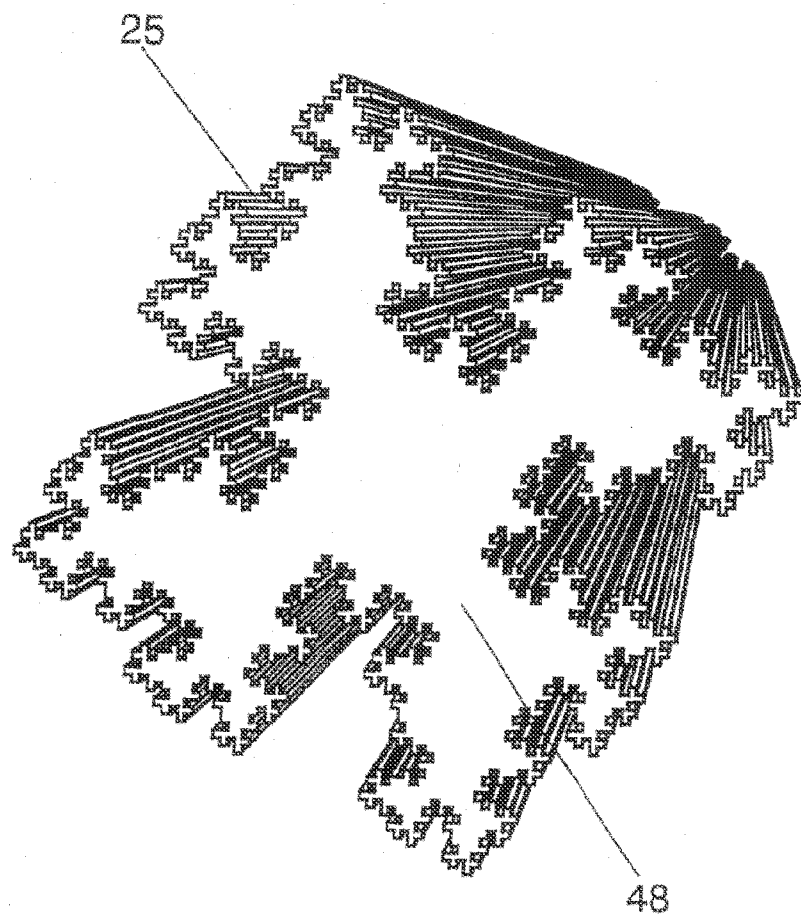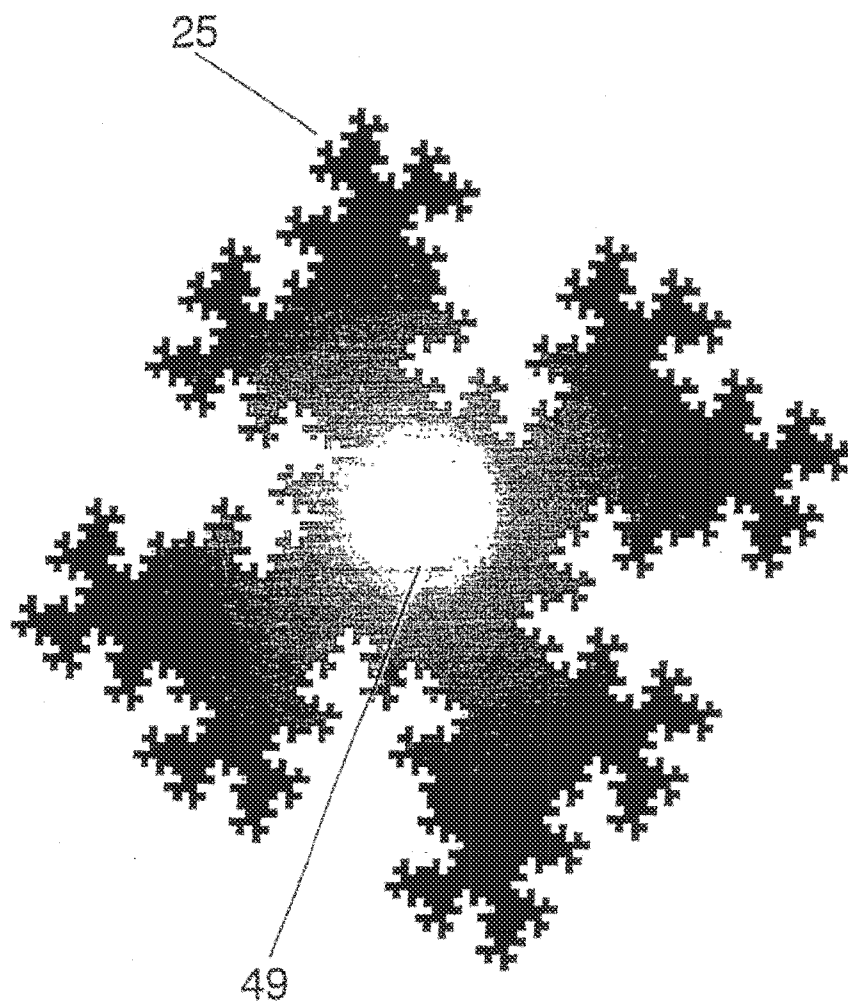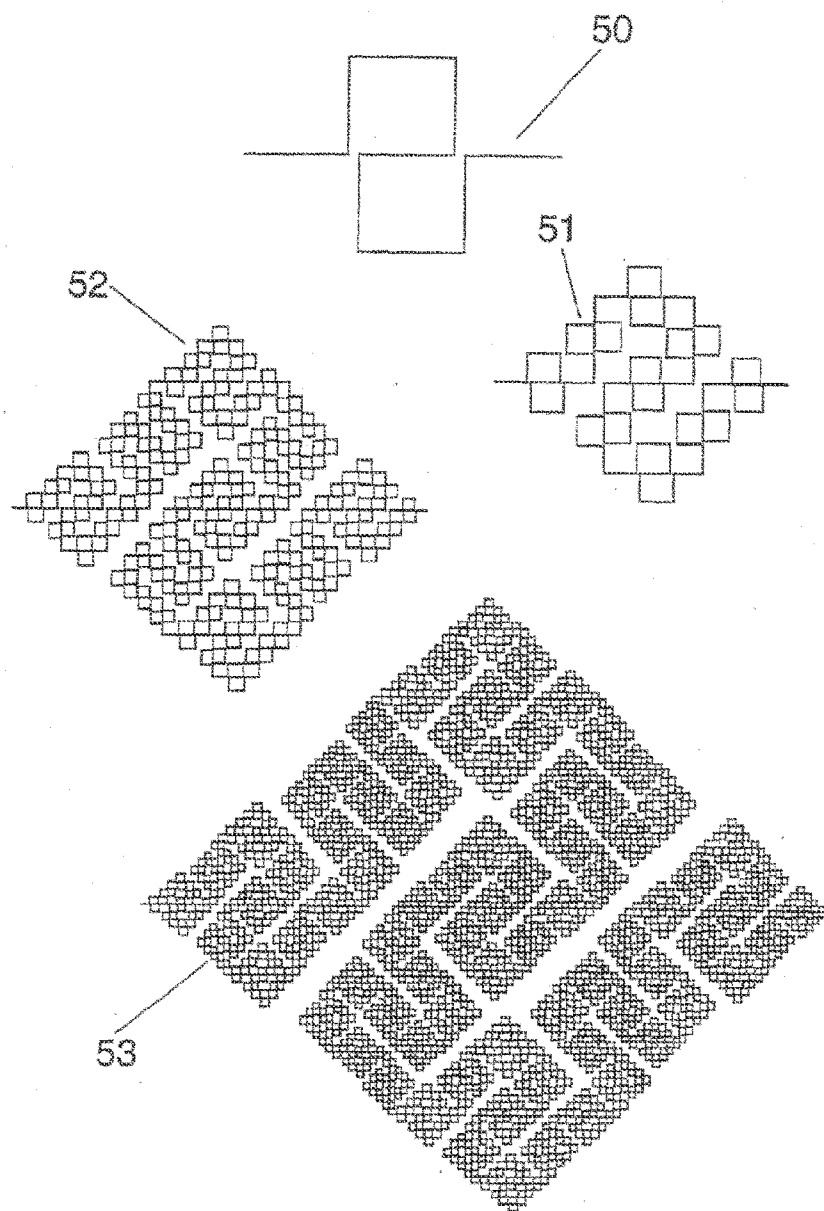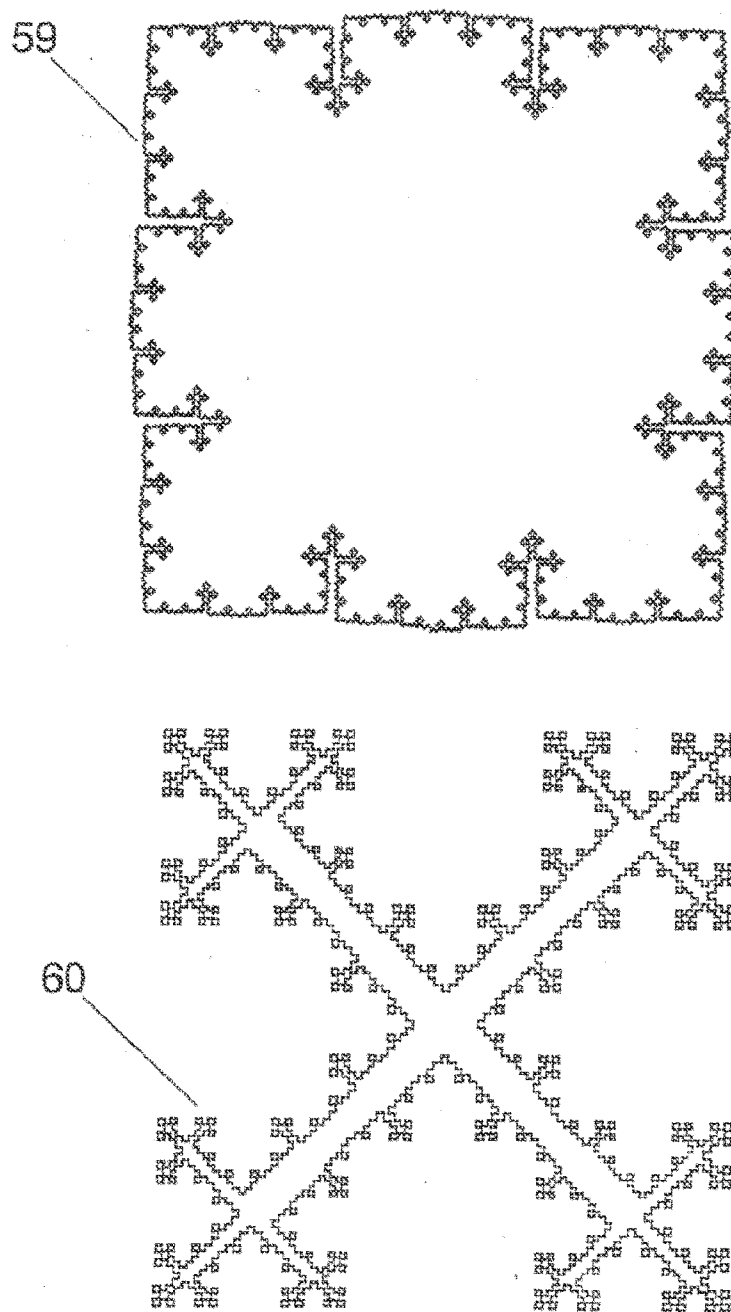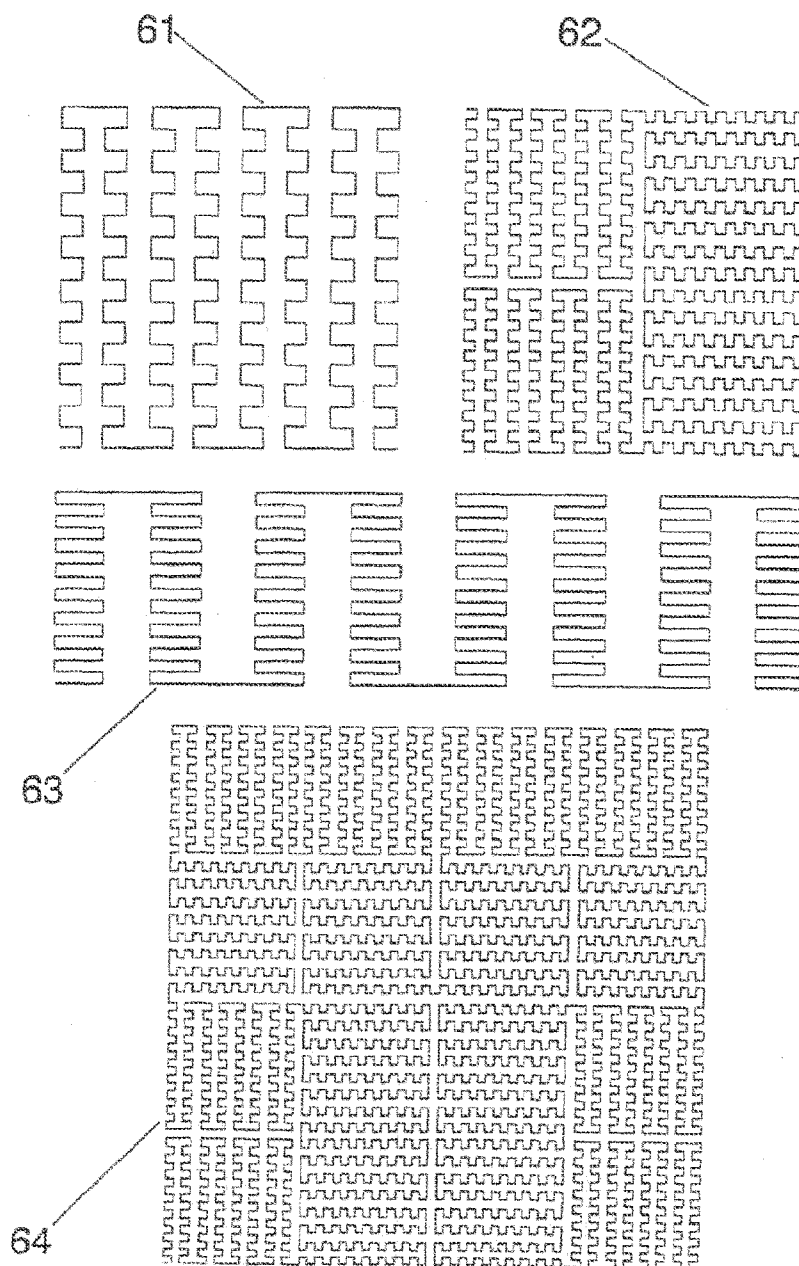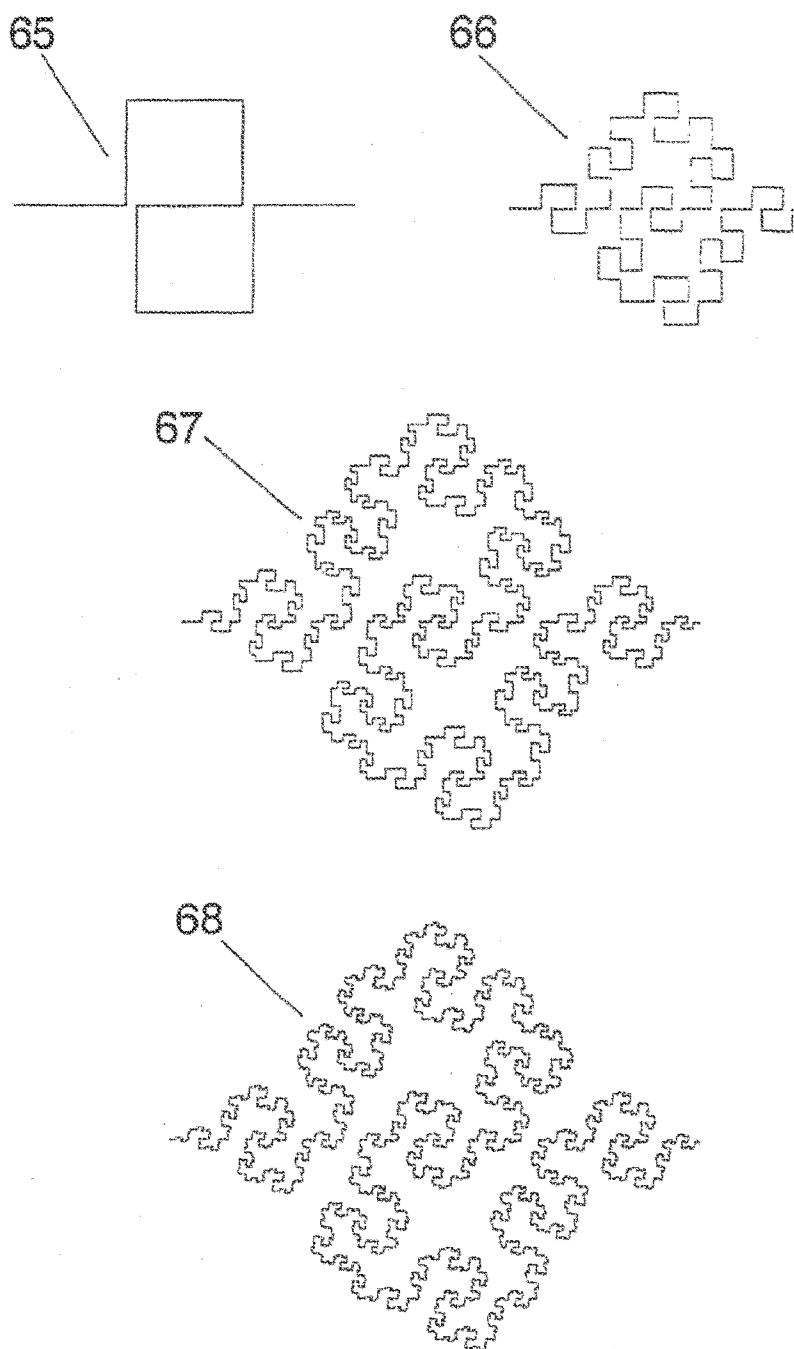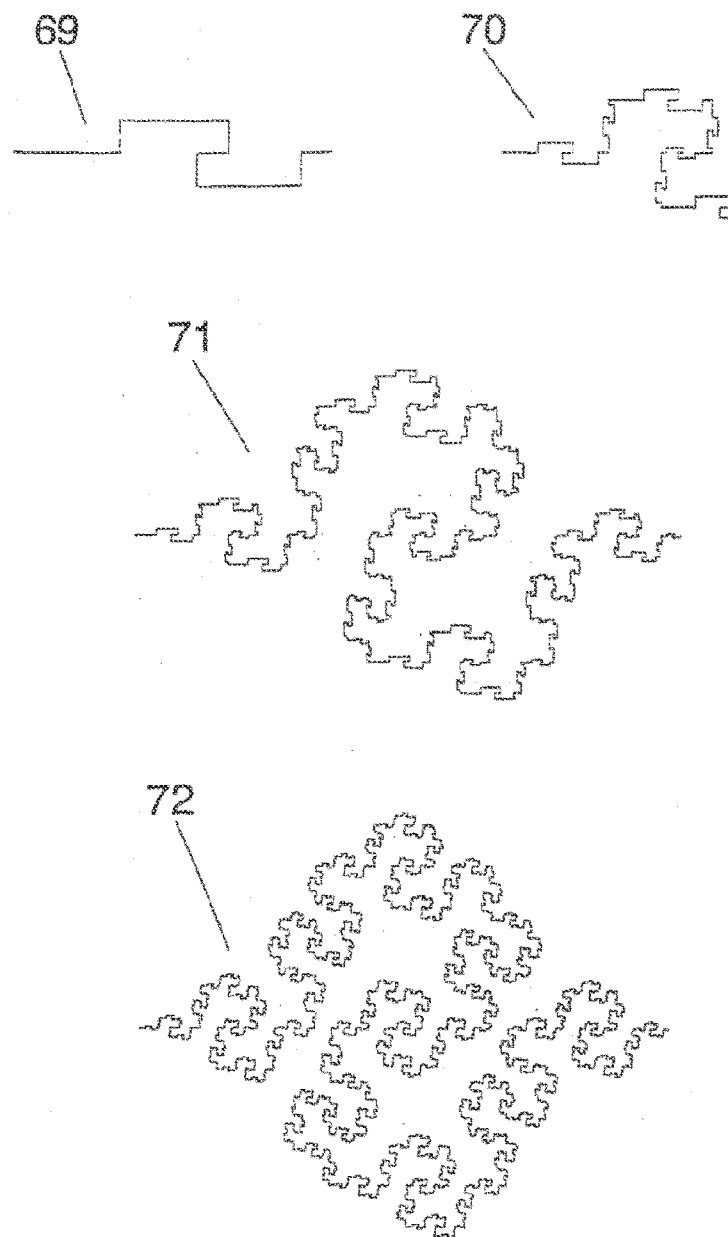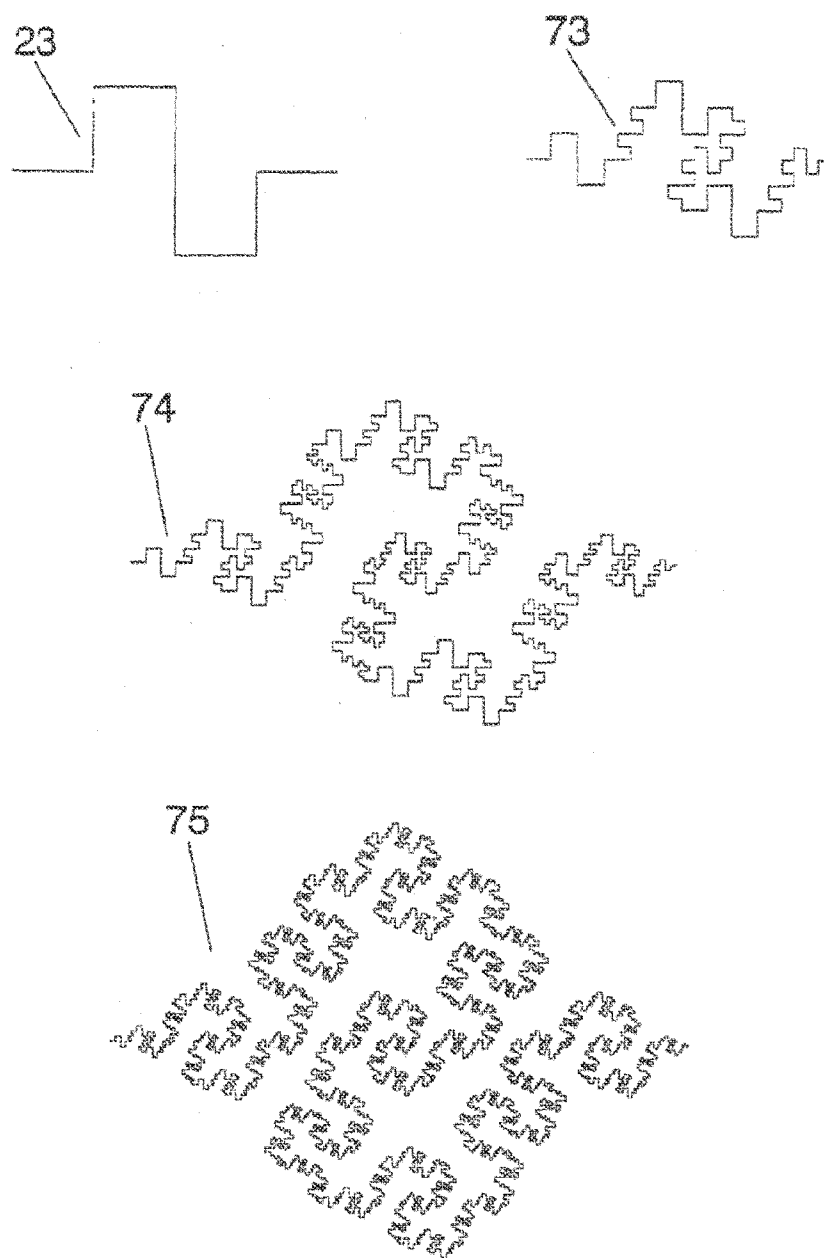r. No. 13/044,207, filed Mar. 9, 2011, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,558,741, issued Oct. 15, 2013, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/498,090, filed Jul. 6, 2009, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,207,893, issued Jun. 26, 2012, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/347,462, filed Dec. 31, 2008, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,212,726, issued Jul. 3, 2012, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/686,804, filed Mar. 15, 2007, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTEN-NAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,554,490, issued Jun. 30, 2009, which is a Division of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/179,250, filed Jul. 12, 2005, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIA-TURE ANTENNAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,822, issued Apr. 10, 2007, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent appli-cation Ser. No. 11/110,052, filed Apr. 20, 2005, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,148,850, issued on Dec. 12, 2006, which is a Continu-ation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/182,635, filed Nov. 1, 2002, entitled SPACE-FILLING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, now abandoned, which is a National Stage Entry of Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No. PCT/EP00/00411, filed on Jan. 19, 2000, entitled SPACE-FILL-ING MINIATURE ANTENNAS, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally refers to a new fam-ily of antennas of reduced size based on an innovative geom-etry, the geometry of the curves named as Space-Filling Curves (SFC). An antenna is said to be a small antenna (a miniature antenna) when it can be fitted in a small space compared to the operating wavelength. More precisely, the radian sphere is taken as the reference for classifying an antenna as being small. The radian sphere is an imaginary sphere of radius equal to the operating wavelength divided by two times .pi.; an antenna is said to be small in terms of the wavelength when it can be fitted inside said radian sphere.

[0003] A novel geometry, the geometry of Space-Filling Curves (SFC) is defined in the present invention and it is used to shape a part of an antenna. By means of this novel tech-nique, the size of the antenna can be reduced with respect to prior art, or alternatively, given a fixed size the antenna can operate at a lower frequency with respect to a conventional antenna of the same size.

[0004] The invention is applicable to the field of the tele-communications and more concretely to the design of anten-nas with reduced size.

BACKGROUND

[0005] The fundamental limits on small antennas where theoretically established by H-Wheeler and L. J. Chu in the middle 1940's. They basically stated that a small antenna has a high quality factor (Q) because of the large reactive energy stored in the antenna vicinity compared to the radiated power. Such a high quality factor yields a narrow bandwidth; in fact, the fundamental derived in such theory imposes a maximum bandwidth given a specific size of an small antenna.

[0006] Related to this phenomenon, it is also known that a small antenna features a large input reactance (either-capaci-tive or inductive) that usually has to be compensated with an external matching/loading circuit or structure. It also means that is difficult to pack a resonant antenna into a space which is small in terms of the wavelength at resonance. Other char-acteristics of a small antenna are its small radiating resistance and its low efficiency.

[0007] Searching for structures that can efficiently radiate from a small space has an enormous commercial interest, especially in the environment of mobile communication devices (cellular telephony, cellular pagers, portable comput-ers and data handlers, to name a few examples), where the size and weight of the portable equipment need to be small. According to R. C. Hansen (R. C. Hansen, "Fundamental Limitations on Antennas," Proc. IEEE, vol. 69, no. 2, Febru-ary 1981), the performance of a small antenna depends on its ability to efficiently use the small available space inside the imaginary radian sphere surrounding the antenna.

SUMMARY

[0008] In the present invention, a novel set of geometries named Space-Filling Curves (hereafter SFC) are introduced for the design and construction of small antennas that improve the performance of other classical antennas described in the prior art (such as linear monopoles, dipoles and circular or rectangular loops).

[0009] Some of the geometries described in the present invention are inspired in the geometries studied already in the XIX century by several mathematicians such as Giusepe Peano and David Hilbert. In all said cases the curves were studied from the mathematical point of view but were never used for any practical-engineering application.

[0010] The dimension (D) is often used to characterize highly complex geometrical curves and structures such those described in the present invention. There exists many differ-ent mathematical definitions of dimension but in the present document the box-counting dimension (which is well-known to those skilled in mathematics theory) is used to characterize a family of designs. Those skilled in mathematics theory will notice that optionally, an Iterated Function System (IFS), a Multireduction Copy Machine (MRCM) or a Networked Multireduction Copy Machine (MRCM) algorithm can be used to construct some space-filling curves as those described in the present invention.

[0011] The key point of the present invention is shaping part of the antenna (for example at least a part of the arms of a dipole, at least a part of the arm of a monopole, the perimeter of the patch of a patch antenna, the slot in a slot antenna, the loop perimeter in a loop antenna, the horn cross-section in a horn antenna, or the reflector perimeter in a reflector antenna) as a space-filling curve, that is, a curve that is large in terms of physical length but small in terms of the area in which the curve can be included. More precisely, the following defini-tion is taken in this document for a space-filling curve: a curve composed by at least ten segments which are connected in such a way that each segment forms an angle with their neighbors, that is, no pair of adjacent segments define a larger straight segment, and wherein the curve can be optionally periodic along a fixed straight direction of space if and only if

2

the period is defined by a non-periodic curve composed by at least ten connected segments and no pair of said adjacent and connected segments define a straight longer segment. Also, whatever the design of such SFC is, it can never intersect with itself at any point except the initial and final point (that is, the whole curve can be arranged as a closed curve or loop, but none of the parts of the curve can become a closed loop). A space-filling curve can be fitted over a flat or curved surface, and due to the angles between segments, the physical length of the curve is always larger than that of any straight line that can be fitted in the same area (surface) as said space-filling curve. Additionally, to properly shape the structure of a miniature antenna according to the present invention, the segments of the SFC curves must be shorter than a tenth of the free-space operating wavelength.

[0012] Depending on the shaping procedure and curve geometry, some infinite length SFC can be theoretically designed to feature a Haussdorf dimension larger than their topological-dimension. That is, in terms of the classical Euclidean geometry, It is usually understood that a curve is always a one-dimension object; however when the curve is highly convoluted and its physical length is very large, the curve tends to fill parts of the surface which supports it; in that case the Haussdorf dimension can be computed over the curve (or at least an approximation of it by means of the box-counting algorithm) resulting in a number larger than unity. Such theoretical infinite curves cannot be physically constructed, but they can be approached with SFC designs. The curves **8** and **17** described in and FIG. **2** and FIG. **5** are some examples of such SFC, that approach an ideal infinite curve featuring a dimension D=2.

[0013] The advantage of using SFC curves in the physical shaping of the antenna is two-fold: a) Given a particular operating frequency or wavelength said SFC antenna can be reduced in size with respect to prior art. (b) Given the physical size of the SFC antenna, said SFC antenna can be operated at a lower frequency (a longer wavelength) than prior art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] For a more complete understanding, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings in which:

[0015] FIG. **1** shows some particular cases of SFC curves. From an initial curve (**2**), other curves (**1**), (**3**) and (**4**) with more than 10 connected segments are formed. This particular family of curves are named hereafter SZ curves;

[0016] FIG. **2** shows a comparison between two prior art meandering lines and two SFC periodic curves, constructed from the SZ curve of drawing **1**;

[0017] FIG. **3** shows a particular configuration of an SFC antenna. It consists on tree different configurations of a dipole wherein each of the two arms is fully shaped as an SFC curve (**1**);

[0018] FIG. **4** shows other particular cases of SFC antennas. They consist on monopole antennas;

[0019] FIG. **5** shows an example of an SFC slot antenna where the slot is shaped as the SFC in drawing **1**;

[0020] FIG. **6** shows another set of SFC curves (**15-20**) inspired on the Hilbert curve and hereafter named as Hilbert curves. A standard, non-SFC curve is shown in (**14**) for comparison;

[0021] FIG. **7** shows another example of an SFC slot antenna based on the SFC curve (**17**) in drawing **6**;

[0022] FIG. **8** shows another set of SFC curves (**24, 25, 26, 27**) hereafter known as ZZ curves. A conventional squared zigzag curve (**23**) is shown for comparison;

[0023] FIG. **9** shows a loop antenna based on curve (**25**) in a wire configuration (top). Below, the loop antenna **29** is printed over a dielectric substrate (**10**);

[0024] FIG. **10** shows a slot loop antenna based on the SFC (**25**) in drawing **8**;

[0025] FIG. **11** shows a patch antenna wherein the patch perimeter is shaped according to SFC (**25**);

[0026] FIG. **12** shows an aperture antenna wherein the aperture (**33**) is practiced on a conducting or superconducting structure (**31**), said aperture being shaped with SFC (**25**);

[0027] FIG. **13** shows a patch antenna with an aperture on the patch based on SFC (**25**);

[0028] FIG. **14** shows another particular example of a family of SFC curves (**41, 42, 43**) based on the Giusepe Peano curve. A non-SFC curve formed with only 9 segments is shown for comparison;

[0029] FIG. **15** shows a patch antenna with an SFC slot based on SFC (**41**);

[0030] FIG. **16** shows a wave-guide slot antenna wherein a rectangular waveguide (**47**) has one of its walls slotted with SFC curve (**41**);

[0031] FIG. **17** shows a horn antenna, wherein the aperture and cross-section of the horn is shaped after SFC (**25**);

[0032] FIG. **18** shows a reflector of a reflector antenna wherein the perimeter of said reflector is shaped as SFC (**25**);

[0033] FIG. **19** shows a family of SFC curves (**51, 52, 53**) based on the Giusepe Peano curve. A non-SFC curve formed with only nine segments is shown for comparison (**50**);

[0034] FIG. **20** shows another family of SFC curves (**55, 56, 57, 58**). A non-SFC curve (**54**) constructed with only five segments is shown for comparison;

[0035] FIG. **21** shows two examples of SFC loops (**59, 60**) constructed with SFC (**57**);

[0036] FIG. **22** shows a family of SFC curves (**61, 62, 63, 64**) named here as HilbertZZ curves;

[0037] FIG. **23** shows a family of SFC curves (**66, 67, 68**) named here as Peanodec curves. A non-SFC curve (**65**) constructed with only nine segments is shown for comparison;

[0038] FIG. **24** shows a family of SFC curves (**70, 71, 72**) named here as Peanoinc curves. A non-SFC curve (**69**) constructed with only nine segments is shown for comparison; and

[0039] FIG. **25** shows a family of SFC curves (**73, 74, 75**) named here as PeanoZZ curves. A non-SFC curve (**23**) constructed with only nine segments is shown for comparison.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0040] FIG. **1** and FIG. **2** show some examples of SFC curves. Drawings (**1**), (**3**) and (**4**) in FIG. **1** show three examples of SFC curves named SZ curves. A curve that is not an SFC since it is only composed of 6 segments is shown in drawing (**2**) for comparison. The drawings (**7**) and (**8**) in FIG. **2** show another two particular examples of SFC curves, formed from the periodic repetition of a motive including the SFC curve (**1**). It is important noticing the substantial difference between these examples of SFC curves and some examples of periodic, meandering and not SFC curves such as those in drawings (**5**) and (**6**) in FIG. **2**. Although curves (**5**) and (**6**) are composed by more than 10 segments, they can be substantially considered periodic along a straight direction (horizontal direction) and the motive that defines a period or

repetition cell is constructed with less than 10 segments (the period in drawing (**5**) includes only four segments, while the period of the curve (**6**) comprises nine segments) which contradicts the definition of SFC curve introduced in the present invention. SFC curves are substantially more complex and pack a longer length in a smaller space; this fact in conjunction with the fact that each segment composing and SFC curve is electrically short (shorter than a tenth of the free-space operating wavelength as claimed in this invention) play a key role in reducing the antenna size. Also, the class of folding mechanisms used to obtain the particular SFC curves described in the present invention are important in the design of miniature antennas.

[0041] FIG. **3** describes a preferred embodiment of an SFC antenna. The three drawings display different configurations of the same basic dipole. A two-arm antenna dipole is constructed comprising two conducting or superconducting parts, each part shaped as an SFC curve. For the sake of clarity but without loss of generality, a particular case of SFC curve (the SZ curve (**1**) of FIG. **1**) has been chosen here; other SFC curves as for instance, those described in FIG. **1**, **2**, **6**, **8**, **14**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22**, **23**, **24** or **25** could be used instead. The two closest tips of the two arms form the input terminals (**9**) of the dipole. The terminals (**9**) have been drawn as conducting or superconducting circles, but as it is clear to those skilled in the art, such terminals could be shaped following any other pattern as long as they are kept small in terms of the operating wavelength. Also, the arms of the dipoles can be rotated and folded in different ways to finely modify the input impedance or the radiation properties of the antenna such as, for instance, polarization. Another preferred embodiment of an SFC dipole is also shown in FIG. **3**, where the conducting or superconducting SFC arms are printed over a dielectric substrate (**10**); this method is particularly convenient in terms of cost and mechanical robustness when the SFC curve is long. Any of the well-known printed circuit fabrication techniques can be applied to pattern the SFC curve over the dielectric substrate. Said dielectric substrate can be for instance a glass-fibre board, a teflon based substrate (such as Cuclad®) or other standard radiofrequency and microwave substrates (as for instance Rogers 4003® or Kapton®). The dielectric substrate can even be a portion of a window glass if the antenna is to be mounted in a motor vehicle such as a car, a train or an air-plane, to transmit or receive radio, TV, cellular telephone (GSM 900, GSM 1800, UMTS) or other communication services electromagnetic waves. Of course, a balun network can be connected or integrated at the input terminals of the dipole to balance the current distribution among the two dipole arms.

[0042] Another preferred embodiment of an SFC antenna is a monopole configuration as shown in FIG. **4**. In this case one of the dipole arms is substituted by a conducting or superconducting counterpoise or ground plane (**12**). A handheld telephone case, or even a part of the metallic structure of a car, train or can act as such a ground counterpoise. The ground and the monopole arm (here the arm is represented with SFC curve (**1**), but any other SFC curve could be taken instead) are excited as usual in prior art monopoles by means of, for instance, a transmission line (**11**). Said transmission line is formed by two conductors, one of the conductors is connected to the ground counterpoise while the other is connected to a point of the SFC conducting or superconducting structure. In the drawings of FIG. **4**, a coaxial cable (**11**) has been taken as a particular case of transmission line, but it is clear to any

skilled in the art that other transmission lines (such as for instance a microstrip arm) could be used to excite the monopole. Optionally, and following the scheme described in FIG. **3**, the SFC curve can be printed over a dielectric substrate (**10**).

[0043] Another preferred embodiment of an SFC antenna is a slot antenna as shown, for instance in FIGS. **5**, **7** and **10**. In FIG. **5**, two connected SFC curves (following the pattern (**1**) of FIG. **1**) form a slot or gap impressed over a conducting or superconducting sheet (**13**). Such sheet can be, for instance, a sheet over a dielectric substrate in a printed circuit board configuration, a transparent conductive film such as those deposited over a glass window to protect the interior of a car from heating infrared radiation, or can even be part of the metallic structure of a handheld telephone, a car, train, boat or airplane. The exciting scheme can be any of the well-known in conventional slot antennas and it does not become an essential part of the present invention. In all said three figures, a coaxial cable (**11**) has been used to excite the antenna, with one of the conductors connected to one side of the conducting sheet and the other one connected at the other side of the sheet across the slot. A microstrip transmission line could be used, for instance, instead of the coaxial cable.

[0044] To illustrate that several modifications of the antenna that can be done based on the same principle and spirit of the present invention, a similar example is shown in FIG. **7**, where another curve (the curve (**17**) from the Hilbert family) is taken instead. Notice that neither in FIG. **5**, nor in FIG. **7** the slot reaches the borders of the conducting sheet, but in another embodiment the slot can be also designed to reach the boundary of said sheet, breaking said sheet in two separate conducting sheets.

[0045] FIG. **10** describes another possible embodiment of a slot SFC antenna. It is also a slot antenna in a closed loop configuration. The loop is constructed for instance by connecting four SFC gaps following the pattern of SFC (**25**) in FIG. **8** (it is clear that other SFC curves could be used instead according to the spirit and scope of the present invention). The resulting closed loop determines the boundary of a conducting or superconducting island surrounded by a conducting or superconducting sheet. The slot can be excited by means of any of the well-known conventional techniques; for instance a coaxial cable (**11**) can be used, connecting one of the outside conductor to the conducting outer sheet and the inner conductor to the inside conducting island surrounded by the SFC gap. Again, such sheet can be, for example, a sheet over a dielectric substrate in a printed circuit board configuration, a transparent conductive film such as those deposited over a glass window to protect the interior of a car from heating infrared radiation, or can even be part of the metallic structure of a handheld telephone, a car, train, boat or air-plane. The slot can be even formed by the gap between two close but not co-planar conducting island and conducting sheet; this can be physically implemented for instance by mounting the inner conducting island over a surface of the optional dielectric substrate, and the surrounding conductor over the opposite surface of said substrate.

[0046] The slot configuration is not, of course, the only way of implementing an SFC loop antenna. A closed SFC curve made of a superconducting or conducting material can be used to implement a wire SFC loop antenna as shown in another preferred embodiment as that of FIG. **9**. In this case, a portion of the curve is broken such as the two resulting ends of the curve form the input terminals (**9**) of the loop. Option-

4

ally, the loop can be printed also over a dielectric substrate (**10**). In case a dielectric substrate is used, a dielectric antenna can be also constructed by etching a dielectric SFC pattern over said substrate, being the dielectric permittivity of said dielectric pattern higher than that of said substrate.

[0047] Another preferred embodiment is described in FIG. **11**. It consists on a patch antenna, with the conducting or superconducting patch (**30**) featuring an SFC perimeter (the particular case of SFC (**25**) has been used here but it is clear that other SFC curves could be used instead). The perimeter of the patch is the essential part of the invention here, being the rest of the antenna conformed, for example, as other conventional patch antennas: the patch antenna comprises a conducting or superconducting ground-plane (**31**) or ground counterpoise, and the conducting or superconducting patch which is parallel to said ground-plane or ground-counterpoise. The spacing between the patch and the ground is typically below (but not restricted to) a quarter wavelength. Optionally, a low-loss dielectric substrate (**10**) (such as glass-fibre, a teflon substrate such as Cuclad® or other commercial materials such as Rogers® 4003) can be place between said patch and ground counterpoise. The antenna feeding scheme can be taken to be any of the well-known schemes used in prior art patch antennas, for instance: a coaxial cable with the outer conductor connected to the ground-plane and the inner conductor connected to the patch at the desired input resistance point (of course the typical modifications including a capacitive gap on the patch around the coaxial connecting point or a capacitive plate connected to the inner conductor of the coaxial placed at a distance parallel to the patch, and so on can be used as well); a microstrip transmission line sharing the same ground-plane as the antenna with the strip capacitively coupled to the patch and located at a distance below the patch, or in another embodiment with the strip placed below the ground-plane and coupled to the patch through an slot, and even a microstrip transmission line with the strip co-planar to the patch. All these mechanisms are well known from prior art and do not constitute an essential part of the present invention. The essential part of the present invention is the shape of the antenna (in this case the SFC perimeter of the patch) which contributes to reducing the antenna size with respect to prior art configurations.

[0048] Other preferred embodiments of SFC antennas based also on the patch configuration are disclosed in FIG. **13** and FIG. **15**. They consist on a conventional patch antenna with a polygonal patch (**30**) (squared, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, rectangular, or even circular, to name just a few examples), with an SFC curve shaping a gap on the patch. Such an SFC line can form an slot or spur-line (**44**) over the patch (as seen in FIG. **15**) contributing this way in reducing the antenna size and introducing new resonant frequencies for a multiband operation, or in another preferred embodiment the SFC curve (such as (**25**) defines the perimeter of an aperture (**33**) on the patch (**30**) (FIG. **13**). Such an aperture contributes significantly to reduce the first resonant frequency of the patch with respect to the solid patch case, which significantly contributes to reducing the antenna size. Said two configurations, the SFC slot and the SFC aperture cases can of course be use also with SFC perimeter patch antennas as for instance the one (**30**) described in FIG. **11**.

[0049] At this point it becomes clear to those skilled in the art what is the scope and spirit of the present invention and that the same SFC geometric principle can be applied in an

innovative way to all the well-known, prior art configurations. More examples are given in FIGS. **12, 16, 17** and **18**.

[0050] FIG. **12** describes another preferred embodiment of an SFC antenna. It consists on an aperture antenna, said aperture being characterized by its SFC perimeter, said aperture being impressed over a conducting ground-plane or ground-counterpoise (**34**), said ground-plane of ground-counterpoise consisting, for example, on a wall of a waveguide or cavity resonator or a part of the structure of a motor vehicle (such as a car, a lorry, an airplane or a tank). The aperture can be fed by any of the conventional techniques such as a coaxial cable (**11**), or a planar microstrip or strip-line transmission line, to name a few.

[0051] FIG. **16** shows another preferred embodiment where the SFC curves (**41**) are slotted over a wall of a waveguide (**47**) of arbitrary cross-section. This way and slotted waveguide array can be formed, with the advantage of the size compressing properties of the SFC curves.

[0052] FIG. **17** depicts another preferred embodiment, in this case a horn antenna (**48**) where the cross-section of the antenna is an SFC curve (**25**). In this case, the benefit comes not only from the size reduction property of SFC Geometries, but also from the broadband behavior that can be achieved by shaping the horn cross-section. Primitive versions of these techniques have been already developed in the form of Ridge horn antennas. In said prior art cases, a single squared tooth introduced in at least two opposite walls of the horn is used to increase the bandwidth of the antenna. The richer scale structure of an SFC curve further contributes to a bandwidth enhancement with respect to prior art.

[0053] FIG. **18** describes another typical configuration of antenna, a reflector antenna (**49**), with the newly disclosed approach of shaping the reflector perimeter with an SFC curve. The reflector can be either flat or curve, depending on the application or feeding scheme (in for instance a reflect array configuration the SFC reflectors will preferably be flat, while in focus fed dish reflectors the surface bounded by the SFC curve will preferably be curved approaching a parabolic surface). Also, within the spirit of SFC reflecting surfaces, Frequency Selective Surfaces (FSS) can be also constructed by means of SFC curves; in this case the SFC are used to shape the repetitive pattern over the FSS. In said FSS configuration, the SFC elements are used in an advantageous way with respect to prior art because the reduced size of the SFC patterns allows a closer spacing between said elements. A similar advantage is obtained when the SFC elements are used in an antenna array in an antenna reflect array.

[0054] Having illustrated and described the principles of our invention in several preferred embodiments thereof, it should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention can be modified in arrangement and detail without departing from such principles. We claim all modifications coming within the spirit and scope of the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:

a portable communication device; and

an antenna entirely included within the portable communication device, the antenna being a monopole antenna comprising an antenna element, a ground plane and a matching network between the antenna element and an input connector or transmission line, wherein:

the antenna element has a perimeter shaped as a multi-segment curve;

the multi-segment curve comprises at least ten connected segments, each segment being shorter than one tenth of at least one operating free-space wavelength of the antenna, the segments being spatially arranged such that no two adjacent and connected segments form another longer segment and none of the segments intersect with another segment other than to form a closed loop;

any portion of the multi-segment curve that is periodic is defined by a non-periodic curve that includes at least ten connected segments in which no two adjacent and connected segments define a longer segment; and

the multi-segment curve has a box-counting dimension greater than one with the box-counting dimension computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the at least ten connected segments comprising the multi-segment curve are straight segments.

3. The apparatus as set forth claim 1, wherein the multi-segment curve extends across a surface lying on more than one plane.

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein each pair of adjacent segments forms a corner.

5. The apparatus as set forth in claim 4, wherein the corners are curved.

6. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein the non-periodic curve is repeated at the same scale through the multi-segment curve.

7. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.3, the box-counting dimension being computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

8. An apparatus comprising:

a portable communication device; and

an antenna entirely included within the portable communication device, the antenna comprising an antenna element whose entire perimeter is a multi-segment curve, the multi-segment curve including at least ten segments connected such that no pair of adjacent segments defines a longer straight segment, all of the segments of the multi-segment curve being smaller than a tenth of an operating free-space wavelength of the antenna, wherein:

the multi-segment curve is shaped so that an arrangement of the segments does not include a subset of segments that is repeated through the multi-segment curve, and the arrangement of the segments is not self-similar with respect to the entire multi-segment curve; and

the multi-segment curve has a box-counting dimension greater than one with the box-counting dimension computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

9. The apparatus as set forth in claim 8, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.3, the box-counting dimension being computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

10. The apparatus as set forth in claim 9, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.5, the box-counting dimension being computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

11. The apparatus as set forth in claim 10, wherein the at least ten connected segments comprising the multi-segment curve are straight segments.

12. The apparatus as set forth claim 11, wherein the multi-segment curve extends across a surface lying on more than one plane.

13. The apparatus as set forth in claim 8, wherein the multi-segment curve is shaped so that the arrangement of the segments does not include a subset of segments which is repeated at the same scale through the multi-segment curve.

14. The apparatus as set forth claim 13, wherein the multi-segment curve extends across a surface lying on more than one plane.

15. The apparatus as set forth in claim 13, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.3, the box-counting dimension being computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

16. An apparatus comprising:

a portable communication device;

an antenna entirely included within the portable communication device, the antenna comprising an antenna element, and a ground plane, wherein:

the antenna element fits inside a radian sphere having a radius equal to an operating wavelength of the antenna divided by 2π;

an entirety of an edge enclosing a surface of the antenna element is shaped as a non-periodic curve;

the non-periodic curve comprises at least ten connected segments, all of the segments of the non-periodic curve being smaller than one tenth of an operating free-space wavelength of the antenna;

the non-periodic curve is shaped so that an arrangement of the segments does not include a continued repetition of some parts of itself, and the arrangement of the segments is not self-similar with respect to the entire non-periodic curve; and

the non-periodic curve has a box-counting dimension greater than one with the box-counting dimension computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

17. The apparatus as set forth in claim 16, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.3, the box-counting dimension being computed as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

18. The apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the at least ten connected segments comprising the multi-segment curve are straight segments.

19. The apparatus as set forth claim 18, wherein the multi-segment curve extends across a surface lying on more than one plane.

20. The apparatus as set forth in claim 17, wherein the multi-segment curve features a box-counting dimension greater than 1.5, the box-counting dimension being computed

as the slope of a substantially straight portion of a line in a log-log graph over at least an octave of scales on the horizontal axes of the log-log graph.

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