US012388192B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Mendes et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent: Aug. 12, 2025**

(54) **ANTENNA ASSEMBLIES AND RELATED METHODS**

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(72) Inventors: **Jean-Louis Mendes**, Staffanstorp (SE); **Brian P. O'Malley**, Martinsville, IN (US); **Jason E. Deren**, West Hartford, CT (US); **Kevin J. Tagan**, Torrington, CT (US); **William E. Spink, Jr.**, Mooresville, IN (US); **Gino Antonini**, New Fairfield, CT (US); **Nicholas Tooley**, Mooresville, IN (US)

(73) Assignee: **Molex, LLC**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 515 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **17/591,602**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 3, 2022**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01Q 21/06 (2006.01)
H01Q 9/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H01Q 21/065*** (2013.01); ***H01Q 9/0442*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01Q 21/065; H01Q 9/0442; H01Q 1/42
See application file for complete search history.

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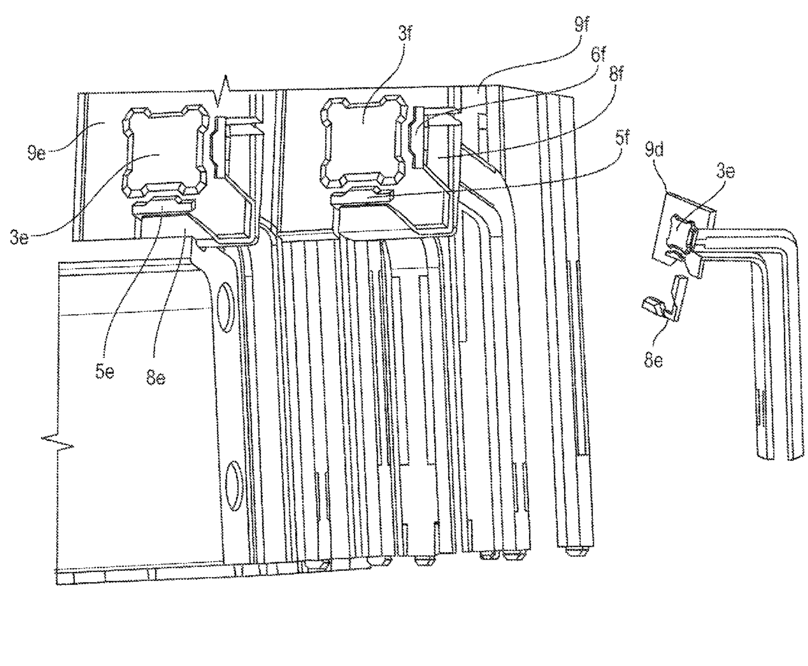
Primary Examiner — Dieu Hien T Duong

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Antenna elements with orientation angles from zero to ninety degrees from vertical are provided. A housing is provided to support the antenna elements. Among other features, each antenna element can include dielectric fillers to control electromagnetic coupling. The housing supporting the antenna assemblies can be saucer shaped and provides a ground reference.

20 Claims, 40 Drawing Sheets



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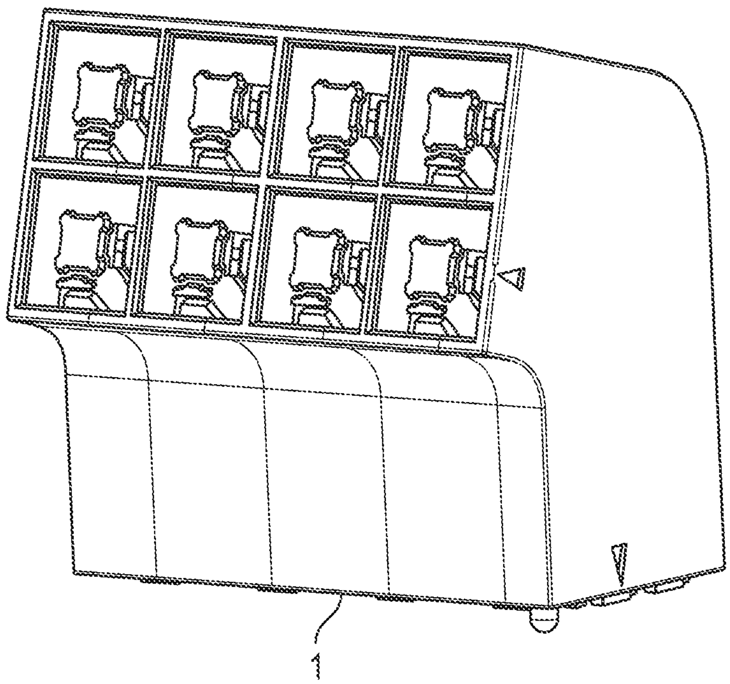


FIG. 1A

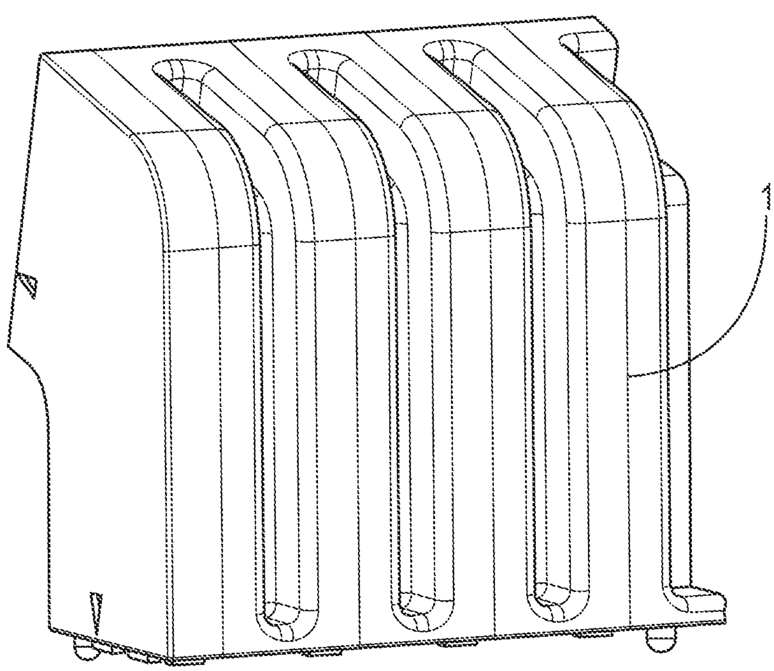


FIG. 1B

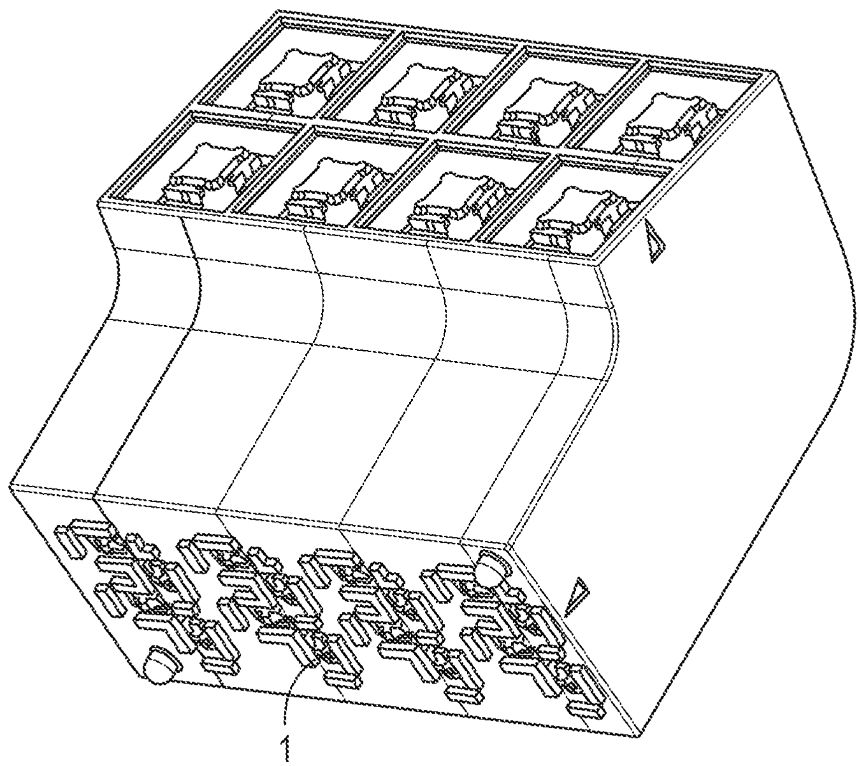


FIG. 1C

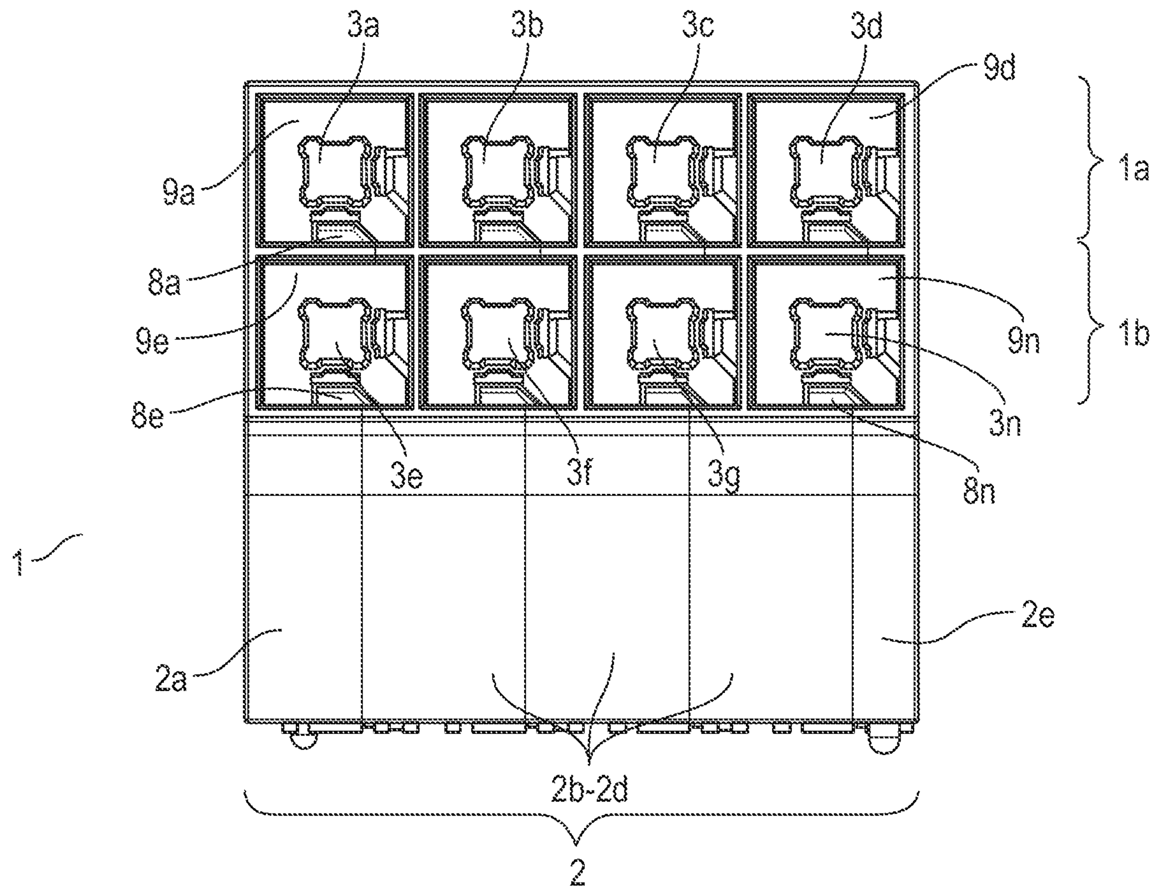


FIG. 2

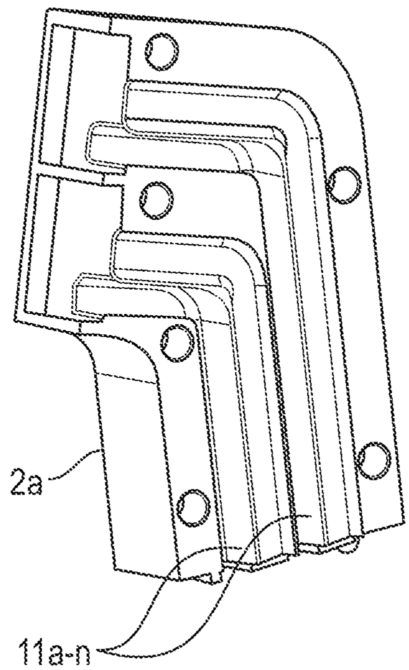


FIG. 3A

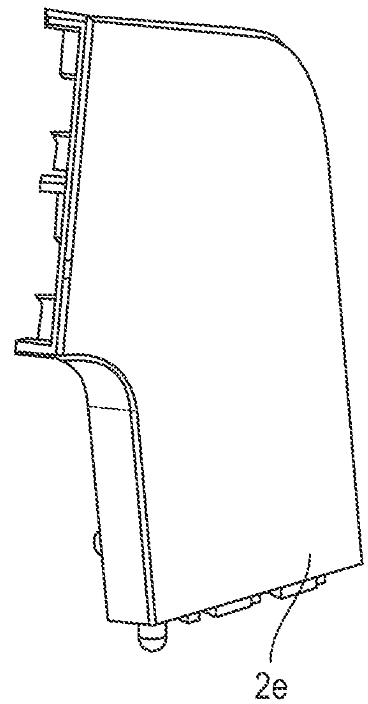


FIG. 3B

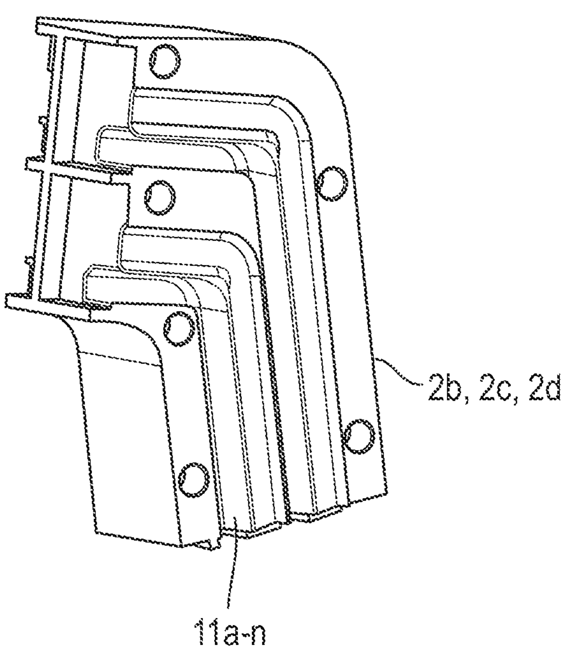


FIG. 3C

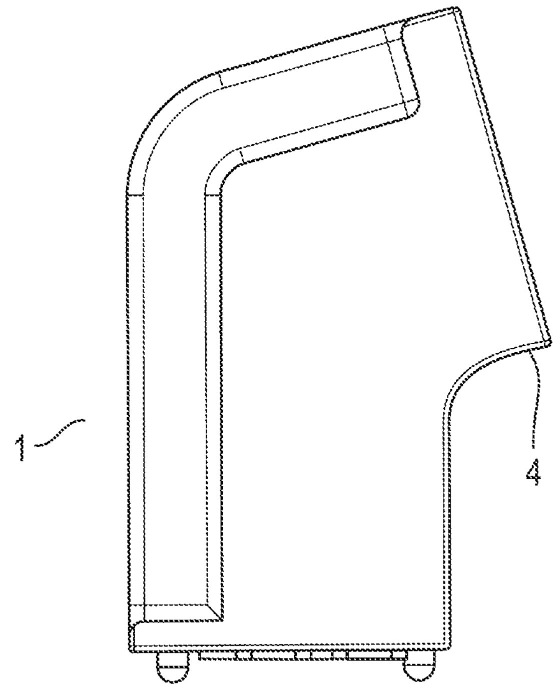


FIG. 4A

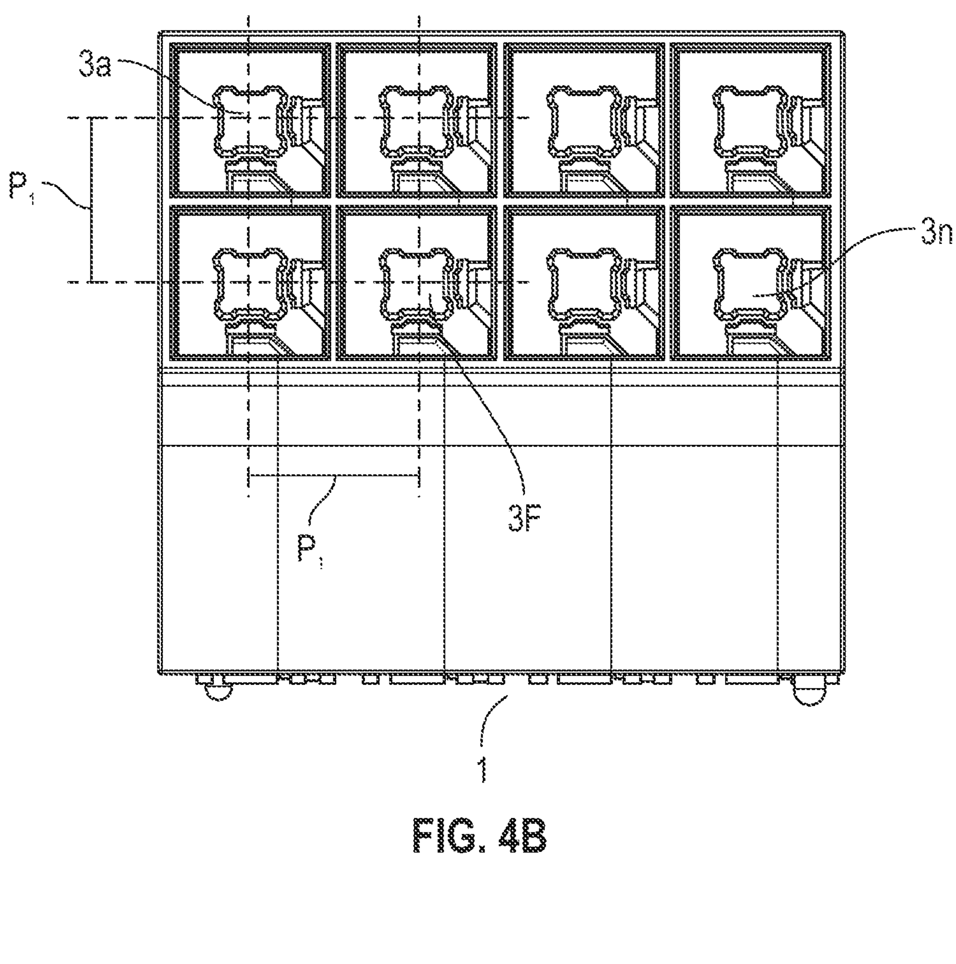


FIG. 4B

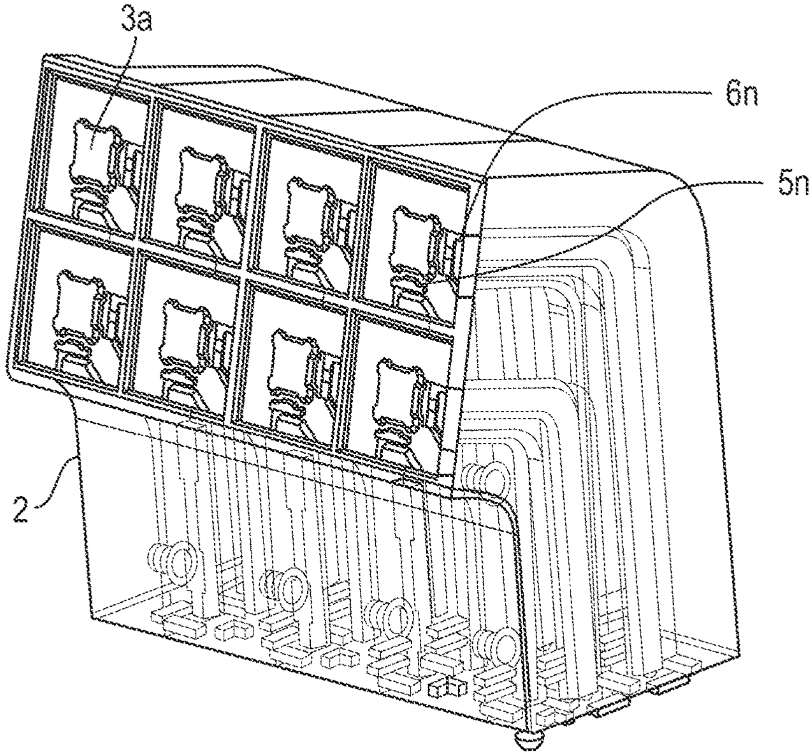


FIG. 5A

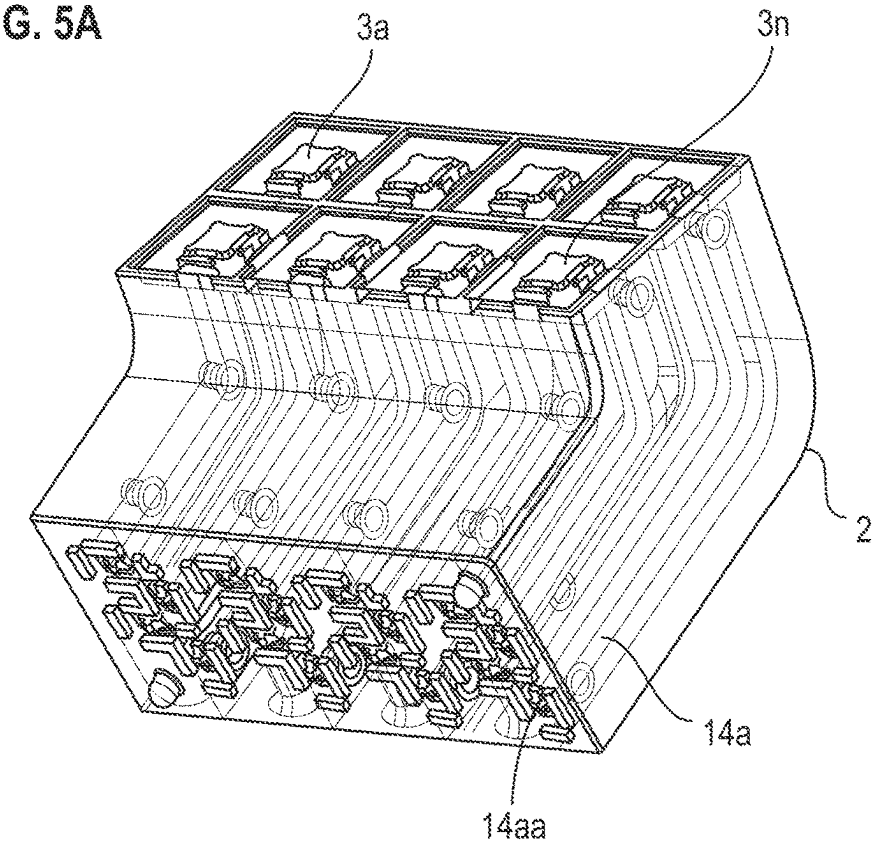


FIG. 5B

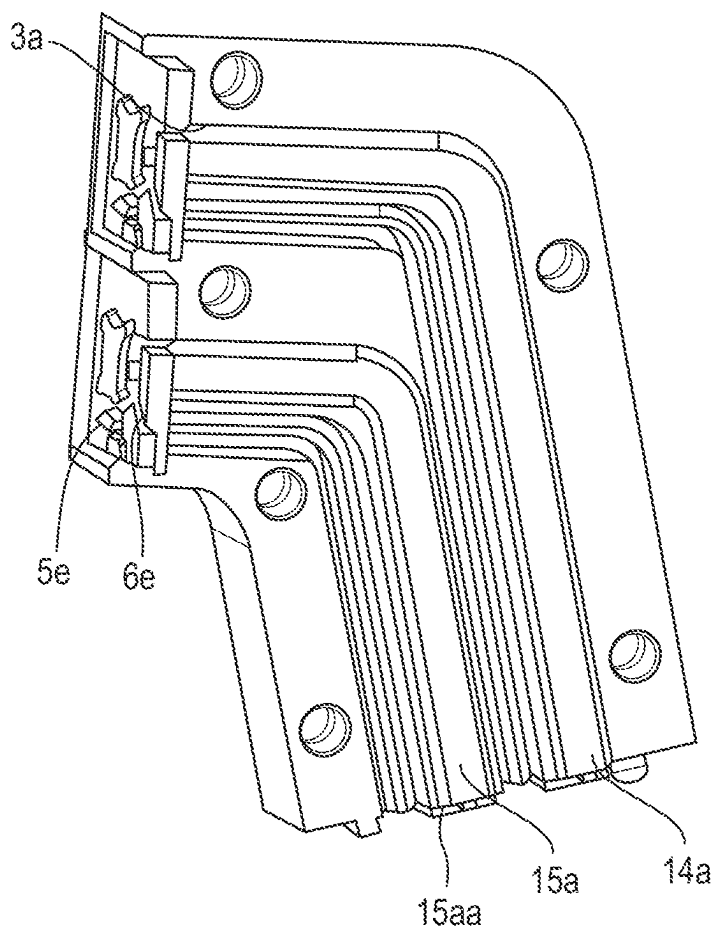


FIG. 5C

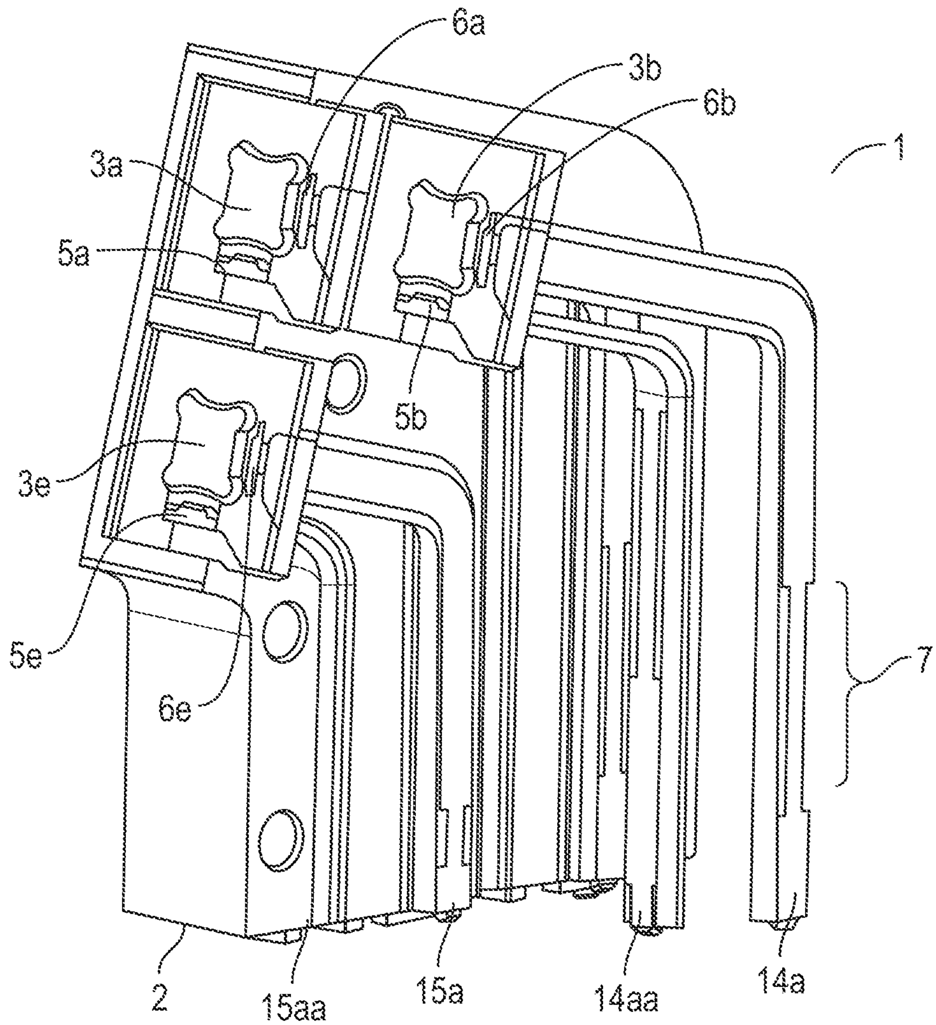


FIG. 6

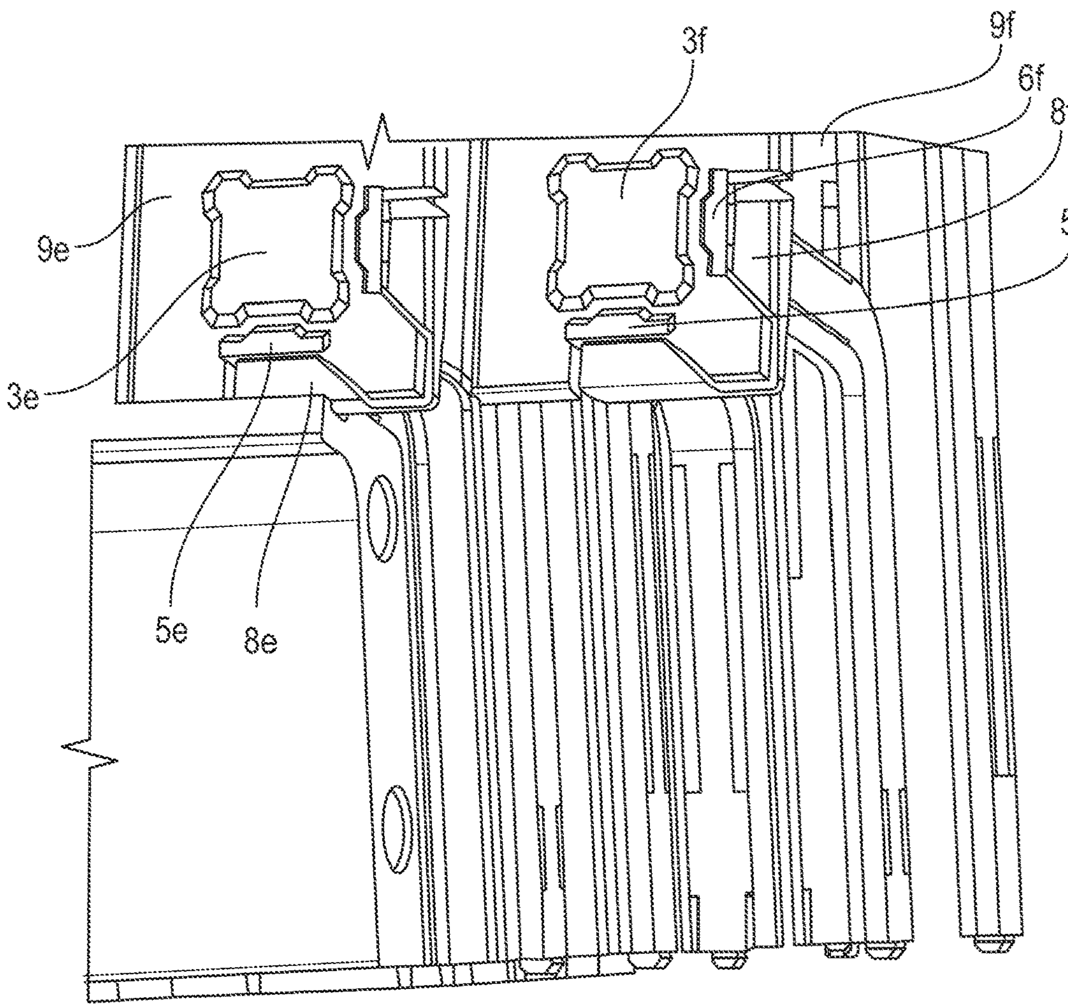


FIG. 7A

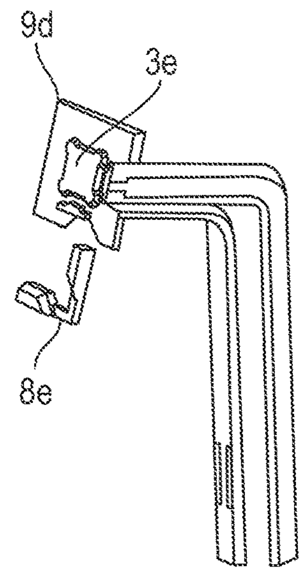


FIG. 7B

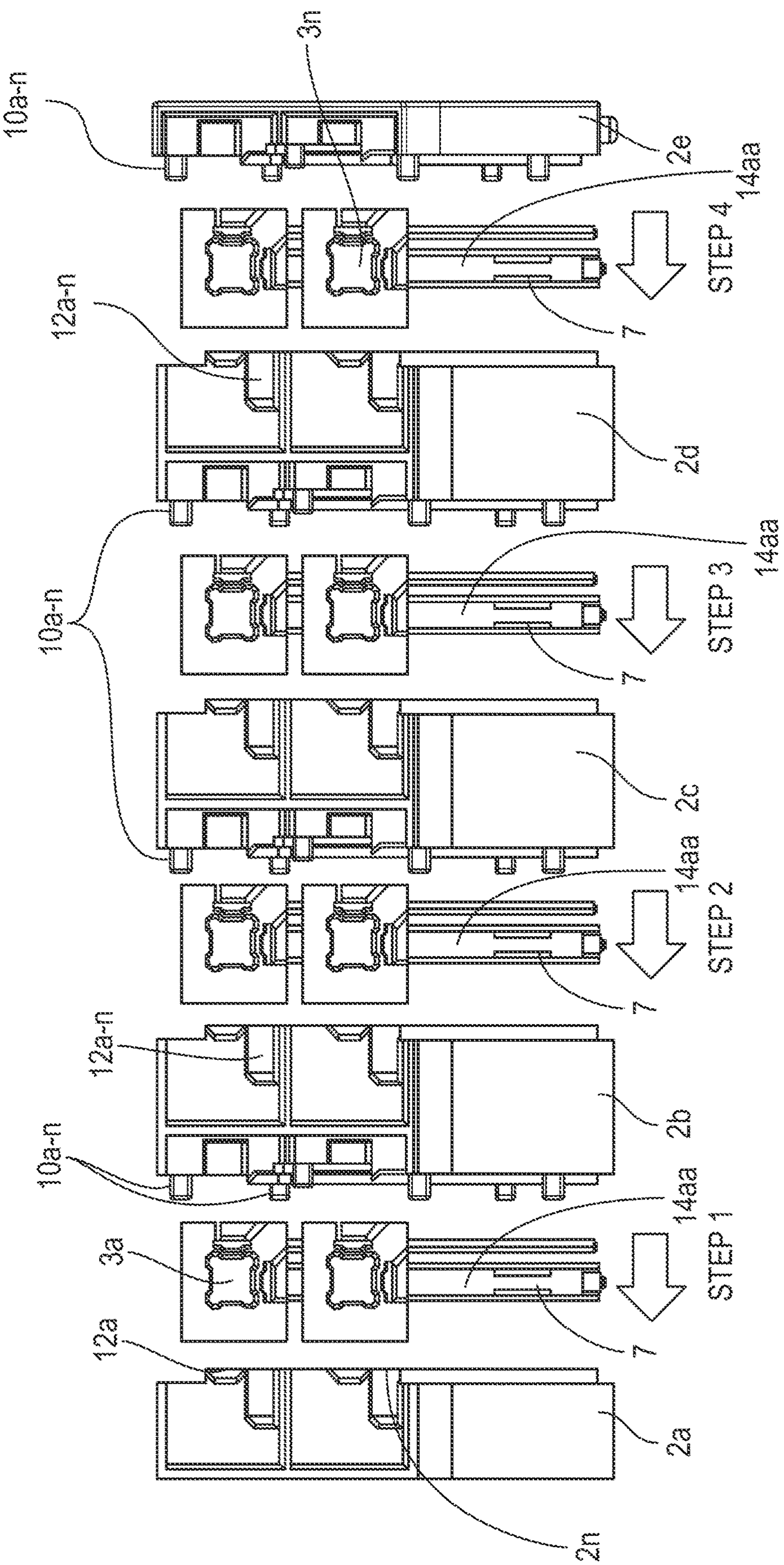

10a-n
3n
2e
14aa
STEP 4
7
12a-n
2d
10a-n
14aa
STEP 3
7
2c
14aa
STEP 2
7
12a-n
2b
10a-n
14aa
3a
STEP 1
7
12a
2a
2n

FIG. 8

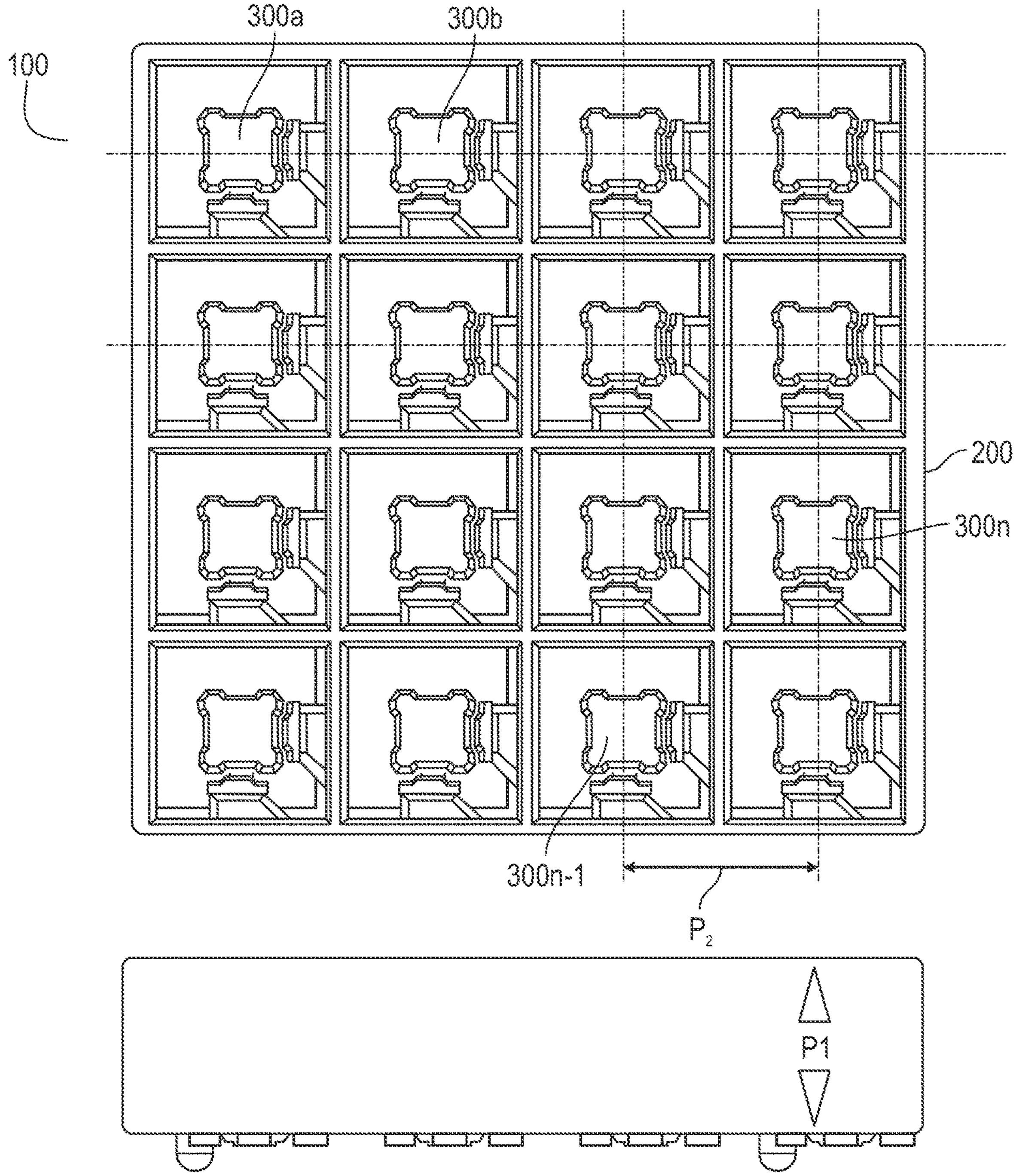


FIG. 9

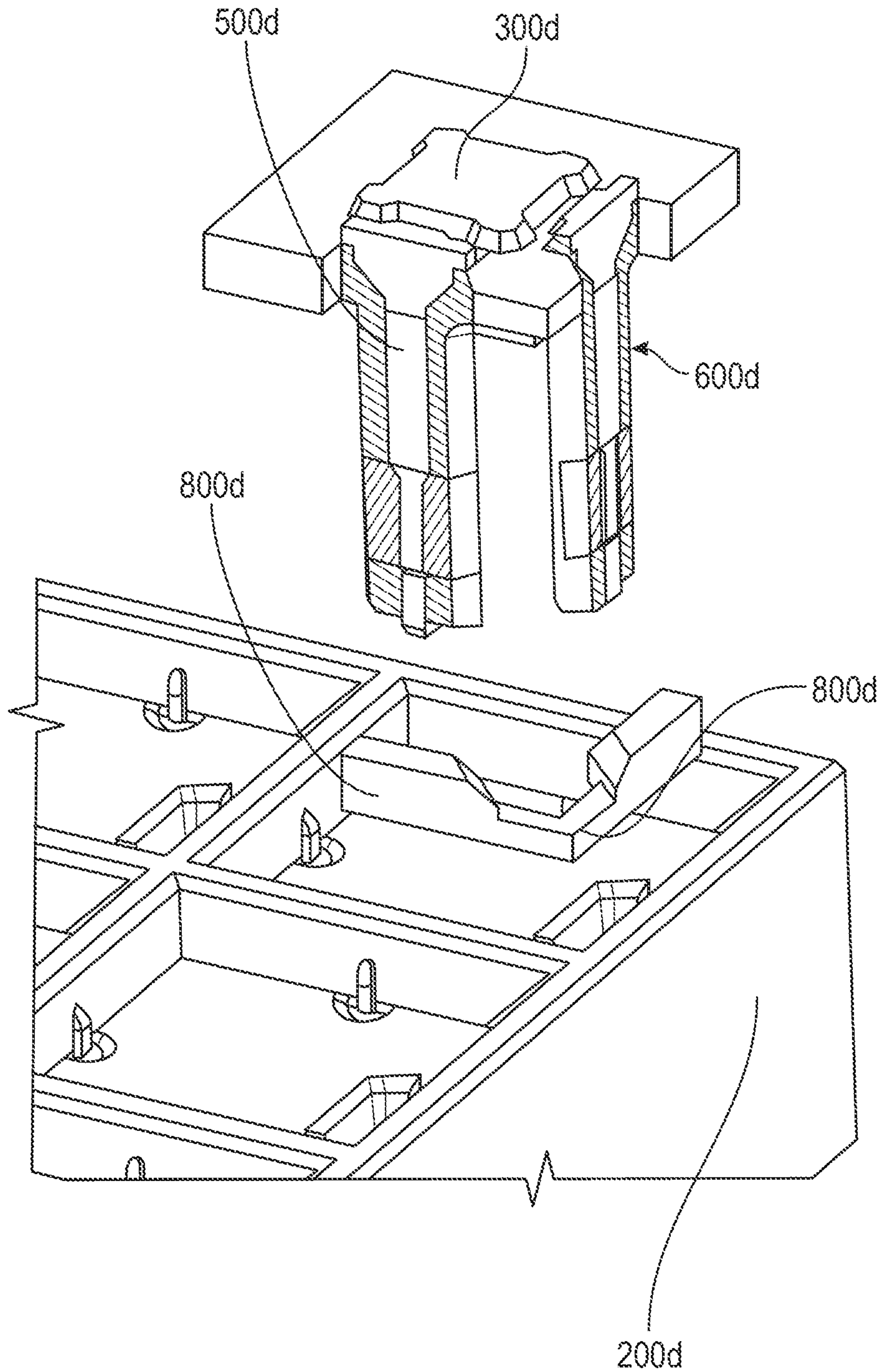


FIG. 10A

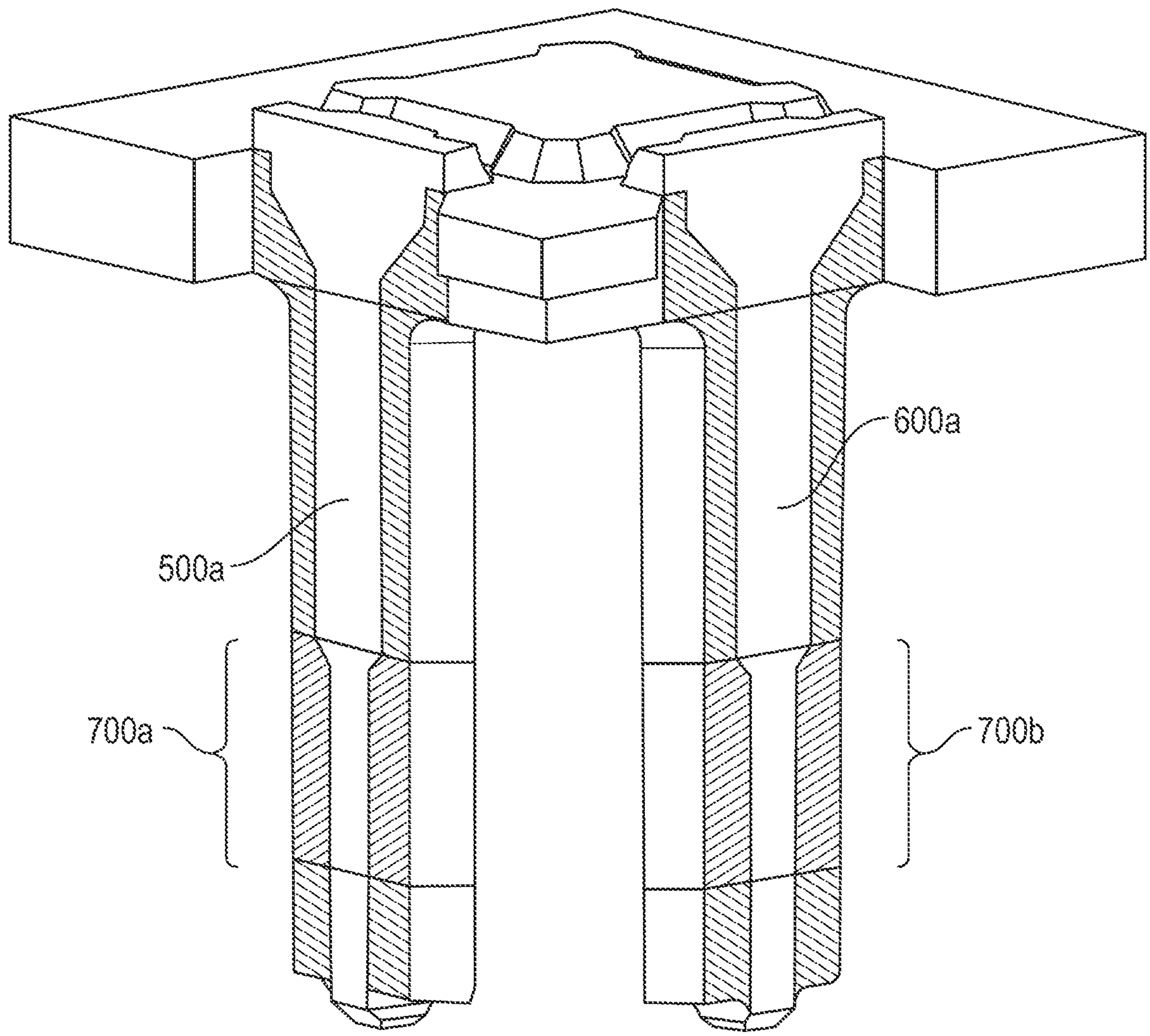


FIG. 10B

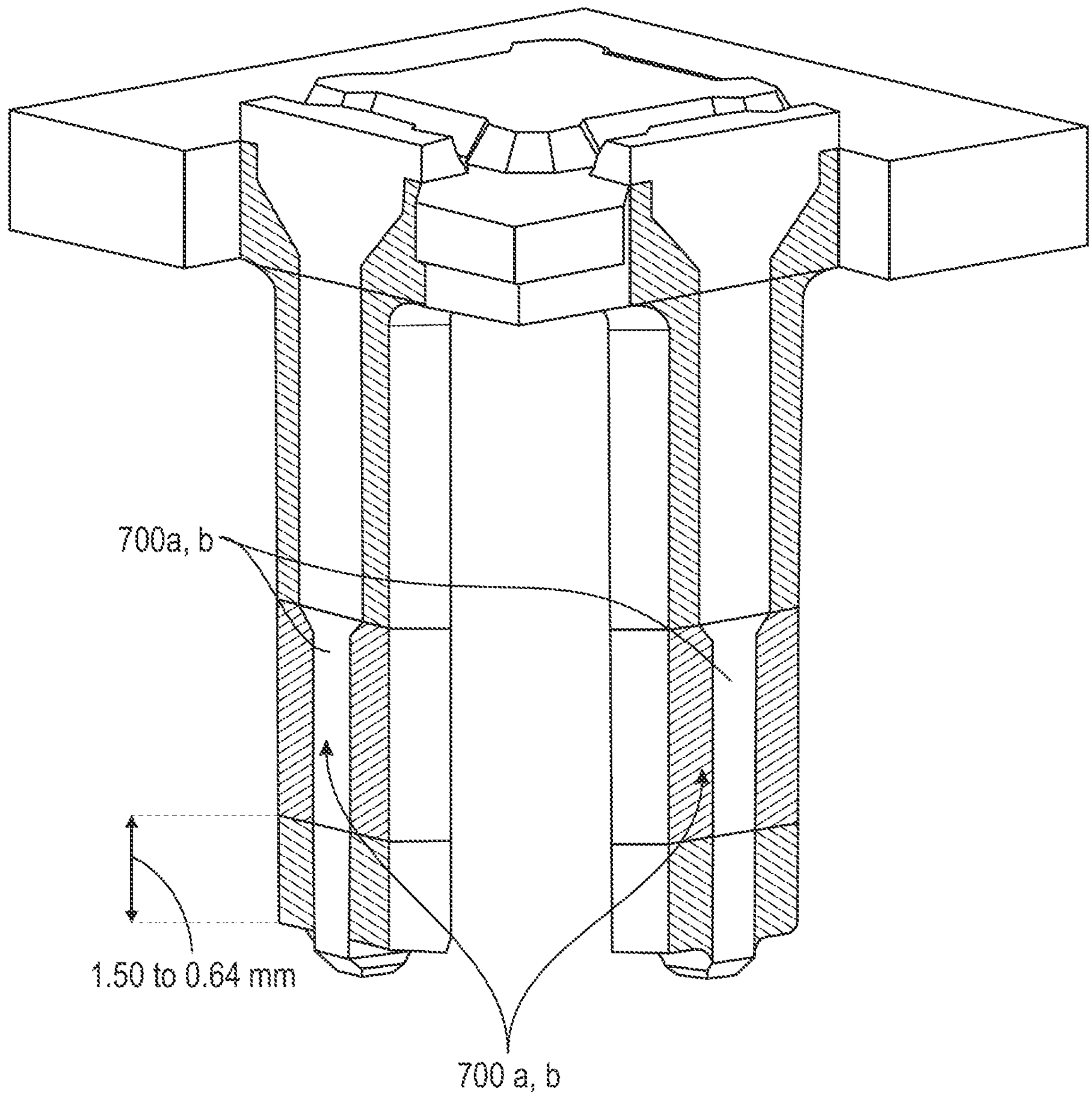


FIG. 10C

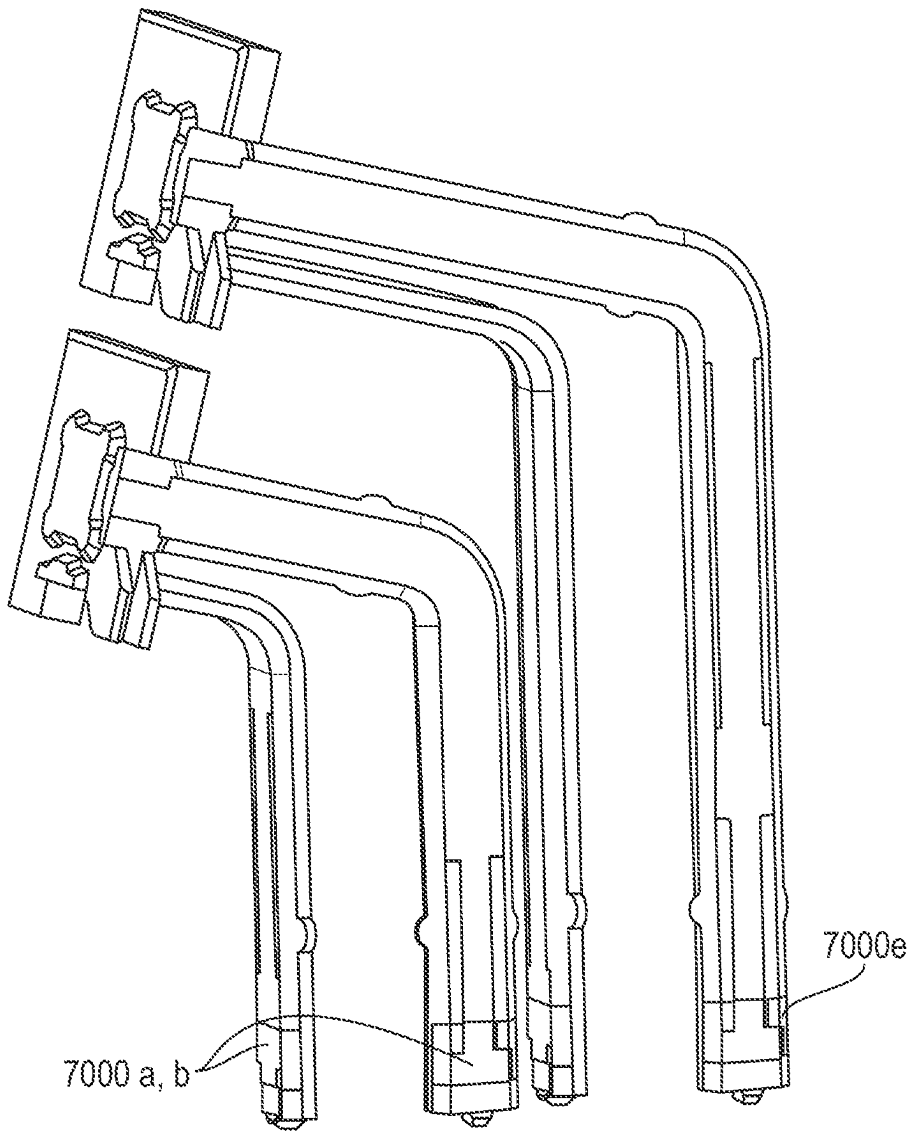


FIG. 10D

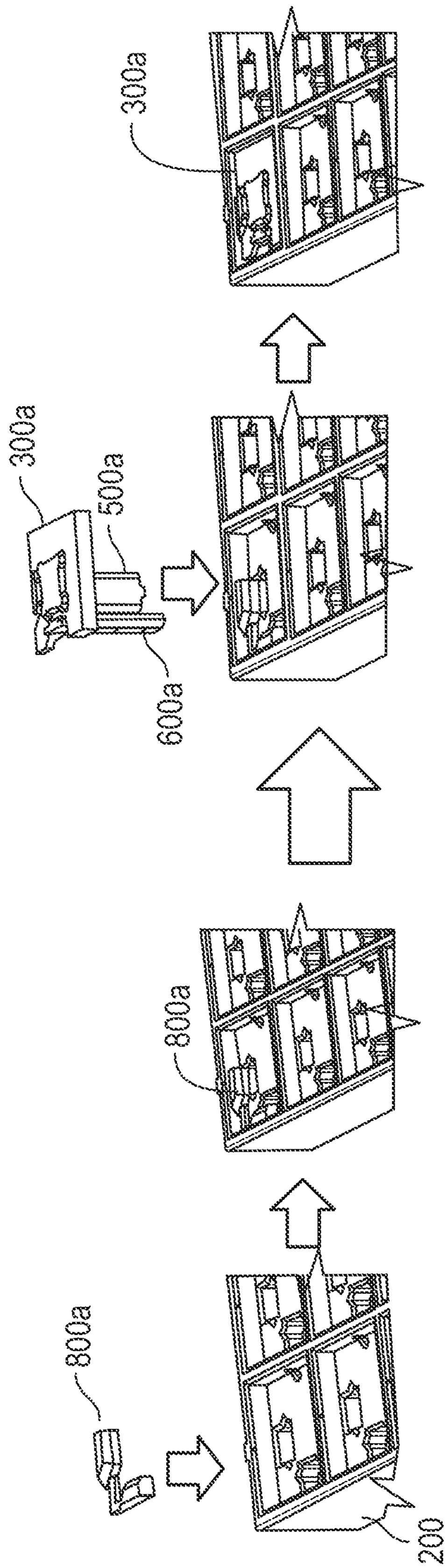


FIG. 11

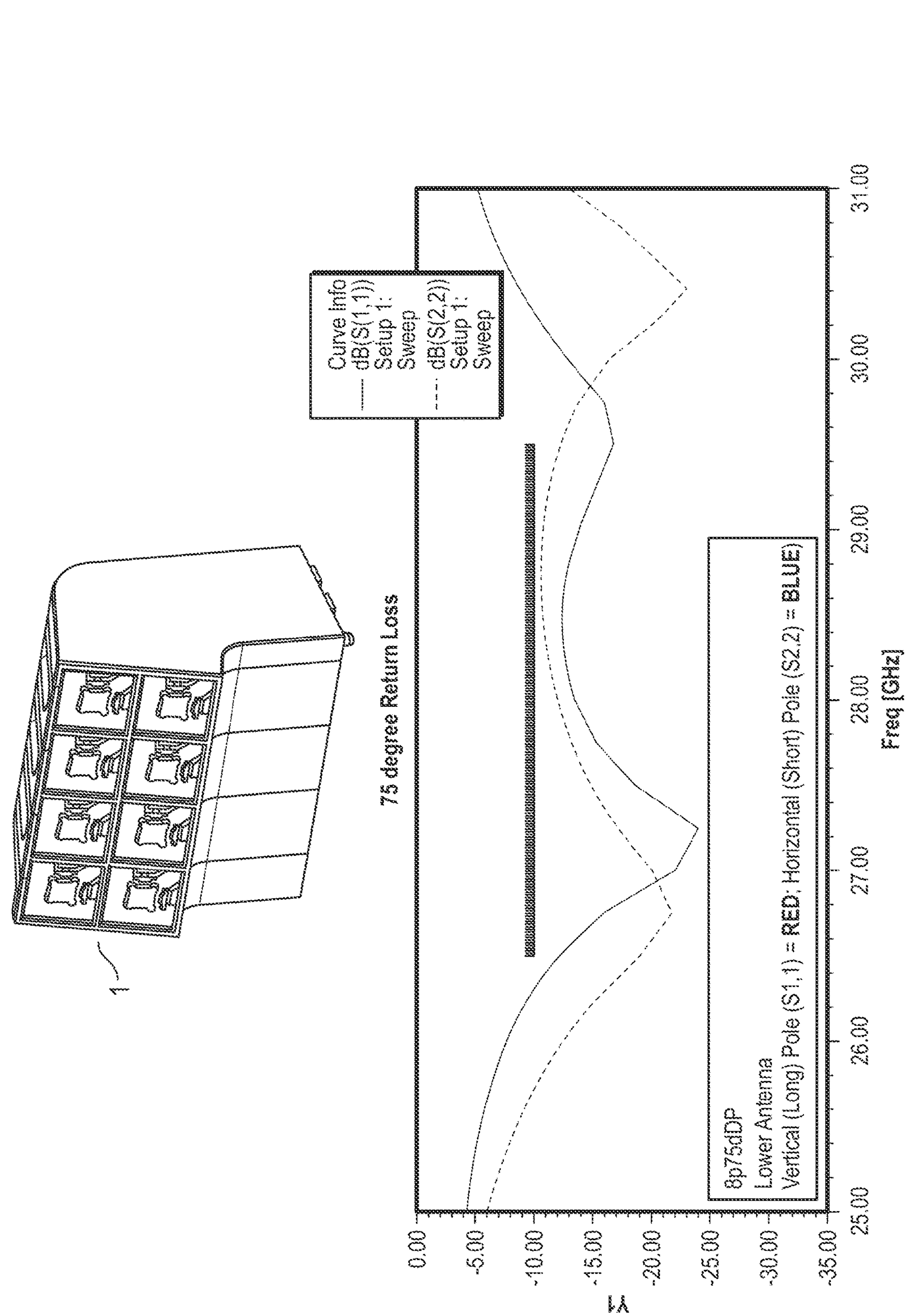

1
75 degree Return Loss
Curve Info
dB(S(1,1)) Setup 1: Sweep
dB(S(2,2)) Setup 1: Sweep
8p75dDP
Lower Antenna
Vertical (Long) Pole (S1,1) = RED; Horizontal (Short) Pole (S2,2) = BLUE)
0.00
-5.00
-10.00
-15.00
-20.00
-25.00
-30.00
-35.00
Y1
25.00
26.00
27.00
28.00
29.00
30.00
31.00
Freq [GHz]

FIG. 12A

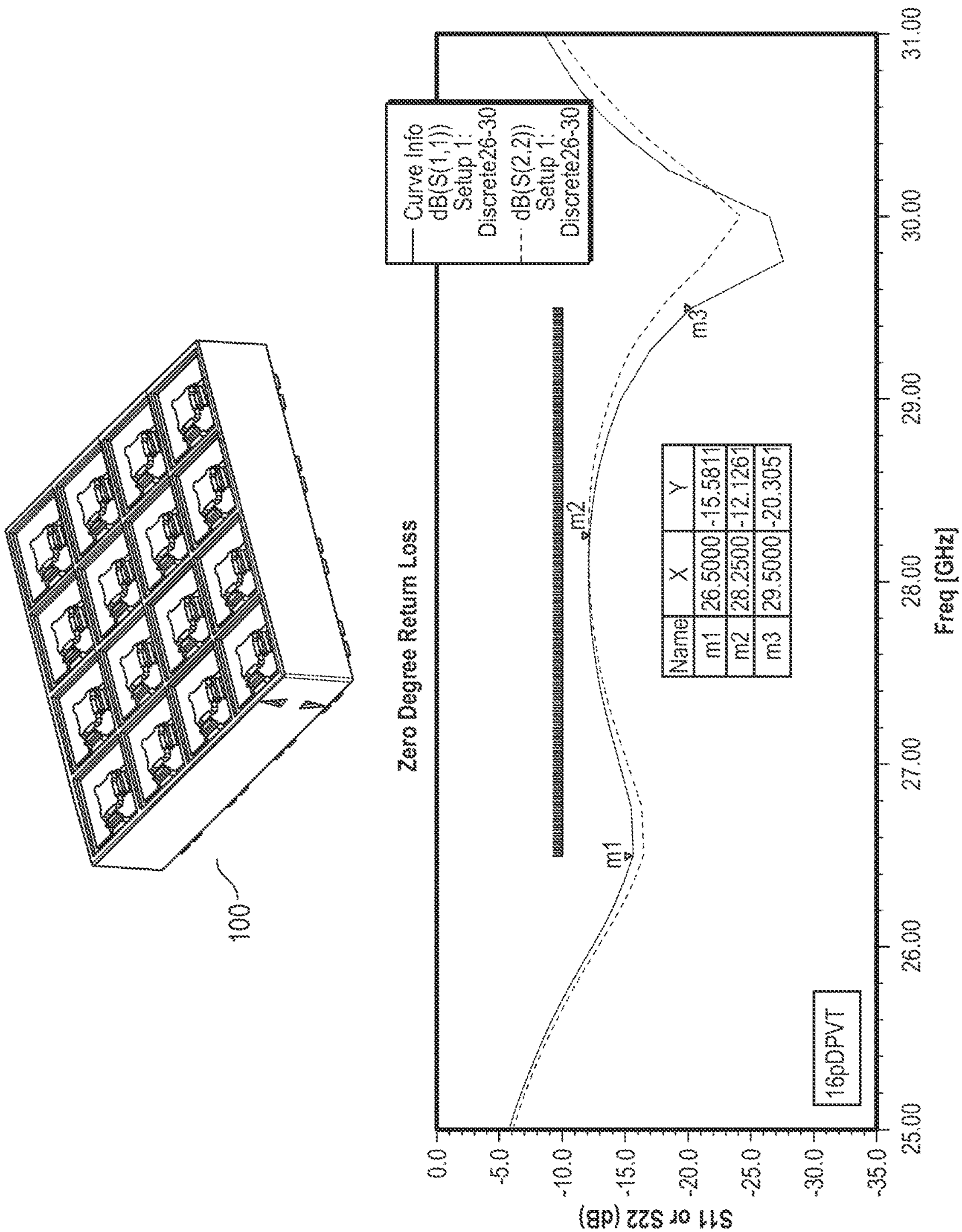

100
Zero Degree Return Loss
Curve Info
dB(S(1,1))
Setup 1: Discrete26-30
dB(S(2,2))
Setup 1: Discrete26-30
m1
m2
m3
Name X Y
m1 26.5000 -15.5811
m2 28.2500 -12.1261
m3 29.5000 -20.3051
16pDPVT
S11 or S22 (dB)
Freq [GHz]
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0
-35.0
25.00
26.00
27.00
28.00
29.00
30.00
31.00

FIG. 12B

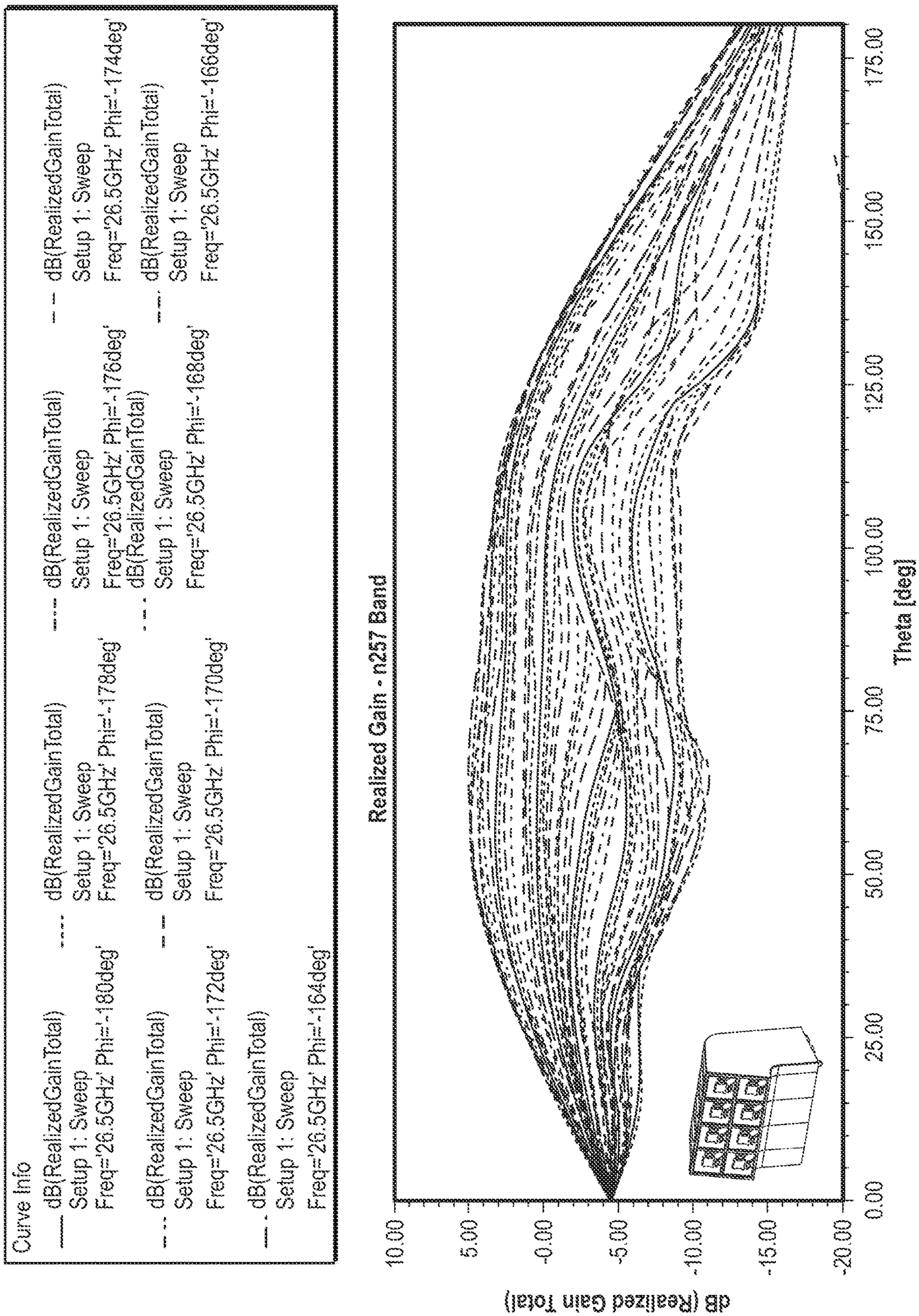

Curve Info
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-180deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-178deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-176deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-174deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-172deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-170deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-168deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-166deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-164deg'
Realized Gain - n257 Band
dB (Realized Gain Total)
10.00
5.00
-0.00
-5.00
-10.00
-15.00
-20.00
0.00
25.00
50.00
75.00
100.00
125.00
150.00
175.00
Theta [deg]

FIG. 13A

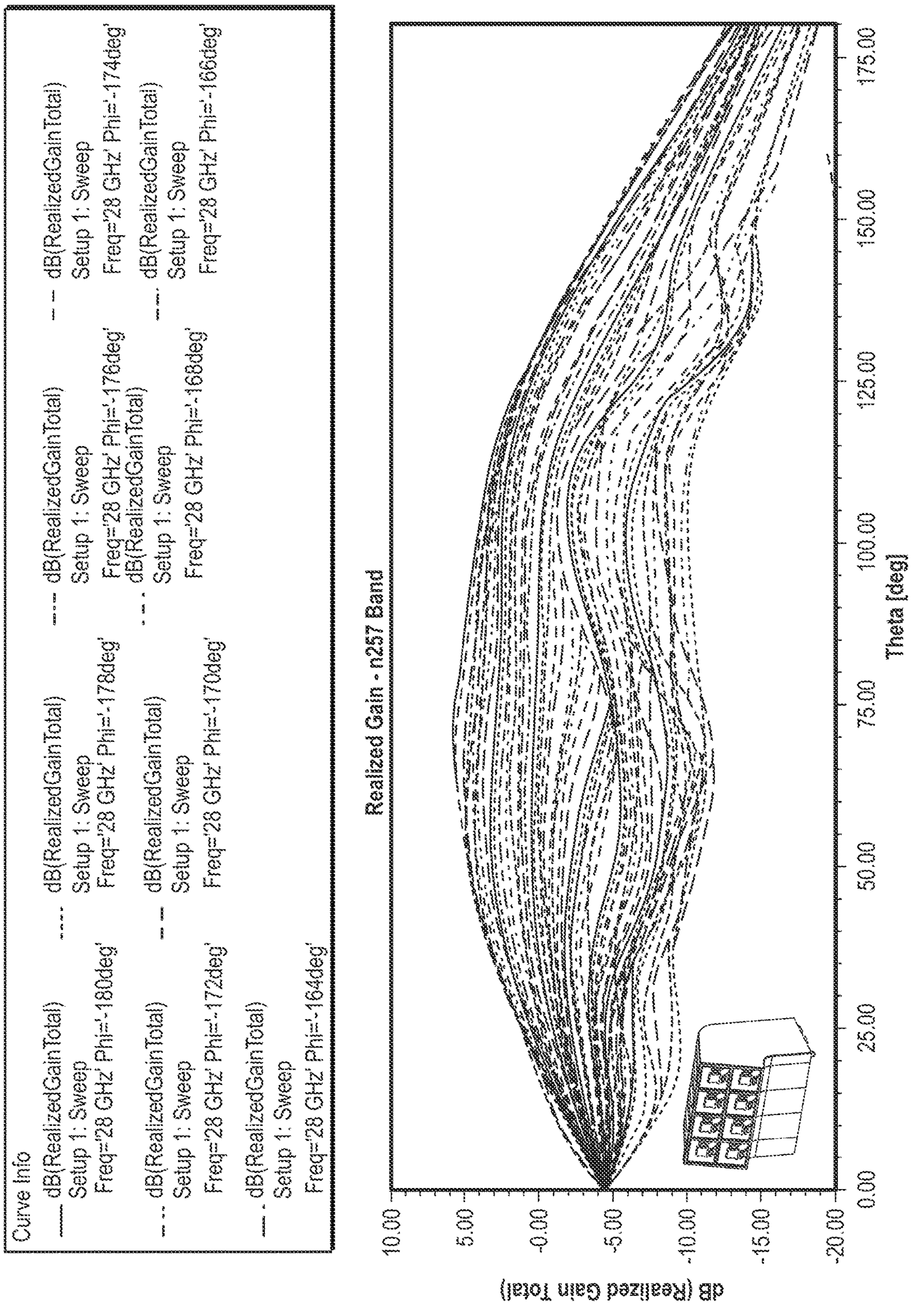
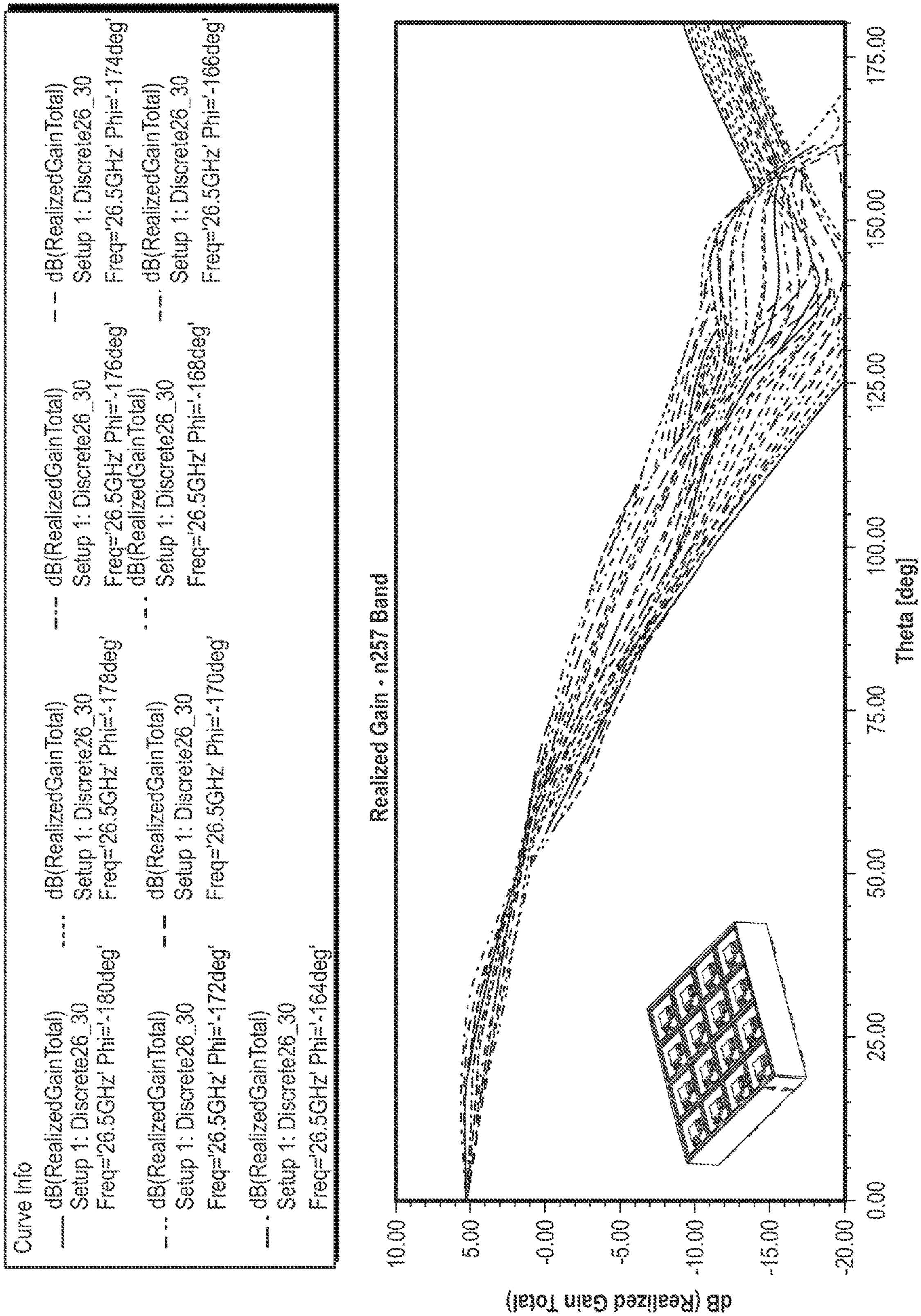

Curve Info
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-180deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-178deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-176deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-174deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-172deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-170deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-168deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-166deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Sweep
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-164deg'
Realized Gain - n257 Band
10.00
5.00
-0.00
-5.00
-10.00
-15.00
-20.00
dB (Realized Gain Total)
0.00
25.00
50.00
75.00
100.00
125.00
150.00
175.00
Theta [deg]

FIG. 13B



Curve Info
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-180deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-178deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-176deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-174deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-172deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-170deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-168deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-166deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='26.5GHz' Phi='-164deg'
Realized Gain - n257 Band
dB (Realized Gain Total)
10.00
5.00
-0.00
-5.00
-10.00
-15.00
-20.00
0.00
25.00
50.00
75.00
100.00
125.00
150.00
175.00
Theta [deg]

FIG. 13C

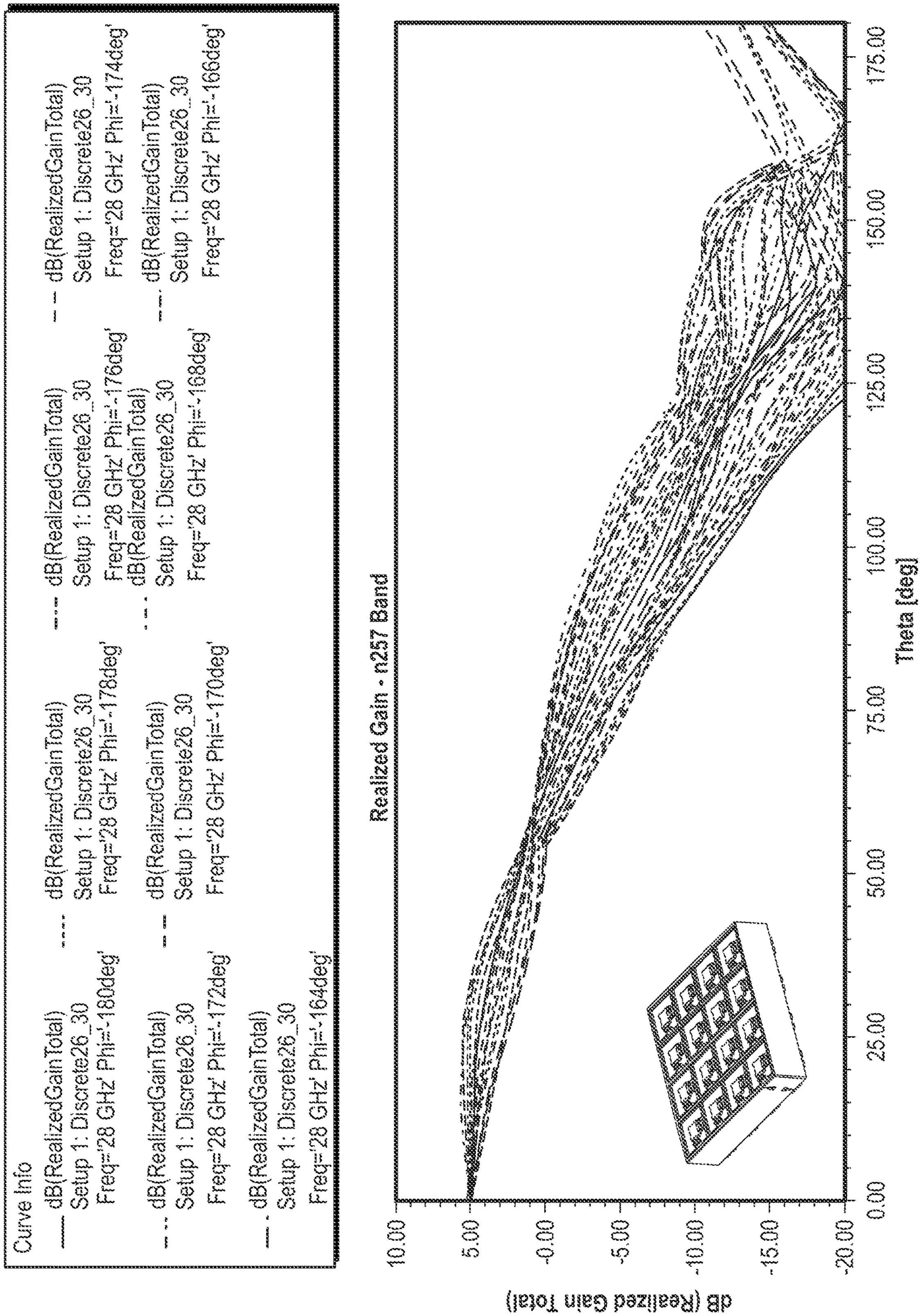

Curve Info
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-180deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-178deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-176deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-174deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-172deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-170deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-168deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-166deg'
dB(RealizedGainTotal)
Setup 1: Discrete26_30
Freq='28 GHz' Phi='-164deg'
Realized Gain - n257 Band
10.00
5.00
-0.00
-5.00
-10.00
-15.00
-20.00
dB (Realized Gain Total)
0.00
25.00
50.00
75.00
100.00
125.00
150.00
175.00
Theta [deg]

FIG. 13D

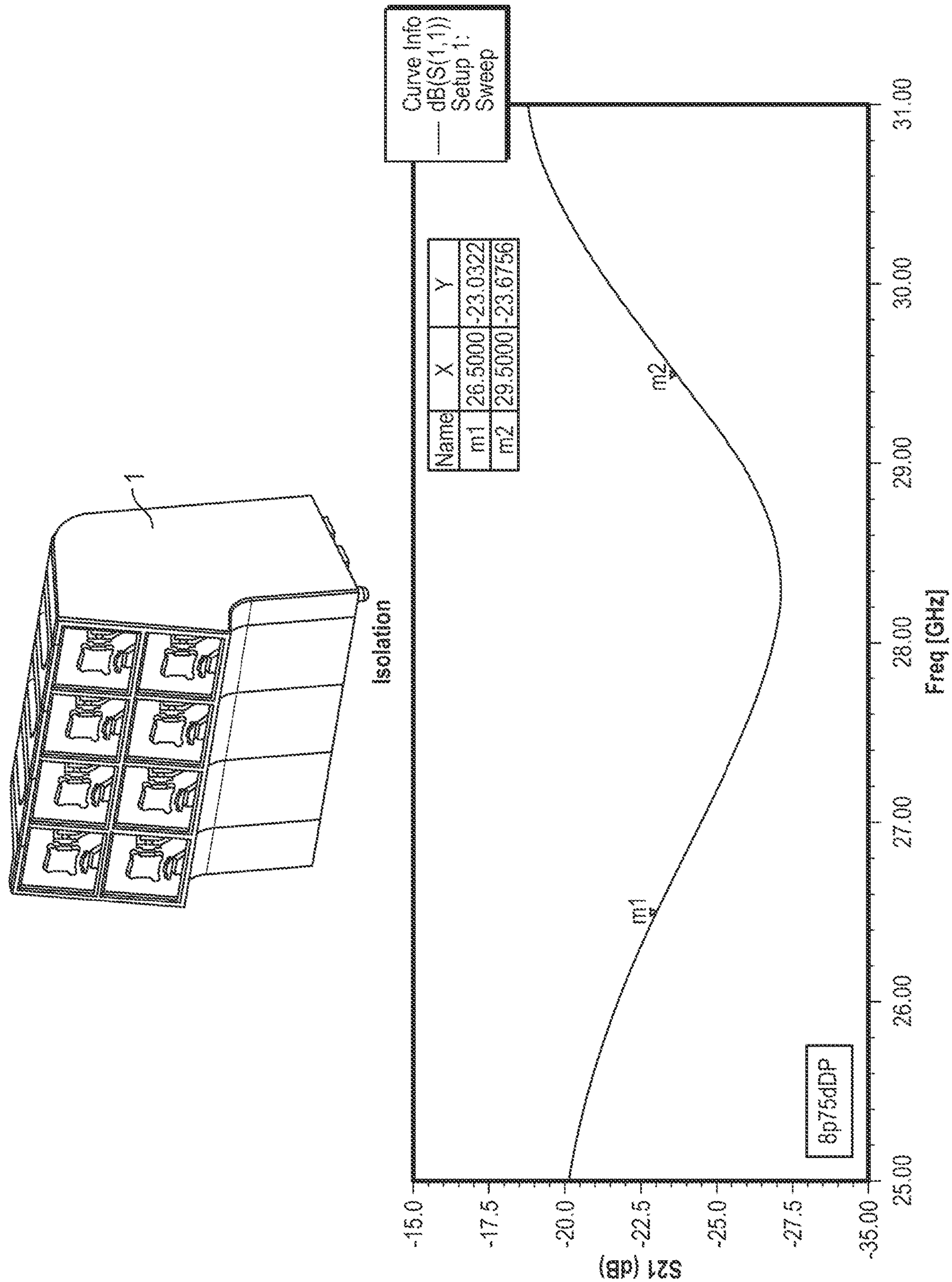

1
Isolation
Curve Info
dB(S(1,1))
Setup 1: Sweep
Name X Y
m1 26.5000 -23.0322
m2 29.5000 -23.6756
m1
m2
8p75dDP
S21 (dB)
-15.0
-17.5
-20.0
-22.5
-25.0
-27.5
-35.00
25.00
26.00
27.00
28.00
29.00
30.00
31.00
Freq [GHz]

FIG. 14A

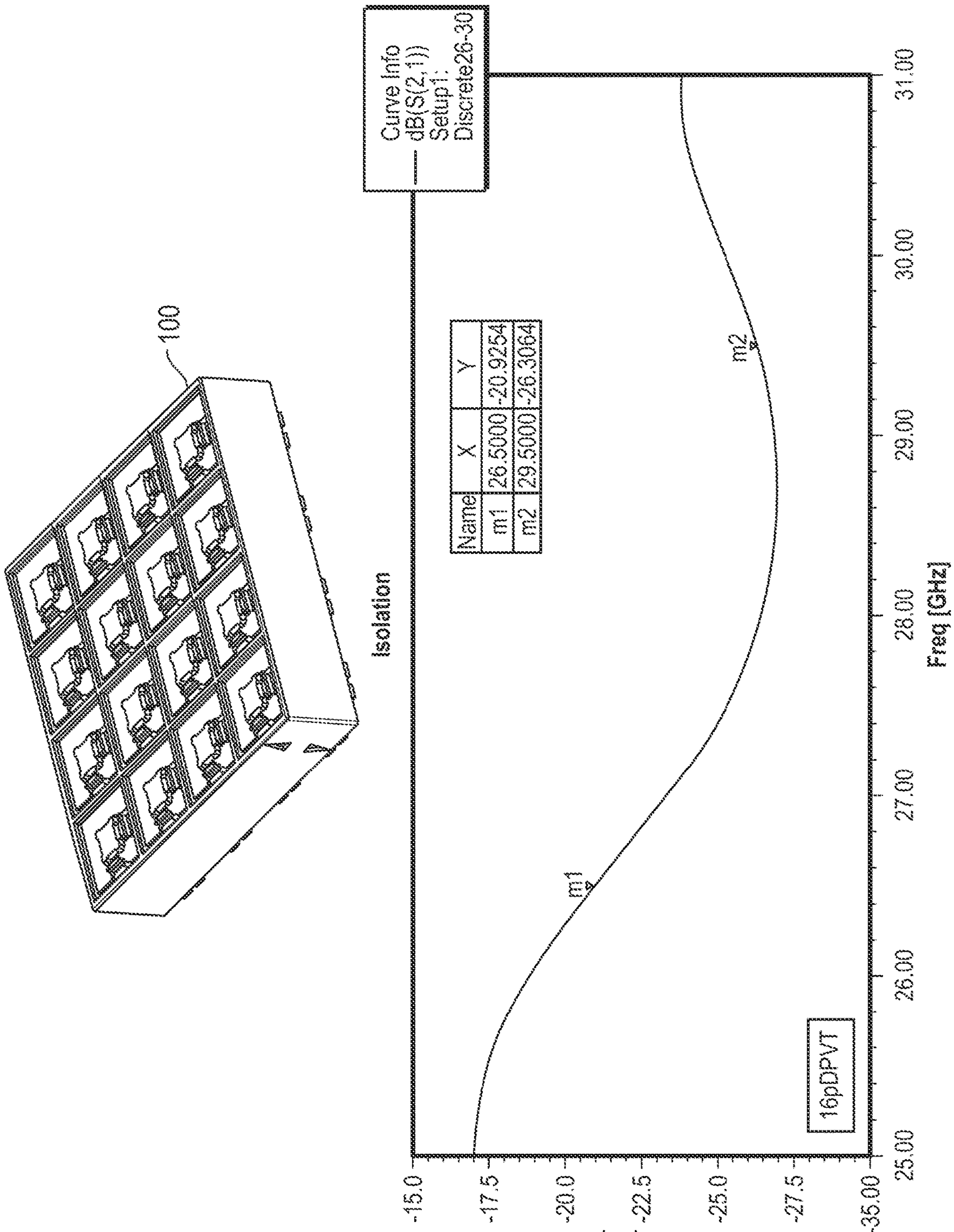

100
Isolation
Curve Info
dB(S(2,1))
Setup1:
Discrete26-30
Name	X	Y
m1	26.5000	-20.9254
m2	29.5000	-26.3064
m1
m2
16pDPVT
S21 (dB)
-15.0
-17.5
-20.0
-22.5
-25.0
-27.5
-35.00
25.00
26.00
27.00
28.00
29.00
30.00
31.00
Freq [GHz]

FIG. 14B

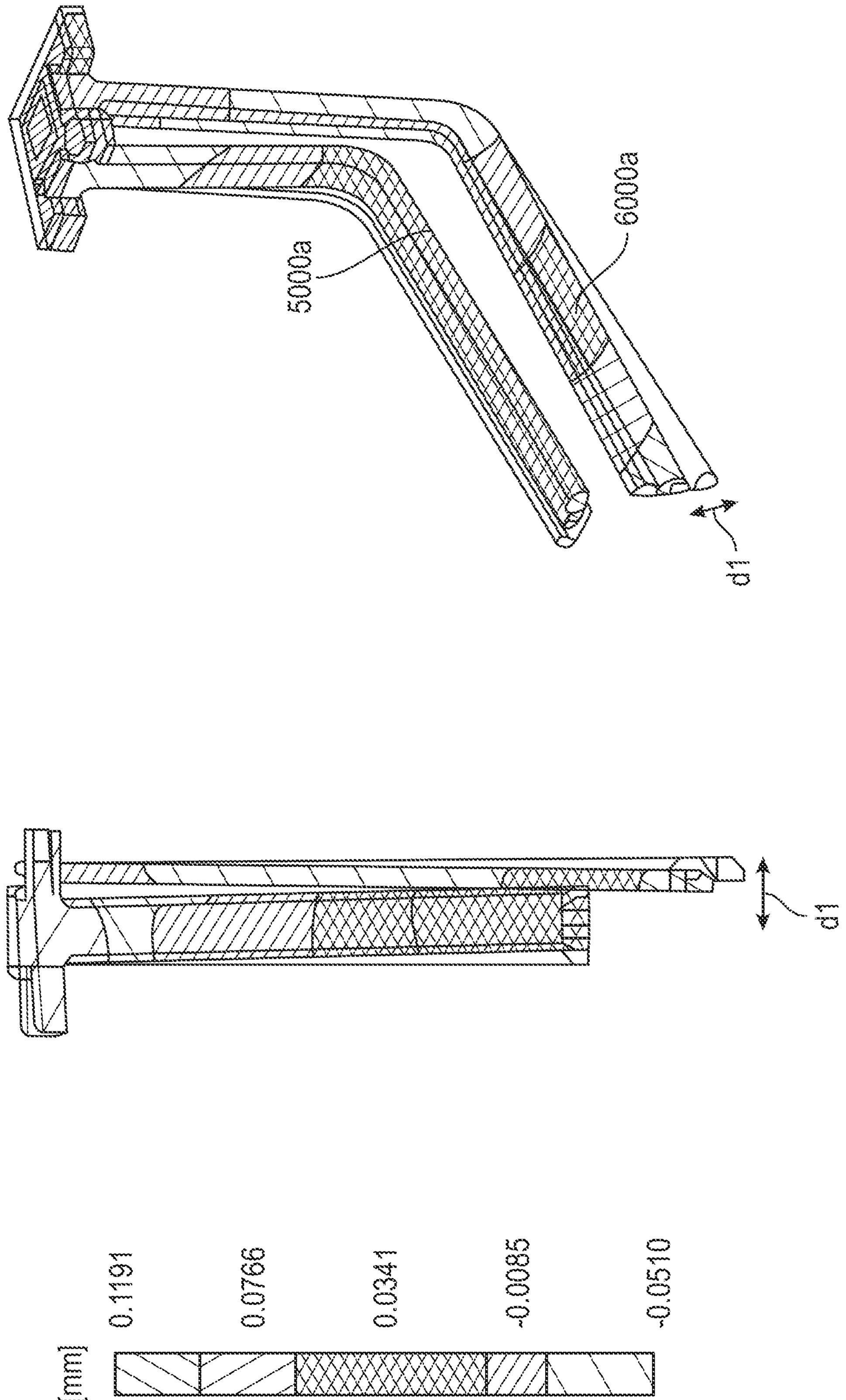


FIG. 15A

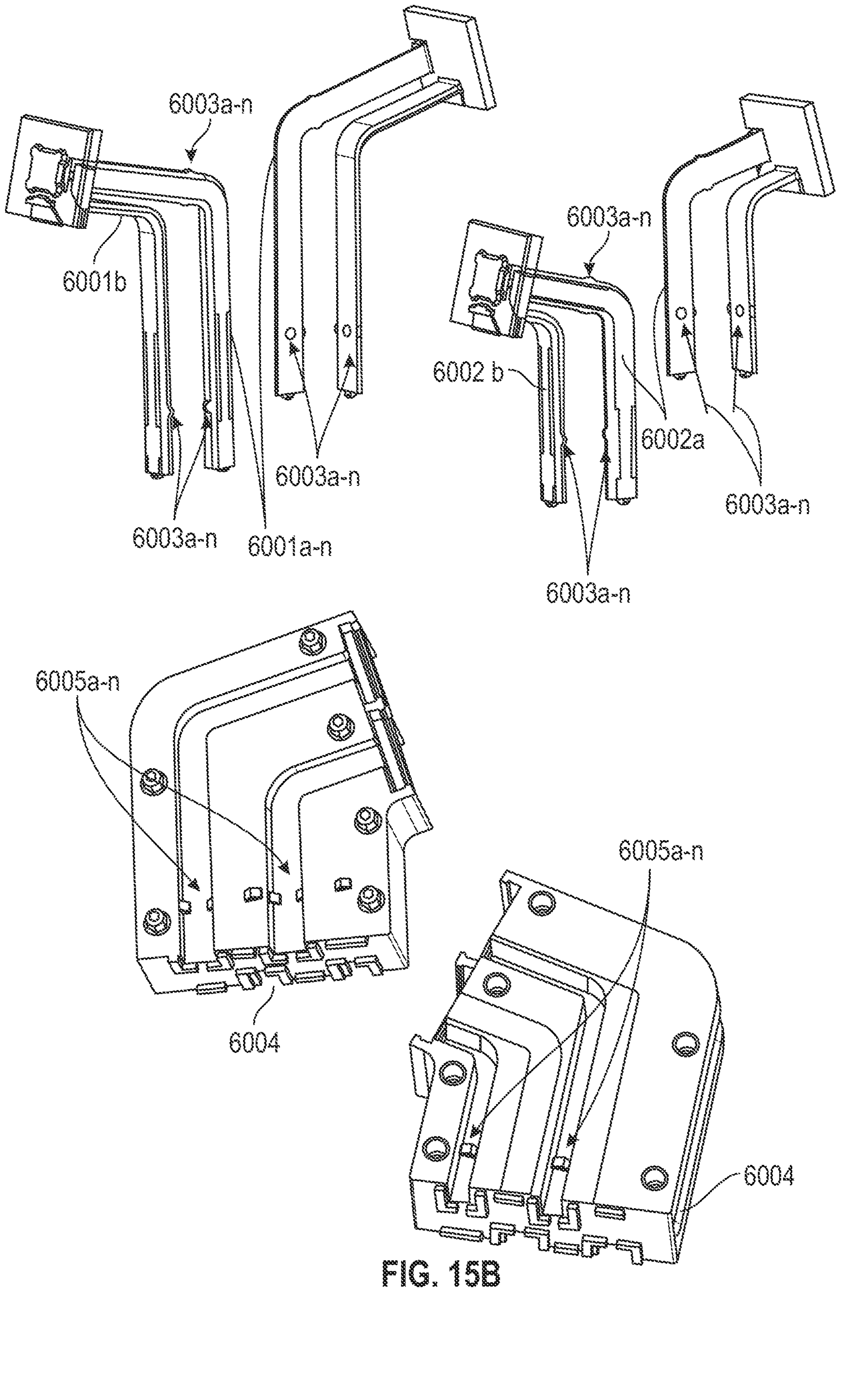

6003a-n
6001b
6003a-n
6003a-n
6001a-n
6003a-n
6002 b
6002a
6003a-n
6003a-n
6005a-n
6004
6005a-n
6004

FIG. 15B

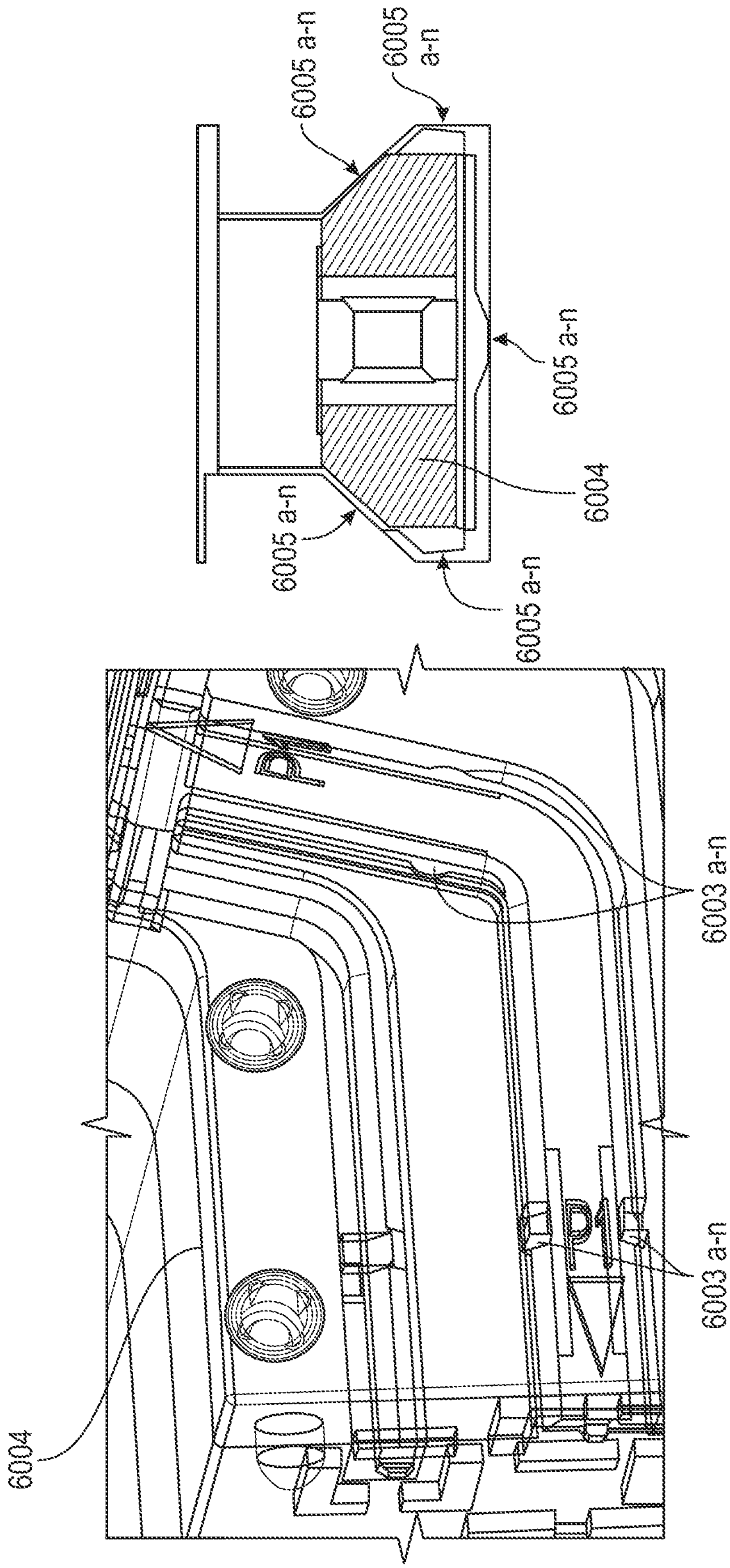

6005 a-n
6005 a-n
6005 a-n
6004
6005 a-n
6005 a-n
6003 a-n
6003 a-n
6004

FIG. 15C

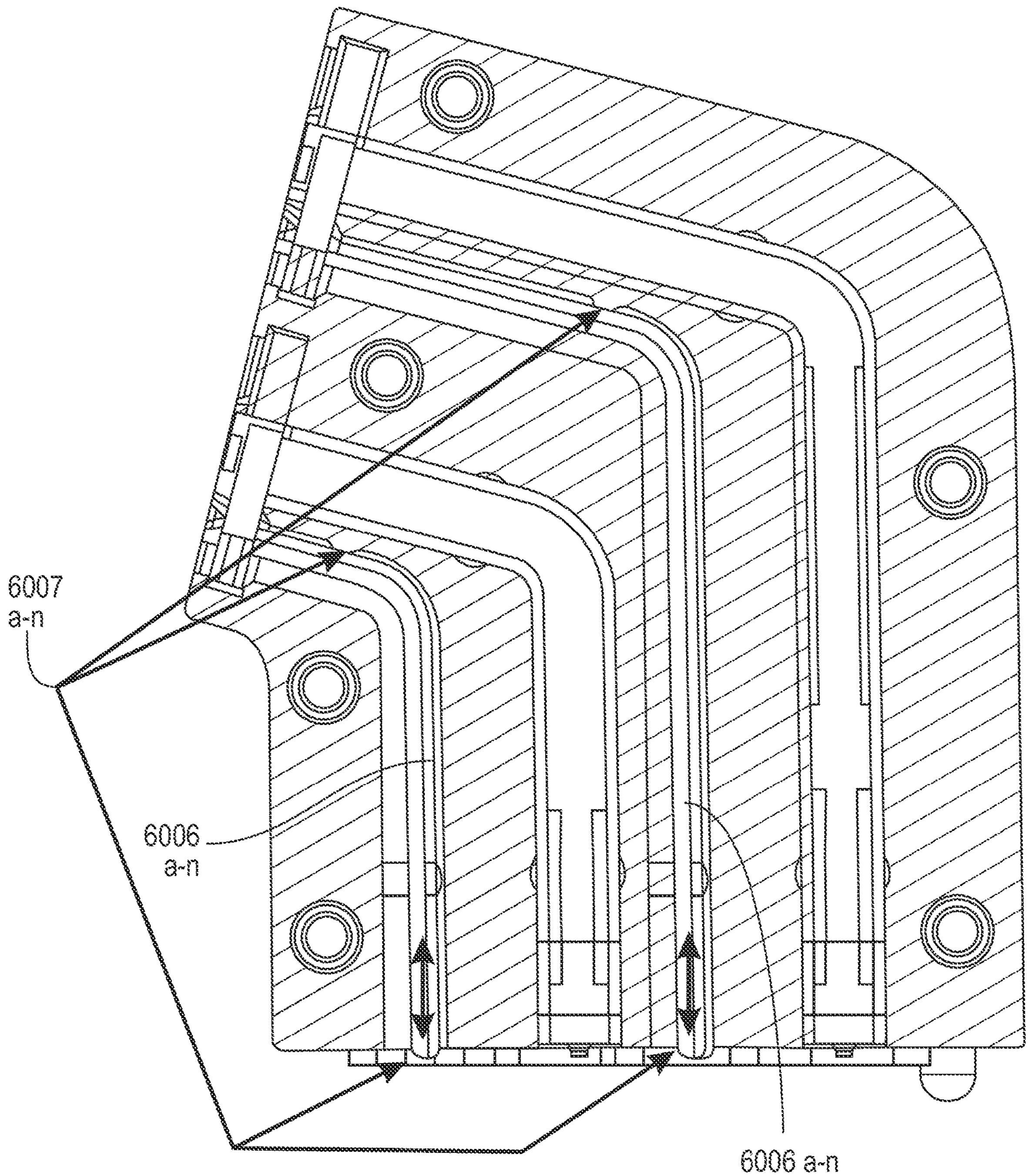


FIG. 15D

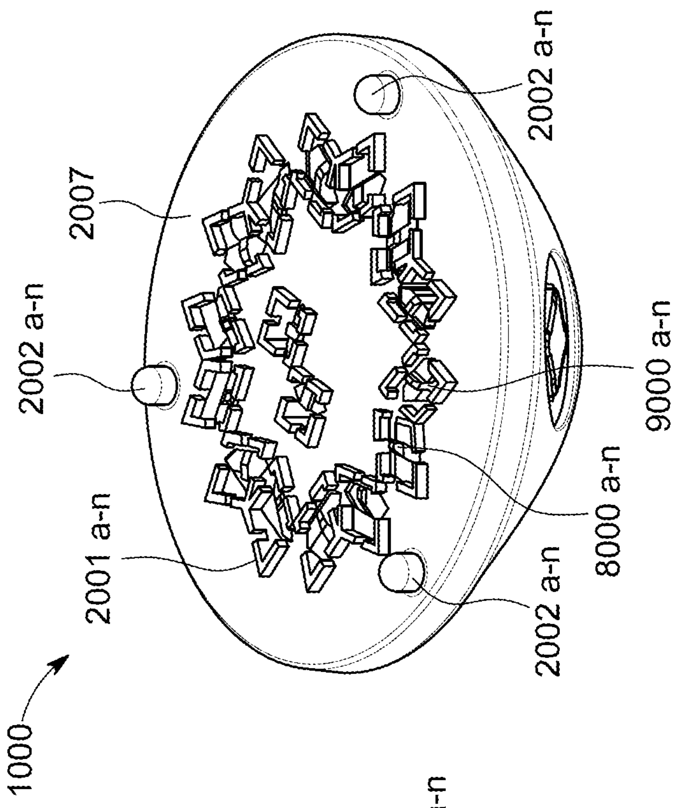


FIG. 16B

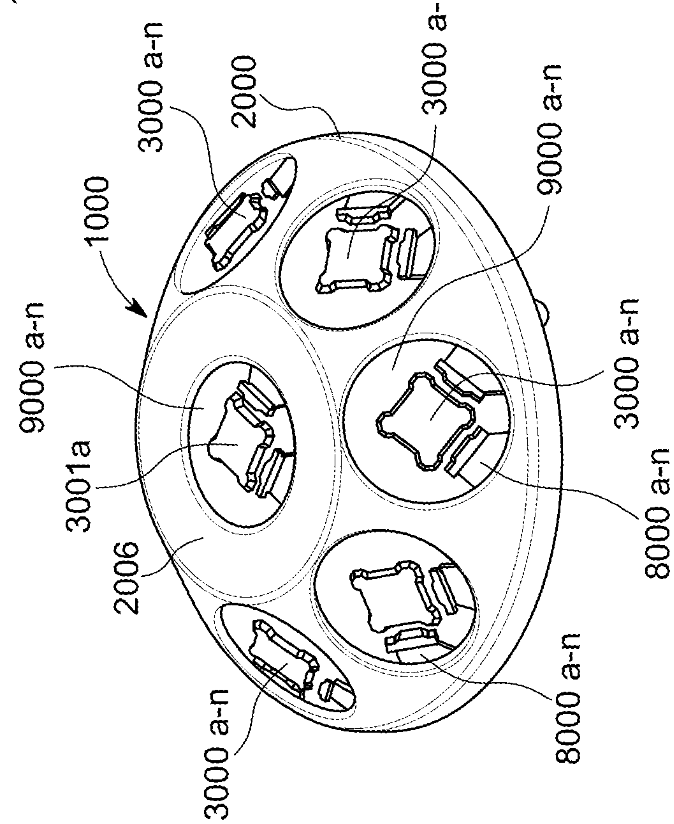


FIG. 16A

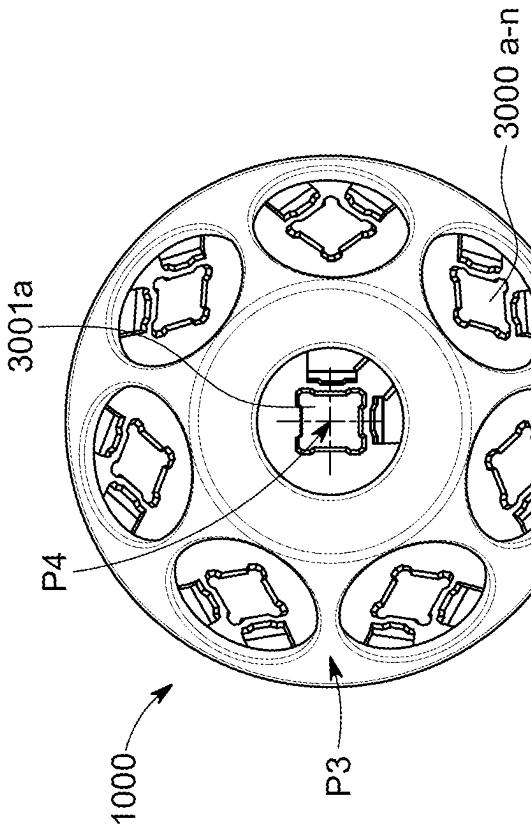


FIG. 16D

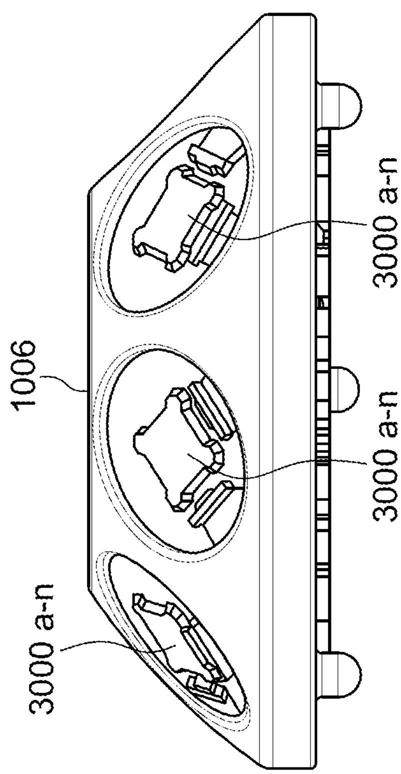


FIG. 16C

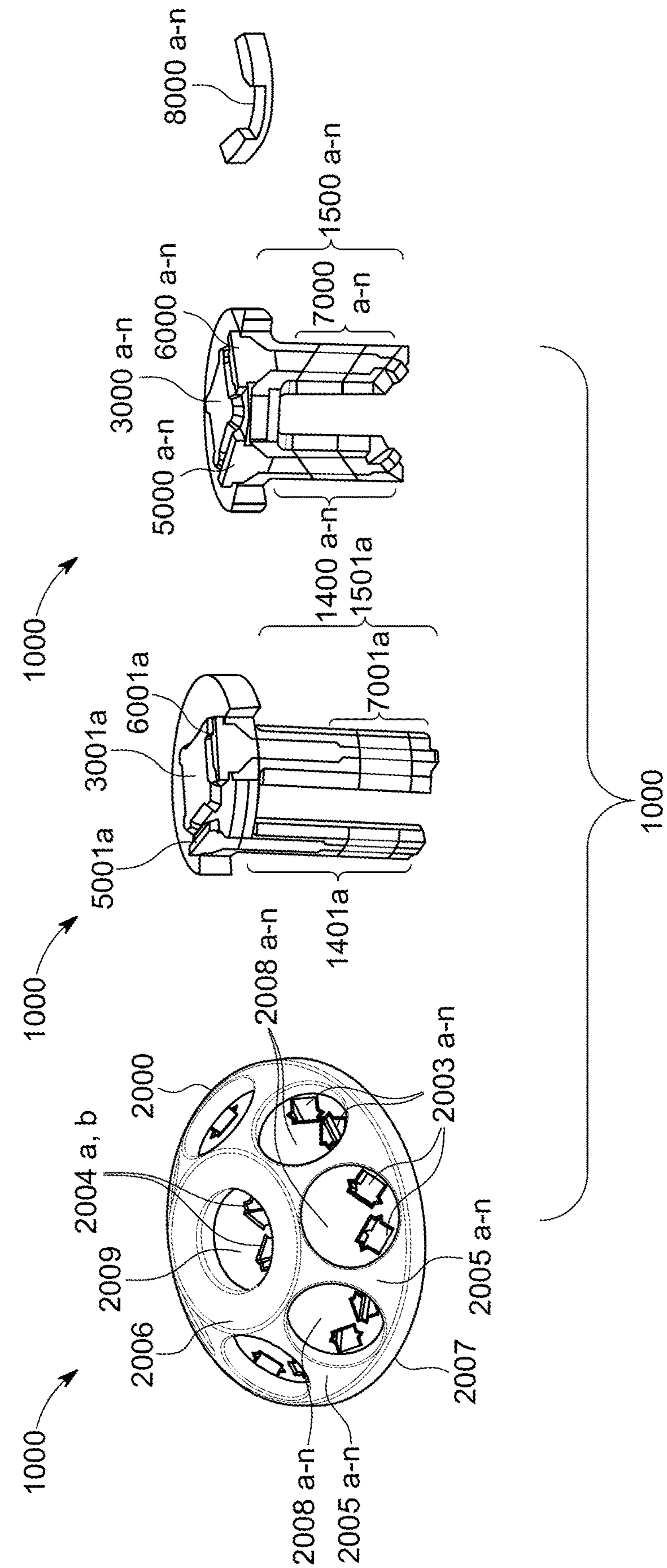

8000 a-n
1500 a-n
7000 a-n
6000 a-n
3000 a-n
5000 a-n
1400 a-n
1501a
1000
7001a
6001a
3001a
5001a
1401a
2008 a-n
2003 a-n
2000
2004 a, b
2009
2006
2005 a-n
2007
2008 a-n
2005 a-n
1000
1000
1000

FIG. 17

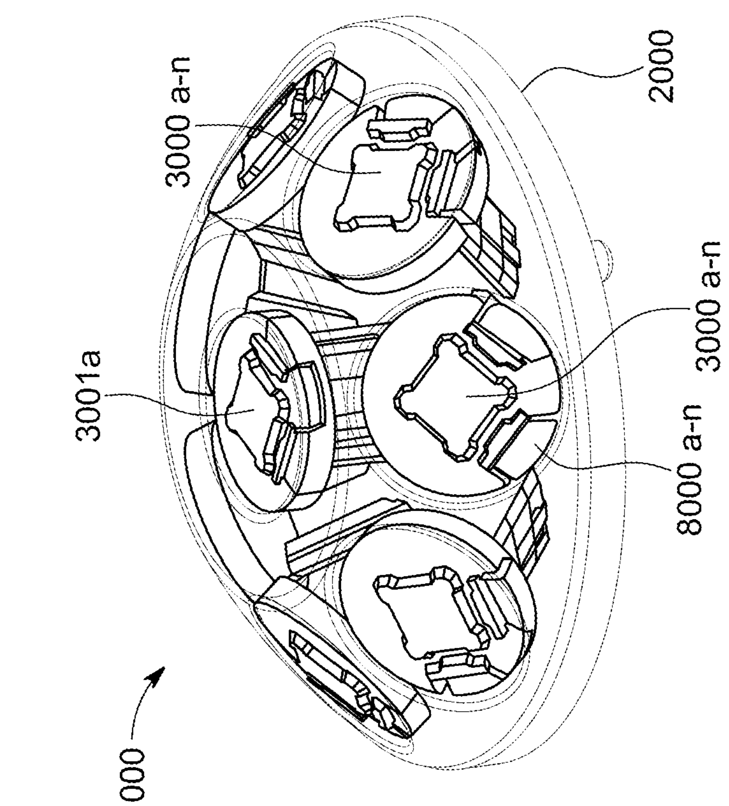


FIG. 18A

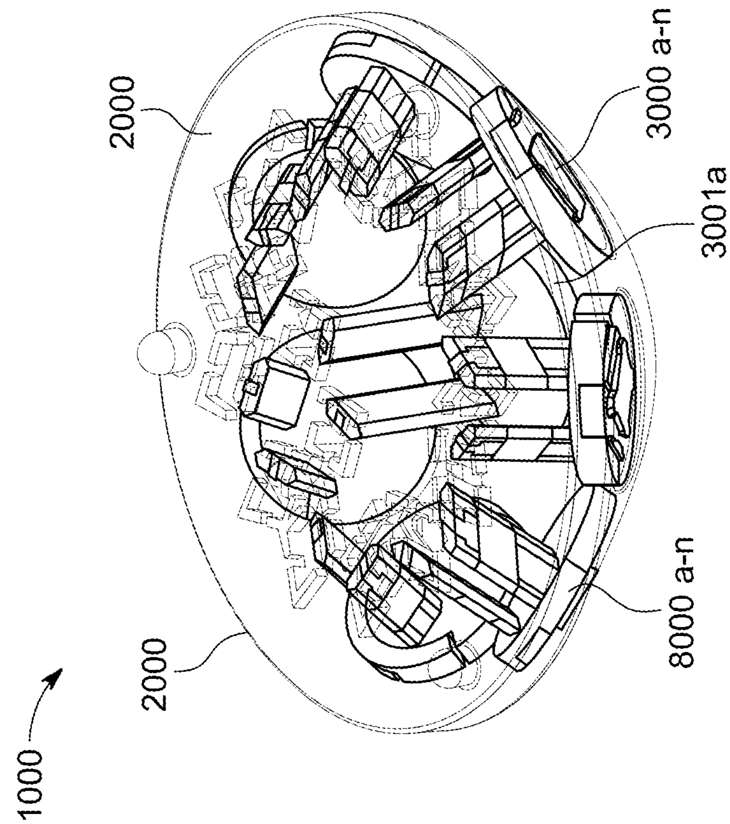


FIG. 18B

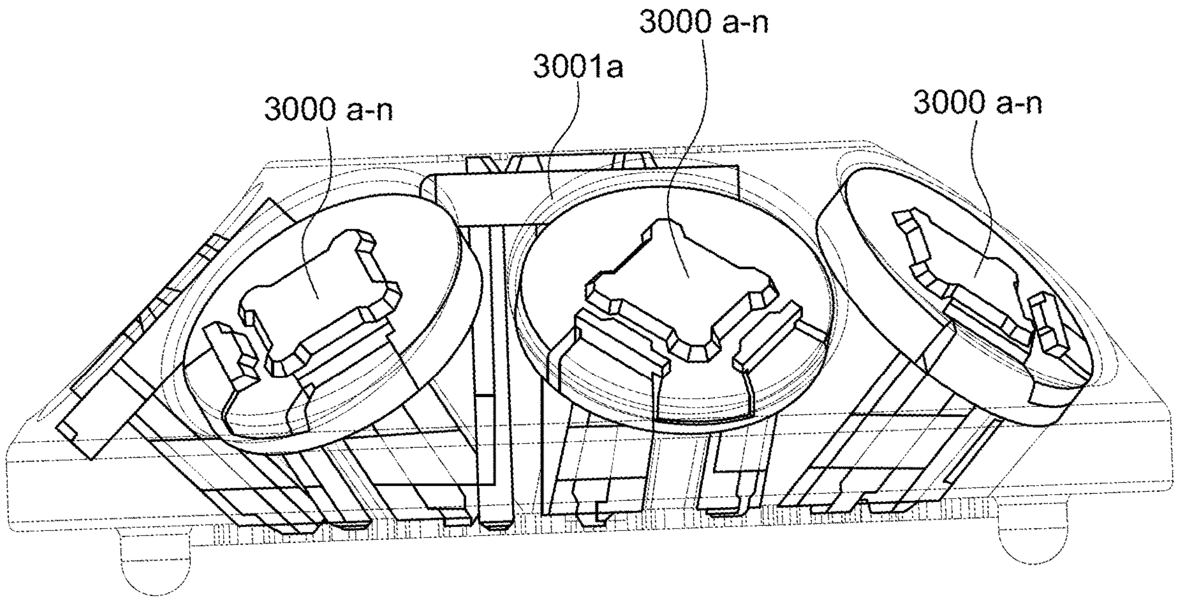


FIG. 18C

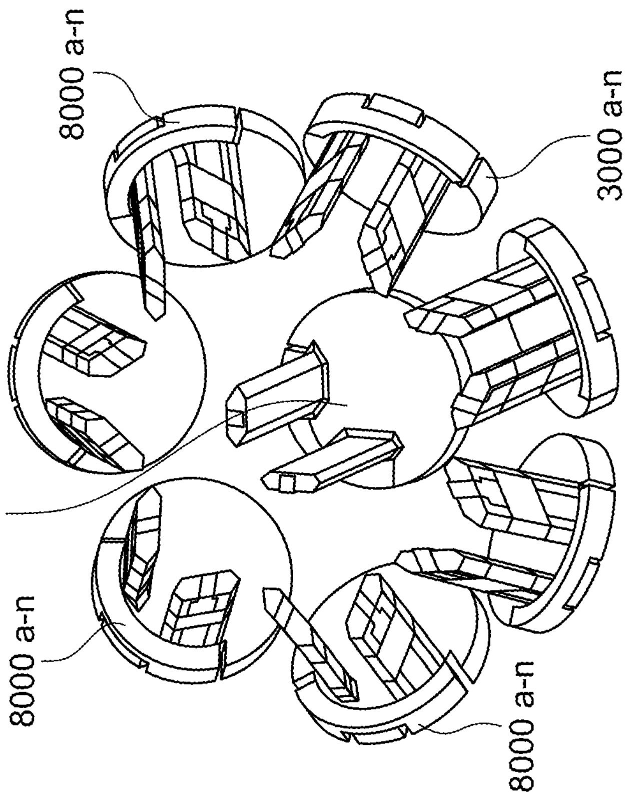


FIG. 19B

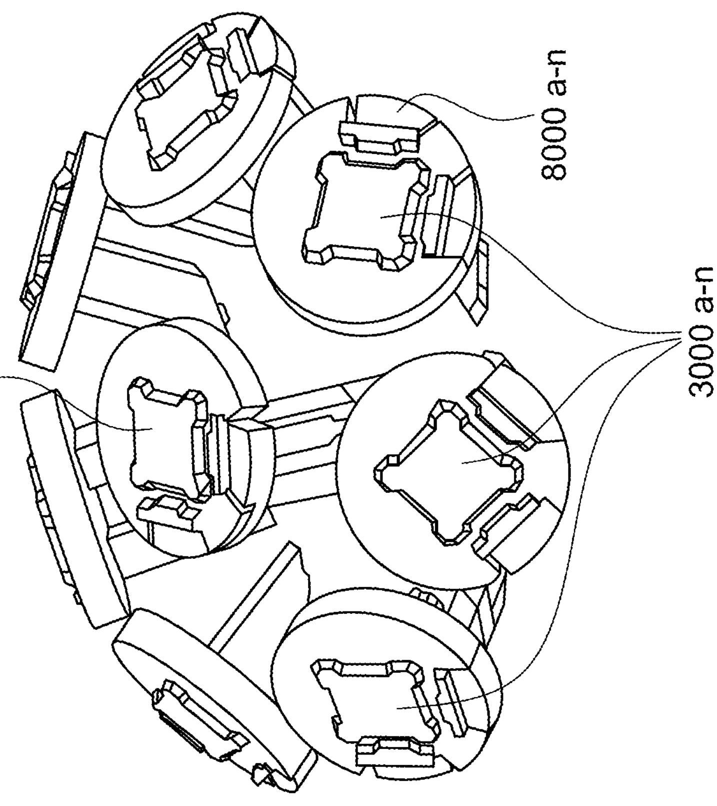


FIG. 19A

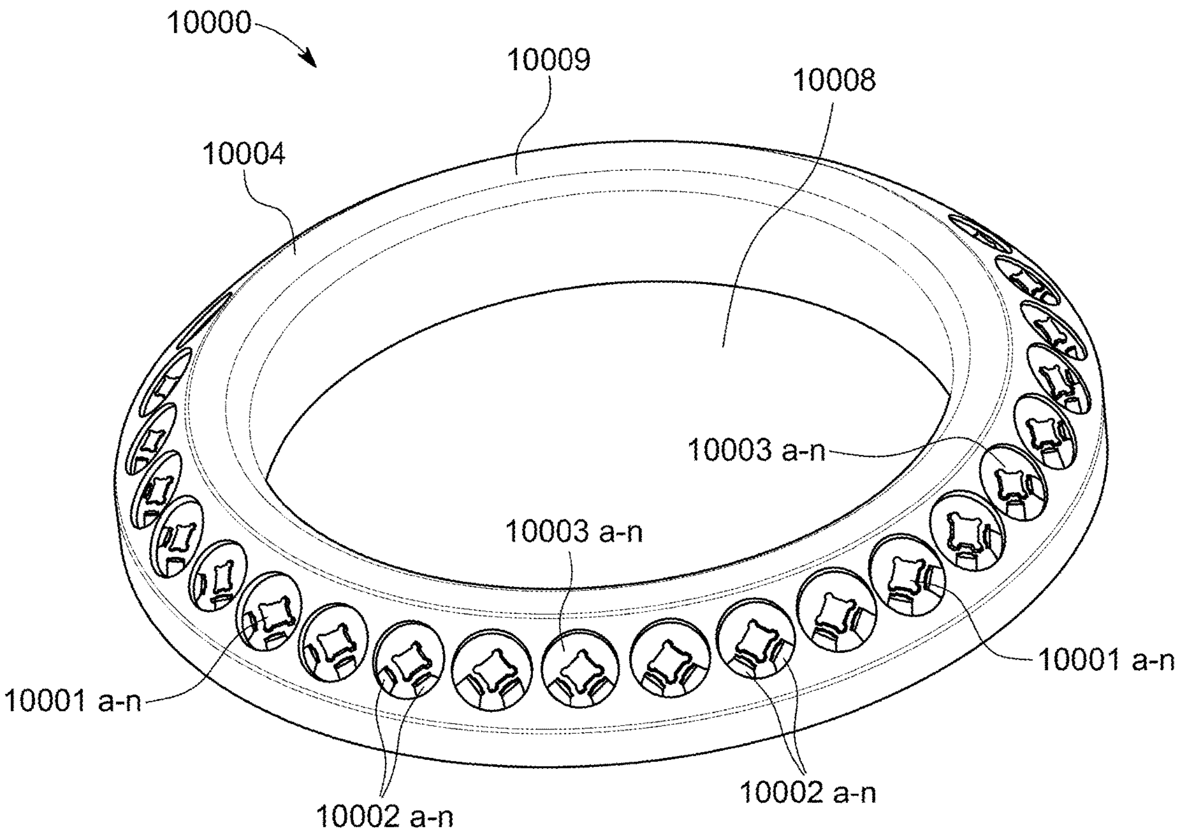

10000
10009
10008
10004
10003 a-n
10003 a-n
10001 a-n
10001 a-n
10002 a-n
10002 a-n

FIG. 20A

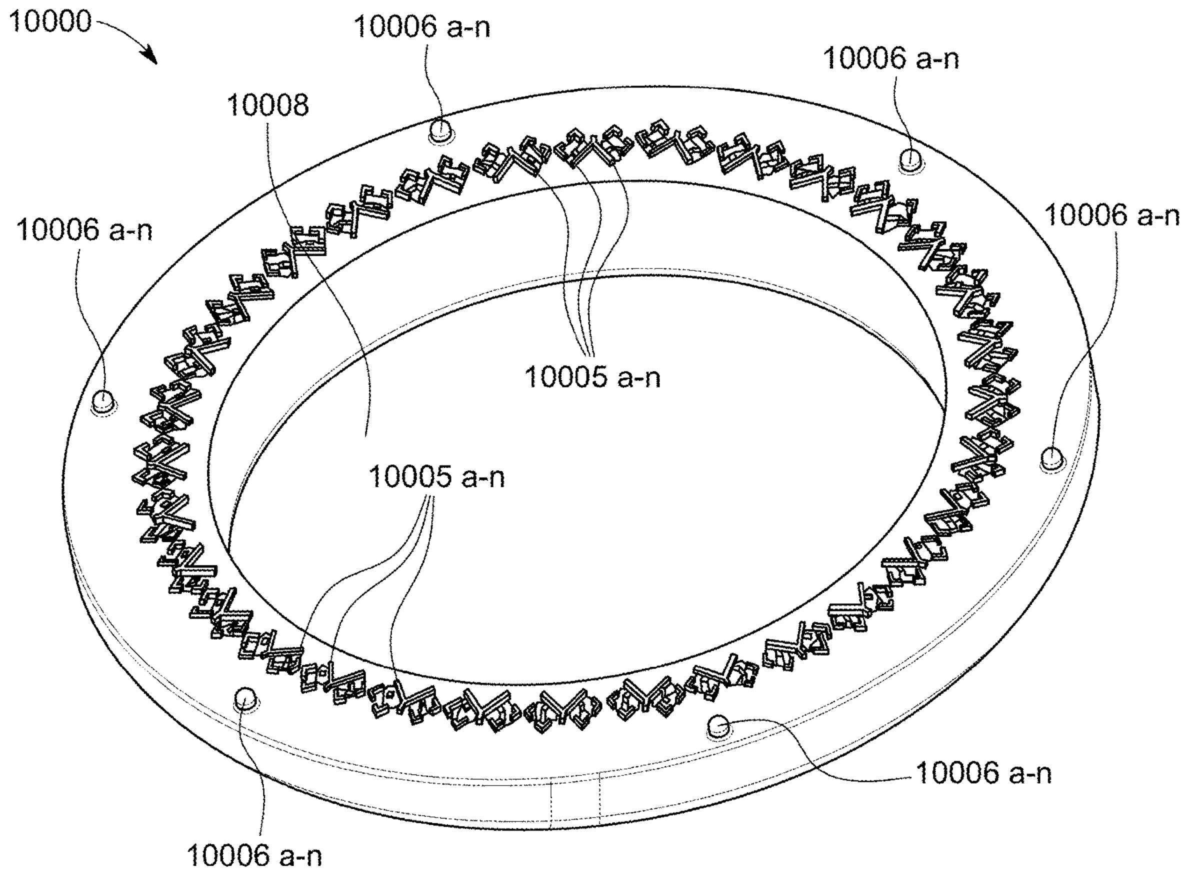

10000
10006 a-n
10006 a-n
10008
10006 a-n
10006 a-n
10005 a-n
10005 a-n
10006 a-n
10006 a-n

FIG. 20B

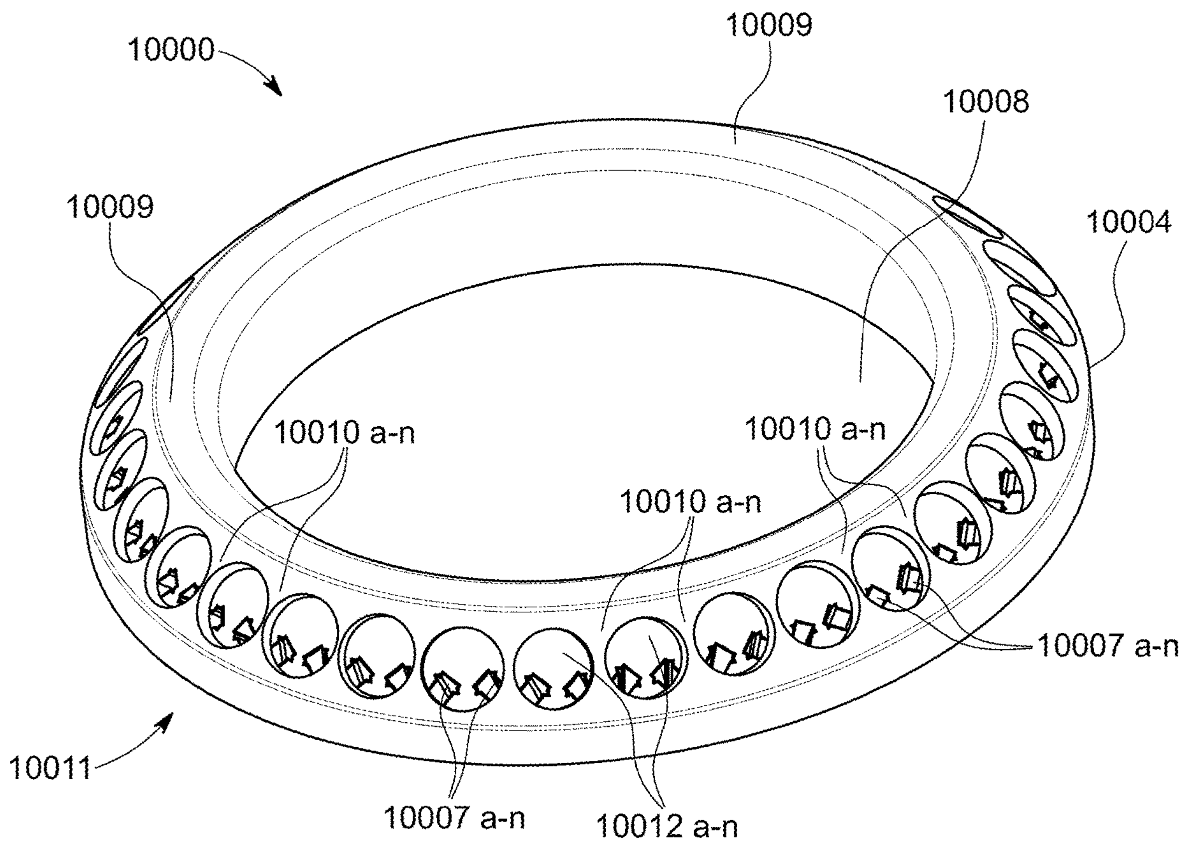

10000
10009
10008
10009
10004
10010 a-n
10010 a-n
10010 a-n
10007 a-n
10011
10007 a-n
10012 a-n

FIG. 20C

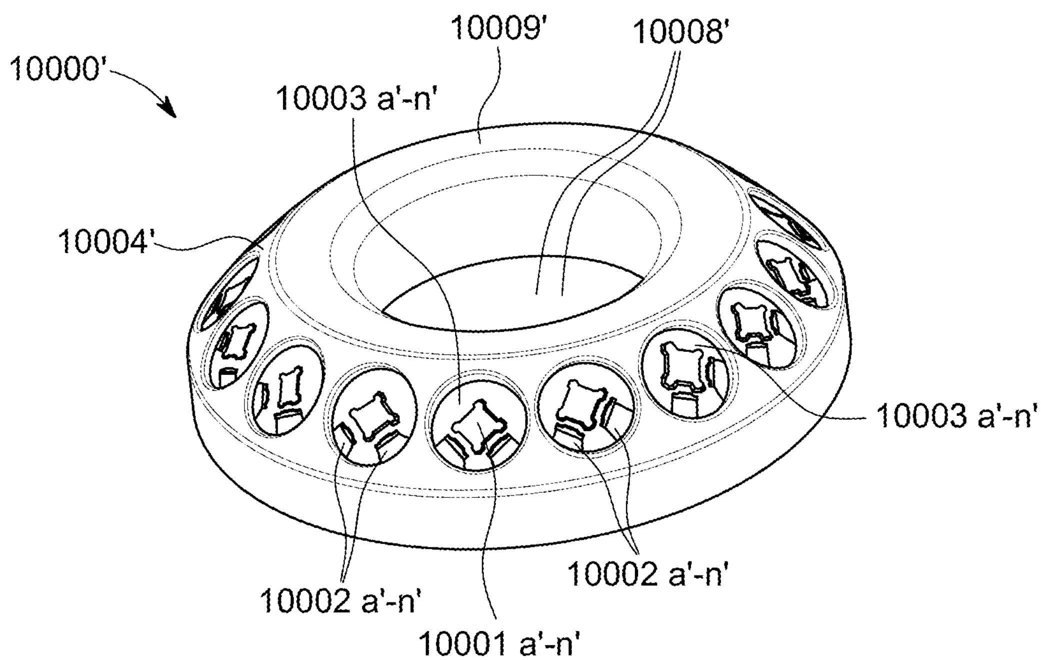

10000'
10009'
10008'
10003 a'-n'
10004'
10003 a'-n'
10002 a'-n'
10002 a'-n'
10001 a'-n'

FIG. 21A

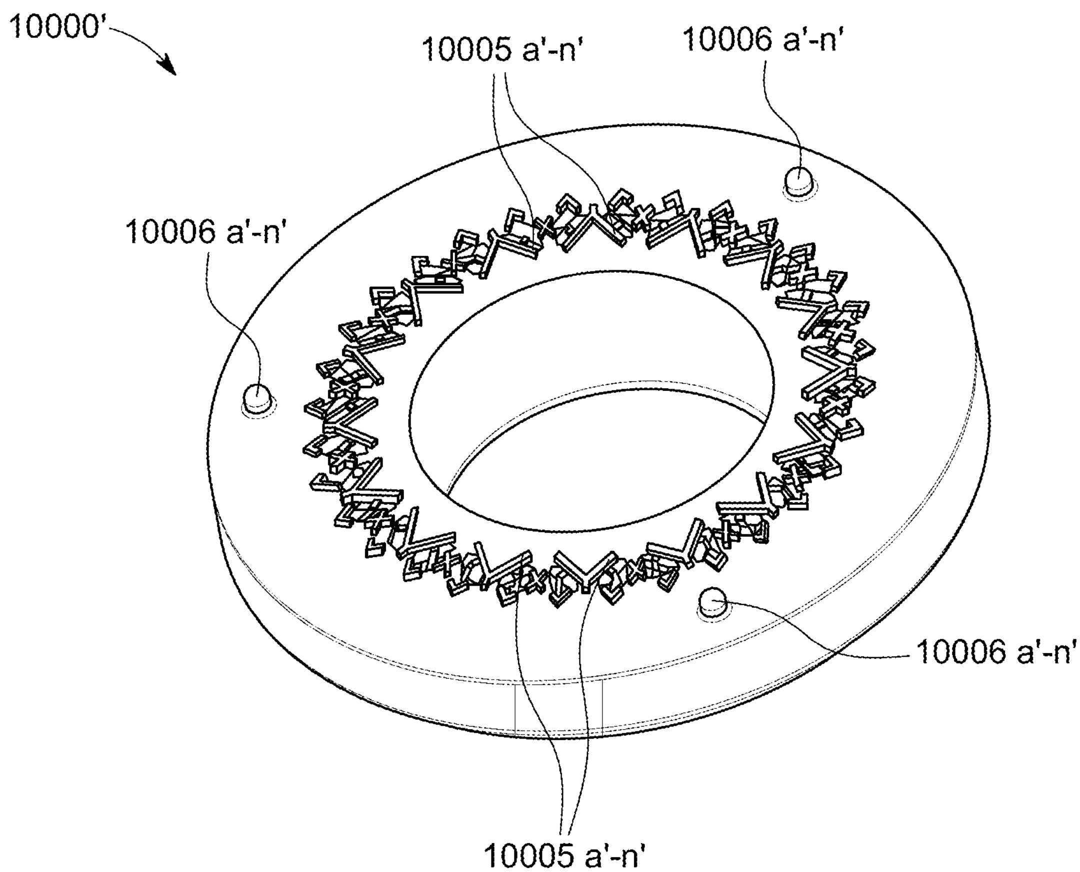


FIG. 21B

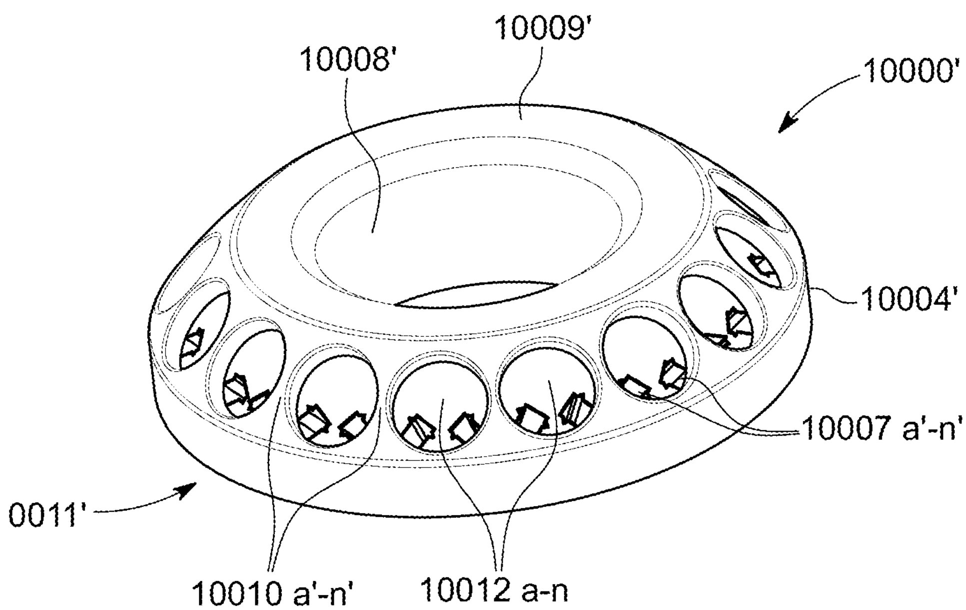


FIG. 21C

ANTENNA ASSEMBLIES AND RELATED METHODS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/150,594 filed on Feb. 18, 2021, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates to the field of single and dual polarized antenna(s) for indoor and outdoor applications. For example, cellular (e.g. 5G, LTE) and Internet of Things (IoT) applications.

INTRODUCTION

This section introduces aspects that may be helpful to facilitate a better understanding of the described disclosure(s). Accordingly, the statements in this section are to be read in this light and are not to be understood as admissions about what is, or what is not, in the prior art.

It is a challenge to design antennas to meet a variety of electrical, mechanical & environmental conditions while maintaining acceptable operating parameters (e.g., bandwidth, return loss, gain, isolation, steering).

SUMMARY

The inventors describe various exemplary antenna assemblies that operate with acceptable operating parameters.

One inventive embodiment of may comprise an integrated antenna assembly. Such an assembly may comprise: a plurality of antenna elements (e.g., 4, 8, 16 or 32 elements), a plurality of dielectric filler elements, a plurality of dielectric elements, and a housing for enclosing and protecting the plurality of antenna, dielectric filler and dielectric elements and providing a ground reference for the assembly. In one exemplary embodiment the antenna elements may comprise rectangular patch antenna elements, for example.

The exemplary antenna elements may operate over one or more of exemplary, non-limiting, frequency bands such as 24250 MHz to 27500 MHz; 26500 MHz to 29500 MHz; 27500 MHz to 28350 MHz; 37000 MHz to 40000 MHz; and 39500 MHz to 43500 MHz. Alternatively, the antenna elements may operate (i) below the frequency bands above (e.g., below 6000 MHz frequency), (ii) in between one of the frequency bands above, such as between 28350 and 37000 MHz, and/or (iii) above the frequency bands set forth above, for example.

In one embodiment the assembly may comprise a wireless radio hub, for example.

The housing of the antenna assembly may comprise one or more of (i) end housings, (ii) middle housings and (iii) end housing caps, and may be composed of a dielectric material (e.g., a Liquid Crystal Polymer (LCP) material) or may be a diecast housing. Each of the one or more middle housings may comprise one or more opposing male and female connecting elements to connect a respective middle housing to another of the middle housings, or to one of the one or more end housings or to one or more of the end housing caps. Further, each of the female connecting elements may comprise a grooved slot for receiving one of the one or more opposed male connecting elements, and each of the male connecting elements may comprise a protruding tab, for example.

In embodiments, the antenna elements may be configured at an orientation angle of between 0 and 90 degrees, for example. In one particular embodiment, the antenna elements may be configured at an orientation angle of 75 degrees. In another, the antenna elements may be configured at 45 degrees. Still in another, the antenna elements may be configured at an angle of zero degrees. Yet further, a number of the plurality of antenna elements may be configured at an orientation angle of 45 degrees and one of the antenna elements of the plurality of antenna elements may be configured at an orientation angle of 0 degrees.

Yet further, the antenna assembly may comprise one or more poles, wherein each of the antenna elements are capacitively coupled or directly attached to one or more of the one or more poles, and each of the one or more poles may comprise a tuning section that affects electromagnetic properties of each pole (e.g., return loss). In embodiments, each such tuning section may comprise a conductive layer formed over a diffusion barrier layer (e.g., a stripped conductive layer and a diffusion layer) to, among other things, prevent solder from being drawn up a respective pole of the tuning section.

In embodiments, each of the dielectric filler elements of the assembly (i) may be configured between respective poles of the antenna assembly and the housing to control an impedance of each pole, (ii) may comprise at least two structures and (iii) may be composed of a LCP material, or, alternatively may be an integral structure, for example.

Still further, in embodiments each of the one or more poles and/or housing of an inventive antenna assembly may comprise one or more alignment structures.

In addition to the exemplary embodiments described above the inventors describe antenna assemblies comprising a housing that may be configured as a saucer-shape. Such a saucer-shaped housing may further comprise a substantially flat, circular center top surface having a plurality of angled ribs extending from the circumference of the surface towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom surface, where each rib may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top surface, for example.

Further, between adjacent ribs there may be configured angled, recessed surface portions, where each angled, recessed surface portion may be further configured with at least two apertures, and where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to 45 degrees, for example.

Alternatively, in an embodiment, the top surface of such an antenna assembly may comprise at least one recessed portion configured with at least two apertures, and wherein the top surface and two apertures are configured at zero degrees.

In yet another embodiment, each angled, recessed surface portion may be configured with one aperture, where the ribs and aperture may be configured at an angle that corresponds to 45 degrees.

In a single-pole variation, the top surface may comprise at least one recessed portion configured with one aperture, where the top surface and the aperture are configured at zero degrees.

Other shaped housings are also provided by the inventors. For example, an antenna assembly may comprise a "donut-shape" housing. Such a housing may further comprise a substantially flat, central perimeter structure having a plurality of angled ribs extending from the circumference of the structure towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom surface, where each rib may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the structure and there may be configured angled, recessed surface portions between adjacent ribs. Each angled, recessed surface portion may be configured with at least two apertures (dual-pole version), and where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to 45 degrees, or may be configured with one aperture (single-pole version), where, again, the ribs and aperture are configured at an angle that corresponds to 45 degrees.

A further description of these and additional embodiments is provided by way of the figures, notes contained in the figures and in the claim language included below. The claim language included below is incorporated herein by reference in expanded form, that is, hierarchically from broadest to narrowest, with each possible combination indicated by the multiple dependent claim references described as a unique standalone embodiment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosure is illustrated by way of example and not limited in the accompanying figures in which like reference numerals indicate similar elements and in which:

FIG. **1**A depicts a view of an exemplary antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **1**B depicts a different view of an exemplary antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **1**C depicts a different view of an exemplary antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **2** depicts a front view of the exemplary antenna assembly in FIGS. **1**A to **1**C according to an embodiment.

FIG. **3**A depicts a view of a housing component of an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **3**B depicts a view of a housing component of an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **3**C depicts a view of a housing component of an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **4**A illustrates a view of an inventive antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **4**B illustrates a different exemplary view of an inventive antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **5**A illustrates a view of an inventive antenna assembly that permits the reader to view elements of the assembly enclosed within the assembly's housing according to an embodiment.

FIG. **5**B illustrates a different view of an inventive antenna assembly that permits the reader to view elements of the assembly enclosed within the assembly's housing according to an embodiment.

FIG. **5**C illustrates a different view of an inventive antenna assembly that permits the reader to view elements of the assembly enclosed within the assembly's housing according to an embodiment.

FIG. **6** depicts a section of an inventive antenna assembly that shows a pair of patch antenna pole elements according to an embodiment.

FIG. **7**A depicts a view of an inventive antenna assembly that includes dielectric filler elements according to an embodiment.

FIG. **7**B depicts a different view of an inventive antenna assembly that includes dielectric filler elements according to an embodiment.

FIG. **8** illustrates exemplary steps that may be used to assemble an inventive antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **9** depicts another embodiment of an exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **10**A depicts an illustrative view of a single antenna separated from its housing for ease of explanation according to an embodiment.

FIG. **10**B depicts an anti-wicking feature of poles of an antenna element according to an embodiment.

FIG. **10**C depicts an anti-wicking feature of poles of an antenna element according to an embodiment.

FIG. **10**D depicts an anti-wicking feature of poles of an antenna element according to an embodiment.

FIG. **11** illustrates exemplary steps that may be used to assemble the inventive antenna assembly shown in FIG. **9** according to an embodiment.

FIG. **12**A illustrates exemplary simulated measurements of the return loss for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **12**B illustrates exemplary simulated measurements of the return loss for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **13**A illustrates exemplary simulated measurements of gain for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **13**B provides exemplary simulated measurements of gain for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **13**C illustrates exemplary simulated measurements of gain for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **13**D illustrates exemplary simulated measurements of gain for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **14**A illustrates exemplary simulated isolation measurements for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **14**B illustrates exemplary simulated isolation measurements for an antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **15**A illustrates undesired warping or mis-shaping of a pole of an antenna element.

FIG. **15**B depicts an exemplary, inventive solution to warping and mis-shaping according to embodiments.

FIG. **15**C depicts another exemplary, inventive solution to warping and mis-shaping according to embodiments.

FIG. **15**D depicts exemplary alignment structures according to embodiments.

FIG. **16**A depicts yet another exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly according to an embodiment.

FIG. **16**B depicts another view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A.

FIG. **16**C depicts a side view, of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A.

FIG. **16**D depicts a top view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A.

FIG. **17** illustrates the inventive assembly in FIG. **16**A separated into its respective, exemplary components for ease of explanation.

FIG. **18**A illustrates a top isometric view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A with a transparent housing.

FIG. **18**B illustrates a bottom isometric view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A with a transparent housing.

FIG. **18**C illustrates a side isometric view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A with a transparent housing.

FIG. **19**A illustrates another top view of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A with the housing removed.

FIG. **19**B illustrates another bottom view, of the inventive assembly shown in FIG. **16**A with the housing removed.

FIG. **20**A depicts another exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly.

FIG. **20**B depicts another exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly.

FIG. **20**C depicts an antenna housing according to an embodiment.

FIG. **21**A depicts another exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly.

FIG. **21**B depicts another exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly.

FIG. **21**C depicts an antenna housing according to an embodiment.

Specific embodiments of the disclosure are disclosed below with reference to various figures and sketches. Both the description and the illustrations have been drafted with the intent to enhance understanding. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements in the figures may be exaggerated relative to other elements, and well-known elements that are beneficial or even necessary to a commercially successful implementation may not be depicted so that a less obstructed and a more clear presentation of embodiments may be achieved. Further, dimensions and other parameters described herein are merely exemplary and non-limiting.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Simplicity and clarity in both illustration and description are sought to effectively enable a person of skill in the art to make, use, and best practice the present disclosure in view of what is already known in the art. One skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications and changes may be made to the specific embodiments described herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure. Thus, the specification and drawings are to be regarded as illustrative and exemplary rather than restrictive or all-encompassing, and all such modifications to the specific embodiments described herein are intended to be included within the scope of the present disclosure. Yet further, it should be understood that the detailed description that follows describes exemplary embodiments and is not intended to be limited to the expressly disclosed combination(s). Therefore, unless otherwise noted, features disclosed herein may be combined together to form additional combinations that were not otherwise described or shown for purposes of brevity.

As used herein and in the appended claims, the terms "comprises," "comprising," or any other variation thereof is intended to refer to a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article of manufacture, device or apparatus (e.g., a connector) that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements in the list, but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article of manufacture, device or apparatus. The terms "a" or "an", as used herein, are defined as one, or more than one. The term "plurality", as used herein, is defined as two, or more than two. The term "another", as used herein, is defined as at least a second or more. Unless otherwise indicated herein, the use of relational terms, if any, such as "first" and "second", "top", "bottom", and the like are used solely to distinguish one entity or action from another entity or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship, priority, importance or order between such entities or actions.

The term "coupled", as used herein, means at least the energy of an electric field associated with an electrical current in one conductor is impressed upon another conductor that is not connected galvanically. Said another way, the word "coupling" is not limited to either a mechanical connection, a galvanic electrical connection, or a field-mediated electromagnetic interaction though it may include one or more such connections, unless its meaning is limited by the context of a particular description herein.

The use of "or" or "and/or" herein is defined to be inclusive (A, B or C means any one or any two or all three letters) and not exclusive (unless explicitly indicated to be exclusive); thus, the use of "and/or" in some instances is not to be interpreted to imply that the use of "or" somewhere else means that use of "or" is exclusive.

The terms "including" and/or "having", as used herein, are defined as comprising (i.e., open language).

It should also be noted that one or more exemplary embodiments may be described as a method. Although a method may be described in an exemplary sequence (i.e., sequential), it should be understood that such a method may also be performed in parallel, concurrently or simultaneously. In addition, the order of each formative step within a method may be re-arranged. A described method may be terminated when completed, and may also include additional steps that are not described herein if, for example, such steps are known by those skilled in the art.

As used herein, "rectangular" denotes a geometry which includes a "square" geometry as an exemplary subset of rectangular geometry.

As used herein, the term "embodiment" or "exemplary" mean an example that falls within the scope of the disclosure.

Referring now to FIGS. **1**A to **1**C there are depicted different views of an exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly **1** according to an embodiment. As depicted, the assembly **1** may be a combination of a rectangular, dual pole "patch" antenna and an antenna assembly (though a single pole antenna assembly is also within the scope of the present disclosure) that mechanically and electrically connects to telecommunications equipment (not shown; e.g., transmitters, receivers) operating, for example, at exemplary millimeter-wave frequencies. Exemplary frequency bands are provided below in Table 1:

TABLE 1:

24250 MHz to 27500 MHz
26500 MHz to 29500 MHz
27500 MHz to 28350 MHz
37000 MHz to 40000 MHz
39500 MHz to 43500 MHz

Notwithstanding the above frequency bands, it should be understood that the exemplary antenna assemblies may operate at different frequency bands than those set forth above. For example, alternative bands may be (i) below the frequency bands above (e.g., below 6000 MHz frequency), (ii) in between one of the frequency bands above, such as between 28350 and 37000 MHz, and/or (iii) above the frequency bands set forth above, for example.

One exemplary application for the inventive antenna assembly **1** is as a wireless radio hub, for example.

FIG. **2** depicts a front view of the exemplary antenna **1** comprising, among other components, a plurality of central, substantially rectangular patch antenna elements **3***a* to **3***n* (where "n" indicates a last element), a plurality of dielectric filler elements **8***a* to **8***n*, a plurality of dielectric elements **9***a* to **9***n* and a housing **2** for enclosing and protecting elements **3***a* to **3***n*, **8***a* to **8***n*, **6***a* to **6***n* and **9***a* to **9***n*, as well as providing ground reference and the correct spacing/pitch for the elements **3***a* to **3***n*, Sa to Sn, **8***a* to **8***n* and **9***a* to **9***n*, among other elements. In the embodiment depicted in FIG. **2**, the assembly **1** includes eight patch antenna elements **3***a* to **3***n* though this is merely exemplary and more, or less, elements may be included in an inventive assembly (e.g., 4, 16, 32, etc. . . .). For ease of explanation, the antenna elements **3***a* to **3***d* may be referred to as being a part of an "upper antenna" while elements **3***e* to **3***n* may be referred to as being a part of a "lower antenna".

The exemplary housing **2** is shown comprising a single end housing **2***a*, three middle housings **2***b* to **2***d* and a single end housing cap **2***e* where each of the housings may protect, or may be associated with, one or more elements **3***a* to **3***n*, for example. It should be understood that this number of end housings, middle housings and housing end caps is also exemplary and more of less of such housing components may be included depending on the number of elements **3***a* to **3***n*, for example. In an embodiment, the housings may be composed of a dielectric material having a dielectric constant and plating that facilitates proper electrical performance along with the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate proper mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., a liquid crystal polymer or "LCP"). In an alternative embodiment, the housing may be a diecast housing.

FIGS. **3**A to **3**C depict additional views of a single end housing **2***a*, middle housings **2***b* to **2***d* and a single end housing cap **2***e* without elements **3***a* to **3***n* enclosed therein according to an embodiment. As shown, each housing (e.g., **2***a* to **2***e*) may be configured to include one or more channels **11***a* to **11***n*. In an embodiment, each channel **11***a* to **11***n* may be configured to receive a lengthwise transmission portion of an electrical pole (hereafter "lengthwise portions") (lengthwise portions not shown in FIGS. **3**A to **3**C; but see components **14***a*, **14***aa*, **15***a* and **15***aa* in FIGS. **5**C and **6**), among other components.

FIGS. **4**A and **4**B illustrate exemplary dimensions of the inventive assembly **1** though, once again, it should be understood that these dimensions are merely exemplary and other dimensions may be used depending on the number of elements **3***a* to **3***n* (e.g., the height 20.9 mm, may be 18.5 mm or 12 mm) and/or the orientation angle of the assembly **1** (i.e., tilt degrees of the elements **2***a* to **2***n* of assembly **1** from the vertical axis). In the embodiment depicted in FIG. **4**A the assembly **1** is configured with elements **3***a* to **3***n* having an orientation angle **4** of 75 degrees though this too is exemplary. In additional embodiments, this angle may comprise an angle between 0 to 90 degrees, for example.

In FIG. **4**B a dimension is denoted "P1" (for "pitch"). This dimension may be measured from the centerline of one element (e.g., **3***e*) to the centerline of another adjacent element (e.g., **3***a* or **3***f*). It should be understood that in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure, the value of the pitch dimension between each element may change as the operating frequency of an element **3***a* to **3***n* is changed (e.g., the pitch of a patch antenna operating at 24250 MHz is different than the pitch of a patch antenna operating at 37000 MHz).

Referring to FIGS. **5**A to **5**C there is illustrated a view of assembly **1** where the housing **2** is transparent. It should be understood that the transparent housing **2** is shown in order to allow the reader to see how the elements of the assembly **1** are enclosed by the housing **2**. For example, lengthwise portions **14***a*, **14***aa*, and **15***a*, **15***aa* of electrical poles **5***b*, **6***b* and **5***e*, **6***e*, respectively are shown it being understood that in a single pole version only one lengthwise portion would be required.

Turning now to FIG. **6**, there is depicted a section of assembly **1**. More particularly, three central, patch antenna elements **3***a*, **3***b* and **3***e* are shown. In an embodiment, each element **3***a* to **3***n* may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to a pole **5***a* to **5***n*, **6***a* to **6***n* (only a few poles are show in the figure). For example, patch element **3***a* may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to poles **5***a*, **6***a*, patch element **3***b* may be capacitively coupled to poles **5***b*,**6***b* and patch element **3***e* may be capacitively coupled to poles **5***e*, **6***e* where it is understood that in the dual-pole embodiment depicted, one pole allows an exemplary patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals, at certain frequencies, that are polarized along one linear axis (e.g., x-axis) and the other pole allows the patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals that are polarized along another orthogonal linear axis (e.g., y-axis)(i.e., the relative orthogonal orientation of each individual pole within each pair is representative of a dual-pole patch antenna configuration). For the sake of clarity, each antenna element **3***a* to **3***d* of an upper antenna **1***a* may be associated with a "long electrical pole" ("long pole" for short) and a "short electrical pole" ("short pole") (e.g., long pole **6***b* comprising lengthwise portion **14***a* and short pole **5***b* comprising lengthwise portion **14***aa* for element **3***b*) and each element **3***e* to **3***n* of a lower antenna **1***b* may also be associated with a long pole and a short pole as well (e.g., long pole **6***e* comprising lengthwise portion **15***a* and short pole **5***e* comprising lengthwise portion **15***aa* for element **3***e*), for example. Again, it being understood that in a single pole version only one lengthwise portion would be required.

Also shown is an exemplary tuning section **7**. Though only a single tuning section **7** is labeled for ease of understanding (i.e., all of the tuning sections are not labeled in FIG. **6**), each pole **5***a* to **5***n*, **6***a* to **6***n* may comprise such a tuning section **7**. In accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure, each tuning section (e.g., section **7**) functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each pole **5***a* to **5***n*, **6***a* to **6***n*. For example, pole **6***b* may comprise tuning section **7**. In an embodiment, a tuning section may comprise a so-called "dog bone" shaped section that functions to affect the electromagnetic coupling properties of each pole (e.g., the longer the "dog bone" section, the more of an effect on a dipole). In this manner electromagnetic properties of a single or dual pole antenna may be controlled in order to achieve a desired set of design criteria (e.g., maximize the return loss (minimize reflections) of each electrical pole for optimum overall performance).

In addition to the elements described above, as described previously each assembly **1** may further comprise one or more dielectric filler elements. Referring now to FIG. **7**A there is shown central, rectangular patch antenna elements **3***e*, **3***f*, each of which is associated with dual poles **5***e*, **6***e* or **5***f*, **6***f* (where a signal may be transmitted from an end of each pole), respectively, and at least one dielectric filler element **8***e*, **8***f*, respectively, configured between a respective dual pole pair **5***e*, **6***e* and/or **5***f*, **6***f* and housing **2**. Though only filler elements **8***e*, **8***f* are shown in FIG. **7**A it should be understood that at least one respective dielectric filler element **8***a* to **8***n* is configured between dual pole pair **5***a* to **5***n* or **6***a* to **6***n* and the housing **2**, it being understood that a single pole version also includes such a dielectric filler element.

In an embodiment, each dielectric filler element **8***a* to **8***n* associated with each pole of an antenna element may function to fill an air gap so as to control the impedance of an individual pole **5***a* to **5***n* or **6***a* to **6***n*, and may be composed of material consisting of a dielectric constant that functions to provide the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate a desired electrical, mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., an LCP an example of which is made by the Celanese Corporation, Model LKX1761, Zenite LCP).

FIG. **7**B illustrates a single central, rectangular patch antenna element **3***e*, a corresponding, exemplary dielectric filler element **8***e* and dielectric element **9***d*. As shown, the dielectric filler element **8***e* may comprise a single structure, though, alternatively, the single structure may be separated into at least two structures. It should be understood that in embodiments, inventive dielectric filler elements may be configured as (i) a separate piece and assembled to a housing as an individual piece, and/or, (ii) assembled to a dual-pole or single-pole antenna so as to create an antenna sub-assembly that is then assembled to a housing. Yet further, in another embodiment a dielectric filler element may not be required because the geometry of the antenna component and/or housing(s) does not need impedance control (i.e., are configured to control impedance without the need for a filler).

Referring now to FIG. **8** there is illustrated exemplary steps that may be used to assemble an inventive antenna assembly, such as assembly **1**, according to disclosed embodiments. In FIG. **8**, middle housings **2***b* to **2***d* may comprise one or more opposing male and female connecting elements **10***a* to **10***n*, **12***a* to **12***n* (where "n" represents a last male/female element), respectively, where each pair of opposing male and female elements function to connect to one another (i.e., mate) in order to connect each middle housing to either: (i) another middle housing (e.g., **2***c* to **2***b*, **2***d* to **2***c*), (ii) to an end housing **2***a* or (iii) to an end housing tab **2***e*, for example, with the respective antenna elements there between. Further, end housing **2***a* may comprise one or more female elements **12***a* to **12***n*, where each female element functions to connect to a male element **10***a* to **10***n* of a middle housing (e.g., **2***a* to **2***b*) with the respective antenna elements there between, for example, and an end housing tab **2***e* may comprise one or more male connecting elements **10***a* to **10***n*, where each male connecting elements functions to connect to a female connecting element **10***a* to **10***n* of a middle housing (e.g., **2***e* to **2***d*) with the respective antenna elements there between, for example. It should be understood that the male and female connecting elements of an assembly **1** may be reversed and still construct the assembly **1**. By constructing the assembly **1**, housing section-by-housing section, the assembly **1** can be said to be a modular assembly. That said, it should be understood that the inventive assemblies may also comprise a non-modular configuration (e.g., a uni-body construction).

In an embodiment, each female connecting element **12***a* to *n* may comprise a grooved slot within housing element **2***a* to **2***e* for receiving an opposed, male connecting element **10***a* to **10***n*, where each of the male connecting elements **10***a* to **10***n* may comprise a tab protruding from a surface of a housing element **2***a* to **2***e*. Other structures to assemble the assembly **1**—other than the male and female mated connecting elements—may be used as well.

Referring now to FIG. **9** there is depicted another embodiment of an exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly **100** according to an embodiment. As depicted, the assembly **100** may be a combination of rectangular dual pole "patch" antenna elements **300***a* to **300***n* (where "n" indicates a last antenna element; though, as before, a single pole antenna assembly is also within the scope of the present disclosure) that mechanically and electrically connect to telecommunications equipment (not shown; e.g., transmitters, receivers) operating, for example, at millimeter-wave frequencies. Exemplary, non-limiting operating frequency bands are provided above in Table 1. One exemplary application for the inventive antenna assembly **100** is as a wireless radio hub, for example. Notwithstanding such frequency ranges, it should be understood that the exemplary antenna assembly **100** may operate ay frequencies below the ranges above (e.g., below 6000 MHz frequency).

As FIG. **9** depicts, rather than use an orientation angle of 75 degrees, the exemplary antenna assembly **100** may be configured as a zero degree orientation angle (from a vertical axis) assembly.

In an embodiment, in addition to the plurality of dual pole antenna elements **300***a* to **300***n* the assembly **100** may comprise a housing **200** for enclosing and protecting elements **300***a* to **300***n*, among other elements/components, as well as providing a ground reference and establishing a correct spacing/pitch for antenna elements **300***a* to **300***n*. In the embodiment depicted in FIG. **9**, the assembly **100** includes sixteen central, rectangular patch antenna elements **300***a* to **300***n* though this is merely exemplary and more, or less, elements may be included in an inventive assembly (e.g., 4, 8, 32, etc.). Further, the exemplary housing **200** is shown comprising a single structure though it should be understood that this is also exemplary and, alternatively, the single housing can be separated into two or more modular housings. In an embodiment, the housing **200** may be composed a dielectric having a dielectric constant and plating that facilitates proper electrical performance along with the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate proper mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., an LCP). In an alternative embodiment, the housing may be diecast.

FIG. **9** also depicts exemplary dimensions for the assembly **100**. In embodiments, the pitch between elements denoted "P2" (for "pitch) measured from the centerline of one element, **300***n*, to the centerline of another adjacent element **300***n*-**1** (i.e., the next to last antenna), may be varied as the desired operating frequency of the elements **300***a* to **300***n* is varied (e.g., the pitch between a patch antenna operating at 24250 MHz is different than the pitch between a patch antenna operating at 37000 MHz).

FIG. **10**A depicts an illustrative view of a single element **300***d* separated from its housing **200** for ease of explanation. In an embodiment, each patch element **300***a* to **300***n* may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to poles **500***a* to **500***n*, **600***a* to **600***n*. For example, patch element of **300***d* may be capacitively coupled to poles **500***d*, **600***d*, where it is understood that in this dual-pole embodiment one pole allows an exemplary patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals, at certain frequencies, that are polarized along one linear axis (e.g., x-axis) and the other pole allows the patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals that are polarized along another orthogonal linear axis (e.g., y-axis)(i.e., the relative orthogonal orientation of each individual pole within each pair is representative of a dual-pole patch antenna configuration.

Referring now to FIG. **10**B, it should be understood that each pole **500***a* to **500***n*, **600***a* to **600***n* may comprise a tuning section **700***a* to **700***n* (only two are shown in FIG. **10**B, **700***a*, **700***b*) that functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each pole **500***a* to **500***n*, **600***a* to **600***n*. In an embodiment, each tuning section **700***a* to **700***n* may comprise a "dog bone" shaped section that functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each dipole (e.g., the longer the "dog bone" section, the more of an effect on a dipole; see sections **7** in FIG. **8**). In this manner electromagnetic properties of a single or dual pole antenna element may be controlled in order to achieve a desired set of design criteria (e.g., maximize return loss (minimize reflections) of pole transmission lines for optimum overall performance).

Further, FIG. **10**B also illustrates additional features of an inventive assembly. For example, each tuning section **700***a* to **700***n* (only two are shown **700***a, b*) may be formed as a multi-layer section, where an exemplary conductive layer (e.g., gold) may be formed over an exemplary diffusion barrier layer (e.g., nickel). In an embodiment, the conductive layer may be removed or stripped in a post-plating process (or never added initially) by a laser, for example. As a result, the diffusion barrier layer of each tuning section will be exposed to the atmosphere allowing oxides to form on the exposed layer. Such a stripped section of the pole may be referred to as an "anti-wicking" section because the oxides prevent solder from being drawn up the pole ("wicked up") from a soldering joint during a reflow soldering process used to connect the poles to a substrate (e.g. printed wiring board). Because solder cannot be drawn up, it remains near the solder joint. This improves the reliability of the solder joint. Said another way, when oxides are not formed (when the conductive layer is not stripped away) solder may be drawn up or "wicked up" the pole away from the joint, resulting in less solder remaining at the solder joint and leading to a weakened joint (i.e., decreased reliability of the solder joint).

Yet further, if solder is allowed to be drawn up a pole (if no anti-wicking section is present), the solder may not be uniformly distributed over the portion of the pole where it is flowing or has flowed. Such a non-uniform distribution may negatively impact the electrical performance (return loss, dielectric withstanding voltage) of a pole, and, thus, an inventive assembly. Conversely, the incorporation of anti-wicking sections into a pole removes the issue of the non-uniform distribution of solder and improves electrical performance because substantially no solder is allowed to flow up a pole.

Exemplary, non-limiting dimensions of anti-wick tuning sections **700***a*, **700***b* are also shown in FIG. **10**C.

While FIGS. **10**A to **10**C depict anti-wicking features of an antenna assembly having a 0 degree orientation angle, it should be understood that anti-wicking features may also be incorporated into assemblies that have different orientation angles other than 0 degrees. For example, FIG. **10**D depicts anti-wicking, tuning sections number **7000**, **700***b* and **7000***c* for an antenna assembly having an orientation angle of 75 degrees, for example (see earlier figures, e.g., FIG. **6**).

Each pair of poles **500***a* to **500***n*, **600***a* to **600***n* may be associated with at least one, corresponding dielectric filler element **800***a* to **800***n* (where "n" connotes the last element), it being understood that in a single-pole embodiment a single-pole is associated with a corresponding dielectric filler element. In FIG. **10**A there is shown poles **500***d*,**600***d* and at least one dielectric filler element **800***d*, respectively, it being understood that at least one respective dielectric filler element **800***a* to **800***n* is associated with each pole **500***a* to **500***n*, **600***a* to **600***n* though these are not shown in FIG. **9** or **10**A.

In an embodiment, each dielectric filler element **800***a* to **800***n* associated with each pole of an antenna element may function to fill an air gap so as to control the impedance of individual poles, and may be composed of material consisting of a dielectric constant that functions to provide the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate a desired electrical, mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., an LCP an example of which is made by the Celanese Corporation, Model LKX1761, Zenite LCP).

Though the dielectric filler element **800***d* is depicted as a single structure, alternatively, the single structure may be separated into at least two structures. As previously stated, it should be understood that in embodiments, inventive dielectric filler elements may be configured as (i) a separate piece and assembled to a housing as an individual piece, and/or, (ii) assembled to an antenna so as to create an antenna sub-assembly that is then assembled to a housing. Yet further, in another embodiment a dielectric filler element may not be required because the geometry of the antenna component and/or housing(s) does not need impedance control (i.e., are configured to control impedance without the need for a filler).

Referring now to FIG. **11** there is illustrated exemplary, simplified steps that may be used to assemble an inventive antenna assembly, such as assembly **100**, according to embodiments. In a simplified embodiment, a dielectric filler element **800***a* may be first positioned into a corner of the housing **200**. Thereafter, the antenna element **300***a* with poles **500***a*, **600***a* may be positioned in the housing **200** to form part of an assembly **100** (or, if there is only a single element, then the entire assembly **100**).

FIGS. **12**A, B, **13**A to D and **14**A, B provide exemplary graphs of simulated measurements of the return loss, gain, and single element pole-to-pole isolation for inventive antenna assemblies similar to assemblies **1** and **100**, respectively. In more detail, in FIG. **12**A the return loss for a 75-degree orientation using antenna elements making up a four-antenna linear array (lower antenna) is shown while in FIG. **12**B the return loss for a 0-degree orientation is. In FIGS. **13**A and **13**B, the gain at two different frequencies for a 75-degree orientation using antenna elements making up a four antenna linear array (lower antenna) is shown while in FIGS. **13**C and **13**D the gain at two different frequencies for a 0-degree orientation is shown. In FIG. **14**A the isolation measurement for a 75-degree orientation using antenna elements making up a four-antenna linear array (lower antenna) is shown while in FIG. **14**B the isolation measurement for a 0-degree orientation is shown.

Referring now to FIG. **15**A there are depicted exemplary poles **5000***a*, **6000***a* of an antenna assembly (e.g., a 75 degree orientation angle assembly). During formation of a poles **5000***a*, **6000***a* the end of a pole may become deformed or mis-shaped (collectively "mis-shaped") by a distance d**1**, for example. If this occurs, the desired electrical properties of the poles **5000***a*, **6000***a*, and therefore their associated assembly, may become degraded (e.g., expected return loss, impedance and dielectric withstanding voltage may not be met).

In experiments, the inventors have discovered that the dimensions of a 75 degree orientation pole should be controlled such that the end does not warp or otherwise become mis-shaped by more than 0.50 mm (0.020 inches; i.e., d**1** is less than 0.50 mm) to avoid undesirable degradation of the electrical properties of the poles **5000***a*, **6000***a* and assembly.

Accordingly, the inventors provide solutions to control the dimensions of an end of a pole. Referring to FIGS. **15**B and **15**C, in one embodiment such undesirable effects may be minimized by incorporating alignment structures into an assembly. For example, each pole **6001** *a,b* and **6002** *a,b* may include one or more alignment structures (e.g., biasing bumps) **6003***a* to **6003***n*. Alternatively or additionally, a housing **6004** may incorporate one or more alignment structures (e.g., biasing blocks) **6005** to **6005***n* (see FIGS. **15**B and **15**C). The inventors discovered that by incorporating the alignment structures the shape of a pole could be controlled (e.g., a pole could be centered in a cavity of the housing) in order to avoid undesirable electrical effects (e.g., the impedance could be controlled and, thus, so could return loss.

Still further, referring to FIG. **15**D, in embodiments one or more short poles **6006***a* to **6006***n* may be configured with one or more alignment structures (e.g., biasing bumps) **6007***a* to **6007***n* to limit the position (e.g., vertically up and down) of a short pole (or poles) with respect to standoffs of a printed circuit board (not shown in figure). This may be referred to as controlling SMT co-planarity.

Referring now to FIG. **16**A there is depicted yet another embodiment of an exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly **1000**. As depicted, the assembly **1000** may comprise a plurality of dual pole antenna elements **3000***a* to **3000***n*, and **3001***a* (where "n" indicates a last antenna element; though, as before, a single pole antenna assembly is also within the scope of the disclosure) that mechanically and electrically connect to telecommunications equipment (not shown; e.g., transmitters, receivers) operating, for example, at millimeter-wave frequencies. Exemplary, non-limiting operating frequency bands are provided above in Table 1. One exemplary application for the inventive antenna assembly **1000** is as a wireless radio hub, for example. Notwithstanding such frequency ranges, it should be understood that the exemplary antenna assembly **1000** may operate at frequencies below the ranges above (e.g., below 6000 MHz frequency).

As FIG. **16**A depicts, the exemplary antenna assembly **1000** may comprise a plurality of antenna elements **3000***a* to **3000***n* configured at a 45 degree orientation angle (e.g., seven) from a vertical axis and at least one antenna element **3001***a* configured at zero degree, orientation angle. In the embodiment depicted in FIG. **16**A, the assembly **1000** includes eight antenna elements **3000***a* to **3000***n*, **3001***a* though this is merely exemplary and more, or less, elements may be included in an inventive assembly (e.g., 4, 16, 32, etc. . . .). Though one element **3001***a* is shown at a zero degree orientation angle this is also merely exemplary (i.e., more than one can be included in assembly **1000** or no element may be included, see for example FIGS. **20**A to **20**C and **21**A to **21**C). Similarly, though seven elements **3000***a* to **3000***n* are shown at a 45 degree orientation angle this is merely exemplary as well (more or less than seven can be included in an assembly).

The assembly **1000** may also comprise a plurality of dielectric filler elements **8000***a* to **8000***n* (e.g., one per antenna element), a plurality of dielectric elements **9000***a* to **9000***n* (e.g., one per antenna element) and a housing **2000** for enclosing and protecting elements **3000***a* to **3000***n*, **3001***a*, **8000***a* to **8000***n* and **9000***a* to **9000***n*, as well as providing ground reference and the correct spacing/pitch for the elements **3000***a* to **3000***n*, **3001***a*, among other elements (see FIG. **16**D for exemplary pitch values).

The exemplary housing **2000** is shown comprising a single structure, though this too is merely exemplary. It should be understood that the housing **2000** may, alternatively, be composed of one or more connected structures, for example.

In an embodiment, the housing **2000** may be composed of a dielectric material having a dielectric constant and plating that facilitates proper electrical performance along with the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate proper mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., a liquid crystal polymer or "LCP"). In an alternative embodiment, the housing may be a diecast housing.

Turning now to FIG. **16**B there is shown another view of assembly **1000**. This view is of the bottom of assembly **1000**. As shown, the assembly **1000** may comprise a plurality of electrical grounding structures **2001***a* to **2001***n* where each grounding structure is configured as an electrical ground for one antenna element **3000***a* to **3000***n* or **3001***a*, for example. In an embodiment, the grounding structures **2001***a* to **2001***n* may be composed of LCP to name just one non-limiting material, for example. In an embodiment, each of the grounding structures **2001***a* to **2001***n* may be configured to be connected to an electrical ground plane of a printed circuit board (PCB), for example.

Also shown are a plurality of assembly alignment structures **2002***a* to **2002***n* where each alignment structure is configured to be connected to a PCB to fix the assembly **1000** in position over the PCB. In an embodiment, the structures **2002***a* to **2002***n* may be composed of LCP to name just one non-limiting material, for example. Further, the height of a structure **2002***a* to **2002***n* may vary based on the thickness of a corresponding PCB to maintain mechanical alignment/attachment.

FIGS. **16**C and **16**D depict a side view and top view, respectively, of the assembly **1000**. In FIG. **16**D exemplary pitch values P3 and P4 are shown, where pitch value P3 is between respective 45 degree, orientation angle elements **3000***a* to **3000***n* and pitch value P4 is between every 45 degree, orientation angle element **3000***a* to **3000***n* and zero degree element **3001***a*. It should be understood that the pitch values P3 and P4 are merely exemplary and may be varied based on performance requirements for the assembly **1000**, for example. FIGS. **16**C and **16**D also depict, non-limiting, exemplary dimensions of the assembly **1000**.

Referring now to FIG. **17** there is illustrated assembly **1000** separated into its respective, exemplary components for ease of explanation.

As shown, housing **2000** may comprise a plurality of antenna pole apertures **2003***a* to **2003***n*, each aperture configured at a 45 degree orientation angle and is configured to receive an electrical pole of a dual-pole, antenna element **3000***a* to **3000***n* and at least two antenna pole apertures **2004***a, b* configured at a zero degree orientation angle, each configured to receive an electrical pole of a dual-pole, antenna element **3001***a*. In the embodiments shown herein the housing **2000** may be configured as a "saucer-shape", where the housing comprises a substantially flat, circular center top or first surface **2006** having a plurality of angled ribs **2005***a* to **2005***n* extending from the circumference of the surface **2006** towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom or second surface **2007**. In an embodiment each rib **2005***a* to **2005***n* may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top surface **2006**. Yet further, between adjacent ribs are configured angled, recessed surface portions **2008***a* to **2008***n*, where each angled, recessed surface portion **2008***a* to **2008***n* may be configured with at least two apertures **2003***a* to **2003***n* (for a dual pole embodiment) where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element **3000***a* to **3000***n* (e.g., 45 degrees). Still further, the top surface **2006** may comprise at least one recessed portion **2009** configured with at least two apertures **2003***a* to **2003***n* where the surface **2006** and apertures **2004***a,b* are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element **3001***a* (e.g., zero degrees).

It should be understood that FIG. **17** depicts a dual-pole embodiment of an inventive assembly **1000**. Alternatively, a similar housing may be configured for a single-pole assembly. In such a case, the housing may comprise a plurality of antenna pole apertures where each aperture is configured at a 45 degree orientation angle and is configured to receive an electrical pole of a single-pole, antenna element **3000***a* to **3000***n* and one antenna pole aperture configured at a zero degree orientation angle, each configured to receive an electrical pole of a single-pole, antenna element. In an embodiment, the single pole housing may be configured as a "saucer-shape", where the housing comprises a substantially flat, circular center top or first surface having a plurality of angled ribs extending from the circumference of the surface towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom or second surface. In an embodiment each rib may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top surface. Yet further, between adjacent ribs are configured angled, recessed surface portions, where each angled, recessed surface portion may be configured with one aperture (for a single-pole embodiment) where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element (e.g., 45 degrees). Still further, the top surface may comprise at least one recessed portion configured with one aperture where the surface and aperture are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element (e.g., zero degrees).

It should be understood, however, that the saucer-shaped configuration of the housing **2000** is a non-limiting, exemplary shape and other shapes are within the scope of the disclosure. For example, the housing may comprise a donut-shaped housing as seen in FIGS. **20**A to **20**C and **21**A to **21**C.

Continuing, FIG. **17** also separately depicts an exemplary zero degree, orientation angle antenna element **3001***a* without its dielectric filler element removed from the housing **2000** and an exemplary 45 degree, orientation angle antenna element **3000***n* without a dielectric filler element **8000** removed from the housing **2000**. Finally, FIG. **17** separately depicts a single dielectric filler element **8000**. It should be understood that the description that follows applies to each 45 degree, orientation angle antenna element **3000***a* to **3000***n*.

As shown, 45 degree, orientation angle antenna element **3000***n* may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to dual poles **5000***n*, **6000***n*, where it is understood that one pole allows an exemplary antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals, at certain frequencies, that are polarized along one linear axis (e.g., x-axis) and the other pole allows the patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals that are polarized along another orthogonal linear axis (e.g., y-axis)(i.e., the relative orthogonal orientation of each individual pole within each pair is representative of a dual-pole antenna configuration).

Antenna element **3000***n* may comprise lengthwise portion **1400***n* for pole **5000***n* and lengthwise portion **1500***n* for pole **6000***n* for example.

In an embodiment, each lengthwise portion **1400***n*, **1500***n* may comprise an exemplary tuning section **7000***n*. In accordance with an embodiment, the tuning section **7000***n* functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each pole **5000***n*, **6000***n*. In an embodiment, a tuning section may comprise a so-called "dog bone" shaped section that functions to affect the electromagnetic coupling properties of each pole (e.g., the longer the "dog bone" section, the more of an effect on a dipole). In this manner electromagnetic properties of a single or dual pole antenna may be controlled in order to achieve a desired set of design criteria (e.g., maximize the return loss (minimize reflections) of each electrical pole for optimum overall performance).

Similarly, the exemplary zero-degree orientation angle antenna element **3001***a* may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to dual poles **5001***a*, **6001***a*, where, again, it should be understood that one pole allows the exemplary antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals, at certain frequencies, that are polarized along one linear axis (e.g., x-axis) and the other pole allows the patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals that are polarized along another orthogonal linear axis (e.g., y-axis)(i.e., the relative orthogonal orientation of each individual pole within each pair is representative of a dual-pole antenna configuration).

Antenna element **3001***a* may comprise lengthwise portion **1401***a* for pole **5001***a* and lengthwise portion **1501** an for pole **6001***a*, for example.

In an embodiment, each lengthwise portion **1401***a*, **1501***a* may comprise an exemplary tuning section **7001***a*. In accordance with an embodiment, the tuning section **7001***a* functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each pole **5001***a*, **6001***a*. In an embodiment, a tuning section may comprise a so-called "dog bone" shaped section that functions to affect the electromagnetic coupling properties of each pole (e.g., the longer the "dog bone" section, the more of an effect on a dipole). In this manner electromagnetic properties of a single or dual pole antenna may be controlled in order to achieve a desired set of design criteria (e.g., maximize the return loss (minimize reflections) of each electrical pole for optimum overall performance).

In addition to the elements described above, FIG. **17** depicts an exemplary dielectric filler element **8000***n*. In an embodiment, each dielectric filler element **8000***a* to **8000***n* associated with each antenna element **3000***a* to **3000***n* and **3001***a* may be configured between a respective dual pole pair (e.g., between pole **5000***n* and pole **6000***n* or between pole **5001***a* and pole **6001***a* and housing **2000**).

In an embodiment, a dielectric filler element **8000***a* to **8000***n* associated with each pole of an antenna element may function to fill an air gap so as to control the impedance of individual poles **5000***a* to **5000***n*, **6000***a* to **6000***n* or **5001***a*, **6001***a*, and may be composed of material consisting of a dielectric constant that functions to provide the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate a desired electrical, mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., an LCP an example of which is made by the Celanese Corporation, Model LKX1761, Zenite LCP).

As shown, a dielectric filler element **8000***n* may comprise a single structure, though, alternatively, the single structure may be separated into at least two structures. It should be understood that in embodiments, inventive dielectric filler elements may be configured as (i) a separate piece and assembled to a housing as an individual piece, and/or, (ii) assembled to an antenna so as to create an antenna sub-assembly that is then assembled to a housing. Yet further, in another embodiment a dielectric filler element may not be required because the geometry of the antenna component and/or housing(s) does not need impedance control (i.e., are configured to control impedance without the need for a filler).

In the figures, each of the exemplary dielectric filler elements **8000***a* to **8000***n* may be configured as a curved-shaped element such that when inserted, each element is frictionally fixed between a portion of the circumference of recessed portions **2008***a* to **2008***n* or **2009** and respective poles associated with an antenna element.

It should be understood that each tuning section **7000***a* to **7000***n*, **7001***a* may be formed as a multi-layer section, where an exemplary conductive layer (e.g., gold) may be formed over an exemplary diffusion barrier layer (e.g., nickel). As explained previously, a conductive layer may be removed or stripped in a post-plating process (or never added initially) by a laser, for example. As a result, the diffusion barrier layer of each tuning section will be exposed to the atmosphere allowing oxides to form on the exposed layer. As indicated previously, such a stripped section of the pole may be referred to as an "anti-wicking" section that improves the reliability of the solder joint. Said another way, when oxides are not formed (when the conductive layer is not stripped away) solder may be drawn up or "wicked up" the pole away from the joint, resulting in less solder remaining at the solder joint and leading to a weakened joint (i.e., decreased reliability of the solder joint).

As indicated previously, if solder is allowed to be drawn up a pole (if no anti-wicking section is present), the solder may not be uniformly distributed over the portion of the pole where it is flowing or has flowed. Such a non-uniform distribution may negatively impact the electrical performance (return loss, dielectric withstanding voltage) of a pole, and, thus, the inventive assembly **1000**. Conversely, the incorporation of anti-wicking sections into a pole removes the issue of the non-uniform distribution of solder and improves electrical performance because substantially no solder is allowed to flow up a pole.

Referring to FIGS. **18**A to **18**C there are illustrated top, bottom and side isometric views of assembly **1000** where the housing **2000** is transparent. It should be understood that the transparent housing **2000** is shown in order to allow the reader to see how the components of the assembly **1000** are configured and enclosed by the housing **2000**.

Similarly, FIGS. **19**A and **19**B illustrate yet additional top and bottom views, respectively, that illustrate how the components of the assembly **1000** are configured (e.g., at a 45 degree orientation angle, except a central element **3001***a*), this time with the housing removed entirely.

Referring now to FIG. **20**A there is depicted yet another embodiment of an exemplary, inventive integrated antenna assembly **10000** according to an embodiment. As depicted, the assembly **10000** may comprise a plurality of single or dual pole antenna elements **10001***a* to **10001***n* (where "n" indicates a last antenna element) that mechanically and electrically connect to telecommunications equipment (not shown; e.g., transmitters, receivers) operating, for example, at millimeter-wave frequencies. Exemplary, non-limiting operating frequency bands are provided above in Table 1. One exemplary application for the inventive antenna assembly **10000** is as a wireless radio hub, for example. Notwithstanding such frequency ranges, it should be understood that the exemplary antenna assembly **10000** may operate at frequencies below the ranges above (e.g., below 6000 MHz frequency).

As FIG. **20**A depicts, the exemplary antenna assembly **10000** may comprise a plurality of antenna elements **10001***a* to **10001***n* configured at a 45 degree orientation angle (e.g., 8, 16 or 32 elements) from a vertical axis. In comparison with the assembly **1000** described earlier, no antenna element is configured at a zero degree, orientation angle.

In the embodiment depicted in FIG. **20**A, the assembly **10000** includes thirty-two antenna elements **10001***a* to **10001***n* though this is merely exemplary and more, or less, elements may be included in an inventive assembly (e.g., 4, 16, an example of the latter is depicted in FIGS. **21**A to **21**C).

The assembly **10000** may also comprise a plurality of dielectric filler elements **10002***a* to **10002***n* (e.g., one per antenna element), a plurality of dielectric elements **10003***a* to **10003***n* (e.g., one per antenna element) and a housing **10004** for enclosing and protecting elements **10001***a* to **10001***n*, **10002***a* to **10002***n* and **10003***a* to **10003***n*, as well as providing ground reference and the correct spacing/pitch for the elements **10001***a* to **10001***n*, among other elements.

The exemplary housing **10004** is shown comprising a single structure, though this too is merely exemplary. It should be understood that the housing **10004** may, alternatively, be composed of more than one connected structures, for example.

In an embodiment, the housing **10004** may be composed of a dielectric material having a dielectric constant and plating that facilitates proper electrical performance along with the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate proper mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., a liquid crystal polymer or "LCP"). In an alternative embodiment, the housing may be a diecast housing.

Turning now to FIG. **20**B there is shown another view of assembly **10000**. This view is of the bottom of assembly **10000**. As shown, the assembly **10000** may comprise a plurality of electrical grounding structures **10005***a* to **10005***n* where each grounding structure is configured as an electrical ground for one antenna element **10001***a* to **10001***n*, for example. In an embodiment, the grounding structures **10005***a* to **10005***n* may be composed of LCP to name just one non-limiting material, for example. In an embodiment, each of the grounding structures **10005***a* to **10005***n* may be configured to be connected to an electrical ground plane of a printed circuit board (PCB), for example.

Also shown are a plurality of assembly alignment structures **10006***a* to **10006***n* where each alignment structure is configured to be connected to a PCB to fix the assembly **10000** in position over the PCB. In an embodiment, the structures **10006***a* to **10006***n* may be composed of LCP to name just one non-limiting material, for example. Further, the height of a structure **10006***a* to **10006***n* may vary based on the thickness of a corresponding PCB to maintain mechanical alignment/attachment.

In embodiments, the pitch values for the antenna elements **10001***a* to **10001***n* may be similar to the pitch values of elements **3000***a* to **3000***n* of assembly **1000**, for example, it being understood that the pitch values are merely exemplary and may be varied based on performance requirements for the assembly **10000**, for example.

Referring now to FIG. **20**C there is illustrated the housing **10004** of assembly **10000**.

As shown, housing **10004** may comprise a plurality of antenna pole apertures **10007***a* to **10007***n*, each aperture configured at a 45 degree orientation angle and is configured to receive an electrical pole of a dual-pole, antenna element **10001***a* to **10001***n* (for a single pole embodiment, just a single aperture). In the embodiments shown the housing **10004** may be configured as a "donut-shape", where the housing has an opening **10008** in a substantially flat, central perimeter structure **10009**.

Yet further, the housing **10004** may comprise a plurality of angled ribs **10010***a* to **10010***n* extending from the circumference of the structure **10009** towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom surface **10011**. In an embodiment each rib **10010***a* to **10010***n* may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top structure **10009**. Yet further, between adjacent ribs are configured angled, recessed surface portions **10012***a* to **10012***n*, where each angled, recessed surface portion **10012***a* to **10012***n* may be configured with at least two apertures **10007**a to **10007**n (for a dual pole embodiment; for a single-pole embodiment, just a single aperture) where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element **10001**a to **10001**n (e.g., 45 degrees).

Again, it should be understood that FIG. **20**C depicts a dual-pole embodiment of an inventive assembly **10000**. Alternatively, a similar housing may be configured for a single-pole assembly. In such a case, the housing may comprise a plurality of antenna pole apertures where each aperture is configured at a 45 degree orientation angle and is configured to receive an electrical pole of a single-pole, antenna element **10001**a to **10001**n. In an embodiment, the housing may be configured as a "donut-shape" as described previously, Further, such a single-pole embodiment may comprise a plurality of angled ribs extending from the circumference of the central, perimeter structure towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom or surface. In an embodiment each rib may be configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top structure. Yet further, between adjacent ribs are configured angled, recessed surface portions, where each angled, recessed surface portion may be configured with one aperture (for a single-pole embodiment) where the ribs and apertures are configured at an angle that corresponds to the angle of an element (e.g., 45 degrees).

In the embodiment depicted in FIGS. **21**A, to **21**C the assembly **10000'** includes sixteen antenna elements **10001**a' to **10001**n' instead of thirty two antenna elements as in assembly **10000** in FIG. **20**A to **20**C though this is merely exemplary and more, or less, elements may be included in an inventive assembly. While the total number and size of antenna elements **10001**a' to **10001**n' and their related components (e.g., apertures, ribs, recessed surface portions) in assembly **10000'** may be different than those in assembly **10000**, the function of the elements **10001**a' to **10001**n' and their related components (e.g., apertures, ribs, recessed surface portions) is substantially the same as the elements **10001**a to **10001**n and their related components (e.g., apertures, ribs, recessed surface portions) in assembly **10000**.

It should be understood that the assemblies **10000** and **10000'** shown in FIGS. **20**A to **20**C and **21**A to **21**C may comprise 45 degree, orientation angle antenna elements that are similar to elements **3000**a to **3000**n described previously. For example, each element **10001**a to **10001**n and **10001**a' to **10001**n' may be capacitively coupled or directly attached to dual poles or a single pole, where (for the dual pole embodiment) it is understood that one pole allows an exemplary antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals, at certain frequencies, that are polarized along one linear axis (e.g., x-axis) and the other pole allows the patch antenna to transmit or receive electromagnetic signals that are polarized along another orthogonal linear axis (e.g., y-axis) (i.e., the relative orthogonal orientation of each individual pole within each pair is representative of a dual-pole antenna configuration).

Further, each antenna element in a dual pole embodiment may comprise a lengthwise portion for each pole, for example. In an embodiment, each lengthwise portion may comprise an exemplary tuning section. In accordance with an embodiment, as described previously the tuning section functions to affect the electromagnetic properties of each pole. In an embodiment, a tuning section may comprise a so-called "dog bone" shaped section that functions to affect the electromagnetic coupling properties of each pole (e.g., the longer the "dog bone" section, the more of an effect on a dipole). In this manner electromagnetic properties of a single or dual pole antenna may be controlled in order to achieve a desired set of design criteria (e.g., maximize the return loss (minimize reflections) of each electrical pole for optimum overall performance).

In addition, each antenna element may comprise a dielectric filler element. In an embodiment, each dielectric filler element associated with each antenna element may be configured between a respective dual pole pair or configured with a single pole.

In an embodiment, a dielectric filler element associated with each pole of an antenna element may function to fill an air gap so as to control the impedance of individual poles, and may be composed of material consisting of a dielectric constant that functions to provide the correct physical and mechanical properties that facilitate a desired electrical, mechanical and environmental performance (e.g., an LCP an example of which is made by the Celanese Corporation, Model LKX1761, Zenite LCP).

Such a dielectric filler element may comprise a single structure, though, alternatively, the single structure may be separated into at least two structures. It should be understood that in embodiments, inventive dielectric filler elements may be configured as (i) a separate piece and assembled to a housing as an individual piece, and/or, (ii) assembled to an antenna so as to create an antenna sub-assembly that is then assembled to a housing. Yet further, in another embodiment a dielectric filler element may not be required because the geometry of the antenna component and/or housing(s) does not need impedance control (i.e., are configured to control impedance without the need for a filler).

Still further, each exemplary dielectric filler element may be configured as a curved-shaped element such that when inserted, each element is frictionally fixed between a portion of the circumference of recessed portions **10012**a to **10012**n and **10012**a' to **10012**n' and respective poles associated with an antenna element.

It should be understood that each tuning section may be formed as a multi-layer section, where an exemplary conductive layer (e.g., gold) may be formed over an exemplary diffusion barrier layer (e.g., nickel). As explained previously, a conductive layer may be removed or stripped in a post-plating process (or never added initially) by a laser, for example. As a result, the diffusion barrier layer of each tuning section will be exposed to the atmosphere allowing oxides to form on the exposed layer. As indicated previously, such a stripped section of the pole may be referred to as an "anti-wicking" section that improves the reliability of the solder joint. Said another way, when oxides are not formed (when the conductive layer is not stripped away) solder may be drawn up or "wicked up" the pole away from the joint, resulting in less solder remaining at the solder joint and leading to a weakened joint (i.e., decreased reliability of the solder joint).

A indicated previously, if solder is allowed to be drawn up a pole (if no anti-wicking section is present), the solder may not be uniformly distributed over the portion of the pole where it is flowing or has flowed. Such a non-uniform distribution may negatively impact the electrical performance (return loss, dielectric withstanding voltage) of a pole, and, thus, the inventive assembly **10000** or **10000'**. Conversely, the incorporation of anti-wicking sections into a pole removes the issue of the non-uniform distribution of solder and improves electrical performance because substantially no solder is allowed to flow up a pole.

While benefits, advantages, and solutions have been described above with regard to specific embodiments of the disclosure, it should be understood that such benefits, advantages, and solutions and any element(s) that may cause or result in such benefits, advantages, or solutions, or cause such benefits, advantages, or solutions to become more pronounced are not to be construed as a critical, required, or an essential feature or element of any or all the claims appended to the present disclosure or that result from the present disclosure.

We claim:

1. An integrated antenna assembly comprising:

a plurality of antenna elements,

a plurality of dielectric filler elements,

a plurality of dielectric elements, and

a housing that encloses and protects the plurality of antenna elements, dielectric filler elements, and dielectric elements and provides a ground reference for the assembly, wherein a single dielectric filler element among the plurality of dielectric filler elements is positioned at a corner of an antenna aperture in the housing and fills an air gap between each pole of a dual pole pair of an antenna element among the plurality of antenna elements and a respective side of the antenna aperture in the housing of the integrated antenna assembly.

2. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the antenna elements comprise rectangular patch antenna elements.

3. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the antenna elements operate over one or more of the following frequency bands:

DC to 6000 MHz;

24250 MHz to 27500 MHZ;

26500 MHz to 29500 MHz;

27500 MHz to 28350 MHz;

37000 MHz to 40000 MHz; and

39500 MHz to 43500 MHz.

4. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the housing is a first housing and is provided with one or more first connecting elements that connect to one or more second connecting elements of a second housing.

5. The antenna assembly as in claim **4** in which the one or more first connecting elements are male connecting elements and the one or more second connecting elements are female connecting elements.

6. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the antenna elements are configured at an orientation angle of between 0 and 90 degrees from a vertical axis of the antenna assembly.

7. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the antenna elements are configured at an orientation angle of 75 degrees from a vertical axis of the integrated antenna assembly.

8. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein a number of the plurality of antenna elements are configured at an orientation angle of 45 degrees from a vertical axis of the integrated antenna assembly.

9. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** further comprising a plurality of dual pole pairs, wherein each of the antenna elements is capacitively coupled or directly attached to a dual pole pair among the plurality of dual pole pairs.

10. The antenna assembly as in claim **9** wherein each of the dual pole pair among the plurality of dual pole pairs comprises a tuning section that affects electromagnetic properties of the dual pole pair.

11. The antenna assembly as in claim **10** wherein each tuning section comprises a conductive layer formed over a diffusion barrier layer.

12. The antenna assembly as in claim **10** wherein each tuning section comprises a stripped conductive layer and a diffusion layer to prevent solder from being drawn up a respective pole of the tuning section.

13. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein each of the dielectric filler elements is associated with a respective dual pole pair of an antenna element to control an impedance of the respective dual pole pair.

14. The antenna element as in claim **1** wherein each dielectric filler element is composed of an LCP material.

15. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein each of the dielectric filler elements comprises at least two structures.

16. The antenna assembly as in claim **1** wherein the housing is configured as a saucer-shape.

17. The antenna assembly as in claim **16** wherein the housing comprises a substantially flat, circular center top surface having a plurality of angled ribs extending from the circumference of the surface towards a circumference of a substantially flat, circular bottom surface.

18. The antenna assembly as in claim **17** wherein each rib is configured at a substantially 45 degree angle from the top surface.

19. The antenna assembly as in claim **18** further comprising configured angled, recessed surface portions between adjacent ribs.

20. The antenna assembly as in claim **19** wherein each angled, recessed surface portion is configured with one aperture, and where the ribs and aperture are configured at an angle that corresponds to 45 degrees.

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