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Hoganson et al.

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(54) **WIRELESS ACCESS POINT THERMAL
MANAGEMENT**

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continuation of application No. 17/835,540, filed on
Jun. 8, 2022, now Pat. No. 11,817,614.

(60) Provisional application No. 63/208,732, filed on Jun.
9, 2021, provisional application No. 63/208,743, filed
on Jun. 9, 2021.

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H01Q 1/02 (2006.01)
H01Q 1/12 (2006.01)
H01Q 1/24 (2006.01)
H01Q 1/42 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01Q 1/02** (2013.01); **H01Q 1/1242**
(2013.01); **H01Q 1/246** (2013.01); **H01Q 1/42**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01Q 1/02; H01Q 1/1228; H01Q 1/1242;
H01Q 1/246; H01Q 1/42
See application file for complete search history.

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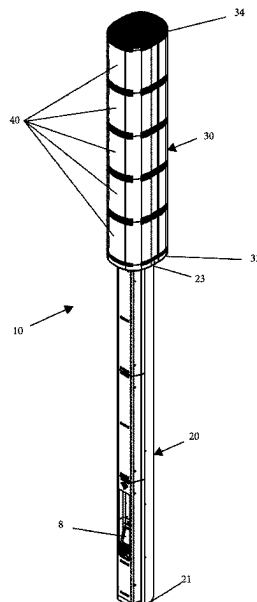
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A thermal management system and process for use in a
wireless access point antenna housing. The access point
typically includes two or more stacked antenna housings or
bays. Each bay includes an upper end, a lower end spaced
from the upper end, and at least one sidewall surface
extending between the upper end the lower end to define an
enclosed interior area of the bay. Each bay typically includes
a plurality of antennas. In an arrangement, the upper end,
lower end and a one or more partitions between the upper
and lower ends in conjunction with one or more sidewall
surfaces form the antenna bays. In an arrangement, divider
panels form the partitions and/or the upper and lower ends.
Each partition panel includes one or more airflow channels
that provide an air inlet and/or outlet for at least one adjacent
antenna bay.

9 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



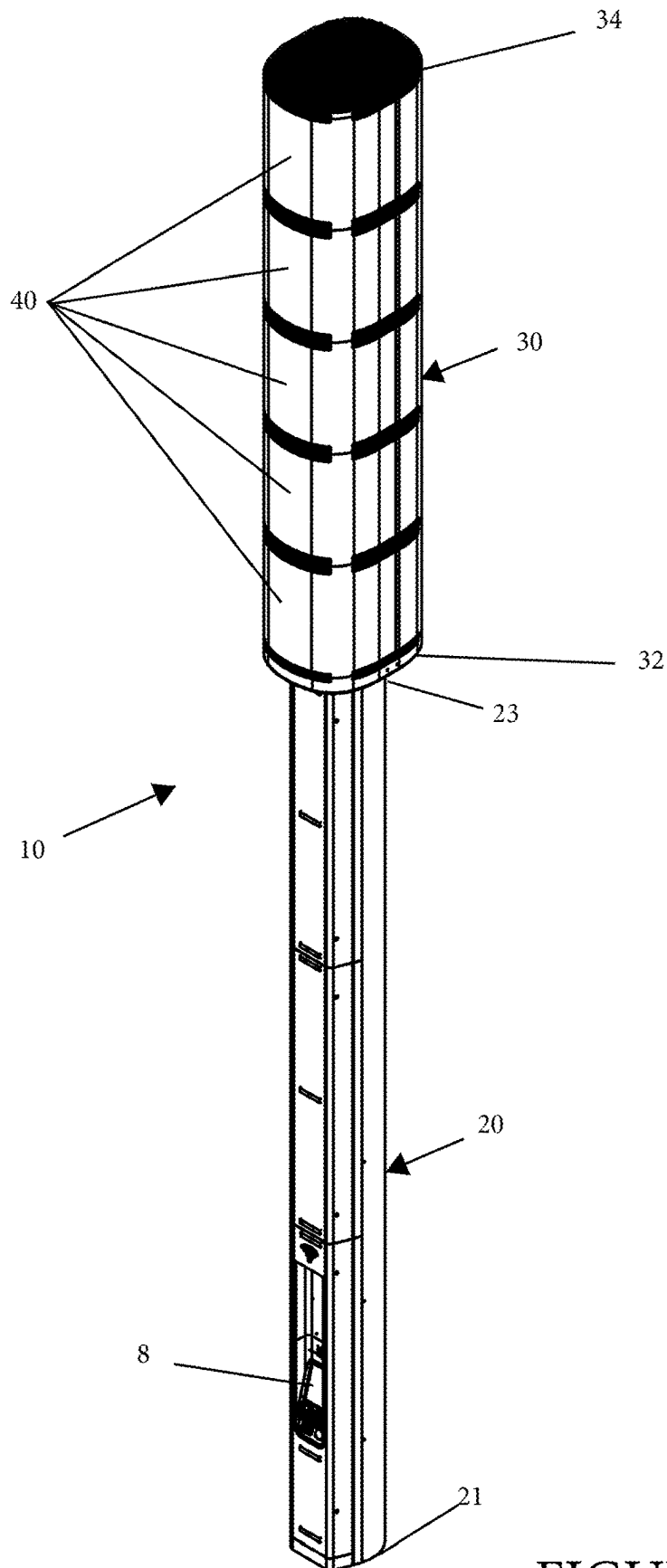


FIGURE 1A

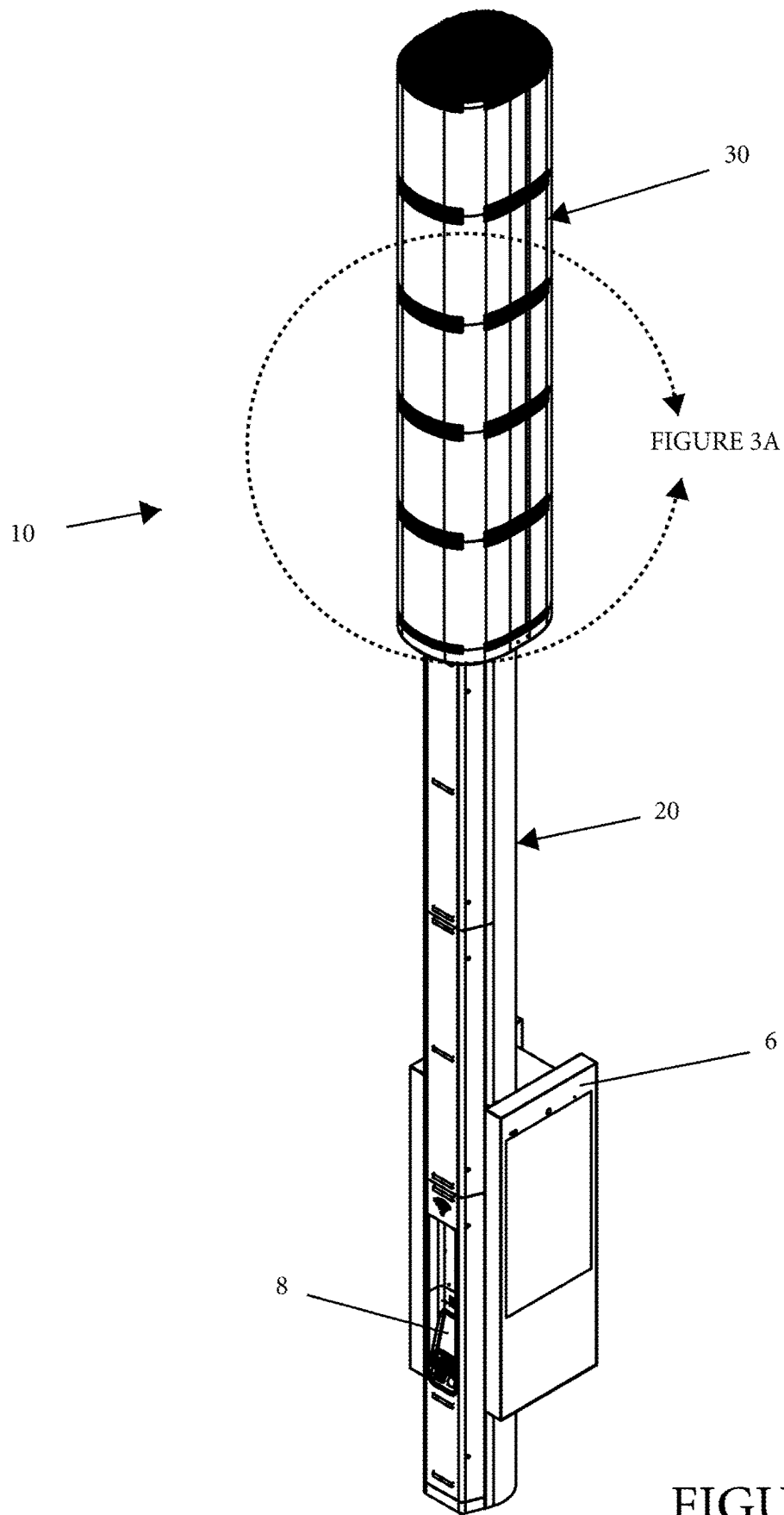


FIGURE 1B

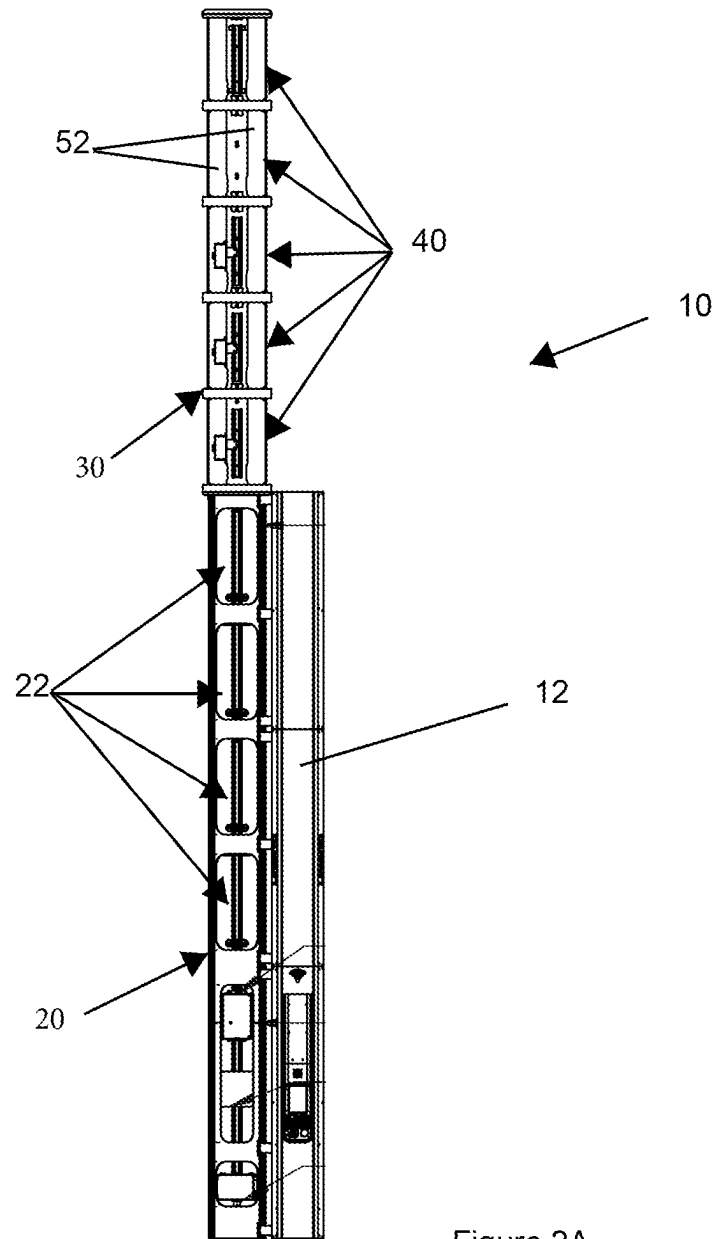


Figure 2A

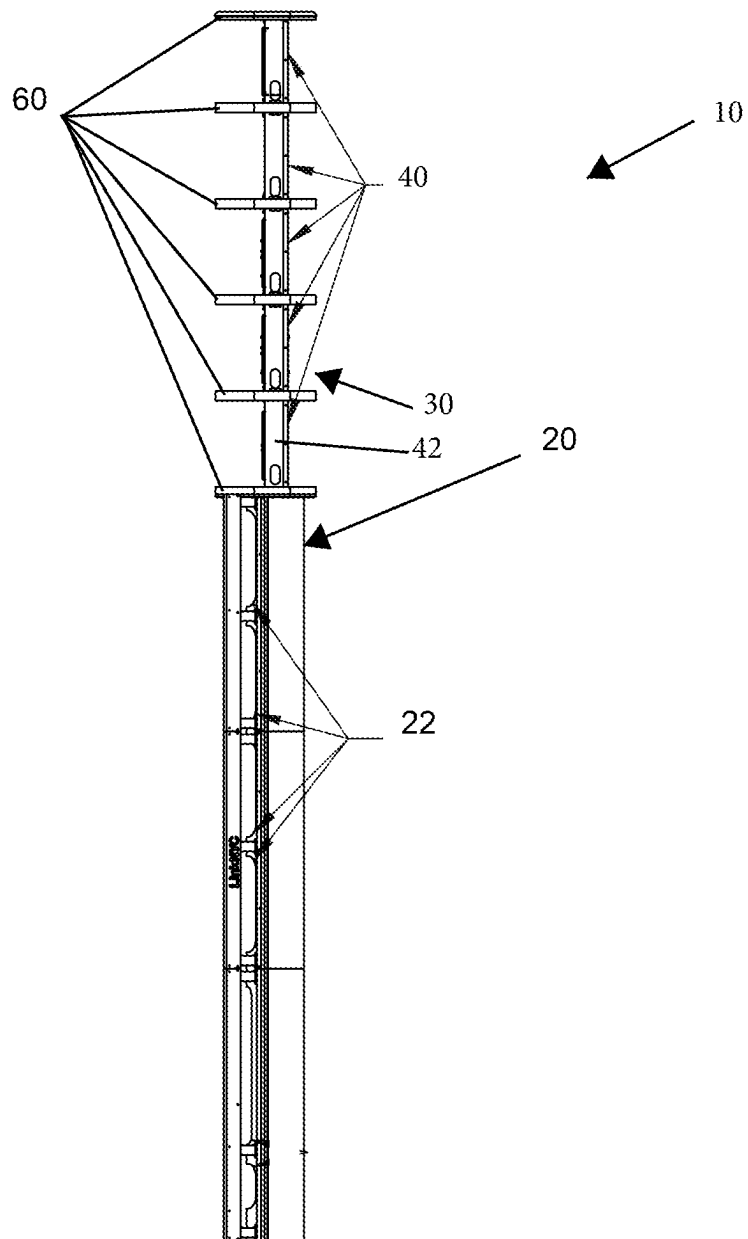


Figure 2B

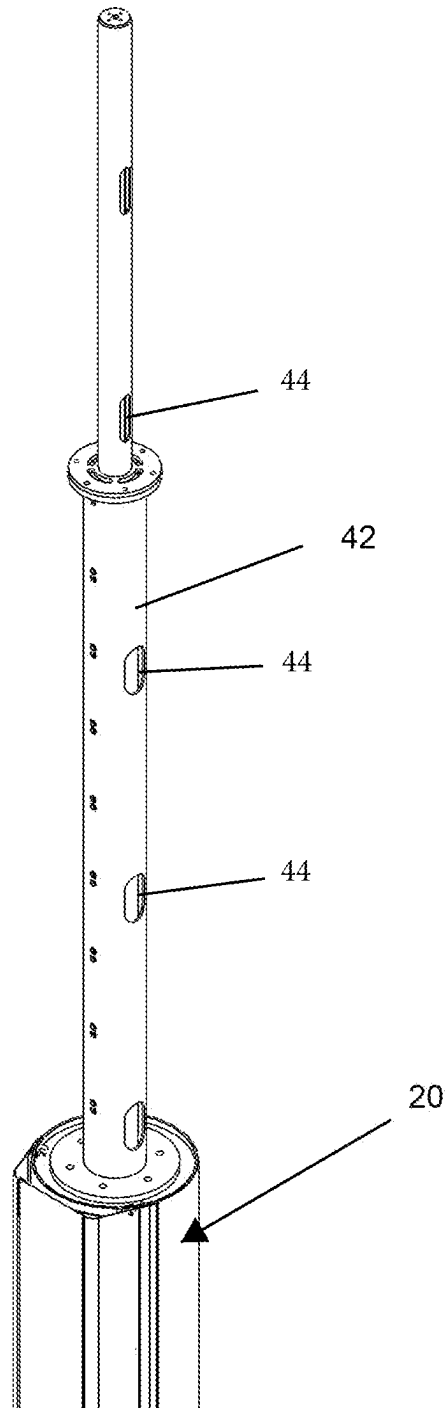


Figure 2C

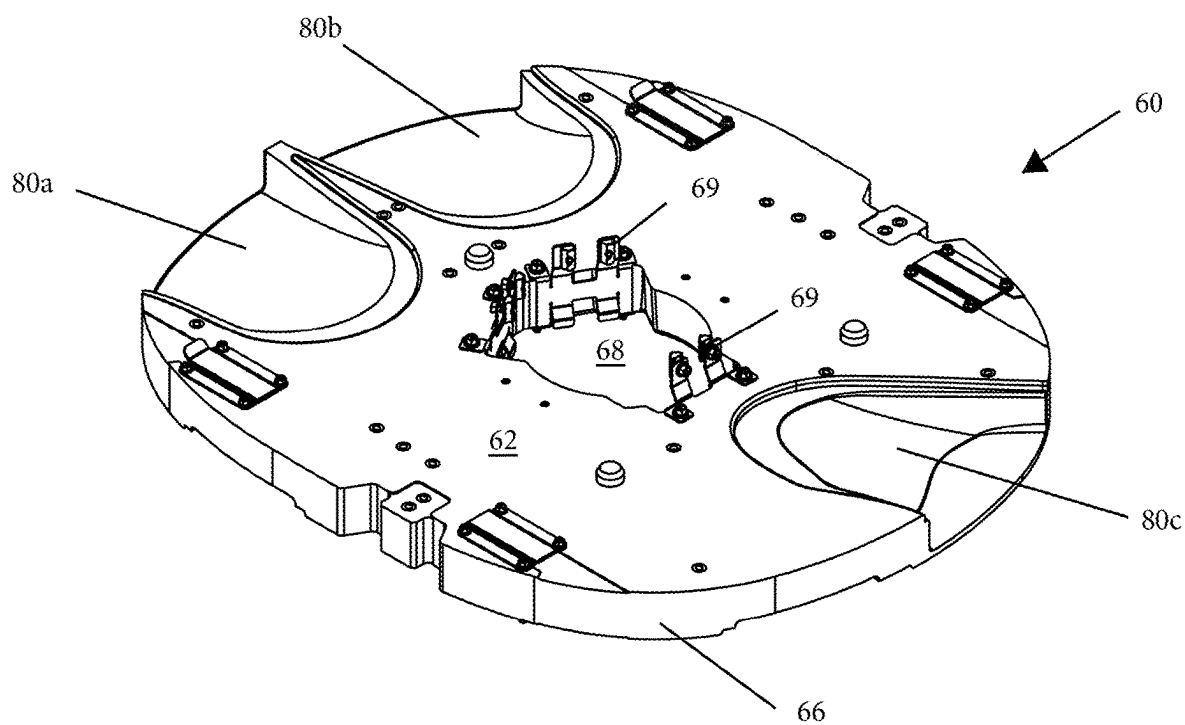


FIGURE 2D

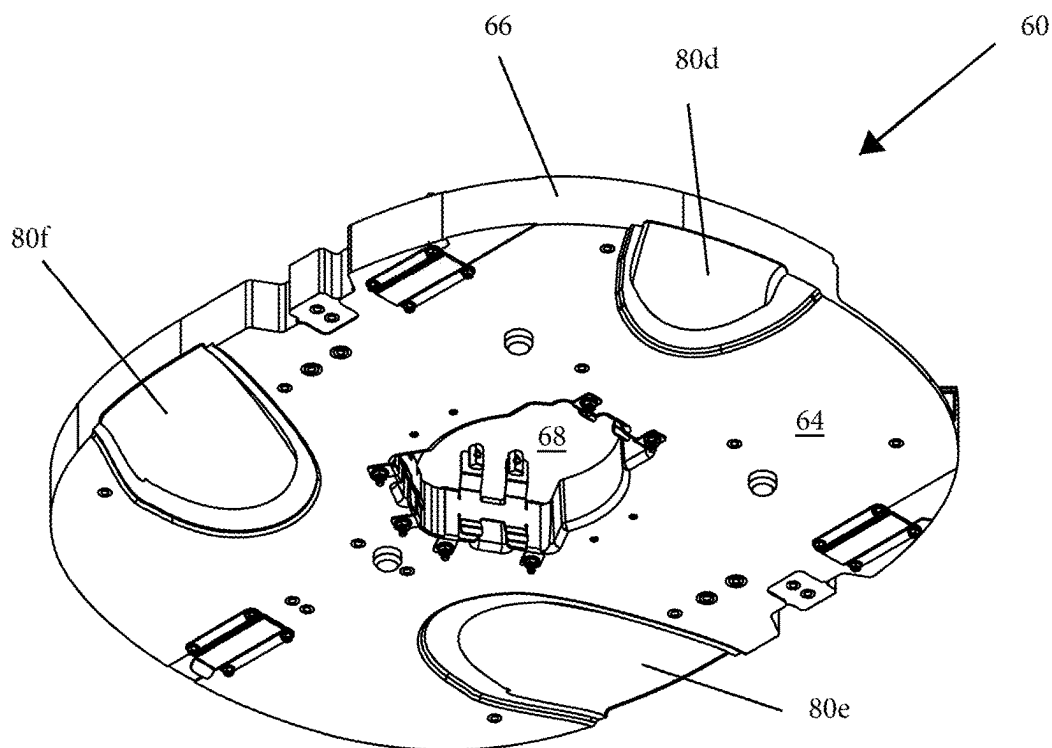


FIGURE 2E

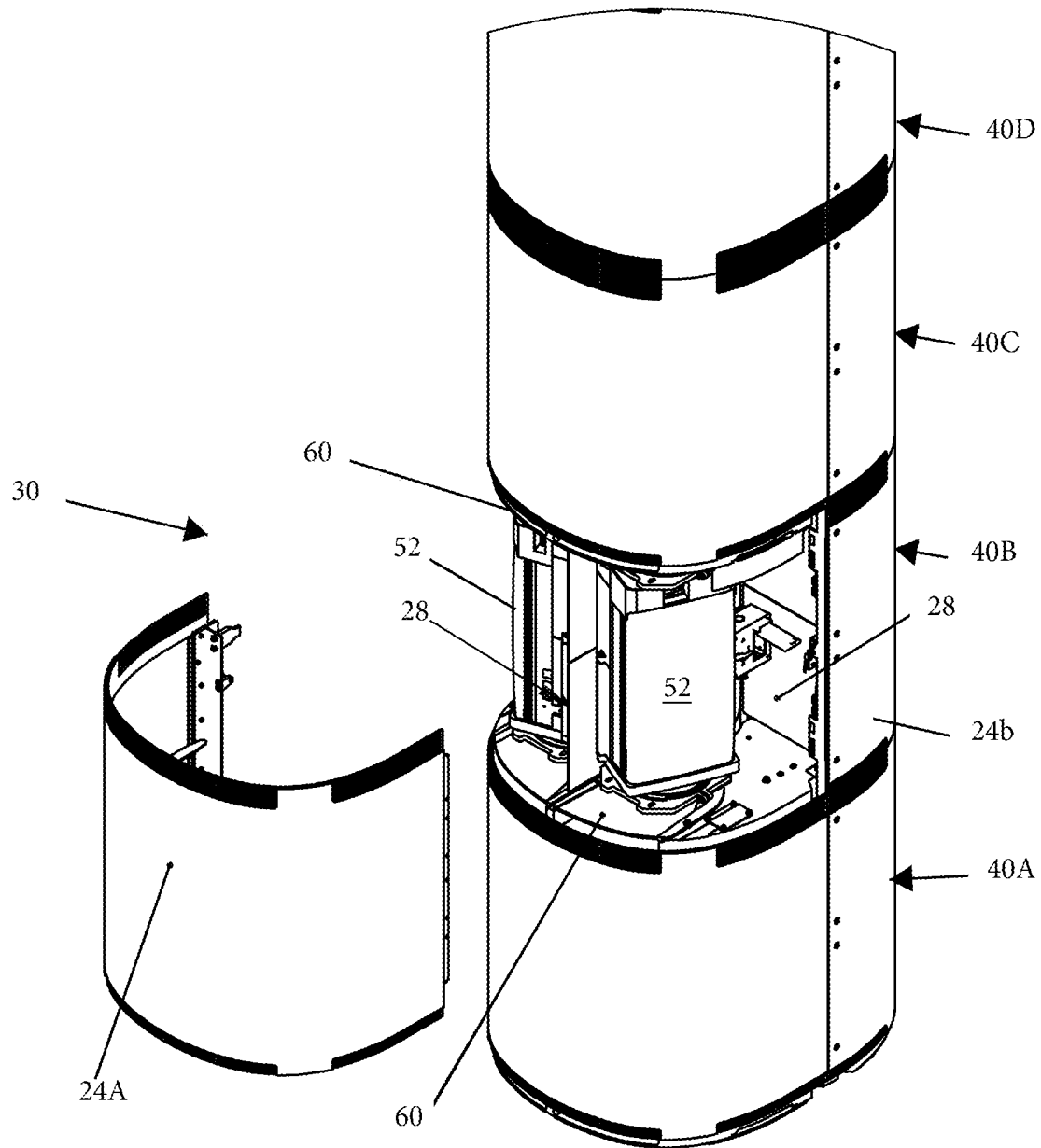


FIGURE 3A

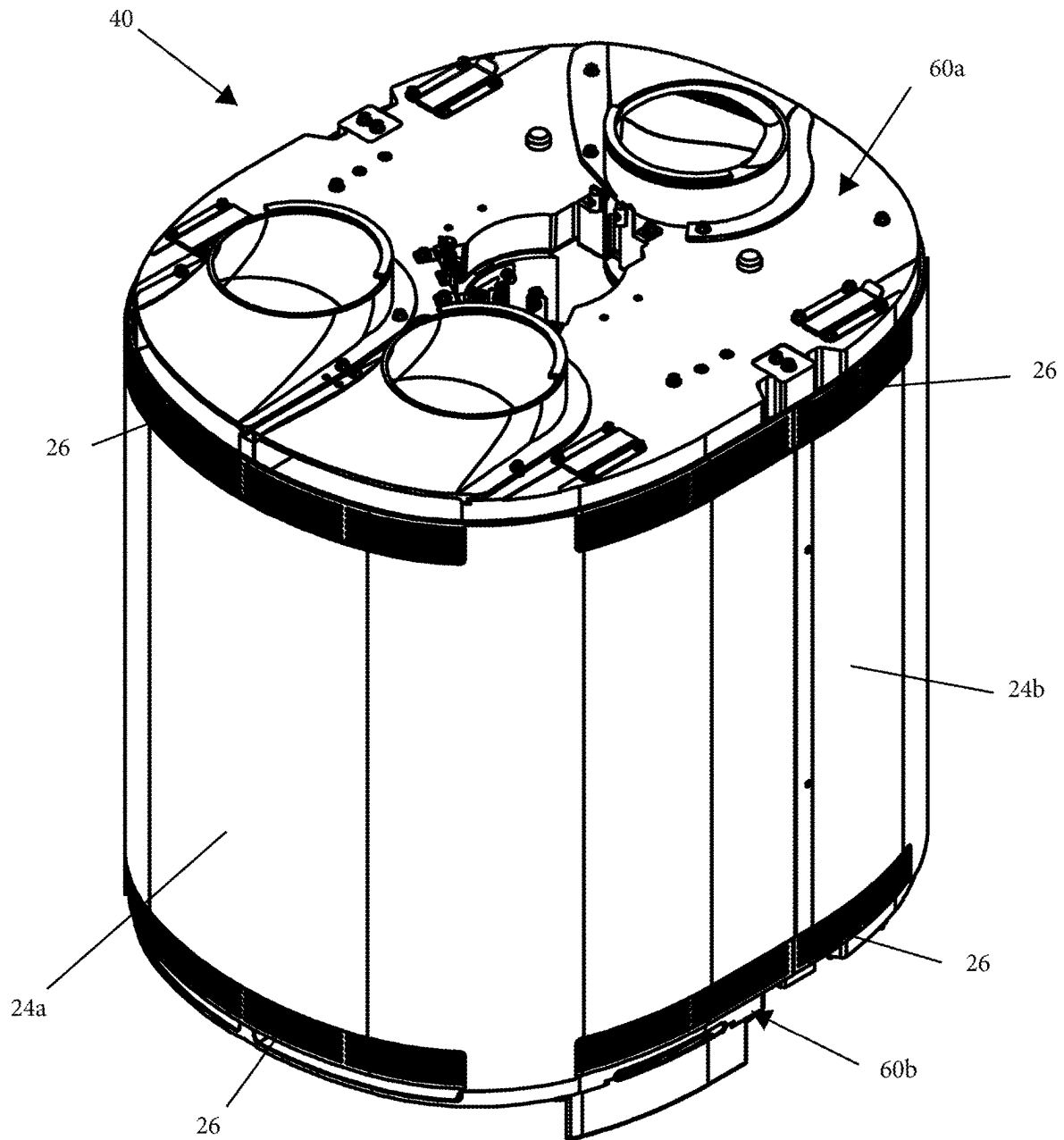


FIGURE 3B

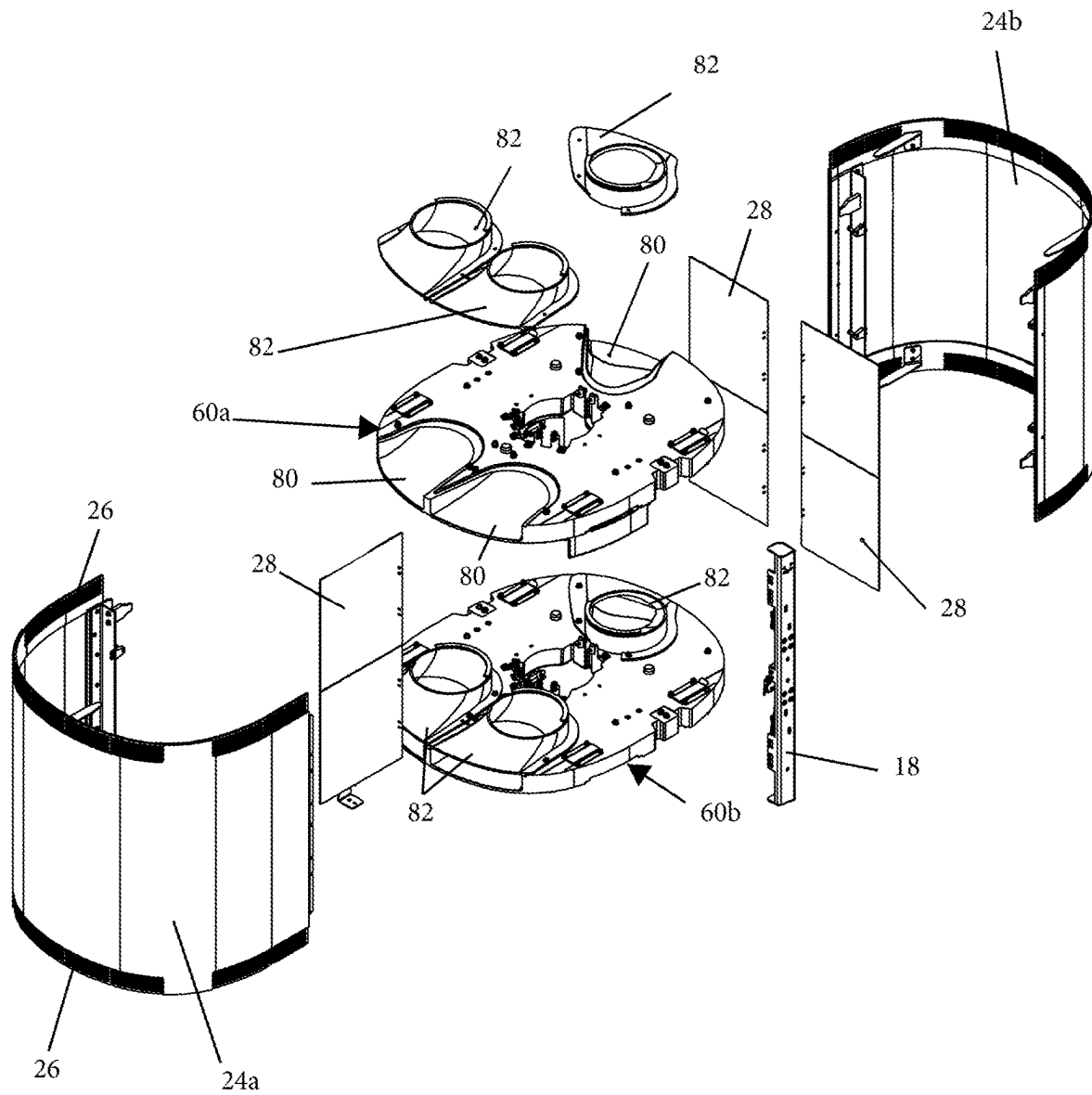
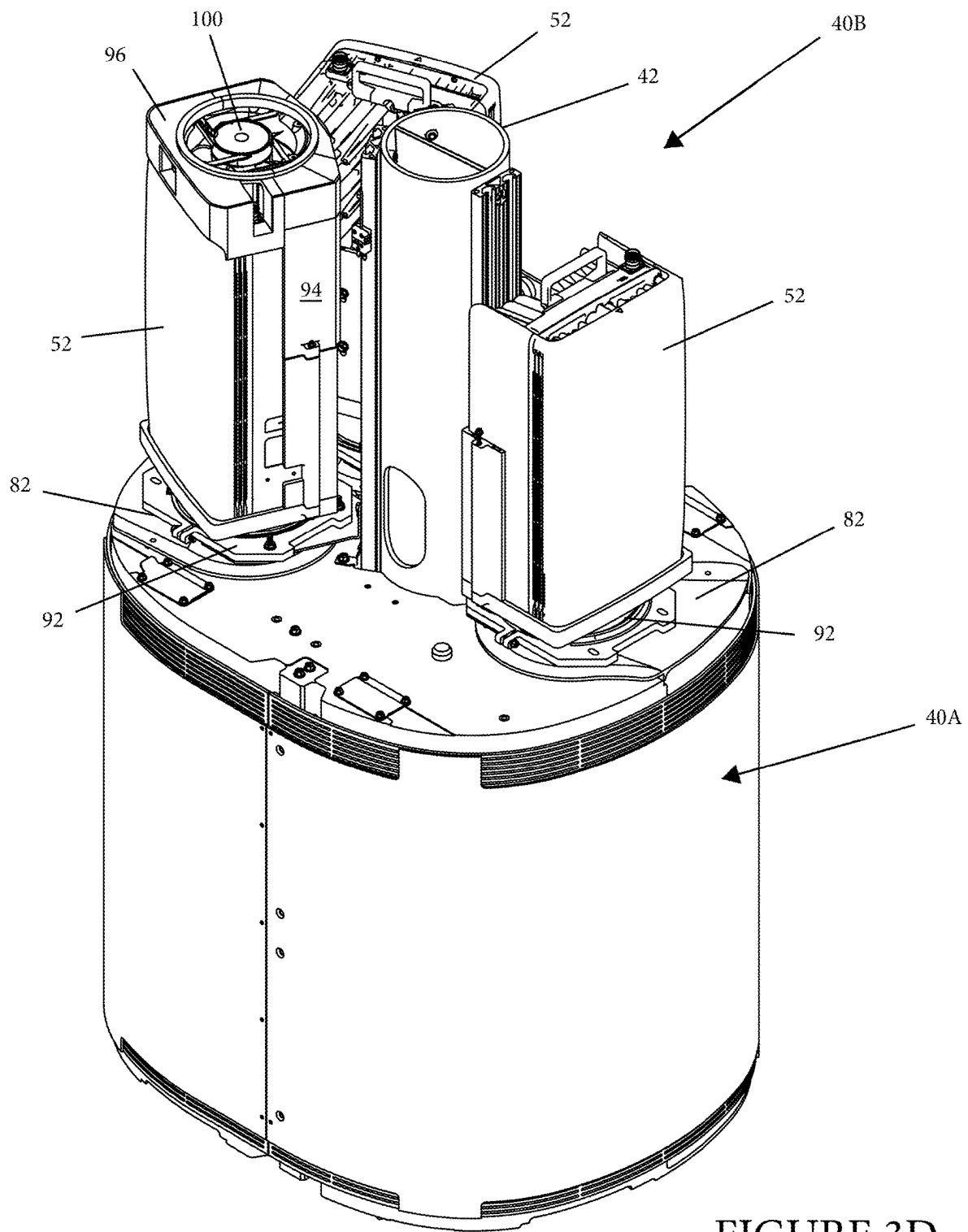


FIGURE 3C



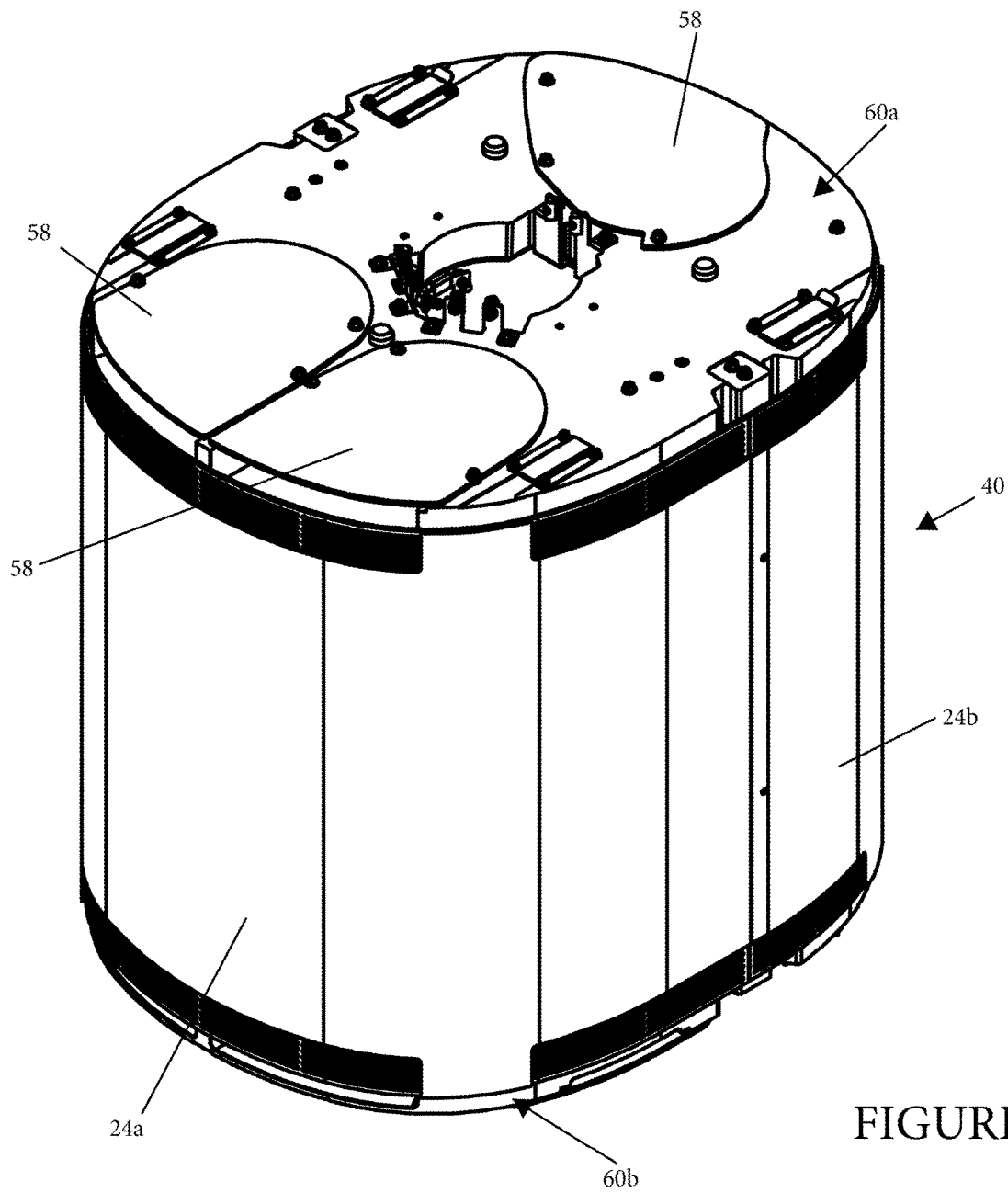


FIGURE 3E

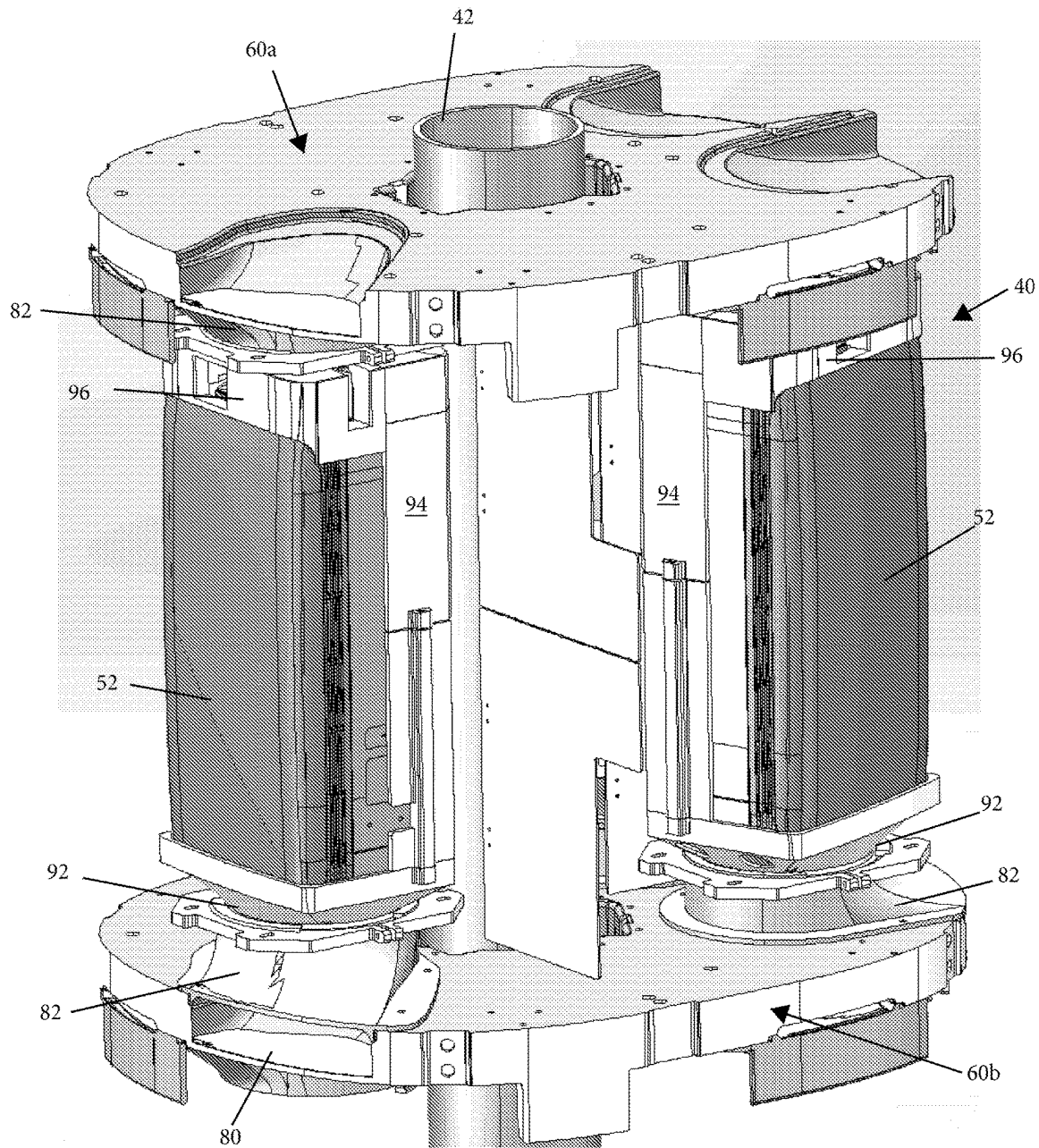


FIGURE 4

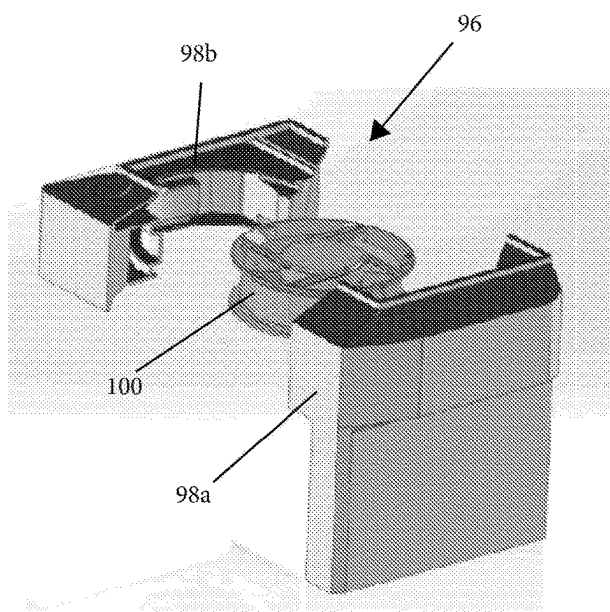


FIGURE 5A

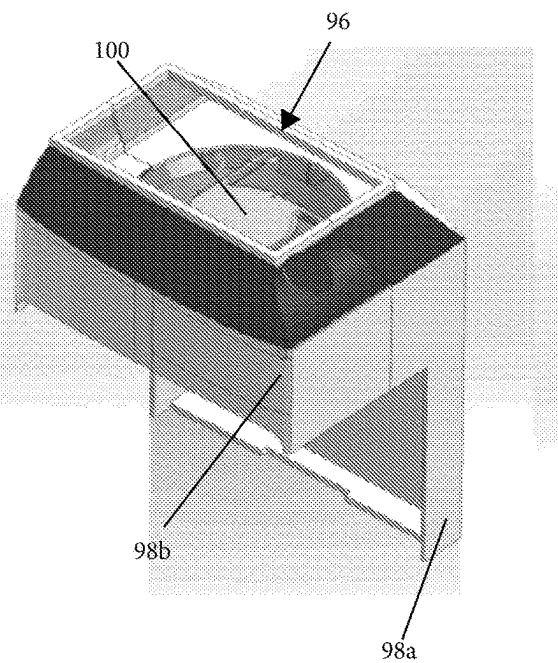


FIGURE 5B

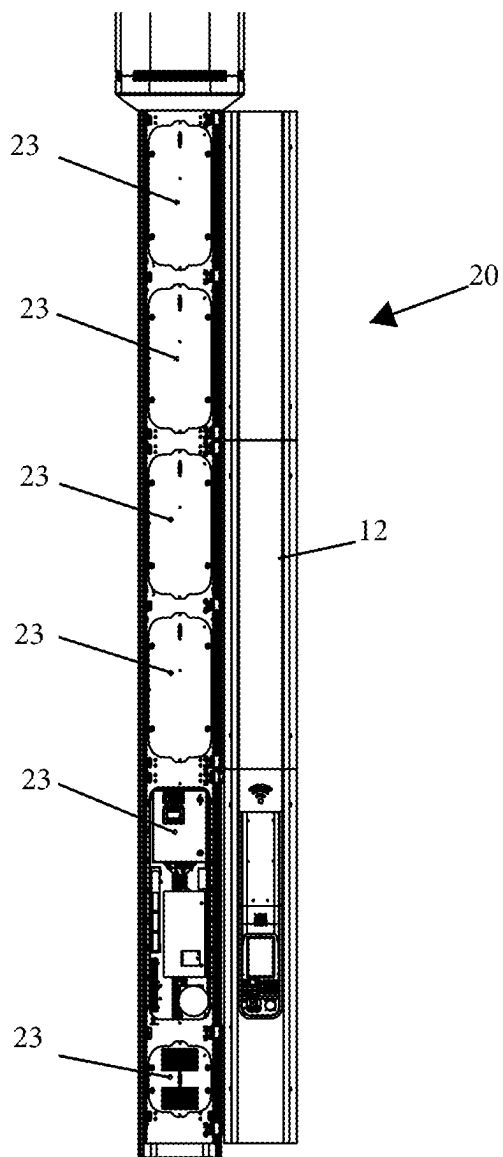


FIGURE 6A

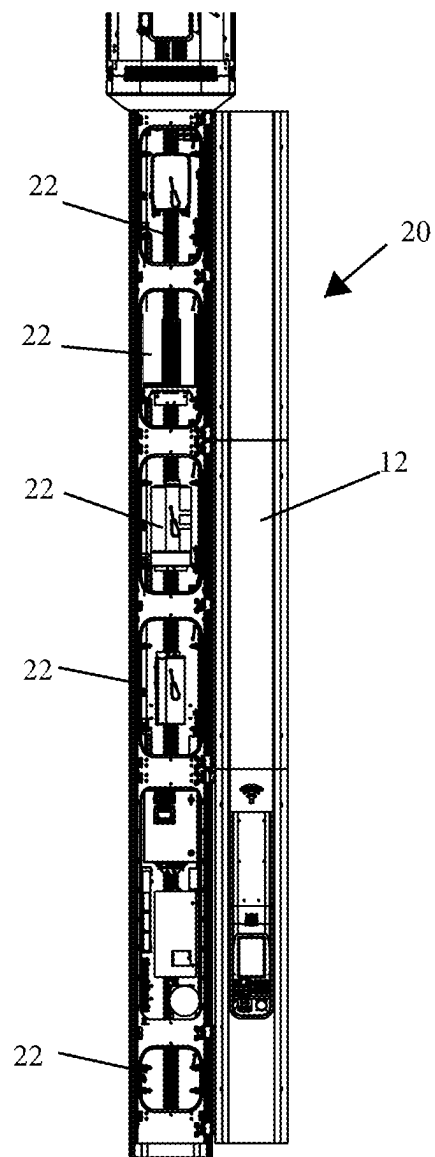


FIGURE 6B

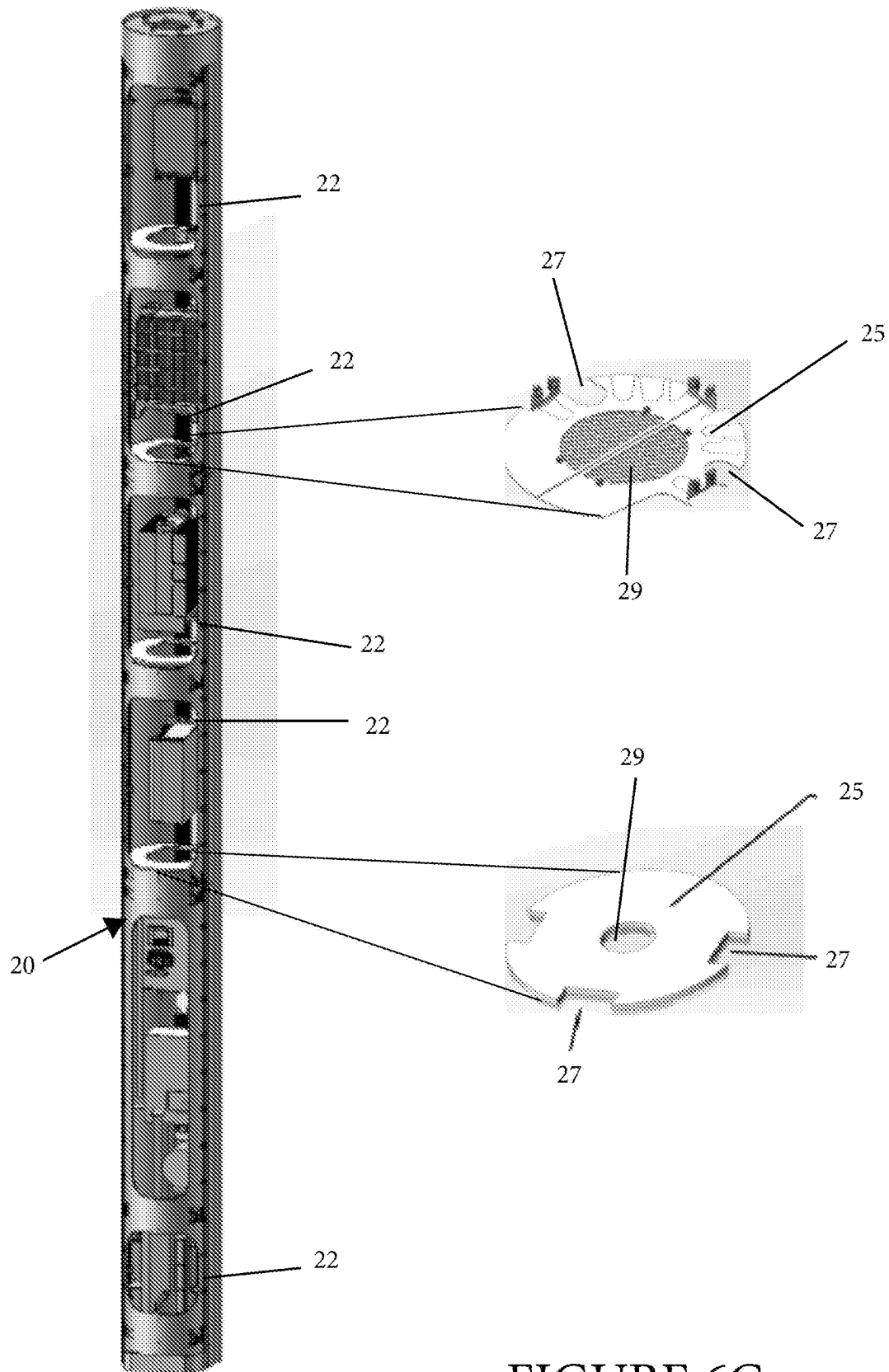


FIGURE 6C

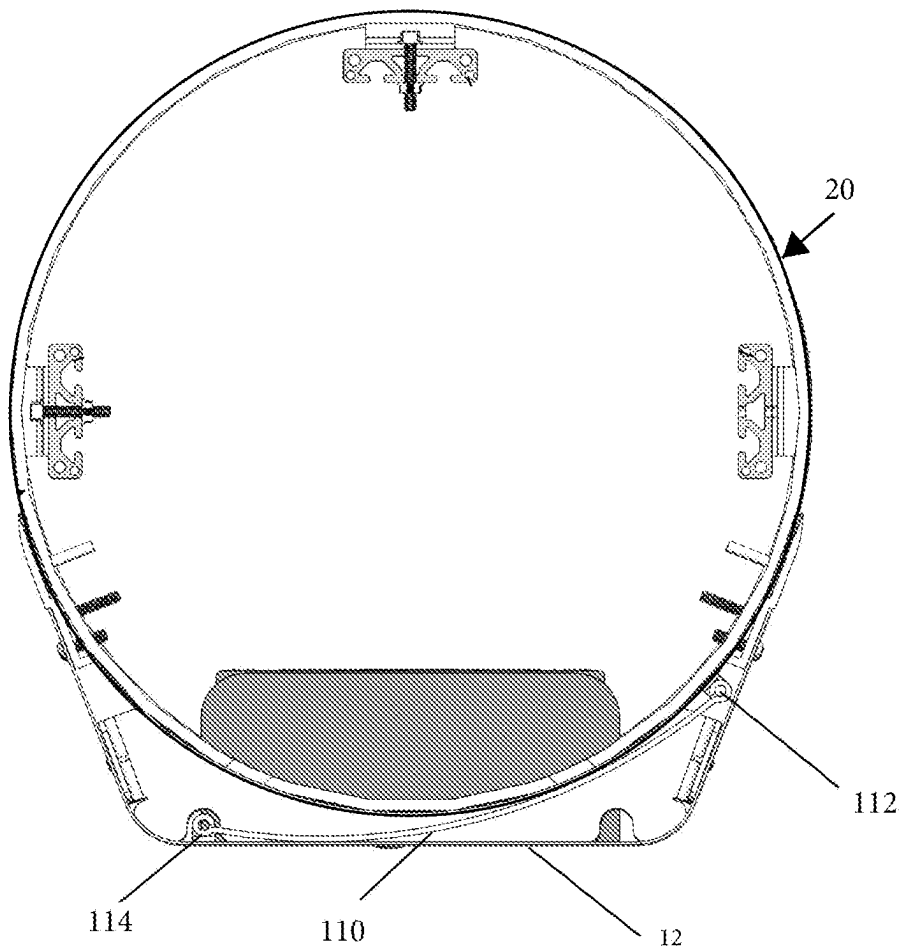


FIGURE 7A

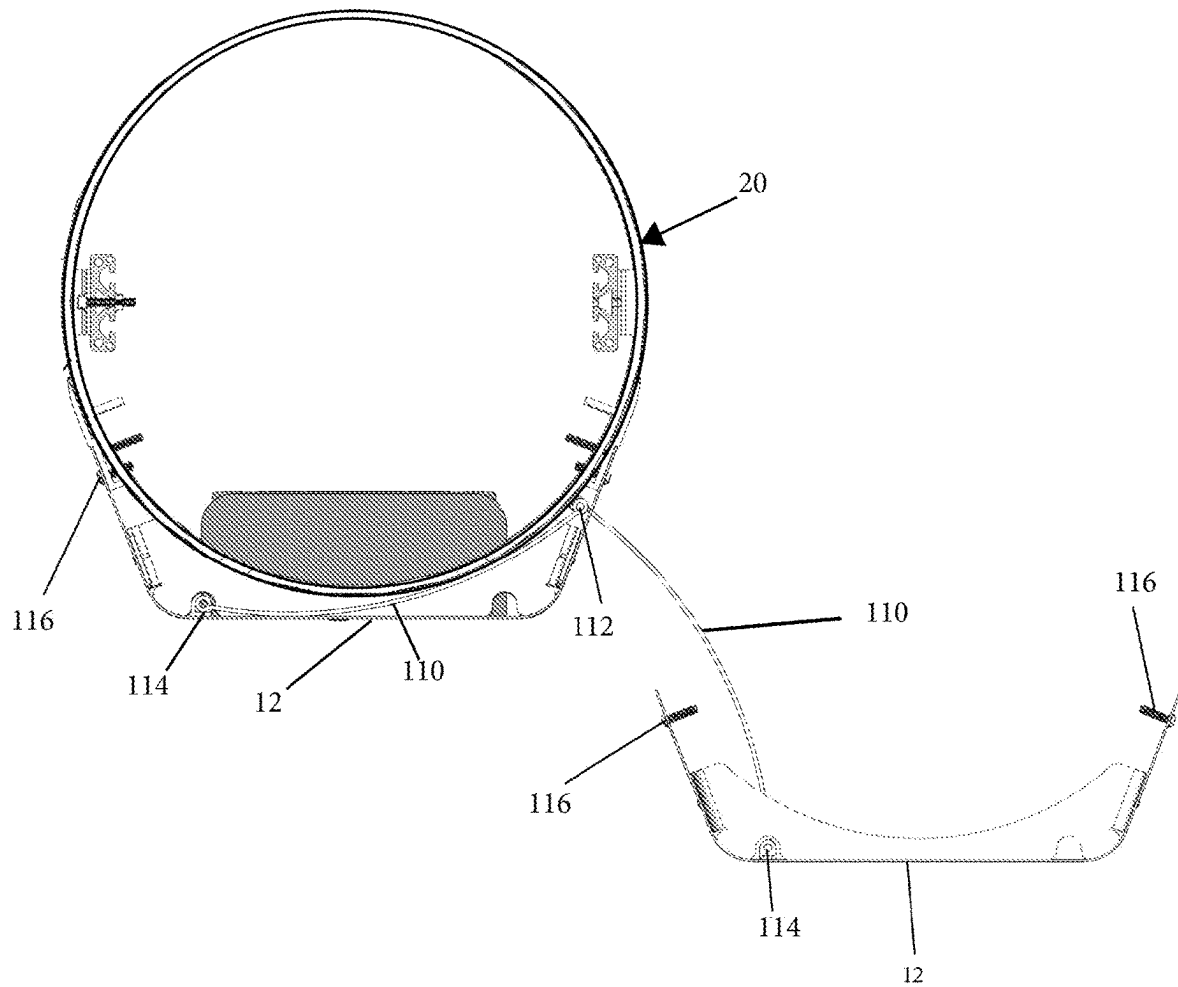


FIGURE 7B

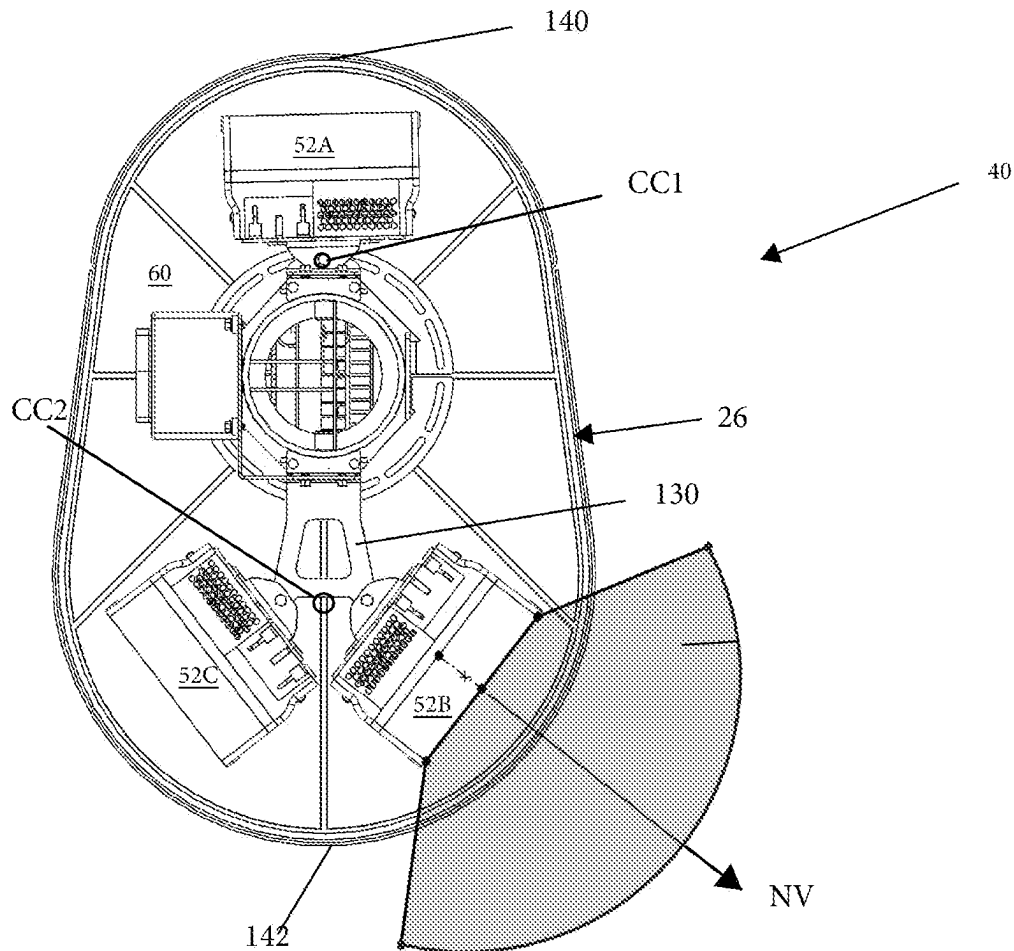


FIGURE 8A

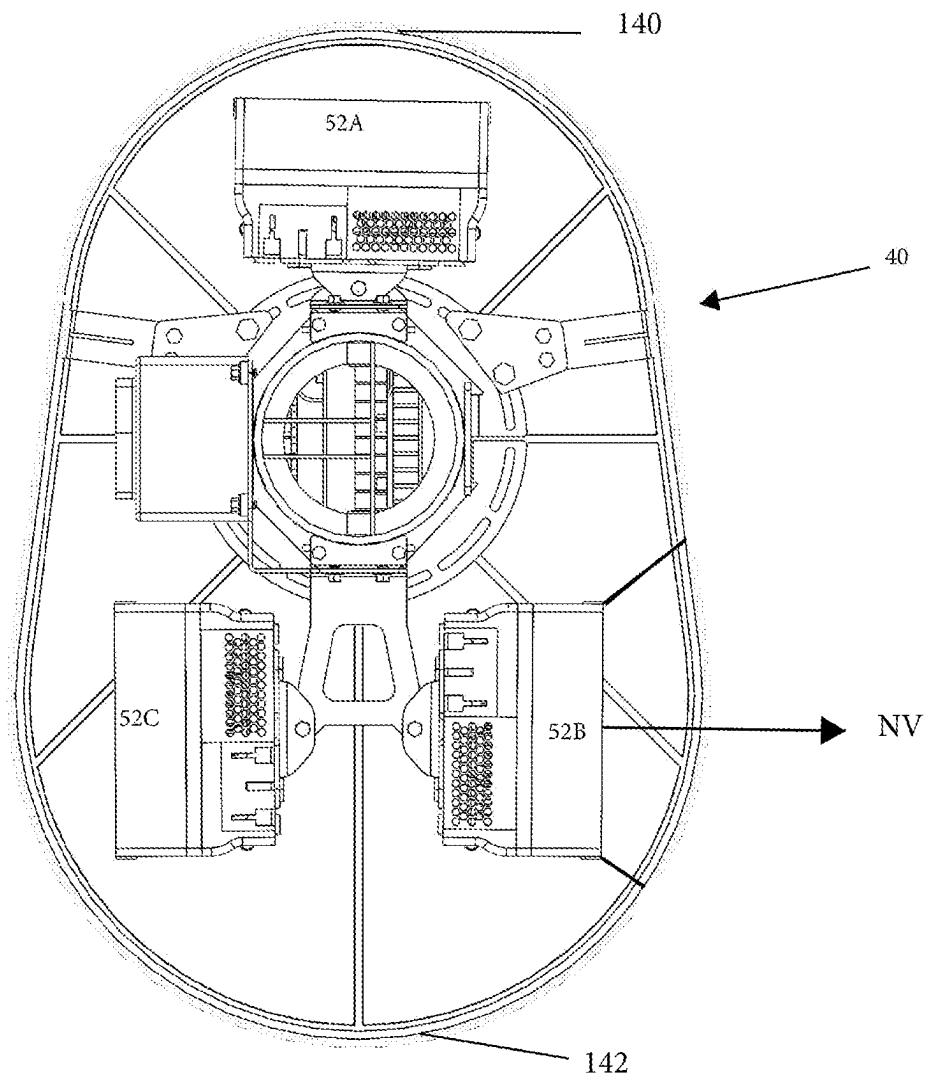


FIGURE 8B

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**WIRELESS ACCESS POINT THERMAL
MANAGEMENT****CROSS REFERENCE**

The present application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/835,540 having a filing date of Jun. 8, 2022, which claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/208,743, having a filing date of Jun. 9, 2021. The present application is also a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/835,573 having a filing date of Jun. 8, 2022, which claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/208,732, having a filing date of Jun. 9, 2021, the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

The present disclosure is broadly directed to a wireless access point or small cell pole configured to provide coverage for local service areas.

BACKGROUND

In wireless communication networks, high-powered base stations (e.g., towers supporting antennas) commonly provide service over large geographic areas. Each base station is capable of serving wireless user devices in a coverage area that is primarily determined by the power of the signals that supported antennas can transmit. Frequently, high-powered base stations (e.g., macro stations) are located in a grid pattern with each base station mounting various antennas elevated on a tower. While such towers have previously provided adequate coverage for wireless applications, such high-powered base stations tend to be too widely spaced for newer high-bandwidth wireless applications.

To improve wireless access, providers are moving toward smaller stations that provide enhanced coverage for more limited geographic areas. That is, to augment the coverage of the wireless network, wireless transceiver devices/antennas (e.g., access points) with relatively small coverage areas (and serving capacities) are deployed. Depending on their coverage area and serving capacities, these wireless transceiver devices are referred to as “femto” cells or “pico” cells. For simplicity and generality, the terms “small cell pole,” “wireless access point” or “access point” are used herein to refer to a wireless transceiver system (e.g., one or more sets of radios/antennas) that are configured to serve wireless user devices over relatively small coverage areas as compared to a high-powered base station that is configured to serve a relatively large coverage area (“macro cell”).

The increasing use of RF bandwidth or ‘mobile data’ has required a corresponding increase in the number of access points to manage the increased data. By way of example, 5G wireless networks providing improved network speeds and are currently being implemented. Such networks typically require shorter RF transmission distances compared to existing networks and thereby require more dense networks of access points. Along these lines, access points are being installed in urban areas to serve several city blocks or even to serve a single city block. Such installations are often below roof-top level of surrounding buildings. That is, access points are being installed at ‘street-level’ sites typically on small dedicated small cell poles

SUMMARY

A thermal management system and process for use in a wireless access point antenna housing is described. The

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access point typically includes two or more stacked antenna housings or bays. Each bay includes an upper end, a lower end spaced from the upper end, and at least one sidewall surface extending between the upper end and the lower end to define an enclosed interior area of the bay. Each bay typically includes a plurality of antennas. In an arrangement, the upper end, lower end and one or more partitions between the upper and lower ends, in conjunction with one or more sidewall surfaces, form the antenna bays. In an arrangement, divider panels form partitions and/or the upper and lower ends. Each partition panel includes one or more airflow channels that provide an air inlet and/or outlet for at least one adjacent antenna bay. In an arrangement, ducts connect to the airflow channels to provide cooling for antennas in the antenna bays.

A wireless access point antenna housing structure is provided. The antenna housing may be mounted on the top of a pole and can include a plurality of individual antenna bays. In an arrangement, the housing includes an internal spire having an upper and lower end extending between upper and lower ends of the housing. The spire may be a single piece element or a multi-piece element. At least three dividers or panels are connected along the length of the spire (e.g., at selected spaced locations along a length of the spire). Each divider, when connected to the spire is substantially transverse to the spire. One or more shrouds (e.g., RF transparent sidewalls) extend between and around adjacent panels and/or the upper and lower ends of the housing to define the antenna bays.

The dividers may include air passages extending through their peripheral surfaces and opening to their upper and/or lower surfaces. The air passages form airflow inlets and/or outlets for the antenna bays defined above and/or below the antenna bays.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless access point.

FIG. 1B illustrates another embodiment of a wireless access point.

FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate side view of the wireless access point of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2C illustrates an internal support spire of the wireless access point of FIGS. 1A, in an embodiment.

FIGS. 2D and 2E illustrate upper and lower perspective views of a divider panel, in an embodiment.

FIG. 3A illustrates a partially exploded view of an antenna housing of FIGS. 1B, in an embodiment.

FIG. 3B illustrates a perspective view of an assembled antenna bay, in an embodiment.

FIG. 3C illustrates an exploded perspective view of a the antenna bay of FIG. 3B, in an embodiment.

FIG. 3D illustrates first and second antenna bays of the antenna housings of FIG. 3A, in an embodiment.

FIG. 3E illustrates a perspective view of an assembled antenna bay, in another embodiment.

FIG. 4 illustrates internal components of an antenna bay, in an embodiment.

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate an outlet duct, in an embodiment.

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate a pole section of the wireless access point of FIGS. 1A, in an embodiment.

FIG. 6C illustrates internal components of the pole section of FIGS. 6A and 6B, in an embodiment.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate an access door of the pole section, in an embodiment.

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FIGS. 8A and 8B illustrate a top view of an antenna housing, in an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which at least assist in illustrating the various pertinent features of the presented inventions. The following description is presented for purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to limit the inventions to the forms disclosed herein. Consequently, variations and modifications commensurate with the following teachings, and skill and knowledge of the relevant art, are within the scope of the presented inventions. The embodiments described herein are further intended to explain the best modes known of practicing the inventions and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the inventions in such, or other embodiments and with various modifications required by the particular application(s) or use(s) of the presented inventions.

The present disclosure is broadly directed to a wireless access point or small cell pole that is intended for use primarily in urban environments. The access point includes features that are considered novel alone and/or in various combinations with additional features. In various embodiments, the wireless access point houses a plurality of wireless transceivers (e.g., radios and/or antennas). In various arrangements, the access point can support multiple sets of antennas, which may be associated with different wireless providers.

FIG. 1A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless access point 10 (e.g., small cell pole) having an antenna housing 30 that may include a plurality of individual bays 40 (e.g., antenna bays) as discussed herein. As shown, the access point 10 includes a lower pole section 20 that is generally hollow such that the pole section 20 may house, for example, cell control equipment for wireless antennas/radios in the housing 30. The pole may also provide a passageway for cabling (e.g., power, fiber optics, etc.) from the lower end 21 of the pole section 20 to the upper end 23 of the pole section 20 and into the antenna housing 30. The lower end 21 of the pole section 20 is configured to mount to a surface (e.g., ground surface). Various access panels and/or doors may be mounted to the pole section 20 to enclose equipment within the interior of the pole section. The upper end 23 of the pole section 20 supports the antenna housing 30, which typically includes a plurality of individual antenna bays 40. As illustrated, the antenna housing 30 includes five antenna bays. However, it will be appreciated that the antenna housing 30 may include more or fewer antenna bays 40. Further, while the individual antenna bays 40 are illustrated as having equal sizes (e.g., heights) between a lower end 32 and upper end 34 of the housing 30, it will be appreciated that the individual bays may have differing sizes. In the illustrated embodiment, the wireless access point 10 includes a kiosk 8 that may allow for user interaction, when the access point 10 is located, for example, in a public location or right-of-way (e.g., sidewalk). Such a kiosk 8 may provide various functionality (e.g., directions etc.). FIG. 1B illustrates an alternate embodiment of the access point 10 that includes a display 6. Such a display may provide public announcements, advertising, etc.

FIGS. 2A-2C variously illustrate an exemplary internal structure of the access point 10. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, an access door 12 covering a front surface of the pole section 20 is open to expose a plurality of individual equipment bays 22. The equipment bays 22 are configured to house, inter alia, cell control equipment for the antenna/radios supported

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in each of the antenna bays 40. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, shrouding that encloses interiors of the individual antenna bays 40 of the antenna housing is removed exposing various antennas/radios 52 disposed within the bays 40. FIG. 2B illustrates the access point 10 with the antennas/radios 52 removed from the antenna housing 30. As illustrated, the housing 30 of the access point 10 the antenna bays 40 is formed from an interior spire 42 (e.g., antenna housing support pole) connected to the pole section 20 and a plurality of divider panels 60. See also FIG. 2C. The spire 42 may be bolted to the pole section 20 via a flange. However, other attachment means are possible and within the scope of the present disclosure. The spire 42 is an elongated, typically tubular element. The spire 42 may be hollow to permit cabling to pass from the equipment housings 22 in the pole section 20 into the individual antenna bays 40. Along these lines, the spire 42 may include one or more apertures 44 (e.g., through a sidewall of the spire) to provide an access opening for routing cabling into individual antenna bays. Further, the hollow spire 42 and apertures 44 along its length may allow for providing airflow to the interior of the antenna bays. However, this is not a requirement. The spire 42 may also include various dividers within its hollow interior to provide separate cable chases or ducts for wiring the various antennas in different antenna bays. As illustrated in FIG. 2C, the spire 42 may include multiple attached spires having different diameters (e.g., smaller diameters at an upper end). However, this is not a requirement. That is, the spire may be a single piece (e.g., extending between the lower and upper ends 32, 34 of the housing) or the spire may be a multi-piece element having individual pieces with a common diameter. In any arrangement, the spire provides an internal support structure for the antenna housing 30.

To define individual antenna bays 40 of the housing 30, separators or partition panels 60 are connected at various locations along the length of the spire 42. More specifically, two adjacent spaced panels 60 define each antenna bay 40. The panels 60 may be selectively attached to the spire 42 at desired locations to define antenna bays 40 having predetermined heights (e.g., distance between adjacent panels). As illustrated, the panels are evenly spaced. However, this is not a requirement.

FIGS. 2D and 2E illustrate upper and lower perspective views of one embodiment of a panel 60 configured for connection to the internal spire 42. As illustrated, the panel 60 includes a generally planar upper surface 62 that is spaced from a generally planar lower surface 64. Other surface configurations are possible. A peripheral sidewall 66 extends about a periphery of the panel 60 and extends between the upper and lower surfaces 62, 64. In the illustrated embodiment, the panel 60 includes an internal aperture 68 that is sized to fit around (e.g., receive) the spire 42 during assembly. See, e.g., FIG. 2B. That is, the internal aperture 68 of the panel 60 may pass over an end of the spire 42, the panel 60 may be positioned along a length of the spire to a desired location, and the panel 60 may be attached to the spire 42 via one or more connectors 69 (e.g., brackets, etc.). In the illustrated embodiment, the panel 60 is formed as a single piece requiring that the panel be positioned over an end of the spire 42 during assembly. However, it will be appreciated that the panel 60 may be formed of two or more pieces that may be adjoined to fit about and connect together and/or to the spire. When assembled in an antenna housing, the upper surface 62 of the panel 60 may form a bottom or lower surface of a first antenna bay (e.g., upper antenna bay) while the bottom surface 64 of the panel 60 may form a top or upper surface of a second antenna bay (e.g., lower

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antenna bay). Alternatively, if the panel 60 forms the upper end of the housing 30 or the lower end of the housing 30, only one of the upper and lower surfaces 62, 64 of the panel 60 will form an end of an antenna housing.

The use of the internal spire 42 in conjunction with the divider panels 60, allows the antenna housing to be modular. That is, the antenna housing may have a single antenna bay utilizing a shorter spire and two divider panels that define upper and lower ends of the housing. Alternatively, three panels and an internal spire of a selected length may define a housing having first and second antenna bays, four panels and an internal spire of a selected length may define a housing having three antenna bays, etc.

FIG. 3A illustrates an enlarged portion of the antenna housing 30 as identified in FIG. 1B. In this view, the individual antenna bays are identified as bays 40A, 40B, 40C and 40D. In this embodiment, antenna bay 40A defines a lower bay and bay 40B defines an intermediate bay of the housing 30 while also defining an upper bay relative to lower bay 40A. As illustrated, each antenna bay 40A-D (hereafter 40 unless specifically referenced) is enclosed by two shrouds 24a, 24b, which extend between and around the peripheries of each pair of adjacent panels to that define each bay. The shrouds 24a, 24b and adjacent panels 60 collectively define and at least partially enclose an interior of each antenna bay 40. In this regard, the shroud generally defines a sidewall surface of the antenna housing 30. Though illustrated as utilizing two shrouds 24a, 24b to at least partially enclose each antenna bay 40, it will be appreciated that a single shroud, a pair of shrouds or multi-piece shrouds could be used to enclose multiple antenna bays or individual antenna bays. For instance, a pair of shrouds may extend from the lower end to the upper end of the housing 30 enclosing multiple individual antenna bays. In an embodiment, the shrouds are formed of a RF transparent material that allows a majority (e.g., greater than 90%) of RF energy to be emitted and/or received by antennas/radios disposed within an interior of the antenna bays. In an alternate embodiment, the shroud(s) may include apertures that align with active surfaces of the antennas/radios disposed within the housing.

FIGS. 3B and 3C illustrate a perspective view and an exploded view of one of the antenna bays 40. As illustrated in these figures, the antennas and internal support spire are removed for purposes of illustration. As shown, the antenna bay 40 is primarily defined by an upper panel 60a, a lower panel 60b and first and second shrouds 24a, 24b. The first and second shrouds 24a, 24b each have an upper edge and a lower that engages about the peripheral edges/sidewalls of the upper and lower panels 60a, 60b. Each shroud further includes a plurality of apertures or vents 26 disposed proximate to the upper and lower edges of the shroud. When assembled, the vent apertures may at least partially align with the peripheral sidewall 66 of the panels 60. See also FIGS. 2D and 2E. These vents 26 allow for airflow into and out of an interior of the antenna housing. In an embodiment, the vents 26 allow airflow to pass into air passages or ducts formed at least partially within in the peripheral sidewalls 66 of the panels 60, as is further discussed below. In the illustrated embodiment, three dividers 28 are positioned within the interior of the antenna housing 40, which in this embodiment is configured to hold three wireless antennas/radios. The dividers 28 separate the interior of the antenna bay 40 into three separate sections (See, e.g., FIG. 3A) In this regard, each divider 28 may extend between an inside surface of one of the shrouds 24a or 24b to the internal spire (not shown) and between a bottom surface of the upper panel 60a and a top surface of the lower panel 60b. The dividers

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28 help minimize heat transfer between different antennas. The antenna bay may further include one or more side supports or support straps 18 (only one shown) that may extend between peripheral edges of the panels. It will be appreciated that when an antenna housing includes multiple bays, the support straps may extend between peripheral edges of multiple panels across multiple antenna bays.

FIG. 3D illustrates the upper antenna bay 40B disposed above the lower antenna bay 40A with the shrouds, the upper panel and the internal divider removed from the upper antenna bay 40D for purposes of illustration. As illustrated, the antenna bay 40B houses three antennas 52 within the interior of the antenna bay 40B. In the illustrated embodiment, the 5G antennas/radios 52 are similar to the Streetmacro 6701 antennas produced by Ericsson. It will be appreciated that the wireless access point and antenna bays disclosed herein may be utilized with a variety of radios/antennas and that this 5G radio is presented by way of example only. Nonetheless, the Streetmarco antenna unit is representative of a general form of a number of 5G antenna units currently being installed. As illustrated, the radios 52 include a generally rectangular prism-shaped housing having a front panel or radome, which is a thin-walled RF transparent area that protects the forward emitting surface of an RF antenna (not shown). The illustrated radios may also include an internal cooling duct that passes through the rearward portion of the radio housing from an inlet (not shown) in the bottom surface to an outlet in the top surface. The cooling duct passes over a heat rejection surface disposed within the interior of the radio 52. The heat rejection surface may be a finned surface (e.g., aluminum) attached to a rearward surface of the RF antenna. Commonly, the radio will include a fan (not shown) disposed within the radio housing to move air through the cooling duct from the inlet to the outlet. The air passing through the duct passes over the heat rejection surface thereby cooling the antenna. As is further discussed herein, the antennas may be connected to ducting such that cooling air is drawn over/through the individual antennas from an exterior of the antenna bay and expelled to the exterior of the antenna bay.

As noted above, each panel 60 forms a structure with spaced upper and lower surfaces 62, 64 (e.g., polymer, sheet metal etc.) connected by a peripheral sidewall 66. The interior of the panel may include various bracing to provide necessary structural rigidity. Alternatively, the panel may include insulation (e.g., foam) within its interior to prevent heat passing between adjacent antenna bays. In such an embodiment, the upper and lower surfaces may be printed, injection molded polymer and/or composite surfaces.

When supporting multiple antennas, a wireless access point may generate significant heat within the housing, and it is often desirable to remove such heat from the antennas or the housing. Along these lines, in various embodiments, the panel(s) provide a location for introducing and exhausting air from the interior of the antenna bays. More specifically, the panels 60 illustrated in FIGS. 2D, 2E and 3C include a plurality of airflow passages 80a-c and 80d-f (hereafter 80 unless specifically referenced), which are utilized to provide airflow to or from adjacent antenna bays. However, it will be appreciated that in other embodiments, the panels may omit the airflow passageways 80.

As illustrated in FIGS. 2D and 2E, each panel 60 includes three airflow passages 80a-c formed in its upper surface 62 and three airflow passages 80d-f formed in its lower surface 64. In the illustrated embodiment, each airflow passage 80 is a channel that is recessed below the upper or lower surface of the panel 60 and which extends through the peripheral

sidewall **66**. In this regard, each airflow passage **80** includes a first portion or end that opens through the sidewall **66** of the panel **60** and a second portion or end that opens through the upper or lower surface of the panel. Though illustrated as recessed channels, it will be appreciated that the airflow passages could be formed as ducts that are partially enclosed within the panel (e.g., having a sidewall that extends between two open ends). Further, in instances where a panel includes airflow passages on its upper and lower surfaces, the panel may be used to introduce and/or exhaust air from two adjacent antenna bays. That is, airflow passages in the upper surface of the panel may open into an upper antenna bay (e.g., forming air inlets into the upper bay) and airflow passages in the lower surface of the panel may open into a lower antenna bay (e.g., forming air outlets out of the lower bay). Such a panel may be termed a bi-directional panel. Though illustrated as having three sets of bi-directional airflow passages (i.e., passages on both the upper and lower surfaces of the panel), it will be appreciated that the number and location of the bi-directional ducts may be varied. Further, inlets and outlets of the airflow channels opening through the sidewall of the panel may be staggered about the periphery of the sidewall to prevent inlets used for an upper antenna bay from drawing in air exhausted from outlets used for a lower antenna bay. In other embodiments, only the upper or lower surface of a panel may include air passages. Such a panel may be termed a unidirectional panel. Such unidirectional panels may be utilized when a panel forms an upper end or lower end of an antenna housing, and the panel provides only airflow inlet(s) or airflow outlet(s) for a single antenna bay. However, a bi-directional panel may be used in such embodiments where the upper or lower airflow passages are capped with plates **58** effectively forming a unidirectional panel. See FIG. 3E. Such an arrangement allows for utilizing a common divider panel for end panels that provide airflow to a single antenna bay as well as intermediate panels that provide airflow to two adjacent antenna bays.

When two panels **60a**, **60b** are used to form an antenna bay, the panels at least partially define plenums for use in inletting and exhausting into and out of the antenna bays and, in an embodiment, passing air over or through the individual antennas/radios within the antenna bay. To provide enhanced cooling for the antenna bay, the illustrated embodiment utilizes closed air flow paths that individually cool (i.e., pass over and/or through) each of the antennas/radios disposed within the antenna bay. In this regard, each antenna/radio may be disposed in an individual air flow path (e.g., substantially sealed air flow path) that enters the antenna bay through an airflow passage in a first panel (e.g., lower panel **60b**), passes over or through the radio (e.g., over a heat rejection surface of the radio) and is exhausted out of the bay via an airflow passage in a second panel (e.g., upper panel **60a**). In such an arrangement, the lower panel **60b** defines a lower plenum (e.g., intake manifold) and the upper panel **60a** defines an upper plenum (e.g., exhaust manifold). See FIGS. 3C and 4.

In the illustrated embodiment, the lower panel **60b** includes three airflow passages **80** formed in its upper surface and extending through its peripheral sidewall. The airflow passages **80** formed in the upper surface of the lower panel may be fitted with air duct inserts **82** that each cover the portion the recessed channel recessed into the upper surface of the panel while leaving open the end of the recessed channel extending through the peripheral sidewall of the lower panel **60b**. The lower panel air ducts inserts **82** may terminate in an annular collar, which may be fit to

additional ducting. Likewise, a bottom surface of the upper panel **60a** includes three air passages formed in its lower surface and extending through its peripheral sidewall. The air passages **80** on the lower surface of the upper panel may also be fitted with air duct inserts (not shown) that cover a portion of the recessed channel while leaving the open end of the recessed channel open through the peripheral sidewall of the upper panel. The upper panel air duct inserts may terminate in an annular collar, which may be fit to additional ducting.

The duct inserts **82** may be individually formed (e.g., 3-D printed) and connected to their respective panel. In the illustrated embodiment, a lower end of each duct insert engages the upper or lower surface of the panel about the edges of the recessed channels forming the air passages. Once assembled to the panels, a first open end of each duct **82** extends through the sidewall between the upper and lower surfaces of its panel. A second open end of each duct terminates in a collar that may be fit with additional ducting. This is best illustrated in FIG. 4, which illustrates two radios **52**, connected between a lower panel **60b** and an upper panel **60a** of an antenna bay **40**. Various components of the antenna bay **40** are omitted for clarity. As illustrated, each radio **52** connects to the air passages in the panels **60a**, **60b** via a set of ducting. The set of ducting may include an inlet duct **92** that extends between the radio **52** and the collar of the duct insert **82** of the lower panel **60b**, an intermediate duct **94** that fits over or receives the rearward side (e.g., heat rejecting surface) of the radio **52** or an intermediate duct that extends through an interior of the radio, and an outlet duct **96** that extends between the radio **52** and the collar of the duct insert **82** of the upper panel **60a**. The various ducting may be designed to fit to specific radios. In some embodiments, the radios **52** include an internal fan that displaces air through the interior of the radio. In such embodiments, operation of the fan within the antenna/radio **52** draws air into the antenna bay **40** through the sidewall opening of an air passage in the lower panel **60b**, into the inlet duct **92**, through the intermediate duct **94** and over a heat rejecting surface of the antenna/radio, through the outlet duct **96** and expels air out of the antenna bay through the sidewall opening of the air passage in the upper panel **60a**. In this regard, the air passages and ducting provide airflow pathways between the exterior of the antenna bay **40**, through or over the radios and out of the antenna bay **40** thereby preventing heat build-up within the antenna bay. Similar ducts for use in connecting a wireless radio to inlet and outlet vents are set forth in co-owned U.S. Pat. No. 11,201,382, which issued on Dec. 14, 2021, the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference. The connecting ducts, in conjunction with the panel airflow passages in the panel, allow the radios **52** to be cooled by passing air through the antenna bay without intermingling the cooling airflow or subsequently heated air with air in the interior of the bay.

As previously noted, the panels **60a**, **60b** may be utilized with antennas/radios having an internal fan disposed within the radio housing. In such an arrangement, the intermediate duct **94** may be integrally formed by the radio. Radios having an integrated duct and cooling fan may be termed actively or forced cooled radios. It will be appreciated that numerous antenna/radios are passively cooled. That is, the radios have a heat rejection surface, typically on a rearward surface opposite of the radome but do not include an integrated fan to provide airflow/cooling. FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate an embodiment of an outlet duct **96** configured for connection to a passive radio to provide forced cooling for such a passively cooled radio. As shown, the outlet duct has

first and second mating pieces **98a**, **98b** that mate about the periphery of a fan **100**. The outlet duct **96** is configured to engage an upper end of a passively cooled radio and an intermediate duct **94** that covers the rearward surface of such a radio. This is best illustrated in FIGS. **3D** and **4**. In such an embodiment, the rearward surface of each radio **52**, may be received within the intermediate duct **94** which forms a vertical plenum that provides an airflow passageway over the rear heat rejecting surface of the radio **52**. The outlet duct **96** may be connected to the airflow passage of an upper panel (not shown). Once assembled, the fan **100** disposed within the outlet duct **96** can provide forced cooling for the radio/antenna. Though illustrated as an outlet duct incorporating the fan **100**, it will be appreciated that the inlet duct could additionally or alternatively incorporate a fan to provide forced airflow.

FIGS. **6A** and **6B** illustrate the pole section **20** of the wireless access point **10**. Generally, the pole is an elongated structure having a hollow interior. In order to utilize a location of a wireless access point more effectively, the hollow interior of the pole section **20** may house equipment, for example, associated with the wireless antennas/radios supported in the antenna housing. In the illustrated embodiment, the support pole has a circular cross-section. However, it will be appreciated that the pole section may have other cross-sectional shapes (e.g., tubular shapes) and the presented embodiments are provided by way of example and not by way of limitation. As illustrated in FIGS. **6A** and **6B**, an access door **12** that covers a front surface of the pole section **20** is opened to expose a plurality of individual equipment bays **22**. The equipment bays **22** are configured to house, inter alia, cell control equipment for the antenna/radios supported in each of the antenna bays **40**. In the illustrated embodiment, the individual equipment bays **22** are formed as apertures in the sidewall of the tubular pole.

In an embodiment, each antenna bay of the antenna housing has a dedicated equipment bay **22** in the pole section **20** of the access point. While not a requirement to match the number of equipment bays with the number of antenna housings, in use the multiple antenna bays in the housing will typically house antennas/radios associated with different wireless carriers. Accordingly, it may be desirable to limit access to the individual antenna bays in the antenna housing and the individual equipment bays **22** in the pole section **20**. For instance, the shrouds may lock in position relative to each antenna bay to provide individual access to each antenna bay (e.g., keyed access). Further, the divider panels may prevent access between the interior of the antenna bays. Likewise, it may be desirable to limit access to the individual equipment bays **22**. As illustrated in FIG. **6A**, each of the equipment bays has a cover **23** that fits over the opening in the pole section defining the equipment bay **22**. These covers **23** may be locked to the pole utilizing keys or specialized fasteners. The covers **23** may be disposed below the common access door **12** when the access door is closed. To further limit access between the interior of the equipment bays **22**, baffle plates **25** may be disposed within an interior of the pole section **20** between the equipment bays **22** as illustrated in FIG. **6C**.

The baffle plates **23** limit or prevent access between adjacent equipment bays. However, the baffle plates include various openings **27** about their outer peripheries that allow routing cabling through the interior of the pole section to the antenna housing. Further, the baffle plates **23** may include interior apertures **29** to allow air flow through the interior of the pole section **20**. Similar to the antennas in the housing, equipment in the equipment bays generate heat during

operation. Further, solar loading (e.g., solar irradiance on the pole section) can result in elevated temperatures within the interior of the pole section. To reduce temperatures in the pole, a fan (not shown) may be incorporated within the pole, typically near the top or bottom of the pole. The fan may push or draw air through the interior of the pole section **20**. To throttle the movement of air through the pole section, the size of the internal apertures **29** may vary between baffle plates **23**. For instance, lower baffle plates may have smaller internal apertures **29** while upper baffle plates have larger internal apertures **29**. To further prevent access between the equipment bays, the internal apertures may incorporate screens as shown in FIG. **6C**. Further, the baffle plates may be made as single piece elements of multiple piece elements.

FIGS. **6A** and **6B** illustrate the pole section **20** with the single access door **12** that opens to expose all of the individual equipment bays **22**. Stated otherwise, the access door **12** covers all of the equipment bays **22** when closed. However, it will be appreciated that individual access doors may be utilized to cover individual equipment bays **12**. FIGS. **7A** and **7B** illustrate the movement of the access door **12** from a closed position (FIG. **7A**) to an open position (FIG. **7B**). FIG. **7B** illustrated the door **12** in both the open and closed positions for purposes of illustration. In the illustrated embodiment, the access door **12** is generally U-shaped in cross-section. That is, the interior of the door is concave. An interior surface of the U-shaped door extends over the openings in the sidewall of the pole section **20**, which define the individual equipment bays **22**. The sidewalls of the U-shaped door are configured to engage the sidewall of the pole section **20** on either side of the equipment bay openings. When closed, the door prevents access to the equipment bays.

To allow better access to the equipment bays as well as provide anti-tampering safety, the door **12** utilizes a kinematic hinge arrangement. In this regard, the door **12** connects to the pole section **20** via rigid linkages **110** along the length of the door (only one shown in the cross-sectional views of FIGS. **7A** and **7B**). A first end of the linkage **110** is pivotally connected via a first hinge **112** to the sidewall of the pole section **20**. A second end of the linkage **110** is pivotally connected via a second hinge **114** to an interior surface of the U-shaped door. As illustrated, the kinematic hinge arrangement allows for positioning the door **12** entirely away from the pole section **20** to provide improved access to the equipment bays. Further, both hinges **112**, **114** are positioned behind an interior surface of the door **12** when the door is closed. Such positioning prevents tampering with the hinges to gain access to the interior of the equipment bays. Additionally, the sidewalls of the U-shaped door may be bolted to the sidewall of the pole section with anti-tampering bolts to further secure the door.

Another feature of the antenna housing is illustrated in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, which show a top view of an interior of another embodiment of an antenna bay **40** as defined by a lower divider/panel **60** (e.g., floor of the bay) and a sidewall/shroud **24**, through which radios/antennas **52** within the housing emit and/or receive radio frequency (RF waves). As the shroud(s) covers an active surface of the radios, the shroud is typically made of a material that is substantially transparent (e.g., transmission of greater than 90%) to radiofrequency (RF) waves. While being RF transparent, it is still desirable to align a normal of the emitting face (e.g., a normal vector perpendicular to the face of the emitting surface) to be nearly perpendicular with the interior surface of the shroud. That is, it is desirable to maintain an incident angle between the normal vector and an interior surface of

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the shroud as near to perpendicular as possible to reduce reflection or scatter. In the present embodiment, the ovular shape of the sidewall/shroud allows angular positioning of the antennas over a wider range of angles while maintaining the desired relationship between the emitting face of the

radios and the inside surface of the shroud. It has been recognized that prior antenna housings/bays typically utilize a circular cross-sectional design providing a uniform sidewall and spacing surrounding three equally spaced and angled antennas. In such an arrangement, the emitting faces of each radio/antenna is typically angled 120 degrees from the emitting faces of each adjacent radio/antenna. This works well when utilized in a circular housing. However, the inventors have recognized that utilization of three equally angled antennas for wireless access points in urban environments, especially environments with tall buildings (e.g., urban canyons), often results in one or two of the antennas being primarily directed at a building wall. This results in inefficient use of the antennas. The inventors have found it is desirable to direct one emitting face of one radio/antenna directly into the street and direct the emitting faces of the other two radios/antennas along the sidewalks. In such an arrangement, emitting faces of two radios are positioned 180 degrees from one another and the emitting face of the third radio is perpendicular to other two radios. While possible in some instances to aim the antennas within the prior art circular housings away from nearby buildings, this has often left a normal vector from an emitting surface of an antenna being overly angled (e.g., highly non-perpendicular incident angle) relative to an interior surface of a circular shroud. Such an incident angle between the normal vector of the emitting surface and the interior of the shroud can affect RF emission and RF reception.

The presented antenna housing overcomes the deficiencies of prior generally circular antenna housings by utilizing a housing and shroud having an elongated or generally ovular shape. See FIGS. 8A and 8B. As illustrated, a long axis of the antenna bay (e.g., extending through the central support/spire) is greater in length than the cross-axis of the bay (e.g., extending through the central support/spire perpendicular to the long-axis). Stated otherwise, the bay 40 has a generally ovular shape such that the bay has two rounded ends 140, 142 and two side surfaces. The use of the of an elongated housing allows for moving the center of curvature CC1 and CC2 (See FIG. 8A) of each rounded end (and/or rounded corner) into the interior of the antenna bay rather than in the center of a central support of the housing. This allows mounting the radios/antennas on pivot points that are on or near the center of curvature CC1 and CC2 for the portion of the shroud through which they emit and receive. This allows rotating the emitting surface of each radio along a curved inside surface of the shroud while maintaining a near perpendicular relationship between the normal vector of the emitting surface and the inside surface of the shroud. Accordingly, reflection and/or scatter is reduced. The ovular shape allows two of the antennas to be positioned at 180 degrees to one other without having an emitting surface of the antennas disposed at an incident angle relative to the inside surface of the shroud that may result in undesirable reflection.

As illustrated in FIG. 8A, two of the antennas 52 are mounted in one rounded end 140 of the housing 40 while a single antenna is mounted in the other rounded end 142 of the housing. As illustrated a bracket 130 connects the two antennas in the second rounded end to the support spire 42 such that they are disposed adjacent to the interior surface of the second rounded end at a substantially similar distance as

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the antenna in the first rounded end. When equally angled to form 120-degree sectors, the emitting surfaces of each of the antenna directly face the inside surface of the housing. Stated otherwise a normal vector NV from each of the radios (only one shown) is substantially perpendicular to the inside surface of the shroud 26.

In urban setting with tall buildings, it may be desirable to aim the antenna 52A in the first end 120 outward toward a street (e.g., roughly perpendicular to the street) while aiming the other two antennas 52B and 52C substantially perpendicular to the first antenna such that they point in two directions along a sidewalk. This is illustrated in FIG. 5B. As each of the two radios 52B and 52C are mounted near the center of curvature of the second end of the housing the normal vector NV remains nearly perpendicular to the inside surface of the housing. See FIG. 8B.

The foregoing description has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. Furthermore, the description is not intended to limit the inventions and/or aspects of the inventions to the forms disclosed herein. Consequently, variations and modifications commensurate with the above teachings, and skill and knowledge of the relevant art, are within the scope of the presented inventions. The embodiments described hereinabove are further intended to explain best modes known of practicing the inventions and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the inventions in such, or other embodiments and with various modifications required by the particular application(s) or use(s) of the presented inventions. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include alternative embodiments to the extent permitted by the prior art.

What is claimed is:

1. A wireless antenna housing, comprising:
 - a. an upper end;
 - a. a lower end spaced from the upper end;
 - a. a least a first sidewall surface extending between the upper end and the lower end and extending around at least a portion of peripheries of the upper end and lower end, wherein the upper end, lower end and sidewall surface define an interior of the antenna housing;
 - a. a partition panel disposed between the upper end and the lower end, wherein the partition panel divides the interior of the antenna housing into an upper antenna bay and a lower antenna bay, wherein a position of the partition panel is adjustable between the upper end and the lower end.
2. The housing of claim 1, wherein the partition panel is adjustable along a length of an elongated support pole disposed within the interior of the housing and extending between the upper end and lower end of the housing.
3. The housing of claim 2, wherein a long axis of the elongated support pole defines a vertical reference axis, wherein the partition panel comprises:
 - a. a surface that is transverse to the vertical reference axis; and
 - a. an aperture extending through the surface, wherein the elongated support pole extends through the aperture; and
 - a. a connector attaching the partition panel to the elongated support pole.
4. The antenna housing of claim 3, wherein the partition panel is an integrally formed single-piece partition panel, wherein the aperture extends through an interior of the single-piece partition panel.
5. The antenna housing of claim 3, wherein the partition panel comprises:
 - a. a first piece; and

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a second piece, wherein the first piece and second piece connect to define the aperture.

6. The antenna housing of claim 1, wherein the sidewall comprises:

at least a first sidewall extending between the lower end 5
of the housing and the partition panel; and
at least a second sidewall extending between the partition
panel and the upper end of the housing.

7. The antenna housing of claim 1, wherein the partition 10
panel further comprises:

an upper surface;
a lower surface spaced from the upper surface;
a panel sidewall surface extending between the upper and
lower surface about at least a portion of a periphery of 15
the partition panel; and

a first duct having:
a first end opening through the panel sidewall surface;
and
a second end opening through the upper surface into the 20
upper antenna bay; and
a second duct having:

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a first end opening through the panel sidewall surface;
and
a second end opening through the lower surface into the
lower antenna bay.

8. The antenna housing of claim 7, wherein:

the upper antenna bay comprises an outlet vent through
the sidewall disposed toward the upper end of the
housing, wherein the outlet vent and the second end of
first duct of the partition panel are connected via
ducting; and

the lower antenna bay comprises an inlet vent through the
sidewall disposed toward the lower end of the housing,
wherein the inlet vent and the second end of the second
duct of the partition panel are connected via ducting.

9. The antenna housing of claim 1, wherein the partition
panel is a first partition panel, further comprising:

a second partition panel disposed between the upper end
and the lower end, wherein the first and second parti-
tion panels divides the interior of the antenna housing
into an upper antenna bay, an intermediate antenna bay,
and a lower antenna bay.

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