



综述

物联网天线技术研究进展

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摘要: 分别从射频识别天线、可穿戴/可植入天线、多物理量传感天线、能量收集天线、基于先进材料及工艺的片上封装天线等角度, 系统介绍了目前物联网中的天线技术研究进展。进而结合近年在天线领域科研和教学实践, 提出基于“单腔多模”思想、面向物联网应用的多谐天线设计理论, 最后列举基于该理论的若干应用实例。

关键词: 物联网; 天线; 多谐天线设计理论

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Research progress of the antenna technology for internet of things

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Abstract: From the perspectives of RFID antennas, wearable/implantable antennas, multi-physical sensing antennas, energy harvesting antennas, and on-chip package antennas based on advanced materials and processes, the current research progress of antenna technology for internet of things was introduced. Combined with the research and teaching practice in the field of antennas in recent years, the multi-harmonic antenna design theory based on the “single-cavity multi-mode” idea and the application of the internet of things were proposed. Finally, several application examples based on this theory were listed.

Key words: internet of things, antenna, multi-resonant antenna design theory

1 引言

物联网能够主动感知环境中人和物的行为及

状态变化情况, 做出正确识别和实时响应, 自适应地提供不同类型的智慧服务。天线是实现泛在无线覆盖、精准信息传感和按需智慧服务功能的

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关键部件之一，研制高性能天线是物联网研究领域的重要基础工作之一。与常规通信天线相比，面向物联网应用的天线在形态、特性和功能等方面更趋多样化，其小型化和宽带化设计^[1]需求更突出。探索物理概念清晰、通用性强的天线设计理论及方法，就能研制出性能优异、成本低廉、便于量产的小型宽带天线，充分满足物联网多样化应用场景的迫切需求。根据目前研究现状及按照物联网天线的功能，可大致将其分成如图 1 所示的五大类别。

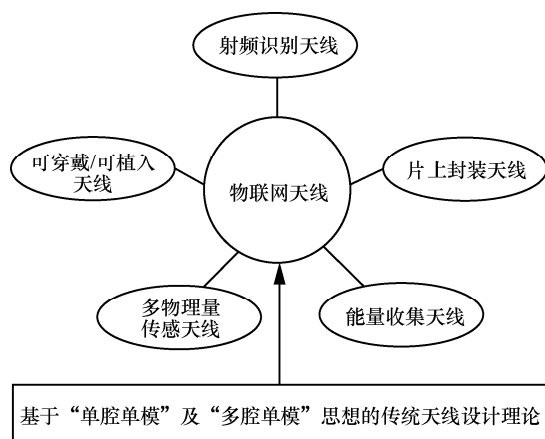


图 1 物联网天线的大致分类及其设计理论基础

(1) 射频识别 (RFID) 天线

RFID 是物联网最重要、最常用的末梢技术之一，高性能 RFID 天线则是最常见的物联网天线，应用覆盖也最广泛，用于解决物联网无线传感环境中各种目标及其状态的感知、读取和识别^[2]问题。

(2) 可穿戴 (wearable) 天线及可植入 (implantable) 天线

以人体为中心、基于可穿戴和可植入通信的体域网 (body area network, BAN)^[3]是物联网的重要末梢形式之一，它利用可穿戴天线或可植入天线，拾取和传输各种体征信息，解决人-机、人-人、人-物之间的可靠通信问题，在军事通信、安防救援、健康监护、医学诊疗等场合中有广泛应用。

(3) 多物理量传感天线

将各种先进功能材料集成在天线上，能够把

不同物理量映射成天线的电参数，使天线具有湿度、温度、气/液体浓度、受力等多种物理量的传感功能^[4]，从而解决物联网末梢的多物理、非电气信息的有效拾取、精确感知和传感测量问题。

(4) 能量收集 (energy harvesting) 天线

能量收集天线可视作整流天线^[5]的一个重要类型，它能富集自由环境中的各种无线电能量，将其整流转化成直流电能，为能量受限情况下的传感节点补充电能，从而解决终端自供电问题及延长物联网节点生存时间。

(5) 片上封装天线

结合新材料、新物理机制和新工艺，可在一块芯片上实现整个射频前端与天线 (阵列) 的集成化设计，由此产生了片上封装天线的概念设计^[6]，这类天线着眼同时解决物联网芯片内部信号互联及外部无线传播的问题。

上述几类天线，绝大多数是从经典天线结构 (如偶极子、单极子、微带贴片等) 演化而来的，依托基于“单腔单模”及“多腔单模”思想 (即所有谐振器只采用谐振的主模式贡献辐射) 的传统天线理论及方法来设计实现。以下将围绕上述大致分类及理论基础，介绍各类物联网天线的研究进展情况，进而介绍面向物联网应用、基于“单腔多模”思想的新型多谐宽带天线设计理论。

2 物联网天线的发展概况

2.1 射频识别天线

从 RFID (radio frequency identification, RFID) 系统的基本构成来看，RFID 天线可分为读写器天线 (reader antenna) 和标签天线 (tag antenna) 两大类；按工作机理及其传感范围区分，则可分为远场辐射型和近场感应型两大类。以 900 MHz 超高频 (UHF) RFID 系统为例，兼容多标准 RFID 制式的宽带读写器天线^[7-10]是长期以来天线领域的研究热点之一，利用共享孔径 (shared-aperture) 概念还能在缩小天线体积的情况下将其拓展至多



频段工作^[8]，而工作在高频近场感应状态下的读写器天线更是属于 RFID 天线设计领域的挑战性难题^[10]。与读写器天线相比，标签天线设计则更侧重于小型化^[11-16]，特别是适用于金属部件识别的小型标签天线^[13-14]。由于标签体积受限、工作环境多变而苛刻，因此如何在小型化基础上确保系统具有足够大的读出距离，成为 RFID 标签天线的研究难点和热点：通过引入各种折叠和介质加载手段，可成功地将标签天线的尺寸缩小至 1/10 波长以下而保持足够长的读出距离^[14-16]。而对于工作在高频（HF）的近场通信（NFC）天线，研究工作则侧重于与 UHF 频段天线的兼容设计^[17-22]，特别是与金属外壳的便携式终端^[19-21]、可穿戴设备^[22]等的集成化设计，其主要技术是利用涡流与 NFC 环天线之间的耦合增强来提升其读出性能^[18-20]。总而言之，随着物联网应用环境的多样化和复杂化，未来的 RFID 天线可能会工作在体积进一步受限、传播特性更加复杂恶劣的电磁环境中。在这一系列因素的制约下，RFID 天线的小型化和宽带化设计仍是具有挑战性的难题^[1]。

2.2 可穿戴/可植入天线

可穿戴天线在军事、消防、救援以及日常消费电子领域有广泛应用，它既可以与纽扣、徽章、拉链、耳机等附件集成在一起^[3, 23-25]，又可以安装在头盔上^[26-27]，还能直接与布料集成混纺在服装表面^[28-29]。由于可穿戴天线靠近人体或直接共形于衣物上，因此如何降低人体对其性能的扰动，实现其共形/柔性化和耐磨损设计是长期以来备受关注的难题^[23-33]，常用的办法包括采用电磁带隙（EBG）结构^[25]或人工磁导体（AMC）结构^[30]来降低天线与人体之间的相互作用效应，采用各种优化的金属-布料混纺工艺^[28-29]和新型柔性材料^[33-34]来增强天线的抗皱褶和耐拉伸能力等。目前，主流可穿戴天线覆盖的工作频段与 RFID 天线类似，主要包括 900 MHz UHF-RFID 频段、2.4 GHz 工业/科学/医学（ISM）和 5.8 GHz 频段，头盔式

可穿戴天线则还需要覆盖全球定位系统（GPS）频段。随着物联网和无线通信向更高频段演进，如何设计出覆盖频段多、工作带宽较宽、与人体相互作用小、工艺简单、小巧隐蔽且不易磨损的可穿戴天线，仍将是未来一大充满挑战性的研究领域。与可穿戴天线类似的是可植入天线，它们主要用于各种生物医学领域，如医学成像、生理/病理研究、疾病诊疗等。常见的可植入天线类型包括可降解胶囊天线^[35-36]、脑神经记录仪天线^[37]、牙医天线^[38]、合金骨骼天线^[39]、射频消融天线^[40]等，主要用于维持体内-体外的通信功能，工作频段为 2.4 GHz ISM 波段或 3.1~10.6 GHz 超宽带波段。由于天线位于人体内部，因此其性能不可避免地受到人体组织复杂电磁参数的影响，如何优化天线结构，提高其工作效率以提升无线链路余量，进而改善系统信噪比是一项极具挑战性的工作^[41]。

2.3 多物理量传感天线

物联网末梢采用各种传感器来精确拾取各种非电物理量（如压力、物质浓度/pH 值、温度、湿度、声音等），准确地感知网络环境状态数据，于是催生出多物理量传感天线的概念设计。就其本质工作机理而言，可以不失合理地把多物理量传感天线视作 RFID 标签天线的一种外延类型，或将其称为“广义 RFID 标签天线”。通过将不同性质的新型信息材料集成到常规 RFID 标签天线上，就能将上述多种物理量映射成 RFID 标签天线的电参数，对多种物理参数进行精确传感和测量。目前已见报道的多物理量传感天线类型很多，主要包括湿敏天线^[42-43]、气敏天线（“电子鼻”天线）^[44-45]、压敏天线^[46-47]、热敏天线^[48-50]、pH 值检测天线^[51-52]以及复合功能传感天线^[53]等。为了提高传感灵敏度，多物理量传感天线的工作带宽必须足够窄，然而这将导致系统传输数据率受限。如何在确保传感灵敏度的前提下，同时在一定程度上增加天线工作带宽、提高传感数据传输速率，可能成为天线领域与未来新型传感材料及制造工艺领域交

叉的一大挑战性课题。

2.4 能量收集天线

与前述天线类型相比,能量收集天线的定义并不唯一:第一种可能定义是整流天线(rect antenna),即其主要功能和作用并不是为了实现信息传输,而是为了解决物联网节点的能源问题,它能够将环境中的交变电磁能量转化成直流电能,存储在超级电容器中作为无线节点的备用电源^[54],从而延长节点的生存周期;第二种可能定义是反向散射(back scattering)通信系统的收发天线^[55],即能量收集天线应类似于无源RFID标签天线,主要针对物联网环境中海量低功耗、低速率节点的接入通信而设计。为了区别于RFID标签天线,此处将按照前一种定义来描述能量收集天线。常见的能量收集天线包括常规整流天线^[5]以及近年来出现的、采用钼化合物或纳米金属(金、银)材料制成的透明天线(transparent antenna)^[56-58]。能量收集天线比较常见的工作频段是2.4 GHz ISM波段^[59],也可以覆盖超宽频段^[55]或多个无线通信/广播频段^[60-61],甚至覆盖至太赫兹及红外波段^[62]。通过工作原理的分析可知,能量收集天线的性能在很大程度上取决于整流电路效率以及环境电磁能量密度,故如何结合新材料(如研制具有低损耗和光学透明特性的新型导体材料^[57])、新器件和新工艺(如研制具有极低导通电压的精密整流二极管^[61])、优化提升其整流效率及口径效率,或将成为能量收集天线设计领域的重要课题。

2.5 基于先进材料/工艺的片上封装天线

随着近年来新型材料和先进制造工艺的快速发展,涌现出大量基于新物理机制、新材料和新工艺的天线,催生出“片上微纳天线”的概念设计,例如基于石墨烯材料的微纳天线^[63-64]、采用磁-电异质结材料及体声波-电磁波耦合效应实现的超小型天线^[65]、基于表面等离子激元^[66]和固态等离子效应的纳米天线^[67-68]等。事实上,部分片上

微纳天线的本质工作机理有别于传统天线,应将其归入“广义天线”范畴,这类广义天线工作频段不定,可覆盖至太赫兹及可见光频段,主要用于解决未来物联网光-电混合芯片内部信号传导互联或传感问题。与传统天线工作机理一致、作用和功能更接近的是与有源射频前端集成在一起的片上封装天线(on-chip packaged antenna),主要包括两种常见类型:第一类是采用柔性硅基^[69]、纸基^[70-71]和液体金属^[72]结合三维喷墨打印工艺^[71-73]制作而成的柔性片上封装天线,随着三维打印和柔性电子技术的发展,可用三维打印及柔性工艺实现的有源器件类型、电路复杂度也将进一步增加,柔性片上封装天线可望得到进一步发展并在柔性电子系统中得到广泛应用;第二类则是采用半导体集成电路工艺^[74-78]、低温共烧陶瓷(LTCC)工艺^[79]、多层有机印刷板工艺^[80]制作的单片/混合集成封装天线及阵列。与柔性片上封装天线相比,单片/混合集成封装天线的制作工艺更成熟、集成度更高,并已在毫米波段第五代(5G)移动通信中崭露头角^[74-78]。总而言之,片上封装天线主要用于同时解决物联网通信芯片的内部互联和外部传播问题,为未来毫米波、亚毫米波段和太赫兹波段^[81]的物联网应用奠定信息传输基础,如何改进其制作工艺和成品率、提高集成度和降低制作成本,已成为学术界和工业界高度关注的热点问题。

2.6 小结

上述五大类天线尽管在外部形态、制作工艺、电气性能、主要功能和应用场合方面存在极大差异,然而除了少数广义天线以外,它们仍然主要基于“单腔单模”及“多腔单模”思想的传统天线设计方法设计而来,其设计流程属于“逆向分析”过程:根据特定指标要求,选取经典天线结构(经验结构)进行充分数值分析,额外增加谐振单元和集总元件进行性能优化、逐步逼近性能指标要求,最后进行加工实现。随着物联网的发展,更多多样化的应用场景将对天线的电气特性、



结构复杂度和制作工艺提出更高要求，特别是终端天线的小型化、宽带化、隐蔽化、集成化等系列问题正在变得更具挑战性。在“单腔单模”或“多腔单模”思想的传统天线设计方法基础上，如能激发单个谐振器中多个可资利用的谐振模式，正向预测天线结构、精确调控天线性能而减少外加谐振单元，实现天线单元结构的“正向综合”设计流程，则不仅可能有效增加天线工作带宽，还有望显著降低天线结构复杂度，减少设计开销，缩短研发流程，更好地满足天线小型化、宽带化、隐蔽化、集成化等系列要求。“单腔多模”思想催生出面向物联网应用的多谐天线设计理论。

3 面向物联网应用的多谐振子理论及宽带天线设计方法

3.1 多谐振子理论——多谐宽带天线设计方法的统一理论框架

一维多谐振子理论起源于20世纪40年代^[82]，通过严格求解直线对称振子天线电流分布满足的积分-微分混合方程，可以分别获得其本征谐振电流模式、在电流波腹点处激发的电流模式以及在电流波节点处激发的电流模式^[82]。受限于当时的应用需求和快速辅助设计手段，一维振子天线的本征模理论并未得到广泛应用，仅被定性地用于机载天线设计布局^[83]以及个别波导喇叭天线设计^[84]中，此后一直未能得到推广和应用。随着电磁场数值计算方法和工具的成熟以及近年来各种宽带无线系统的设计需求驱动，探索数理内涵清晰、通用性强的宽带天线设计方法日渐成为广受关注的重要课题。基于“单腔多模”的设计思想，南京邮电大学通信技术研究所课题组（以下简称“课题组”）成功地将经典一维多谐振子理论推广成二维多谐振子理论，进而指导多谐宽带微带贴片天线的设计，该设计流程大致包括以下3个步骤。

步骤 1 选取两端边界条件相同、长度为 L 的磁偶极子天线（ L 取半波长整数倍，不妨将其

称为“特征振子”），可将其弯曲成任意形状的扇弧形状，将一维直线振子天线演化为二维扇形贴片天线^[85-86]，即可在圆柱坐标系下解出谐振磁流模式的通解表达式，根据半径和圆心角的几何关系以及平面谐振腔的特征根分布（可由分离变量法求得），分别计算出扇形贴片对中心工作波长的归一化半径，即可用列表方式建立特征振子长度 L 与可用谐振模式之间的约束关系。

步骤 2 通过查阅模式列表，根据“归一化半径趋同”原则，即可确定天线的圆心角、半径和第一个可激发的谐振模式，从而确定天线的基本形态、关键参数尺寸范围、馈电结构及其初始位置。

步骤 3 进一步在列表中查找下一个可被激发的高阶谐振模式，根据其磁流表达式确定调谐结构（开槽、枝节、短路销钉等）、位置和初始参数，从而最终确定原型天线的整体结构和全套关键尺寸参数初值。

从上述多谐微带贴片天线的设计流程可见，这是一个根据本征谐振模式分布规律，逐步获取原型天线结构及其关键尺寸参数的正向综合过程（不妨称之为“模式综合”过程），其中特征振子所起作用与地位，比拟于微波滤波器综合设计中低通原型滤波器的作用与地位。由此可见，基于“单腔多模”思想的二维多谐振子理论具有严格的数学基础和清晰的物理概念，它还能被推广和拓展到其他正交曲线坐标系中，不仅构建了多谐宽带天线设计方法的统一理论框架，而且衍生出多谐宽带微带贴片天线的模式综合设计方法。采用该方法设计的双谐微带贴片天线，在剖面尺寸约为 0.05 波长的情况下，可用辐射带宽达到 25%^[85-86]，视轴增益可达 10 dBi 以上^[85]，即使剖面尺寸被压缩至 0.02 波长以下，仍然能实现 13% 的可用辐射带宽^[87]，其有效工作带宽远远超过同样高度的常规单谐微带贴片天线。

3.2 多谐宽带天线设计方法的应用实例

在构建多谐宽带天线理论框架的基础上，课

课题组还充分证实该方法同样适用于微带贴片天线以外的各种常见单元天线^[88-91]，进而采用该方法设计研制了多种满足实际应用的终端天线，以下将分别介绍其中几种代表性的应用实例。

图2给出了课题组研制的用于同步四通道无线信道测量系统的双谐宽带贴片天线阵列^[85]。该贴片天线的厚度仅为0.023波长，能够覆盖5G通信的3.4~3.6 GHz频段，带内平均增益为7.4 dBi，且具有比常规贴片天线更稳定的相位中心特性，因此非常适用于同步多通道无线信道测量系统的接收天线。

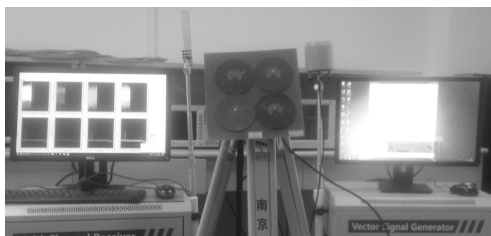


图2 同步四通道无线信道测量系统的双谐宽带贴片天线

课题组进一步将多谐宽带天线设计方法推广到平面端射圆极化天线^[92-96]的设计中，解决室内无线路由器信号均匀覆盖的问题。常规平面端射圆极化天线通常只有不超过5%的工作带宽，然而仅仅通过增加一对开路枝节扰动电偶极单元中的高阶模式，就可以实现超过20%的双谐宽带圆极化特性^[97]。图3给出了用于无线路由器的共址三单元平面端射圆极化天线实物照片。课题组在同样的室内环境中，采用同型号路由器、笔记本电脑、手机及同款测速软件进行性能测试，并与常规三单元单极子天线配置情况进行比较。大量测试结果表明，在采用圆极化天线的情况下，路由器信号覆盖更均匀，平均下载速度更平稳，有效覆盖范围略大于常规单极子天线，覆盖边缘位置仍然能维持较高的网速，不易掉线^[98]，很好地证实了双谐宽带平面端射圆极化天线能够显著改善室内的WLAN覆盖特性。除此以外，该宽带天线设计方法还能推广到手持式RFID读卡器天线的研制中^[99]。



图3 用于无线路由器的平面双谐宽带圆极化分集天线

与常规多谐微带贴片天线（其中平面一维度上的尺寸大于一个波长）相比，采用二维多谐振子理论设计的双谐微带贴片天线体积更小巧，平面两个维度上的最大尺寸均在0.7波长左右。由于它工作在第一个偶阶谐振模式，因此不仅增益比常规贴片天线高1~2 dBi^[85]，而且还具有常规多谐贴片天线所不具备的二维组阵能力，可以分别构成E面和H面固定波束阵列天线，如图4所示^[100]。实验结果表明，经过优化设计后的四单元E面固定波束阵列天线的增益可达15.5 dBi，H面固定波束阵列天线的增益可达16.6 dBi，第一副瓣电平平均低于15 dB。在占用同样平面面积和具有同样剖面尺寸的情况下，上述阵列天线增益比常规四单元微带贴片直线阵列天线增益提升约2 dBi，可用带宽则展宽1倍以上，因此是一种有应用潜力的高增益阵列天线，有望在物联网基站天线设计中得到广泛应用。

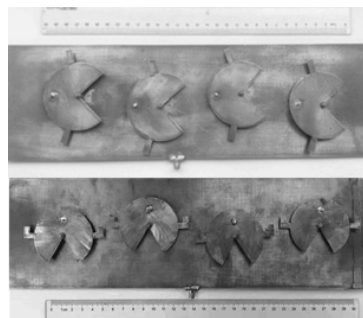


图4 四单元固定波束高增益双谐贴片阵列天线

以上设计实例都是针对天线单元或小型阵列而展开的，天线的安装和工作环境相对单纯和友好。然而在更多应用场合中，物联网天线安装和



工作的电磁环境往往非常恶劣,尤其是各种小型消费电子类终端(手机、平板电脑和各种可穿戴设备)需要保持外形小巧美观,更是对天线设计提出了极其严苛的要求。因此,在近乎苛刻的空间限制(如超薄机身、印刷板边缘的净空布线面积趋零等)、对天线极不友好的安装环境(如金属机框+全金属背壳、高损耗触屏和各种附件等)中,研制小型高性能多频/宽带天线是终端天线领域长期以来的挑战性难题。不难预见,对于未来更加多样化的物联网终端而言,类似天线设计问题的难度还会提高。针对这一难题,课题组进一步尝试将多谐宽带天线设计方法推广至物联网手持终端天线设计^[101-102]中。图5给出了一种用于全金属封装手持终端的多谐宽带天线^[103]样品,该天线具有覆盖800~960 MHz/1 710~2 690 MHz频段的多谐宽带特性,能够覆盖现有的2G/3G/4G移动通信频段,还可以与3.5 GHz频段4/8单元MIMO集成在全金属外壳终端(体积为155 mm×75 mm×8 mm,与常见的iPhone 6plus手机外形、尺寸相近)中,是一种可用于5G手持终端设备的高性能兼容天线。虽然手持终端的背壳和边框均为金属材质,然而采用多谐宽带天线设计方法设计的兼容天线仍然能具有良好的宽带特性,无源测试条件下的辐射效率都在50%以上^[102],充分证明基于“单腔多模”思想和多谐振子理论的宽带天线设计方法在严苛电磁环境中同样适用。目前,上述全金属封装手持终端已被成功用于大规模MIMO信道特性测量^[104-105]和大规模MIMO原型样机研制^[106]中。

除了课题组的相关工作以外,近年来国内外已经产生了一系列基于“单腔多模”概念的宽带天线设计,例如用于车联网的C2C通信天线^[107]、可与太阳能电池板集成的光学透明液体天线^[108]、基于三维打印技术的液态宽带可重构天线^[109]等。这些天线的设计原理和方法可同被纳入前述多谐宽带天线的统一理论框架内。由此可见,基于“单

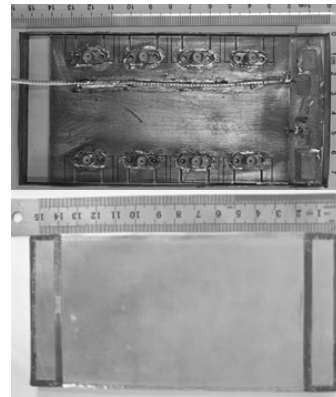


图5 用于全金属封装手持终端的多谐宽带兼容天线

腔多模”思想的多谐宽带天线设计方法正在物联网相关领域中得到逐步推广和应用,并将进一步与新材料、新工艺融合,催生出更多面向物联网应用的新型高性能天线。

4 结束语

从新设计、新功能、新材料和新工艺等方面系统介绍了面向物联网应用的天线技术发展概况。课题组在长期从事天线与传播领域科研教学工作的过程中,面向物联网应用需求,发展了经典多谐振子理论,构建了基于“单腔多模”思想的多谐宽带天线设计理论框架,成功设计开发了多种宽带终端天线,更多相关推广应用仍在继续研发中^[110]。与常规宽带天线设计方法相比,基于“单腔多模”思想的多谐宽带天线设计方法数理内涵清晰,只要改变特征振子的长度,即可快速、正向地指导设计者获得原型天线的工作模式、基本结构及初始参数,既无需借助经验结构进行反复调试,又无需借助额外的谐振器,即可获得较好的宽带性能,复杂度更低、通用性更强,还能进一步与先进工艺和新材料融合,有望成为今后高性能物联网天线研制的强有力工具。

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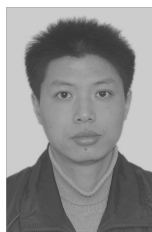


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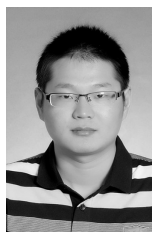
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