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| U.S. Radiocommunications Sector  Fact Sheet | |
| **Working Party:** ITU-R WP1A | **Document No:** USWP1A-01 |
| **Ref:**  Report SM.2392-1 | **Date:** 1 March 2023 |
| Document Title: Proposed revisions to ITU-R Report SM.2392-1 Applications of wireless power transmission via radio frequency beam | |
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| **Purpose/Objective:** To update Report SM.2392-1 with information accounting for new applications of WPT Beam technology. | |
| **Abstract:** This input provides new information on current uses of WPT Beam technology at higher power levels than those currently considered in the report. The input will also build on existing text to explain the current applications of WPT Beam technology for industrial, retail, and other use cases. | |

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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** | Logo  Description automatically generated |
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[ALS Note : This draft lacks a covering document explaining the Background, any Discussion, and the US proposal. The next draft will have to include that.]

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**2.1 Wireless powered sensor network**

Recommendation ITU-T Y.222 1 [ITU 10] defines sensor network as: A network comprised of interconnected sensor nodes exchanging sensed data by wired or wireless communication. Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are one of the most rapidly developing information technologies and promise to have a variety of applications in next generation networks (NGNs) based on ITU-T Technical Paper Y.2000 [ITU 14]. Energy efficiency is quite important. This paper states as follows:

“The WSN parts may be spatially distributed on the area of many kilometres, especially if a WSN user is managing it via the Internet. At the same time, sensor nodes can be located in the inaccessible places, or the concrete location of each sensor node can be unknown. Also, a WSN may consist of dozens, hundreds or even thousands of sensor nodes. Under these conditions charging of sensor nodes by the user is out of question. That is why a sensor node must have high energy efficiency in order to keep working on small and inexpensive battery for a few months and even years. This ultra-low-power operation can only be achieved by power hardware components.”

Wireless power enables a wide variety of applications for sensor networks that would otherwise be unfeasible. These include sensor networks to support environmental monitoring of metrics such as air quality, light, humidity, temperature, and others. Industrial applications of wireless powered sensor networks are also being implemented for physical asset management and logistics. In this regard, wireless power transmission via radio frequency beam (beam WPT) serves as an enabling factor for the deployment of internet of things (IoT) systems.

**2.1.1 Situation of Japan**

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