



MEISEI Earthquake Observation Systems

This system observes earthquakes in various facilities in cities and provides information that serves as a standard for disaster response and disaster prevention measures.



Processor



Sensor

Hazard

Earthquake Volcano

Solution Purpose

Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness Response

Solution Theme

Risk Assessment Disaster Prevention Plan Infrastructure Technology Building Technology Information & Communication Technology Products & Goods

Technology Subject

Risk Monitoring Legislation & Technical Regulations Business Continuity Plan River & Basin Dam & Reservoir Road Railways Airport Port Essential Utilities Urban Emergency Base & Back-up Facility Mitigation Measures for Interior & Facility Information Gathering Information Analysis & Judgement Information Communication Machinery & Equipment

Advantages

Seismographs detect when an earthquake occurs and the tremor reaches the observation point. The shaking can also be predicted by the Earthquake Early Warning provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency. The control seismometer outputs the real-time seismic intensity 0.3 seconds after the P-wave arrives. The measuring seismic intensity meter accurately outputs the seismic intensity, an important indicator for estimating the scale of damage, in approximately 1 minute. Seismometers are also used to observe long-period seismic motions, which can cause serious damage to high-rise buildings. Meisei Electric can provide seismometers of various time phases based on its long experience, and can also build a system to integrate and manage them.

Solution Illustrated

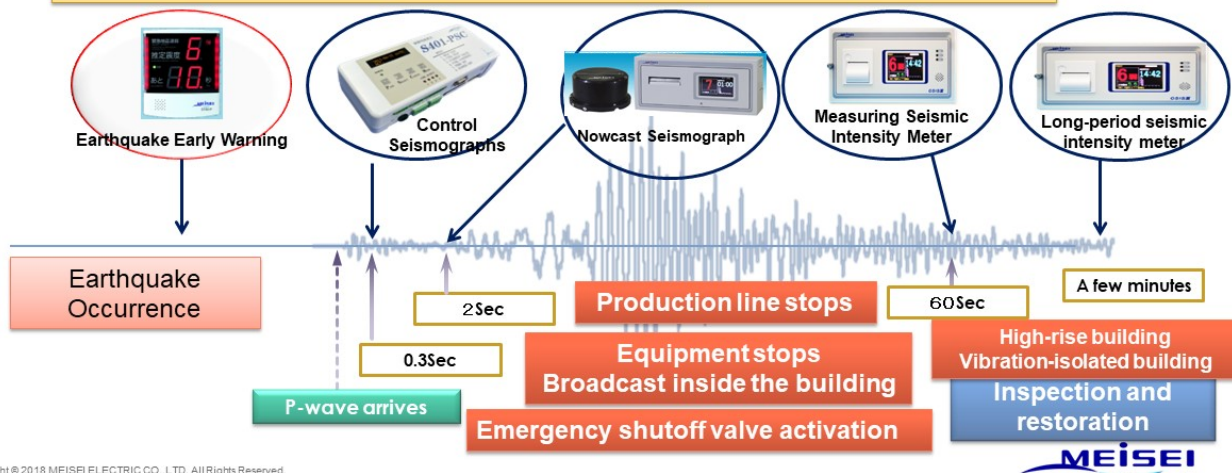
Earthquake countermeasures can be taken quickly and damage can be minimized by observing each stage of the time series from the occurrence of an earthquake to the end of the shaking with appropriate equipment.

Earthquake Time Series Measures

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Appropriate control according to the characteristics of the control target

Earthquake Early Warning can warn before shaking.
The control seismometer outputs real-time seismic intensity in 0.3 seconds from the beginning of shaking.
Nowcast seismic intensity meter outputs the epicenter azimuth and distance in 2 seconds after the P-wave.
The measuring seismometer determines the seismic intensity after 1 minute.
Long-period seismic tremors last for several minutes or more after the earthquake.



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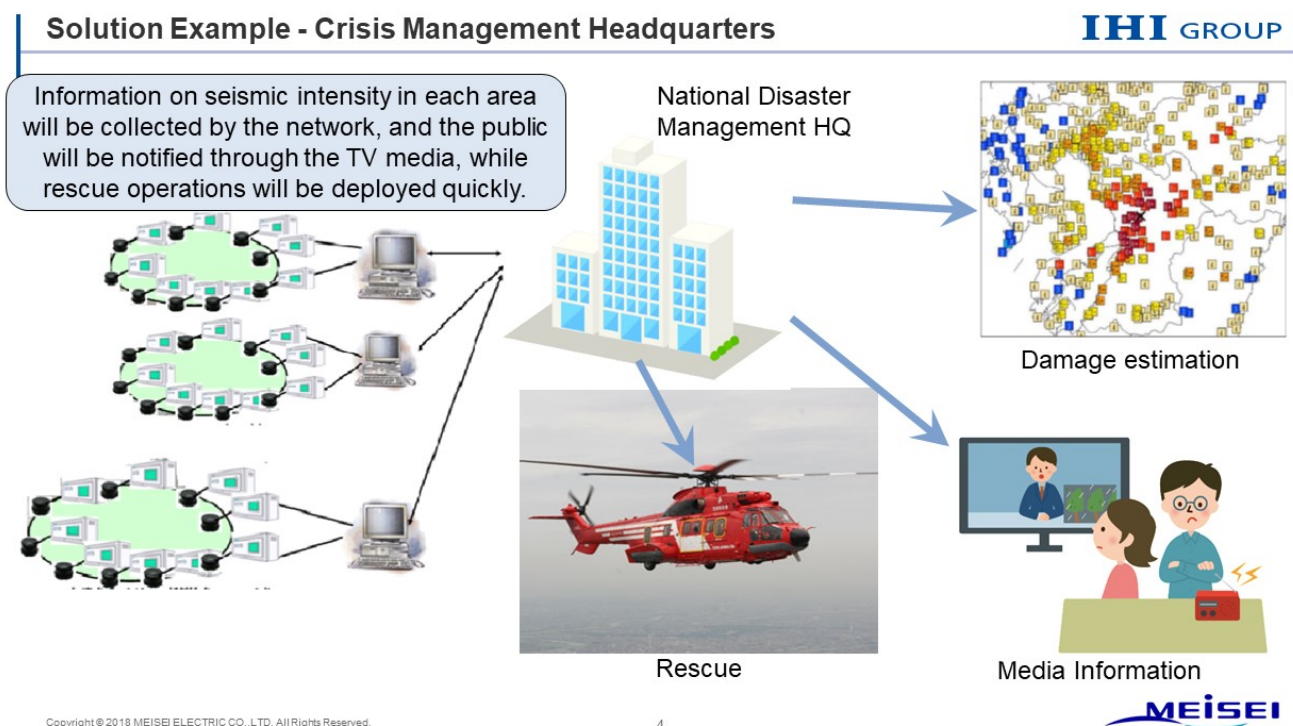
Background

In Japan, the 1995 Southern Hyogo Prefecture Earthquake delayed initial disaster relief efforts and resulted in the loss of many lives because it took time to ascertain the scale of damage and location due to the disruption of ground communication networks. Therefore, information on seismic intensity was consolidated to the Japan Meteorological Agency via prefectural governments within one minute, and immediately communicated to all citizens through disaster prevention organizations such as fire departments, police departments, and Self-Defense Forces, as well as mass media, and the damage assumption system of the Cabinet Office was automatically activated to establish a disaster rescue system, preventing the "72 hours of life" from being wasted. This information is positioned as the most important information to avoid wasting "72 hours of life".

While magnitude is an indicator of seismic energy, measured seismic intensity is an indicator of the strength of ground shaking and has a strong correlation with the rate of damage to people and buildings. In the past, before scientific observation of earthquakes began, seismic intensity was estimated from ancient documents describing the tremors felt by people, and the epicenter and scale of the earthquake were estimated. Information on seismic intensity is therefore important to prepare for future earthquake disasters.

Measured seismic intensity, calculated from seismograph observations, is objective, unambiguous, and can be used as an official record.

The seismic intensity observation network is the most important earthquake disaster prevention system that should first be deployed at each facility in earthquake-prone areas.

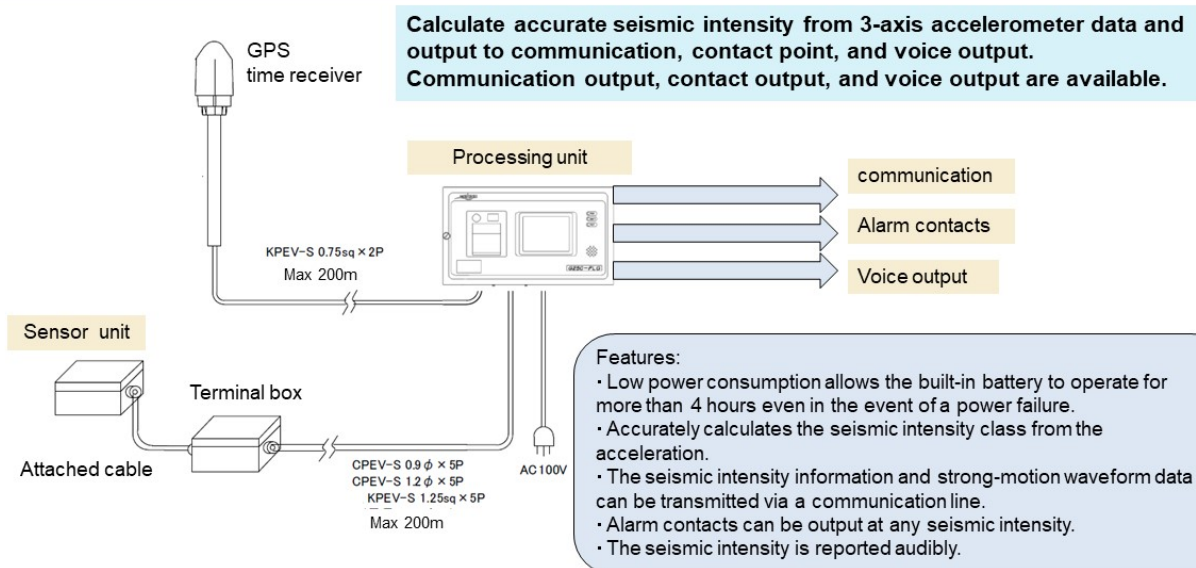


Achievements of Examples

In addition to the accelerometer, the seismometer needs a processor that calculates and outputs the seismic intensity and a time calibration function.

Handling of Seismographs

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Other References

https://www.meisei.co.jp/english/products/products_category/seismology

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