2nd EEW Workshop in DPRI, Kyoto 2009.4.21-22 Application of Earthquake Early Warning System in Schools and Experience of the 2008 Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake







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Contents of presentation

- Significance of EEWS in schools
- Demonstration tests in elementary schools
- EEW information transmission using School WAN
- Experience of the actual earthquake, 2008 Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake





From NHK World News; What's on Japan, September 24, 2005



To promote social basis of EEWS

To ensure safety of teachers and pupils

Application of EEWS in schools



From teacher to pupil *Training/Evacuation

3 major functions of the system

①Evacuation mode

This mode secures the safety of pupils and teachers and persuades the evacuation when the expected intensity becomes more than a specified intensity e.g. JMA IV, issuing a warning via speakers and showing a warning image on the screen

②Training mode

This mode supplies the function for evacuation drills, issuing early warnings for earthquakes with JMA intensity less than III or a manually set intensity. In both cases, the drill is mainly based on voice broadcast in order to secure the pupils' safety when a teacher is not present.

③Education mode.

This mode provides "Static Screen" and "Dynamic Screen" modes, which show pictures of earthquake damage and animation of human and structural behavior during earthquakes respectively.

If an earthquake occurs during class?



from disaster prevention education DVD supervised by M.Motosaka and Y.Toda



Material of static screen: Photos of earthquake damage in a school



Earthquake damage at Kitamura Elementary School during the 2003 North Miyagi Earthquake, Japan

Example of Dynamic Screen: Animation of earthquake shaking at <u>classroom</u>



Improvement through the demonstration test at Nagamachi E. S.

- Enhancement of system stability due to improvement of software
 Installation of watching function
 - -Automatic reboot in extraordinary case
- **3** Installation of daily testing function by all teachers
 - Chime (Sound) from speaker in each class room every morning
- **(4)** Installation of remote watching function
- 5 Optional function for the P-wave detection by connecting external seismometer
 - Automatic drive of broadcasting system

Extension of demonstration tests



Leading Project of MEXT

Development of EEWS in school Nagamachi E. S.

DPRA Promotion Project of MEXT

Extension of demonstration tests 4 schools in Miyagi pref.

> Use of school intranet Miyagi SWAN: Sendai W<u>e</u>st Sr.H.S.

Extension to all schools

Schematic figure of EEWS in schools using Miyagi SWAN



Demonstration test of EEW using Miyagi SWAN was extended to the other 2 high schools in 2007.

Newspaper article: Evacuation drill using EEW through Miyagi-SWAN



2007/03/20 Kahoku Shinpou

ている。 でなる要北大災害制御研究セ と話し ている。 と話し こ、全校に配信できる仕 書し、SWAN に、全校に配信できる仕 したる。 したる。 したるし したい。 と話し

Tohoku University installed EEWS at 5 campuses using the University's LAN



Experience of the actual eq.

June 14, 2008 Iwate-Miyagi Inland earthquake (M7.2)

Available time and the estimated seismic JMA intensity at 5 schools for the 3rd issued source information from JMA



Successful example of application in school



extract from NHK weekly News 2008/06/21

Newspaper article

The EEW 21s before S-wave arrival

About 100 students could actually do the drilled evacuation actions

緊急地震速報 21秒前に受信

Effectiveness of broadcasting was realized

一子意かで

'Thank to the drill preformed 3 days before'

べこらず放教 を内学、トき、れる送授 受の校興ラ

Concluding remarks

- Effectiveness of the EEWS in schools was verified through the real earthquake
- Necessity of specification standard for application in schools
- Functions to enhance the additional value of EEWS
- Importance of evacuation drill
- Importance of maintenance of EEWS
- Importance of disaster prevention education