

Sound and radio wave sensor networks for early disaster detection

Crustal deformation and meteorological phenomena leading to huge natural disasters have the tendency to manifest with atmospheric pressure changes accompanied by ultra-low frequency sound waves, not noticeable by human senses. Spatially accurate distribution maps of rainfall are a valuable source of information to predict water and landslide disasters after locally torrential rain, increasing the recent years. We conduct research and development to prepare for these disasters and mitigate the damages with the sensor network of sound and radio waves common in our everyday life to obtain relevant information of signs related to approaching disasters.

