

FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA

Escuela Académico Profesional de Ingeniería Civil

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Design of an automatic landslide and earthquake warning system in rural areas of Peru

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Design of an Automatic Landslide and Earthquake Warning System in Rural Areas of Peru

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Abstract— This research presents the automatic design of a warning system for the prevention of landslides and earthquakes with mechatronic systems with IOT communication to speed up the evacuation process. The development of the project shows that the application of force sensors, optical sensors and the type of communication are feasible in each process since it is divided into 3 levels where the values of both teachers are contrasted to issue an alert. The alert emission stage comprises 2 processes, first when the collapse signal is detected and verified by both sensors, it will be communicated from the installed part and the nearby community by IOT communication, it will be powered by solar panel and/or batteries and second when there is seismic movement, the bases will detect these signals and emit another type of noise for the evacuation. Being Peru a highly seismic country with many rural areas with steep slopes, every second counts in these natural events.

The design of the proposed system will help prevent the events that occur in case of landslides and earthquakes; which are material damage and loss of life, with the type of power it will remain active during the day and the friendly design will facilitate its understanding.

Keywords— Actuators, automation, slopes, mechatronic systems, prevention.

I. INTRODUCTION

Globally, the increase of seismic movements has been increasing due to causes such as geological faults, bringing damage to structures, loss of lives due to the movement that causes the collapse of buildings and the desperation of people to evacuate, putting their own lives at risk [1] [2]. Landslides can cause economic losses and casualties especially in mountainous regions, to mitigate landslides there are different ways to do this such as doing risk management, soil studies, soil type; after executing this solution such as planting vegetation, placing retaining walls or the use of technology as proposed in this research [3]. In a review on the existing types of landslides and/or the most concurrent are rotational, translational, lateral, rock flows and avalanches, this can occur by a rupture on the surface or the initiation of a fault [4].

Currently, the method used for prevention is deterrence with coercive measures, technical codes and land use planning [5]. To avoid the hazard, the total elimination of landslides, the modification of the level of the project or the subgrade of a road and the use of Sario Angel Chamorro Quijano Department of Mechatronic Engineering Universidad Continental Huancayo, Perú 72721011@continental.edu.pe

bridges viaducts over movements [6], For control, the use of berms, ditches, retaining structures and protective covers are mostly used on roads [7] and as a method of stabilization, slope shaping, surface dressing can be done by sealing surface cracks or vegetative cover, surface and groundwater control, the use of retaining structures and soil improvement through electro-osmosis, injections or the use of chemicals and magnification [8][9].

During the last years, countries such as Mexico, United States, Peru, Chile, Ecuador and China have increased their seismic activity among the differences from one country to another that influence the degree of damage after this event are social responsibility, culture and the use of technology, in the countries of America and the Caribbean there is a deficient action of prevention and post seismic event [10] [11].

In Peru, according to the national census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) revealed that the population in rural areas amounts to 6 million 70 thousand inhabitants representing approximately 21% [12], according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation presents the Diagnosis of the Livestock Plan 2017- 2021 where it mentions that the main activity of the Peruvian territory in relation to rural areas is livestock farming representing 87% in these areas [13]. According to the UNESCO report on rurality and remoteness in Peru, in rural areas there is monetary poverty affecting 44.4% of the rural population and extreme monetary poverty affects 12.8%. On the other hand, basic services such as electricity almost 81.4% of rural homes lack this service and the policies of resource allocation to these areas is not sufficient to meet basic needs [14].

Peru is a highly seismic country and earthquakes are very common, according to the Geological Society of Peru (SGP), which mentions that the main problem is the disorderly growth of cities on high-risk soils (slopes, ravines, mountains in rural areas) and the construction of houses that cannot withstand the high levels of ground shaking. [15].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The proposed system has 3 stages for the prevention of landslides and telluric movements in rural areas. In the first stage, there is the activation of the lower sensors, in this stage the force sensors and infrared sensors are used, the sensors verify the continuity of landslides, notifying the community through an IOT communication.