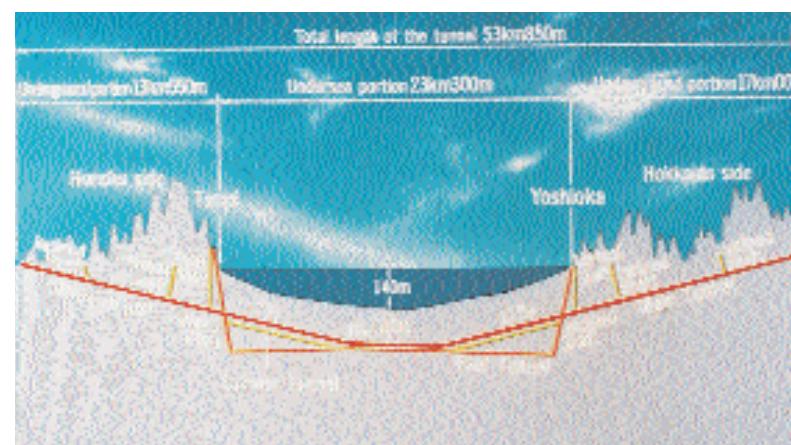


Longest undersea tunnel in the world

Le plus long tunnel sous-marin du monde

Longueur totale: 53,85 km, section sous-marine 23,30 km
 Diamètre: tunnel principal 11,1 m, tunnel pilote 5,0 m, tunnel de service 5,0 m
 Section excavée: tunnel principal 91 m², tunnel pilote 18 m², tunnel de service 14 m²
 Coût du gros œuvre: env. 60 milliards de Yens (travaux d'équipement compris)
 Durée des travaux: 1964–1988
 Date de mise en service: 13 mars 1988

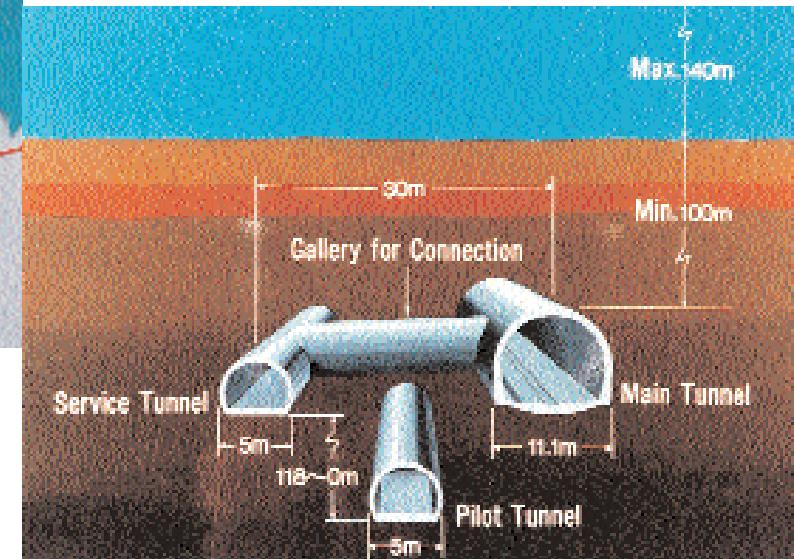


Inauguré en 1988, le Tunnel de Seikan est le plus long tunnel ferroviaire sous-marin du monde et assure la liaison entre les îles de Honshu et de Hokkaido au Japon. Avec environ 100 trains de voyageurs et de marchandises par jour (1.980.000 passagers et 5.690.000 tonnes de fret par an), ce tunnel joue un rôle important puisqu'il abrite une ligne de chemin de fer majeure du Japon. Le dimensionnement de la section du tunnel permettra le passage des trains Shinkansen dans un proche avenir.

La section sous-marine du tunnel est longue de 23,3 km et passe à une profondeur de 240 m sous le niveau de la mer, 100 m au-dessous du fond le plus bas qui est à 140 m. La formation traversée par le tunnel consiste en une roche sédimentaire molle du néocène caractérisée par de nombreuses failles et zones fracturées, ainsi qu'une roche effusive elle aussi fortement fracturée. Parallèlement à la construction ont été élaborées les technologies les plus



tunnel principal en mettant à profit les expériences accumulées lors de la réalisation du tunnel pilote et du tunnel de service.



The Seikan Tunnel was opened in 1988 as the world's longest undersea railway artery of Japan. The tunnel has a cross section which will allow passage of Shinkansen trains in the near future. The undersea section of the tunnel is 23.3 km long and passes at a depth of 240 m below sea level, 100 m below

Name of Project/Nom du projet
Seikan Tunnel

Location/Région
Tsugaru Straits/Japan

Tunnel Use/Destination du tunnel
Railway tunnel

Client/Maitre d'ouvrage
Japan Railway Construction Public Corporation (JRCC)

Contractor/Exécution
Excavation for investigation was performed under direct control by JRCC which directly employed the workers and performed the work

Total Length: 53.85 km (Undersea section: 23.30 km)
 Cross-Section: Main Tunnel: 91 m²
 Pilot Tunnel: 18 m²
 Service Tunnel: 14 m²

Roughwork Costs: approx. Yen 60 billion (including appurtenant work)
 Construction Time: 1964 to 1988
 Opened: March 13, 1988

the maximum water depth of 140 m. The rock consists of soft Neocene sediment with numerous faults and fracture zones and igneous rock with numerous cracks. Accompanying construction, the newest technology of the time was developed and improved, including seabed geology investigation methods, advance

boring (long horizontal boring with directional control), water cutoff injection (LW Grout Method against high pressure water inflow), shotcrete methods such as SEC shotcrete (semi-wet method of spraying sand enveloped with cement paste and aggregate), various excavation methods, cross-ocean surveying, and drainage water treatment. Also, a distinctive feature of the construction is the sequence of work in which, first, a pilot tunnel was excavated in order to investigate geological conditions and study methods of excavation, next the service tunnel was excavated parallel to the main tunnel, and then, having divided the main tunnel into construction sections, connecting passages were excavated from the service tunnel to the main tunnel, and the main tunnel was then constructed making use of the experience which had been gained in the pilot tunnel and the service tunnel.

