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### Erratum to: Annual climate impact and primary energy use of Swedish transport infrastructure (original article <u>published</u> in EJTIR 19(2), pp. 77-116)

#### Carolina Liljenström<sup>1</sup>

Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

#### Susanna Toller<sup>2</sup>

Swedish Transport Administration, Sweden

#### Jonas Åkerman<sup>3</sup>

Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

#### Anna Björklund<sup>4</sup>

Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

#### Erratum

In the original version of this paper, some figures and units in Table 5 (in the main text) and Table A1, A2, A6, and A7 (in the Appendix) were found to be incorrect. The corrected tables are presented below. These changes only concern the presentation of data. They do not concern any of the calculations made; hence, they do not affect any of the results or conclusions in the paper.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>E: carlil@kth.se

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>E: susanna.toller@trafikverket.se

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>E: jonas.akerman@abe.kth.se

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>E: anna.bjorklund@abe.kth.se

# Table 5.Form and number of standard measures in new construction and theinfrastructure stock, based on the data inventory in this paper. For more details, see Appendix.

Form of infrastructure	Annual new construction	Infrastructure stock
Road, state-owned (km)	270	98 500
Road, municipal (km)	110	42 000
Road, private (excluding forest roads) (km)	1 900	250 000
Road, forest roads (km)	1 700	210 000
Walking and cycling paths (km)	190	19 000
Road, bridges (m²)	35 000	4 700 000
Road, tunnels (km)	1.8	49
Railway (track km)	98	15 000
Tramway (track km)	5.8	280
Metro (track km)	n/a	280
Rail, bridges (track km)	2.5	170
Rail, tunnels (track km)	8.5	280
Industrial tracks (track km)	n/a	15 000
Airports, surface area, paved (m <sup>2</sup> )	15 000	40 000 000

Table A1. New construction of road infrastructure during 1 year (arithmetic mean over the period 2010–2015): resulting inventory of standard measures (plain roads, tunnels, bridges, traffic junctions, roundabouts, wildlife fence, noise protection, soil stabilisation, and deforestation). Length of plain roads do not include roads constructed in tunnels and on bridges, since the standard measures for tunnels and bridges in Klimatkalkyl 4.0 include also construction of the road.

Standard measure	Unit	Form of road infrastructure			
		State-owned	Municipal	Private	
Motorway 4 lanes, 21.5 m wide	km	1			
Motorway 4 lanes, 18.5 m wide <sup>1</sup>	km	23			
2+2 road	km	6	0.4		
2+1 road, 14.0 m wide	km	8	0.3		
2+1 road, 12.5 m wide <sup>1</sup>	km	3			
2 lane road, 9 m wide <sup>1</sup>	km	8			
2 lane road, 8 m wide <sup>1</sup>	km	210	20	4	
2 lane road, 6.5 m wide	km	3	80	20	
1 lane road, 5 m wide	km	9	6	160	
Gravel road	km		4	3 440	
Walking and cycling path	km	190			
Widening of road, 1 m	km	3			
Widening of road, 2 m <sup>1</sup>	km	1			
Widening of road, 4 m <sup>1</sup>	km	5			
Widening of road, 5 m	km	3			
Widening of road, 6 m <sup>1</sup>	km	10			
Widening of road, 9 m <sup>1</sup>	km	2			
Widening of road, 10 m <sup>1</sup>	km	2			
Extra pavement	m <sup>2</sup>	326 600			
Cable barrier	m	31 100			
Rock tunnel, 1 lane	m	490			
Rock tunnel, 2 lanes	m	490			
Rock tunnel, 3 lanes	m	300			
Rock tunnel, 4 lanes	m	70			
Concrete tunnel, 1 lane	m	270			
Concrete tunnel, 2 lanes	m	80			
Concrete tunnel, 3 lanes	m	80			
Concrete tunnel, 4 lanes	m	60			
Concrete beam bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	990			
Short span concrete bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	520			
Composite bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	7 600			
Bridge, type not specified	m <sup>2</sup>	25 400			
Bridge, for walking and cycling	m <sup>2</sup>	130			
Bridge barrier	km	4			
Roundabout, normal	number	46			
Roundabout, small	number	0.8			
Junction, large	number	7			
Junction, medium	number	3			
Wildlife fence	km	80			
Noise protection	km	5			
Deforestation	m³ sub	20 430		252 200	
Soil stabilisation, LC columns <sup>2</sup>	m	1 788 900	494 000	762 180	

1. Material and energy use for construction of these standard measures was estimated by scaling material and energy use for construction of other standard measures.

 It was assumed that soil stabilisation is required in all road construction projects. It was assumed that 10% of a project's surface area is stabilised with 5 metres of lime-cement (LC) columns per m<sup>2</sup> stabilised soil (Stripple, 2001). Table A2. New construction of rail infrastructure during 1 year (arithmetic mean over the period 2010–2015): resulting inventory of standard measures (substructure, superstructure, electrification system, signalling system, telecommunication system, tunnels, bridges, station buildings, platforms, soil stabilisation, and deforestation).

			Form of rail infrastructure			
Standard massure	Unit		State-owned	Non-state-	Tramways	
Stanuaru measure			railways	owned		
				railways		
Substructure, single-track <sup>1</sup>	km		70		0.4	
Substructure, double-track <sup>1</sup>	km		4	2	2	
Superstructure, single-track	km		80	0.01	0.4	
Superstructure, double-track	km		7	2	3	
Electrification system, single-track <sup>2</sup>	km		110	0.01	0.4	
Electrification system, double- track <sup>2</sup>	km		10	2	3	
Signalling system, single-track <sup>2</sup>	km		110	0.01	0.4	
Signalling system, double-track <sup>2</sup>	km		10	2	3	
Telecommunications system, single-track <sup>2</sup>	km		110	0.01	0.4	
Telecommunications system, double- track <sup>2</sup>	km		10	2	3	
Rock tunnel, single- track	km		6			
Rock tunnel, double-track	km		0.8		0.1	
Concrete tunnel, single-track	km					
Concrete tunnel, double-track	km				0.2	
Service tunnel	km		3			
Concrete beam bridge, single-track	km		1			
Concrete beam bridge, double-track	km				0.06	
Short span concrete bridge, single-track	km		0.3			
Short span concrete bridge, double-track	km			0.1		
Composite bridge, single-track	km		0.6	0.01		
Composite bridge, double-track	km		0.1			
Station building, above ground	m <sup>2</sup>		1 090			
Station building, under ground	number		0.3			
Platform <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>		13 980			
Soil stabilisation, LC columns <sup>4</sup>	m		102 410	2 970	5 450	
Soil stabilisation, concrete piles <sup>4</sup>	m		39 570	2 050	2 100	
Deforestation	m <sup>3</sup>	solid	19 370	640		
	under bark					

1. The substructure is shorter than the superstructure since the standard measures for tunnels and bridges in Klimatkalkyl 4.0 includes the substructure in the tunnel and on the bridge.

2. The length of electrification, signalling, and telecommunication systems were assumed to be the length of the rail superstructure (unless stated otherwise in the project descriptions).

3. For projects that included platform construction at a station, it was assumed that the platform area constructed was equal to the platform area on that station in 2016 based on data received from the STA.

4. It was assumed that soil stabilisation is required in all rail construction projects. It was assumed that the project requires 1 320 metres of LC columns and 510 metres of concrete piles per kilometre (Stripple and Uppenberg, 2010).

Table A6. Reinvestment of road infrastructure: the road infrastructure stock divided into standard measures representative of the standard measures in Klimatkalkyl 4.0. The length of plain roads was assumed to include also roads in roundabouts and junctions. The surface area of bridges was assumed to include also bridges in junctions. Stone and wood bridges, vault bridges, and soil composite bridges (representing 10% of the bridge area on the state-owned road network and most bridges on the private road network) were not included.

Standard measure	Unit	Form of road infrastructure			
		State-owned	Municipal	Private	
2+2 road	km	160	170	9	
2+1 road	km	1 170	140	7	
2 lane road, 8 m wide	km	20 600	8 780	630	
2 lane road, 6.5 m wide	km	46 100	29 140	2 610	
1 lane road	km	11 980	2 340	20 460	
Gravel road	km	18 470	1 790	437 910	
Walking and cycling path	km	2 430	15 430	860	
Rock tunnel, 1 driving lane	km	6			
Rock tunnel, 2 driving lanes	km	20			
Rock tunnel, 3 driving lanes	km	8			
Rock tunnel, 4 driving lanes	km	9			
Concrete tunnel, 1 driving lane	km	1			
Concrete tunnel, 2 driving lanes	km	3			
Concrete tunnel, 3 driving lanes	km	1			
Concrete tunnel, 4 driving lanes	km	1			
Concrete beam bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	1 748 370			
Short span concrete bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	1 668 790			
Composite bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	1 248 720			

## Table A7.Reinvestment of rail infrastructure: the rail infrastructure stock divided into<br/>standard measures representing the standard measures in Klimatkalkyl 4.0.

		Form of rail infrastructure				
Standard measure	Unit	State- owned	Other	Tramway	Metro	Industrial
						tracks
Substructure <sup>1</sup>	track km	13 800	1 280	275	160	14 550
Superstructure <sup>2</sup>	track km	14 130	1 310	280	280	14 550
Electrification system <sup>3</sup>	track km	11 970	160	280	280	7 280
Signalling system <sup>3</sup>	track km	11 970	160	280	280	7 280
Telecommunications	track km	11 970	160	280	280	7 280
system <sup>3</sup>						
Rock tunnel	track km	130	10	4	100	
Concrete tunnel	track km	30	3		10	
Concrete beam bridge	track km	120	1			
Composite bridge	track km	30	10			
Bridge, not specified <sup>4</sup>	track km			1	10	
Station building, above	m <sup>2</sup>	176 780				
ground <sup>5</sup>						
Station building,	number				40	
underground,						
rock and soil						
Platform	m <sup>2</sup>	792 690				

1. The substructure does not include the substructure in tunnels and on bridges, since the standard measures for bridges and tunnels in Klimatkalkyl 4.0 include substructure

2. Excluding non-trafficked tracks

3. Only included for electrified tracks

4. This standard measure, an average of the bridge standard measures in Klimatkalkyl 4.0, was used when information on bridge type was not available.

5. Includes also space used for commerce, offices, storage rooms, restaurants, etc.