

Supplementary Material for “A Game-Theoretic Approach to Analyzing Equilibria in Coupled Power and Transportation Network”

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In the supplementary material, we give the detailed information of the numerical examples in the paper “A Game-Theoretic Approach to Analyzing Equilibria in Coupled Power and Transportation Network”.

I. SIOUX FALLS TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Figure 1 shows the network of Sioux Falls in South Dakota, USA. The area of Sioux Falls is 190.20 km² (73.47 sq mi) [1].

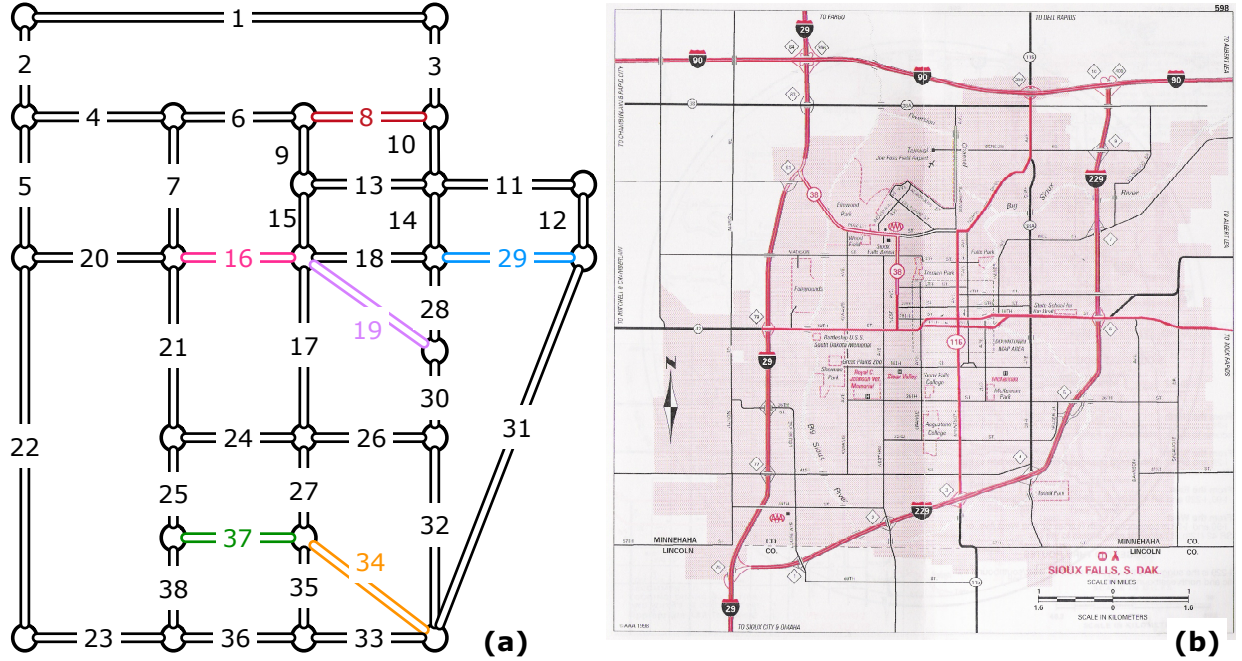


Fig. 1. (a) Sketch of Sioux Falls transportation network. (b) Map of Sioux Falls.

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Figure 2 shows the road length of the Sioux Falls transportation network [1]. Note that the length of the arcs does not necessarily have direct connection with the geographic length of the roads.

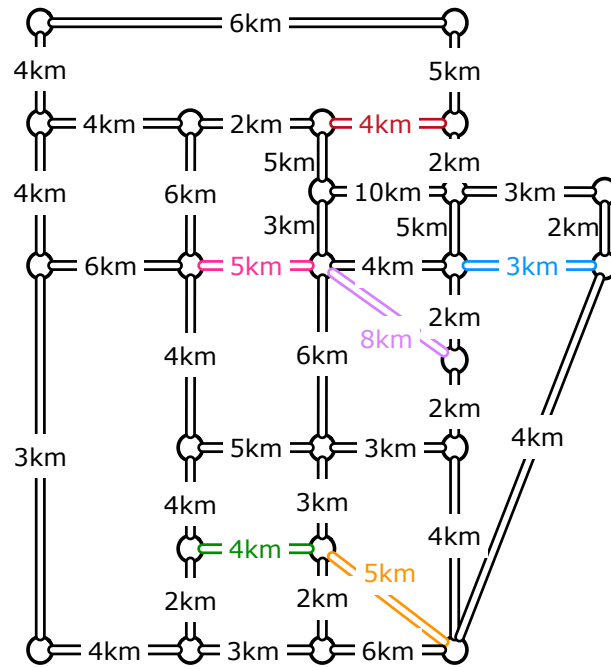


Fig. 2. Road length of Sioux Falls transportation network.

Figure 3 shows the node-arc relationship in the Sioux Falls transportation network [1].

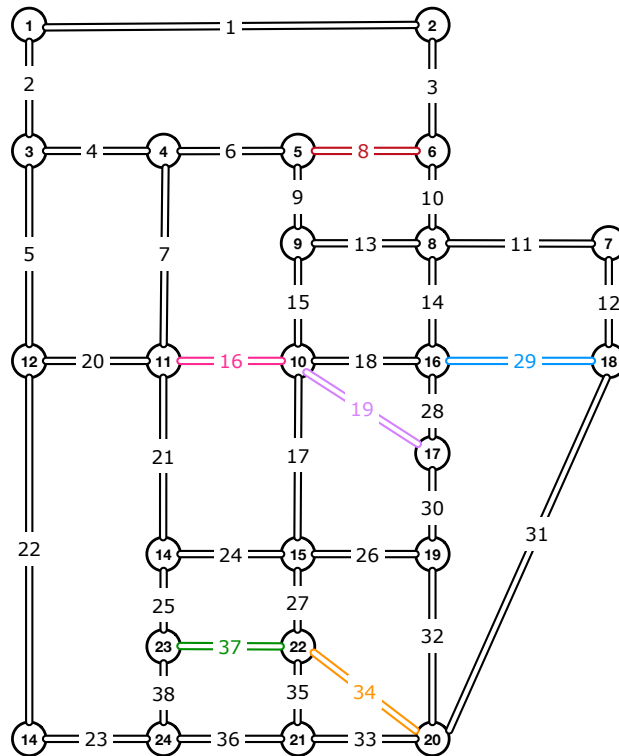


Fig. 3. Node-arc relationship in the Sioux Falls transportation network.

II. 33-NODE POWER NETWORK

Figure 4 shows a 33-node radial distribution network with voltage of 12.66 kV [2].

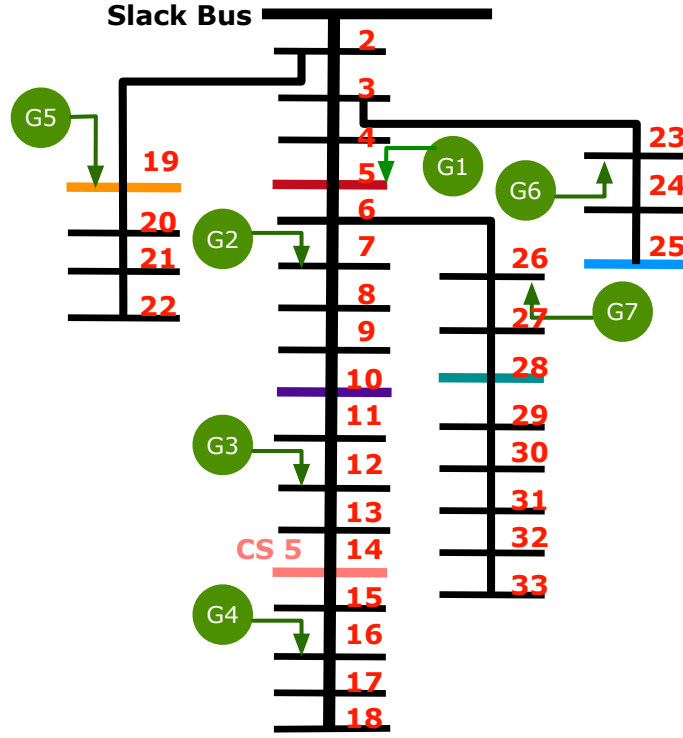


Fig. 4. 33-node power distribution network.

III. COUPLING NETWORKS

Figure 5 shows the Sioux Falls transportation network coupled with a 33-node power network. The coupled nodes/arcs are labeled with identical colors.

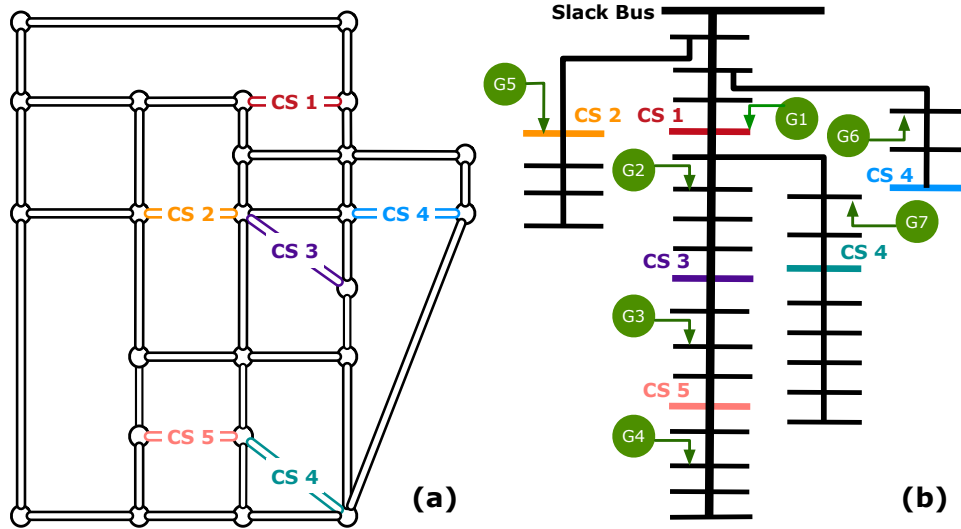


Fig. 5. (a) Sioux Falls transportation network. (b) 33-node power network. The coupled arcs/nodes are labeled in the same colors.

A. Coupling Relationship

The coupling relationship is given in the following table.

TABLE I. Coupling relationship between power and transportation networks (CS: Charging Station).

No.	Arc in Transportation Network	Node of Power Network
CS 1	8	5
CS 2	16	19
CS 3	19	10
CS 4	29	25
CS 5	34	28
CS 6	37	14

B. Travel Demand

The following table shows the travel demand between origin-destination pairs. The traffic demand is normalized [3] with a unit of traffic flow of 10^3 veh/h [4], i.e., there are 5000 EVs per hour for each OD pair.

TABLE II. Travel demand between origin-destination pairs for the coupled networks.

OD demand	Origin	Destination	Charging demand (P.U.)	Non-charging demand (P.U.)
OD 1	2	24	5	25
OD 2	2	13	5	30
OD 3	2	7	5	20
OD 4	1	9	5	30
OD 5	19	7	5	30
OD 6	14	2	5	10
OD 7	14	24	5	20
OD 8	2	14	5	20
OD 9	7	19	5	20
OD 10	13	2	5	15
OD 11	1	8	5	25
OD 12	1	7	5	30

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