# 25-1 대학원논문연구

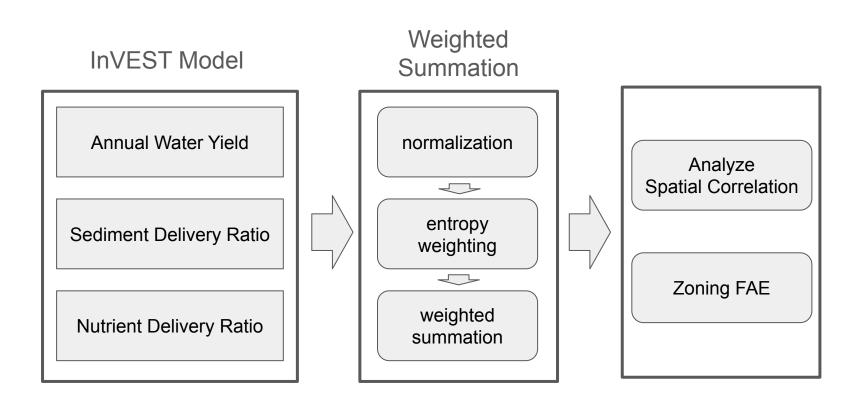
# Evaluation of urban flood adaptability based on the InVEST model and GIS: A case study of New York City, USA

적극적 논문읽기 진행사항

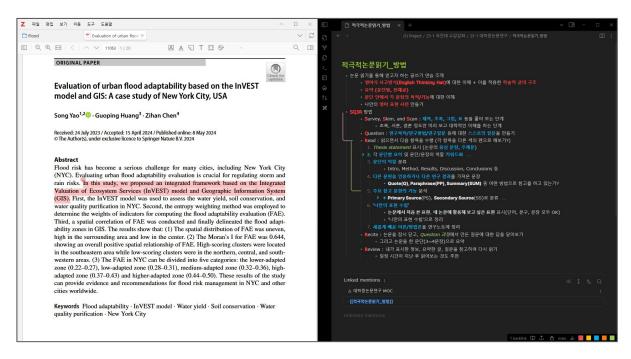
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# 논문 개요

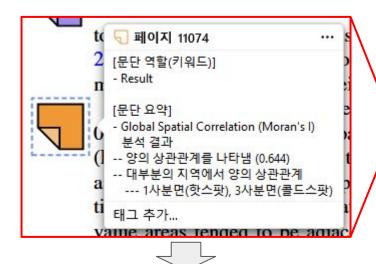
~다기준 분석과 GIS를 통합한 도시 홍수 적응성 평가 프레임워크 개발~







#### 문단별 요약



#### (4.2) Spatial correlation analysis of FAE

- 최종 결과의 excessive fragmentation을 방지하기 위해, 그리드 공간 단위를 변환
- 이전 연구들을 참조하여 1km 그리드로 설정 (typical neighborhood의 크기)
- 전역적 공간 상관관계 분석결과 (Global Spatial Correlation)
  - 연구지역의 전역 공간 상관관계(Moran's I)는 양의 상관관계를 나타냄 (0.644)
    - 모란 분산도 상, 대부분의 지역이 1사분면(Hot Spot)과 3사분면(Cold Spot)에 위치
  - 대부분의 지역에서 강한 양의 상관관계 (비슷한 값들이 공간적으로 모여있음)
    - 즉, FAE가 높은 지역은 높은 지역과 인접 / 낮은 지역은 낮은 지역과 인접하는 경향이 존재

#### 4.2 Spatial correlation analysis of FAE



To avoid excessive fragmentation of the final partitioning results, we used the Create Fishnet tool in ArcGIS to convert the 30m grid to a more manageable spatial unit. Referring to previous studies (Winsemius et al. 2013; Ward et al. 2013; Xia et al. 2023; Feng et al. 2021), a 1 kilometer grid is considered to be a suitable spatial unit for management as it matches the size of a typical neighborhood.



From a global spatial correlation perspective (city scale), Moran's I, which stood at 0.644, indicating a positive spatial correlation as it surpassed 0. The Moran scatter plot (Fig. 6a) showed that most of the areas were located in the first quadrant (hot spot areas) and the third quadrant (cold spot areas), indicating that most areas exhibited strong positive spatial correlation. The spatial correlation characteristics of the FAE showed that high-value areas tended to be adjacent to high-value areas, and low-value areas tended to be adjacent to low-value areas.



From a local spatial correlation perspective (1 kilometer grid scale), the LISA cluster analysis (Fig. 6b) and Getis-Ord Gi\* Analysis Chart (Fig. 7a) exhibited similarity in spatial distribution, indicating that high-high aggregation areas and hot spot areas of the FAE were mainly distributed in the southeast, where the FAE evaluation values were not only high but also concentrated and extensive. The main reason for this could be that there are fewer artificial surfaces and more grassland in these areas. The low-low aggregation areas and cold spot areas of the FAE evaluation were mainly distributed in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island in the north, central, and southwest regions, which have more artificial surfaces. Overall, the spatial distribution of the FAE was closely related to the land cover situation, with high-value

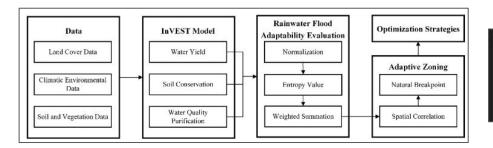
#### 주제문 강조 & 영어표현수첩

Sustainable urban flood management has garnered widespread attention as a solution to urban flood risk (Pour et al. 2020). In the US, many practitioners and researchers have proposed best management practices (Fletcher et al. 2015), low-impact development models (Pyke et al. 2011), and sustainable urban drainage systems (Mitchell 2005). In addition, blue-green infrastructure (Thorne et al. 2018), water-sensitive urban design (Morison and Brown 2011), and low-impact developments urban design (Voyde et al. 2010) were also widely advocated by researchers. However, these concepts and strategies are still in the development stage and have only been applied in small-scale environments such as experimental pilot projects and local areas (Nguyen et al. 2019). In recent years, the concept and practice of Sponge City have gained recognition as an effective means of managing rainstorm risk (Shao et al. 2019; Li et al. 2019). Sponge cities prioritize enhancing the resilience of urban areas to rainstorm disasters by maximizing natural accumulation, infiltration, and purification of urban flood (Yu et al. 2015; Chen et al. 2022). Therefore, this study employed the flood adaptability evaluation (FAE) to assess urban flood risk based on the principles of Sponge City.

Conducting scientific assessments of flood risk is a prerequisite and foundation for implement sustainable urban flood management (Chen et al. 2022; Zhang et al. 2022). In recent years, many scholars have conducted extensive research at the global (Ward et al. 2013), national (Zhao et al. 2014), regional (Sun et al. 2020), provincial (Ji and Chen 2022), and city levels (Chen et al. 2015). In general, there are three approaches to assessing flood risk (Xu et al. 2018): (1) Historical disaster statistics method. This method relies on analyzing historical flood data to evaluate current flood risk through mathematical analysis (Luu et al. 2019). For example, Zhao et al. conducted a flood risk evaluation in mainland China based on historical hazard data (Zhao et al. 2014), and Adikari et al. used historical flood data to assess the flood vulnerability of selected megacities in Asia (Adikari et al. 2010). However, typically lack spatial resolution beyond the county and city scale, thus hinding accurate identification of spatial characteristics of flood risk (Xu et al. 2018). (2) Scenario simulation. This method employs

# 차음 보는 영어 표현 pose a threat to ~ : ~에 위험을 제시하다 garner : 모으다(얻다) advocate : 지지하다/옹호하다 hinder : 방해하다 shortcoming : 단점 inundate : 침수시키다 flood proofing : 홍수 방지 공사 inadequate : 부족한 논문에 넣고 싶은 영어 표현 ~ ~are still in the development stage : ~는 아직 개발 단계이다 ~ ~which may lead to weaker guidance for specific practices : 구체적인 실전 지침이 부족한 ~ Given the limitation of ~,... : ~의 한계를 고려하면, ~ ~was employed to ~ : ~를 위해 ~를 사용하였다 impervious surface : 불투수면

#### 새로운 이론/방법론 정리



#### 6. ☑ 새롭게 배운 이론/방법론을 연구노트에 정리

- InVEST Soil Conservation Model -> Sediment Delivery Ratio
- InVEST Water Quality Purification Model -> Nutrient Delivery Ratio
- Entropy Weighting Method (엔트로피 가중치 방법) -> 엔트로피 가중치
- Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis (공간 자기상관관계 분석) -> Moran's I / LISA



