

Article

# A Study of Urban Flood Safety Patterns in Built-up Areas of Bangkok Based on Complex Network Theory

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**Abstract:** With the development of the city, a large number of water networks in the built-up areas of Bangkok have been filled and hardened, resulting in poor urban flooding and aggravating flooding, causing loss of life and property of citizens. In this paper, on the basis of combing the current water networks and open space potential flood storage points in the built-up areas of Bangkok, the complex network diagram of the water system in the built-up areas of Bangkok is constructed by combining the theory of complex networks and analyzing the attribute parameters of the network and the characteristic parameters of the open space storage nodes and water system paths, and finding that the water system network in the built-up area of Bangkok has complex network characteristics such as robustness, clustering and hierarchy. By exploring the key storage points and water system connection paths, the researchers initially constructed a flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok with 145 key nodes and 127 river paths as the backbone, and conceptualized the development study of the flood safety pattern in both horizontal and vertical directions. The urban flood safety pattern based on complex network theory proposed in this paper provides a case reference and methodological ideas to scientifically solve the game conflict between the demand for construction land for urban development and the construction area of urban open space storage points and water storage network under the increasingly severe flooding situation.

**Keywords:** Complex network; flood safety patterns; Water Network; Built-up area of Bangkok

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Built-up area of Bangkok

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand and the second largest city in Southeast Asia, is located in the Chao Phraya River Delta, with a city area of 1,568.7 square kilometers. The Chao Phraya River flows through Bangkok from the north, dividing the city in two parts, and then flows 20km south into the Gulf of Thailand. The terrain of Bangkok is gentle, with an average elevation of 1-1.5 meters, and the river network is dense and long. With the rapid urban development and population growth in Bangkok, the lack of planning and arbitrary filling rivers to build the city has resulted in the reduction of water catchment area and poor water network disconnection. Frequent rainfall causes increased urban flooding, which threatens urban safety. As shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1, the comparison of Landsat5 TM and Landsat8 OLI data for four periods selected from 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2015 (HAN Ruidan, 2017), the

built-up area of Bangkok increased more than one times in 25 years, which is from 406.12 km<sup>2</sup> in 1990 to 819.71 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. The first 10 years (1990-2000) saw an average annual increase of 15.07 km<sup>2</sup>, and the middle 10 years (2000-2010) saw a slight decrease in the growth rate, with an average annual increase of 13.26 km<sup>2</sup>. However, starting from 2010, the size of the urban built-up area increased dramatically by 2015 at twice the original rate, reaching an average annual increase of 26.064 km<sup>2</sup>. Rapid urban construction has encroached on a large number of rivers, paddy fields and woodlands which can drain and store floodwater. Bangkok has a typical tropical monsoon climate, with the rainy season usually starting between May and July and lasting until September or even October, with at least 15 days of rain per month. Bangkok is also near the sea, which makes it susceptible to landfall typhoons that frequently cause flooding in the city. In particular, in July 2011, Bangkok was hit by a 50-year flood that killed at least 297 people, left some 110,000 people in temporary shelters, destroyed large areas of farmland, shut down many factories, and caused heavy economic losses. In order to combat frequent flooding, we need to preserve the original flooding network and storage wetlands in Bangkok, while urban development needs to fill the river and occupy the greenery to increase the land for construction, which forms a kind of game contradiction. It is of great practical significance how to increase the construction land required for urban development in the maximum amount under the premise of ensuring the safety of urban flood drainage in Bangkok.

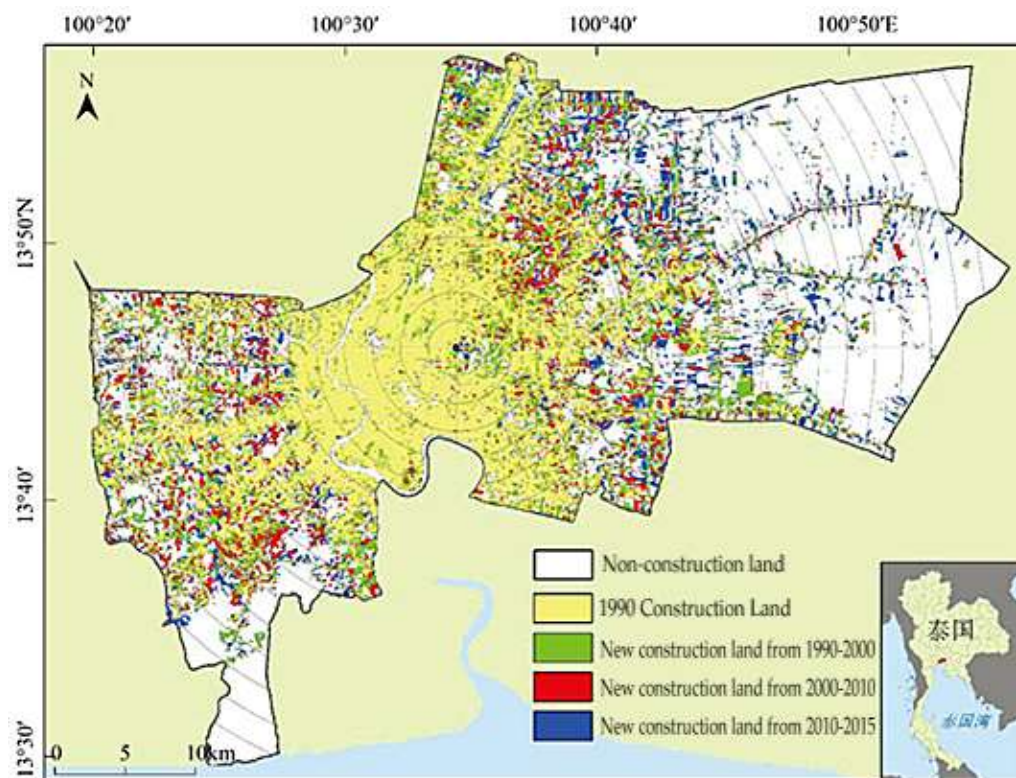
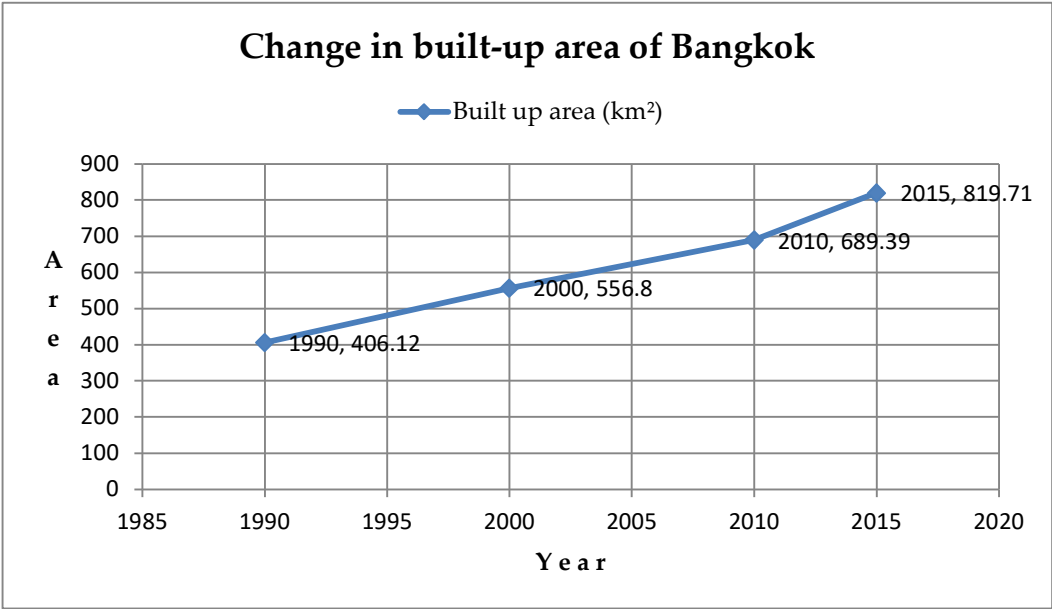


Fig. 1 Map of built-up area from 1990-2015

Table 1 Change in built-up area of Bangkok, 1990-2015



1.2 Urban Flood Safety Patterns

To achieve effective urban flood control, it is necessary to occupy strategic key spatial locations and connections, and the pattern formed by such strategic locations and connections is the urban flood safety pattern. These key spatial locations and connections are open spaces such as green areas, water bodies, squares and wetlands at important nodes in the city and their important contact water systems, which form a coherent and complementary flood storage and regulation system with each other and become a space for natural flood discharge to minimize the impact of flooding on the city. The urban flood safety pattern discussed in this paper is an efficient flood storage system composed of urban open space for flood regulation, stagnation and storage at key spatial locations and river systems with important liaison functions.

1.3 Complex network

A large number of complex systems that exist in nature can be described by networks of various shapes and sizes. In the late 1950s, scientists discovered that a large number of real networks are neither regular nor random networks, but networks with statistical characteristics that differ from both, and such networks are called complex networks (Newman, 2003). These networks generally have properties such as small-worldness, clustering, robustness, and power distribution of degree, and small-world network models, scale-free network models, and self-similar network models have emerged. Among them, key node discovery and community cluster discovery in the study of complex networks are important for understanding and studying network structure and function, improving network resistance and enhancing robustness.

1.4 Summary

A system is robust if it can maintain its basic functions despite internal and external errors. In networks, robustness is the ability of a system to perform its basic functions even

after losing some nodes and links. The potential flood storage points such as existing water systems and open spaces in the built-up areas of Bangkok are modeled by combing them using the theory related to complex networks. By investigating the characteristic properties of the network model and the node parameters, the operationalization and feasibility of the network key nodes and community clusters are explored in an attempt to identify the critical areas, spatial locations and links in the flooding pattern of Bangkok. By combining the "robustness" of the network, an efficient flood storage system consisting of open spaces for flood regulation, detention and storage at key spatial locations and river systems with important linkage functions is constructed - a flood safety pattern for the built-up area of Bangkok.

2.Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Area

The scope of this study is bounded by the artificial surface connected in the CGLC30-2020 Bangkok surface coverage map (Fig. 2), covering the core area and the peripheral area of Bangkok (Fig. 3), with a total area of about 543.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The core area, with Bangkok City Hall as the center, has a radius of 10 km and basically covers the core built-up area of Bangkok with an area of about 320 km<sup>2</sup>. The outer zone extends 10 km to cover Bangkok's Langman International Airport in the northeast and the former capital of the Thonburi Dynasty on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River in the southwest, as well as Late Sukhumvit in the southeast, forming the outer zone with an area of about 220 km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2, Fig. 3). The northeastern and southwestern built-up areas of the periphery have been severely flooded in recent years, especially in the July 2011 floods, which were the most severe, as shown in Fig. 4, with darker colors indicating more severe damage (exclusive secrets, bangkok's next 7 potential investment golden places!, 2019). The built-up areas along the Chao Phraya River in the northwest and south of Bangkok are not part of the Bangkok city limits in terms of geographic jurisdiction, and large areas of agricultural land and water bodies exist in the eastern suburbs, and the built-up areas are severely fragmented; these two areas are not included in the scope of this study.

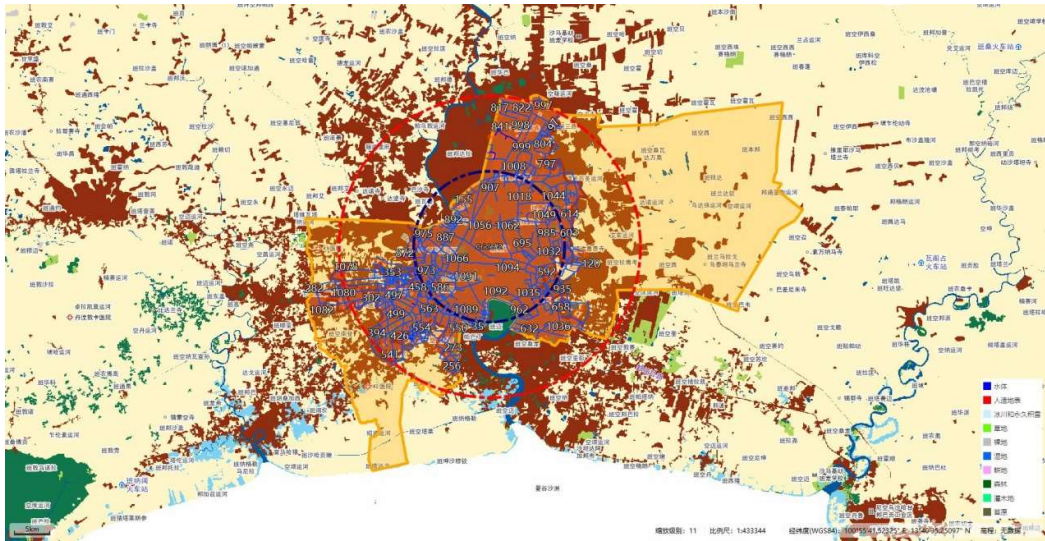


Fig. 2 Study area of the built-up area of Bangkok



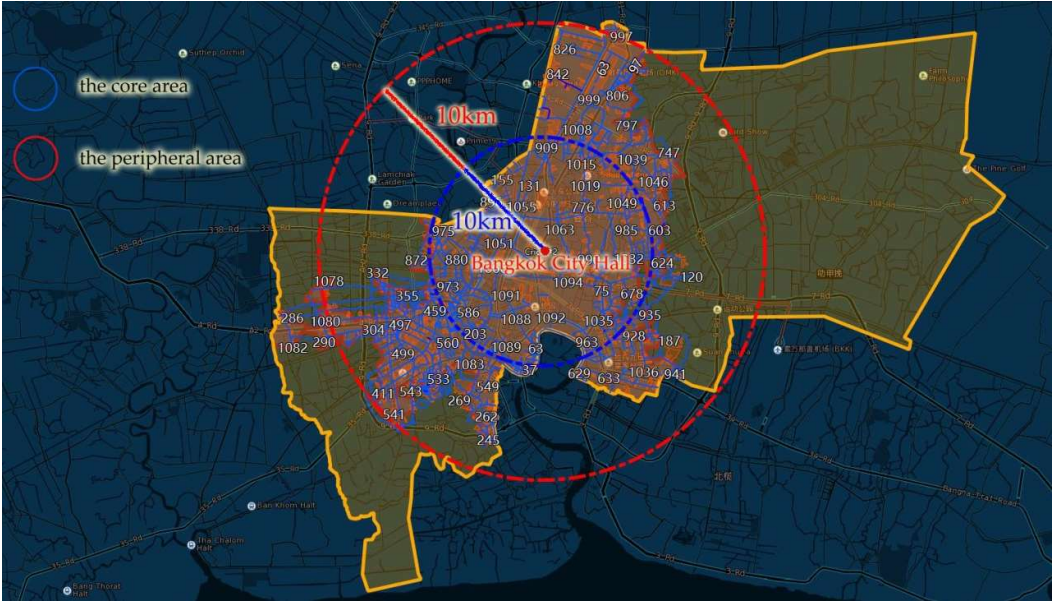


Fig. 3 Distribution of water network and storage points in the built-up area of Bangkok

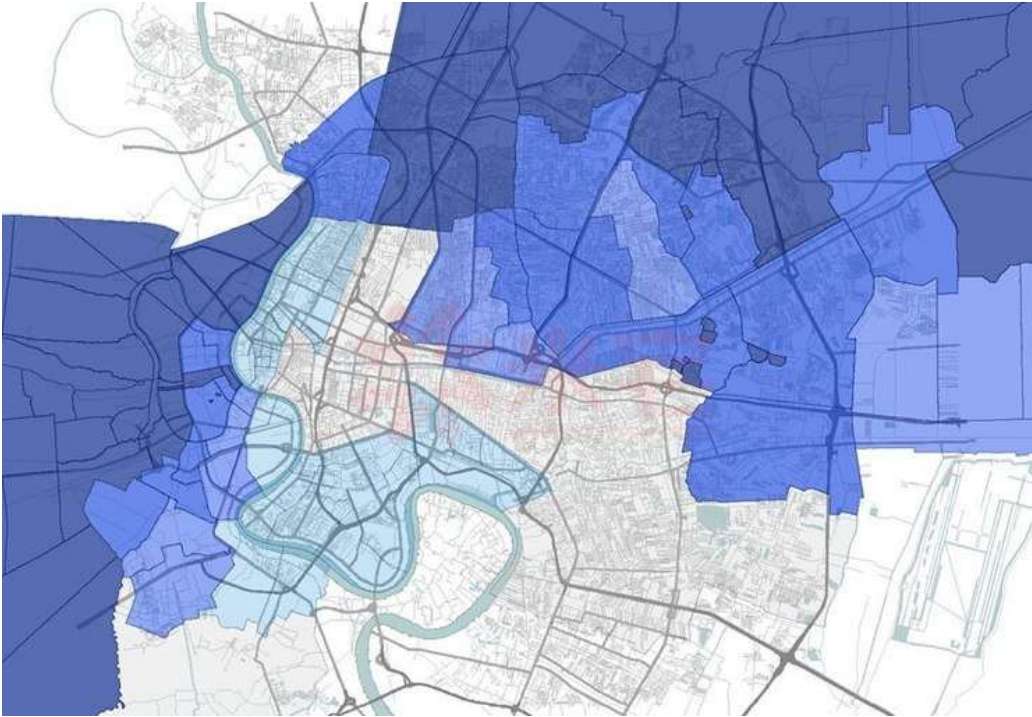


Fig. 4 Bangkok disaster map in 2011

Statistics using Google earth Pro and MegoMap software show that there are 586 sections of water systems within the study area, with a total length of 960.7 km (shown in blue in Fig. 3), with an average of 1.77 km of water network per square kilometer; 1,087 open spaces of various types of green areas, open spaces, squares, large parking lots, water bodies, woodlands, stadiums, and farmland in the fringe area, with a land area is 77.3 square kilometers (shown in orange in Fig. 3), with an average open space area of 0.14 km<sup>2</sup> per

kilometer and an area share of 14%. Taking the maximum 24-hour rainfall of 300 mm in mid-September 2020 in Bangkok as an example, the total rainfall per square kilometer of built-up area is 79.2 million gallons. The built-up area has 0.14 km<sup>2</sup> of water storage site and 1.77 km of watercourse per square kilometer. The water storage site can store 73.92 million gallons of water based on an average excavation depth of 2 meters, and the waterway can store 3.51 million gallons of water based on an average width of 5 meters and a water depth of 1.5 meters, for a total of 77.43 million gallons of water per square kilometer. The existing water network and storage points can theoretically accommodate the maximum rainfall in Bangkok during the rainy season and can solve urban stormwater flooding.

## 2.2 Data Sources

Through Google earth Pro's 2019 high-definition satellite film and field verification, the potential 1087 Bangkok urban flood storage points and 586 sections of the current water system were depicted and counted. The KML files were generated using Google earth Pro software and imported into MegoMap and AutoCAD software for vectorization of the storage points and water system paths. The area of the storage node and the length of the water system path were counted, and the CSV file was output, which was imported into Gephi software for processing. Using the area of the storage point as the node weight and 100 times the reciprocal of the water system length as the edge weight, the node, edge and association parameters are counted and visualized.

## 2.3 Methodology

The green areas, vacant land, squares, large parking lots, water bodies, woodlands, stadiums, and farmlands in the fringe areas within the study area are defined as potential urban flood storage points. The area of the storage points is the weight of the network nodes, the larger the area, the larger the amount of water to be stored during flooding, and the greater the weight. The current urban water system that connects each storage point is defined as the network path edge. Considering the urban flooding, it is easy to produce rainwater diffusion, and the flow direction is uncertain, so it is defined as an undirected edge, and the weight of the edge is defined as 100 times of the inverse of the length of the water system (to facilitate numerical calculation). The longer the water system between two storage points, the weaker its flooding capacity and the smaller the weight. Using these storage points and the current water system, a water system network map of the built-up area of Bangkok was constructed.

First, the Gephi software was used to sort out and analyze the important parameter attributes of each node and edge in the water system network in the built-up area of Bangkok, including degree, weight degree, closeness centrality, harmonic closeness centrality, betweenness centrality, eigenvector centrality, pageranks, clustering coefficient, modularity\_class, etc., to investigate the critical nodes and important paths in the flood safety pattern.

Second, through statistical analysis of global characteristic attributes such as network average degree, average weighted degree, network diameter, graph density, modularity, average clustering coefficient, eigenvector centrality, and average path length, we study the

network structure and functional characteristics, explore the water network model, and lay a quantitative foundation for building a flood safety pattern.

Third, using the results of the above quantitative analysis, the key spatial locations and important water system paths in the water network of the built-up area of Bangkok are identified, and an urban flood safety pattern with key storage points and important water system paths as the backbone is constructed. Combining with the urban development needs and water network characteristics of Bangkok, the flood safety pattern will be adjusted and optimized in time to finally form an open, operable and defensible dynamic hierarchical flood safety pattern to achieve a balance between urban development and flood control.

3.Results and ana Analysis

By digitizing the network of potential storage points and water system connection paths in the built-up area of Bangkok, a water system storage network map (Fig. 5) and complex network visualization map (Fig. 6, Fig. 7) with 580 nodes and 1063 paths in the built-up area of Bangkok were constructed. 580 storage nodes have a total area of 72.6 km<sup>2</sup> and 1063 water paths have a total length of 905.4 km, and the average width of the water system is 5 m, with a total area of 4.5 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 14.2% of the built-up area of Bangkok (543.5 km<sup>2</sup>). On average, there are 1.07 storage points per square kilometer, with an area of 13.36 hectares. The storage points are all calculated at a depth of 2 meters, which can store 70.22 million gallons of water; the waterways are all calculated at a depth of 1.5 meters, which can store 3.31 million gallons of water per square kilometer of the built-up area's water system path, for a total of 73.53 million gallons of water. The theoretical equivalent of 278.5 mm of very heavy rainfall can be stored.

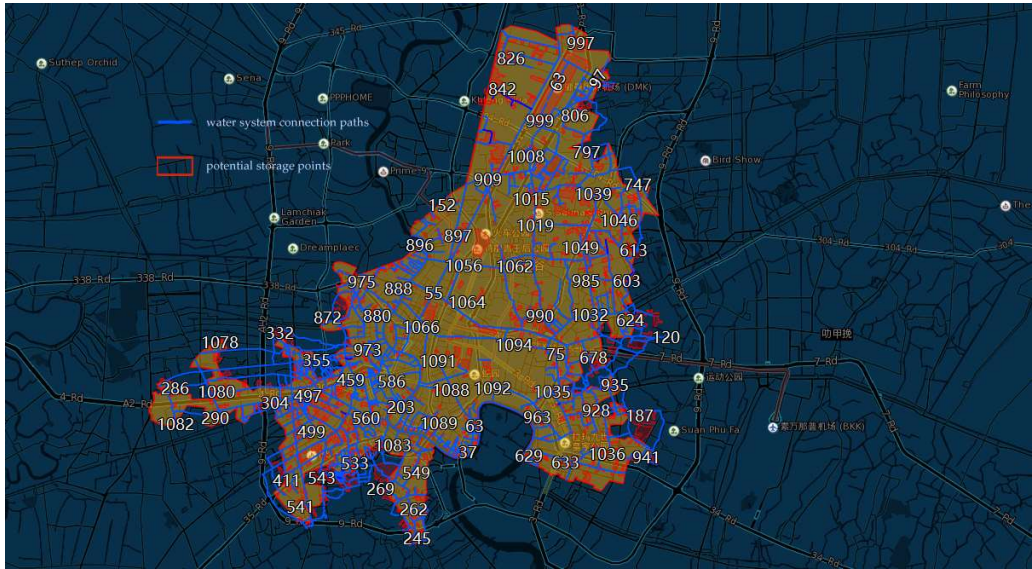


Fig. 5 Map of the water system storage network in the built-up area of Bangkok



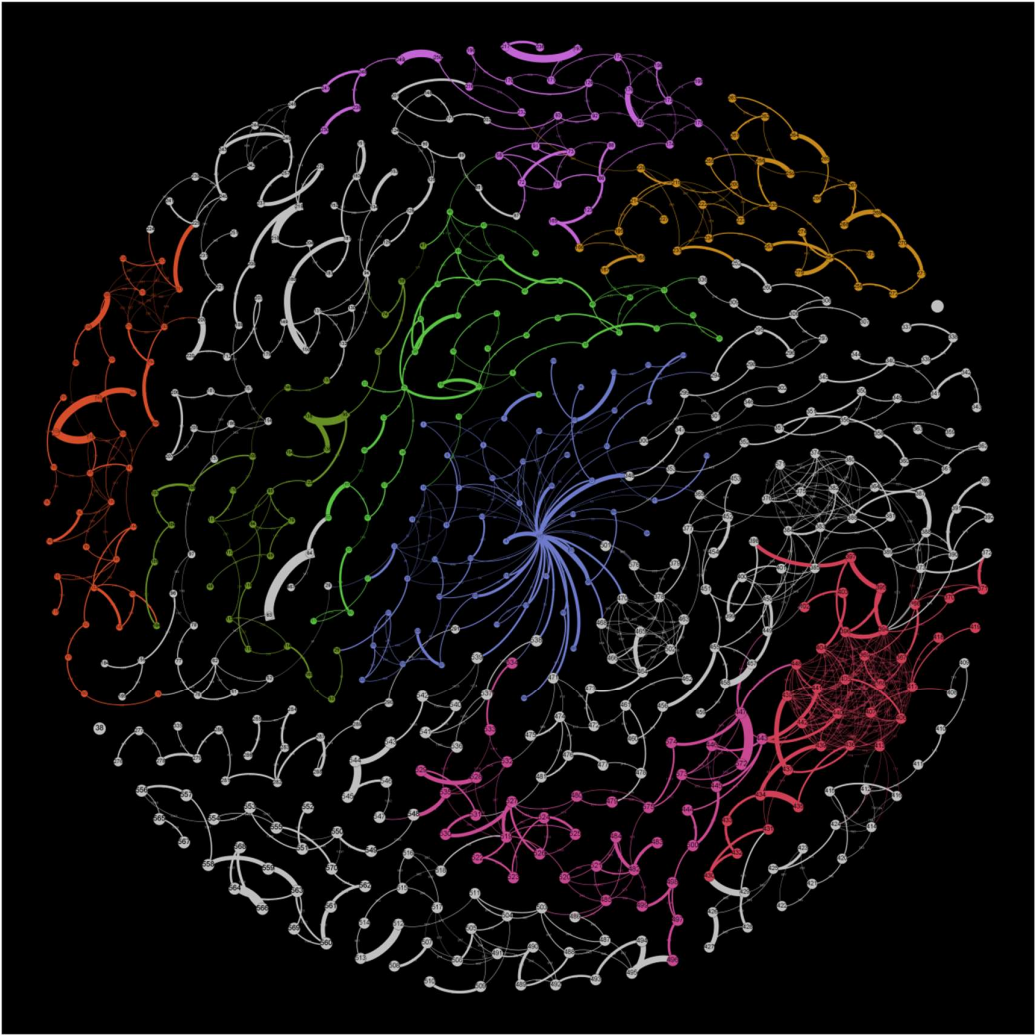


Fig. 6 Visualization of the complex network of storage points-water systems in the built-up area of Bangkok(Fruchterman Reingold Layout)



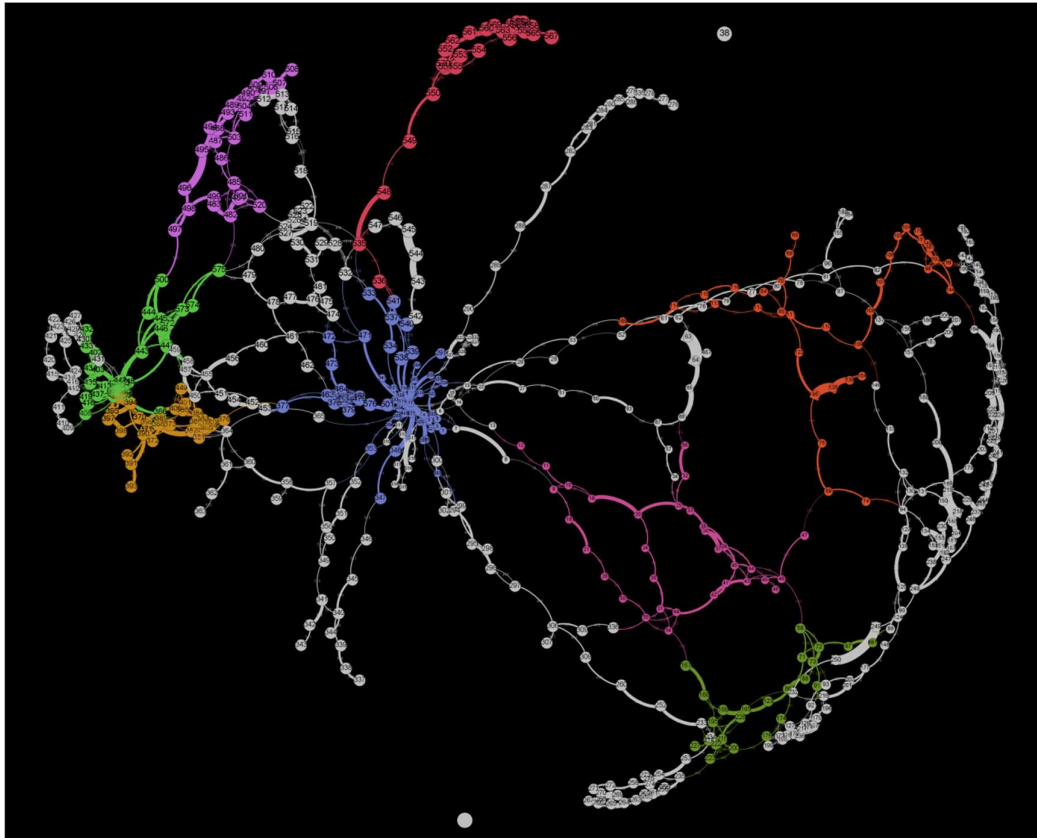


Fig. 7 Visualization of the complex network of storage points-water systems in the built-up area of Bangkok(OpenOrd Layout)

The total length of 1063 path sides is 1589.5 km, excluding the overlapping part of the water system and no connection to the network water system, the total length of the water network path is 905.4 km. The average length of the water system paths between the storage points is 0.85 km, which matches the scale of modern city 0.8 km neighborhoods and the scale of urban arterial traffic network (0.8 km-1 km), and has a good basis for coupling modern urban pattern, forming a water-land dual transportation system and unique urban structure and appearance.

### 3.1 Analysis of the main characteristic parameters of the water system storage network

#### (1) Degree Centrality and Weighted Degree

Degree Centrality is the most direct measure of node centrality in network analysis. The greater the degree of a node means the higher the degree centrality of the node, the more important the node is in the network. As shown in Table 2 and Table 3, the degree values of the built-up area storage points in Bangkok are exponentially distributed, which has the characteristics of scale-free network model, with a few core nodes having very high degree values and other nodes having exponentially lower degree values. In the scale-free network model, the nodes with small degree values have less influence on the structure and function of the network, and their removal does not cause great damage to the whole network, so the scale-free network is robust. There are 19 nodes with degree values greater than or equal to 17,

accounting for 3.26% of the total number of nodes in this network. The three nodes with the highest degree values are node 17 (degree 45), node 394 (degree 23) and node 413 (degree 21). Node 17 is the Chao Phraya River, which runs through the main urban area of Bangkok, where the water systems on both the east and west banks converge into the river, and is the absolute core node in the built-up area of Bangkok and the main channel for flood discharge. 394 is located in the northwest area of the river bank, where the water network is extensive and the storage points are interconnected, and the degree values of several nodes are greater than 17, forming a cluster of high value nodes. As shown in Fig. 8, there are 37 nodes with degree values above 8, and this region accounts for 35 of them. The remaining two nodes, 519 and 100, are the core points of the southwestern region and the northeastern region, respectively, and are important key storage points for these two regions.

In the weighted degree statistics in Table 4 and Fig. 9, node 17 (Chao Phraya River) has a larger catchment area and its weighted degree is much higher than the other nodes. The cluster of height-valued nodes in the west is more concentrated, the interconnection path is shorter, the weight of the edge is larger, and its weighted degree is relatively high, forming an important key space in the western region. The southwestern and eastern part of the built-up area in Fig. 9, although the degree centrality is not high, the weighted degree is higher because of the shorter length of the interconnection path of the water system in the region and the greater weight of the edges, which becomes an important node in the region.

Table 2 Nodal degree statistics table

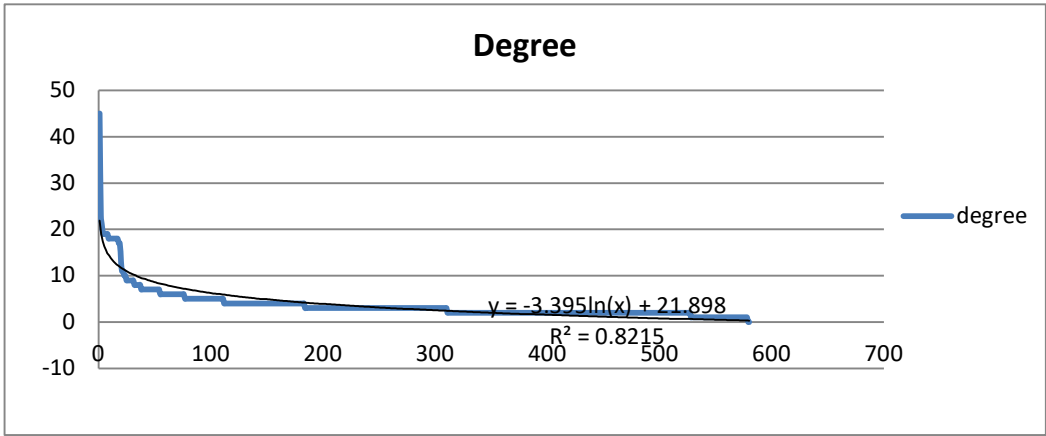


Table 3 Statistical table of nodal degree index

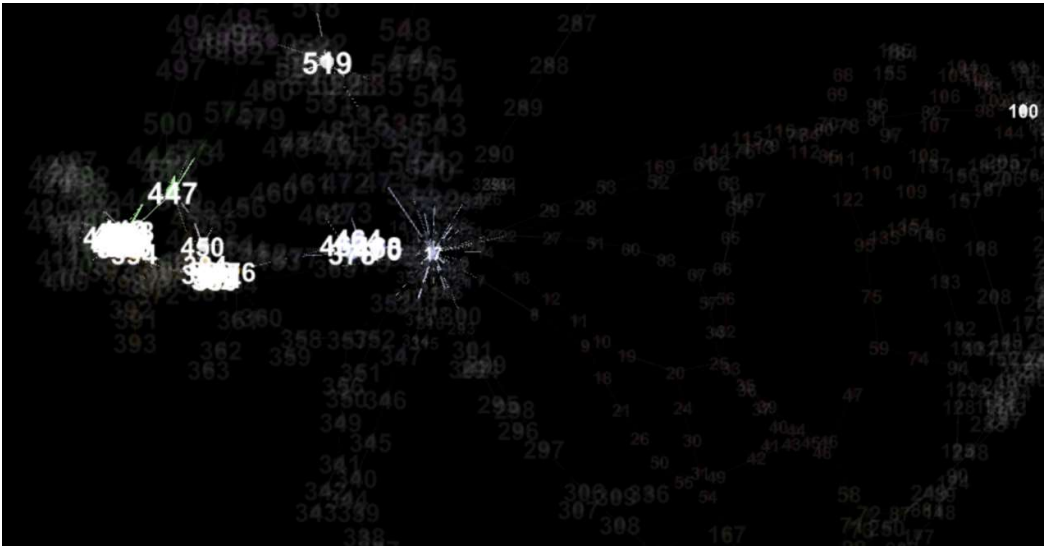
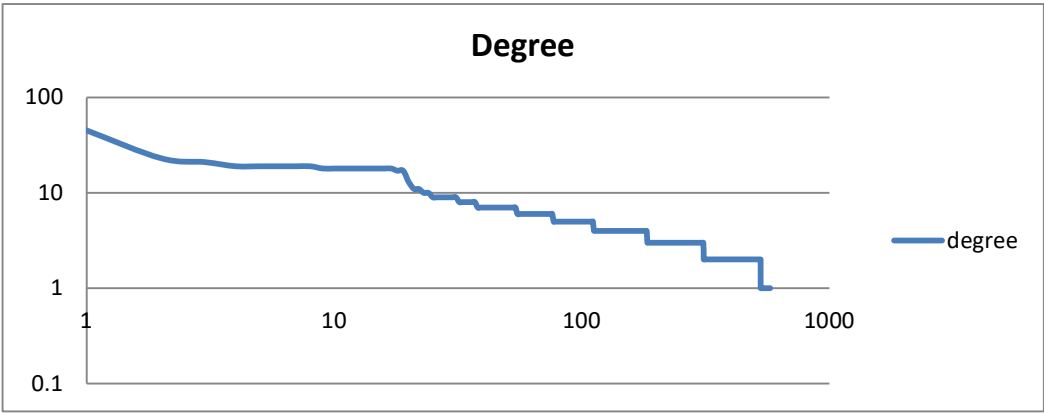
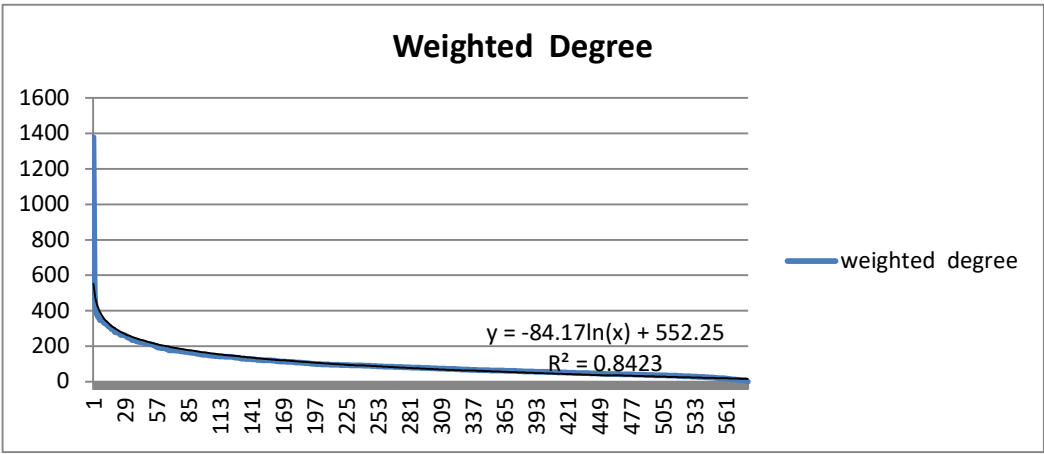


Fig. 8 Distribution of higher degree network nodes

Table 4 Nodal weighted degree distribution table





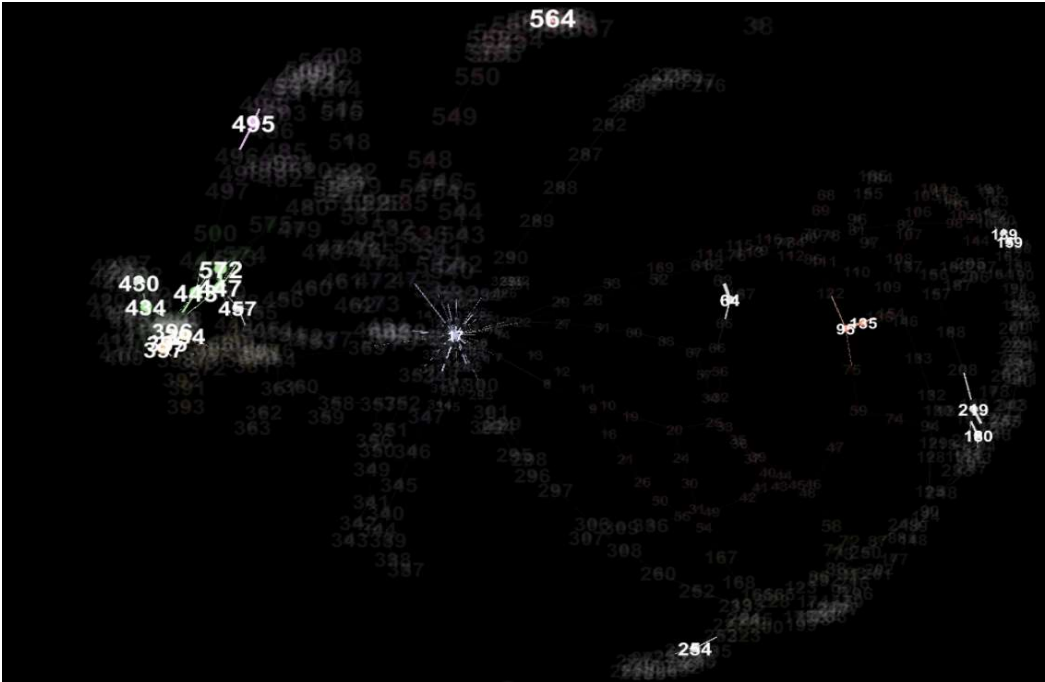


Fig. 9 Distribution of network nodes with higher average weighted degree  
(2) Closeness Centrality and Harmonic Closeness Centrality

In the field of topology and related mathematics, closeness centrality is a fundamental concept in topological spaces. The closeness centrality of a point is the average of its distance to all other nodes. The higher the closeness centrality of a point, the closer the point is to all other points in the network in general, enabling faster and more efficient material exchange and energy transfer with neighboring nodes. For example, to select a storage point as the core node in a regional water network, so that it can be connected to the surrounding nodes for rapid water storage when flooding occurs, it is required to have the closest spatial distance to other storage points in general, then one way is to find the storage point with the highest closeness centrality. Harmonic closeness centrality is a variant of closeness centrality, which is mainly used to deal with disconnected networks. The overall trend of the closeness centrality and the harmonic closeness centrality values of the nodes in Table 5 are the same. The closeness centrality of node 17 in Table 5,6 and 7 is much higher than other nodes, and the closeness centrality of the first 40 nodes decreases gently and linearly starting from node 22, which is ranked 2nd, and the closeness centrality of the later nodes decreases faster, forming a cluster of nodes with node 17 as the core and 40 nodes as the sub-center with high closeness centrality. In Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, the nodes with high closeness centrality and harmonic closeness centrality all have node 17 as the core and nodes 22, 23, 365, 471, 300, 14, 16, 7, 15 and 534 as the secondary cores, in contrast to the reality that most of the water networks in the east and west regions are discharged into the Chao Phraya River through the secondary core storage points on the banks of the Chao Phraya River. In Table 5 and Fig. 11, the harmonic closeness centrality of nodes 394 and 413 is also high, and in reality these two nodes

are located in the northwest region, which are connected to several surrounding nodes in close proximity and are the core storage points in the region.

Table 5 Nodal closeness centrality and harmonic closeness centrality value table

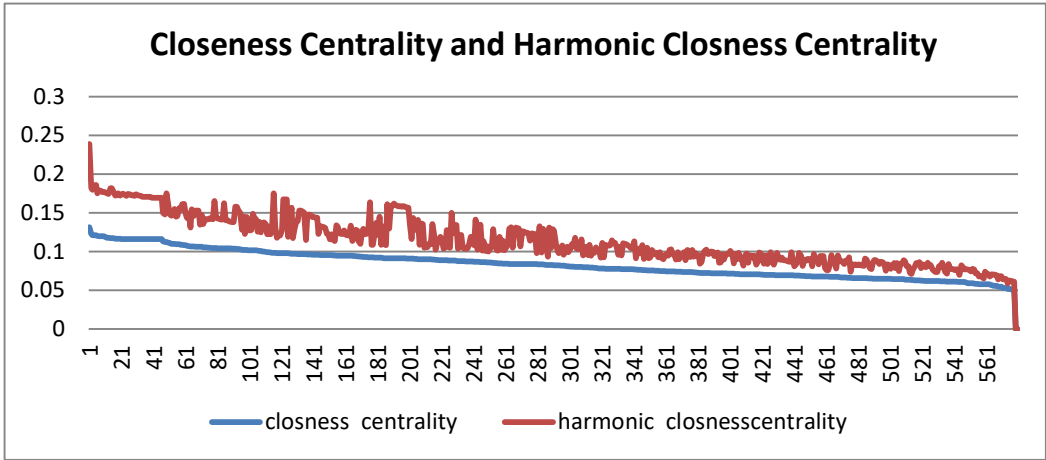


Table 6 Nodal closeness centrality value table

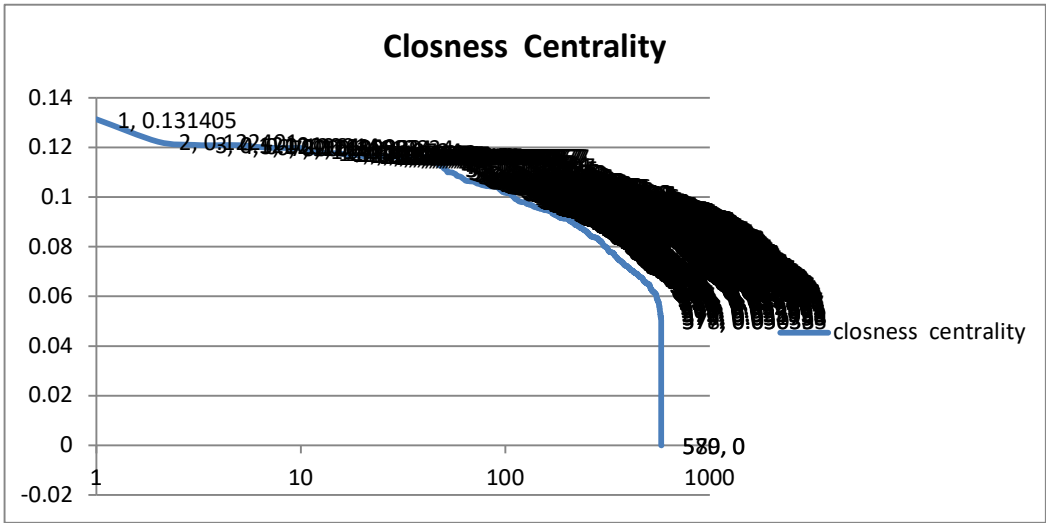


Table 7 Nodal harmonic closeness centrality value table

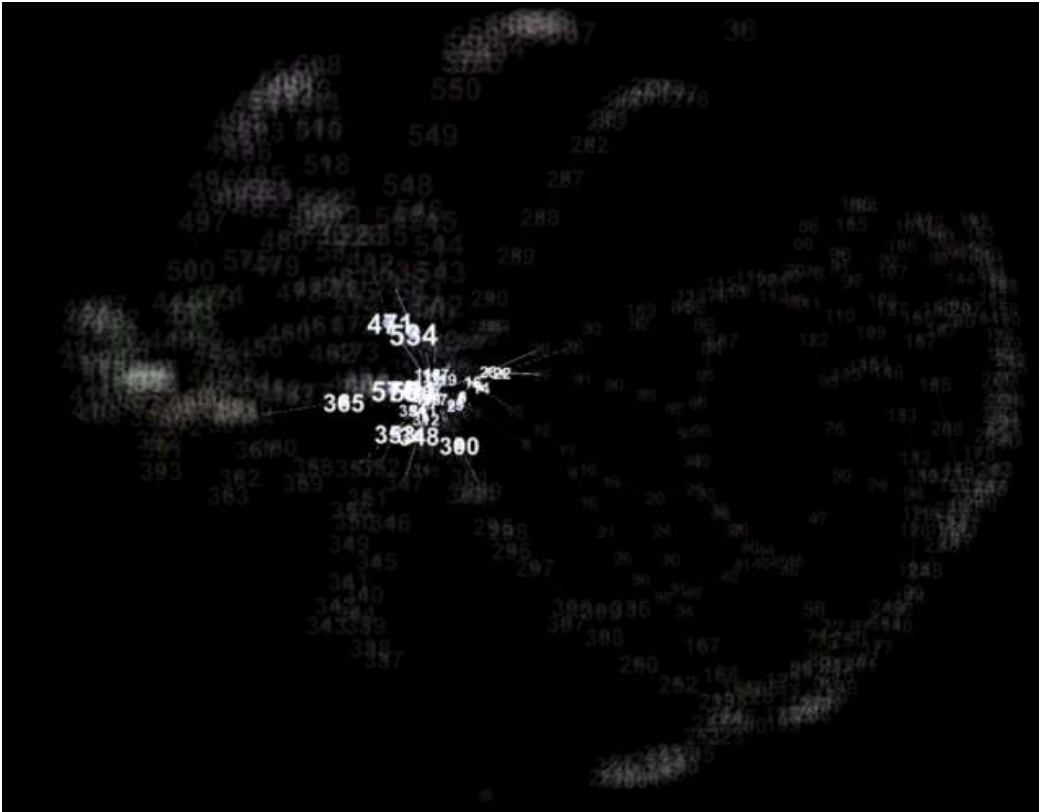
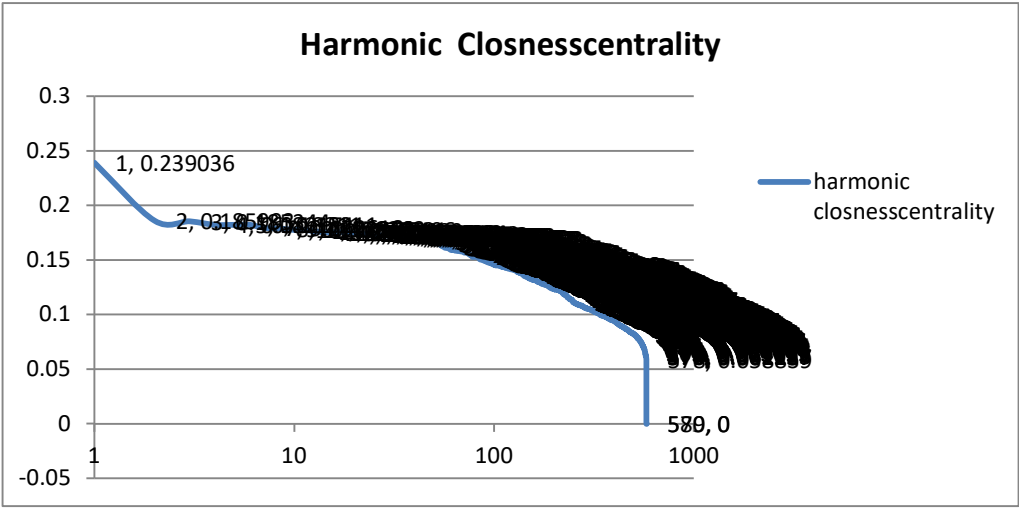
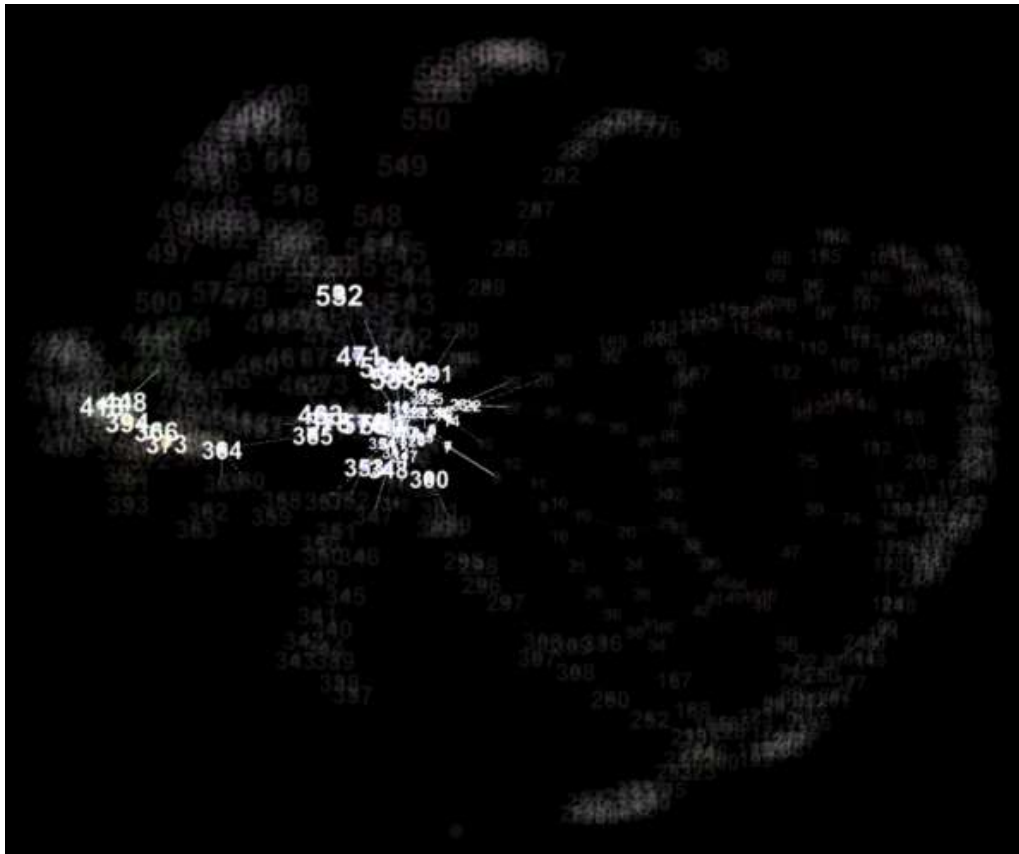


Fig. 10 Distribution of nodes with high values of closeness centrality





### (3) Betweenness Centrality

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Table 8 Nodal betweenness centrality value table

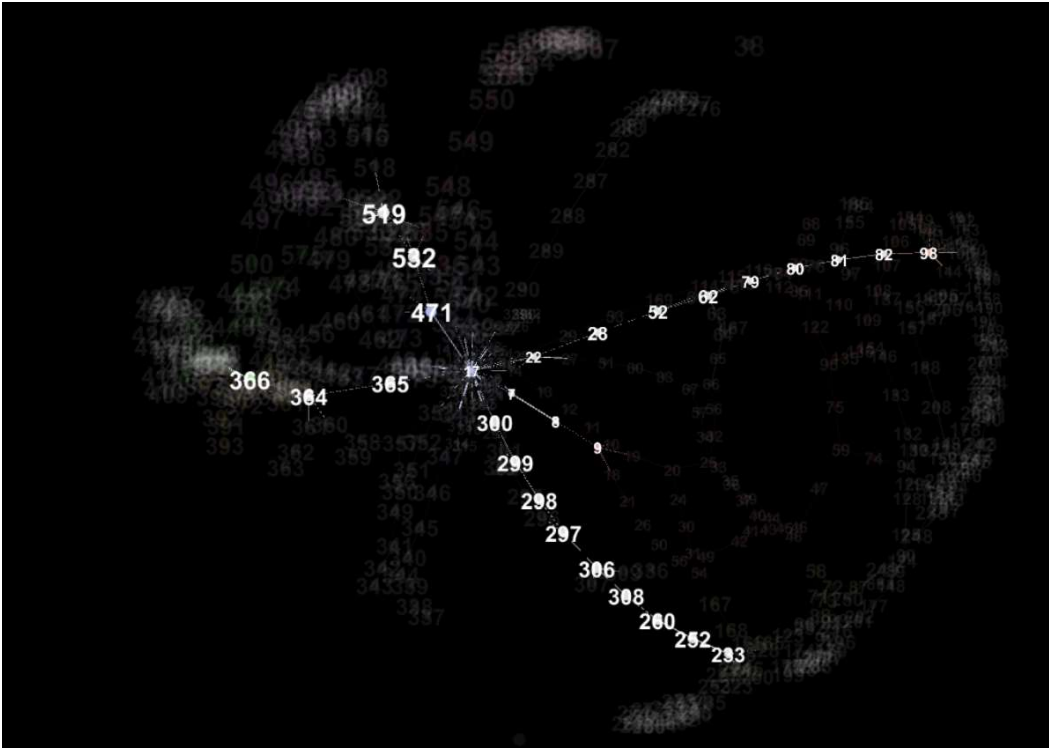
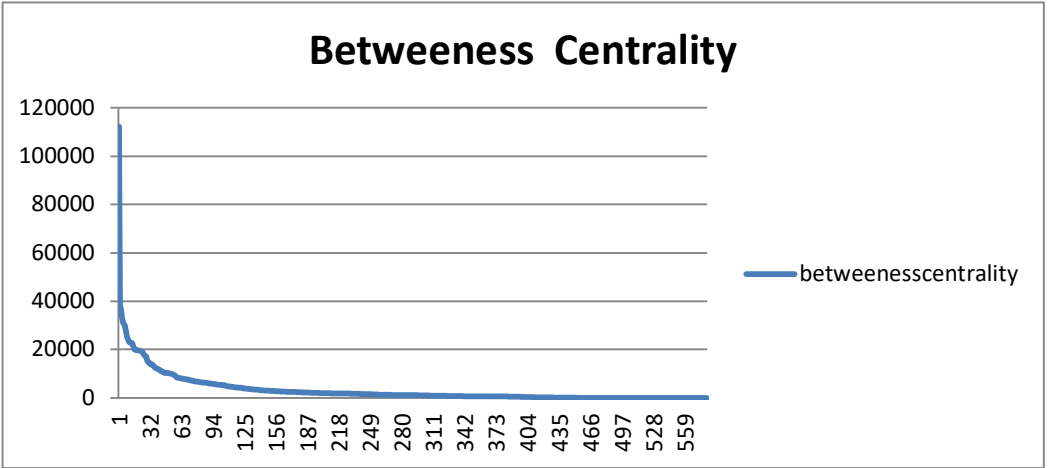
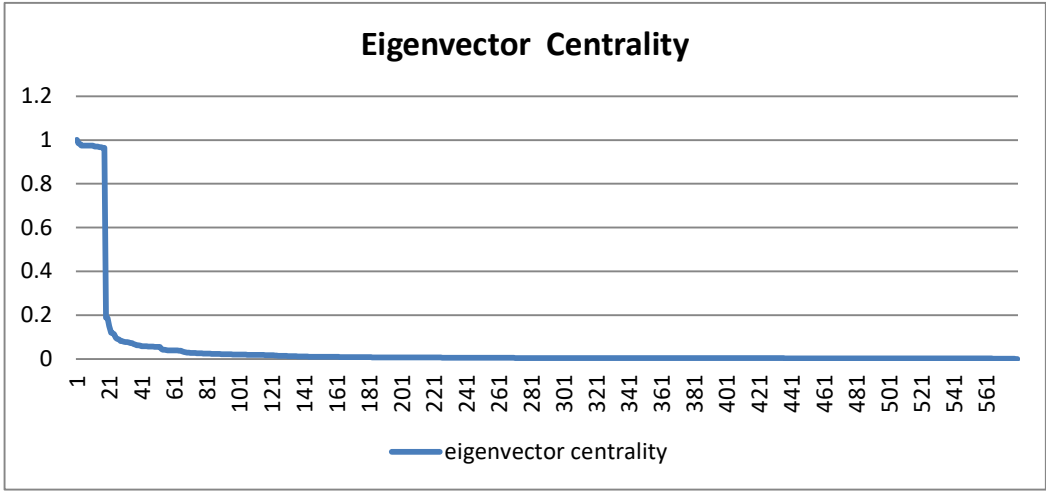


Fig. 12 Five "intermediary" belts of network water flow with high median centrality  
(4) Eigenvector Centrality

Eigenvector centrality measures the importance of a node by considering the importance of neighboring nodes, and is an algorithm for measuring the transfer of influence or connectivity between nodes. The main principle is that connections from important nodes (measured by Degree Centrality) are more valuable than connections from unimportant nodes, and that connections to nodes with high scores yield a greater contribution than connections to nodes with low scores. For example, a node with 300 very popular friends has a higher eigenvector centrality than someone with 300 relatively unpopular friends. All nodes

start equally, but as the computation proceeds, nodes with more edges start to become more and more important. Their importance propagates to the connected nodes, and after several iterations of the calculation, these values stabilize, resulting in the final value of eigenvector centrality (S.Boccaletti, 2006). As shown in Table 9, the eigenvector centrality of the first 18 nodes is greater than 0.9, and the 19th node eigenvector centrality falls precipitously to 0.18. Fig. 13 shows the network visualization of the 18 nodes with high values of eigenvector centrality, which are located in the western part of the Chao Phraya River. The water network in this region is uniformly dense, and each storage point is spatially staggered through each other, and the spatial water network tends to be a regular network model with a good basis for flood storage. Fig. 14 shows the viewable view of eigenvector centrality value greater than 0.1, and the number of nodes increases to 24, which is basically also located in the western region. The only node 17 (Chao Phraya River with a value of 0.15) is added, which also has a relatively high eigenvector centrality as the core point of the entire network catchment.

Table 9 Nodal eigenvector centrality value table





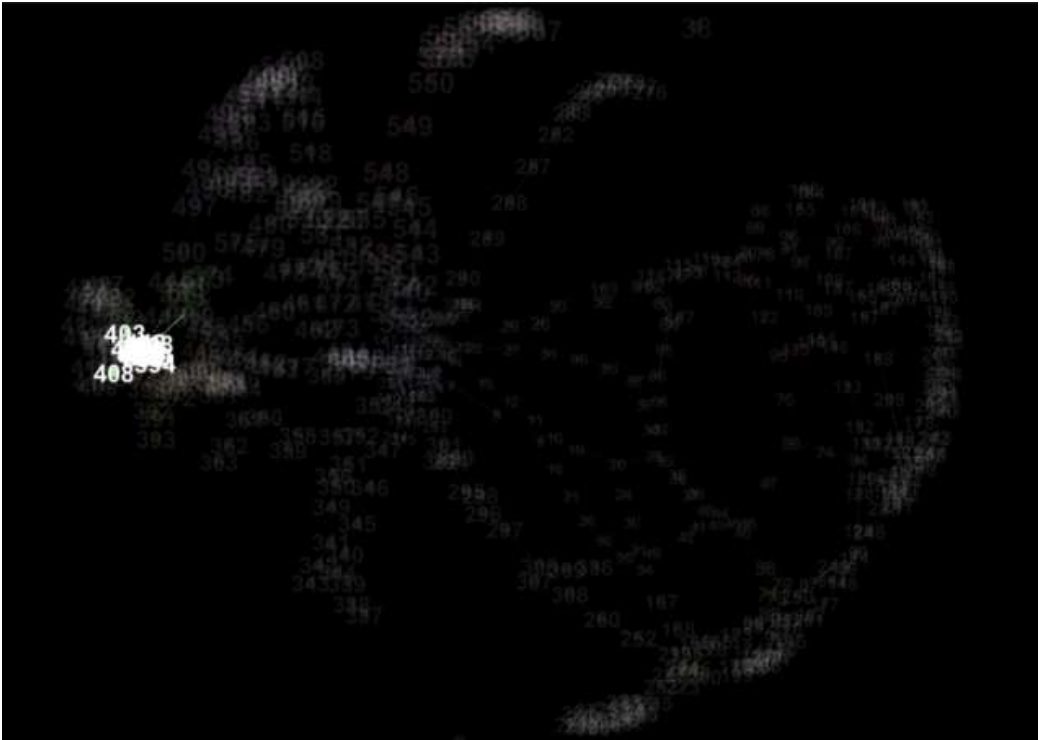


Fig.13 Distribution of nodes with eigenvector centrality number values > 0.9

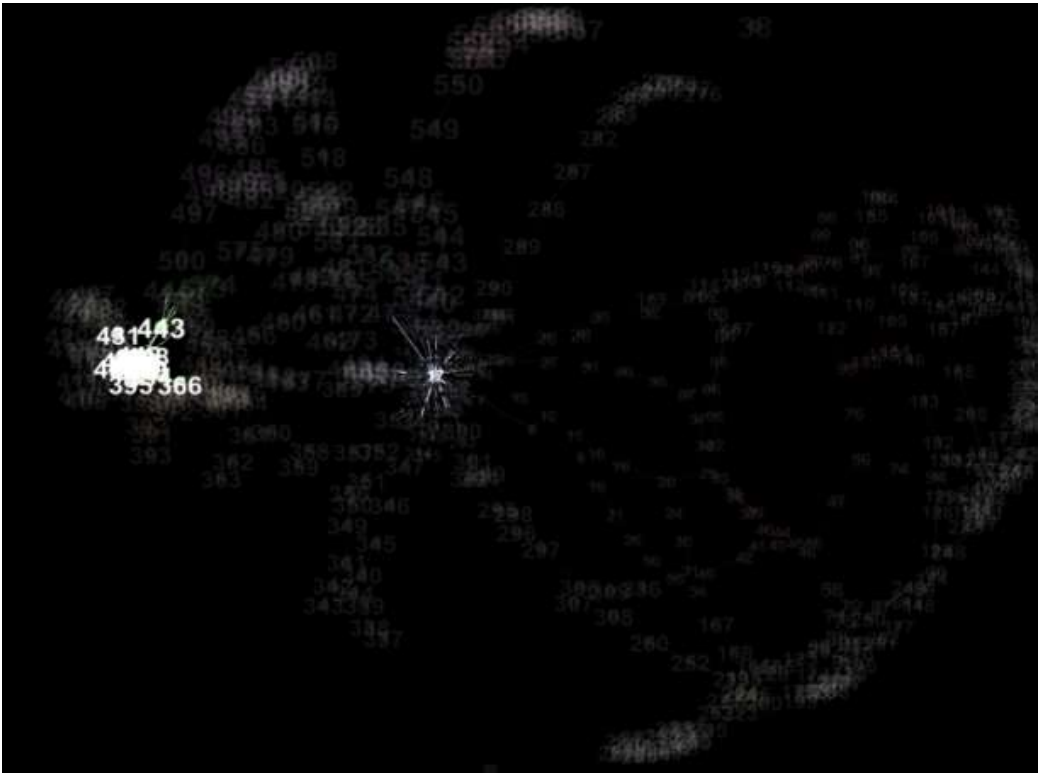


Fig.14 Distribution of nodes with eigenvector centrality number values > 0.1

(5) Pagerank and Clustering Coefficient

PageRank is Google's proprietary algorithm for measuring the importance of a particular web page relative to other pages in the search engine index. In complex networks, nodes that can be reached from more places are usually more important and therefore have higher PageRank. (Ben-Naim, 2004) Table 10 and Fig. 15 show that nodes with high PageRank values in the network are divided into two cases. One is such as node 17, its own degree value is high, there are many surrounding water system paths to the node, so the PageRank value is high, becoming the regional core point; the second is such as 135,159,544 nodes, its own degree value and the number of arrival paths is not high, but its node weighted degree and access paths weighted high, as shown in the current site spatial water network that is the storage point water area is larger, connected to the water system. The paths are shorter and the calculated PageRank values are higher. Fig. 15 shows that there are 24 nodes (groups) with high PageRank values in this network, which become strategic key points in the water storage network. When flooding occurs, regional flood water is quickly gathered to these storage points through the connected water system, which greatly alleviates the flooding situation. At the same time, according to the regional flood storage volume, the sink area of nodes (groups) with high PageRank and the number and length of connected water systems are optimized and adjusted to control key storage nodes (groups), simplify the network structure, enhance network stability and defensibility, and improve the flood storage function.

In graph theory, the clustering coefficient is a parameter that indicates the degree of aggregation of nodes in a graph. (Noble, 2009) Specifically, it is the degree to which the neighboring points of a point are connected to each other. In Fig. 16, the nodes with a clustering coefficient of 1 have their neighboring nodes connected to each other, forming a cluster of open networks with relatively high density. In the current spatial water network, these nodes with high aggregation coefficients are more evenly distributed throughout the network space, and form multiple clusters with higher densities with neighboring nodes, showing a homogeneous water network on a global macroscopic scale, and a large heterogeneity on a local microscopic scale. This pattern does not form a core key point in the local area, but exists as a group of key points connected to each other. This is conducive to combining the site geography and urban planning and development requirements to flexibly adjust individual nodes without affecting the overall storage transfer capability. Each node in the cluster is replaceable, and the importance of individual nodes is not emphasized, only the integrated storage capacity of the cluster nodes needs to be controlled.

These two parameter algorithms give different meanings to the network nodes, which are analyzed and compared together to facilitate the measurement of the network status and value of the nodes. Based on the quantitative analysis results of node pagerank and clustering coefficient, combined with the current geographical conditions and urban development needs, the node location, area and the number and length of water system paths are appropriately integrated, and the parameter attributes are adjusted and optimized to explore a stable, efficient and synergistic development of flood safety pattern.

Table 10 Nodal pageranks value table

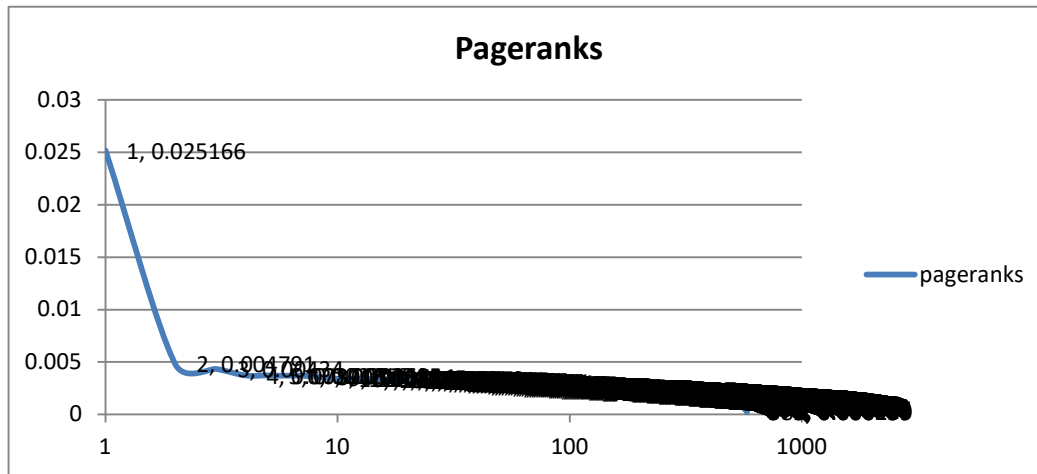
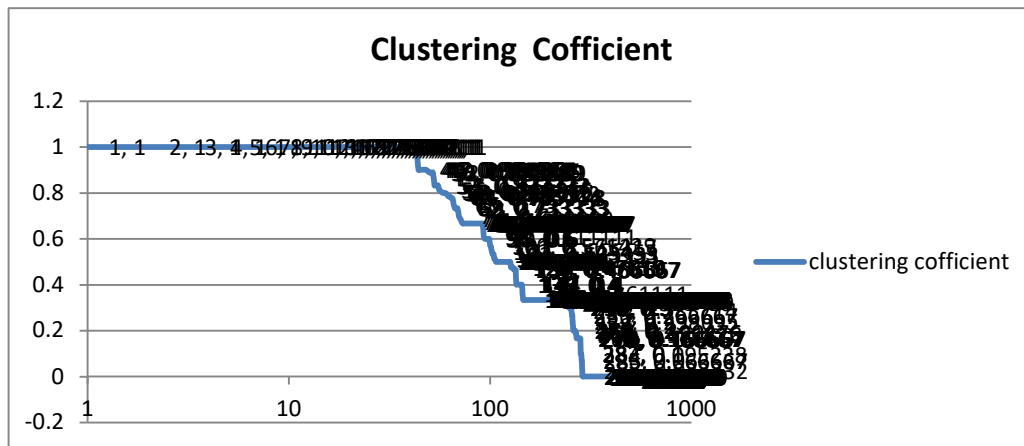


Table 11 Nodal clustering coefficient value table





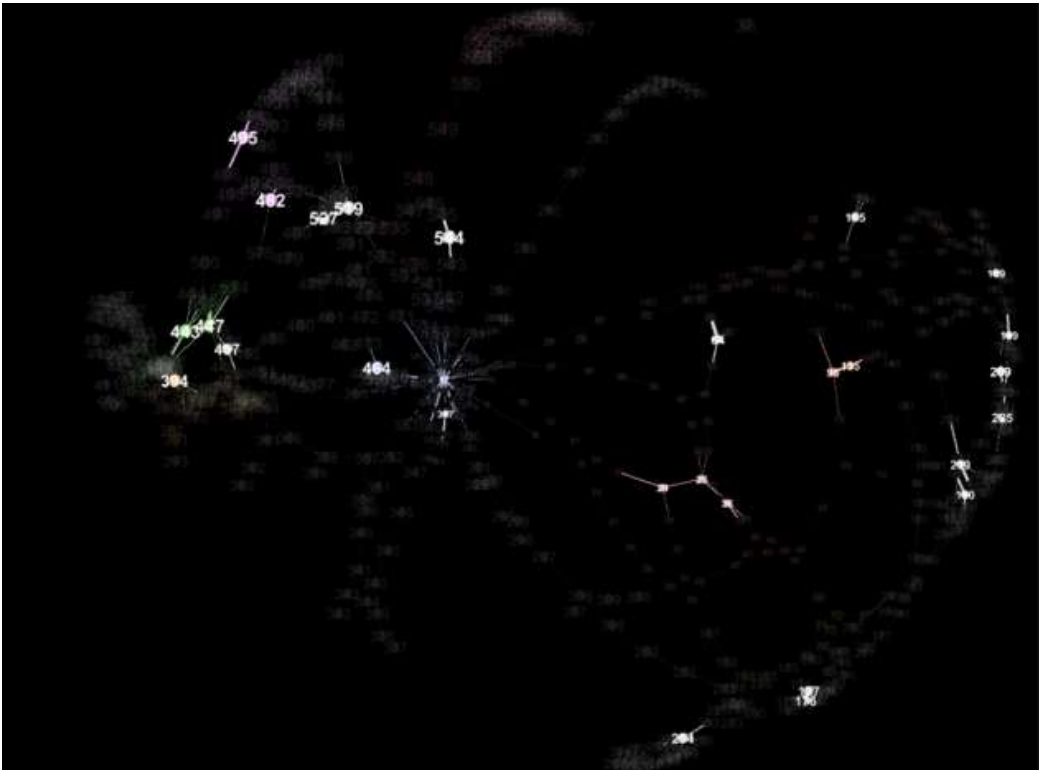


Fig.15 Network distribution of nodes (groups) with higher Pagerank values

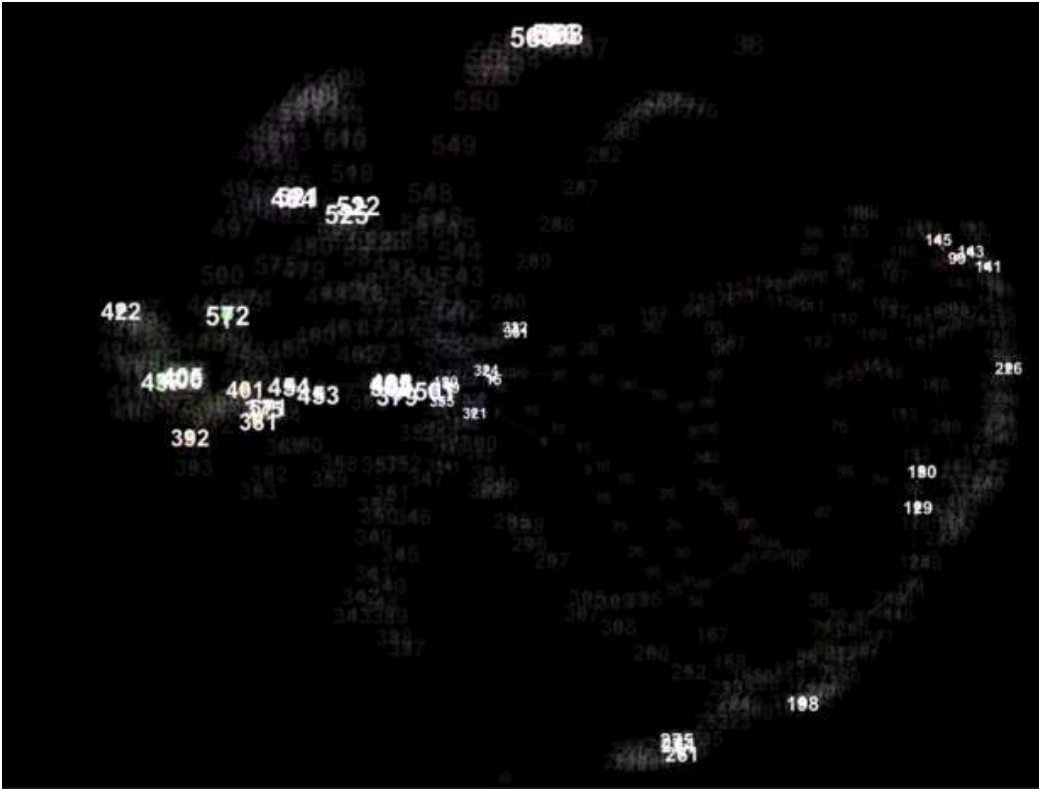


Fig.16 Network distribution of nodes (groups) with clustering coefficient of 1

#### (6) modularity\_class

Modularity\_class is an important community evaluation metric that utilizes the definition of community structure, where nodes within a community are more closely connected and the probability of two nodes in a community having an edge is higher than the probability of two nodes in a random graph having an edge (Albert R, 2002). The community structure is a reflection of the nature of the network at the mesoscopic scale, and the study of the structure of the communities in the network is an important way to understand the structure and function of the whole network. As shown in Table 12, the whole network is divided into 27 associations, among which there are 4 associations with more than 30 nodes. As shown in Fig.17, with Node 17 (Chao Phraya River) as the core, the community with 57 nodes as the largest association is distributed radially to form the core of the entire network. The other three large societies are located in the eastern, northeastern, and western regions of the Chao Phraya River Society. The eastern society are arranged in a ring shape, the northeastern society are arranged in a tandem shape, and the western society are distributed in a composite shape (both tandem and ring), and these three major societies are the core societies in each region. The 11 major societies with nodes in the range of 20-30 are shown in Fig.18, forming a radial structure that connects the core societies with other end societies and forms the main society structure of the network with the 4 major core societies. Through node modularity\_class analysis, a clear network structure and community hierarchy is obtained, which lays the foundation for building a flood safety pattern.

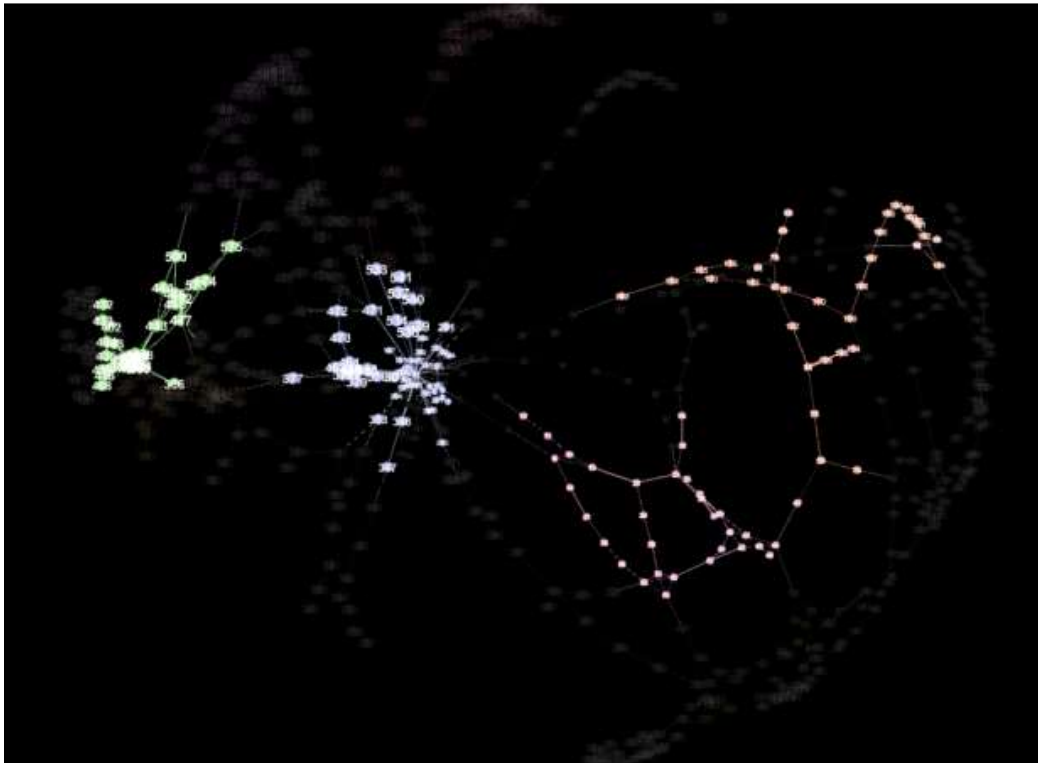
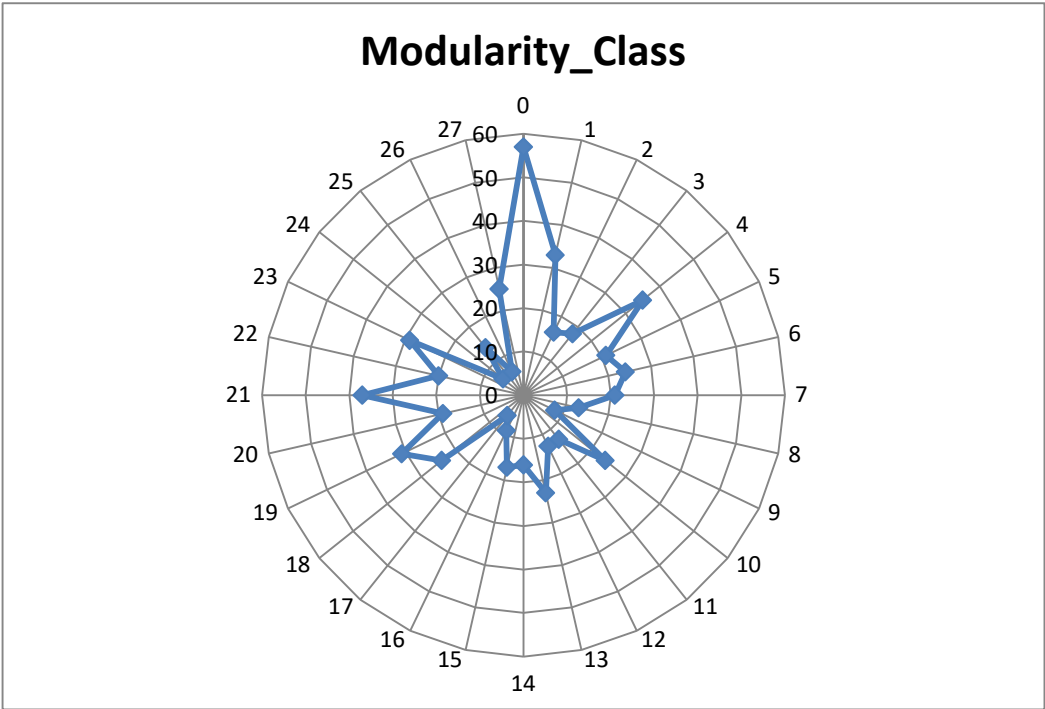


Fig.17 Network distribution of the four core associations



Fig.18 Network distribution of 11 major associations

Table 12 Nodal number distribution of the 27 associations



3.2 Network evolution model

The average degree measures the activity of the overall network nodes, with lower degree values indicating less interaction between nodes and conversely more connections. Using Gephi software, the average degree of the water network in the built-up area of Bangkok is 3.666, indicating that on average each storage point is connected to 3.7 surrounding storage points. In a water network with a planar spatial layout, this connectivity degree is high, indicating that the Bangkok water system network has a good basis for flood storage. The average weighted degree is calculated as the node degree based on the weights of connected edges, and then the average degree is calculated based on the weighted degree, which is the sum of the weighted degrees of all nodes divided by the number of nodes. The average degree is a special case of the average weighted degree, and the weight of each edge of the average degree is 1. The value of the weight of the edge in this water network is defined as 100 times the inverse of the length of the water system path, and the average weighted degree of the water system storage network is calculated as 100.232 with a weighted degree of 27.34. The length of the edge of the entire network weighted path is 0.4 km, which coincides with the scale of a small modern urban neighborhood (0.4 km × 0.4 km).

The diameter of this water system network is 31, and based on the average water system length of 1.5 km between the transfer points (the total length of 1063 path sides is 1589.5 km), the length of the network diameter is 46.5 km, which is consistent with the distance between the farthest east and west points of the built-up area of Bangkok. The network graph density is 0.006, which indicates that the network nodes are loosely connected and belong to a sparse network. This is because the distance between water network storage points is limited by flat space, unlike virtual networks such as the Internet, interpersonal networks, and social networks, which are not limited by spatial distance and will have a high degree of closeness. The lower graph density is a characteristic of geospatial physical networks.

Network modularity is used to measure whether the division of a community is a relatively good result. A relatively good result has a high similarity of nodes inside the community and a low similarity of nodes outside the community. The magnitude of modularity is defined as the ratio of the total number of edges inside the community to the total number of edges in the network minus an expectation value. This expectation value is the magnitude of the ratio of the total number of edges within the community formed by the same community assignment to the total number of edges in the network when the network is set as a random network (Watts D J, 1998). The degree of modularity is expressed as a Q-value ranging from 0 to 1. A larger Q-value indicates a more accurate community structure for network partitioning. In real networks, the highest Q values generally occur between 0.3 and 0.7. The modularity of this water system network is 0.899, which is a high value, indicating that the community structure level of the whole water system network is very obvious, and further analysis of each community structure level and key storage points has important practical significance and basis for the layout planning of the water network geospatially.

The clustering coefficient describes the likelihood that neighboring nodes of individuals in the network are also neighbors of each other. In general, the magnitude of the clustering coefficient affects the propagation dynamics on the network, and the larger the average node

clustering coefficient, the slower the propagation when other parameters are constant (Watts D J, 1998). The average clustering coefficient of 0.28 for this network is a low value, indicating that the connectivity between a storage point and its surrounding storage points is not tight, which is limited by the characteristics of the planar geospatial network. The low clustering coefficient ensures the timely spatial transport and diffusion of the stored water, which facilitates the rapid deployment of inter-regional flooding.

The eigenvector centrality of this water network is 0.032, and the network tends to be randomized. Combined with the node degree parameter distribution, there are a few important key points in the network in the absolute core position, making the network again has scale-free network characteristics. Using the robustness characteristics of the scale-free network to occupy key storage points and important water system paths is important for rapid urban flood discharge and flooding.

The average path length of the water network is 12.466. Based on the average water system length of 1.5 km between the storage points, the average path length of the network is 18.7 km, which is slightly smaller than the diameter of the core built-up area of Bangkok (20 km), indicating that the constructed network conforms to the current geospatial characteristics. For planar spatial networks such as geoscape and water system storage networks, identifying the key locations, nodes and paths in their networks is an important purpose of studying the networks. By identifying these key nodes and important paths to simplify the network structure and optimize the spatial layout, the scientific and quantitative design of geoscape and water system storage network is realized.

In summary, the constructed water system storage network is a typical flat geospatial network, which is different from the Internet, social networks, interpersonal networks, communication networks and other networks that are not constrained by space. Through the verification of each characteristic parameter, the simulated constructed water system storage network is consistent with the characteristics of complex networks and can be scientifically quantified and analyzed. This lays the foundation for the planning, layout and optimization of the water system storage network in the built-up area of Bangkok by using the theory related to complex networks, and introduces a new research method for the analysis, planning and evaluation of urban water networks. The evolution model of water system storage network constructed by the simulation is different from the common single rule network model, stochastic network model, small world network model or scale-free network model in complex networks, but presents a composite network model feature. Due to the influence of planar geospatial factors, its network has the characteristics of a partially random network model, with lower graph density, average clustering coefficient and eigenvector centrality than the small-world network and regular network models, and larger network diameter and average path length than the small-world network model and regular network model. And its node degree distribution is similar to the scale-free network model, with typical robustness and vulnerability; meanwhile, the network modularity value is high, the association structure is obvious, and some associations have self-similar network model characteristics. The analysis of these characteristics introduces a new field for the study of water system storage networks.

### 3.3 Flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok



Based on the water storage network map of the built-up area of Bangkok (Fig.19), the attribute parameters of 581 network nodes were analyzed using complex network correlation theory. As shown in Tables 13 and 14, the green color indicates that the importance of nodes is measured by five attribute parameters such as degree, authority, hub, eigenvector centrality and triangles, and the nodes with the top ranking are selected as the key planning and construction nodes; the magenta color indicates that the important connectivity and sparsity of nodes are measured by three parameters such as Closeness Centrality, Harmonic closeness centrality, Betweenness centrality, etc. The nodes with the top ranking of parameters are selected as the key planning and construction nodes; the purple and orange colors indicate that the centrality of nodes is measured by two parameters reflecting the degree of aggregation, pagerank and clustering coefficient, and the nodes with the top ranking of the parameters are selected as the key planning and construction nodes. Through the ranking statistics of 581 storage points with 11 parameters in 4 categories, 120 storage points with more than 6 parameters ranked in the top 100 were selected as the key nodes of the network (shown in Table 14), combined with 3 parameters, such as Weight, Weighted degree and Modularity, which reflect the catchment area of storage points and the structural characteristics of network associations, and Based on the full consideration of the water network and the surrounding geographic space, urban environment, road traffic and planning and construction, 25 key nodes were added, and a total of 145 key storage points were identified. By sorting out and planning these important nodes and their important connecting paths, a flood safety pattern of Bangkok built-up area with 145 key nodes and 127 important rivers as the backbone was constructed (shown in Fig.20), and the robustness and vulnerability theories in complex networks were also applied to the tolerance and resistance of the flood safety pattern.

The flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok is based on a framework of radioactive backbone cluster points, linking major associations and forming wedge-shaped open spaces penetrating into the core area of the city in combination with the water system path. In the core area, small storage points are built in combination with urban green space and open space to save land for urban development as much as possible. Large-scale storage points are built at key nodes where the surrounding land is more relaxed as the kidney of the city and used as the main storage site for urban flooding. In the absence of flooding in the upper reaches of the Chao Phraya River, when only the Bangkok area is flooded by rainfall, the core built-up area with a radius of 10 km is mainly for drainage and supplemented by storage, while the west bank and other peripheral areas are mainly for storage and supplemented by drainage. If flooding occurs in the upper reaches of the Chao Phraya River and backflow occurs in Bangkok downstream, the core built-up area is mainly drained and water is quickly transported to storage sites in peripheral areas through the backbone cluster water network to ensure maximum flood safety in the core city.



Fig.19 Map of the water storage network in the built-up area of Bangkok

Table 13 Network node parameter ranking table

Id (weight )	Id (degree )	Id (weighte d degree)	Id(closen sscentral ity)	Id(harmon icclosnes scentrali ty)	Id(between nesscentr ality)	Id(modula rity_clas s)	Id(Author ity)	Id(Hub)	Id(pagera nks)	Id(cluste ring)	Id(triang les)	Id(eigenc entrality )
100	17	17	17	17	17	17	394	394	17	465	394	394
17	394	447	22	471	364	470	442	442	254	572	413	413
259	413	159	23	365	365	468	413	413	447	355	442	442
98	417	394	365	22	22	378	396	396	219	566	441	396
519	396	64	471	470	471	463	369	369	135	484	440	369
535	436	219	300	468	28	464	368	368	64	145	369	368
76	442	443	14	23	52	465	367	367	394	275	368	367
164	439	544	16	14	62	466	441	441	464	437	367	441
575	367	160	7	16	532	502	440	440	519	405	396	440
173	407	495	15	576	300	5	439	439	527	454	438	439
184	448	434	534	15	306	576	436	436	155	143	439	436
25	369	135	5	7	297	325	438	438	482	406	436	417
186	368	457	6	534	299	323	417	417	225	375	405	448
133	441	396	470	353	298	471	448	448	95	332	406	438
532	404	254	468	300	519	320	407	407	25	331	404	407
358	438	572	576	5	79	354	404	404	159	466	448	404
357	440	564	538	364	308	353	405	405	443	129	407	405
310	406	430	291	394	260	292	406	406	127	381	417	406
447	405	395	353	325	80	305	366	366	544	130	384	366
16	384	180	348	6	98	501	443	443	209	522	383	443
189	519	397	325	317	252	355	395	395	495	120	382	17
552	386	527	539	323	233	2	431	431	317	525	380	395
367	378	95	354	320	81	539	437	437	457	401	386	431
482	383	566	501	539	82	120	373	373	36	521	375	437
225	447	217	317	354	366	119	389	389	189	198	571	373
306	374	545	323	312	7	377	390	390	176	226	376	389
12	376	563	292	538	8	4	388	388	20	261	374	447
443	382	63	305	292	9	534	447	447	180	568	378	390
366	450	519	328	305	20	328	414	414	434	141	17	388
246	463	559	320	291	25	538	416	416	42	392	470	414
156	380	139	312	311	535	348	424	424	279	502	468	416
139	100	438	311	348	19	291	412	412	396	274	463	424
497	464	482	2	328	46	303	370	370	306	15	465	412
187	468	429	4	2	23	121	397	397	340	324	466	384
413	571	150	303	501	29	333	434	434	217	453	502	370
6	470	458	121	4	53	117	435	435	190	569	464	386
480	375	218	355	303	169	577	408	408	102	571	450	397
185	535	496	120	121	548	118	403	403	430	422	385	383
503	173	464	119	355	114	469	419	419	215	119	16	434
191	189	250	333	120	549	319	418	418	150	379	212	435
491	482	441	117	119	232	334	445	445	535	321	213	374
254	443	249	577	333	550	3	446	446	465	99	401	376
417	366	36	118	117	39	379	364	364	358	501	15	382
262	94	197	469	577	228	472	371	371	348	441	400	380
548	485	513	319	118	193	533	444	444	243	440	23	408
518	211	269	334	469	44	322	415	415	73	369	14	403
137	364	494	28	319	144	293	430	430	160	368	210	419
236	193	450	299	334	113	473	428	428	220	367	449	418
423	385	455	364	369	76	324	573	573	134	438	189	375
215	373	435	532	368	112	1	572	572	22	404	22	571
261	22	65	8	367	164	540	372	372	252	448	211	470
96	466	439	29	373	222	537	387	387	211	407	193	468
457	465	512	27	532	77	321	386	386	63	382	519	378
568	502	209	533	448	520	541	385	385	259	380	100	463
148	98	25	301	366	78	347	449	449	513	526	446	16
240	25	181	13	413	373	304	420	420	86	442	445	22
97	16	390	472	378	291	147	391	391	572	396	414	464
394	139	225	474	463	290	44	392	392	269	439	447	23
411	491	440	463	442	58	43	457	457	282	436	416	14
203	254	388	378	439	223	46	425	425	545	446	524	385
99	215	127	537	441	94	40	574	574	395	417	390	465
291	414	391	293	440	59	25	411	411	295	470	140	466
556	140	561	357	396	97	55	398	398	559	468	389	502
207	14	560	298	436	289	39	433	433	250	376	482	15
37	445	543	464	417	235	45	409	409	76	374	173	450
198	213	189	540	407	394	49	402	402	128	464	485	364
414	390	176	465	374	137	36	500	500	139	16	373	449
175	212	243	466	404	250	54	374	374	563	212	572	6
455	127	448	502	519	485	31	384	384	455	213	484	445
153	210	524	52	438	288	35	429	429	438	416	521	5
419	524	437	379	405	211	9	450	450	245	383	141	576
288	23	270	9	406	249	42	361	361	98	413	388	446
94	389	220	3	389	413	20	360	360	94	176	424	7
514	400	190	1	472	248	19	365	365	458	395	412	400
277	449	20	290	533	47	10	400	400	165	415	573	401

485	73	465	542	464	157	37	401	401	397	400	138	325
464	259	237	352	474	287	41	383	383	450	292	520	323
309	575	245	347	384	374	47	382	382	197	142	139	471
396	532	436	373	386	100	32	380	380	72	35	491	320
276	503	384	326	465	109	50	376	376	218	23	443	354
481	455	268	327	466	518	30	375	375	249	61	526	353
147	131	387	322	502	447	18	571	571	512	14	44	519
235	412	259	324	387	225	24	575	575	429	506	127	317
256	505	404	316	390	111	56	432	432	194	523	366	292
134	326	500	366	535	200	12	410	410	391	210	176	305
20	527	208	313	388	36	11	427	427	256	6	506	312
211	102	165	321	28	282	26	426	426	264	354	6	311
131	517	535	318	447	219	21	455	455	181	244	244	365
275	416	42	310	357	534	33	421	421	206	516	527	501
334	424	383	304	377	110	48	458	458	425	449	245	355
456	138	317	147	537	74	16	423	423	355	91	43	2
353	245	445	519	8	175	22	399	399	65	305	131	539
467	126	86	374	376	215	23	393	393	476	463	172	300
265	62	134	387	299	533	14	381	381	524	388	222	120
205	520	530	535	379	188	15	497	497	564	424	517	119
83	222	256	12	383	35	6	451	451	384	412	532	377
140	474	400	528	27	259	7	17	17	383	573	215	4
509	85	529	297	29	208	28	358	358	265	138	73	534
157	55	73	360	13	369	27	362	362	341	520	535	381
223	15	405	53	540	368	29	377	377	390	385	94	328
93	40	136	51	528	367	13	482	482	452	394	332	538
287	401	348	62	449	85	8	480	480	551	386	331	348
144	377	211	377	326	353	53	479	479	342	445	381	291
425	172	386	361	301	503	51	422	422	323	414	130	303
142	573	426	461	370	575	83	456	456	62	384	525	121
200	44	102	294	382	216	60	459	459	441	378	198	371
430	43	558	536	380	242	62	452	452	4	72	72	573
174	446	39	19	360	570	52	22	22	287	490	490	333
364	388	264	358	375	131	61	471	471	85	7	7	117
471	5	161	462	571	61	76	300	300	108	49	49	577
294	46	66	473	385	95	78	7	7	338	31	31	118
327	225	452	61	361	448	66	23	23	164	528	528	469
546	306	398	541	293	146	67	520	520	496	507	507	319
258	246	282	302	542	247	82	291	291	316	132	132	334
462	6	427	476	327	133	34	485	485	388	330	330	211
163	480	265	394	3	357	64	534	534	207	71	71	193
374	457	484	481	352	209	63	353	353	177	58	58	189
340	240	128	306	322	132	79	357	357	561	44	45	387
408	175	489	10	520	246	77	348	348	361	45	54	212
243	235	194	20	461	348	65	470	470	39	54	223	213
422	134	528	475	290	562	57	468	468	327	223	200	572
292	353	72	369	347	122	81	539	539	494	200	246	210
228	157	252	368	1	234	80	325	325	114	246	175	100
412	223	371	367	443	555	467	378	378	490	175	174	457
505	93	490	18	324	482	98	463	463	415	174	242	485
217	425	182	520	316	54	102	317	317	270	242	102	535
326	200	248	389	450	517	85	527	527	313	189	455	482
432	174	94	11	313	347	144	14	14	489	22	505	532
328	471	497	356	321	561	99	576	576	27	211	126	524
527	340	476	527	318	254	101	524	524	268	193	46	520
512	228	355	524	524	377	112	538	538	107	524	55	444
513	323	432	384	527	167	111	312	312	566	390	326	415
323	71	433	386	536	281	84	328	328	505	140	5	173
71	195	238	390	310	253	70	499	499	237	389	98	140
486	555	164	388	304	515	103	478	478	40	527	395	127
32	563	568	295	147	55	113	320	320	439	139	415	139
290	506	493	370	462	75	74	292	292	21	245	292	527
280	7	123	376	482	73	115	305	305	163	43	142	455
409	86	229	383	358	384	114	496	496	18	131	35	138
483	242	40	382	400	168	59	498	498	19	172	61	491
38	487	373	380	395	346	145	311	311	278	491	523	526
48	492	275	375	473	560	95	303	303	7	222	354	94
551	325	372	571	401	554	109	121	121	560	517	516	215
301	320	279	289	9	256	122	323	323	70	532	91	528
267	39	406	526	52	255	116	5	5	474	450	305	98
337	521	4	525	457	102	110	2	2	173	482	457	141
378	507	523	575	63	75	4	4	4	43	127	36	575
459	490	257	478	485	470	104	16	16	125	457	452	428
214	141	369	351	372	468	169	6	6	351	6	323	430
192	431	574	346	371	280	108	354	354	404	150	39	484
195	132	456	169	526	356	135	15	15	387	243	233	521
332	244	35	543	573	149	69	501	501	529	76	325	425
102	72	271	60	480	64	105	355	355	378	128	515	172
1	58	403	63	518	220	107	120	120	240	458	555	451

458	472	548	372	541	472	106	119	119	208	397	504	73
386	54	446	518	476	539	136	333	333	350	391	488	44
279	526	531	330	481	201	179	117	117	548	476	92	126
574	452	431	332	525	24	68	577	577	484	564	93	222
226	171	340	331	523	439	154	118	118	201	452	195	503
555	330	442	460	424	474	94	469	469	145	323	451	43
421	36	526	329	298	177	131	319	319	283	361	320	326
155	550	366	315	414	71	132	334	334	386	39	492	3
468	219	562	314	445	556	130	484	484	49	114	576	574
341	488	425	371	478	345	134	521	521	123	489	487	505
569	572	166	79	412	325	128	453	453	440	19	171	372
517	31	505	25	479	134	150	359	359	260	560	234	379
196	49	37	522	416	431	149	454	454	233	70	480	517
239	515	382	548	452	573	125	483	483	168	173	62	420
407	576	215	76	574	139	129	363	363	31	125	85	46
416	429	399	21	431	712	90	28	28	543	350	40	175
500	233	240	547	446	442	181	52	52	357	233	474	176
448	451	151	452	356	27	133	62	62	364	168	503	525
563	92	230	477	455	195	180	532	532	435	360	377	474
406	528	316	531	12	443	151	306	306	360	299	364	174
506	234	575	529	522	30	146	297	297	530	166	355	480
7	504	358	448	484	86	89	299	299	400	325	566	131
410	9	551	296	521	178	182	298	298	275	371	145	391
424	495	498	308	451	461	183	519	519	528	426	275	472
418	317	389	453	53	189	153	79	79	299	96	437	40
542	45	428	482	51	340	152	308	308	292	103	454	506
557	484	247	362	475	218	215	260	260	136	509	143	200
14	176	43	449	62	66	73	80	80	60	115	129	523
360	461	474	309	460	279	222	98	98	8	423	522	223
544	76	454	480	548	18	175	252	252	288	420	120	533
359	164	125	24	572	480	174	233	233	550	485	226	92
81	358	327	83	434	31	200	81	81	507	541	261	322
86	357	295	442	397	203	223	82	82	248	214	568	58
145	156	19	479	294	173	58	8	8	166	170	392	245
194	497	145	441	547	230	71	9	9	314	570	274	25
8	262	98	440	391	309	228	20	20	142	515	324	102
178	518	283	413	19	269	72	25	25	132	555	453	392
242	137	573	439	453	378	195	535	535	325	373	569	490
545	423	323	396	435	516	86	19	19	126	144	422	71
206	96	253	407	408	424	91	46	46	46	90	119	452
376	97	155	436	392	32	214	29	29	66	311	379	225
351	556	131	404	403	65	168	53	53	417	111	321	55
516	198	153	417	330	238	166	169	169	448	504	99	39
382	481	306	438	529	108	88	548	548	461	101	501	518
158	20	485	405	437	563	167	114	114	371	488	150	507
335	509	550	406	531	574	87	549	549	140	540	243	45
182	144	470	485	351	128	123	232	232	426	84	76	254
479	142	503	359	297	51	165	550	550	436	262	128	132
108	430	341	385	332	349	881	39	39	169	10	458	242
571	327	108	484	331	103	227	228	228	35	92	397	293
487	163	451	521	419	138	173	193	193	96	93	391	228
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336	214	7	67	543	204	92	112	112	23	499	489	244
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138	458	380	64	302	56	198	222	222	470	481	560	171
325	279	444	36	61	43	93	77	77	55	421	70	234
245	421	260	35	329	171	170	78	78	405	451	125	492
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62	542	523	544	315	326	202	94	94	382	320	299	49
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39	168	557	575	399	107	96	157	157	328	171	170	361
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521	269	22	288	359	148	187	100	100	131	370	144	54
321	95	338	381	454	125	186	109	109	423	97	90	31



562	130	328	336	458	504	206	518	518	296	542	311	500
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124	19	461	66	79	358	178	175	175	556	293	553	27
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387	322	31	233	308	417	161	347	347	463	317	518	158
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549	399	517	556	275	466	482	270	270	502	290	290	546
449	151	175	106	274	502	520	88	88	480	409	409	346
234	284	414	561	218	379	491	350	350	13	26	26	278
566	136	409	148	69	375	484	523	523	266	567	567	314
440	65	276	105	231	571	521	239	239	175	178	178	237
224	121	304	247	179	324	503	553	553	174	50	50	81
272	106	567	206	178	321	505	266	266	393	347	347	69
149	270	196	221	273	318	506	265	265	274	444	444	260
220	362	162	224	226	310	490	322	322	117	24	24	289
399	435	224	242	89	304	507	315	315	536	185	185	272
446	169	310	171	187	147	504	176	176	15	267	267	513
151	63	242	89	561	401	488	330	330	183	291	291	881
504	315	26	226	151	525	492	314	314	514	74	74	26
469	392	462	205	107	522	487	207	207	324	546	546	80
284	26	78	154	180	484	499	142	142	196	460	460	342
531	283	113	204	712	521	495	3	3	91	255	255	558
136	271	344	712	239	475	489	526	526	577	302	302	204
154	403	53	125	257	572	511	329	329	156	12	12	295
9	298	11	259	241	453	509	1	1	344	336	336	21
65	339	50	240	203	392	486	465	465	158	34	34	206
293	281	119	237	237	437	497	466	466	51	179	179	60
489	116	184	124	186	332	496	502	502	304	475	475	712
567	202	179	231	280	331	498	379	379	486	263	263	271
370	167	408	241	105	419	493	324	324	402	13	13	203
121	313	186	246	204	418	483	321	321	224	266	266	544
106	53	191	178	136	302	494	318	318	241	393	393	565
388	329	318	90	106	381	508	310	310	453	117	117	105
570	190	52	272	181	359	510	304	304	47	183	183	264
391	184	336	160	153	454	517	147	147	346	514	514	205
166	310	185	191	152	483	515	525	525	118	196	196	288
495	552	47	192	197	393	516	522	522	293	577	577	267
312	185	346	151	284	363	514	475	475	408	344	344	107
270	191	239	180	560	402	512	332	332	315	158	158	545
362	236	315	245	269	307	513	331	331	236	51	51	207
371	153	547	239	182	33	519	302	302	307	304	304	33
435	419	419	279	183	459	532	307	307	569	486	486	106
540	276	293	285	272	467	524	33	33	462	402	402	265
5	147	51	244	557	99	527	467	467	571	224	224	266
169	334	343	203	184	141	526	99	99	518	241	241	284
63	467	15	153	185	130	528	141	141	343	47	47	475
315	483	112	152	262	344	525	130	130	1	346	346	273
392	48	301	557	337	48	480	344	344	422	118	118	160
466	337	147	560	206	422	523	48	48	232	408	408	217
384	459	459	565	160	145	518	145	145	204	315	315	338
317	192	33	207	565	143	522	143	143	119	236	236	136
26	418	154	243	261	129	531	129	129	239	307	307	277
283	359	307	257	279	508	530	508	508	318	462	462	285
271	335	305	183	563	198	529	198	198	147	343	343	241
403	241	99	197	68	510	542	510	510	68	1	1	508
298	68	379	269	191	552	547	552	552	242	232	232	48

339	33	418	262	192	199	543	199	199	419	204	204	153
281	307	321	261	205	227	546	227	227	379	239	239	152
439	251	97	181	251	343	544	343	343	146	318	318	393
381	319	1	182	271	275	545	275	275	321	147	147	344
533	227	146	251	285	274	535	274	274	162	68	68	307
45	577	365	271	558	179	555	179	179	99	419	419	179
46	402	137	161	154	273	536	273	273	305	146	146	459
465	343	422	278	569	226	550	226	226	418	162	162	227
484	508	12	335	217	241	563	241	241	192	418	418	302
116	510	13	286	270	153	553	153	153	335	192	192	510
202	199	156	563	268	152	570	152	152	365	335	335	191
176	152	335	558	207	184	554	184	184	33	365	365	192
318	333	302	569	263	185	548	185	185	547	33	33	552
502	363	273	567	278	337	551	337	337	227	547	547	359
118	393	152	217	559	261	560	261	261	251	227	227	251
167	179	501	270	564	68	564	68	68	501	251	251	467
70	344	251	268	567	191	556	191	191	363	363	363	184
114	304	68	263	161	192	569	192	192	154	154	154	185
117	302	227	277	335	251	549	251	251	28	28	28	335
313	286	467	559	286	154	559	154	154	152	152	152	363
53	161	469	564	267	569	562	569	569	48	48	48	68
73	475	359	236	264	567	561	567	567	459	459	459	343
248	469	192	267	236	161	566	161	161	359	359	359	567
329	154	319	264	277	335	568	335	335	273	273	273	161
10	567	28	276	566	286	557	286	286	199	199	199	236
190	318	334	566	568	236	558	236	236	469	469	469	337
273	118	363	568	266	566	565	566	566	319	319	319	276
461	117	199	266	265	568	552	568	568	334	334	334	154
354	273	48	265	276	276	567	276	276	467	467	467	286
231	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14 Statistics of 120 important node parameters

degree、authority、 hub、eigenvector centrality、triangles			Closeness Centrality、 Harmonic closness centrality、 Betweenness centrality					clustering coefficient		pagerank	
17	448	386	519	14	323	52	82	525	375	36	464
394	369	378	468	23	7	299	534	381	466	219	189
413	368	383	470	532	325	312	80	275	465	155	482
417	441	447	364	62	320	354	79	145	401	95	25
396	404	382	22	15	576	291	348	454	521	209	254
436	438	380	98	5	233	81	501	522	484	64	127
442	440	571	16	306	317	260	365	143	572	544	527
439	406	443	389	6	539	308	252	129	332	135	225
367	405	366	431	353	300	28	298	355	331	159	457
407	384	373	395	471	297	538	437	120	130	566	495





Fig.20 Flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok

4.Discussion

4.1 Dynamic security pattern on the horizontal

The urban flood safety pattern in Bangkok is a changing dynamic pattern, and this dynamic is reflected in both temporal and spatial dimensions. Temporal dynamics means that the safety pattern can be adjusted and optimized at any time in response to climate change, urban development and changes in government decisions, and is a dynamic safety pattern that can be chosen and defended. Spatially dynamic refers to the topological evolution of the geographic landscape layout of the security pattern guided by complex network theory. Urban development and flooding pattern is a process of mutual influence and mutual choice, both of them play each other in time and space, constantly adjust and promote each other, and finally form a dynamic balance of security, stability and development. At the same time, the urban flood safety pattern is an open system in a broad sense, allowing various factors

that affect and interfere with the structure and function of the water network to participate in the superposition, such as water transport traffic, water markets, water body landscape, water ecological communities, etc., and through the horizontal game integration with various factors, finally forming an urban water network safety pattern based on urban flood safety.

#### 4.2 Hierarchical security pattern in the vertical

The flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok is vertically divided into three levels: macro, meso and micro. The analysis and study of the current situation of the water system and the storage network model in the built-up area of Bangkok using complex network theory identifies the key nodes and important paths, and constructs the flood safety pattern at the macro level by combining the current conditions and the characteristics of urban development. Through the network model analysis construction, the Bangkok water system storage network model has an obvious association structure, and the area covered by the association is analyzed twice by using the self-similarity feature to establish a mesoscopic scale regional-association level safety pattern. Combining with the characteristics of urban neighborhoods and geographic landscape environment, the micro-scale landscape design of the storage point-water system is carried out, so that it not only has the practical function of urban flood storage, but also can be integrated with the urban landscape and landscape, creating a landscape leisure pattern for citizens' leisure activities and gathering and communication.

#### 4.3 Problems

The theoretical analysis and research related to complex networks mainly focus on virtual networks, although there are also some physical space networks that have been studied using some of the attributes of complex networks, but in general, a more mature research method has not been formed. The active exploration in this paper has analyzed and processed a large amount of data on the basis of no case to follow, and although certain theoretical methods have been formed and some results have been achieved, there are inevitably imperfections and lack of depth, and further in-depth research is needed.

The implementation of the land privatization policy in Bangkok and the construction of a flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok will require the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration to reserve and purchase land at key nodes in the safety pattern in advance and to plan and control them. At the same time, the construction of the safety pattern is not only a technical and engineering solution, but also involves political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the city, which will be a long and complicated process given the current construction and development of Bangkok city.

### 5. Conclusions

The implementation of the land privatization policy in Bangkok and the construction of a flood safety pattern in the built-up area of Bangkok will require the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration to reserve and purchase land at key nodes in the safety pattern in advance and to plan and control them. At the same time, the construction of the safety pattern is not only a technical and engineering solution, but also involves political, economic, social and

cultural aspects of the city, which will be a long and complicated process given the current construction and development of Bangkok city.

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