

Article

A Novel Multipurpose Self-Irrigated Green Roof with Innovative Drainage Layer

Behrouz Pirouz ^{1,*}, Stefania Anna Palermo ^{1,*}, Gianfranco Becciu ², Umberto Sanfilippo ²,
Hana Javadi Nejad ¹, Patrizia Piro ¹ and Michele Turco ¹

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Calabria, 87036 Rende, Italy

² Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Ambientale, Politecnico di Milano, 20133 Milano, Italy

* Correspondence: behrouz.pirouz@unical.it (B.P.); stefania.palermo@unical.it (S.A.P.)

Abstract: Climate change is a significant problem that many countries are currently facing, and green roofs (GRs) are one of the suitable choices to confront it and decrease its impacts. The advantages of GRs are numerous, such as stormwater management, thermal need reduction, runoff quality, and life quality improvement. However, there are some limitations, including the weight, limits in water retention, irrigation in the drought period, suitability of harvested water for building usages, installation on sloped roofs, and high cost. Therefore, developing a novel system and design for GRs with higher efficiency and fewer negative points seems necessary and is the main scope of this research. In this regard, a novel multipurpose self-irrigated green roof with an innovative drainage layer combined with specific multilayer filters has been developed. The application of the proposed system in terms of water retention capacity, water storage volume, runoff treatment performance, irrigation system, drainage layer, application of the harvested water for domestic purposes, and some other aspects has been analyzed and compared with the conventional systems with a focus on extensive green roofs. The results demonstrate that this novel green roof would have many advantages including less weight due to the replacement of the gravel drainage layer with a pipeline network for water storage, higher water retention capacity due to the specific design, higher impacts on runoff treatment due to the existence of multilayer filters that can be changed periodically, easier installation on flat and sloped roofs, the possibility of using the collected rainfall for domestic use, and fewer irrigation water demands due to the sub-surface self-irrigation system.

Keywords: NBSs; self-irrigation; green roof; sustainable development; capillarity; water filters



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1. Introduction

The population percentage in cities is increasing significantly in developed countries, and is projected to increase by 83% in 2030. Therefore, related issues of urbanization and climate change have gained great importance [1]. Due to the predictions about the rapid growth of urbanization in many countries, environmental degradation is also expected to significantly increase [2,3]. To confront these issues and for sustainable urbanization, applications of nature-based solutions (NBSs) could be a suitable choice [4]. NBSs are strategies and planning opportunities that, if implemented, would result in a positive environmental impact, such as adaptation to climate change and increasing urban resilience to risks such as droughts, floods, and heatwaves [5].

One NBS to decrease some of the environmental and urbanization issues is using green stormwater infrastructure, such as green roofs, which can reduce the adverse effects of increasing urbanization [6–8]. Green roofs combine climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity objectives, stormwater management, energy saving, etc. A green roof or living roof is a type of building roof composed of a waterproof membrane and growing media with vegetation on top of it [9]. Green roofs are also called cool roofs [10]

or eco-roofs (due to ecological benefits) [3]. The main green roof layers include load-bearing components, insulation, waterproofing, drainage, filter, root barrier, substrate, and vegetation [11–14].

In general, green roofs are classified into three types based on the category of vegetation and soil layers, including extensive green roofs (EGR), which are normally created to perform an ecological function; semi-intensive green roofs (SIGR), which can have an amenity function; and intensive green roofs (IGR), which can be more broadly similar to roof gardens and are even used for urban agriculture [15,16].

The amount of water retention by green roofs depends on factors such as the intensity and volume of rainfall, the depth of the green roof, the roof slope, and the time that passed from the last rainfall event [17–19]. Previous studies showed the low efficiency of green roofs in runoff decay/delay in frequent rainfall events or severe storms [20,21]. The runoff treatment performance of green roofs depends on the substrate materials, plants, and application of fertilizer. Green roofs can decrease pollutant loads due to runoff reduction [22,23]. While green roofs can store nitrogen, zinc, and lead from rainfall, they can increase the amount of phosphorus in runoff due to the use of fertilizer [24]. In some cases, green roofs could negatively affect the runoff quality, which depends on the type of green roof, substrate, age of the green roof, maintenance, and local condition [25]. The results of the analysis by Liu et al. showed a significant increase in total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN) in green roof runoff [26]. A similar analysis in Portland, Oregon, exhibited the same results for TP and TN but lower Zn concentrations compared to the conventional roofs [27]. The analysis determined that using materials such as iron-filing-based green environmental media (IFGEM) could decrease the runoff pollution concentration. The values for nitrate removal were over 90%, and for total phosphorus, up to 70% [28]. Another way to reduce the runoff pollution load could be using filters [25]. Moreover, from the water quality viewpoint, soil media with a low nutrient content (but enough for plant growth) could be more suitable for green roofs [29].

In terms of acceptance and social preference, green roofs with the lowest cost but highest aesthetic view are in demand [30]. The installation of green roofs in Germany increased from 1% in the late 19th century to around 10% of houses in 2006 [24,31]. In North America, the estimated overall green roof industry growth from 2013 to 2019 was about 5–15%, of which more than 80% were extensive green roofs and the vast majority were installed for commercial and industrial buildings [32].

Many studies have outlined the advantages of green roofs and the growth in their installation in recent years. However, there are some weaknesses in conventional green roofs, mainly due to issues such as the cost, high water demands in the summer, and high weight, which, if decreased, would incur a decrease in the water retention capacity. Considering these limitations and the rise in the number of houses with green roofs, improving the design of green roofs seems necessary. Therefore, this study aims to propose a new green roof system with a decreased weight, simple construction, improved water retention capacity, decreased water demands, and self-irrigation with higher impacts on runoff treatment.

2. Materials and Methods

The study analysis diagram is shown in Figure 1. As can be seen in the research analysis diagram, to be able to improve the conventional green roof systems, first, an in-depth literature analysis must be carried out. In this regard, the performance and efficiency of conventional green roofs have been analyzed, including the water retention capacity, water demands, runoff treatment, total weight, and installation and maintenance issues. Moreover, the design elements and specifications of different types of green roofs have been assessed, as have the main issues and advantages/disadvantages of conventional green roofs. In the next step, we proposed a novel self-irrigated green roof system with higher efficiency and fewer negative points in urban environments. Then, we explained how the novel system is supposed to solve the main issues with conventional green roofs.

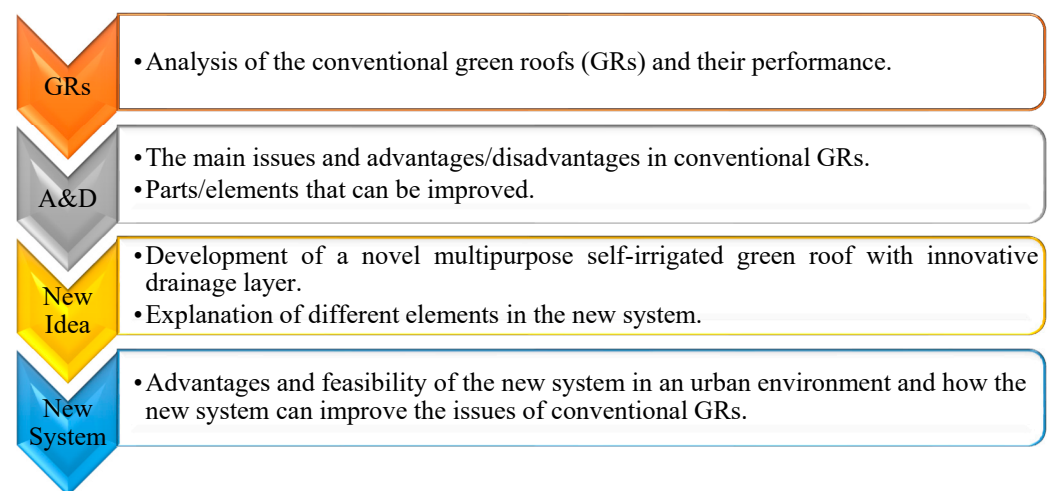


Figure 1. Research analysis diagram.

2.1. The Specifications of Different Types of Green Roofs

The specifications of different types of GRs are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Main specifications of green roofs.

Specifications	Extensive	Semi-Intensive	Intensive	Ref.
Suitability	Small to large projects	Specific biodiverse objectives	Roof gardens, recreational applications	[33–35]
Plants	Hardy succulents, grasses, herbs, wildflowers, moss, and biocrusts	Options for non-vegetated brown roofs or planted with native species such as hardy succulents, grasses, herbs, and wildflowers	Lawns, bushes, shrubs, small trees, ponds, meadows, landscapes, and water features	[16,33,36–39]
Build-up Height	80–120 mm	75–200 mm	250–1500 mm	[33]
	60–200 mm	120–250 mm	150–400 mm	[40]
Weight	96–190 kg/m ² 60–150 kg/m ²	90–232 kg/m ² 120–200 kg/m ²	>285 kg/m ² 180–500 kg/m ²	[33] [40]
Maintenance	Minimal	Minimal	Regular	[33]
Irrigation	No or little, unless specified	No	Regular	[33,36–39]
Min/max roof slope	0–15°	0–10°	0–10°	[41]
Water retention capacity	18–27 L/m ²	32–40 L/m ²	42–62 L/m ²	[41]
Maximum rain event	50–100 mm	75–110 mm	>120 mm	[41]
Advantages	low height, cost, and maintenance, drought tolerant, self-seeding, little or no fertilization or irrigation, and thermal performance	Diverse planting, pre-development habitat, and suitable for specific wildlife	High ecological and environmental impacts; high stormwater reduction	[34–39,42]
Disadvantages	Low water retention, higher maintenance, and higher cost compared to conventional roofs; runoff contamination with TN and TP.		More complex and expensive; requires high maintenance and high load-bearing capacity	[43]

2.2. Strengths and Weaknesses of Green Roofs

Green roofs provide a wide range of benefits, such as:

- Reducing urban runoff [44–46];
- Reducing the urban heat island effect [47];
- Increasing lifespan and durability of roofs [48];
- Decreasing roof temperature [49];
- Increasing buildings' energy efficiency [50];
- Decreasing the water footprint of energy [51,52];
- Enhancing local biodiversity [3,53];
- Noise reduction [3,53];
- Improving local air quality [3];
- Psychological benefits [3].

The weaknesses of conventional green roofs include [20,21,54]:

- High evapotranspiration and water demand;
- The initial cost of green roofs is more expensive than traditional roofs;
- Requirement of an irrigation system in some cases;
- Increase in runoff pollution concentration for some parameters such as total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), especially in the case that soil media contains high nutrients;
- Increased roof load and additional maintenance requirements;
- Low efficiency in runoff decay/delay in frequent rainfall events or severe storms [20,21];
- Restrictions in the choice of plants due to the harsh climate (low precipitation, high solar radiation, etc.) [24].

2.3. The Irrigation Systems of Green Roofs and Advantages of Sub-Surface Irrigation

In green roofs, the irrigation system depends on the climate and type of green roof [55,56], and the thermal impacts depend on the irrigation, especially in the summer [49,57], as well as the substrate material, depth, and vegetation [58]. In the Mediterranean climate, the daily water demand for the irrigation of an extensive green roof in summer is between 2.6 and 9.0 L/m² [59], more specifically 7 L/m² in Rende (Italy) [60], around 2 L/m² in Athens (Greece) [61], and 4.5–7.0 L/m² in Tel Aviv (Israel) [59]. The results of another study for a humid-subtropical climate in Hong Kong (China) show daily summer water demands of about 5 L/m² [62]. The daily summer water demands for a temperate oceanic climate in Neubrandenburg (Germany) were 3–5 L/m² [63].

The irrigation systems of green roofs are usually sprinkler-based or drip irrigation systems. However, sub-surface irrigation could be an appropriate method for decreasing the water requirement of green roofs. Sub-surface irrigation decreases water consumption by decreasing evaporation [64], and in windy conditions, the performance is better than sprinkler-based irrigation. Moreover, sub-surface irrigation uses less water than drip irrigation as the water directly reaches the roots [65]. Other water-saving irrigation technologies include subsurface drip irrigation, subsurface irrigation with ceramic emitters (SICE) [66,67], and surge-root irrigation [68]. Sub-surface irrigation is based on the capillary, and the maximum height of the capillary rise depends on factors including the specific gravity, dry density, hydraulic conductivity, contact angle, etc. [69]. The average height of the capillary rises of some soils is as follows: coarse sand: 15 cm, fine sand: 50 cm, coarse silt: 300 cm, and fine silt: 750 cm [70]. In this regard, in this study, a novel multilayer filter is proposed for runoff management (decay and delay) and sub-surface irrigation.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. A Novel Multipurpose Self-Irrigated Green Roof with an Innovative Drainage Layer

The details of the proposed multipurpose self-irrigated green roof with an innovative drainage layer are presented in Figures 2–7. The details of the novel green roof layers are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

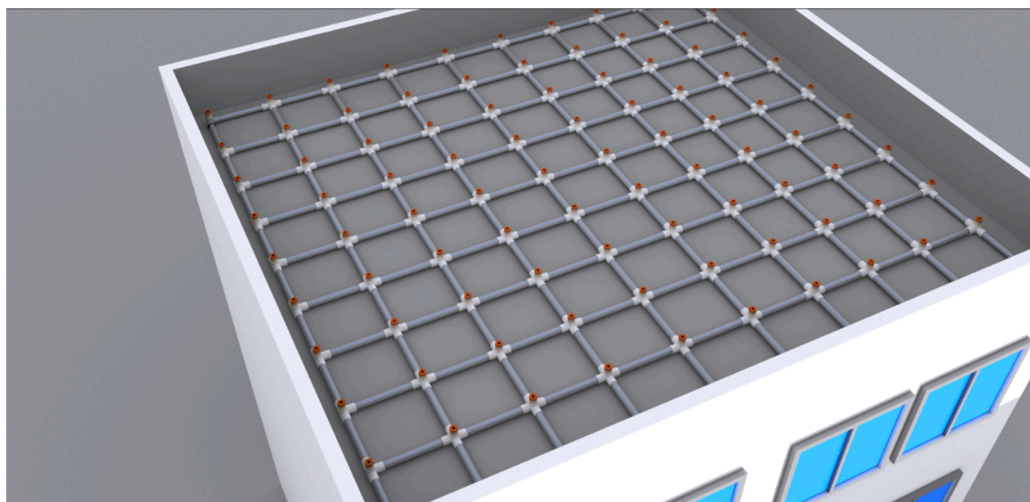


Figure 2. PVC pipeline network for water storage and self-irrigation.

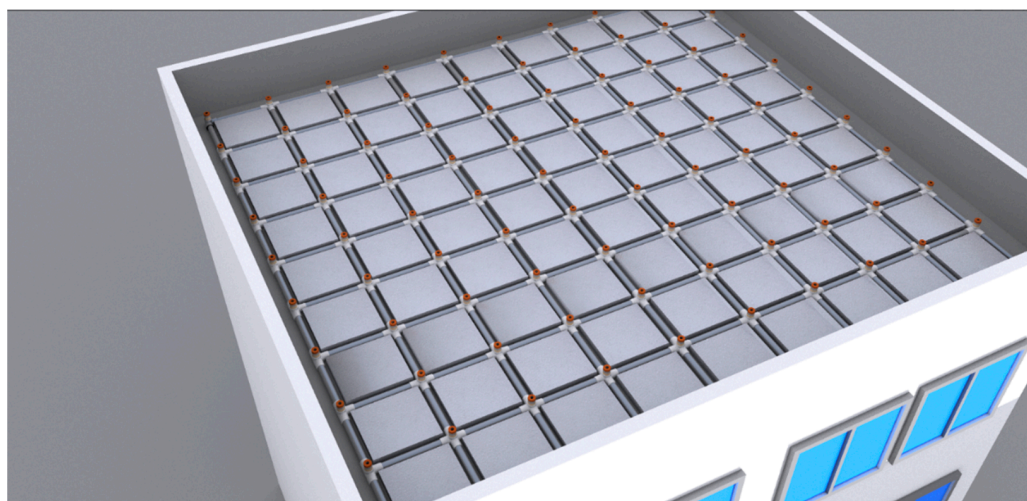


Figure 3. Filling the empty area between PVS tubes with polystyrene foam, expanded clay aggregate, or similar local lightweight aggregate (the same diameter as PVC pipe).

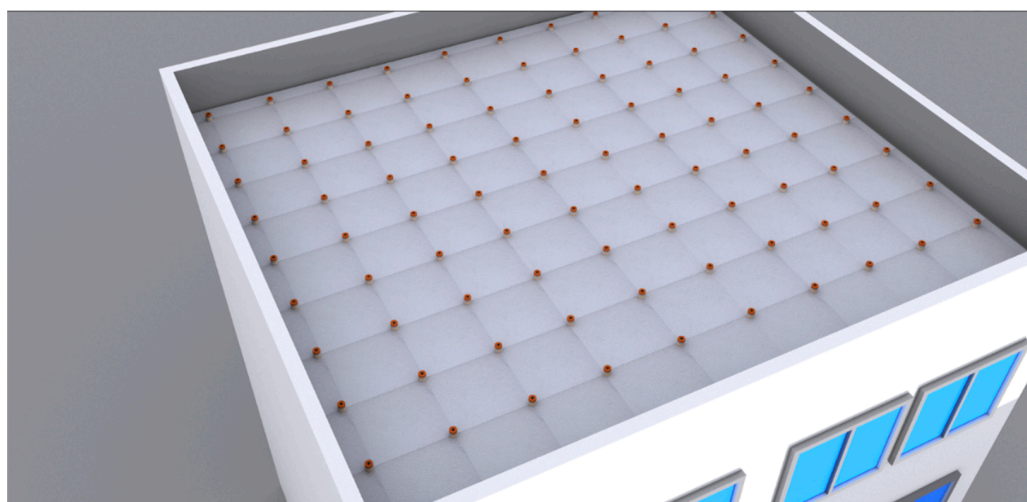


Figure 4. A 1 cm layer of polystyrene foam used to create a smooth surface for the upper layers.



Figure 5. Waterproofing membrane layer.

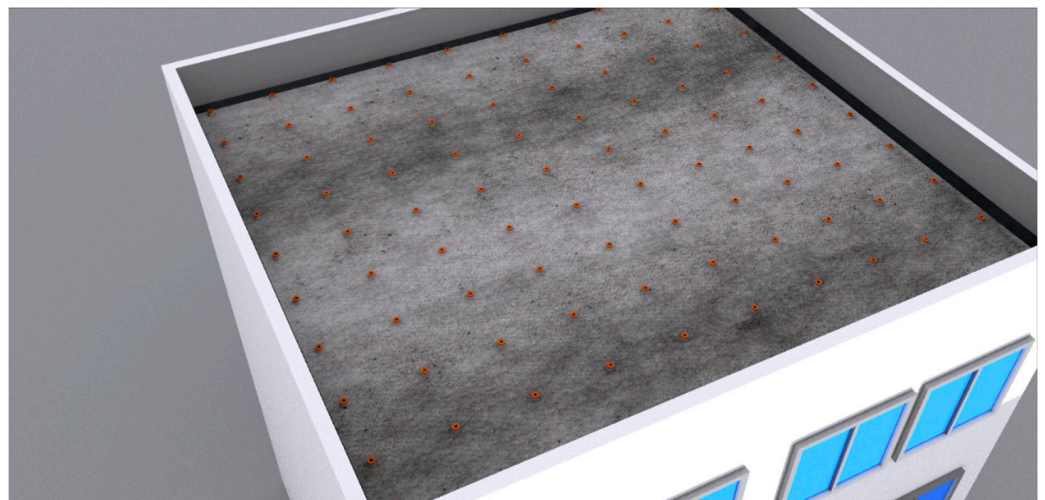


Figure 6. Root barrier or anti-root layer (on the top of the waterproofing membrane layer).

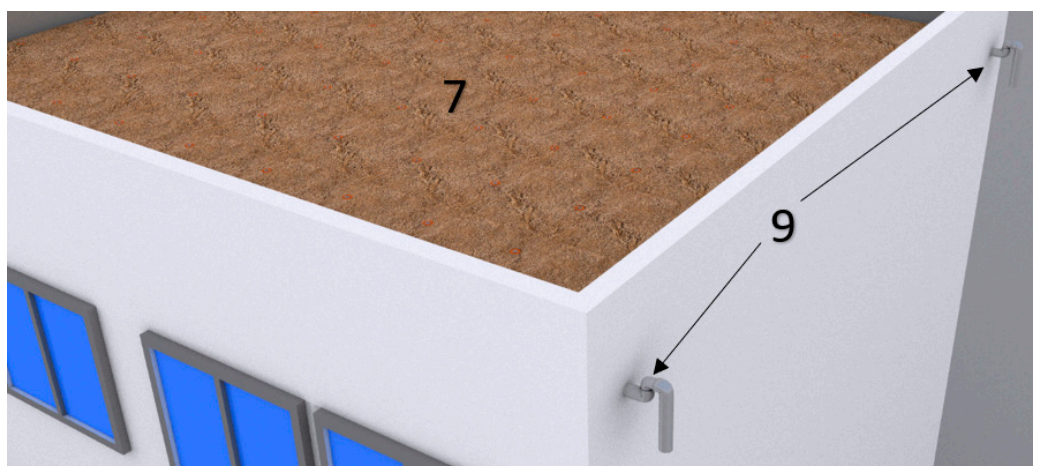


Figure 7. Soil media on the top of the root barrier layer (8 cm or more, depending on the plants). (7) soil media; (9) exit upside-down U-shaped tube.

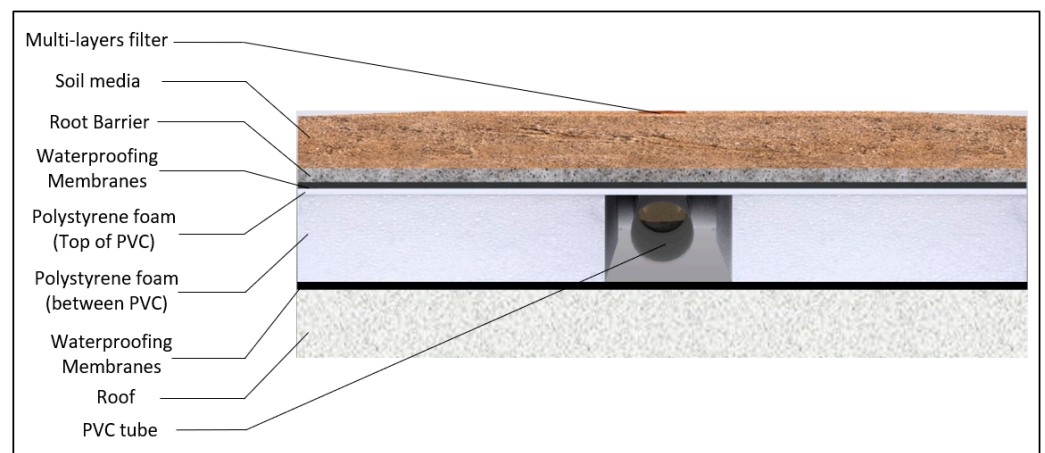


Figure 8. The layers in the novel green roof.

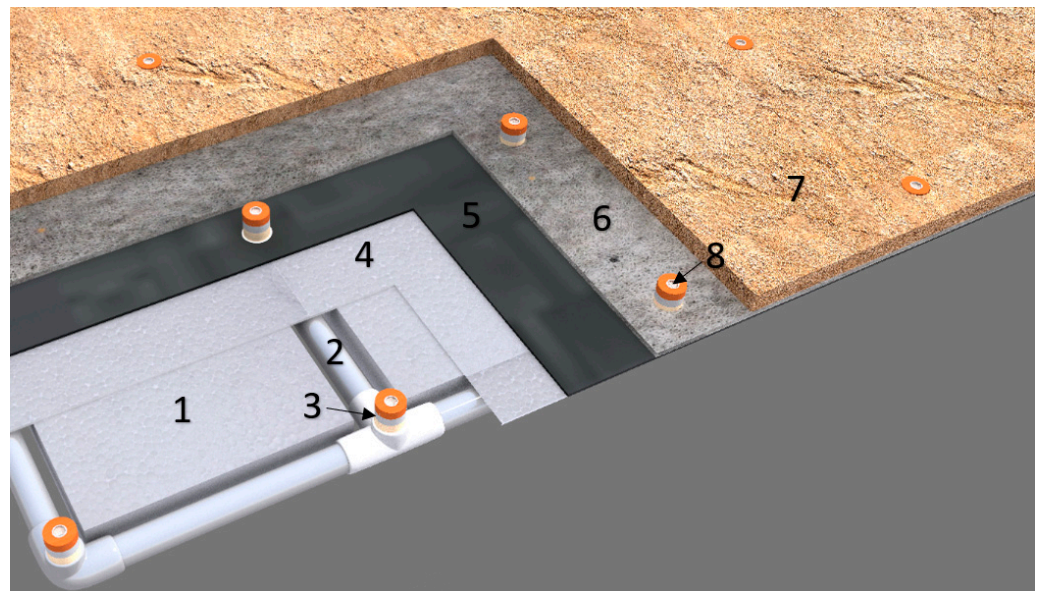


Figure 9. Details of all layers. (1) Polystyrene foam; (2) PVC tube; (3) multilayer filter; (4) 1 cm of polystyrene foam; (5) waterproofing membrane; (6) root barrier layer; (7) soil media; (8) drain filters.

Figure 10 shows the pipeline network and upside-down U-shaped tube for the withdrawal of extra water. With this design, the water will fill and remain in the pipeline network as water storage to be used for irrigation or other non-potable water uses of the building. If necessary (e.g., for cleaning, maintenance, or before a severe flood), it would be possible to empty the pipeline network. The network dimension would depend on the roof's flatness; an uneven roof can be divided into several separate pipeline networks instead of one. Moreover, the system can be easily installed on a sloped roof, as shown in Figure 11.

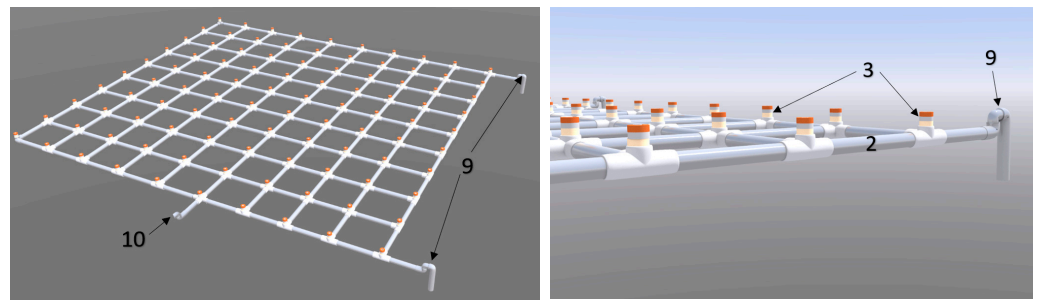


Figure 10. Details of the exit upside-down U-shaped tube for the withdrawal of extra water, and inlet for refilling it. (3) multilayer filters; (2) pipeline network; (9) exit upside-down U-shaped tube; (10) inlet.

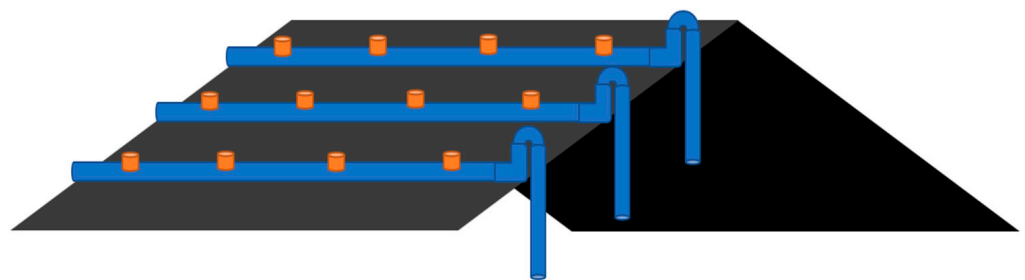


Figure 11. Details of the pipeline network on a sloped roof.

Figure 12 presents more details of the novel multipurpose self-irrigating GRs.

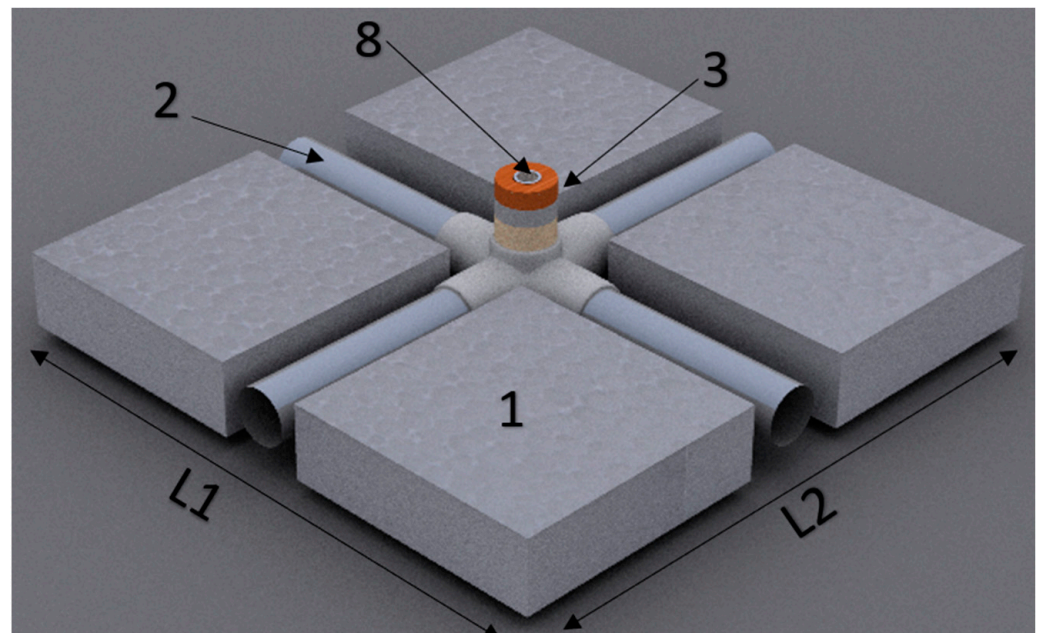


Figure 12. More details of the novel multipurpose self-irrigated GRs. (1) Polystyrene foam or other low-weight materials (the same diameter of PVC pipe); (2) PVC (75 mm, 90 mm, 100 mm, or 110 mm); (3) multilayer filter (the same diameter as the pipe and the exact height of the total green roof dimension); (8) drain filters; L1 and L2 indicate the width for installation of a filter that depends on the soil media and required filter for sub-irrigation.

Figure 13 exhibits installation details of the waterproofing membrane layer that needs to be installed at the same level as the multilayer filter entrance. Therefore, the water can be drained by the multilayer ceramic/soil/polypropylene filter.

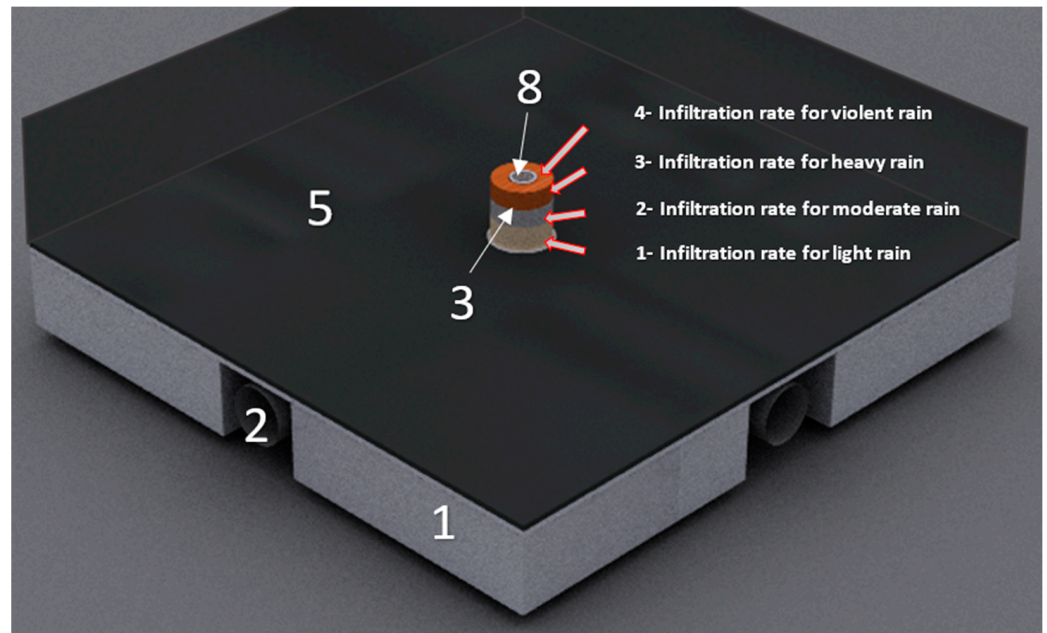


Figure 13. Waterproofing membrane layer and details of the multilayer filter. Note: the total height after this layer needs to be equal to the entrance level of the filters so that the filters can drain the water and will not remain on the surface of this layer. (1) Polystyrene foam or other low-weight materials (the same diameter of PVC pipe); (2) PVC (75 mm, 90 mm, 100 mm, or 110 mm); (3) multilayer filter (the same diameter as the pipe and the exact height of the total green roof dimension); (5) waterproofing membrane; (8) drain filters.

The installation details of each layer of the multilayer filter, each with a specific property (infiltration rate), are shown in Figure 14. The filter will be used for sub-surface irrigation based on the capillary rise in water in the filters, similar to the SICE irrigation method explained in Section 2.1.

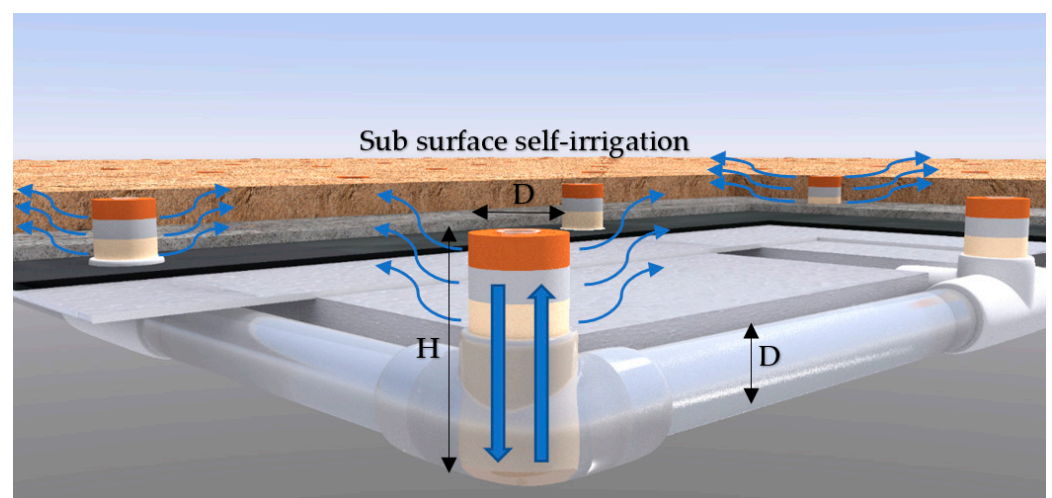


Figure 14. The multilayer filter: each layer has a different infiltration rate. The diameter (D) is equal to the internal diameter of the PVC tube, and the height (H) is equal to the total height of the green roof (from the roof surface to the top of the soil layer).

The schematic of the multilayer filter for drainage and sub-surface irrigation is presented in Figure 15. As can be seen, the multilayer filter can be made from ceramic, soil layers, or polypropylene with different cartridge sizes.

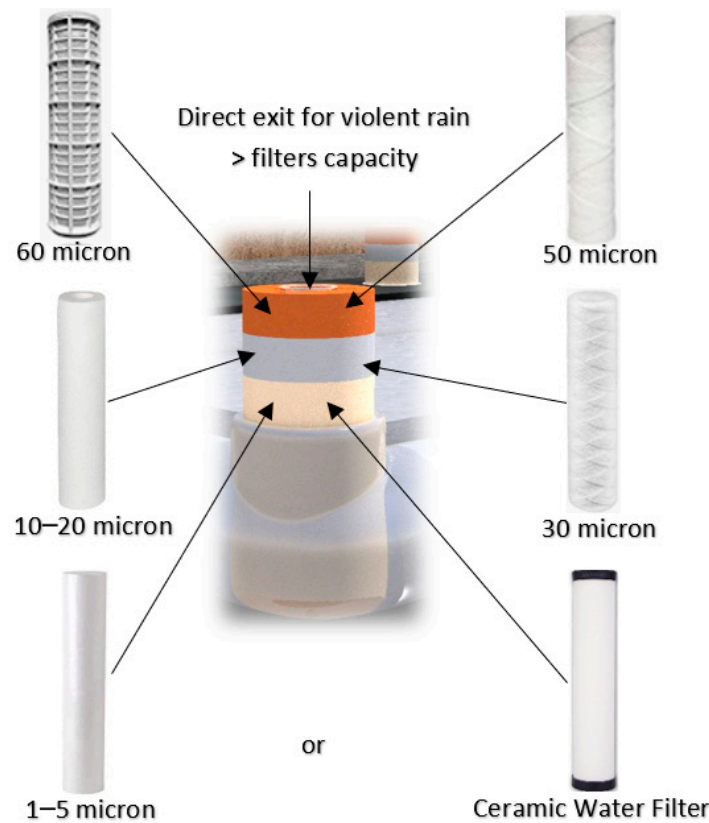


Figure 15. The schematic of the multilayer filter for drainage and sub-surface irrigation.

3.2. How the Novel System Works

As shown in Figures 2–15, the novel green roof system combined with a specific drainage system and multilayer filter to benefit from a subsurface irrigation system has the same aesthetic appearance, increases the advantages of green roofs, and decreases their negative impacts. In the next paragraphs, it will be explained how the system works by referring to the number of each part/object in the figures.

The green roof system can be installed on building roofs and is made up of soil media that can be planted (7), linked by multilayer filters (3) to the pipeline network with required diameter that can store water (2). It is also including waterproof membrane (5), and root barrier layer (6) installs on the top of the waterproof membrane. Preferably but not exclusively the lightweight materials (1) such as Polystyrene foam, expanded clay aggregate, or similar lightweight aggregate can be used to fill the empty spaces among the pipeline network (2), that the height is equal to the diameter of the pipeline network (D). On the top of pipeline network (2) and the lightweight materials (1) among the network, another layer exists (4) that can be from the same lightweight or other materials, but only one or few centimeters. The role of this layer is to create a flat and horizontal surface for installation of waterproof membrane on the top of it.

The multilayer filter (3) are hollow cylinders with several layers preferably but not exclusively from ceramic, soil, or polypropylene to filter the drainage water and are with the same diameter (D) of the pipeline network (2), and the exact height of the total green roof platform (H). The installation level of the waterproofing membrane layer (5) needs to be at the same level with the entrances of the multilayer filters (3); therefore, the water on the green roof and soil from precipitations can be drained by different filters. In the

multilayer filters (3), each layer's properties (material) would be based on the required infiltration rate and rainfall intensity. It means the lowest layer (layer 1 in Figure 13) would be from fine materials, so the infiltration rate is lowest, and it is suitable for light rainfall, and at the same time, the capacity in runoff treatment is highest. By increasing the rainfall intensity, the water level on top of the waterproof membrane (5) would increase and arrive at the second layer of multilayer filters (layer 2 in Figure 13). This layer is a filter with a higher water infiltration rate than layer 1, thus, would be suitable for drainage of the rains with moderate intensity. The same mechanism exists for the third layer (layer 3 in Figure 13), which are suitable for heavy rainfalls. Finally, in the case of extensive rainfall that exceeds the drainage capacity of the layers, direct water exit can be ensured from the drain filters (8), which are placed at the upper middle of the hollow cylinders of the multilayer filter (3).

The innovative multilayer filter (3) has several purposes, mainly runoff drainage, runoff treatment, and sub-surface irrigation. The required drainage depends on the rainfall intensity, the required water treatment depends on the runoff quality, and the sub-irrigation is based on the required water demands and soil media type (7). Therefore, L1 and L2, which are the dimensions for the installation of one multilayer filter that can be used not only for drainage and treatment but also sub-irrigation through capillary action, can be selected according to the design. In this regard, the layers and number of multilayer filters (3) can be optimized according to the aforementioned requirements.

The water storage in the novel green roof is substantiated by a pipeline network (2) that, once full, can expel excess water using an upside-down U-shaped tube (9). Moreover, the collected water inside the pipeline network (2) can be easily linked to the buildings and used for non-potable domestic demands. The irrigation mechanism in the novel system as shown in Figure 14 is sub-surface self-irrigation by a multilayer filter (3), which is connected to the pipeline network (2). Moreover, in periods without rainfall, and when the pipeline networks are empty, the pipeline network (2) can be refilled directly by an inlet pipe (10); thus, sub-surface irrigation can be performed easily.

3.3. The Main Elements in the Novel Multipurpose Self-Irrigated Green Roof with an Innovative Drainage Layer

The main features of the novel multipurpose self-irrigated green roof are as follows:

- Green roof platform, height = PVC diameter + waterproofing membrane + root barrier layer + soil media;
- Collectors: PVC (75 mm, 90 mm, 100 mm, or 110 mm) can be used for water storage and sub-surface irrigation;
- Multilayer filter: for drainage of different rainfall intensities and sub-surface irrigation. The height would be equal to the total green roof height;
- Waterproofing membrane 0.5–1 cm;
- Root barrier layer: 0.5–1 cm;
- Soil media: around 8 cm for an extensive green roof and more for intensive green roof;
- Polystyrene foam or expanded clay aggregate (or similar local lightweight aggregate) for filling the void area among pipelines. The diameter is equal to the PVC pipeline diameter;
- Exit pipe: upside down U-shaped tube to expel extra water after the PVC pipelines on the roof are full;
- Drain filter: install on the top of the multilayer filter, which is a hollow cylinder;
- Inlet pipe: for filling the pipeline network for sub-surface irrigation;
- L1 and L2: the width for installation of a filter that depends on the soil media and the required filter for sub-irrigation;
- Plants: depends on the type of green roof;
- Water storage for harvesting extra water for sub-surface irrigation or non-potable domestic water usage.

3.4. The Main Possible Applications of the Novel System

The main applications of the novel system are as follows:

- An alternative to conventional green roofs on buildings;
- For sub-surface irrigation;
- For urban runoff water treatment;
- To decrease the weight of conventional green roofs;
- To decrease the water demands of conventional green roofs, especially in the summer;
- For harvesting water for non-potable water usage of the buildings;
- To improve the efficiency of conventional green roofs;
- To improve the thermal impact of buildings;
- Can be installed on a sloped roof and therefore has higher application potential compared to conventional green roofs.

3.5. Performance Analysis of the Novel Multipurpose Self-Irrigated Green Roof

The details and performance of the novel system for three sizes of PVC tubes as the water storage layer and in the case that a multilayer filter is installed for each 1 m² area are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Details and water storage capacity of the novel system for three sizes of PVC tube.

Layers	PVC D:110	PVC D:100	PVC D:75
Polystyrene foam	H: 11 cm	H: 10 cm	H = 7.5 cm
PVC	D: 110 mm	D: 100 mm	D = 75 mm
Multilayer filter	D: 100 mm H: 22 cm	D: 90 mm H: 21 cm	D: 70 mm H: 22 cm
Polystyrene foam		H: 1 cm	
Waterproofing membranes		H: 1 cm	
Root barrier layer		H: 1 cm	
Soil	H: 8 cm or more depending on the plants		
Total height	22 cm	21 cm	18 cm
Water storage capacity	18 L/m ²	15 L/m ²	8.4 L/m ²

The technical analysis shows the feasibility and advantages of using a pipeline network for drainage and the collection of rainfall, a filter for runoff treatment, and a sub-surface irrigation system to decrease water usage.

The comparisons among water storage capacity in the novel proposed systems and conventional ones are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Water storage capacity of the novel system and conventional drainage layer systems.

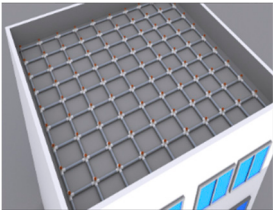






Figure	Drainage System	Height (mm)	Water Storage Capacity (L/m ²)	Ref.
	Novel system	75	8.5	Current study
		100	15	
		110	18	
		140	29	

Table 3. Cont.

Figure	Drainage System	Height (mm)	Water Storage Capacity (L/m ²)	Ref.
	Polystyrene panel	50	10.1	[71]
		75	21.5	
	HDPE (High-density polyethylene) type 1	20	7.4	
	HDPE type 2	40	21	
	HDPE type 3	60	17	
	High-impact polystyrene (HIPS)	60	30.45	
	HDPE type 4	20	5.5	
		40	12	
		60	23	

3.6. The Advantages of the Novel Multipurpose Self-Irrigated Green Roof with Conventional Green Roofs

In this part, the main advantages of the novel green roof system with conventional green roofs have been presented. Although the proposed system (specific drainage, filtration, and irrigation system based on multilayer filters) can be applied to all types of green roof, the focus in this study is extensive green roofs as they are more commonly installed [24,47,55].

- In conventional green roofs, the efficiency in terms of runoff pollution control, frequent rainfall management, and water demands for irrigation is low. However, such aspects are significantly improved in the new green roof system by the use of a pipeline network instead of a drainage layer combined with specific multilayer filters that can be used for several purposes for infiltration, treatment, and irrigation. The new system

could improve the water retention capacity and application of conventional systems. Moreover, the innovative design could decrease the weight, increase the water storage, and improve the harvested rainwater quality;

- In some conventional green roofs, the drainage layer is composed of gravel or granular materials. However, the specific weight of gravel is nearly double that of water, and the water storage capacity of granular materials is not very high. Both of these issues have been solved in the new system by using a pipeline network as the drainage layer. In this system, water storage can be increased easily by using a tube with a greater diameter. Moreover, for storing water, there is no need to add gravel or other high-weight porous media layers;
- In some of the conventional green roofs, the drainage layers are drainage boards/geofabrics, which are not readily easily in different sizes, making construction difficult. However, in the novel design, different sizes of tubes are easily available, making the construction easy with a pre-planned water storage capacity;
- In conventional green roofs, the flood management efficiency during frequent rainfall events is low as the stored water in the drainage layer cannot be emptied before a severe flood. This issue is solved in the novel system. In fact, in the new system, the stored water in the pipeline network can be emptied easily before a severe rainfall event, making the system ready for an upcoming flood;
- The collected runoff in the drainage layer of conventional green roofs cannot be used for purposes other than irrigation, whereas in the new proposed system, the water is stored in the pipeline network and is purified by the multilayer filter; thus the water can be easily linked to the buildings and used for non-potable domestic demands such as toilet cisterns, etc.;
- In conventional green roofs, the retained water by the storage layer is only partially available to the plant, and the water stored for planting by capillary action is not in direct contact with the growing media. Therefore, to meet the plants' water requirements, the depth of the growing medium layer should be increased, increasing the load on the structure and increasing the roof weight [54]. However, in the new system, the specific multilayer filters with varied specifications (flow rate and purification capacity) link the upper and lower layers through infiltration and capillarity. Multilayer filters can be designed based on the rainfall intensity and required infiltration rate, improving the system's flood management aspect. Moreover, they can be optimized based on the urban water contamination load to improve the water quality in the urban drainage network;
- In conventional green roofs, the irrigation system in the summer (or in a dry period in which the drainage layer is empty) is usually a sprinkler-based or drip irrigation system, which both have a high evaporation rate. However, the irrigation mechanism in the novel system is sub-surface self-irrigation, which is a suitable method for decreasing the water requirement of green roofs as the water directly reaches the roots, so the water consumption is lower than in drip irrigation systems. In periods without rainfall and when the pipeline networks are empty, sub-surface irrigation can be performed easily by directly refilling the pipeline network.

3.7. Recommendation for Future Works

Simulations of the new drainage system with HYDRUS-2D to optimize the number of filters for drainage and sub-surface irrigation are suggested for future studies. Moreover, the performance of the new proposed green roof in runoff treatment can be assessed by field tests in different municipalities, especially those with air pollution, which is recommended for future works.

4. Conclusions

Climate change is a significant problem that many countries are currently facing, and green roofs are one method to confront it and decrease its impacts. Several studies have

analyzed the application, properties, and benefits of green roofs in urban environments; highlighted the flood management and runoff water treatment capacities; and outlined the thermal, environmental, and social benefits. The efficiency and feasibility of green roofs depend on parameters including the weight, water retention capacity, installation on sloped roofs, irrigation during drought periods, and water requirements for irrigation; all of these need to be improved to increase the application potential of green roofs. Therefore, developing a new system with higher efficiency and fewer negative points seems necessary.

We proposed a multipurpose self-irrigated green roof with an innovative drainage layer combined with specific multilayer filters. The new system could improve the water retention capacity due to a higher storage volume that is based on a pipeline network and can be increased easily by increasing the pipeline diameter. In addition, the flood management efficiency of the novel green roof in frequent rainfall events is higher as the drainage layer in the conventional green roofs cannot be emptied before severe rainfall, whereas in the new proposed system, the stored water in the pipeline network can be emptied easily before a severe rainfall event, making the system ready for an upcoming influx in rainfall. The multilayer filters (from different layers of ceramic/soil/polypropylene/etc.), in which each layer has a different infiltration rate and water treatment capacity, allows easier stormwater management, and the harvested rainwater has higher quality due to the filtration system. In fact, the pollutant loads carried out by urban runoff can be significantly reduced through the presented innovative drainage layer, and the runoff treatment performance can be maximized as the filters can be periodically changed. Moreover, the harvested rainfall, which is treated by the filters, will be stored in the pipeline network and can thus be easily linked to buildings and used not only for irrigation but also for non-potable demands such as toilet cisterns, etc. Additionally, for irrigation in the summer, and in the case that the pipeline network is empty, it can be refilled directly from the water network, and multilayer filters will sub-irrigate the soil by capillarity action.

In conclusion, the novel green roof has plenty of advantages: less weight due to replacement of the gravel drainage layer by a pipeline network for water storage, higher water retention capacity due to the specific design of the drainage layer, higher impacts on runoff treatment due to the existence of multilayer filters that can be changed periodically, easy application of the collected rainfall, fewer water demands in the summer due to the sub-surface self-irrigation system, and a more natural self-irrigation mechanism as the system uses a sub-irrigation technique based on the capillary rise.

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