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Stormwater and Erosion
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Emerging Technologies of Blue-Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development for Stormwater Management

Tamer Almaaitah
Darko Joksimovic



Civil Engineering



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OUTLINE

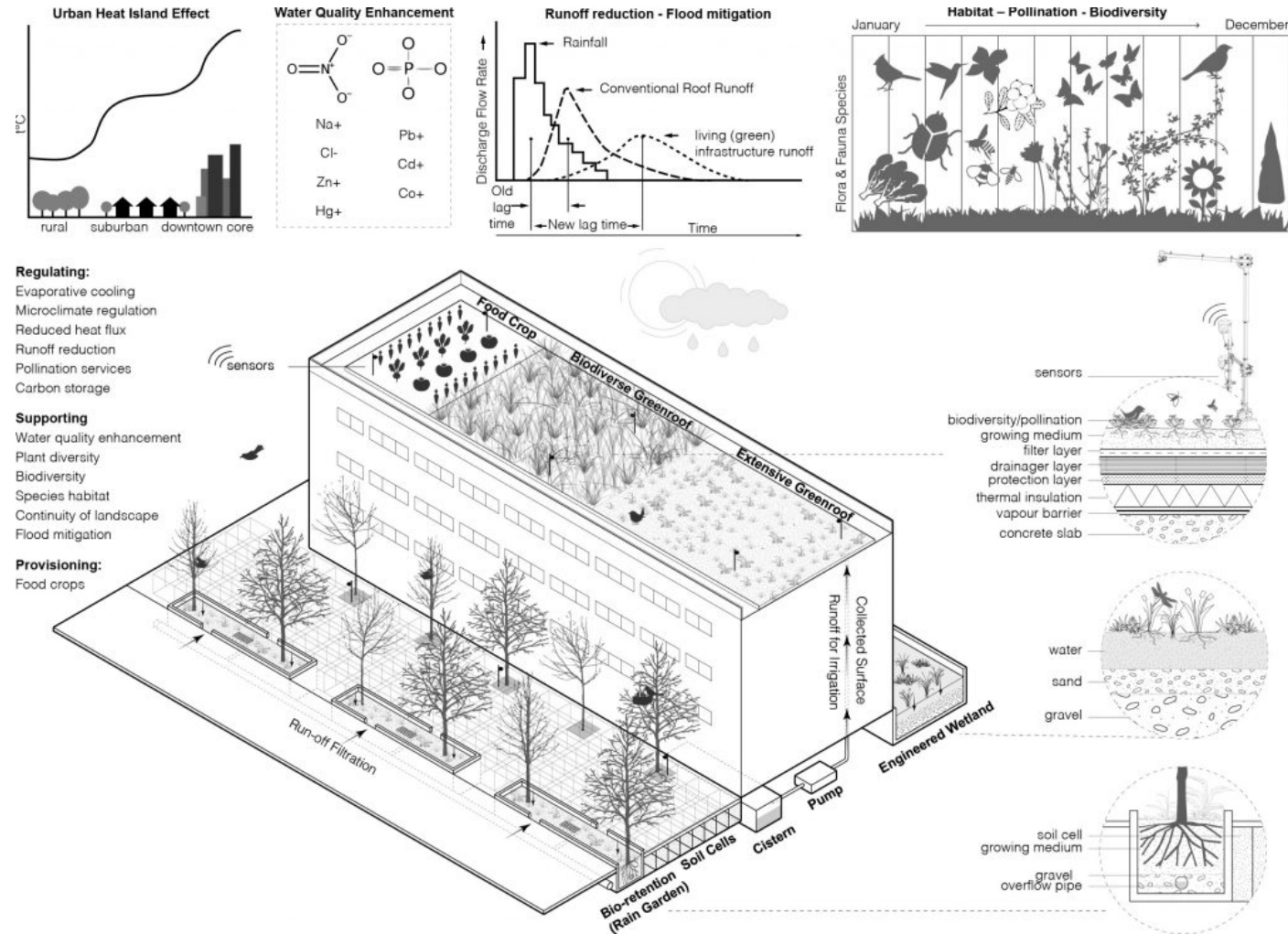
- **Introduction**
 - Problem statement – Motivation - Objectives
- **Methodology**
 - Systematic literature review - Field monitoring – Data collection and Analysis
- **Results**
 - Hydrologic and thermal performance
- **Conclusions**
- **Future research**

What is Blue-Green Infrastructure?

JO

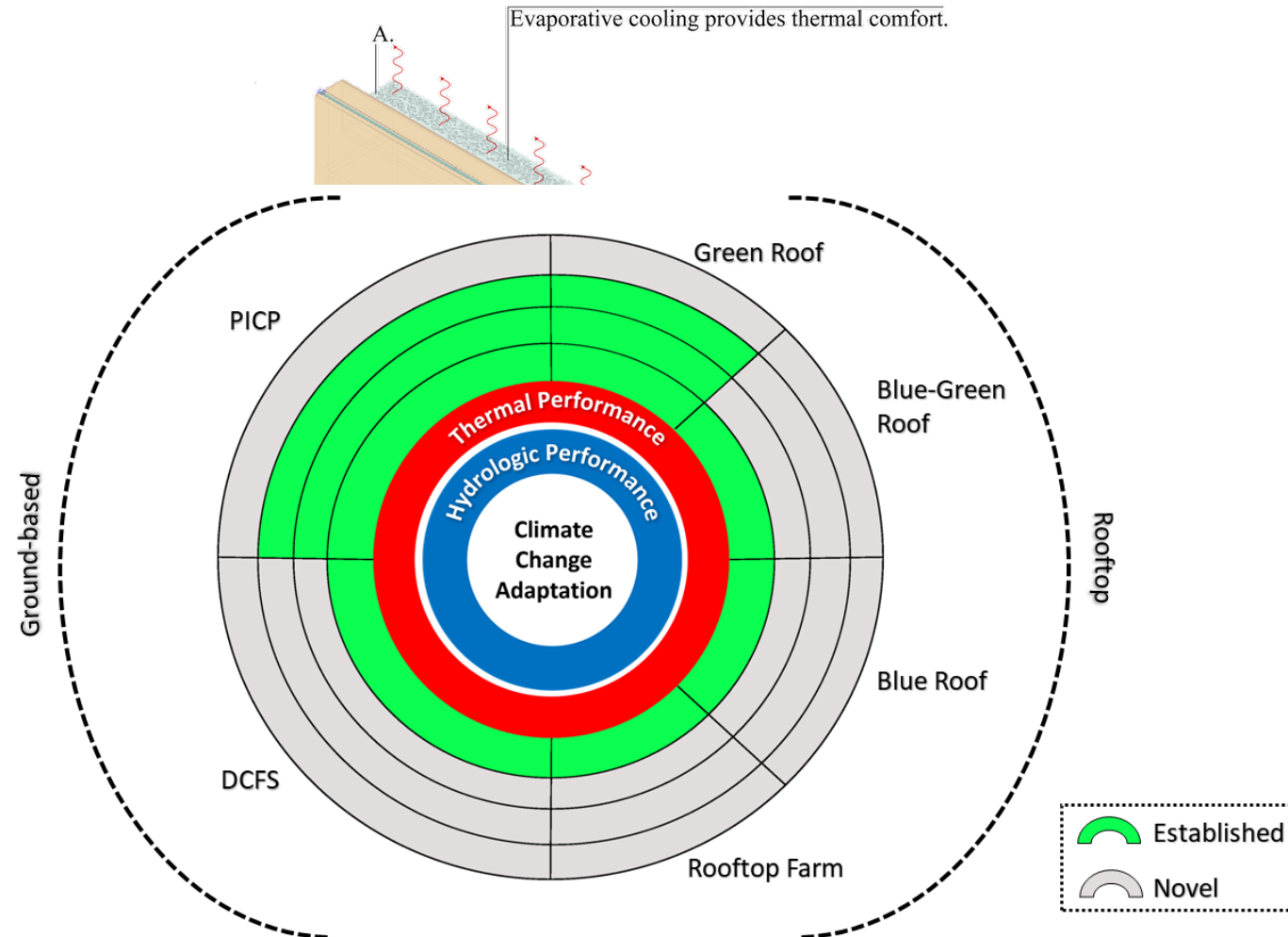
Shouldn't rain gardens and green roofs be provided as examples of green, rather than blue infrastructure?

- DesignLIFES - Design of Living Infrastructure for Ecosystem Services
... train the next generation of engineers, landscape architects and scientists in the interdisciplinary professional and technical skills they will need to design, create and manage living and green infrastructure for Canadian cities.



• Focus on

- Rooftop and ground-based
- New and emerging technologies
- Climate change adaptation urban runoff and heat
- Internet of Things (IoT)
"data is the new oil"
- Local sites and facilities



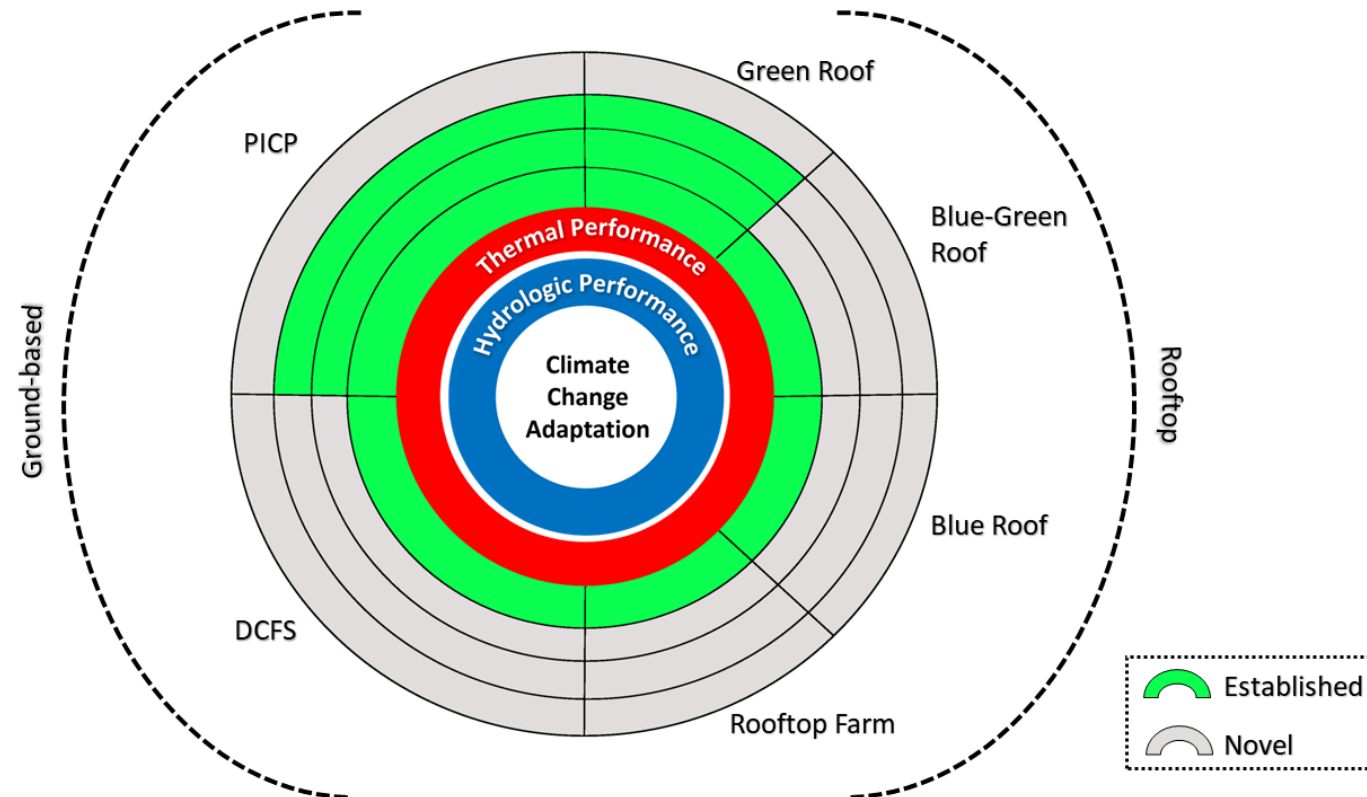
Holistic Design: Grey, Green and Blue Infrastructure

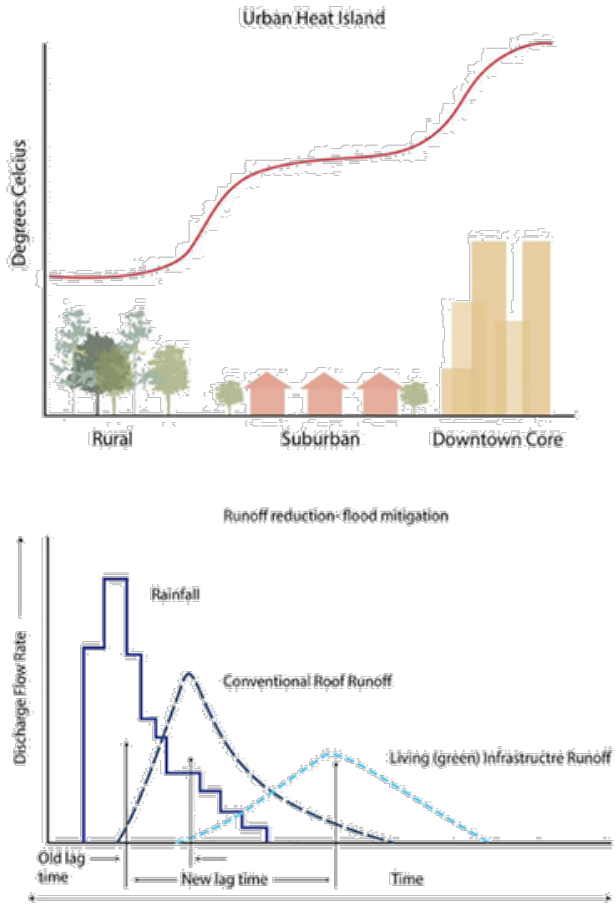
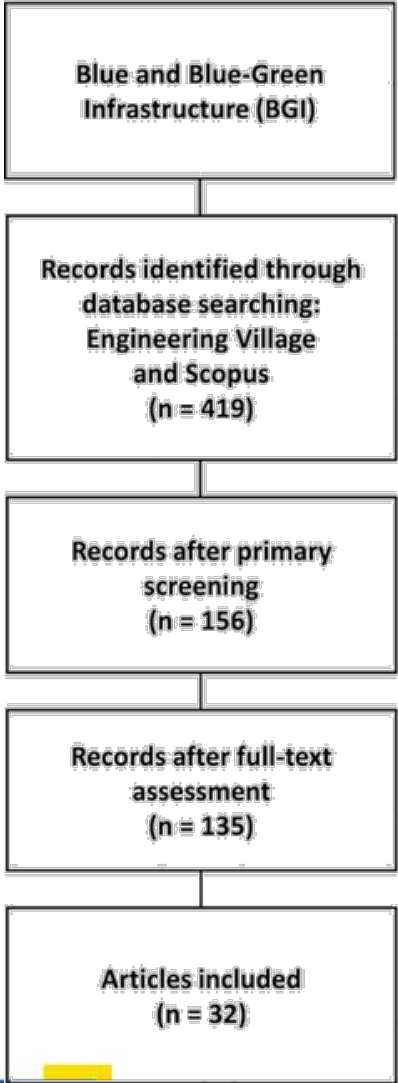
A. Blue Roof
B. Tree Planting
C. Sewer Connections
D. Rain Barrel
E. Permeable Paving

F. Green Roof (Intensive; Semi Intensive; Extensive)
G. Rain Garden
H. Fountains
I. Underground Detention

• Research objectives

1. Evaluate of the state-of-the-art
2. Quantify and compare thermal monitoring
3. Assess wireless monitoring ap





UHI Mitigation

BGI lower surface and air temperature

Cooling effect of BGI differs throughout the urban layers

Thermal performance is affected by the size and geometry of BGI

Stormwater Management

Using BI in combination with GI enhances hydrologic performance

Retrofitting neighborhoods with BGI reduces flood risks

Integrating BGI with grey infrastructure is a promising strategy

Barriers to BGI

Lack of multilevel coordination

Budget constraints and funding schemes

Absence of risk reduction frameworks

Existing maintenance practices

Research Gaps

Discrepancy between urban scales

Lack of multifunctionality studies on BGI

Distinction between natural and engineered BGI

Uncertainties of BGI performance in comparison to Green Infrastructure

Field Monitoring in Downtown Toronto



Crawford Laneway
Road

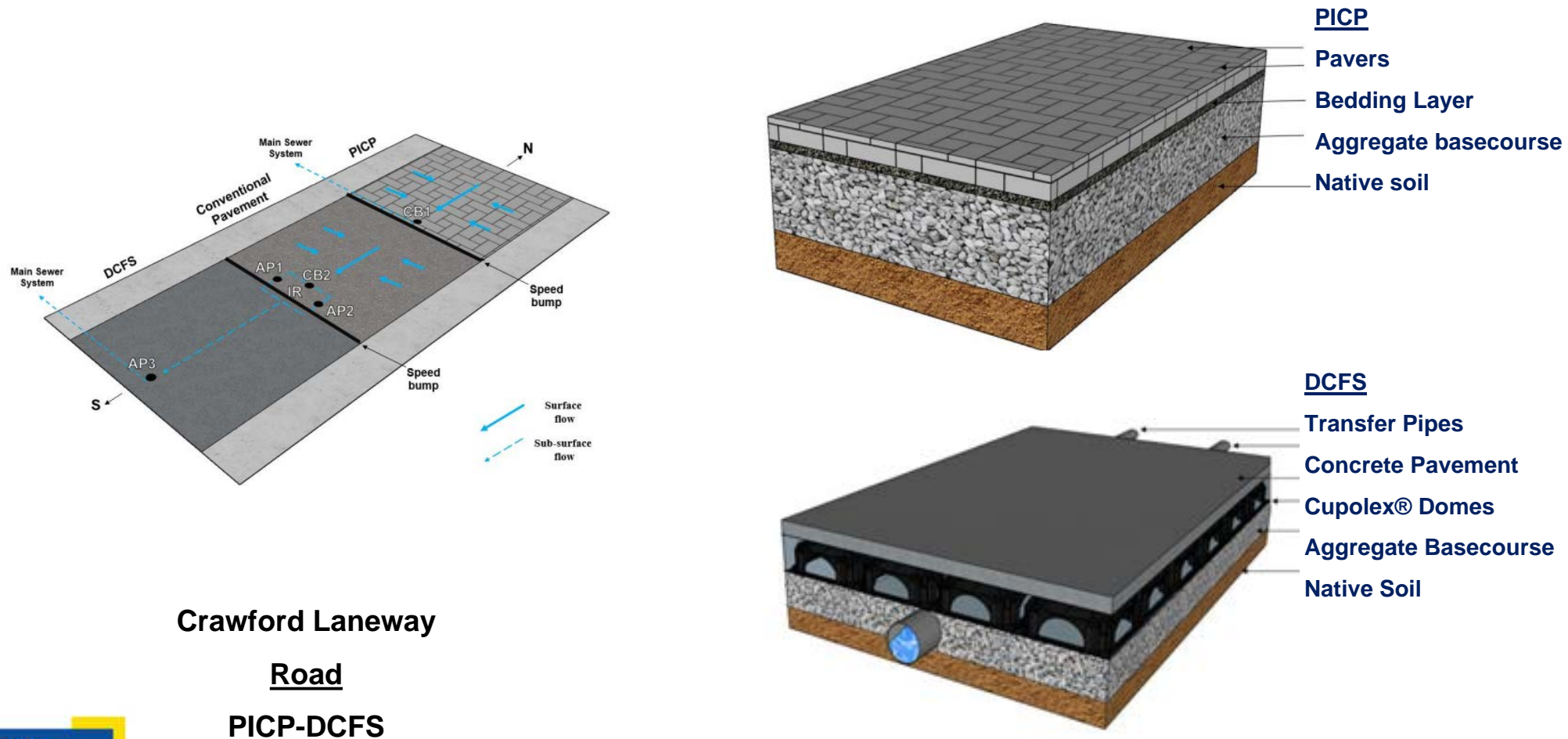


UofT Gritlab
Rooftop Modular

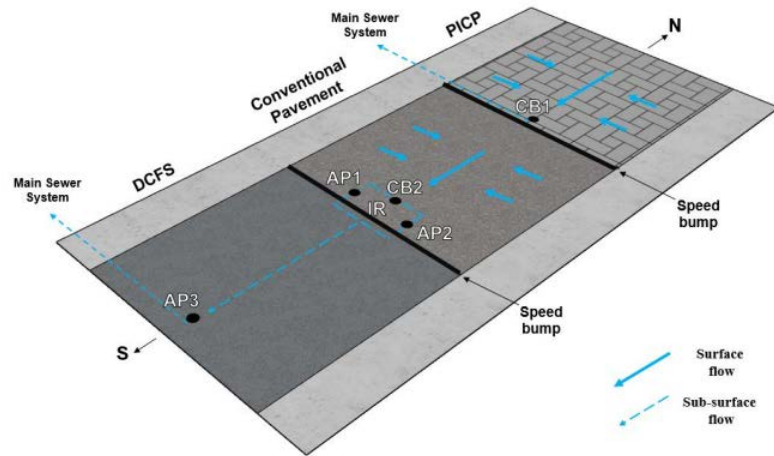


TMU Urban Farm
Rooftop Full-Scale

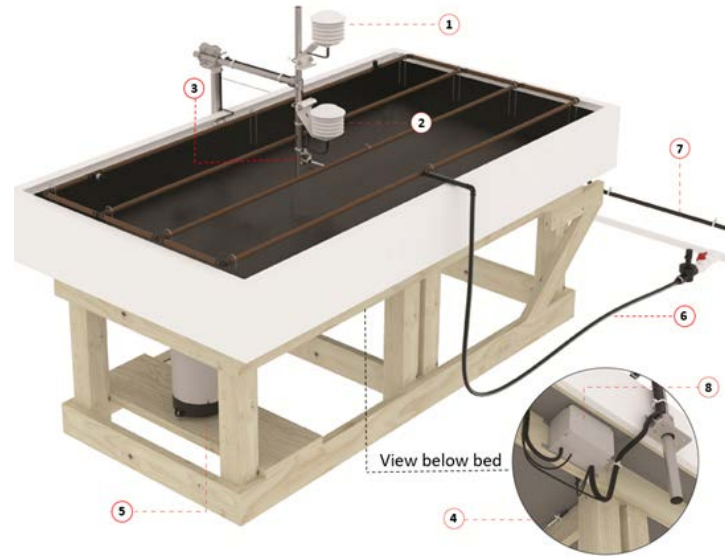
Field Monitoring: Full-Scale and Experimental Setups



Field Monitoring: Full-Scale and Experimental Setups



**Crawford Laneway
Road
PICP-DCFS**



**U of T's Gritlab
Rooftop Modular
Extensive GR and BGR
Check Dam BR**



Green Roof
Vegetation
Growing Media
Drainage Layer

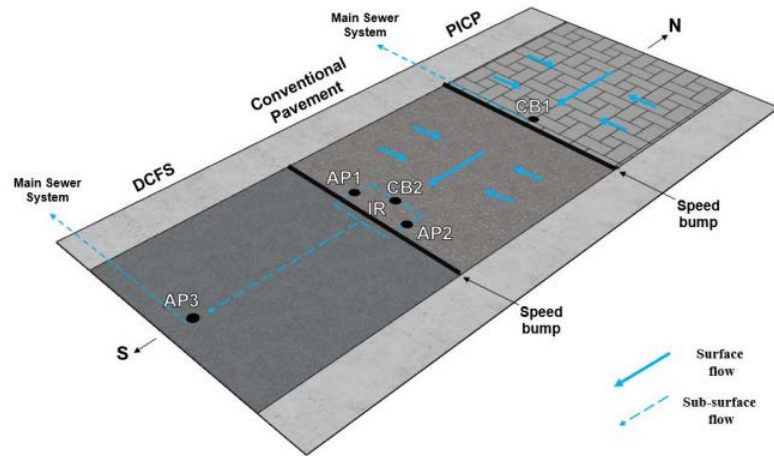


Blue-Green Roof
Vegetation
Growing Media
LARGER Drainage Layer

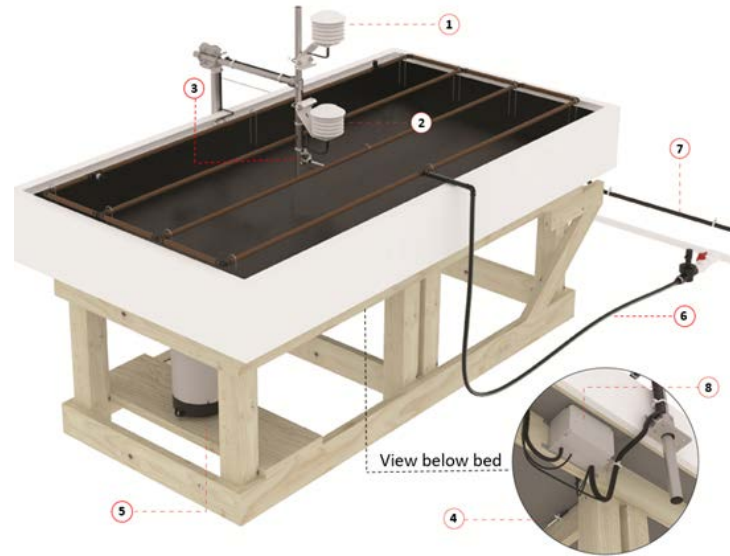


Blue Roof
Check Dams
Orifices

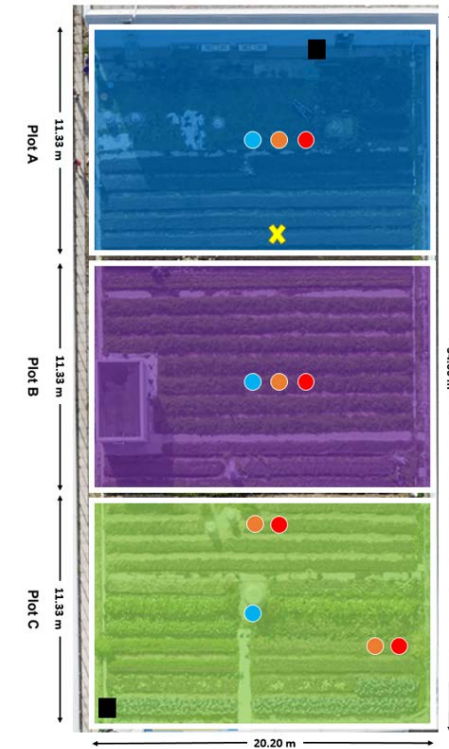
Field Monitoring: Full-Scale and Experimental Setups



**Crawford Laneway
Road
PICP-DCFS**

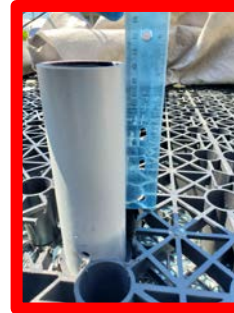


**U of T's Gritlab
Rooftop Modular
Extensive GR and BGR
Check Dam BR**



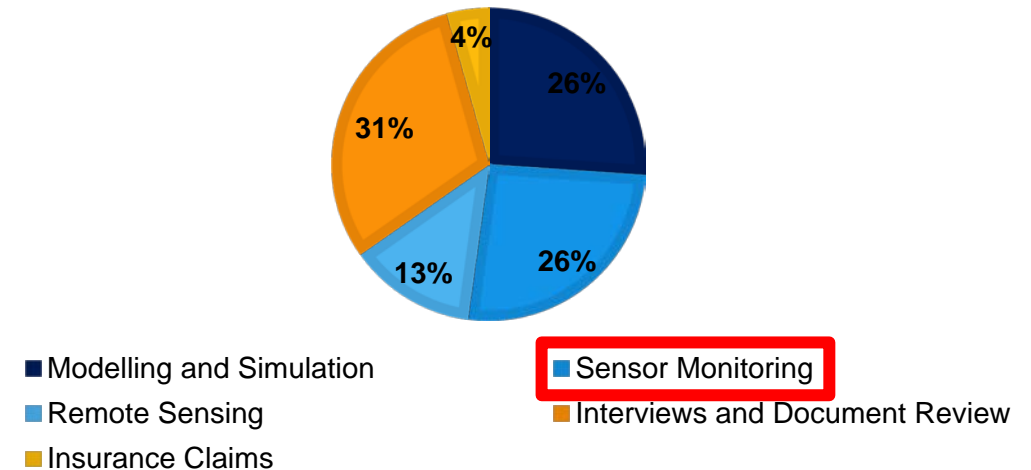
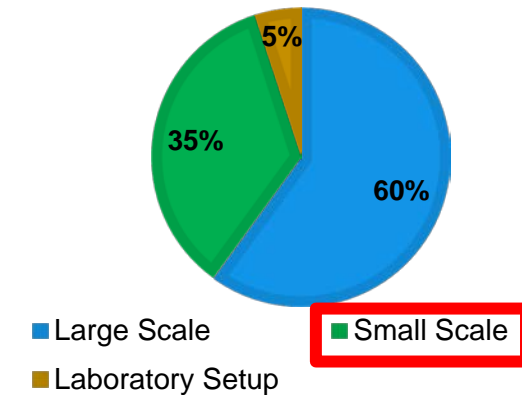
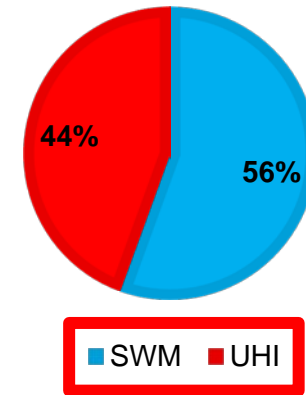
**TMU's Urban Farm
Rooftop Full-Scale
Intensive BGR**

Field Monitoring and Laboratory Testing



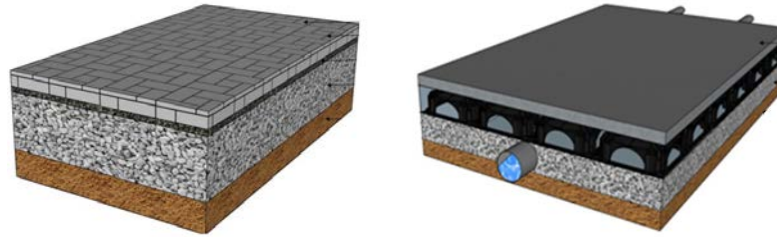
Results of the Systematic Literature Review

- Evidence of urban runoff and heat mitigation by BGI was found
- Most studies focused on one benefit at a time (e.g., hydrologic or thermal)
- Two-thirds of the selected studies were performed on a large urban scale
- A variety of research approaches were followed



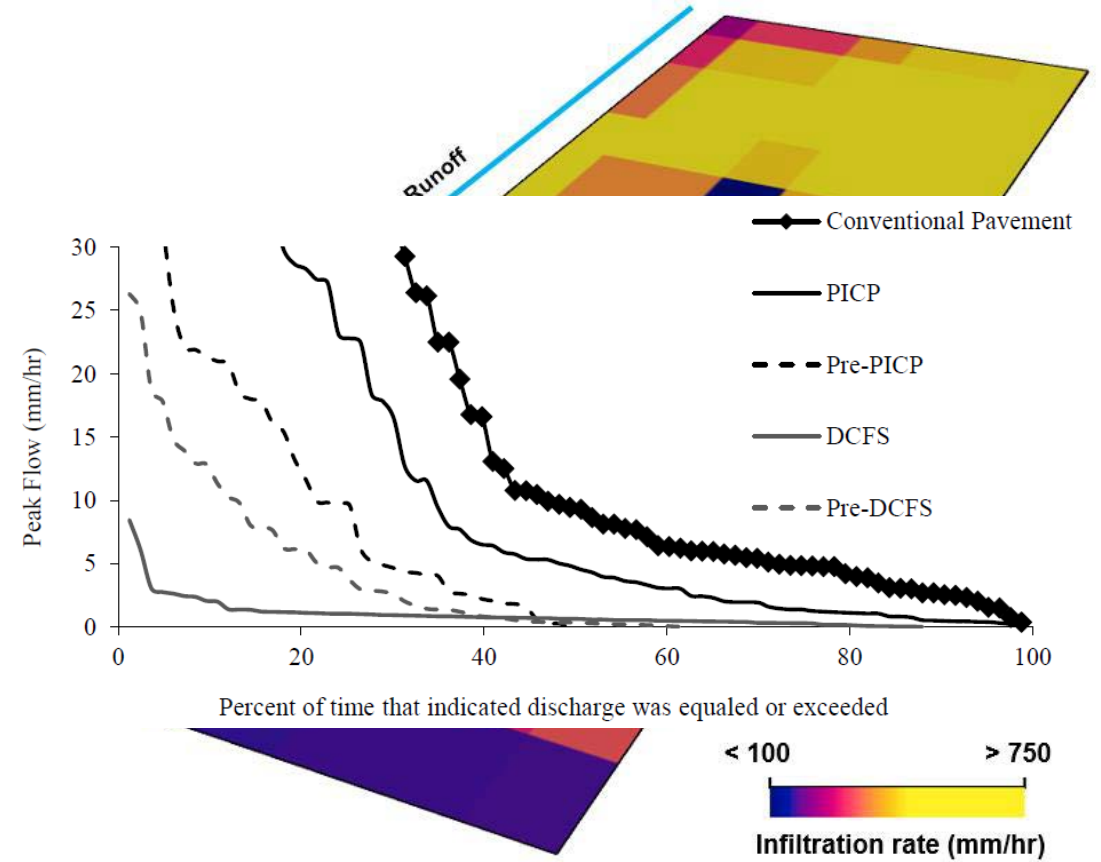
Permeable Pavers and Dome Concrete Forming System

Hydrologic Performance



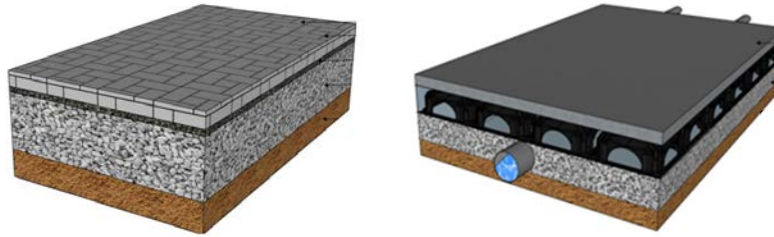
Compared to a conventional concrete pavement

	PICP	DCFS
Runoff Volumetric Reduction	33%	85%
Runoff Peak Flow Reduction	43%	89%
Runoff Delay	Moderate	High



Permeable Pavers and Dome Concrete Forming System

Thermal Performance



	PICP	DCFS
Surface Temperature	No distinguishable difference	Higher (2.3 °C)
Near-Surface Air Temperature	No distinguishable difference	Higher (0.8 °C)

Compared to a conventional impervious concrete pavement



PICP

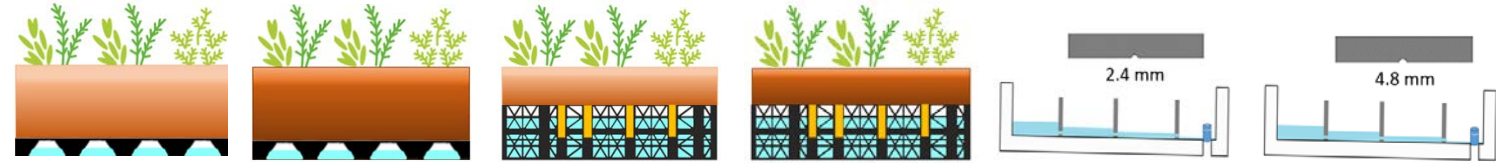


Conventional and DCFS

Extensive Green, Blue-Green and Blue

Hydrologic Performance

Six
Experimental
Modules



Green
FLL

Green
Organic

Blue-Green
FLL

Blue-Green
Organic

Blue
Smaller
Orifices

Blue
Larger
Orifices

Retention

51%

47%

51%

63%

51%

32%

Peak
Attenuation

Moderate

Moderate

High

High

Moderate

Moderate

Peak Delay

50 minutes

2 hours

2 hours

6 hours

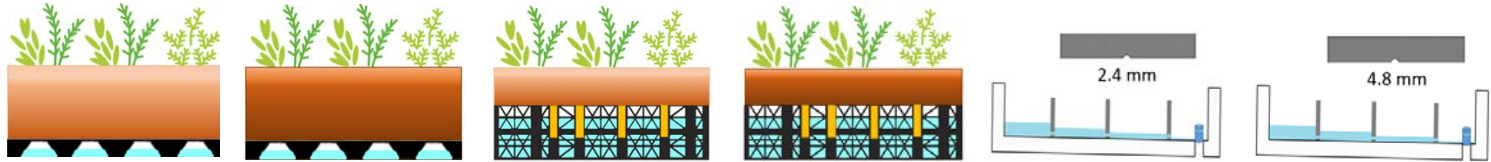
15 minutes

12 minutes

Extensive Green, Blue-Green and Blue

Thermal Performance

Six Experimental Modules



	Green FLL	Green Organic	Blue-Green FLL	Blue-Green Organic	Blue Smaller Orifices	Blue Larger Orifices
Near-Surface Air Cooling	1.6 °C	2.9 °C	2.8 °C	2.9 °C	2.2 °C	2.2 °C
Diurnal Air Cooling	Maximum cooling in the afternoon				Maximum cooling in the evening	
In-substrate Temperature	Higher	Higher	Lower	Lower	-	-

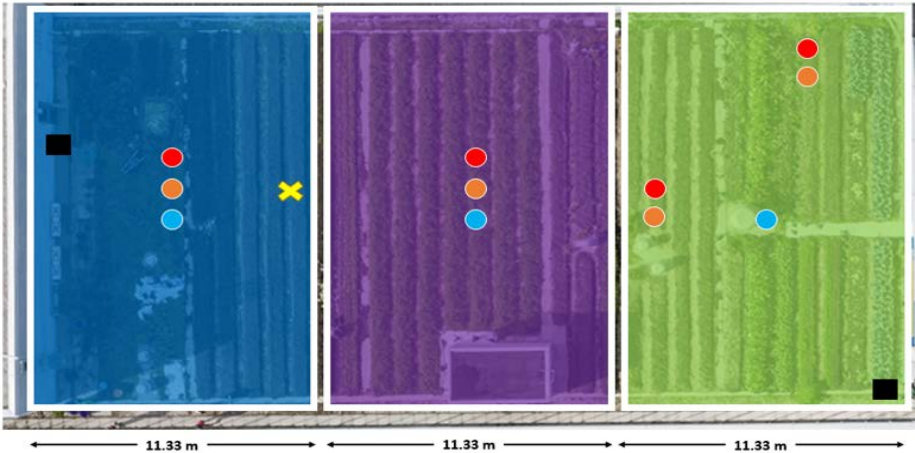
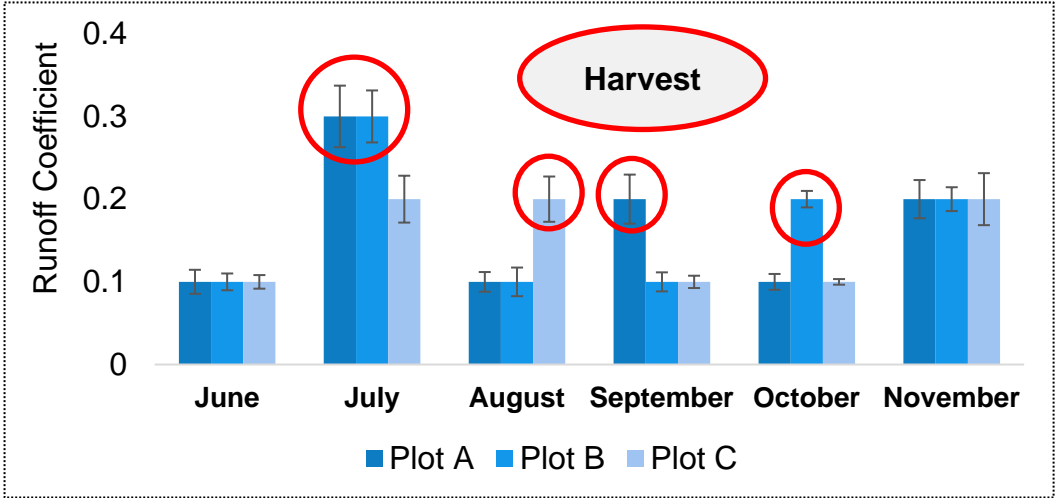
Farmed Intensive Blue-Green Roof

Hydrologic Performance

Three Full-Scale Plots

Key Observation

Planting and harvesting activities impacted the hydrologic performance



Plot	(A)	(B)	(C)
Retention	87%	85%	88%
Peak Attenuation	84%	82%	85%
Peak Delay	8 hours	8.1 hours	7.7 hours

Farmed Intensive Blue-Green Roof

Thermal Performance



Seven Species

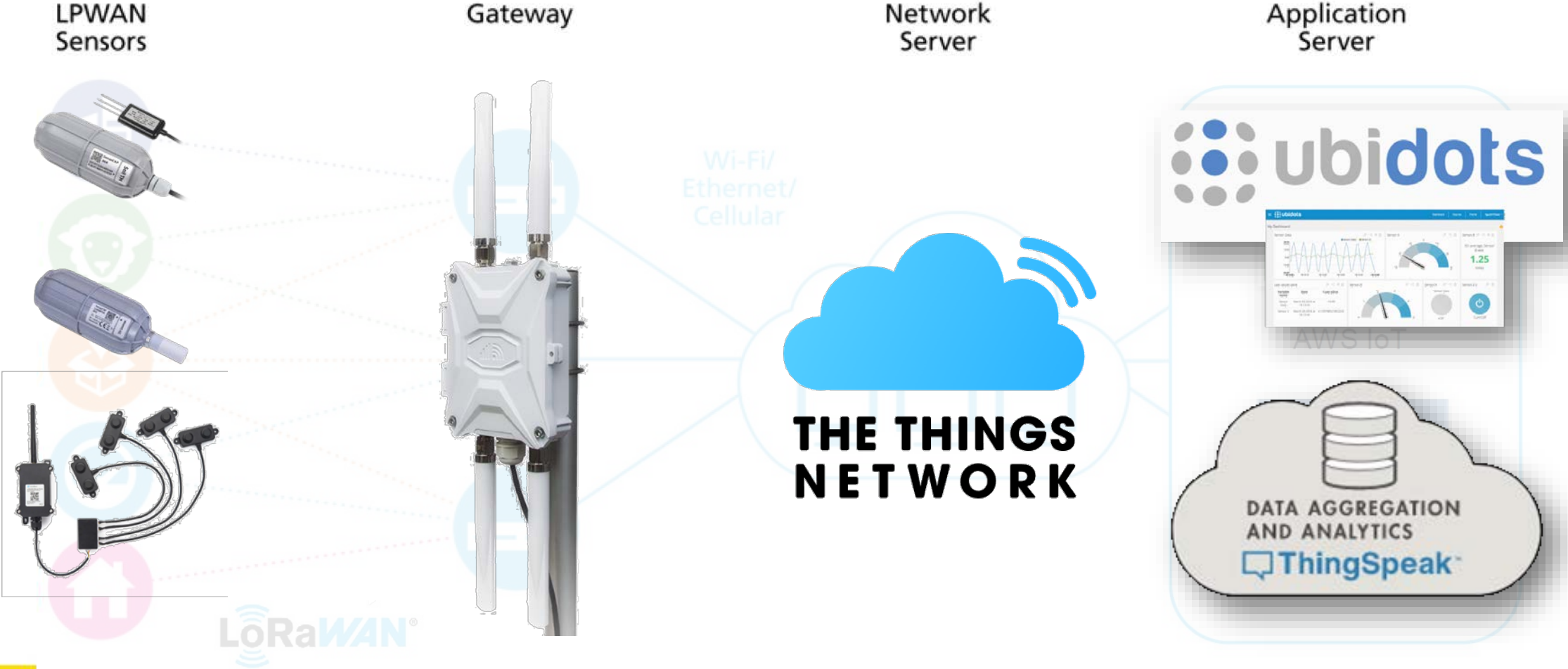


Near-Surface Air Cooling

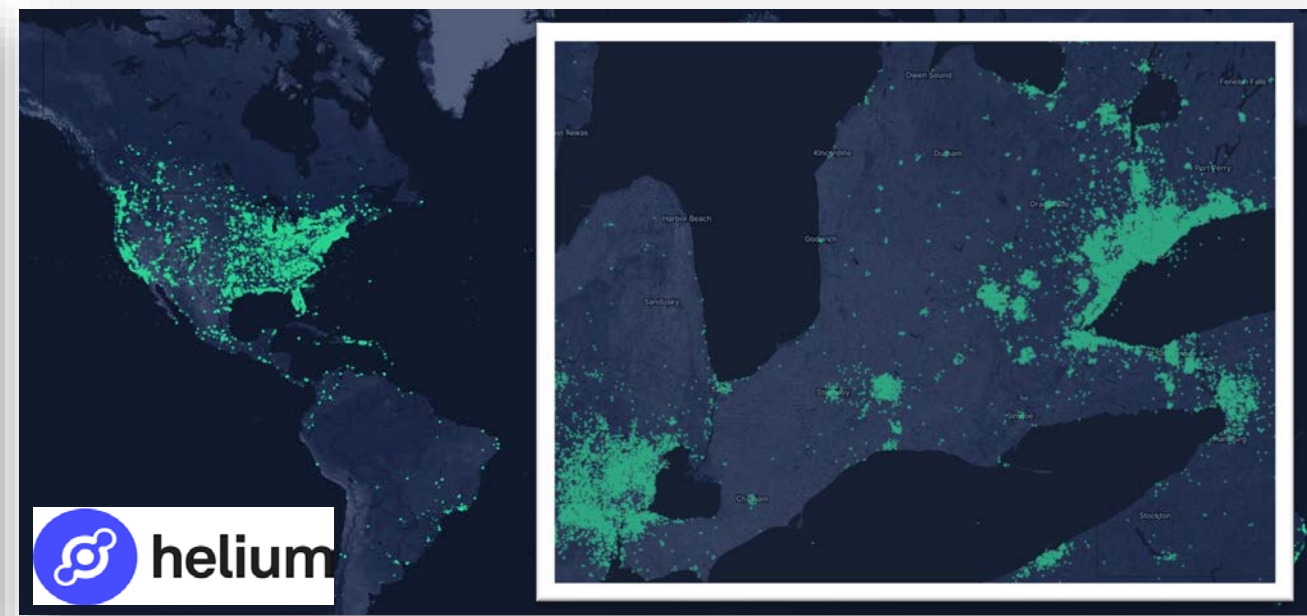
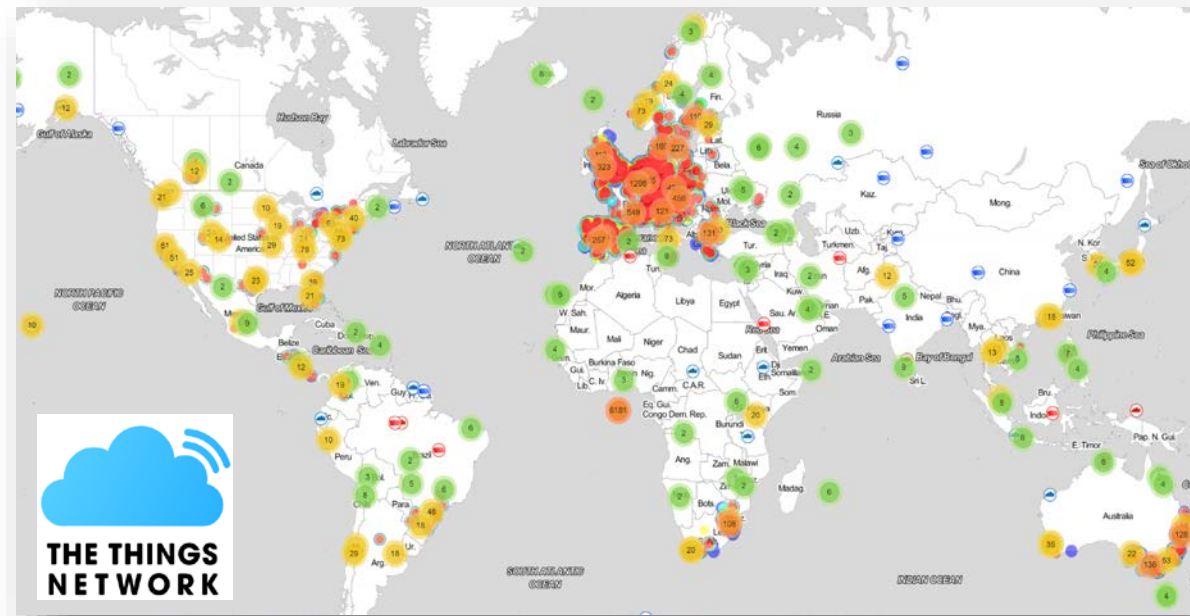
Diurnal Air Cooling

	Quick Weed	Milkweed	Potato	Squash	Beet	Tobacco	Okra
Near-Surface Air Cooling	0.5 °C	1.4 °C	1.4 °C	1.4 °C	2.5 °C	2.5 °C	2.5 °C
Diurnal Air Cooling	Maximum Cooling in the afternoon & Warming effect in the early morning						

IoT - wireless sensor monitoring of BGI



IoT - wireless sensor monitoring of BGI



Conclusions

- Defining Blue-Green Infrastructure using ChatGPT takes time

Relative to extensive **Green** Roofs:

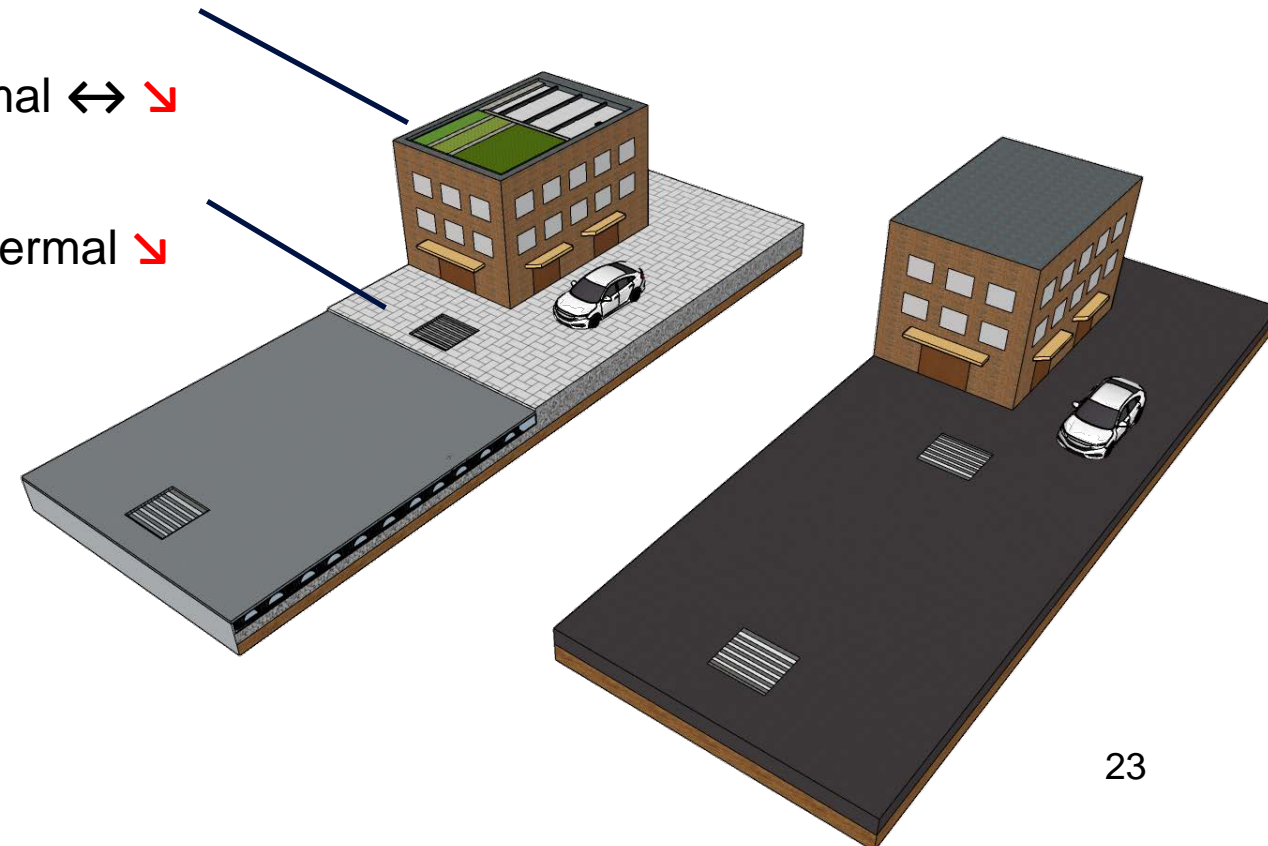
- **Blue**: hydrologic ↔ ↓, thermal ↔
- **Blue-Green**: hydrologic ↔ ↑, thermal ↔ ↑
- Intensive, farmed **Green**: hydrologic ↔ ↑, thermal ↔ ↓

Relative to PICP

- Dome concrete forming systems: hydrologic ↑, thermal ↓

- IoT developments are enabling 'smart' BGI

↓ inferior
↔ comparable
↑ superior



Future Research

- Rooftop farming (+ other BGI)
 - Plant growth and health
 - Terrestrial + remote sensing (performance, O&M)
- Development and testing of other sensors (e.g. water level and flow, machine vision)
- Long-term performance assessment
- Modelling – coupled hydrologic and thermal

Acknowledgments

- TMU's Urban Farm Team



- DesignLIFES and Gritlab Team



- Industrial Partners

- ABT, Inc.
- Bioroof Systems Inc.
- Dufferin Construction
- Pontarolo Engineering Inc.



DesignLIFES



- **NSERC CREATE** through the DesignLIFES program
- Transportation Services Division at the **City of Toronto**

List of Publications

- The potential of Blue-Green infrastructure as a climate change adaptation strategy: a systematic literature review
- Impact of design variables on hydrologic and thermal performance of green, blue-green and blue roofs
- Hydrologic and thermal performance of a full-scale farmed blue-green roof
- Hydrologic performance of permeable pavers and a dome concrete forming system: a comparative study
- Real-time IoT-enabled water management for rooftop urban agriculture using commercial off-the-shelf products





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