



XYCLOCARBON FILTER: HYBRID HEMP-ACTIVATED-CARBON MICROFIBER SYSTEM WITH IOT WATER-QUALITY MONITORING

A HYBRID WATER PURIFICATION AND MONITORING PROTOTYPE COMBINING A GRAVITY-FED, MULTI-STAGE FILTER—USING NYLON MESH, HEMP FABRIC, ACTIVATED CARBON, AND MICROFIBER—FOR EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF DEBRIS, ORGANICS, AND FINE PARTICLES, WITH AN IOT-BASED MODULE POWERED BY AN ESP32 M5STAMP TO DISPLAY REAL-TIME PH AND TDS DATA ON AN OLED SCREEN.

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INTRODUCTION

- Globally, over 2.2 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water, with at least 1.7 billion relying on sources contaminated by fecal matter.
- This crisis disproportionately affects rural regions in India and Sub-Saharan Africa, where infrastructure, affordability, and accessibility severely limit the reach of conventional water treatment systems.
- Existing solutions like ceramic, biosand, and membrane filters are often slow, power-dependent, costly, or ineffective against dissolved contaminants, making them impractical for marginalized communities.

OBJECTIVE

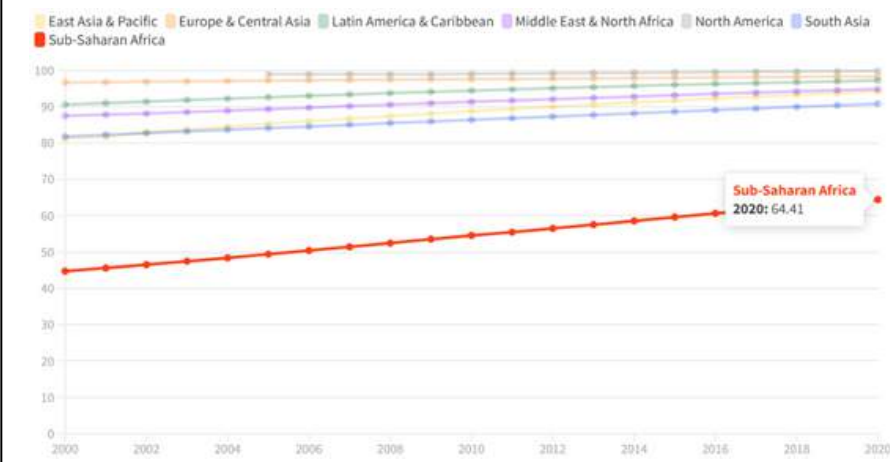
- To develop a low-cost, gravity-driven hybrid water filtration system integrated with IoT-based water quality monitoring, using sustainable materials like hemp and activated carbon.
- The goal is to provide safe, affordable, and electricity-free water purification and real-time TDS/pH monitoring for off-grid, resource-limited regions.

METHODOLOGY

- A comparative analysis was conducted to identify sustainable, cost-effective, and locally available filtration materials. Hemp fabric, melt-blown microfiber, and granular activated carbon were selected based on efficacy, affordability, and environmental suitability.
- The modular filtration system comprises three units: [1] a hemp unit with nylon mesh and triple-layered corrugated hemp fabric for mechanical filtration and biosorption; [2] an activated carbon unit containing 150 g of carbon pellets between nylon meshes for chemical adsorption; and [3] a microfiber unit with melt-blown layers for fine particle removal. All units are housed in PVC reducers enabling gravity-driven flow.
- An IoT-based water quality monitoring module was developed using an ESP32 M5Stamp S3, TDS and pH sensors, a LiPo battery, TP4056 charging module, boost converter, and a 1.2-inch OLED display. The enclosure was CAD-designed and 3D printed using PLA via FDM. Sensors were calibrated with standard solutions to ensure accurate, real-time water quality data in low-power, off-grid settings.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

- The filtration system effectively treated turbid water samples, visibly improving clarity. Post-filtration, pH and TDS values were within optimal ranges for safe consumption.
- The IoT-based monitoring system functioned reliably, providing accurate, real-time water quality readings.



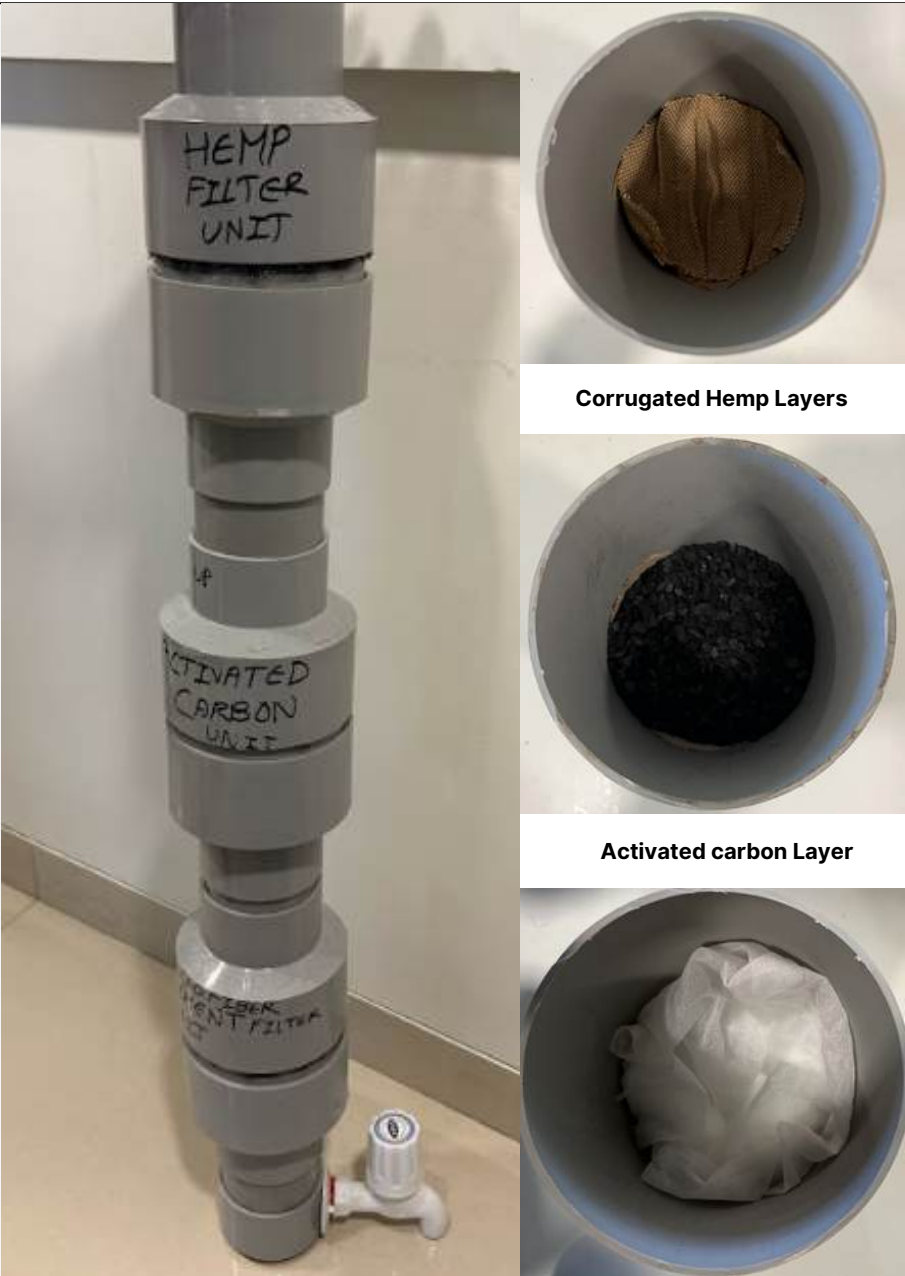
Trends in Basic Drinking Water Service Usage by Region (2000–2020)
(Source : worldbank.org)

ANALYSIS

- The hybrid filtration system effectively reduced visible turbidity, odor, and contaminants in tested water samples.
- Post-filtration TDS values dropped by an average of 35–45%, indicating removal of dissolved inorganic substances.
- pH values remained within the WHO-recommended range (6.5–8.5), showing the filter doesn't significantly acidify or alkalyze water.
- No electricity was required for the filtration system, proving its viability in off-grid or low-infrastructure regions.
- The water quality monitoring system was able to run continuously on a single charge for few hours, validating its low-power design.

CONCLUSION

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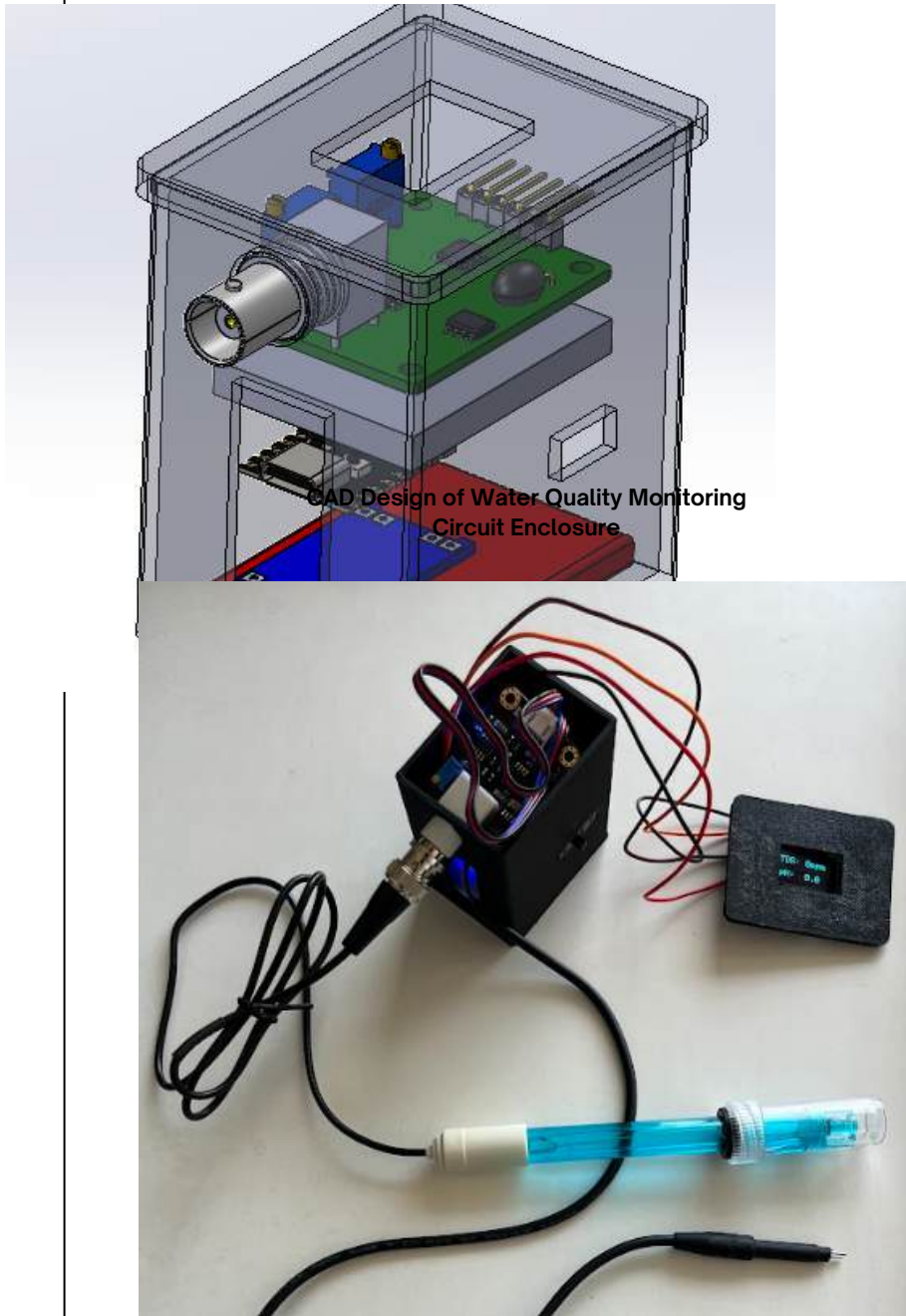
Hybrid Hemp-Activated Carbon and Microfiber Filtration Unit

Microfiber Layer



Water Quality Monitoring System Monitoring pH and TDS of Turbid Water

Water Filtration System Filtering Turbid Water



Water Quality Monitoring System

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