



Nanobest Photocatalyst Certificates:

- MEK 01, 03, HK
- •ECO-C
- •SN, ST, HM, CLEAR
- Miscellaneous Certificates







MEK 01 03 HK Certificates







2011 - 2012

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This certifies that:

Nanowave Co., Ltd. 2-145 Nishimatuyama Seto City, Aichi Japan

is registered with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration pursuant to section 305 of the United States Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, P.L. 107-188, such registration having been verified as currently effective on the date hereof by Registrar Corp.

U.S. FDA Registration No .:

U.S. Registration Agent:

14401403892

Registrar Corp 144 Research Drive, Hampton, Virginia, 23666, USA Telephone: +1-757-224-0177 • Fax: +1-757-224-0179

This certificate affirms that the above stated facility is registered with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration pursuant to section 305 of the U.S. Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, P.L. 107-188, such registration having been verified as effective by Registrar Corp as of the date hereof, and Registrar Corp will confirm that such registration remains effective upon request and presentation of this certificate until the expiration of one year from the date hereof, unless terminated after issuance of this certificate. Registrar Corp makes no other representations or warranties, nor does this certificate make any representations or warranties to any person or entity other than the named certificate holder, for whose sole benefit it is issued. Registrar Corp assumes no liability to any person or entity in connection with the foregoing. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration does not issue a certificate of registration, nor does the U.S. Food and Drug Administration does not issue a certificate of registration, nor does the U.S. Food and Drug Administration neognize a certificate of registration. Registrar Corp is not affiliated with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Registrar Corp.

144 Research Drive, Hampton, Virginia, 23666, USA Telephone: +1-757-224-0177 • Fax: +1-757-224-0179 info@registrarcorp.com • www.registrarcorp.com Russell K. Statman Executive Director Registrar Corp Dated: (January 26 20

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測報告

TEST REPORT

報告編號: 2015002732-2 a R1 Report №.:

委托單位: Customer : 納米百事特日本有限公司/納米百事特國際有限公司 NANOBEST JAPAN CO., LTD/ NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

地址: Customer Add.:

收 様 日 期: Sampled Date:

檢測地址: Address for Test: 香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道33號王氏大廈7樓717室

2015-4-9 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號樓 Building 34, No.100, Xianlie Middle Road,

Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

2015-4-9

A HIN

編制: 末之外 Organizer

批准: Authorized signatory

審核: Checker 簽發日期 Date for Reporting (2)

中國廣州分析測試中心 地址: 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號權 郵編; 510070 業務電話: (020) 37656880 傷真; (020) 87685550 網址: www.fenxi.com.cn





測報告 檢

TEST REPORT

NANOBEST-HK

液體

樣品名稱: Sample Name 樣品批號: Sample Lot №./Batch №: 裱品外観: Liquid Sample Appearance:

2015002732-2 a R1 報告編號: Report No. 2015-4-9 至 2015-5-4 检测日期: 9-Apr to 4-May Testing Period 受檢樣品數量: 300mL Quantity Received

分析檢測結果

Test Results

分析項目 Item	檢測結果	果 Result	試驗條件下	检测方法 Method	
	放入樣品0h濃度 0 h after the sample was put in (mg/m ³)	放入樣品6h澹度 6h after the sample was put in (mg/m ³)	Rate of decline under the test condition(%)		
甲醛 Formaldehyde	8.62	0.15	98.2	HPLC (US EPA TO-5-1984)	
		(以下空白)			
		(End of Report)			

参照 JC/T 1074-2008,在60L的密閉玻璃箱中注入一定量的甲醛和乙醛,作用6h测定濃 備注 度變化。 With reference to JC/T 1074-2008, inject a certain number of formaldehyde and aldehyde in a sealed box(the volume of it is 60L), then determinate the concentration before and after treated by the sample 6h. Note





				木	<u>余</u>	測報	告			
							報告編號:	201	50027	32-2 a R1
							Report No. :			
檢測類型: √ 送	檢;	1	由様;	L	現	电场检测:	氣溫:	1	°C	濕度: ∖
Test Type: Suby	bmitted Customer		Sampli by Ou Cente	ing ur [er		Insitu Testing	Air Tempera	ture:	'C	Humidity
注: 以下項目值 Annotate:The Fol	t供抽 lowing		時填 s Shall	寫 be F	illed	if Sampling	by Our Center 受榆	is Sel 批版]	ected	
抽樣単識號: Recording Sheet 1 抽樣日期,	Ne. for	Samp 年	ling:	月	1	Н	Batc 抽取	h Quai 様品	ntity Te 敗量:	ested:
Sampling Date: 抽樣地點:	,		1				Quai 生產 Man	ntity S 日期: ufactu	ampled re Date	l: 年∖日 8:
Sampring Frace:						day, said				

聲明

Declaration

1) 報告無本中心檢驗/檢測業務專用章無效, 無編制人、審核人、批准人簽字無效。

Test report is invalid without official seal and signatures.

2) 檢驗/檢測報告塗改增刪無效。

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3) 未經本中心書面批准不得部分複製本報告, 全部複製除外。

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For the sample(s) submitted by customer, the sample information in test report is declared by customer, and the laboratory is not responsible for its authenticity.

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For the sample(s) submitted by customer, test report is responsible only for the sample(s) tested. 6) 未經本中心同意,委託方不得擅自使用本報告中的結果進行不當宣傳。

Without the consent of the laboratory, customer shall not presume to use the test result(s) in this report for improper propaganda.

7) 若對本報告有異議,應於收到報告後15日內向本中心提出,逾期將視為承認本報告。 Any disagreemnets of the test report should be fed back to us within 15 days upon receiving the report. After 15 days, the test report is considered as accepted by the customer.





No.: HKHL1511047578JL

Date: NOV 23, 2015

Page 1 of 3

NANOBEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED / NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ROOM 908, 9/F, HOLLYWOOD PLAZA, 610 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON,Hong Kong

The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

NANOBEST HK

SGS Case No.		:	HKHL151100036311
Manufacturer		:	NANOWAVE CO., LTD
Supplier		:	NANOBEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED / NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Country of Origin		:	JAPAN
Sample Receiving Date		:	NOV 13, 2015
Last Information Date		:	NOV 18, 2015
Test Performing Date		:	NOV 13 - 23, 2015
Test Requested	:	Please	e refer to the result summary.

Test Method & Results : Please refer to next page(s).

:

Result Summary

Test Requested	Conclusion
1. European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments (As per client's request)	
a) Organostannic compounds content	PASS
2. European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments – Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short- chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs) (As per client's request)	PASS

Signed for and on behalf of SGS Hong Kong Ltd.

Che Wai Leuk, Jerry Technical Manager



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Laboratory: 1/F, 4/E, 5/F & Units 301-4, 307-11, 3/E, On Wai Centre, 25 Lok Yip Road, Fenling, N.T., Hong Kong www.agogroup.com/tk 255 Hung Kong Ltt. Office: 5/F & 8/E, Menhetten Centre, 8 Kwei Cheorg Road, Kwei Cheorg, N.T., Hong Kong 1 (852) 2334 4431 1 (852) 2784 5128 e rektg.hk@sgs.com



:

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Date: NOV 23, 2015 Page 2 of 3

Test Results

1. European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments

a) Organostannic compounds content

Method : Solvent extraction, followed by analysis using Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS).

Test Item	Result (%) 1	Reporting Limit (%)	Permissible Limit (%)
Tri-substituted Organostannic Compounds [*] (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Dibutyltin (DBT) Compounds (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Di-octyltin (DOT) Compounds (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Transparent Liquid

Note : 1.% = percentage by weight

- 2. * = Tri-substituted Organostannic compounds include Tributyltin (TBT) compounds, Triphenyltin (TPhT) compounds, Tripropyltin (TPT) compounds, Tricyclohexyltin (TCyT) compounds and Trioctyltin (TOT) compounds.
- 3. ND = Not Detected

2. European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments – Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (shortchain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)

Method : With reference to ISO 18219: 2015. Analysis was performed by GC-NCI-MS / GC-ECD.

Substances or in mixtures :

Test Item	Result (%) 1	Reporting Limit (%)	Permissible Limit (%)
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	ND	0.005	1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Transparent Liquid

Note: 1. % = percentage by weight

- 2. ND = Not Detected
- 3. The limit is quoted from Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2030.

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Laboratory: 1/5, 4/5, 5/F & Units 301-4, 307-11, 1/5, 0+ Wai Centre, 25 Lok Yip Road, Fenings, N.T., Hong Kong www.agagroup.com/tk SIS Hong Kong Ltd. Office: 5/F & 3/5, Manhattan Centre, 8 Kwai Cheorg Road, Kwai Cheorg, N.T., Hong Kong 1 (852) 2334 4431 4 (852) 2784 3128 • rektg.bk@sgs.com





广东省徽生物分析检测中心

GUANGDONG DETECTION CENTER OF MICROBIOLOGY

分析检测报告

REPORT FOR ANALYSIS

样品名称	NANO BEST MEK	接样方式及数量	送检, 壹个样品
Name of Sample 样品规格及批号	;	Way and Quantity of Rece 样晶状态和特性	ption 无色透明液体
Specification and Gro 委托单位_纳米的	up Number of Sample (事特日本合同会社/前米日事特日本有限公司	State and Characteristic 接样日期20	09年5月6日
Customer 检测项目	杀菌性能	Date for Sample Supplying 检测日期20	609年5月14日
ltem of Analysis 委托登记号	粤微检(2009)FM1032 号	Date for Analysis 签发日期20	009年6月1日
Sample Receipt NO.		Date for Reporting	
检验依据和分析	斤方法消毒技术规范(卫生部 2002	年版) 2.1.1.7.4	
Standard and Methods	5		

分析检测结果

Results 对照组曲 试验组面 杀灭率 测试时间 杀灭对 测试微生物 序号 落总数 落意数 及浓度 数值 (%) (cfu/mL) (cfu/mL) 1 4.7×10 <10 >6.67 299.99 原液 大肠杆菌 8099 2 4.8×10[†] **CIO** >6:68 299.99 6小时 (Escherichia coli) 3 4.5×10 (10 >6.65 >99, 99 1.6×10^{1} <10 >6.20 >99,99 1 金黄色葡萄球菌 原液 (Staphylococcus aureus) 1.7×10^{7} <10 >6.23 >99.99 2 6小时 ATCC 6538 L 5×10 3 <10 >6.17 299,99 4.6×10^{T} (10 >6.66 >99.99 1 肺炎克雷伯氏菌 原液 4.6×10 (Klebsiella pneumoniae) 2 <10 >6.66 >99.99 6小时 ATCC 10031 4.8×10^{*} 3 <10 >6.68 >99:99 (以下空白) 备 注

Remarks

编审: 3P A武 尧 Checker 3P A武 尧 职务: 高级工程师 Business: Senior engineer

批 准: Technique Controller 职务: (工程师 **Business: Engineer**



第2页 共2页

試験名							
試験機関	愛知県薬剤師会(厚生労働	尚省指定機関)	生活科学セン	ター 第5696号			
試験年月日	2014 年 12	月 1	B				
試験方法	 (1)試験菌株 Escherichia coli (IFO 3972) (: (2)使用培地 MHB培地: Mueller Hinton brot 普通寒天培地 デオキシコーレイト寒天培地 (3)試験用菌液の調整 試験開菌液の調整 試験開菌液の調整 (4)試験操作 ① 滅菌生理食塩水にそれそなるように加え、試験用溶液と ② 試験用溶液に接種用菌 を行った。またブランクとして、 も同様に培養を行った。 ③ ②で培養を行っている試 デオキシコーレイト寒天培地を 	大腸菌) h (DIFCO) 代継体後、MHE 水で適宜希釈し た。 友を加え、35℃ MEK-01を加えな 験溶液を1分、5 用いて混釈法に	3培地に接種し35 2、接種用菌液とし 0.5%、1.0%と において攪拌しな ないものについて 5分、10分後に採 こより大腸菌の菌者	[°] °C、 た。 : がら培養 取し、 数を求めた。			
			14	5公 10公			
	MEK-01 0.5%	2000	D 15000	4500 6	50		
	MEK-01 1.0%	1900	D 11000	2100	30		
	非使用	1900	0 19000	22000 290	00		
	MEK-0 35000 25000 25000 15000 10000 5000 0 の分 1:	01 の暗所におけ 分 5分	トる抗菌効果	→ MEK-01 0.5% → MEK-01 1.0% → 非使用			
試験結果 	MEK-01 1.09 大腸菌が10分後0	6溶液にお 530個す	らいては、1 で減小が認	9000個の められた(10分	СЛ Н		
			ヽ //タ, ン /ノ ゙ µů カ=コ1 マ m		シエ + ー \		
	経過すると菌が全滅の為、確認できる限界値で画像を表示)。						

20140212版



No.: HKHL1511047573JL

Date: NOV 23, 2015

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NANOBEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED / NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ROOM 908, 9/F, HOLLYWOOD PLAZA, 610 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON,Hong Kong

The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

NANOBEST MEK

		1. European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006	
		Test Requested	Conclusion
Result Summary	: _		
Test Method & Results	:	Please refer to next page(s).	
Test Requested	:	Please refer to the result summary.	
Test Performing Date		: NOV 13 - 23, 2015	
Last Information Date		: NOV 18, 2015	
Sample Receiving Date		: NOV 13, 2015	
Country of Origin		INTERNATIONAL LIMITED : JAPAN	
Supplier		: NANOBEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED / NA	NOBEST
Manufacturer		: NANOWAVE CO., LTD	
SGS Case No.		: HKHL151100036309	

	•••••••
1. European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments (As per client's request)	-
a) Organostannic compounds content	PASS
2. European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments – Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short- chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs) (As per client's request)	PASS

Signed for and on behalf of SGS Hong Kong Ltd.

Che Wai Leuk, Jerry Technical Manager

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:

No.: HKHL1511047573JL

Date: NOV 23, 2015 Page 2 of 3

Test Results

1. European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments

a) Organostannic compounds content

Method : Solvent extraction, followed by analysis using Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS).

Test Item	Result (%) 1	Reporting Limit (%)	Permissible Limit (%)
Tri-substituted Organostannic Compounds [*] (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Dibutyltin (DBT) Compounds (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Di-octyltin (DOT) Compounds (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Transparent Liquid

Note : 1.% = percentage by weight

- 2. * = Tri-substituted Organostannic compounds include Tributyltin (TBT) compounds, Triphenyltin (TPhT) compounds, Tripropyltin (TPT) compounds, Tricyclohexyltin (TCyT) compounds and Trioctyltin (TOT) compounds.
- 3. ND = Not Detected

2. European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments – Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (shortchain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)

Method : With reference to ISO 18219: 2015. Analysis was performed by GC-NCI-MS / GC-ECD.

Substances or in mixtures :

Test Item	Result (%)	Reporting Limit (%)	Permissible Limit (%)
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	ND	0.005	1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Transparent Liquid

Note: 1. % = percentage by weight

- 2. ND = Not Detected
- 3. The limit is quoted from Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2030.

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广东省微生物分析检测中心 GUANGDONG DETECTION CENTER OF MICROBIOLOGY

分析检测报告

REPORT FOR ANALYSIS

样品名称	NANO BEST MEK	
Name of Sample		
委托单位_	纳米百事特日本合同会社/纳米百事特日2	有限公司
Customer 委托登记号	粤微检(2009)FM1032 号	1111月前
Sample Receipt NO. 检测地点 Place for Analysis	广东省微生物分析检测中心	检测专用

地	址:	广州市先烈中路	100号大院内
Addre	185:	100 Central Xian L	ie Road, Guangzhou, China
邮政组	编码:	510070	
Postco	de:		
电话	·及 号码:	(020)87688134 (020)87684587	(020)37656328





广东省微生物分析检测中心

GUANGDONG DETECTION CENTER OF MICROBIOLOGY

分析检测报告

REPORT FOR ANALYSIS

样品名称	NANO BEST MEK	接样方式及数量_	送检, 壹个样品
Name of Sample 样品规格及批号	ł	Way and Quantity of Rec. 样品状态和特性	eption 无色透明液体
Specification and Gro 委托单位 纳米百	up Number of Sample [事特日本合同会社/結米百事特日本有限公司]	State and Characteristic 接样日期2	009年5月6日
Customer 检测项目	杀菌性能	Date for Sample Supplyin 检测日期20	⁸)09年5月14日
ltem of Analysis 委托登记号	粤微检(2009)FM1032号	Date for Analysis 签发日期2	009年6月1日
Sample Receipt NO.		Date for Reporting	
检验依据和分析	「方法」消毒技术规范(卫生部 2002	年版) 2.1.1.7.4	

Standard and Methods

分析检测结果

测试微生物	序号	対照組菌 落总数 (cfu/nL)	试验组菌 落总数 (cfu/nL)	杀灭对 数值	杀灭率 (%)
	1	4.7 \times 10 ⁷	<10	>6.67	>99.99
大肠杆菌 8099 (Escherichia cali)	2	4.8×10^{7}	<10	>6.68	>99, 99
Costine 10117	3	4.5×10 ⁷	<10	>6.65	>99, 99
金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus) ATCC 6538	1	$1.6 \times 10^{\dagger}$	(10	>6.20	>99.99
	2	1.7×10^7	<10	>6.23	>99.99
	3	1.5×10^{7}	<10	>6,17	>99.99
肺炎克雷伯氏菌 (Xlebsiella pneumoniae) ATCC 10031	1	4, 6×10 ¹	<10	>6,66	>99.99
	2	4.6×10^{7}	<10	>6.66	>99.99
	3	4.8×10 ³	<10	>6.68	>99.99
	 調 试 微 生 物 大肠杆菌 8099 (Escherichia coli) 金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus) ATCC 6538 肺炎克雷伯氏菌 (Klebsiella pneumoniae) ATCC 10031 	 期 试 微 生 物 序号 大肠杆菌 8099 (Escherichia coli) 3 金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus) ATCC 6538 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 	期 试 微 生 物 売号 落总数 (cfu/nL) 1 4.7×10 ⁷ 大肠杆菌 8099 (Escherichia coli) 1 4.7×10 ⁷ 2 4.8×10 ⁷ 3 4.5×10 ⁷ 金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus) ATCC 6538 1 1.6×10 ⁷ 1 1.6×10 ⁷ 2 1.7×10 ³ 1 1.5×10 ⁷ 1 4.6×10 ³	満 试 微 生 物 対照組菌 试验組菌 海 试 微 生 物 序号 落总数 (cfu/nL) 落总数 (cfu/nL) 大筋杆菌 8099 (Escherichia coli) 1 4.7×10 ⁷ <10	湖 试 微 生 物 方号 対照組菌 落总数 (cfu/nL) 试验組菌 落总数 (cfu/nL) 永灭对 数值 大肠杆菌 8099 (Escherichia coli) 1 4.7×10 ⁷ (10 >6.67 2 4.8×10 ⁷ (10 >6.68 3 4.5×10 ⁷ (10 >6.65 金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus) ATCC 6538 1 1.6×10 ⁷ (10 >6.23 加藤炎克雷伯氏菌 (Klebsiella pneumoniae) ATCC 10031 1 4.6×10 ⁷ (10 >6.66 2 4.6×10 ⁷ (10 >6.65 26

Results

备注

Remarks

编审: Checker 职务: 高级工程师 **Business: Senior engineer**

批 准: Technique Controller 职务: 工程师 **Business: Engineer**

盖窗北 Official Seal

第2页 共2页

声

明

- 1. 分析检测报告无"检测专用章"无效。
- 2. 未经本检测中心书面批准不得部分复制(全部复制除外)本报告。
- 3. 分析检测报告涂改或补贴无效。
- 如对分析检测结果有疑问,请向本中心业务处查询,来函来电请 注明分析检测报告编号。
- 5. 本分析检测报告仅对来样负责。



1回目は、スーパーナノトロン(MEK-01)をPBSで1%懸濁液にしたが、十分PBSで懸濁できず1mm 程度の沈殿物が存在したため、不活性率が低く出たと考えられる。2回目は、粒子を均一化するため、 スーパーナノトロン(MEK-01)を乳鉢で十分砕いた後、PBSで1%懸濁液を作製した。従って、2回目 の結果をまとめると、約300,000個のウィルスが、30分間1%スーパーナノトロン(MEK-01)懸濁液 と混合することで、約297,000個のウィルスが不活性化された。

30分で99.0%のウィルスが不活性化された。

鹿児島大学農学部 獣医学科 家畜微生物学教室 高瀬公三教授 ご提供資料



試験結果 NANOMIC 1.0%(MEK-01)溶液においては、 220000個の大腸菌が20分後に全滅した。

試 験 デ ー タ シ ー ト

試験名	ウサギを用いた眼刺激性試験							
試験目的	スーパーMEK-INの眼刺激性を試験した。							
試験年月日	平成16年3月22日 - 平成16年4月8日							
試験機関	財団法人 日本食品分析センター 第 304030343-001号							
試験方法	 日本白色種雄ウサギ 試験開始当日に、各) 各試験動物の片眼結) 上下眼瞼を穏やかに 72時間に、スリット 行い、Draize法の基 なお、必要に応じて 観察した。 得られた採点値を用 合計算点を求めた。 検体の眼刺激性につい 	3 匹を1 週間 3 匹を1 週間 1 週間 1 週間 1 週間 1 初の検し 2 で 2 に 2 に 2 に 2 に 3 匹 2 1 3 匹 2 1 3 匹 2 1 3 匹 2 1 3 四 3 一 4 1 3 四 5 年 7 に 7 に 7 に 7 に 7 に 7 に 7 に 7 に	以上予備飼育 (スーパーナ た。他眼は一 が 制 激性を が た。 制 数 た。 制 数 た が の の ー パーナ た。 他眼は え の パーナ た。 他眼は た。 の の ー パーナ た。 他眼 の ー パーナ た。 他眼 の ー パーナ た。 他眼 は の ー パーナ た。 の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の	を行い、一般 検査し、異常 ノトロンスフ 処理の対照と 会社]を用いて した。 を用いて、角 を計算し、名 の最高値から	状態に異常か のないことを しー)を0.1 角膜・虹影・ 膜上皮障害の 観察時間ごと ま 1に示した	〈ないことを確認。 ?確かめた。 m 点眼し、約1秒間 約1、24、48及び ・結膜などの観察を つ有無と程度を詳細に :に3匹の平均 :基準に基づき		
	THATTER	表1 眼東	激性の評価	IS .	_			
	0~50	Grenild.	三日の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本	か 物				
	51 ~ 150		輕度和	観物				
	15.1 ~ 300		「「「「「」」「「」」「「」」」」					
	601 ~ 900	·····	中这些专家物		10			
	80.1 ~ 110	0	建度利激物		*****			
	表試驗動物	2 合計評点の	経過的推移及び 各観察時間に。	観刺激性の評(https合計評点	6]		
	-	1時間	24時間	48時間	72時間			
	<u> </u>	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-		
	Q	2(0)	2(0)	0(0)	0(0)			
試験結果		0.00	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-		
	半均合計評点	0.7(0)	1 0.7(0)					
	観刺激性の評価 無刺激物							
	括弧内に対象圏の結果を示した。							
	試験眼では、点眼後1時 48時間後に消失した。残 見られなかった。試験眼 72時間に行ったところ、 観察期間中の平均合計算 0であった。	間に1例(試 る2例の試験 及び対照眼に いずれも染色 点の最高値は	験動物②)で 眼及び全例の ついてフルオ は見られなか 、試験眼では	眼瞼結膜の発 対照眼では、 レセインナト った。 0.7(点眼後	赤(点数1) 観察期間を通 リウムによる 1 及び24時間	が見られたが 値して刺激反応は 6検査を点眼後24及び)、対照眼では		
評価	Oであった。 検体(スーパーMEK-IN)について、OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals 405(1987) に準拠し、ウサギを用いた眼刺激性試験を行った。ウサギ3匹の片眼に検体を0.1ml点眼した結果、 後1時間に1例で眼瞼結膜の発赤が見られたが48時間に消失した。Draize法に従って算出した観察期間 中の平均合計評点の最高値は0.7(点眼後1及び24時間)であった。 以上の結果から、ウサギを用いた眼刺激性試験において、検体は「無刺激物」の範疇にあるものと 評価された。							



第 10051686001-01 号 2010年(平成22年)07月20日

試験報告書

依頼者 株式会社 フォーティー科研

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ



検 体 フォトクリーンAV(MEK-01)

表 題 ウイルス不活化試験

2010年(平成22年)06月15日当センターに提出された上記検体について試験した結果をご報告いたします。

本線会員会師に掲載するときは当センターの掲載現約をお守ちください。

日本食品分析セン



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ウイルス不活化試験

1 依頼者

株式会社 フォーティー科研 株式会社 ナノウェイヴ

- 2 検体
 フォトクリーンAV(MEK-01)
- 3 試験目的

検体のネコカリシウイルスに対する不活化試験を行う。

4 試験概要

検体にネコカリシウイルスのウイルス浮遊液を添加,混合し。作用液とした。室園で作用 させ、30分及び6時間後に作用液のウイルス感染価を測定した。また、あらかじめ予備試験 を行い、ウイルス感染価の測定方法について検討した。

なお、ネコカリシウイルスは、細胞培養が不可能なノロウイルスの代替ウイルスとして広 く使用されている。

5 試験結果

結果を表-1に示した。

なお、細胞維持培地で作用液を10000倍に希釈することにより、検体の影響を受けずにウ イルス感染価が測定できることを予備試験により確認した。

試驗	54 (D)	1	og TCID _{so} /n	1+1
ウイルス	A1 48	開始時	30分後	6時間後
ネコカリシ	検 体	8.0	<4.5	<4.5
ウイルスセ	対照	8.0	7.7	7.3

表-1 作用液のウイルス感染価測定結果

TCID₅₀: median tissue culture infectious dose, 50 %組織培養感染量

- *1 作用液1 ml当たりのTCID₅₀の対数値
- *2 ノロウイルスの代替ウイルス

開始時:作用開始直後の対照のTCIDaを測定し、開始時とした。

- 対照:精製水
- 作用温度:室温

<4.5:検出せず

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6 試驗方法

1) 試験ウイルス

Folino calicivirus F-9 ATCC VR-782(ネコカリシウイルス)

- 使用細胞 CRFK細胞[大日本製薬株式会社]
- 3) 使用培地
 - ① 細胞増殖培地

イーグルMEM培地「ニッスイ」①[日木製薬株式会社]に牛胎仔血清を10 %加えたものを 使用した。

2) 細胞維持培地

イーグルMEM培地「ニッスイ」①に牛胎仔血清を2%加えたものを使用した。

- ウイルス浮遊液の調製
 - 細胞の培養 細胞増殖培地を用い、使用細胞を組織培養用フラスコ内に単層培養した。
 - ② ウイルスの接種

単層培養後にフラスコ内から細胞増殖培地を除き、試験ウイルスを接種した。次に、 細胞維持培地を加えて37 ℃±1 ℃の炭酸ガスインキュベーター(C02濃度:5%)内で 1~5日間培養した。

③ ウイルス浮遊液の調製

培養後,倒立位相差顕微鏡を用いて細胞の形態を観察し、細胞に形態変化(細胞変性 効果)が起こっていることを確認した。次に、培養液を遠心分離(3000 r/nin, 10分間) し、得られた上澄み液をウイルス浮遊液とした。

5) 試験操作

検体1 mlにウイルス浮遊液0.1 mlを添加, 混合し、作用液とした。室温で作用させ、 30分及び6時間後に細胞維持培地を用いて10000倍に希釈した。

なお、対照として精製水を用いて同様に試験し、開始時についても測定を行った。

日本食品分析センター



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ウイルス感染価の測定

細胞増殖培地を用い、使用細胞を組織培養用マイクロブレート(96穴)内で単層培養した 後、細胞増殖培地を除き細胞維持培地を0.1 mlずつ加えた。次に。作用液の希釈液0.1 ml を4穴ずつに接種し。37 ℃±1 ℃の炭酸ガスインキュベーター(CO2濃度:5 %)内で4~7日 間培養した。培養後、倒立位相差顕微鏡を用いて細胞の形態変化(細胞変性効果)の有無を 観察し、Reed-Muench法により50 %組織培養感染量(TC1D₅₀)を算出して作用液1 ml当たりの ウイルス感染価に換算した。

以 E

日本食品分析セ

株式会社 ナノウェイブ



三重大学 海洋微生物学研究室

株式会社 ナノウェイブ

水中抗菌データ









光触媒有

光触媒無

鳥取大学工学部 生物応用光学科

光触媒含有浄化剤を用いた湖山池水質浄化と底泥減量化

光触媒充填水路の全景



充填ヘドロの減量化

これまでは水路の水質を調べてきたが,操作開始81日経過後から110日に入口から1段目と 2段目に湖底のヘドロ50リットルを平均75mmの高さ(充填部分の高さ)で充填し,さらに追加 の光触媒浄化剤20リットルを1段目と2段目に均一に分散させた.以後29日間それまでと同様 に通水し,ヘドロの高さの変化を追跡することによって光触媒含有浄化剤がヘドロを分解する か調べた.その結果,1段目,2段目ともにヘドロの高さが減少していることが分かった.特に2 段目の減少が顕著であった.これをヘドロ充填後28日目のヘドロ高さの減少率でみると,1段 目が13%,2段目が27%であった.このことから光触媒浄化剤は湖底ヘドロを分解することが 分かった。

試験成績書

2020年6月17日

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 様

48時間培養を行い菌数を計測した。

株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査センター 〒007-0867 北海道札幌市東区伏古七条3丁目5-10 株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査センター苫小牧本社 計量証明事業登録(濃度) 北海道第643号 登録衛生検査所 北海道 132号 〒053-0816 北海道苫小牧市日吉町2丁目3番9号 TEL 0144-72-5712 FAX 0144-74-2171

2020年6月4日御依頼の試料について検査した結果を下記のようにご報告いたします。

試験試料名	nakusul(ナクスル)
【試験目	1的】
灌	返剤の菌に対する効果確認試験
【試験力	7法】
٦ T	、験管内にて検体と供試菌液を一定時間反応させた時の供試菌に対する効果を確認する。
・使月	目菌株
Esc	herichia coli (大腸菌)(ATCC8739)
Sta	phylococcus aureus (黄色ブドウ球菌)(ATCC6538)
・菌液	ての調整
使用	菌株をそれぞれトリプチケースソイⅡ5%羊血液寒天にて純培養を行った後、10%スキムミルク溶液
に1	白金耳分接種し 35℃で 24 時間培養を行った。これをリン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水で希釈し、1ml
あたり	0の菌数が10 ⁵ ~10 ⁶ となるように調整し供試菌液とした。
•武馬) 検操作
1. 試懸	食品(nakusul)10ml、及び対照品としてリン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水 10ml をそれぞれ試験管に用意
した	••
2. 両訴	t験管にそれぞれ供試菌液を 1ml 接種した。
3. 接種	重 0、5、10、20、30 分後についてそれぞれの試験管から 1ml 採取し、標準寒天培地にて 35℃で

【 試験結果 】

Escherichia coli (大腸菌)に対する試験結果



4442525

報告書 No. F20060447

試験成績書

2020年7月14日

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 殿

株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査 7007 0867 北海道以廃市東区(たま? 8 株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査セン 計量証明事業登録(濃度) 北海道第 登録衛生検査所 北海道第 132 号	日本語言語が
〒053-0816 苫小牧市日吉町2 T TEL 0144-72-5712 FAX 0144-7	4-2171

²⁰²⁰年6月23日に依頼のありました件について下記の通り試験成績を報告します。

驗結果】				
試験項目 ()	单位)	結果	定量下限	試驗方法
鉛	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	0.05 ppm	原子吸光光度法
カドミウム	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	0.01 ppm	原子吸光光度法
ヒ素	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	0.1 ppm	原子吸光光度法
重金属(Pbとして)	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	5 ppm	硫化ナトリウム比色法
食添許可合成タール	系色素	検出せず	1.71	薄層クロマトグラフィー
食添許可外合成ター	ル系色素	検出せず	-	薄層クロマトグラフィー
メタノール	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	20 ppm	ガスクロマトグラフィー
総木銀	(ppm)	定量下限值未満	0.01 ppm	遭元気化原子吸光光度法
一以下余白				

備	考	試 驗 員
. FIN		泉浦 裕基

F20060257/1

試験成績書

2020年6月17日

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 様

株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査センド ホスペムビビン第二年半期間が3次日 〒007-0907 北海道札幌市東区伏古七条3 1 米線岸 古 株式会社 第一岸本國床検査センター苫小3本 計量能明事業呈級、満定) 北海道第 613 号 単緑紫土検査所 北海道 132 号



〒063-0816 北海道言小牧市目吉町2丁目3番9号 TEL 014472-5712 FAX 014474-2171

2020年6月4日御依頼の試料について検査した結果を下記のようにご報告いたします。

試驗試料名	nakusul(ナクスル)
【試験目	ið 1
液	剤の菌に対する効果確認試験
【 試驗方	去】
241	検管内にて検体と供試菌液を一定時間反応させた時の供試菌に対する効果を確認する。
・使用	菌株
Esch	erichia coli (大腸菌)(ATCC8739)
Stap	hylococcus aureus (黄色ブドウ球菌)(ATCC6538)
 菌液(の調整
使用 に 1 自 あたり(「株をそれぞれトリプチケースソイⅡ5%羊血液寒天にて純培養を行った後、10%スキムミルク溶液 1金耳分接種し 35℃で 24 時間培養を行った。これをリン酸緩衝減菌生理食塩水で希釈し、1ml 0菌数が 10%~10%となるように調整し供試菌液とした。
·試験	操作
1. 試験 した。	品(nakusul)10ml、及び対照品としてリン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水 10ml をそれぞれ試験管に用意
2. 両試	験管にそれぞれ供試菌液を Inl 接種した。
 接種 48 時 	0、5、10、20、30 分後についてそれぞれの試験管から 1ml 採取し、標準寒天培地にて 35℃で 間培養を行い菌数を計測した。
	S

F20060257/2

【試験結果】

Escherichia coli(大腸菌)に対する試験結果

		0分	5分	10分	20分	30分
胡服枝	0	350000	380000	330000	340000	390000
(リン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水 10ml	2	340000	330000	360000	320000	360000
+大腸菌液 1ml)	3	380000	350000	370000	350000	380000
試験品	0	320000	4200	0	0	0
	2	290000	3300	0	0	0
(nakusul 10ml + 大腸菌液 1ml)	3	300000	3600	0	0	0

単位(cfu/ml)



Staphylococcus aureus (黄色ブドウ球菌)に対する試験結果

		0分	5分	10分	20分	30分
対照品 (リン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水 10ml +黄色ブドウ球菌液 1ml)	1	220000	290000	260000	270000	270000
	2	290000	290000	240000	280000	290000
	3	250000	280000	280000	220000	280000
試験品 (nakusul 10ml + 黄色ブドウ球菌液 1ml)	1	250000	180000	15000	0	0
	2	280000	190000	14000	0	0
	3	230000	190000	14000	0	0



試験成績書

2020年6月17日

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 様

48時間培養を行い菌数を計測した。

株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査センター 〒007-0867 北海道札幌市東区伏古七条3丁目5-10 株式会社 第一岸本臨床検査センター苫小牧本社 計量証明事業登録(濃度) 北海道第643号 登録衛生検査所 北海道 132号 〒053-0816 北海道苫小牧市日吉町2丁目3番9号 TEL 0144-72-5712 FAX 0144-74-2171

2020年6月4日御依頼の試料について検査した結果を下記のようにご報告いたします。

試験試料名	nakusul(ナクスル)
【試験目	的 】
液	剤の菌に対する効果確認試験
【 試験力	
	験管内にて検体と供試菌液を一定時間反応させた時の供試菌に対する効果を確認する。
・使用	菌株
Esc	herichia coli (大腸菌)(ATCC8739)
Sta	phylococcus aureus (黄色ブドウ球菌)(ATCC6538)
• 菌液	の調整
使用	菌株をそれぞれトリプチケースソイⅡ5%羊血液寒天にて純培養を行った後、10%スキムミルク溶液
に 1	白金耳分接種し 35℃で 24 時間培養を行った。これをリン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水で希釈し、1ml
あたり	の菌数が105~106となるように調整し供試菌液とした。
•試懸	读操作
1. 試験	品(nakusul)10ml、及び対照品としてリン酸緩衝滅菌生理食塩水 10ml をそれぞれ試験管に用意
した	0
2. 両訴	、験管にそれぞれ供試菌液を 1ml 接種した。
3. 接種	10、5、10、20、30 分後についてそれぞれの試験管から 1ml 採取し、標準寒天培地にて 35℃で
【 試験結果 】

Escherichia coli (大腸菌)に対する試験結果



試 験 デ ー タ シ ー ト

試験名	ウサギを用いた眼刺激性試験								
試験目的	スーパーMEK-INの眼刺激性を試験した。								
試験年月日	平成16年3月22日 - 平成16年4月8日								
試験機関	財団法人 日本食品分	団法人 日本食品分析センター 第 304030343-							
試験方法	 日本白色種雄ウサギ 試験開始当日に、各) 各試験動物の片眼結) 上下眼瞼を穏やかに 72時間に、スリット 行い、Draize法の基 なお、必要に応じて 観察した。 得られた採点値を用 合計算点を求めた。 検体の眼刺激性につい)日本白色種雄ウサギ3匹を1週間以上予備飼育を行い、一般状態) 試験開始当日に、各試験動物の両眼の前眼部を検査し、異常のな) 各試験動物の片眼結膜糞内に検体(スーパーナノトロンスブレー 上下眼瞼を穏やかに合わせ保持した。他眼は無処理の対照とした 72時間に、スリットランプ(×10)[興和株式会社]を用いて角膜 行い、Draize法の基準に従って眼刺激性を採点した。 なお、必要に応じてフルオレセインナトリウムを用いて、角膜上 観察した。 得られた採点値を用いて各試験動物の合計評点を計算し、各観察 合計評点を求めた。観察期間中の平均合計評点の最高値から表1 検体の眼刺激性について評価を行った。							
	THATTER	表1 眼東	激性の評価	IS .	_				
	0~50	Grenild.	区 分 無限謝物						
	51 ~ 150		輕度和	観物					
	15.1 ~ 300		型統物 中型激物 中~-建度刺激物 發度刺激物						
	601 ~ 900	·····							
	80.1 ~ 110	0							
	表試驗動物	2 合計評点の	経過的推移及び 各観察時間に。	観刺激性の評(https合計評点	6]			
	-	1時間	24時間	48時間	72時間				
	<u> </u>	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-			
	Q	2(0)	2(0)	0(0)	0(0)				
試験結果		0.00	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-			
	半均合計評点	0.7(0)	1 0.7(0)	0.00	0(0)				
	一眼刺激性の評価		競車	國物	2	1			
	括弧内に対象服の結果を示した。								
	試験眼では、点眼後1時間に1例(試験動物②)で眼瞼結膜の発赤(点数1)が見られたが 48時間後に消失した。残る2例の試験眼及び全例の対照眼では、観察期間を通して刺激反応は 見られなかった。試験眼及び対照眼についてフルオレセインナトリウムによる検査を点眼後24及び 72時間に行ったところ、いずれも染色は見られなかった。 観察期間中の平均合計評点の最高値は、試験眼では0.7(点眼後1及び24時間)、対照眼では 0であった。								
評価	検体 (スーパー艇K-IN) に準拠し、ウサギを用い 後1時間に1例で眼瞼結 中の平均合計算点の最高 以上の結果から、ウサギ 評価された。	こついて、0E た眼刺激性試 膜の発赤が見 直は0.7 (点目 を用いた眼刺	CD Guideline 験を行った。 られたが48時 長後1及び248 激性試験にお	s for the Te ウサギ3匹の 間に消失した 時間)であっ? いて、検体は	sting of Cha 片眼に検体を 。Draize法に と。 :「無刺激物」	emicals 405(1987) 20.1ml点眼した結果、 こ従って算出した観察期間 の範疇にあるものと			





ECO-C Certificates



分析試験成績書

検体名光触媒洗浄剤 エコテイトクリーナー

财国法人	- 13	121	-			
日本食	品	余	F	7-	V	
ידיבי	CUL	10	251		8 1 1	Constant and the second
東京本部	〒15	-0061	ノ山	京都	祖科	《元代々木町52番1号
大阪支所	T 56	-0051	浙东	医师	19	F豊津町3番1号
名古屋支所	〒46		112	古國	市中	大須4丁目5番13時
九州支所	T 81	-093		扁井	相多:	(下呉服町1番12号
多摩研究所	T20	-0029	*	京都	余岸()	7永山6丁目11番10号
千歲研究所	T06	0053	1	물물	P	7文京2丁目3番

2007年(平成19年)02月19日当センターに提出された上記検体について分析試験した結果は次のとおりです。

分析試驗結果

分析試験項目	結果	検出限界	迕	方 法
食添許可合成タール系色素 食添許可外合成タール系色素 メタノール と素(Asとして) 重金属(Pbとして) 勤 カドミワム 総水銀	検出せず 検出せず 検出せず 検出せず 検出せず 検出せず 検出せず 検出せず	5 ppm 0.1 ppm 1 ppm 0.05 ppm 0.01 ppm 0.01 ppm		薄層如マトヴラ7法 薄層如マトヴラ7法 ガスウロマトグラ7法 原子吸光光度法 硫化ナトリウム比色法 原子吸光光度法 原子吸光光度法 還元気化原子吸光光度 法

以上

本成績書を他に掲載するときは当センターの承認を受けて下さい。

****・日本食品分析センター



その3:無害・安全です! 無添加・無香料です!

度液必理が**不要**、再活要がない

キレイで快適になります! 日常作業がラク になります!

		従来の カーペット洗浄	弊社・光触媒 カーペット洗浄剤
使用停止期間		・乾燥:1~2日 ・脱臭:1~2日	・乾燥:2~3時間 ・脱臭:なし(無臭)
効果	シミ取り	△分解しないため、取れないこと が多い	〇有機化合物を分解
	消臭・ 抗菌	×消臭効果はない	〇有機化合物を分解し、 消奥抗菌効果がある
	持続力	・不明	〇汚れがつきにくい
	再污染	・廃液処理のため、汚れが残ったり、広がったり、広がったりする場合がある	○廃水処理は不要 ・再汚染なし
有書包	ŧ	・界面活性剤(×合成は有害) ・洗剤	〇中性、無害 ・無添加

X:問題あり ▲:やや問題あり O:優れている

未給は・アバタイト接着二階化テタンタ

᠓᠉᠉᠈᠈ᠴ᠘᠘ᠴᠴᠽᠽ

推奨品認定書

[Jwh]

商品名 エコライトクリーナー

貴社より申請のあった上記商品について 社団法人 全国建築物飲料水管理協会 推奨品として認定します

認定年月日	平時	成19年4月1	日	
認定番号	C-	-001号		
有効期間	自	平成19年	4月	1日
	至	平成22年	3月	31日

厚生労働大臣指定団体 社团法人 全国建築物飲料水管理協会 会長 木 村 晃 人 推奨品審査委員会 委員長 和 田 俊 明



分析試験成績書

検体名光触媒洗浄剤 エコテイトクリーナー

财国法人	-	144	100			
日本食	品	余	F-	7-	V	
LITT	ะบบ	20	FR		8#	CONTRACTOR STATES
東京本部	〒15	-0062	1	京和	研科	元代々木町52番1号
大阪支所	T 56	-0051	出际	展街	映田 (7豊津町3番1号
名古屋支所	₹46	-ODH	12	古屋	前中	大須4丁目5番13号
九州支所	T 81	-093		用重	18	(下呉服町1番12号
多摩研究所	T20	10025	W	京都	余章)	7永山6丁目11番10号
千歲研究所	T06	0050	1	20	中田	6文京2丁目3番

2007年(平成19年)02月19日当センターに提出された上記検体について分析試験した結果は次のとおりです。

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分析試験項目	結果	検出限界	迕	方 法
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以上

本成績書を他に掲載するときは当センターの承認を受けて下さい。

****・日本食品分析センター





SN ST HM CLEAR Certificates









第 14029533001-01 号 page 2/4

抗ウイルス性試験

1 依 頼 者

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ

2 検 体

アクリル樹脂面に塗布した HM-05/SN

3 試験概要

JIS № 1756:2013「ファインセラミックス-可視光応答形光触媒材料の抗ウイルス性試験方 法-バクテリオファージQβを用いる方法」により、検体の抗ウイルス性試験を行った。 ただし、検体は清浄化を行わずに試験に供した。

4 試験結果

結果を表-1に,次式により算出した抗ウイルス活性値(以-1)を表-2に,光照射による効果 (△りを表-3に示した。また,試験条件を表-4に示した。

 $V_{P-1} = \log[U_{P-1} / T_{P-1}]$ $\bigtriangleup V = \log[U_{P-1} / T_{P-1}] - \log[U_{h} / T_{h}]$

4.1:対照[ガラス板]の4時間光照射後のパクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 5.1:核体の4時間光照射後のパクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 4.:対照[ガラス板]の4時間暗所保存後のパクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 5.:検体の4時間暗所保存後のパクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値



***						試験片の	バクテリオ	ファージ感	染質(/個)		
ウイルス	閬 定	١Ż	責片		光顾	(#) *1			暗	所	
				間定-1	稠定-2	潤定-3	平均值	満定-1	創定-2	御走-3	平均值
パクテリオ	接置直後:	对	驖	1.5×10*	1.3×10*	1.5×10*	1.4×10 ⁶	1.5×10^4	1.3×10 ⁴	1.5×10ª	1. 4×10°
77-208	a B io 101 86 * 1	検	体	<10	<10	20	13	<10	<10	<10	<10
	a wy hay be	対	矖	2.8×10 ^d	2.2×10 ⁴	3.0×10*	2.7×10*	4.9×10 ⁶	5.0×10 ⁴	4. 9×10 ⁵	4.9×10*

表-1 抗ウイルス性試験結果

パクテリオファージQB : Escherichia coli phaga QB NBRC 20012

対職:ガラス被

(10:検出せず)

- *1 光照射条件:1000 Lx, シャープカットフィルタ(タイプB)
- +2 光照射及び暗所共通
- +3 電糧(25℃±3℃)保存

7

抗菌力試験

2 検 体

÷Σ

- 1) アルコール系の抗菌剤
- 2) セラミックス系の抗菌剤

3 試験目的 -

各種微生物に対する検体の抗菌力試験を行う。

4 試験概要

標準白布(約50mm×50mm)に検体を噴霧し、室湿(20~25℃)で所定時間放置した ものを試料とした。

各種微生物の菌液を試料に接種して、35℃あるいは25℃で保存し、保存開始時及び 24時間後の生菌数を測定した。

5 試験結果

結果を表-1 に示した。

****日本食品分析センタ

				给体暗緊後	試料 1枚当たりの生菌数		
試	联	15	xi	駅	の放置時間	開始時	24時間後
					30分間	2.3×10 ⁵	<10
			検体	k 1)	24時間	2.3×10 ^s	<10
		1.12			14日間	2.3×10 ⁵	8.5×10*
×	鵩	B			30分間	2.3×10 ⁵	<10
			検供	\$2)	24時間	2.3×10 ⁵	<10
		*			14日間	2.3×10 ⁵	<10
	a lav		対	厩*		2.3×10 ⁵	1.7×105
					30分間	6.7×10 ⁵	<10
			検供	\$1)	24時間	6.7×10 ⁵	<10
					14日間	6.7×10 ⁵	10
黄色	37	ドウ球菌			30分間	6.7×10 ⁵	<10
			検供	\$2)	24時間	6.7×10 ⁵	<10
					14日間	6.7×10 ⁵	<10
			対	願*		6.7×10 ⁵	2. 2×104
					30分間	1.8×10 ⁵	<10
			検仲	¢1)	24時間	1.8×10 ⁵	<10
					14日間	1.8×10 ⁵	6.3×10°
緑	腠	菌	049/01013		30分間	1.8×10 ⁵	<10
			検供	\$2)	24時間	1.8×10 ⁵	<10 -
					14日間	1.8×105	<10
			対	厩*		1.8×105	9.1×10 ⁵
					30分間	9.7×10 ⁴	<10
			検供	k1)	24時間	9.7×10*	<10
		1172			14日間	9.7×104	10
ĸ	R S	5 A			30分間	9.7×10 ⁴	<10
			検供	k2)	24時間	9.7×10 ⁴	<10
		Sec. 1			14日間	9.7×10 ⁴	<10
			対	殿*		9.7×104	4.5×104

表-1-1 抗菌力試験結果

7 =

は料に接種したものと同量の菌液をシャーレに分注した。

		ac 1-6	加納力高級給	*	
24 80	-		檢体噴霧後	試料 1枚当た	りの生蘭数
804 8 8	EN	刘杲	の放置時間	開始時	24時間後
		13 (1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) - 1997) -	30分間	3.3×104	8.5×10 ³
		検体1)	24時間	3.3×104	2.1×103
			14日間	3.3×104	4.0×103
カンディ	4		30分間	3.3×104	<10
	検体2)	24時間	3.3×104	<10	
			14日間	3.3×104	<10
1000		対 照*		3.3×104	3.4×10 ³

* 試料に接種したものと同量の菌液をシャーレに分注した。

6 試験方法

1) 試験菌株

Escherichia coli IFO 3301 (大腸菌) Staphylococcus aureus IFO 12732 (黄色ブドウ球菌) Pseudomonas aeruginosa IID P-1 (緑膿菌) Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aurous NS 455 (MRSA) Candida albicans IFO 1594 (カンディダ)

- 2) 菌数测定用培地
 - ① 大腸菌,黄色ブドウ球菌,緑膿菌及びWRSA SCDLP寒天培地(日本製薬)
 - ② カンディダ

GPLP寒天培地(日本製薬)

3) 菌液の調製

\$¥=

① 大腸菌及び緑膿菌

普通寒天斜面培地で35℃一夜培養した試験菌株の菌体を滅菌リン酸緩衝液に浮 遊させ、1¤1当たりの菌数が約10°となるように調製した。

② 黄色ブドウ球菌及び#RSA

普通寒天斜面培地で35℃一夜培養した試験菌株の菌体を減菌 1/1.000濃度普通 ブイヨンに浮遊させ、1ml当たりの菌数が約10°となるように調製した。

③ カンディダ

ポテトデキストロース寒天培地で25℃ 2日間培養した試験菌株の菌体を滅菌リン酸緩衝液に浮遊させ、1ml当たりの菌数が約10⁶ となるように調製した。

(1) 試料の調製

標準白布(約50mm×50mm)に検体約 0.5m1を噴霧し、室湿(20~25℃)で30分間、 24時間及び14日間放置したものを試料とした。

5) 試験操作

試料に菌液 0.2mlを接種した後、大腸菌、黄色ブドウ球菌、緑膿菌及びMRSAは 35℃、カンディダは25℃で保存し、保存開始時及び24時間後に SCDLP培地(日本製 薬)で生残菌を洗い出した。この洗い出し液の生菌数を、菌数測定用培地を用いた 寒天平板培養法(大腸菌、黄色ブドウ球菌、緑膿菌及びMRSA:35℃ 2日間、カンデ ィダ:25℃ 2日間)により測定し、試料 1枚当たりの生菌数に換算した。

また,試料に接種したものと同量の菌液をシャーレに分注して保存し,生菌数を 測定して対照とした。

以上

- page 4 -





檢測報告

TEST REPORT

報告編號: 2015002732-1 a Report №.:

委托單位: 納米百事特日本有限公司/納米百事特國際有限公司 Customer: NANOBEST JAPAN CO., LTD./ NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

地址: Customer Add.:

收 様 日 期: 2015-4-9 Sampled Date: 2015-4-9

檢測地址: Address for Test: 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號樓 Building 34, No.100, Xianlie Middle Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道33號王氏大廈7樓717室

编制: Organizer

批准: Authorized signatory



中國廣州分析測試中心 地址; 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號樓 郵編: 510070 業務電話: (020) 37656880 傳真: (020) 87685550 刻址; www.fenxi.com.cn





檢測報告 TEST REPORT

ANOBEST-SN

108 001-01-01-01-1	NANODE
Sample Name	
様品批號:	
Sample Lot No./Batch No:	
樣品外觀:	液體
Sample Appearance:	Liquid

推口公司

報告編號: 2015002732-1 a Report №. 檢測日期: 2015-4-9 至 2015-5-4 Testing Period 9-Apr to 4-May 受檢樣品數量: 300mL Quantity Received

分析檢測結果

Test Results

	檢測結	果 Result	試驗條件下	检测方法 Method	
分析項目 Item	放入機品0h濃度 0 h after the sample was put in (mg/m ³)	放入樣品6b濃度 6h after the sample was put in (mg/m ³)	的下陸率 Rate of decline under the test condition(%)		
甲醛 Formaldehyde	8.62	0.37	95.7	HPLC (US EPA TO-5-1984)	
氨 Ammonia	8.66	0.52	94.0	分光光度法 Spectrophotography (GB/T18204.25-2000)	
苯 Benzene	0.39	0.049	87.4	1.1.1.1.	
甲苯 Toluene	0.48	0.051	89.4	GC/MS(JY/T 003-1996)	
TVOC	2.31	0.26	88.7		
22	8 8 8 8 8 9	(以下空白)		1978	
	1121	(End of Report)			

備注	参照 JC/T 1074-2008,在60L的密閉玻璃箱中注入一定量的甲醛、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、苯乙烯及 十一烷(TVOC以苯、甲苯、二甲苯、苯乙烯及十一烷計),作用6h测定濃度變化。 With reference to JC/T1074-2008, inject a certain number of formaldehyde、benzene、toluene、 xylene、styrene and undecane (TVOC counted as total concentration of benzene、toluene、xylene、
Note	styrene and undecane)in a sealed box(the volume of it is 60L), then determinate the concentration before and after treated by the sample 6h.





檢	測	報	告
1.00	1/23	114	1.00

TEST REPORT

							Depart Ma		50021	
檢測類型: √送	檢;		由様;	L	我	見場檢測:	和温:	1	ĉ	濕度: \
Test Type: Sby	ubmitted Customer		by O Cent	ur [er		Insitu Testing	Air Tempe	rature:	r	Humidity
注: 以下項目也 Annotate:The Fol 抽樣單編號:	llowing	item:	s Shal	1 be F	illed	if Sampling b	oy Our Cent 受	er is Sel 檢批數』	ected	\
Recording Sheet. 抽樣日期:	Nº. for	Samp 年	ling:	月	1	П	Ba 抽	tch Quar 取機品數	ntity Te 皮量;	ested:
Sampling Date: 抽樣地點: Sampling Place:			V				Qu 生) Ma	antity Sa 產日期: mufactu	ampled	。 年∖日

聲明

Declaration

1) 報告無本中心檢驗/檢測業務專用章無效, 無編制人、審核人、批准人簽字無效。

Test report is invalid without official seal and signatures.

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KAST 24-098 平成 24 年 8 月 10 日

試験分析結果報告書

愛知県瀬戸市西松山町 2-145 株式会社ナノウェイヴ 御中

> 神奈川県川崎市高津区坂戸3丁目2番1号 かながわサイエンスパーク内 **10.044-819-2105** 財団法人 神奈川科学技術アカデミー理想表



光触媒のアセトアルデヒド除去性能試験

当該報告書は、書面による承認なしに一部分だけの複製を禁止いたします。 当該報告書を元に、広告、カタログやインターネット等に、当財団および当センターの名義を使用することを希望 する場合には、使用内容ごとに事前に相談して下さい。 1. 申込内容

ガラス板に塗装した光触媒のアセトアルデヒド除去性能を測定する。

2. 手法

JIS R 1701-23008

ファインセラミックス-光触媒材料の空気浄化性能試験方法-第2部:アセトアルデヒドの除去性能

- 試料內容
 名称 HM-05 室内用
- 4. JIS 規定報告事項
- a)この規格の規格番号、試験年月日、試験担当者名及び気温・湿度 JISR 1701-2²⁰⁰⁸
 平成 24 年 8 月 8 日 村松紀久 23.5℃・66%
 平成 24 年 8 月 9 日 村松紀久 23.4℃・64%
 平成 24 年 8 月 9 日 村松紀久 23.5℃・65%
- b) 試験片の種類、材質、形状及び寸法 触媒粉塗布ガラス板、ガラス、平滑板状、50 mm×100mm×2mm

c) 試験装置の形状および仕様

 精密湿度発生装置 	SRG-1R-1L (第一科学)	程度 0~100%調整可、定格送風 1.00/min
・水素炎(れ)化検出器	GC-2014AFF (島津製作所)	7th7Nデヒド、二酸化炭素検出下限 0.01ppm
・ガスプレンダー	GB-2C(コフロック)	ライン1≦1.00/min、ライン2≦50m0/min
 ・紫外線照射装置 	特注品(東邦酸素工業)	試験片表面にて 10月/m ² の紫外線照射可能
・反応器	特往品(江田商会)	JIS R 1701-2:2008規定の反応器
·配管系	特注品 (東邦酸素工業)	ステンレスおよびテフロン

d) 試験条件(アセトアルデヒドの供給濃度、前処理条件、水蒸気濃度、試験ガスの流量。

光源の種類、放射照度、試験片の枚数、用いた濃度測定装置・照度計の種類など)

・アセトアル゙ヒドの供給濃度	5. Oppu
·前処理条件	試験片表面での紫外線照度 20%/㎡で 24 時間照射
 水蒸気濃度 	1.56体積分率%
・試験用ガスの流量	1. 00/min
・光源の種類	ブラックライト FL10BLB 2本(東芝)
 放射照度 	試験片表面で10W/m ³
・試験片の枚数	1 枚
・用いた濃度測定装置	メタン化装置付き水素炎イオン化検出器(FID)2検出器仕様
 用いた照度計 	光パワーメーター (9536-01, 19958-01 (浜松ホトニクス)

KAST-24-098(3/3)

e)試験片による1時間当たりのアセトアルデヒドの除去量及び二酸化炭素転化量 参考値として、アセトアルデヒド除去率及び二酸化炭素転化率

- ・1時間当たりのアセトアルデヒドの除去量 Q_A (μmol/h)
- ・1時間当たりの二酸化炭素転化量 Qc(µmol/h)

アセトアルデヒド除去率 R_A(%)

・二酸化炭素転化率 Rc(%)

試料	名	Q_A (µmol/h)	Q_c (µmol/h)	R _A (%)	R _c (%)
HM-05	室内用	2.8	4.7	20.3	17,4

注)除去率、転化率が5%未満または95%以上となるときは「5%未満」「95%以上」とし、 除去量、添加量には5%または95%の場合の値に「未満」「以上」を付して表記する。

f) 試験状況及び試験後の試験片に関して特記すべき事項

特になし。

以上

质量检测报告书

受检日期 2010年4月19日

2010年5月7日 对所提交试样的检测结果如下所示。 540-0005 大阪市中央区上町1丁目18区15号 财团法人 日本纺织检查协会 近继事务所 Tel 大阪 (06) 6762-5887 (代表) Fax 大阪(06) 6762-5587

试样数量 2

检测项目

抗霉试验

试验方法:

依据 JIS 2911 湿式法 纤维制品的检测

将试样置于琼脂培养基上,用下列菌株的孢子悬浮液喷雾。

28±2°C,培养7天后,观察试样上霉菌的生长情况。

测试菌株:

Trichophyton mentagrophytes NBRC 5466

测试结果

试样	霉菌的	I生长			防霉性 表示
	4天	7天	10天	14 天	
鞋垫(经HM-05加工)	_			_	0
标准棉布	+++	+++		+++	2

(注) 在依赖者所要求的面上进行测试

*表示 (一)没有观察到霉菌的生长

(±)观察到少量霉菌的生长

(0) 没有观察到菌丝的生长

(+ ~+++) 霉菌的生长依次显著

*表示

(1) 生长的霉菌占到试样面积的 1/3 以内

(2) 生长的霉菌占到试样面积的 1/3 以上



第 14029533001-01 号 page 2/4

抗ウイルス性試験

1 依 頼 者

ナノベストジャパン株式会社

2 検 体

アクリル樹脂面に塗布したHM-05/SN

3 試験概要

JIS R 1756:2013「ファインセラミックス-可視光応答形光触媒材料の抗ウイルス性試験方法-パクテリオファージQβを用いる方法」により、検体の抗ウイルス性試験を行った。 ただし、検体は清浄化を行わずに試験に供した。

4 試験結果

結果を表-1に、次式により算出した抗ウイルス活性値(V_{P-1})を表-2に、光照射による効果 (△)のを表-3に示した。また、試験条件を表-4に示した。

4-1:対照[ガラス板]の4時間光照射後のバクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 7-1:検体の4時間光照射後のバクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 4:対照[ガラス板]の4時間暗所保存後のバクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値 7.:検体の4時間暗所保存後のバクテリオファージ感染価(/個)の平均値

日本食品分析センター

XA.	August
$\langle \times \rangle$	Food
	Research .
-	Laboratorias

0.0.00					武殿片の	パクテリオ	ファージ感	染価(/個)		
対策でメルトス	邂 定	試驗片		光鼎	1.91*1			響	所	
~			Ⅲ №-1	邀记2	测定-3	平均值	1-辺麗	测定-2	道泊-3	平均值
4 1 4 4 20	接種直後*8	照対	1.5×10^{6}	1.3×10 ⁶	1.5×10^{6}	1.4×10^{6}	1.5×10^{6}	1.3×10^{6}	1.5×10 ⁶	1.4×10^{6}
50100	A 10% PER 52. +3	検	<10	<10	20	13	<10	<10	<10	<10 <10
dh - l -	4呵用张	斷衣	2.8×10 ⁶	2.2×10^{6}	3.0×10^{6}	2.7×10 ⁶	4.9×10^{6}	5.0×10^{6}	4.9×10^{6}	4.9×10^{6}
しキニタイン		a hand a ha	and the	0.0 NBDC	01000					

表-1 抗ウイルス性試験結果

(クテリオファージQB: Escherichia coli phage QB NBRC 20012

対照:ガラス板

<10: 検出せず

*1 光照射条件:1000 lx, シャープカットフィルタ(タイプB)

*2 光照射及び暗所共通

一番の一日本食品分析センタ

*3 室温(25 ℃±3 ℃)保存



抗菌力試験

1 依頼者

ナノベストジャパン株式会社

2 検 体

アクリル樹脂面に塗布した HM-05/SN

3 試驗概要

JIS R 1752:2013「ファインセラミックス-可視光応答形光触媒抗菌加工製品の抗菌性試験 方法・抗菌効果」9 フィルム密着法(以下「フィルム密着法」という。)により、検体の抗菌力 試験を行った。

4 試驗結果

結果を表-1に,次式により算出した抗菌活性値(R₋₁)を表-2に,光照射による効果 (△R)を表-3に示した。また,試験条件を表-4に示した。

 $R_{P-1} = \log[U_{P-1} / T_{P-1}]$ $\ge R = \log[U_{P-1} / T_{P-1}] - \log[U_{h} / T_{h}]$

4-1:無加工試験片(ガラス板)の8時間光照射後の生菌数(/個)の平均値 パー1:検体の8時間光照射後の生菌数(/個)の平均値

T₀:検体の8時間暗所保存後の生菌数(/個)の平均値

日本食品分析センター

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表

					延	、黎片1個当2	たりの生菌3	数		
護艦試	通信	試驗片		光照	新 *1			畢	폔	
			通定-1	進定-2	测定-3	平均値	测定-1	测定2	测定-3	平均値
装在	接種直後*2	無加工	1.6×10^{5}	1.5×10^{5}	$1, 8 \times 10^{5}$	1.6×10^{5}	1.6×10^{5}	1. 5×10^{5}	1.8×10^{1}	1.6×10^{5}
524	Co de ser recent	敬存	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
联菌	8时间依~	無加工	2.1×10^{5}	1.9×10^{5}	$1.7\!\times\!10^5$	$1,9\times10^{6}$	1.9×10^{5}	2.2×10 ⁵	2.3×10^{5}	2.1×10^{5}
	接種直後*2	無加工	2.0×10^{5}	1.9×10 ⁶	1.7×10^{5}	1.9×10^{5}	2.0×10^{5}	1.9×10^{5}	1.7×10^{5}	1.9×10^{5}
大腸菌	And 101 40 43	複	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
	8mg [ii] (笑	無加工	5.7×10^{5}	1.0×10^{6}	5.5×10^{6}	7.1×10 ⁶	6.9×10^{6}	4.5×10^{5}	6.8×10^{5}	6.1×10^{5}

無加工試験片:ガラス板

黄色ぶどう球菌: Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus NBRC 12732

大腸菌: Escherichis coli NBRC 3972

一番目本食品分析センター

<10:換出社ず

- *1 光照射条件:1000 Lx, シャープカットフィルタ(TypeB)
- *2 光照射及び暗所共通
- *3 室道(25 ℃±3 ℃)保存





報告 測

TEST REPORT

報告編號: 2015002732-1 a R1 Report №.:

委托單位: 納米百事特日本有限公司/納米百事特國際有限公司 Customer : NANOBEST JAPAN CO., LTD./ NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

地 址: 香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道33號王氏大廈7樓717室 Customer Add.:

收樣日期: 2015-4-9 Sampled Date: 2015-4-9

檢測地址: Address for Test: 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號樓 Building 34, No.100, Xianlie Middle Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

_{編制:} 未と名 Organizer

Authorized signatory

審核: Checker 簽發日期: Date for Reporting制振客电系奏-4

中國廣州分析測試中心 地址; 廣東省廣州市先照中路100號大院34號樓 郵編; 510070 業務電話: (020) 37656880 傷真: (020) 87685550 網址: www.fenxi.com.cn 149





測報告 榆

TEST REPORT

NANOBEST-SN

液體

樣品名稱: Sample Name 樣品批號: Sample Lot No./Batch No: 樣品外觀: Sample Appearance: Liquid

2015002732-1 a R1 報告编號: Report №. 檢測日期: 2015-4-9 至 2015-5-4 Testing Period 9-Apr to 4-May 受檢樣品數量: 300mL Quantity Received

分析檢測結果

Test Results

Contraction of the second s	1版 初期合作:	果 Result	試驗條件下	
分析項目 Item	放入樣品0h濃度 0 h after the sample was put in (mg/m ⁵)	放入樓品6h濃度 6h after the sample was put in (mg/m ³)	B9 下降中 Rate of decline under the test condition(%)	檢測方法 Method
甲醛 Formaldehyde	8.62	0.37	95.7	HPLC (US EPA TO-5-1984)
氨 Ammonia	8.66	0.52	94.0	分光光度法 Spectrophotography (GB/T18204.25-2000)
		(End of Report)		
		(End of Report)		





台)HHS	志己	4
仅仅	识别	书区	

TEST REPORT

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						取百無頭	5: 20	150027	32+1 a K1
						Report No	5.1		
檢測類型: √送檢;		抽樣:		马	昆場檢測:	氣溫:	1	С	濕度: \
Test Type: Submi	tted	Samp by C Cen	ling Jur [ter		Insitu Testing	Air Tempe	erature:	\mathcal{C}	Humidity
主: 以下項目僅供 Annotate: The Follow	抽标檢; ing Iten	到時与 ns Shal	(寫 ll be F	illed	if Sampling	oy Our Cen	ter is Sel	ected	
由标单编號:	1					受	根批數	Ē:	1
Recording Sheet No. 1	for Samp	oling:				Ba	tch Quar	atity To	ested:
抽樣日期1 \	年	1	月	1	日	抽	取樣品數	收量:	
Sampling Date:						Qu	antity Sa	ampled	:
抽樣地點:		1				生	產日期:	× 1	年\日
Sampling Place:						Ma	anufactu	re Date	1

聲明

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4年経過

外装光触媒



光触媒による窒素酸化物の分解

NW-1をコンクリートブロックに塗布



愛知県産業技術研究所 測定



Test Report No.: HKHL1505019425JL-01

Date: MAY 12, 2015 Page 1 of 3

NANO BEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED/ NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED RM 717, 7/F, WONG'S BLDG, 33 HUNG TO RD., KWUN TONG, KOWLOON, HONG KONG

This report supersedes all previous documents bearing the test report number HKHL1505019425JL.

The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

NANOBEST BRAND PHOTOCATALYTIC COATING MATERIAL

SGS Case No.	:	HKHL150400011483
Style / Item No.	:	NANOBEST-SN
Manufacturer	:	NANOWAVE CO.,LTD
Supplier	:	NANO BEST JAPAN COMPANY LIMITED
Country of Origin	:	JAPAN
Sample Receiving Date	:	APR 23, 2015
Test Performing Date	:	APR 23 – MAY 05, 2015

Test Requested : Please refer to the result summary.

Test Method & Results : Please refer to next page(s).

:

Result Summary

Те	st Requested	Conclusion
1.	European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments	-
	a) Cadmium content	PASS
	b) Organostannic compounds content	PASS
2.	European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments – Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short- chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	PASS

Signed for and on behalf of SGS Hong Kong Ltd.

Che Wai Leuk, Jerry Section Manager



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Laboratory: 1/F, 4/E, 5/F & Units 301-4, 307-11, 3/E, On Wai Centre, 25 Lok Yip Road, Fenling, N.T., Hong Kong www.agogroup.com/tk 255 Hung Kong Ltt. Office: 5/F & 8/E, Menhetten Centre, 8 Kwei Cheorg Road, Kwei Cheorg, N.T., Hong Kong 1 (852) 2334 4431 1 (852) 2784 5128 e rektg.hk@sgs.com



Test Report

:

No.: HKHL1505019425JL-01

Date: MAY 12, 2015 Page 2 of 3

Test Results

European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII and its amendments

a) Cadmium content

Method : With reference to EN 1122:2001, Method B

For Paint

Test Item	Result (%)	Reporting	Pequirement
	1	Limit (%)	Requirement
Cadmium (Cd)	ND	0.0005	Prohibited
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Milky Liquid

Note : 1. % = percentage by weight

2. ND = Not Detected

b) Organostannic compounds content

Method : Solvent extraction, followed by analysis using Gas Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS).

Test Item	Result (%) 1	Reporting Limit (%)	Permissible Limit (%)
Tri-substituted Organostannic Compounds [*] (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Dibutyltin (DBT) Compounds (as Tin)	ND	0.01	0.1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Milky Liquid

Note : 1. % = percentage by weight

2. * = Tri-substituted Organostannic compounds are represented by Tributyltin (TBT) compounds, Triphenyltin (TPT) compounds, Tricyclohexyltin (TCyT) compounds and Tri-n-octyltin (TOT) compounds.

3. ND = Not Detected

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Test Report

No.: HKHL1505019425JL-01

Date: MAY 12, 2015 Page 3 of 3

Test Results (Cont'd) :

- 2. European Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 and its amendments Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (shortchain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)
- Method : Solvent extraction followed by analysis with by Gas Chromatography Electron Capture Detector (GC/ECD).

Substances or in mixtures :

Test Item	Result (%)	Reporting Limit	Recommended
	1	(%)	Limit (%)
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	ND	0.005	1
Comment	PASS		

Sample Description :

1. Milky Liquid

Note : 1. % = percentage by weight

2. ND = Not Detected

Photo Appendix



*** End of Report ***

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Laboratory: 1/5, 4/5, 5/F & Units 381-4, 307-11, 1/5, 0+ Wol Centro, 25 Lok Yip Road, Feniling, N.T., Hong Kong www.spaproup.centrix SIS Hong Kong Ltd. Diffice: 5/F & 3/F. Manhattan Centro, 8 Kwei Cheorg Road, Kwei Cheorg, N.T., Hong Kong 1 (852) 2334 4431 1 (852) 2784 3128 • rektg.hk@spa.com



X Certificates with...

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27産総産技第1-4592号別紙1枚のうちの1

2. 試驗結果 付着性試験(クロスカット法) 現品のとおり 始重硬度试验 ステンレス版 鉛筆硬度9日で、明確なきず跡を認めない。 A.B. J.S. SN569, Adhesive Strength & Durability Test メラミン化粧板 鉛筆硬度9日で、明確なきず跡を認めない。





測報告

TEST REPORT

報告編號: 2015002732-1 a Report №.:

委托單位: 納米百事特日本有限公司/納米百事特國際有限公司 Customer: NANOBEST JAPAN CO., LTD./ NANOBEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

地址: Customer Add.:

收 様 日 期: 2015-4-9 Sampled Date: 2015-4-9

檢測地址: Address for Test:

香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道33號王氏大廈7樓717室

廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號樓 Building 34, No.100, Xianlie Middle Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

編制: 北极 Organizer

批准: Authorized signator



中國廣州分析應試中心 通址: 廣東省廣州市先烈中路100號大院34號稷 郵編: 510070 業務電話: (020) 37656880 傳真: (020) 87685550 網址: www.fenxi.com.en




檢測報告 TEST REPORT

NANOBEST-SN

Sample Name	
様品批號:	
Sample Lot No./Batch No:	
樣品外觀:	液體
Sample Appearance:	Liquid

樣品名稱:

報告編號: 2015002732-1 a Report №. 檢測日期: 2015-4-9 至 2015-5-4 Testing Period 9-Apr to 4-May 受檢樣品數量: 300mL Quantity Received

分析檢測結果

Test Results

	檢測結	果 Result	試驗條件下			
分析項目 Item	放入標品0h濃度 0 h after the sample was put in (mg/m ²)		的下降率 Rate of decline under the test condition(%)	檢測方法 Method		
甲醛 Formaldehyde	8.62	rde 8.62 0.37	95.7	HPLC (US EPA TO-5-1984		
氨 Ammonia	8.66	0.52	94.0	分光光度法 Spectrophotography (GB/T18204.25-2000)		
苯 Benzene	0.39	0.049	87.4	1244		
甲苯 Toluene	0.48	0.051	89.4	GC/MS(JY/T 003-1996		
TVOC	2.31	0.26	88.7			
1. 2.	1 1 1 1 1 1	(以下空白)	11	19 1.1.1		
	1949	(End of Report)				

備注	参照 JC/T 1074-2008,在60L的密閉玻璃箱中注入一定量的甲醛、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、苯乙烯及 十一烷(TVOC以苯、甲苯、二甲苯、苯乙烯及十一烷計),作用6h测定濃度變化。 With reference to JC/T1074-2008, inject a certain number of formaldehyde、benzene、toluene、 xylene、styrene and undecane (TVOC counted as total concentration of benzene、toluene、xylene、
Note	styrene and undecane)in a sealed box(the volume of it is 60L), then determinate the concentration before and after treated by the sample 6h.

共3页

第2页





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TEST REPORT

報告编辑

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							Report No			
檢測類型: √送	檢;		抽樣;	L	琐	退場檢測:	氣溫:	1	°C	濕度: \
Test Type: Sby	ubmitted Custome	,,	by C Cen	ur [ter		Insitu Testing	Air Tempe	rature:	Ċ	Humidity
注: 以下項目仍	直供抽	家様は	11時年	l)別	illed.	if Compliant		an in Cal		
Annotate: The Fol	lowing	nem	s Snai	i be r	med	n Sampling (by Our Cent	er is sei	ected	
抽樣單編號:	1						受	短批數』	E.	1
Recording Sheet .	Nº. for	Samp	ling:				Ba	tch Quar	ntity Te	ested:
抽樣日期:	1	年	1	月	1	日	抽	取樣品數	收量:	
Sampling Date:							Qu	antity Sa	ampled	l:
抽樣地點:			1				生	產日期:	1	年\日
Sampling Place:	1.1			-			Ma	nufactu	re Date	

聲明

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壁紙上に固定した光触媒のホルムアルデヒド除去性能を測定する。

2. 手法

JISR 1751-4:2013 ファインセラミックスー 可視光応答形光触媒材料の空気浄化性能試験方法-第4部:ホルムアルデヒドの除去性能

3. 試料内容

名称 HM-SNAPF

- 4. JIS 規定報告事項
- a) 一般事項

– この規格の規格番号

- JIS R 1751-4-2013
- 試験年月日

平成 26 年 2 月 24 日~平成 26 年 2 月 26 日

- b)試験機関
 - 試験期間の名称及び所在地
 公益財団法人神奈川科学技術アカデミー

神奈川県川崎市高津区坂戸3丁目2番1号 かながわサイエンスパーク内

- 試験責任者名

村松紀久

- 気温・湿度

平成 26 年 2 月 24 日 23.5℃・65% 平成 26 年 2 月 25 日 23.5℃・65%

- 平成26年2月26日 23.6°C · 65%
- c) 試験片に関する情報
 - 試験片の種類、製造番号、バッチ番号など

璧紙、一、一

- 材質、形状及び寸法
 - 光触媒塗布壁紙、板状、5mm×100mm×1mm(テクスチャー有り)
- 試験片の選択プロセス(取り出し方法など)

梱包されて受領した物を開封。

d) 結果

- 試験片による1時間あたりのホルムアルデヒドの除去量
- 参考値として、ホルムアルデヒド除去率

試料記号	Q (µmol/h)	R (%)		
HM-SNAPF	1.52	18.6		

注)除去率、転化率が5%未満または95%以上となるときは「5%未満」「95%以上」とし、 除去量、添加量には5%または95%の場合の値に「未満」「以上」を付して表記する。

- e)試験条件
 - ホルムアルデヒドの供給方法 標準ガスを空気とガスブレンダーで希釈して供給

ホルムアルデヒド供給濃度、試験ガス流量及び水蒸気濃度

ホルムアルデヒド供給濃度 1.0ppm 試験ガス流量 3.0ℓ/min 水蒸気濃度 1.56 体積分率%

- ・箇条8の適用の有無(試験用ガス流量及び試験片枚数の変更)
 なし
- 一 光照射条件(光源の種類、選択した屋内照明環境条件、紫外線カットフィルタの種類及び 照度)

光源の種類	昼光色蛍光灯 FL10D (東芝)
選択した屋内証明環境条件	400nm 以下の紫外光をカット
紫外線カットフィルタの種類	日東樹脂工業製 UV カットフィルター N190
照度	試験片表面で 6000Lx

前処理条件(木洗及び乾燥の条件、紫外線照度・照射時間)
 エタノールで表面洗浄後室温で自然乾燥

試験片表面での紫外線照度 20W/m²・24 時間照射

f)試験装置の形状および仕様

·精密湿度発生装置	SRG-1R-3L(第一科学)	湿度 0~100%調整可、定格送風 3.0ℓ/min
・水素炎イオン化検出器	GC·2014AF (島津襲作所)	ホルムアルデヒド検出下限 0.01ppm
・ガスブレンダー	GB-2C (コフロック)	ライン1 \leq 3.0ℓ/min、ライン2 \leq 200mℓ/min
・紫外線照射装置	特注品(東邦酸素工業)	試験片表面にて 10W/m2の紫外線照射可能
・反応器	特注品 (江田商会)	JISR 1751-4:2013 規定の反応器
・配管系	特注品 (東邦酸素工業)	ステンレスおよびテフロン

g) その他

 試験状況及び試験後の試験片に関しての特記事項 特になし。

以上





Nanobest Photocatalyst Generic Certificates



試験検査結果報告書

K150102

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ 殿

平成 15 年 6 月 19 日



報告書

平素は格別のご高配を賜り、厚く御礼申し上げます。ご依頼頂きました事項に対して、下記のように結果をご報告申しあげます。

記

1. ご依頼事項

ナノミック使用による酢酸エチルの吸着、濃度低下試験。 ガラス板寸法 約13cm×13cm、 厚さ 約3mm

2. 試験方法

酢酸エチルのガスを調整(50 リットル)。 2 袋のテトラバックを準備し、その袋に調整したガスで充填、吸引を繰り返し、飽和 させる。 ナノミックをテトラバックの中に入れ、粘着テープを用いて密封。 酢酸エチルの調整ガス3 リットルをテトラバックの中に充填。 1 つの袋については、対象として調整ガスのみ充填する。 経過時間(0、5、30、60、120、180分)ごとに酢酸エチルの濃度測定。 最初から1時間は暗室に放置、その後紫外線照射。 紫外線 ブラックライト ナショナル殺菌灯GL・10を使用。

3. 分析方法

ガス検知管法

4. 試験結果

別紙(試験結果)の通り。

光触媒による酢酸エチルの濃度低下試験

経過時間(分) サンプル	0	5	30	60	120	180
光触媒塗布ガラス	90	80	70	50	30	20
対 照	90	90	80	80	80	70

No. K150102

0~60分までは暗室放置、以後紫外線照射

単位 ppm



試験検査結果報告書

K150105

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ 殿

平成15年6月19日



報告書

平素は格別のご高配を賜り、厚く御礼申し上げます。ご依頼頂きました事項に対して、下記のように結果をご報告申しあげます。

記

1. ご依頼事項

ナノミック使用によるスチレンの吸着、濃度低下試験。ガラス板寸法 約13cm×13cm、 厚さ 約3mm

2. 試験方法

スチレンのガスを調整(20リットル)。 2袋のテトラバックを準備し、その袋に調整したガスで充填、吸引を繰り返し、飽和 させる。 ナノミックをテトラバックの中に入れ、粘着テープを用いて密封。 スチレンの調整ガス3リットルをテトラバックの中に充填。 1つの袋については、対象として調整ガスのみ充填する。 経過時間(0、5、30、60、120、180分)ごとにスチレンの濃度測定。 最初から1時間は暗室に放置、その後紫外線照射。 紫外線 ブラックライト ナショナル殺菌灯GL-10を使用。

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4. 試験結果

別紙(試験結果)の通り。

光触媒によるスチレンの濃度低下試験

経過時間(分) サンプル	0	5	30	60	120	180
光触媒塗布ガラス	24	20	20	18	1未満	
対 照	24	24	23	23	23	

No. K150105

0~60分までは暗室放置、以後紫外線照射

単位 ppm





繊維やプラスチックなどに使用可能な低コストの可視光応答型光触媒を開発

ー色が黄ばんで見えず、アセトアルデヒド分解性能や抗菌効果も大幅に向上-

平成 21 年 3 月 30 日

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所

■ ポイント ■

- ・ 蛍光灯下で働き、これまで効果の出にくかった紫外線の少ない室内や車内で使用可能。
- ・酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄を組み合わせ、低コストを実現。
- 抗菌防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、水質浄化、防汚などへの応用で、光触媒市場の拡大に期待。

■概要■

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所【理事長 吉川 弘之】(以下「産総研」という) サステナブ ルマテリアル研究部門【研究部門長 中村 守】環境セラミックス研究グループ 垰田 博史 研究グ ループ長は、脱臭や抗菌効果に優れ、繊維やプラスチック、紙等に使用可能で色が黄ばんで見え ない汎用性の高い高性能かつ実用的な<u>可視光応答型光触媒</u>を開発した。これは従来の可視光応答 型光触媒と異なり、貴金属や希少金属などを使用せず、安価で安全な酸化チタン、<u>アパタイト</u>、 鉄を効果的に組み合わせたもので、<u>光触媒スラリー</u>1kg 当たり数千円レベルという低価格で供給 できる見通しである。

酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄の比率を最適化することにより、人体に有害な<u>アセトアルデヒド</u>の分解性能が、可視光応答化していない従来品に比べ、蛍光灯下で 5.9 倍向上した。また、アセトアルデヒドが二酸化炭素と水にまで完全に酸化分解していることを確認した。車内、喫煙室、トイレなど、紫外線の少ない場所での実際の脱臭効果のほか、黄色ブドウ球菌に対する抗菌効果と NOx 浄化効果も確認した。これまで効果の出にくかった室内などでの光触媒の用途が拡がり、 光触媒市場が大きく伸びるものと期待される。

は別紙【用語の説明】参照



新型光触媒の模式図(左)と表面の電子顕微鏡写真(右)



■ 開発の社会的背景 ■

光触媒は光の照射によって有害化学物質を水や二酸化炭素にまで分解することが可能で、抗菌 防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、水質浄化、防汚などさまざまに応用できることから、環境技術の切り 札の一つといわれている。しかし、従来から使用されている酸化チタンを中心とする光触媒は紫 外線が必要なため、紫外線の少ない室内では機能が充分に発揮できず、室内用途への応用はなか なか進まなかった。

そこで、窒素を導入した酸化チタン光触媒粒子や酸化タングステンおよび貴金属などを用いて 可視光で働く光触媒が開発された。ところが、窒素を導入した酸化チタン光触媒粒子は空気中で 長く使用すると窒素が空気中の酸素と置き換わって従来の酸化チタン光触媒に戻るため、可視光 活性が低下するという問題があった。また、タングステンは希少金属で高価なため、実用化には 経済的な問題が伴い、光触媒の性能が良くても広く普及させることが困難であった。さらに、こ れらの可視光で働く光触媒は黄色で、壁紙などに使用した場合、黄ばんで見えるという難点があ り、しかも光触媒は接触するほぼすべての有機物を分解するため、繊維やプラスチック、紙等を 基材に使用すると、基材自体が分解されるという問題があった。

■ 研究の経緯 ■

産総研 サステナブルマテリアル研究部門は、1983 年から化石燃料や有害な化学薬品を使わず に環境を浄化できる光触媒の研究を進めてきており、これまで用途に応じた高性能の光触媒の開 発とさまざまな応用展開を行ってきた。

今回、室内環境浄化機能を有する住宅部材を開発して光触媒の普及を進めるため、独立行政法 人 科学技術振興機構 (JST)の研究成果活用プラザ「プラザ東海」における実用化のための育成 研究「可視光応答高機能マスクメロン型光触媒とその応用住宅部材の開発に関する研究(平成18 ~20 年度)」による支援を受けて、繊維やプラスチックなどの有機材料にも使用可能な可視光で 働く光触媒の開発を行った。

■ 研究の内容 ■

これまでの可視光で働く光触媒と異なり、高価な貴金属や希少金属などを使用する代わりに、 酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄という安価かつ資源的に豊富で安全な物質を常温でかつ低コストの 湿式法で複合化することにより、可視光で働く経済的な光触媒を開発した。

この新型光触媒は、図1に示すように、揮発性有機化合物(VOC)の一種であるアセトアルデヒ ドの分解性能が、可視光応答化していない従来型光触媒に比べ、蛍光灯の光に対して 5.9 倍向上 した。しかも、可視光だけではなく、紫外線に対する分解性能も大きく向上した。

2





図1 白色蛍光灯による従来型光触媒と今回開発の新型光触媒によるアセトアルデヒドの分解量

また、アセトアルデヒドが完全に酸化分解されて二酸化炭素(図 2)と水になっていることが 確認された。



図 2 白色蛍光灯による新型光触媒によるアセトアルデヒドの完全酸化 光照射時間の経過とともに、アセトアルデヒド量が減少、二酸化炭素が増加している。

通常、光触媒は繊維やプラスチックなどの有機系基材に使用すると基材自体を分解してしまう ため、これまで適用が難しかった。一方、新型光触媒は表面が光触媒活性を持たないアパタイト で部分的に覆われているため、有機系基材の分解が抑えられ、繊維やプラスチック、紙などにも



適用可能である。実際に、新型光触媒を樹脂に混ぜ、カーボンアークランプ照射による樹脂の耐 久性(劣化)試験を行った。その結果、表1に示すように、従来型光触媒を混ぜた場合に比べ、 樹脂の重量減少率は小さく、樹脂劣化が5分の1以下に抑えられた。

	80 時間後の重量減少率
従来型光触媒	33.0 %
新型光触媒	6.5 %

表1 光触媒を混ぜた樹脂の耐久性試験

アパタイトは、細菌や悪臭、NOx などを吸着するため、抗菌や脱臭、大気浄化などに対しても 優れた効果が得られる。この新型光触媒をアクリルバインダーでガラス板に塗布した試料を用い て、JIS 試験法に準拠し NO ガス(1ppm)を常時流し、NOx 浄化効果を調べた結果を図3に示す。 紫外線の光照射により NO 濃度が急激に減少して約90%という高い除去率が得られた。そして、 光照射を停止することにより光触媒の反応が止まり、NO ガス濃度が上昇して元の濃度に戻ること も確認できた。



図3 新型光触媒による NOx 除去効果

続いて黄色ブドウ球菌に対する新型光触媒の抗菌効果を試験した結果を表2に示す。表2に示 すように、白色蛍光灯の光照射により黄色ブドウ球菌の菌数が8時間後に10万分の1近くに減少 し、この測定値からの計算により<u>抗菌活性値</u>が4.8となった。抗菌活性値が2.0以上(99%以上の 死滅率)で抗菌効果があると定義されているので、今回の数値 4.8 は新型光触媒が優れた抗菌効 果を有していることを示した。

以上のように、可視光で働く光触媒が開発されたことにより、抗菌防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、 水質浄化、防汚などへの応用が今後大きく進展することが期待される。

対象菌	黄色ブドウ球菌
光照射下8時間培養後の生菌数	<10
暗条件下 8 時間培養後の生菌数	1.8×10⁵
抗菌活性值	4. 8

表2 新型光触媒の抗菌効果

■ 今後の予定 ■

技術を社会・

Integration for Innovation

光触媒スラリー1kg 当たり数千円レベルという低価格で供給できる見通しであり(従来型の光 触媒では酸化タングステンの可視光型光触媒でスラリー1kg 当たり 10 万円以上のコストがかか る)、今後の幅広い普及が期待される。特許を実施している企業を通じて、製造販売を進め、普 及を図りたい。

■ 本件問い合わせ先 ■

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所(中部センター 瀬戸サイト) サステナブルマテリアル研究部門 環境セラミックス研究グループ 研究グループ長 垰田 博史(たおだ ひろし) 〒489-0884 愛知県瀬戸市西茨町 110 TEL:0561-82-2141 FAX:0561-82-2946 E-mail: h-taoda@aist.go.jp

> 【プレス発表/取材に関する窓口】 独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所 中部産学官連携センター 成果普及担当 澤田真和、花木欣之 〒463-8560 名古屋市守山区下志段味穴ヶ洞 2266-98 TEL:052-736-7064、7063 FAX:052-736-7403 E-mail:chubu-kouhou@m.aist.go.jp



【用語の説明】

◆ 可視光応答型光触媒

可視光は 400nm (380nm) から 800nm までの波長領域の光である。代表的な光触媒である二酸化チ タンはちょうど可視光領域の短波長側より短い波長の光を利用する紫外線応答型光触媒であるの で、一般には二酸化チタンの吸収より長い波長の光を利用できる光触媒が可視光応答型光触媒と される。

◆ アパタイト

リンとカルシウムを主成分とする鉱物で燐灰石ともいう。歯や骨にも多く含まれている。

◆ 光触媒スラリー

光触媒を水などの溶媒に分散した液。光触媒塗料などの原料として使われる。

◆ アセトアルデヒド

揮発性有機化合物(VOC)の一種。タバコの悪臭成分で接着剤や防腐剤にも含まれ、有毒で刺激 臭をもつ。シックハウス症候群の原因物質として問題視されており、室内濃度指針値は30ppb。

◆ 抗菌活性値

JIS Z 2801 抗菌性試験方法で定められている抗菌性能を示す値。24 時間培養後の菌数をB、抗 菌性能試験物を加えた場合の24 時間培養後の菌数をCとすると、B/Cの対数値を抗菌活性値とい う。数値が大きいほど抗菌効果が大きく、抗菌活性値2.0以上(99%以上の死滅率)で抗菌効果が あると定義される。

試験検査結果報告書

K150102

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ 殿

平成 15 年 6 月 19 日



報告書

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記

1. ご依頼事項

ナノミック使用による酢酸エチルの吸着、濃度低下試験。 ガラス板寸法 約13cm×13cm、 厚さ 約3mm

2. 試験方法

酢酸エチルのガスを調整(50 リットル)。 2 袋のテトラバックを準備し、その袋に調整したガスで充填、吸引を繰り返し、飽和 させる。 ナノミックをテトラバックの中に入れ、粘着テープを用いて密封。 酢酸エチルの調整ガス3 リットルをテトラバックの中に充填。 1 つの袋については、対象として調整ガスのみ充填する。 経過時間(0、5、30、60、120、180分)ごとに酢酸エチルの濃度測定。 最初から1時間は暗室に放置、その後紫外線照射。 紫外線 ブラックライト ナショナル殺菌灯GL・10を使用。

3. 分析方法

ガス検知管法

4. 試験結果

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光触媒による酢酸エチルの濃度低下試験

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光触媒塗布ガラス	90	80	70	50	30	20
対 照	90	90	80	80	80	70

No. K150102

0~60分までは暗室放置、以後紫外線照射

単位 ppm



試験検査結果報告書

K150105

株式会社 ナノウェイヴ 殿

平成15年6月19日



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2. 試験方法

スチレンのガスを調整(20リットル)。 2袋のテトラバックを準備し、その袋に調整したガスで充填、吸引を繰り返し、飽和 させる。 ナノミックをテトラバックの中に入れ、粘着テープを用いて密封。 スチレンの調整ガス3リットルをテトラバックの中に充填。 1つの袋については、対象として調整ガスのみ充填する。 経過時間(0、5、30、60、120、180分)ごとにスチレンの濃度測定。 最初から1時間は暗室に放置、その後紫外線照射。 紫外線 ブラックライト ナショナル殺菌灯GL-10を使用。

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光触媒塗布ガラス	24	20	20	18	1未満	
対 照	24	24	23	23	23	

No. K150105

0~60分までは暗室放置、以後紫外線照射

単位 ppm





繊維やプラスチックなどに使用可能な低コストの可視光応答型光触媒を開発

ー色が黄ばんで見えず、アセトアルデヒド分解性能や抗菌効果も大幅に向上-

平成 21 年 3 月 30 日

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所

■ ポイント ■

- ・ 蛍光灯下で働き、これまで効果の出にくかった紫外線の少ない室内や車内で使用可能。
- ・酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄を組み合わせ、低コストを実現。
- 抗菌防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、水質浄化、防汚などへの応用で、光触媒市場の拡大に期待。

■概要■

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所【理事長 吉川 弘之】(以下「産総研」という) サステナブ ルマテリアル研究部門【研究部門長 中村 守】環境セラミックス研究グループ 垰田 博史 研究グ ループ長は、脱臭や抗菌効果に優れ、繊維やプラスチック、紙等に使用可能で色が黄ばんで見え ない汎用性の高い高性能かつ実用的な<u>可視光応答型光触媒</u>を開発した。これは従来の可視光応答 型光触媒と異なり、貴金属や希少金属などを使用せず、安価で安全な酸化チタン、<u>アパタイト</u>、 鉄を効果的に組み合わせたもので、<u>光触媒スラリー</u>1kg 当たり数千円レベルという低価格で供給 できる見通しである。

酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄の比率を最適化することにより、人体に有害な<u>アセトアルデヒド</u>の分解性能が、可視光応答化していない従来品に比べ、蛍光灯下で 5.9 倍向上した。また、アセトアルデヒドが二酸化炭素と水にまで完全に酸化分解していることを確認した。車内、喫煙室、トイレなど、紫外線の少ない場所での実際の脱臭効果のほか、黄色ブドウ球菌に対する抗菌効果と NOx 浄化効果も確認した。これまで効果の出にくかった室内などでの光触媒の用途が拡がり、 光触媒市場が大きく伸びるものと期待される。

は別紙【用語の説明】参照



新型光触媒の模式図(左)と表面の電子顕微鏡写真(右)



■ 開発の社会的背景 ■

光触媒は光の照射によって有害化学物質を水や二酸化炭素にまで分解することが可能で、抗菌 防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、水質浄化、防汚などさまざまに応用できることから、環境技術の切り 札の一つといわれている。しかし、従来から使用されている酸化チタンを中心とする光触媒は紫 外線が必要なため、紫外線の少ない室内では機能が充分に発揮できず、室内用途への応用はなか なか進まなかった。

そこで、窒素を導入した酸化チタン光触媒粒子や酸化タングステンおよび貴金属などを用いて 可視光で働く光触媒が開発された。ところが、窒素を導入した酸化チタン光触媒粒子は空気中で 長く使用すると窒素が空気中の酸素と置き換わって従来の酸化チタン光触媒に戻るため、可視光 活性が低下するという問題があった。また、タングステンは希少金属で高価なため、実用化には 経済的な問題が伴い、光触媒の性能が良くても広く普及させることが困難であった。さらに、こ れらの可視光で働く光触媒は黄色で、壁紙などに使用した場合、黄ばんで見えるという難点があ り、しかも光触媒は接触するほぼすべての有機物を分解するため、繊維やプラスチック、紙等を 基材に使用すると、基材自体が分解されるという問題があった。

■ 研究の経緯 ■

産総研 サステナブルマテリアル研究部門は、1983 年から化石燃料や有害な化学薬品を使わず に環境を浄化できる光触媒の研究を進めてきており、これまで用途に応じた高性能の光触媒の開 発とさまざまな応用展開を行ってきた。

今回、室内環境浄化機能を有する住宅部材を開発して光触媒の普及を進めるため、独立行政法 人 科学技術振興機構 (JST)の研究成果活用プラザ「プラザ東海」における実用化のための育成 研究「可視光応答高機能マスクメロン型光触媒とその応用住宅部材の開発に関する研究(平成18 ~20 年度)」による支援を受けて、繊維やプラスチックなどの有機材料にも使用可能な可視光で 働く光触媒の開発を行った。

■ 研究の内容 ■

これまでの可視光で働く光触媒と異なり、高価な貴金属や希少金属などを使用する代わりに、 酸化チタン、アパタイト、鉄という安価かつ資源的に豊富で安全な物質を常温でかつ低コストの 湿式法で複合化することにより、可視光で働く経済的な光触媒を開発した。

この新型光触媒は、図1に示すように、揮発性有機化合物(VOC)の一種であるアセトアルデヒ ドの分解性能が、可視光応答化していない従来型光触媒に比べ、蛍光灯の光に対して 5.9 倍向上 した。しかも、可視光だけではなく、紫外線に対する分解性能も大きく向上した。

2





図1 白色蛍光灯による従来型光触媒と今回開発の新型光触媒によるアセトアルデヒドの分解量

また、アセトアルデヒドが完全に酸化分解されて二酸化炭素(図 2)と水になっていることが 確認された。



図 2 白色蛍光灯による新型光触媒によるアセトアルデヒドの完全酸化 光照射時間の経過とともに、アセトアルデヒド量が減少、二酸化炭素が増加している。

通常、光触媒は繊維やプラスチックなどの有機系基材に使用すると基材自体を分解してしまう ため、これまで適用が難しかった。一方、新型光触媒は表面が光触媒活性を持たないアパタイト で部分的に覆われているため、有機系基材の分解が抑えられ、繊維やプラスチック、紙などにも



適用可能である。実際に、新型光触媒を樹脂に混ぜ、カーボンアークランプ照射による樹脂の耐 久性(劣化)試験を行った。その結果、表1に示すように、従来型光触媒を混ぜた場合に比べ、 樹脂の重量減少率は小さく、樹脂劣化が5分の1以下に抑えられた。

	80時間後の重量減少率			
従来型光触媒	33.0 %			
新型光触媒	6.5 %			

表1 光触媒を混ぜた樹脂の耐久性試験

アパタイトは、細菌や悪臭、NOx などを吸着するため、抗菌や脱臭、大気浄化などに対しても 優れた効果が得られる。この新型光触媒をアクリルバインダーでガラス板に塗布した試料を用い て、JIS 試験法に準拠し NO ガス(1ppm)を常時流し、NOx 浄化効果を調べた結果を図3に示す。 紫外線の光照射により NO 濃度が急激に減少して約90%という高い除去率が得られた。そして、 光照射を停止することにより光触媒の反応が止まり、NO ガス濃度が上昇して元の濃度に戻ること も確認できた。



図3 新型光触媒による NOx 除去効果

続いて黄色ブドウ球菌に対する新型光触媒の抗菌効果を試験した結果を表2に示す。表2に示 すように、白色蛍光灯の光照射により黄色ブドウ球菌の菌数が8時間後に10万分の1近くに減少 し、この測定値からの計算により<u>抗菌活性値</u>が4.8となった。抗菌活性値が2.0以上(99%以上の 死滅率)で抗菌効果があると定義されているので、今回の数値 4.8 は新型光触媒が優れた抗菌効 果を有していることを示した。

以上のように、可視光で働く光触媒が開発されたことにより、抗菌防かび、脱臭、大気浄化、 水質浄化、防汚などへの応用が今後大きく進展することが期待される。

対象菌	黄色ブドウ球菌		
光照射下8時間培養後の生菌数	<10		
暗条件下 8 時間培養後の生菌数	1.8×10⁵		
抗菌活性值	4. 8		

表2 新型光触媒の抗菌効果

■ 今後の予定 ■

技術を社会・

Integration for Innovation

光触媒スラリー1kg 当たり数千円レベルという低価格で供給できる見通しであり(従来型の光 触媒では酸化タングステンの可視光型光触媒でスラリー1kg 当たり 10 万円以上のコストがかか る)、今後の幅広い普及が期待される。特許を実施している企業を通じて、製造販売を進め、普 及を図りたい。

■ 本件問い合わせ先 ■

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【用語の説明】

◆ 可視光応答型光触媒

可視光は 400nm (380nm) から 800nm までの波長領域の光である。代表的な光触媒である二酸化チ タンはちょうど可視光領域の短波長側より短い波長の光を利用する紫外線応答型光触媒であるの で、一般には二酸化チタンの吸収より長い波長の光を利用できる光触媒が可視光応答型光触媒と される。

◆ アパタイト

リンとカルシウムを主成分とする鉱物で燐灰石ともいう。歯や骨にも多く含まれている。

◆ 光触媒スラリー

光触媒を水などの溶媒に分散した液。光触媒塗料などの原料として使われる。

◆ アセトアルデヒド

揮発性有機化合物(VOC)の一種。タバコの悪臭成分で接着剤や防腐剤にも含まれ、有毒で刺激 臭をもつ。シックハウス症候群の原因物質として問題視されており、室内濃度指針値は30ppb。

◆ 抗菌活性値

JIS Z 2801 抗菌性試験方法で定められている抗菌性能を示す値。24 時間培養後の菌数をB、抗 菌性能試験物を加えた場合の24 時間培養後の菌数をCとすると、B/Cの対数値を抗菌活性値とい う。数値が大きいほど抗菌効果が大きく、抗菌活性値2.0以上(99%以上の死滅率)で抗菌効果が あると定義される。





Review Antiviral Effect of Visible Light-Sensitive Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

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Abstract: Photocatalysis is an effective technology for preventing the spread of pandemic-scale viruses. This review paper presents an overview of the recent progress in the development of an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst, i.e., a copper oxide nanoclusters grafted titanium dioxide (Cu_xO/TiO_2) . The antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst is functionalised by a different mechanism in addition to the photocatalytic oxidation process. The Cu_xO nanocluster consists of the valence states of Cu(I) and Cu(II); herein, the Cu(I) species denaturalizes the protein of the virus, thereby resulting in significant antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Moreover, the Cu(II) species in the Cu_xO nanocluster serves as an electron acceptor through photo-induced interfacial charge transfer, which leads to the formation of an anti-virus Cu(I) species and holes with strong oxidation power in the valence band of TiO_2 under visible-light irradiation. The antiviral function of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst is maintained under indoor conditions, where light illumination is enabled during the day but not during the night; this is because the remaining active Cu(I) species works under dark conditions. The Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst can thus be used to reduce the risk of virus infection by acting as an antiviral coating material.

Keywords: photocatalysis; antiviral; visible light; copper oxide; titanium dioxide; interfacial charge transfer; SARS-CoV-2

1. Introduction

Human beings have suffered from numerous kinds of pandemic viruses, such as SARS [1], Ebola virus [2], H1N2/2009 influenza [3], and COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) [4]. These viruses spread through direct person-to-person contact and/or indirect contact via virus-containing airborne droplets or contaminated surfaces of objects such as floors, handrails, touch panel/buttons, or furniture [5]. Therefore, antiviral chemicals and/or materials are useful for protecting against the spread of pandemic-scale viruses. For example, alcohol [6], hydrogen peroxide [7], and hypochlorous acid [8] have been widely used to disinfect various objects against bacteria or viruses. These chemicals deactivate viruses by denaturising their proteins [9]. However, the antiviral effect of these chemicals is not sustainable over the long term because of their evaporation and/or dissipation. Conversely, solid-state antiviral metal compounds could be useful because of their robustness and feasibility for use as coating materials. Although the biocidal properties of copper and silver have been reported previously [10], their antiviral effects are insufficient and do not last over the long term. Once their

surfaces become contaminated by organic molecules, contact between the active metal and the viruses is inhibited.

Among various antiviral materials, the titanium dioxide (TiO₂)-based photocatalysts are promising [11–14], because their antiviral effect is functioned under ultraviolet (UV) light irradiation [15,16]. Photogenerated holes in the valence band of TiO₂ exhibit strong oxidation power for decomposing organic molecules [17–19]; thus, virus components such as surface proteins are oxidized under UV irradiation, resulting in virus disinfection [12]. Furthermore, a TiO₂ photocatalyst film has a self-cleaning function by the strong oxidation power of holes [20] and its super-hydrophilic function [21–25], which helps the film retain its clean surface under UV light. Thus, surface contaminants are removed to expose antiviral active sites. However, TiO₂ can only be activated by UV light, which is hardly contained in normal room light. Because viral infections mainly occur in indoor environments, it is necessary to use a visible light-sensitive antiviral photocatalyst. It is also noted that lighting is usually turned off during the night; thus, the sustained antiviral properties of photocatalysts under dark conditions are also important for their practical use.

Recently, we developed an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst based on Cu(II) oxide nanoclusters grafted onto TiO₂ [Cu(II)/TiO₂] by using the concept of interfacial charge transfer (IFCT) [26–32]. Although the Cu(II)/TiO₂ photocatalyst exhibited efficient photocatalytic oxidation activity and antiviral properties under visible light irradiation, its antiviral activity under dark conditions was limited. To improve the antiviral activity in the dark, we further developed Cu_xO (1 < x < 2) nanoclusters, which consisted of Cu(I) and Cu(II) species, and grafted them onto the TiO₂ surface (denoted as Cu_xO/TiO₂) [33]. While the Cu(II) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters is indispensable for the photocatalysis process, the Cu(I) species plays a crucial role in denaturing virus proteins, thereby causing their disinfection under dark conditions [33–35].

This review paper explains the role of the Cu(I) and Cu(II) species on TiO₂ in terms of efficient antiviral activity. We first introduce the antiviral properties of pristine copper oxides (CuO and Cu₂O) under dark conditions in the next section on the basis of our previous reports [34,35] and discuss the role of the Cu(I) species in Cu₂O in terms of its antiviral properties. We then show the disadvantage of Cu₂O for practical use because its surface can easily be oxidized into the inactive Cu(II) state in ambient humid air. Subsequently, we introduce our recent studies regarding Cu(II)/TiO₂ as a visible light-sensitive photocatalyst [26,27,32], and Cu_xO/TiO₂ as a visible light-sensitive as well as an efficient antiviral catalyst even under dark conditions [33]. The characterization, photocatalytic working principle, and sustained antiviral mechanism of these materials have been presented in this paper. We also show the results of the antiviral tests using a pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β on Cu_xO/TiO₂-coated sheet fabric. This review paper comprehensively introduces the practical advantage of using Cu_xO/TiO₂ as an antiviral coating material to protect against the spread of pandemic-scale viruses.

2. Antiviral Effect of Pristine Copper Oxides (CuO and Cu₂O) Under Dark Conditions

While copper-based compounds are used as a catalyst [36,37], copper oxides have been previously reported to have antimicrobial activity [38–40]. In our previous studies, the antiviral effects of CuO and Cu₂O coated on glass substrates were reported [34,35]. Figure 1 shows the antiviral properties of CuO and Cu₂O films under dark conditions. In this experiment, two types of viruses with different surface structures, the H1N1 influenza A virus (A/PR8/H1N1) and bacteriophage Q β were examined. The influenza A virus possesses a viral envelope, a cell membrane-like structure that encases its central core, whereas bacteriophages lack an envelope; instead, their surface is composed of protein capsids. As shown in Figure 1, the titers of influenza A and bacteriophage Q β drastically decreased upon contact with Cu₂O by several orders of magnitude even after 30 min, whereas the CuO was not active against either influenza A or bacteriophage Q β . We also compared the antiviral properties of CuS and Cu₂S and found that those of Cu₂S were significantly superior to those of CuS [34]. These results strongly indicate that the Cu(I) species plays an important role for efficient antiviral properties.



Figure 1. (a) Titer of influenza A virus and (b) bacteriophage $Q\beta$ as a function of exposure time to Cu₂O (red squares) and CuO films (blue circles) [35]. Error bars indicate standard deviations of two or three replicate experiments. CuO and Cu₂O powder were coated on glass substrates and their antiviral test was examined under room temperature. These experimental methods are based on the protocols (ISO 18184:2014 Textiles—Determination of antiviral activity of textile products, and ISO 18071:2016 Fine ceramics—Determination of antiviral activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials under indoor lighting environment—Test method using bacteriophage Q-beta).

We anticipated three plausible reasons for the efficient antiviral properties of Cu₂O, as shown in Figure 2: (a) reactive oxygen species (ROS) [41], (b) leached copper ions [10], and (c) the solid-state compound itself [34,35]. Based on our careful investigation, we excluded ROS by evaluating the antiviral properties under nitrogen atmosphere. The antiviral activity of Cu₂O under nitrogen was consistent with that under oxygen atmosphere, indicating that ROS did not contribute to the antiviral activity of Cu₂O. It was also found that leached copper ions did not influence the antiviral activity of Cu₂O according to a control experiment using a copper ion solution [34]. Therefore, the most plausible reason for the efficient antiviral properties of Cu₂O is the solid-state Cu₂O compound itself involving Cu(I) species. There are several experimental results that support the importance of direct physical contact between Cu_2O and viruses [34]. For example, we inserted a 105 μ m thickness of filter paper (pore size = 30 nm) between the Cu₂O-coated glass substrate and the viral suspension, which inhibited the antiviral properties of the Cu₂O [34]. Furthermore, we chemically modified the Cu₂O surface with 1H-benzotriazole (BTA), which strongly coordinates with surface copper atoms via the nitrogen atoms of its triazole ring [42], and the results showed that the antiviral properties of Cu_2O treated with BTA were significantly worse than those of untreated Cu₂O [34]. These results strongly imply that the surface of Cu₂O causes the denaturation or degradation of biomolecules in viruses, which results in their inactivation.



Figure 2. Possible mechanisms of the antiviral activity of Cu₂O: (**a**) reactive oxygen species (ROS), (**b**) leached copper ions, and (**c**) direct contact with the surface [34].

To verify the distinctive antiviral mechanism of Cu₂O, we investigated the adsorption properties of model protein molecules [bovine serum albumin (BSA)] on the surface of Cu₂O, because the outer capsids of bacteriophage Q β are composed of protein molecules. Figure 3a shows the adsorption properties of Cu₂O in comparison with those of CuO and silver (Ag) as control groups. We used Ag for comparison because metallic Ag compounds have also been reported as effective anti-bacterial materials [43–46]. As shown in Figure 3a, the incubation of a 130 ng/mL solution of BSA with Cu₂O for 8 h resulted in a 30% decrease in the supernatant concentration, revealing strong protein adsorption onto the solid-state Cu₂O. Conversely, BSA adsorption onto CuO and Ag was limited. Furthermore, we investigated the protein denaturation by measuring the enzyme activity of alkaline phosphatase as a model enzyme, and the results are shown in Figure 3b. After exposure of the enzyme to Cu₂O for 1 h, the enzyme activity decreased to 30% and 50% of the original activity at enzyme concentrations of 148 and 240 ng/mL, respectively. However, after exposure to CuO or Ag, the active enzyme concentration did not decrease from that of its original state. These results strongly imply that the protein adsorption and denaturation abilities of solid-state Cu₂O are significantly higher than those of CuO and Ag, resulting in strong deactivation of bacteriophage Q β .



Figure 3. (a) Adsorption properties of bovine serum albumin (BSA) onto Cu_2O , CuO, and Ag after 8 h exposure. Panel (b) shows enzyme activities of these materials after 1 h exposure [34]. These data are based on average of triplicate measurements.

To further verify the disinfection of influenza viruses by Cu₂O, we focused on the viral surface proteins that are highly involved in the infection process. Influenza viruses consist of hundreds of haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) protein groups on the envelope surface. HA is a glycosylated lectin protein that recognizes sialic acid residues on the receptor proteins of the host cells [47]. Once influenza viruses bind through the HA-sialic acid interaction, they can enter the host cells through endocytosis. NA is an endoglycosidase that is necessary for the release of viruses from the surfaces of host cells; it is also involved in the initiation of influenza infection [48]. Both proteins play important roles in the spread of influenza infection. To determine HA activity after exposure to copper oxides, the HA protein was incubated and mixed with chicken red blood cells [49]. To determine NA activity, the 1,2-dioxetane derivative of sialic acid (NA-STAR) was used as a chemiluminescence substrate for highly sensitive detection [50]. Figure 4a,b show the changes in HA and NA activity. After exposure to Cu_2O , the HA titer drastically decreased and fell below the detection limit within 30 min. Conversely, the HA titer after exposure to CuO did not change over 30 min. Similarly, NA activity decreased after exposure to Cu₂O after 10 min, whereas NA activity was not influenced by exposure to CuO. These results reveal that both the haemagglutination ability of HA and the enzymatic activity of NA are disrupted by exposure to Cu_2O . Based on these results, we can conclude that the protein denaturation property of Cu₂O yields efficient antiviral function, even under dark conditions.



Figure 4. Hemagglutinin (HA) titer and neuraminidase (NA) activity exposed to Cu_2O and CuO suspensions. Effect on (**a**) HA titer and (**b**) NA activity of Cu_2O (red squares) and CuO (blue circles) as determined by a hemagglutination test and chemiluminescence using the NA-Star method, respectively. N₀ in panel (**b**) is the initial NA amount [35]. These data are based on an average of triplicate measurements.

Although Cu₂O exhibits strong antiviral properties, Cu(I) is easily oxidized to Cu(II) states under ambient humid atmosphere. In fact, the antiviral properties of Cu₂O exposed to humid air (relative humidity 90% at 25 °C) for one week or two weeks significantly worsened compared to those of fresh Cu₂O (Figure 5). These results indicate that the antiviral activity of Cu₂O is decreased by its self-oxidation [51]. Platzman et al. reported that the Cu₂O surface transformed to a copper hydroxide [Cu(OH)₂] metastable state with several nanometres in thickness, due to the interactions of Cu ions with hydroxyl groups present at the surface [52]. Further, the metastable Cu(OH)₂ phase transformed into a stable CuO layer [51,52]. Therefore, keeping Cu(I) species on the surface of Cu₂O under ambient conditions is important for achieving the sustained antiviral activity of Cu₂O.



Figure 5. Antiviral properties of Cu₂O after a week storage in 90% humid air atmosphere (green circles), those after two weeks storage in 90% humid air (blue triangles), and those of as-prepared sample using fresh Cu₂O powder (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation) taken from a commercial bottle (red squares). The data were based on averages of triplicate measurements for as-prepared sample, while duplicate measurements for 1 and 2 weeks after samples.

3. Visible Light-Sensitive Cu(II)/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

The previous section suggests that maintaining the Cu(I) species is critical for sustaining antiviral properties over the long term. The main goal of this paper is to introduce the combination of a TiO_2 photocatalyst with Cu_xO nanoclusters containing Cu(I) and Cu(II) species to achieve sustained antiviral properties. Before providing a detailed explanation of the Cu_xO/TiO₂ system, we describe the role of the Cu(II) species attached to the TiO₂ photocatalyst.

We previously reported Cu(II) nanoclusters grafted onto TiO₂ [Cu(II)/TiO₂] as an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst for the oxidation of organic molecules [26,27]. Cu(II) nanoclusters could be grafted onto TiO₂ (rutile, MT-150A, TAYCA Corporation) by wet chemical impregnation method using copper chloride dissolved aqueous media (0.1 wt % versus TiO₂) as reported in our previous studies [26,27]. Figure 6a shows a transmission electron microscope (TEM) image of Cu(II)/TiO₂, where Cu(II) clusters a few nanometres in size were grafted onto the TiO₂ surface. Although the size of the Cu(II) nanocluster was too small to detect its X-ray diffraction, a previous study determined the local chemical structure of the Cu(II) nanoclusters by X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) and extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) [27]. Figure 6b shows the XANES spectra of Cu(II)/TiO₂ and commercial reference powders. The spectrum of Cu(II)/TiO₂ resembles that of Cu(OH)₂, indicating that the valence number of the nanoclusters is in the 2+ state and that the Cu(II) species are likely to be in the five-coordinate square pyramidal form [53–55]. Figure 6c shows the EXAFS results of Cu(II)/TiO₂ and commercial powder references of Cu(OH)₂ and CuO. In contrast to the XANES results, the local chemical environment of the Cu(II) nanoclusters resembles that of CuO. The EXAFS data were carefully analysed using the REX2000 (Rigaku Corporation) and the FEFF program [56], and a one-coordinate Cu–O bond length (2.1–2.2 Å) was observed in Cu(OH)₂ and Cu(II)/TiO₂. Thus, the grafted Cu(II) nanoclusters are in the five-coordinate environment, which is consistent with the XANES results. In addition, one four-coordinate Cu–Cu and three types of two-coordinate Cu–Cu were observed, and the Cu-Cu bond lengths were similar to those in CuO, and so it can be considered that the grafted Cu(II) nanoclusters resemble the chemical environment of Cu(II) in CuO. That is, the local structure of the Cu(II) nanoclusters is distorted CuO, wherein the apical oxygen approaches Cu(II), forming a five-coordinate square pyramid attached to the TiO₂ surface [27].



Figure 6. (a) TEM image, (b) XANES analyses, and (c) Fourier transforms of EXAFS for Cu(II)/TiO₂ [27]. Commercial powder of Cu, Cu₂O, CuO, and Cu(OH)₂ (Wako Ltd.) were used as references.

Figure 7a shows the UV-vis absorption spectra of pristine TiO_2 and $Cu(II)/TiO_2$. The pristine TiO_2 exhibited strong UV light absorption shorter than 400 nm owing to its bandgap excitation. Meanwhile, $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ exhibited additional visible-light absorption around 400–480 nm and over 650 nm. The former absorption is owing to the inter facial charge transfer (IFCT) excitation from the valence band of TiO_2 to the Cu(II) nanocluster [26,27], whereas the latter originates in the d–d transition in the Cu(II) species [57]. The IFCT process is theoretically feasible between a semiconductor and ligand under photon irradiation [58], and visible-light absorption through IFCT was experimentally observed in previous studies [59–61]. The IFCT transition was also observed in the iron oxide-based Fe(III) nanocluster-grafted TiO₂ [31,62].



Figure 7. (a) Optical absorption spectra of TiO₂ (black line) and Cu(II)/TiO₂ (red line). Amount of Cu(II) was 0.1 wt% versus TiO₂ particles. (b) Photocatalytic oxidation activities of 2-propanol under visible-light irradiation for bare TiO₂ (black), TiO_{2-x}N_x (blue), and Cu(II)/TiO₂ (red). Visible-light irradiation was conducted using a xenon lamp passed through optical filters to set the wavelength at 400–530 nm with an illuminance of 1 mW/cm².

Figure 7b shows the photocatalytic oxidation activities of gaseous 2-propanol to carbon dioxide (CO_2) under visible-light irradiation. As control groups, we also evaluated the photocatalytic activities of bare TiO₂ and nitrogen-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}N_x). The TiO_{2-x}N_x photocatalyst, which is recognized as an efficient visible-light photocatalyst [63], was prepared by a wet chemical method using titanium tetrachloride and ammonia, similar to a previous report [64]. The activity of pristine TiO₂ was limited because of the lack of its visible-light absorption. In the case of TiO_{2-x}N_x, CO₂ molecules were generated by the oxidation of 2-propanol; however, its activity was worse than that of Cu(II)/TiO₂ because of the lower oxidation power of the holes excited in the nitrogen orbital [65–67]. It is noted that the Cu(II)/TiO₂ photocatalyst decomposed 2-propanol with an initial amount of 5 µmol, producing approximately 15 µmol of CO₂, showing that complete decomposition was achieved under visible-light irradiation. The quantum efficiency of the Cu(II)/TiO₂ system reached over 80% by the optimization of the fabrication process [29], and thus it was significantly superior to that of TiO_{2-x}N_x [65,66].

The mechanism of the photocatalytic reaction by $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ was previously investigated by various spectroscopic analyses. For example, Nosaka et al. examined the in situ electron spin resonance (ESR) of $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ under visible-light irradiation [68]. Cu(II) species involve unpaired electrons, thus exhibiting an ESR signal, whereas Cu(I) is ESR-inactive. Furthermore, the photogenerated electrons and holes in TiO_2 can be detected by ESR. When the $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ sample was irradiated by visible light under vacuum conditions, the ESR signal of the Cu(II) species decreased and that of photogenerated holes in the valence band of TiO_2 appeared. These results strongly suggest that the electron transition occurs from the valence band of TiO_2 to the Cu(II) species through their interface under visible-light irradiation to generate Cu(I) species and holes in TiO_2 . The signal of the photogenerated holes decreased by the introduction of gaseous 2-propanol into the ESR chamber, whereas that of Cu(II) recovered by exposure to oxygen [68]. These results also indicate that the photogenerated holes

oxidize 2-propanol, whereas excited electrons in the copper ion species react with oxygen molecules. Formation of Cu(I) species on TiO₂ under light irradiation was also reported in the other previous literature [69]. The redox potential of Cu(II)/Cu(I) is approximately 0.16 V [versus a normal hydrogen electrode (NHE)] [26,27], which is more negative than that of the multi-electron reduction reaction of oxygen molecules to hydrogen peroxide (0.68 V vs. NHE) [70–72]. Therefore, excited electrons in the Cu(I) species react with oxygen molecules through a multi-electron reduction process under an oxygen-abundant atmosphere. A similar electron transition trend was seen in the XANES results [27]. Furthermore, Osako et al. visualized the reduction and oxidation sites in a Cu(II)/TiO₂ system by using an ultrathin CuO film with a well-defined pattern coated onto a TiO₂ single crystal prepared by pulsed laser deposition and photolithography [73]. Using an atomic force microscope (AFM), the authors observed the formation of metal Ag particles on the film resulting from the photoreduction of Ag⁺ ions, and Ag particles were selectively deposited on the edge of a CuO film under visible-light irradiation [74]. These results also suggest that the IFCT transition occurs by visible light and that the Cu(II) species acts as reduction sites. The concept of an IFCT transition for the development of visible light-sensitive photocatalysts has been extended to semiconductor systems other than TiO₂, such as ZnO [75,76], SrTiO₃ [77,78], SnO₂ [79], Nb₃O₈⁻ [80], Ag₃PO₄, Bi₂O₃ [81], BiOCl [82], BiVO₄ [83], and Ag-based compounds [84]. The concept of an IFCT transition was also adopted for impurity-doped TiO₂, such as Ti(III) self-doped TiO₂ [28], Nb(IV)-doped TiO₂ [85], and W(IV) and Ga(III)-codoped TiO₂ [86].

Figure 8 shows the antiviral bacteriophage $Q\beta$ activity of TiO_{2-x}N_x and Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation and dark conditions. Among these samples, the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation was the most significant. Even though TiO_{2-x}N_x exhibited photocatalytic oxidation activity for 2-propanol [Figure 7b], its antiviral activity was negligible, attributed to its limited oxidation power [65–67]. In contrast, the number of bacteriophage Q β on contact with Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation decreased more than two orders of magnitude after 60 min of exposure. The antiviral properties of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions, however, were limited because the Cu(II) species was not as effective for the disinfection of viruses, as described in the previous section.



Figure 8. Antiviral bacteriophage Q β for Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark (black), TiO_{2-x}N_x under white-light irradiation (blue), and Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation (red). Light irradiation was conducted using a commercial 10 W cylindrical white fluorescent lightbulb (FL-10, Mitsubishi) with a UV cut-off film shorter than 400 nm at an illuminance of 800 lux, which was measured by photometer (Topcon IM-5).

Through the IFCT transition in $Cu(II)/TiO_2$, the Cu(I) species are created, in addition to the generation of holes in the valence band of TiO_2 . The produced Cu(I) species are effective for protein denaturation, and the holes, which have strong oxidation power, causing protein decomposition, and leading to virus disinfection. The contribution of the Cu(I) species generated by an IFCT transition to the antiviral properties was suggested by a previously reported "pre-irradiation" experiment [32].

Figure 9 shows the antiviral activities of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions without/with pre-irradiation. As a pre-irradiation treatment, the Cu(II)/TiO₂ sample was placed under a white fluorescence lightbulb passed through a UV cut-off film below 400 nm before the evaluation of the antiviral effect. After the pre-irradiation treatment, the Cu(II)/TiO₂ film was subjected to antiviral activity testing using bacteriophage Q β under dark conditions. As shown in Figure 9, the pre-irradiation treatment improved the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂. This result suggests that pre-irradiation produced the Cu(I) species through the IFCT process, and some of them reacted with oxygen molecules in air, but the others remained even in the dark for a while, causing an antiviral effect. The previous study also showed that pre-irradiation with UV light improved the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ [32], indicating that the excited electrons in the conduction band of TiO₂ would also be injected into Cu(II) nanoclusters to form Cu(I) species.



Figure 9. Inactivation of bacteriophage $Q\beta$ by Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions without pre-irradiation (black) and after pre-irradiation treatment (red) [32]. The pre-irradiation treatment was conducted using a white fluorescence lightbulb passed through a UV cut-off film below 400 nm.

4. Antiviral Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

Although Cu(II)/TiO₂ exhibited efficient antiviral properties under visible-light irradiation, its antiviral function under dark conditions was limited as shown in Figure 8. Here, we introduce the Cu_xO (1 < x < 2) nanoclusters grafted TiO₂ for efficient antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Cu_xO nanoclusters were facilely grafted onto TiO₂ powder by a method similar to that used for the fabrication of Cu(II)/TiO₂. Different from the case of Cu(II)/TiO₂ synthesis, we added sodium hydroxide and glucose to the aqueous solution of copper chloride for the grafting process [33]. Glucose dissolved in an alkaline solution acts as a reducing agent of Cu(II) into Cu(I) species; thus, we could control the ratio of Cu(II)/Cu(I) in the Cu_xO nanoclusters by the concentration of glucose and sodium hydroxide in the aqueous solution [33].

Figure 10a shows the TEM image of Cu_xO/TiO_2 . Nanoclusters of Cu_xO were well dispersed on the surfaces of TiO₂. In the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Cu_xO/TiO_2 [33], no additional peaks other than those of TiO₂ were observed, indicating the amorphous nature of the Cu_xO nanoclusters. Figure 10b shows the XANES spectra of Cu_xO/TiO_2 with the reference data of commercial Cu_2O and $Cu(OH)_2$ powders. Peaks I and II are assigned to Cu(I) and Cu(II) species, respectively. The Cu_xO nanoclusters contained both Cu(I) and Cu(II) species. The ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) was estimated by their peak intensities in XANES, and the Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratio of the sample was 1.3, which is the optimum ratio to maintain efficient photocatalytic visible-light activity and sustain antiviral properties, which will be discussed later.





Figure 10. (a) TEM image of Cu_xO/TiO₂ and (b) XANES spectra of Cu₂O, Cu(OH)₂, and Cu_xO/TiO₂ [33].

Figure 11a shows the optical absorption spectrum of Cu_xO/TiO_2 . In addition to the intrinsic inter-band absorption below 400 nm of TiO₂, the absorption band assigned to the IFCT in the range of 400–500 nm [26,27], and the absorption over 650 nm attributable to the d-d transition of the Cu(II) species [57], all of which were observed with Cu(II)/TiO₂, as described in the previous section. The Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites showed an additional absorption band in the range of 500–600 nm, owing to the inter-band transition of Cu₂O [87].



Figure 11. (a) Optical absorption spectra of TiO_2 (black line) and Cu_xO/TiO_2 (red line). (b) Photocatalytic oxidation activities of 2-propanol under visible-light irradiation for bare TiO_2 (black), $TiO_{2-x}N_x$ (blue), and Cu_xO/TiO_2 (red) [33]. Visible-light irradiation was conducted using a xenon lamp passed through optical filters to set the wavelength at 400–530 nm with an illuminance of 1 mW/cm². The ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) in Cu_xO was 1.3.

Figure 11b shows the photocatalytic oxidation activities of gaseous 2-propanol to carbon dioxide (CO₂) under visible-light irradiation. In addition to the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite, we evaluated the photocatalytic activities of TiO₂ and nitrogen-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}N_x) as control groups. The photocatalytic oxidation activity of Cu_xO/TiO₂ was superior to those of TiO₂ and TiO_{2-x}N_x and comparable to the Cu(II)/TiO₂ result [Figure 7b]. It is noted that the photocatalytic oxidation activity depends on the ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) [33]. A higher content of Cu(II) is better for photocatalytic oxidation activity as well as antiviral activity under dark conditions, which is discussed below.

Figure 12 shows the antiviral properties of Cu_xO/TiO_2 under white-light irradiation and dark conditions in comparison with $TiO_{2-x}N_x$. The Cu_xO/TiO_2 displayed a 4-log reduction (i.e., a 99.9 9%)

reduction of bacteriophage Q β) after 1 h of contact time under dark conditions, which was significantly superior to the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions (Figure 8, black circles). The antiviral activity of Cu_xO/TiO₂ was further improved under visible-light irradiation as a 7.5-log reduction of bacteriophage was achieved after 40 min. The Cu(I) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters can denature proteins and lose virus activity under dark conditions. Also, the Cu(II) species in the Cu_xO nanocluster accepts electrons from the valence band of TiO₂ to form a Cu(I) species through photo-induced IFCT transition. Therefore, both antiviral active species, i.e., the Cu(I) species and holes in the valence band of TiO₂, are simultaneously created in the Cu_xO/TiO₂ system under visible-light irradiation, exhibiting efficient antiviral function under both visible-light irradiation and dark conditions.



Figure 12. Inactivation of bacteriophage Q β for various samples. Cu_xO/TiO₂ under white light (blue), Cu_xO/TiO₂ under dark conditions (red), TiO_{2-x}N_x under white light (green), and TiO_{2-x}N_x under dark conditions (black) [33]. Light irradiation was conducted using a commercial 10 W cylindrical white fluorescent lightbulb with a UV cut-off film at an illuminance of 800 lux.

Here, we discuss the optimum ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) for both photocatalytic visible light-activity and antiviral properties under dark conditions. We previously evaluated the visible-light activities of Cu_xO/TiO₂ samples with Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratios of 0.13, 0.2, and 1.3 [33], and those activities were comparable to that of Cu(II)/TiO₂. We also investigated the degradation activity of DNA, which is an essential component of viruses, for the various Cu_xO/TiO₂ samples with different Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratios and pristine TiO₂ as a control group [33]. Figure 13 shows the resulting agarose gel electrophoresis patterns after the exposure of supercoiled plasmid pBR322 DNA to various samples for 2 h under dark conditions. Among the examined samples, bare TiO₂ did not cleave the plasmid DNA; however, conversion of the plasmid DNA from the supercoiled to the open circular form was clearly observed in the systems of the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites. Notably, the degradation activity was enhanced as the ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) in the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] sample. These results suggest that the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites can destroy the critical biomolecules of viruses, leading to their death and inactivation, even under dark conditions.


Figure 13. The cleavage of supercoiled plasmid pBR322 DNA by different samples under dark conditions for 2 h [33]. Lanes I, II, III, and IV correspond to Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3, 0.2, 0.13 and Cu(II)/TiO₂, respectively.

Next, we investigated the long-term antiviral properties of Cu_xO/TiO_2 [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] according to the following procedure using bacteriophage Q β . First, the as-prepared Cu_xO/TiO_2 sample was initially examined under dark conditions [label (i) in Figure 14]. Second, the sample stored under ambient air conditions for more than 6 years was examined [label (ii) in Figure 14]. Third, the stored sample was irradiated with white light for 4 days, and its antiviral properties were evaluated under dark conditions [label (ii) in Figure 14]. The initial activity of Cu_xO/TiO_2 decreased under ambient air exposure by self-oxidation [(i) \rightarrow (ii)], similar to the results for bare Cu_2O shown in Figure 5. However, the deteriorated activity after air exposure was significantly recovered by light irradiation for 4 days. These results imply that the oxidized Cu(II) species in Cu_xO can be recovered to Cu(I) species by light irradiation. Such a recovery function has never been observed in a pristine Cu_2O sample or other solid-state antiviral materials. In contrast to conventional antiviral solid materials, our Cu_xO/TiO_2 maintains its efficient antiviral function, even when light illumination is turned on during the day and off during the night.



Figure 14. Inactivation of bacteriophage Q β by Cu_xO/TiO₂ [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] under the following sequential conditions: (i) as-prepared sample in the dark (red), (ii) the sample stored under ambient air for more than 6 years (black), (iii) after light irradiation onto the 6-year stored sample for 4 days (green). The antiviral tests of (i)–(iii) were performed under dark conditions. The results of the as-prepared Cu_xO/TiO₂ sample under visible-light irradiation are also shown (blue).

Figure 15 shows a schematic illustration of the working principle of the present antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst. Cu(I) species disinfect viruses by denaturalizing their protein under dark conditions. Under light irradiation, photogenerated holes oxidize the organic components of the viruses. Further,

light irradiation continuously produces Cu(I) species to suppress the self-oxidation of Cu_xO , resulting in sustained antiviral properties.



Figure 15. Schematic illustration of the working principle of the antiviral Cu_xO/TiO₂ photocatalyst.

Table 1 summarizes the comparison of the antiviral properties of various copper-based compounds. The antiviral activity of pristine CuO is negligible. Conversely, pristine Cu₂O exhibits efficient antiviral properties at its initial use; however, its initial red colour turns black by self-oxidation to change into Cu(II) inactive species [51,52]. Further, Cu(II)/TiO₂ shows photocatalytic oxidation activity under visible light because of the IFCT transition, but its antiviral activity is limited because of the lack of Cu(I) species. Among these samples, the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite exhibited good antiviral activity under both light irradiation and dark conditions.

Material	Antiviral Activity Under Dark Condition	Photocatalytic Activity	Antiviral Activity for Long Term in Indoor Condition
CuO	×	×	×
Cu ₂ O	0	×	Δ
Cu(II)/TiO ₂	×	0	Δ
Cu _x O/TiO ₂	0	0	0

Table 1. The comparison of antiviral properties of various copper based compounds.

(\bigcirc : good, \triangle : fair, \times : poor).

5. Viruses Droplet Splash Test of Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

Considering the practical application of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst, we conducted antiviral tests on the Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated sheet fabrics using the pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . Figure 16 shows a photograph of the experimental setup for the antiviral splash test. An atomizer generated an aerosol that contained 6×10^7 pfu/h of bacteriophage Q β , and the particle size of the aerosol was approximately 0.3 µm. The virus aerosol from the atomizer attached to the photocatalyst sheets on a desk of 1 m high from the floor under white fluorescence light at an illuminance of 1000 lux. After 4 h, the number of bacteriophages was counted using the same procedure with the previous studies [33–35]. Bacteriophages on a control sheet without Cu_xO/TiO_2 coating were also sampled at 1 h and 2 h.



Figure 16. Procedure for evaluating an antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated fabric sheet using pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . Room volume was (4 m × 3 m × 2 m) and the ventilation frequency was 1.8 time/h. White light was irradiated by fluorescent lightbulbs at an illuminance of 1000 lux. Bacteriophage Q β containing 6×10^7 pfu/h was sprayed for 4 h by an atomizer (ATM-226, KANOMAX JAPAN INC.) to attach it on the sheet surfaces.

Figure 17 shows the changes in the number of bacteriophages on the photocatalyst sheet and control sheet. It is noteworthy that the number of bacteriophages on the Cu_xO/TiO_2 sheet was negligible, indicating its strong antiviral function against the virus attached to the surface. A Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated material can thus potentially disinfect viruses on any surface derived from droplets and aerosol to protect against viral disease spread by contact infection.



Figure 17. Antiviral properties of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated sheet and the control sheet without the photocatalyst using splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . In the case of Cu_xO/TiO_2 to avoid the overestimation of its antiviral property, the number of experiments was set to 1 time (after 4h) in order to exclude the influence of air flow due to human's entering into the room for measurement.

6. Conclusions

This review paper introduces the recent progress in the development of Cu_xO/TiO_2 as an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst for antiviral applications. The Cu_xO nanocluster consists of the valence states of Cu(I) and Cu(II). Cu(I) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters can denature viral proteins, resulting in significant antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Unfortunately, the Cu(I) species

in Cu_xO are easily oxidized to inactive Cu(II) in ambient air. However, the combination of Cu_xO with the TiO₂ photocatalyst maintained its antiviral function by visible-light irradiation. In the Cu_xO/TiO₂ photocatalyst, electron transition occurs by visible-light irradiation through the IFCT process; this results in the generation of antiviral Cu(I) species and holes in the valence band of TiO₂, which are effective in disinfecting viruses. Once the Cu(I) species in Cu_xO turn into Cu(II) by self-oxidation, antiviral active Cu(I) species can be regenerated by visible light like a white fluorescence bulb. Therefore, the antiviral function of Cu_xO/TiO₂ can be maintained, even under indoor conditions, where light illumination is turned on during the day and off during the night. It is also noted that the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite samples have been commercialized (NAKA CORPORATION, Tokyo Japan). We expect the Cu_xO/TiO₂ material to be applied to various antiviral industrial items in indoor circumstances, such as hospitals, airports, metro stations, and schools, as coating materials for air filters, respiratory face masks, and antifungal fabrics to prevent the COVID-19 spread. Furthermore, the present concept contributes to the design of various antiviral materials, such as bimetallic catalysts [88–90].

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令和2年9月25日

報道関係各位

公立大学法人奈良県立医科大学研究推進課 担当:阪田、澤井 面:0744-22-3051(内線:2552)

(世界初)可視光応答形光触媒による新型コロナウイルス不活化を確認 (世界初)可視光応答形光触媒による新型コロナウイルス不活化の条件を明らかにした。

概要

奈良県立医科大学(微生物感染症学講座 中野竜一准教授)、東京工業大学(物質理工学院 材料系 宮内雅浩教授)、神奈川県立産業技術総合研究所(研究開発部 抗菌・抗ウイルス研究 グループ)の研究グループは世界で初めて可視光応答形光触媒材料(CuxO/TiO2)による新型 コロナウイルスの不活化を確認しました。その不活化条件を実験的に明示することにより、 光触媒による抗ウイルス効果を学問的に示しました。

実験内容

可視光応答形光触媒による抗ウイルス性能評価試験として、JIS R 1756 が制定されています。今回はその試験方法を参考にした試験を行いました。

新型コロナウイルス株を培養し、安全キャビネット内に設置した試験片(CuxO/TiO2 粉体 をガラスに担持)に対して、実験対象の新型コロナウイルスを接種します。その後、1000 lux の可視光照射(400nm 以下の紫外光をカットした白色蛍光灯を照射)を行いました。また、 光触媒としての効果を確認するため、光の当たらない暗所条件での試験も行いました。一定 時間経過後にウイルスを回収し、宿主細胞に接種、ウイルスが細胞に感染しているかを判定 して、ウイルス量を算出しました。

研究成果

本光触媒材料に光照射をすることで、1時間で2.5桁のウイルス量の減少(99.7%の減少)、 2時間で検出限界以下である99.99%以上のウイルス量が減少しました。また、暗所におい ても4時間で検出限界以下に減少させることを明らかにしました。このことから、本光触 媒材料を利用することで、新型コロナウイルスを不活化できることがわかりました。本研究 成果をもとに、学校、病院やその他多くの人が利用する公共施設等における飛沫の付着や人 が触れる場所に対して、持続的な抗ウイルス効果を付与させることが可能になると考えら れます。

用語説明

- [用語1] **可視光応答形光触媒**:可視光を吸収して表面に強い酸化力が生じ、接触する ニオイ成分や有害物質などを酸化分解する物質。
- [用語2] Cu_xO/TiO₂:酸化銅と二酸化チタンの複合体で、Cu_xOのナノ粒子がTiO₂の 表面に担持されている。Cu_xOのxは、1<x<2の範囲をとり、銅の1価と2 価の混合状態で存在する。

光触媒材料に関する参考文献

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(b)



写真①:コントロール。新型コロナウイル スが細胞に感染し、破壊された箇所が白く 見える。(ウイルスが不活化していない) 写真②:可視光応答形光触媒材料。新型コ ロナウイルスによる細胞の破壊は見られな い。(ウイルスが不活化している)

図 ウイルス量の変化(a)とウイルス感染評価結果の一例(b)。



Photocatalyst Coating Products Durability Certificate 光触媒コーティング製品耐久性証明書

We certify that without any physical or chemical damage the following photocatalyst coating products can effectively sterilize and deodorize for at least 3 years.

下記記載の光触媒コーティング製品は、物理的または化学的損傷がなければ、3年以上 除菌消臭効果が継続できる事を証明致します。

- Nanobest SN (酸性型光触媒塗料)
- Nanobest ST (中性型光触媒塗料)
- Nanobest Clear (ガラス外装用光触媒塗料)

Name: Mr Takashi Umeki Title: Chief Executive Officer Company: Nanobest Japan Co. Ltd.

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 代表取締役 梅木 多加志



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Name: Mr Takashi Umeki Title: Chief Executive Officer Company: Nanobest Japan Co. Ltd.

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 代表取締役 梅木 多加志

Date: 8 April 2020

令和 2年7月/日

製造製品証明書

製造会社受託社 株式会社ナノウエイブ 代表取締役 稲垣 ひろみ



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1) NANOBEST-MEK-01(除菌消臭剂)

2) NANOBEST-MEK-03(除菌消臭剂)

3) NANOBEST-ECO-C(除菌消臭洗浄剤)

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Review Antiviral Effect of Visible Light-Sensitive Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

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Abstract: Photocatalysis is an effective technology for preventing the spread of pandemic-scale viruses. This review paper presents an overview of the recent progress in the development of an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst, i.e., a copper oxide nanoclusters grafted titanium dioxide (Cu_xO/TiO_2) . The antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst is functionalised by a different mechanism in addition to the photocatalytic oxidation process. The Cu_xO nanocluster consists of the valence states of Cu(I) and Cu(II); herein, the Cu(I) species denaturalizes the protein of the virus, thereby resulting in significant antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Moreover, the Cu(II) species in the Cu_xO nanocluster serves as an electron acceptor through photo-induced interfacial charge transfer, which leads to the formation of an anti-virus Cu(I) species and holes with strong oxidation power in the valence band of TiO_2 under visible-light irradiation. The antiviral function of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst is maintained under indoor conditions, where light illumination is enabled during the day but not during the night; this is because the remaining active Cu(I) species works under dark conditions. The Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst can thus be used to reduce the risk of virus infection by acting as an antiviral coating material.

Keywords: photocatalysis; antiviral; visible light; copper oxide; titanium dioxide; interfacial charge transfer; SARS-CoV-2

1. Introduction

Human beings have suffered from numerous kinds of pandemic viruses, such as SARS [1], Ebola virus [2], H1N2/2009 influenza [3], and COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) [4]. These viruses spread through direct person-to-person contact and/or indirect contact via virus-containing airborne droplets or contaminated surfaces of objects such as floors, handrails, touch panel/buttons, or furniture [5]. Therefore, antiviral chemicals and/or materials are useful for protecting against the spread of pandemic-scale viruses. For example, alcohol [6], hydrogen peroxide [7], and hypochlorous acid [8] have been widely used to disinfect various objects against bacteria or viruses. These chemicals deactivate viruses by denaturising their proteins [9]. However, the antiviral effect of these chemicals is not sustainable over the long term because of their evaporation and/or dissipation. Conversely, solid-state antiviral metal compounds could be useful because of their robustness and feasibility for use as coating materials. Although the biocidal properties of copper and silver have been reported previously [10], their antiviral effects are insufficient and do not last over the long term. Once their

surfaces become contaminated by organic molecules, contact between the active metal and the viruses is inhibited.

Among various antiviral materials, the titanium dioxide (TiO₂)-based photocatalysts are promising [11–14], because their antiviral effect is functioned under ultraviolet (UV) light irradiation [15,16]. Photogenerated holes in the valence band of TiO₂ exhibit strong oxidation power for decomposing organic molecules [17–19]; thus, virus components such as surface proteins are oxidized under UV irradiation, resulting in virus disinfection [12]. Furthermore, a TiO₂ photocatalyst film has a self-cleaning function by the strong oxidation power of holes [20] and its super-hydrophilic function [21–25], which helps the film retain its clean surface under UV light. Thus, surface contaminants are removed to expose antiviral active sites. However, TiO₂ can only be activated by UV light, which is hardly contained in normal room light. Because viral infections mainly occur in indoor environments, it is necessary to use a visible light-sensitive antiviral photocatalyst. It is also noted that lighting is usually turned off during the night; thus, the sustained antiviral properties of photocatalysts under dark conditions are also important for their practical use.

Recently, we developed an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst based on Cu(II) oxide nanoclusters grafted onto TiO₂ [Cu(II)/TiO₂] by using the concept of interfacial charge transfer (IFCT) [26–32]. Although the Cu(II)/TiO₂ photocatalyst exhibited efficient photocatalytic oxidation activity and antiviral properties under visible light irradiation, its antiviral activity under dark conditions was limited. To improve the antiviral activity in the dark, we further developed Cu_xO (1 < x < 2) nanoclusters, which consisted of Cu(I) and Cu(II) species, and grafted them onto the TiO₂ surface (denoted as Cu_xO/TiO₂) [33]. While the Cu(II) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters is indispensable for the photocatalysis process, the Cu(I) species plays a crucial role in denaturing virus proteins, thereby causing their disinfection under dark conditions [33–35].

This review paper explains the role of the Cu(I) and Cu(II) species on TiO₂ in terms of efficient antiviral activity. We first introduce the antiviral properties of pristine copper oxides (CuO and Cu₂O) under dark conditions in the next section on the basis of our previous reports [34,35] and discuss the role of the Cu(I) species in Cu₂O in terms of its antiviral properties. We then show the disadvantage of Cu₂O for practical use because its surface can easily be oxidized into the inactive Cu(II) state in ambient humid air. Subsequently, we introduce our recent studies regarding Cu(II)/TiO₂ as a visible light-sensitive photocatalyst [26,27,32], and Cu_xO/TiO₂ as a visible light-sensitive as well as an efficient antiviral catalyst even under dark conditions [33]. The characterization, photocatalytic working principle, and sustained antiviral mechanism of these materials have been presented in this paper. We also show the results of the antiviral tests using a pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β on Cu_xO/TiO₂-coated sheet fabric. This review paper comprehensively introduces the practical advantage of using Cu_xO/TiO₂ as an antiviral coating material to protect against the spread of pandemic-scale viruses.

2. Antiviral Effect of Pristine Copper Oxides (CuO and Cu₂O) Under Dark Conditions

While copper-based compounds are used as a catalyst [36,37], copper oxides have been previously reported to have antimicrobial activity [38–40]. In our previous studies, the antiviral effects of CuO and Cu₂O coated on glass substrates were reported [34,35]. Figure 1 shows the antiviral properties of CuO and Cu₂O films under dark conditions. In this experiment, two types of viruses with different surface structures, the H1N1 influenza A virus (A/PR8/H1N1) and bacteriophage Q β were examined. The influenza A virus possesses a viral envelope, a cell membrane-like structure that encases its central core, whereas bacteriophages lack an envelope; instead, their surface is composed of protein capsids. As shown in Figure 1, the titers of influenza A and bacteriophage Q β drastically decreased upon contact with Cu₂O by several orders of magnitude even after 30 min, whereas the CuO was not active against either influenza A or bacteriophage Q β . We also compared the antiviral properties of CuS and Cu₂S and found that those of Cu₂S were significantly superior to those of CuS [34]. These results strongly indicate that the Cu(I) species plays an important role for efficient antiviral properties.



Figure 1. (a) Titer of influenza A virus and (b) bacteriophage $Q\beta$ as a function of exposure time to Cu₂O (red squares) and CuO films (blue circles) [35]. Error bars indicate standard deviations of two or three replicate experiments. CuO and Cu₂O powder were coated on glass substrates and their antiviral test was examined under room temperature. These experimental methods are based on the protocols (ISO 18184:2014 Textiles—Determination of antiviral activity of textile products, and ISO 18071:2016 Fine ceramics—Determination of antiviral activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials under indoor lighting environment—Test method using bacteriophage Q-beta).

We anticipated three plausible reasons for the efficient antiviral properties of Cu₂O, as shown in Figure 2: (a) reactive oxygen species (ROS) [41], (b) leached copper ions [10], and (c) the solid-state compound itself [34,35]. Based on our careful investigation, we excluded ROS by evaluating the antiviral properties under nitrogen atmosphere. The antiviral activity of Cu₂O under nitrogen was consistent with that under oxygen atmosphere, indicating that ROS did not contribute to the antiviral activity of Cu₂O. It was also found that leached copper ions did not influence the antiviral activity of Cu₂O according to a control experiment using a copper ion solution [34]. Therefore, the most plausible reason for the efficient antiviral properties of Cu₂O is the solid-state Cu₂O compound itself involving Cu(I) species. There are several experimental results that support the importance of direct physical contact between Cu_2O and viruses [34]. For example, we inserted a 105 μ m thickness of filter paper (pore size = 30 nm) between the Cu₂O-coated glass substrate and the viral suspension, which inhibited the antiviral properties of the Cu₂O [34]. Furthermore, we chemically modified the Cu₂O surface with 1H-benzotriazole (BTA), which strongly coordinates with surface copper atoms via the nitrogen atoms of its triazole ring [42], and the results showed that the antiviral properties of Cu_2O treated with BTA were significantly worse than those of untreated Cu₂O [34]. These results strongly imply that the surface of Cu₂O causes the denaturation or degradation of biomolecules in viruses, which results in their inactivation.



Figure 2. Possible mechanisms of the antiviral activity of Cu₂O: (**a**) reactive oxygen species (ROS), (**b**) leached copper ions, and (**c**) direct contact with the surface [34].

To verify the distinctive antiviral mechanism of Cu₂O, we investigated the adsorption properties of model protein molecules [bovine serum albumin (BSA)] on the surface of Cu₂O, because the outer capsids of bacteriophage Q β are composed of protein molecules. Figure 3a shows the adsorption properties of Cu₂O in comparison with those of CuO and silver (Ag) as control groups. We used Ag for comparison because metallic Ag compounds have also been reported as effective anti-bacterial materials [43–46]. As shown in Figure 3a, the incubation of a 130 ng/mL solution of BSA with Cu₂O for 8 h resulted in a 30% decrease in the supernatant concentration, revealing strong protein adsorption onto the solid-state Cu₂O. Conversely, BSA adsorption onto CuO and Ag was limited. Furthermore, we investigated the protein denaturation by measuring the enzyme activity of alkaline phosphatase as a model enzyme, and the results are shown in Figure 3b. After exposure of the enzyme to Cu₂O for 1 h, the enzyme activity decreased to 30% and 50% of the original activity at enzyme concentrations of 148 and 240 ng/mL, respectively. However, after exposure to CuO or Ag, the active enzyme concentration did not decrease from that of its original state. These results strongly imply that the protein adsorption and denaturation abilities of solid-state Cu₂O are significantly higher than those of CuO and Ag, resulting in strong deactivation of bacteriophage Q β .



Figure 3. (a) Adsorption properties of bovine serum albumin (BSA) onto Cu_2O , CuO, and Ag after 8 h exposure. Panel (b) shows enzyme activities of these materials after 1 h exposure [34]. These data are based on average of triplicate measurements.

To further verify the disinfection of influenza viruses by Cu₂O, we focused on the viral surface proteins that are highly involved in the infection process. Influenza viruses consist of hundreds of haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) protein groups on the envelope surface. HA is a glycosylated lectin protein that recognizes sialic acid residues on the receptor proteins of the host cells [47]. Once influenza viruses bind through the HA-sialic acid interaction, they can enter the host cells through endocytosis. NA is an endoglycosidase that is necessary for the release of viruses from the surfaces of host cells; it is also involved in the initiation of influenza infection [48]. Both proteins play important roles in the spread of influenza infection. To determine HA activity after exposure to copper oxides, the HA protein was incubated and mixed with chicken red blood cells [49]. To determine NA activity, the 1,2-dioxetane derivative of sialic acid (NA-STAR) was used as a chemiluminescence substrate for highly sensitive detection [50]. Figure 4a,b show the changes in HA and NA activity. After exposure to Cu_2O , the HA titer drastically decreased and fell below the detection limit within 30 min. Conversely, the HA titer after exposure to CuO did not change over 30 min. Similarly, NA activity decreased after exposure to Cu₂O after 10 min, whereas NA activity was not influenced by exposure to CuO. These results reveal that both the haemagglutination ability of HA and the enzymatic activity of NA are disrupted by exposure to Cu_2O . Based on these results, we can conclude that the protein denaturation property of Cu₂O yields efficient antiviral function, even under dark conditions.



Figure 4. Hemagglutinin (HA) titer and neuraminidase (NA) activity exposed to Cu_2O and CuO suspensions. Effect on (**a**) HA titer and (**b**) NA activity of Cu_2O (red squares) and CuO (blue circles) as determined by a hemagglutination test and chemiluminescence using the NA-Star method, respectively. N₀ in panel (**b**) is the initial NA amount [35]. These data are based on an average of triplicate measurements.

Although Cu₂O exhibits strong antiviral properties, Cu(I) is easily oxidized to Cu(II) states under ambient humid atmosphere. In fact, the antiviral properties of Cu₂O exposed to humid air (relative humidity 90% at 25 °C) for one week or two weeks significantly worsened compared to those of fresh Cu₂O (Figure 5). These results indicate that the antiviral activity of Cu₂O is decreased by its self-oxidation [51]. Platzman et al. reported that the Cu₂O surface transformed to a copper hydroxide [Cu(OH)₂] metastable state with several nanometres in thickness, due to the interactions of Cu ions with hydroxyl groups present at the surface [52]. Further, the metastable Cu(OH)₂ phase transformed into a stable CuO layer [51,52]. Therefore, keeping Cu(I) species on the surface of Cu₂O under ambient conditions is important for achieving the sustained antiviral activity of Cu₂O.



Figure 5. Antiviral properties of Cu₂O after a week storage in 90% humid air atmosphere (green circles), those after two weeks storage in 90% humid air (blue triangles), and those of as-prepared sample using fresh Cu₂O powder (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation) taken from a commercial bottle (red squares). The data were based on averages of triplicate measurements for as-prepared sample, while duplicate measurements for 1 and 2 weeks after samples.

3. Visible Light-Sensitive Cu(II)/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

The previous section suggests that maintaining the Cu(I) species is critical for sustaining antiviral properties over the long term. The main goal of this paper is to introduce the combination of a TiO_2 photocatalyst with Cu_xO nanoclusters containing Cu(I) and Cu(II) species to achieve sustained antiviral properties. Before providing a detailed explanation of the Cu_xO/TiO₂ system, we describe the role of the Cu(II) species attached to the TiO₂ photocatalyst.

We previously reported Cu(II) nanoclusters grafted onto TiO₂ [Cu(II)/TiO₂] as an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst for the oxidation of organic molecules [26,27]. Cu(II) nanoclusters could be grafted onto TiO₂ (rutile, MT-150A, TAYCA Corporation) by wet chemical impregnation method using copper chloride dissolved aqueous media (0.1 wt % versus TiO₂) as reported in our previous studies [26,27]. Figure 6a shows a transmission electron microscope (TEM) image of Cu(II)/TiO₂, where Cu(II) clusters a few nanometres in size were grafted onto the TiO₂ surface. Although the size of the Cu(II) nanocluster was too small to detect its X-ray diffraction, a previous study determined the local chemical structure of the Cu(II) nanoclusters by X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) and extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) [27]. Figure 6b shows the XANES spectra of Cu(II)/TiO₂ and commercial reference powders. The spectrum of Cu(II)/TiO₂ resembles that of Cu(OH)₂, indicating that the valence number of the nanoclusters is in the 2+ state and that the Cu(II) species are likely to be in the five-coordinate square pyramidal form [53–55]. Figure 6c shows the EXAFS results of Cu(II)/TiO₂ and commercial powder references of Cu(OH)₂ and CuO. In contrast to the XANES results, the local chemical environment of the Cu(II) nanoclusters resembles that of CuO. The EXAFS data were carefully analysed using the REX2000 (Rigaku Corporation) and the FEFF program [56], and a one-coordinate Cu–O bond length (2.1–2.2 Å) was observed in Cu(OH)₂ and Cu(II)/TiO₂. Thus, the grafted Cu(II) nanoclusters are in the five-coordinate environment, which is consistent with the XANES results. In addition, one four-coordinate Cu–Cu and three types of two-coordinate Cu–Cu were observed, and the Cu-Cu bond lengths were similar to those in CuO, and so it can be considered that the grafted Cu(II) nanoclusters resemble the chemical environment of Cu(II) in CuO. That is, the local structure of the Cu(II) nanoclusters is distorted CuO, wherein the apical oxygen approaches Cu(II), forming a five-coordinate square pyramid attached to the TiO₂ surface [27].



Figure 6. (a) TEM image, (b) XANES analyses, and (c) Fourier transforms of EXAFS for Cu(II)/TiO₂ [27]. Commercial powder of Cu, Cu₂O, CuO, and Cu(OH)₂ (Wako Ltd.) were used as references.

Figure 7a shows the UV-vis absorption spectra of pristine TiO_2 and $Cu(II)/TiO_2$. The pristine TiO_2 exhibited strong UV light absorption shorter than 400 nm owing to its bandgap excitation. Meanwhile, $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ exhibited additional visible-light absorption around 400–480 nm and over 650 nm. The former absorption is owing to the inter facial charge transfer (IFCT) excitation from the valence band of TiO_2 to the Cu(II) nanocluster [26,27], whereas the latter originates in the d–d transition in the Cu(II) species [57]. The IFCT process is theoretically feasible between a semiconductor and ligand under photon irradiation [58], and visible-light absorption through IFCT was experimentally observed in previous studies [59–61]. The IFCT transition was also observed in the iron oxide-based Fe(III) nanocluster-grafted TiO₂ [31,62].



Figure 7. (a) Optical absorption spectra of TiO₂ (black line) and Cu(II)/TiO₂ (red line). Amount of Cu(II) was 0.1 wt% versus TiO₂ particles. (b) Photocatalytic oxidation activities of 2-propanol under visible-light irradiation for bare TiO₂ (black), TiO_{2-x}N_x (blue), and Cu(II)/TiO₂ (red). Visible-light irradiation was conducted using a xenon lamp passed through optical filters to set the wavelength at 400–530 nm with an illuminance of 1 mW/cm².

Figure 7b shows the photocatalytic oxidation activities of gaseous 2-propanol to carbon dioxide (CO_2) under visible-light irradiation. As control groups, we also evaluated the photocatalytic activities of bare TiO₂ and nitrogen-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}N_x). The TiO_{2-x}N_x photocatalyst, which is recognized as an efficient visible-light photocatalyst [63], was prepared by a wet chemical method using titanium tetrachloride and ammonia, similar to a previous report [64]. The activity of pristine TiO₂ was limited because of the lack of its visible-light absorption. In the case of TiO_{2-x}N_x, CO₂ molecules were generated by the oxidation of 2-propanol; however, its activity was worse than that of Cu(II)/TiO₂ because of the lower oxidation power of the holes excited in the nitrogen orbital [65–67]. It is noted that the Cu(II)/TiO₂ photocatalyst decomposed 2-propanol with an initial amount of 5 µmol, producing approximately 15 µmol of CO₂, showing that complete decomposition was achieved under visible-light irradiation. The quantum efficiency of the Cu(II)/TiO₂ system reached over 80% by the optimization of the fabrication process [29], and thus it was significantly superior to that of TiO_{2-x}N_x [65,66].

The mechanism of the photocatalytic reaction by $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ was previously investigated by various spectroscopic analyses. For example, Nosaka et al. examined the in situ electron spin resonance (ESR) of $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ under visible-light irradiation [68]. Cu(II) species involve unpaired electrons, thus exhibiting an ESR signal, whereas Cu(I) is ESR-inactive. Furthermore, the photogenerated electrons and holes in TiO_2 can be detected by ESR. When the $Cu(II)/TiO_2$ sample was irradiated by visible light under vacuum conditions, the ESR signal of the Cu(II) species decreased and that of photogenerated holes in the valence band of TiO_2 appeared. These results strongly suggest that the electron transition occurs from the valence band of TiO_2 to the Cu(II) species through their interface under visible-light irradiation to generate Cu(I) species and holes in TiO_2 . The signal of the photogenerated holes decreased by the introduction of gaseous 2-propanol into the ESR chamber, whereas that of Cu(II) recovered by exposure to oxygen [68]. These results also indicate that the photogenerated holes

oxidize 2-propanol, whereas excited electrons in the copper ion species react with oxygen molecules. Formation of Cu(I) species on TiO₂ under light irradiation was also reported in the other previous literature [69]. The redox potential of Cu(II)/Cu(I) is approximately 0.16 V [versus a normal hydrogen electrode (NHE)] [26,27], which is more negative than that of the multi-electron reduction reaction of oxygen molecules to hydrogen peroxide (0.68 V vs. NHE) [70–72]. Therefore, excited electrons in the Cu(I) species react with oxygen molecules through a multi-electron reduction process under an oxygen-abundant atmosphere. A similar electron transition trend was seen in the XANES results [27]. Furthermore, Osako et al. visualized the reduction and oxidation sites in a Cu(II)/TiO₂ system by using an ultrathin CuO film with a well-defined pattern coated onto a TiO₂ single crystal prepared by pulsed laser deposition and photolithography [73]. Using an atomic force microscope (AFM), the authors observed the formation of metal Ag particles on the film resulting from the photoreduction of Ag⁺ ions, and Ag particles were selectively deposited on the edge of a CuO film under visible-light irradiation [74]. These results also suggest that the IFCT transition occurs by visible light and that the Cu(II) species acts as reduction sites. The concept of an IFCT transition for the development of visible light-sensitive photocatalysts has been extended to semiconductor systems other than TiO₂, such as ZnO [75,76], SrTiO₃ [77,78], SnO₂ [79], Nb₃O₈⁻ [80], Ag₃PO₄, Bi₂O₃ [81], BiOCl [82], BiVO₄ [83], and Ag-based compounds [84]. The concept of an IFCT transition was also adopted for impurity-doped TiO₂, such as Ti(III) self-doped TiO₂ [28], Nb(IV)-doped TiO₂ [85], and W(IV) and Ga(III)-codoped TiO₂ [86].

Figure 8 shows the antiviral bacteriophage $Q\beta$ activity of TiO_{2-x}N_x and Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation and dark conditions. Among these samples, the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation was the most significant. Even though TiO_{2-x}N_x exhibited photocatalytic oxidation activity for 2-propanol [Figure 7b], its antiviral activity was negligible, attributed to its limited oxidation power [65–67]. In contrast, the number of bacteriophage Q β on contact with Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation decreased more than two orders of magnitude after 60 min of exposure. The antiviral properties of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions, however, were limited because the Cu(II) species was not as effective for the disinfection of viruses, as described in the previous section.



Figure 8. Antiviral bacteriophage Q β for Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark (black), TiO_{2-x}N_x under white-light irradiation (blue), and Cu(II)/TiO₂ under white-light irradiation (red). Light irradiation was conducted using a commercial 10 W cylindrical white fluorescent lightbulb (FL-10, Mitsubishi) with a UV cut-off film shorter than 400 nm at an illuminance of 800 lux, which was measured by photometer (Topcon IM-5).

Through the IFCT transition in $Cu(II)/TiO_2$, the Cu(I) species are created, in addition to the generation of holes in the valence band of TiO_2 . The produced Cu(I) species are effective for protein denaturation, and the holes, which have strong oxidation power, causing protein decomposition, and leading to virus disinfection. The contribution of the Cu(I) species generated by an IFCT transition to the antiviral properties was suggested by a previously reported "pre-irradiation" experiment [32].

Figure 9 shows the antiviral activities of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions without/with pre-irradiation. As a pre-irradiation treatment, the Cu(II)/TiO₂ sample was placed under a white fluorescence lightbulb passed through a UV cut-off film below 400 nm before the evaluation of the antiviral effect. After the pre-irradiation treatment, the Cu(II)/TiO₂ film was subjected to antiviral activity testing using bacteriophage Q β under dark conditions. As shown in Figure 9, the pre-irradiation treatment improved the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂. This result suggests that pre-irradiation produced the Cu(I) species through the IFCT process, and some of them reacted with oxygen molecules in air, but the others remained even in the dark for a while, causing an antiviral effect. The previous study also showed that pre-irradiation with UV light improved the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ [32], indicating that the excited electrons in the conduction band of TiO₂ would also be injected into Cu(II) nanoclusters to form Cu(I) species.



Figure 9. Inactivation of bacteriophage $Q\beta$ by Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions without pre-irradiation (black) and after pre-irradiation treatment (red) [32]. The pre-irradiation treatment was conducted using a white fluorescence lightbulb passed through a UV cut-off film below 400 nm.

4. Antiviral Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

Although Cu(II)/TiO₂ exhibited efficient antiviral properties under visible-light irradiation, its antiviral function under dark conditions was limited as shown in Figure 8. Here, we introduce the Cu_xO (1 < x < 2) nanoclusters grafted TiO₂ for efficient antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Cu_xO nanoclusters were facilely grafted onto TiO₂ powder by a method similar to that used for the fabrication of Cu(II)/TiO₂. Different from the case of Cu(II)/TiO₂ synthesis, we added sodium hydroxide and glucose to the aqueous solution of copper chloride for the grafting process [33]. Glucose dissolved in an alkaline solution acts as a reducing agent of Cu(II) into Cu(I) species; thus, we could control the ratio of Cu(II)/Cu(I) in the Cu_xO nanoclusters by the concentration of glucose and sodium hydroxide in the aqueous solution [33].

Figure 10a shows the TEM image of Cu_xO/TiO_2 . Nanoclusters of Cu_xO were well dispersed on the surfaces of TiO₂. In the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Cu_xO/TiO_2 [33], no additional peaks other than those of TiO₂ were observed, indicating the amorphous nature of the Cu_xO nanoclusters. Figure 10b shows the XANES spectra of Cu_xO/TiO_2 with the reference data of commercial Cu_2O and $Cu(OH)_2$ powders. Peaks I and II are assigned to Cu(I) and Cu(II) species, respectively. The Cu_xO nanoclusters contained both Cu(I) and Cu(II) species. The ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) was estimated by their peak intensities in XANES, and the Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratio of the sample was 1.3, which is the optimum ratio to maintain efficient photocatalytic visible-light activity and sustain antiviral properties, which will be discussed later.





Figure 10. (a) TEM image of Cu_xO/TiO₂ and (b) XANES spectra of Cu₂O, Cu(OH)₂, and Cu_xO/TiO₂ [33].

Figure 11a shows the optical absorption spectrum of Cu_xO/TiO_2 . In addition to the intrinsic inter-band absorption below 400 nm of TiO₂, the absorption band assigned to the IFCT in the range of 400–500 nm [26,27], and the absorption over 650 nm attributable to the d-d transition of the Cu(II) species [57], all of which were observed with Cu(II)/TiO₂, as described in the previous section. The Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites showed an additional absorption band in the range of 500–600 nm, owing to the inter-band transition of Cu₂O [87].



Figure 11. (a) Optical absorption spectra of TiO₂ (black line) and Cu_xO/TiO₂ (red line). (b) Photocatalytic oxidation activities of 2-propanol under visible-light irradiation for bare TiO₂ (black), TiO_{2-x}N_x (blue), and Cu_xO/TiO₂ (red) [33]. Visible-light irradiation was conducted using a xenon lamp passed through optical filters to set the wavelength at 400–530 nm with an illuminance of 1 mW/cm². The ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) in Cu_xO was 1.3.

Figure 11b shows the photocatalytic oxidation activities of gaseous 2-propanol to carbon dioxide (CO₂) under visible-light irradiation. In addition to the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite, we evaluated the photocatalytic activities of TiO₂ and nitrogen-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}N_x) as control groups. The photocatalytic oxidation activity of Cu_xO/TiO₂ was superior to those of TiO₂ and TiO_{2-x}N_x and comparable to the Cu(II)/TiO₂ result [Figure 7b]. It is noted that the photocatalytic oxidation activity depends on the ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) [33]. A higher content of Cu(II) is better for photocatalytic oxidation activity as well as antiviral activity under dark conditions, which is discussed below.

Figure 12 shows the antiviral properties of Cu_xO/TiO_2 under white-light irradiation and dark conditions in comparison with $TiO_{2-x}N_x$. The Cu_xO/TiO_2 displayed a 4-log reduction (i.e., a 99.9 9%)

reduction of bacteriophage Q β) after 1 h of contact time under dark conditions, which was significantly superior to the antiviral activity of Cu(II)/TiO₂ under dark conditions (Figure 8, black circles). The antiviral activity of Cu_xO/TiO₂ was further improved under visible-light irradiation as a 7.5-log reduction of bacteriophage was achieved after 40 min. The Cu(I) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters can denature proteins and lose virus activity under dark conditions. Also, the Cu(II) species in the Cu_xO nanocluster accepts electrons from the valence band of TiO₂ to form a Cu(I) species through photo-induced IFCT transition. Therefore, both antiviral active species, i.e., the Cu(I) species and holes in the valence band of TiO₂, are simultaneously created in the Cu_xO/TiO₂ system under visible-light irradiation, exhibiting efficient antiviral function under both visible-light irradiation and dark conditions.



Figure 12. Inactivation of bacteriophage Q β for various samples. Cu_xO/TiO₂ under white light (blue), Cu_xO/TiO₂ under dark conditions (red), TiO_{2-x}N_x under white light (green), and TiO_{2-x}N_x under dark conditions (black) [33]. Light irradiation was conducted using a commercial 10 W cylindrical white fluorescent lightbulb with a UV cut-off film at an illuminance of 800 lux.

Here, we discuss the optimum ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) for both photocatalytic visible light-activity and antiviral properties under dark conditions. We previously evaluated the visible-light activities of Cu_xO/TiO₂ samples with Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratios of 0.13, 0.2, and 1.3 [33], and those activities were comparable to that of Cu(II)/TiO₂. We also investigated the degradation activity of DNA, which is an essential component of viruses, for the various Cu_xO/TiO₂ samples with different Cu(I)/Cu(II) ratios and pristine TiO₂ as a control group [33]. Figure 13 shows the resulting agarose gel electrophoresis patterns after the exposure of supercoiled plasmid pBR322 DNA to various samples for 2 h under dark conditions. Among the examined samples, bare TiO₂ did not cleave the plasmid DNA; however, conversion of the plasmid DNA from the supercoiled to the open circular form was clearly observed in the systems of the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites. Notably, the degradation activity was enhanced as the ratio of Cu(I)/Cu(II) in the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] sample. These results suggest that the hybrid Cu_xO/TiO₂ nanocomposites can destroy the critical biomolecules of viruses, leading to their death and inactivation, even under dark conditions.



Figure 13. The cleavage of supercoiled plasmid pBR322 DNA by different samples under dark conditions for 2 h [33]. Lanes I, II, III, and IV correspond to Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3, 0.2, 0.13 and Cu(II)/TiO₂, respectively.

Next, we investigated the long-term antiviral properties of Cu_xO/TiO_2 [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] according to the following procedure using bacteriophage Q β . First, the as-prepared Cu_xO/TiO_2 sample was initially examined under dark conditions [label (i) in Figure 14]. Second, the sample stored under ambient air conditions for more than 6 years was examined [label (ii) in Figure 14]. Third, the stored sample was irradiated with white light for 4 days, and its antiviral properties were evaluated under dark conditions [label (ii) in Figure 14]. The initial activity of Cu_xO/TiO_2 decreased under ambient air exposure by self-oxidation [(i) \rightarrow (ii)], similar to the results for bare Cu_2O shown in Figure 5. However, the deteriorated activity after air exposure was significantly recovered by light irradiation for 4 days. These results imply that the oxidized Cu(II) species in Cu_xO can be recovered to Cu(I) species by light irradiation. Such a recovery function has never been observed in a pristine Cu_2O sample or other solid-state antiviral materials. In contrast to conventional antiviral solid materials, our Cu_xO/TiO_2 maintains its efficient antiviral function, even when light illumination is turned on during the day and off during the night.



Figure 14. Inactivation of bacteriophage Q β by Cu_xO/TiO₂ [Cu(I)/Cu(II) = 1.3] under the following sequential conditions: (i) as-prepared sample in the dark (red), (ii) the sample stored under ambient air for more than 6 years (black), (iii) after light irradiation onto the 6-year stored sample for 4 days (green). The antiviral tests of (i)–(iii) were performed under dark conditions. The results of the as-prepared Cu_xO/TiO₂ sample under visible-light irradiation are also shown (blue).

Figure 15 shows a schematic illustration of the working principle of the present antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst. Cu(I) species disinfect viruses by denaturalizing their protein under dark conditions. Under light irradiation, photogenerated holes oxidize the organic components of the viruses. Further,

light irradiation continuously produces Cu(I) species to suppress the self-oxidation of Cu_xO , resulting in sustained antiviral properties.



Figure 15. Schematic illustration of the working principle of the antiviral Cu_xO/TiO₂ photocatalyst.

Table 1 summarizes the comparison of the antiviral properties of various copper-based compounds. The antiviral activity of pristine CuO is negligible. Conversely, pristine Cu₂O exhibits efficient antiviral properties at its initial use; however, its initial red colour turns black by self-oxidation to change into Cu(II) inactive species [51,52]. Further, Cu(II)/TiO₂ shows photocatalytic oxidation activity under visible light because of the IFCT transition, but its antiviral activity is limited because of the lack of Cu(I) species. Among these samples, the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite exhibited good antiviral activity under both light irradiation and dark conditions.

Material	Antiviral Activity Under Dark Condition	Photocatalytic Activity	Antiviral Activity for Long Term in Indoor Condition
CuO	×	×	×
Cu ₂ O	0	×	Δ
Cu(II)/TiO ₂	×	0	Δ
Cu _x O/TiO ₂	0	0	0

Table 1. The comparison of antiviral properties of various copper based compounds.

(\bigcirc : good, \triangle : fair, \times : poor).

5. Viruses Droplet Splash Test of Cu_xO/TiO₂ Photocatalyst

Considering the practical application of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 photocatalyst, we conducted antiviral tests on the Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated sheet fabrics using the pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . Figure 16 shows a photograph of the experimental setup for the antiviral splash test. An atomizer generated an aerosol that contained 6×10^7 pfu/h of bacteriophage Q β , and the particle size of the aerosol was approximately 0.3 µm. The virus aerosol from the atomizer attached to the photocatalyst sheets on a desk of 1 m high from the floor under white fluorescence light at an illuminance of 1000 lux. After 4 h, the number of bacteriophages was counted using the same procedure with the previous studies [33–35]. Bacteriophages on a control sheet without Cu_xO/TiO_2 coating were also sampled at 1 h and 2 h.



Figure 16. Procedure for evaluating an antiviral Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated fabric sheet using pseudo splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . Room volume was (4 m × 3 m × 2 m) and the ventilation frequency was 1.8 time/h. White light was irradiated by fluorescent lightbulbs at an illuminance of 1000 lux. Bacteriophage Q β containing 6×10^7 pfu/h was sprayed for 4 h by an atomizer (ATM-226, KANOMAX JAPAN INC.) to attach it on the sheet surfaces.

Figure 17 shows the changes in the number of bacteriophages on the photocatalyst sheet and control sheet. It is noteworthy that the number of bacteriophages on the Cu_xO/TiO_2 sheet was negligible, indicating its strong antiviral function against the virus attached to the surface. A Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated material can thus potentially disinfect viruses on any surface derived from droplets and aerosol to protect against viral disease spread by contact infection.



Figure 17. Antiviral properties of the Cu_xO/TiO_2 -coated sheet and the control sheet without the photocatalyst using splash-containing bacteriophage Q β . In the case of Cu_xO/TiO_2 to avoid the overestimation of its antiviral property, the number of experiments was set to 1 time (after 4h) in order to exclude the influence of air flow due to human's entering into the room for measurement.

6. Conclusions

This review paper introduces the recent progress in the development of Cu_xO/TiO_2 as an efficient visible light-sensitive photocatalyst for antiviral applications. The Cu_xO nanocluster consists of the valence states of Cu(I) and Cu(II). Cu(I) species in Cu_xO nanoclusters can denature viral proteins, resulting in significant antiviral properties even under dark conditions. Unfortunately, the Cu(I) species

in Cu_xO are easily oxidized to inactive Cu(II) in ambient air. However, the combination of Cu_xO with the TiO₂ photocatalyst maintained its antiviral function by visible-light irradiation. In the Cu_xO/TiO₂ photocatalyst, electron transition occurs by visible-light irradiation through the IFCT process; this results in the generation of antiviral Cu(I) species and holes in the valence band of TiO₂, which are effective in disinfecting viruses. Once the Cu(I) species in Cu_xO turn into Cu(II) by self-oxidation, antiviral active Cu(I) species can be regenerated by visible light like a white fluorescence bulb. Therefore, the antiviral function of Cu_xO/TiO₂ can be maintained, even under indoor conditions, where light illumination is turned on during the day and off during the night. It is also noted that the Cu_xO/TiO₂ composite samples have been commercialized (NAKA CORPORATION, Tokyo Japan). We expect the Cu_xO/TiO₂ material to be applied to various antiviral industrial items in indoor circumstances, such as hospitals, airports, metro stations, and schools, as coating materials for air filters, respiratory face masks, and antifungal fabrics to prevent the COVID-19 spread. Furthermore, the present concept contributes to the design of various antiviral materials, such as bimetallic catalysts [88–90].

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令和2年9月25日

報道関係各位

公立大学法人奈良県立医科大学研究推進課 担当:阪田、澤井 面:0744-22-3051(内線:2552)

(世界初)可視光応答形光触媒による新型コロナウイルス不活化を確認 (世界初)可視光応答形光触媒による新型コロナウイルス不活化の条件を明らかにした。

概要

奈良県立医科大学(微生物感染症学講座 中野竜一准教授)、東京工業大学(物質理工学院 材料系 宮内雅浩教授)、神奈川県立産業技術総合研究所(研究開発部 抗菌・抗ウイルス研究 グループ)の研究グループは世界で初めて可視光応答形光触媒材料(CuxO/TiO2)による新型 コロナウイルスの不活化を確認しました。その不活化条件を実験的に明示することにより、 光触媒による抗ウイルス効果を学問的に示しました。

実験内容

可視光応答形光触媒による抗ウイルス性能評価試験として、JIS R 1756 が制定されています。今回はその試験方法を参考にした試験を行いました。

新型コロナウイルス株を培養し、安全キャビネット内に設置した試験片(CuxO/TiO2 粉体 をガラスに担持)に対して、実験対象の新型コロナウイルスを接種します。その後、1000 lux の可視光照射(400nm 以下の紫外光をカットした白色蛍光灯を照射)を行いました。また、 光触媒としての効果を確認するため、光の当たらない暗所条件での試験も行いました。一定 時間経過後にウイルスを回収し、宿主細胞に接種、ウイルスが細胞に感染しているかを判定 して、ウイルス量を算出しました。

研究成果

本光触媒材料に光照射をすることで、1時間で2.5桁のウイルス量の減少(99.7%の減少)、 2時間で検出限界以下である99.99%以上のウイルス量が減少しました。また、暗所におい ても4時間で検出限界以下に減少させることを明らかにしました。このことから、本光触 媒材料を利用することで、新型コロナウイルスを不活化できることがわかりました。本研究 成果をもとに、学校、病院やその他多くの人が利用する公共施設等における飛沫の付着や人 が触れる場所に対して、持続的な抗ウイルス効果を付与させることが可能になると考えら れます。

用語説明

- [用語1] **可視光応答形光触媒**:可視光を吸収して表面に強い酸化力が生じ、接触する ニオイ成分や有害物質などを酸化分解する物質。
- [用語2] Cu_xO/TiO₂:酸化銅と二酸化チタンの複合体で、Cu_xOのナノ粒子がTiO₂の 表面に担持されている。Cu_xOのxは、1<x<2の範囲をとり、銅の1価と2 価の混合状態で存在する。

光触媒材料に関する参考文献

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(b)



写真①:コントロール。新型コロナウイル スが細胞に感染し、破壊された箇所が白く 見える。(ウイルスが不活化していない) 写真②:可視光応答形光触媒材料。新型コ ロナウイルスによる細胞の破壊は見られな い。(ウイルスが不活化している)

図 ウイルス量の変化(a)とウイルス感染評価結果の一例(b)。



Photocatalyst Coating Products Durability Certificate 光触媒コーティング製品耐久性証明書

We certify that without any physical or chemical damage the following photocatalyst coating products can effectively sterilize and deodorize for at least 3 years.

下記記載の光触媒コーティング製品は、物理的または化学的損傷がなければ、3年以上 除菌消臭効果が継続できる事を証明致します。

- Nanobest SN (酸性型光触媒塗料)
- Nanobest ST (中性型光触媒塗料)
- Nanobest Clear (ガラス外装用光触媒塗料)

Name: Mr Takashi Umeki Title: Chief Executive Officer Company: Nanobest Japan Co. Ltd.

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 代表取締役 梅木 多加志


Photocatalyst Coating Products Durability Certificate 光触媒コーティング製品耐久性証明書

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Name: Mr Takashi Umeki Title: Chief Executive Officer Company: Nanobest Japan Co. Ltd.

ナノベストジャパン株式会社 代表取締役 梅木 多加志

Date: 8 April 2020

令和 2年7月/日

製造製品証明書

製造会社受託社 株式会社ナノウエイブ 代表取締役 稲垣 ひろみ



製造委託社 ナノベストジャパン株式 代表取締役 梅木

記

下記記載光触媒製品について、株式会社ナノウエイブにて、製造している事を、 証明致します。

1) NANOBEST-MEK-01(除菌消臭剂)

2) NANOBEST-MEK-03(除菌消臭剂)

3) NANOBEST-ECO-C(除菌消臭洗浄剤)

4) NANOBEST-ECO-5(除菌消臭洗净剂)

5) NANOBEST-SN-10(酸性型光触媒塗料)

6) NANOBEST-ST-10(中性型光触媒塗料)

7) NANOBEST-CLEAR-10(ガラス外装用光触媒塗料)

8) NANOBEST-HK(ホルムアルデヒド処理補助剤)

9) NANOBEST-GA(外壁用光触媒塗料)

10) NANOBEST-SE(繊維用光触媒剤)

第3号様式

KAST 24-098 平成 24 年 8 月 10 日

試験分析結果報告書

愛知県瀬戸市西松山町 2-145 株式会社ナノウェイヴ 御中

> 神奈川県川崎市高津区坂戸3丁目2番1号 かながわサイエンスパーク内 **10.044-819-2105** 財団法人 神奈川科学技術アカデミー理想表



光触媒のアセトアルデヒド除去性能試験

当該報告書は、書面による承認なしに一部分だけの複製を禁止いたします。 当該報告書を元に、広告、カタログやインターネット等に、当財団および当センターの名義を使用することを希望 する場合には、使用内容ごとに事前に相談して下さい。 1. 申込内容

ガラス板に塗装した光触媒のアセトアルデヒド除去性能を測定する。

2. 手法

JIS R 1701-23008

ファインセラミックス-光触媒材料の空気浄化性能試験方法-第2部:アセトアルデヒドの除去性能

- 試料內容
 名称 HM-05 室内用
- 4. JIS 規定報告事項
- a)この規格の規格番号、試験年月日、試験担当者名及び気温・湿度 JISR 1701-2²⁰⁰⁸ 平成 24 年 8 月 8 日 村松紀久 23.5℃・66% 平成 24 年 8 月 9 日 村松紀久 23.4℃・64% 平成 24 年 8 月 9 日 村松紀久 23.4℃・64%
- b) 試験片の種類、材質、形状及び寸法 触媒粉塗布ガラス板、ガラス、平滑板状、50 mm×100mm×2mm

c) 試験装置の形状および仕様

 精密湿度発生装置 	SRG-1R-1L (第一科学)	程度 0~100%調整可、定格送風 1.00/min
・水素炎(れ)化検出器	GC-2014AFF (島津製作所)	7th7Nデヒド、二酸化炭素検出下限 0.01ppm
・ガスプレンダー	GB-2C(コフロック)	ライン1≦1.00/min、ライン2≦50m0/min
 ・紫外線照射装置 	特注品(東邦酸素工業)	試験片表面にて 100/m ² の紫外線照射可能
・反応器	特往品(江田商会)	JIS R 1701-2:2008規定の反応器
·配管系	特注品 (東邦酸素工業)	ステンレスおよびテフロン

d) 試験条件(アセトアルデヒドの供給濃度、前処理条件、水蒸気濃度、試験ガスの流量。

光源の種類、放射照度、試験片の枚数、用いた濃度測定装置・照度計の種類など)

・アセトアル゙ヒドの供給濃度	5. Oppu
·前処理条件	試験片表面での紫外線照度 20%/㎡で 24 時間照射
 水蒸気濃度 	1.56体積分率%
・試験用ガスの流量	1. 00/min
・光源の種類	ブラックライト FL10BLB 2本(東芝)
 放射照度 	試験片表面で10W/m ³
 試験片の枚数 	1 枚
・用いた濃度測定装置	メタン化装置付き水素炎イオン化検出器(FID)2検出器仕様
 用いた照度計 	光パワーメーター (9536-01, 19958-01 (浜松ホトニクス)

KAST-24-098(3/3)

e)試験片による1時間当たりのアセトアルデヒドの除去量及び二酸化炭素転化量 参考値として、アセトアルデヒド除去率及び二酸化炭素転化率

- ・1時間当たりのアセトアルデヒドの除去量 Q_A (μmol/h)
- ・1時間当たりの二酸化炭素転化量 Qc(µmol/h)

アセトアルデヒド除去率 R_A(%)

・二酸化炭素転化率 Rc(%)

試料名		Q_A (µmol/h)	Q_c (µmol/h)	R _A (%)	R _c (%)	
HM-05	室内用	2.8	4.7	20.3	17,4	

注)除去率、転化率が5%未満または95%以上となるときは「5%未満」「95%以上」とし、 除去量、添加量には5%または95%の場合の値に「未満」「以上」を付して表記する。

f) 試験状況及び試験後の試験片に関して特記すべき事項

特になし。

以上

				4		1	18 産研常	窯第 1-192	
				成	績	書			
依	住	所	愛	知県常滑市唐崎	F#T 2 - 8 8				
頼者	氏 (^{名 将} (代表:	名 及び) 新氏名)	ジャニス工業株式会社 代表取締役 井上 光弘						
依	頼事	項	窒	素酸化物の除去	民性能試験				
Þ	ŧ I	Kł	品名	タイル(白) タイル(ク)	リーム)		数量	2 種類	
				試 料	•	窒素酸化物源 些从線昭射た1	費度(pp ● works	m)	
		-	タイル (白)		1.07	0.	8 2		
成			タイル (クリーム)			1.03	0.	76	
績(結果)	a a a a	験試試相流外ブ紫外験対量線フィック	申は以下の通り。 昌度:20℃ ガス:窒素酸化物(NO+NO₂) 星度:50% :毎分0.5リットル 照射条件: ックライト20W×2本 線強度:1mW/cm ²						
受	付	施	段	産業技術研究	宅所(常滑窯	業技術センター)			
	おわの	成績	(結果	と) は上記のと	おりです。				