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Visible-light driven photocatalyst







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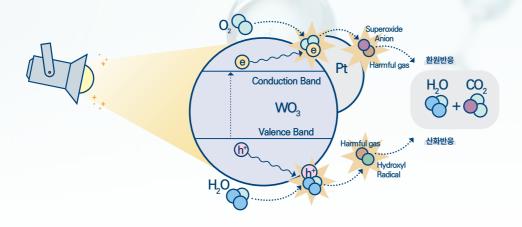
OS PHOTOCAT

Material Specification

Physical Properties



Reduction-Oxidation Mechanism

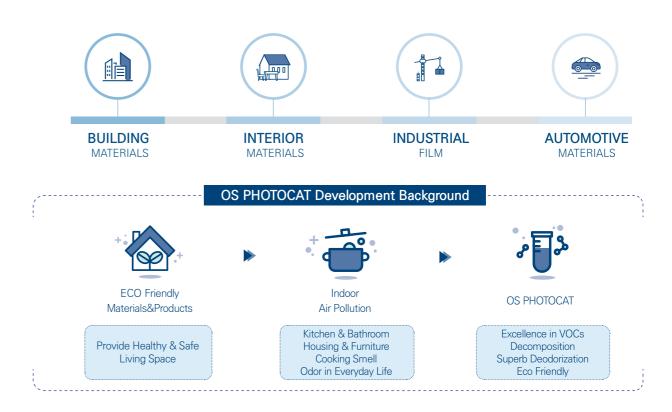


About Visible-light driven photocatalyst

- Sunlight has about 5% ultraviolet light and most of it is visible light. Visible light has less energy than ultraviolet light.
- TiO₂: Energy band gap 3.2eV(electric Volt) WO₃: Energy band gap 2.6eV(electric Volt)
- TiO₂ is activated only in ultraviolet light. Products that claim to be active in visible light are those that have been modified by supporting TiO₂ with metals (Fe, Cu, and others).
- The energy band gap of WO₃ is lower than TiO₂ and therefore is activated in visible light. WO₃ alone can be used as a photocatalyst, but its performance can be improved by supporting metals.
- Like the redox mechanism above, electrons move from valence band to conduction band when light shines onto WO₃, and the moved electrons tend to return to the valence band again (activation drops as more electrons return).
- WO₃ can be made to perform mechanisms repeatedly by supporting metals (Fe, Cu, Pt, and others), and Pt is known to perform the best, followed by Cu and Fe.
- To improve performance, metals (Fe, Cu, Pt, and others) are supported, platinum (Pt) induces a reduction reaction to an over-electronic state by radical reaction with electrons (e-), and the valence band side induces an oxidation reaction due to insufficient electrons (h+).

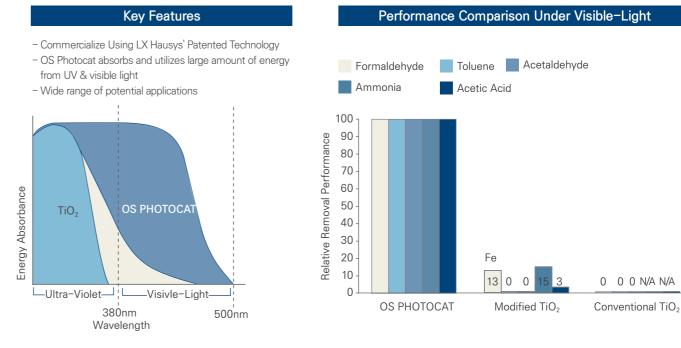
I . Background

Business Domain



II. OS PHOTOCAT

OS Photocat provides unparalleled gas decomposition and deodorization performance compared to existing photocatalytic materials under visible-light; integrating platinum's high catalytic activity and Tungsten-trioxide's superb energy absorbing capability from visible-light spectrum.



- · TiO₂: Widely used photo catalyst
- · Mod TiO₂: Modified to induce activation under visible light
- · Refer to Appendix A for Detailed Experimental Method
- · N/A: Not Availavle

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III. Material Summary

Visible-light driven photocatalyst decomposition performance

	Substance Name	Test Method	Samples	Analysis	Performance
	Acetaldehyde	Small chamber method:	Powder @ Glass	HPLC	87%
Air Purifier	Formaldehyde	Attachment 1			91%
Performance	Toluene	(JIS R 1751-6)			100%
Validation: 5 Major Gases	Acetic acid	CO ₂ generation test – Attachment 2	Powder	GC-MS	71.8ppm/hr
	Ammonia	Gas bag test – Attachment 3 (100ppm / 30min)	rowdei	Detector tube	100%
	Benzene				80%
	Ethyl benzene	Gas bag test – Attachment 4 (5ppm / 6hr)	Powder @ Non- woven cloth	HPLC	
TVOC	m-, p-Xylene				99%
	Styrene				99%
	o-Xylene				
	Nonenal	Gas bag test – Attachment 5 (270ppm / 2hr)	Powder @ Activated	GC-MS	93%
	Diacetyl	Gas bag test – Attachment 6 (1700ppm / 1hr)	carbon	GC-IVIS	94%
Living	Hydrogen disulfide	Gas bag test - Attachment 7	Powder	Detector tube	90%
Odors	Methyl mercaptan	(2ppm / 1hr)	Powder		99%
	TMA	Sensory evaluation	Powder @ Activated carbon	on \	5 → 0
	Cigarettes	– Attachment 8 (Evaluation conditions differ			4.5 → 2
	Sausage stew	for different substances)	+ LED Kit	0 : No odor	4.5 → 1.3

Decomposition Performance Data

5 Major Indoor Harmful Gases

	Formaldehyde	Toluene	Acetaldehyde	Ammonia	Acetic acid
Material	Ren	noval Efficiency	/(%)	Removal Rate (ppm/hr)	CO ₂ evolution (ppm/hr)
OS PHOTOCAT	91	81	87	405.1	125.3
Cu TiO ₂		0	0	9.7	3.8
Cu WO ₃	0	36	34	6.0	6.7

Hydrogen sulfide	Methyl mercaptan
90	99

Odor in Daily Life (Rotten Food Smell) Removal Eddciency(%)

Other Harmful Gases (TVOC) Removal Eddiciency (%)

Benzene	Ethyl benzene	m-, p-, o- Xylene	Styrene
80	99	99	99

Anti bacterial Activity (%)

Escherichia coli	Staphylococcus
≥99.9	≥99.9

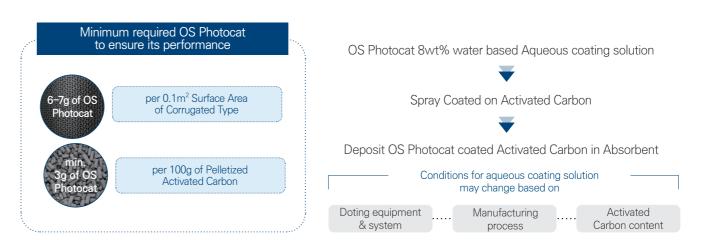
Refer to Appendix A for Detailed Experimental Method

IV. Current Applications

Air Filter Application



Use of Material Guide



V. Superiority of OS PHOTOCAT

Gas Re-emission Prevention Mechanism

Conventional Filter: Gas removal process of regular Activated Carbon(AC) filter

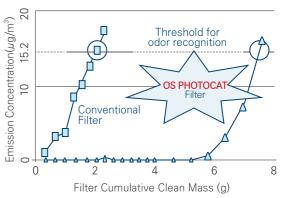


Trapped gas particles are re emitted into the air, causing unwanted malodor

OS PHOTOCAT Filter: Gas decomposition process of



Acetic acid Re-emission Test Result



Beyond this threshold, filter replacement is required. OS Photocat filter provides enhanced lifetime.

OS Photocat coated AC filter

Trapped gas particles are decomposed though OS Photocat's Reduction Oxidation process Chance of re emission of harmful gas particles is reduced 8 OSP CO., LTD OS PHOTOCAT 9



LG Electronics Products Line-up



SIGNATURE

BLACK Deodorization Filter



PuriCare 360° Pet

Corrugated Honeycomb Type

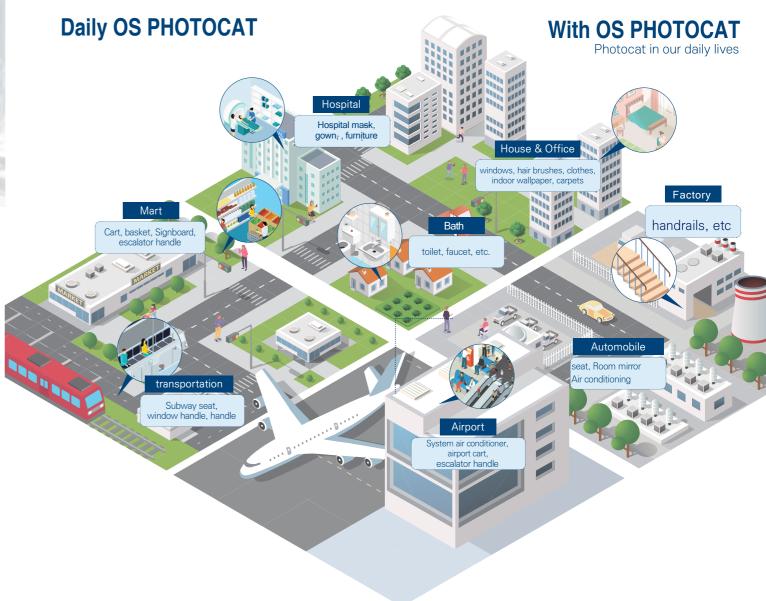


System A/C

Filter for 1 way, 4 way system A/C



Roof-top tent



Use of various photocatalysts 💸



House & Office	Indoor wallpaper etc.), air purifiers	, windows, handrails, curtains, carpets, hair brushes, masks, (toilet, faucet, s, etc.	
Factory	handrails, etc.	handrails, etc.	
Hospital	Hospital mask, g	Hospital mask, gown, , furniture	
Airplane	System air conditioner, escalator handle, airport cart, etc.		
	subway	Subway seat, subway handle, window handle	
Life	automobile Seat, Room mirror, air conditioner filter		
	mart	cart, basket	

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Patent Status

List of Related Patents



Patent Number	Application Date	Title	Application Status	Applied countries
10 1804599	2013.10.22	METHOD FOR PREPARING PHOTOCATALYST AND PHOTOCATALYST PREPARED THEREFROM	Registered	KR(Registered)
10 1743317	2013.09.26	LED PHOTOCATALYSTS MODULE USING PHOTOCATALYSTS	Registered	KR(Registered) US(Registered)
10 1758427	2014.04.04	PHOTOCATALYST AND METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME	Registered	KR(Registered)
10 2016 0104823	2015 02 26	VISIBLE LIGHT ACTIVE PHOTOCATALYST COATING COMPOSITION AND FILTER FOR AIR	Pending Registered	KR US(Registered) JP(Registered) EU CN
10 1930709	2016 06 13	PHOTOCATALYST FUNCTIONAL FILTER	Registered	KR(Registered)JP CN
10 2019 0064143	2017 11 30	AIR PURIFIER	Pending	KR

Safety Certification









Heavy Meral Detection Test

4 Heavy Metal (Cd, Pd, Hg, Cr) and

Flame Retardants(PBBs/PBDEs)

are not detected

Acute Oral Toxicity Test

No toxicological findings according to results of acute oral toxicity test No toxicological findings according to results of acute inhalation toxicity test

Acute Inhalation Toxicity Test

Not corrosive nor irritant : not classified as hazardous material

Acute Dermal Toxicity Test

Appendix A. Harmful Gas & Odor Removal Experimental Method

Five Major Harmful Gases

Formaldehyde, Toluene, Acetaldehyde

Standard ISO 18560 1:2014 (JIS R 1701 6)

Method

Test chamber method (20L chamber)

OS PHOTOCAT coated glass plate (0.002m² glass plate, 0.02g of OS PHOTOCAT)

Gas Concentration

Light Source

White LED (1,000 lux)

Temperature/
Humidity

Air Flow Rate

10L/hr(continuous)

Acetic acid			
Method	CO ₂ Evolution Rate (NIMS)		
Specimen	OS PHOTOCAT powder(0.4g)		
	Gas Concentration	400ppm	
Conditions	Light Source	Xe lamp with glass filter	
Conditions	Wavelength	400~530nm	
	Temperature	25℃	

	Ammonia		
Method	Gas-bag Test(3L)		
Specimen	OS PHOTOCAT coated glass plate		
Conditions	Gas concentration	100ppm	
	Light source	white LED (1,000 lux)	
	Temperature	25℃	

Other Malodor & Harmful Gases

Hydrogen sulfide, Methyl mercaptan			
Method	Gas-bag Test (3L)		
Specimen	OS PHOTOCAT powder (0.5g)		
	Gas Concentration	1.6ppm of Hydrogen sulfide 2.5ppm of Methyl mercaptan	
Conditions	Time Duration	60 minutes	
	Wavelength	405nm LED	
	Power consumption	3.3W	

Benz	Benzene, Ethyl benzene, m-,p-,o-Xylene, Styrene			
Method	Gas-bag Test (5L)			
Specimen	OS PHOTOCAT coated glass plate			
Conditions	Gas Concentration	5ppm		
	Light Source	white LED (1,000 lux)		
	Time duration	6 hours		

Appendix B. Anti-bacterial Activity Experimental Method

Bacteria

Escherchia coli, Staphylococcus aureus		
Standard	JIS R 1702	
Method	Film adhesion method	
Specimen	OS PHOTOCAT coated fabric	
	Light Source	white LED (1,000 lux)
Conditions	Time Duration	8 hours
	Temperature	25℃
Testing Institute	Korea Apparel Testing & Research Institute	

