



Enabling Next Generation Data Centers with Two- Phase Immersion Cooling



January 2025

Chemours at a Glance

Founded
2015

Sales
\$6.0 Billion in 2023

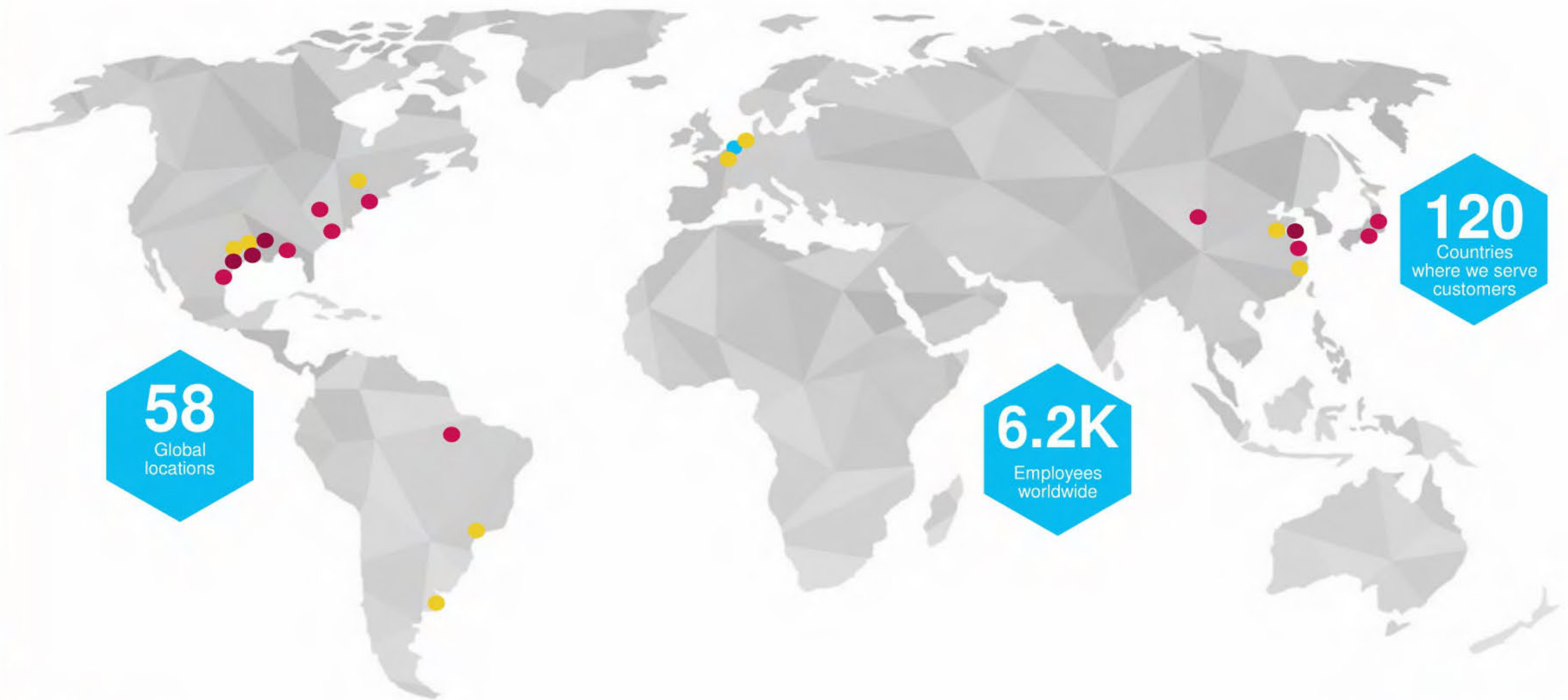
Employees
6,200 (~5,000 in manufacturing)

HQs
Delaware

NYSE
CC



Chemours Global Reach



Our Businesses

THERMAL & SPECIALIZED SOLUTIONS



TITANIUM TECHNOLOGIES



ADVANCED PERFORMANCE MATERIALS



Thermal and Specialized Solutions Target Applications

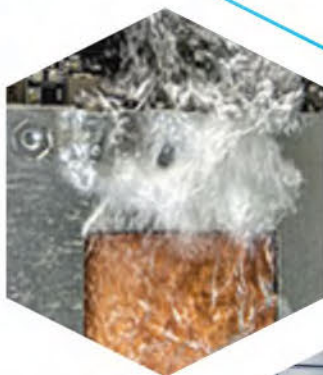


Data Center
and Power
Electronics Thermal
Management

Propellants

Residential,
Commercial, and
Industrial A/C &
Heat Pumps

Medical Devices



Residential,
Commercial, and
Industrial
Refrigeration

Solvents,
Carrier & Heat
Transfer Fluids

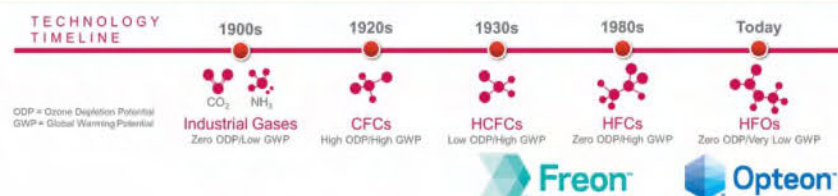
Foam Blowing
Agents

Mobile Air
Conditioning

Thermal & Specialized Solutions

A Legacy of Innovation

90 Years of Innovation in Thermal Management



HFO adoption cadence



Your Partner for Today and Tomorrow



Leadership with New Fluid Technologies

Category leadership in next-generation technology

- Co-developed HFO technology
- Advantaged process technology at Corpus Christi facility
- Robust international patent portfolio; no single patent will significantly affect our market position

Experience bringing new HFO fluids to market

- Opteon[™] YF for air conditioning (2012), GWP < 1 (AR5)
- Opteon[™] MZ for foams, chillers (2018), GWP = 2 (AR5)
- Opteon[™] ME for foams, other apps (2021), GWP = 7 (AR5)
- Opteon[™] 2P50 for 2P Immersion (2023), GWP= 10 (AR6)

Chemours Discovery Hub – Innovation Center

- New 312,000 sq ft R&D facility hosting 180+ labs including joint development programs with the academic, private, and government sectors
- Located adjacent to the campus of University of Delaware for excellent industry/academic partnerships
- Integrated for Chemistry and Materials expertise
- [Watch 'Welcome to The Chemours Discovery Hub' | Microsoft Stream](#)



Chemours – DOE Examples of Ongoing Collaborations

- **Data Centers Cooling:**

- CRADA with ORNL: Ultra-Low GWP Refrigerants to Reduce Carbon Footprint in Data Centers
- Supply ARPA-E CoolerChips projects with fluids for evaluation in Data Centers cooling
 - Intel (Purdue and ACT): Enabling Two-Phase Immersion Cooling to Support High TDP
 - UTA (UMD and IIT): Holistic Co-Design of Novel Hybrid Cooling Technology for the Data Center of the Future

- **Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps:**

- Sub in DE-FOA-0002804 Ultra-high Temperature Cascade Industrial Heat Pump For Waste Heat Recovery
- Supply fluid to DE-FOA-0002804: Holistic Optimization of a High Temperature Heat Pump System with Internally Cooled Screw Compressors

- **Fuel Cells and Water Electrolysis**

- Prim in DE-FOA-0002922: “Durable, High-Performance Membranes for Proton Exchange Membrane Water Electrolysis” - Development of next generation water electrolyzer membranes
- Sub in DE-FOA-0002922: “H2CIRC: Circular Recycling for the Hydrogen Economy” - Development and pilot demonstration of recycling technologies for fluoropolymers and platinum group metals in the hydrogen economy

Data Center Challenges



Solving the Data Center Energy & Water Crisis

Liquid cooling represents one of the most significant technological advancements for the cooling of electronics to date



Data Center Challenges

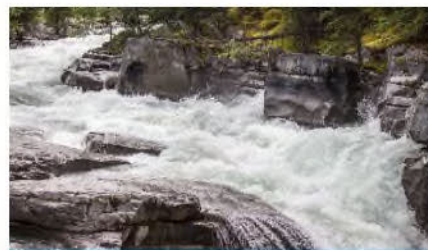
By 2026, traditional air-cooled systems will no longer be able to meet the cooling needs of most next-generation high-performance computing chips



Contribution to global energy consumption is expected to increase from 1% to 3%-4% by 2030



Energy efficiency improvements will reduce from 16% /yr. to 2% /yr. with commercial technologies



Data Centers consume billions of gallons of fresh water per year specifically for IT cooling



Next generation computing technologies cannot be cooled by traditional AC systems

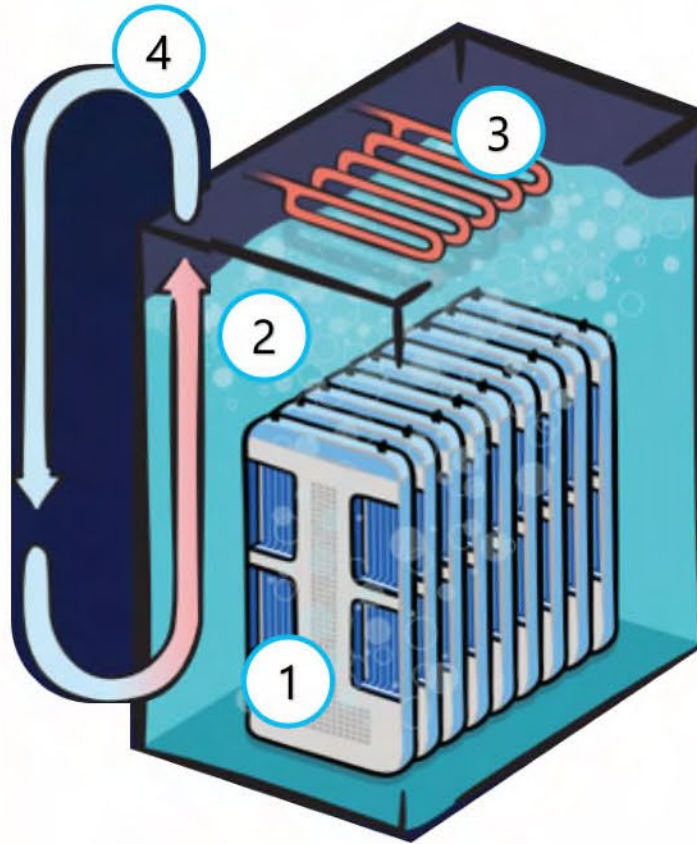


Global land usage for data centers is expected to increase from 43MM² to 64MM² by 2030

What Is Two-Phase Immersion Cooling



Two-Phase Immersion Cooling (2-PIC) in Data Centers



How 2-PIC works

- 1 Electronic equipment is placed inside a sealed tank filled with Opteon™ dielectric fluid
- 2 The heat from the electronic equipment causes the fluid (thanks to its deal boiling point) to boil
- 3 Vapor rises and condenses back to a liquid when it makes contact with the condenser coils
- 4 The fluid returns to the pool

Advancing next-generation computing speeds

Competing cooling technologies simply lack the necessary heat-transfer capabilities required to enable high-powered computing and ever-faster processing speeds

Opteon™ 2P50 Overview



Opteon™ 2P50 Applications

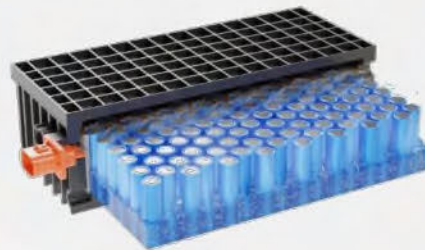
Two-Phase
Immersion
Cooling for
Data Centers



Two-Phase
Direct to
Chip
Cooling



Battery
Cooling



Power
Electronics
Immersion
Cooling



Heat Transfer
Fluid for High
Temperature
Process
Cooling



Data Center Cooling Architecture Score Card



	Power per Rack Limit	High-power Chips	Energy Efficiency	Total Cost of Ownership	Ease Maintenance	Fire Hazard	Regulations	Weight
Air Cooled (Freon™ R-410A, Opteon™ R-454B)	Up to 20 kW							
Single Phase Direct-to-chip (Water/Glycol)	50-125 kW							
Two Phase Direct to Chip (Opteon™ SF33)	Up to 175 kW							
Single Phase Immersion (Hydracarbons)	Up to 110 kW							
Two Phase Immersion (Opteon™ 2P50)	500 kW+							

■ Best
 ■ Better
 ■ Poor

- Chemours currently has products being utilized in 3 of 5 of the architectures being used today or considered for tomorrow
- While all next generation architectures share a common value proposition for reducing energy, water, and space; limitations are present with longevity and the maximum thermal Design Power (TDP) that can be achieved
- Two-phase immersion cooling represents the best opportunity to have a lower cost architecture with greater value and capability than alternative architectures

2 Phase Immersion Cooling Advantages

Two Phase Immersion Cooling when compared to air cooling in data centers can generate up to¹



40%

Lower Energy
Consumption per MW



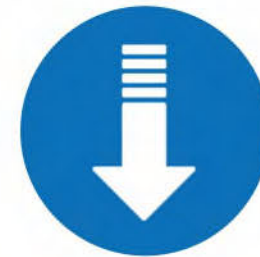
Near Zero

Water consumption vs. 8.23 MGal
per year



60%

Reduction in Data Centers
footprint



35%

Lower Construction Cost
(\$/MW)

Critical Minerals at Chemours

