

DESCRIPTION

Title of Invention: IMMERSION COOLING DEVICE, HEAT PIPE, AND COLD PLATE

5 Technical Field
[0001]

 The present disclosure relates to an immersion cooling device.

10 Background Art
[0002]

 A cooling system for electronic equipment using a fluorine-based cooling liquid has been known (e.g., Patent Literature 1).

15 Citation List

 Patent Literature
[0003]

 PTL 1: JP2016-46431A

20 Summary of Invention
 Technical Problem
[0004]

 Embodiments of the present disclosure seek to provide
25 an immersion cooling device for use in the immersion cooling of electrical and electronic equipment.

 Solution to Problem
[0005]

30 Item 1. An immersion cooling device comprising
 electrical and electronic equipment,
 a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, and
 a refrigerant tank for storing the fluorine-based
insulation refrigerant,
35 wherein the refrigerant tank comprises an upper portion

and a lower portion,

wherein the refrigerant tank comprises a gas storing
part in the upper portion,

wherein the gas storing part comprises a condenser and
5 a filtration part,

wherein the electrical and electronic equipment is at

least partially immersed in the fluorine-based insulation
refrigerant,

5 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant has a
boiling point of 50 to 60°C,

 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant
comprises 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
mmz) and/or 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
10 mec), and

 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is
circulated by natural convection to transfer heat without a pump.

Item 2. The immersion cooling device according to Item 1, wherein
15 the refrigerant tank further stores methanol.

Item 3. A heat pipe comprising

 a hermetic container,

 an evaporation part connected to the hermetic
container, and

20 a condensation part connected to the hermetic container
wherein the hermetic container consists of 1,1,2,3,3,3-
hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec).

Item 4. A cold plate comprising
a heat-receiving part,
a heat-releasing part, and
5 a circulation route through which a fluorine-based
insulation refrigerant circulates,
wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant has a
boiling point of 50 to 60°C, and
wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant
10 comprises 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
mec) and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
mmz).

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0006] According to the immersion cooling device of the
15 present disclosure, electrical and electronic equipment can be
efficiently cooled.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0007]
Fig. 1 schematically illustrates the schematic structure of the
20 immersion cooling device in the present disclosure.
Fig. 2 schematically illustrates the schematic structure of the
heat pipe in the present disclosure.

Description of Embodiments

[0008]
25 Definition of Terms

The numerical range expressed by using the term "to" in
this specification indicates a range that includes numerical
values shown before and after "to" as the minimum and maximum
values.

30 [0009] In this specification, "A and/or B" means either A or B,
or both A and B.

[0010] In this specification, the term "refrigerant" includes

at least compounds that are specified in ISO 817 (International Organization for Standardization), and that are given a refrigerant number (ASHRAE number) representing the type of refrigerant with "R" at the beginning; and further includes
5 refrigerants that have properties equivalent to those of such refrigerants, even though a refrigerant number is not yet given. Refrigerants are broadly divided into fluorocarbon compounds and non-fluorocarbon compounds in terms of the structure of the compounds. Fluorocarbon compounds include hydrofluoroethers
10 (HFE). Non-fluorocarbon compounds include propane (R290), propylene (R1270), butane (R600), isobutane (R600a), carbon dioxide (R744), ammonia (R717), and the like.
[0011]

In this specification, examples of the electrical and
15 electronic equipment include servers, such as computers, server computers, and blade servers; disk arrays/storage systems; storage area networks; storage connected to a network; storage communication systems; workstations; routers; telecommunications infrastructure/switches; wired, optical, and wireless
20 communications equipment; cell processing equipment; printers; power supplies; displays; optical equipment; measurement systems, including hand-held systems; military electronics; etc.
[0012]

In this specification, the semiconductor element is a
25 heating element mounted on electrical and electronic equipment, such as a CPU, GPU, and SSD. Examples of the semiconductor element include a single atom of silicon and germanium, and a compound semiconductor of gallium arsenide (GaAs), gallium phosphide (GaP), indium phosphide (InP), gallium nitride (GaN),
30 silicon carbide (SiC), etc.
[0013]

In this specification, when the electrical and electronic equipment is a server computer, one or multiple logic boards are placed in the internal space. The logic board
35 comprises a number of heat-generating electronic components

containing at least one processor, such as a CPU and GPU. Additionally, other heat-generating components of a computer, such as a chipset, memory, graphics chips, network chips, RAM, power supplies, daughter cards, and storage drives, such as
5 solid-state drives and mechanical hard disks, can be immersed in a cooling solution of a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant.
[0014]

In this specification, "immersion cooling" means a technique in which the electrical and electronic equipment, which
10 is a material to be cooled, is immersed in a tank for storing a refrigerant, and heat generated by the immersion is taken by the refrigerant to cool the electrical and electronic equipment, which is a material to be cooled. Typically, a refrigerant with a relatively low temperature is supplied to a tank in which a
15 refrigerant is stored, and a refrigerant having a relatively high temperature that has been warmed by taking heat of the electrical and electronic equipment is discharged from the tank, and the electrical and electronic equipment is continuously cooled. "Immersion cooling systems" using such immersion cooling are, for
20 example, used for cooling the electrical and electronic equipment composing a computer system with a relatively high heat generation density or implementation density, such as a supercomputer or a high-performance computer. The refrigerant used for immersion cooling systems requires insulation, safety,
25 cooling efficiency, and heat transport efficiency, and further a low GWP.
[0015]

In this specification, the GWP is calculated as specified in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).
30 [0016]

Immersion Cooling Device

As shown in Fig. 1, the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure comprises electrical and electronic equipment, a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, and a refrigerant tank
35 for storing the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, wherein

the electrical and electronic equipment is at least partially immersed in the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant. In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the boiling point of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is 50 to 60°C.

5 [0017]

The immersion cooling device of the present disclosure is used for immersion cooling of the electrical and electronic equipment. According to the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the electrical and electronic equipment (in particular, a semiconductor element mounted on the electrical and electronic equipment) can be efficiently cooled.

[0018]

In this specification, the electrical and electronic equipment being at least partially immersed in the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant means that the electrical and electronic equipment is fully or partially immersed in the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant.

[0019]

The refrigerant tank preferably comprises an upper portion and a lower portion. The refrigerant tank preferably comprises a gas storing part in the upper portion. The refrigerant tank preferably comprises a refrigerant liquid storing part for storing the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant in the lower portion.

25 [0020]

It is preferable that the gas storing part comprises a condenser. The condenser can condense vapor of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant and return it back to liquid. A liquefied fluorine-based insulation refrigerant flows down to the refrigerant liquid storing part.

[0021]

The immersion cooling device of the present disclosure preferably comprises a refrigerant tank for storing a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant in which the electrical and electronic equipment is at least partially immersed, and a

35

condenser, which is provided in the gas storing part of the refrigerant tank, and condenses vapor of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant and returns it back to liquid, wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant preferably has a boiling
5 point of 50 to 60°C.

[0022]

In the present disclosure, heat is taken from the electrical and electronic equipment by vaporization of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant to cool the electrical and
10 electronic equipment. The evaporated fluorine-based insulation refrigerant reaches a condenser, which is mounted on the gas storing part in the refrigerant tank, wherein the heat is released to the outside of the immersion cooling device and liquefied. The liquefied fluorine-based insulation refrigerant
15 flows down the wall of the refrigerant tank to the refrigerant liquid storing part. By repeating this process, heat is transferred between the refrigerant liquid storing part and the condenser. The refrigerant liquid storing part of the refrigerant tank is on the cooling side and the condenser is on the heat-
20 releasing side.

[0023]

It is preferable that the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure further comprises a liquid level sensor for detecting the liquid level of the fluorine-based insulation
25 refrigerant stored in the refrigerant tank.

[0024]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the refrigerant tank preferably comprises a refrigerant tank body part and a detachable refrigerant tank lid
30 part.

[0025]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, a filtration part capable of capturing floating materials (e.g., debris) contained in the condensed fluorine-
35 based insulation refrigerant is preferably placed in the gas

storing part of the refrigerant tank.

[0026]

In the present disclosure, natural convection
circulation heat transfer and/or forced circulation heat transfer
5 can be used in combination with a cooling method by vaporization.
Natural convection circulation heat transfer is a method in which
a refrigerant is circulated by natural convection to transfer
heat without using power such as a pump. In contrast, forced
circulation heat transfer is a method in which a refrigerant is
10 forcibly circulated using power such as a pump and compressor.
Specific examples of forced circulation heat transfer include a
method in which in secondary cooling for sending heat taken from
the object to be cooled to another cooling device via a secondary
cooling loop, a pump is used to circulate a liquid refrigerant
15 that circulates the secondary cooling loop.

[0027]

In the immersion cooling device of the present
disclosure, a drying agent for trapping moisture is preferably
placed in the filtration part.

20 [0028]

The fluorine-based insulation refrigerant used in the
immersion cooling device of the present disclosure has high
electrical insulation and heat conductivity, which allows the
electrical and electronic equipment to be efficiently cooled.
25 Furthermore, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant used in
the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure has low
GWP and excellent performance, such as sufficient stability, low
toxicity, low flammability, and high cooling efficiency.

[0029]

30 In the immersion cooling device of the present
disclosure, the electrical resistivity of the fluorine-based
insulation refrigerant is preferably 1×10^7 and $1 \times 10^{15} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

[0030]

In the immersion cooling device of the present
35 disclosure, the latent heat of evaporation of the fluorine-based

insulation refrigerant is preferably 100 to 200 J/g. A latent heat of evaporation of 100 J/g or more reduces the amount of a refrigerant passing between the tubes of the heat exchanger, resulting in less resistance (reduction in pressure loss). Low
5 pressure loss is preferable because the boiling point does not change, and the performance as a refrigerant is not lowered.
[0031]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the dielectric strength of the fluorine-based
10 insulation refrigerant is preferably 15 to 30 kV.
[0032]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the heat conductivity of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is preferably 0.05 to 0.12 W/mK. A heat
15 conductivity within this range is preferable because of excellent heat release properties to outside air.
[0033]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant has a GWP
20 of 400 or less.
[0034]

The refrigerant tank stores the electrical and electronic equipment as an object to be cooled. The electrical and electronic equipment can be stored into the refrigerant tank
25 body from the refrigerant tank lid part. The electrical and electronic equipment is stored in the refrigerant tank body part while it is immersed in the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant liquid.
[0035]

30 The immersion cooling device of the present disclosure is preferably used for the immersion cooling of a semiconductor element mounted on electrical and electronic equipment. The immersion cooling device of the present disclosure is more suitably used in the immersion cooling of electrical and
35 electronic equipment in a data center. The immersion cooling

device of the present disclosure is particularly suitably used for immersion cooling in a data center of a semiconductor element mounted on electrical and electronic equipment.

[0036]

5 In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant preferably comprises 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz) and/or 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec). The HFE-356 mmz is represented by the chemical formula
10 $(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{CHOCH}_3$, and is a refrigerant with a CAS registration number of 13171-18-1. The HFE-356 mmz has a boiling point of 51°C and a global warming potential (GWP) of 14. HFE-356 mec is represented by the chemical formula $\text{CF}_3\text{CHFCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ and is a refrigerant with a CAS registration number of 382-34-3. The HFE-356 mec has a
15 boiling point of 54°C and a GWP of 387.

[0037]

In the immersion cooling device of the present disclosure, the refrigerant tank preferably stores a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant and methanol. In this case, the
20 fluorine-based insulation refrigerant preferably comprises HFE-356 mmz and/or HFE-356 mec.

[0038]

The fluorine-based insulation refrigerant of the present disclosure can be suitably used for cooling electrical
25 and electronic equipment in a cold plate and a heat pipe.

[0039]

Composition For Use In Immersion Cooling

The composition of the present disclosure is a composition for use in immersion cooling containing refrigerant
30 1. Hereinafter, the composition for use in immersion cooling containing refrigerant 1 is also referred to simply as "composition 1".

[0040]

Refrigerant 1 comprises 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl
35 methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz) and/or 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl

methyl ether (HFE-356 mec) as essential components. In other words, composition 1 of the present disclosure comprises HFE-356 mmz and/or HFE-356 mec as refrigerant 1.

[0041]

5 It is preferable that refrigerant 1 further comprises methanol. Composition 1 of the present disclosure is more preferably an immersion cooling composition containing HFE-356 mmz and methanol as refrigerant 1. Composition 1 of the present disclosure is more preferably an immersion cooling composition
10 containing HFE-356 mec and methanol as refrigerant 1.

[0042]

 If refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol, the total amount of the HFE-356 mmz and methanol in all of refrigerant 1 is preferably 99.5 mass% or more, more preferably
15 99.7 mass% or more, even more preferably 99.8 mass% or more, and still more preferably 99.9 mass% or more.

[0043]

 It is particularly preferable that refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol alone (however, an unavoidable
20 impurity can be contained as a refrigerant).

[0044]

 If refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol, HFE-356 mmz is contained in an amount of 94.00 to 99.9999 mass%, and methanol is contained in an amount of 6.00 to 0.0001 mass%
25 based on 100 mass% of the total amount of HFE-356 mmz and methanol.

[0045]

 If refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol, HFE-356 mmz is preferably contained in an amount of 95.00 to
30 99.00 mass%, and methanol is contained in an amount of 5.00 to 1.00 mass% based on 100 mass% of the total amount of HFE-356 mmz and methanol.

[0046]

 If refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol,
35 HFE-356 mmz is particularly preferably contained in an amount of

96.00 to 98.50 mass%, and methanol is contained in an amount of 4.00 to 1.50 mass% based on 100 mass% of the total amount of HFE-356 mmz and methanol.

[0047]

5 It is preferable that refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mmz and methanol alone, and HFE-356 mmz is preferably contained in an amount of 94.00 to 99.9999 mass%, and methanol is contained in an amount of 6.00 to 0.0001 mass% based on 100 mass% of the total amount of HFE-356 mmz and methanol (however, an unavoidable
10 impurity can be contained as a refrigerant).

[0048]

 In the present disclosure, the composition comprising HFE-356 mmz and methanol has high insulation and high heat capacity (specific heat), and is chemically inactive. The
15 composition is suitably used as a refrigerant for immersion cooling for electronic hardware devices such as servers.

[0049]

 If refrigerant 1 comprises HFE-356 mec and methanol, the total amount of HFE-356 mec and methanol in all of
20 refrigerant 1 is preferably 99.5 mass% or more, more preferably 99.7 mass% or more, even more preferably 99.8 mass% or more, and still more preferably 99.9 mass% or more.

[0050]

 It is particularly preferable that refrigerant 1
25 comprises HFE-356 mec and methanol alone (however, an unavoidable impurity can be contained as a refrigerant).

[0051]

 In the present disclosure, the composition containing HFE-356 mec and methanol has high insulation and high heat
30 capacity (specific heat), and is chemically inert; accordingly, it is suitably used as an immersion cooling refrigerant for electronic hardware devices such as servers.

[0052]

 The composition 1 of the present disclosure is
35 preferably used for immersion cooling of a semiconductor element

mounted on electrical and electronic equipment. Composition 1 of the present disclosure is more preferably used in the immersion cooling of electrical and electronic equipment in a data center. Composition 1 of the present disclosure is particularly
5 preferably used for immersion cooling in a data center of a semiconductor element mounted on electrical and electronic equipment.

[0053]

The immersion cooling method of the present disclosure
10 is a method including the step of immersing electrical and electronic equipment in an immersion tank in which refrigerant 1 is stored, and cooling the electrical and electronic equipment.

[0054]

In the present disclosure, it is preferable to use
15 refrigerant 1 for immersion cooling of electrical and electronic equipment. In the present disclosure, it is more preferable to use refrigerant 1 for immersion cooling of electrical and electronic equipment immersed in a liquid immersion bath in which refrigerant 1 is stored.

20 [0055]

Heat Pipe

The heat pipe of the present disclosure comprises a hermetic container, an evaporation part connected to the hermetic container, a condensation part connected to the hermetic
25 container, and a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant enclosed in the hermetic container. In the heat pipe of the present disclosure, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant comprises 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec).

[0056]

30 In the heat pipe of the present disclosure, the evaporation part is connected to one end of the hermetic container, and the condensation part is connected to the other end of the hermetic container.

[0057]

35 In the heat pipe of the present disclosure, the

fluorine-based insulation refrigerant preferably comprises HFE-356 mec and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz).

[0058]

5 In the heat pipe of the present disclosure, the inside of the hermetic container is preferably filled with HFE-356 mec and methanol, and more preferably filled with HFE-356 mec, HFE-356 mmz, and methanol.

[0059]

10 The heat pipe of the present disclosure preferably comprises a wick (core) for allowing the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant to flow by capillary action inside the hermetic container. In this case, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant as a working fluid absorbs heat at the evaporation
15 part to become vapor, which moves through the center of the hermetic container to the other end, where the refrigerant releases heat to become liquid. The liquid returns to the evaporation part via a wick capillary. By repeating these steps, heat can be transferred from one end to the other end without the
20 need for power.

[0060]

Cold Plate

 The cold plate of the present disclosure comprises a heat-receiving part that receives heat from a heating element, a
25 heat-releasing part that releases heat, and a circulation route that circulates the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant by means of a pump. In the cold plate of the present disclosure, the boiling point of the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is 50 to 60°C.

30 [0061]

 In the cold plate of the present disclosure, the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant preferably comprises 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz) and/or 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec).

35 [0062]

A server is generally cooled by fan-air cooling of a heat sink placed on a CPU; however, in the cold plate of the present disclosure, a metal plate that is designed so that a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is circulated inside the metal plate is placed in a heat-receiving part that receives heat from the heating element, such as a CPU. The fluorine-based insulation refrigerant flows into the inside of the cold plate through a tube on one side of the metal plate to exchange heat (absorb heat) with the CPU etc. Thereafter, circulation is made such that the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant then flows out of the other pipe of the cold plate, exchanges heat (releases heat) with a coolant distribution unit (CDU), and again flows back to the cold plate for cooling.

[0063]

Although embodiments are described above, it can be understood that various modifications in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the claims.

Examples

[0064]

The present disclosure is described in more detail below with reference to Examples. However, the present disclosure is not limited to the Examples.

[0065]

Example 1

As the electrical and electronic equipment, a computer stick from which a cooling fan had been removed beforehand (product name: Compute Stick CSTK-32W, produced by I-O Data Device Co., Ltd.) was placed in a refrigerant tank of an immersion cooling device. Subsequently, as the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz) was stored in a refrigerant tank (length: 10 cm, width: 10 cm, and height: 15 cm). Thereafter, the computer stick was then completely immersed in HFE-356 mmz, and a maximum load was applied to the central processing unit (CPU), which was

the heat-generating part of the computer stick, using OCTT, which was a CPU load tool.

[0066]

By vaporization of HFE-356 mmz, heat generated in the CPU of the computer stick was consumed, and the computer stick was cooled. The evaporated HFE-356 mmz was transferred to a condenser, which was mounted on the gas storing part of the refrigerant tank, and heat was released to the outside of the immersion cooling device via the condenser. The evaporated HFE-356 mmz was then condensed and liquefied, and the liquefied HFE-356 mmz flowed down the wall of the refrigerant tank, and was circulated in the storage part of the refrigerant tank.

[0067]

This condition was maintained for two weeks, and the appearance, purity, and fluorine ion concentration, and the CPU temperature of the computer stick were confirmed after one week and two weeks. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

[0068]

Table 1

	After one week	After two weeks
Appearance	Colorless and transparent	Colorless and transparent
Purity	No change	No change
Fluorine ion concentration	Less than 1 ppm	Less than 1 ppm
CPU temperature	51°C	51°C

[0069]

In Table 1, appearance being colorless and transparent means that the appearance of HFE-356 mmz observed by naked eye is colorless and transparent. Purity means the purity of HFE-356 mmz measured by gas chromatography analysis. No change means that the purity of HFE-356 mmz does not change before and after the test; i.e., degradation etc. do not occur after one or two weeks of maintaining the condition. Fluorine ion concentration means the fluorine ion concentration of HFE-356 mmz, which was measured by

ion chromatography analysis. A fluorine ion concentration of less than 1 ppm means that fluorine ions are not free, i.e., not decomposed. The CPU temperature means the CPU temperature of a computer stick fully immersed in the HFE-356 mmz. It is indicated
5 that the temperature does not increase to the boiling temperature (51°C) of the HFE-356 mmz or more; specifically, even two weeks after maintaining the condition, the computer stick is still efficiently cooled.

[0070]

10 Example 2

30 mL of HFE-356 mec was introduced as a working fluid into a hermetic container of a boiling cooler (hereinafter referred to as "heat pipe") formed of a copper pipe having an outer diameter of 17 mm, a wall thickness of 2.0 mm, and a length
15 of 500 mm.

[0071]

As shown in Fig. 2, using one end of a heat pipe as an evaporation part, a heater was wound around at a specific interval, and a voltage was applied to the heater to adjust the
20 heat amount. A cooling block was attached to the other end of the heat pipe to form a condensation part, and cooling water was supplied and circulated in the cooling block to adjust the released heat amount according to the temperature of cooling water. Furthermore, the part between the evaporation part and the
25 condensation part in the heat pipe was defined as a heat insulation part and insulated with a heat insulation material.

[0072]

Considering that heat insulation is sufficiently performed, the heat amount of the evaporation part was taken as a
30 heat transfer amount. The input heat amount (W) according to the heater was changed to various amounts, and the relationship between the input heat amount (W) and the working fluid pressure (MPa) and the working fluid heat resistance (°C/W) in the heat pipe was determined. Table 2 shows the results.

35 [0073]

The working fluid heat resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$) was determined by dividing the difference between the internal temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at the center of the evaporation part and the internal temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at the center of the condensation part by the input heat amount of the heater.

[0074]

Table 2

Input heat amount (W)	Internal temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at the center of the evaporation part	Internal temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at the center of the condensation part	Working fluid heat resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)	Working fluid pressure (MPa)
50	37	35	0.04	0.049
100	43	40	0.03	0.06
150	59	55	0.027	0.104
200	64	60	0.02	0.123
250	70	65	0.02	0.146
300	75	70	0.017	0.171

[0075]

From Table 2, it was confirmed that there is no acute change in working fluid heat resistance in the range in which the input heat amount of a heater was 50 W to 300 W. Further, in the range in which the input heat amount was 50 W to 300 W, the working fluid heat resistance was $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ or less, and the heat resistance was small. From this, it was confirmed that the use of HFE-356 mec ensured efficient heat transfer.

[0076]

Example 3

The dielectric strength of HFE-356 mmz and HFE-356 mec was measured. The measurement was made according to the method described in the measurement method standard JIS C 2101. The dielectric strength of HFE-356 mmz was 20 kV, and the dielectric strength of HFE-356 mec was 26 kV, which indicated that both had very high dielectric strength.

[0077]

The electrical resistivity of HFE-356 mmz and HFE-356 mec was each measured. The measurement was made according to the method described in the measurement method standard JIS C 2101. The electrical resistivity of HFE-356 mmz was 2.7×10^9 ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$), and the electrical resistivity of HFE-356 mec was 2.5×10^9 ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$), which indicated that both had very high electrical resistivity.

[0078]

The results of Example 3 are shown in Table 3. For comparison with HFE-356 mmz and HFE-356 mec, Table 3 shows the dielectric strength and electrical resistivity of commercially available products of a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, i.e., Novec 7100 and Novec 7200 produced by 3M Japan KK.

[0079]

Table 3

	HFE-356 mmz	HFE-356 mec	Novec 7200	Novec 7100
Dielectric strength (kv)	20	26	23	28
Electrical resistivity ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)	2.7×10^9	2.5×10^9	1.0×10^8	1.0×10^9

Description of Reference Numerals

[0080]

1: Immersion cooling device

2: Refrigerant tank

3: Fluorine-based insulation refrigerant

4: Electrical and electronic equipment

5: Refrigerant liquid storing part

6: Gas storing part

7: Condenser

8: Liquid level sensor

9: Refrigerant tank lid part

10: Filtration part

11: Drying agent

12: Heat pipe

13: Hermetic container

- 14: Evaporation part
- 15: Insulation part
- 16: Condensation part
- 17: Cooling block
- 5 18: Cooling water
- 19: Heat insulation material
- 20: Heater
- 21: Thermostatic water tank
- 22: Power source

CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

- 5 An immersion cooling device comprising
 electrical and electronic equipment,
 a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant, and
 a refrigerant tank for storing the fluorine-based
insulation refrigerant,
10 wherein the refrigerant tank comprises an upper portion
 and a lower portion,
 wherein the refrigerant tank comprises a gas storing
 part in the upper portion,
 wherein the gas storing part comprises a condenser and
15 a filtration part,
 wherein the electrical and electronic equipment is at
 least partially immersed in the fluorine-based insulation
 refrigerant,
 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant has a
20 boiling point of 50 to 60°C,
 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant
 comprises 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
 mmz) and/or 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356
 mec), and
25 wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant is
 circulated by natural convection to transfer heat without a pump.

[Claim 2]

- The immersion cooling device according to claim 1,
30 wherein the refrigerant tank further stores methanol.

[Claim 3]

- A heat pipe comprising
 a hermetic container,
35 an evaporation part connected to the hermetic

container, and

a condensation part connected to the hermetic container wherein the hermetic container consists of 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec).

5

[Claim 4]

A cold plate comprising

a heat-receiving part,

a heat-releasing part, and

10

a circulation route through which a fluorine-based insulation refrigerant circulates,

wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant has a boiling point of 50 to 60°C, and

15

wherein the fluorine-based insulation refrigerant comprises 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mec) and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methyl ether (HFE-356 mmz).