

# Datacenters: Explosive Growth Meets Thermal Consequences

*Power & Potential of Solid State Cooling*

# Company Highlights

- ✓ Disruptive & Scalable Solid State Cooling Platform
- ✓ True Sustainability Mission
- ✓ Experienced Team w/Global Presence
- ✓ Established market leadership in Optics, Cold Chain & HVAC
- ✓ Active Cooling Solutions platform scales from  $\mu$ W to kW

TEMASEK

Goldman Sachs

FRANKLIN TEMPLETON INVESTMENTS

OAK INVESTMENT PARTNERS

venrock



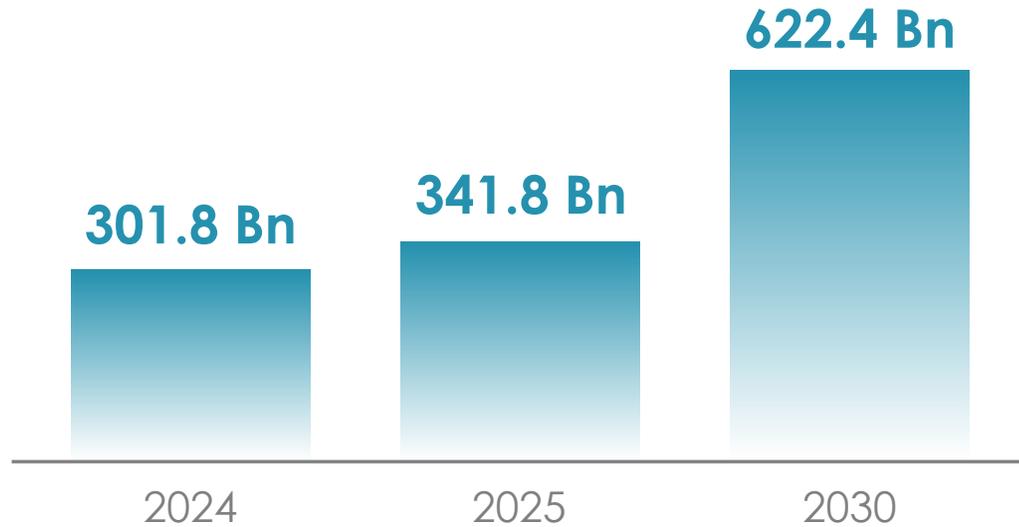


# The Thermal Dilemma



# Exploding Market Driven by High Performance Computing

Datacenter Market size in USD:  
10% CAGR



Source: P&S Intelligence



NVIDIA's next-generation AI supercomputer — NVIDIA DGX SuperPOD with DGX GB200  
NVIDIA CORPORATION

- Previous generation ~40kW per rack
- Idealized next generation ~120kW per rack
- **3X growth requirement**
- Best case current solution can only meet ~66kW per rack given cooling limitations\*

\*based on ASHRAE Technical Committee 9.9 data

# Tech Advances and Rising Demand Drive Higher Heat Flux Densities, Mandating New Thermal Systems to Manage Them

## Exploding Market Demands



Bandwidth

Compute density

Data management

## Driving Datacenter Requirements



Cooling requirement

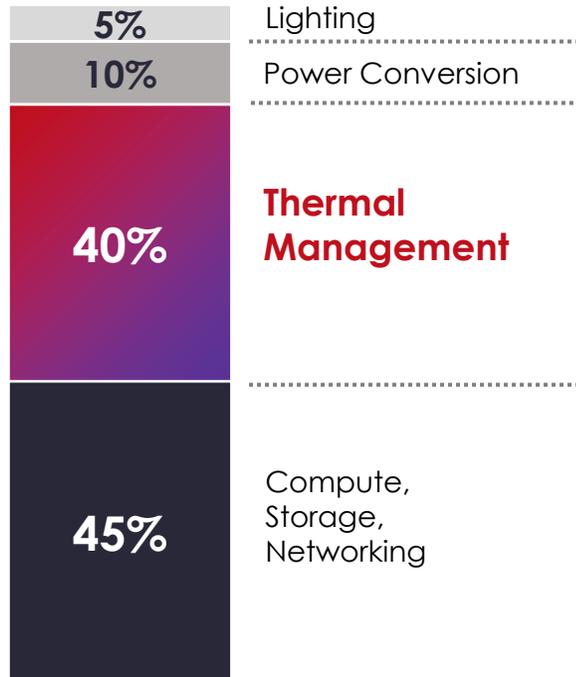
Power requirement

Infrastructure investment

# Effective Thermal Management Will Extend the Useful Life of Existing Infrastructure and Enable New Capability Realization

Thermal Management Drives

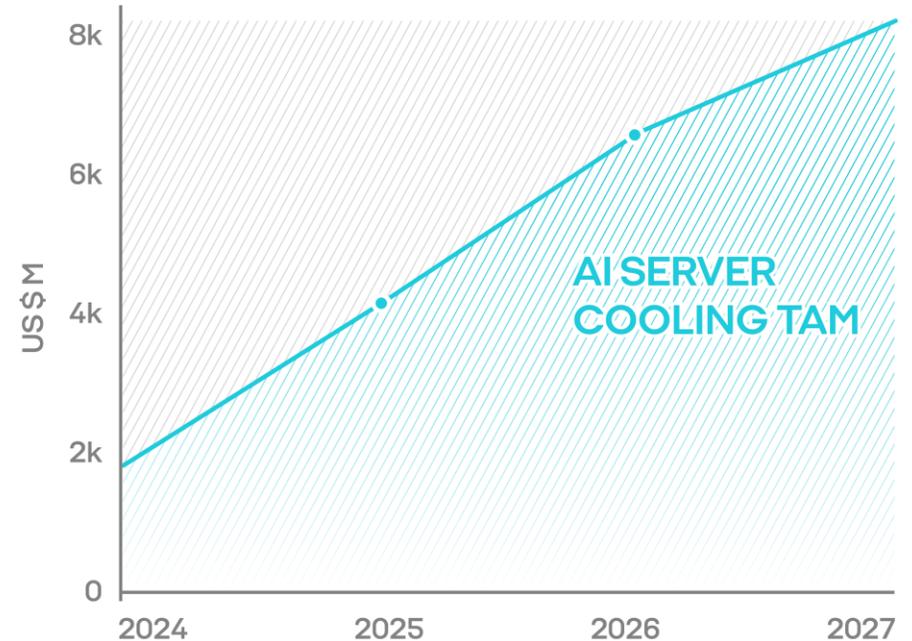
**40%** of Data Center Power Consumption



Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) is a key driver for thermal management opportunities

Data from Dell'Oro Group (2022)

EXPLODING DEMAND FOR DATA CENTER COOLING



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

# Legacy Thinking Won't Enable the Future



# Conventional Thinking

Higher CPU/GPU TDP Driving Towards Liquid Cooling Requirement

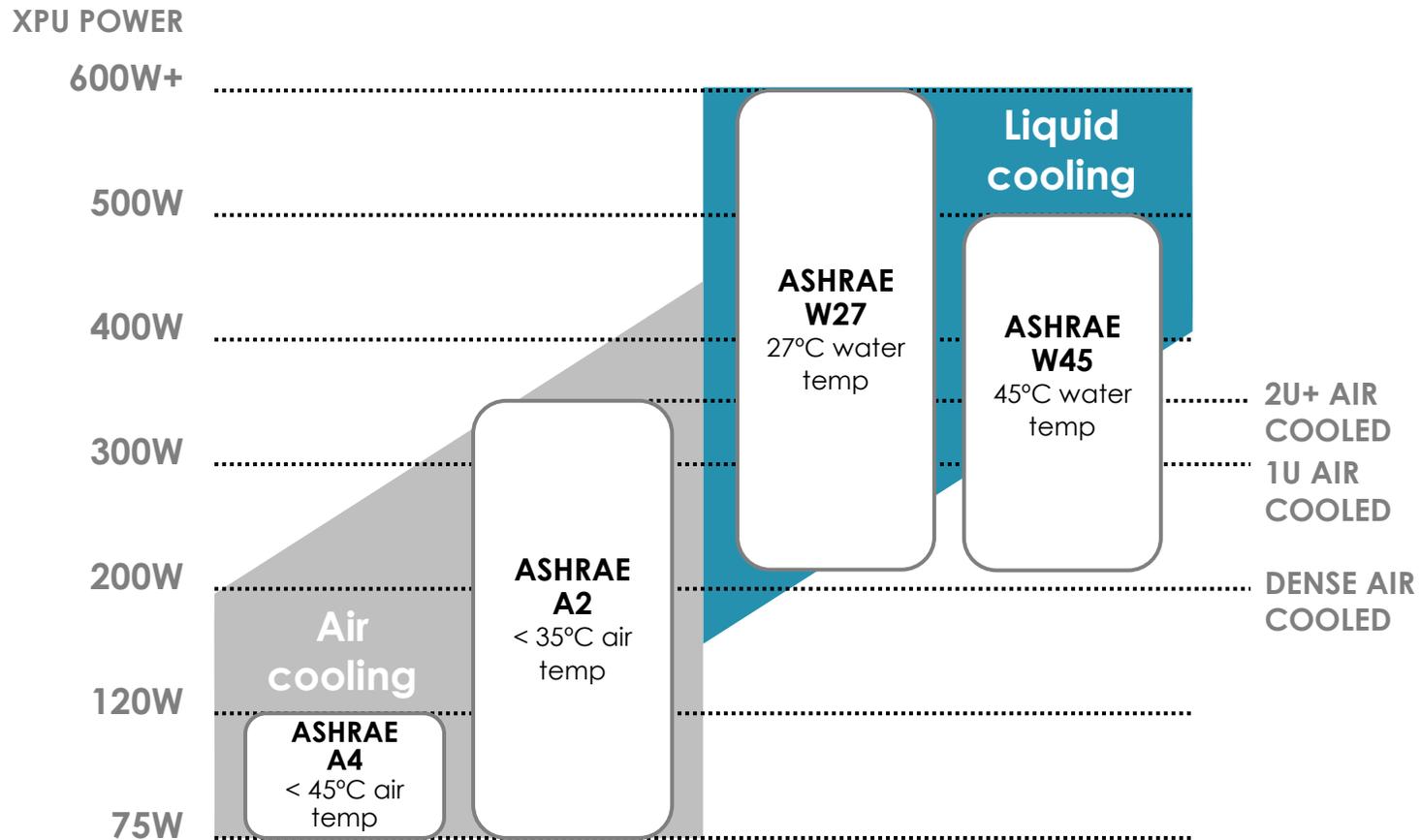
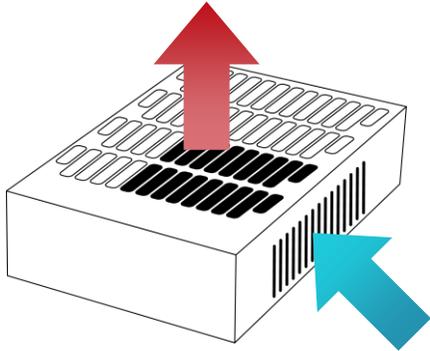


Image adapted from ASHRAE Tech Committee 9.9

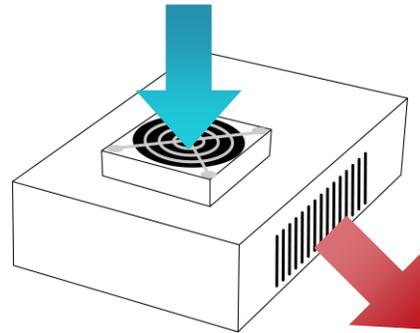
- Air-cooling “reaching practical limits”
- Next-gen TDPs “require” Liquid

# Traditional Cooling Solutions Limited



## Passive Cooling Current

- **Component/Server Level:**
  - Heatsink/Heat-Pipe/Vapor chamber
- **Facility Level:**
  - Evaporative Chiller
  - Air-cooled Chiller/Tower
  - Radiant

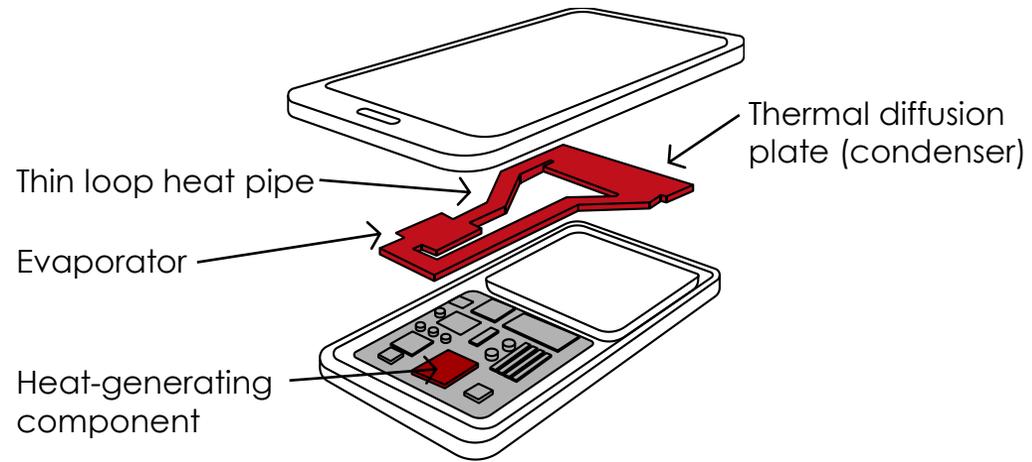


## “Active” Cooling Current

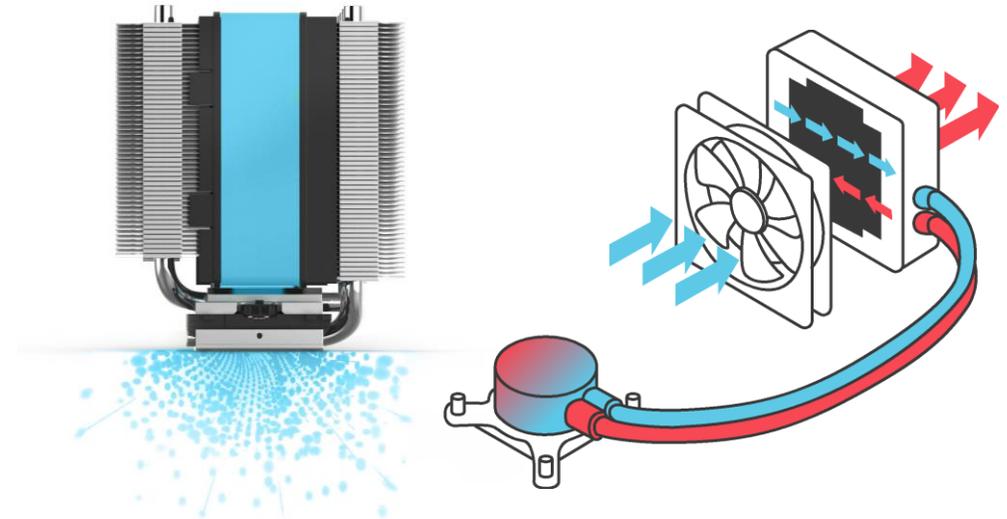
- Passive plus, using enhanced mass-flow
- **Component/Server level:**
  - Heatsink/Heat-Pipe/Vapor chamber/Water-block
  - Fan/Pump
- **Facility Level:**
  - VC based Air cooler
  - VC/District based Chilled water

...With **Clear Limitations**

# Passive Cooling is Fundamentally Capped by Ambient Temperature Realities



- Tied to Ambient: dictates minimum achievable temp
- Basics: Conduction / Convection / Radiation
- Often sufficient for “safe” IC operating temps
- Highly dependent on transport architecture

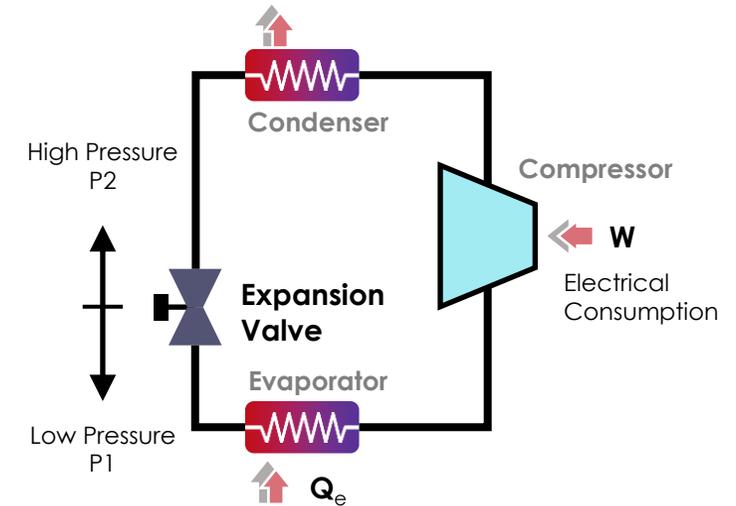


- Fin/tube heat exchanger
- Fans
- Water-Block/Pump/AIO

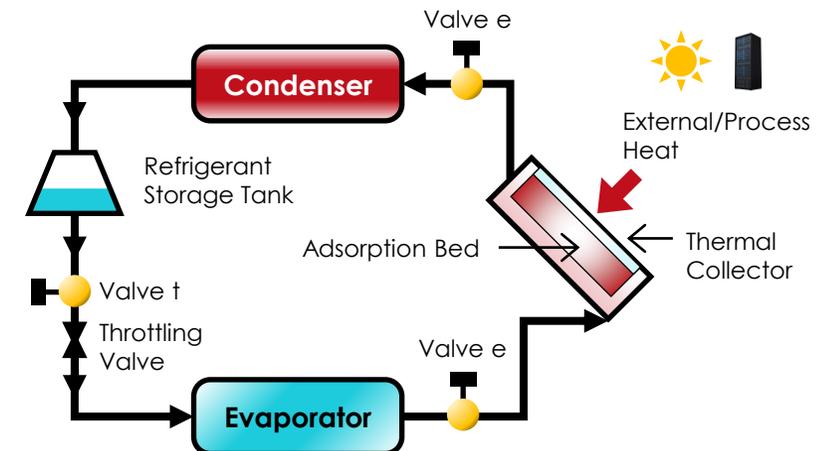
# Traditional **Active** Cooling: Can Lack Resolution and **Over-Power** the Device Level Need

- Heat-pump technologies (some)
  - Vapor Compression (gas-cycle)
  - Ad/Absorption
  - Evaporative
  - Caloric cycles
  - Stirling
- Control point not limited to ambient temperature
- **Requires Work to be done to move heat against thermodynamic equilibrium**
- Not always required for typical “safe” IC operating temperatures (50°C - 80°C)
- Facility level implementations common
  - leveraged to enhance compute density options

Vapor  
compression  
cycle



Ad-Ab cycle  
or Evaporative  
cycle



# A Solid State Solution



# Solid State Cooling: Enables Full Spectrum *Dynamic* Thermal Management

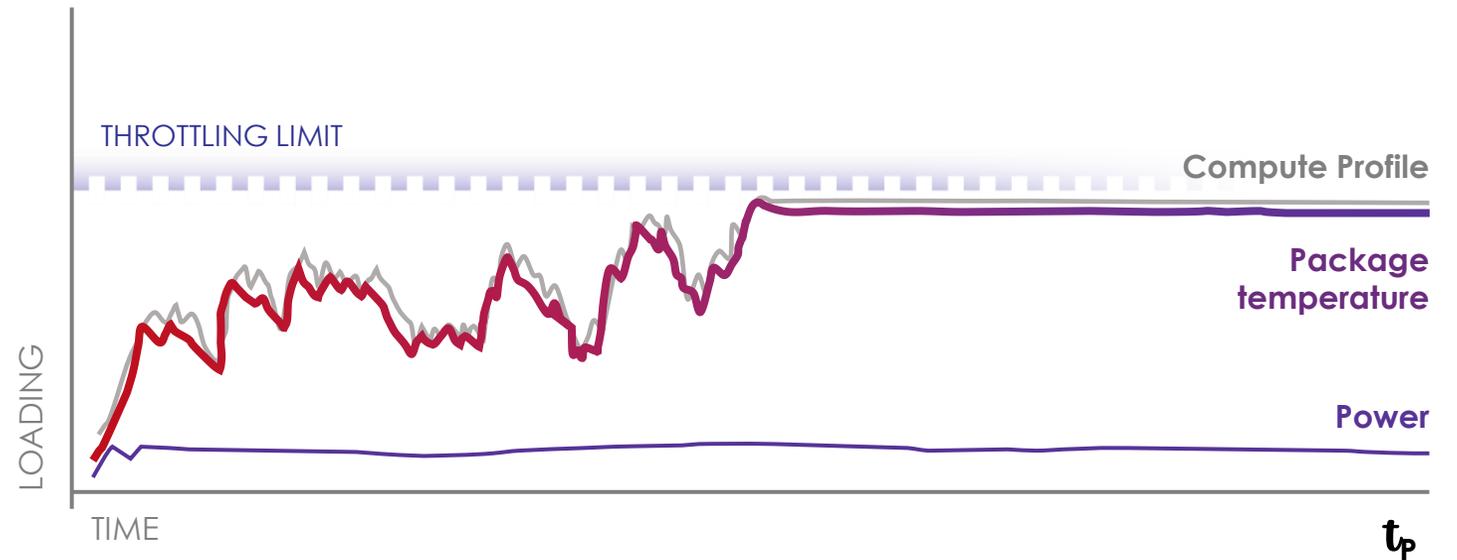
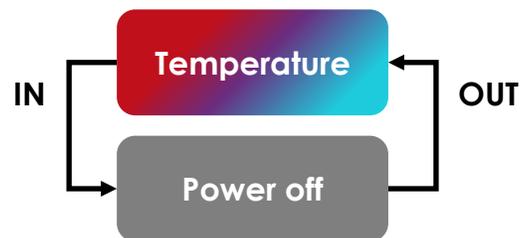
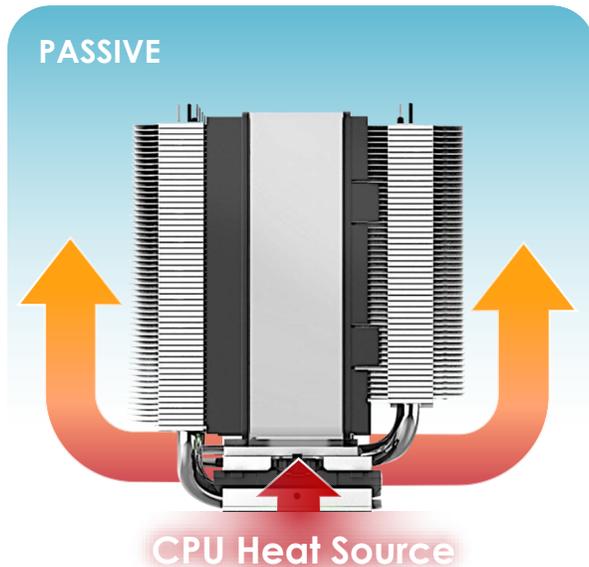
Passive Thermal  
Management

**Solid State  
Cooling**

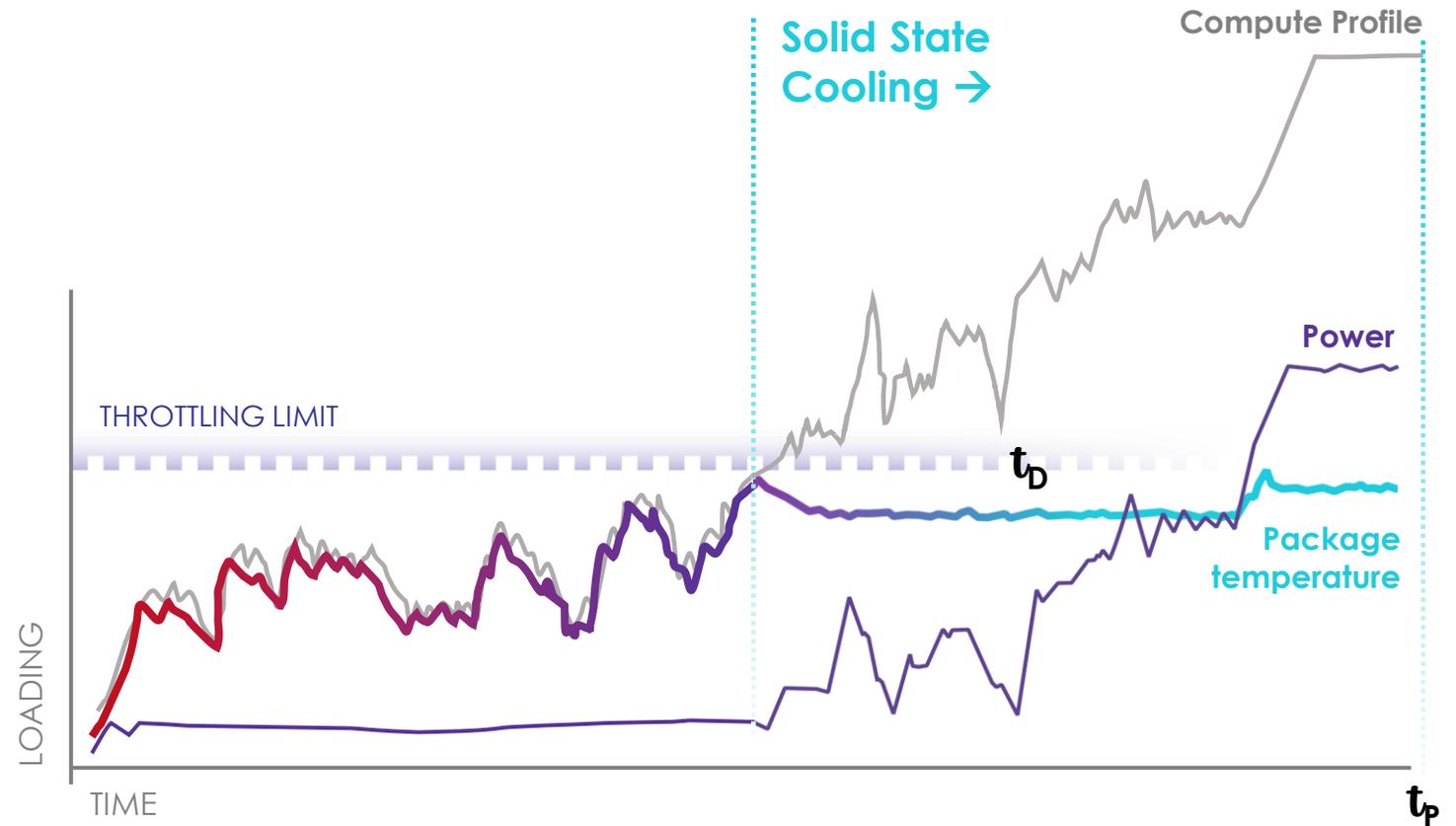
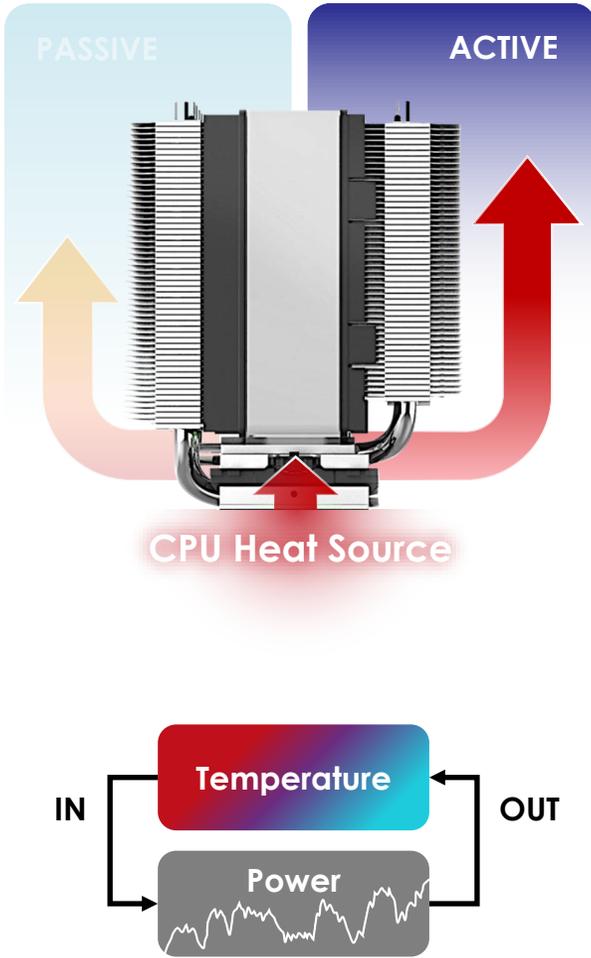
Active Thermal  
Management



# Fully Functioning in Passive Mode, Capitalizing on the Intrinsic Benefits of Ambient Temperature Heat Gradients



# Transitioning to Active Cooling to Unlock Package Performance from Throttling Limit, Unlocking Computing Power...

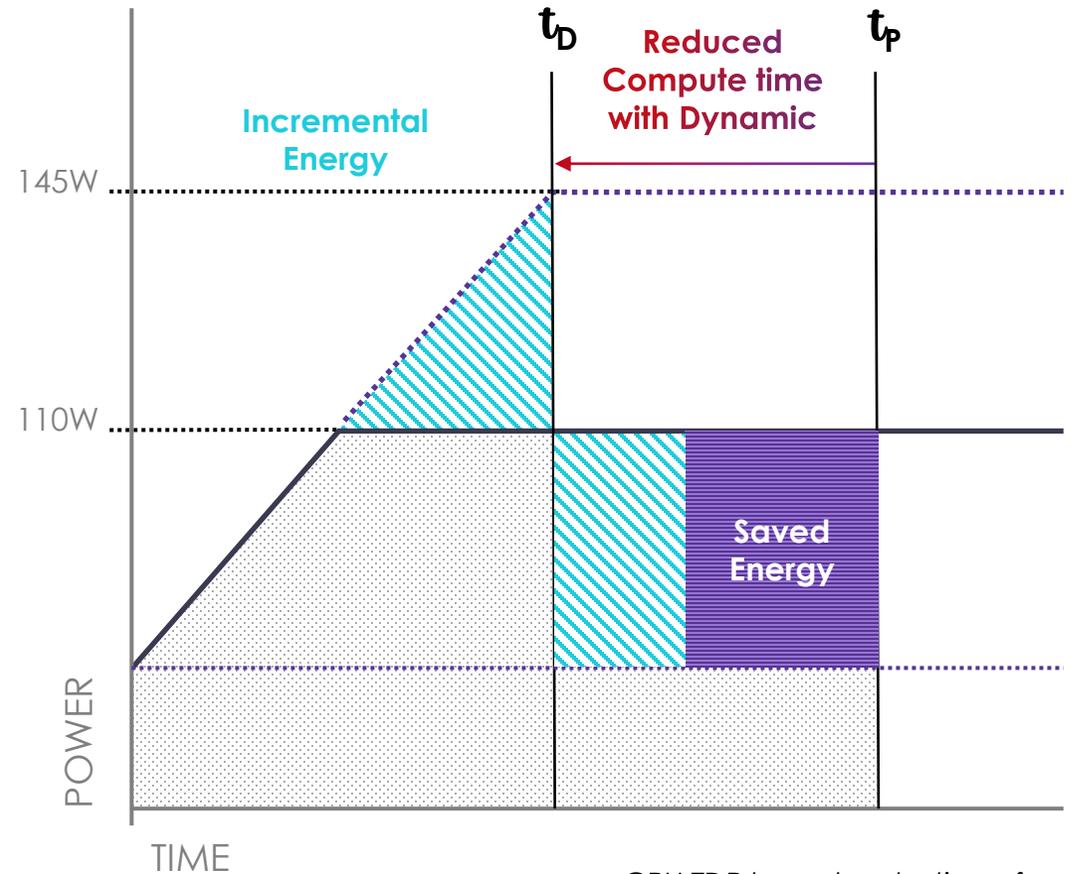


# Solid State Realizes...

**Dynamic Thermal Response:**  
Through its Enabling of Improved Data Processing and Compute Speed, Makes it Possible to...

**Simultaneously Improve Performance and Save on Power Requirements**

## CYCLE COMPLETION



*CPU TDP based on testing of Hex2.0 dynamic cooling system*

- Baseline energy
- Incremental Energy Consumed
- Energy Saved

- Extending Useful Life of Air Cooling and Bridging the Gap
- Enhancing the Capabilities of Both Air and Liquid Cooling

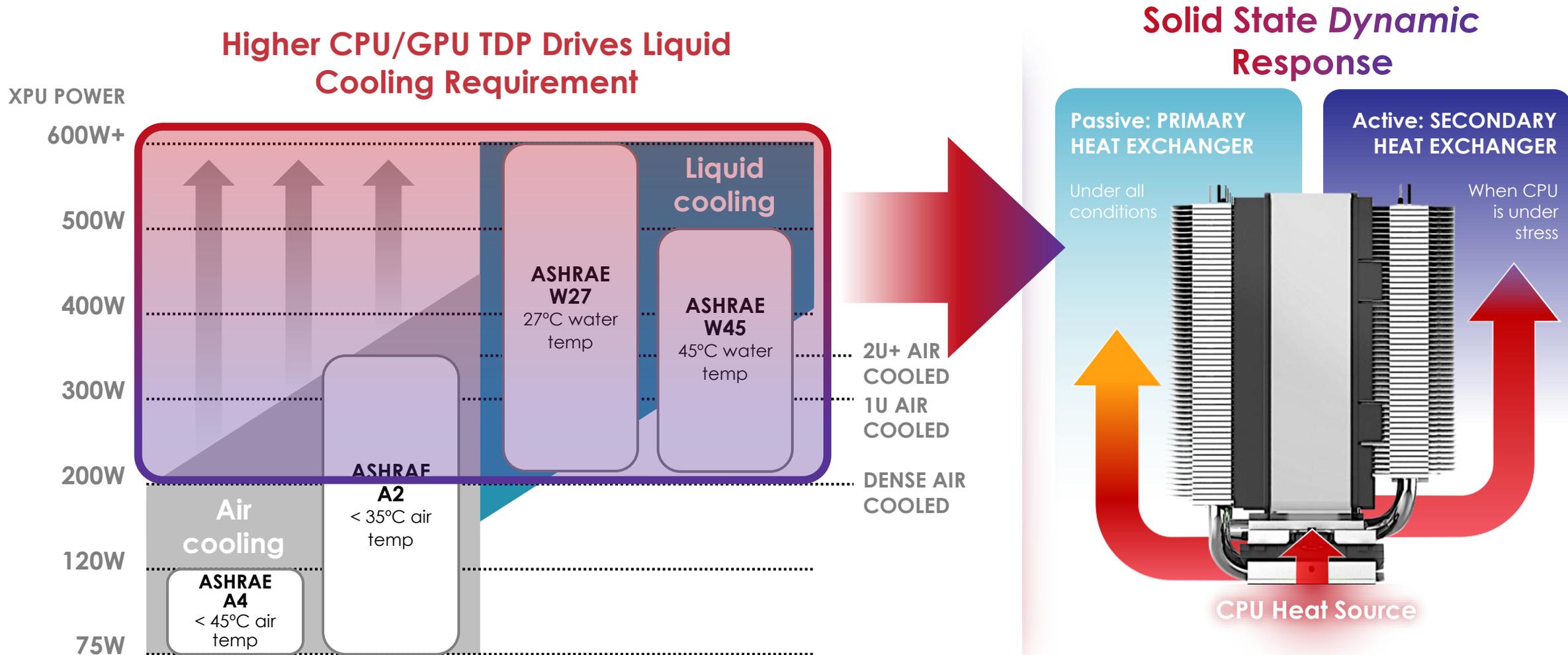
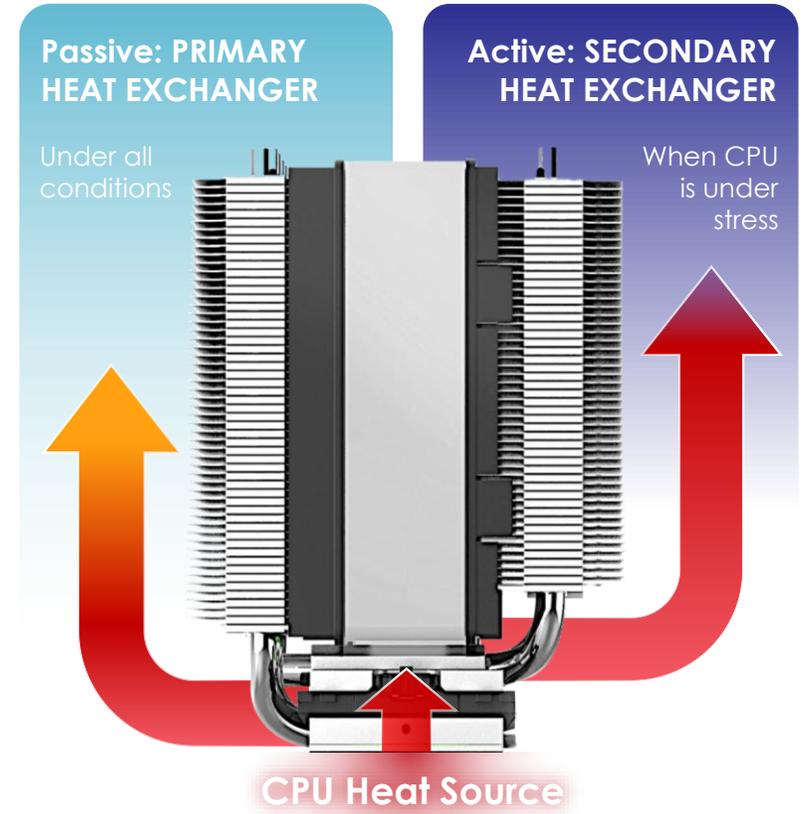


Image adapted from ASHRAE Tech Committee 9.9

# Solid State Dynamic Cooling In Practice



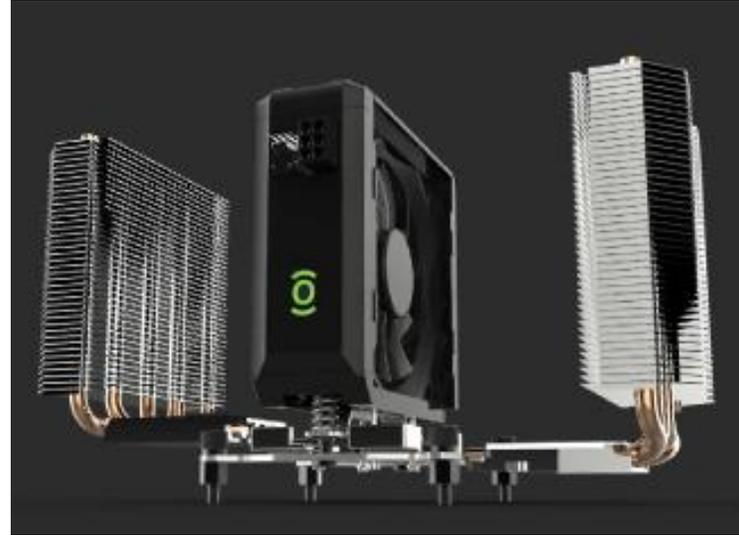
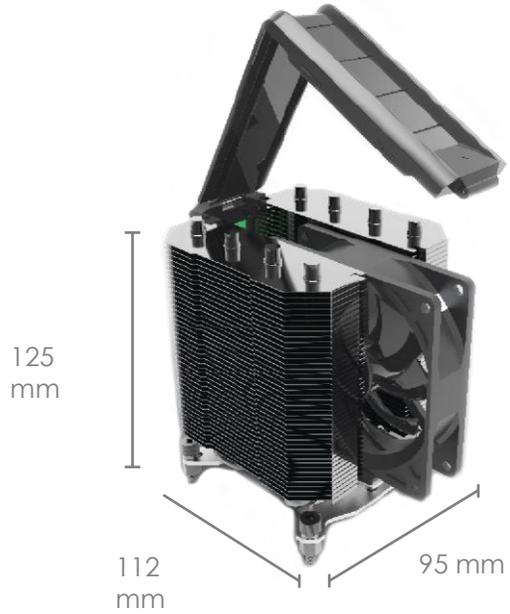
# Dynamic Response to Thermal Needs





# Hex 2.0 CPU Cooler

## 92 mm form-factor



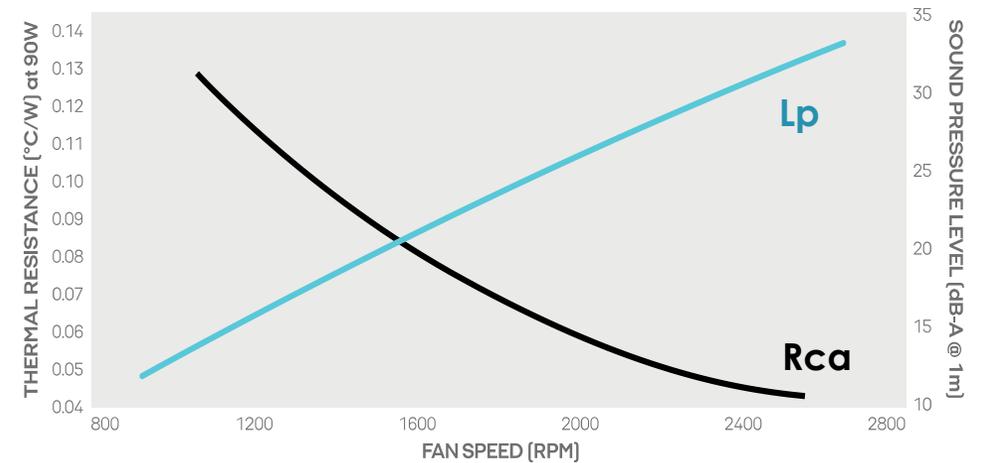
### Cooler Specifications

Dimensions	125 x 112 x 95 mm (H x W x D)
Weight	810 grams
Material	RoHS compliant

### Fan Specifications

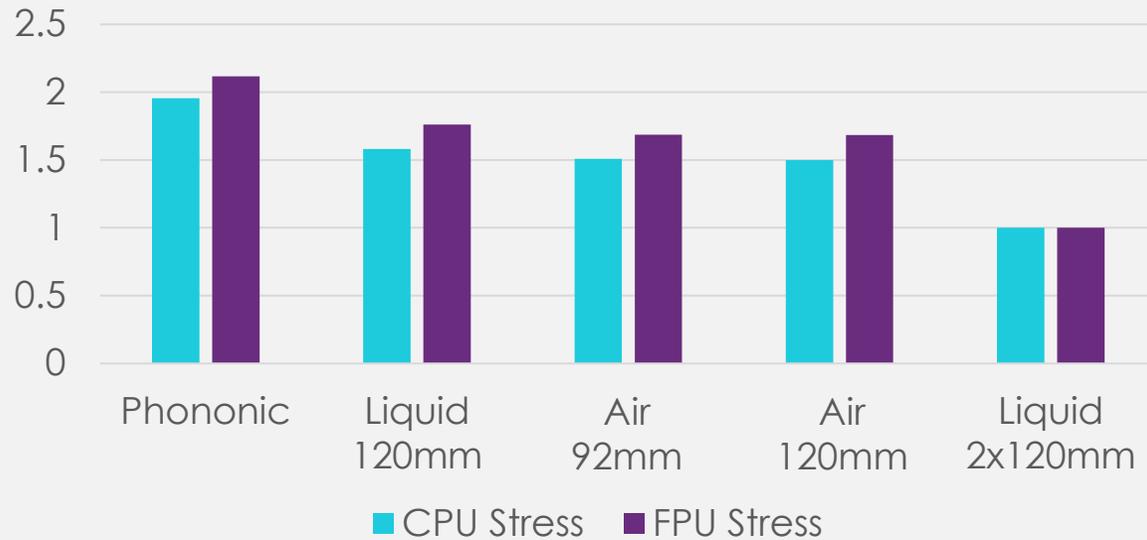
Size	92 x 92 x 25 mm (H x W x D)	
Connector	4-PIN PWM	
RPM & Noise Level	Max	2650rpm (33dBA)
	Typical Idle	1000rpm (<17dBA)
Air Flow/Max Static Pressure	44 CFM Maximum / 3.1 mm H <sub>2</sub> O	

### Performance



## AMD Ryzen 9 9950x Stress Testing

Cooling performance per fan area



# Unmatched Performance Metrics

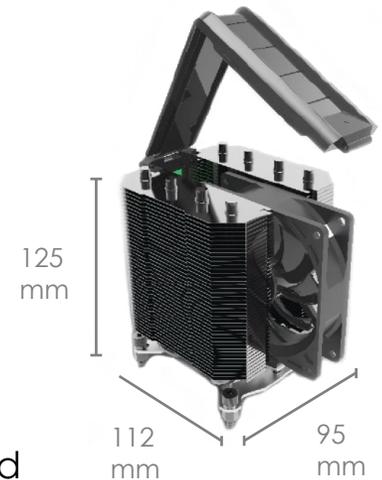
## Processor Stress Levels Comparison Testing

TDP

RYZEN 9 9950x (5.7GHz)

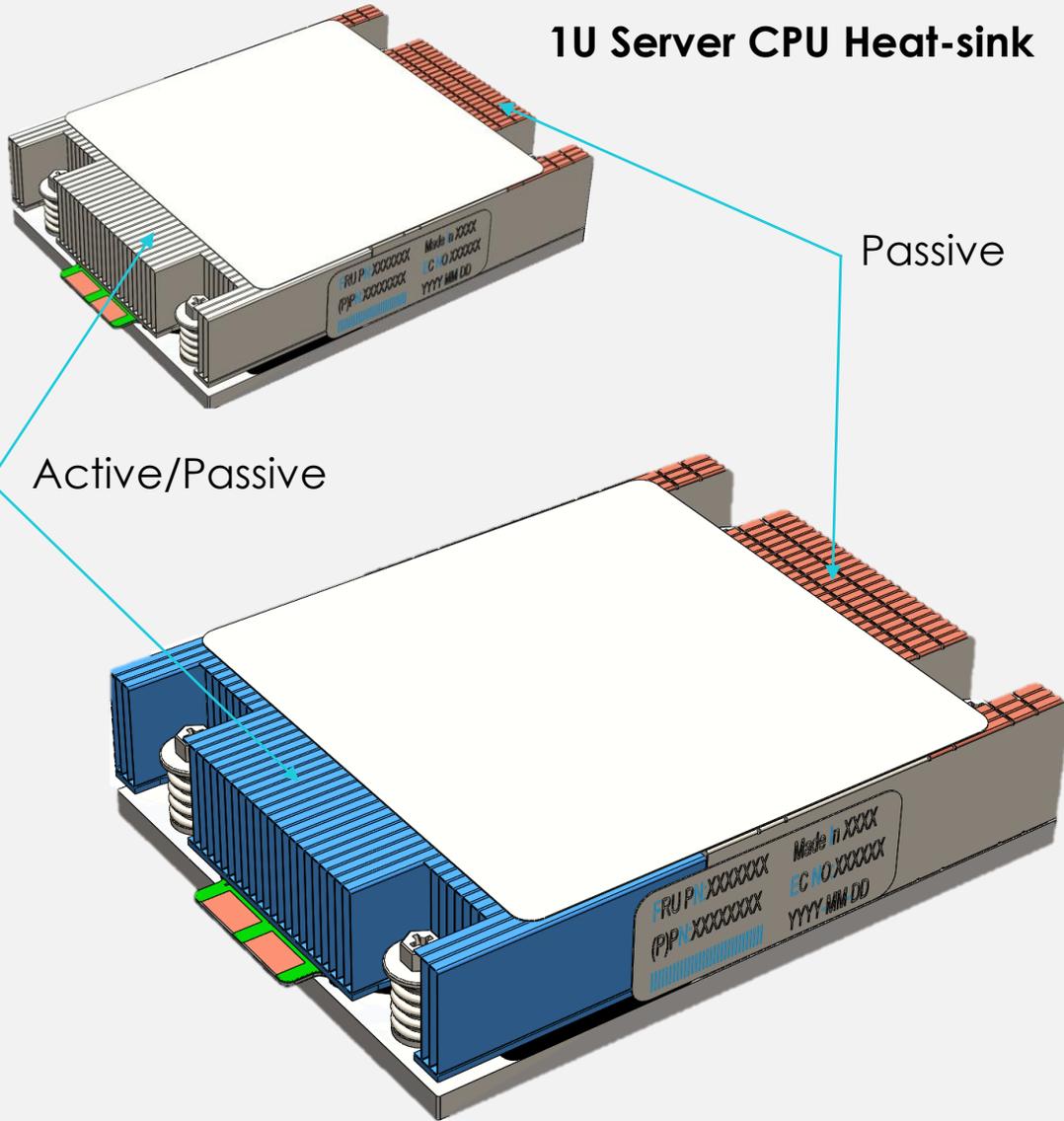
170 Watts

- Hex 2.0: 92mm form-factor
- Superior to:
  - 1x 120mm AIO Liquid
  - 1x 120mm FC Air
  - 2x 120mm FC Air
  - 92mm FC Air
- Competitive with:
  - 240mm (2x 120mm) AIO Liquid

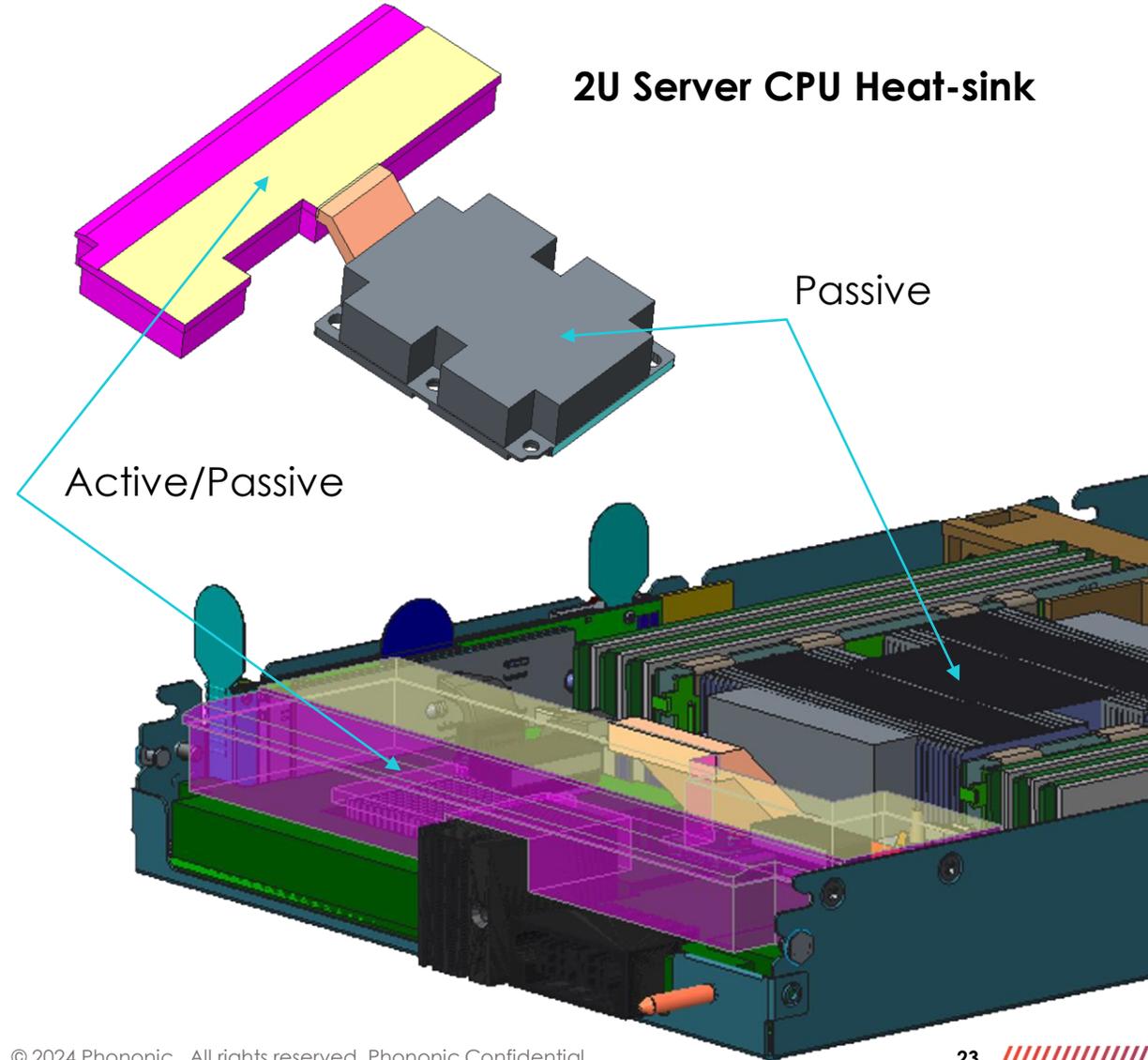


# Alternative Form-factors

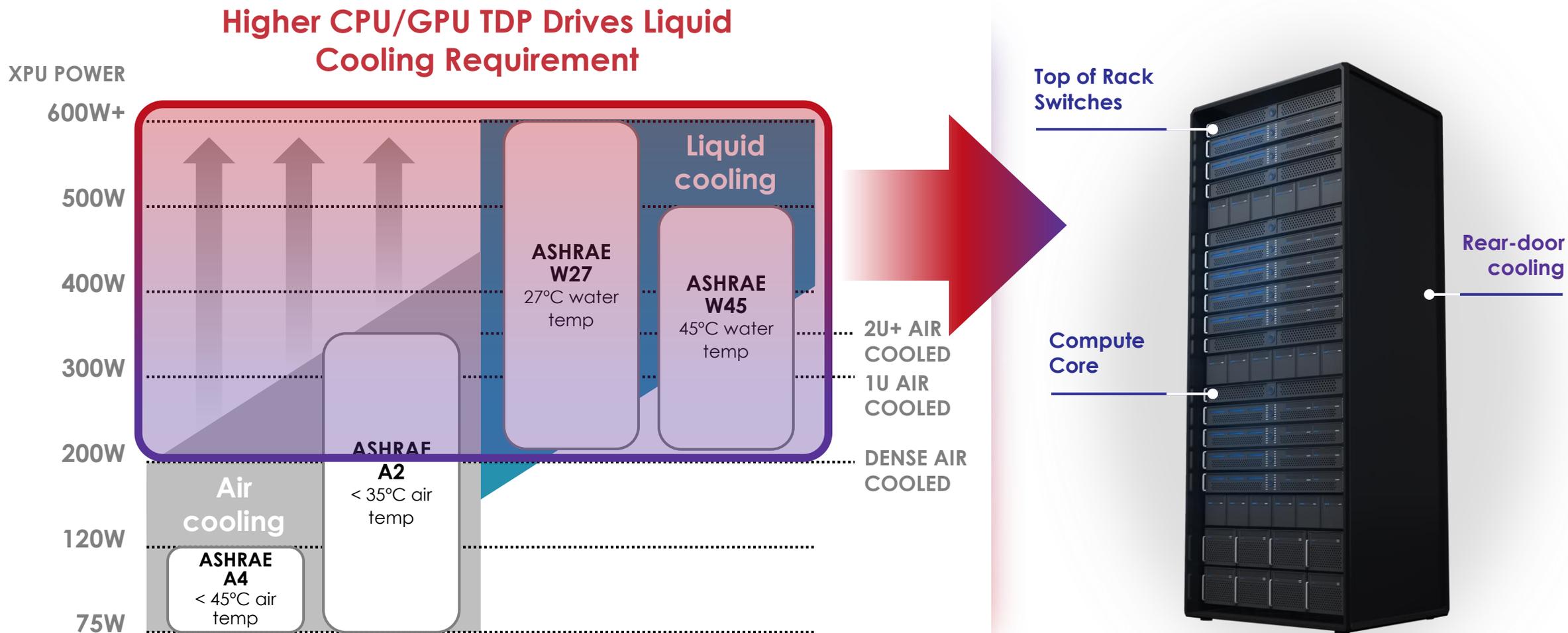
### 1U Server CPU Heat-sink



### 2U Server CPU Heat-sink



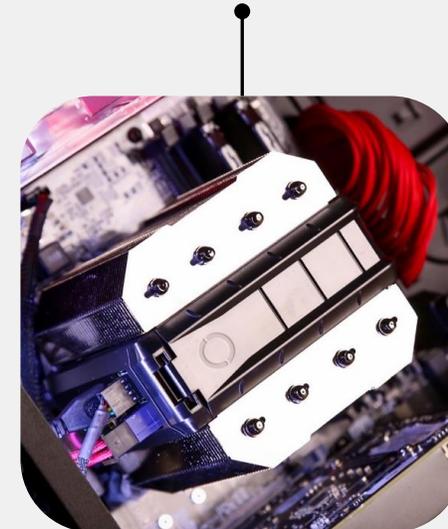
# Deployable into Existing and Future Datacenter Infrastructures, Reducing Capital and Time Requirements





# Solid State Cooling: Dynamic Unlock to Meet Exploding Requirements

- Stabilize frequency of Optical networks
- Eliminate CPU/GPU Throttling
- Increase potential of existing infrastructure
  - Increased reject temperature while holding case temperature constant
- Extend life expectancy
- Smooth hot-spots
- Increase power density
  - Rack
  - Data Center
- Enable passive/active operational cadence
  - Reduce energy consumption while maintaining Active cooling advantages





# Contact Info

**Jesse Edwards**

**Jesse.edwards@phononic.com**

[phononic.com/devices/ai-datacenters](https://phononic.com/devices/ai-datacenters)

**Brooks Henderson**

**Brooks.henderson@phononic.com**

[phononic.com/devices/ai-datacenters](https://phononic.com/devices/ai-datacenters)



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# Q&A