

## Project: 3M Novec 649 as a replacement of C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub> in liquid cooling systems

### Abstract

3M Novec 649 is a fluid with thermo-physical properties similar to C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub> and a very low global warming potential. This memo represents a compilation of published information about Novec 649, with the stress on applications as a heat transfer fluid in cooling systems.

### Nomenclature

HTF heat transfer fluid  
PFC perfluorocarbon(s)  
GWP global warming potential  
C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub> perfluorohexane C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub>  
C6K C6-Fluoroketone, aka 3M Novec 649

### 1. Perfluorocarbon liquids: brief overview

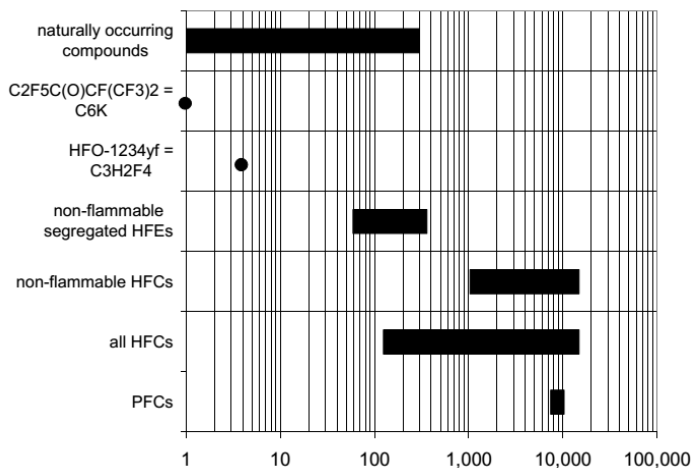
Perfluorocarbon<sup>1</sup> (PFC) liquids, especially perfluoroalkanes<sup>2</sup>, have been traditionally used in the semiconductor manufacture, as refrigerants and in some fire extinguishing systems. Despite their relatively low thermal conductivity compared to water and *heat transfer fluids* (HTFs), they possess other properties that make them useful as refrigerants: a wide range of boiling points, high densities, low viscosities, low pour points, low surface tension, and high thermal and chemical stability. They evaporate cleanly and are practically non-toxic, which results in easier safe usage and storage [2,3]. A comprehensive review of PFC heat transfer fluids (HTF) and their environmental effects is given by F. Tuma of 3M Company [3].

---

<sup>1</sup> Compounds containing just fluorine and carbon. They are generally colourless, odourless, nonconducting, non-flammable gases/fluids at environmental temperatures. Most of PFCs are chemically un-reactive, totally or almost insoluble in water and are not or little metabolized in body tissues. The C-F bond is the strongest single bond encountered in organic chemistry[1f], and its strength is further increased when several fluorine atoms are present on the same carbon atom. The presence of fluorine also reinforces the C-C bonds![1d]. This makes PFC fluids among the most chemically inert [1d,e][3]. PFCs are produced by fluorination of corresponding hydrocarbons, residuals of which represent the main contaminant in commercial PFCs, like 3M Fluoroinerts<sup>TM</sup> [xx].

<sup>2</sup> Fully saturated PFC having an empirical formula C<sub>n</sub>F<sub>2n+2</sub>, like CF<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub> etc

Long the standard for inert dielectric HTFs in cooling applications, PFC liquids have faced scrutiny due to their very high Global Warming Potentials (GWPs)<sup>3</sup>: 5,000 to 10,000 times that of CO<sub>2</sub>, see Figure 1. The major release of PFCs to the environment (CF<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>) is from primary



**Figure 1:** GWP of PFCs compared to other commercially available refrigerants and naturally occurring compounds (from [7])<sup>4</sup>. Based upon 100 year integration time horizon (ITH).

aluminium production [1c]. The semiconductor industry and the refrigeration sector (leakage during operation and the end-of-life destruction of equipment) represent a relatively small source of emissions. However, the environmentally responsible industries and institutions, like CERN, have plans to monitor, reduce and, eventually, deprecate the use of PFCs [4e]. At CERN, the LHC experiments use significant quantities of such fluids (C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub>) as refrigerants in mono- and two-phase cooling systems [4]. In LHCb alone, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub> is currently used in three sub-detectors (TT, IT and RICH [4c,d]). The proposed upgrade of the LHCb Outer Tracker, the SciFi Tracker [5], foresees the use of a single-phase cooling for the SiPM photo-detectors, in order to operate them at the temperatures down to -40°C. A search for a refrigerant alternative to PFC was undertaken at an early conceptual design stage.

## 2. Alternative heat transfer liquids

The utility of hydrocarbon alternatives to PFC, like Polyalphaolefin [25b] (PAO), is limited by flammability and high viscosity at low temperature. Segregated Hydrofluoroether (HFE) and Fluoroketone (FK) fluids are non-flammable and have much lower GWPs than PFCs. They compare favorably with the PAO fluids for single phase applications, and may be suitable also for evaporative (2-phase) applications. Table 1 shows properties of representative PFC, PAO, FK and segregated HFE fluids.

<sup>3</sup> The concept of GWP provides a common scale to compare the ability of different gases to trap heat in the atmosphere, relative to carbon dioxide [1a,b].

<sup>4</sup> HFC = hydrofluorocarbons (hydrocarbon molecules in which hydrogen is partially or mostly replaced with fluor); HFE = hydrofluoroethers, FK - fluoroketones (molecules containing at least one ketone RC(=O)R' group, with R/R' being fully fluorinated, that is containing no hydrogen).

**Table 1** A comparison of properties of representative heat transfer fluids (from [3])

Molecular Formula <sup>1</sup>	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>	R <sub>F</sub> OR <sub>H</sub>	R <sub>F</sub> C(O)R <sub>F</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
Fluid Type	PFC	HFE	FK	PAO
Tradename	Fluorinert FC-77	Novec 7200	Novec 649	Various
Normal Boiling Point [°C]	100	76	49	>200
Freezing Point [°C]	<-100	<-100	<-100	<-60
Flashpoint [°C]	None	None	None	163
Thermal Conductivity [W/m-K]	0.057	0.063-0.075	0.059	0.136
Liquid Specific Heat [J/kg-K]	1050	1130-1320	1100	2200
Liquid Density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	1680	1400-1660	1610	785
Kinematic Viscosity, 25°C [cSt]	0.40	0.32-1.1	0.42	8.8
Kinematic Viscosity, -40°C [cSt]	0.90	0.6-2.5	1.3	>300
Vapor Pressure at 25°C [kPa]	30.9	0.96-65	40	<1
Resistivity [Gohm-cm]	1,000,000	0.1	10,000	
Dielectric Constant	1.76	7.4	1.84	2.1
Dielectric Strength [kV@2.54mm]	~40	~40	~40	~40

<sup>1</sup> R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> refer to fully fluorinated and fully hydrogenated alkyl groups, respectively.

## 2.1 Fluoroketones as a possible replacement of PFCs in cooling and other applications

PFC liquids were selected for particle detector cooling because of their high radiation resistance [6],[4c]. An essential requirement for the fluids used in the radiation environment is the absence, or very low content, of hydrogen which, as a result of the fluid radiolysis, can form the hydrofluoric acid HF that would cause corrosion of thin pipes and capillaries. This consideration excludes PAOs and HFEs and leaves *fluoroketones* [7] as the only alternative to PFCs. Fluoroketone (FK) fluids have among the lowest GWPs of manmade compounds (see again Figure 1) and the thermo-physical and dielectric properties similar to those of PFCs. At least one such fluid, FK 5-1-12 or C6K, is commercially available in bulk quantities from 3M as Novec 1230 [9a,b], an agent for clean gaseous fire-suppressing systems intended for data centers, museums etc. The electrical resistivity of FK, though lower than PFCs, is well above that of deionized water. FKs also share the low dielectric constant of PFCs. Under a different trade name Novec 649, C6K is being promoted by 3M as a fluid for the ORC<sup>5</sup> and immersion cooling applications [10].

## 2.2 Materials compatibility of FKs

FKs will often function as drop-in replacements for PFCs and are compatible with all metals, hard plastics, and a variety of inexpensive hydrocarbon elastomers like Ethylene Propylene (EP) and butyl rubber (see Section 3.6). All fluorocarbon fluids feature some hydrocarbon solvency, so heavily plasticized elastomers may shrink or become brittle while relatively pure elastomeric polymers perform well. FKs are far less studied than PFCs in that respect, and, like with HFEs [3,11] the general recommendations for them are based on the experience with PFCs:

- a) O-rings and seals should be made of elastomers previously used successfully in a PFC systems (i.e. butyl, nitrile, EPDM, silicone, etc.) or hydrocarbon elastomers specifically tested or otherwise known to be low in extractable material. 3M maintains databases of compatible materials and also *provide free testing services* (to be confirmed!)

<sup>5</sup> “Organic” Rankine Cycle, using an organic fluid to drive a turbine at a temperature lower than water-steam phase change, thereby giving a possibility to recuperate heat from low-temperature heat sources.

- b) FC fluids, including C6K, are incompatible with fluoroelastomers, because they are similar in composition and have an affinity for each other. Thus, Teflon and Viton should be avoided.
- c) Thermoplastic hoses that have been used in PFC systems generally perform well with HFEs. Elastomeric or “rubbery” tubing/hoses should be low in extractable material and, preferably graded as “no-plasticizer” products (examples: ....).

### 2.3 FK stability

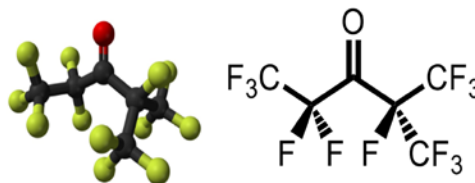
Though FKs hydrolyze to form an organic acid when dissolved in liquid water, they are very stable in its absence. FK fluids (like PFCs) are only minimally soluble in water and, due to the big difference in the density and surface tension, are very difficult to mix with it. This limits the potential hazards. Nonetheless, this “FK hydrolysis factor” should be kept in mind, together with the unknown radiation resistance, for cooling applications in HEP. See more in Section 3.

### 2.4 FK safety and handling

FK fluids are non-flammable and have no flash point. They are nonirritating, have low acute toxicity, and high inhalation exposure guidelines as would be expected for materials used in fire extinguishing applications. Like with PFCs (and unlike PAO and silicon oils), FK fluids evaporate cleanly and quickly if spilled and will not trap grime that must be cleaned from hardware components.

## 3. C6-fluoroketone (C6K) fluid (3M Novec 1230 and 3M Novec 649)

The rest of this memo is devoted to C6-fluoroketone, or *Perfluoro (2-methyl-3-pentan-one*, CAS 756-13-8), a fully fluorinated analog of ethyl isopropyl ketone. Its molecular formula is  $C_2F_5C(O)CF(CF_3)_2$  ( $C_6F_{12}O$  for short) and the structure is illustrated by Figure 2. It is sold by 3M Corp. as Novec 1230 (since 2003) and Novec 649 (since ??). The Ref. [9] gives links to all relevant 3M documents about these



**Figure 2** The molecular structure of C6-fluoroketone (from [9e] and [13e]).

fluids. Ref. [12] contains a very complete compilation of documents related to the environmental and health safety issues. Ref. [10] discusses the aspects of C6K applications as a HTF for 2-phase applications and contains a comprehensive general description of this fluid.

Novec 1230 and Novec 649 are different brand names of the *same compound* (further referred to as C6K), intended for different industrial applications: the 1230 – as a clean fire extinguishing agent, the 649 - as a *thermal management fluid*. According to the MSDSs [14], they have different purity grades (>99% and >99.9%, respectively) and are sold via different channels. The literature on the 1230, mostly focused on the environmental and health safety aspects, is fully applicable to the 649. The 649 is covered mostly with thermal applications in mind, especially for ORC and “open bath immersion” (or “pool boiling”) cooling [10], because of its relatively low normal boiling point (49°C).

Table 2 gives a more detailed overview of C6K (3M Novec 649) properties in comparison with C6F14 (3M Fluorinert FC-72, aka PF-5060 [8]). Apart from a strikingly different GWP, the two

**Table 2 :** Comparison of C6K and C6F14 properties (from [7a]).

Molecular Formula	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub> C(O)CF(CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>
Fluid Type	fluoroketone	perfluorocarbon
Abbreviation	C6K	-
Normal Boiling Point [°C]	49	56
Critical Temperature [°C]	169	178
Critical Pressure [MPa]	1.87	1.83
Freezing Point [°C]	<-100	<-100
Closed Cup Flashpoint [°C]	None	None
Open Cup Flashpoint [°C]	None	None
Surface Tension [dynes/cm]	11.4	12.0
Thermal Conductivity [W/m-K]	0.059	0.057
Liquid Specific Heat [J/kg-K]	1103	1050
Liquid Density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	1610	1680
Kinematic Viscosity [cSt]	0.42	0.40
Latent Heat [kJ/kg]	88	88
Vapor Pressure at 25°C [kPa]	40.4	30.9
Vapor Pressure at 100°C [kPa]	441	350
Resistivity [Gohm-cm]	10,000	1,000,000
Dielectric Constant	1.84	1.76
Dielectric Strength [kV@2.54mm]	~40	~40
Solub. H <sub>2</sub> O in Fluid [ppmw]	21	10
Atmospheric Lifetime [year]	0.014	3200
Global Warming Potential <sup>1</sup>	1	9300
Ozone Depletion Potential	0	0

<sup>1)</sup> For 100 years integrated time horizon.

fluids have very similar physical properties. In particular, both have relatively low boiling points and very low vaporization heat (25 times lower than that of water), which makes them *extremely volatile* under normal conditions<sup>6</sup>. There is, however, an important difference at the level of chemistry: the reactivity with water that is reportedly much higher with C6K than with PFCs. Further aspect in which C6K might potentially differ is its compatibility with different materials, especially elastomers. Finally, of particular interest for CERN applications is the radiation resistance of the C6K itself and the contaminants present in the commercial fluid.

### 3.1 Atmospheric chemistry, GWP

The atmospheric chemistry and the environmental fate of C6F have been extensively studied because of the massive application of Novec-1230 as one of “next-generation” alternatives to halon. All relevant publications are assembled in Ref. [13]. Containing no chlorine or bromine, C6K, like PFCs, has no effect on the atmospheric ozone (its direct and indirect Ozone Depletion Potential is zero). The striking difference between C6K and PFCs regards the atmospheric lifetime. It is very short for C6K, only 1-2 weeks, because of strong UV absorption at ~307 nm and photolysis in the lower atmosphere. The photolysis results in cleavage of one the C-C bonds alpha to the carbonyl group [13c]. The carbonyl group remains intact through the entire C6K decomposition chain till the final incorporation into water and hydrolysis to CF<sub>3</sub>C(O)OH,

<sup>6</sup> The ability to evaporate without a residue is regarded as a desirable property in detector cooling applications, even for dielectric liquids. For example, silicon oils, which contaminate the leak area and do not evaporate, are not good.

CO<sub>2</sub> and HF. The degradation products of C6F are short-lived, resulting in negligible GWP. The “indirect” GWP calculated on a mass basis, is comparable with that of CO<sub>2</sub>, because the release of 1 kg of Novec 1230 fluid to the atmosphere produces 0.56 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> [13a].

In contrast to C6K, in PFCs all C-C bonds are strengthened by F atoms and their energies are beyond the solar UV spectrum at lower atmosphere, which makes these fluids potent greenhouse gases.

### 3.3 Hydraulic and Cooling properties, cavitation

The thermo-physical properties of C6K and C6F14 are quite similar. Fig. 3 shows the comparison of kinematic viscosity, density, heat capacity and thermal conductivity as function of temperature. Both fluids have very small heat conductivity and though it gets higher at low temperatures, they remain rather “insulators” than heat conductors. Below -10°C, C6K has a bit better characteristics as a coolant than C6F14: a lower viscosity, a higher and more stable specific heat, a higher thermal conductivity. This means that with C6K one can expect smaller temperature drops along and across the cooling pipe and the turbulent flow regime will be achieved at smaller fluid velocities than with C6F14.

Both fluids are heavy and have high vapour pressure. An addition, their fluid/vapour density ratio is two to three orders of magnitude smaller than that of water. These factors favour erosion and cavitation [14] in the pipes, so the cooling system design should aim at lower fluid velocities and lower overall flow rate (mind the pumps!). A very high thermal expansion coefficient of these fluids (~1%/10K) must also be taken into account.

In summary, as a coolant, C6K seem to be a good drop-in replacement candidate for C6F14.

### 3.4 Expected radiation resistance

The presence of weaker bonds in C6K molecules might imply its lower radiation resistance than with C6F14 [15], because the release of energy following the excitation by ionizing radiation will easier break the weak bonds<sup>7</sup>. A direct comparison of the two compounds in dedicated irradiation tests is required before considering C6K as a global replacement for C6F14. However, simple estimates [ 21] for C6K as the coolant in the SciFi Tracker suggest that the radiation damage will be negligible in this application.

As to formation of long-lived isotopes (activation) by neutrons, there are no a priori reasons to expect a difference between C6K and C6F14, with <sup>19</sup>O formed by neutron activation quickly ( $\tau \approx 26$  s) decaying into a stable <sup>19</sup>F.

---

<sup>7</sup> A comparison with PEEK, the solid ketone known to be radiation hard, is not legitimate [15].

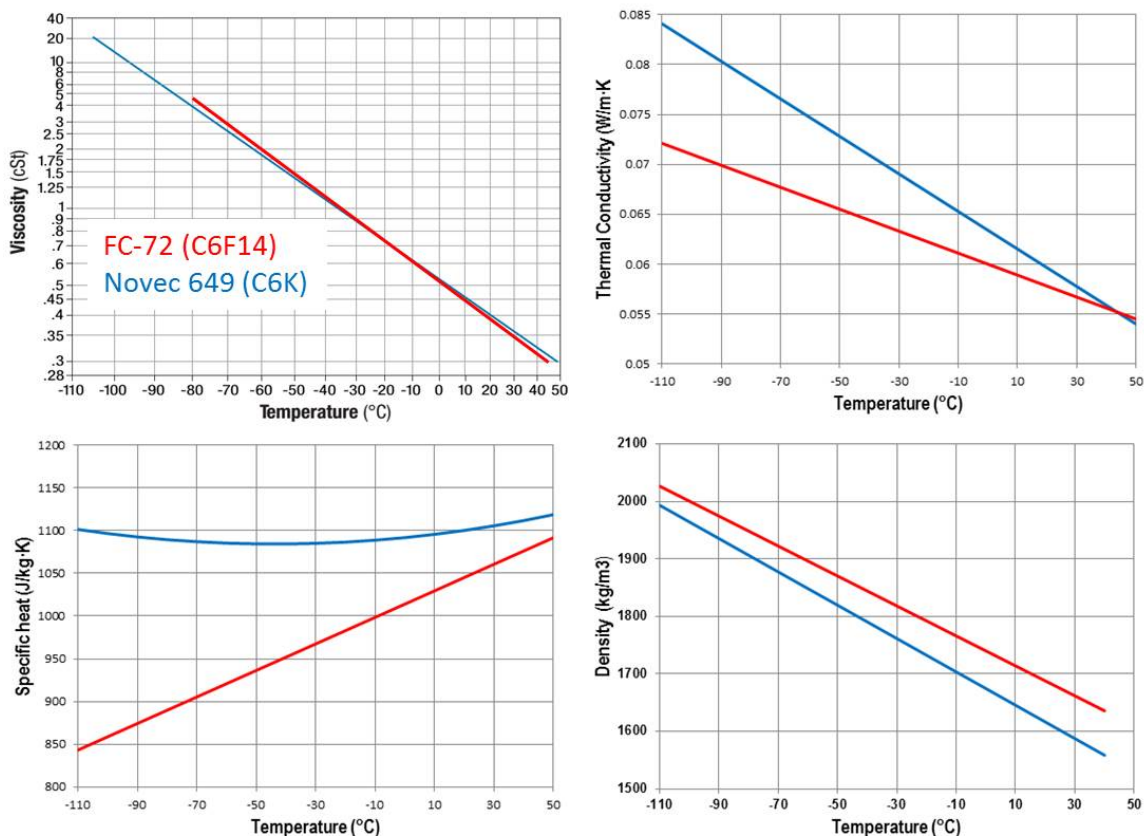


Figure 3 A comparison of some thermo-physical properties of C6K and C6F14 (from [8a] and [9c]).

### 3.5 Reactivity with water

Fluorinated ketones (e.g. hexafluoroacetone) are known to hydrolyze quite vigorously. Although C6K does not exhibit this highly exothermic reaction with water, it has been found to undergo hydrolysis [13c]. It reacts with water to form heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea) and pentafluoropropionic acid (PFPrA). This fact was used by 3M opponents to criticize the Novec



Figure 4 The trace of corrosion on the drain valve after running the chiller with C6F14 and C6.

1230-based fire suppression systems [9b, 16]. According to 3M [9b], “Novec 1230 fluid reacts with water only when dissolved in water and it is only minimally soluble in water. Accordingly, only a very small amount of acid is formed when Novec 1230 fluid contacts liquid water and no acid is formed when Novec 1230 fluid contacts water vapor. This has been verified through numerous laboratory and full-scale tests in which Novec 1230 fluid was discharged into a humid atmosphere and monitored via methods such as FTIR. No formation of PFPA has been detected.”

The PFPrA is an organic acid belonging to the class of carboxylic acids (such a formic or acetic acids). It is corrosive to a variety of mild metals. I can confirm this by my experience with the chiller: the visible trace of corrosion, which appeared on the cold nickel-

plated brass drain valve after a long period of running with C6F14, rapidly deteriorated when I switched to Novec 649. The valve suffered because it was slightly leaking when opened and the coolant met with liquid condensation water during draining. As a class, carboxylic acids are relatively weak and one can expect that stainless steel and titanium will not be attacked by PFPaA.

The cooling systems used at CERN are closed circulation circuits, equipped with moisture and acid filters. Therefore, under normal running conditions there should be no risk of corrosion, especially in the systems running at the temperatures below freezing. Special procedures for filling and draining should be designed, similar to those applied at Novec 1230 filling stations.

However, the reactivity with water might become the principal objection by the CERN safety and the detector people, because in the case of leaks the coolant may get in contact with condensation moisture and cause a corrosion of the affected area.

### **3.6 Compatibility with materials**

The only information about the compatibility of Novec fluids comes from 3M [16]: “Novec 649 fluid is compatible with a wide range of materials of construction and requires no special piping or handling systems, and is very stable in storage.” [9d]. B. Kaiser of 3M also presented the C6K-specific summary shown in Table 3 (it also appeared in [7a]). A very good compatibility with all materials used in power electronics (including copper) can be assumed, following successful applications in immersion cooling [10]. Corrosion testing in presence of O<sub>2</sub> [7a] showed no significant corrosion, as well.

Compatibility with elastomers, in 6-month tests at 75°C, showed good results for EPDM rubber. 3M [16c] claims that the best elastomer for C6K is natural rubber, but its low-temperature performance might be insufficient for applications below -40C. IMO, potential materials for flexible hoses with C6K would be ultra-pure plasticizer-free silicone rubber (e.g. Tygon formulations 2075, 2001) or PU rubber (e.g. Tygotan C-555-A, also known to be very radiation-hard and to withstand low-temperatures down to -73°C) [16d].

### **3.7 Safety**

This topic, especially in application to Novec 1230, had been extensively addressed by the 3M Company [18,19]. Novec 1230 fluid is very low in toxicity, with NOAEL<sup>8</sup> of >10% v/v, and is acceptable for use in occupied areas. It has shown a very low potential for irritation to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. The acute and repeat dose toxicity of Novec 1230 fluid are also very low. The toxicity of Novec 1230 fluid has been also independently assessed by several competent institutions and consulting firms [19h]. There is general consensus that Novec 1230 Fire Protection Fluid is not only safe for its intended use but provides a large margin of safety relative to anticipated design concentrations of fire protection systems and during the manufacture of those systems [19c]. All this, of course, regards a massive release of C6K in the event of fire. Given the intended applications in close-circuit cooling systems at CERN, only minor release in case of leaks can be anticipated. In any case, the safety arrangements for C6K

---

<sup>8</sup> No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level.



**Table 3** Novec 649 compatibility with materials (from [16c] and [7a]).

<b>Materials Compatibility</b>				
<b>Compatibility of "O" Rings with Novec 649</b>				
<b>Exposure Time: 1 Week@ 25°C, 100°C</b>				
<b>Elastomer Type</b>	<b>Exposure Temperature</b>	<b>Change in Shore A Hardness</b>	<b>% Change in Weight</b>	<b>% Change in Volume</b>
Neoprene	25°C	-1.8	-.06	-1.2
	100°C	-2.2	+2.3	+0.8
Butyl rubber	25°C	-2.7	+0.2	+0.1
	100°C	-4.0	+4.3	+4.2
Fluoroelastomer	25°C	-6.2	+0.7	+0.6
	100°C	-12.6	+9.5	+10.6
EPDM	25°C	-4.7	+0.6	+0.3
	100°C	-5.7	+3.3	+2.4
Silicone	25°C	N/A	+3.1	+2.8
	100°C	-5.4	+6.0	+5.1
Nitrile	25°C	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5
	100°C	+2.5	+4.6	+0.7

<b>Effect of Novec 649 on Various Metals</b>	
<b>Metals</b>	<b>Effect</b>
Aluminum Alloy 6262 T6511	A
Brass Alloy UNS C36000	A
AISI Type 304L stainless steel	A
AISI Type 316L stainless steel	A
Copper UNS C12200	A
ASTM A 516, Grade 70 carbon steel	A

A. No discoloration or destruction of fluid or metal at temperature indicated, 10 days minimum exposure, 48°C.

should be similar to those for C6F14. Leak detection: C6K is easy to detect (WL for IR measurement is 6.84 um).

### 3.8 Suppliers, commercial availability

C6K is immediately available from 3M and its dealers, always with the certificate of analysis. Novec 1230 is exclusively shipped to OEMs specializing in fire protection<sup>9</sup>, so for CERN applications we are, essentially, limited to Novec 649. The current list price of Novec 649 is 62-66 CHF/kg (from 3M Switzerland, quotation of 22.10.2014). As “CAS 756-13-8”, this compound is available from numerous Chinese suppliers [20a], in quantities from 1 kg to tons (??), with relatively low ( $\leq 98\%$ ) purity. A research-grade “756-13-8” is also available from standard pure chemicals suppliers, but the price can be astronomical (thousands CHF/kg).

<sup>9</sup> On 5.11.2014 I received a rectification from B.Kaiser of 3M, quoting the following statement of the European 3M management: "Novec 1230 fluid application can only be restricted to fire protection. *No other application is allowed.* If the test is required for fire protection, than a supply is possible. For the fire fighting installation you have to go to an official OEM. It would make sense to go to one of them also for the test's. For any other application, *we have to decline the supply of this material.* The price is the same as for 3M Novec 649."

### 3.9 Purification methods and other information from B.Kaiser of 3M

According to 3M [16c], molecular sieve (adsorber) types are not good, because the fluid will be in contact with the increasing amount of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules, which will react with fluoroketone<sup>10</sup>. Information from 3M about C6K drying is only qualitative and somewhat contradictory: Ref. [7a] claims that molecular sieves (MS) and silica gel (SG) “appear useful” for removing water from C6K”, while [16c] suggests avoiding MS and SG and using inorganic desiccants for C6K (anhydrous Ca and Mg sulfates...Drierite... NaSO<sub>4</sub>?).

## References and quoted materials

1. *Perfluorocarbons, general, GWP etc*
  - a. PFC Kyoto Protocol, [http://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php), the international agreement, under the UN aegis, which commits its Parties to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission.
  - b. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report 2007 (tables of GWP values) [http://www.ipcc.ch/publications\\_and\\_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html](http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html); [http://unfccc.int/ghg\\_data/items/3825.php](http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3825.php)
  - c. Emissions from primary aluminium production: [http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/bgp/3\\_3\\_PFC\\_Primary\\_Aluminium\\_Production.pdf](http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/bgp/3_3_PFC_Primary_Aluminium_Production.pdf)
  - d. General on Perfluorocarbons: <http://utslappisiffror.naturvardsverket.se/en/Substances/Greenhouse-gases/Perfluorocarbons/>; <http://classes.kumc.edu/cahe/respcared/liquidventilation/wikeper.html> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorocarbon>
  - e. S.W.Green et al., "Perfluorocarbon fluids", *Topics in Applied Chemistry* 1994, pp 89-119 [http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4899-1202-2\\_4#page-1](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4899-1202-2_4#page-1)
  - f. Carbon-fluorine bond [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon-fluorine\\_bond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon-fluorine_bond); <http://chemistry.about.com/od/chartstables/a/bondenergytable.htm>
2. *Uses and Emissions of Liquid PFC Heat Transfer Fluids From the Electronics Sector* EPA-430-R-06-901, [http://www.epa.gov/semiconductor-pfc/documents/pfc\\_heat\\_tranfer\\_fluid\\_emission.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/semiconductor-pfc/documents/pfc_heat_tranfer_fluid_emission.pdf) and Refs therein
3. *Ph. Tuma et al. on PFC emissions:*
  - a. Reducing Emissions of PFC Heat Transfer Fluids, at SEMCOM July 2001, [http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=66666UgxGCuNyXTtXfVM8TtEVtOEcuZgVs6EVs6E666666--&fn=tech\\_pfc.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=66666UgxGCuNyXTtXfVM8TtEVtOEcuZgVs6EVs6E666666--&fn=tech_pfc.pdf)
  - b. Next-generation dielectric heat transfer fluids for cooling military electronics, 2009 <http://mil-embedded.com/articles/next-generation-fluids-cooling-military-electronics/>
4. *Use of PFC coolants at CERN*
  - a. Technical Specification for the Supply of Perfluorocarbon fluids C3F8 and C6F14 for ATLAS, CMS and LHCb cooling systems, IT-3673/EN, EDMS: 1059563, <http://indico.cern.ch/event/91119/material/0/12?contribId=3>;
  - b. M. Pimenta dos Santos, Use of fluorocarbons in the cooling of LHC experiments ST-Note-2003-019, <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1140764/files/st-note-2003-019.pdf>
  - c. F.Lehner, M.Stoulski, The liquid cooling system of the LHCb Inner Tracker... [http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/64892O/fluorinert-electronic-liquid-fc-72.pdf?fn=prodinfo\\_FC72.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/64892O/fluorinert-electronic-liquid-fc-72.pdf?fn=prodinfo_FC72.pdf); LHCb Inner Tracker TDR, Section 5.7.1 <http://lhcb.web.cern.ch/lhcb/TDR/front%20cover/LHCb-IT-TDR.pdf>

---

<sup>10</sup> I think that zeolite adsorbents should work with Novec, as well: the pore size (3A in case of standard filters used at CERN) is too small for C6K molecules (comparable in size with C6F14) to reach H<sub>2</sub>O. On the other hand, C6K can be chemically reactive with activated alumina adsorbents[7a], to be verified experimentally.

- d. LHCb RICH, EDMS 781457, <https://edms.cern.ch/document/781457/1>
  - e. CERN is a significant source of PFC emissions: ILK review for PFC (2005) [EDMS 634952](#), M.Battistin (2006) [EDMS 774749](#); E. Thomas (LHCb 2013) [EDMS 1311056](#) (LHCb 2013), All other CERN registers of PFC: EDMS search (greenhouse)
5. *LHCb Tracker Upgrade Technical Design Report*  
CERN-LHCC-2014-001 ; LHCb-TDR-015 (SciFi tracker = Chapter 3)  
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/1647400/files/LHCb-TDR-015.pdf>
  6. *PFC fluids for HEP applications*
    - a. V. Vacek et al. "Perfluorocarbons and their use in cooling systems for semiconductor particle detectors", <https://cds.cern.ch/record/681439/files/indet-2000-025.pdf>
    - b. G. Hallewell et al. "Properties of saturated fluorocarbons: Experimental data and ...", <http://phdtree.org/pdf/33128674-properties-of-saturated-fluorocarbons-experimental-data-and-modeling-using-perturbed-chain-saft/>
    - c. M.Battistin, S.Ilie, R.Setnescu, B. Teissandier "Chemical and radiolytical characterization of some perfluorocarbon fluids used as coolants for LHC experiments", Part 1 (Chemical) TS-Note-2006-010, EDMS 804849 <https://edms.cern.ch/file/804849/1/TS-Note-2006-010.pdf> ; Part 2 (Radiolytical) TS-Note-2007-005, EDMS 642110 <https://edms.cern.ch/file/842110/1/TS-Note-2007-005.pdf>
  7. *Fluoroketones, C6K general properties*
    - a. P.E. Tuma, Fluoroketone C2F5C(O)CF(CF3)2 as a Heat Transfer Fluid for Passive and Pumped 2-Phase Applications, 24th SEMI-THERM Symposium, 2008  
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?arnumber=04509386>
    - b. E. Forrest et al. Pool Boiling Performance of Novec 649 Engineered Fluid, ECI International Conference on Boiling Heat Transfer, 2009  
<http://www.iaea.org/inis/collection/NCLCollectionStore/Public/40/079/40079220.pdf>
    - c. C7K = Novec 774  
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-10/html/2012-19688.htm>; [3M Product Information](#)
    - d. NIST REFPROP Version 9.1 includes Novec 649. <http://www.nist.gov/srd/nist23.cfm>
    - e. J. Gustavsson, C. Segal , "Characterization of a Perfluorinated Ketone" for LIF Applications, 46<sup>th</sup> AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 2008, [http://plaza.ufl.edu/jgu/public\\_html/UF/AIAA-2008-259-527FKchar.pdf](http://plaza.ufl.edu/jgu/public_html/UF/AIAA-2008-259-527FKchar.pdf)
  8. *Perfluorohexane C6F14*
    - a. 3M Fluoroinert Electronic Liquid FC-72, Product information  
[http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/648920/fluorinert-electronic-liquid-fc-72.pdf?fn=prodinfo\\_FC72.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/648920/fluorinert-electronic-liquid-fc-72.pdf?fn=prodinfo_FC72.pdf)
    - b. 3M Fluoroinert Performance Fluid PF-5060, Product information,  
[http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/2440560/performance-fluid-pf-5060-product-information.pdf?fn=prodinfo\\_pf5060.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/2440560/performance-fluid-pf-5060-product-information.pdf?fn=prodinfo_pf5060.pdf)
    - a. CERN EN-CV, Detector Cooling Section, Fluids data:  
<http://detector-cooling.web.cern.ch/detector-cooling/fluidmaterial.html>
    - b. Molecular structure (3D): [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Perfluorohexane\\_3D\\_ball.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Perfluorohexane_3D_ball.png)
  9. *C6K, 3M publications*
    - a. **3M Novec 1230 fire protection fluid:**  
[http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en\\_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/?PC\\_Z7\\_RJH9U52300\\_OA50IEKHCMNDN11H0000000\\_nid=D7B0VRPJHSbeJ7332M26RCgl](http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/?PC_Z7_RJH9U52300_OA50IEKHCMNDN11H0000000_nid=D7B0VRPJHSbeJ7332M26RCgl) and all Refs. therein, in particular
    - b. Product Bulletin "What you need to know about "Novec 1230..."  
[http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=66666UgxGCuNyXTtMxT\\_nXTVEvtQEcuZgVs6EVs6E666666--&fn=5050ECAROCComparison.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=66666UgxGCuNyXTtMxT_nXTVEvtQEcuZgVs6EVs6E666666--&fn=5050ECAROCComparison.pdf)
    - c. **3M Novec 649 Engineering fluid:**  
[http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en\\_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/?PC\\_Z7\\_RJH9U52300\\_OA50IEKHCMNDN11H0000000\\_nid=F55Z1XTKWxbeQOBXSJ1LVVgl](http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/?PC_Z7_RJH9U52300_OA50IEKHCMNDN11H0000000_nid=F55Z1XTKWxbeQOBXSJ1LVVgl) and Refs therein, in particular
    - d. **Novec 649 Product Information:**  
[http://solutions.3mmagyar.hu/3MContentRetrievalAPI/BlobServlet?lmd=1351678101000&locale=hu\\_HU&assetType=MMM\\_Image&assetId=1319241050803&blobAttribute=ImageFile](http://solutions.3mmagyar.hu/3MContentRetrievalAPI/BlobServlet?lmd=1351678101000&locale=hu_HU&assetType=MMM_Image&assetId=1319241050803&blobAttribute=ImageFile)
    - e. **Novec 1230**, Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novec\\_1230](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novec_1230)

10. *C6K: Immersion cooling applications*
  - a. P.E. Tuma, US Patent , Publ. # WO 2010123671 A1, <http://www.google.nl/patents/WO2010123671A1?cl=en>
  - b. 3M Novec Data Center Cooling Project <https://www.facebook.com/3MNovecdatacentercooling>
  - c. See [7b]
  - d. R. Bharath, Thesis “Viability of...”, <http://etd.auburn.edu/handle/10415/4203>
11. *3M Fluorochemicals in Heat Transfer Applications (Frequently asked questions)*  
 NB: in this document only Novec HFE fluids (7000 series) are described !  
[http://detector-cooling.web.cern.ch/detector-cooling/data/3M\\_FAQ\\_Fluorinert.pdf](http://detector-cooling.web.cern.ch/detector-cooling/data/3M_FAQ_Fluorinert.pdf)
12. *A 3M collection of documents on Novec 1230 environmental and health safety, including the GWP study.* [http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/legal/rules/rule\\_lib/petitions/13028PET\\_petex.pdf](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/legal/rules/rule_lib/petitions/13028PET_petex.pdf)  
*In particular:*
  - a. Taniguchi, N. et al. “Atmospheric chemistry of ...” *J. of Phys. Chem. A*, 107(15), 2674-2679, 2003.
  - b. D. Jackson et al., “Atmospheric degradation of ...”, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2011, 45(19), 8030-8036
  - c. 3M Technical briefs etc
13. *Environmental fate of C6K (PFMP) and its decomposition products.*
  - a. 3M Environmental Properties of Novec 1230 Fluid, Technical Brief (includes a comment on indirect GWP)  
[http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUmx\\_UOx21evUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=technvc1230\\_enviroprop.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUmx_UOx21evUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=technvc1230_enviroprop.pdf)
  - b. See [7a,b]
  - c. J. Owens (3M Performance Materials, ~2003) “Understanding the stability and environmental characteristics of a sustainable halon alternative” (very clear and good summary of pre -2003 studies) [http://www.nist.gov/el/fire\\_research/upload/R0301570.pdf](http://www.nist.gov/el/fire_research/upload/R0301570.pdf) and Refs. therein, esp..Ref. 2: J.Owens, “Physical and Environmental Properties of a Next Generation Extinguishing Agent” [http://www.nist.gov/el/fire\\_research/upload/R0201323.pdf](http://www.nist.gov/el/fire_research/upload/R0201323.pdf) (explains the logic behind the C6K choice as a halon replacement)
  - d. T.Stein et al. “Atmospheric chemistry of C6K...”, *J. Phys. Chem A* 1999, 103, 5705  
<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/jp990599t>
  - e. D. Jackson Thesis “Hydrolysis and Atmospheric ...”, U. of Toronto, 2013. Chapter 2 = reprint of [7b]: [https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/35854/3/Jackson\\_Derek\\_A\\_201306\\_PhD\\_thesis.pdf](https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/35854/3/Jackson_Derek_A_201306_PhD_thesis.pdf)
  - f. D'Anna et al. , *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 39, 8708, 2005, <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/es048088u>
14. *Cavitation:*
  - a. Fluoroketone: by far higher propensity to cavitation than in water: S.Kelly and S.Segal “Simulation of Cryogenics Cavitation” <http://enu.kz/repository/2011/AIAA-2011-808.pdf>
  - b. [http://plaza.ufl.edu/jgu/public\\_html/UF/AIAA-2008-576-232FKcav.pdf](http://plaza.ufl.edu/jgu/public_html/UF/AIAA-2008-576-232FKcav.pdf)
  - c. C6F14 speed of sound: ~480 m/s <http://web.physics.ryerson.ca/mkolios/publications/strohm-ius11.pdf>
15. *C6K radiation resistance*
  - a. R. Setnescu, private communication
16. *Novec fluids: Compatibility with Materials. 3M compatibility testing*
  - a. See [9d]
  - b. 3M Brochure “3M Thermal Management Fluids” <http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawe...>
  - c. Private communication by B. Kaiser (3M Switzerland) TWIKI link
  - d. Plasticizer-free silicone Tygon hoses  
<http://www.piedmontplastics.com/media/275605/tygon%20catalog%20t-110r%208-06.pdf> )
17. *C6K and water*
  - a. See [9b]
  - b. Polemics with DuPont expert: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/Please-suggest-which-Gas-suppression-3216235.S.177437534>
  - c. !!! [19f] test is described [http://www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/10361/STD1019FR.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/10361/STD1019FR.pdf)

18. *MSDS Documents for C6K*

- a. Novec 649: <http://www.mgchemicals.com/downloads/3m/649-msds.pdf>
- b. Novec 1230: <http://www.remtec.net/docs/msds-novec-1230.pdf>
- d.

19. *Novec 1230/649 safety issues*

- a. See [9b], “3M [“What you need to know about Novec 1230”](#)”
- b. EPA: “Acceptable Exposure Limit (AEL) Memo for Novec 649”, ... 250 ppm  
<http://docketwrench.sunlightfoundation.com/document/EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0118-0228>
- c. 3M Technical Brief: Novec 1230 Safety Assessment (also in [7])  
[http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUmx\\_UOx2ZevUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=nvc1230\\_sftyaccssmnt.pdf](http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUmx_UOx2ZevUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=nvc1230_sftyaccssmnt.pdf)
- d. NOAEL <http://www.gielle.it/gielle.pdf>
- e. Good summary table  
<http://www.sevosystems.com/3Products%20and%20Services/8Novec%201230/Novec.html>
- f. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, 3M Novec Fire Protection Fluid 1230 - Full Public Report (STD/1019), 2002  
[http://www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/10361/STD1019FR.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/10361/STD1019FR.pdf)
- g. pentafluoropropionic acid:  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{C}=\text{O}-\text{OH}$  (PFPA) <http://www.chemspider.com/Chemical-Structure.56147.html>
- h. Novec 1230 Regulatory and Industry Approvals:  
[http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en\\_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/1230/Regulatory/](http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/3MNovec/Home/ProductCatalog/1230/Regulatory/)

20. *C6K suppliers*

- a. LOOKCHEM.COM: [http://www.chemicalbook.com/ProdSupplierGWCB2238274\\_EN.htm](http://www.chemicalbook.com/ProdSupplierGWCB2238274_EN.htm);  
MOLBASE.COM: [http://www.molbase.com/en/search.html?search\\_keyword=756-13-8&gclid=CjwKEAiAj-KiBRC48YzhnLSg0D0SJACIOhK3d4VT095XX99nkJGtK90DH\\_rizzAikP1utpYIj-ViqhoCsILw\\_wcB&page=4](http://www.molbase.com/en/search.html?search_keyword=756-13-8&gclid=CjwKEAiAj-KiBRC48YzhnLSg0D0SJACIOhK3d4VT095XX99nkJGtK90DH_rizzAikP1utpYIj-ViqhoCsILw_wcB&page=4)
- b. GIELLE Fire Protection <http://www.novec1230systems.info/>
- c. AMEREX (DuPont FM-200 and 3M Novec 1230 systems) <http://amerex-fire.com/products/clean-agent-system-with-fm200-or-3m-novec-1230/>
- d. Synthesis of FKs <http://www.organic-chemistry.org/synthesis/C1F/fluorocarbonylcompounds.shtm>

21. Assessment of the radiation damage to the coolant in SciFi tracker, P. Gorbounov, in EDMS 1421023 <https://edms.cern.ch/document/1421023/1>

22. Work Package: Alternatives to liquid fluorocarbons for detector cooling applications at CERN, <https://edms.cern.ch/document/1489771/0.2>

23. Irradiation at CERN:

- a. GIF: <https://gif-irrad.web.cern.ch/gif-irrad/>; GIFF++ facility is expected to be fully operational by spring 2015 <https://espace.cern.ch/sba-workspace/gifpp/SitePages/Home.aspx>
- a. Neutron irradiation (IRRAD-2 facility): <http://testing-irradiation.web.cern.ch/testing-irradiation/irrad2.htm>; CERN irradiation facility: <http://ph-news.web.cern.ch/content/new-proton-mixed-field-irradiation-facility-cern-ps-1>