




500'154 USP

● User Manual



This Manual was written by
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© September 2010, Bruker BioSpin AG
Fällanden, Switzerland
ZTKS0160 / Z31926 / Rev.: 00

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Please refer to the Model No., Serial No. and Internal Order No. in all correspondence regarding the NMR system or components thereof.



1 Introduction

1.1 General Information

This manual contains important information about the handling of the supplied magnet system as a part of the magnet system used for NMR analyses. The compliance with all safety and handling instructions, the applicable local accident prevention and general safety regulations are necessary for safe work.

The manual is part of the product. It must be kept in the immediate vicinity of the magnet system and unimpeded access must be ensured at any time.

Read the manual carefully before handling the magnet system or its components.

1.1.1 Limitation of Liability

The information in this manual will take into account the current state of the technology.

The manufacturer assumes no liability for damages resulting from:

- non-compliance with the instructions and all applicable documentation,
- use for purposes not intended,
- not sufficiently approved persons,
- arbitrary changes or modifications and
- use of unauthorized spare parts or accessories.

1.1.2 Customer Service

Technical support is provided by Bruker service via telephone or e-mail. For contact information see page 9 of this document.

1.1.3 Warranty

The warranty terms can be found in the sales documents of the magnet system and in the Terms and Conditions of Bruker BioSpin AG.

1.1.4 Copyright

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means without the prior consent of the publisher. Product names used are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.

1.2 General View

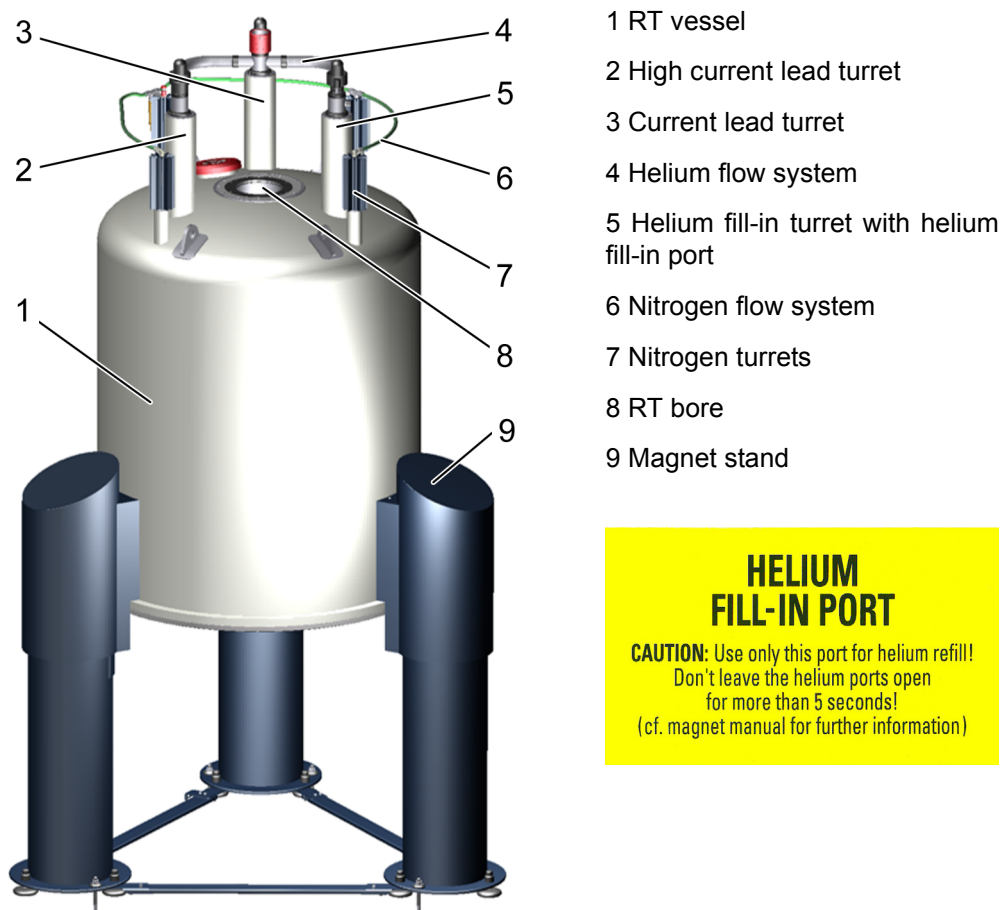


Figure 1.1: General view Cryostat of the Magnet System

The heart of the magnet system is a superconducting magnet located inside the helium vessel, which is filled with liquid helium. The helium vessel is surrounded by a nitrogen vessel filled with liquid nitrogen. The outer casing, the room temperature (RT) vessel (1) contain the helium and the nitrogen vessels. The vacuum within the RT vessel reduces thermal conduction.

The RT bore (8) allows the access to the magnetic center of the cryostat. RT vessel, inner vessels, turrets, flow systems and the RT bore together build the cryostat of the magnet system.

The three helium turrets (2, 3, 5) build the interface of the helium vessel to the outside. The high current lead turret (2) is for energizing the magnet coil and the current lead turret is for magnet diagnostic (3). The helium fill-in turret (5) with access to the siphon and connecting plug for the helium level sensor is used to fill the helium vessel. It is marked with a yellow label. The helium flow system (4) connects the helium turrets.

The four nitrogen turrets (7) connected with the nitrogen flow system (6) and the heat exchangers build the interface to the nitrogen vessel.

The cryostat is mounted on a magnet stand (9). The dampers in the magnet stand absorb floor vibrations. Different heights and dampers are available optionally.

2 Safety

The supplied cryostat of the magnet system was designed and manufactured according best available technical knowledge and practice, archived in over 50 years of experience of Bruker BioSpin AG. International standards for quality and approval recommended for cryostats of superconducting magnets were certified.

Nevertheless non-compliance with the following instructions and safety advices may cause serious hazards and property damage.

2.1 Persons in charge

In this manual the following qualifications are referenced:

Bruker Service

As a result of professional training, experience and knowledge of applicable regulations they are approved to perform work on magnet systems. They are approved to self-identify dangerous situations and to take applicable measures.

Approved Persons of the Customer

As a result of professional training, experience and knowledge of applicable regulations and instruction by the customer, this group of people is approved to perform the duties assigned to them. They are approved to recognize dangerous situations and to take applicable measures.

2.2 Customer Responsibilities

The customer of the magnet system must obey the security advice and the rules for safety, accident prevention and environmental protection correctly for the magnet systems. Furthermore, the customer is responsible for keeping the magnet system in correct technical condition.

In particular:

- The customer must determine additional dangers resulting from the working conditions at the site of the magnet system and provide applicable safety measures.
- The customer must ensure that the site plan meets the specified conditions for operating the magnet system and supplied site planning document.
- The customer has to mark the danger area around the magnet system and post the corresponding instruction plates.
- The customer has to inform the local fire brigade about the special risks of the magnet system and how to react in the event of an incident.
- The customer must clearly define the responsibilities for operation and maintenance.
- The customer must ensure that all employees working with the magnet system have read and understood the manual.
- The customer has to provide the necessary personal protective equipment for his employees.
- The customer has to instruct his employees at regular intervals on hazards and safety measures.
- The customer has to instruct other persons not working on the magnet system but carrying out work in the same room, for instance cleaning staff.
- The customer has to obey the specified maintenance intervals given in this manual (see chapter "**Maintenance Timetable**" on page 7-56).

2.3 Key Words



DANGER

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not prevented, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not prevented, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not prevented, may result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Hazard, which could result in property damage.



Information and links for efficient and trouble-free handling and operation.

2.4 Residual Risks

In the following section, the residual risks from the risk analysis according ISO 14971 are summarized. To prevent health hazards and hazardous situations obey all safety instructions and warnings in the manual.

2.4.1 Persons

WARNING



Risk of injury and property damage from not approved persons.

Incorrect handling of the magnet system from not approved persons may result in significant bodily injury and property damage.

Thus:

- Work must only be carried out by approved persons with applicable qualifications. The necessary qualifications are specified in the beginning of the relevant chapter.
- In case of doubt, contact Bruker Service. Contact information see page 9 of this document.

2.4.2 Intended Use

WARNING



Risk of damage to life and limb by incorrect use of the magnet system.

Incorrect use of the magnet system can lead to life-threatening situations and destruction of the magnet system.

Thus:

- Only use the magnet system as intended.
- Do not change the magnet system.
- Do not use the magnet system to demonstrate strong magnetic fields.
- Do not exceed specified values for operating the magnet system.

Damage claims from damages caused by other than the intended use of the magnet system are excluded and the customer is held liable.

2.4.3 Safety Devices

WARNING



Risk of damage to life and limb due to not sufficient safety devices.

Several safety devices ensure safe operation of the magnet system. They must always be in correct working condition.

Thus:

- Do not block safety devices.
- Do not remove safety devices.
- Check the operational reliability of the safety devices before working on the magnet system.

2.4.4 Spare Parts

WARNING



Risk of injury and property damage from using incorrect or defective spare parts and accessories.

Incorrect or defective spare parts can cause serious injuries. They may cause damaging, malfunctioning and the destruction of the magnet system.

Thus:

- Use only original equipment manufacturer spare parts.
- Use only original equipment manufacturer accessories.

2.4.5 Signs and Labels



WARNING

Risk of damage to persons and property due to not readable signs and labels.

Signs and labels with advice may become not readable.

Thus:

- Maintain signs and labels in a readable state.
- Replace damaged or not readable signs and labels immediately. New signs and labels can be obtained from Bruker Service.

2.4.6 Technical Risks

Magnetic Field



WARNING

Risk of damage to life and limb due to high magnetic fields.

A magnetic field of more than 0.5 mT (5 Gauss) is life-threatening for people with pacemakers or metal implants. Ferromagnetic tools in the magnetic field are significantly hazardous. Disks and electronic devices may be damaged. Duration of exposure (8 h/day) above the limit of 200 mT can cause damage to health.

Thus:

- Mark the magnetic field of more than 0.5 mT (5 Gauss) before start up.
- The workplace must be outside the 0.5 mT area.
- Keep people with pacemakers and metal implants away from the identified area.
- Keep disks, credit cards and electronic devices away from the identified area.
- Do not use ferromagnetic tools or items within the identified area.
- Only use non-ferromagnetic transportation dewars for the cryogenic agents.
- Only use non-ferromagnetic ladders or steps.

Cryogenic Agents

WARNING



Risk of damage to life and limb due to cryogenic agents.

Risk of damage to life and limb due to not correct handling of liquid cryogenic agents and their dewars. Within the transition from liquid to gas, Helium and Nitrogen expands their volume, causing closed vessels to burst.

The evaporating cryogenic agents will displace the air. In case of not sufficient ventilation this may result in death by suffocation. Helium displaces oxygen in the upper part of the room, Nitrogen displaces oxygen in the lower parts of the room.

Liquid and gaseous cryogenic agents are extremely cold. Contact with liquid or gaseous cryogenic agents will lead to cold burns.

Thus:

- Only use cryogenic agents in well ventilated rooms. In case of doubt ask Bruker Service.
- Wear an oxygen monitor on the body during service and maintenance work.
- Prevent any skin contact with liquid or gaseous cryogenic agents.

Electricity

WARNING



Risk of damage to life and limb due to electricity.

Risk of damage to life and limb due to contact with electrical lines and damaged insulation!

Thus:

- Work on electrical equipment must be done by an approved electrical technician.
- Keep moisture away from electrical lines to prevent short-circuits.
- Check the magnet system accidental ground before start up.
- Switch power off before working on the power supply or further equipment.

Quench



WARNING

Risk of suffocation during a quench of the magnet system.

A quench is the very fast de-energizing of the magnet by loss of its superconductivity. The stored magnetic energy is converted into heat and thus large quantities of helium evaporate. The evaporating helium will displace oxygen. In case of not sufficient ventilation this may result in death by suffocation.

Thus

- The magnet system site must be well ventilated. In case of doubt contact Bruker Service.
- The evaporating gas may resemble smoke. Never pour water on the magnet system.

Gas under Pressure



WARNING

Risk of injury due to gas under pressure inside the cryostat and further equipment.

The Helium or the Nitrogen vessel of the cryostat may get sealed off due to ice formation inside the Helium or the Nitrogen turrets in case of non-compliance with the instruction given in this manual. This may lead to overpressure and damage of the Helium or the Nitrogen vessel.

Manipulations of components with gas under pressure may lead to injury and property damage.

Thus:

- In case of icing inside the Helium or the Nitrogen turrets contact Bruker Service immediately.
- Release the pressure before working on components with gases under pressure.
- Do not seal cryogenic agent vessels of the magnet system or the transport dewars.
- Do not connect high pressure transport dewars for liquid cryogenic agents to the magnet system. Completely eliminate the high pressure from the transport dewars before connecting and transferring.

Low Temperatures

WARNING



Risk of injury due to low temperatures of liquids and metal parts.

Physical contact with extremely cold liquids and metal parts may cause serious injuries. Contact with the skin may cause cold burns. Contact with the eyes may cause blindness.

Thus:

- Always wear protective goggles, protective gloves and protective clothes while handling with liquid cryogenic agents.
- Protect temperature sensitive components such as O-rings from contact with liquid cryogenic agents.

Spontaneous Ignition and Explosion

WARNING



Risk of injury from spontaneous ignition and explosion caused by liquid oxygen.

Pure oxygen condenses on extremely cold metal pieces. Together with oil it may ignite spontaneously. In case of fire the pure oxygen may cause an explosion.

Thus:

- Do not smoke near the magnet system.
- Do not use open flames near the magnet system.
- Keep the environment around the magnet system clean.
- Do not leave oily rags near the magnet system.

Risk of Slippage

WARNING



Risk of injury from slippage.

The accumulation of condensed water on the floor and ladders causes slippery surfaces.

Thus:

- Always wear safety shoes with an anti slip sole.
- Be careful using ladders.
- Clean floor and ladders regularly.

Risk of Tilting



WARNING

Risk of injury due tilting of the magnet system.

The magnet system is very sensitive to lateral forces. It may tilt.

Thus:

- Do not climb onto the magnet system.
- Do not lean items against the magnet system.
- Do not lean against the magnet system.
- Do not move the magnet system on your own.

Risk of Heavy Weights



WARNING

Risk of damage to life and limb caused from heavy moving weights.

Lifting heavy weights is life-threatening due to falling or moving parts.

Thus:

- Do not stay or work under a lifted magnet system.
- All lifting equipment used must be applicable to carry the weight (see Appendix, Technical Data).
- Do not use damaged lifting equipment.
- Do not use lifting equipment without updated check tag.
- Lifting only with approved qualification.
- Protect parts against falling.

2.4.7 Cautions

CAUTION

Risk of injury and property damage due to incorrect transportation.

The box may tilt, movement may get out of control. Thus persons may get injured and the cryostat or further equipment may be damaged.

Thus:

- Do not move arbitrarily.
- Be careful while unloading and moving the boxes.
- Pay attention to any symbols on the boxes.
- Move the box in an upright position.
- Do not tilt the box.
- Prevent crossing thresholds, even if they are only a few millimeters high.
- Clean the transportation way before transporting the box.
- Unpack shortly before assembling.
- Only use the attachment points provided.
- Transportation only with transportation locks attached.
- The cryostat or further equipment must be protected from rain and other bad weather conditions during transportation.



2.5 Personal Protective Equipment

The personal protective equipment must be worn at any time while working on the magnet system and to avoid health hazards.



Protective Goggles

Used to protect the eyes from injury due to flying cold liquids and parts.



Protective Gloves

Used to protect the hands from injury caused by contact with extremely cold liquids or surfaces and for protection from injury caused by rough edges.



Protective Clothes

Used to protect the body from injury caused by contact with extremely cold liquids or surfaces and for protection from wounds.



Safety Shoes

Used to protect the feet from injury from falling of heavy objects. An anti-slip sole protect from injury caused by slipping and falling on slippery floor and steps. Only use safety shoes with non-ferromagnetic toe caps.



Portable Oxygen Monitor and Alarm

Used to warn against low oxygen concentrations in surrounding air.

2.6 Description of Signs and Labels

Signs and labels are always related to their immediately vicinity. The following signs and labels are found on the magnet system and in the vicinity.



Prohibition sign: No person with pacemakers!

People with pacemakers are endangered in the identified area of 0.5 mT (5 Gauss) and are not allowed to enter these areas.



Prohibition sign: No person with implants!

People with metallic implants are endangered in the identified area of 0.5 mT (5 Gauss) and are not allowed to enter these areas.



Prohibition sign: No watches or electronic devices!

Watches and electronic devices may be damaged in the identified area of 0.5 mT (5 Gauss).



Prohibition sign: No credit cards or other magnetic memory!

Credit cards and magnetic memory may be damaged in the identified area of 0.5 mT (5 Gauss).



Prohibition sign: Do not touch! Do not block!

Do not touch or block identified area.



Hazard warning sign: Strong magnetic field!

- No magnetic memory.
- No jewelry.
- No metallic items.



Emergency exit!

- Always keep the emergency exit clear.
- Follow the arrows if necessary.
- Doors must be pushed open in escape direction.

2.7 Safety Devices

The cryostat of the supplied magnet system is equipped with the following safety devices:

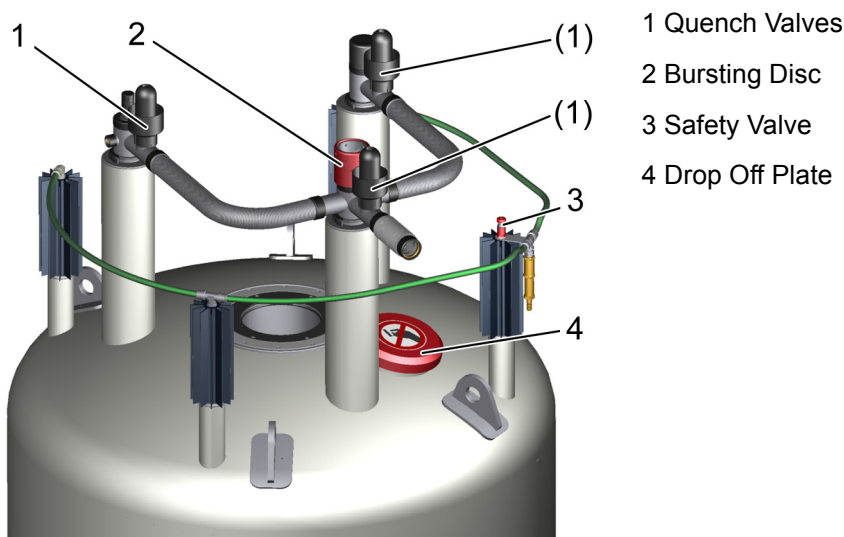


Figure 2.1: Safety Devices of the Cryostat

Quench Valve

The quench valves (1) are the safety devices of the helium vessel. They open with a defined pressure. In case of an accidental overpressure in the helium vessel the quench valves will release the pressure smoothly.

Bursting Disc

The bursting disc (2) is another safety device of the helium vessel. It opens with a defined pressure. In case of an accidental overpressure in the helium vessel the safety will release the pressure smoothly. It has to be replaced after an accident.

Safety Valve

The safety valve (3) is the safety device of the nitrogen vessel. It opens with a defined pressure. In case of an accidental overpressure in the nitrogen vessel the safety will release the pressure smoothly.

Drop Off Plate

The drop off plate (4) is a safety device of the RT vessel. If the vacuum breaks, the drop off plate will open. In case of an accidental overpressure in the RT vessel the drop off plate will release the pressure smoothly.

2.8 Behavior in Danger and Emergency Situations

Preparations

- Keep the emergency exits free at all times.
- Prepare and maintain an up-to-date list of emergency telephone numbers in the magnet system area.

In Case of Emergency

- Leave the danger zone immediately.
- Check for sufficient ventilation in the room before entering, especially if people are showing symptoms of suffocation.
- Rescue persons from the danger zone.
- Provide medical attention for people with symptoms of suffocation.
- Start first aid immediately.
- Call the responsible contact.
- Call for medical assistance.
- Call the fire department.

First Aid for Cold Burns

- Help the injured persons to lie down comfortably in a warm room.
- Loosen all clothing which could prevent blood circulation in the injured area.
- Pour large quantities of warm water over the affected parts.
- Cover the wound with dry and sterile gauze.
- In case of contact of liquid cryogenic agents with the eyes rinse thoroughly with clean water.
- Call for medical assistance.

2.9 Fire Department Notification

- Inform the fire department about the potential risks of a magnet system, i.e. danger of metallic rescue equipment close to the magnet system.
- Laboratory windows which are accessible during an emergency should be clearly identified with warning signs, visible from the outside.
- Inform the fire department about the characteristics of a quench to prevent confusion with smoke.
- Never pour water over the magnet system during a quench!



3 Transportation

The transportation is carried out by Bruker Service or approved persons. However, it may happen that other persons have to receive the delivery of the shipping boxes. In this case it is essential to obey the instructions in this chapter and to inform these persons before.

3.1 Packaging



The cryostat is supplied in a wooden box on a pallet. It is secured inside with straps against tilting and moving.

Accessories such as the flow systems, level sensors and bore tubes are in the side compartment of the box.

The magnet stand is supplied in a wooden box on a pallet.

Figure 3.1: Packaging (without surrounding panels)

Disposal

Keep the original boxes for future transportation.

If no further transportation is planned, dispose of the boxes according to environmentally friendly regulations.

3.2 Transport Inspection

Investigate the delivery with regard to visible damage and completeness of delivery.

Delivery list

- Cryostat box
- Magnet Stand box

Transport control systems

The shipping and handling monitors (“Shock Watch“, “Tilt Watch“) on the boxes shows, if the boxes were kicked or tilted during transportation.

Checks

Shock Watch: Follow instructions on the label.

Tilt Watch: Follow instructions on the label.

In case of damage

- Accept delivery with reservation.
- Make a documentation of all observable damage and add it to the transport documents.
- Start complaint process.
- Contact Bruker Service before installation.

i The claim for damage expires after the fixed period

Thus:

Report damages to Bruker Service immediately after detection of damage. For contact information see page 9 of this document.

3.3 Transportation by Fork Lift / Pallet Jack

Recommended for transporting the boxes to the installation site.

Persons in charge: Approved forklift / pallet jack operator

Precondition: The fork lift / pallet jack must be approved for the transportation weight (see chapter Appendix, Technical Data).

Transport



1. Check the route of transport for the minimal height and width.
2. Check sufficient floor capacity on the route of transport. In case of doubt ask a stress analyst.
3. Check sufficient carrying capacity while using an elevator.
4. Position the forks between the bars of the box as shown in the figure. Make sure the side towards the operator is the one with the labels on it.
5. Make sure the forks of the fork lift are longer than the box and projects out of the back of the box as shown in the figure below.



6. Now lift the fork and move the box to the site.

Figure 3.2: Transportation by forklift

3.4 Transportation with a Crane

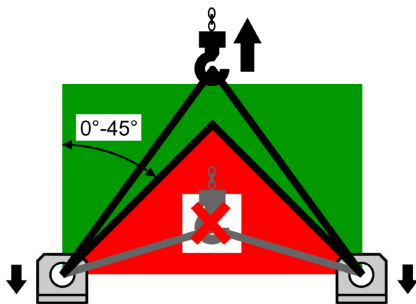
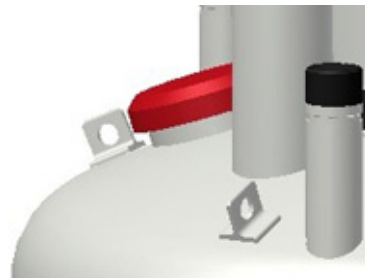
Recommended for lifting the cryostat out of the box.

Persons in charge: Approved crane operator

Precondition: The crane must be approved for the transportation weight (see chapter Appendix, Technical Data).

Attachment Points

1. Exclusively use the marked eyelets (1) as attachment points for the lifting equipment.
2. Use all eyelets for the lifting equipment.



3. Follow the instructions on the label on the top of the cryostat. This label gives important information about correct attachment and transportation.
4. Check for correct fastening of the lifting equipment before lifting the cryostat.
5. Make sure that any movement of the crane is as slowly as possible to avoid any damage due to acceleration.
6. Check for correct leveling of the cryostat while hanging on the crane.

Figure 3.3: Attachment points for lifting equipment

3.5 Storing

If it is necessary to store the cryostat and accessories before installation obey the following instructions:

- Store the boxes in a closed, dry and dust-free room.
- Store the boxes upright.
- Do not tilt the boxes.
- Do not unpack the supplied boxes.
- Prevent mechanical vibrations to the boxes.
- Storage temperature: 5 - 40°C.
- Storage humidity: less than 50%@23°C.



4 Assembling

4.1 Safety

Persons in charge: Bruker Service only



5 Operation

5.1 Safety

WARNING



Gas under Pressure
Cryogenic Agents
Electricity

Persons in charge:

Bruker Service, approved persons of the customer

5.1.1 Set into Operation

Mount the further equipment of the supplied magnet system respecting their manuals.



Figure 5.1: Start the Magnet Stand

If the magnet system is equipped with a magnet stand with pneumatic insulators:

1. Set the magnet stand into operation by switching the pneumatic controller to UP position (1).



Figure 5.2: Stop the Magnet Stand

For any work at the magnet system like maintenance or refill of cryogenic agents stop the magnet stand by switching the pneumatic controller to DOWN position (1).

6 Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting must be performed only with approved qualification.

In case of doubts or problems not specified in the following list contact Bruker Service immediately. For contact information see page 9 of this manual.

6.1 Safety

WARNING



Magnetic Fields

Gas under Pressure

Cryogenic Agents

Electricity

Spontaneous Ignition and Explosion

Persons

Bruker Service, approved persons of the customer

Personal protective equipment:

- Protective goggles
- Protective gloves
- Protective clothes
- Safety shoes

6.2 Problem

6.2.1 During Transportation

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Tilt Watch / Shock Watch activated.	Careless transportation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Accept delivery with reservation.2. Remark the extent of damage in the transport documents.3. Start complaint process.	Approved persons of the customer
Visible damage.	Careless transportation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Accept delivery with reservation.2. Remark the extent of damage in the transport documents.3. Start complaint process.	Approved persons of the customer

6.2.2 During Assembling

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Ceiling height too low for assembling on magnet stand.	Site does not meet the required conditions.	Choose another site that meets the required conditions.	Bruker Service
Ceiling height too low for inserting the helium level sensor.	Site does not meet the required conditions.	Insert the helium level sensor before mounting the magnet stand.	Bruker Service
Helium bore tube and radiation shield are not concentric.	Alignment is not correct.	Check fixation of the alignment rods.	Bruker Service

Continued on next page

Continued from page before

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Helium bore tube and radiation shield are not concentric.	Alignment rod is loose or broken.	Replace alignment rod ^a .	Bruker Service
	Reduction flange is not concentric.	Check orientation.	Bruker Service
Vacuum in RT vessel does not reach 10^{-5} mbar within 48 hours.	O-rings may be damaged.	Check and clean O-rings and slots; replace O-rings if necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of the vacuum valve • of the drop off plate • of the reduction and sealing flanges • of the bottom plate ^a 	Bruker Service
	Defective pumping line.	Check pumping line between the cryostat and vacuum pumping unit; change if necessary.	Bruker Service
	Defective pumping unit.	Check pumping unit: A pressure below 10^{-6} mbar must be reached with a closed sealing plug.	Bruker Service
	Room temperature bore tube has scratches or dust on the sealing surfaces.	Check sealing surfaces on the room temperature bore tube: No scratches and no dust should be visible.	Bruker Service
	Moisture within the RT vessel.	Pump and flush the RT vessel several times with dry nitrogen gas.	Bruker Service
Vacuum valve collides with the magnet stand.	Vacuum valve collides with the magnet stand.	Turn the vacuum valve. Be careful if the RT vessel is evacuated.	Bruker Service
Super insulation touches RT vessel or bore tube or radiation shield.	Super insulation was not fixed correctly during assembly.	Fix super insulation on the outer radiation shield with polyester tape ^a . Carefully prevent any connection between different vessels or bore tubes in the cryostat.	Bruker Service

a. For this work the bottom plate has to be removed. Check the suspension tubes of the helium vessel are not broken. Install the safety device for fall protection (not supplied). Contact Bruker Service Headquarter for further information.

6.2.3 During Cool Down

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Precooling with liquid nitrogen continue too slowly.	Empty transport dewar.	Refill or change transport dewar.	Bruker Service
	Transfer pressure too low.	Increase transfer pressure slightly.	Bruker Service
	Transport dewar is leaky; no transfer pressure may be applied.	Check transfer dewar and change if necessary.	Bruker Service
Precooling with liquid nitrogen continue too quickly.	Transfer pressure too high.	Stop precooling. Adjust correct transfer pressure.	Bruker Service
Vacuum in RT vessel does not reach 10^{-6} mbar.	O-rings may be leaky.	Check and clean O-rings and slots; change O-rings if necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of the vacuum valve • of the drop off plate • of the reduction and sealing flanges • of the bottom plate ^a 	Bruker Service
	O-rings may be frozen due to contact with liquid nitrogen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop precooling. 2. Warm up O-ring with warm air 3. Wait until the vacuum recovers. 4. Prevent liquid nitrogen from splashing on O-rings. 	Bruker Service
	Defective pumping line.	Check pumping line between the cryostat and vacuum pumping unit; change if necessary.	Bruker Service
	Defective pumping unit.	Check pumping unit: A pressure below 10^{-6} mbar must be reached with a closed sealing plug.	Bruker Service

a. see note on page before

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
RT vessel becomes cold and wet.	Vacuum is broken or less than 10^{-3} mbar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not remove pumping unit until liquid helium fill-in is finished. • Continue as in problem <i>Vacuum in RT vessel does not reach 10^{-6} mbar</i> above 	Bruker Service
	Cold leak after transportation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop cool down. 2. Warm up cryostat. 	Bruker Service
Cold spot in the RT-bore.	Alignment not correct.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop cool down. 2. Warm up cryostat. 3. Align the vessels. 	Bruker Service
The helium flow system becomes very cold and icy during pumping and flushing with helium gas.	liquid nitrogen remains in the helium vessel, boiling off strongly during pumping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop pumping. 2. Carefully remove all liquid nitrogen through the precooling tube. 3. Check with the dipstick to be sure that the helium vessel is completely empty of liquid nitrogen and of frozen nitrogen (nitrogen ice). 	Bruker Service
After some intervals of pumping and flushing it is not possible to reach a vacuum in the range of 1 mbar.	The globes in the quench valves are not fitting correctly in the O-rings and thus the quench valves are leaky.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop pumping. 2. Remove frozen air and frozen moisture with warm helium gas. 3. Slightly grease the O-rings and check the position of the globes. 4. Check with the dipstick to be sure that the helium vessel is completely empty of liquid nitrogen and of nitrogen ice. 	Bruker Service
	Liquid nitrogen remains in the helium vessel, boiling off strongly during pumping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop pumping. 2. Carefully remove all liquid nitrogen through the precooling tube. 3. Check with the dipstick to be sure that the helium vessel is completely empty of liquid nitrogen and of frozen nitrogen (nitrogen ice). 	Bruker Service

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Nitrogen ice in the helium vessel.	Pumping intervals during pumping and flushing were too long and remaining nitrogen was boiling off and got frozen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warm up the magnet coil with warm helium gas through the precooling tube until the whole coil is warmer than 90 K. 2. Repeat pumping and flushing and carefully check with the dipstick to be sure that the helium vessel is completely empty of liquid nitrogen and of frozen nitrogen (nitrogen ice). 	Bruker Service
Transfer of liquid helium does not start.	The transport dewar is empty.	Refill or change transport dewar.	Bruker Service
	The transfer pressure in the transport vessel is too low.	Increase the transfer pressure.	Bruker Service
	The transfer dewar is leaky, there is no transfer pressure built up.	Check the transport dewar for leakage. Tight all connections.	Bruker Service
	The siphon or the helium transfer line are blocked with ice.	Check the siphon and helium transfer line for blockages, remove ice with warm helium gas.	Bruker Service
The cool down of the magnet coil does not continue although helium is transferred.	The helium transfer line may be defective.	Check the helium transfer line for icing. If there are cold spots visible, replace the helium transfer line.	Bruker Service
	The extension is not mounted on the helium transfer line.	Mount the extension piece on the helium transfer line. Check the helium transfer line to be inserted completely into the siphon.	Bruker Service

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The zero reading of the helium level sensor can not be adjusted at the beginning of cooling down with liquid helium.	The helium level sensor is not connected correctly with the connector in the helium flow system.	Check the connection in the helium fill-in turret between helium level sensor and connector.	Bruker Service
	The helium level sensor is defective.	Check the helium level sensor with the 0% calibration plug.	Bruker Service
The helium level does not reach 100% after cooling down.	The transport dewar is empty, no more helium is transferred.	Refill or change transport dewar.	Bruker Service
	The helium level sensor is disturbed by the transfer line's extension piece.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop the liquid helium transfer. 2. Remove the transfer line. 3. Measure the helium level after some minutes without the transfer line. 	Bruker Service
After cool down the helium boil off is higher than specified (up to 5 times).	Usual behavior. A few days are necessary for the radiation shields and the insulation to reach scheduled temperatures.	<p>Wait a few days and check helium boil off.</p> <p>The presence of the current lead in the current lead turret during energizing and shimming helps to cool down the radiation shield due to higher helium flow.</p>	Bruker Service

6.2.4 During Energizing and Shimming

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The current lead can not be inserted completely into the connector.	The connector is covered with ice. (frozen moisture or nitrogen ice).	Carefully remove the ice with warm helium gas. To remove small ice spots use the dipstick or the precooling tube as tubing for the warm helium gas.	Bruker Service
	The shorting plug was not removed.	Remove the shorting plug with the shorting plug tool.	Bruker Service
	The orientation of the current lead is not correct.	Turn the current lead carefully until it can be inserted correctly into the connector.	Bruker Service
Main coil heater test fails.	Defective power supply.	Replace the power supply	Bruker Service
	Connector or cables defective.	Clean connectors or change cables if necessary.	Bruker Service
Setting of sense voltage fails.	The main coil heater switch is "OFF". The main coil switch is not opened.	Switch the main coil heater to "ON" and check the main coil heater current to be adjusted correctly.	Bruker Service
	The main coil heater current is not correct. The main coil switch is not opened.	Adjust main coil heater current correctly.	Bruker Service
	The auxiliary shorting plug is inserted in the current lead turret by mistake and makes a short circuit across the main coil.	Remove the auxiliary shorting plug and insert it in the helium fill-in turret.	Bruker Service
Current lead can not be removed.	The connector is covered with ice (frozen moisture or nitrogen ice).	Carefully remove the ice with warm helium gas over the helium flow system. To remove small ice spots from the connector use the dipstick or the precooling tube as tubing for the warm helium gas.	Bruker Service

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Shorting plug cannot be removed.	The connector is covered with ice (frozen moisture or nitrogen ice).	Carefully remove the ice with warm helium gas. To remove small ice spots use the dipstick or the precooling tube as tubing for the warm helium gas.	Bruker Service
The magnet system quenches	Loss of superconductivity.	See chapter " After a quench " on page 6-53.	Bruker Service
	The helium level was too low for energizing, cycling, shimming, de-energizing or sweeping.	See chapter " After a quench " on page 6-53.	Bruker Service
	The power supply is defective. The main current is oscillating.	Replace the power supply.	Bruker Service
The main coil switch can not be closed on field.	The helium level is too low for energizing. The main coil switch is not covered with liquid helium.	Never try to charge the magnet with less than the minimum allowed helium level in the helium vessel.	Bruker Service
	The power supply is defective. The main current is oscillating.	Replace the power supply.	Bruker Service
Shim current can not be set correctly.	The control cable is not connected correctly to the current lead or to the power supply.	Connect the control cable correctly to current lead and power supply.	Bruker Service
	Switch „Main Coil/OFF/Shim Coil“ in wrong position.	Change the switch position	Bruker Service
Shims do not affect the NMR signal.	Shim heater current is not correct. The shim switches are not opened.	Set the shim heater current to the specified value (see Appendix Technical Data)	Bruker Service

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
Magnet system does not reach specification.	Magnetic material inside RT bore tube.	Carefully clean the RT bore tube.	Bruker Service
	Large ferromagnetic parts are in the vicinity of the magnet system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep the maximum possible distance between the magnet system and ferromagnetic parts. 2. Repeat shimming. 	Bruker Service

6.2.5 During Operation of the Magnet Stand

In case of doubt contact Bruker Service and refer to the supplied manual of the Magnet Stand

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The NMR spectrum shows massive disturbances.	The pneumatic controller is in DOWN position.	Switch pneumatic controller to UP position.	Approved persons of the customer
	Magnet system has direct mechanical contact with the floor via accessories.	Identify and eliminate contact point. Arrange lines in loose S- or U shapes	Approved persons of the customer
		If the problem is still not solved, contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer
	Magnet system has physical contact to the magnet stand.	Check leveling; adjust if necessary.	Bruker Service
	Piston of the isolator is not centric or touches its casing.	Align magnet stand.	Bruker Service

Continued on next page

Continued from page before

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The isolator of the magnet stand does not reach the operating position.	Pneumatic controller in DOWN position.	Switch pneumatic controller to UP position.	Approved persons of the customer
	The pressure of the gas supply is too low.	Check the pressure of the gas supply. It must be in the range of 5 to 8 bar (70 to 112 psi).	Approved persons of the customer
		If the problem is still not solved, contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer
	The magnet system is not leveled correctly.	Stop the pneumatic isolators. Check the leveling of the cryostat.	Bruker Service
	Defective leveling valve.	Exchange leveling valve or isolator.	Bruker Service
	Defective membrane of an isolator.	Exchange leveling valve or isolator.	Bruker Service
Magnet system achieves working position jerkily.	Piston is not centric or touching its casing.	Align magnet stand.	Bruker Service
Audible loss of air	Defective membrane of an isolator.	Exchange leveling valve or isolator.	Bruker Service
	Hose connector is defective or loose.	Insert hoses correctly and tighten screws.	Bruker Service
Velocity of lifting or lowering too high.	Wrong adjustment of the restrictor level valve.	Close restrictor of the level valve completely; then open it a half turn.	Bruker Service

6.2.6 During Standard Operation

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The helium boil off decrease to zero.	The atmospheric pressure is increasing.	Usual behavior. Watch helium boil off daily.	Approved persons of the customer
	The helium flow system is covered with ice.	Contact Bruker Service immediately! Do not try to remove ice of the helium flow system!	Approved persons of the customer
		If the problem is still not solved, contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer
		⚠ WARNING: Cryogenic Agents Quench	
	The helium flow system or the suspension tubes are blocked with ice.	Blow in warm helium gas carefully through an applicable tube. Do not insert it more than 600mm from the top of the helium turrets.	Bruker Service
The helium boil off is too high.	The helium level meter is permanently on (service mode) or used often.	Switch off helium level sensor. Reduce helium level measurement (during measuring of the helium level an amount of helium boils off due to the heat input of the helium level sensor; for reporting the helium boil off a weekly measurement is sufficient).	Approved persons of the customer
	The atmospheric pressure is decreasing.	Usual behavior. Watch helium boil off weekly.	Approved persons of the customer
		If the problem is still not solved, contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer

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Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The helium boil off is too high.	Vacuum reduced.	Rebuild vacuum, see chapter "Rebuilding the Vacuum" on page 4-53	Bruker Service
	The radiation baffles are not inserted in the current lead turret.	Insert the radiation baffles into the current lead turret.	Bruker Service
Quench	Loss of superconductivity.	See chapter "After a quench" on page 6-53 Contact Bruker Service immediately!	Approved persons of the customer
Cold spots within the RT bore.	Alignment not correct.	Contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer
RT vessel is wet and cold.	Vacuum reduced.	Contact Bruker Service immediately!	Approved persons of the customer
Not correct helium level warning out of supplied NMR software.	Helium level sensor defective.	Contact Bruker Service immediately!	Approved persons of the customer
Helium level at constant level, no change during days.	Helium level sensor defective.	Contact Bruker Service immediately!	Approved persons of the customer
		⚠ WARNING: Low Temperature	
Not correct helium level warning out of supplied NMR software.	Helium level sensor defective.	Replace helium level sensor (see chapter "Replacement of the Helium Level Sensor" on page 6-81)	Bruker Service
Helium level at constant level, no change during days.	Helium level sensor defective.	Replace helium level sensor (see chapter "Replacement of the Helium Level Sensor" on page 6-81)	Bruker Service

6.2.7 During De-energizing and Warming up

Indicator	Possible reason	Solution	By
The magnet system quenches during de-energizing.	The helium level was too low for de-energizing.	Refill helium at least to the minimum allowed level (see Appendix Technical Data).	Bruker Service
	The power supply is defective.	Replace power supply.	Bruker Service
	The main current is oscillating.	Replace power supply.	Bruker Service
The shim current can not be set correctly.	The control cable is not connected correctly to the current lead and/or the power supply.	Connect the control cable to the current lead and to the power supply correctly.	Bruker Service
	The switch "Main Coil/OFF/Shim Coil" is not on the "Shim Coil" position.	Switch "Main Coil/OFF/Shim Coil" on the "Shim Coil" position.	Bruker Service
High helium flow after breaking vacuum.	Remaining cryogenic agents in the inner vessels.	Remove liquid cryogenic agents.	Bruker Service
Vacuum still remains after 12 hours.	Vacuum valve is closed.	Open vacuum valve. Block it if necessary.	Bruker Service
RT vessel is wet and cold.	Cryostat is still cold.	Wait until RT vessel is dry and warm. Check PT 100 temperature sensors.	Bruker Service
RT bore wet and cold before disassembling.	Cryostat is still cold.	Wait one more day. Do not open a cryostat before the room temperature bore tube is warm and dry!	Bruker Service

6.3 Troubleshooting Work

6.3.1 After a quench



Figure 6.1: Quench picture

A quench is the very fast deenergizing of the magnet by loss of its superconductivity. The stored magnetic energy is converted into heat, which promotes rapid evaporation of large quantities of helium. After an appearance of a quench contact Bruker Service immediately.



WARNING

Quench Cryogenic Agents

Quench while in persistent mode:

1. Wait until the quench valves are closed and no helium evaporate out of the quench valves.
2. Wait until there is no helium vapor visible in the room or the ceiling to make sure there is sufficient oxygen in the room.
3. Check the globes in the quench valves for their correct position.
4. Only at magnet systems with 3 helium turrets: check the bursting disc at the helium flow system. If destroyed close the socket with the supplied plug to prevent air from entering the helium flow system or vessel.
5. Remove probe and shim system to prevent icing from the shim system.
6. Check the nitrogen turrets for icing.
7. Start the refill with liquid helium as soon as possible after the quench (within one hour after the quench; refer to the supplied refill manual).
8. Contact Bruker Service immediately.

i If the quench occurs unattended or helium transfer was not possible within one hour after the quench, it is recommended to warm up the system to 90 K.

7 Maintenance

Maintenance must be performed only with approved qualification.

In case of doubt contact Bruker Service. For contact information see page 9 of this document.

7.1 Safety

WARNING



Magnetic Fields

Gas under Pressure

Cryogenic Agents

Electricity

Spontaneous Ignition and Explosion

Persons in charge

Bruker Service, approved persons of the customer

Personal protective equipment

Protective goggles

Protective gloves

Safety shoes

7.2 Cleaning

Procedure

- Clean the RT vessel of the magnet system, the magnet stand with dry or slightly damp cloth.
- Only use neutral water and detergents.
- Do not use volatile cleaning solvents.

7.3 Maintenance Timetable

Interval	Device	Work	By
daily	Cryostat	Check the helium flow.	Approved persons of the customer
daily	Cryostat	Check the nitrogen flow.	Approved persons of the customer
weekly	Cryostat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the helium level.• Refill liquid helium if necessary according Refill Manual respecting the warnings and instructions given there.• Record the filling session. Deviation from estimated consumption may used for identification of troubles. In this case contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer
weekly	Cryostat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the nitrogen level.• Refill liquid nitrogen if necessary according Refill Manual respecting the warnings and instructions given there.• Weekly refill is recommended.• Record the filling session. Deviation from estimated consumption may used for identification of troubles. In this case contact Bruker Service.	Approved persons of the customer

Table 7.1: Maintenance Timetable

8 Disassembling

8.1 Safety

Persons in charge: Bruker Service only





A Appendix

Warning Signs

Figures

Tables

Glossary / Abbreviations

Technical Data

Index



A.1 Warning Signs

Gefahr/Danger

Art und Quelle der Gefahr
Kind and Source of Danger 15

Warnung/Warning

Art und Quelle der Gefahr
Kind and Source of Danger 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

Vorsicht/Caution

Art und Quelle der Gefahr
Kind and Source of Danger 15, 23

Information

Hinweise, die dem Anwender die Arbeit erleichtern
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A.4 Glossary / Abbreviations

Used term	Description
Box	Any kind of package used to protect sensitive parts during transportation.
Cryostat	The collective of all parts providing a temperature of 4 K inside for the superconducting magnet. The cryostat also provides the safety devices and the access ports for the cryogenic agents and electricity. The superconducting magnet inside the cryostat is not energized.
Dewar	Any kind of package used for transporting cryogenic agents like gaseous or liquid helium or nitrogen.
Magnet System	The collective of all parts necessary for the intended use. The superconducting magnet inside the cryostat is energized.

Table A.1: Glossary

Abbreviations	Description
ACD	Automatic Cooling Device
RT	Room Temperature; used for room temperature level and as prefix of parts witch are at room temperature

Table A.2: Abbreviations



A.5 Technical Data MS 500'154 USP

A.5.1 Dimensions

Weights

Cryostat	Value	Unit
Weight, empty, without magnet stand	1500	kg
Weight, completely filled, without magnet stand	2000	kg
Weight, empty, ready for transportation including box	2300	kg

Table A.1: Weight Cryostat

Magnet Stand	Value	Unit
Weight, ready for use	232	kg
Weight, ready for transportation including box	322	kg

Table A.2: Weight Magnet Stand

Dimensions of Transportation Box

Cryostat	Value	Unit
Height	2120	mm
Width	1510	mm
Depth	1280	mm

Table A.3: Dimensions of Transportation Box for the Cryostat

Magnet Stand	Value	Unit
Height	1340	mm
Width	930	mm
Depth	1800	mm

Table A.4: Dimensions of Transportation Box for the Magnet Stand

Dimensions Cryostat

Front view

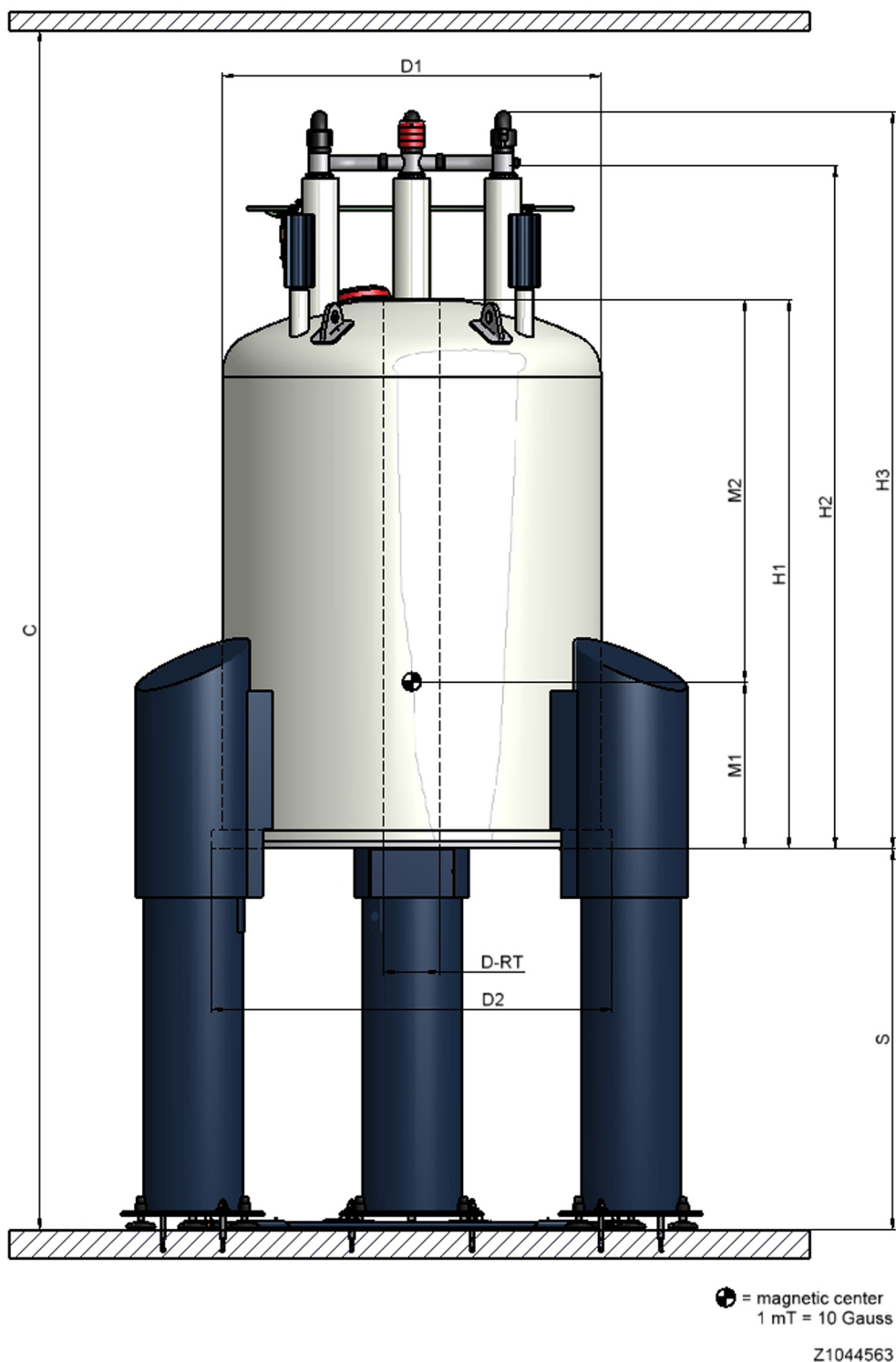


Figure A.1: Dimension Cryostat - Front View

Dimensions Cryostat	Value	Unit
C Operational Ceiling Height	3910	mm
D-RT Diameter RT Bore Tube	154	mm
D1 Diameter RT vessel	1040	mm
D2 Diameter Bottom Plate	1100	mm
H1 Height Cryostat (bottom plate to top flange)	1510	mm
H2 Height Cryostat (minimum height for transportation)	1861	mm
H3 Height Cryostat (bottom plate to flow system)	2040	mm
S Height Magnet Stand (floor to bottom plate)	1050	mm
M1 Distance magnetic Center to bottom flange (calculated)	500	mm
M2 Distance magnetic center to top flange (calculated)	1010	mm

Table A.5: Dimension Cryostat - Front View

Top view

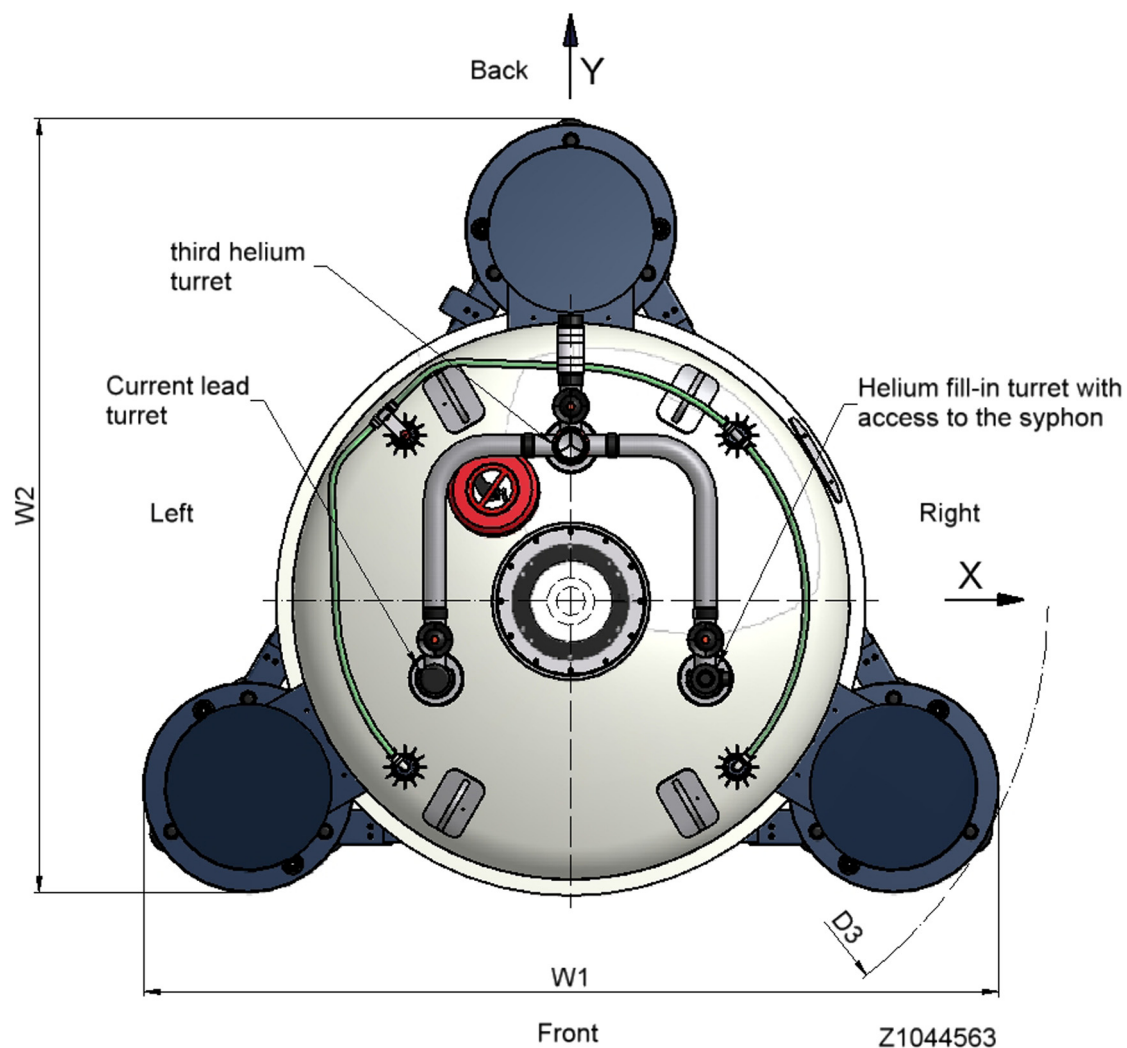


Figure A.2: Dimension Cryostat - Top View

Dimensions Cryostat	Value	Unit
W1	1597	mm
W2	1435	mm
D3 ¹	1783	mm

Table A.6: Dimensions Cryostat - Top View

1. Keep at least an additional free space of 1.5 m around the magnet system for service.

A.5.2 Technical Data Cryostat

Supplies during installation

The consumption of liquid cryogenic agents during installation consists of consumption for cooling down the cryostat and the volume to fill the vessels.

Cryogenic Agent	Value	Unit
Nitrogen	900	l
Helium	600	l

Table A.7: Installation Consumption

Fill Volume, Evaporation Rate and Hold Time

Cryogenic Agents	Value	Unit
Nitrogen vessel total volume	300	l
Nitrogen refill volume	240	l
Nitrogen evaporation rate	490	ml/h
Nitrogen hold time ¹	19	days
Helium vessel total volume	250	l
Helium refill volume	160	l
Helium evaporation rate	50	ml/h
Helium hold time ¹	120	days
Helium refill volume after Quench (cool down and refill)	420	l
(Maximum allowed pressure difference) * (Volume of the helium vessel) ²	0.6*250 = 150	bar*l

Table A.8: Cryogenic Agents

1. Maximum time interval between two fillings

2. Maximum allowed operation pressure 200 mbar (4.9 psi), maximum allowed pressure between the vessel and the RT vacuum chamber 1200 mbar (19 psi)

Nitrogen Level Graph

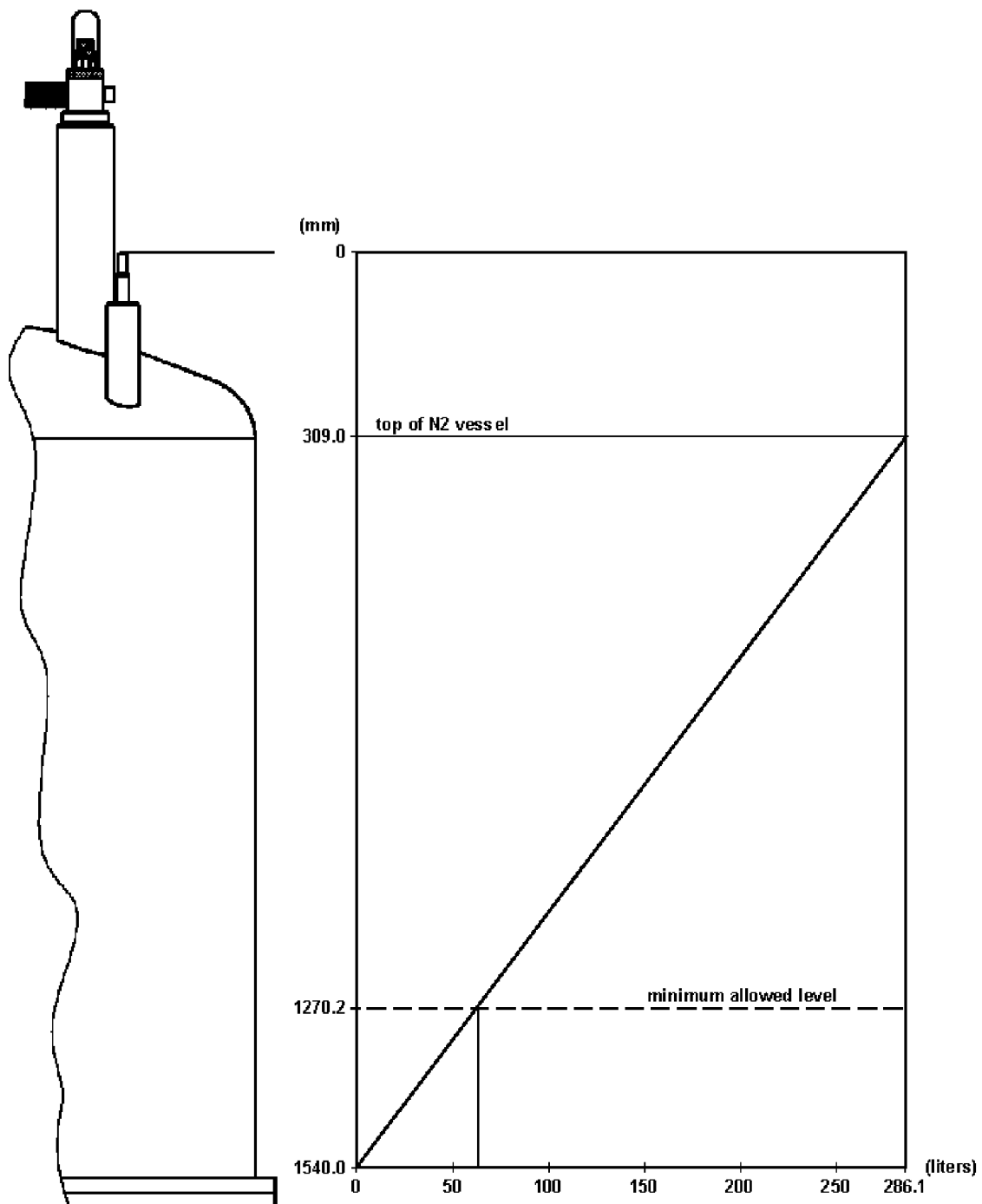


Figure A.3: Nitrogen Level Graph

Helium Level Graph

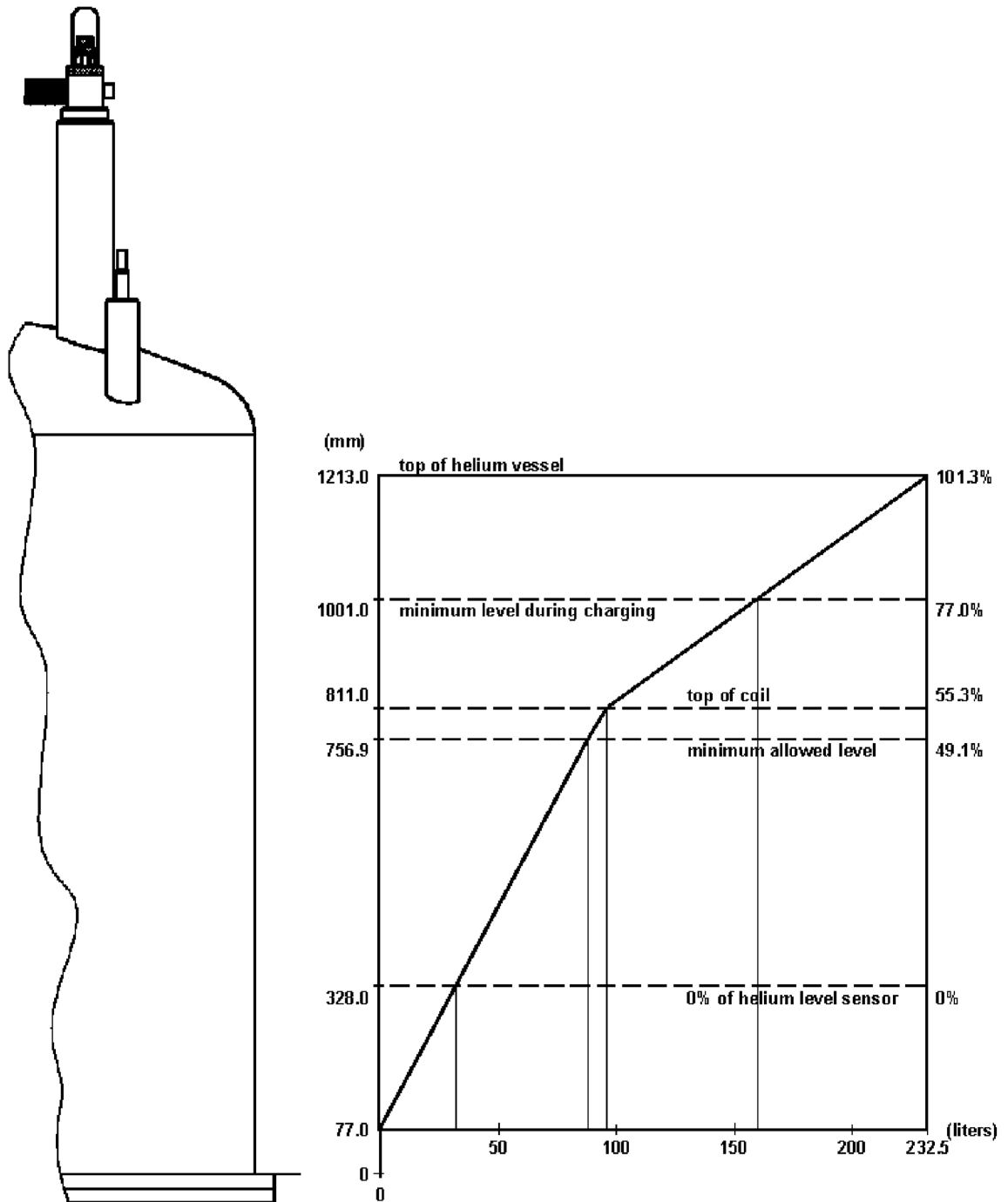


Figure A.4: Helium Level Graph

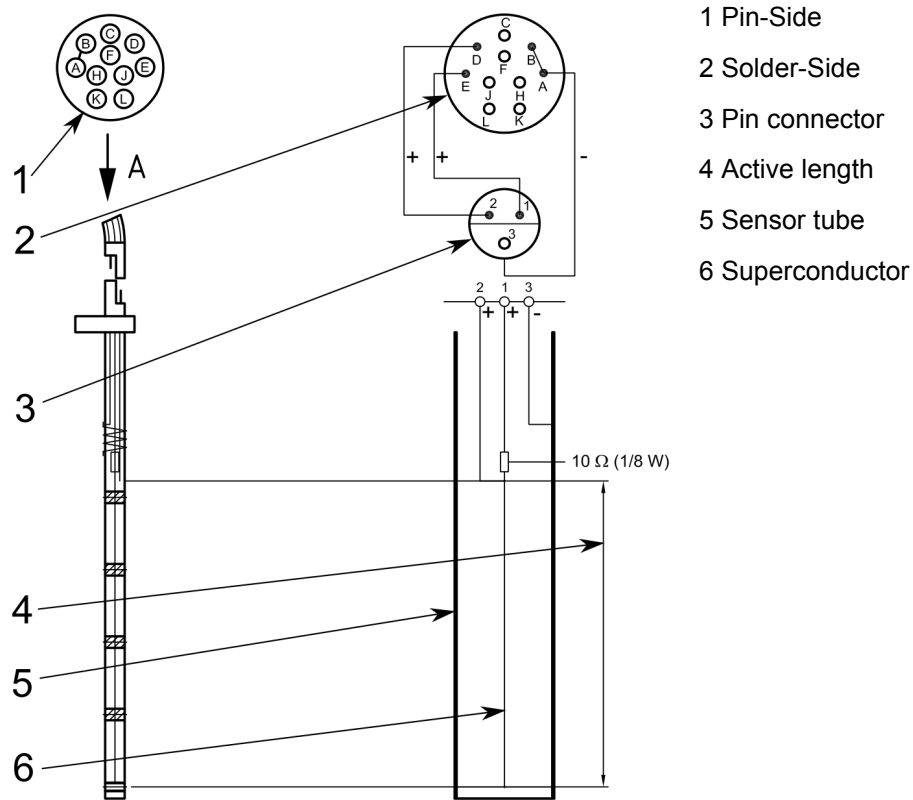
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Helium Level Sensor

The helium level sensor is inserted in the helium fill-in turret.

Helium Level Sensor	Material No.	Value	Unit
Level Sensor Type	Z103297		
Overall length		1185	mm
Active length		670	mm
Calibration 0 %, Calibration resistor	Z53168 violet	177	Ω
Calibration 100 %, Calibration resistor	Z28628 black	15	Ω

Table A.9: Helium Level Sensor



Z1029564

Figure A.5: Helium Level Sensor

Temperature Sensors

The temperature sensors (PT 100 and IBT) will be used to monitor the temperature of the magnets during cooling and warming up of the magnet system.

PT 100

i Measure the resistance with a maximum current of 1 mA.

	Temperature	Unit	Resistance	Unit
Room Temperature	293	K	107.8	Ω
	273	K	100.0	Ω
	250	K	91.0	Ω
	200	K	71.1	Ω
	150	K	50.9	Ω
	100	K	30.0	Ω
Liquid Nitrogen	77	K	20.1	Ω

Table A.10: Characteristic Values PT 100

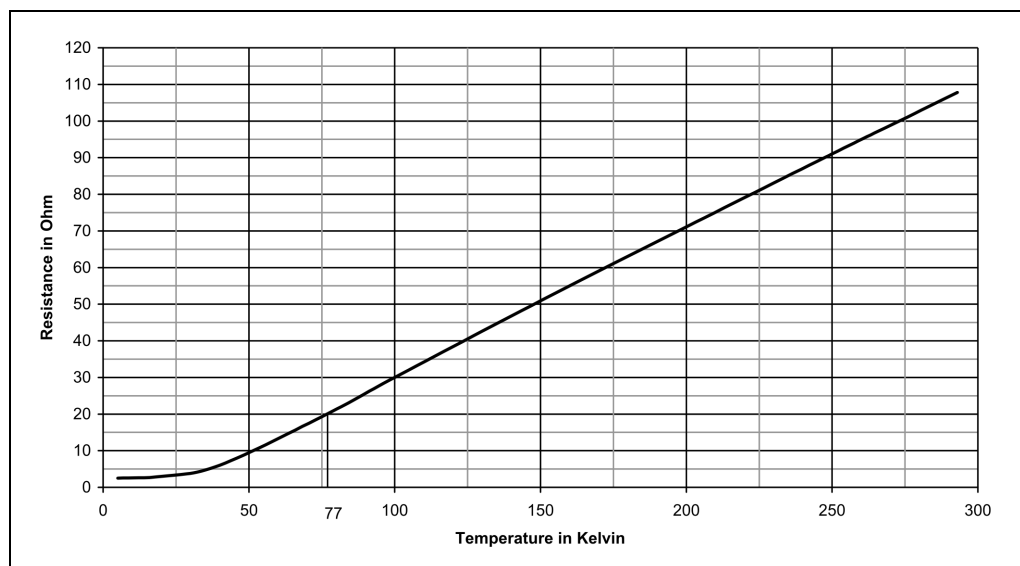


Figure A.6: Characteristic Curve PT 100

IBT Carbon Resistor

i Measure the Resistance with a maximum current of 0.1 mA.

	Temperature	Unit	Resistance	Unit
Room Temperature	300	K	220	Ω
Liquid Nitrogen	77	K	265	Ω
	40	K	300	Ω
	20	K	350	Ω
	10	K	420	Ω
	8	K	450	Ω
	6	K	500	Ω
	5	K	540	Ω
Liquid Helium	4.2	K	575	Ω

Table A.11: Characteristic Values IBT

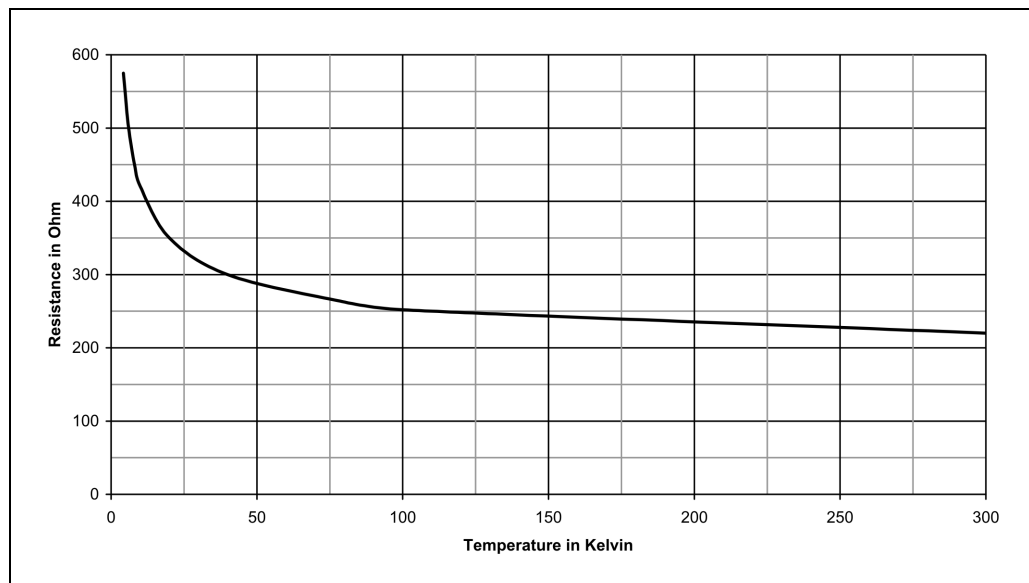


Figure A.7: Characteristic Curve IBT

Environmental conditions

	Value	Unit
Minimum surrounding temperature	7	°C
Maximum surrounding temperature	38	°C
Maximum relative humidity up to 31°C	80	%
Maximum relative humidity between 31°C and 40°C linear decreasing	80-50	%

Table A.12: Environmental conditions

Identification Plate

The identification plate is on the right back side of the cryostat fixed at the bottom plate.

Contents of the identification plate:

- Address of the Manufacturer
- Magnet System Identifier
- Type
- Identification Number
- Magnet Identifier
- Serial Number
- Year of Construction
- Cryostat Identifier
- Specification Helium Vessel
- Specification Nitrogen Vessel
- Specification Vacuum Chamber
- Weight (empty and completely filled) without magnet stand

A.5.3 Technical Data Magnet

Technical Data Magnet	Value	Unit
Proton frequency	500	MHz
Central field	11.74	T
Coil inductance	112	H
Magnetic energy	2654	kJ
Magnetic centre from bottom flange (design value)	500	mm
Maximum drift rate	0.015 7.5	ppm/h Hz/h
Radial stray field at 0.5mT	1.5	m
Axial stray field at 0.5mT	3	m

Table A.13: Specification of the Magnet

Operating modes of the Magnet System:

Driven Mode

In the driven mode the current lead is mounted and the electricity is flowing through the power supply. The coils of the magnet can be charged and discharged.

Persistent Mode

In the persistent mode the electricity is flowing exclusively within the magnet. The circuit has no connection to the outside. The magnetic field cannot be switched off.

High Current Lead

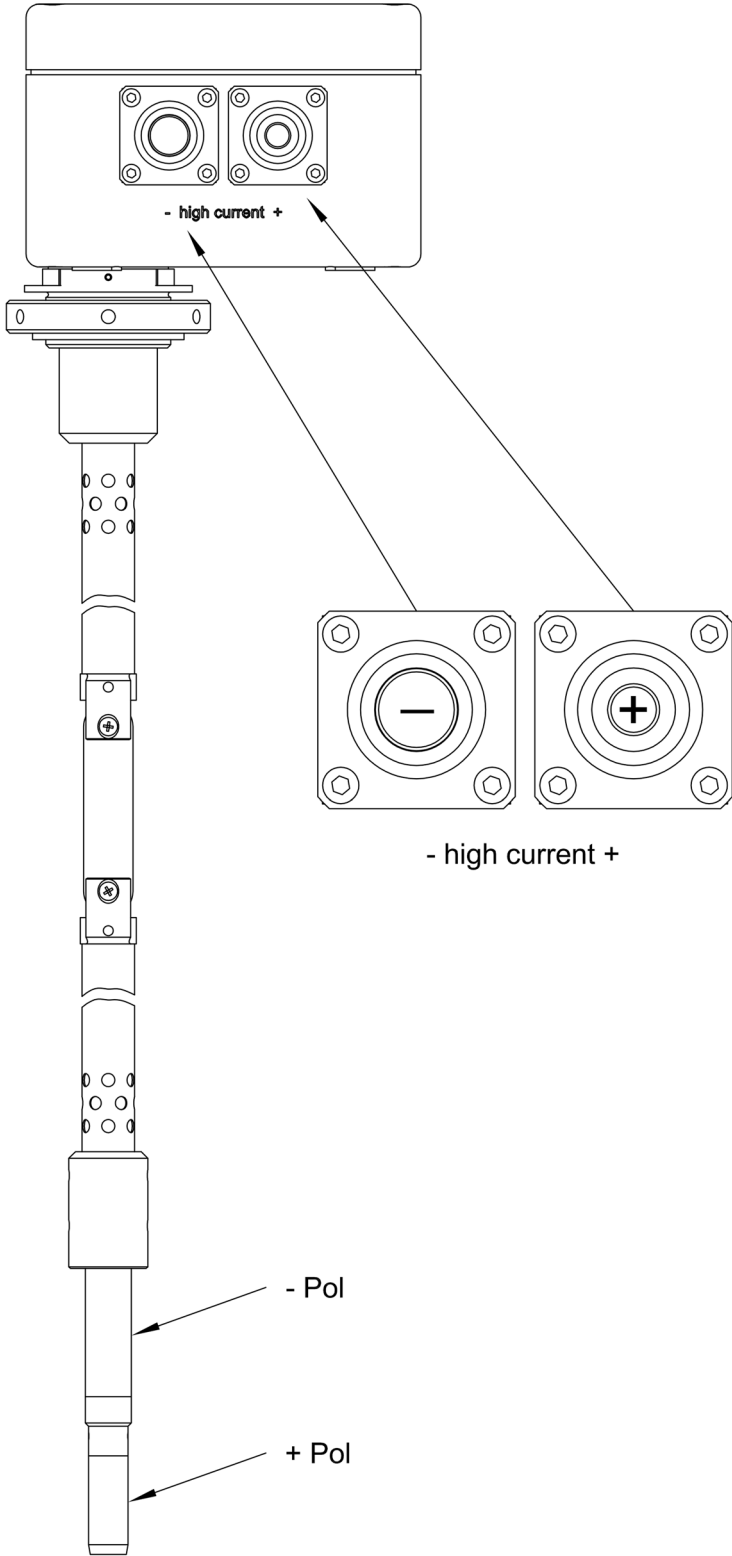


Figure A.8: High Current Lead 2 pins

Current Lead

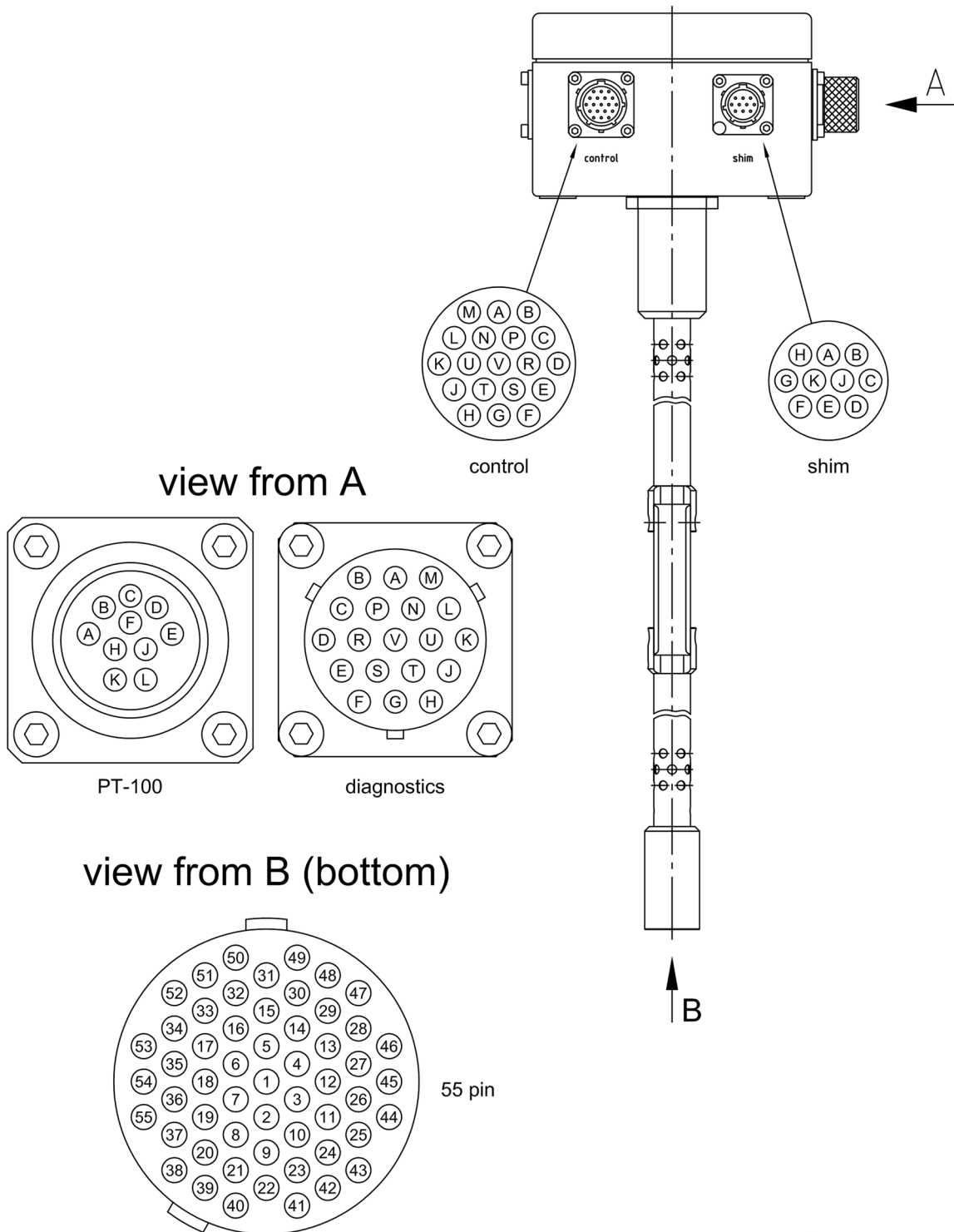
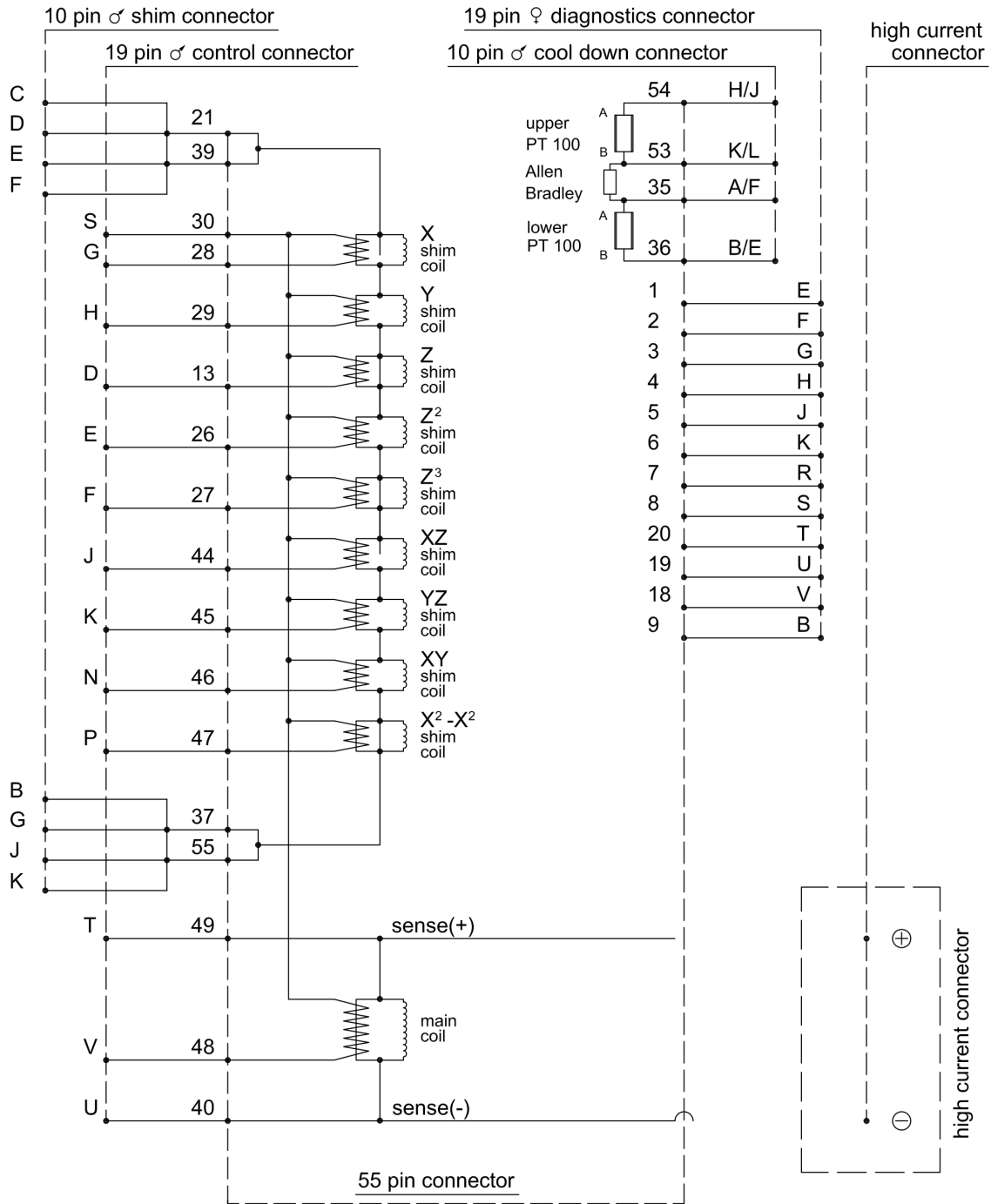


Figure A.9: Current Lead 55 pins

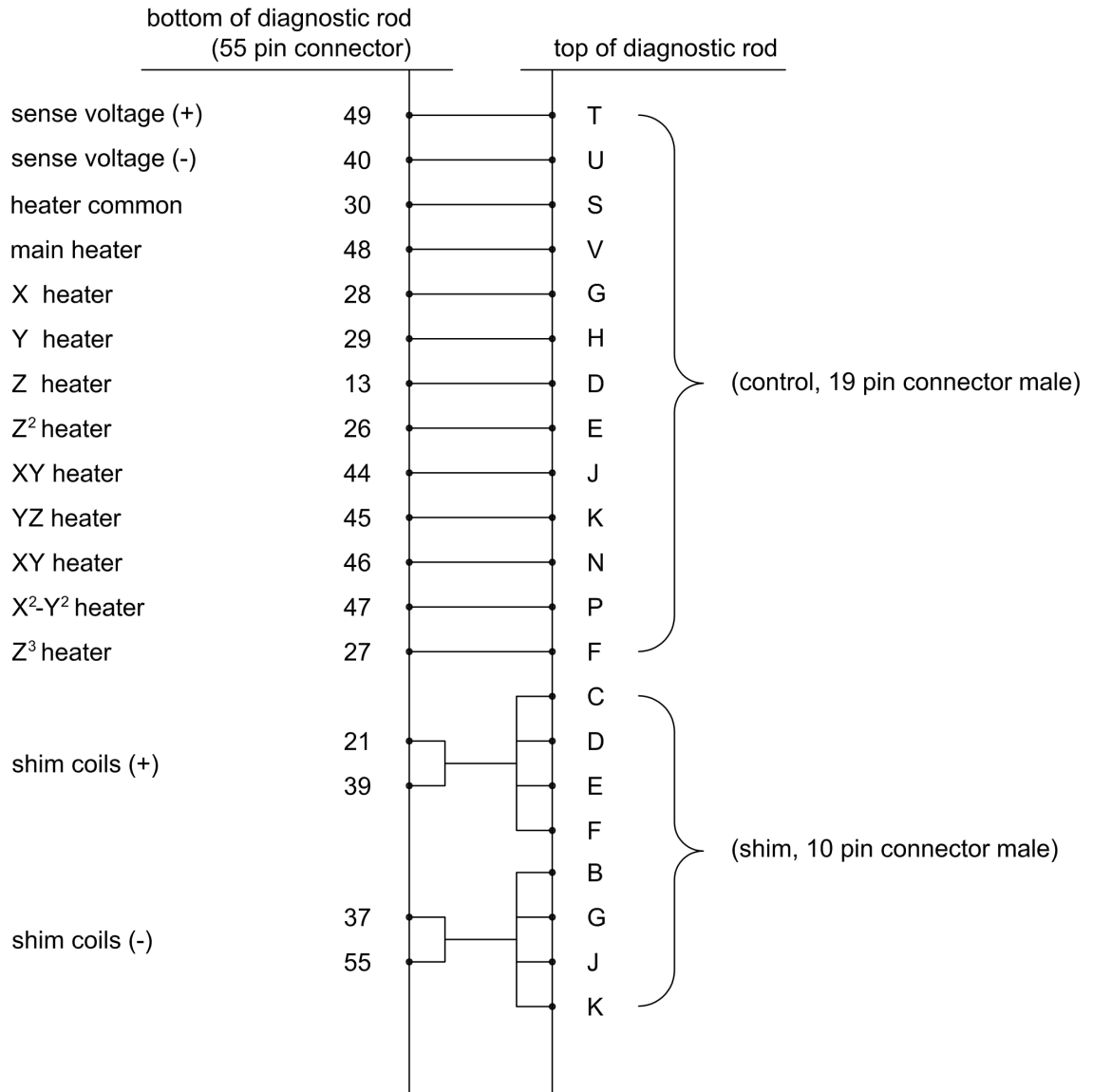
Wiring Diagram Magnet



Z1032992

Figure A.10: Wiring Diagram Magnet

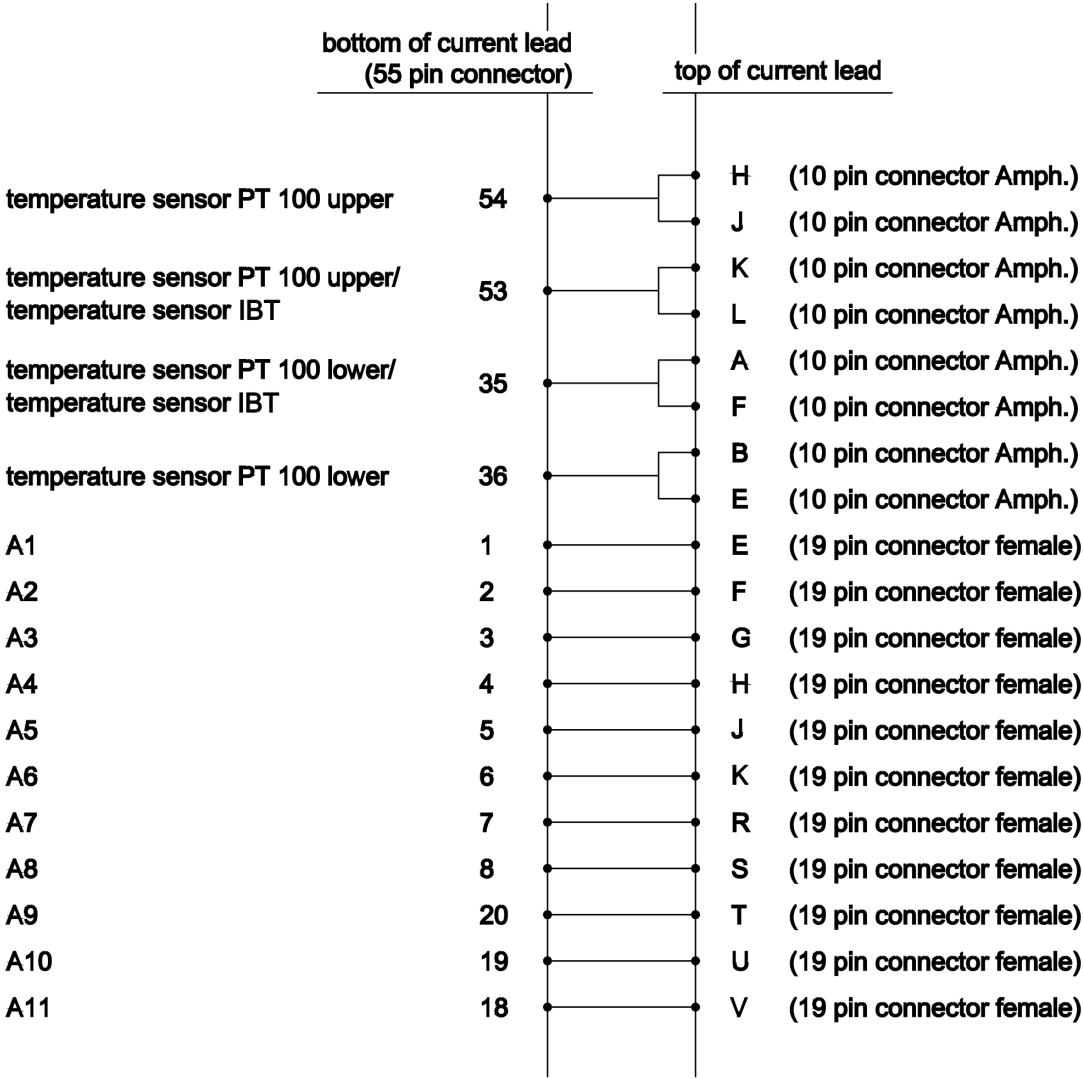
Wiring Diagram Magnet Control and Shims



Z1032988

Figure A.11: Wiring Diagram Magnet - Control and Shims

Wiring Diagram Magnet Diagnostic and Temperature Sensors



Z1029392

Figure A.12: Wiring Diagram Magnet - Diagnostic and Temperature Sensors

Resistance at Room Temperature

	Pin	Connector	Description	Value	Unit
From: To:	PIN V PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Main Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN D PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Z Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN G PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	X Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN H PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Y Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN J PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	XZ Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN K PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	YZ Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN N PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	XY Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN P PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	X ² -Y ² Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN E PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Z ² Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN F PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Z ³ Heater		Ω
From: To:	PIN C,D,E,F PIN B,G,J,K	10 PIN Con SHIM 10 PIN Con SHIM	Shim Coils +/-		Ω
From: To:	+ PIN T	High current Con 19 PIN Con CONTROL	High Current to Sense +		Ω
From: To:	+ -	High current Con High current Con	Main Coil		Ω
From: To:	- PIN U	High current Con 19 PIN Con CONTROL	High Current to Sense -		Ω
From: To:	PIN T PIN U	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Sense + Sense -		Ω
From: To:	PIN C PIN S	10 PIN Con SHIM 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Shim Coil to Heater (common)		Ω
From: To:	PIN C PIN T	10 PIN Con SHIM 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Shim Coil to Main Coil		Ω
From: To:	PIN T PIN S	19 PIN Con CONTROL 19 PIN Con CONTROL	Sense to Heater (common)		Ω
From: To:		All Connectors Ground	Insulation Magnet to Cryostat		Ω
From: To:	PIN K PIN H	10 Pin cool down Con 10 Pin cool down Con	Upper temperature sensor PT 100		Ω
From: To:	PIN A PIN K	10 Pin cool down Con 10 Pin cool down Con	IBT Carbon temperature sensor		Ω
From: To:	PIN A PIN B	10 Pin cool down Con 10 Pin cool down Con	Lower temperature sensor PT100		Ω

Table A.14: Resistance at Room Temperature

Heater Currents



Heater Currents	Value	Unit
Main heater current		A
Shim heater current		A

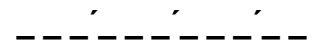
Table A.15: Heater currents

Energizing Assignment and Currents

Energizing Currents [A]			Sense voltage [mV]	Remarks Bruker Test Site
0	to	120	4000	
120	to	170	2000	
170	to	190	1000	
190	to	205	500	
205	to		200	
Overshoot (0.25 % of final current)				
	to		50	
10 Minutes break at overshoot current				
	to		-50	
Total energizing time [min]				

Table A.16: Energizing assignment and currents

Energizing Currents



Energizing Currents	Value Bruker Test Site	Value Customer Site #1	Value Customer Site #2	Unit
Magnet main current				A
Z-Shim current				A
Z ² -Shim current				A
Z ³ -Shim current				A
X-Shim current				A
Y-Shim current				A
XZ-Shim current				A
YZ-Shim current				A
XY-Shim current				A
X ² -Y ² -Shim current				A
Magnetic center from bottom flange (measured)				mm
Magnetic center from top flange (measured)				mm
Date and Signature				

Table A.17: Energizing currents

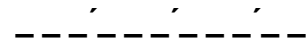
Cycling Assignment and Shim Currents
 (recommended only for 500MHz and more)



Cycling Assignment and Shim Currents	Value	Unit
Time between energizing and cycling (at least 12 h)		h
Time between cycling and shimming (at least 12 h)		h
Current rate		A/h
Z-Shim current		A
Z ² -Shim current		A
Z ³ -Shim current		A
X-Shim current		A
Y-Shim current		A
XZ-Shim current		A
YZ-Shim current		A
XY-Shim current		A
X ² -Y ² -Shim current		A
Frequency change due to cycling		kHz
Date and Signature		

Table A.18: Cycling assignment (recommended only for 500Mhz and more)

Deenergizing Assignment and Currents



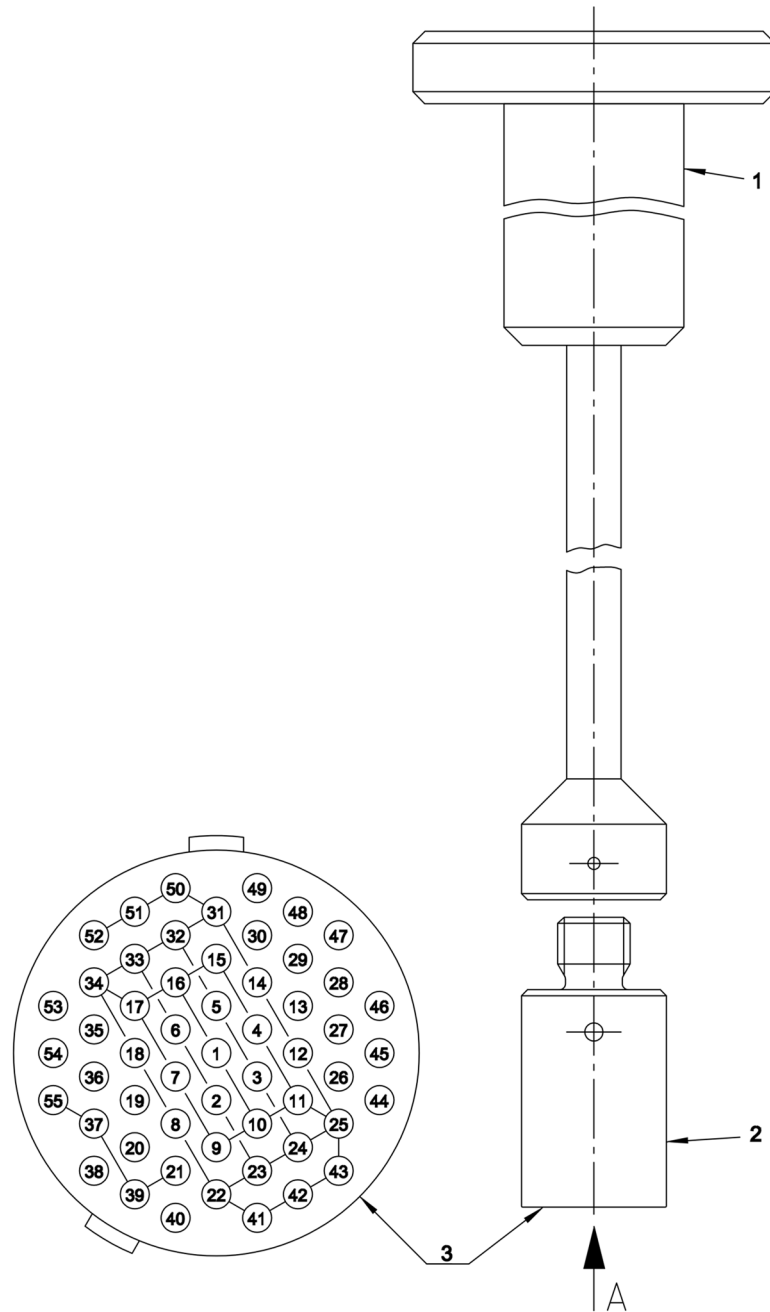
Deenergizing Currents [A]			Sense voltage [mV]	Remarks Bruker Test Site
	to	205	400	
205	to	190	1000	
190	to	0	2000	through external diodes
Total deenergizing time [min]				

Table A.19: Deenergizing Assignment and Currents

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Shorting Plug

The shorting plug is plugged after removal of the current lead. After inserting the shorting plug the current flows through the shorting plug and no longer through the current lead and the power supply.



Z1029521

Figure A.13: Shorting Plug 55 pins

- 1 Shorting Plug Tool for fitting and removing the shorting plug
- 2 Shorting Plug
- 3 Shorting Plug - view from pin side

Fringe Field Plot

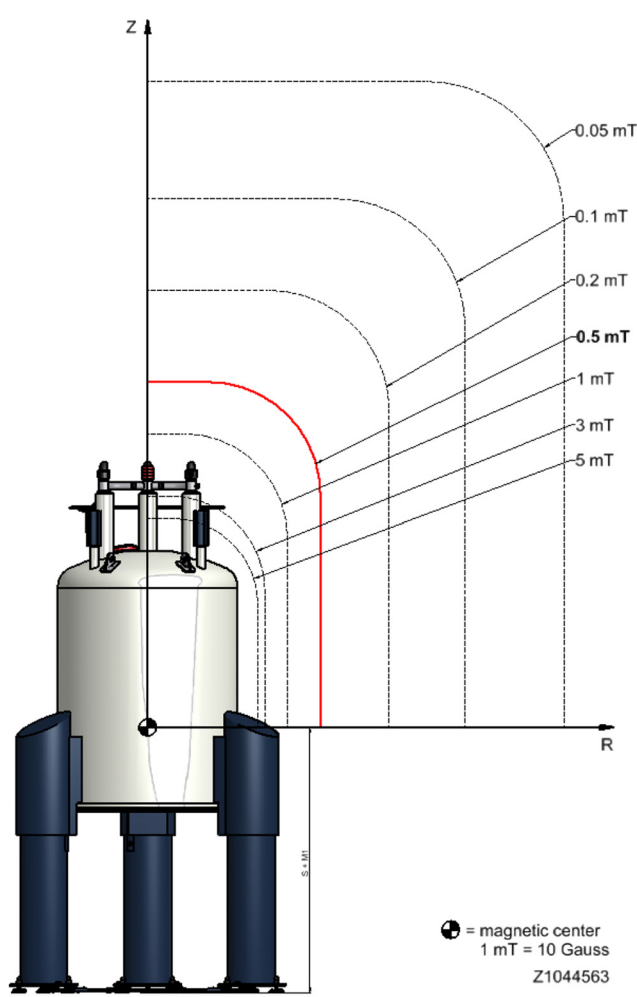


Figure A.14: Fringe field plot

Fringe Field	Unit	R max	Unit	Z max	Unit
0.05	mT	3.31	m	4.85	m
0.1	mT	2.55	m	3.95	m
0.2	mT	2.00	m	3.25	m
0.5	mT	1.50	m	2.55	m
1.0	mT	1.32	m	2.15	m
3.0	mT	1.07	m	1.66	m
5.0	mT	0.97	m	1.48	m

Table A.20: Fringe Field Values

Nitrogen Refill Report

Nitrogen level before refill [%]	Nitrogen level after refill [%]	Refill Volume [l]	Date, Time	Signature

Nitrogen Refill Report

Nitrogen level before refill [%]	Nitrogen level after refill [%]	Refill Volume [l]	Date, Time	Signature

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Revision History List

Index:	Date:	Alteration Type:
00	September 2010	First version according the specific form of the Corporate Guide Line and the definition from the Bruker documentation group and a new order of content.



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Bruker BioSpin provides a world class, market leading range of analytical solutions for your scientific and materials science needs. Our solution-based approach enables us to work closely with you to identify your specific demand and determining the best solution package from our comprehensive range. Furthermore, we offer you the the exclusive oppertunity to collaborate with us on new developments.

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