

High Power Optics

JSM-7001F/JSM-7001FA

Thermal FE SEM



JEOL

Serving Advanced Technology

JSM-7001F/JSM-7001FA

Thermal Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope

High Performance SEM for Nanoscience

Observation of nanomaterials

- Stable high-magnification observation by the highly stable specimen stage.
- STEM* (Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope) observation of thin-film specimens.

Large specimen chamber for a variety of applications

- 5-axis computer controlled specimen stage.

Newly developed operation monitor for accommodating many functions

- Simultaneous display and acquisition of four live images.
- User login automatically sets the conditions you used last time.
- Eco design reduces the power consumption down to 2 kVA during operation.

* : Option



JSM-7001F Basic system

High Power Optics

Analysis of nano structures

- Analysis volume down to a few tens of nm with high probe current at low voltages achieved by the aperture angle optimizing lens.
- EDS** (Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometer) high-speed elemental analysis with high probe current.
- WDS* (Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Spectrometer) trace elemental analysis with a large probe current of 200 nA.
- LV SEM* (Low vacuum SEM) for analysis of non-conductive specimens.

General-purpose objective lens with no leakage of a magnetic field around the specimen

- Any specimen, such as magnetic materials, can be observed.
- EBSD* (Electron Back Scatter Diffraction) characterization with high accuracy.

High performance maintained for a long time

- Clean specimen environment maintained by the specimen exchange airlock chamber.
- Long-life electron gun for reduced maintenance works.

* * : Built into the JSM-7001FA



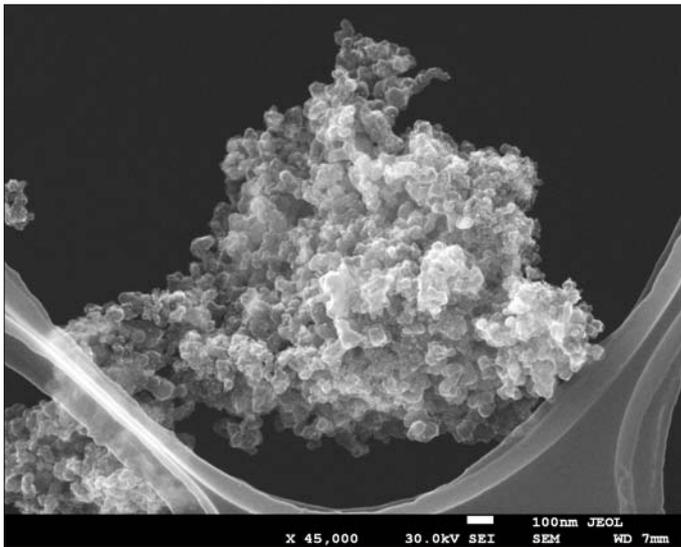
JSM-7001FA EDS embedded system

Observation of Nanomaterials

The High Power Optics developed for nanostructure characterization provides the guaranteed resolution of 1.2 nm, making routine observation at magnifications higher than $\times 100,000$ possible. Low electron beam energy can be used for observation of fine surface structures. The optimum probe current is continuously variable. The optimum probe current can be set for non-conductive specimens or specimens susceptible to heat, making it possible to obtain high quality images.

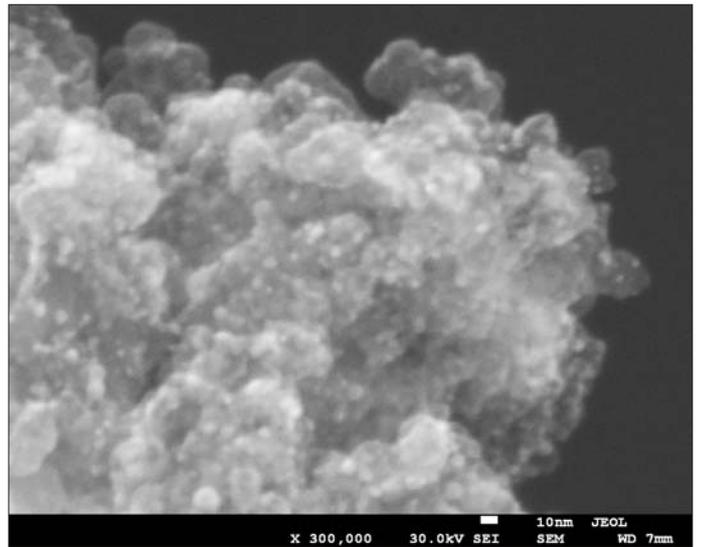


Observation of surface structures by secondary electron (SE) images



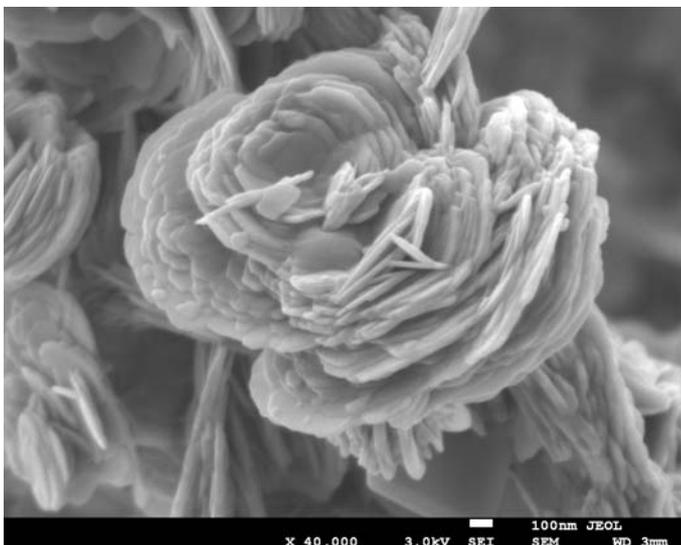
Catalyst

SE image



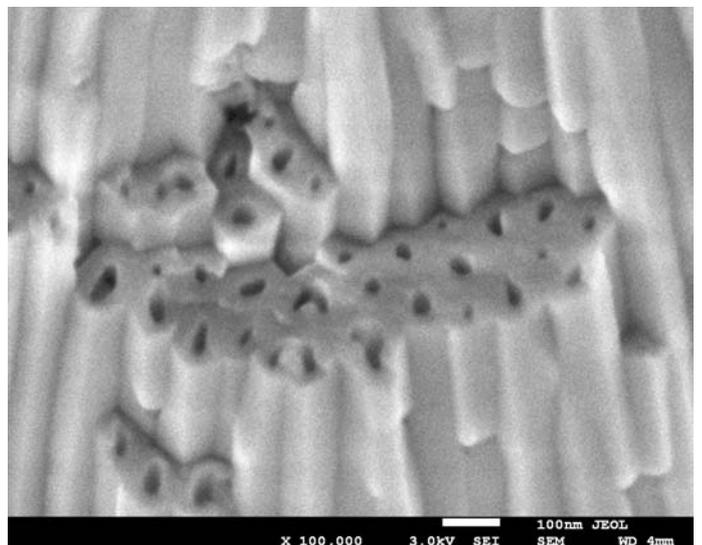
Catalyst

SE image



VPO catalyst

SE image

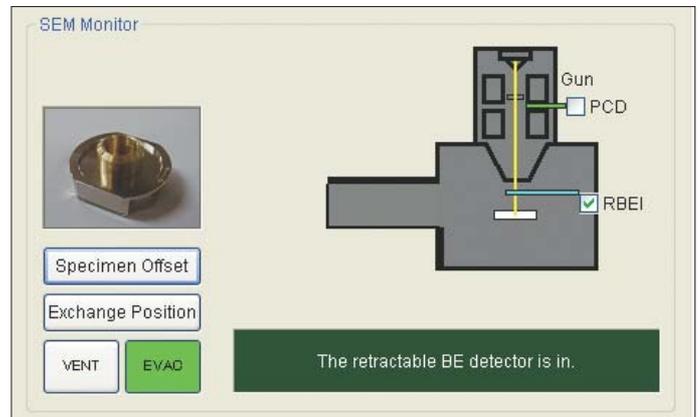


Anodized aluminum (no coating)

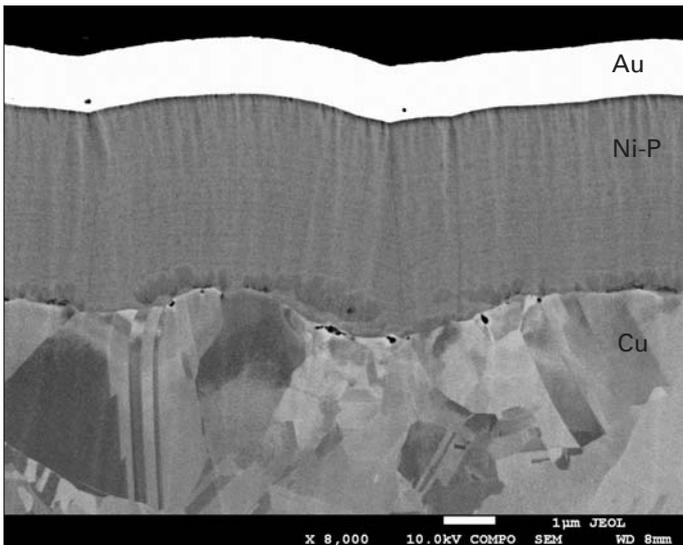
SE image

Observation of compositional distribution by backscattered electron (BE) images

The backscattered electron detector* is used for surface observation by separating compositional contrast and topographic contrast. This detector is highly sensitive even at low electron energies and enables you to observe compositional images with a resolution similar to secondary electron images. Compositional images are useful for determining analysis points at elemental analysis, thus indispensable for nanostructure characterization. The Gentle Beam enables you to observe compositional distribution (BE image*) at the nanometer level.

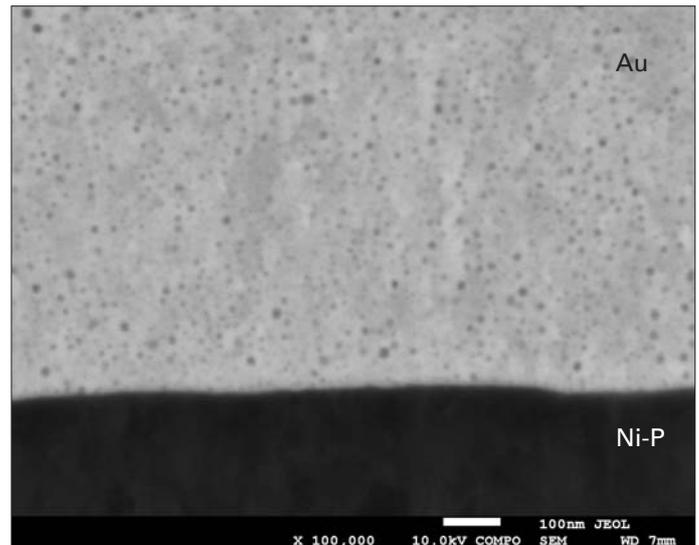


The semiconductor backscattered electron detector is inserted below the objective lens when it is used. To insert or retract the detector, click the RBEI on the SEM monitor. The safety mechanism for the stage movement is linked to the detector.



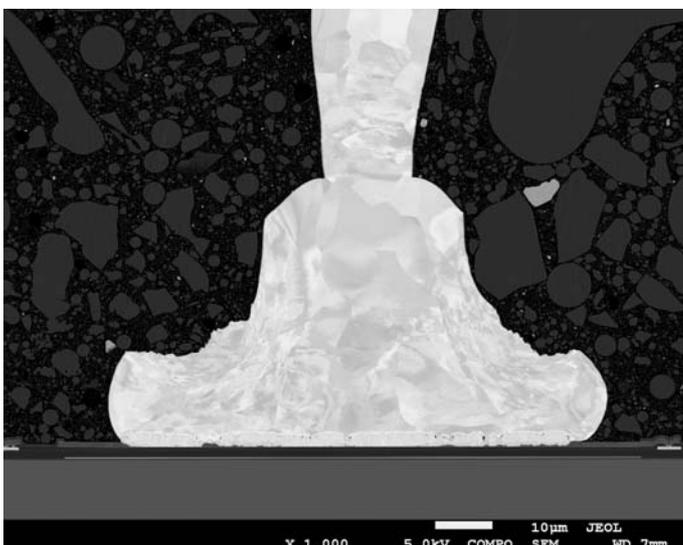
Cross section of card edge connector.

BE image



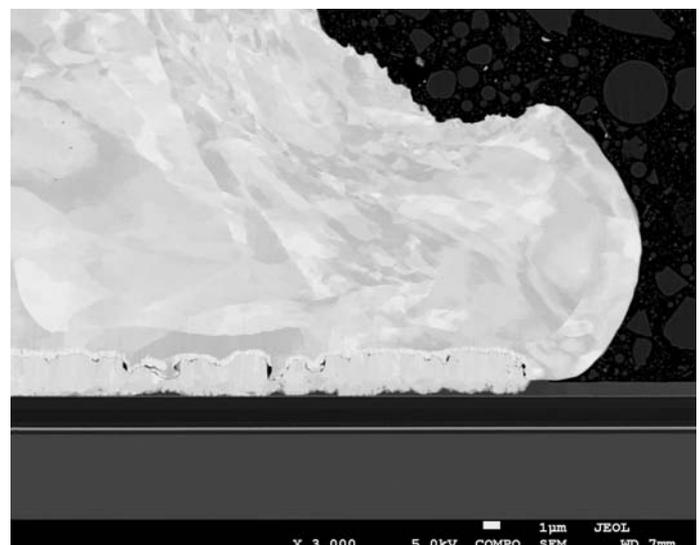
Cross section of card edge connector, showing the distribution of nanodiamond grains in gold plating.

BE image



Cross section of wire bonding (CP cross section).

BE image



Cross section of wire bonding (CP cross section).

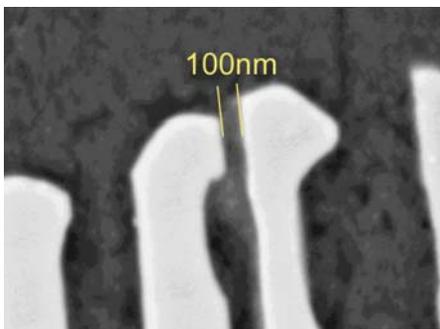
BE image

Analysis of Nanomaterials

Nanovolume elemental analysis by EDS

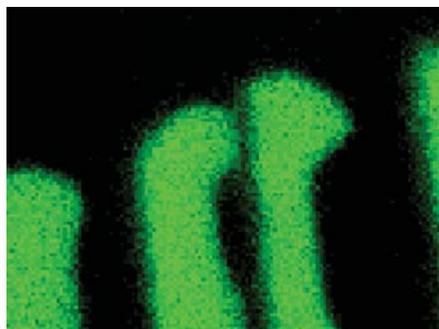
The analysis volume for EDS is determined not only by the diameter of the incident electron probe but also by the electron scattering range inside a specimen. The lower the electron energy, the smaller the scattering range. The High Power Optics on JSM-7001F produces a small electron probe for characterization of nanostructures even at low electron energies. This design makes it possible to analyze a volume as small as a few tens of nm.

The JEOL EDS is built into the JSM-7001FA.
An EDS is optional for the JSM-7001F

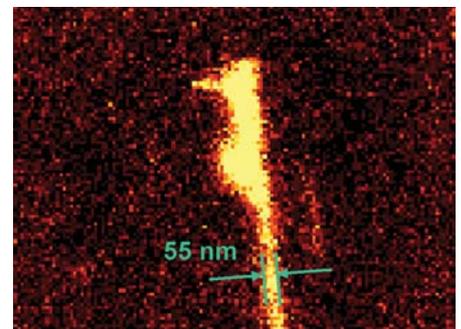


Backscattered electron image

Al-alloy



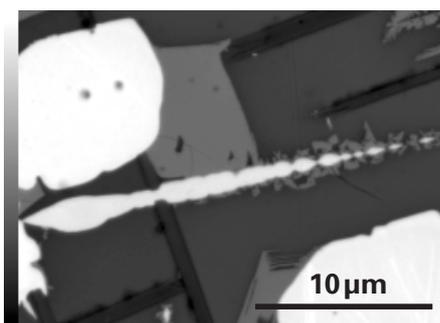
Cu mapping



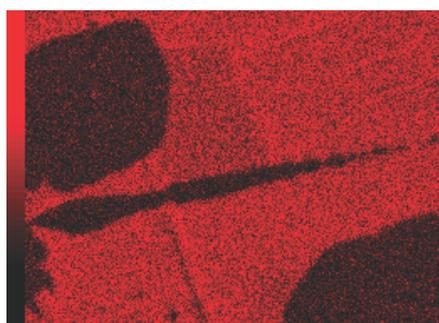
Si mapping

A 50nm volume can be analyzed with EDS by using low electron energies. 5kV, 2.5nA, original magnification $\times 50,000$

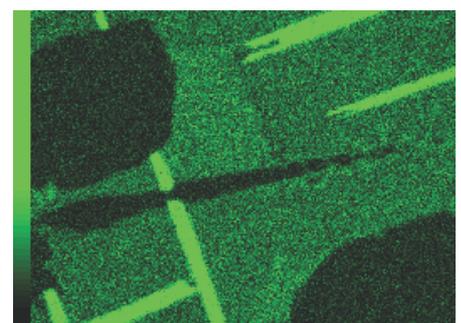
The JSM-7001F can produce large probe current while maintaining a small diameter probe. The high count rate of the advanced EDS detector makes it possible to rapidly acquire elemental maps. For example, X-ray mapping with a large probe current of 100 nA provides high-quality data only in 1 minutes, with its quality equivalent to that obtained by spending 30 minutes to 1 hour with a conventional FE SEM.



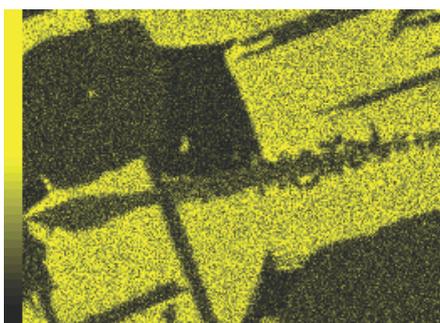
Backscattered electron image



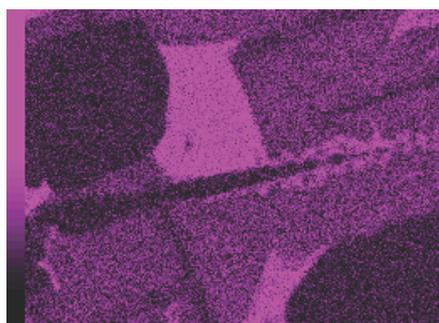
O-K α



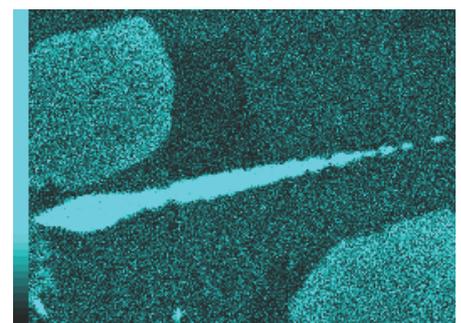
Al-K α



Si-K α



Fe-L α



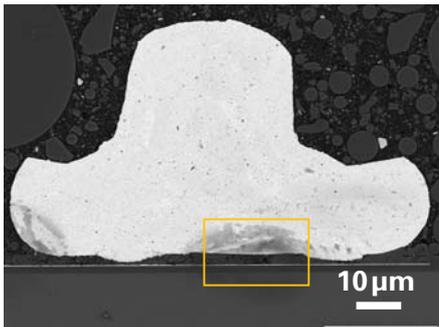
Zi-L α

High speed elemental maps acquired with the Mini Cup Detector.
Accelerating voltage : 5kV, Probe current : 100nA, Acquisition : Live 50 seconds

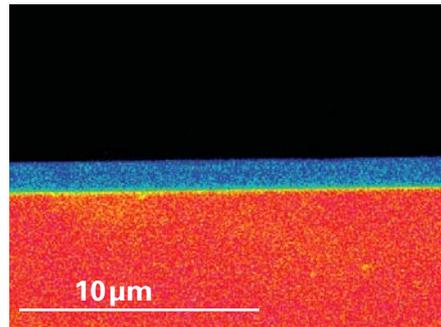
Specimen : Crucible

Nanovolume elemental analysis by WDS*

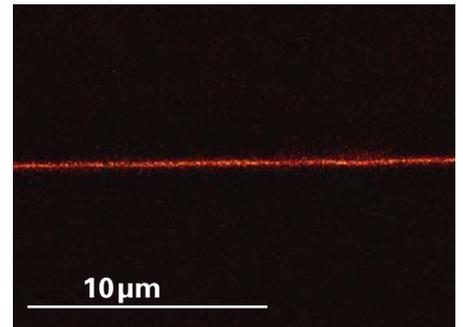
The wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometer (WDS) can analyze trace elements. With its higher energy resolution, WDS can also separate peaks of elements close to each other, which is difficult by EDS. Furthermore, the High Power Optics of the JSM-7001F makes it possible to perform WDS analysis for a volume as small as 100 nm, which was not achieved by a conventional EPMA.



Cross section of gold wire bonding.



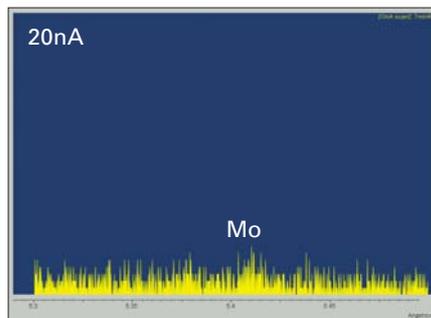
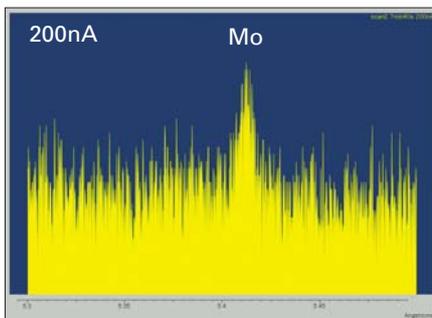
Si-Kα map obtained with WDS.



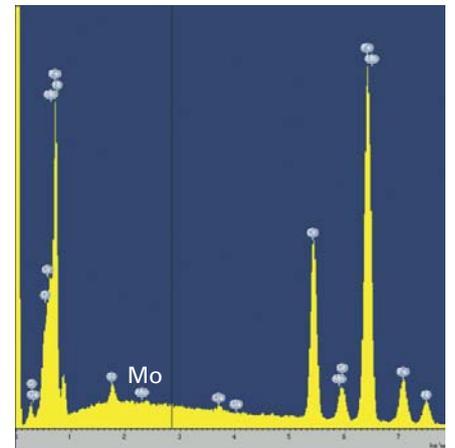
W-Mα obtained with WDS (barrier metal layer)

Trace element analysis by WDS*

For trace element analysis by WDS, a probe current larger than 100 nA is required. With 20 nA probe current, the detection sensitivity of WDS is degraded to that of EDS. Thus, to exploit the advantage of WDS, the High Power Optics of the JSM-7001F is essential.



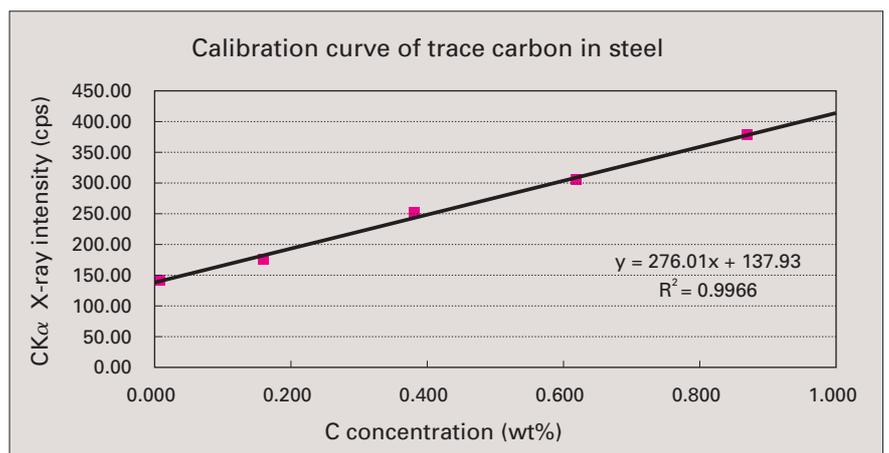
Comparison of WDS spectra obtained with 200 nA and 20 nA at 15 kV.
Specimen: 0.2% molybdenum in stainless steel, Acquisition time : 7 min per spectrum.



EDS spectrum.

Carbon analysis in steel by WDS*

The figure at the right shows an example of analysis of carbon steel by WDS. Quantitative analysis can be performed using a calibration curve.

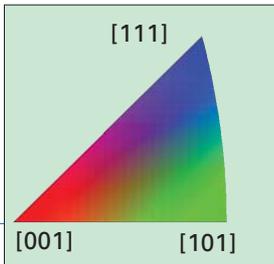
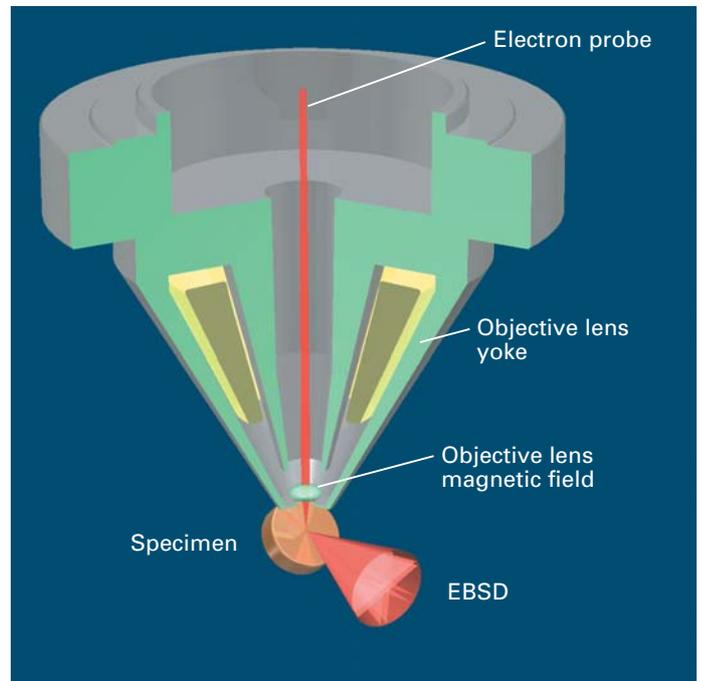


Calibration curve of carbon steel.

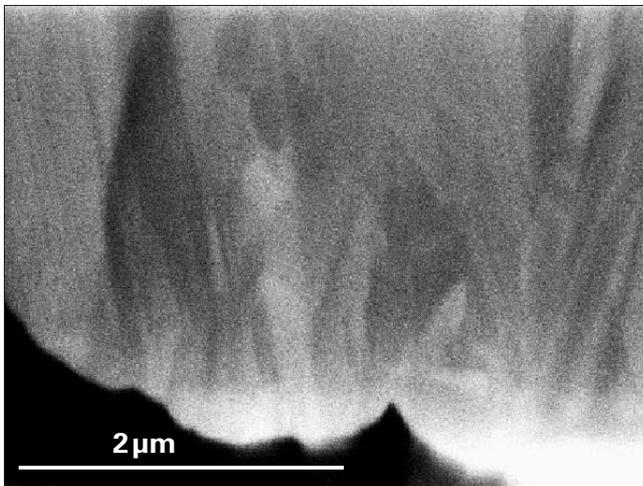
Characterization of Nanomaterials

Analysis of nanomaterials by EBSD

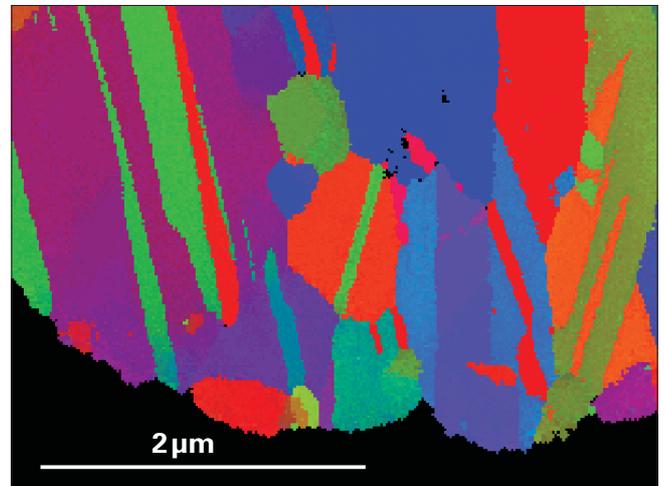
The in-lens thermal FEG (field emission electron gun) produces a stable probe current over a long period of time. The general-purpose objective lens of the JSM-7001F does not leak magnetic fields around the specimen, making it possible to detect distortion-free EBSD patterns. The high electron probe current at a small probe enables one to perform EBSD analysis with a spatial resolution down to a few tens of nm. The High Power Optics provides high-speed, high-accuracy EBSD characterization.



Specimen : Copper plating on card edge connector
 Accelerating voltage : 25kV
 Probe current : 1.5nA
 Original magnification : 20,000



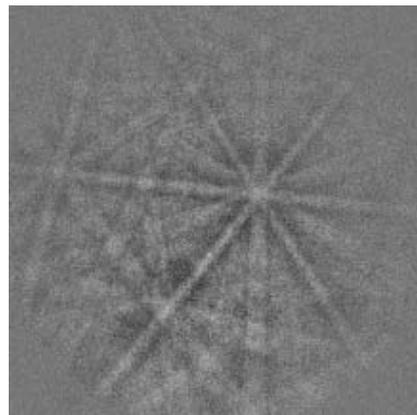
Backscattered electron image.



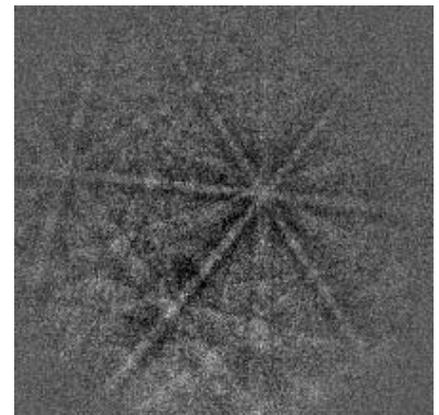
EBSD orientation map.

Is 1 nA sufficient for EBSD characterization?

A larger probe current improves the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of EBSD patterns. In order to shorten the acquisition time, it is important to obtain a good S/N on each analysis point by increasing the probe current. The High Power Optics of the JSM-7001F, which produces a large probe current even with a small probe, allows efficient EBSD characterization of nanostructures of the specimen.



5ms, 20nA

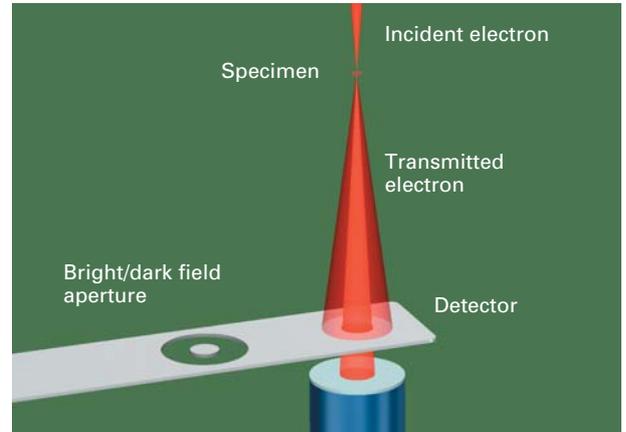


50ms, 1.3nA

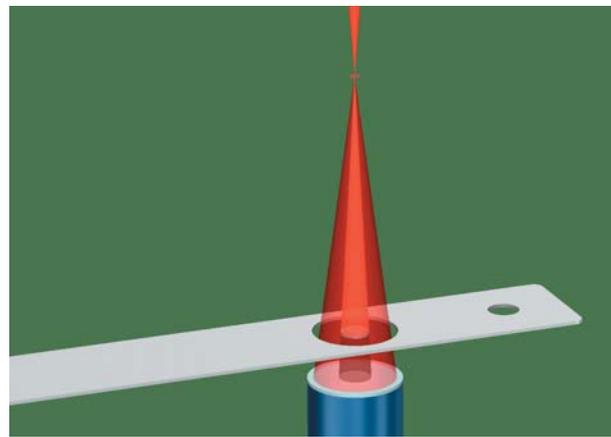
Observation and Analysis of Thin-Film Specimens by STEM

Scanning transmission electron detector (STEM)*

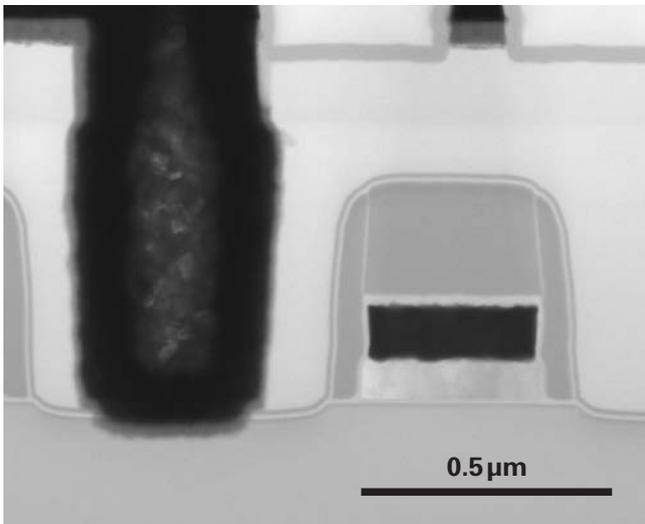
The STEM forms a scanning transmission image of a thin-film specimen. A STEM image is similar to one obtained with a TEM. This technique is useful for observation and analysis of thin-film specimens or ultra-fine particles. By placing a shutter between the specimen and the STEM detector, you can switch between a bright field image and dark field image.



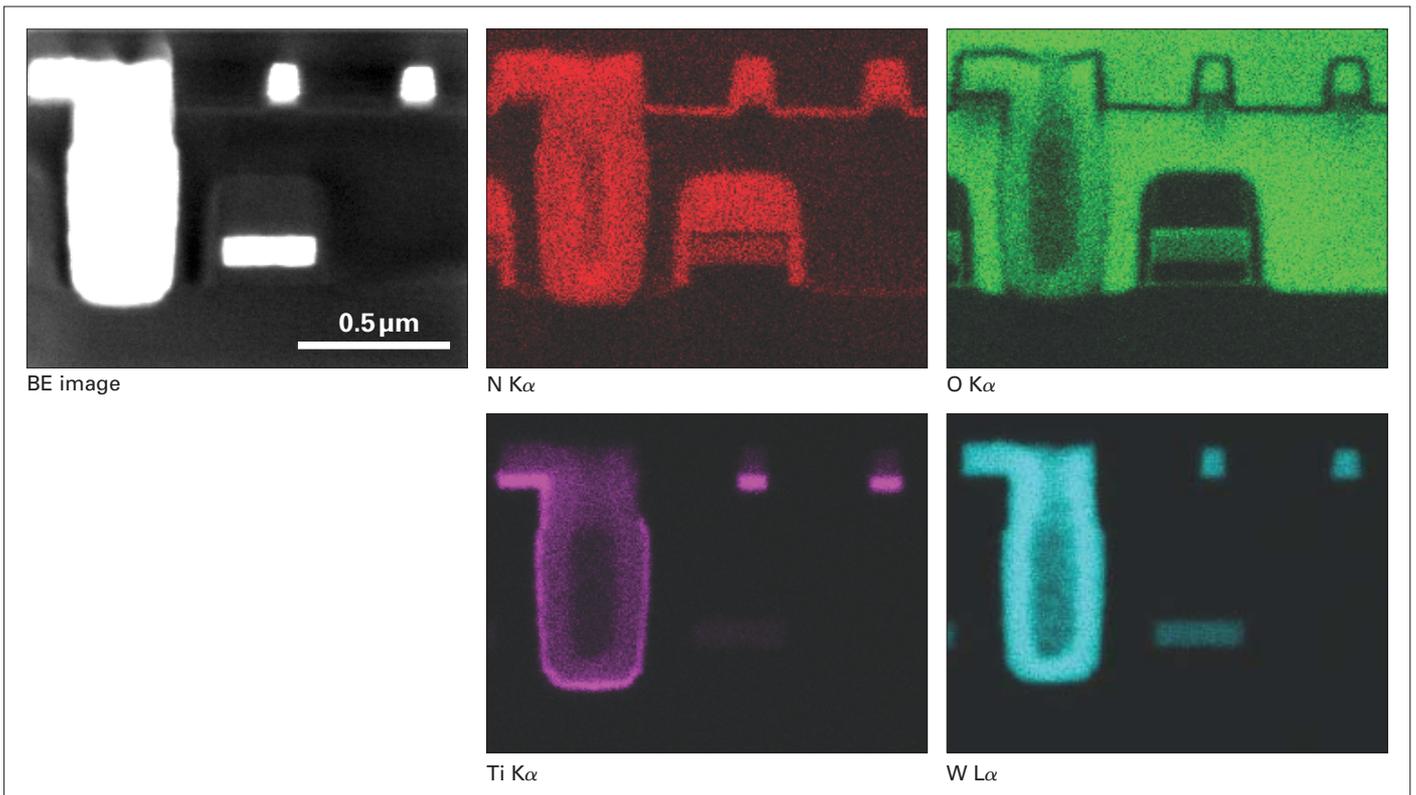
Bright field



Dark field

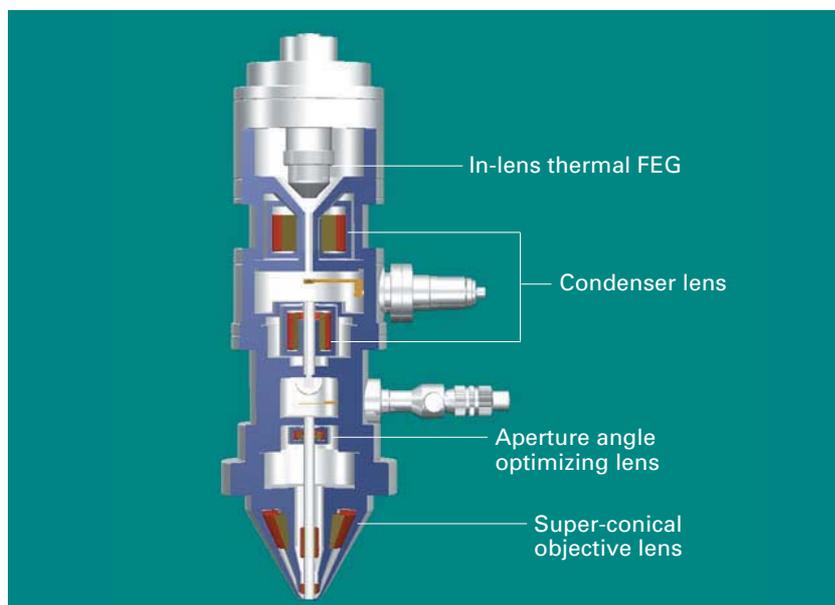


IC (bright field image)



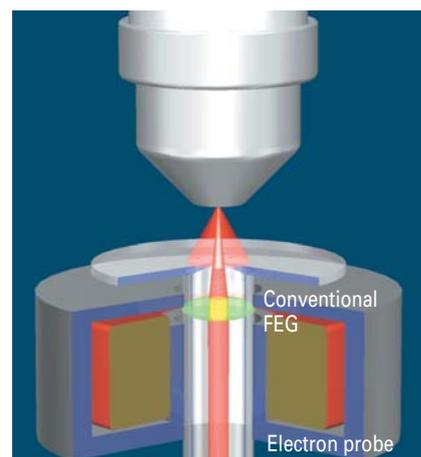
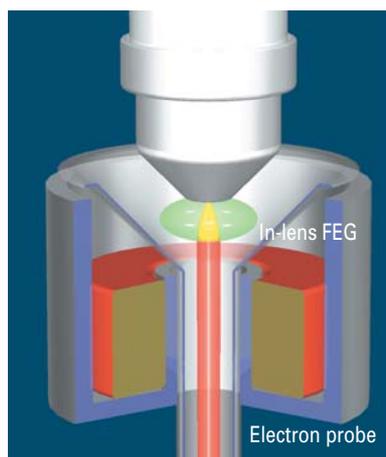
High Power Optics

The High Power Optics achieves both observation and analysis at high magnifications. This innovative optical system combines the in-lens thermal FEG (JEOL patent) capable of producing a probe current 10 times larger than conventional FE gun and the aperture angle optimizing lens that maintains a small probe diameter even at large probe current (JEOL patent). This breakthrough offers a probe current higher than 200 nA. The High Power Optics is suitable for a wide range of applications from high-magnification observation to EDS and EBSD characterization, with the smallest objective lens aperture for high resolution imaging. You do not need to switch the aperture.



In-lens thermal FEG

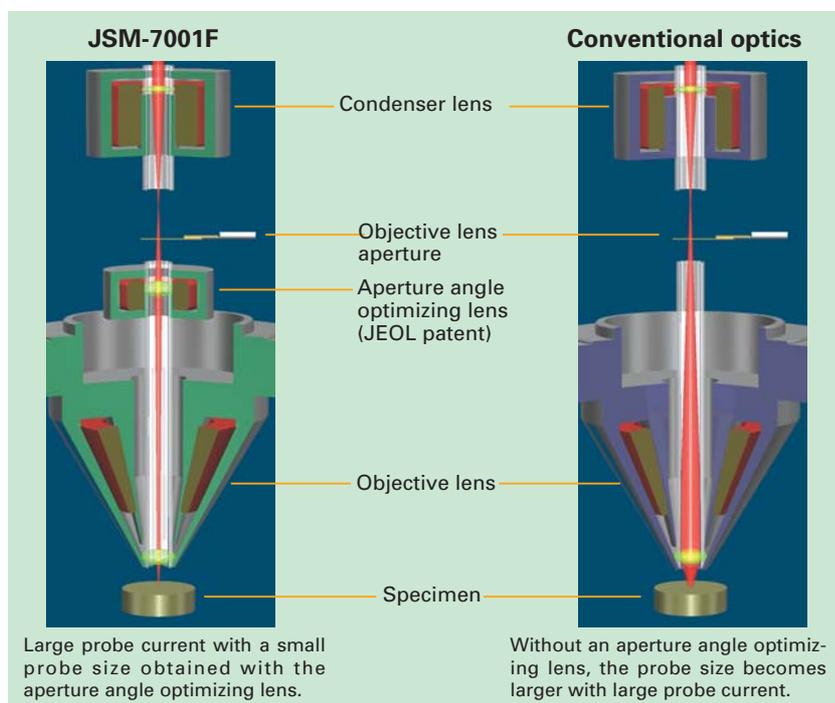
The JSM-7001F with the new in-lens Thermal FEG can produce a probe current higher than 200nA at 15kV. This is ten times larger than that obtained with a conventional thermal FEG. The in-lens thermal FEG is a combination of a Schottky FEG and the first condenser lens and is designed to collect the electrons from the gun efficiently. A conventional FEG design utilizes only a small portion of electrons generated from an electron gun.



Unique in-lens thermal FEG on JSM-7001F. Conventional FEG and condenser lens design.

Aperture angle optimizing lens

The aperture angle optimizing lens is placed above the objective lens and automatically optimizes the aperture angle of the objective lens for the entire range of probe current. With the help of this fully automated lens, the probe diameter stays small even at very large probe current.

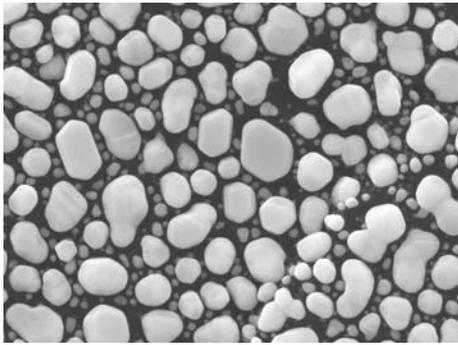


Large probe current with a small probe size obtained with the aperture angle optimizing lens.

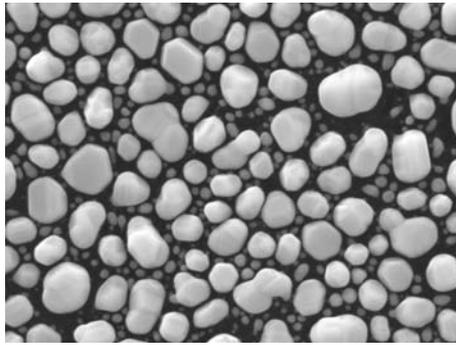
Without an aperture angle optimizing lens, the probe size becomes larger with large probe current.

Small probe diameter even at large probe current

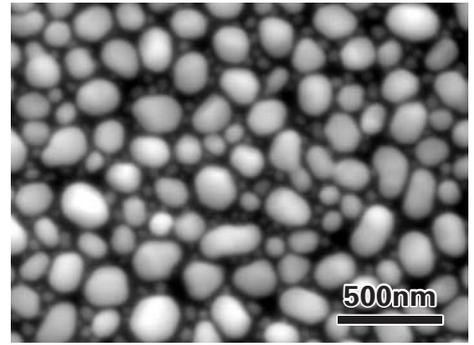
The JSM-7001F with the in-lens thermal FEG can produce a probe current larger than 200 nA at 15 kV. This is 10 times larger than that obtained with a conventional design. The in-lens thermal FEG is a combination of a Schottky FEG and the low-aberration condenser lens, and is designed to collect electrons from the gun efficiently.



Probe current : 50pA



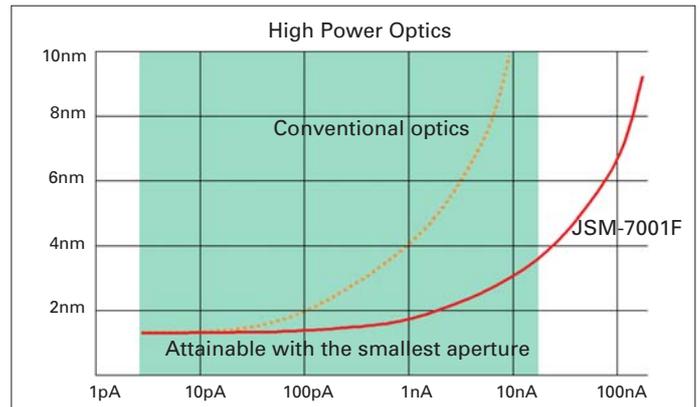
Probe current : 500pA



Probe current : 200nA

Improved resolution at high probe current

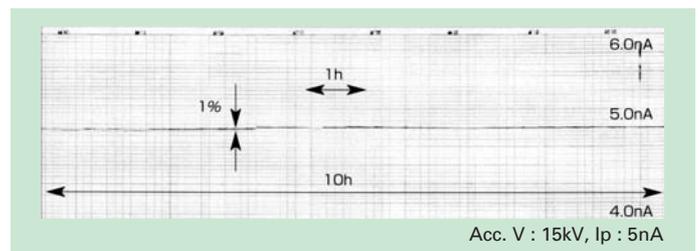
You can reduce the charging effect on a non-conductive specimen by using a small probe current. A small probe current is also required for a specimen susceptible to heat. Alternatively, a large probe current is essential for rapid elemental or EBSD analysis. In quantitative analysis, it is important to use the same large probe current anytime. The JSM-7001F enables you to continuously control the probe current by the condenser lens. Furthermore, you do not have to change the objective lens aperture except during applications such as WDS, which require high probe current. The High Power Optics minimizes user adjustments to ensure consistent high quality imaging and analysis of nanostructures.



Resolution vs. probe current
(Up to 20nA is obtained with the smallest aperture)

High stability for a long period of time

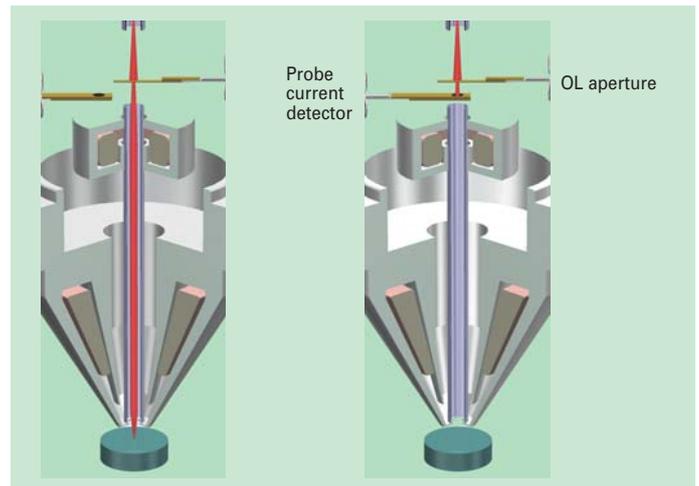
It is indispensable to have a stable electron probe and a stable specimen stage for acquisition of reliable analysis data. The JSM-7001F produces stable probe current over a long period of time. The specimen exchange airlock chamber minimizes diffusion of gas molecules into the gun chamber, making it possible to produce a stable electron probe in a short time after a specimen exchange.



Probe current stability.

Probe current detector*

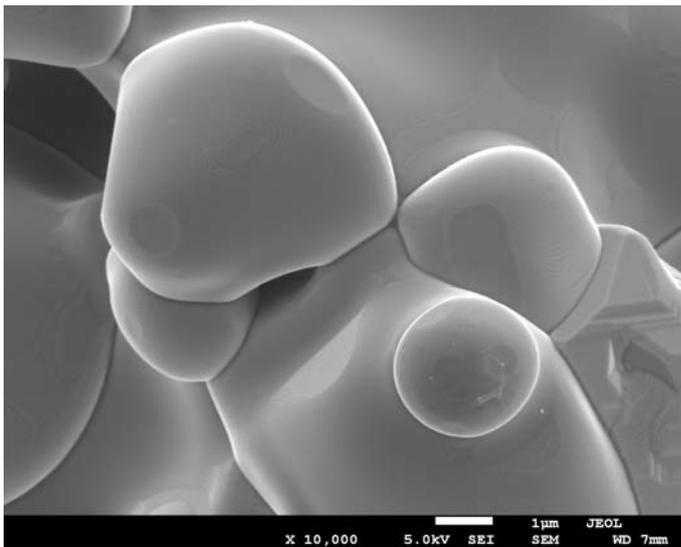
The probe current detector is inserted into the electron path just below the objective lens aperture to monitor the probe current anytime during analysis.



Left : During observation of image.
Right : During measurement of probe current.

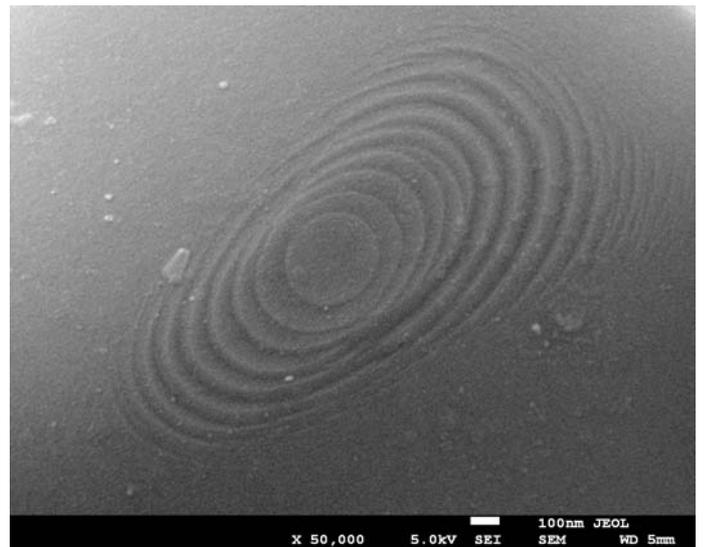
Objective lens

The super conical objective lens provides high resolution: 1.2 nm at 30 kV and 3.0 nm at 1 kV. This lens is also suitable for a wide range of analytical applications while not degrading a high resolution. 3 nm at 15 kV is guaranteed with a probe current of 5 nA, which is large enough to efficiently perform analysis. The magnetic field of the lens is confined within the lens yoke so that it does not interfere with EBSD analysis or observation of large magnetic specimens.



Ferrite

SE image

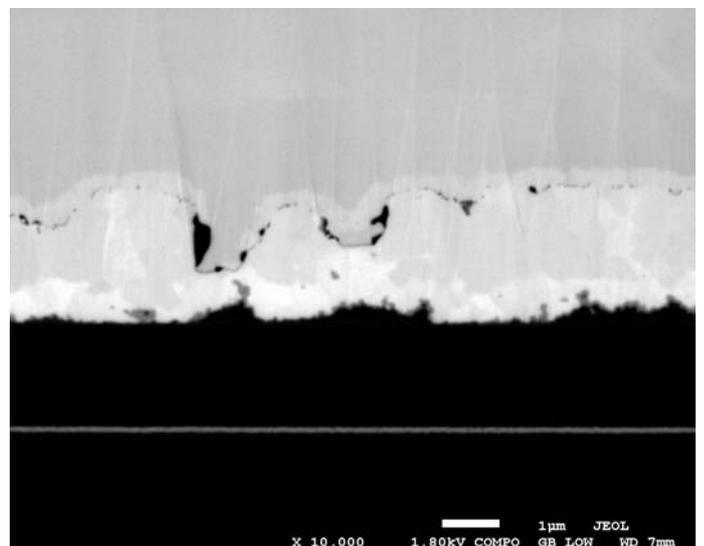
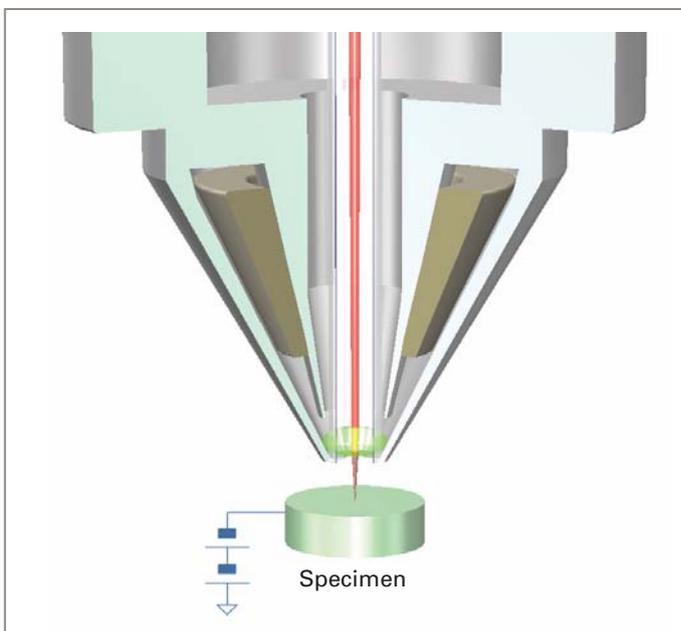


Ferrite

SE image

Gentle Beam

The Gentle Beam (GB) decelerates incident electrons just before they hit a specimen to reduce the charging of non-conductive specimens, and to enhance image quality of backscattered electrons at low electron beam energies.

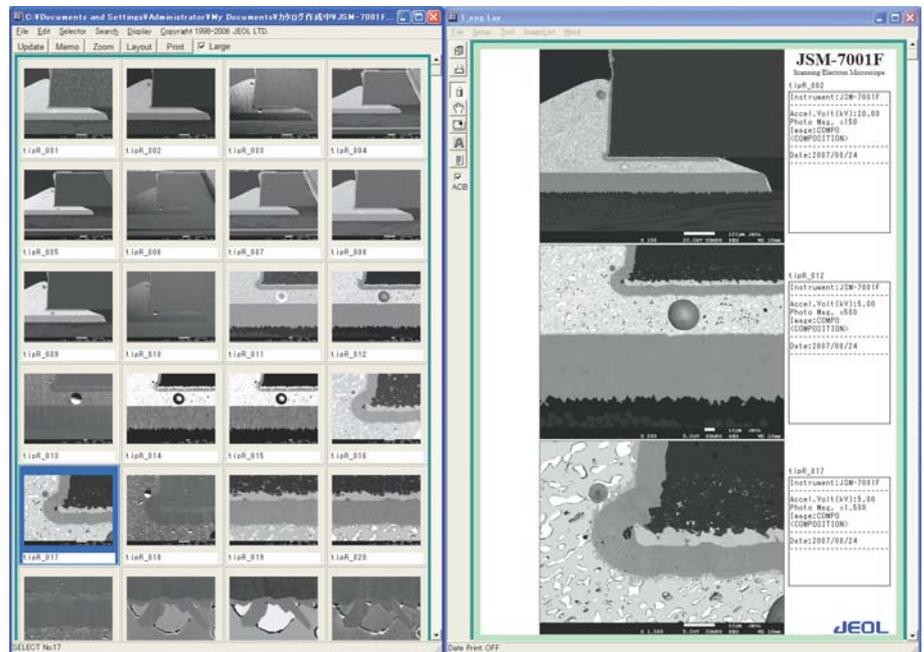


Gold wire bonded interface

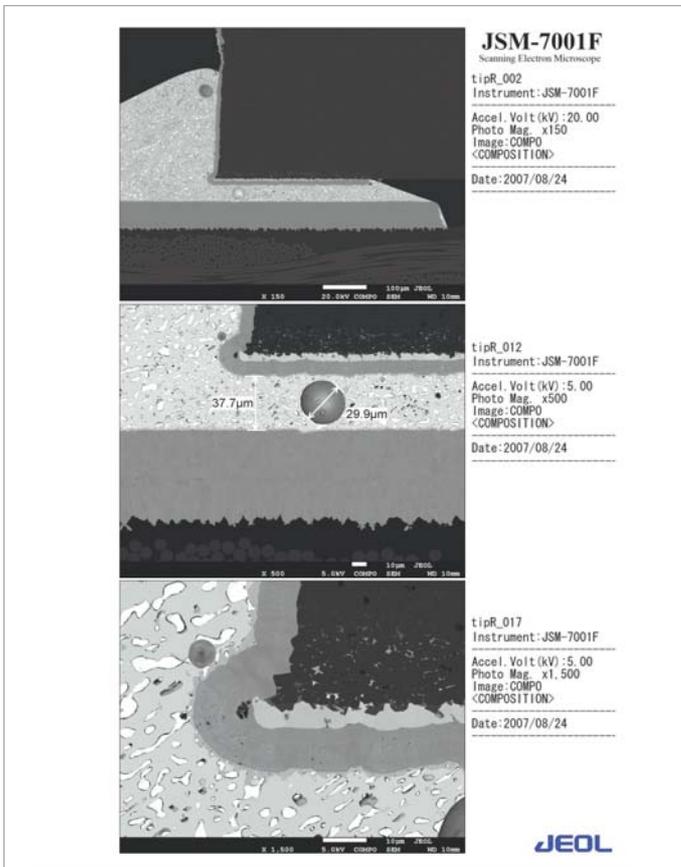
BE image

Report Editing

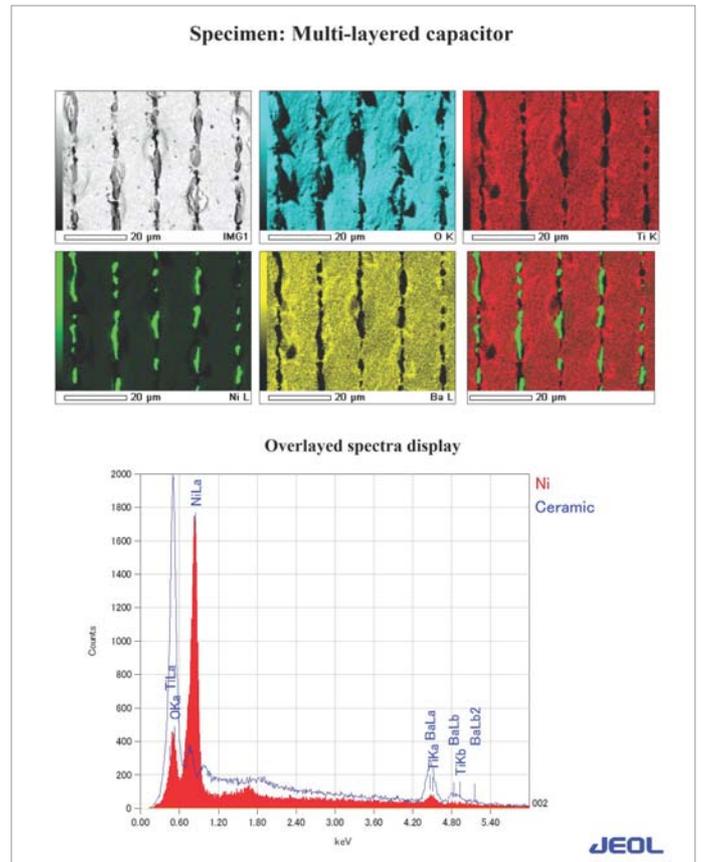
The JSM-7001F is provided with Smile View that is a report creation software program developed to make data presentation more versatile. A report can be created by simply pasting stored images on the report layout sheet built into this software. The software allows for flexible layout. The size and the pasted position of images are automatically adjusted. The micron bar on the image is automatically calibrated so that it is displayed with the appropriate size on the image. In addition, the indicated magnification, and the brightness and the contrast of the images are optimized automatically.



Smile View.



Smile View layout with measurement.

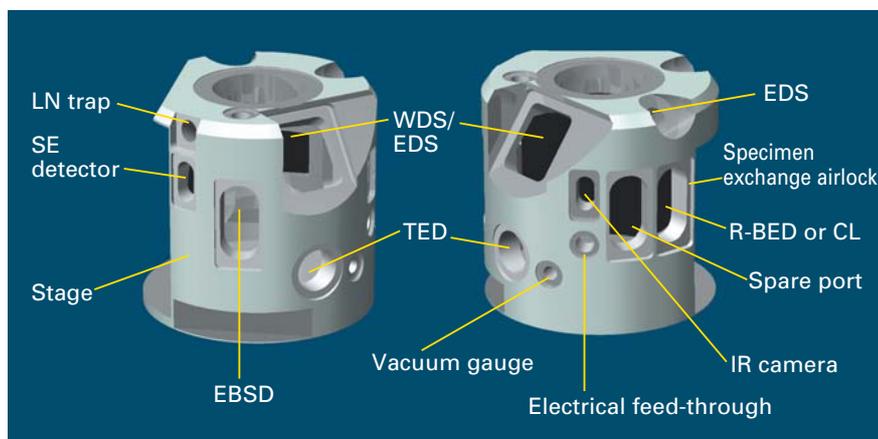


Smile View layout of EDS analysis results.

Specimen Chamber Optimized for Analysis

The specimen chamber is optimized for a large variety of detectors including the secondary electron detector, backscattered electron detector, EDS, WDS, EBSD, cathodoluminescence detector, and an IR camera. The secondary electron detector, EDS, and EBSD are all mounted on the same side of the specimen chamber. Stage tilt is perpendicular to the EBSD detector for simultaneous imaging and analysis on a tilted specimen surface.

The specimen chamber is always kept at high vacuum, minimizing specimen contamination.



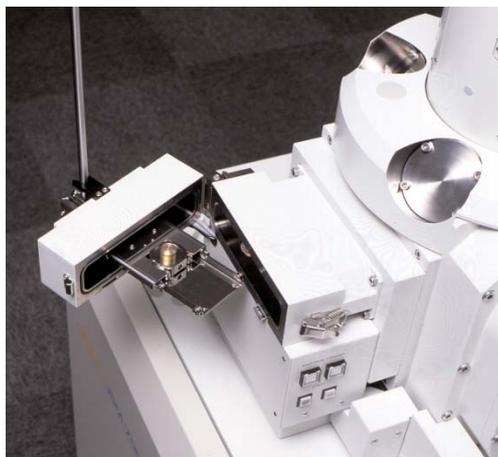
Versatile multi-purpose specimen chamber.

One-action specimen exchange chamber

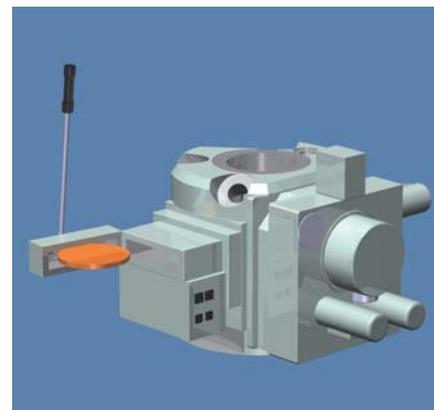
The specimen chamber, electron optics, and electron gun chamber are kept at clean, high vacuum, even during specimen exchange. A specimen is introduced into the specimen chamber through an airlock chamber. Thus, specimen contamination is reduced, and high performance is maintained for a long period of time. The emission current from the FEG is quickly stabilized after a specimen exchange.

| Exchange \ Stage | Type I stage X=70mm, Y=50mm | Type II stage X=110mm, Y=80mm | Type III stage X=140mm, Y=80mm |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Type I airlock Max. 150mm | 86mm ϕ coverage | 150mm ϕ coverage | — |
| Type II airlock Max. 100mm \times 40mmH | 86mm ϕ coverage | 100mm ϕ coverage | — |
| Auto airlock Max. 200mm | 86mm ϕ coverage | 150mm ϕ coverage | 200mm ϕ coverage |

Coverage indicated above is achieved with X-Y and rotation.



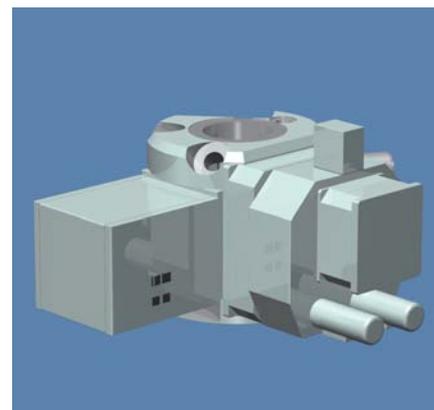
Type I stage and type I airlock



Type II stage and type I airlock



Type I stage and type II airlock



Type III stage and auto airlock

Computer Controlled Large Eucentric Specimen Stage

The JSM-7001F is equipped with a large eucentric specimen stage that has minimum focus change during X and Y movements, tilting and rotation of the specimen. A variety of software is provided for enhancing the efficiency of operation, which is useful for observation and analysis.

Computer control

The eucentric specimen stage is motor-driven and computer controlled for all five axes. The observation point is displayed on the stage map in real time.

Stage map

Stage map graphically displays the specimen position. The specimen can be moved by clicking or dragging the mouse on the graphic display.

Track ball

The track ball can move the specimen in the X and Y directions.

Click center

A click on a live image moves the clicked point to the center of the image.

Mouse drag

The field of view at high magnifications can be adjusted by dragging the mouse on a live image.

Navigator

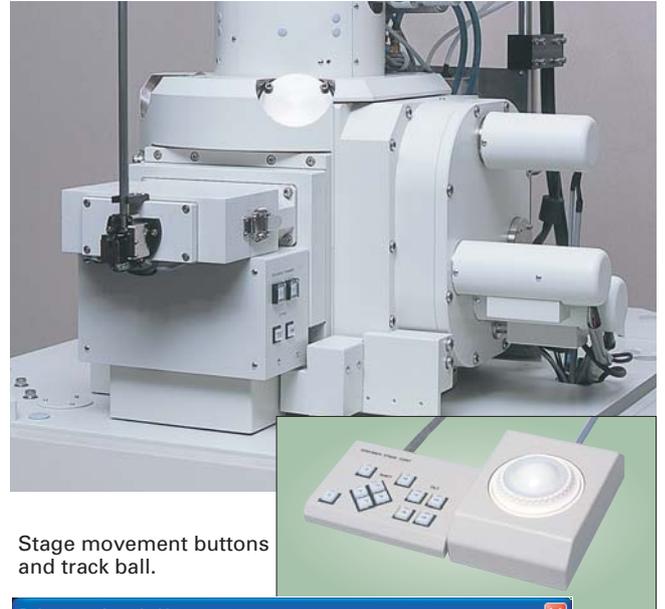
Navigator is used to specify the location where to move the specimen stage and to move the stage.

Step control

The specimen stage is moved at an interval which is specified by a user.

Eucentric rotation

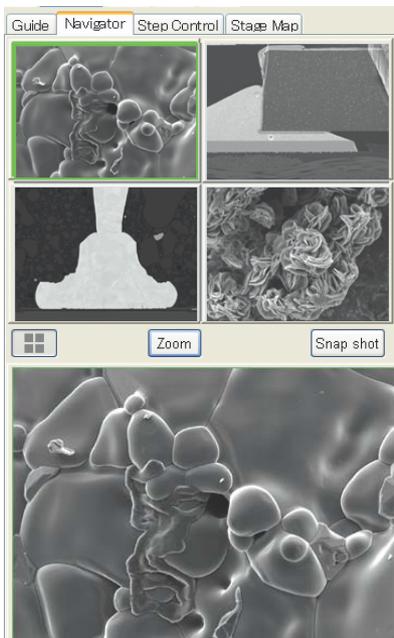
The specimen stage can be rotated around a presently observed area.



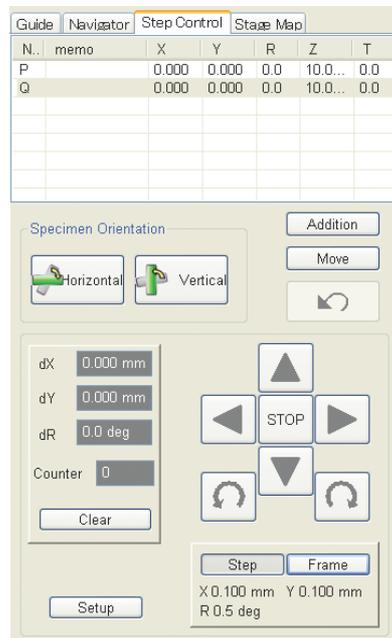
Stage movement buttons and track ball.



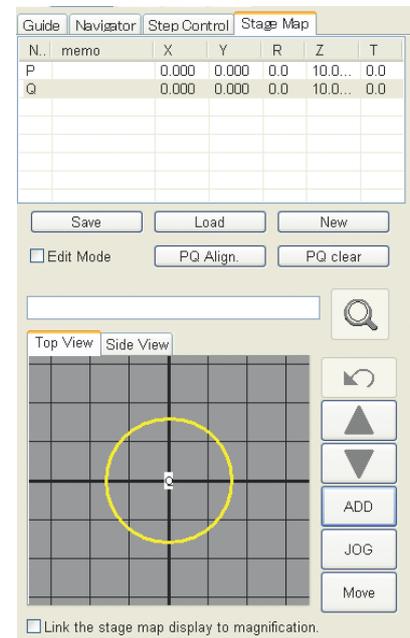
The holder selecting window.



Navigator



Step control

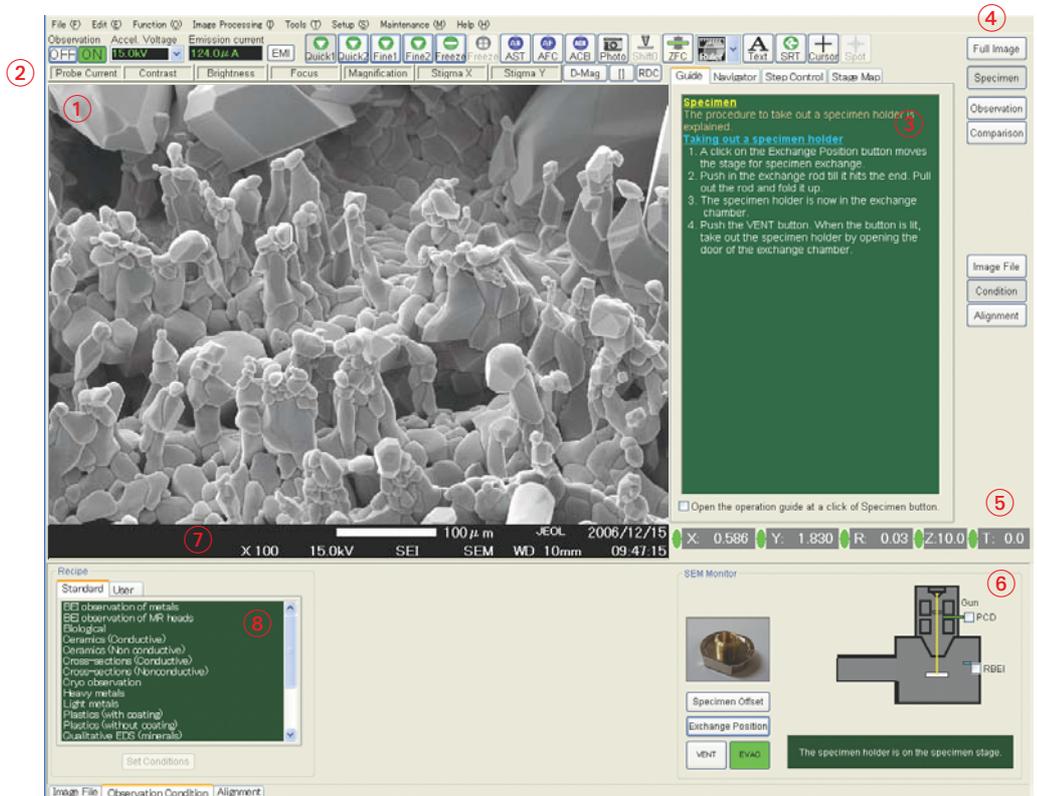


Stage map

Operation Menu to Facilitate Versatile Function

To facilitate the versatile functions from observation to analysis, the function switching buttons are provided. By fixing the size and position of the default window, you can easily operate all of the functions.

- ① Live image
- ② Manual operation
- ③ Operation guide and specimen stage operation
- ④ Function switching
- ⑤ Specimen stage coordinate
- ⑥ SEM Monitor (displays the specimen holder to use, and the status of specimen insertion and electron-probe illumination.)
- ⑦ Observation conditions
- ⑧ Observation condition recipe

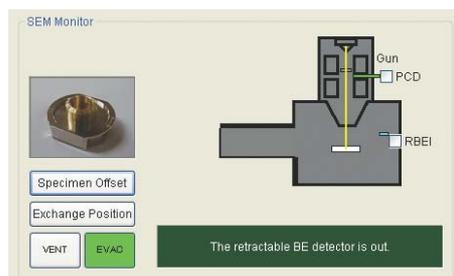


SEM monitor

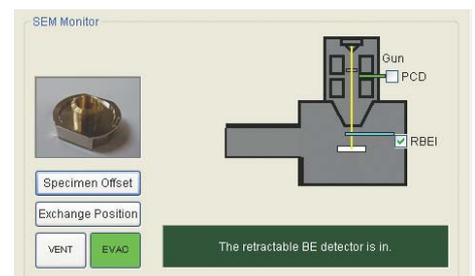
SEM Monitor displays the operation status of the specimen, electron probe, and detector. This monitor enables you to evacuate the specimen exchange airlock chamber and select the specimen holder to use.



Specimen inserted.



Electron probe ON.



BE detector inserted.

Observation condition recipe

The standard observation condition recipe file is provided for typical specimens, making it easier to initially set the observation or analysis conditions of a new specimen. This recipe enables you to save and repeatedly use the customized operation conditions optimized for various specimens. You can quickly switch between the observation and analysis conditions.

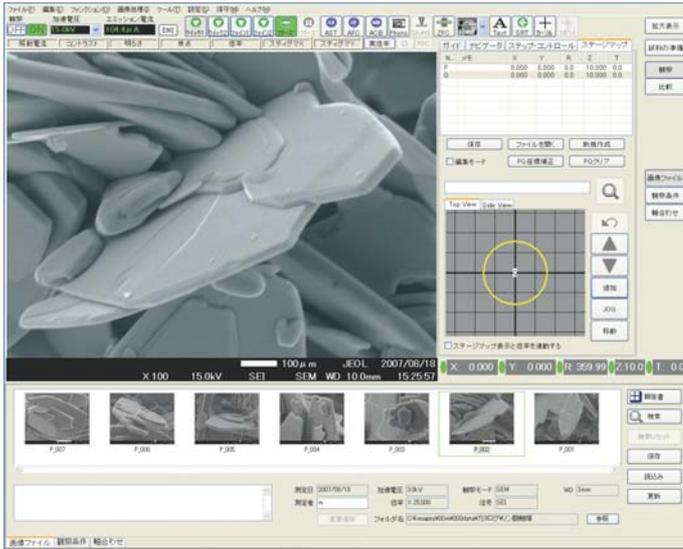
Operation panel

You can operate all operations of the JSM-7001F with a mouse. The operation panel is also provided with knobs for certain operations. The operation knobs are suitable for users who want analog operation, for example, magnification adjustment and focusing. The combined use of the mouse and knobs is also available.

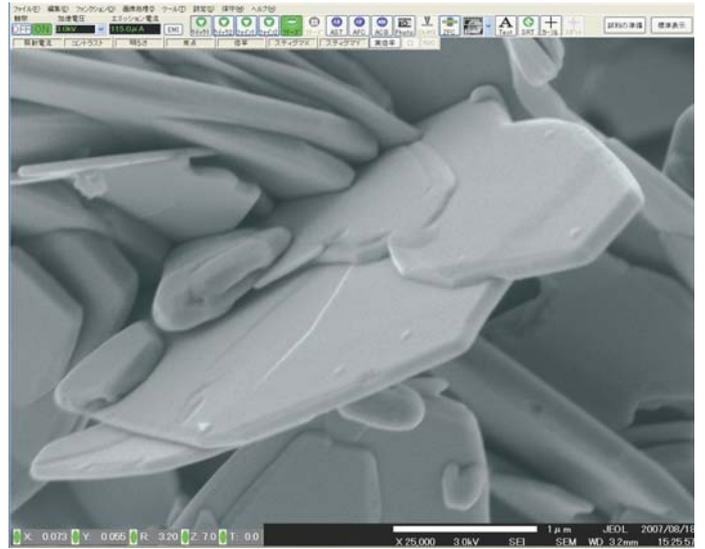


Observation mode

Live and saved images are displayed. You can select a saved image and move the specimen stage to the location of the image. Clicking the Report button enables you to paste saved images on the layout sheet and to create a report in a short time.



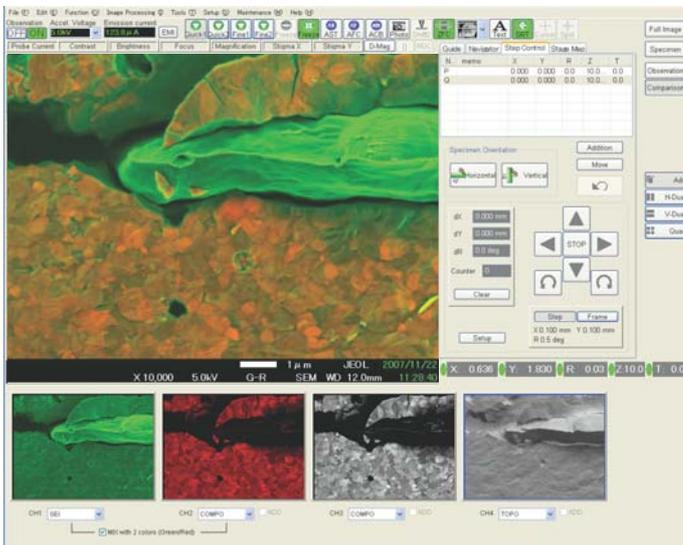
Observation.



Enlarged live image display.

Comparison mode

Up to four live images can be displayed simultaneously for comparative observation. Up to four images can be added and displayed as live images. In addition, two kinds of images, for example, SE and BE images, can be mixed with a coloring of blue and red and displayed as a live image. Multiple images can be recorded with one scan.



Setting of adding images

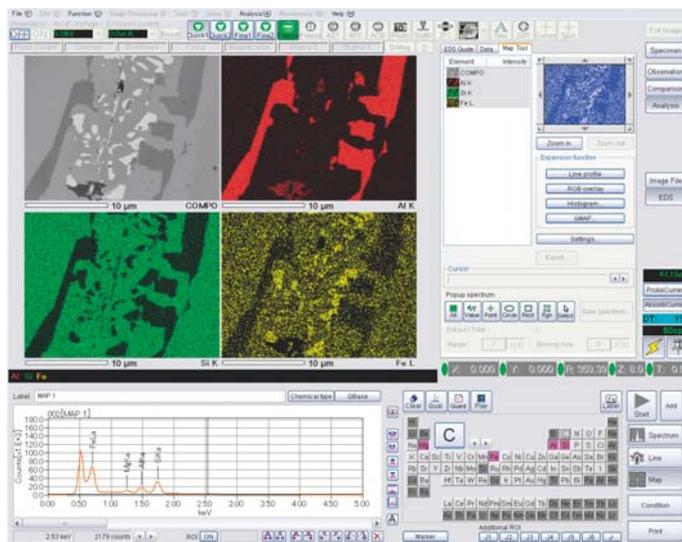


Simultaneous display of four images

Widening the Application Fields

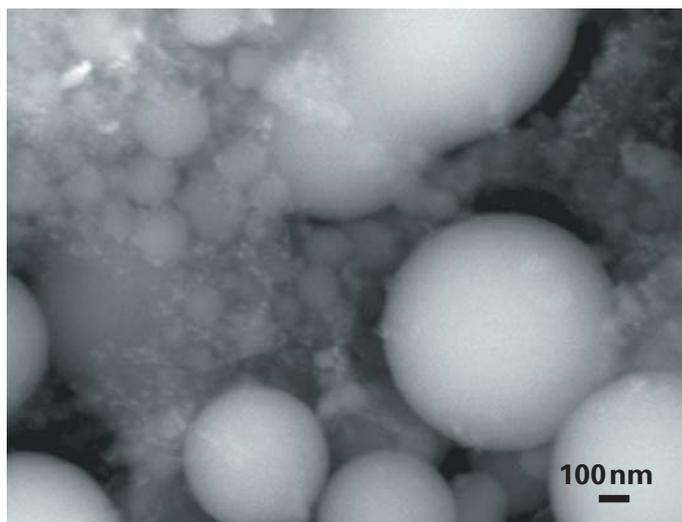
Elemental analysis mode

An EDS developed by JEOL is built into the JSM-7001F. Selecting the elemental analysis mode simultaneously displays the SEM image and EDS analysis menu. Selecting an area of interest on the SEM image starts acquisition of qualitative and quantitative analyses of this area. The results of these analyses are saved with the SEM images of the analysis areas, and the indication of "Analysis" is added to the thumbnail display of the corresponding saved images. The JSM-7001F can be combined with various EDS analyzers.



LV SEM for observation and analysis of non-conductive specimens

The LV SEM enables you to observe non-conductive specimens at high electron energies required for elemental analysis. Although incident electrons are slightly scattered due to the low vacuum, EDS elemental analysis can be performed without conductive coating. To minimize the contamination inside the lens caused by the low vacuum, dry nitrogen gas is introduced into the specimen chamber.

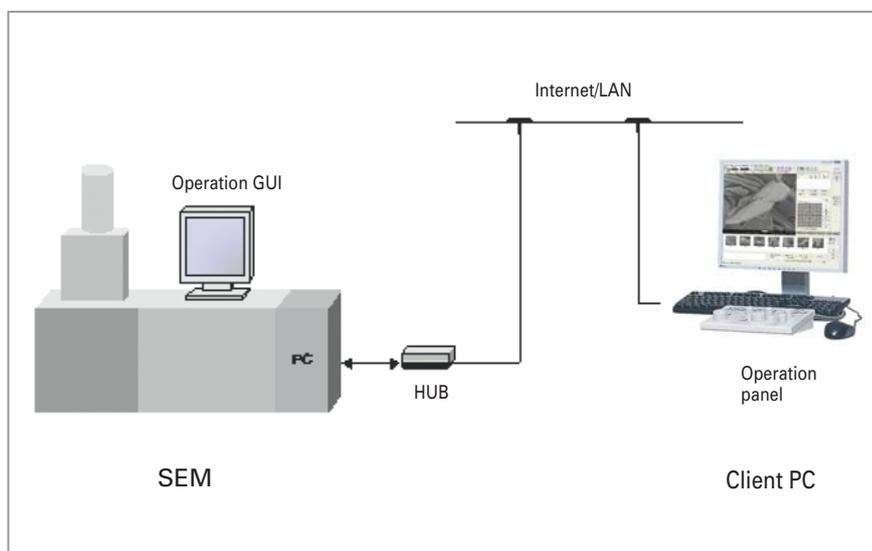


Spherical particles in mold resin (no coating) observed in LV mode.

15kV

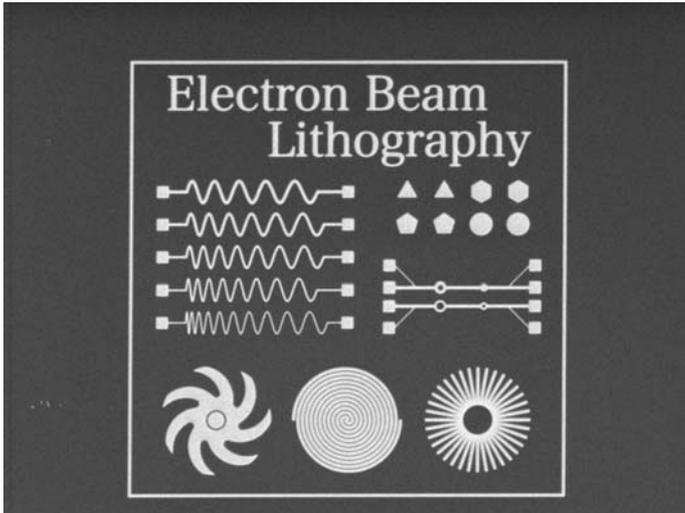
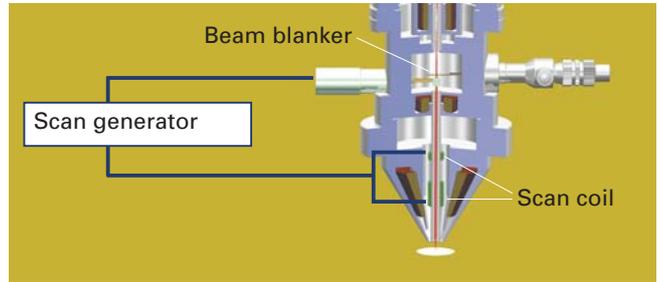
Remote control of SEM*

You can operate JSM-7001F from a remote PC through the internet or LAN. You use a mouse on the JSM-7001F operation menu displayed on a remote Windows PC. The specimen stage is controlled by a mouse click on the SEM image as well as the stage control functions, that is, navigator, step control, and stage map.

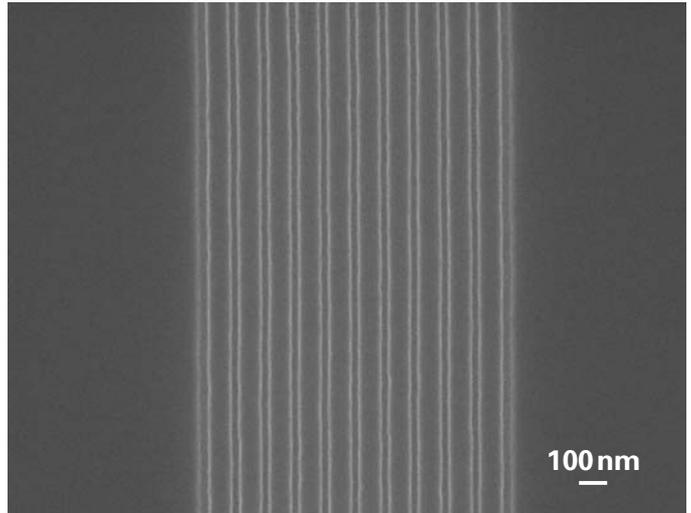


Electron beam lithography*

The JSM-7001F has a unique electron optics, which maintains a small probe diameter even with a large probe current. This is desirable for electron beam lithography. JSM-7001F is capable of drawing a very fine pattern with the addition of an electron beam blanking device* and a pattern generator*. Electron dosage (electron probe current) can be controlled continuously with the condenser lens, thus, an optimum exposure condition can be selected.



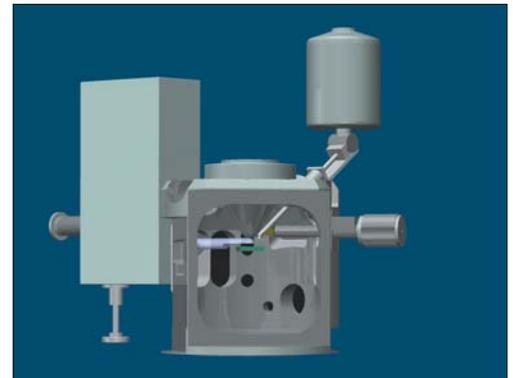
Test patterns



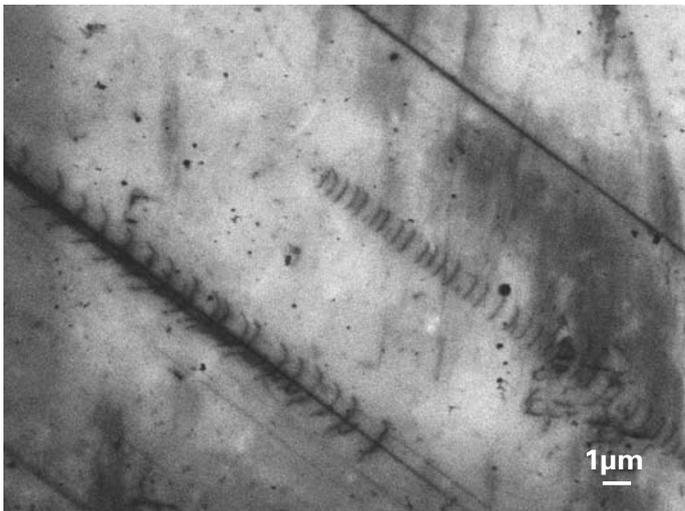
Line and space

Cathodoluminescence (CL)*

CL analysis determines the local condition of electrons, which is not attainable with a secondary electron image. A lower accelerating voltage improves spatial resolution of the CL image.

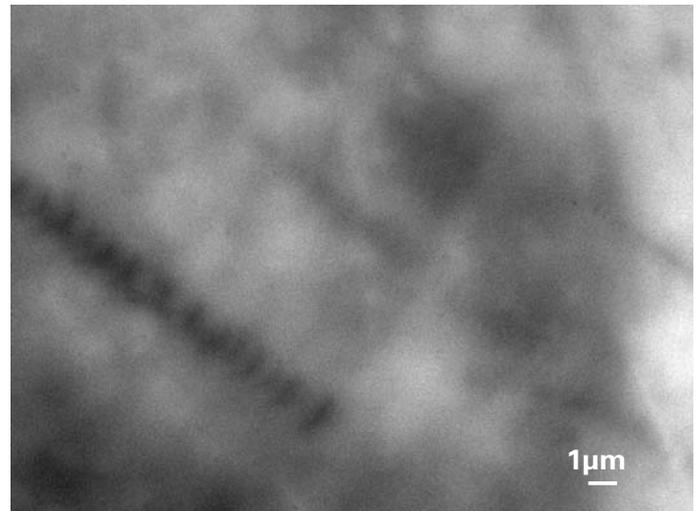


GATAN CL unit



Diamond (CL image)

2kV



Diamond (CL image)

10kV



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JEOL JEOL Ltd. 1-2 Musashino 3-chome Akishima Tokyo 196-8558 Japan Sales Division ☎(042)528-3381 📠(042)528-3386 <http://www.jeol.com/>

ARGENTINA

COASIN S. A. C. I. yF.
Virrey del Pino 4071, 1430 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Telephone: 54-11-4552-3185
Facsimile: 54-11-4555-3321

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

JEOL (AUSTRALASIA) Pty. Ltd.
Unit 9/750-752 Pittwater Road
Brookvale, N.S.W 2100, Australia
Telephone: 61-2-9905-8255
Facsimile: 61-2-9905-8286

AUSTRIA

LABCO GmbH
Dr.-Trittmel-Gasse 8, A-3013 Pressbaum, Austria
Telephone: 43-2233-53838
Facsimile: 43-2233-53176

BANGLADESH

A.Q. CHOWDHURY & CO. Pvt. Ltd.
Baridhara Central Plaza 87, Suhrawardy Avenue
2nd Floor Baridhara, Dhaka-1212 Bangladesh
Telephone: 880-2-9862272, 9894533
Facsimile: 880-2-8854428

BELGIUM

JEOL (EUROPE) B. V.
Planet II, Building B Leuvensesteenweg 542,
B-1330 Zaventem, Belgium
Telephone: 32-2-720-0560
Facsimile: 32-2-720-6134

BRAZIL

FUGIWARA ENTERPRISES
INSTRUMENTOS CIENTIFICOS LTDA.
Avenida Itaberaba,3563,
02739-000 Sao Paulo, SPJ Brazil
Telephone: 55-11-3983 8144
Facsimile: 55-11-3983 8140

CANADA

JEOL CANADA, INC.
(Represented by Socquelec, Ltd.)
5757 Cavendish Boulevard, Suite 540,
Montreal, Quebec H4W 2W6, Canada
Telephone: 1-514-482-6427
Facsimile: 1-514-482-1929

CHILE

TECSIS LTDA.
Avenida Kennedy 5454 - Piso 5 Vitacura, Santiago, Chile
Telephone: 56-2-401-8520
Facsimile: 56-2-410-8541

CHINA

JEOL LTD., BEIJING OFFICE
Room B2308A, Vantone New World Plaza, No. 2 Fuwai
Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, 100037, P.R. China
Telephone: 86-10-6804-6321/6322/6323
Facsimile: 86-10-6804-6324

JEOL LTD., SHANGHAI OFFICE

11 F2, Sanhe Building, No. 121 Yan Ping Road,
Shanghai 200042, P.R. China
Telephone: 86-21-6246-2353, 55
Facsimile: 86-21-6246-2836

JEOL LTD., GUANG ZHOU OFFICE

N3104, World Trade Center Building 371-375,
Huan Shi East Road, Guangzhou, 510095, P.R. China,
Telephone: 86-20-8778-7846
Facsimile: 86-20-87784268

JEOL LTD., WUHAN OFFICE

Room 3216, World Trading Bldg., 686 Jiefang Street,
Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei 430032 P.R. China
Telephone: 86-27-8544-8953
Facsimile: 86-27-8544-8695

JEOL LTD., CHENGDU OFFICE

1807A Zongfu Bld., No. 45 Zhongfu Road Chengdu,
Sichuan, P. R. China
Telephone: 86-28-86622554
Facsimile: 86-28-86622564

FARMING LTD.

Unit 1009, 10/F, MLC Millennia Plaza,
663 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong
Telephone: 852-281-57299
Facsimile: 852-2581-4635

CYPRUS

MESLO LTD.
Scientific & Laboratory Division,
P. O. Box 27709, Nicosia Cyprus
Telephone: 357-2-666070
Facsimile: 357-2-660355

EGYPT

JEOL SERVICE BUREAU
3rd Fl. Nile Center Bldg.,
Nawal Street, Dokki, (Cairo), Egypt
Telephone: 20-2-335-7220
Facsimile: 20-2-338-4186

FRANCE

JEOL (EUROPE) SAS
Espace Claude Monet, 1 Allee de Giverny 78290
Croissy-sur-Seine, France
Telephone: 33-13015-3737
Facsimile: 33-13015-3747

GERMANY

JEOL (GERMANY) GmbH
Oskar-Von-Miller-Strasse 1A, 85386 Eching Germany
Telephone: 49-8165-77346
Facsimile: 49-8165-77512

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

JEOL (U.K.) LTD.
JEOL House, Silver Court, Watchmead,
Welwyn, Garden City, Herts AL7 1LT., U. K.
Telephone: 44-1707-37711-7
Facsimile: 44-1707-373254

GREECE

N. ASTERIASIS S. A.
56-58, S. Trikoupis Str. P.O.Box 26140
GR-10022 Athens, Greece
Telephone: 30-1-823-5383
Facsimile: 30-1-823-9567

INDIA

Blue Star LTD. (HQ: Mumbai)
Analytical Instruments Department
'Sahas'414/2 Veer Savarkar Marg,
Prabhadey Mumbai 400 025, India
Telephone: 91-22-5666-4068
Facsimile: 91-22-5666-4001

Blue Star LTD. (Delhi)

Analytical Instruments Department
E-44/12 Okhla Industrial Area,
Phase-II, New Delhi 110 020, India
Telephone: 91-11-4005-4000
Facsimile: 91-11-4149-4004

Blue Star LTD. (Calcutta)

Analytical Instruments Department
7, Hare Street Calcutta 700 001, India
Telephone: 91-33-2213-4133
Facsimile: 91-33-2213-4102

Blue Star LTD. (Chennai)

Analytical Instruments Department
Garuda Building,46, Cathedral Road
Chennai 600 086, India
Telephone: 91-44-4244-4000
Facsimile: 91-44-4244-4190

INDONESIA

PT. TEKNOABINDO Penta Perkasa
Komplek Gading Bukit Indah Blok I/11,
J1, Bukit Gading Raya Kelapa Gading Permai,
Jakarta 14240, Indonesia
Telephone: 62-21-45847057/58/59
Facsimile: 62-21-45842729

ITALY

JEOL (ITALIA) S.p.A.
Centro Direzionale Green Office Via Dei Tulipani,
1, 20090 Pieve, Emanuele (MI), Italy
Telephone: 39-2-9041431
Facsimile: 39-2-90414353

KOREA

JEOL KOREA LTD.
Dongwoong Bldg. 7F, 458-5, Gil-Dong,
Gangdong-Gu, Seoul, 134-010, Korea
Telephone: 82-2-511-5501
Facsimile: 82-2-511-2635

KUWAIT

YUSUF I. AL-GHANIM & CO. (YIACO)
P. O. Box 435, 13005 - Safat, Kuwait
Telephone: 965-4832600/4814358
Facsimile: 965-4844954/4833612

MALAYSIA

JEOL (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (359011-M)
205, Block A, Mezzanine Floor, Kelana Business Center,
97, Jalan SS 7/2, Kelana Jaya,
47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Telephone: 60-3-7492-7722
Facsimile: 60-3-7492-7723

MEXICO

JEOL DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.
Av. Amsterdam #46 DEPS. 402
Col. Hipodromo, 06100 Mexico D.F. Mexico
Telephone: 52-5-55-211-4511
Facsimile: 52-5-55-211-0720

PAKISTAN

ANALYTICAL MEASURING SYSTEM (PVT.) LTD. (AMS LTD.)
AMS House Plot # 14C, Main Sehar Commercial Avenue,
Commercial Lane 4 Khayaban-Sehar, D. H. A Phase 7
Karachi, Pakistan
Telephone: 92-21-5345581/5340747
Facsimile: 92-21-5345582

PANAMA

PROMED S.A.
Parque Industrial Costa del Este Urbanizacion Costa del
Este Apartado 0816-01755, Panama, Panama
Telephone: 507-303-3100
Facsimile: 507-303-3115

PHILIPPINES

PHILAB INDUSTRIES, INC.
7487 Bagtikan Street, SAV Makati, 1203 Metro,
Manila Philippines
Telephone: 63-2-896-7218
Facsimile: 63-2-897-7732

PORTUGAL

Izasa, Portugal Lda.
R. do Proletariado 1, 2790-138 CARNAXIDE Portugal
Telephone: 351-21-424-7300
Facsimile: 351-21-416-6020

RUSSIA

JEOL LTD Moscow Office
Pereulok Krasina 16, bid 1, Office 302, Moscow, Russia
Telephone: 7-495-641-11-14
Facsimile: 7-495-641-28-63

SAUDI ARABIA

ABDULREHMAN ALGOSAIBI G. T.B.
Algosai Bldg., Airport Rd., P. O. Box 215,
Riyadh 11411, Saudi Arabia
Telephone: 966-1-479-3000
Facsimile: 966-1-477-1374

SCANDINAVIA

JEOL (SKANDINAVISKA) A.B.
Hammarbacken 6 A, Box 716, 191 27 Sollentuna, Sweden
Telephone: 46-8-28-2800
Facsimile: 46-8-29-1647

SERVICE & INFORMATION OFFICE

JEOL NORWAY
Ole Deviks vei 28, N-0614 Oslo, Norway
Telephone: 47-2-2-64-7930
Facsimile: 47-2-2-65-0619

JEOL FINLAND

Ylakaupinkuja 2, FIN-02360 Espoo, Finland
Telephone: 358-9-8129-0350
Facsimile: 358-9-8129-0351

JEOL DENMARK

Naverland 2, DK-2600 Glostrup, Denmark
Telephone: 45-4345-3434
Facsimile: 45-4345-3433

SINGAPORE

JEOL ASIA PTE. LTD.
29 International Business Park,
#04-02A Acer Building,
Tower B Singapore 609923
Telephone: 65-6565-9989
Facsimile: 65-6565-7552

SOUTH AFRICA

ADI Scientific (Pty) Ltd.
109 Blandford Road, North Riding, Randburg
(PO box 71295 Bryanston 2021)
Republic of South Africa
Telephone: 27-11-462-1363
Facsimile: 27-11-462-1466

SPAIN

IZASA. S.A.
Aragoneses, 13,
28100 Alcobendas,
(Poligono Industrial) Madrid, Spain
Telephone: 34-91-663-0500
Facsimile: 34-91-663-0545

SWITZERLAND

JEOL (GERMANY) GmbH
Oskar-Von-Miller Strasse 1,
85386 Eching Germany
Telephone: 49-8165-77346
Facsimile: 49-8165-77512

TAIWAN

JIE DONG CO., LTD.
7F, F1, 112, Chung Hsiao East Road, Section 1,
Taipei, Taiwan 10023, Republic of China
Telephone: 886-2-2395-2978
Facsimile: 886-2-2322-4655

JEOL TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTORS LTD.

11F, No. 346, Pei-Ta Road, Hsin-Chu City 300,
Taiwan Republic of China
Telephone: 886-3-523-8490
Facsimile: 886-2-523-8503

THAILAND

BECTHA BANGKOK EQUIPMENT
& CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
300 Phaholyothin Rd. Phayathai,
Bangkok 10400, Thailand
Telephone: 66-2-615-2929
Facsimile: 66-2-615-2350/2351

THE NETHERLANDS

JEOL (EUROPE) B.V.
Lireweg 1, NL-2153 PH Nieuw-Vennep,
The Netherlands
Telephone: 31-252-623500
Facsimile: 31-252-623501

TURKEY

TEKSER LTD. STI.
Acibadem Cad. Erdem Sok. N° 6/1 35660 Uskudar,
Istanbul, Turkey
Telephone: 90-216-3274041
Facsimile: 90-216-3274046

UAE

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS LLC.
P. O. Box 2534, Abu Dhabi, UAE
Telephone: 971-2-6348495
Facsimile: 971-2-6316465

USA

JEOL U.S. INC.
11 Dearborn Road, Peabody, MA. 01960, U. S. A.
Telephone: 1-978-535-5900
Facsimile: 1-978-536-2205/2206

JEOL USA, INC. WEST OFFICE

5653 Stoneridge Drive Suite
#110 Pleasanton, CA. 94588 U. S. A.
Tel: 1-925-737-1740
Fax: 1-925-737-1749

VENEZUELA

GOMSA Service and Supply C. A.
Urbanizacion Montalban III
- Residencias Don Andres - Piso 7 - Apartamento 74
Avenida 3, entre calles 7 y 6 Montalban, Caracas,
Venezuela
Telephone: 58-212-443-4342
Facsimile: 58-212-443-4342

VIETNAM

TECHNICAL MATERIALS AND RESOURCES
IMPORT-EXPORT JOINT STOCK COMPANY (REXCO)
Hanoi Branch,
157 Lang Ha Road, Dong da District., Hanoi, Vietnam
Telephone: 84-4-562-0516, 17/562-0535
Facsimile: 84-4-853-2511