

# JEM-2100

*Electron Microscope*

# Next-Generation TEM with Excellent Operability and Expandability

*The transmission electron microscope (TEM) is an essential tool in all fields of scientific research including semiconductor development, biology and materials science. The JEM-2100 has further advanced the industry-standard JEM-2010, which showed excellent performance in image quality and analytical capabilities among 200 kV high-resolution TEMs. A next-generation TEM, the JEM-2100 is designed for improvements in operability and mechanical stability of the instrument.*

*The JEM-2100 achieves instrument control by a Windows PC. In addition, it has increased its expandability. Various optional attachments, such as a STEM image observation device and an energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDS), can be easily added to the microscope.*



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## **High-brightness electron gun**

A Lab<sub>6</sub> electron gun, which has high brightness and high emission stability, is very effective for high-sensitivity analysis of a microarea down to several nanometers, as well as for high-resolution imaging. When you observe materials susceptible to radiation damage by a highly accelerated electron beam, such as carbon nanotubes and polymer materials, you can easily select the optimum accelerating voltage according to materials.

## **Established electron optical system**

The JEM-2100 incorporates a established electron optical system, providing a variety of objective-lens configurations (ultrahigh resolution, high resolution, high specimen tilt, cryo, high contrast).

This established electron optical system also includes a rotation- and distortion-free imaging system and an  $\alpha$  selector function for the variation of the electron-beam illumination angles.

## **Digital STEM image observation device (option)**

The optical conditions of the JEM-2100, such as probe diameter and camera length, are optimized for observations using the scanning modes (STEM-BF/DF/HAADF, BEI, SEI) and analyses (EDS, EELS). These optimized conditions are immediately retrieved through a GUI. In addition, connecting various analytical attachments to the JEM-2100 enables you to efficiently obtain STEM images and perform element analysis.

## **Piezo-controlled goniometer**

A new goniometer stage that incorporates a piezo device offers smooth operation for selecting fields of view at the atomic level.

## **Newly designed base frame**

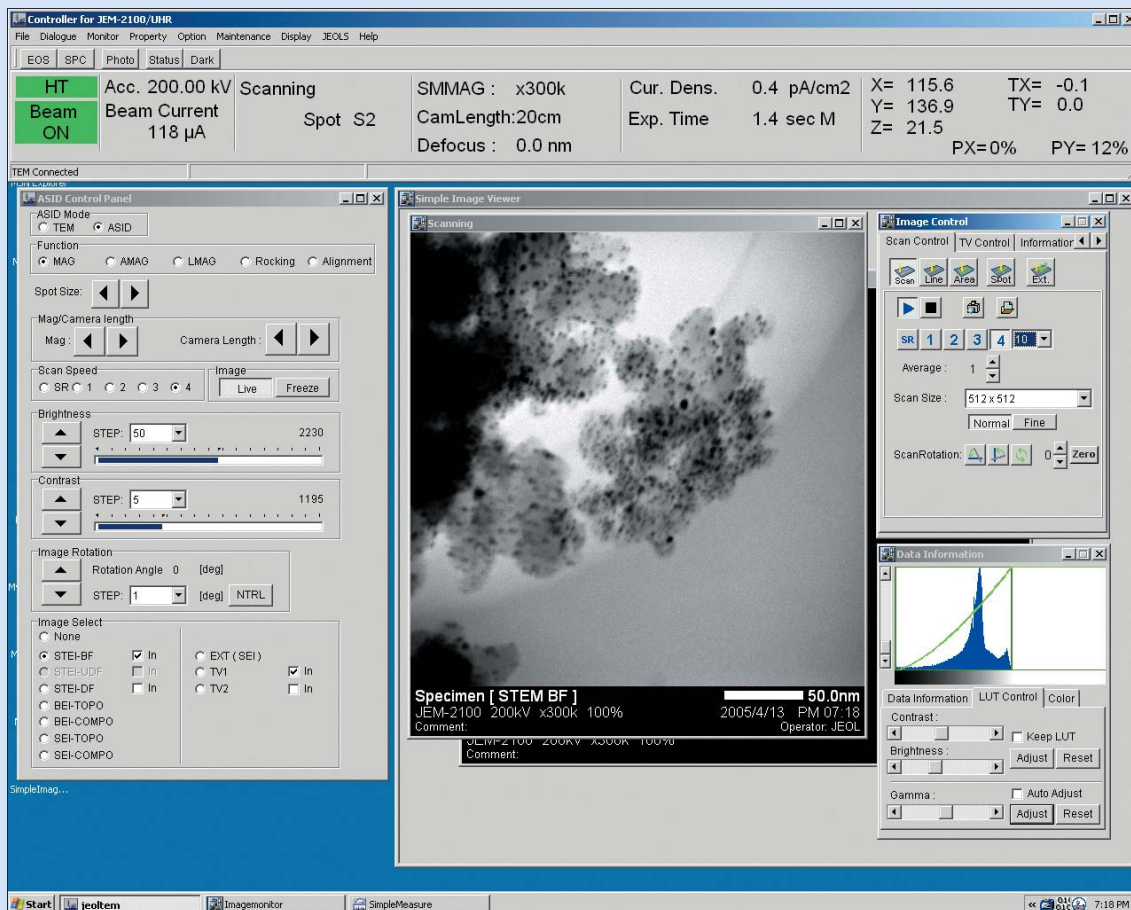
The JEM-2100 uses a new base frame and a passive air mount, greatly improving the vibration-proof performance.

This photograph shows the JEM-2100 provided with optional attachments.

## User-friendly operation tools

All operations can be performed using a control panel and a GUI on the monitor. The control panel functionally positions buttons and knobs for common tasks, such as adjusting focus and brightness and changing magnification.

GUI incorporates a wealth of functions, ranging from memory of observation conditions, saving and reproducing special observation conditions to recording through-focus images. Thus, you can easily retrieve them according to needs.

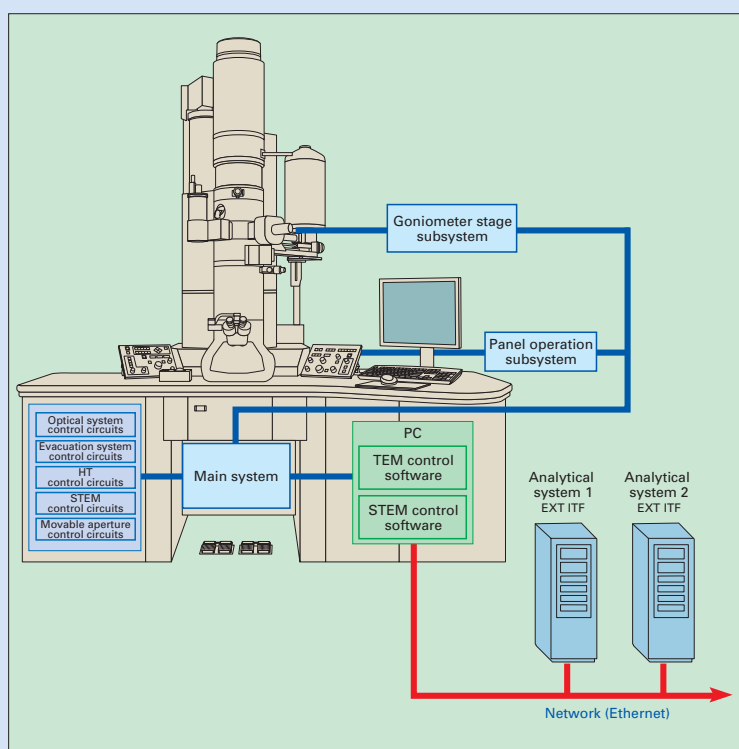


## Multi-functional PC control

The control system of the JEM-2100 consists of the main system and two subsystems. The main system controls basic functions such as the electron optical system and evacuation system. The subsystems control the goniometer stage and panel operation. You can operate these systems through a built-in host PC designed to manage data.

Also, using the networking capabilities of a PC, you can easily connect various analytical equipment and imaging devices to the instrument.

The control technology of the JEM-2100 integrates a wide range of systems, and is a keystone for expanding TEM application fields.

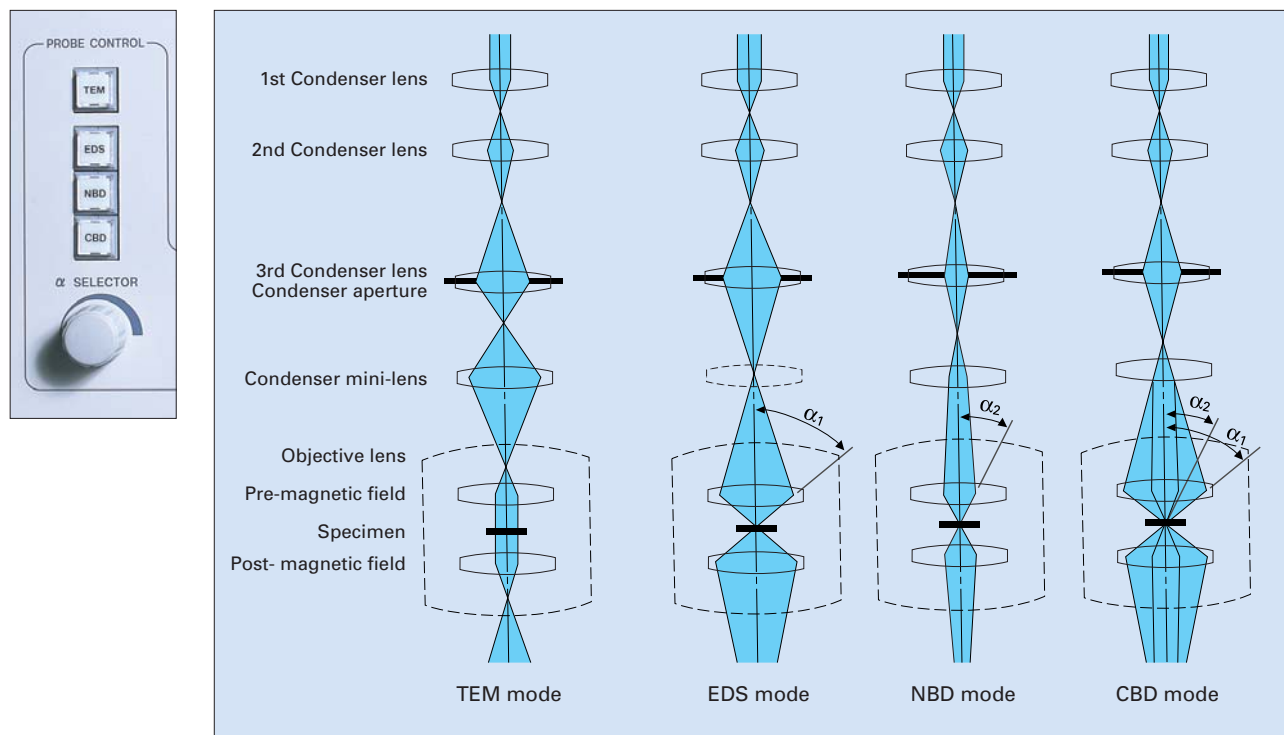




# Multi-Functional Electron Optical System

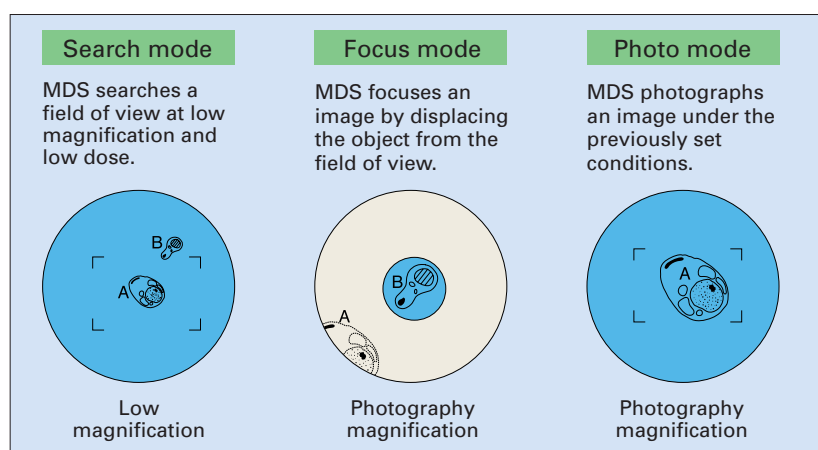
## Quick beam select system

The Quick Beam Select System is provided for the following four illumination conditions: TEM image observation (TEM), EDS analysis (EDS), nano-beam diffraction (NBD) and convergent-beam diffraction (CBD). You can select the optimum condition from these four modes with one touch operation. This system enables you to easily perform high precision, nanoarea analysis and CBD.

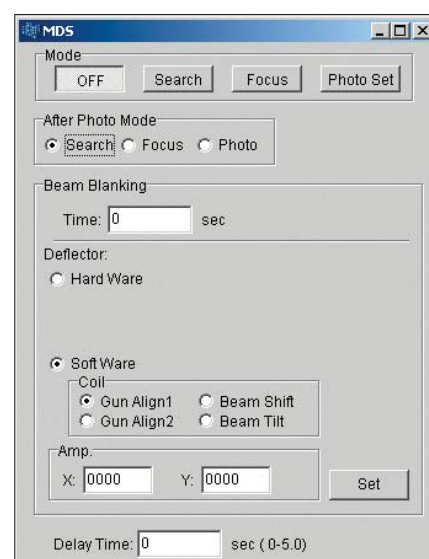


## Minimum dose system (MDS)

A MDS is included as the standard function in the JEM-2100. Using this system, you can easily switch each mode - field search (Search), focusing (Focus) and photography (Photo) - through a GUI, and can minimize an electron-beam dose for observation. This system is effective for specimens susceptible to electron-beam radiation damage, such as frozen specimens, organic materials and negatively-stained specimens.



A: Photography field  
B: Field of view for focusing



# Latest Technologies for Mechanical Configuration

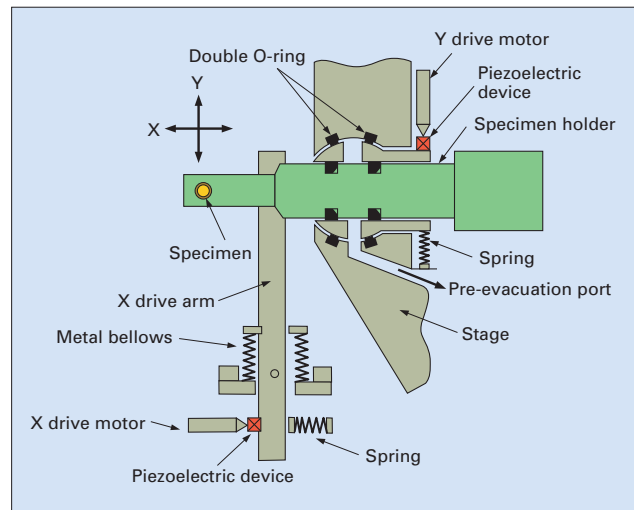
## New goniometer stage

The newly developed goniometer stage achieves precise specimen movement and stable specimen holding. In particular, the specimen moves with the highest accuracy in a wide range of magnifications: from low magnification to the maximum magnification for nano-area imaging.

This new stage comes with a piezoelectric device, allowing fine specimen movement at high magnifications and specimen-drift correction\*.

Also, the stage incorporates a touch-sensor safety mechanism (JEOL patent), making it possible to tilt the specimen up to the maximum angles.

\*The Piezo Device Movement Power Supply is optionally provided.



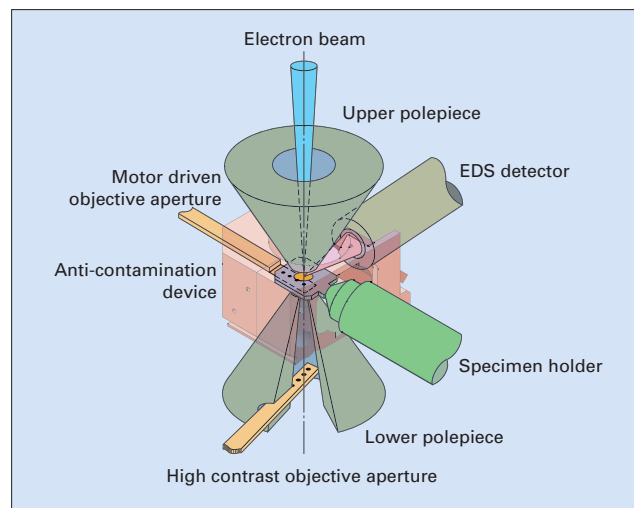
## Large solid angle EDS (option)

For high-sensitivity analysis, the JEM-2100 incorporates an EDS detector with a detection area of 50 mm<sup>2</sup>, achieving a solid angle of 0.28 sr for X-ray acquisition.

This EDS detector provides sensitivity more than twice that offered by an EDS detector with a detection area of 30 mm<sup>2</sup>, under the same X-ray acquisition conditions.

### JED-2300T

Detector: 50 mm<sup>2</sup>  
Solid angle: 0.28 sr (with HRP)  
Take-off angle: 24.1° (with HRP)

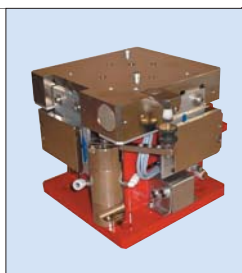


## Vibration-proof instrument structure

For nanometer-scale imaging and various analyses, measures to prevent vibration are important factors. The JEM-2100 adopts a new base frame and a passive air mount, greatly improving the vibration-proof performance.

In addition, the JEM-2100 is fitted with an optional active air mount. The use of this mount has enabled the JEM-2100 to operate even in an environment with some vibration, in which it was conventionally difficult to install a TEM.

### Active air mount (option)





# Variations of Accelerating Voltages for Observation Purposes

The optimum accelerating voltage can be easily selected according to specimens and observation purposes.

## For high-resolution observation

The resolution of a TEM image depends on the wavelength of electrons ( $\lambda$ ) and the spherical aberration coefficient (Cs) of the objective lens. If the Cs is the same, by increasing the accelerating voltage (using short wavelength electrons), a higher resolution is obtained.

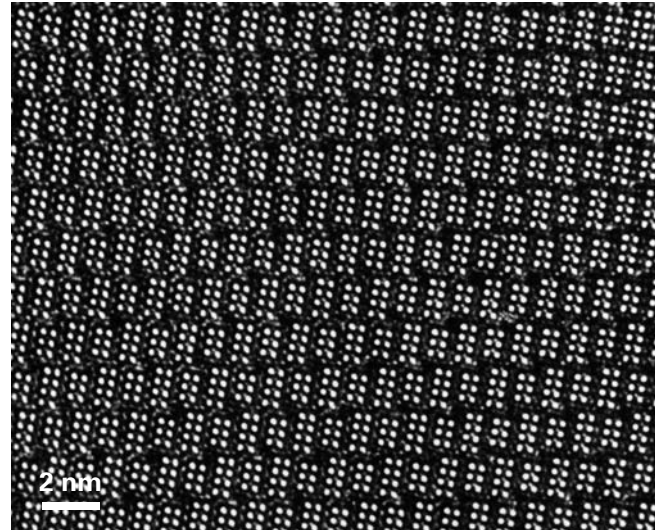
The highest accelerating voltage of 200 kV is effective for observing materials and semiconductors.

Observation conditions

Accelerating voltage: 200kV

Specimen: Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

[200kV]



## For high-contrast observation

Scattering-absorption contrast is formed by cutting part of electrons scattered by the specimen, using an objective aperture inserted into the electron path. As the accelerating voltage is low, the scattering probability increases, enhancing the scattering-absorption contrast.

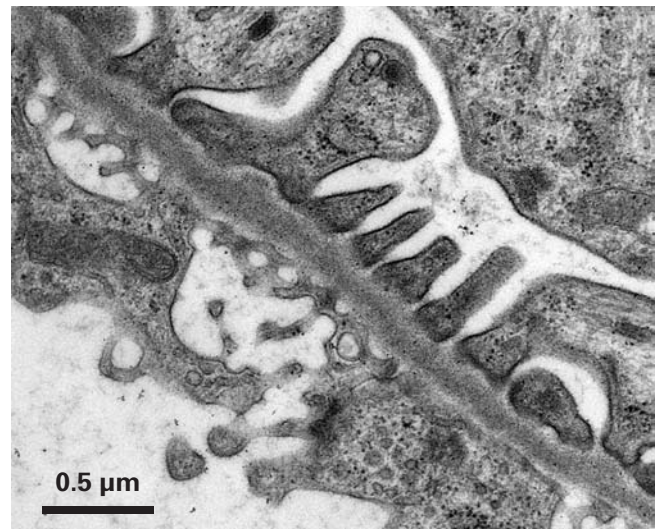
High-contrast observation at around 120 kV is effective for a thin section of stained biological specimen.

Observation conditions

Accelerating voltage: 120 kV

Specimen: Glomerulus of mouse kidney

[120kV]



## For reducing damage to specimen

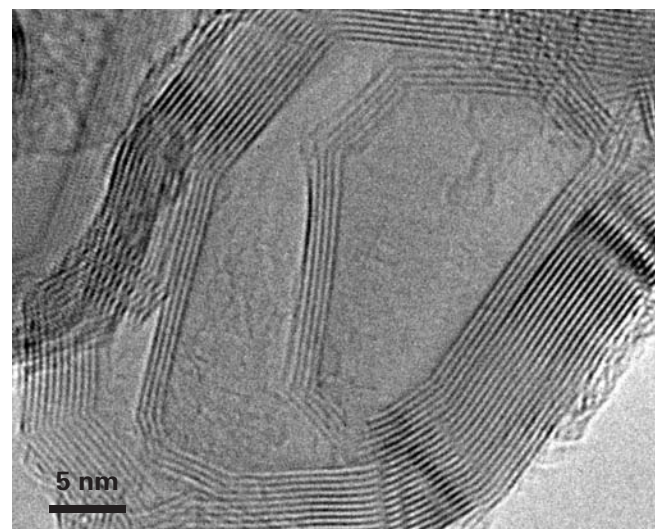
When you observe specimens susceptible to damage by the 200 kV electron-beam irradiation, such as carbon nanotubes and carbon graphite, selecting a low accelerating voltage of 100 kV or 80 kV can reduce the beam-damage to the specimen.

Observation conditions

Accelerating voltage: 100 kV

Specimen: Carbon graphite

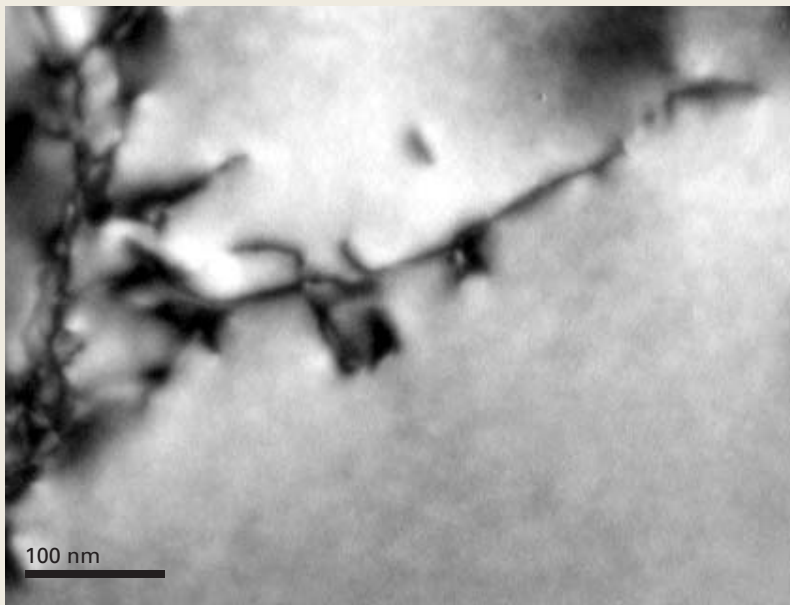
[100kV]



# Bright- and Dark-Field Images of Dislocations

Figures below show a bright-field image (BF image) of Al wire and a dark-field image (DF image) of it obtained by the weak-beam method. The use of the weak-beam method resolves dislocation structures more clearly than the BF image does. In Al wire, various crystal defects (dislocations, etc.) are present caused by the fabrication process of the wire. To observe these defects, a function that can easily switch the BF image and DF image modes is very effective.

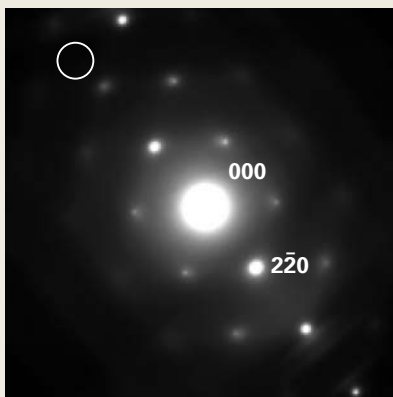
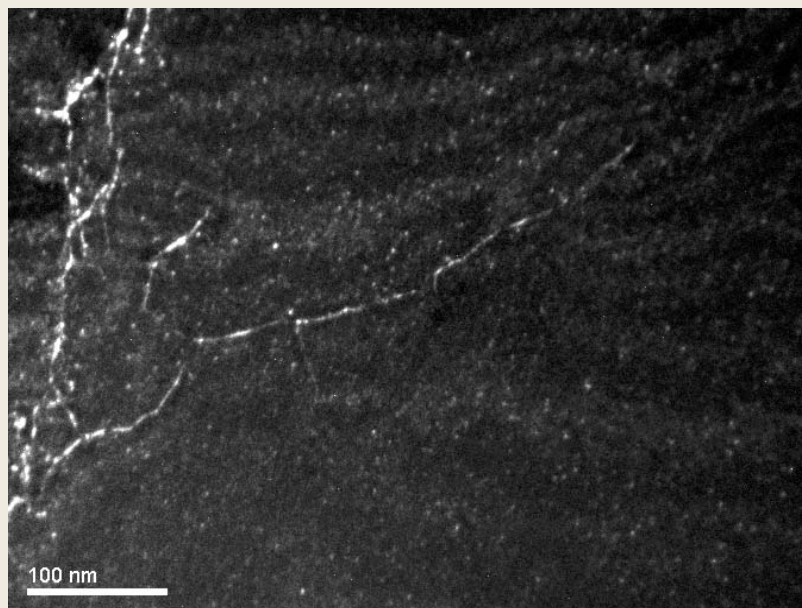
Bright-field image ([110] zone-axis incidence)



The BF image under the zone-axis incidence enables you to easily observe dislocations.

Specimen: Al wire

Dark-field image (using weak-beam method)



**Electron-diffraction pattern**  
The diffracted beam limited by an objective aperture (white circle) is used for imaging the DF image (right).

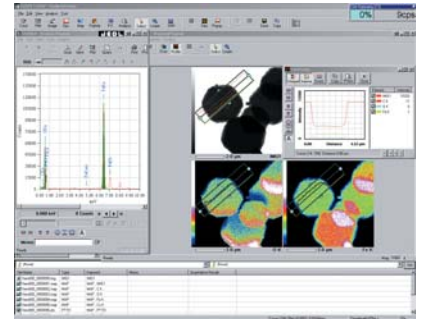
The DF image using the weak-beam method visualizes the dislocations with higher resolution.



# EDS Analysis

## Highly efficient EDS analysis

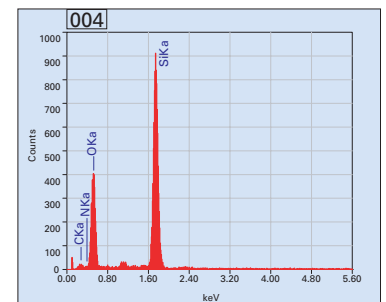
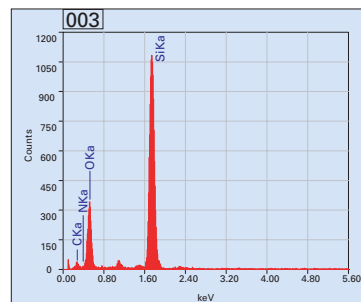
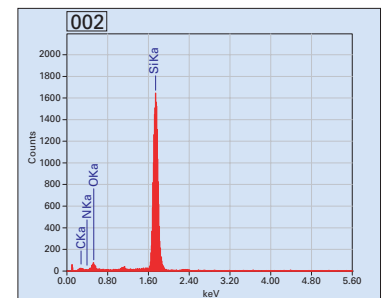
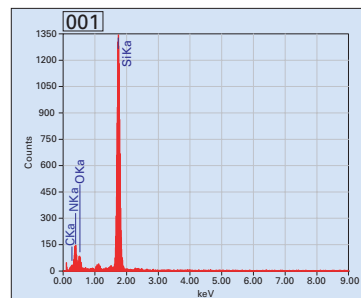
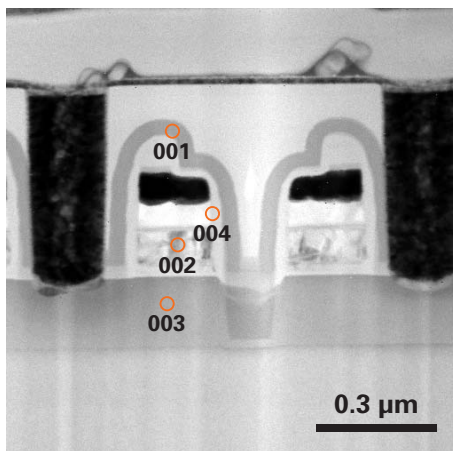
The JEM-2100 can integrate the JED-2300T energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer and a STEM image observation device into the instrument. This configuration enables you to precisely analyze the target positions while observing a STEM image. In addition, by specifying multiple analysis points, measurement of each point and storage of measured data can be performed automatically. Optionally, the JED-2300T can be equipped with a detector having a wide detection area of 50 mm<sup>2</sup>, effective for high-sensitivity analysis.



External view of the JEM-2100 with the JED-2300T and GUI for EDS analysis.

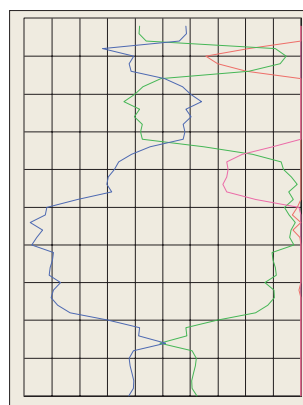
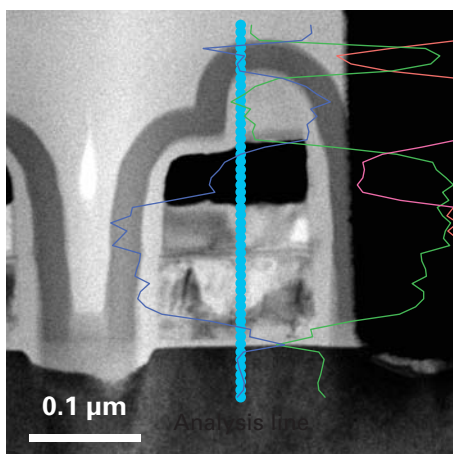
## Point analysis

Figures shown below and at right are examples of point analysis of a semiconductor device. Multiple points (001 to 004) specified on a STEM image can be analyzed automatically.



## Line analysis

Figures below show examples of line analysis of a semiconductor device. The analysis result is displayed as the distributions of concentrations of the constituent elements (graph).



■ N  
■ O  
■ Si  
■ W

← Concentration



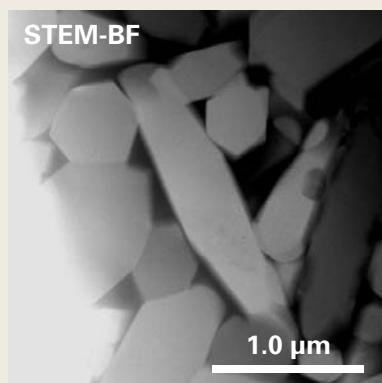
# EDS Mapping

By combining a STEM-BF image or a STEM-HAADF image with EDS maps, detailed information on elemental-distribution can be obtained. In EDS mapping, the use of the probe-tracking (drift-correction) function enables you to acquire data that are not affected by specimen drift even in a long-time measurement.

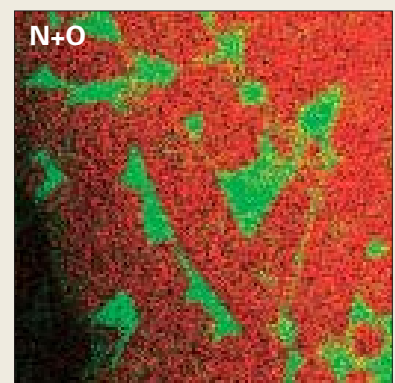
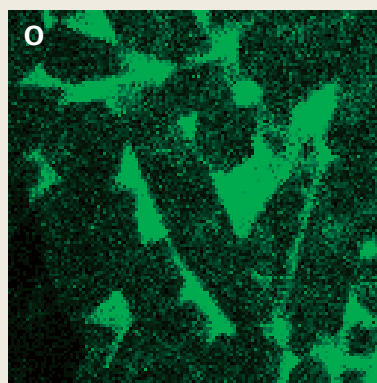
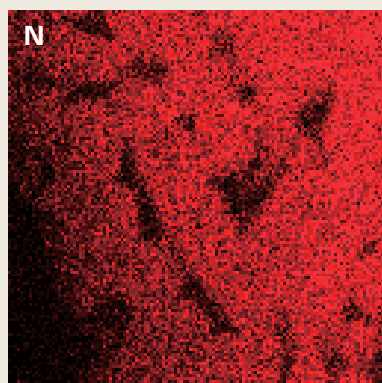
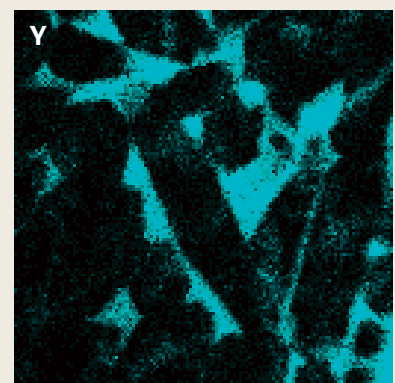
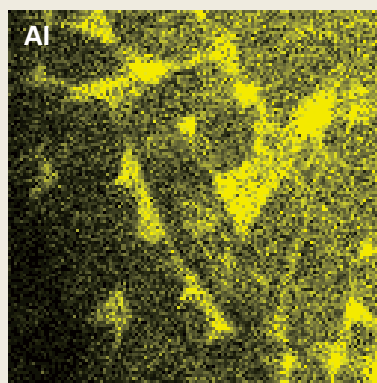
## Example of analysis of sintered ceramic material

Figures shown below are STEM images and EDS maps obtained from a sintered ceramic material, called SIALON.

The HAADF image shows a bright contrast on the grain boundaries, indicating that heavy elements are distributed on the boundaries [1]. EDS mapping reveals the existence of Y (yttrium) on the boundaries. Since the JEM-2100 uses an EDS detector having a high detection sensitivity for light elements, it can map N (nitrogen) and O (oxygen) rapidly, which were conventionally analyzed by EELS [2].



Mapping time: about 30 minutes



[1] The HAADF image is called the Z contrast image. Since the image intensity is proportional to the square of the atomic number (Z), the portions of heavy elements appear bright in the image.

[2] Generally, EELS has an advantage over EDS in light-element mapping, since its detection efficiency for light elements is higher than EDS.

# Nanoparticle Analysis

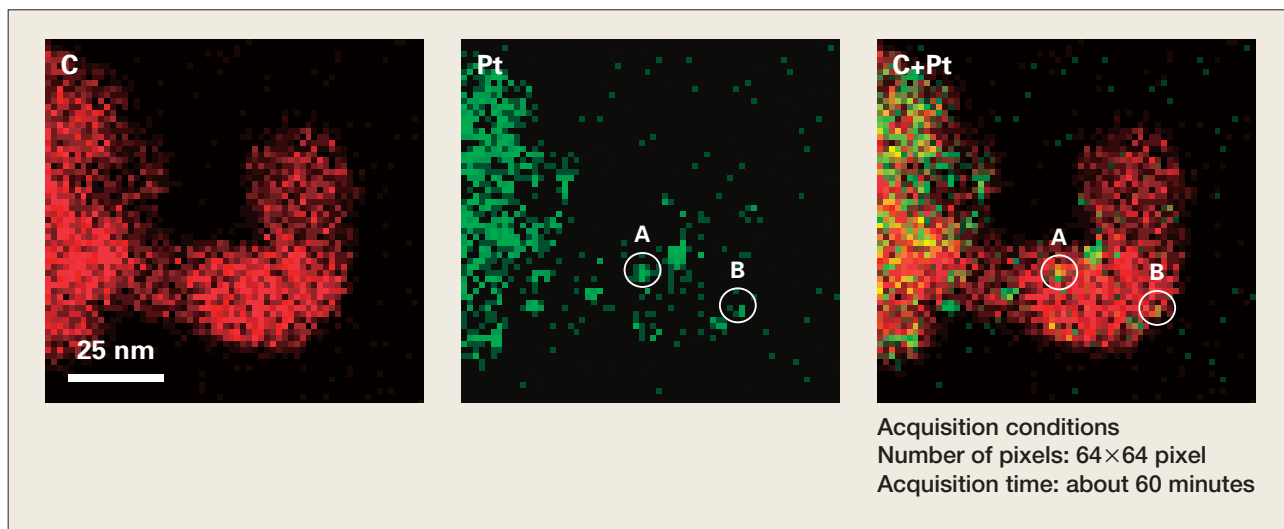
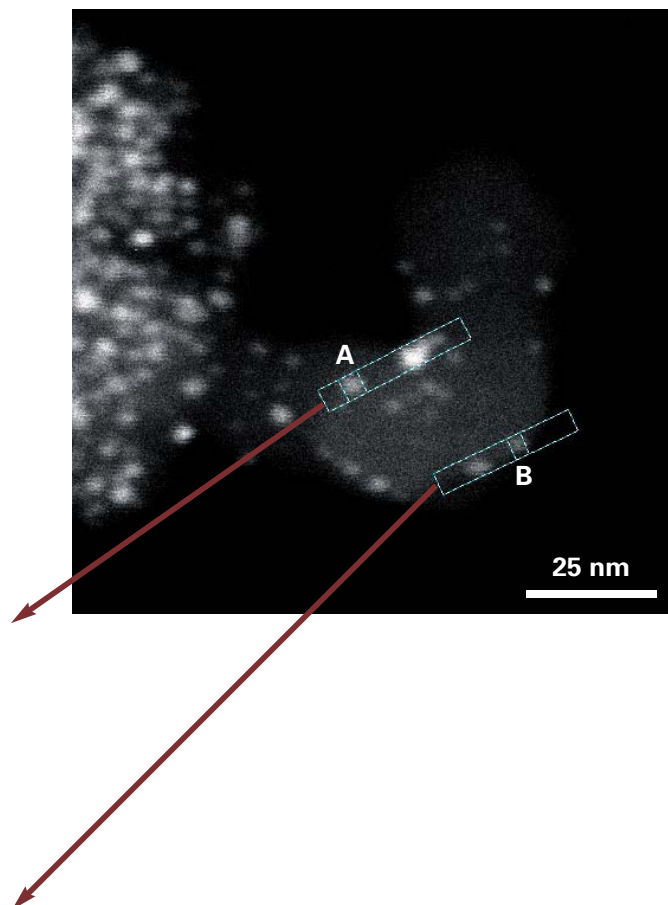
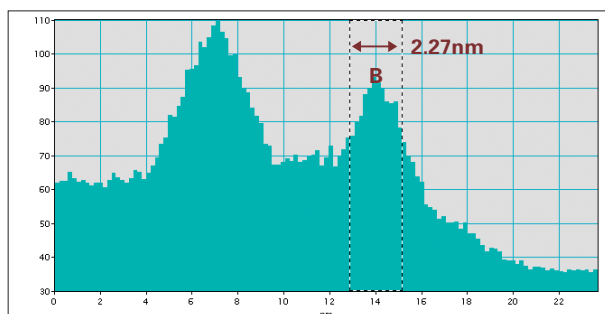
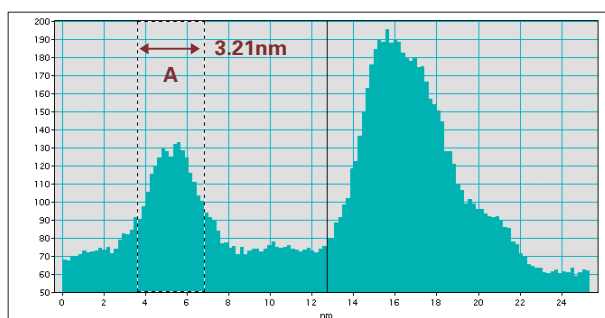
## Application of EDS mapping to catalyst particles (10% Pt-C)

Even with a LaB<sub>6</sub> electron gun, focusing an electron beam to produce a narrow probe allows observation of nanoparticles by a STEM-HAADF image.

In addition, the use of an EDS detector with high detection efficiency (detection area: 50 mm<sup>2</sup>) enables you to acquire the element distributions of particles down to 2 to 3 nm in size.

STEM-HAADF image at right reveals that Pt nanoparticles with an average diameter of about 3 nm are distributed on a C support. EDS maps at the bottom indicate that a Pt distribution image agrees very well with the STEM-HAADF image, demonstrating a high spatial resolution provided by EDS.

### Particle-diameter measurement using HAADF image



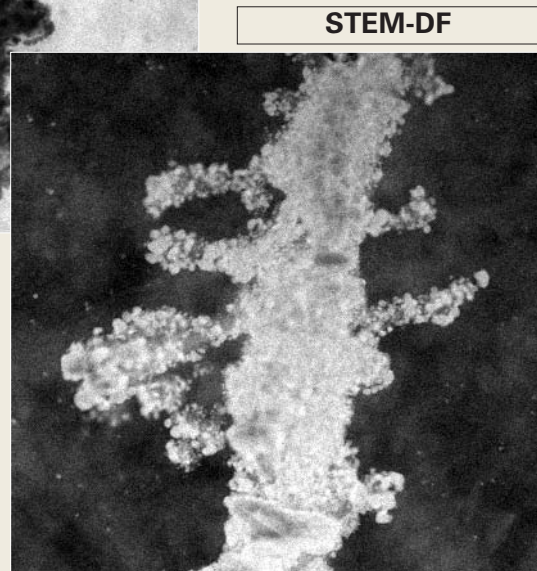
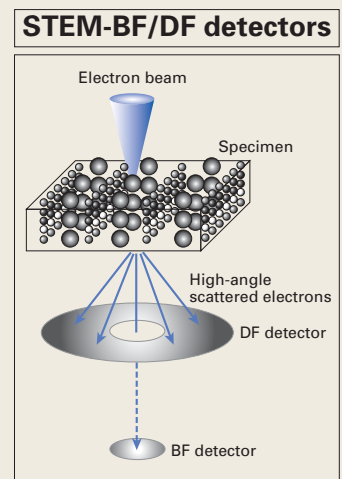
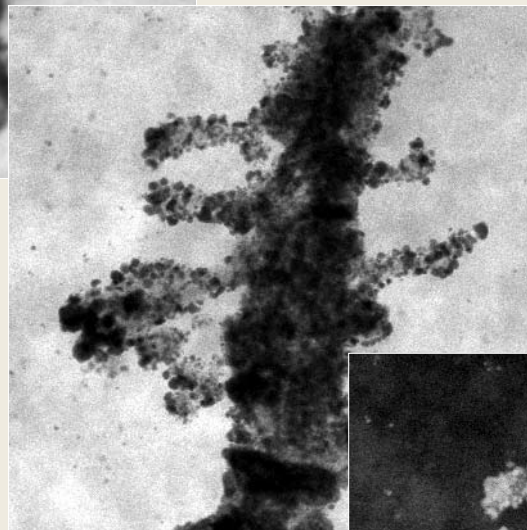
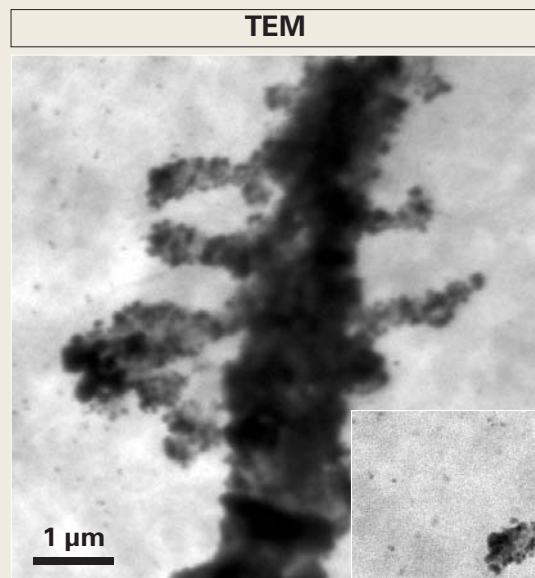
# New Application Possibility of STEM

## Application of STEM to biological specimen (dendritic spines of pyramidal cells of rat hippocampus)

STEM is a powerful observation method for not only materials science but also biological field. Golgi staining (silver impregnation) is used to examine an external cell form by selectively staining nerve cells in brain tissues.

Specimens having microstructures down to 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , for example, dendritic spines, are difficult to analyze using an optical microscope. Furthermore, since specimen thickness for TEM is limited within around 100 nm, the entire form of dendritic protrusions and dendritic spines are difficult to obtain from a TEM image. However, STEM allows acquisition of clear images even from relatively thick sections.

Figures shown below are TEM and STEM images obtained from a section having a very high thickness of 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Compared to the TEM image, the STEM-BF image reveals the structures of the specimen more clearly. In addition, the STEM-DF image shows a high contrast originating from silver. This demonstrates that STEM is also useful for observing biological specimens and polymer materials.



Specimen: Dendritic spines of pyramidal cell of rat hippocampus  
Specimen preparation method: Golgi staining (silver impregnation)  
Specimen thickness: 4  $\mu\text{m}$



# High-Quality 3D Reconstruction

## TEM Tomograph System (option)

The JEM-2100 can be equipped with an optional TEM Tomograph System that automates electron tomography.

The TEM Tomograph System automates the tomography process ranging from acquisition of a series of specimen-tilt images to 3D reconstruction of images.

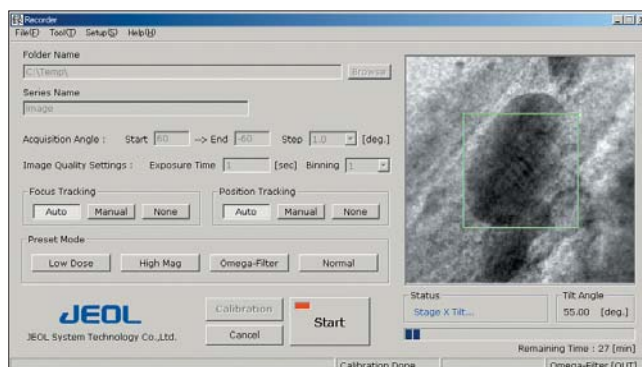
The TEM Tomograph System adopts three programs (*Recorder*, *Composer* and *Visualizer*) that incorporate a unique algorithm for automating various adjustments specific to electron tomography.

### Recorder

This program automatically acquires a series of specimen-tilt images necessary for tomography.

To increase the precision of 3D reconstruction, it is necessary to acquire images as many as possible while tilting the specimen in certain steps. The *Recorder* automatically performs tilting of the specimen in steps, correction of the shift of field caused by specimen tilt, adjustment of focus and acquisition of images in a short time.

### Recorder operation screen

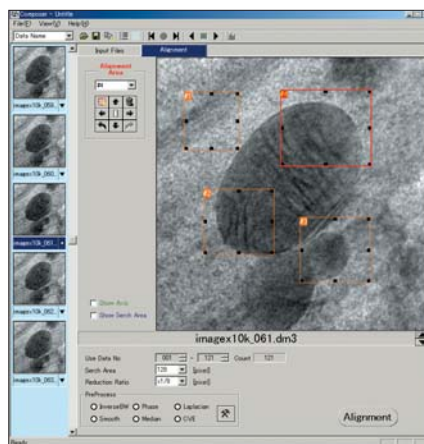


### Composer

This program carries out 3D reconstruction from a series of tilt images acquired.

The *Composer* achieves precise alignment of the image data by calculating 3D positions on the tilt axis and analyzing the angular information with high accuracy. Thus, it is possible to rapidly perform highly accurate 3D reconstruction with easy operation.

### Composer operation screen

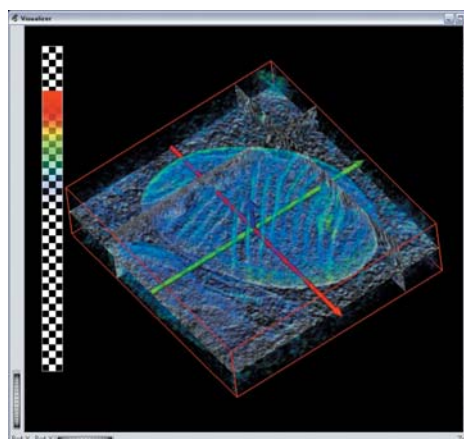


### Visualizer

This program displays 3D data in various ways such as volume rendering and surface rendering, and also enables you to manipulate the data for flexible observation.

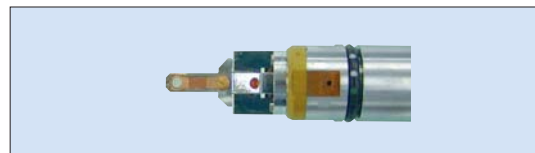
Using a mouse, you can freely move and display 3D images. The *Visualizer* also has a measurement function.

### Visualizer operation screen



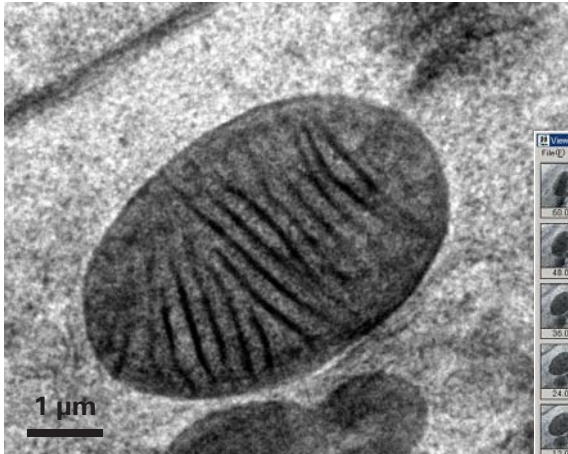
## High Tilt Specimen Retainer (option)

The High Tilt Specimen Retainer is effective for acquiring images at high tilt angles.



## Applications of 3D reconstruction

### Recording a series of specimen-tilt images



#### Acquisition conditions

Accelerating voltage: 200 kV

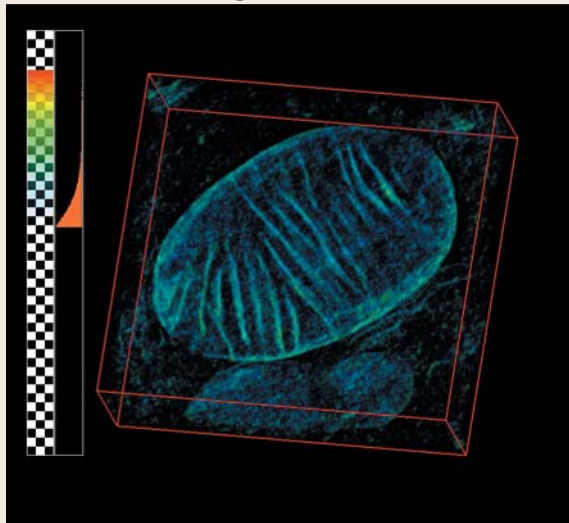
Specimen: Mitochondria (specimen thickness: 500 nm)

Tilt angle:  $\pm 60^\circ$ ,  $1^\circ$  steps

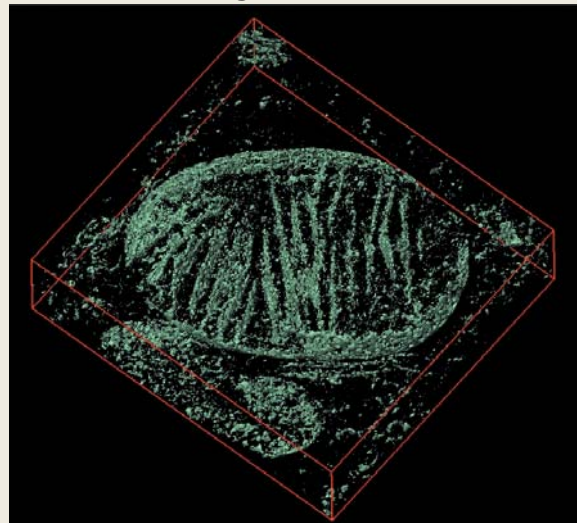


### Displaying with various reconstructed image

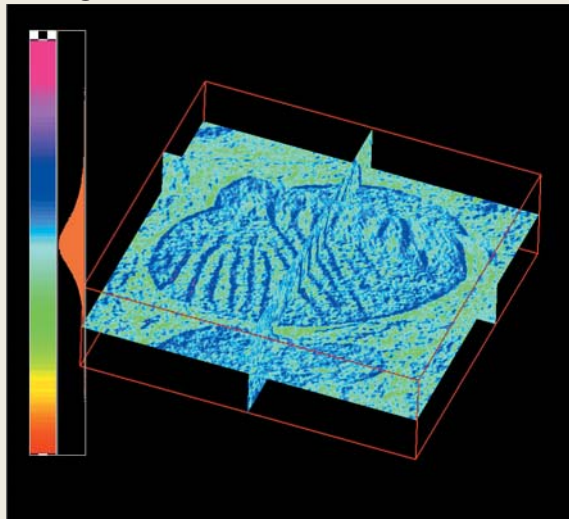
#### Volume rendering



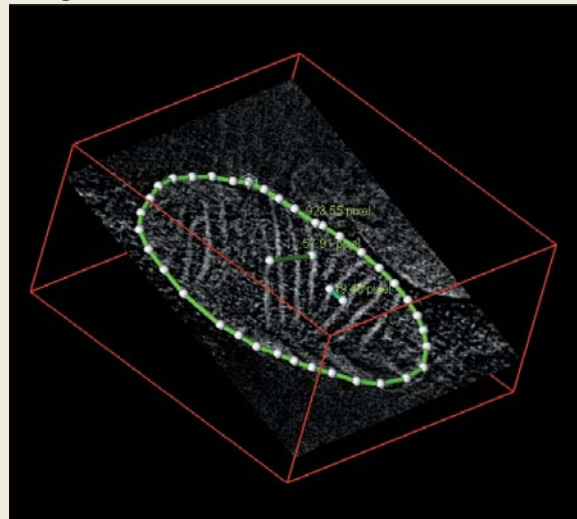
#### Surface rendering



#### Slicing



#### Length measurement



# Main Specifications

Configuration <sup>1)</sup>		Ultrahigh resolution	High resolution	High specimen tilt	Cryo	High contrast
Polepiece		URP	HRP	HTP	CRP	HCP
Resolution	Point	0.19 nm	0.23 nm	0.25 nm	0.27 nm	0.31 nm
	Lattice	0.14 nm				
Acc. Voltage		80, 100, 120, 160, 200 kV				
	Min. step	50 V				
Stability	Acc. Voltage	2×10 <sup>-6</sup> /min				
	OL Current	1×10 <sup>-6</sup> /min				
Objective Lens	Focal length	1.9 mm	2.3 mm	2.7 mm	2.8 mm	3.9 mm
	Spherical aber.	0.5 mm	1.0 mm	1.4 mm	2.0 mm	3.3 mm
	Chromatic aber.	1.1 mm	1.4 mm	1.8 mm	2.1 mm	3.0 mm
	Min. step	1.0 nm	1.5 nm	1.8 nm	2.0 nm	5.2 nm
Spot Size (diameter)	TEM mode	20 to 200 nm				1 to 5 μm
	EDS mode	0.5 to 25 nm α-selector	1.0 to 25 nm α-selector	1.5 to 35 nm α-selector	2.0 to 45 nm α-selector	10 to 500 nm
	NBD mode					—
	CBD mode					—
CB Diffraction	Convergent angle (2α)	1.5 to 20 mrad or mored				—
	Acceptance angle	±10°				—
Magnification	MAG mode	×2,000 to 1,500,000		×,500 to 1,200,000	×1,200 to 1,000,000	×1,000 to 800,000
	LOW MAG mode	×50 to 6,000				×50 to 2,000
	SA MAG mode	×8,000 to 800,000		×6,000 to 600,000	×5,000 to 600,000	×5,000 to 400,000
Camera length	SA diff.	80 to 2,000 mm		100 to 2,500 mm		150 to 3,000 mm
	HD diff.	4 to 80 m				
	HR diff. <sup>2)</sup>	333 mm				
Specimen chamber	X/Y	2 mm (±1.0 mm)				
	Z	0.2 mm(±0.1 mm)	0.4 mm (±0.2 mm)			
Specimen tilting X, Y		±25°/±25° <sup>3)</sup>	±35°/±30° <sup>3)</sup>	±42°/±30° <sup>3)</sup>	±60°/— <sup>4)</sup>	±38°/±30° <sup>3)</sup>
EDS <sup>5)</sup>	Solid angle	0.13/0.24 sr.	0.13/0.28 sr.	0.13/0.23 sr.	<sup>6)</sup>	0.09 sr./—
(30mm <sup>2</sup> /50mm <sup>2</sup> )	Take-off angle	25°/22.3°	25/24.1°	25/25°	<sup>6)</sup>	20°/—

1) Specify a configuration (UHR, HR, HT, CR or HC) when ordering the JEM-2100.

2) An optional high-resolution electron diffraction stage is required.

3) When using the specimen tilting holder (EM-31630: option).

4) When using the high-tilt specimen holder (EM-21310).

5) An optional EDS is required.

6) EDS installation not possible.



# Installation Requirements & Optional Attachments

## Installation requirements

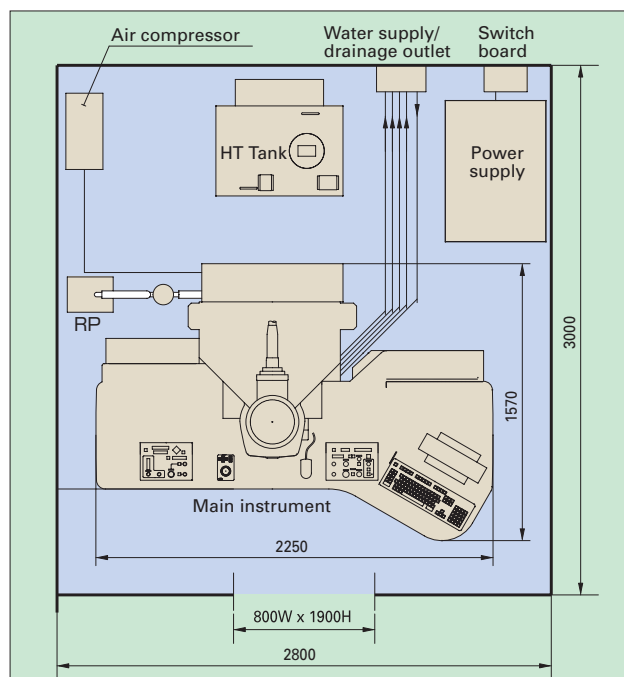
Temperature:	20 ± 5°C
	Fluctuation should be 1°C/h or less
Humidity:	60% or less
Power:	Single phase 240/220/200 V, 7 kVA
Grounding terminal:	100 Ω or less
Cooling Water:	Flow rate: 7.5 L/min
	Pressure: 0.2 to 0.3 MPa
	Temperature: 15 to 20°C
	Temperature fluctuation: 0.1°C/h or less

### Dry nitrogen gas

Inlet pressure:	0.01 to 0.02 MPa gauge
Hose joint:	ISO 7/1 Rc 1/4

Dry N<sub>2</sub> gas should be provided by customer.

## Installation room example



## Dimensions of installation room

Floor space:	2,800 (W) × 3,000 (D) mm or more
Ceiling height:	2,800 mm or more
Entrance:	800 (W) × 1,900 (H) mm or more

## Scanning image observation device

### Full digital control

The BFI and DFI-HAADF detectors for STEM images and the image acquisition unit are provided.

- Scanning image observation device
- Image acquisition unit
- Dark field image observation device

## Dry pump system

This system is an evacuation system that uses a turbo-molecular pump (TMP) having high evacuation rate.

- TMP vacuum pump unit

## Energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer

### JED-2300T

This spectrometer, used with a TEM, qualitatively and quantitatively analyze constituent elements with high sensitivity and high energy resolution. In addition, a combined use with STEM image observation device provides element maps.

## Motor drive aperture

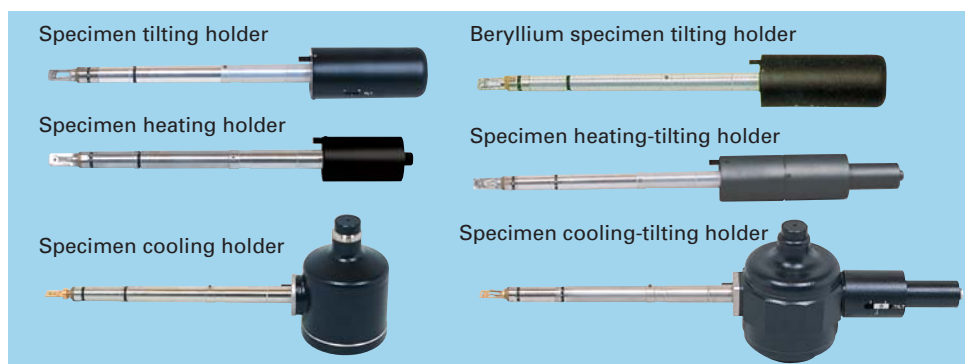
### Remote control

- Motor drive CL aperture
- Motor drive OL aperture
- Motor drive OL high contrast aperture
- Motor drive IL aperture
- Motor drive aperture control printed circuit board

## Extensive specimen holders

The quick specimen retainer, provided as standard, enables you to quickly exchange the specimen only by switching the tip of the holder. Also, extensive specimen holders are available, including the specimen tilting holder, the beryllium specimen tilting holder, the specimen heating holder, the specimen heating-tilting holder, the specimen cooling holder, and the specimen cooling-tilting holder.

- Beryllium specimen retainer: EM-21150
- Specimen tilting holder: EM-31630
- Beryllium specimen tilting holder: EM-31640
- Specimen heating holder: EM-21130H
- Specimen heating-tilting holder: EM-31670SHTH
- Specimen cooling holder: EM-21090
- Specimen cooling-tilting holder: EM-31660
- High tilt specimen retainer: EM-21310





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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.co.jp/>

#### 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.-Trittemmel-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-12129 Bangladesh  
Telephone: 880-2-9862272, 9894583  
Facsimile: 880-2-988070

#### BELGIUM

JEOL (EUROPE) B. V.

Zaventem/Ikaros Business Park,  
Ikaroslaan 7A, B-1930 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, SPI Brazil  
Telephone: 55-11-3983-8144  
Facsimile: 55-11-3983-8140

#### CANADA

JEOL CANADA, INC.

(Represented by Soquelec, 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 Holanda 1248,  
Casilla 50/9 Correo 9, Providencia, Santiago, Chile  
Telephone: 56-2-205-1313  
Facsimile: 56-2-225-0759

#### CHINA

JEOL LTD., BEIJING OFFICE

Room No. B2308,  
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

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

JEOL LTD., GUANG ZHOU OFFICE

S2204 World Trade Center Building  
371-375, Huang Shi East-Road, Guang Zhou,  
510095, P. R. China  
Telephone: 86-20-8778-7848  
Facsimile: 86-20-8778-4268

JEOL LTD., WUHAN OFFICE

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

FARMING LTD.

Unit 1009, 10/F., MLC Millennia Plaza  
663 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong  
Telephone: 852-2815-7299  
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, Allée de Giverny 78290  
Croissy-sur-Seine, France  
Telephone: 33-13015-3737  
Facsimile: 33-13015-3747

#### GERMANY

JEOL (GERMANY) GmbH

Oskar-Von-Miller-Strasse 1,  
85386 Echting 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., England  
Telephone: 44-1707-377117  
Facsimile: 44-1707-373254

#### GREECE

N. ASTERIADIS S. A.

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

#### INDIA

Blue Star LTD. (HQ)

Analytical Instruments Department,  
'Sahas'414/2 Veer Savarkar Marg,  
Prabhadery Mumbai 400 025, India  
Telephone: 91-22-5666-4068  
Facsimile: 91-22-5666-4001

Blue Star LTD. (New Delhi)

Analytical Instruments Department,  
E-44/12 Okhla Industrial Area,  
Phase-11, New Delhi 110 020, India  
Telephone: 91-11-5149-4000  
Facsimile: 91-11-5149-4004

Blue Star LTD. (Calcutta)

Analytical Instruments Department,  
7, Hare Street Calcutta 700 001, India  
Telephone: 91-33-2248-0131  
Facsimile: 91-33-2248-1599

Blue Star LTD. (Chennai)

Analytical Instruments Department, Lakshmi  
Neela Rite Choice Chambers, 5, Bazullah Road,  
3rd Floor T. Nagar Chennai 600 017, India  
Telephone: 91-44-2815-8846  
Facsimile: 91-44-2815-8015

#### INDONESIA

PT. TEKNOlABindo PENTA PERKASA

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

#### IRAN

IMACO LTD.

No. 141 Felestin Ave.,  
P. O. Box 13145-537, Tehran, Iran  
Telephone: 98-21-6402191/6404148  
Facsimile: 98-21-8978164

#### 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.

Sunmin Bldg. 6th F1.,218-16, Nonhyun-Dong,  
Kangnam-Ku, Seoul, 135-010, 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.) Limited. AMS House

Plot # 14C, Main Sehar Commercial Avenue,  
Commercial Lane 4,  
Khayaban-e-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 6281, Panama, Panama  
Telephone: 507-269-0044  
Facsimile: 507-263-5622

#### 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: 351-21-418-6020

#### SAUDI ARABIA

ABDULREHMAN ALGOSAIBI G. T.B.

Algosaihi 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 Echting Germany  
Telephone: 49-8165-77346  
Facsimile: 49-8165-77512

#### TAIWAN

JIE DONG CO., LTD.

7F, 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

BECTHAI BANGKOK EQUIPMENT

& CHEMICAL CO., Ltd.

300 Phaholyothin Rd. Payathai,  
Bangkok 10400, Thailand  
Telephone: 66-2-615-2929  
Facsimile: 66-2-615-2350/2351

#### THE NETHERLANDS

JEOL (EUROPE) B. V.

Tupolevlaan 28-A, 1119 NZ Schiphol-Rijk,  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: 31-20-6533088  
Facsimile: 31-20-6531328

#### TURKEY

TEKSER LTD. STI.

Acibadem Cad. Erdem Sok. Bayer Art. 6/1  
34680 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 USA, 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

MITSUBISHI VENEZOLANA C. A.

Avenida Francisco de Miranda Los Palos Grandes,  
Caracas, Venezuela  
Telephone: 58-212-209-7402  
Facsimile: 58-212-209-7496