



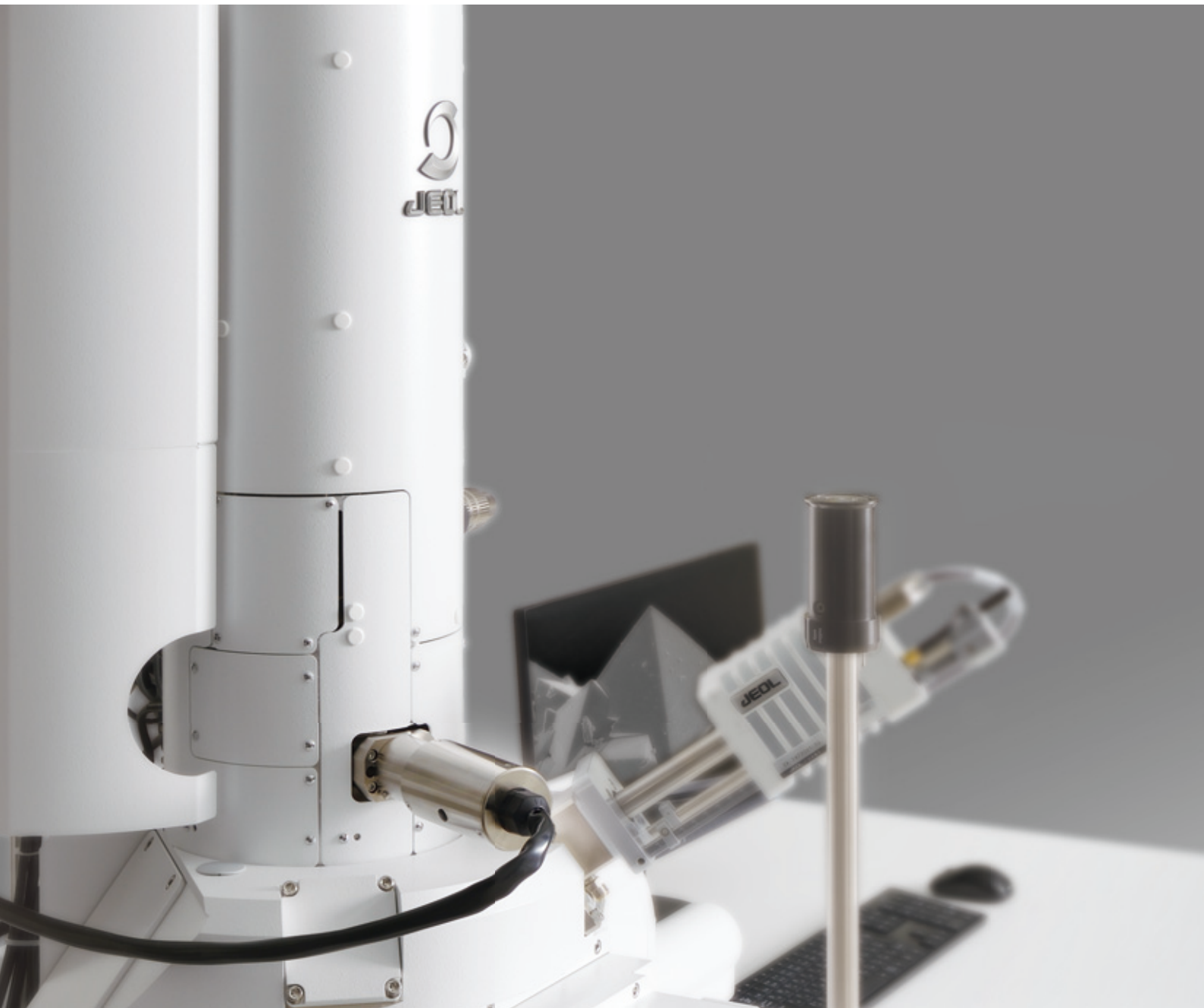
Scientific / Metrology Instruments
Schottky Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope

Solutions for Innovation

The next level of Intelligence Technology in FE-SEM

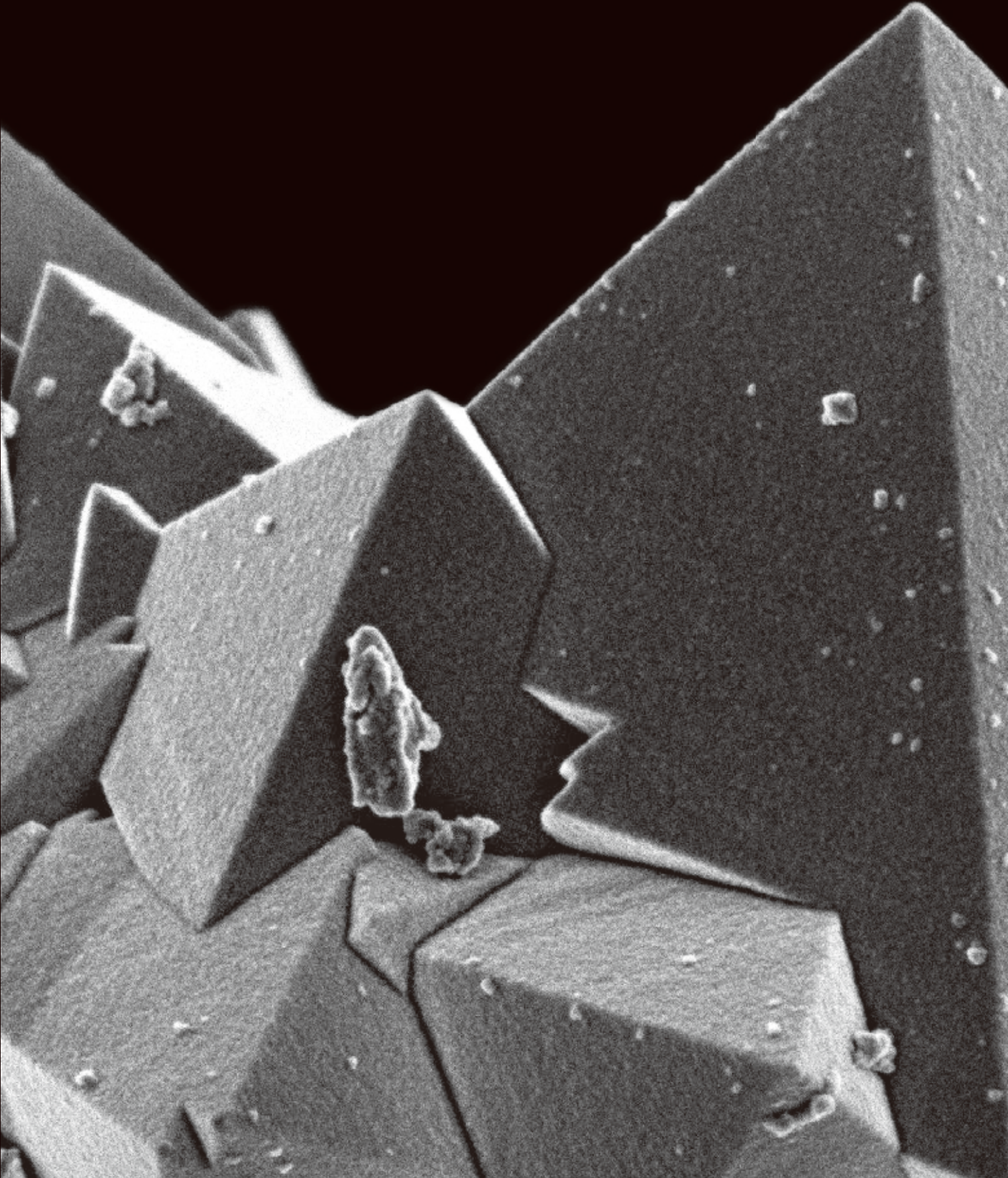
JSM-IT800

Super Hybrid Lens <SHL>



JEOL Ltd.

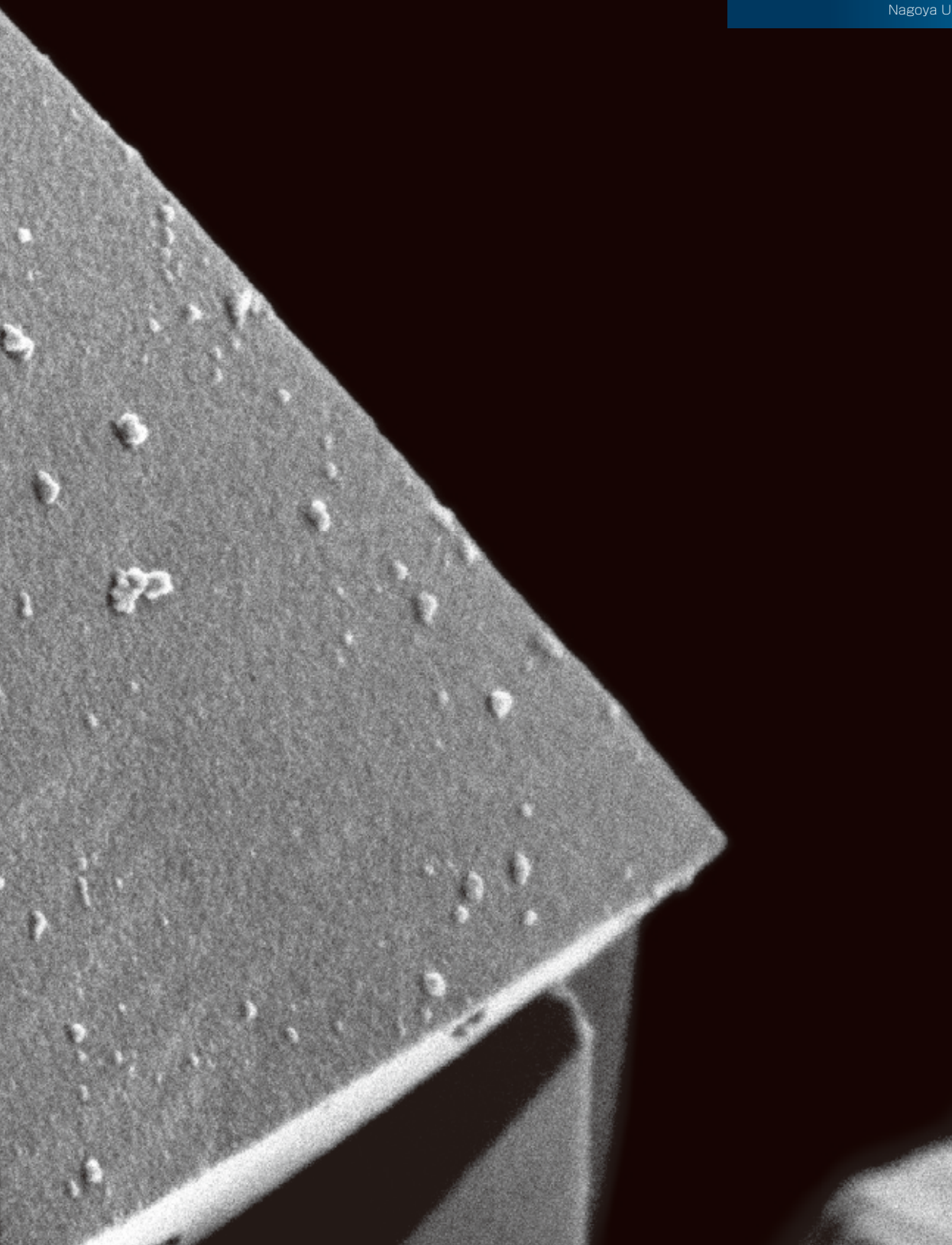
Stunning



Images Inspire the Future

JSM-IT800 Super Hybrid Lens

Specimen: Cerium Oxide
Specimen courtesy of Professor Seiichi Takami
Nagoya University, Japan

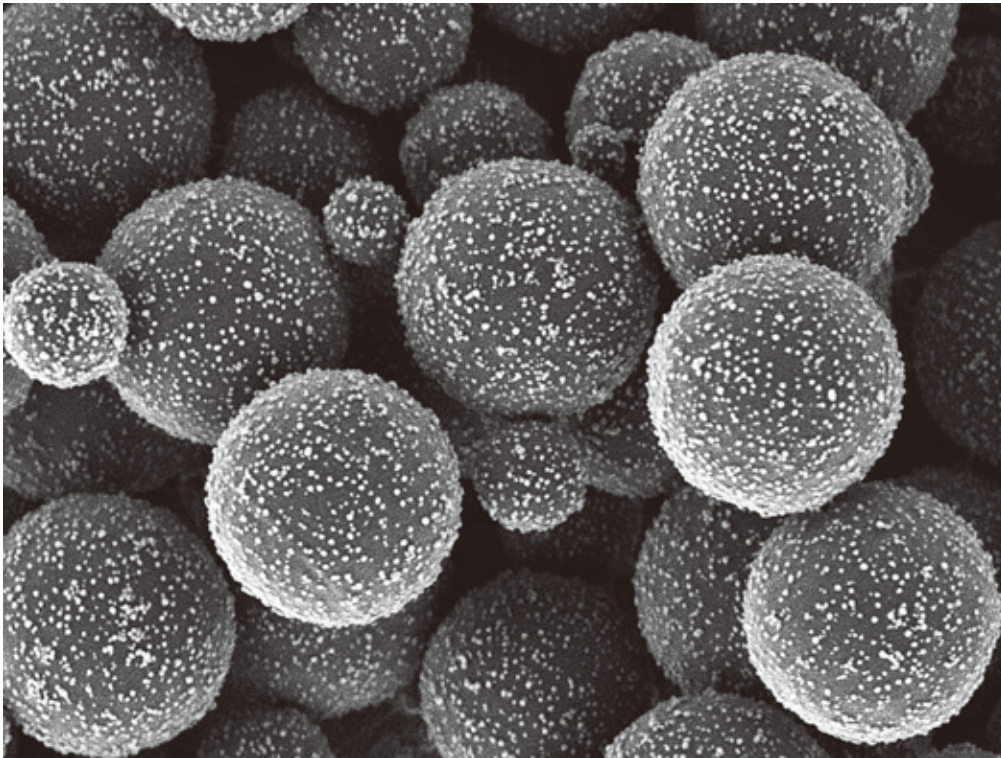


100nm

Detection System in JSM-IT800<SHL>

UHD (Upper Hybrid Detector)

- JSM-IT800<SHL> features a new UHD detector.
- Improve the detection to improve the detection efficiency of the electrons generated from the specimen by placing this detector into the objective lens.



Specimen: acrylic particles, Accelerating voltage: 0.7 kV, Observation mode: BD, Detector: UHD

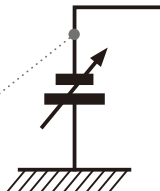
— 100nm

SHL (Super Hybrid Lens)

- An electromagnetic/electrostatic field superposed objective lens by combining magnetic lens and electrostatic lens.
- A new objective lens design to achieve much higher spatial resolution for observation and analysis by enhancing the Hybrid Lens.

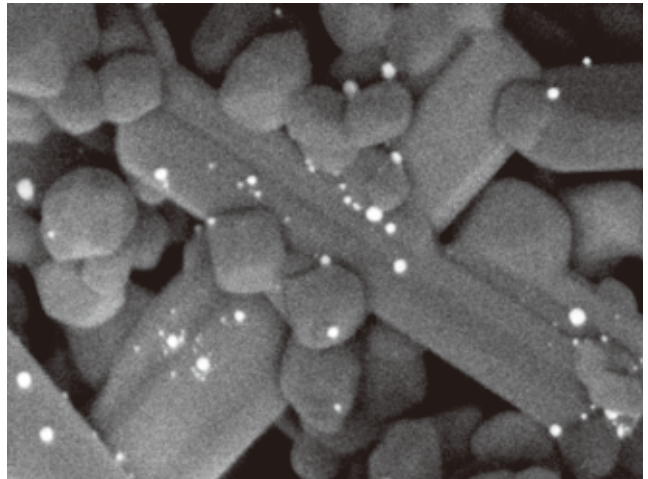
BD mode (Beam Deceleration: BD)

- Enables deceleration of the beam before it lands on the specimen by applying a bias voltage up to **-5 kV** to the specimen stage.
- Improves the spatial resolution and S/N significantly even at low accelerating voltage; highly effective in observing the outermost surface of specimen, easily charged or beam damaged specimen.



UED (Upper Electron Detector)

- Collects electrons that are emitted at high angle.
- Enables collection of compositional images by selection of backscattered electrons (BSE).
- Observation of surface morphology when selectively capturing the secondary electrons (SE).



Specimen: Ag nanoparticles on the surface of titanium dioxide

Accelerating voltage: 2.0 kV

Observation mode: SHL, Detector: UED

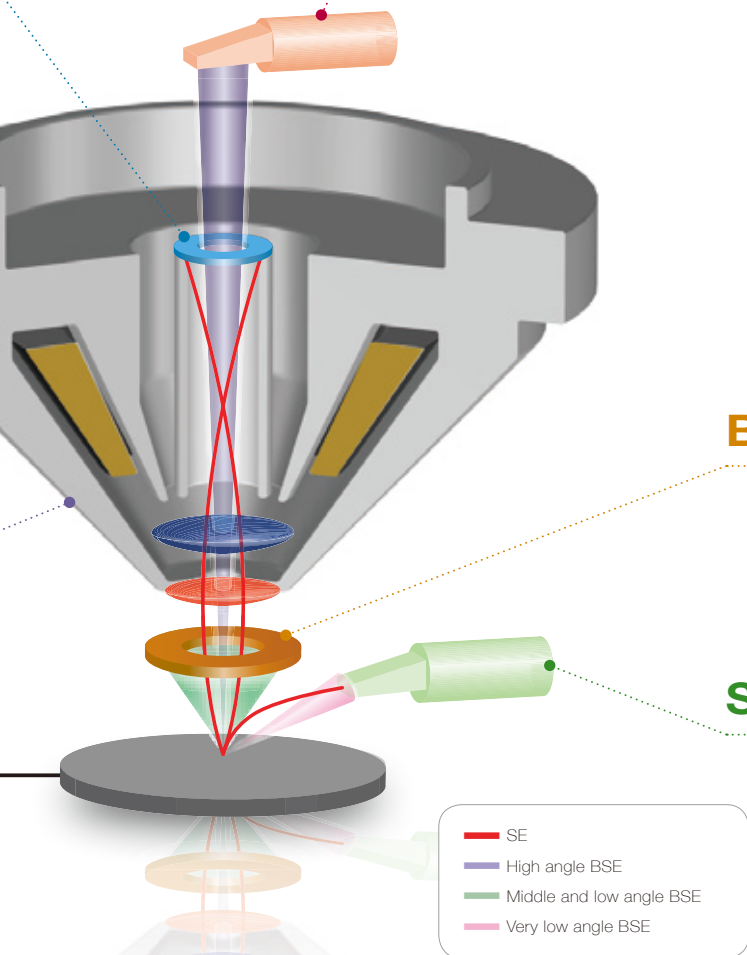
* Obtain the high angle BSE.

BED (BSE Detector)

- Suited for obtaining compositional, topographic and channeling contrast.
- Several types of BSE detectors are available to users. (Refer to P. 8).

SED (SE Detector)

- Detection of the SE and very low angle BSE signals to obtain the topographic information of specimen.



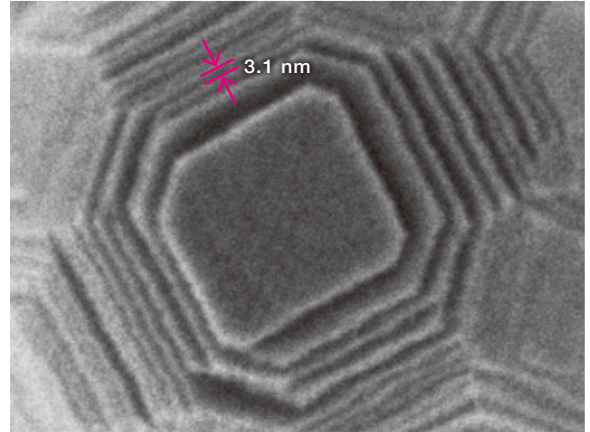
- SE
- High angle BSE
- Middle and low angle BSE
- Very low angle BSE



Examples of High Spatial Resolution Observation Using

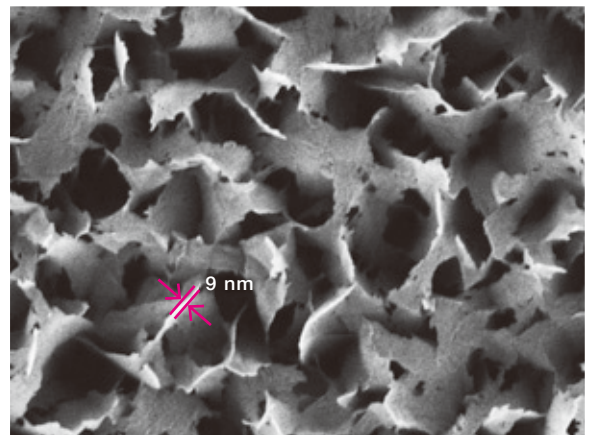
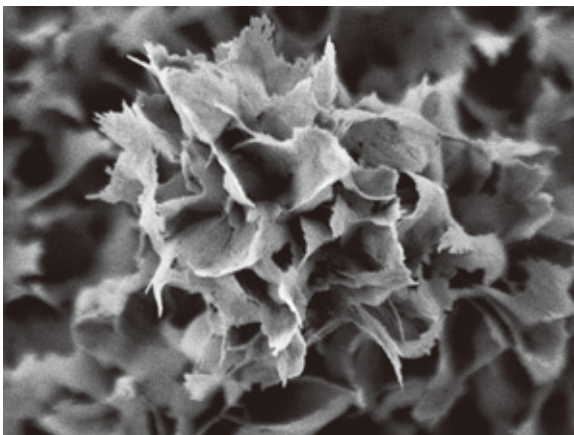
When using the UHD to detect the signals, the SE images with high S/N can be obtained even at very low accelerating voltage.

The UHD also can reduce the charging effects; it is suitable for observing the non-conductive specimen with nano-structure and those specimen easily damaged by the electron beam.



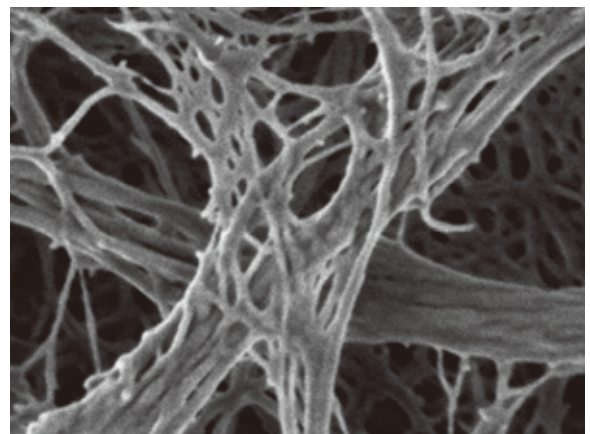
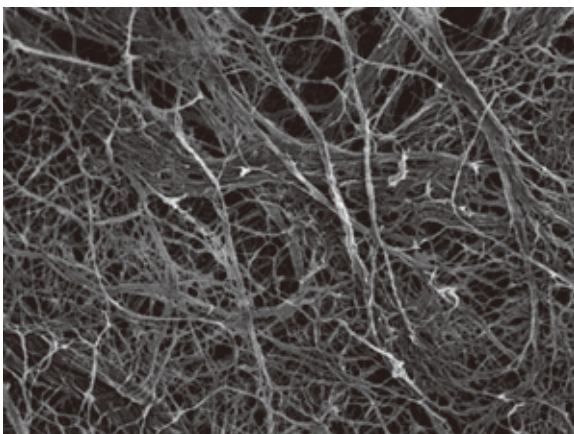
Specimen: Aluminium Oxide particles, Accelerating voltage: 0.5 kV, Observation mode: BD, Detector: UHD

The amazing step-structure on the surface of particles can be observed.
Single nm steps are clearly observed on the particle surface.



Specimen: Aluminum Boehmite, Accelerating voltage: 0.3 kV, Observation mode: BD, Detector: UHD

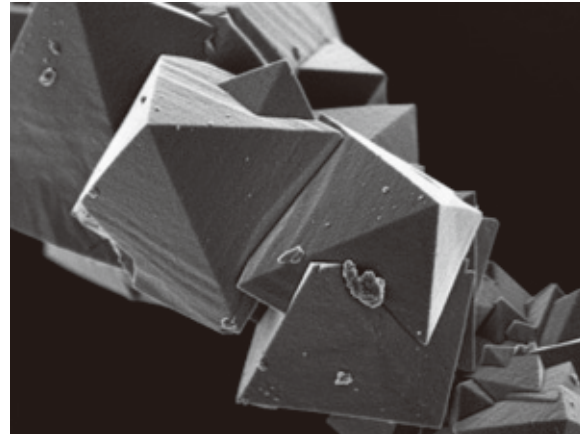
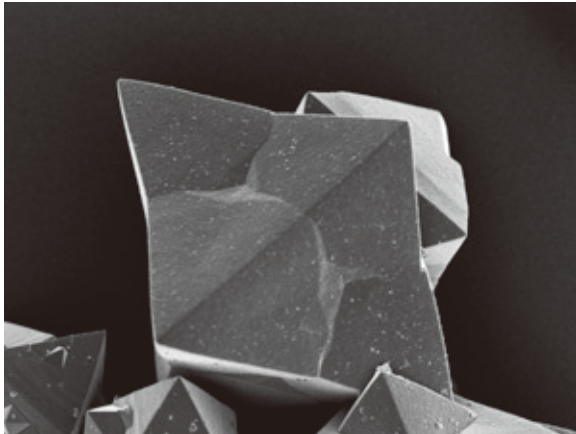
The thin nanosheet-structure with less than 10 nm thickness can be clearly observed on the surface of aluminum boehmite.



Specimen: Cellulose Nanofiber (CNF), Accelerating voltage: 0.2 kV, Observation mode: BD, Detector: UHD+UED (signal addition)
Specimen courtesy of Professor Hiroyuki Yano (Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, Japan)

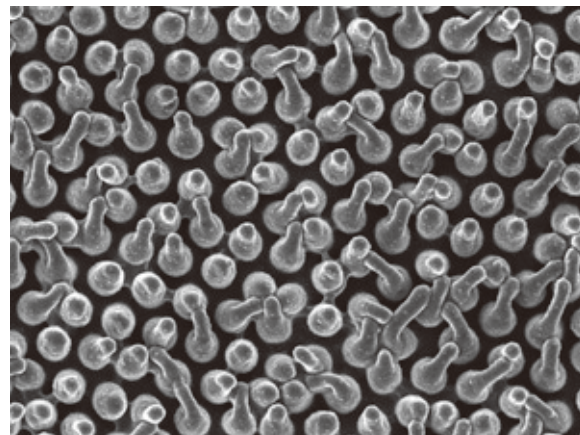
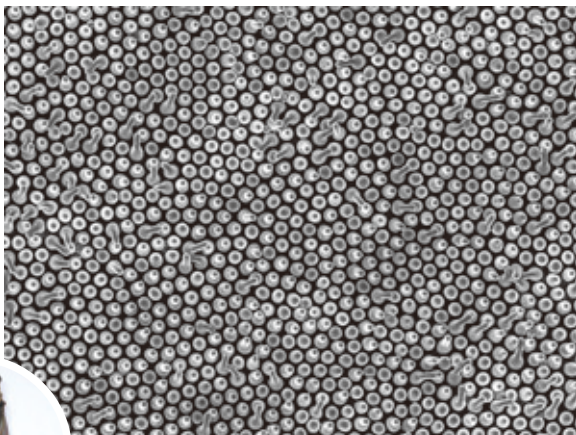
Although the specimen is an organic fiber, the observation is also feasible through controlling the beam damage on the organic fiber.

The newly designed UHD combined SHL is appropriate to obtain the stunning SE images with high S/N at low accelerating voltage.



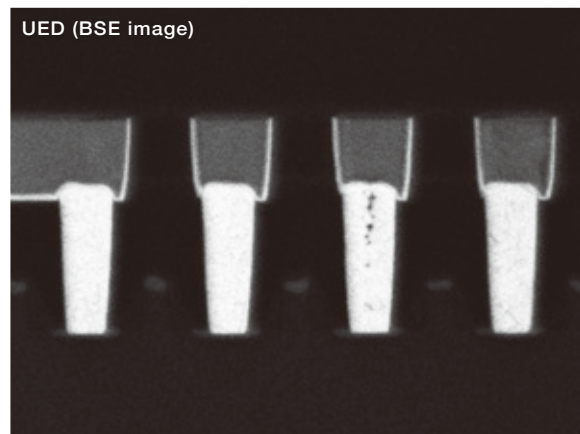
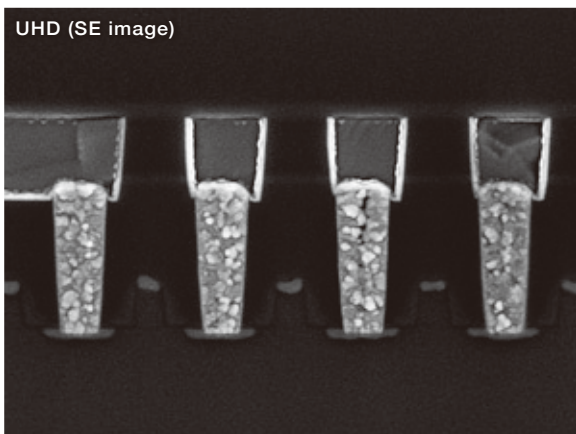
Specimen: Cerium Oxide (osmium coating), Accelerating voltage: 1.0 kV (without BD mode), Observation mode: SHL, Detector: UHD
Specimen courtesy of Professor Seiichi Takami (Nagoya University, Japan)

The surface structure of cerium oxide crystals can be clearly observed.



Specimen: Cicada wing (osmium coating), Accelerating voltage: 1.0 kV (without BD mode), Observation mode: SHL, Detector: UHD

The surface structure of biological specimen can be clearly observed.



Specimen: section of IC-chip (surface-etching, osmium coating), Accelerating voltage: 5.0 kV (without BD mode), Observation mode: SHL, Detector: UHD, UED (BSE mode)

The SE image can be obtained by using the UHD; and the BSE image can be obtained by using the UED.

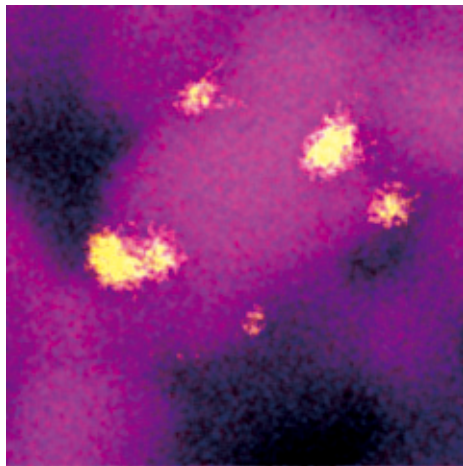
EDS Mapping with JSM-IT800 <SHL>

JSM-IT800<SHL> is equipped with In-lens Schottky Plus field emission electron gun that maintains small probe diameter even at low accelerating voltage or large probe current. Therefore, integrating EDS with FE-SEM can improve the convenience of operating from observation to analysis, and also can obtain the high spatial resolution elemental maps within several minutes.

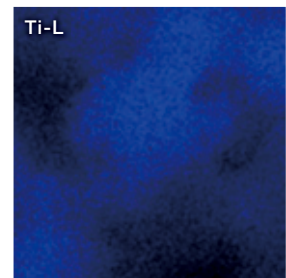
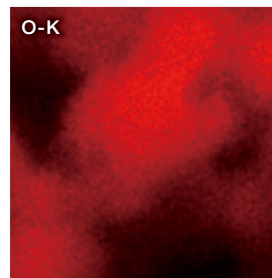
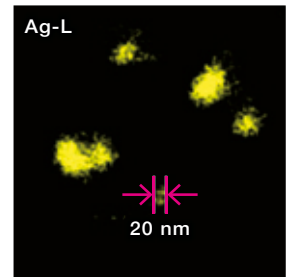
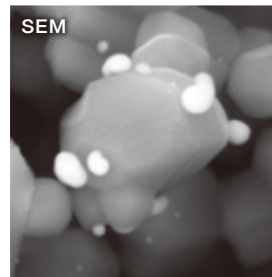


High spatial resolution EDS maps

EDS mapping reveals tens of nanometer sized Ag nanoparticles.

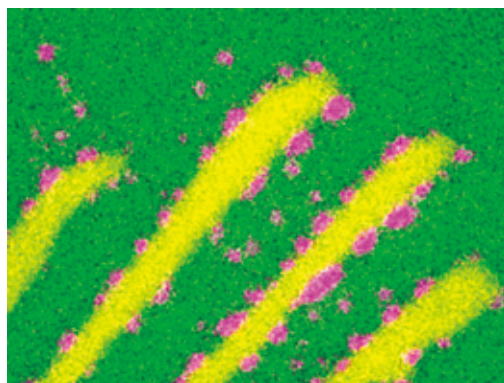


Specimen: Ag nanoparticles on the surface of titanium dioxide
Accelerating voltage: 5.0 kV
Probe current: 2.0 nA
Measurement time: 9 minutes
Detecting area of EDS detector: 100 mm²

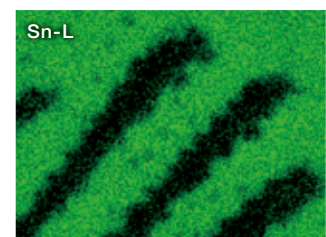
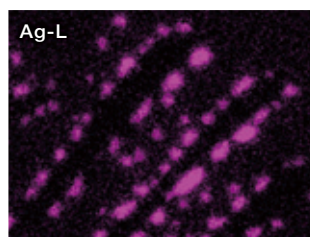
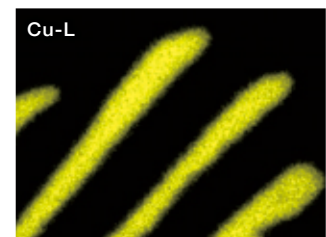
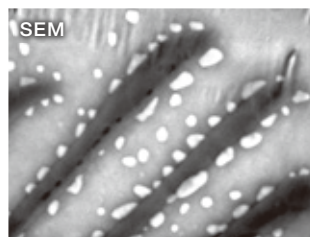


High speed EDS mapping

The stunning elemental maps can be obtained within 3 minutes under large probe current setting.



Specimen: Pb-free solder (Sn-Cu-Ag)
Accelerating voltage: 7.0 kV
Probe current: 11.5 nA
Measurement time: 3 minutes
Detecting area of EDS detector: 100 mm²

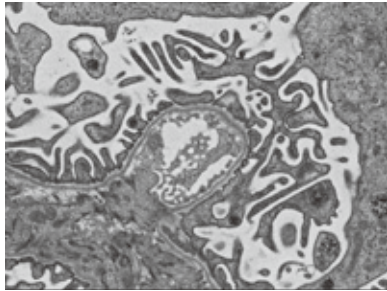


NEW BSE Detectors

In addition to BED (conventional solid state BSE detector), SBED (scintillator BSE detector) and VBED (versatile BSE detector) are also available.

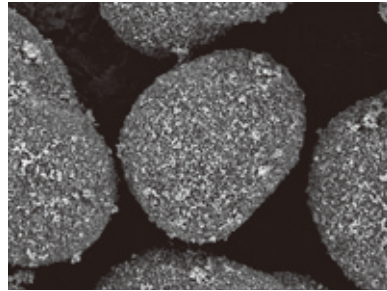
SBED (Scintillator BSE Detector)

The response and sensitivity of the detector are enhanced when substituting semiconductor elements with scintillator in the detector.



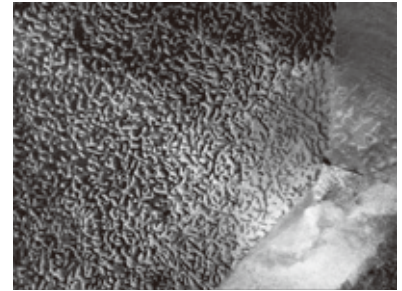
Specimen: ultra thin section of mouse kidney (contrast reversion)
Accelerating voltage: 5.0 kV
Scan speed: 0.04 μsec/pixel (5,120 × 3,840)

Observe the biological ultra thin section through high speed scanning



Specimen: toner
Accelerating voltage: 1.5 kV

Obtain the compositional image at low accelerating voltage



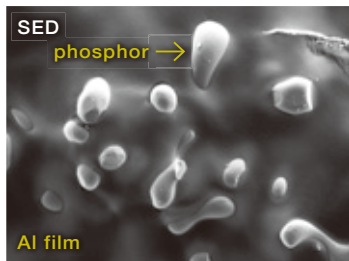
Specimen: steel plate (for observing dislocation)
Accelerating voltage: 25.0 kV

Obtain the dislocation image at high accelerating voltage

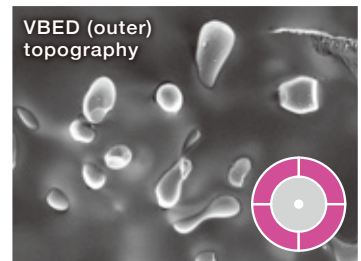
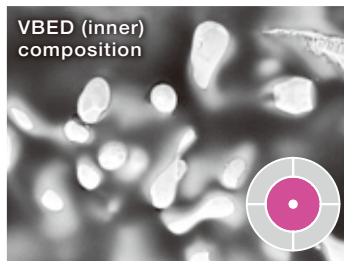
VBED (Versatile BSE Detector)

The semiconductor detection elements are divided into 5 sections. According to the purpose of observation, the signals are selectively obtained from different detection area of these 5 sections.

Angle selection



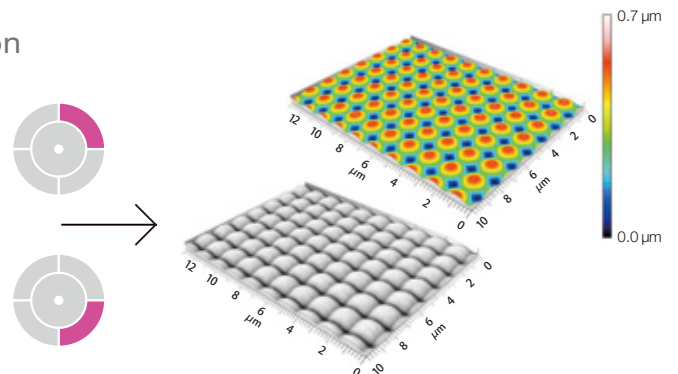
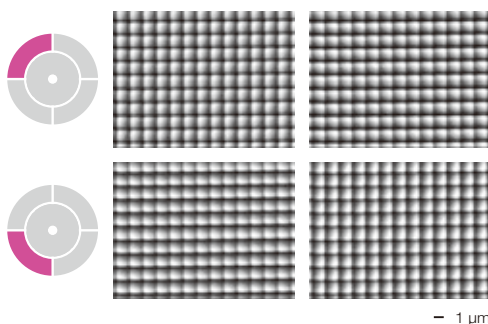
Specimen: phosphor, Accelerating voltage: 3.0 kV



— 1 μm

According to the different detection angles of BSE, the compositional information is principally obtained through the inner detecting elements of VBED and the topographic information is principally obtained through the outer detecting elements. In addition, it is remarkable that the phosphors under the Al film are bright when using the inner elements of detector to observe.

3-Dimensional Image Reconstruction



Specimen: on-chip micro lens of CCD, Accelerating voltage: 7.0 kV

3-dimensional images can be reconstructed by using these 2-dimensional images obtained from 4 directions.

Technical DATA

SEM specifications

	Standard	Low Vacuum
Resolution	0.5 nm (15 kV), 0.7 nm (1 kV), 0.9 nm (500 V), 3.0 nm (5 kV, 5 nA, WD 10 mm)	
Magnification	Photo magnification: ×10 to ×2,000,000 (128 mm × 96 mm) Display magnification: ×27 to ×5,480,000 (1,280 × 960)	
Accelerating voltage	0.01 to 30 kV	
Probe current	a few pA to 500 nA (30 kV), a few pA to 100 nA (5 kV)	
Detector (standard)	SED (SE Detector), UHD (Upper Hybrid Detector)	
Electron gun	In-lens Schottky Plus field emission electron gun	
Aperture angle control lens (ACL)	Built-in	
Objective lens	Super Hybrid Lens/ SHL	
Specimen stage	Full eucentric goniometer stage	
Specimen movement	X: 70 mm Y: 50 mm Z: 1 to 41 mm Tilt: -5 to 70° Rotation: 360°	
Motor control	5 axis motor control	
Specimen size (draw out)	Maximum diameter: 170 mm Maximum height: 45 mm (WD 5 mm)	
Large Depth Focus (LDF) mode	Built-in	
Specimen exchange chamber	Built-in	
Resolution (Low vacuum)	—	1.3 nm (15 kV, 50 Pa)
Detector (low vacuum)	—	LVBED (Low vacuum BSE detector)
Pressure range (Low vacuum)	—	10 Pa to 300 Pa
Orifice control	—	Automatic
Introduction gas	—	Nitrogen
Vacuum system	SIP × 2, TMP, RP × 1	SIP × 2, TMP, RP × 2

Principal Options

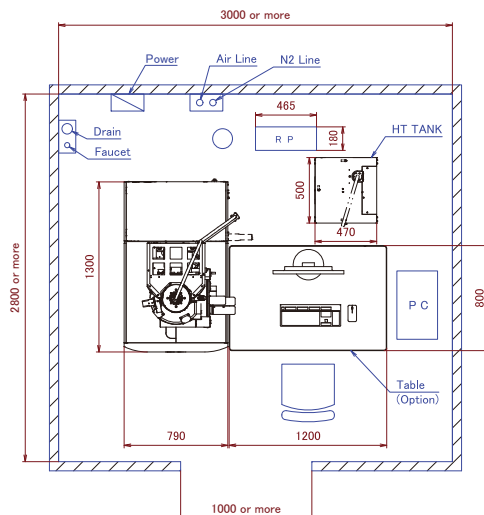
UED (Upper Electron Detector)
 BED (BSE Detector)
 SBED (Scintillator BSE Detector)
 VBED (Versatile BSE Detector)
 TED (Scanning Transmission Electron Detector)
 Low Vacuum Function (including LVBED (Low Vacuum BSE Detector))
 LVSED (Low Vacuum SE Detector)
 EBSD (Electron Backscatter Diffraction System)
 WDS (Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Spectrometer)
 SXES (Soft X-ray Emission Spectrometer)
 PCD (Probe Current Detector)
 SNS (Stage Navigation System)
 Chamber camera
 Operation table
 Operation panel
 Trackball
 SMILENAVI
 Montage
 LIVE map
 LIVE AI filter
 SMILE VIEW™ Map

Installation Requirements*

Power	Single phase 100 V, 50/60 Hz, 3 kVA (Max.), Allowable input power fluctuation: ±10%
Grounding terminal	100 Ω or less, Class D grounding
Cooling water*	Flow rate: 0.6 to 1.1 L/min
	Pressure: 0.05 to 0.25 MPa (gauge pressure) Temperature: 20 ± 5 °C
Dry nitrogen gas	Pressure: 0.45 to 0.55 MPa
Dry compressed air	Pressure: 0.45 to 0.55 MPa
Installation room	Pressure: 20 ± 5 °C
	Humidity: 60% or less (no condensation)
	Footprint: 3,000 × 2,800 mm or more
	Door size: 1,000 (W) × 2,000 mm (H) or more

* Must be provided by the customer

Installation Figure



EDS Specifications

●: Standard ○: Option

		Standard
SEM integration	Built into the SEM control software	●
	Integrated management of observation & analysis data	●
	Specifying analysis positions on the SEM operation screen (direct analysis on GUI for SEM)	●
	Graphical display of analysis positions	●
Detector	SDD type	Refer to "Details of Dry SD™ detectors"
Spectral analysis	Qualitative analysis (peak identification, automatic qualitative analysis)	●
	Visual Peak ID	●
	Standard-less quantitative analysis (ZAF method)	●
	Standard quantitative method (ZAF method)*1	●
	PHI-RHO-Z (PRZ) method: quantitative correction method	●
Line analysis	QBase (Quantitative analysis database)	●
	Line analysis (parallel & arbitrary directions)	●
Elemental map	Elemental map (map with multiple colors, monochrome, and multiple-color superimposition)	●
	Maximum pixel resolution: 4,096 × 3,072	●
	Real-time pop-up spectrum	●
	Deconvolution map (net count map, quantitative map)	●
	Real-time net count map	●
	Real-time filter	●
	Line profile display	●
	Probe tracking	●
Serial analysis	Playback analysis	●
	Spectral analysis, line analysis, elemental map	●
Data management function & report creation	Comprehensive analysis of already-analyzed data (qualitative & quantitative analysis and QBase)	●
	SMILE VIEW™ Lab	●
Offline function	Offline software for data analysis	○

Details of Dry SD™ detectors

Detection area	Energy resolution	Detectable elements
30 mm ²	129 eV or less	Be ~ U
60 mm ²	133 eV or less	B ~ U
100 mm ²	133 eV or less	B ~ U

*1: The optional Probe Current Detector (PCD) is required.
Specifications are subject to change without notice.



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