

NANO EXPRESS

Open Access



# Bi-layer Channel AZO/ZnO Thin Film Transistors Fabricated by Atomic Layer Deposition Technique

Huijin Li<sup>1</sup>, Dedong Han<sup>1\*</sup>, Liqiao Liu<sup>1</sup>, Junchen Dong<sup>1</sup>, Guodong Cui<sup>1</sup>, Shengdong Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Xing Zhang<sup>1</sup> and Yi Wang<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

This letter demonstrates bi-layer channel Al-doped ZnO/ZnO thin film transistors (AZO/ZnO TFTs) via atomic layer deposition process at a relatively low temperature. The effects of annealing in oxygen atmosphere at different temperatures have also been investigated. The ALD bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs annealed in dry O<sub>2</sub> at 300 °C exhibit a low leakage current of  $2.5 \times 10^{-13}$  A,  $I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}}$  ratio of  $1.4 \times 10^7$ , subthreshold swing (SS) of 0.23 V/decade, and high transmittance. The enhanced performance obtained from the bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT devices is explained by the inserted AZO front channel layer playing the role of the mobility booster.

**Keywords:** Thin-film transistor, ALD, Bi-layer channel, ZnO, AZO

## Background

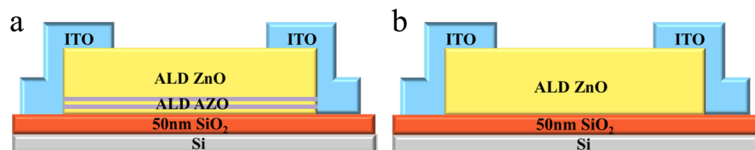
Oxide thin-film-transistors (TFTs) have a growing need for the development of transparent displays, flexible electronics, and organic light-emitting diodes due to their excellent electrical and optical properties even at low deposition temperatures [1–3]. While a great number of various deposition techniques were reported on oxide thin films, the main deposition methods for oxide active layers in TFTs are based on physical vapor deposition (PVD), such as magnetron sputtering [4, 5], pulsed laser deposition [1], and evaporation [6]. However, PVD technique has some problems such as non-reproducibility and non-uniformity for thin film composition in the growth of multicomponent oxide films, which hinder the mass production of the TFTs based on multicomponent oxides [7].

Atomic layer deposition (ALD) is a gas-phase thin film deposition technology characterized by the alternate exposure of chemical species with self-limiting surface reactions, providing extremely high uniformity, as well as thickness and composition control for the deposition of various oxides, nitrides, and sulfides [8–11]. Especially, ALD can produce high quality films at a relatively low temperature, making it compatible with both glass

and plastic transparent substrates [12]. Furthermore, oxide thin films processed by ALD are compatible not only with planar device architecture, but also with emerging 3D device architectures because ALD is capable of depositing conformal and uniform thin films on a wide range of substrates and geometries [13]. The material development for active layers grown by ALD is a key issue for the fabrication of TFTs based on all ALD processes. Recently, Wang YH et al. reported the effects of post-annealing on the performance of ALD ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin-film transistors [14]. Kwon S et al. reported that the processing temperatures have a huge impact on the characteristics of ALD ZnO thin film transistors [15]. Ahn CH et al. reported Al doped ZnO channel layers TFTs with improved electrical stability fabricated by atomic layer deposition at a relatively low temperature [7]. As advanced architecture for high performance TFTs, double channel devices have been widely investigated [16]. In particular, double channel structure is a simple and an effective method for optimizing the carrier concentrations and channel resistivity, leading to higher on-state current and mobility [17]. For example, Wang SL et al. reported high mobility indium oxide/gallium oxide bi-layer structures deposited by magnetron sputtering [18]. Kim SI et al. reported high performance ITO/GIZO double active layer TFTs

\* Correspondence: handedong@pku.edu.cn

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, 100871 Beijing, China  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



**Fig. 1** Cross-sectional schematic of the **a** bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT device and **b** ZnO TFT device

formed by a radio frequency magnetron sputtering [19]. While double channel TFTs fabricated by sputtering were reported previously, the applications of the double-channel devices deposited by ALD have rarely been studied to date.

In this paper, we introduce the bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs fabricated using atomic layer deposition process at a relatively low temperature. The properties of ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films were characterized by microstructure, crystal structure, and optical analysis techniques. The influences of annealing treatment for bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs have been discussed.

## Methods

The single-layer ZnO and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films were deposited on SiO<sub>2</sub> (50 nm)/p++ – Si substrates by atomic layer deposition (ALD) at 125 °C. Deionized water (DW), diethylzinc (DEZn), and trimethylaluminum (TMA) precursors were used as the sources for oxygen, aluminum, and zinc, respectively. N<sub>2</sub> was employed as the purging gas with a flow rate of 20 sccm. The pulse/purge times for Zn, Al, and O sources are 40, 20, and 20 ms/25 s, respectively.

As for bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs, AZO film [ZnO(19 cycles)/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(1 cycle)/ZnO(19 cycles)/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(1 cycle)] was deposited on the top of SiO<sub>2</sub> as the front channel layer. Subsequently, 260 cycles ZnO was formed in order to fabricate the back channel layer. The bi-layer channel was defined by lift-off technique. Finally, the ITO source and drain regions were deposited by radio frequency (RF) sputtering in pure Ar atmosphere. Single-layer ZnO TFTs were fabricated in a similar way except for the active layer which was formed by depositing 300 cycles ZnO. The cross-sectional schematic of the bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT device and ZnO TFT device is shown in Fig. 1.

The crystal structure of ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films was measured by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigako), and their surface morphology was evaluated by atomic force microscope (AFM). The optical transmittance spectra was analyzed to investigate the optical properties of ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films. The electrical properties of the fabricated TFTs were

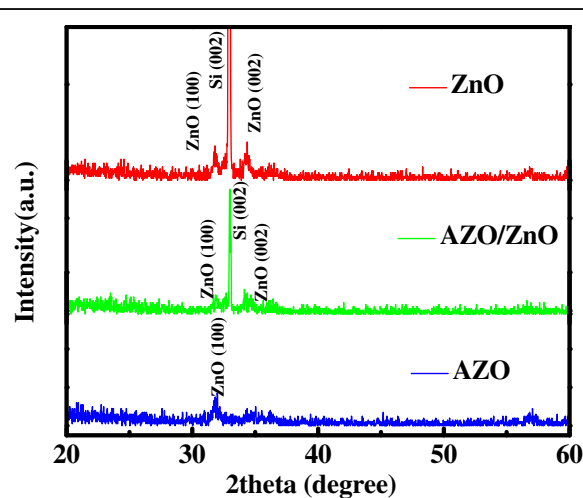
measured using a semiconductor parameter analyzer (Agilent 4156C) at room temperature.

## Results and Discussion

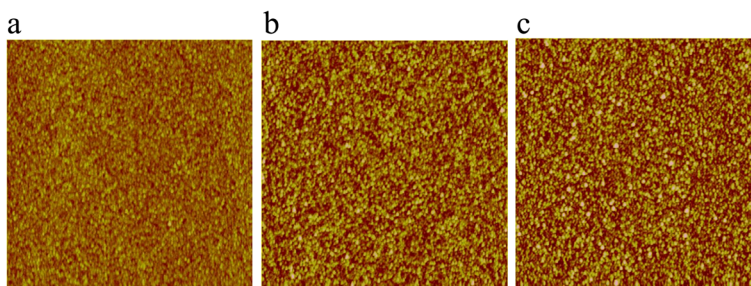
Figure 2 demonstrates the X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the corresponding ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films deposited on the SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate. Both of the ZnO and the bi-layer AZO/ZnO films show ZnO (100) and ZnO (002) peak, while only ZnO (100) reflection peak is presented in the AZO film, and the peak of ZnO (002) disappeared. This is attributed to the influence of stress arising from the difference in ionic radii of Zn and Al, leading to the degradation of crystallinity [20].

Figure 3 depicts the atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films on SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate. The scanned area is 5 × 5 μm<sup>2</sup> and is measured in the central regions of the film. The root mean square roughness (RMS) of ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films is 1.4, 0.8, and 1.6 nm, respectively. All of the films exhibit low roughness of about 1 nm indicating that ALD technique can acquire smooth surface, which is conducive to obtain high performance devices.

Figure 4 exhibits the optical transmission spectra of the ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films. All the



**Fig. 2** XRD patterns of AZO, ZnO, and AZO/ZnO films



**Fig. 3** AFM images of **a** AZO, **b** ZnO, and **c** AZO/ZnO films

films show high transmittance in the visible region. The onset of fundamental absorption of ZnO causes the sharp fall in transmittance below 400 nm [21]. Absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) can be extracted from the relationship [21],

$$T(\lambda) \approx (1-R(\lambda))^2 e^{-\alpha(\lambda)d} \quad (1)$$

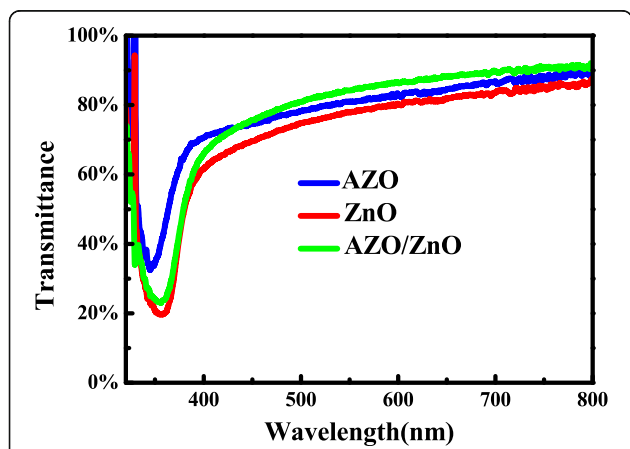
where  $d$  is the film thickness,  $T$  is the transmittance, and  $R$  is the reflectance. Wurtzite structure ZnO has a direct band gap, and the absorption edge for a direct interband transition is given by [22]:

$$(\alpha h\nu)^2 = C(h\nu - E_{opt}) \quad (2)$$

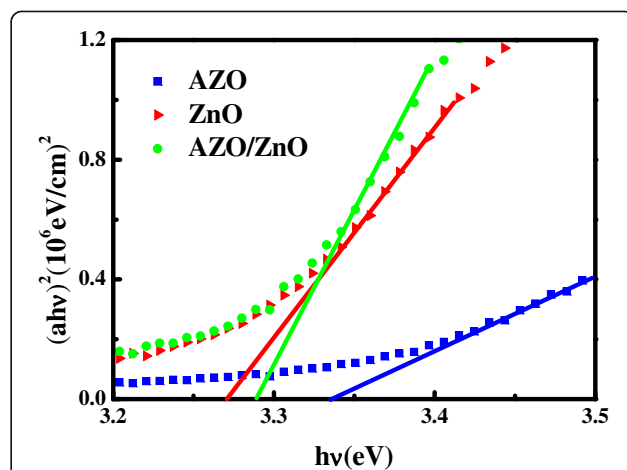
where  $h$  is Planck's constant,  $\nu$  is the frequency of the incident photon, and  $C$  is a constant for a direct transition. In order to approximate the optical band gap ( $E_{opt}$ ), we plot the  $(\alpha h\nu)^2$  versus photon energy  $h\nu$  for ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films, which is depicted in Fig. 5. The extrapolation of the curves' straight-line segments toward the x-axis gives the optical band gap  $E_{opt}$  value. According to the results in Fig. 5,  $E_{opt}$  for ZnO, AZO, and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films is 3.27, 3.34, and 3.29 eV,

respectively, which agrees well with bulk band gap of ZnO. This broadening in the band gap is mainly attributed to Moss–Burstein shift [23]. On the basis of the Moss–Burstein theory, the donor electrons occupy states at the bottom of the conduction band in heavily doped semiconductor. The valence electrons need extra energy to be excited to higher energy states in the conduction band because the Pauli principle prevents states from being doubly occupied, and optical transitions are vertical. Hence, doped zinc oxide films'  $E_{opt}$  is broader than that of undoped zinc oxide films [24].

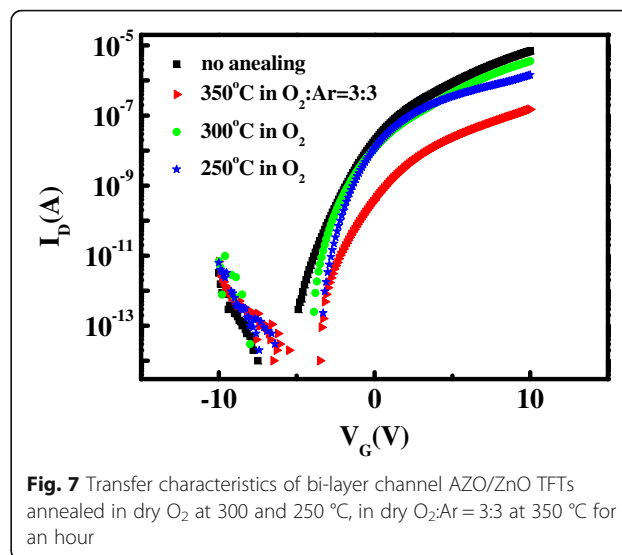
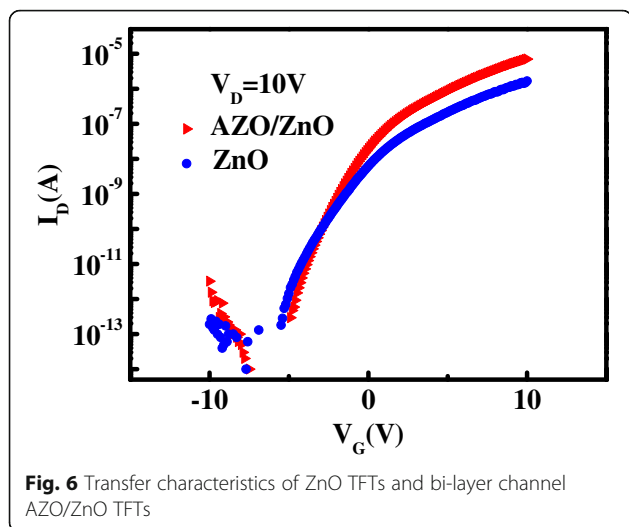
Figure 6 shows the transfer characteristics of the single-layer ZnO TFT and bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT. The threshold voltage ( $V_{th}$ ) can be extracted by linear extrapolation of the  $I_D^{1/2} - V_G$  plot at saturation regions [3]. The single-layer ZnO TFT exhibits a  $I_{on}/I_{off}$  ratio of  $0.9 \times 10^7$ , mobility of  $0.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ , threshold voltage of  $-0.9 \text{ V}$ , and SS of  $0.42 \text{ V/decade}$ . By comparison, bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT exhibits better characteristics such as a low  $I_{off}$  of  $2.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ A}$ ,  $I_{on}/I_{off}$  ratio of  $2.4 \times 10^7$ , mobility of  $0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ , threshold voltage of  $-1.2 \text{ V}$ , and SS of  $0.5 \text{ V/decade}$ . As for bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT, the active layer consists of



**Fig. 4** Optical transmittance spectra of AZO, ZnO, and AZO/ZnO films



**Fig. 5** Plots of  $(\alpha h\nu)^2$  versus  $h\nu$  for AZO, ZnO, and AZO/ZnO films



AZO front layer and ZnO back layer. According to XRD patterns, ZnO films have stronger diffraction peaks than AZO and bi-layer AZO/ZnO films. From the results in Fig. 5, bi-layer AZO/ZnO films have a broader  $E_{opt}$  than ZnO films. Both of the characteristics can be the evidence suggesting the incorporation of Al into ZnO. Due to the doping of aluminum, AZO films have higher carrier concentrations. The AZO front channel layer inserted between the gate dielectric film and back channel layer plays the role of the mobility booster, leading to the increase of  $I_{on}$  and mobility [16].

In order to improve the SS of device and to adjust the threshold voltage of TFTs, the bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs were annealed in oxygen atmosphere at different temperatures. Figure 7 pictures the transfer characteristics of bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs annealed in dry O<sub>2</sub> at 300 and 250 °C, in dry O<sub>2</sub>:Ar = 3:3 at 350 °C for an hour. After annealing, all of the devices reveal a sharper SS and positive  $V_{th}$  shifts. The extracted electrical parameters of annealed devices are shown in Table 1. The bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT which is annealed in dry O<sub>2</sub> at 300 °C exhibits a superior performance such as SS of 0.23 V/decade, a low  $I_{off}$  of  $2.5 \times 10^{-13}$  A,  $I_{on}/I_{off}$  ratio of  $1.4 \times 10^7$ , mobility of 0.4 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs, and threshold

voltage of -1.0 V. The promotion of SS after annealing treatment is mainly attributed to the reduction of defect density. The subgap density of states (DOS) is separated into the interface ( $N_{it}$ ) and the bulk ( $N_{sg}$ ) regions [25]. The effective interface trap state densities ( $N_{it}$ ) near/at the interface between the SiO<sub>2</sub> and AZO are evaluated from the SS values [26]. By ignoring the depletion capacitance in the active layer, the  $N_{it}$  can be obtained from the expression [27]:

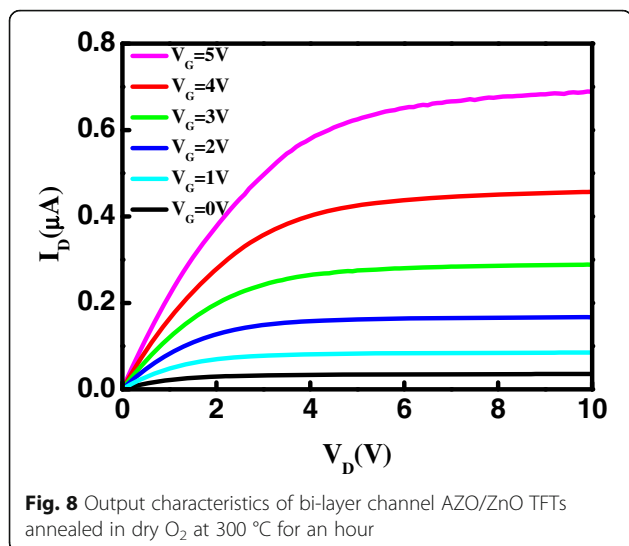
$$N_{it} = \left( \frac{SS}{\ln 10 kT} q - 1 \right) \frac{C_{ox}}{q} \tag{3}$$

where  $q$  is the electronic charge,  $k$  is the Boltzmann constant,  $T$  is the temperature, and  $C_{ox}$  is the gate capacitance density. The  $N_{it}$  value of bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs without annealing and with annealing in dry O<sub>2</sub> at 300 °C is about  $3.18 \times 10^{12}$  and  $1.24 \times 10^{12}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. It can be seen that annealing treatment decreases  $N_{it}$ , leading to the improvement of SS. The  $N_{it}$  value of other devices annealed under different conditions is exhibited in Table 1.

Under post-annealing in oxygen ambient, a portion of oxygen vacancies in the as-deposited AZO/ZnO thin film can be filled, and the carrier concentration

**Table 1** The extracted electrical parameters of bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs with different annealing treatments

Annealing conditions	SS (V/dec)	$I_{on}/I_{off}$	$V_{th}$ (V)	$\mu$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /V.s)	$I_{off}$ (A)	$N_{it}$ (cm <sup>-2</sup> )
No annealing	0.5	$2.4 \times 10^7$	-1.2	0.6	$2.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$3.18 \times 10^{12}$
Dry O <sub>2</sub> at 300 °C	0.231	$1.4 \times 10^7$	-1.0	0.4	$2.5 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.24 \times 10^{12}$
Dry O <sub>2</sub> at 250 °C	0.226	$0.6 \times 10^7$	-0.8	0.1	$2.3 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.2 \times 10^{12}$
Dry O <sub>2</sub> :Ar = 3:3 at 350 °C	0.166	$0.6 \times 10^7$	-0.4	0.01	$1.0 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.77 \times 10^{12}$



decreases, resulting in the degradation of drain current [28]. Besides, it is a generally held view that a lower concentration of free electrons in active layer brings out a higher threshold voltage [29]. Therefore the extracted  $V_{th}$  of bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs increases after the post-annealing in oxygen atmosphere. Figure 8 depicts the output characteristics of the bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFT devices annealed in dry O<sub>2</sub> at 300 °C. We believe that the characteristics of bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs can be enhanced by optimizing the thickness of AZO, ZnO, and the Al content of AZO.

## Conclusions

In summary, we have fabricated bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs via atomic layer deposition process at a relatively low temperature. The bi-layer channel AZO/ZnO TFTs exhibit a better performance than that of the single-layer ZnO TFTs. These results are attributed to the inserted AZO front channel layer serving as the mobility booster. In order to improve the SS of devices, bi-layer AZO/ZnO TFTs have been annealed in oxygen atmosphere at different temperatures. The results demonstrate that ALD bi-layer AZO/ZnO channel can be a promising candidate for the active layer of TFTs.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by the National Basic Research Program of China (973 program, Grant No. 2013CBA01604) and by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 61275025).

## Authors' Contributions

HL designed the experiment with the assistance of DH and GC. LL and HL carried out the experiments and tested the devices. HL and JD analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. DH, SZ, XZ, and YW supervised the work and finalized the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Authors' Information

HL received her B.S. degree from the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, China in 2015. She is currently pursuing a M.S. degree at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China. DH received his Ph.D. degree in solid-state electronics from Peking University, Beijing, China. He is currently an associate professor at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University. LL is currently pursuing a B.S. degree at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China. JD received his M.S. degree in Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University, Shenzhen, China in 2015 and B.S. degree from Xidian University, Xi'an, China in 2011. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. degree at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China. GC received his B.S. degree from the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China, in 2014. He is currently pursuing a M.S. degree at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China. SZ received his Ph.D. degree from Peking University, Beijing, China. He is currently a professor at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, Beijing, China in 1993. He is currently a professor at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University. YW received his Ph.D. degree from Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan. He is currently a professor at the Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University.

## Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Microelectronics, Peking University, 100871 Beijing, China.

<sup>2</sup>Shenzhen Graduate School, Peking University, 518055 Shenzhen, China.

Received: 30 December 2016 Accepted: 13 March 2017

Published online: 24 March 2017

## References

- Nomura K, Ohta H, Takagi A, Kamiya T, Hirano M, Hosono H (2004) Room-temperature fabrication of transparent flexible thin-film transistors using amorphous oxide semiconductors. *Nature* 432(7016):488–492
- Fakhri M, Babin N, Behrendt A, Jakob T, Görrn P, Riedl T (2013) Facile encapsulation of oxide based thin film transistors by atomic layer deposition based on ozone. *Adv Mater* 25(20):2821–2825
- Fortunato E, Barquinha P, Martins R (2012) Oxide semiconductor thin-film transistors: a review of recent advances. *Adv Mater* 24(22):2945–2986
- Park JS, Kim TW, Stryakhilev D, Lee JS, An SG, Pyo YS, Chung HK (2009) Flexible full color organic light-emitting diode display on polyimide plastic substrate driven by amorphous indium gallium zinc oxide thin-film transistors. *Appl Phys Lett* 95(1):013503
- Fortunato EM, Pereira LM, Barquinha PM, Botelho do Rego AM, Gonçalves G, Vilà A, Martins RF (2008) High mobility indium free amorphous oxide thin film transistors. *Appl Phys Lett* 92(22):222103
- Ou CW, Ho ZY, Chuang YC, Cheng SS, Wu MC, Ho KC, Chu CW (2008) Anomalous p-channel amorphous oxide transistors based on tin oxide and their complementary circuits. *Appl Phys Lett* 92:12
- Ahn CH, Kong BH, Kim H, Cho HK (2011) Improved electrical stability in the Al doped ZnO thin-film-transistors grown by atomic layer deposition. *J Electrochem Soc* 158(2):H170–H173
- Kim H (2003) Atomic layer deposition of metal and nitride thin films: current research efforts and applications for semiconductor device processing. *J Vac Sci Technol B* 21(6):2231–2261
- Carcia PF, McLean RS, Reilly MH (2006) High-performance ZnO thin-film transistors on gate dielectrics grown by atomic layer deposition. *Appl Phys Lett* 88(12):3509
- Tiznado H, Bouman M, Kang BC, Lee I, Zaera F (2008) Mechanistic details of atomic layer deposition (ALD) processes for metal nitride film growth. *J Mol Catal A Chem* 281(1):35–43
- Reijnen L, Meester B, Goossens A, Schoonman J (2003) Atomic layer deposition of Cu<sub>2</sub>S for solar energy conversion. *Chem Vap Depos* 9(1):15–20

12. Lim SJ, Kwon S, Kim H (2008) ZnO thin films prepared by atomic layer deposition and rf sputtering as an active layer for thin film transistor. *Thin Solid Films* 516(7):1523–1528
13. Nayak PK, Wang Z, Alshareef HN (2016) Indium-free fully transparent electronics deposited entirely by atomic layer deposition. *Adv Mater* 28(35):7736–7744
14. Wang YH, Ma Q, Zheng LL, Liu WJ, Ding SJ, Lu HL, Zhang DW (2016) Performance improvement of atomic layer-deposited ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin-film transistors by low-temperature annealing in air. *IEEE Trans Electron Devices* 63(5):1893–1898
15. Kwon S, Bang S, Lee S, Jeon S, Jeong W, Kim H, Jeon H (2009) Characteristics of the ZnO thin film transistor by atomic layer deposition at various temperatures. *Semicond Sci Technol* 24(3):035015
16. Kwon JY, Jeong JK (2015) Recent progress in high performance and reliable n-type transition metal oxide-based thin film transistors. *Semicond Sci Technol* 30(2):024002
17. Cong Y, Han D, Zhou X, Huang L, Shi P, Yu W, Wang Y (2016) High-performance Al–Sn–Zn–O thin-film transistor with a quasi-double-channel structure. *IEEE Electron Device Lett* 37(1):53–56
18. Wang SL, Yu JW, Yeh PC, Kuo HW, Peng LH, Fedyanin AA, Sigov AS (2012) High mobility thin film transistors with indium oxide/gallium oxide bi-layer structures. *Appl Phys Lett* 100(6):063506
19. Kim SI, Kim CJ, Park JC, Song I, Kim SW, Yin H, Park Y (2008) High performance oxide thin film transistors with double active layers. *IEEE International Electron Devices Meeting* 1–4. doi:10.1109/IEDM.2008.4796617.
20. Elam JW, Routkevitch D, George SM (2003) Properties of ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> alloy films grown using atomic layer deposition techniques. *J Elect Electrochem Soc* 150(6):G339–G347
21. Singh S, Srinivasa RS, Major SS (2007) Effect of substrate temperature on the structure and optical properties of ZnO thin films deposited by reactive rf magnetron sputtering. *Thin Solid Films* 515(24):8718–8722
22. Serpone N, Lawless D, Khairutdinov R (1995) Size effects on the photophysical properties of colloidal anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> particles: size quantization versus direct transitions in this indirect semiconductor? *J Phys Chem* 99(45):16646–16654
23. Sernelius BE, Berggren KF, Jin ZC, Hamberg I, Granqvist CG (1988) Band-gap tailoring of ZnO by means of heavy Al doping. *Phys Rev B* 37(17):10244
24. Wang M, Lee KE, Hahn SH, Kim EJ, Kim S, Chung JS, Park C (2007) Optical and photoluminescent properties of sol–gel Al-doped ZnO thin films. *Mater Lett* 61(4):1118–1121
25. Kamiya T, Nomura K, Hosono H (2016) Present status of amorphous In–Ga–Zn–O thin-film transistors. *Sci Technol Adv Mater* 11(4):044305.
26. Chen FH, Her JL, Shao YH, Matsuda YH, Pan TM (2013) Structural and electrical characteristics of high-kappa Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Er<sub>2</sub>TiO<sub>5</sub> gate dielectrics for a-IGZO thin-film transistors. *Nanoscale Res Lett* 8(1):18
27. Yuan L, Zou X, Fang G, Wan J, Zhou H, Zhao X (2011) High-performance amorphous indium gallium zinc oxide thin-film transistors with tristack gate dielectrics. *IEEE Electron Device Lett* 32(1):42–44
28. Geng Y, Yang W, Lu HL, Zhang Y, Sun QQ, Zhou P, Zhang DW (2014) Mobility enhancement and OFF current suppression in atomic-layer-deposited ZnO thin-film transistors by post annealing in O<sub>2</sub>. *IEEE Electron Device Lett* 35(12):1266–1268
29. Liu P, Chen TP, Li XD, Liu Z, Wong JI, Liu Y, Leong KC (2013) Effect of exposure to ultraviolet-activated oxygen on the electrical characteristics of amorphous indium gallium zinc oxide thin film transistors. *ECS Solid State Lett* 2(4):Q21–Q24

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen<sup>®</sup> journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

---

Submit your next manuscript at ► [springeropen.com](http://springeropen.com)

---