Thin film transistor (TFT) with deep-UV transparency is a promising component for the next generation optoelectronics such as biosensor. Among several deep-UV transparent oxide semiconductors, SrSnO₃ is an excellent candidate material owing to its wide bandgap (~4.6 eV) and rather high carrier electron mobility. Here we show fabrication and operation mechanism of the SrSnO₃-TFT. We fabricated metal-insulator-semiconductor structure on the 28-nm-thick SrSnO₃ film. The resultant TFT showed clear transistor characteristics; the on-to-off current ratio was ~10², the threshold voltage was ~−18 V, and the field effect mobility was ~14 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹. The effective thickness of the electron channel gradually increased with gate voltage and saturated at ~5 nm, which was evaluated by the thermopower modulation. The present results would be helpful for utilizing deep-UV transparent TFTs for biosensing applications.
Deep-UV (DUV, 200–300 nm in wavelength) transparent oxide semiconductors (TOSs)\cite{1,2} with high carrier mobility are promising candidates as the active layer of thin-film transistors (TFTs) for next generation optoelectronics such as biosensors\cite{3,4} and biotransistors\cite{5}. For instance, DNA and proteins have characteristic absorption and/or fluorescence in DUV region. Very recently, Zhang and Amano \textit{et al.} demonstrated room temperature operation of deep-UV laser diode (271.8 nm),\cite{6} which can be used for ultra-large-scale integrated lithography and higher density optical memories. Zheng \textit{et al.} developed vacuum UV detectors utilizing the photovoltaic effect of Graphene/AlN/p-type GaN on vacuum UV light (10–200 nm).\cite{7} With the realization of high-quality DUV transparent TFTs, efficient DUV optoelectronic device performance can be realized. In this regard, electric field modulation in metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) configuration is ideal since it allows large gain and high sensitivity in tracing the accumulated charges in the channel, which has a great potential in sensing applications.

For the active layer in the DUV-transparent TFT, there are several DUV-TOS candidates such as $\beta$-Ga$_2$O$_3$ ($E_g \sim 4.9$ eV, $\sim 1$ S cm$^{-1}$)$^{[8,9]}$, $\alpha$-Ga$_2$O$_3$ ($E_g \sim 5.3$ eV, $\sim 0.3$ S cm$^{-1}$)$^{[10]}$, electron-doped calcium aluminate (C12A7: e$^{-}$, $\sim 4$ eV, $\sim 800$ S cm$^{-1}$)$^{[11-13]}$. However, the TFT based on these materials exhibit poor performances, probably due to the relatively low electron mobility. For instance, the mobility of Ga$_2$O$_3$ based TFT shows only $5 \times 10^{-2}$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ with current on/off ratio of $\sim 20$.$^{[14]}$ The performance of DUV transparent TFT can potentially be improved using SrSnO$_3$, which has a very large bandgap ($\sim 4.6$ eV$^{[15,16]}$) as well as sufficient thin film mobility ($\sim 56$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$) and electrical conductivity ($\sigma = 3000$ S cm$^{-1}$) at significantly high carrier concentrations ($3.26 \times 10^{20}$ cm$^{-3}$)$^{[17,18]}$. For these reasons, examining electric field-induced properties of active SrSnO$_3$ channel of the TFT is of great importance.
There are a few papers reporting SrSnO$_3$-based TFTs. In 2018, Chaganti et al.\cite{19} reported a depletion-mode SrSnO$_3$ n-channel metal-semiconductor FET (MESFET). In 2019, Thoutam et al.\cite{20} reported the ion gel gating of La-doped SrSnO$_3$ films grown by MBE, where they successfully modulated the conductivity using the large capacitance of ion gel. However, SrSnO$_3$ TFTs with the MIS configuration has not been realized to date. Recently, we clarified the operation mechanism of MIS-TFTs using Ba$_{1-x}$Sr$_x$SnO$_3$ solid solution as the active layers and found that the effective thickness $t_{\text{eff}} (\equiv n_{2D}/n_{3D})$ of the conducting channel goes up with increasing $x$, whereas the carrier effective mass $m^*$ becomes lighter. The former is attributed to the increase in $E_g$ while the latter is due to the overlap enhancements of neighboring Sn 5s orbitals.\cite{21} The increase in $E_g$ suppressed the formation of electron channels, which eventually prevented the undoped SrSnO$_3$ based TFT from functioning properly. In order to overcome this difficulty, we used slightly La-doped SrSnO$_3$ as the channel material since doping can bring the Fermi level closer to the bottom of the conduction band, enabling the TFT behaviors.

Here we demonstrate the fabrication and characterization of functioning SrSnO$_3$-TFT with MIS configuration. The resultant TFT showed the on-to-off current ratio of $\sim 10^2$, the threshold voltage of $\sim -18$ V, and the field effect mobility of $\sim 14$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. We also clarified that the effective thickness of the TFT channel gradually increased with gate voltage and saturated at $\sim 5$ nm. The present results are the pioneering steps for utilizing deep-UV transparent TFTs for biosensor applications.

We fabricated top-gate type TFTs (Figure 1a) on a 5% La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film, which was grown on a (001)-oriented SrTiO$_3$ single crystal substrate (1 cm $\times$ 1 cm $\times$ 0.5 mm) using pulsed laser deposition (PLD) technique followed by thermal annealing at 1200 °C in air to obtain atomically flat surface.\cite{21-23} Before the TFT fabrication, we analyzed the
crystallographic features of the La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film using high resolution X-ray diffraction (XRD) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). Kiessig fringes were clearly observed in the X-ray reflectivity (Figure 1b), indicating the top surface and the interface between the film and the substrate are atomically flat. From the fringes, the film thickness of La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film was calculated to be 28 nm. No peaks other than the intense diffraction peaks of 00/ La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film and 00/ SrTiO$_3$ substrate were observed in the out-of-plane XRD pattern (Figure 1c). Pendellösung fringes were clearly observed around 00/ La-doped SrSnO$_3$ (the inset of Figure 1c), indicating strong 00/ crystallographic texture of the film. The full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) of the out-of-plane X-ray rocking curve of the 002 La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film was 0.02° (Figure 1d), which corresponds to the resolution of the diffractometer with two crystals of Ge monochrometer. Atomically smooth surface with stepped and terraced structure was confirmed in the topographic AFM image of the La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film (Figure 1e). These results indicate the excellent crystal quality of the La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film.

After the deposition of La-doped SrSnO$_3$ channel, we deposited 30-nm-thick metallic Ti for the source and drain electrodes through stencil masks using the electron beam (EB) evaporation technique. Then, ~300-nm-thick amorphous 12CaO·7Al$_2$O$_3$ (a-C12A7, the dielectric permittivity, $\varepsilon_r = 12$) film was deposited by PLD at room temperature as the gate insulator. Finally, we deposited 20-nm-thick metallic Ti film for the gate electrode. The channel width $W$ and channel length $L$ were 400 µm and 800 µm, respectively. The TFT was put between two Peltier devices separated by ~2-mm to introduce a temperature difference to the channel. K-type thermocouples (K-T.C.) were used to measure the temperature difference between the source and the drain. The details of our experimental setup are described in the Experimental Section.
The transistor characteristics of the resultant TFTs were measured by a semiconductor device analyzer (B1500A, Agilent) at room temperature in a shield box. As shown in Figure 2a, the resultant TFTs showed clear transistor characteristics with the on-to-off current ratio of ~10^2. A threshold gate voltage of ~−18 V was evaluated by plotting \( I_d^{0.5} - V_g \) relationship (Figure S1a). The TFT shows clear pinch-off behavior in the output characteristics (Figure 2b), which is a standard behavior of field-effect transistors. The field effect mobility (\( \mu_{FE} \)), calculated from \( \mu_{FE} = \frac{g_m}{(W/L) \cdot C_i \cdot V_d} \), where \( g_m \) is the transconductance \( \frac{\partial I_d}{\partial V_g} \) and \( C_i \) is capacitance per unit area \( (C_i \sim 35.3 \text{ nF cm}^{-2}) \), was ~14 cm^2 V^{-1} s^{-1} at the gate voltage of +7 V (Figure S1b). The electric field modulated thermopower (\( S \)) was measured during the transfer characteristics measurements to analyze the \( t_{eff} \) of the conducting channel. The \( S \) values were negative, consistent with the fact that La-doped SrSnO_3 films are n-type semiconductors. Figure 2c shows changes in the –\( S \) as a function of the gate voltage \( (V_g) \). The absolute values of \( S \) gradually decrease with increasing \( V_g \).

We then plotted the electric field modulated \( S \) as a function of the sheet carrier concentration \( (n_s) \), which is calculated from \( n_s = C_i \cdot (V_g - V_{th}) \cdot e^{-1} \) (Figure 3a). The –\( S \) decreases linearly at ~−160 \( \mu \)V K^{-1} decade^{-1} with increasing \( n_s \) in a logarithmic scale. Since the \( t_{eff} \) of the TFT channel can be estimated as \( n_s/n_v \), where \( n_v \) is volume carrier concentration, we also measured the \( S \) of La-doped SrSnO_3 (La_{x}Sr_{1−x}SnO_3, \( x = 0.02, 0.03, \) and \( 0.05 \)) films as a functions of carrier concentration. Using the dopant controlled La-doped SrSnO_3 films, we plotted the volume carrier concentration \( (n_v) \) dependence of –\( S \) for the La-doped SrSnO_3 thin films (Figure 3b, Table S1). From these –\( S \) vs. \( n_v \) relationship, the \( m^* \) of the La-doped SrSnO_3 films was extracted to be 0.23 \( m_e \) using the following equations.

\[
n_\pm = 4\pi \left( \frac{2m^*k_BT}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} F_{\pm \gamma} (\xi) \tag{1}
\]
\[ F_r(\xi) = \frac{x}{1 + e^{x-\xi}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

\[
S = \frac{k_B}{e} \left( \frac{(r+2)F_{r+1}(\xi)}{(r+1)F_r(\xi)} - \xi \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where \( k_B \), \( T \), \( h \), \( \zeta \), \( r \), and \( F_r \) are the Boltzmann constant, absolute temperature, the Planck constant, reduced Fermi energy, scattering parameter of relaxation time, and Fermi integral, respectively. We assumed the \( r \) value of 0.5 (optical phonon scattering) because the temperature dependence of Hall mobility showed that optical phonon scattering is dominant at room temperature (data not shown). Then we calculated full range \( -S \) vs. \( n_v \) relationship (dotted line).

In Figure 3, we compare the \( -S \) vs. \( n_s \) relationship with the \( -S \) vs. \( n_v \) relationship. Since the slope of \( -S \) vs. logarithmic \( n_v \) is comparable to that of \( -S \) vs. logarithmic \( n_s \) (\(-160 \mu V K^{-1}\) decade\(^{-1}\)), the \( t_{\text{eff}} \) can be extracted as \( n_s/n_v \), which is plotted in Figure 3c as a function of \( V_g \).

The \( t_{\text{eff}} \) of the conducting La-doped SrSnO\(_3\) channel increases with \( V_g \) and saturates around 5 nm. From these results, we can simply analyze the operation mechanism of the SrSnO\(_3\)-based TFT. As a degenerate semiconductor, the conduction electrons (blue points, Figure 4a) are located at the conduction band minimum (CBM) without any \( V_g \) application. Under small positive \( V_g \) application (Figure 4b), a two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) layer is formed at the heterointerface. The thickness of this 2DEG channel \( t_{\text{eff}} \) gradually increases with increasing \( V_g \), and saturated at \(~5\) nm as described above (Figure 4c).

Finally, we measured the optical transmission and reflection spectra of the multilayer of a-C\(_{12}A7\) film (300 nm) / La-doped SrSnO\(_3\) film (23 nm) grown on a (001) MgO substrate (0.5 mm) (Figure S2). Since most DNA show their absorption peaking around 260 nm in wavelength, high transparency at 260 nm is required to develop a biotransistor. The optical
transmission at 260 nm in wavelength is greater than 50%, suggesting that the present DUV transparent TFT would be suitable as a biotransistor. For example, biosensing can be possible simultaneously with observing the images by transmission optical microscopy under the DUV photoexcitation of DNA. This is a great advantage of the DUV transparent TFT because conventional Si-based TFT cannot be applied for this purpose. We will investigate the feasibility of the DUV transparent TFT based biotransistor composed of La-doped SrSnO₃ thin film near future.

In summary, we successfully fabricated La-doped SrSnO₃-based TFT with MIS configuration, which show a field effect mobility of ~14 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ at a gate voltage of +7 V. The on-to-off current ratio was ~10². The threshold voltage was −18 V, and the output characteristic curves showed pinch-off behavior. We also showed the operation mechanism of the resultant TFT. By combing the electric field modulation method with the \( n_V \) dependences of \( S \), we clarified that the effective thickness of the conducting channel of TFT. The effective thickness was gradually increased with gate voltage and saturated at ~5 nm. These results are an important step toward the realization of biosensors utilizing deep-UV transparent TFTs.

**Experimental Section**

*Growth and Analyses of the La-doped SrSnO₃ epitaxial film: 5%-La-doped SrSnO₃ epitaxial film was fabricated on (001) SrTiO₃ (cubic, \( a = 0.3905 \) nm) single crystal substrates by pulsed laser deposition (PLD) technique (KrF excimer laser, \( \lambda = 248 \) nm, fluence ~2 J cm⁻² pulse⁻¹, repetition rate = 10 Hz) using La₀.₀₅Sr₀.₉₅SnO₃ ceramic as the target material. During the film growth, substrate temperature and oxygen pressure inside the chamber were kept at 750 °C and 20 Pa, respectively. After the film growth, we turned off the substrate heater immediately and cooled the sample down to room temperature. The crystalline phase, orientation, lattice
parameters, and thickness of the films were analyzed by high-resolution X-ray diffraction (Cu Kα1, ATX-G, Rigaku Co.). Out-of-plane Bragg diffraction patterns and the rocking curves were measured at room temperature. X-ray reflection patterns were measured to evaluate the density and the thickness. An atomic force microscopy (AFM, Nanocute, Hitachi Hi-Tech Sci. Co.) was used to observe the surface microstructure of the films. In addition, several La$_x$Sr$_{1-x}$SnO$_3$ ($x = 0.05, 0.03$ and $0.02$) epitaxial thin films were also fabricated on (001) SrTiO$_3$ substrates.

Fabrication of the TFT: The three-terminal TFT structures were fabricated on 28-nm-thick 5%-La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film grown on (001) SrTiO$_3$ single crystal substrate. First, 30-nm-thick metallic Ti films for the source and drain electrodes were deposited on the La-doped SrSnO$_3$ film surface using the electron beam (EB) evaporation through the stencil mask at room temperature. Then, around 300-nm-thick amorphous 12CaO·7Al$_2$O$_3$ (a-C$_{12}$A$_7$, the dielectric permittivity, $\varepsilon_r = 12$) was deposited by PLD under 0.1 Pa oxygen atmosphere at room temperature. After that, 20-nm-thick Ti film for the gate electrode was deposited on the a-C$_{12}$A$_7$ film by the EB evaporation through the stencil mask at room temperature. The channel width $W$ and channel length $L$ were 400 $\mu$m and 800 $\mu$m, respectively. The resultant TFT device was annealed at 150 °C in air for 30 min, mainly to remove the residual water in C$_{12}$A$_7$, thereby reducing the leakage current.

Transistor Characteristics and Thermopower Measurements of the TFT: The transfer characteristics ($I_d$–$V_g$) and the output characteristics ($I_d$–$V_d$) were measured using a semiconductor device analyzer (B1500A, Agilent Co.) at room temperature in air. The capacitance of the gate insulator was measured using LCR meter. Thermopower ($S$) of the TFT channel was measured by the electric field $S$ modulation method. The TFT device was placed on the gap (≈2 mm) between two Peltier devices, which were used to generate a
temperature difference between the source and the drain electrodes. One Peltier device was
used as the heater and the other one was used as the cooler, when the electric current is
applied to the Peltier devices simultaneously. Two tiny thermocouples (K-type), which were
mechanically attached at both edges of the La-doped SrSnO₃ channel, were used to monitor
the temperature difference ($\Delta T$, 0–1 K). The thermo-emotive force ($\Delta V$) and $\Delta T$ values
were simultaneously measured at room temperature, and the slope of the $\Delta V$–$\Delta T$ plots yielded
the $S$-values. Details of our electric field modulated $S$ measurement are described
elsewhere.[21, 23-29]

Supporting Information
Supporting Information is available from the Wiley Online Library or from the author.

Acknowledgements
This research was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research A (17H01314) and
Innovative Areas (19H05791) from the JSPS. A part of this work was supported by Dynamic
Alliance for Open Innovation Bridging Human, Environment, and Materials, and by the
Network Joint Research Center for Materials and Devices. H.J.C. acknowledges the support
from Nippon Sheet Glass Foundation for Materials Science and Engineering. H.O.
acknowledges the support from the Asahi Glass Foundation and the Mitsubishi Foundation
The support from China Scholarships Council (M. Wei: 201808050081, D. Liang:
201806460051) is also greatly appreciated. M. Wei, D. Liang, and L. Gong contributed
equally to this work.

Conflict of Interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References
406.


**Figure 1. La-doped SrSnO₃-based TFT.** (a) Schematic illustration of the La-doped SrSnO₃-based TFT, which is placed on the gap between two Peltier devices. The Peltier devices are used to provide temperature difference ($\Delta T$) between both edges of the TFT channel. The thermo-electromotive force ($\Delta V$) and $\Delta T$ are measured simultaneously during gate voltage ($V_g$) application. (b) X-ray reflection pattern of the La-doped SrSnO₃ film. Kiessig fringes observed at lower scattering vector were used to calculate the thickness of the La-doped SrSnO₃ films, which was 27.8 nm. (c) Out-of-plane XRD pattern. The inset is the zoomed region around the 002 Bragg peak of La-doped SrSnO₃. Pendellösung fringes are clearly observed around $00l$ diffraction peaks. (d) Rocking curve of the 002 La-doped SrSnO₃. The full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) is 0.02°, showing strong $00l$ orientation of the film. (e) Topographic AFM image of the La-doped SrSnO₃ film. Stepped and terraced surface is seen.
Figure 2. Transistor characteristics of the resultant TFT at room temperature. (a) Transfer ($I_d$–$V_g$) characteristics ($V_d = 3.5$ V). The absolute values of the gate leakage current ($|I_g|$) are also plotted. The on-to-off current ratio of $I_d$ is $\sim 10^2$. (b) Output characteristics. Pinch-off behavior is clearly seen. (c) Change in the thermopower ($S$) as a function of $V_g$. The $-S$ gradually decreases with $V_g$. 
Figure 3. Electric field thermopower modulation analysis of the SrSnO₃-based TFT at room temperature. (a) Sheet carrier concentration ($n_s$) dependences of $S$. The slope of $S$–$n_s$ relationship is $-160 \mu$V K$^{-1}$ decade$^{-1}$ (dotted line). (b) Volume carrier concentration ($n_v$) dependence $S$ of the La-doped SrSnO₃ films. We calculated the carrier effective mass ($m^*$) of the La-doped SrSnO₃ film around $0.23 m_e$. The dotted line indicates the result of the calculation of $S$. A linear line can be drawn with a slope of $-160 \mu$V K$^{-1}$ decade$^{-1}$. (c) The effective thickness ($t_{eff}$), which is defined as $n_s/n_v$, as a function of $V_g$. The $t_{eff}$ increases with $V_g$ and saturates around 5 nm, whereas the La-doped SrSnO₃ film thickness is 28 nm.
Figure 4. Electric field modulation mechanism of the SrSnO₃-based TFT. (a) Without any gate voltage ($V_g$) application. (b) Under small $V_g$ application. The conduction band bending happened. The conducting channel formed at the C12A7/La-doped SrSnO₃ interface. The thickness of conducting channel ($t_{eff}$) gradually increases up to ~5 nm. (c) Under large $V_g$ application. The $t_{eff}$ saturated at ~5 nm.
Deep-ultraviolet (DUV, 200–300 nm in wavelength) transparent oxide semiconductor, SrSnO$_3$-based thin film transistor (TFT) was realized. The resultant transistor showed clear transistor characteristics and the effective thickness of the conducting channel was clarified by the electric field thermopower modulation measurements. The present results are the pioneering steps for utilizing DUV transparent TFTs for biosensor applications.

**Keyword** deep-UV transparent semiconductor, SrSnO$_3$, thermopower modulation, effective thickness

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**Fabrication and Operating Mechanism of Deep-UV Transparent Semiconducting SrSnO$_3$-based Thin Film Transistor**
Supporting Information

Fabrication and Operating Mechanism of Deep-UV Transparent Semiconducting SrSnO$_3$-based Thin Film Transistor

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Figure S1. Detailed transistor characteristics of the SrSnO3-based TFT. (a) $I_d^{0.5} - V_g$ plot. The threshold voltage ($V_{th}$) is $-18.0$ V. (b) $V_g$ dependence of the field effect mobility ($\mu_{FE}$). $\mu_{FE}$ increases with $V_g$ and reaches $\sim 14$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. 
**Figure S2.** Optical transmission and reflection spectra of the multilayer of a-C12A7 film (300 nm) / La-doped SrSnO3 film (23 nm) / (001) MgO substrate (0.5 mm). The optical transmission at 260 nm in wavelength is greater than 50%.
Table S1. Electrical properties of La-doped SrSnO$_3$ (La$_{x}$Sr$_{1-x}$SnO$_3$, $x$ = 0.02, 0.03, and 0.05) films measured at room temperature. We fabricated several La$_{x}$Sr$_{1-x}$SnO$_3$ ($x$ = 0.05, 0.03 and 0.02) epitaxial films on (001) SrTiO$_3$ single crystal. The electrical conductivity ($\sigma$), carrier concentration ($n$), and Hall mobility ($\mu_{\text{Hall}}$) of the films were measured using the conventional dc four-probe method with van der Pauw electrode geometry at room temperature. The thermopower ($S$) was acquired from the thermos-electromotive force ($\Delta V$) generated by a temperature difference ($\Delta T$) of ~4 K across the film using two Peltier devices. The temperatures at each end of the films were simultaneously measured with two thermocouples, and the $S$-values were calculated from the slope of the $\Delta T$–$\Delta V$ plots (correlation coefficient: > 0.9999).

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