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## Growth of Ruddlesden-Popper Ca3Mn2O7 thin films by Pulsed-Laser Deposition

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Naturally Layered Perovskite structures with improper ferroelectricity [1, 2], such as the Ruddlesden-Popper calcium manganite compound Ca3Mn2O7, offer an alternative route to achieve non-expensive and highperformance room temperature multiferroic magnetoelectricity for information storage, sensors, and actuators or low power energy-efficient electronics. They allow exploring oxygen octahedra nonpolar rotations and cation site displacement to attain non-centrosymmetry. Additionally, due to their high sensitivity to lattice-distortions, their preparation in thin film form over crystalline substrates allows the manipulation of acentricity and enables the tuning of lattice, electric and magnetic interactions. However, the preparation conditions to obtain the Ca3Mn2O7 phase with the Ruddlesden-Popper structure need to be optimized and their properties have not yet been explored. As such, thin films of Ca3Mn2O7 have been prepared over SrTiO3 substrates by Pulsed Laser Deposition, using a Ca3Mn2O7 target. Polycrystalline Ca3Mn2O7 was synthesized using a convention-al high-temperature ceramic route. The structural studies show that in the films prepared on SrTiO3, at 730 °C, with 4 J/cm2 laser fluence, 10-3 mbar oxygen pressure and with a post-annealing process, the Ca2Mn3O7 phase is stabilized, as confirmed by XRD and Raman Spectroscopy. The corresponding EDS analysis further gives a Ca/Mn atomic ratio of ~1.5:1, consistent with the presence of this phase. The magnetic properties were measured using a SQUID magnetometer, showing an antiferromagnetic transition at 110 K. The dielectric properties of the films show a relaxor-type behavior. The Havriliak-Negami function was fitted to the real and imaginary permittivity as a function of frequency (Fig. 1). The dielectric properties of the films will be discussed and presented, highlighting the phase evolution and stabilization in the films.

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