Annealing effects on microstructure and properties of Y(Ni, Mn)O<sub>3</sub> thin films

Yanwei Ma<sup>1, 2</sup>, M. Guilloux-Viry<sup>2</sup>, P. Barahona<sup>2</sup>, O. Pena<sup>2</sup>, C. Moure<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Electrical Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, China <sup>2</sup> LCSIM, UMR 6511. CNRS – Université de Rennes 1 – Institut de Chimie de Rennes. 35042 Rennes cedex, France <sup>3</sup> Instituto de Ceramica y Vidrio, CSIC, 28049 Madrid, Spain

## Abstract

Epitaxially c-axis oriented thin films of  $Y(Ni,Mn)O_3$  (YNMO) were grown on (100) SrTiO<sub>3</sub> substrates by pulsed laser-ablated deposition technique. High temperature oxygen annealing shows a much improvement in the transition temperature for x = 0.33 film while only a slight increase in Tc for x = 0.5 film. We suggest that the increase in Tc may be largely associated with microstructural changes induced by thermal annealing. In order to optimize the magnetic properties of YNMO films, it is necessary to control the initial growth conditions so as to have a microstructure of well-connected grains of uniform size.