

## Control of the electronic state of $\text{Ca}_2\text{RuO}_4$ by uniaxial pressure

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$\text{Ca}_2\text{RuO}_4$  under hydrostatic pressure exhibits a variety of electronic states<sup>1</sup> : the antiferromagnetic insulating phase, the ferromagnetic metallic phase, and even the superconducting phase<sup>2</sup> . Importantly, the phase transitions are accompanied by crystal distortions; in particular, the  $\text{RuO}_6$  octahedra in the crystal are elongated along the  $c$  axis in the metallic state while they are flattened in the insulating state<sup>3</sup>. Hence, the crystal structure is a crucial parameter to determine the electronic state in this system. Anticipating that uniaxial pressure along the  $ab$  plane elongates the  $\text{RuO}_6$  octahedra of  $\text{Ca}_2\text{RuO}_4$  more effectively than hydrostatic pressure, we measured the resistance of  $\text{Ca}_2\text{RuO}_4$  under in-plane uniaxial pressures by a quasi-four-terminal method and indeed succeeded in inducing a metallic phase. We report on the low-temperature properties of this induced metallic phase.

<sup>1</sup>F. Nakamura *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 220402(R) (2002).

<sup>2</sup>P. Alireza *et al.*, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **22**, 052202 (2010).

<sup>3</sup>P. Steffens *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **72**, 094104 (2005).