

# Correction to Nonlinear Optical Response in Single Alkaline Niobate Nanowires

F. Dutto, C. Raillon, K. Schenk, and A. Radenovic\*

*Nano Lett.* **2011**, *11* (6), 2517–2521. DOI: 10.1021/nl201085b

## Supporting Information

In the original Letter, errors were made in the representation of several manuscript Figures. The data analysis error was due to the mistake caused by mislabeled optical element. In particular, here we refer to polarizer while in fact it was a half waveplate. This mistake resulted in incorrect angular scale in all polar graphs. In all polar graphs, the polarization angle does not correspond to the rotation angle of the optical element, as it is reported in the paper, but to its double. Therefore, presented quadrupolar polarization dependence should be replaced with bipolar that arises by doubling the angles in each graph. In all the cases, these errors do not change the message of the paper that was completely independent from the shape of the polarization behavior of the three types of alkaline niobate nanowires and so none of

the conclusions of the original paper are affected. We apologize for any confusion these errors may have caused. Other corrections to note are the following:

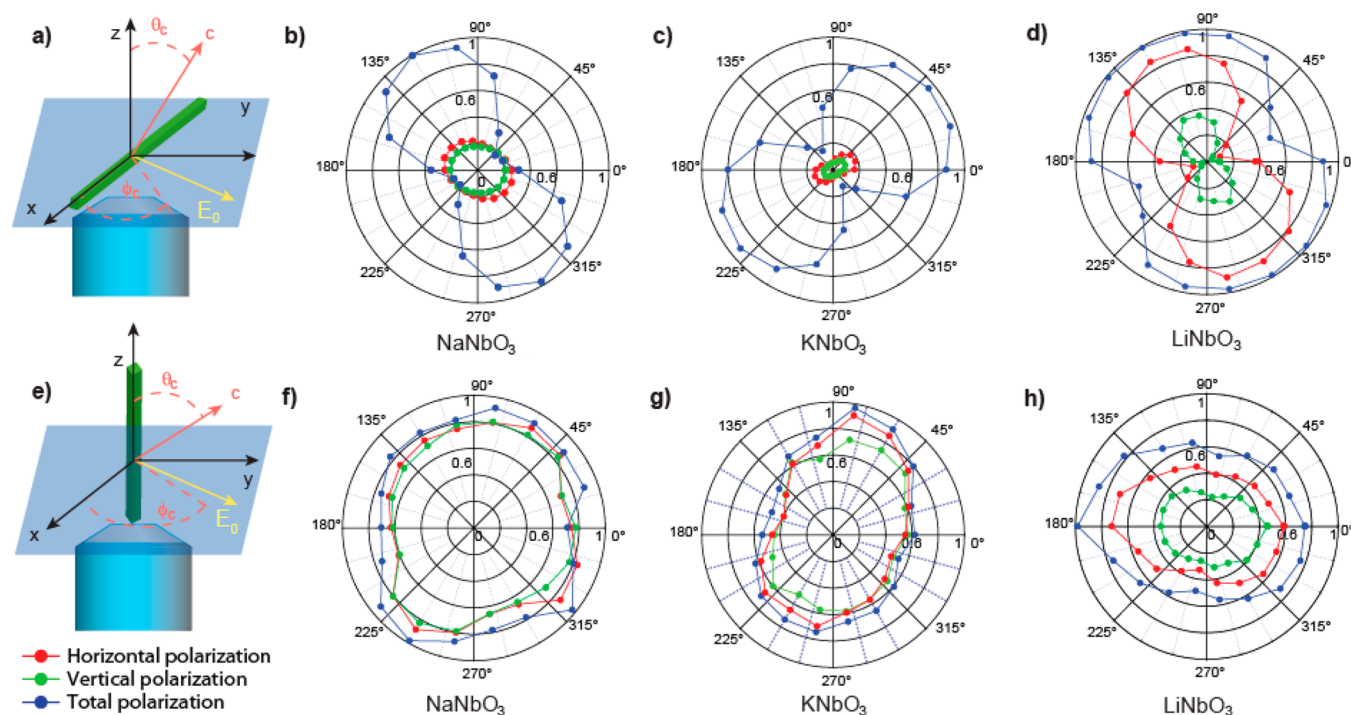
On page 2519 line 44, the word “polarizer” should be replaced with the term “waveplate holder”.

On page 2519 lines 46 and 53, the word “polarizer” should be replaced with the term “half waveplate”.

On page 2519 line 45, “a range of  $2\pi$  radians” should be replaced with “a range of  $\pi$  radians”.

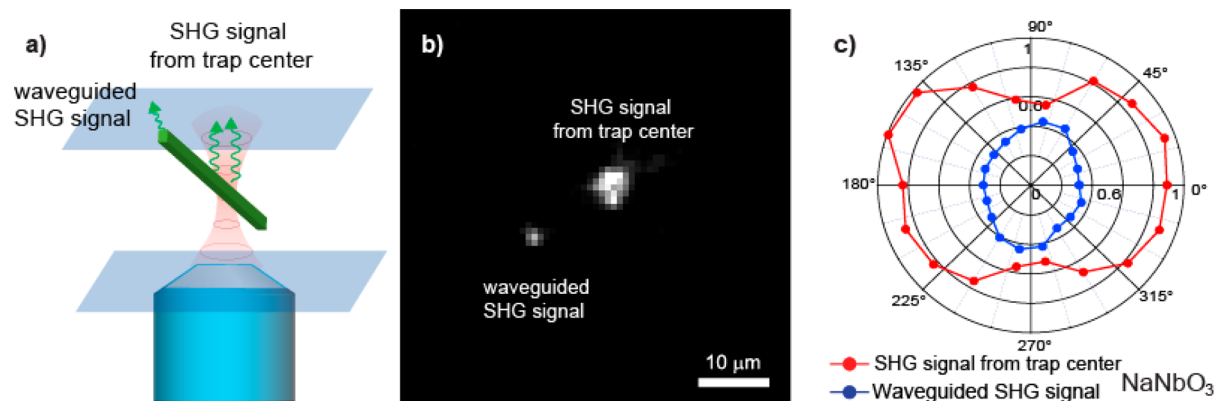
Figure 3b–h shows a quadrupolar behavior that is incorrect and should be replaced with the revised figure.

Figure 4c also shows a quadrupolar behavior that is incorrect and should be replaced with the revised figure.



**Figure 3.** (a) Schematics of experimental geometry employed for polarization experiments on the stuck nanowires, where  $\theta_c$  indicates an angle of inclination of crystal  $c$ -axis with respect to the nanowire geometric axis and  $\phi_c$  an azimuth of the incident linearly polarized light. (b) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the stuck NaNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions. (c) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the stuck KNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions. (d) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the stuck LiNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions. (e) Schematics of experimental geometry employed for polarization experiments on the optically trapped nanowires. (f) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the optically trapped NaNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions. (g) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the optically trapped KNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions. (h) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal from the optically trapped LiNbO<sub>3</sub> nanowire for 3 experimental conditions.

Published: October 24, 2014



**Figure 4.** (a) Schematics of experimental geometry employed for wave-guiding experiments. (b) SHG image of the trapped nanowire: its docked end clearly waveguides SHG photons. (c) Polar plot of the normalized SHG signal and wave-guided SHG signal.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### 📄 Supporting Information

In the original Supporting Information, the sentence at page 4 line 11, “During the measurement, the incident laser polarization has been varied of 10°” should be replaced with “During the measurement, the incident laser polarization has been varied of 20° (by rotating a half waveplate by steps of 10°)”. Also, Figures S6 and S7 have been revised. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.