

**Enhanced Thermoelectric Metrics in Ultra-long Electrodeposited PEDOT Nanowires** [*Nano Letters* **2011**, *11*, 125–131; DOI: 10.1021/nl103003d]. David K. Taggart, Yongan Yang, Sheng-Chin Kung, Theresa M. McIntire, and Reginald M. Penner\*

The signs of the Seebeck coefficients reported in Table 1 of our paper are incorrect. These values were measured in accordance with the definition for the Seebeck coefficient given on p 130:

$$S = \frac{\Delta V_s}{\Delta T} = \frac{V_{\text{hot}} - V_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}} \quad (1)$$

where  $\Delta V_s$  is the Seebeck voltage and  $\Delta T$  is the temperature gradient imposed upon the nanowires. Since  $S$  is defined by

$\varepsilon_x = S(\partial T/\partial x)$ ,<sup>1,2</sup> eq 1 is incorrect and the Seebeck coefficient is defined instead as

$$S = \frac{-\Delta V_s}{\Delta T} = \frac{-(V_{\text{hot}} - V_{\text{cold}})}{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}} \quad (2)$$

By this definition, the  $S$  values reported in Table 1 are positive, not negative, and the majority carriers in our PEDOT nanowires are holes, not electrons, as erroneously stated on p 130. To be clear, our experimental measurements of  $S$  for arrays of PEDOT nanowires yield a  $\Delta V_s$  that is positive on the cold side of the nanowire array.

Because the effective mass of holes in PEDOT is  $\sim 3\%$  lower than that of electrons ( $0.117 m_e$  versus  $0.121 m_e$ ), reported values of the carrier concentration,  $n$ , and hole mobility are

**Table 1. Experimentally Measured  $\sigma$ ,  $S$ , and  $S^2\sigma$  for PEDOT Nanowires and Films and Comparison with Literature Values for PEDOT and Other Conductive Polymers**

sample	$\sigma$ S/cm		$S$ $\mu\text{V/K}$		$S^2\sigma$ $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-2}$		$\mu$ $\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{V}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	reference
	310 K	300 K	310 K	300 K	310 K	300 K	310 K	
PEDOT nanowires height $\times$ width								
48 nm $\times$ 582 nm	40.5	39.6	38	33	$5.8 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.3 \times 10^{-6}$	9.9	this work
80 nm $\times$ 440 nm	12.0	11.7	85	80	$8.7 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.4 \times 10^{-6}$	12.0	“
90 nm $\times$ 205 nm	7.9	7.6	122	69	$1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.6 \times 10^{-6}$	13.2	“
60 nm $\times$ 340 nm	6.9	6.6	42	38	$1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$9.6 \times 10^{-7}$	2.1	“
66 nm $\times$ 568 nm			70	76				“
40 nm $\times$ 245 nm			80	78				“
40 nm $\times$ 251 nm			35	40				“
40 nm $\times$ 258 nm			91	73				“
60 nm $\times$ 157 nm			104	75				“
75 nm $\times$ 172 nm			44	39				“
mean values	16.8	16.4	74	62	$9.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$9 \pm 5$	“
PEDOT Films height $\times$ width								
30 nm $\times$ 1.5 mm	18.3	17.9	34	33	$2.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-6}$	2.5	this work
150 nm $\times$ 180 $\mu\text{m}$	13.2	13.0	57	47	$4.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-6}$	4.5	“
45 nm $\times$ 1.5 mm	9.7	9.3	55	57	$2.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	4.0	“
170 nm $\times$ 312 $\mu\text{m}$	3.2	3.1	44	39	$6.3 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.7 \times 10^{-7}$	0.57	“
mean values	11.1	10.9	48	44	$2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$3 \pm 2$	“
Literature Values (all data 300 K)								
polyacetylene iodine doped thickness, $t = 300$ nm	$3 \times 10^4$ to $5 \times 10^4$		15–20		$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ to $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$			4
polyacetylene metal–Cl <sub>5</sub> doped	$0.15$ – $1.1 \times 10^4$		11–1077		$1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ to $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$			5
polyacetylene FeCl <sub>3</sub> or I doped $t = 9 - 35 \mu\text{m}$	$92$ – $1 \times 10^4$		9–22		$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$ to $8.3 \times 10^{-5}$			6
polyaniline in PETG or PMMA	0.13–30		3–9		$6.4 \times 10^{-11}$ to $2.2 \times 10^{-7}$			7
polypyrrole films $t = 40 - 100 \mu\text{m}$	26		7		$1.7 \times 10^{-7}$			8

Table 1. Continued

sample	$\sigma$ S/cm		$S$ $\mu\text{V/K}$		$S^2\sigma$ $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-2}$		$\mu$ $\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{V}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	reference
	310 K	300 K	310 K	300 K	310 K	300 K	310 K	
doped poly(alkylthiophene) $t = 1.75 - 3 \mu\text{m}$	0.00002–0.0013		200–700		$1.0 \times 10^{-10}$ to $8.8 \times 10^{-9}$			9
polythiophene films $t = \text{sub } 20 \mu\text{m}$	0.00005–3		20–10000		$5.0 \times 10^{-8}$ to $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$			10
polycarbazole and derivatives	0.00027–0.29		4.9–127		$5.0 \times 10^{-10}$ to $1.5 \times 10^{-7}$			11
PEDOT/PSS DMSO-treated	0.06–220		12–888		$1.6 \times 10^{-9}$ to $4.8 \times 10^{-6}$		0.49–2.11	12
PEDOT/PSS pellets DMSO-treated	9–54		12–15		$2.0 \times 10^{-7}$ to $8.3 \times 10^{-7}$			13
PEDOT/PSS films $t = 10 - 30 \mu\text{m}$	0.80–80		9–12		$1.2 \times 10^{-8}$ to $8.0 \times 10^{-7}$			14
PEDOT/PSS:carbon nanotube composite films: $t = 0.07 - 13 \text{ mm}$	0.20–0.40		10000–40000		$1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ to $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$			15

both modified by the inversion in sign of  $S$ . Specifically, the recalculated hole concentrations are  $3.7 \times 10^{18}$  to  $45 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Values for hole mobilities are given in the corrected Table 1.

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