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Additions and Corrections

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Layer Area, Few-Layer Graphene Films on Arbitrary Substrates by Chemical Vapor Deposition.

Pages 30−35. We would like to acknowledge the work by Yu et al. (Graphene segregated on Ni surfaces and transferred to insulators. *Appl. Phys. Lett*. **2008**, *93*,113103), which was not included in our previous publication in this journal. The two works were developed independently from each other and in fact the first manuscript of Yu et. al was published in the condensed matter archive (http://arxiv.org/abs/0804.1778) on April 10, 2008, earlier than the initial submission of our manuscript (April 17, 2008) to another journal. We apologize for any misunderstandings generated by the absence of reference to Yu et al. in our final publication.

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Jesse M. Kinder*, Jonathan J. Dorando, Haitao Wang, and Garnet Kin-Luc Chan

Perfect Reflection of Chiral Fermions in Gated Graphene Nanoribbons.

Page 1983. The acknowledgment should include the following: This work was also supported by the Department of Energy, Office of Science, through Award No. DE-FG02-07ER46432.

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K. M. van Delft, J. C. T. Eijkel*, D. Mijatovic, T. S. Druzhinina, H. Rathgen, N. R. Tas, A. van den Berg, and F. Mugele

Micromachined Fabry−Pérot Interferometer with Embedded Nanochannels for Nanoscale Fluid Dynamics.

In ref 1 we reported the development of nanochannels with embedded mirrors in the top and bottom walls that improve the optical contrast between filled and empty channels. This contrast enhancement is particularly relevant for thin channels. To demonstrate the power of this approach, we performed and reported measurements of capillary-driven filling of nanochannels with a thickness down to 6.4 nm, for which we could still easily identify the position of the liquid meniscus by optical imaging. Analyzing these data, we found that the meniscus position $x(t)$ advances proportional to the square root of time, as expected based on the well-known Lucas−Washburn law $x(t) = at^{1/2}$ (see Figure 5 in ref 1). The results of these experiments were summarized and compared to the expectation based on the Lucas−Washburn law in Table 2 of ref 1, displaying the measured values a_m, the calculated ones a_c, and the ratio $C = a_c/a_m$. The numbers reported in that table were wrong. The correct values extracted from the experimental data and—for a_c—from the measured contact angles as well as the bulk values of surface tension and viscosity are given below.

Table 2. Measured and Calculated Slopes of the Ethanol Filling Curves[a]

channel height/nm	a_m [μm s$^{-0.5}$]	a_c [μm s$^{-0.5}$]	C
16.2 nm (EtOH)	330	314	0.95
12.3 nm (EtOH)	250	274	1.10
6.4 nm (EtOH)	146	198	1.35
16.2 nm (H_2O)	288	587	2.04
12.3 nm (H_2O)	360	512	1.42

[a] C is the ratio a_c/a_m.

In ref 1, the erroneous numbers are not discussed in detail, yet we briefly noted, p 349, the observation of an enhanced filling speed with respect to the Lucas−Washburn equation

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for water in nanochannels. This is not true. Using the correct coefficients for the filling rates, it turns out that all liquids display (within error) a reduced filling speed in the experiments compared to the predictions of the Lucas−Washburn equation. This finding agrees with most other reports in the literature.

Reference

(1) van Delft, K. M.; Eijkel, J. C. T.; Mijatovic, D.; Rathgen, H.; Tas, N. R.; van den Berg, A.; Mugele, F. *Nano Lett.* **2007**, *7*, 345.

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