Construction of 980 nm laser-driven dye-sensitized photovoltaic cell with excellent performance for powering nanobiodevices implanted under the skin

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In the introduction of our publication, we described the background to the work as follows: "Many scientists have a dream that someday in the future, wireless nanobiodevices (such as nanorobots) can be used for *in situ* and real-time diagnosis and therapeutic intervention for specific targets, such as the treatment of cancers and the repair of tissue/organ defects.[1–4] Currently, much of the research in this area remains highly theoretical,[4]...".

It should be noted that the references about theoretical research on nanobiodevices should be revised as follows (see revised ref. 4 below). We apologize for the change of references in the introduction.

4 (*a*) M. Hamdi, Computational design and multiscale modeling of a nanoactuator using DNA actuation, *Nanotechnology*, 2009, **20**, 485501; (*b*) V. Barone, I. Cacelli, A. Ferretti, S. Monti and G. Prampolini, Sensors for DNA detection: theoretical investigation of the conformational properties of immobilized single-strand DNA, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **11**, 10644–10656; (*c*) R. Kalantari-Nejad, M. Bahrami, H. Rafii-Tabar, I. Rungger and S. Sanvito, Computational modeling of a carbon nanotube-based DNA nanosensor, *Nanotechnology*, 2010, **21**, 445501. For examples of practical research in this area please see: (*d*) A. Cavalcanti, B. Shirinzadeh, R. A. Freitas Jr and T. Hogg, Nanorobot architecture for medical target identification, *Nanotechnology*, 2008, **19**, 015103.

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