Vorobyev, Makin, and Guo Reply: In our original Letter [1], we demonstrated an enhanced emission and absorption of the incandescent light source through structuring the filaments with femtosecond laser pulses. In the preceding Comment [2], the author made a number of inaccurate remarks. First, the Comment claimed that we observed enhanced reflection, and this is untrue; we actually observed enhanced absorption. Second and more importantly, there has been a systematic study on optical properties of one-dimensional tungsten gratings with various depths and widths of grooves [3]. It was shown that the absorption due to the resonant modes in microcavities becomes significant only in deep grooves when the groove width is comparable to or larger than the depth and only when the oscillation of the electric field is perpendicular to the grating vector. Shallow gratings, on the other hand, exhibit strong absorption via surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) when the oscillation of the electric field is parallel to the grating vector. In our study [2], surface grooves are produced through laser-induced periodic surface structures, where the formation mechanism is the interference between the incident laser light and the excited SPPs. Because of this plasmonic nature of origin, the grooves produced in our work naturally support SPPs efficiently. Our grooves have a V-shape cross section with width/depth about 200/90 nm, which does not efficiently support cavity resonant modes in the studied wavelength range. Moreover, the higher light emission in our experiment occurs for light polarization parallel to the grating vector, an observation that is consistent with the SPP absorption but inconsistent with the resonant cavity mechanism. Therefore, the microcavity mechanism as suggested in the Comment [2] does not appear to play a dominant role in our study.

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