

## Supplementary Information for

### Transfer-Printing-Enabled GeSn Flexible Resonant-Cavity-Enhanced Photodetectors with Strain-Amplified Mid-Infrared Optical Responses

Yeh-Chen Tai,<sup>a</sup> Shu An,<sup>b</sup> Po-Rei Huang,<sup>a</sup> Yue-Tong Jheng,<sup>a</sup> Kuo-Chih Lee,<sup>c</sup>

Hung-Hsiang Cheng,<sup>c</sup> Munho Kim,<sup>b\*</sup>, and Guo-En Chang<sup>a,c\*\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Advanced Institute of Manufacturing with High-Tech Innovations (AIM-HI), National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi 62102, Taiwan

<sup>b</sup> School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Nanyang Technological University,

<sup>c</sup> Center for Condensed Matter Sciences, and Graduate Institute of Electronics Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan

\*Corresponding author:

Email Address: [munho.kim@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:munho.kim@ntu.edu.sg) (Munho Kim); [imegec@ccu.edu.tw](mailto:imegec@ccu.edu.tw) (Guo-En Chang)

#### S1. Effect of substrate on resonance cavity

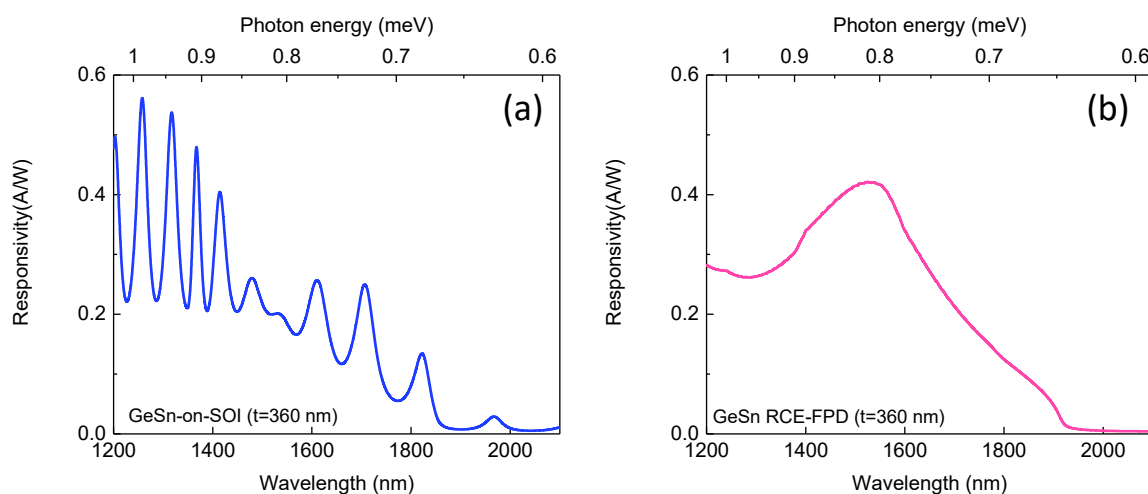


Fig. R1. Simulated responsivity spectra of the GeSn-on-SOI PD and GeSn RCE-FPD under flat conditions with a fixed GeSn thickness of 360 nm.

To further show the effect of substrate on resonant cavity of the photodetectors, we have performed finite-element-method (FEM) simulations. Figure R1 shows the simulated responsivity spectra of the GeSn-on-SOI PD and GeSn RCE-FPD with a fixed GeSn thickness of 360 nm. (For the simulation, the carrier collection efficiency is set to 100%). The results show several resonant peaks in the responsivity spectra, suggesting the resonant cavity effect. In addition, the GeSn-on-SOI PD has a smaller FSR of ~95 nm, while the GeSn RCE-FPD has a larger FSR of 430 nm, showing the substrate effect on the resonant cavity.