

Figure 2: Output power as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

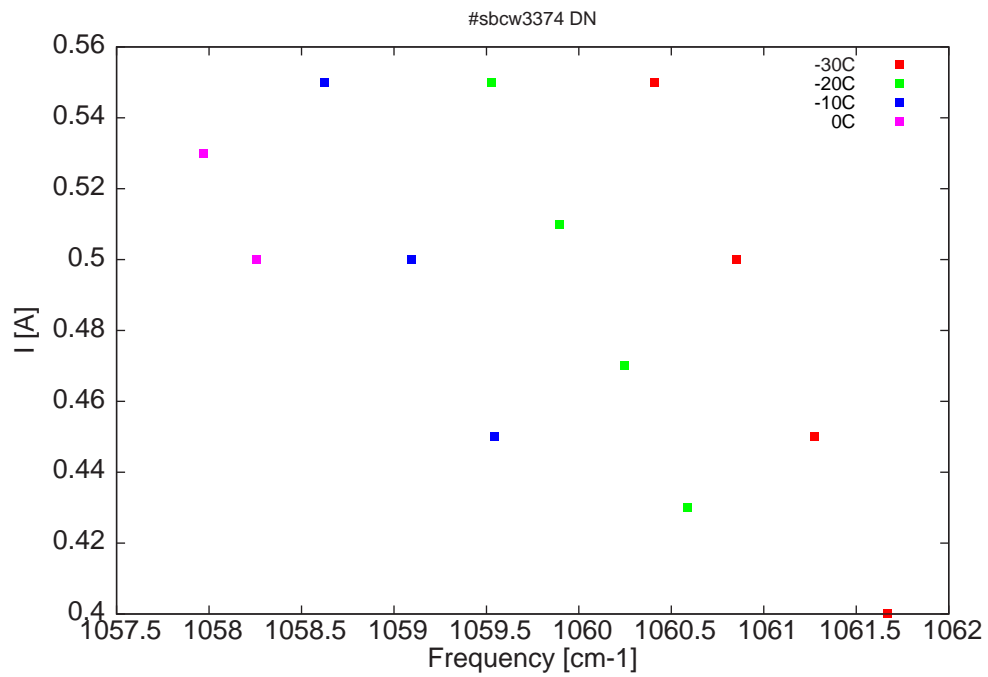


Figure 3: Applied DC current as a function of singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

$\lambda$ [nm]	$\nu$ [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	$U_{LASER}$ [V]	I[A]
9419.1	1061.7	0.3	-30	10.2	0.4
9422.6	1061.3	5	-30	10.5	0.45
9426.4	1060.9	8.8	-30	10.7	0.5
9430.3	1060.4	13	-30	11	0.55
9428.7	1060.6	0.2	-20	10.3	0.43
9431.8	1060.2	3.5	-20	10.5	0.47
9434.9	1059.9	6.3	-20	10.7	0.51
9438.2	1059.5	9.2	-20	10.9	0.55
9438	1059.5	0.2	-10	10.3	0.45
9442	1059.1	2.8	-10	10.6	0.5
9446.2	1058.6	5.9	-10	10.8	0.55
9449.5	1058.3	0.3	0	10.5	0.5
9452.1	1058	1.4	0	10.7	0.53

Table 1 : singlemode optical output power as function of operating parameters

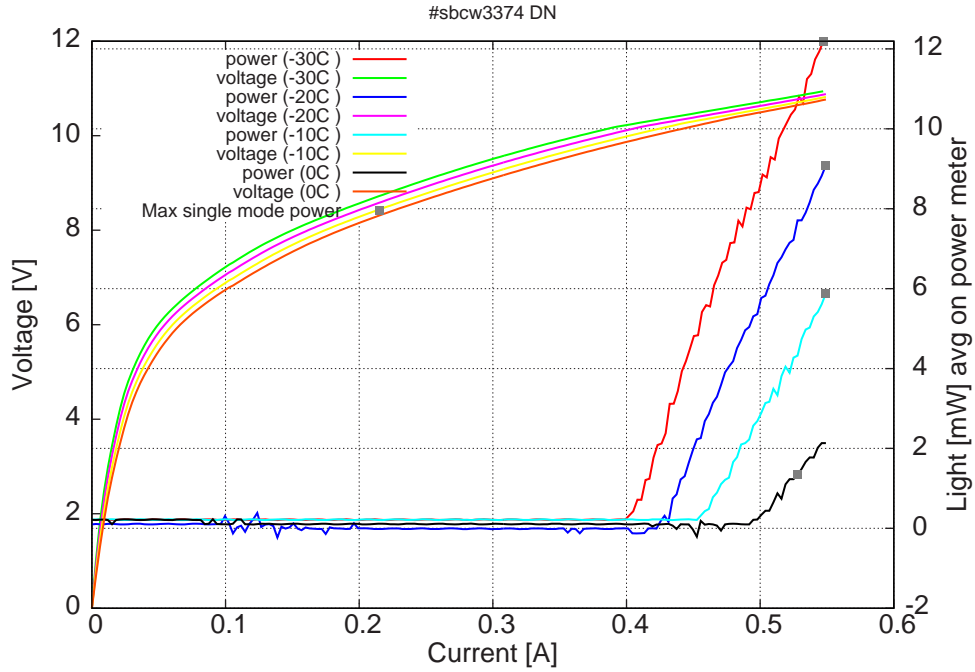


Figure 4: voltage and avg power vs current in continuous-wave operation (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: at -30C:  $I_{th}$ =400mA /  $V_{th}$ = 10.2V (2-wires measurements).

Maximum operation current: 0.55A for all temperatures.

Figure 3: spectra at different temperatures for various DC currents

