

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

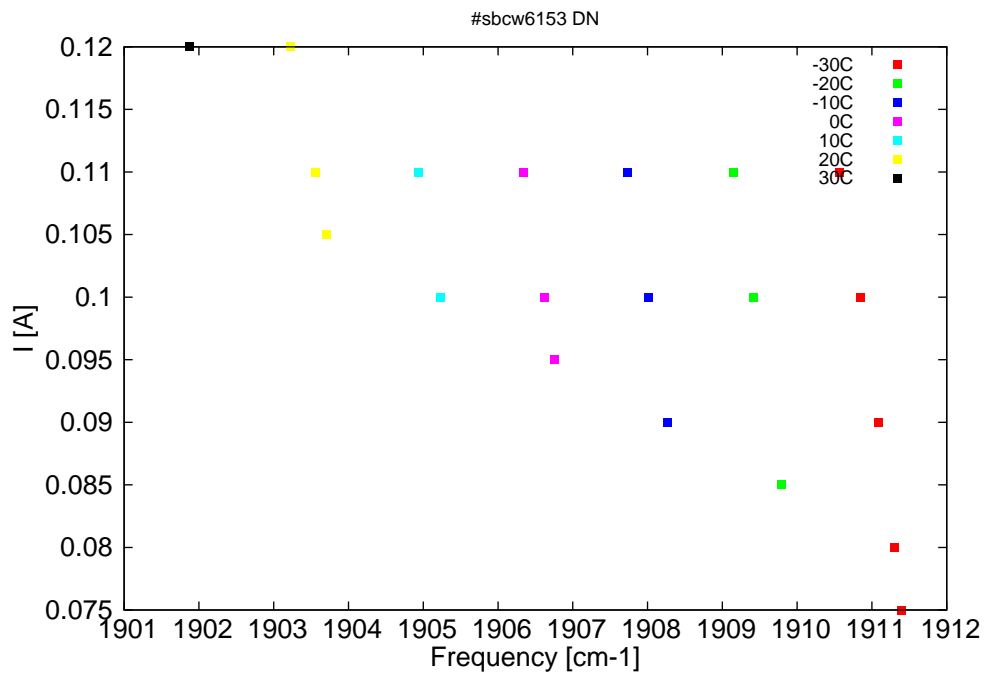


Figure 3: Applied DC current as a function of singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LASER} [V]	I[A]
5231.8	1911.4	0.2	-30	8.2	0.08
5232	1911.3	2	-30	8.3	0.08
5232.6	1911.1	5.7	-30	8.5	0.09
5233.3	1910.8	8.5	-30	8.8	0.1
5234	1910.6	10.1	-30	9	0.11
5236.2	1909.8	0.8	-20	8.4	0.09
5237.2	1909.4	5.4	-20	8.7	0.1
5237.9	1909.1	7.5	-20	9	0.11
5240.4	1908.3	0.4	-10	8.5	0.09
5240.4	1908.3	0.4	-10	8.5	0.09
5241.1	1908	3.4	-10	8.7	0.1
5241.8	1907.7	6	-10	9	0.11
5244.5	1906.8	0.6	0	8.5	0.1
5244.9	1906.6	2	0	8.7	0.1
5245.7	1906.3	4.5	0	8.9	0.11
5248.7	1905.2	0.5	10	8.6	0.1
5249.5	1904.9	2.7	10	8.9	0.11
5252.9	1903.7	0.1	20	8.7	0.11
5253.3	1903.6	0.9	20	8.9	0.11
5254.3	1903.2	2.2	20	9.1	0.12
5258	1901.9	0.3	30	9.1	0.12

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

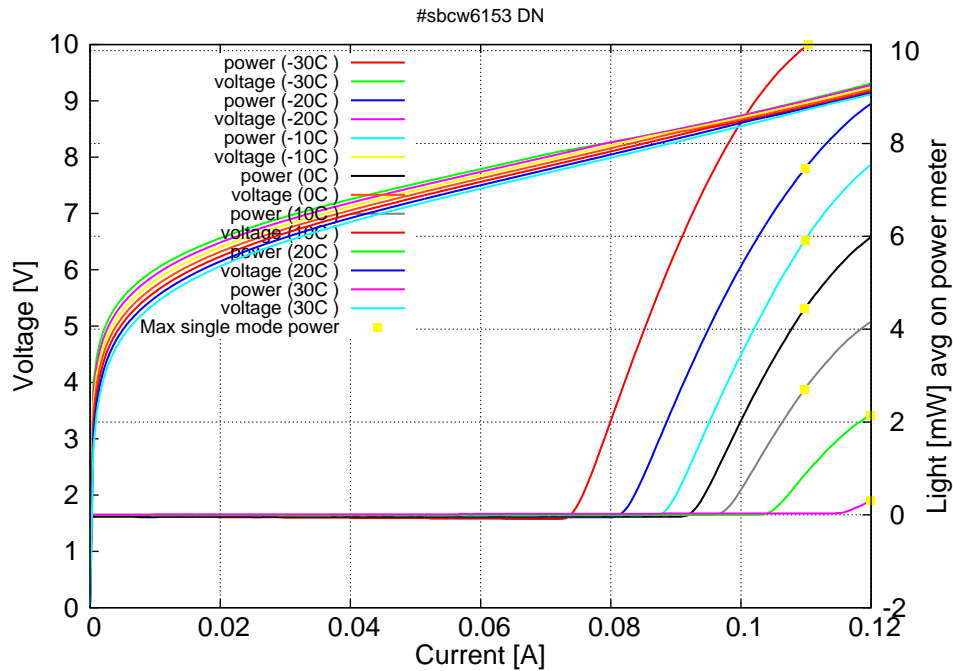


Figure 4: voltage and avg power vs current in continuous-wave operation (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: at -30C: $I_{th}=0.07A$ / $V_{th}=8.1V$ (2-wires measurements). Maximum operation current: 0.11A between -30C and 10C, 0.12A between 20C and 30C.

Figure 3: spectra at different temperatures for various DC currents

