

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

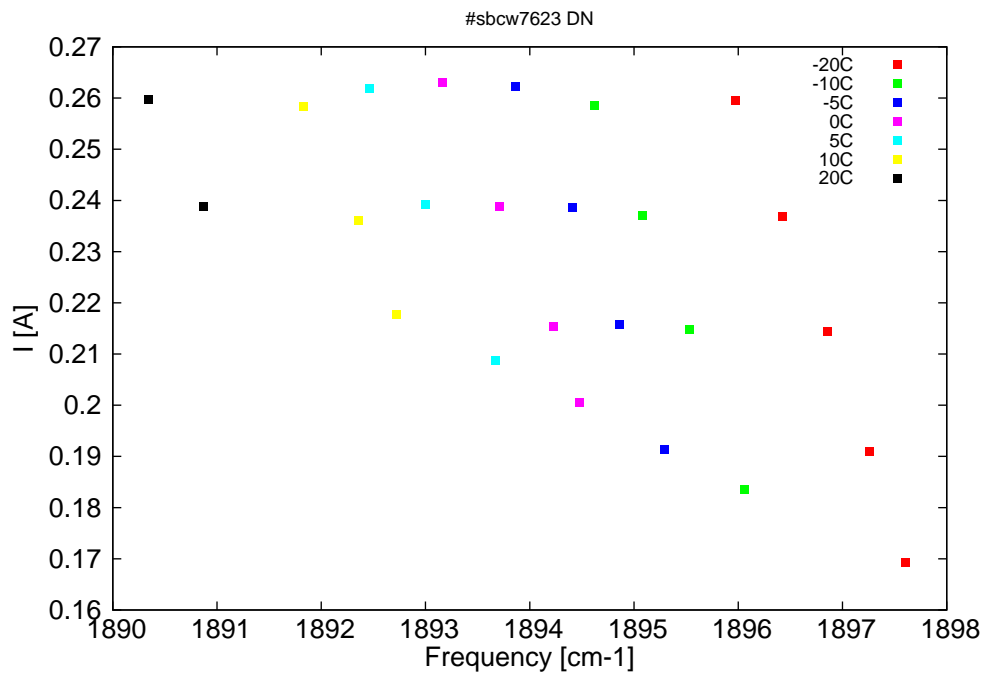


Figure 3: Applied DC current as a function of singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LASER} [V]	I[A]
5269.8	1897.6	1	-20	7.8	0.17
5270.8	1897.3	21.4	-20	8	0.19
5271.9	1896.9	44	-20	8.2	0.21
5273.1	1896.4	65.6	-20	8.4	0.24
5274.3	1896	82.3	-20	8.6	0.26
5274.1	1896.1	0.9	-10	7.9	0.18
5275.6	1895.5	29.7	-10	8.2	0.21
5276.8	1895.1	47.5	-10	8.4	0.24
5278.1	1894.6	64	-10	8.6	0.26
5276.2	1895.3	0.3	-5	8	0.19
5277.4	1894.9	20.6	-5	8.2	0.22
5278.7	1894.4	40	-5	8.4	0.24
5280.2	1893.9	55.8	-5	8.6	0.26
5278.5	1894.5	0.9	0	8	0.2
5279.2	1894.2	11.7	0	8.2	0.22
5280.6	1893.7	31.3	0	8.4	0.24
5282.2	1893.2	47.4	0	8.6	0.26
5280.7	1893.7	0.4	5	8.1	0.21
5282.6	1893	22.7	5	8.4	0.24
5284.1	1892.5	37.3	5	8.6	0.26
5283.4	1892.7	0.9	10	8.2	0.22
5284.4	1892.4	13.2	10	8.4	0.24
5285.9	1891.8	27.2	10	8.6	0.26
5288.6	1890.9	0.5	20	8.4	0.24
5290.1	1890.3	11	20	8.6	0.26

Table 1: Singlemode optical output power as function of operating parameters.

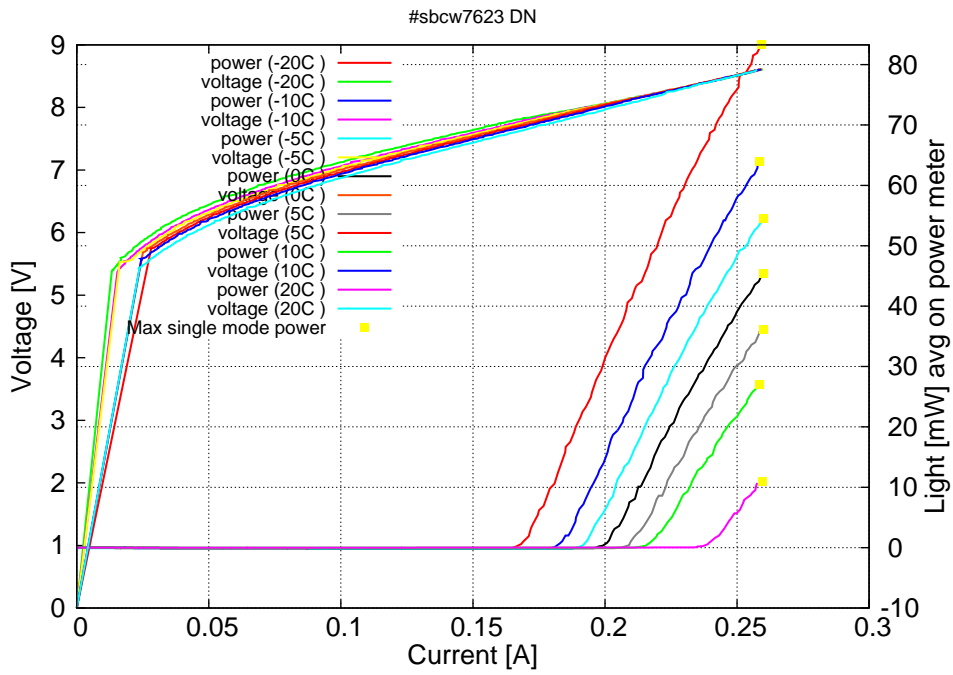


Figure 4: voltage and avg power vs current in continuous-wave operation (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: at -30C: $I_{th}=0.17A$ / $V_{th}=7.8V$ (2-wires measurements). Maximum operation current: 0.26A for all temperatures.

Figure 3: spectra at different temperatures for various DC currents

