

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

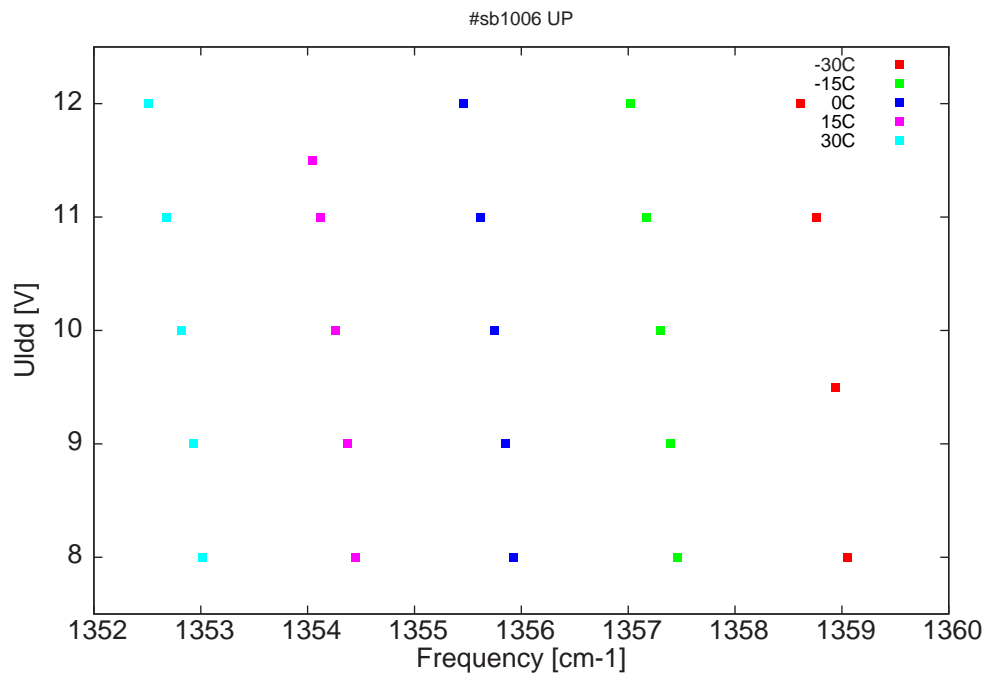


Figure 3: DC voltage fed to LDD (Uldd) as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LDD} [V]	I_{pulse} [A]
7358.1	1359.1	0.1	-30	8	0.14
7358.7	1358.9	0.5	-30	9.5	0.31
7359.6	1358.8	2.4	-30	11	0.59
7360.5	1358.6	3.5	-30	12	0.81
7366.7	1357.5	0.1	-15	8	0.19
7367	1357.4	0.1	-15	9	0.3
7367.6	1357.3	0.9	-15	10	0.46
7368.3	1357.2	2.3	-15	11	0.66
7369.1	1357	3.1	-15	12	0.88
7375	1355.9	0.1	0	8	0.18
7375.5	1355.8	0.1	0	9	0.31
7376	1355.8	1	0	10	0.49
7376.7	1355.6	1.8	0	11	0.69
7377.6	1355.5	3	0	12	0.91
7383.1	1354.4	0.1	15	8	0.23
7383.5	1354.4	0.1	15	9	0.35
7384.1	1354.3	0.9	15	10	0.54
7384.8	1354.1	1.9	15	11	0.73
7385.3	1354	2.2	15	11.5	0.86
7390.9	1353	0.1	30	8	0.25
7391.4	1352.9	0.3	30	9	0.39
7392	1352.8	1.1	30	10	0.58
7392.7	1352.7	1.7	30	11	0.78
7393.6	1352.5	2.4	30	12	0.99

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

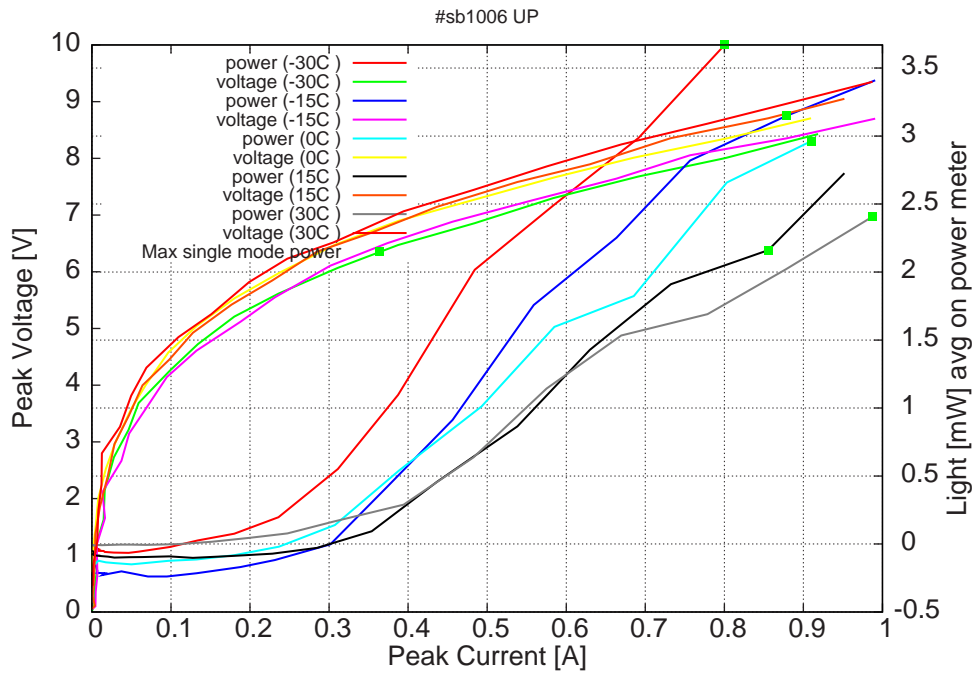


Figure 4: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period) (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

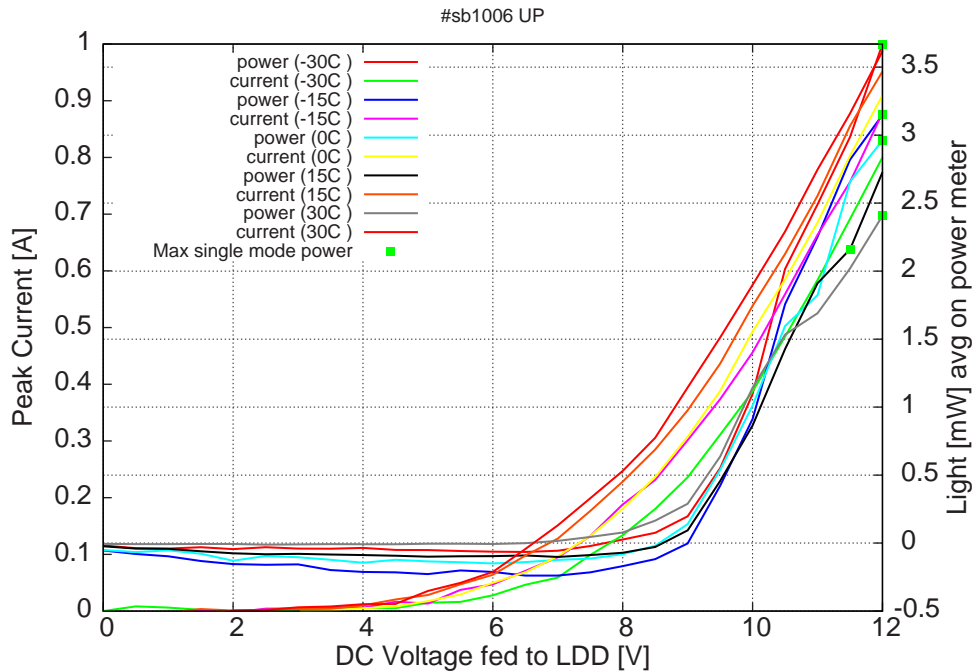


Figure 5: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period) (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Figure 4: spectra at different temperatures for various LDD voltages at 2% duty-cycle

