

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

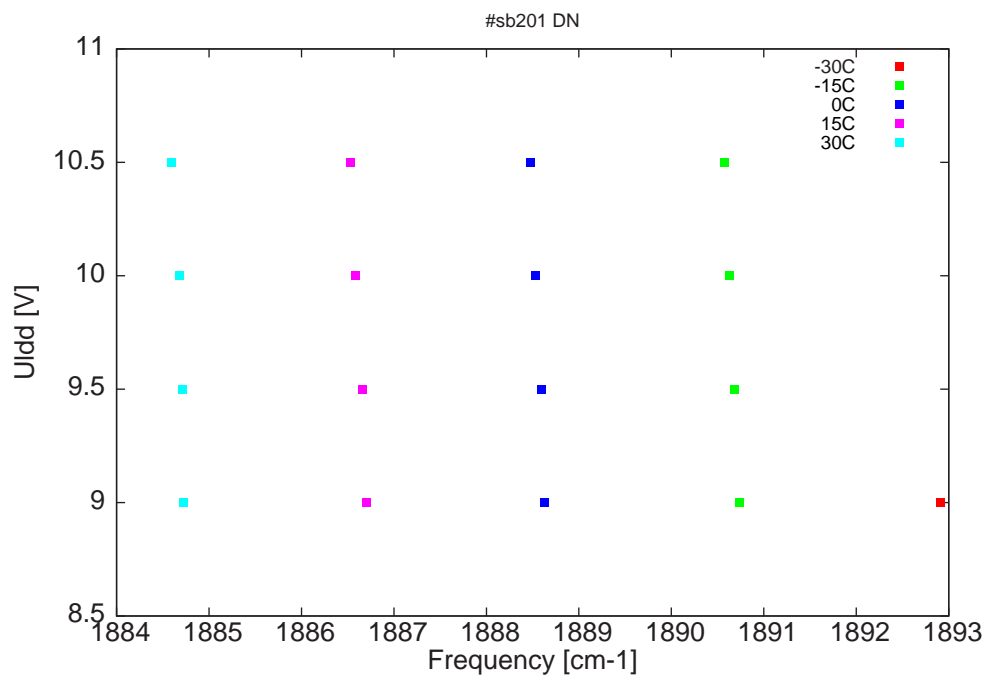


Figure 3: DC voltage fed to LDD (U_{ldd}) as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LDD} [V]	I_{pulse} [A]
5282.9	1892.9	0.2	-30	9	0.36
5288.9	1890.7	0.2	-15	9	0.37
5289.1	1890.7	0.5	-15	9.5	0.43
5289.3	1890.6	0.8	-15	10	0.47
5289.4	1890.6	0.9	-15	10.5	0.51
5294.9	1888.6	0.2	0	9	0.39
5295	1888.6	0.3	0	9.5	0.44
5295.1	1888.5	0.6	0	10	0.48
5295.3	1888.5	0.7	0	10.5	0.52
5300.2	1886.7	0.1	15	9	0.39
5300.4	1886.7	0.2	15	9.5	0.44
5300.6	1886.6	0.3	15	10	0.48
5300.7	1886.5	0.4	15	10.5	0.52
5305.8	1884.7	0.1	30	9	0.4
5305.8	1884.7	0.1	30	9.5	0.44
5305.9	1884.7	0.2	30	10	0.48
5306.2	1884.6	0.2	30	10.5	0.52

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

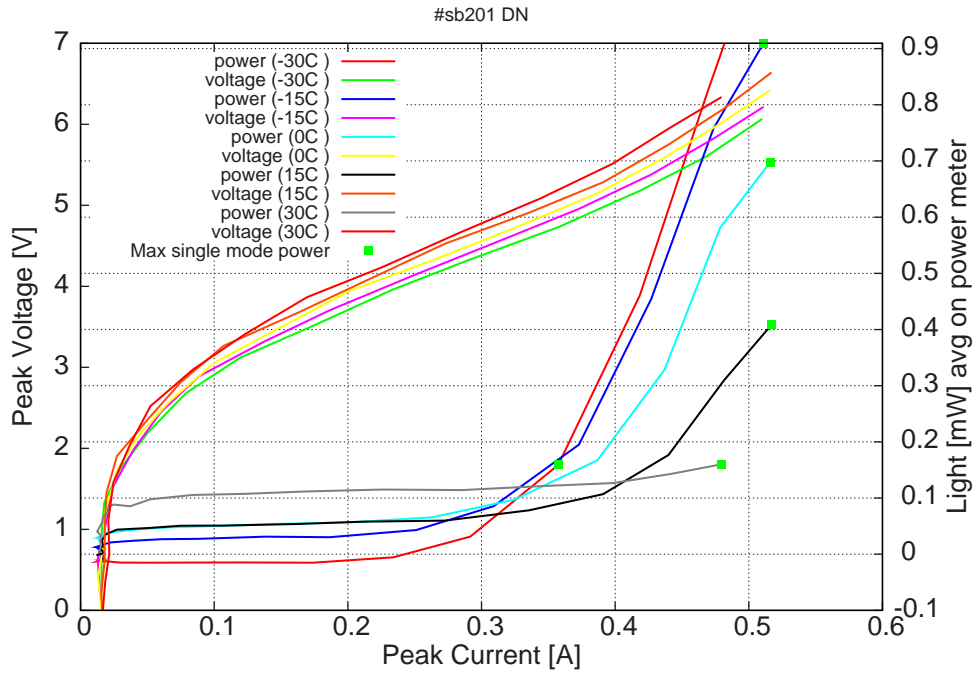


Figure 4: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2%dc (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

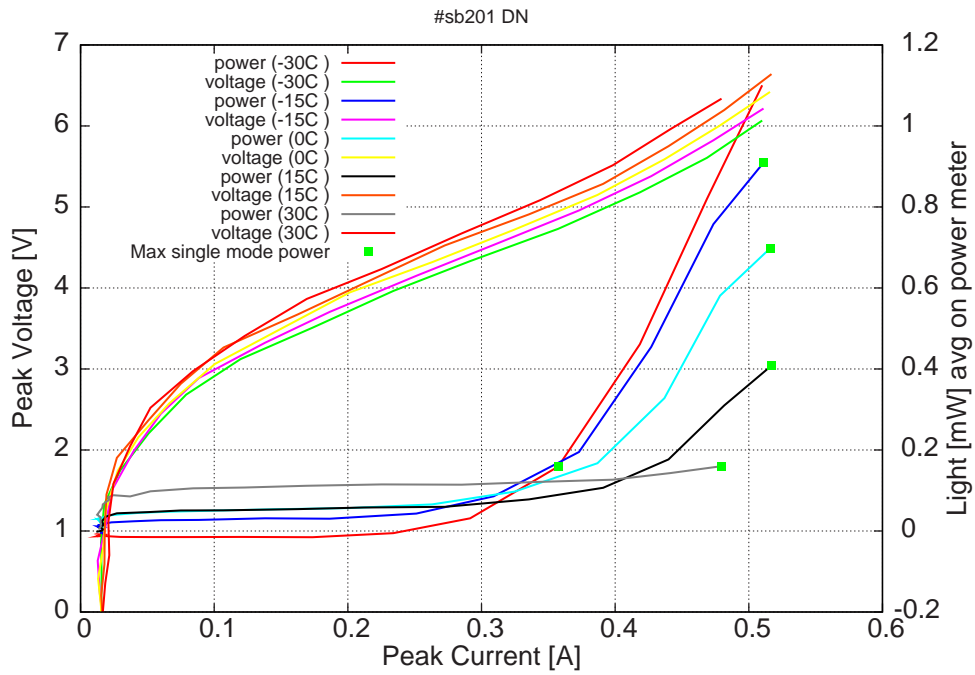


Figure 5: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2%dc (including the multi-mode region)

Note: data taken with 50ns pulses, 2.5 μ s period.

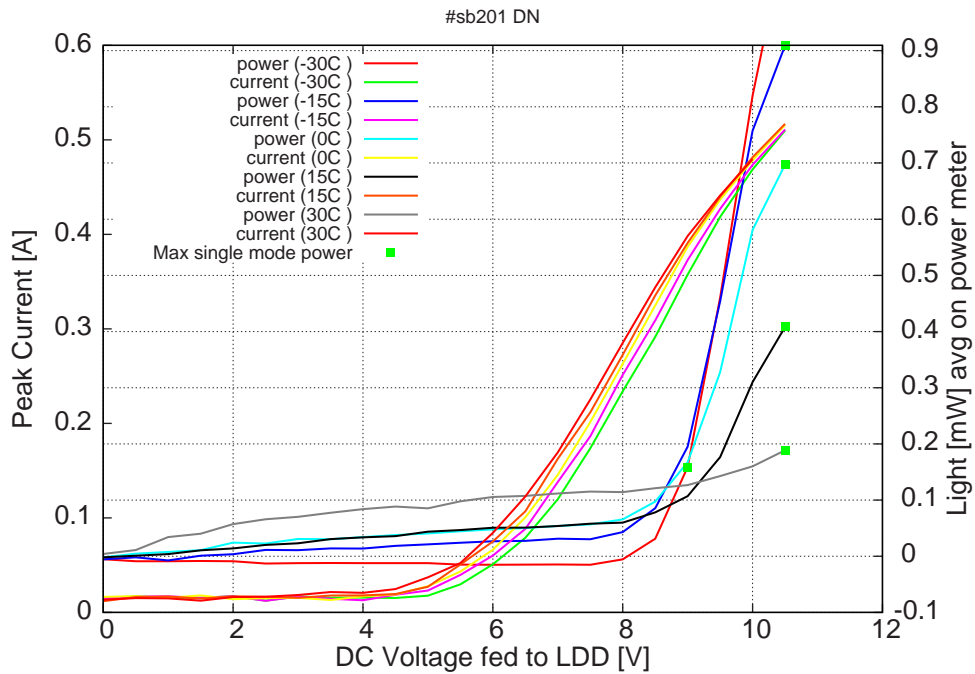


Figure 6: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2%dc (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

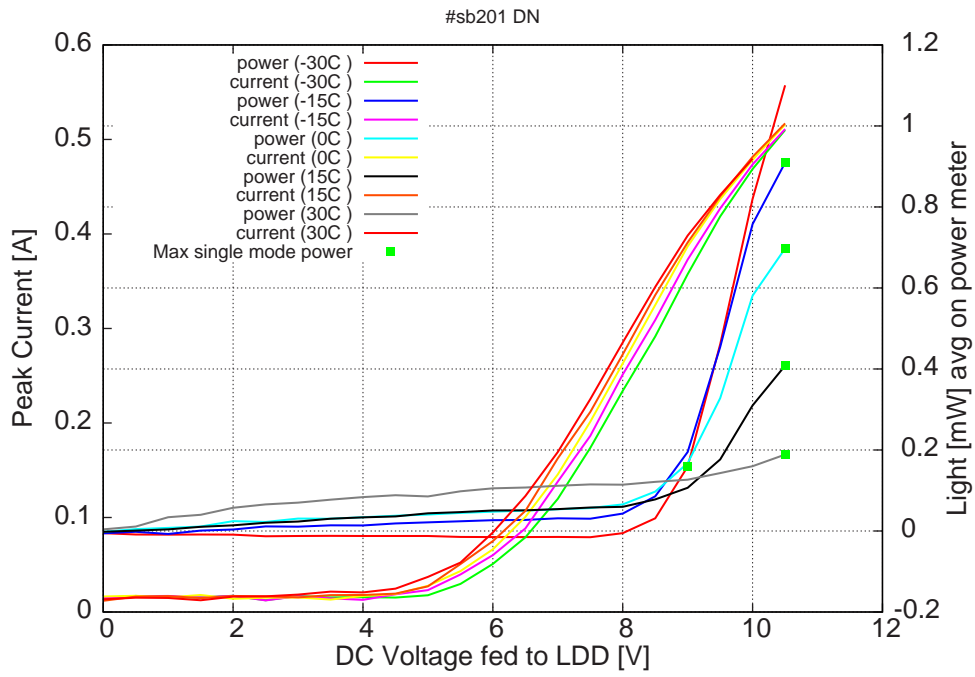


Figure 7: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2%dc (including the multi-mode region)

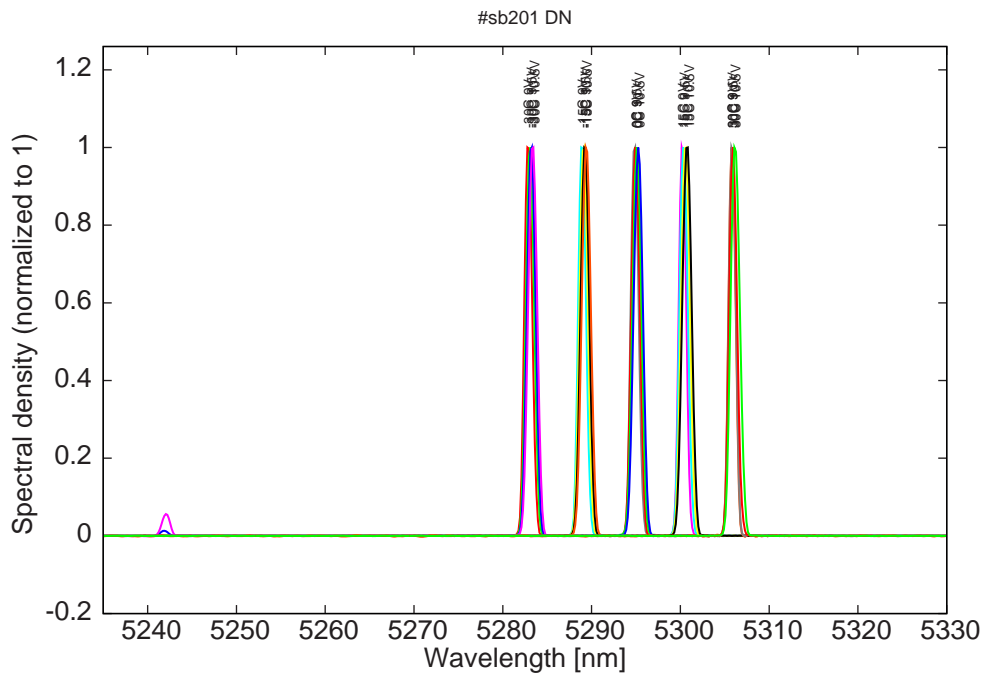


Figure 8: spectra at -30C, -15C, 0C, 15C and 30C at 2%dc for various LDD voltages

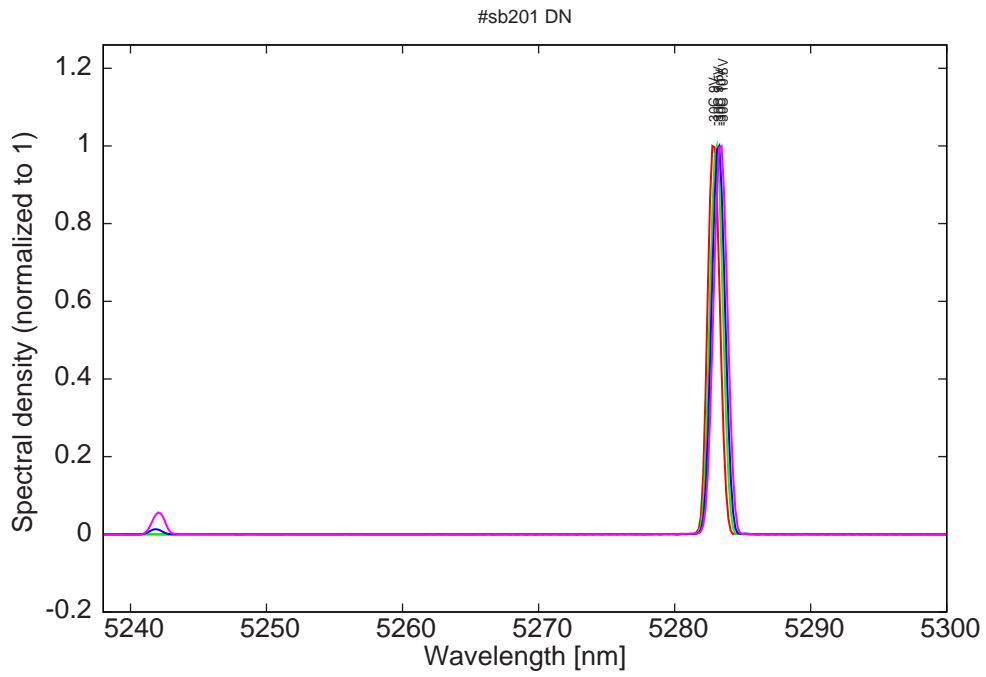


Figure 9: spectra at -30C for various LDD voltages

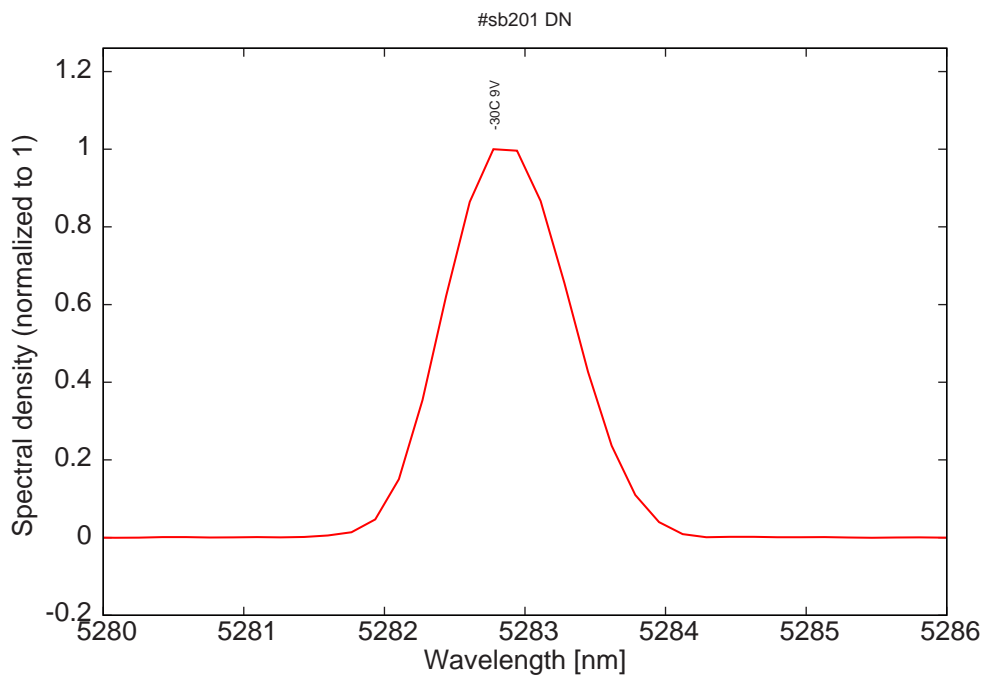


Figure 10: spectrum at -30C and 9V on LDD (monomode)

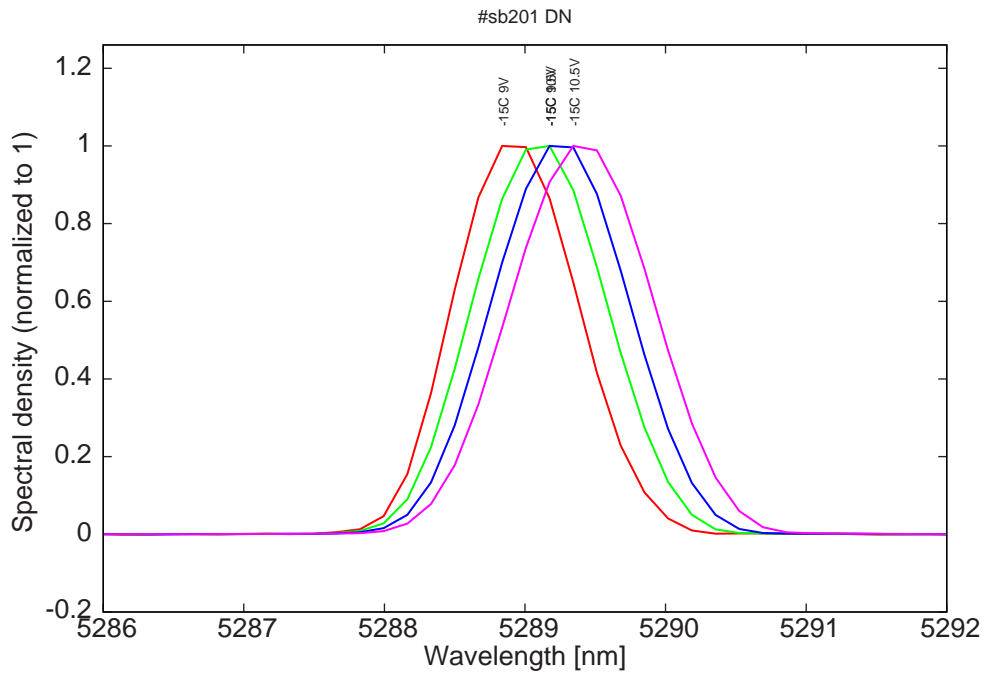


Figure 11: spectra at -15C for various LDD voltages

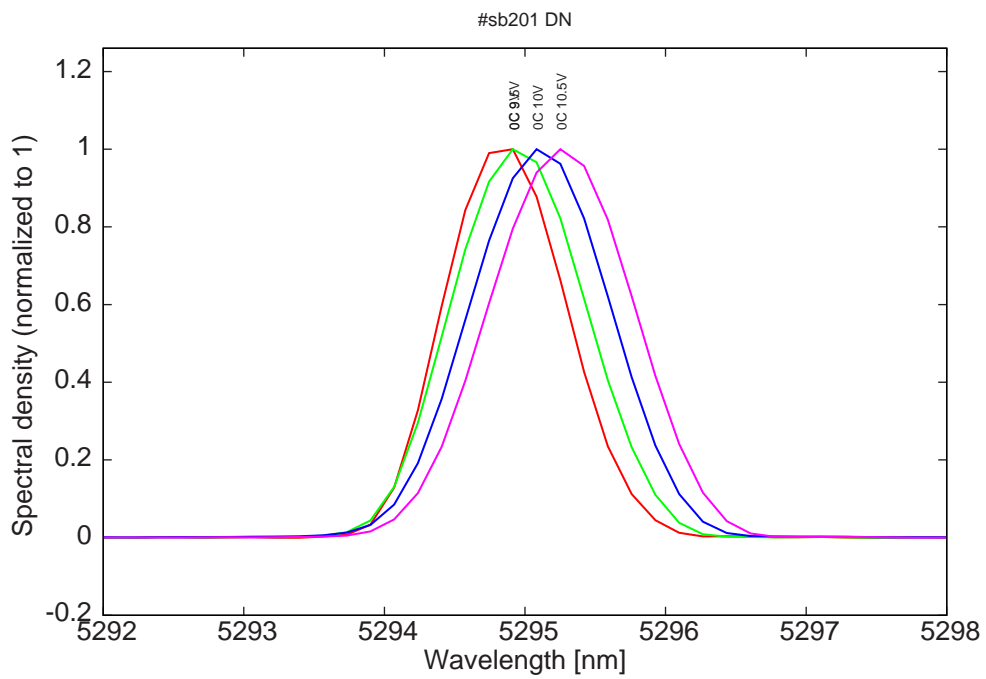


Figure 12: spectra at 0C for various LDD voltages

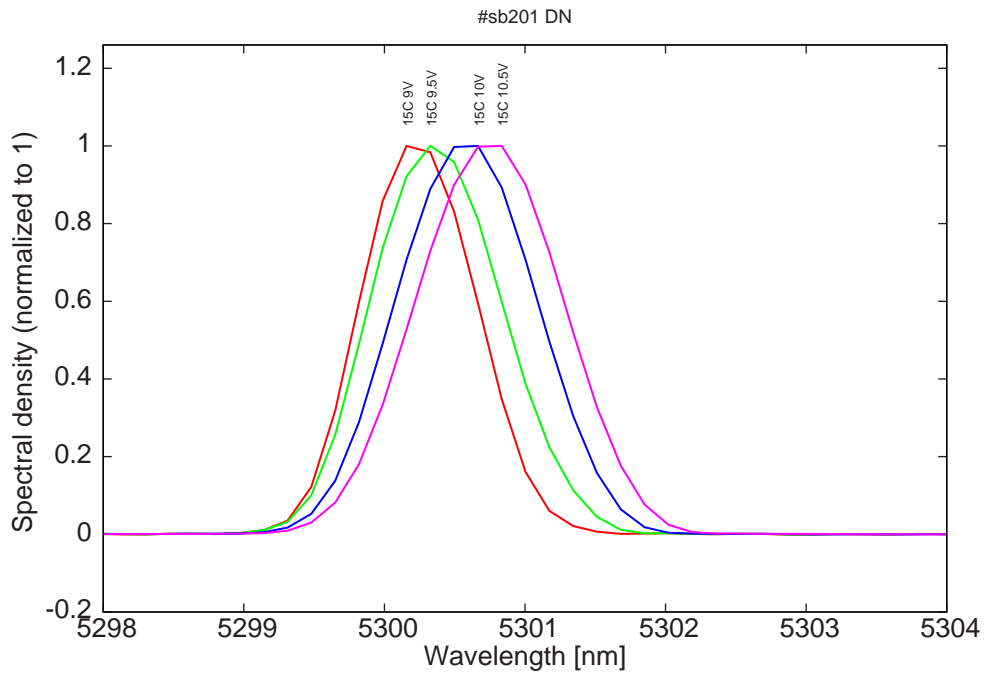


Figure 13: spectra at 15C for various LDD voltages

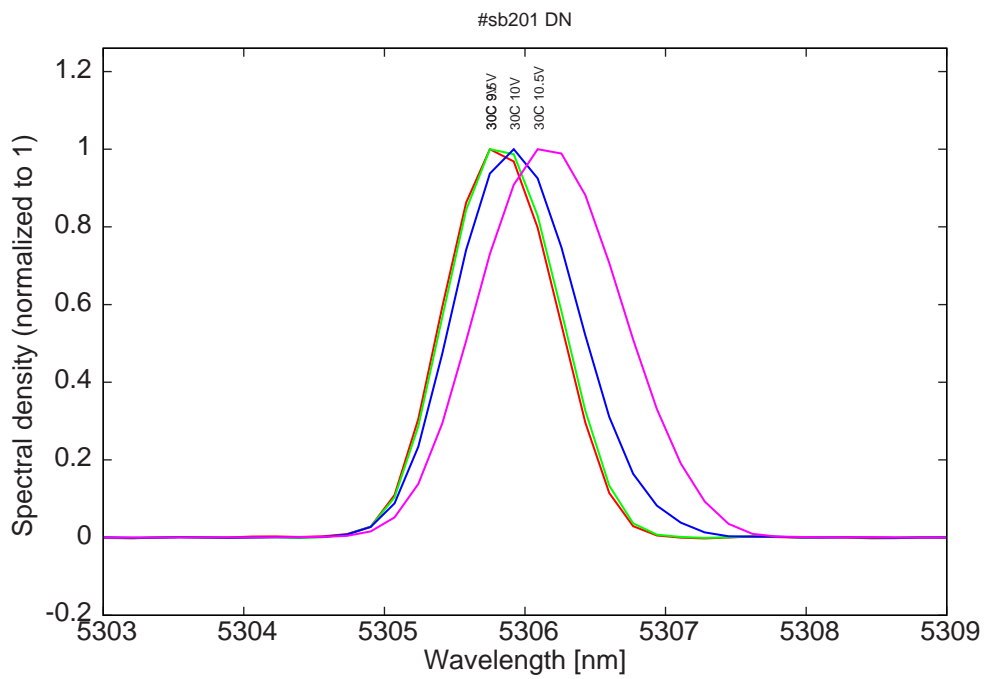


Figure 14: spectra at 30C for various LDD voltages