

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

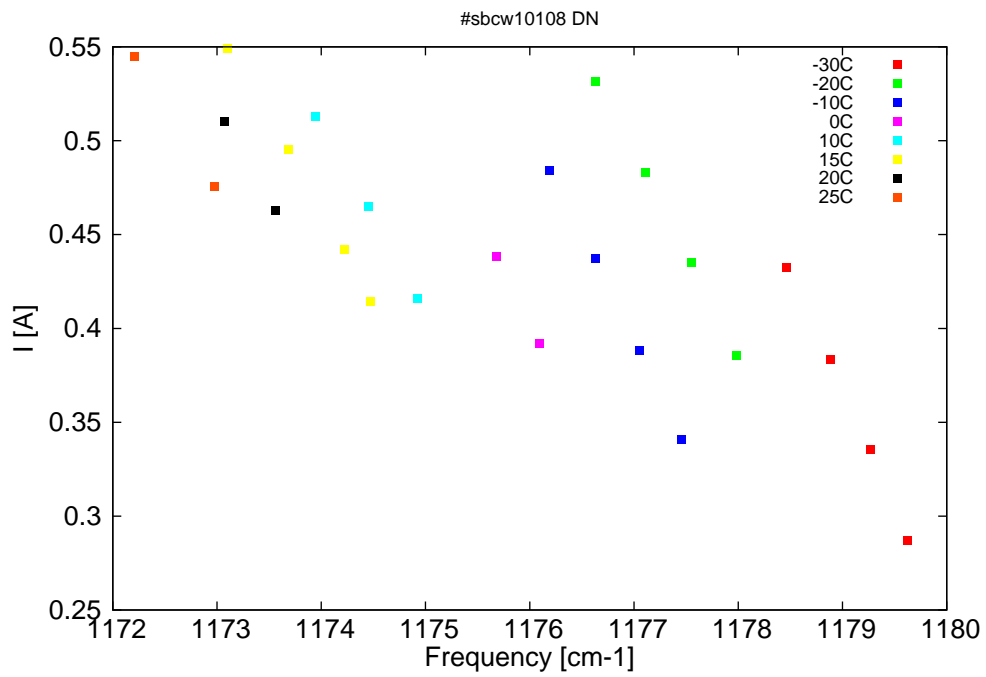


Figure 3: Applied DC current as a function of singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LASER} [V]	I[A]
8477.3	1179.6	1.2	-30	8.6	0.29
8479.8	1179.3	3.5	-30	9	0.34
8482.6	1178.9	5.8	-30	9.3	0.38
8485.6	1178.5	8.3	-30	9.6	0.43
8489.1	1178	4.8	-20	9.1	0.39
8492.2	1177.6	7.2	-20	9.4	0.44
8495.4	1177.1	9.6	-20	9.7	0.48
8498.9	1176.6	12	-20	10	0.53
8492.9	1177.5	1.1	-10	8.7	0.34
8495.8	1177.1	3.5	-10	9	0.39
8498.8	1176.6	5.9	-10	9.3	0.44
8502	1176.2	8.2	-10	9.6	0.48
8502.7	1176.1	2	0	8.9	0.39
8505.7	1175.7	4.1	0	9.2	0.44
8511.2	1174.9	1.3	10	8.9	0.42
8514.6	1174.5	3.3	10	9.2	0.46
8518.3	1173.9	5.1	10	9.5	0.51
8514.5	1174.5	0.2	15	8.8	0.41
8516.3	1174.2	1.3	15	9	0.44
8520.2	1173.7	3.3	15	9.3	0.5
8524.4	1173.1	5	15	9.7	0.55
8521.1	1173.6	1	20	9.1	0.46
8524.7	1173.1	2.5	20	9.4	0.51
8525.4	1173	0.2	25	9.1	0.48
8530.9	1172.2	2	25	9.5	0.55

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

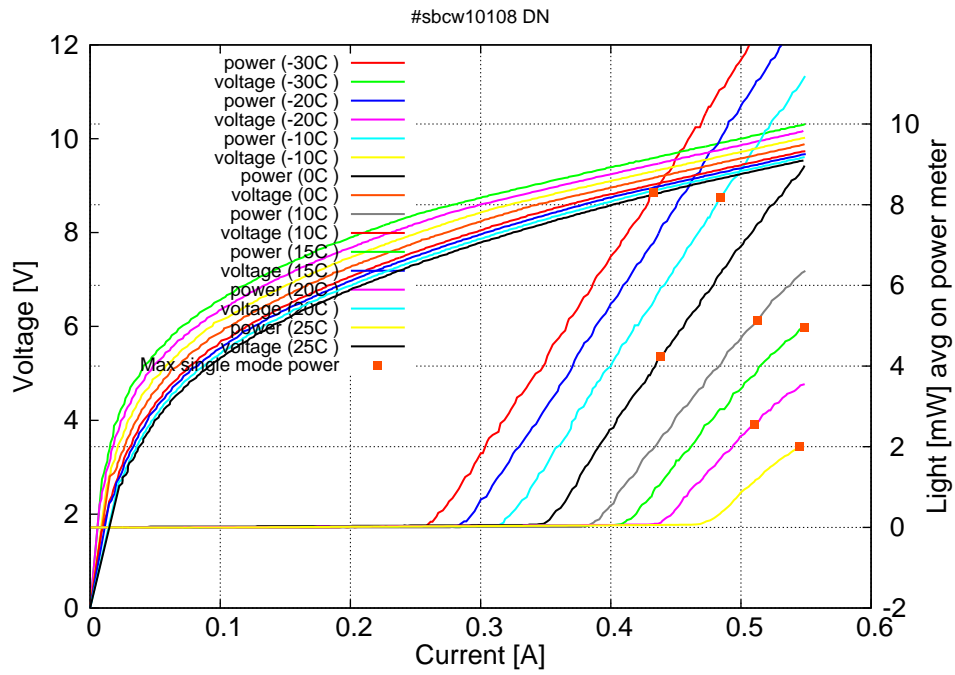


Figure 4: voltage and avg power vs current in continuous-wave operation (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: at -30C: $I_{th}=0.26A$ / $V_{th}=8.5V$ (2-wires measurements). Maximum operation current: 0.55A for all temperatures.

Figure 3: spectra at different temperatures for various DC currents

