

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

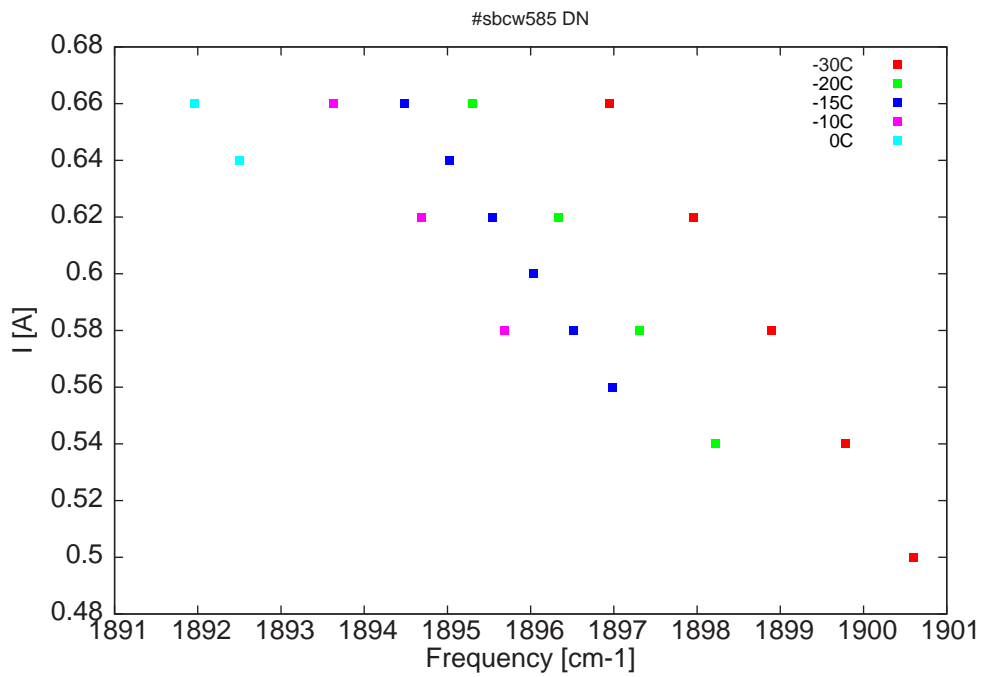


Figure 3: Applied DC current as a function of singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LASER} [V]	I[A]
5261.5	1900.6	0.1	-30	7.8	0.5
5263.8	1899.8	6.1	-30	8	0.54
5266.2	1898.9	11.5	-30	8.2	0.58
5268.8	1898	15.7	-30	8.3	0.62
5271.6	1896.9	18.3	-30	8.5	0.66
5268.1	1898.2	0.6	-20	7.9	0.54
5270.6	1897.3	5.4	-20	8.1	0.58
5273.3	1896.3	9.2	-20	8.3	0.62
5276.2	1895.3	11.9	-20	8.5	0.66
5271.5	1897	0.7	-15	8	0.56
5272.8	1896.5	2.8	-15	8.1	0.58
5274.2	1896	4.9	-15	8.2	0.6
5275.5	1895.5	6.7	-15	8.3	0.62
5277	1895	8.1	-15	8.3	0.64
5278.5	1894.5	9.4	-15	8.4	0.66
5275.1	1895.7	0.3	-10	8.1	0.58
5277.9	1894.7	3.4	-10	8.2	0.62
5280.9	1893.6	6.2	-10	8.4	0.66
5284	1892.5	0.1	0	8.3	0.64
5285.5	1892	0.7	0	8.4	0.66

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

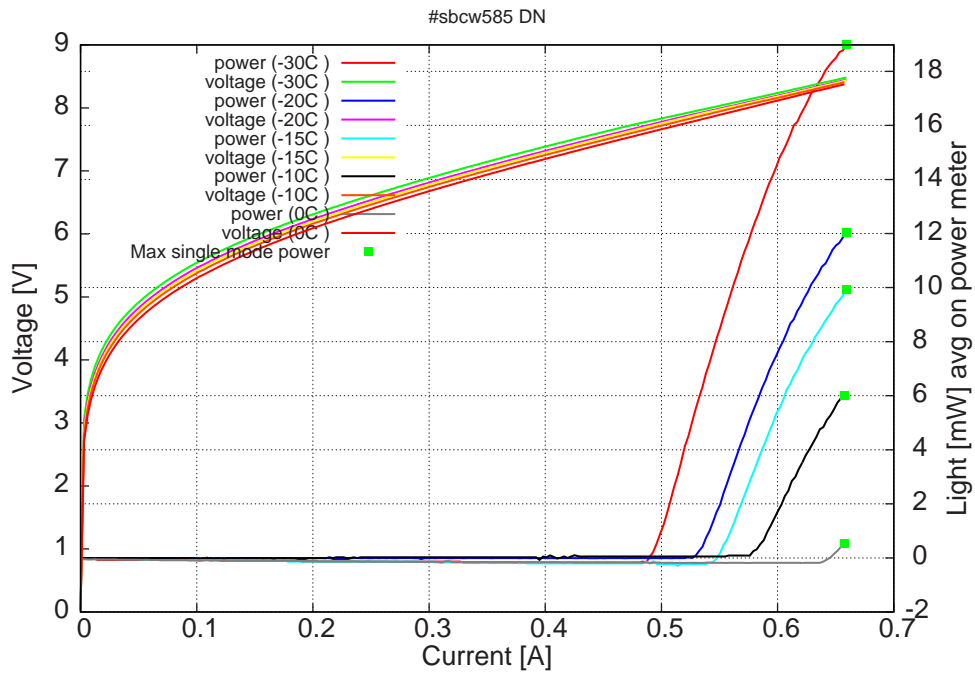


Figure 4: voltage and avg power vs current in continuous-wave operation (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: at -30C: I_{th} =490mA / V_{th} = 7.8V (2-wires measurements). Maximum operation current: 0.66A for all temperatures.

Figure 3: spectra between -30C and 0C for various DC currents

