

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

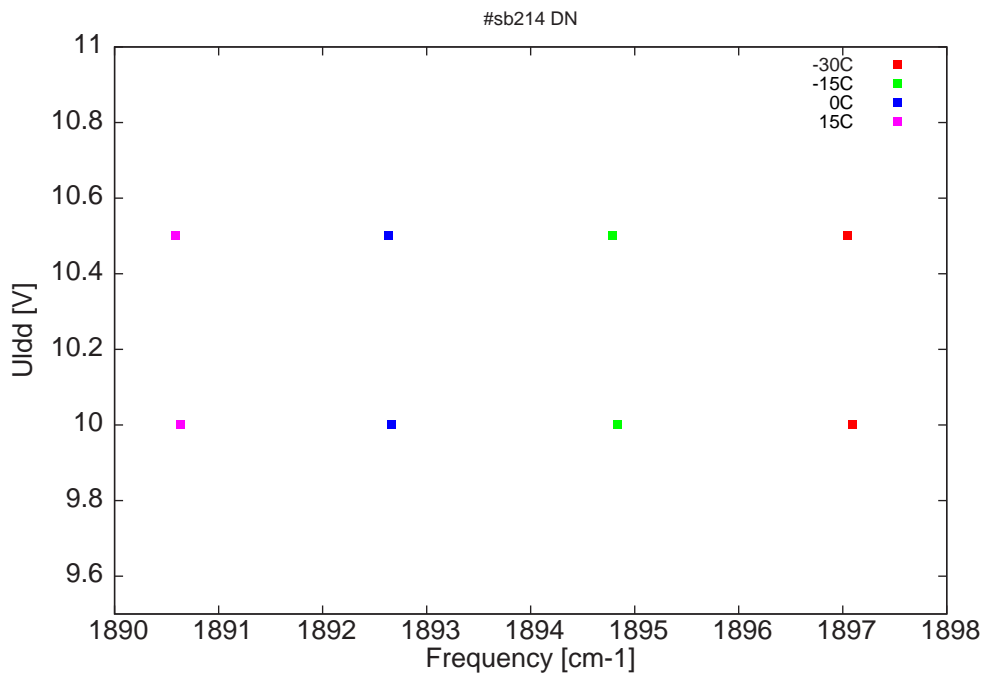


Figure 3: DC voltage fed to LDD ( $U_{ldd}$ ) as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

$\lambda$ [nm]	$\nu$ [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	$U_{LDD}$ [V]	$I_{pulse}$ [A]
5271.2	1897.1	0.2	-30	10	0.35
5271.3	1897	0.3	-30	10.5	0.41
5277.5	1894.8	0.1	-15	10	0.33
5277.6	1894.8	0.2	-15	10.5	0.38
5283.6	1892.7	0.1	0	10	0.34
5283.6	1892.6	0.2	0	10.5	0.38
5289.2	1890.6	0.1	15	10	0.35
5289.4	1890.6	0.1	15	10.5	0.38

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

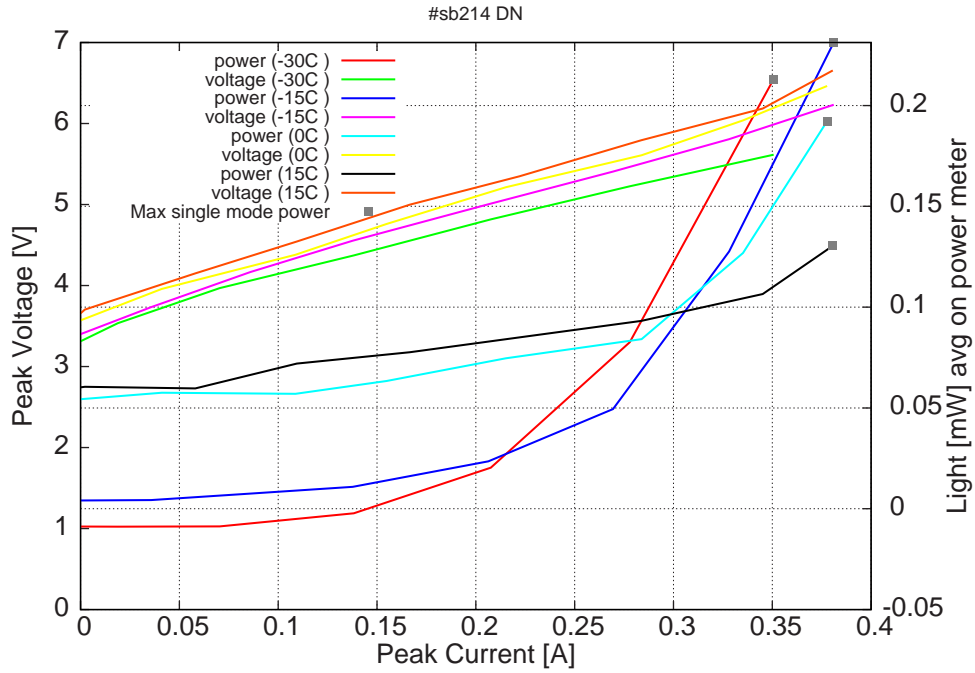


Figure 4: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2%dc (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

Note: data taken with 50ns pulses, 2.5 $\mu$ s period.

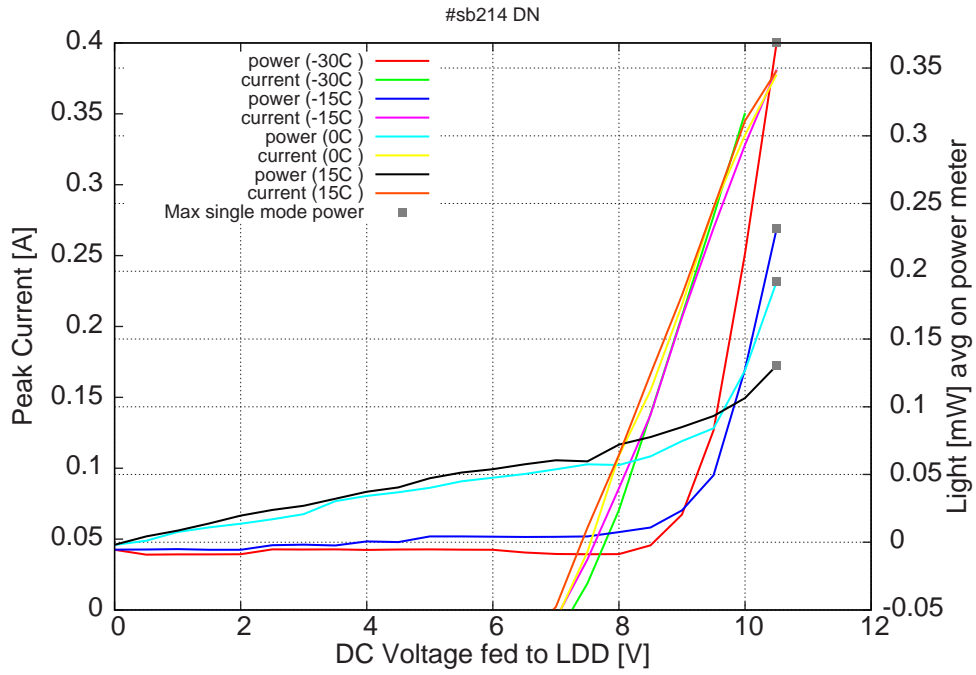


Figure 5: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2%dc (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

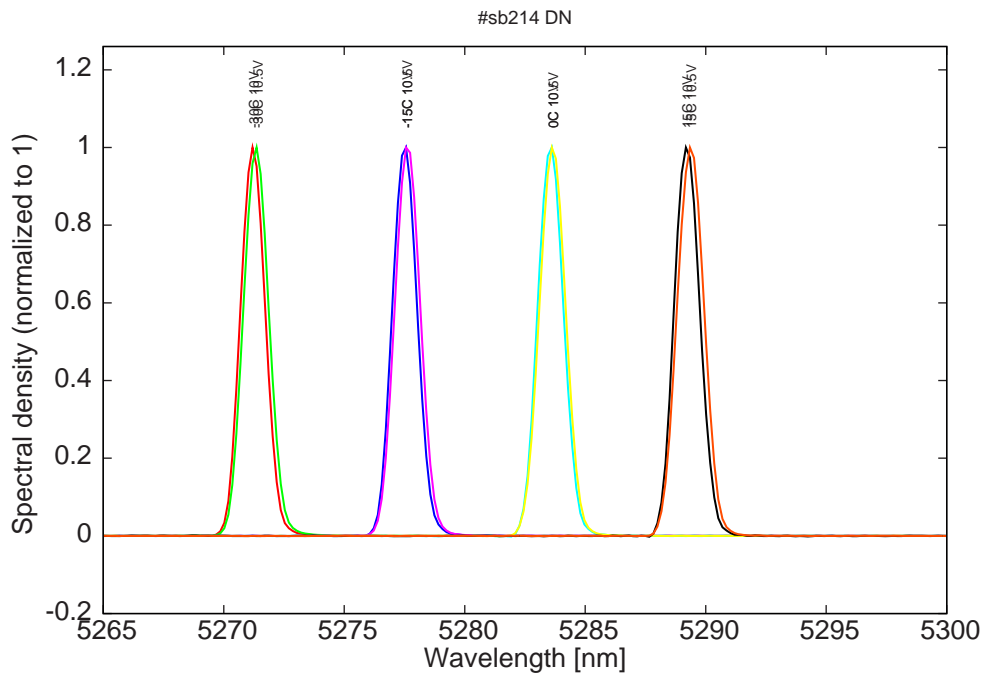


Figure 6: spectra at -30C, -15C, 0C and 15C at 2%dc for various LDD voltages

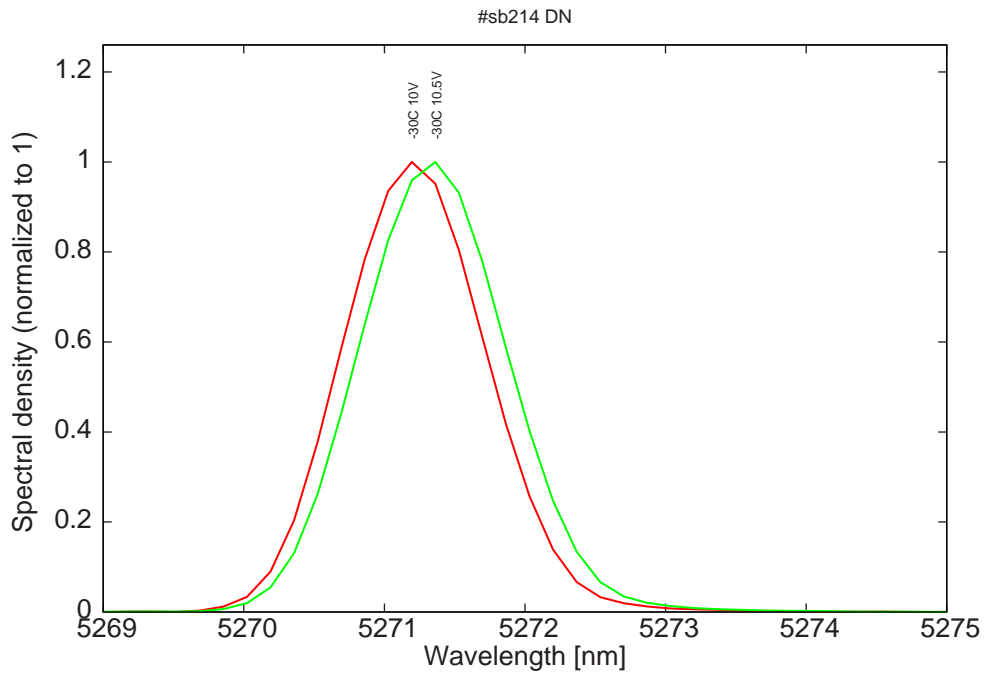


Figure 7: spectra at -30C for various LDD voltages

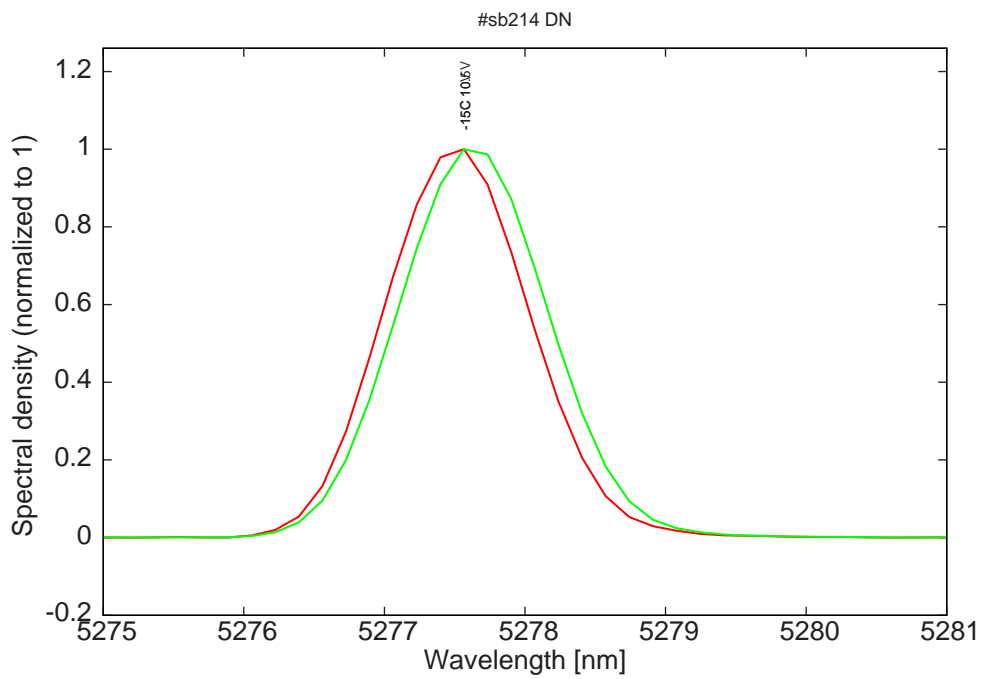


Figure 8: spectra at -15C for various LDD voltages

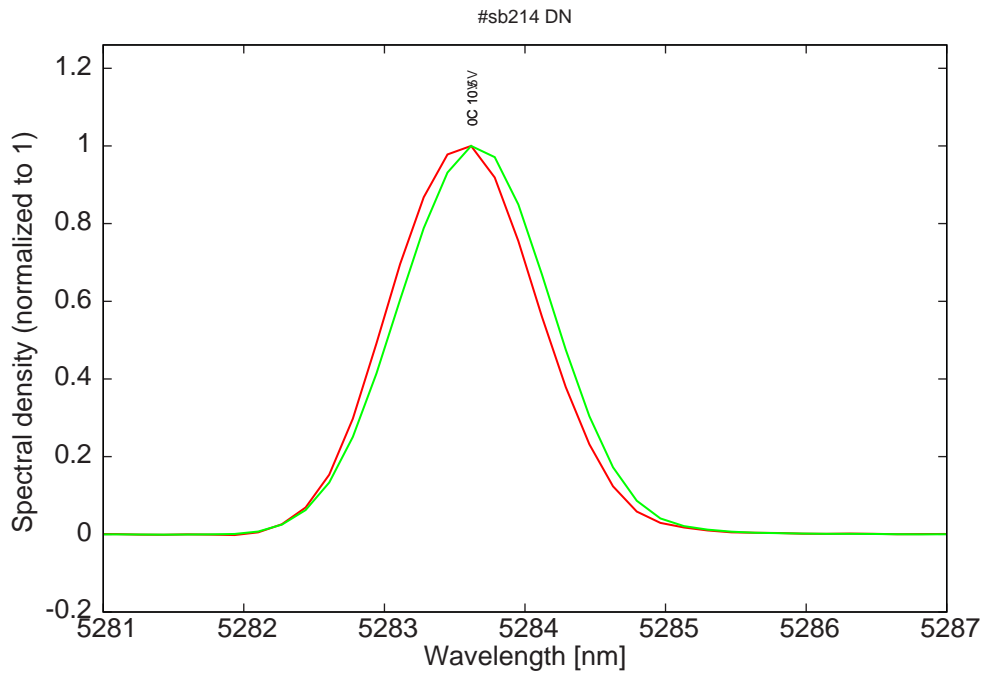


Figure 9: spectra at 0C for various LDD voltages

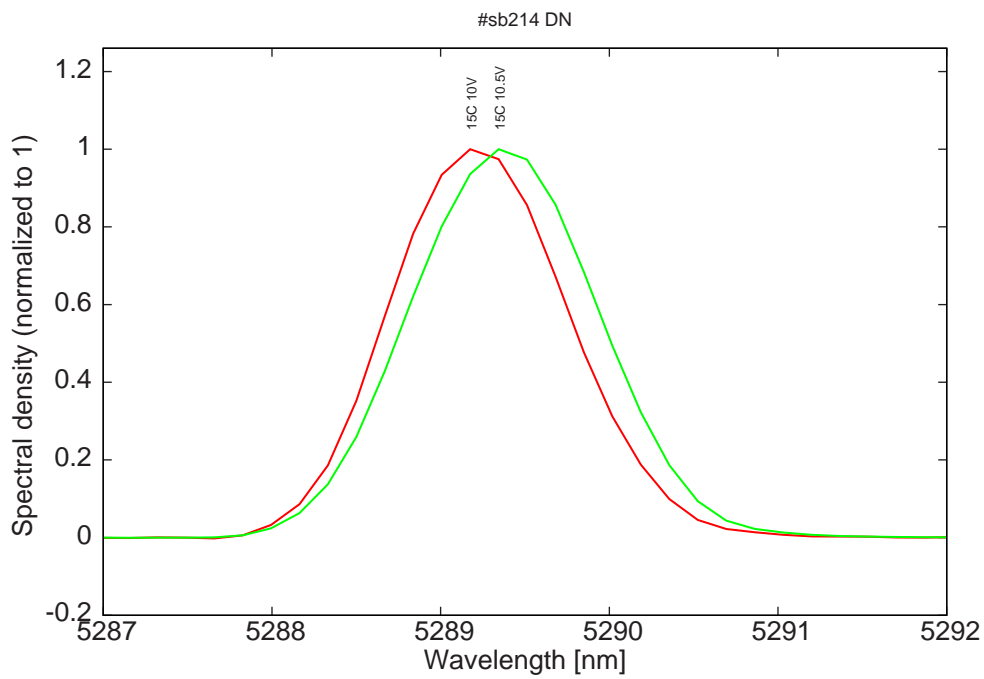


Figure 10: spectra at 15C for various LDD voltages