Template for inter-document cross-referencing: Main part (manuscript)

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To match the experimental spectral profile (see Fig. S2 [**Fig. S2**]), the obtained spectral lines are broadened with the Gaussian function.

This function is converted to the transition spectral density $f(E)$ (see Eq. S1 [**Eq. (S1)**]) by the formula $f(E) \sim I(\lambda)\lambda^3$, where $E = 2\pi\hbar c/\lambda$. Then the first peak of $f(E)$ is fitted by the spectral density of a single quantum mode as detailed in Section S2 [**Section S2**]. The same approach is used for treating photoluminescence spectra, in this case $f(E) \sim I(\lambda)\lambda^5$. The estimated parameters are given in Table S2 [**Table S2**].

Equation:

$$\int_0^1 \cos x dx \tag{1}$$

Here is part 2.

$$\int_0^1 \sin x dx \tag{2}$$