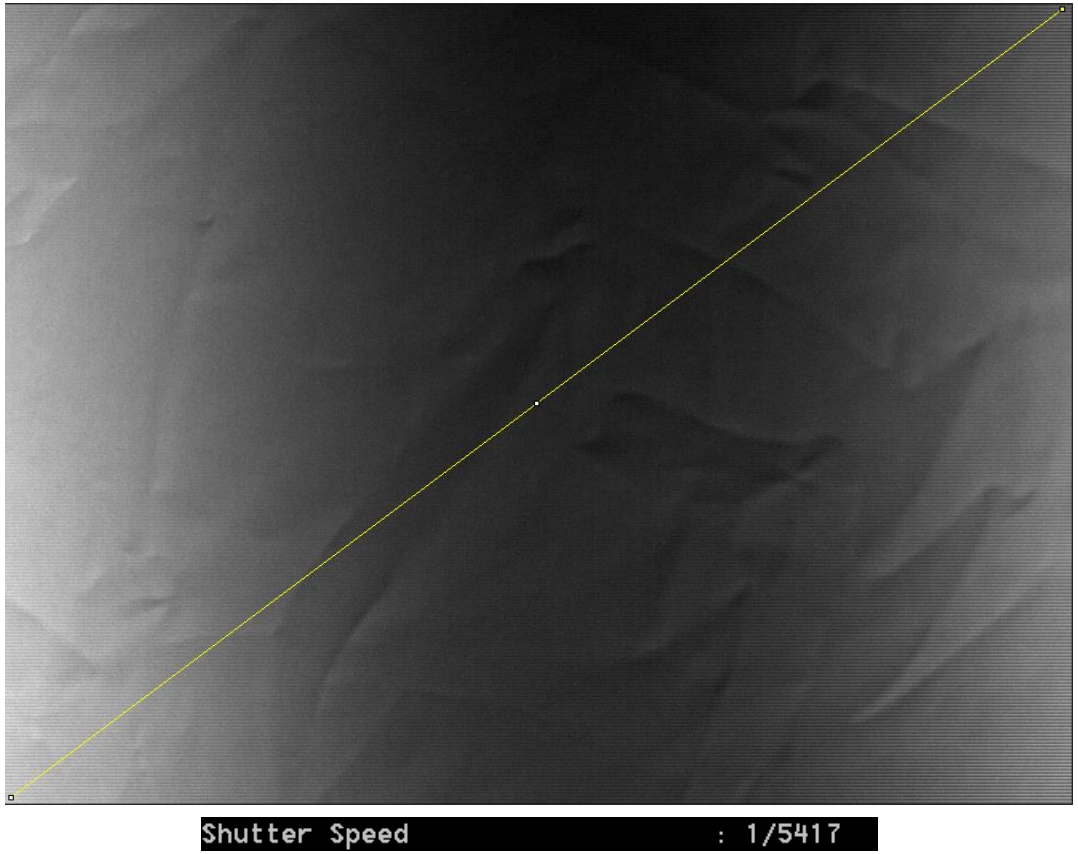
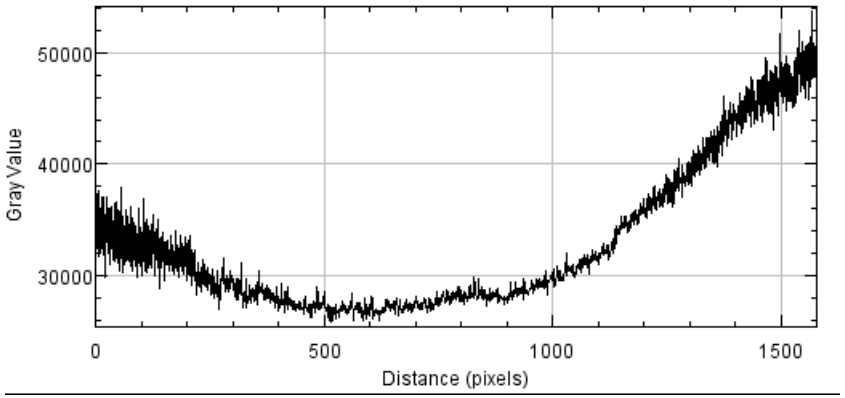
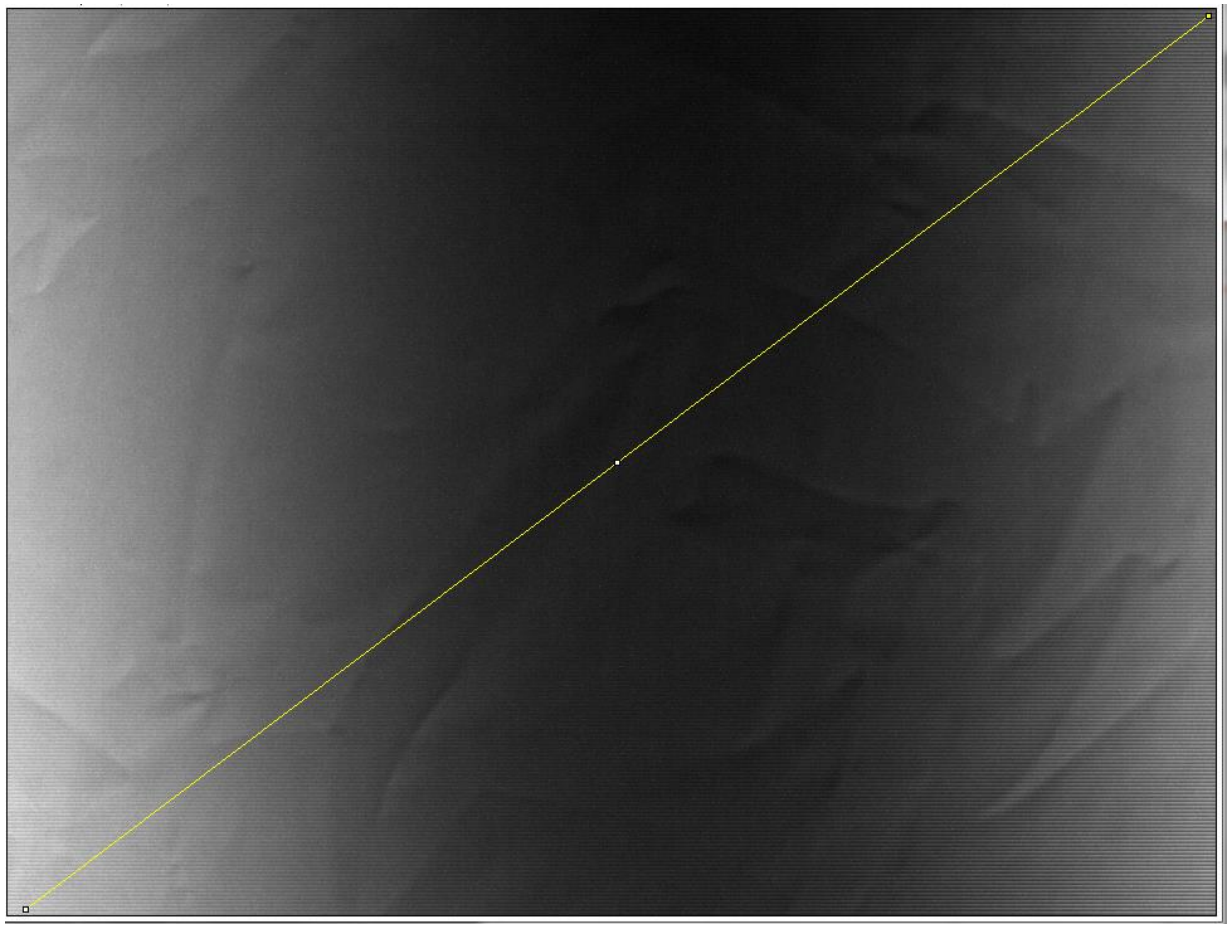


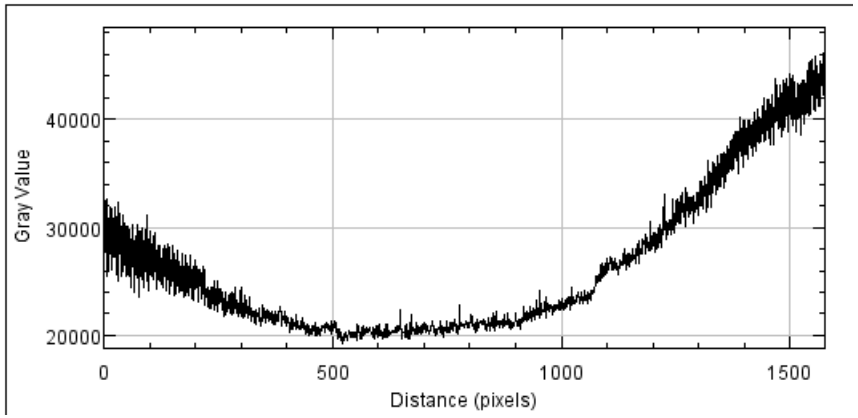


	Area	Mean	Min	Max	Angle	Length
1	1580	32829.446	25859.232	53710.727	-143.159	1579.200

Exposure: 184µs
Error: 107%

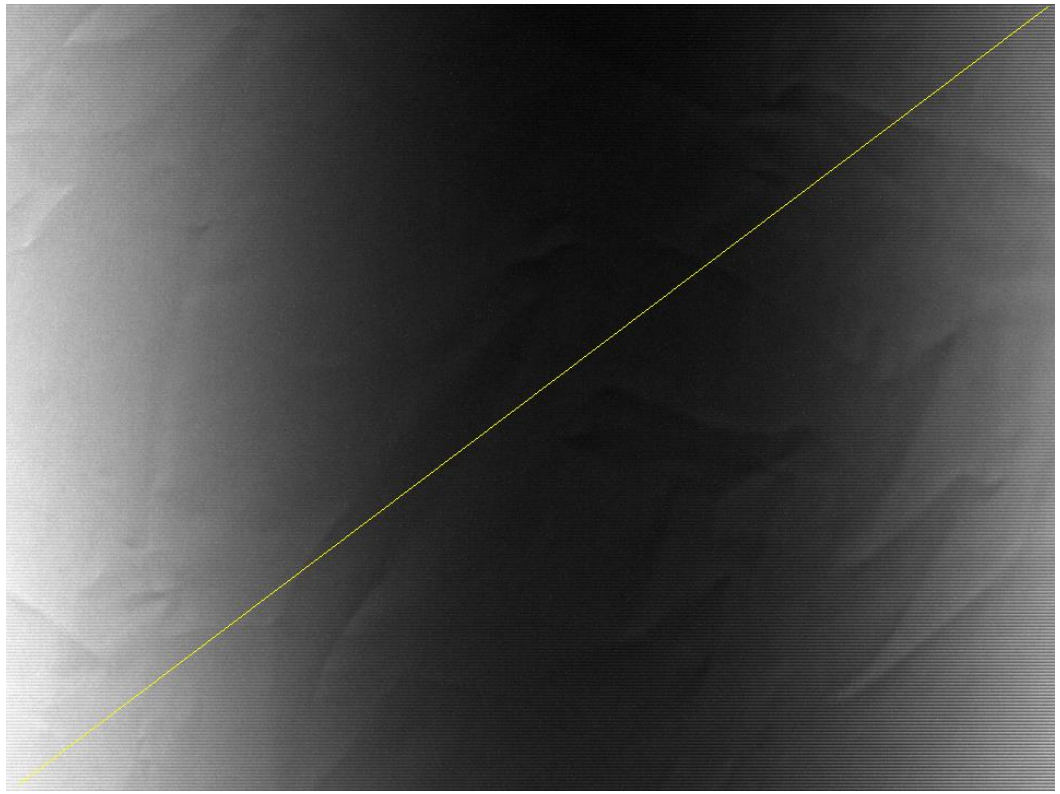


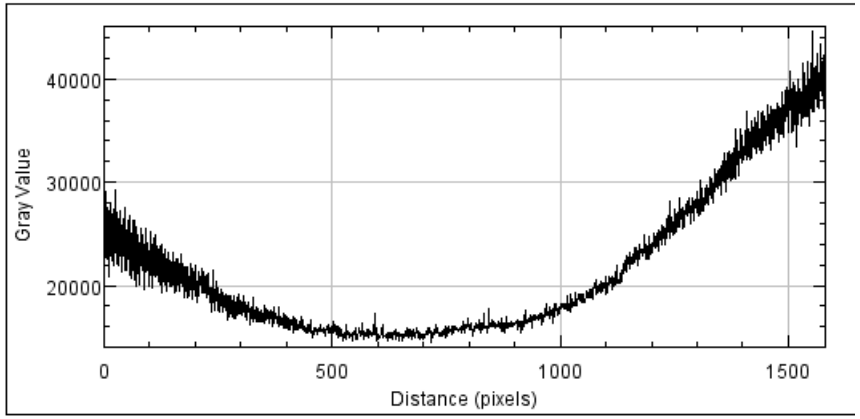
Shutter Speed : 1/10833



	Area	Mean	Min	Max	Angle	Length
1	1581	26391.944	19385.707	47275.074	-143.232	1580.268

Exposure: 92µs
Error : 147%



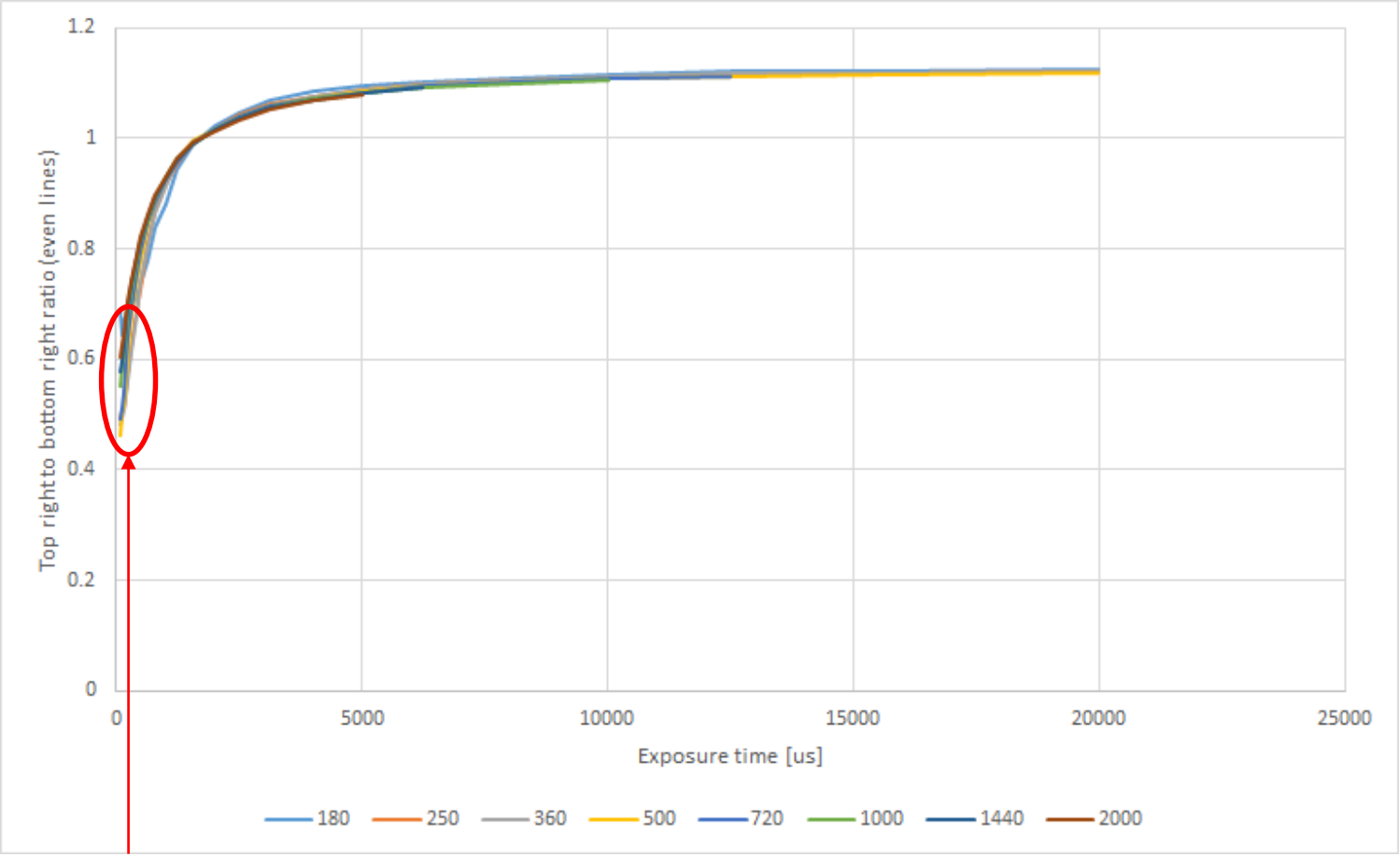


	Area	Mean	Min	Max	Angle	Length
1	1582	21526.908	14472.209	44645.082	-143.282	1580.538

Exposure: 23µs
Error : 214%

Parrot

Parrot group measurements



Your data

In the following graph we plot the ratio between the top right and top left corner of the even line response map. We plot the curves for data acquired with luminance ranging from 180 lux to 2000 lux (bottom legend).

We can guess an exposure time dependence from the curve, which can be fitted with formula y=a+b/(c+x), with a the actual lens vignette ratio between the two corners, b a time weight coefficient, and c a time offset.

Parrot group’s conclusion

- The measurements you provided have been acquired with extremely low exposure time (the last one is actually at the smallest exposure possible). At this regime, the sensor suffers from high non-linearity at the edges.
- However, these extremely low exposure times should not happen in a real case scenario and thus don’t impact the proper functioning of the camera.
- We suggest you repeat the experiments with exposure time higher than 2ms and confirm that the effect disappears.