



		32.5V offset	
6.x	12	Martin's recalculated table originally assuming 30.5V offset on ESC_H	v6.1 interprets this with ESC_H=33.33V
7.x	11	Low energy table with 33.33V ESC_H, new mass bin tables, fix elevation	32 energy levels
8.x	10	Fast low energy table with 33.33V ESC_H, new mass bin tables, fix elevation	8 energy levels
9.x	9	Same as 4.x but with correct on board mass bin tables	v9.0 interprets this with ESC_H=33.33V
7.x	8	Same as bank 11: Low energy table with 33.33V ESC_H, new mass bin tables, fix elevation (after 2015-04-28)	

Next the post acceleration level used must be determined. This is given in the L2 data.

After that the data should be divided into one of two mass groups, solar wind ions or heavier ions. The procedure to do this based on raw data is described below.

Given energy, post acceleration and mass group (solar wind or heavier ions) the geometric factor can now be calculated. We provide it as a table rather than as a function.

For the curious reader, software version 1 is the ROM version of the software, which is never used in flight. ICA always boots from one EEPROM section.

Before the geometric factor is applied to perform the count to flux calculation, a correction for the deadtime of the instrument sensor should be applied. It is a statistical correction, taking into account that the instrument need some minimum time between two consecutive detections in order to detect both. This will only affect strong signals and does not have a major impact for most of the measurements. The deadtime for the detector T_{dead} is 2 μ s, the acquisition time