and P channels are therefore

$I_s = \frac{1}{2} I_u + I_{pol} \cos^2\theta$

$I_p = \frac{1}{2} I_u + I_{pol} \sin^2\theta$

where I_s corresponds to absolutely calibrated BS or RS readings and I_p corresponds to absolutely calibrated BP or RP readings.

Primary Results

BPc, RPc, BSc, RSc — Stand for corrected values of BP, RP, BS, and RS, respectively. The corrections applied (see Paper II) are:
1) foreground stars have been subtracted,
2) the secular decay of the instrument sensitivity is accounted for.

ABSOLUTE CALIBRATION MUST BE APPLIED BY THE USER. THE CONVERSION TO S_{10}(V) OR CGS UNITS IS GIVEN IN SECTIONS 3 AND 4 OF THIS GUIDE.

BP of star
RP of star
BS of star
RS of star — The values that the IPP would read if the star was scanned at a cone angle of 90° (Paper II).

dwell time — That fraction of 1/64 of the spacecraft spin period for which the star is in the instrumental field of view (Paper II).

vignetting correction — This term, on the average, is near 1. It corrects for the fact that the instrument response varies depending on the position of the stars in the field of view (Paper II).

(B-V) calculated — For some stars, a B-V color index is not available. This index is needed to determine the IPP response to any given star. B-V was therefore calculated from spectral type information as described in Paper II.