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many jammers may be obtained. { ˌkär·əˈlā·shən dəˈrek·shən ˌfīnd·ər }

correlation distance [COMMUN] In tropospheric scatter propagation, the minimum spatial separation between antennas which will give rise to independent fading of the received signals. { ˌkär·əˈlā·shən ˌdis·təns }

correlation tracking system [ENG] A trajectory-measuring system utilizing correlation techniques where signals derived from the same source are correlated to derive the phase difference between the signals. { ˌkär·əˈlā·shən ˈtrak·iŋ ˌsis·təm }

correlation-type receiver *See* correlator. { ˌkär·əˈlā·shən ˌtīp riˈsē·vər }

correlator [ELECTR] A device that detects weak signals in noise by performing an electronic operation approximating the computation of a correlation function. Also known as correlation-type receiver. { ˈkär·əˌlād·ər }

correspondence *See* relation. { ˌkär·əˈspän·dəns }

correspondence printer *See* letter-quality printer. { ˌkär·əˈspän·dəns ˌprint·ər }

corrugated conical-horn antenna [ELECTROMAG] A horn antenna that has a circular cross section and a series of equally spaced ridges protruding from otherwise straight sides. { ˈkär·əˌgād·əd ˌkän·ə·kəl ˌhȯrn anˈten·ə }

corrupt [COMPUT SCI] To destroy or alter information so that it is no longer reliable. { kəˈrəpt }

cosecant antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna that gives a beam whose amplitude varies as the cosecant of the angle of depression below the horizontal; used in navigation radar. { kōˈsēˌkant anˈten·ə }

cosecant-squared antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna that has a cosecant-squared pattern. { kōˈsēˌkant ˈskwerd anˈten·ə }

cosecant-squared pattern [ELECTROMAG] A ground radar-antenna radiation pattern that sends less power to nearby objects than to those farther away in the same sector; the field intensity varies as the square of the cosecant of the elevation angle. { kōˈsēˌkant ˈskwerd ˈpad·ərn }

cosmic noise [COMMUN] Radio static caused by a phenomenon outside the earth's atmosphere, such as sunspots. { ˈkäz·mik ˈnȯiz }

cost function [SYS ENG] In decision theory, a loss function which does not depend upon the decision rule. { ˈkȯst ˌfəŋk·shən }

count cycle [COMPUT SCI] An increase or decrease of the cycle index by unity or by an arbitrary integer. { ˈkaůnt ˌsī·kəl }

countdown [COMMUN] The ratio of the number of interrogation pulses not answered by a transponder to the total number received. { ˈkaůntˌdaůn }

counter [COMPUT SCI] **1.** A register or storage location used to represent the number of occurrences of an event. **2.** *See* accumulator; scaler. { ˈkaůnt·ər }

counter circuit *See* counting circuit. { ˈkaůnt·ər ˌsər·kət }

counter coupling [COMPUT SCI] The technique of combining two or more counters into one counter of larger capacity in electromechanical devices by means of control panel wiring. { ˈkaůnt·ər ˌkəp·liŋ }

counter decade *See* decade scaler. { ˈkaůnt·ər ˌdekˌād }

counter-free machine [COMPUT SCI] A sequential machine that cannot count modulo any integer greater than 1. { ˈkaůnt·ər ˌfrē məˈshēn }

counting circuit [ELECTR] A circuit that counts pulses by frequency-dividing techniques, by charging a capacitor in such a way as to produce a voltage proportional to the pulse count, or by other means. Also known as counter circuit. { ˈkaůnt·iŋ ˌsər·kət }

counting-down circuit *See* frequency divider. { ˈkaůnt·iŋ ˌdaůn ˌsər·kət }

coupled antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna electromagnetically coupled to another. { ˈkəp·əld anˈten·ə }

coupled systems [COMPUT SCI] Computer systems that share equipment and can exchange information. { ˈkəp·əld ˈsis·təmz }

coupler [ELECTROMAG] **1.** A passage which joins two cavities or waveguides, allowing them to exchange energy. **2.** A passage which joins the ends of two waveguides, whose cross section changes continuously from that of one to that of the other. [NAV] The portion of a navigation system that receives signals of one type from a sensor and transmits signals of a different type to an actuator. { ˈkəp·lər }

coupling aperture [ELECTROMAG] An aperture in the wall of a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. Also known as coupling hole; coupling slot. { ˈkəp·liŋ ˌap·ə·chər }

coupling hole *See* coupling aperture. { ˈkəp·liŋ ˌhōl }

coupling loop [ELECTROMAG] A conducting loop projecting into a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. { ˈkəp·liŋ ˌlüp }

coupling probe [ELECTROMAG] A probe projecting into a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. { ˈkəp·liŋ ˌprōb }

coupling slot *See* coupling aperture. { ˈkəp·liŋ ˌslät }

courseware [COMPUT SCI] Computer programs designed to be used in computer-aided instruction or computer-managed instruction. { ˈkȯrs ˌwer }

coverage [COMMUN] *See* service area. [ELECTROMAG] A spatial account of the regions of useful sensitivity in a radar's surroundings that can be affected, for example, by multipath propagation or by obscuring terrain. { ˈkəv·rij }

COZI [COMMUN] An ionospheric sounding system for determining propagation characteristics of the ionosphere at various angles at any instant; used to determine how well long-distance, high-frequency broadcasts are reaching their intended