

Mission Planning and Systems Integration

A/D converter refers to an analog-to-digital converter, which is an electronic device used to convert an analog signal to a digital signal, allowing it to be processed by a computer. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, A/D converters are used to convert sensor data from analog to digital format for further processing and analysis. Related terms include digital signal processing and analog signal conditioning.

AAS technology stands for Autonomous Aerial Systems technology, which refers to the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones in various applications, including surveillance, mapping, and inspection. In the context of Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AAS technology is used to plan and execute autonomous missions using UAVs. Related terms include UAV systems and aerial surveillance.

Absolute Navigation refers to the ability of a system to determine its position and orientation in a fixed coordinate system, without relying on external references. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, absolute navigation is used to ensure that a spacecraft or vehicle can determine its position and orientation in space. Related terms include relative navigation and inertial measurement units.

Accelerometer is a sensor that measures the acceleration of an object, typically used to determine the object's position, velocity, and orientation. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, accelerometers are used to measure the acceleration of a spacecraft or vehicle, allowing for precise navigation and control. Related terms include gyroscope and inertial measurement units.

ACD system stands for Attitude Control and Determination system, which is a system used to control and determine the attitude of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, ACD systems are used to maintain the stability and orientation of a spacecraft or vehicle, ensuring accurate navigation and communication. Related terms include attitude control and stability analysis.

Action item refers to a specific task or activity that needs to be completed as part of a mission plan. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, action items are used to break down complex mission objectives into smaller, manageable tasks. Related terms include mission planning and task management.

ADC process stands for Analog-to-Digital Conversion process, which is the process of converting an analog signal to a digital signal. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, ADC processes are used to convert sensor data from analog to digital format for further processing and analysis. Related terms include digital signal processing and analog signal conditioning.

ADCS system stands for Attitude Determination and Control System, which is a system used to determine and control the attitude of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, ADCS systems are used to maintain the stability and orientation of a spacecraft or vehicle, ensuring accurate navigation and communication. Related terms include attitude control and stability analysis.

AER cameras stand for Atmospheric Entry Recovery cameras, which are specialized cameras used to capture

images of a spacecraft or vehicle during atmospheric entry. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AER cameras are used to study the atmospheric entry process and gather data on the spacecraft or vehicle's performance. Related terms include atmospheric entry and recovery systems.

Aero heating refers to the heating of a spacecraft or vehicle during atmospheric entry, caused by friction with the atmosphere. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, aero heating is a critical factor in designing and testing spacecraft or vehicles for atmospheric entry. Related terms include thermal protection and heat shields.

Aero surveillance refers to the use of aerial vehicles or sensors to gather data on the atmosphere and weather conditions. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, aero surveillance is used to gather data on atmospheric conditions, such as wind patterns and weather systems. Related terms include aerial surveillance and meteorological data.

Aerospace engineering is a field of engineering that deals with the design, development, and operation of aircraft, spacecraft, and missiles. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, aerospace engineering is used to design and develop spacecraft or vehicles for space missions. Related terms include aeronautical engineering and space systems.

AGC system stands for Automatic Gain Control system, which is a system used to automatically adjust the gain of a signal to maintain a consistent level. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AGC systems are used to maintain the signal quality and strength of communication systems. Related terms include signal processing and gain control.

AI techniques stand for Artificial Intelligence techniques, which are used to develop intelligent systems that can perform tasks autonomously. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AI techniques are used to develop autonomous systems that can plan and execute missions without human intervention. Related terms include machine learning and autonomous systems.

Air breathing refers to the ability of a spacecraft or vehicle to use atmospheric oxygen for propulsion or power generation. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, air breathing is used to design and develop spacecraft or vehicles that can operate in atmospheric environments. Related terms include atmospheric propulsion and oxygen generation.

Airborne radar refers to radar systems that are mounted on aircraft or aerial vehicles. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, airborne radar is used to gather data on weather patterns, terrain, and other environmental factors. Related terms include aerial surveillance and radar systems.

Algorithm design refers to the process of designing and developing algorithms for solving specific problems or tasks. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, algorithm design is used to develop algorithms for mission planning, navigation, and control. Related terms include software development and algorithm implementation.

Allocation analysis refers to the process of allocating resources, such as time, personnel, and equipment, to tasks and activities. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, allocation analysis is used to allocate

resources to mission objectives and tasks. Related terms include resource allocation and task management.

Altitude control refers to the ability of a spacecraft or vehicle to control its altitude, or height above a reference point. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, altitude control is used to maintain the spacecraft or vehicle's position and orientation in space. Related terms include altitude measurement and control systems.

Amplifier gain refers to the amount of amplification of a signal, typically measured in decibels. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, amplifier gain is used to maintain the signal quality and strength of communication systems. Related terms include signal processing and gain control.

Analog signal refers to a continuous signal that represents physical measurements, such as temperature, pressure, or voltage. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, analog signals are used to represent sensor data, such as temperature, pressure, or acceleration. Related terms include digital signal and signal conditioning.

AOCS system stands for Attitude and Orbit Control System, which is a system used to control the attitude and orbit of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AOCS systems are used to maintain the spacecraft or vehicle's position and orientation in space. Related terms include attitude control and orbit determination.

AOC system stands for Attitude and Orbit Control system, which is a system used to control the attitude and orbit of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AOC systems are used to maintain the spacecraft or vehicle's position and orientation in space. Related terms include attitude control and orbit determination.

Apogee kick motor refers to a rocket motor that is used to increase the altitude of a spacecraft or vehicle at its apogee, or highest point. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, apogee kick motors are used to adjust the orbit of a spacecraft or vehicle. Related terms include orbit adjustment and motor control.

Application software refers to software that is designed to perform a specific task or function, such as data analysis or communication. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, application software is used to support mission planning, execution, and analysis. Related terms include software development and application implementation.

Architecture design refers to the process of designing and developing the overall architecture of a system, including its components, interfaces, and interactions. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, architecture design is used to develop the overall architecture of a spacecraft or vehicle, including its systems, subsystems, and components. Related terms include system design and architecture implementation.

Array antenna refers to a type of antenna that consists of multiple elements, typically arranged in a grid or matrix. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, array antennas are used to improve the gain and directivity of communication systems. Related terms include antenna design and array processing.

ASCII code stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, which is a standard code used to represent text characters. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, ASCII code is used to represent text data, such as commands, messages, and reports. Related terms include text processing and code conversion.

Aspect ratio refers to the ratio of the width to the height of an image or display. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, aspect ratio is used to optimize the display of images and data, such as maps, charts, and graphs. Related terms include image processing and display design.

Assembly language refers to a low-level programming language that uses symbolic codes to represent machine-specific instructions. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, assembly language is used to develop software for embedded systems, such as spacecraft or vehicle controllers. Related terms include programming language and assembly code.

Assessment report refers to a document that provides an evaluation of a system, process, or project, including its strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for improvement. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, assessment reports are used to evaluate the performance of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as the effectiveness of mission planning and execution. Related terms include evaluation report and assessment methodology.

Astro dynamics refers to the study of the motion of celestial objects, such as planets, stars, and galaxies. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, astro dynamics is used to predict the motion of spacecraft or vehicles in space, as well as the motion of celestial bodies. Related terms include orbital mechanics and space dynamics.

Atmospheric entry refers to the process of a spacecraft or vehicle entering a planetary atmosphere, such as Earth's atmosphere. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, atmospheric entry is a critical phase of a space mission, requiring careful planning and execution to ensure the spacecraft or vehicle's survival. Related terms include reentry vehicle and aero heating.

Attitude control refers to the ability of a spacecraft or vehicle to control its attitude, or orientation in space. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, attitude control is used to maintain the spacecraft or vehicle's position and orientation in space. Related terms include attitude measurement and control systems.

Attitude determination refers to the process of determining the attitude of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically using sensors and algorithms. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, attitude determination is used to determine the spacecraft or vehicle's orientation in space, allowing for precise navigation and control. Related terms include attitude measurement and sensor systems.

Audio signal refers to a signal that represents sound or audio information, such as voice or music. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, audio signals are used to communicate with astronauts or crew members, as well as to monitor and analyze audio data, such as voice commands or alarm sounds. Related terms include audio processing and signal conditioning.

Augmentation system refers to a system that provides additional capabilities or functionality to a spacecraft

or vehicle, such as navigation or communication. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, augmentation systems are used to enhance the performance and capabilities of spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include system integration and augmentation technology.

Autonomous system refers to a system that can operate independently, without human intervention or control. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, autonomous systems are used to develop spacecraft or vehicles that can plan and execute missions without human intervention. Related terms include autonomy and system design.

Availability analysis refers to the process of analyzing the availability of a system or component, including its reliability, maintainability, and supportability. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, availability analysis is used to evaluate the availability of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include reliability analysis and availability modeling.

AVU system stands for Attitude and Velocity Update system, which is a system used to update the attitude and velocity of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, AVU systems are used to maintain the spacecraft or vehicle's position and orientation in space. Related terms include attitude control and velocity measurement.

Azimuth angle refers to the angle between a reference direction, such as north, and the direction of a target or object. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, azimuth angle is used to determine the direction of a spacecraft or vehicle, as well as the direction of celestial bodies. Related terms include elevation angle and azimuth measurement.

Backup system refers to a system that provides redundant or backup functionality, in case of a failure or malfunction. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, backup systems are used to ensure the continued operation of spacecraft or vehicles, even in the event of a failure. Related terms include redundancy and backup design.

Bandwidth allocation refers to the process of allocating bandwidth, or frequency range, to different systems or components. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, bandwidth allocation is used to allocate bandwidth to communication systems, such as transceivers and antennas. Related terms include frequency allocation and bandwidth management.

Baseband signal refers to a signal that has not been modulated, or modified, to encode information. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, baseband signals are used to transmit data, such as commands or telemetry, between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. Related terms include modulation and demodulation.

Battery management refers to the process of managing the power and energy storage of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically using batteries. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, battery management is used to optimize the power and energy storage of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation. Related terms include battery design and power management.

BDU system stands for Backup Data Unit system, which is a system used to provide redundant or backup

data storage and processing. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, BDU systems are used to ensure the continued operation of spacecraft or vehicles, even in the event of a failure. Related terms include redundancy and backup design.

Bearing angle refers to the angle between a reference direction, such as north, and the direction of a target or object. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, bearing angle is used to determine the direction of a spacecraft or vehicle, as well as the direction of celestial bodies. Related terms include elevation angle and bearing measurement.

Bias estimation refers to the process of estimating the bias, or error, of a sensor or system. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, bias estimation is used to estimate the bias of sensors and systems, such as gyroscopes and accelerometers. Related terms include error analysis and bias correction.

Bit error refers to an error that occurs when a bit, or binary digit, is transmitted or stored incorrectly. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, bit errors are used to evaluate the performance of communication systems, such as transceivers and antennas. Related terms include error detection and error correction.

Block diagram refers to a visual representation of a system or component, using blocks or modules to represent different functions or subsystems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, block diagrams are used to represent the architecture and design of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include system design and block diagramming.

BOE report stands for Baseline Operational Environment report, which is a document that provides a detailed description of the operational environment of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, BOE reports are used to evaluate the operational environment of spacecraft or vehicles, including their systems, components, and interfaces. Related terms include operational environment and baseline configuration.

Boundary value refers to a value that defines the limits or boundaries of a system or component, such as a maximum or minimum value. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, boundary values are used to define the limits of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include limit checking and boundary definition.

Bus protocol refers to a standard or protocol used to communicate between different systems or components, such as a data bus or communication bus. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, bus protocols are used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and their systems, components, and ground stations. Related terms include communication protocol and bus architecture.

Calibration procedure refers to a procedure used to calibrate, or adjust, the performance of a sensor or system. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, calibration procedures are used to calibrate the performance of sensors and systems, such as gyroscopes and accelerometers. Related terms include calibration and adjustment.

Capability analysis refers to the process of analyzing the capabilities of a spacecraft or vehicle, including its

systems, components, and interfaces. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, capability analysis is used to evaluate the capabilities of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include capability assessment and performance evaluation.

Capacity planning refers to the process of planning and managing the capacity of a spacecraft or vehicle, including its power, communication, and data storage. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, capacity planning is used to optimize the capacity of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include capacity management and resource allocation.

CDR review stands for Critical Design Review, which is a review of the design of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically conducted at the end of the design phase. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CDR reviews are used to evaluate the design of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include design review and critical design.

CDTL protocol stands for Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) File Delivery Protocol, which is a protocol used to transfer files between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CDTL protocols are used to transfer data, such as commands or telemetry, between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. Related terms include file transfer and protocol implementation.

Central computer refers to a computer that serves as the central processing unit of a spacecraft or vehicle, responsible for executing commands and controlling systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, central computers are used to control and operate spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include computer system and central processing.

Certification process refers to the process of certifying, or approving, a spacecraft or vehicle for launch or operation, typically involving a series of tests and evaluations. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, certification processes are used to certify spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components, for launch or operation. Related terms include certification and qualification.

CGI script stands for Common Gateway Interface script, which is a script used to generate dynamic web content, such as web pages or reports. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CGI scripts are used to generate web-based reports and displays, such as mission planning and execution reports. Related terms include web development and scripting.

Channel coding refers to the process of coding, or modifying, a signal to transmit it over a communication channel, such as a radio frequency (RF) channel. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, channel coding is used to transmit data, such as commands or telemetry, between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. Related terms include error correction and channel modeling.

Charge coupled device (CCD) refers to a type of sensor that uses charge-coupled devices to detect and measure light or other forms of radiation. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CCDs are used to detect and measure celestial objects, such as stars or planets. Related terms include sensor technology and CCD arrays.

Checksum algorithm refers to an algorithm used to calculate a checksum, or error-checking code, for a data packet or message. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, checksum algorithms are used to detect and correct errors in data transmission, such as commands or telemetry. Related terms include error detection and checksum calculation.

Circuit analysis refers to the process of analyzing the performance of an electronic circuit, including its components, such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, circuit analysis is used to evaluate the performance of spacecraft or vehicle systems, such as power systems or communication systems. Related terms include circuit design and analysis tools.

CIS protocol stands for Contactless Interface Specification protocol, which is a protocol used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, without physical contact. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CIS protocols are used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, such as during launch or recovery operations. Related terms include contactless communication and protocol implementation.

CLTU protocol stands for Command and Telemetry Transmission Unit protocol, which is a protocol used to transmit commands and telemetry between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CLTU protocols are used to transmit data, such as commands or telemetry, between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. Related terms include command and telemetry transmission.

Clock signal refers to a signal used to synchronize or coordinate the operation of a system or component, such as a clock or timer. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, clock signals are used to synchronize the operation of spacecraft or vehicle systems, such as communication systems or navigation systems. Related terms include time synchronization and clock management.

CM system stands for Configuration Management system, which is a system used to manage the configuration of a spacecraft or vehicle, including its systems, components, and interfaces. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CM systems are used to manage the configuration of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include configuration management and change control.

CMT protocol stands for Command and Monitoring Terminal protocol, which is a protocol used to transmit commands and monitor the status of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CMT protocols are used to transmit data, such as commands or telemetry, between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. Related terms include command and monitoring protocol.

CN system stands for Communication Network system, which is a system used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, as well as between different spacecraft or vehicles. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CN systems are used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, as well as between different spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include communication network and network architecture.

COCC system stands for Collocation and Orbit Control Center system, which is a system used to control and

manage the orbit of a spacecraft or vehicle, as well as its collocation with other spacecraft or vehicles. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, COCC systems are used to control and manage the orbit of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include orbit control and collocation management.

Code generation refers to the process of generating code, or software, for a spacecraft or vehicle, typically using programming languages or development tools. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, code generation is used to develop software for spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include software development and code implementation.

Codec algorithm refers to an algorithm used to compress or decompress data, such as audio or video signals. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, codec algorithms are used to compress or decompress data, such as audio or video signals, for transmission or storage. Related terms include data compression and codec implementation.

Cold start refers to the process of starting a spacecraft or vehicle from a cold, or unpowered, state, typically requiring a restart or reboot. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, cold starts are used to restart or reboot spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include power cycle and cold start procedure.

Command sequence refers to a sequence of commands, or instructions, used to control or operate a spacecraft or vehicle, typically transmitted from a ground station or mission control center. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, command sequences are used to control or operate spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include command and control system.

Communication protocol refers to a standard or protocol used to communicate between different systems or components, such as a spacecraft or vehicle and a ground station. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, communication protocols are used to communicate between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, as well as between different spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include communication network and protocol implementation.

Component failure refers to the failure of a component, or part, of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically requiring repair or replacement. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, component failures are used to evaluate the reliability and maintainability of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include failure analysis and component design.

Composite material refers to a material composed of multiple components, such as fibers or resins, used to construct spacecraft or vehicle structures, such as wings or fuselage. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, composite materials are used to construct spacecraft or vehicle structures, ensuring their strength, durability, and performance. Related terms include material science and composite design.

Compression algorithm refers to an algorithm used to compress, or reduce the size of, data, such as audio or video signals. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, compression algorithms are used to compress data, such as audio or video signals, for transmission or storage. Related terms include data

compression and algorithm implementation.

Computer system refers to a system used to process, store, and transmit data, typically consisting of hardware and software components. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, computer systems are used to control and operate spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include computer hardware and software implementation.

Concept of operations (CONOPS) refers to a document that describes the concept, or plan, for operating a spacecraft or vehicle, including its mission objectives, systems, and components. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CONOPS documents are used to plan and execute space missions, ensuring their success and safety. Related terms include mission planning and operations concept.

Configuration control refers to the process of controlling, or managing, the configuration of a spacecraft or vehicle, including its systems, components, and interfaces. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, configuration control is used to manage the configuration of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include configuration management and change control.

Configuration item refers to a component, or part, of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically managed and controlled through configuration management. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, configuration items are used to manage and control the configuration of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include configuration management and item control.

Connectivity matrix refers to a matrix, or table, used to describe the connectivity, or relationships, between different systems or components, such as spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, connectivity matrices are used to describe the connectivity between spacecraft or vehicles and ground stations, as well as between different spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include connectivity analysis and matrix representation.

Console operator refers to a person, or operator, responsible for controlling and operating a spacecraft or vehicle, typically from a console or control center. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, console operators are used to control and operate spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include operator training and console design.

Constant velocity refers to a velocity, or speed, that remains constant, or unchanged, over time, typically used to describe the motion of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, constant velocity is used to describe the motion of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include velocity measurement and constant acceleration.

Context switching refers to the process of switching, or changing, between different contexts, or modes, of operation, typically used to describe the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, context switching is used to switch between different modes of operation, ensuring the continued operation and performance of spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include mode switching and context management.

Control algorithm refers to an algorithm, or set of rules, used to control, or regulate, the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically used to describe the operation of control systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, control algorithms are used to control the operation of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include control system and algorithm implementation.

Control system refers to a system used to control, or regulate, the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically consisting of sensors, actuators, and control algorithms. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, control systems are used to control the operation of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include control algorithm and system design.

Conversion gain refers to the gain, or amplification, of a signal, typically used to describe the operation of conversion systems, such as analog-to-digital converters. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, conversion gain is used to describe the operation of conversion systems, ensuring the continued operation and performance of spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include conversion system and gain control.

Coordinate system refers to a system used to describe the position, or location, of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically consisting of coordinates, such as x, y, and z. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, coordinate systems are used to describe the position of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include coordinate transformation and system design.

Core competency refers to a set of skills, or competencies, that are essential, or core, to the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically used to describe the skills of astronauts or operators. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, core competencies are used to describe the skills of astronauts or operators, ensuring their ability to operate spacecraft or vehicles safely and effectively. Related terms include competency model and core skills.

Correction term refers to a term, or value, used to correct, or adjust, the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically used to describe the operation of control systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, correction terms are used to correct the operation of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include correction algorithm and term calculation.

Course correction refers to a correction, or adjustment, made to the course, or trajectory, of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically used to describe the operation of navigation systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, course corrections are used to adjust the trajectory of spacecraft or vehicles, ensuring their continued operation and performance. Related terms include navigation system and course correction.

Coverage analysis refers to the process of analyzing, or evaluating, the coverage, or extent, of a system or component, such as a communication system or sensor. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, coverage analysis is used to evaluate the coverage of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include coverage model and analysis tool.

CPU utilization refers to the utilization, or usage, of a central processing unit (CPU), typically used to describe the operation of computer systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CPU utilization is used to describe the operation of computer systems, ensuring their continued operation and performance.

Related terms include CPU management and utilization monitoring.

CRC check stands for Cyclic Redundancy Check, which is a check, or test, used to detect errors in data transmission, typically used to describe the operation of communication systems. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, CRC checks are used to detect errors in data transmission, ensuring the continued operation and performance of spacecraft or vehicles. Related terms include error detection and CRC calculation.

Critical design refers to a design, or plan, that is critical, or essential, to the operation of a spacecraft or vehicle, typically used to describe the design of systems or components. In Mission Planning and Systems Integration, critical design is used to describe the design of spacecraft or vehicles, as well as their systems and components. Related terms include design review and critical design.

Critical path refers