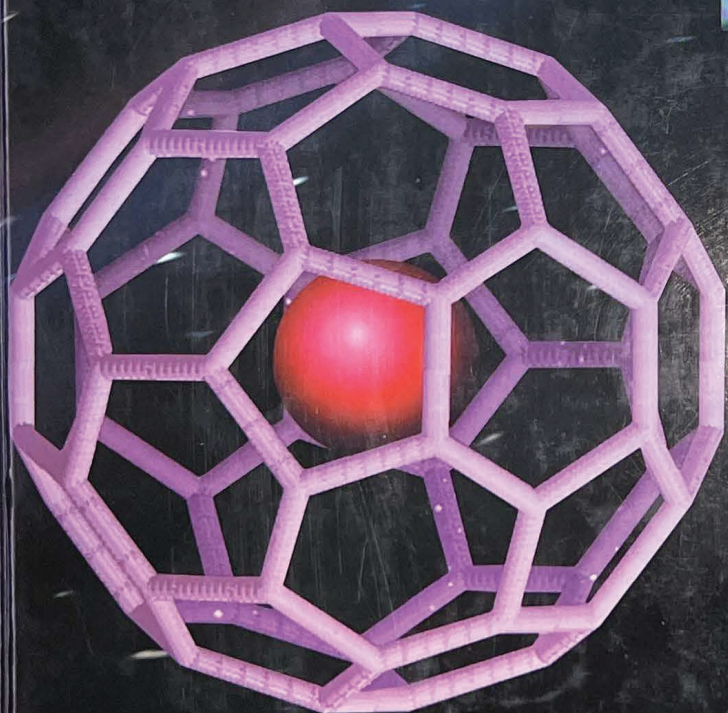


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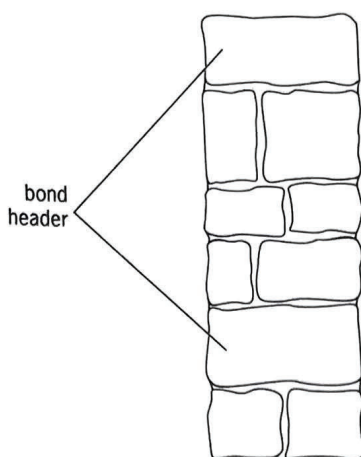
**SCIENTIFIC
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TERMS**



Sixth Edition

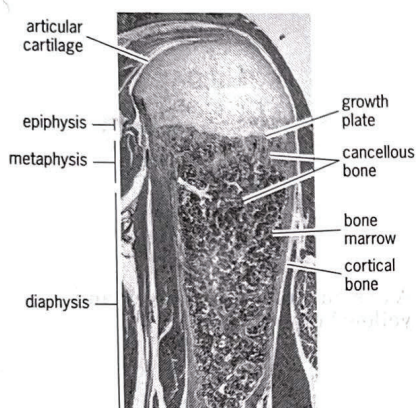
Sony Exhibit 1024
Sony v. VisionX

BOND HEADER



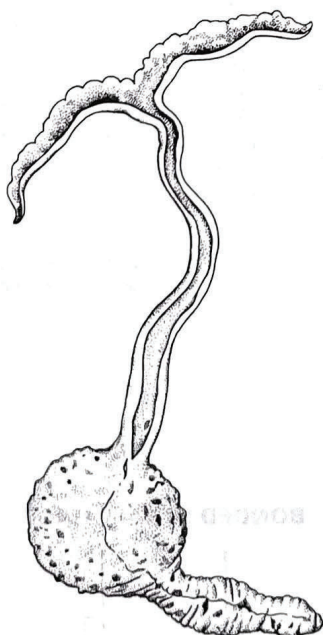
A masonry section showing bond headers.

BONE



Longitudinal section through the femur of a 7-day-old mouse.

BONELLIDAE



Bonellia species, half size, showing the long and cleft (at the top) prostomium characteristic of the Bonellidae.

bond header [BUILD] In masonry, a stone that extends the full thickness of the wall. Also known as throughstone. { 'bänd ,hed·ər }

bond hybridization [CHEM] The linear combination of two or more simple atomic orbitals. { 'bänd ,hī·brəd·ə'zā·shən }

bonding [CHEM] The joining together of atoms to form molecules or crystalline salts. [ELEC] The use of low-resistance material to connect electrically a chassis, metal shield cans, cable shielding braid, and other supposedly equipotential points to eliminate undesirable electrical interaction resulting from high-impedance paths between them. [ENG] 1. The fastening together of two components of a device by means of adhesives, as in anchoring the copper foil of printed wiring to an insulating baseboard. 2. See cladding. [PSYCH] The formation of an emotional attachment between two people whose identities are significantly affected by their mutual interactions. [TEXT] The joining of two fabrics, usually a face fabric and a lining fabric. { 'bän·dīŋ }

bonding agent [MATER] Any substance that fixes one material to another. { 'bän·dīŋ ,ā·jənt }

bonding electron [PHYS CHEM] An electron whose orbit spans the entire molecule and so assists in holding it together. { 'bän·dīŋ i'lek·trən }

bonding orbital [PHYS CHEM] A molecular orbital formed by a bonding electron whose energy decreases as the nuclei are brought closer together, resulting in a net attraction and chemical bonding. { 'bän·dīŋ 'ör·bəd·əl }

bonding pad [ELECTR] A metallized area on the surface of a semiconductor device, to which connections can be made. { 'bän·dīŋ ,pad }

bonding strength [MECH] Structural effectiveness of adhesives, welds, solders, glues, or of the chemical bond formed between the metallic and ceramic components of a cermet, when subjected to stress loading, for example, shear, tension, or compression. { 'bän·dīŋ ,streŋkth }

bonding wire [ELEC] Wire used to connect metal objects so they have the same potential (usually ground potential). { 'bän·dīŋ ,wīr }

bond length See bond distance. { 'bänd ,ləŋkth }

bond-line formula [ORG CHEM] A representation of a molecule in which bonds are represented by lines, carbon atoms are represented by line ends and intersections, and atoms other than hydrogen and carbon are represented by their elemental symbols, as is hydrogen when it is bonded to an atom other than hydrogen or carbon. Also known as carbon-skeleton formula; line-segment formula. { 'bänd ,līn ,fōr·myə·lə }

bond migration [CHEM] The movement of a bond to a different position within the same molecular entity. { 'bänd mī·grā·shən }

bond moment [PHYS CHEM] The degree of polarity of a chemical bond as calculated from the value of the force of the response of the bond when the bond is subjected to an electric field. { 'bänd ,mō·mənt }

Bond number [FL MECH] A dimensionless number used in the study of atomization and the study of bubbles and drops, equal to $(\rho - \rho')L^2g/\sigma$, where ρ is the density of a bubble or drop, ρ' is the density of the surrounding medium, L is a characteristic dimension, g is the acceleration of gravity, and σ is the surface tension of the bubble or drop. { 'bänd ,nəm·bər }

bond orientational order [PHYS] An ordering of atoms or molecules in an intermediate state of condensed matter in which the atoms or molecules are distributed at random, as in a fluid or glass, but the condensed matter is orientationally anisotropic on a macroscopic scale. { 'bänd ,ör·ē·ən'tā·shən·əl 'örd·ər }

bond paper [MATER] A paper used for writing paper, business forms, and typewriter paper; the less expensive bond papers are made from wood sulfite pulps; rag-content bonds contain 25, 50, 75, or 100% of pulp made from rags, and offer greater permanence and strength. { 'bänd ,nā·pər }