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THIRD EDITION

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systems lacking access to conventional power supplies (e.g. satellites). *See* COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM, SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES.

**solid.** In printing, type set with no line spacing between the lines.

**solid-state camera.** In television, a television camera in which the optical image is projected onto a large-scale integrated circuit device, typically a charge-coupled device, which detects the light image and develops the television signal. *See* CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE.

**solid-state device.** In electronics, a device whose operation depends upon the behaviour of electrical or magnetic signals in solids (e.g. transistors, integrated circuits). *See* CHIP, SEMICONDUCTOR, TRANSISTOR.

**solidus.** In printing, a diagonal typographic sign. *Synonymous with* SLASH.

**soliton.** In optoelectronics, a pulse of coherent light that either does not change shape or has a shape that varies periodically, with propagation along an optical fiber, returning to its original shape. *See* FIBER OPTICS.

**SOM.** *See* START OF MESSAGE.

**son file.** *See* FATHER FILE.

**sonic.** Pertaining to the audible frequency range (20–20 000 Hz).

**sort key.** In databases, a field of a data record that is used to determine the order of that record in a set of sorted data (e.g. an employee's name when sorting personnel records in alphabetical order of employees' names). *See* FIELD, RECORD.

**SOS.** *See* SILICON ON SAPPHIRE.

**sound.** (1) A train of compression waves transversing air, or other gaseous, liquid or solid material at a frequency, or combination of frequencies in the range 20–20 000 Hz. (2) In filming, a term for all or any of the aural elements in film production.

**sound advance.** In filming, the physical distance, in frames or inches, between a point

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on the sound track and the corresponding visual frame. It is necessary because the sound-reading head cannot occupy the same space as the camera aperture. *See* ADVANCE.

**sound attribute.** In optical media, a particular property assigned to all or part of the sound information of an interactive compact disc (e.g. language) bandwidth. (Philips). *See* BANDWIDTH, COMPACT DISC – INTERACTIVE.

**sound chip.** *Synonymous with* AUDIO CHIP.

**sound effects.** In filming and broadcasting, sounds produced from electronics, recording or other devices to give the impression of realistic effects.

**sound effects library.** A collection of catalogued sound effects stored on a recording medium. *See* SOUND EFFECTS.

**sound film strip projector.** In audiovisual aids, a film strip projector with an associated or built-in sound-reproducing unit. *See* FILM STRIP.

**sound group.** In optical media, part of the user data field in an adaptive delta pulse code modulation (ADPCM) audio sector on an interactive compact disc. Each ADPCM audio sector has 18 sound groups. (Philips). *See* ADAPTIVE DELTA PULSE CODE MODULATION, COMPACT DISC – INTERACTIVE.

**sound head.** In recording, the device that detects the audio signal from a recording medium. *See* MAGNETIC HEAD.

**sound macro.** In audio, a predefined sound or sound sequence stored in computer form (e.g. a standard set of words such as the numbers from 1 to 100, or a set of commonly occurring words such as 'yes', 'no'). (Philips). *See* SPEECH SYNTHESIZER.

**sound sheets.** In recording, a flat magnetic vinyl dictation-recording medium.

**sound slide projector.** In audiovisual devices, a slide projector with an associated built-in sound-reproducing unit. The sound unit may control the slide advance automatically. *See* SLIDE/SYNC RECORDER.

**sound synthesizer.** *See* MUSIC SYNTHESIZER.

**sound synthesizer.** SPEECH SYNTHESIZER.