

ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR WITH PROVISIONS TO REDUCE THERMALLY-INDUCED STRESSES

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to electrical connectors of the type that are mounted on a substrate using multiple solder connections.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Electrical connectors, such as ball-grid array (BGA) connectors, are commonly mounted on a substrate using multiple solder connections. The solder connections act as electrical and mechanical connections between the substrate and the connector.

[0003] The connector and substrate typically operate at temperatures above ambient. Temperature changes can cause the connector and substrate to deflect, i.e., to expand or contract. (The amount of deflection of a component as a function of temperature change often is expressed as the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) for the component.) The amount of deflection experienced by the connector and substrate in response to a given temperature change usually differs. In other words, the CTEs of the connector and the substrate are usually different.

[0004] Differences between the amount of thermally-induced deflection of the connector and the substrate can induce stresses on the solder connections between the two components. These stresses, repeated over multiple heating and cooling cycles (referred to

as “thermal cycling”) can weaken the solder connections. Weakening of a solder connection can affect the integrity of the signal transmission through the solder connection, and in extreme cases can result in separation of the solder connection from the connector or the substrate.

[0005] Positive temperature changes typically cause connectors to expand outward from the center thereof. Hence, the greatest amount of deflection in a square or rectangular connector occurs at and near its outer corners. Moreover, it is believed that the greatest differences between the respective deflections of the connector and the underlying substrate occur at and near the outer corners of the connector. The solder connections associated with these locations therefore are subject to relatively high thermally-induced stresses.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] Thermal expansion and other stresses can create a strain on surface mount connections. An object of the present invention is to make surface mount contact tails compliant at strain points. The invention includes orienting first contacts differently than second contacts, elongating contact end housing pockets defined by a connector housing to permit freedom of movement of the second contact end with respect to the housing, a wafer, or the first contact, or orienting second contact end housing pockets differently than first contact end pockets. Another object is to locate a solder mass with respect to the surface mount contact tails via an optional wafer.

[0007] One embodiment of the present invention generally includes an electrical connector capable of being mounted on a substrate, the electrical connector including a housing that defines a mounting surface, a first contact mounted on the housing and defining a respective end, a first fusible element mounted on the respective end of the first contact for securing the first contact to the housing and the substrate, a second contact that

extends through the housing, and a second fusible element mounted on a respective end of the second contact for securing the second contact to the substrate, wherein the respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the housing. An optional wafer may be positioned adjacent to the mounting surface and adjacent to the second contact. The mounting surface of the housing may define a depression. The wafer may be positioned in the depression. The respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the wafer. The wafer can move with respect to the housing. The wafer may define a pocket that receives the second fusible element. The depression may be located proximate a respective outer corner of the housing. The second contact is movable in relation to the first contact. A depth of the depression is approximately equal to a thickness of the wafer. The wafer is preferably square. The wafer may be fixed with respect to the housing until the connector is attached to the substrate.

[0008] A clearance may exist between the wafer and a periphery of the depression, and the clearance is approximately equal to a maximum anticipated difference between thermally-induced deflection of the housing and the substrate proximate the second plurality of contacts.

[0009] The first contact and the second contact may be oriented differently with respect to the housing. A clearance between the respective end of the second contact and the housing may be greater than a clearance between the first contact and the housing. The respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the housing after the second fusible element is mounted to the substrate. The fusible element may be a solder ball.

[0010] The connector may be a socket for a ball-grid array connector. In any type of connector, the first contact may be secured to a first location on the substrate, the second contact may be secured to a second location on the substrate, and the wafer and the

second contact can move in relation to the housing in response to relative movement between the housing and the second location on the substrate.

[0011] The second contact may be located proximate an outer corner of the housing. The housing may define an elongated pocket, wherein the second contact is mounted on the housing so that the respective end of the second contact is positioned in the elongated pocket. A longitudinal axis of the elongated pocket is substantially coincident with a direction of movement of the housing in relation to the substrate resulting from thermally-induced deflection of the housing. The elongated pocket may be oriented radially from a center point of the housing, wherein the elongated pocket is oriented about thirty-three to forty-eight degrees. One of the wafer or the housing can also define pockets with angled sidewalls.

[0012] A wafer may be positioned over the elongated pocket. The wafer defines an orifice and the respective end of the second contact extends into the orifice.

[0013] An advantage of the present invention is that thermal expansion and other stresses on the solder connections can be reduced by orienting the second contacts or pockets and otherwise allowing the second contact ends to move with respect with the housing. If the contact pockets are elongated, a wafer may be used so that solder mass location can be maintained.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0007] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment, are better understood when read in conjunction with the appended diagrammatic drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, the drawings show an embodiment that is presently preferred. The invention is not limited, however, to the specific instrumentalities disclosed in the drawings. In the drawings:

- [0008] Fig. 1 is a bottom view of a preferred embodiment of an electrical connector;
- [0009] Fig. 2 is a magnified view of the area designated "A" in Fig. 1;
- [0010] Fig. 3 is a magnified view of the area designated "A" in Fig. 1, with solder balls of the connector removed;
- [0011] Fig. 4 is a magnified view of the area designated "A" in Fig. 1, with a wafer of the connector removed;
- [0012] Fig. 5A is a top view of the electrical connector shown in Figs. 1-4;
- [0013] Fig. 5B is a top perspective view of the electrical connector shown in Figs. 1-5A, taken through the line "B-B" of Fig. 5A;
- [0014] Fig. 6 is a magnified view of the area designated "F" in Fig. 5B;
- [0015] Fig. 7A is a magnified view of the area designated "D" in Fig. 6;
- [0016] Fig. 7B is a view of the area "D" shown in Fig. 7A, from a perspective displaced ninety degrees from the perspective of Figure 7A;
- [0017] Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of a wafer of the connector shown in Figs. 1-7B;
- [0018] Fig. 9 is a magnified view of the area designated "E" in Fig. 6, depicting the connector mounted on a substrate.
- [0019] Fig. 10 is a bottom view of an alternative embodiment of the electrical connector shown Figs. 1-9;
- [0020] Fig. 11 is a magnified view of the area designated "F" in Fig. 10;
- [0021] Fig. 12 is a magnified view of the area designated "G" in Fig. 11; and
- [0022] Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view taken through the line "H-H" of Figure 12.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

[0023] Figures 1-9 depict a preferred embodiment of an electrical connector 10. The figures are each referenced to a common coordinate system 11 depicted therein. The connector 10 is a socket for a BGA connector. This particular type of connector is disclosed for exemplary purposes only, as the principles of the present invention can be applied to other types of connectors.

[0024] The connector 10 can be mounted on a substrate 12 (see Figure 9). The substrate 12 can be, for example, a printed circuit board, a printed wire board, a backplane, etc.

[0025] The connector 10 comprises a housing 14. The housing 14 is formed from a suitable electrically-insulative material such as plastic.

[0026] The connector 10 also comprises a plurality of contacts 18a, 18b mounted on the housing 14. The contacts 18a are substantially identical to the contacts 18b; different reference symbols are used to denote differences between the respective positions of the contacts 18a, 18b within the housing 14, as discussed below.

[0027] The contacts 18a, 18b each include a contact portion 20, and an elongated body 22 that adjoins a first end of the contact portion 20. Each contact 18 also includes a substantially S-shaped tail 24 that adjoins a second end of the body 22 (see Figure 6).

[0028] The housing 14 comprises a bottom portion 30 having an upper surface 32 and a lower surface 36. The housing 14 also includes a plurality of ribs 33 that project from the upper surface 32, and a plurality of partitions 35 positioned between adjacent ones of the ribs 33 (see Figures 6, 7A, and 7B). Opposing pairs of the ribs 33 and the associated partitions 35 define cavities 37 within the housing 14.

[0029] Directional terms such as top, bottom, upper, lower, etc., are used in reference to the component orientations depicted in Figure 6; these terms are used for exemplary purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the appended claims.

[0030] The partitions 35 have slots 39 formed therein (see Figure 7A). Each slot 39 extends substantially in the vertical ("z") direction, and is defined by two beveled surfaces 41 of the partition 35 (see Figure 7B). Each slot 39 receives an outer edge of the body 22 of an associated contact 18a, 18b.

[0031] Four depressions 38 are formed in the lower surface 36 of the housing 14 (see Figure 4 and 6). Each recess 38 is located proximate an outer corner of the lower surface 36. The contacts 18b are associated only with the portions of the bottom portion 30 having the depressions 38 formed therein, as discussed below.

[0032] The bottom portion 30 of the housing 14 has a plurality of penetrations 40 formed therein (see Figures 4, 6, 7A, and 7B). Each penetration 40 receives a portion of a corresponding one of the tails 24. Each penetration 40 originates on the upper surface 32 of the bottom portion 30, and adjoins a corresponding one of the cavities 37. The penetrations 40 are sized so that a clearance can exist between the periphery of the penetrations 40, and the portions of the tails 24 located therein. For example, the penetrations 40 can be sized so that a clearance of approximately 0.1 mm exists between the periphery thereof and the tails 24. It should be noted that the optimal value for the clearance is application-dependent, and a particular value is specified for exemplary purposes only.

[0033] The cavities 37 receive the contacts 18a, 18b. In particular, the body 22 of each contact 18a, 18b is positioned substantially within a corresponding one of the cavities 37 so that the adjoining tail 24 extends through the associated penetration 40, and the contact portion 20 extends upward from the cavity 37 (see Figures 5A-8). The slots 39

associated with each cavity 37 receive opposing outer edges of the body 22. The beveled surfaces 41 that define each slot 39 contact an outer edge of the body 22, and help to restrain the associated contact 18a, 18b within the housing 14.

[0034] The penetrations 40 associated with the contacts 18b each adjoin a corresponding one of the depressions 38 (see Figures 4 and 6). A portion of the tail 24 of each of the contacts 18b extends from the corresponding penetration 40 and into a corresponding one of the depressions 38.

[0035] A plurality of pockets 42 are formed in the bottom portion 30 (see Figures 1-4). The pockets 42 are associated only with the contacts 18a. Hence, the pockets 42 are not formed in the portions of the bottom portion 30 associated with the depressions 38. Each pocket 42 extends inward from the lower surface 36 of the bottom portion 30, and adjoins a corresponding penetration 40. A portion of the tail 24 of each contact 18a extends from the corresponding penetration 40 and into a corresponding one of the pockets 42.

[0036] The connector 10 also comprises four wafers 50 (see Figures 1-3 and 6-8). Each wafer 50 is positioned within a corresponding one of the depressions 38 when the connector 10 is mounted on the substrate 12. The wafers 50, as discussed below, facilitate relative movement between the contacts 18b and the housing 14. The wafers 50 are formed from a suitable electrically-insulative material, and preferably are formed from a liquid crystal polymer. Optimally, the material from which the wafers 50 are formed should have a CTE approximately equal to that of the material from which the housing 14 is formed, and the CTEs of both materials should remain approximately constant within the projected range of operating temperatures for the connector 10.

[0037] Each wafer 50 has an upper surface 50a, and a lower surface 50b. The upper surface 50a preferably abuts the lower surface 36 of the housing 14 when the wafer

50 is positioned in the associated recess 38 (see Figures 7A and 7B). A plurality of pockets 52 are formed in each wafer 50 (see Figures 3, 7A, 7B, and 8). The pockets 52 extend inward (into the wafer 50) from the lower surface 50b. Twenty-five of the pockets 52, arranged in a five-by-five array, are formed in each of the wafers 50. The optimal number and arrangement of the pockets 52 is application dependent. A specific number and arrangement of the pockets 52 is specified for exemplary purposes only.

[0038] A slot 56 is formed in each wafer 50 (see Figures 7A, 7B, and 8). Each slot 56 extends inward from the upper surface 50a, and adjoins a corresponding one of the pockets 52. The tails 24 of the contacts 18b each extend through a corresponding one of the slots 56. Each slot 56 preferably is sized so that the corresponding tail 24 fits within the slot 56 with no substantial clearance between the tail 24 and the periphery of the slot 56.

[0039] The thickness of each wafer 50 is approximately equal to the depth of the depressions 38. The thickness of the wafers 50 and the depth of the depressions 38 are denoted by the respective reference symbols “t” and “d” in Figures 6 and 8. The depth of each depression 38 is approximately 0.3 mm. The optimal value for the depth of the depressions 38 is application dependent; a particular value is specified herein for exemplary purposes only.

[0040] The wafers 50 are sized so that a clearance can exist between the periphery of each wafer 50 and the periphery of the associated depression 38. The clearance is denoted by the reference symbol “c” in Figures 2, 3, and 9.

[0041] The wafers 50 are not necessarily physically connected to the housing 14. The wafers 50 are capable of a limited degree of lateral movement in relation to the housing 14. The term “lateral movement,” as used throughout the specification, denotes movement in the +x, -x, +y, and -y directions. In particular, the upper surface 50a of each

wafer 50 can slide over the adjacent portion of the lower surface 36 of the housing 14, within the confines of the corresponding depression 38.

[0042] The clearance “c” is approximately 0.14 mm in the connector 10. Hence, the wafers 50 can move approximately 0.14 mm from the positions depicted in Figure 2, in each of the +x, -x, +y, and -y directions. This figure corresponds to the maximum anticipated difference between the thermally-induced deflections of the substrate 12 and the housing 14 at the outer corners of the housing 14. It should be noted that the optimal value for the clearance “c” is application dependent; a specific value is specified herein for exemplary purposes only.

[0043] The connector 10 further comprises a plurality of fusible elements in the form of solder balls 60. Each solder ball 60 is associated with a corresponding one of the contacts 18a, 18b. The solder balls 60 associated with the contacts 18a are positioned, in part, within a corresponding one of the pockets 42 of the housing 14 (see Figures 2-4 and 6). The solder balls 60 associated with the contacts 18b are positioned, in part, within a corresponding one of the pockets 52 of the wafers 50 (see Figures 2, 6, 7A, and 7B). Each solder ball 60 is mounted on the tail 24 of the corresponding contact 18a, 18b.

[0044] The solder balls 60 are used to electrically and mechanically connect the connector 10 to the substrate 12. In particular, each solder ball 60 aligns with a corresponding contact pad 54 on the substrate 12 when the connector 10 is placed thereon (see Figure 9). The solder balls 60 are subjected to a reflow process that melts the solder balls 60. The melting and subsequent re-hardening of the solder forms solder connections 64 between the tails 24 of the contacts 18a, 18b and the corresponding contact pads 52. The wafers 50 can be held in position in relation to the housing 14 as the connector 10 is mounted on the substrate 12 using tabs (not shown) or other suitable means. The tabs can

be broken after the connector has been mounted, to permit the wafers 50 to move in relation to the housing 14.

[0045] The solder connections 64 associated with the contacts 18a form a mechanical connection between the tails 24 of the contacts 18a, the housing 14, and the corresponding contact pads 52. Hence, the solder connections 64 associated with the contact 18a can be subject to stresses induced by differences between the thermal expansion of the substrate 12 and the housing 14.

[0046] The solder connections 64 associated with the contacts 18b form a mechanical connection between the tails 24 of the contacts 18b, and the associated contact pads 52. The tails 24 of the contacts 18b fit within the corresponding slots 56 of the wafers 50 with no substantial clearance between the tail 24 and the periphery of the slot 56, as noted above. Hence, the wafers 50 can act as barriers that prevent substantial amounts of solder associated with the contacts 18b from reaching and adhering to the housing 14. The housing 14 therefore remains unconnected to the wafers 50, and to the corresponding solder contacts 18b, solder connections 64, and contact pads 52.

[0047] The above-noted arrangement permits the wafers 50 and the contacts 18b to move laterally, independent of the housing 14 (and the contacts 18a), in response to thermally-induced deflection of the substrate 12. The above-noted clearance between the periphery of the penetrations 40 and the tails 24 of the contacts 18b facilitates relative movement between the contacts 18b and the housing 14. The degree of relative movement between the housing 14, and the wafers 50 and contacts 18b is limited by the clearance "c" between the wafers 50 and the edges of the corresponding depressions 38.

[0048] The configuration of the connector 10 permits the wafers 50 and the contacts 18b to move in relation to the adjacent portion of the housing 14 as the substrate 12 deflects at one rate, and the housing 14 deflects at another rate. Hence, the associated

solder pads 62, solder connections 64, and tails 24 of the contacts 18b are not subject to stresses induced by differences between the thermally-induced deflection of the substrate 12 and the housing 14. These differences, it is believed, are maximal at or near the outer corners of the housing 14. Hence, placing the wafers 50 at the outer corners is believed to provide the maximum beneficial effect.

[0049] The configuration of the connector 10, it is believed, can help to reduce or eliminate stresses on the solder connections 64 induced by differences between the thermal expansion of the substrate 12 and the housing 14. The configuration of the connector 10 therefore can help to preserve the integrity, and prolong the life of the connections between the connector 10 and the substrate 12.

[0050] The foregoing description is provided for the purpose of explanation and is not to be construed as limiting the invention. While the invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments or preferred methods, it is understood that the words which have been used herein are words of description and illustration, rather than words of limitation. Furthermore, although the invention has been described herein with reference to particular structure, methods, and embodiments, the invention is not intended to be limited to the particulars disclosed herein, as the invention extends to all structures, methods and uses that are within the scope of the appended claims. Those skilled in the relevant art, having the benefit of the teachings of this specification, may effect numerous modifications to the invention as described herein, and changes may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

[0051] For example, alternative embodiments can be formed without the ribs 33 on the housing 14. Moreover, pin-type contacts can be used in lieu of the contacts 18a, 18b in alternative embodiments.

[0052] More or less than four of the wafers 50 can be used in alternative embodiments, and the wafers 50 can be positioned at locations on the lower surface 36 of the housing 14 other than the outer corners. The wafers 50 can be formed in shapes other than square in alternative embodiments.

[0053] Alternative embodiments can be configured without pockets, such as the pockets 42, for accommodating the solder balls 60. The wafers 50 used with this particular embodiment likewise can be formed without the pockets 52. The principles of the invention also can be applied to right angle connectors, and to connectors that incorporate insert molded lead assemblies (IMLAs).

[0054] Figures 10-13 depict another alternative embodiment in the form of an electrical connector 100. Components of the connector 100 that are substantially identical to those of the connector 10 are denoted with identical reference numerals in the text and figures.

[0055] The connector 100 comprises a housing 102. The housing 102 includes a bottom portion 104 having a lower surface 106. The lower surface 106 has a plurality of pockets 110 formed therein. The pockets 110 are located proximate the outer corners of the lower surface 106 (see Figures 10 and 11). The connector 100 does not include the wafers 50 or the depressions 38 of the connector 10.

[0056] The housing 102 has a first side 107a and an opposing second side 107b (see Figure 10). The housing 102 also has a third side 107c and an opposing fourth side 107d. The third and fourth sides 107c, 107d each adjoin the first and second sides 107a, 107b. The first and second sides 107a, 107b each extend substantially in the “y” direction. The third and fourth sides 107c, 107d each extend substantially in the “x” direction.

[0057] Twenty-five of the pockets 110, arranged in a five-by-five array, are formed at each corner of the lower surface 106. The optimal number and arrangement of the

pockets 110 is application dependent. A specific number and arrangement of the pockets 110 is specified for exemplary purposes only.

[0058] The connector 100 includes a plurality of the contacts 18a, 18b as described above in relation to the connector 10. The contacts 18a, 18b can be mounted in cavities 37 formed in the housing 102 by a plurality of ribs 33 and partitions 35, as described above in relation to the connector 10. As shown in Fig. 13, the pockets 110 each receive the tail 24 of a corresponding one of the contacts 18b. The ribs 33 and partitions 35 are not depicted in Figure 13, for clarity).

[0059] A plurality of the penetrations 40 and the pockets 42 can be formed in the bottom portion 104 of the housing 102 to accommodate the tails 24 of each contact 18b, as described above in relation to the connector 10. Alternative embodiments can be formed without the pockets 40. The tail 24 of each contact 18a can be attached to a solder ball 60 positioned, in part, within the associated pocket 40.

[0060] A plurality of penetrations 114 are formed in the bottom portion 106 (see Figure 13). Each penetration 114 extends between the upper surface 116, and a corresponding one of the pockets 110.

[0061] The tail 24 of each contact 18b extends through a corresponding penetration 114 and into the pocket 110, and is attached to a solder ball 60 positioned, in part, within the pocket 110. The penetrations 114 preferably are sized so that a clearance exists between the sides of the penetration 114 and the associated tail 24 (see Figure 13).

[0062] The solder balls 60 can be subject to a reflow process to form solder connections 64 between the contacts 18b and corresponding contact pads 52 on the substrate 12, as described above in relation to the connector 10.

[0063] The pockets 110 are each defined, in part, by a first surface 112a and an opposing, substantially parallel second surface 112b (see Figure 12). Each pocket 110 is

further defined by a third surface 112c and an opposing, substantially parallel fourth surface 112d. The third and fourth surfaces 112c, 112d each adjoin the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b. The first, second, third, and fourth surfaces 112a, 112b, 112c, 112d each extend inward, into the bottom portion 104, from the lower surface 106.

[0064] The third and fourth surfaces 112c, 112d are oriented in a substantially vertical (z-axis) direction (from the perspective of Figure 13). The first and second surfaces 112a, 112b preferably are angled in relation to the vertical direction. The angle between the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b and the vertical direction is denoted by the reference symbol “ α ” (alpha) in Figure 13. Preferably the angle alpha is approximately forty to approximately forty-five degrees. It should be noted that the optimal value for the angle alpha is application dependent; a specific value is specified herein for exemplary purposes only.

[0065] The first and second surfaces 112a, 112b are elongated, i.e., the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b are longer than the third and fourth surfaces 112c, 112d (see Figures 11 and 12).

[0066] Each pocket 110 has a longitudinal axis 114 extending in a direction substantially parallel to the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b (see Figure 12). The longitudinal axis 114 is angled in relation to the “x” and “y” directions, as denoted in the figures. The angle between the axis 114 and the “x” direction is denoted by the reference symbol “ β ” beta in Figure 12. The third and fourth sides 107c, 107d each extend substantially in the “x” direction, as noted above. Hence, the angle beta also represents the approximate angle between the axis 114 and the third and fourth sides 107c, 107d.

[0067] Differences between the thermally-induced deflection of the substrate 12 and the housing 102 are believed to be maximal at or near the outer corners of the housing 102, as discussed above. The thermally-induced deflection is believed to cause the corners

of the housing 102 to expand outward, in a substantially diagonal direction, in relation to the center of the lower surface 106. The direction of expansion of the corners of the housing 102 is denoted by the arrows 120 in Figures 10-12.

[0068] The orientation of the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b preferably is selected so that the longitudinal axis 114 extends in a direction substantially coincident with the arrows 120. In other words, the orientation of the longitudinal axis 114 substantially coincides with the direction in which the corners of the housing 102 expand in response to thermally-induced deflection of the housing 102 and the substrate 12.

[0069] For example, it is believed that the corners of the lower surface 106 expand in a direction offset from the "x" axis by approximately thirty-three degrees to approximately forty-eight degrees. Hence, the orientation of the first and second surfaces 112a, 112b associated with this corner preferably is selected so that the angle beta is approximately thirty-three degrees to approximately forty-eight degrees. The optimal value for angle beta is application dependent. A specific value is presented for exemplary purposes only.

[0070] Orienting the pockets 110 in a direction substantially coincident with the direction of thermal expansion of the bottom portion 104, it is believed, can help to reduce or substantially eliminate stresses on the solder connections 64 caused by differences between the thermally-induced deflection of the substrate 12 and the housing 102. In particular, the elongation and orientation of the pockets 110 is believed to permit the outer corners of the housing 102 to move in relation to the associated contacts 18b and solder connections 64. This movement can reduce or eliminate stresses in the solder connections 64 caused by thermal cycling of the connector 100 and the substrate 12.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical connector capable of being mounted on a substrate, comprising:
 - a housing that defines a mounting surface;
 - a first contact that defines a respective end;
 - a first fusible element mounted on the respective end of the first contact for securing the first contact to the substrate; and
 - a second contact that extends through the housing;
 - a second fusible element mounted on a respective end of the second contact for securing the second contact to the substrate,
 - wherein the respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the housing.
2. The connector of claim 1, wherein a wafer is positioned adjacent to the mounting surface of the housing and the respective end of the second contact extends through the wafer.
3. The connector of claim 2, wherein the respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the wafer.
4. The connector of claim 3, wherein the wafer can move with respect to the housing.
5. The connector of claim 3, wherein the wafer defines a pocket that receives the second fusible element.

6. The connector of claim 1, wherein a depression is located proximate a respective outer corner of the housing and a wafer is positioned in the depression.
7. The connector of claim 2, wherein the wafer is substantially square.
8. The connector of claim 2, wherein the wafer is fixed with respect to the housing until the connector is attached to the substrate.
9. The connector of claim 1, wherein the second contact is movable in relation to the first contact.
10. The connector of claim 6, wherein a depth of the depression is approximately equal to a thickness of the wafer.
11. The connector of claim 1, wherein the first contact and the second contact are oriented differently with respect to the housing.
12. The connector of claim 1, wherein a clearance between the respective end of the second contact and the housing is greater than a clearance between the first contact and the housing.
13. The connector of claim 1, wherein the respective end of the second contact can move with respect to the housing after the second fusible element is mounted to the substrate.

14. The connector of claim 1, wherein the fusible element is a solder ball.
15. The connector of claim 6, wherein a clearance exists between the wafer and a periphery of the depression, and the clearance is approximately equal to a maximum anticipated difference between thermally-induced deflection of the housing and the substrate proximate the second plurality of contacts.
16. The connector of claim 1, wherein the connector is a socket for a ball-grid array connector.
17. The system of claim 2, wherein the first contact is secured to a first location on the substrate and the second contact is secured to a second location on the substrate, and the wafer and the second contact can move in relation to the housing in response to relative movement between the housing and the second location on the substrate.
18. The connector system of claim 1, wherein the second contact is located proximate an outer corner of the housing.
19. The electrical connector of claim 1, wherein the housing defines an elongated pocket and the second contact is mounted on the housing so that the respective end of the second contact is positioned in the elongated pocket.
20. The electrical connector of claim 19, wherein a wafer is positioned over the elongated pocket.

21. The electrical connector of claim 19, wherein a longitudinal axis of the elongated pocket is substantially coincident with a direction of movement of the housing in relation to the substrate resulting from thermally-induced deflection of the housing.

22. The electrical connector of claim 19, wherein the elongated pocket is oriented radially from a center point of the housing.

23. The electrical connector of claim 22, wherein the elongated pocket is oriented about 33 to 48 degrees.

24. The electrical connector of claim 2, wherein one of the wafer and the housing define a pocket with angled sidewalls.