

HIGH DENSITY, LOW NOISE, HIGH SPEED MEZZANINE CONNECTOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Generally, the invention relates to the field of electrical connectors. More particularly, the invention relates to lightweight, low cost, high density mezzanine style electrical connectors that provide impedance controlled, high-speed, low interference communications, even in the absence of shields between the contacts, and that provide for a variety of other benefits not found in prior art connectors.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Electrical connectors provide signal connections between electronic devices using signal contacts. Often, the signal contacts are so closely spaced that undesirable interference, or “cross talk,” occurs between adjacent signal contacts. As used herein, the term “adjacent” refers to contacts (or rows or columns) that are next to one another. Cross talk occurs when one signal contact induces electrical interference in an adjacent signal contact due to intermingling electrical fields, thereby compromising signal integrity. With electronic device miniaturization and high speed, high signal integrity electronic communications becoming more prevalent, the reduction of cross talk becomes a significant factor in connector design.

[0003] One commonly used technique for reducing cross talk is to position separate electrical shields, in the form of metallic plates, for example, between adjacent signal contacts. The shields act to block cross talk between the signal contacts by blocking the intermingling of the contacts’ electric fields. Ground contacts are also frequently used to block cross talk between

adjacent differential signal pairs." FIGs. 1A and 1B depict exemplary contact arrangements for electrical connectors that use shields and ground contacts to block cross talk.

[0004] FIG. 1A depicts an arrangement in which signal contacts (designated as either S^+ or S^-) and ground contacts G are arranged such that differential signal pairs S^+ , S^- are positioned along columns 101-106. As shown, shields 112 can be positioned between contact columns 101-106. A column 101-106 can include any combination of signal contacts S^+ , S^- and ground contacts G. The ground contacts G serve to block cross talk between differential signal pairs in the same column. The shields 112 serve to block cross talk between differential signal pairs in adjacent columns.

[0005] FIG. 1B depicts an arrangement in which signal contacts S and ground contacts G are arranged such that differential signal pairs S^+ , S^- are positioned along rows 111-116. As shown, shields 122 can be positioned between rows 111-116. A row 111-116 can include any combination of signal contacts S^+ , S^- and ground contacts G. The ground contacts G serve to block cross talk between differential signal pairs in the same row. The shields 122 serve to block cross talk between differential signal pairs in adjacent rows.

[0006] Because of the demand for smaller, lower weight communications equipment, it is desirable that connectors be made smaller and lower in weight, while providing the same performance characteristics. Shields take up valuable space within the connector that could otherwise be used to provide additional signal contacts, and thus limit contact density (and, therefore, connector size). Additionally, manufacturing and inserting such shields substantially increase the overall costs associated with manufacturing such connectors. In some applications, shields are known to make up 40% or more of the cost of the connector. Another known disadvantage of shields is that they lower impedance. Thus, to make the impedance high enough in a high contact density connector, the contacts would need to be so small that they would not be robust enough for many applications.

[0007] U.S. patent application no. 10/284,966, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, discloses and claims lightweight, low cost, high density electrical connectors that provide impedance controlled, high-speed, low interference communications, even in the absence of shields between the contacts. It would be desirable, however, if there existed a lightweight, high-speed, mezzanine-style, electrical connector (*i.e.*, one that operates above 1 Gb/s and typically in the range of about 10 Gb/s) that reduces the occurrence of cross talk without the need for ground contacts or internal shields.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The invention provides high speed mezzanine connectors (operating above 1 Gb/s and typically in the range of about 2-20 Gb/s) wherein signal contacts are arranged so as to limit the level of cross talk between adjacent differential signal pairs. Such a connector can include signal contacts that form impedance-matched differential signal pairs along rows or columns. The connector can be, and preferably is, devoid of internal shields and ground contacts. The contacts maybe dimensioned and arranged relative to one another such that a differential signal in a first signal pair produces a high field in a gap between the contacts that form the signal pair, and a low field near adjacent signal pairs. Air may be used as a primary dielectric to insulate the contacts and thereby provide a low-weight connector that is suitable for use as a mezzanine connector.

[0009] Such connectors also include novel contact configurations for reducing insertion loss and maintaining substantially constant impedance along the lengths of contacts. The use of air as the primary dielectric to insulate the contacts results in a lower weight connector that is suitable for use as a mezzanine style ball grid array connector.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The invention is further described in the detailed description that follows, by reference to the noted drawings by way of non-limiting illustrative embodiments of the invention, in which like reference numerals represent similar parts throughout the drawings, and wherein:

[0011] FIGs. 1A and 1B depict exemplary contact arrangements for electrical connectors in the prior art that use shields to block cross talk;

[0012] FIG. 2A is a schematic illustration of an electrical connector in the prior art in which conductive and dielectric elements are arranged in a generally "T" shaped geometry;

[0013] FIG. 2B depicts equipotential regions within an arrangement of signal and ground contacts;

[0014] FIGs. 3A-3C depict conductor arrangements in which signal pairs are arranged in columns;

[0015] FIG. 4 depicts a conductor arrangement in which signal pairs are arranged in rows;

[0016] FIG. 5 is a diagram showing an array of six columns of terminals arranged in accordance with one aspect of the invention;

[0017] FIGs. 6A and 6B are diagrams showing contact arrangements in accordance with the invention wherein signal pairs are arranged in columns;

[0018] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an exemplary mezzanine-style electrical connector having a header portion and a receptacle portion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0019] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a header insert molded lead assembly pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0020] FIG. 9 is a top view of a plurality of header assembly pairs in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0021] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a receptacle insert molded lead assembly pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0022] FIG. 11 is a top view of a plurality of receptacle assembly pairs in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0023] FIG. 12 is a top view of another plurality of receptacle assembly pairs in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0024] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an operatively connected header and receptacle insert molded lead assembly pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0025] FIGs. 14A and 14B depict an alternate embodiment of an IMLA that may be used in a connector according to the invention;

[0026] FIG. 15 depicts an embodiment of an IMLA wherein the contacts have relatively low spring movement;

[0027] FIG. 16 depicts an embodiment of an IMLA having hermaphroditic contacts; and

[0028] FIGs. 17A and 17B depict the mating details of an hermaphroditic contact.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0029] Certain terminology may be used in the following description for convenience only and should not be considered as limiting the invention in any way. For example, the terms “top,” “bottom,” “left,” “right,” “upper,” and “lower” designate directions in the figures to which reference is made. Likewise, the terms “inwardly” and “outwardly” designate directions toward and away from, respectively, the geometric center of the referenced object. The terminology includes the words above specifically mentioned, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import.

I-SHAPED GEOMETRY FOR ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS - THEORETICAL MODEL

[0030] FIG. 2A is a schematic illustration of an electrical connector in which conductive and dielectric elements are arranged in a generally “I” shaped geometry. Such connectors are embodied in the assignee’s “I-BEAM” technology, and are described and claimed

in U.S. Patent No. 5,741,144, entitled "Low Cross And Impedance Controlled Electric Connector," the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Low cross talk and controlled impedance have been found to result from the use of this geometry.

[0031] The originally contemplated I-shaped transmission line geometry is shown in FIG. 2A. As shown, the conductive element can be perpendicularly interposed between two parallel dielectric and ground plane elements. The description of this transmission line geometry as I-shaped comes from the vertical arrangement of the signal conductor shown generally at numeral 10 between the two horizontal dielectric layers 12 and 14 having a permittivity ϵ and ground planes 13 and 15 symmetrically placed at the top and bottom edges of the conductor. The sides 20 and 22 of the conductor are open to the air 24 having an air permittivity ϵ_0 . In a connector application, the conductor could include two sections, 26 and 28, that abut end-to-end or face-to-face. The thickness, t_1 and t_2 of the dielectric layers 12 and 14, to first order, controls the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the ratio of the overall height h to dielectric width w_d controls the electric and magnetic field penetration to an adjacent contact. Original experimentation led to the conclusion that the ratio h/w_d needed to minimize interference beyond A and B would be approximately unity (as illustrated in FIG. 2A).

[0032] The lines 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 in FIG. 2A are equipotentials of voltage in the air-dielectric space. Taking an equipotential line close to one of the ground planes and following it out towards the boundaries A and B, it will be seen that both boundary A or boundary B are very close to the ground potential. This means that virtual ground surfaces exist at each of boundary A and boundary B. Therefore, if two or more I-shaped modules are placed side-by-side, a virtual ground surface exists between the modules and there will be little to no intermingling of the modules' fields. In general, the conductor width w_c and dielectric thicknesses t_1 , t_2 should be small compared to the dielectric width w_d or module pitch (*i.e.*, distance between adjacent modules).

[0033] Given the mechanical constraints on a practical connector design, it was found in actuality that the proportioning of the signal conductor (blade/beam contact) width and dielectric thicknesses could deviate somewhat from the preferred ratios and some minimal interference might exist between adjacent signal conductors. However, designs using the above-described I-shaped geometry tend to have lower cross talk than other conventional designs.

EXEMPLARY FACTORS AFFECTING CROSS TALK BETWEEN ADJACENT CONTACTS

[0034] In accordance with the invention, the basic principles described above were further analyzed and expanded upon and can be employed to determine how to even further limit

cross talk between adjacent signal contacts, even in the absence of shields between the contacts, by determining an appropriate arrangement and geometry of the signal and ground contacts. FIG. 2B includes a contour plot of voltage in the neighborhood of an active column-based differential signal pair S+, S- in a contact arrangement of signal contacts S and ground contacts G according to the invention. As shown, contour lines 42 are closest to zero volts, contour lines 44 are closest to -1 volt, and contour lines 46 are closest to +1 volt. It has been observed that, although the voltage does not necessarily go to zero at the “quiet” differential signal pairs that are nearest to the active pair, the interference with the quiet pairs is near zero. That is, the voltage impinging on the positive-going quiet differential pair signal contact is about the same as the voltage impinging on the negative-going quiet differential pair signal contact. Consequently, the noise on the quiet pair, which is the difference in voltage between the positive- and negative-going signals, is close to zero.

[0035] Thus, as shown in FIG. 2B, the signal contacts S and ground contacts G can be scaled and positioned relative to one another such that a differential signal in a first differential signal pair produces a high field H in the gap between the contacts that form the signal pair and a low (*i.e.*, close to ground potential) field L (close to ground potential) near an adjacent signal pair. Consequently, cross talk between adjacent signal contacts can be limited to acceptable levels for the particular application. In such connectors, the level of cross talk between adjacent signal contacts can be limited to the point that the need for (and cost of) shields between adjacent contacts is unnecessary, even in high speed, high signal integrity applications.

[0036] Through further analysis of the above-described I-shaped model, it has been found that the unity ratio of height to width is not as critical as it first seemed. It has also been found that a number of factors can affect the level of cross talk between adjacent signal contacts. A number of such factors are described in detail below, though it is anticipated that there may be others. Additionally, though it is preferred that all of these factors be considered, it should be understood that each factor may, alone, sufficiently limit cross talk for a particular application. Any or all of the following factors may be considered in determining a suitable contact arrangement for a particular connector design:

a) Less cross talk has been found to occur where adjacent contacts are edge-coupled (*i.e.*, where the edge of one contact is adjacent to the edge of an adjacent contact) than where adjacent contacts are broad side coupled (*i.e.*, where the broad side of one contact is adjacent to the broad side of an adjacent contact) or where the edge of one contact is adjacent to the broad side of an adjacent contact. The tighter the edge coupling, the less the coupled signal pair's electrical field will extend towards an adjacent pair and the less towards the unity height-to-

width ratio of the original I-shaped theoretical model a connector application will have to approach. Edge coupling also allows for smaller gap widths between adjacent connectors, and thus facilitates the achievement of desirable impedance levels in high contact density connectors without the need for contacts that are too small to perform adequately. For example, it has been found that a gap of about 0.2-0.7 mm with a 0.3-0.4 mm gap being adequate to provide an impedance of about 100 ohms where the contacts are edge coupled, while a gap of about 1 mm is necessary where the same contacts are broad side coupled to achieve the same impedance. Edge coupling also facilitates changing contact width, and therefore gap width, as the contact extends through dielectric regions, contact regions, *etc.*;

b) It has also been found that cross talk can be effectively reduced by varying the “aspect ratio,” *i.e.*, the ratio of column pitch (*i.e.*, the distance between adjacent columns) to the gap between adjacent contacts in a given column;

c) The “staggering” of adjacent columns relative to one another can also reduce the level of cross talk. That is, cross talk can be effectively limited where the signal contacts in a first column are offset relative to adjacent signal contacts in an adjacent column. The amount of offset may be, for example, a full row pitch (*i.e.*, distance between adjacent rows), half a row pitch, or any other distance that results in acceptably low levels of cross talk for a particular connector design. It has been found that the optimal offset depends on a number of factors, such as column pitch, row pitch, the shape of the terminals, and the dielectric constant(s) of the insulating material(s) around the terminals, for example. It has also been found that the optimal offset is not necessarily “on pitch,” as was often thought. That is, the optimal offset may be anywhere along a continuum, and is not limited to whole fractions of a row pitch (*e.g.*, full or half row pitches);

d) Through the addition of outer grounds, *i.e.*, the placement of ground contacts at alternating ends of adjacent contact columns, both near-end cross talk (“NEXT”) and far-end cross talk (“FEXT”) can be further reduced;

e) It has also been found that scaling the contacts (*i.e.*, reducing the absolute dimensions of the contacts while preserving their proportional and geometric relationship) provides for increased contact density (*i.e.*, the number of contacts per linear inch) without adversely affecting the electrical characteristics of the connector.

[0037] By considering any or all of these factors, a connector can be designed that delivers high-performance (*i.e.*, low incidence of cross talk), high-speed (*e.g.*, greater than 1 Gb/s and typically about 10 Gb/s) communications even in the absence of shields between adjacent

contacts. It should also be understood that such connectors and techniques, which are capable of providing such high speed communications, are also useful at lower speeds.

EXEMPLARY CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE INVENTION

[0038] FIG. 3A depicts a connector 100 according to the invention having column-based differential signal pairs (*i.e.*, in which differential signal pairs are arranged into columns). (As used herein, a “column” refers to the direction along which the contacts are edge coupled. A “row” is perpendicular to a column.) As shown, each column 401-406 comprises, in order from top to bottom, a first differential signal pair, a first ground conductor, a second differential signal pair, and a second ground conductor. As can be seen, first column 401 comprises, in order from top to bottom, a first differential signal pair comprising signal conductors S1+ and S1-, a first ground conductor G, a second differential signal pair comprising signal conductors S7+ and S7-, and a second ground conductor G. Each of rows 413 and 416 comprises a plurality of ground conductors G. Rows 411 and 412 together comprise six differential signal pairs, and rows 514 and 515 together comprise another six differential signal pairs. The rows 413 and 416 of ground conductors limit cross talk between the signal pairs in rows 411-412 and the signal pairs in rows 414-415. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3A, arrangement of 36 contacts into columns can provide twelve differential signal pairs. Because the connector is devoid of shields, the contacts can be made relatively larger (compared to those in a connector having shields). Therefore, less connector space is needed to achieve the desired impedance.

[0039] FIGs. 3B and 3C depict connectors according to the invention that include outer grounds. As shown in FIG. 3B, a ground contact G can be placed at each end of each column. As shown in FIG. 3C, a ground contact G can be placed at alternating ends of adjacent columns. It has been found that, in some connectors, placing outer grounds at alternating ends of adjacent columns increases signal contact density (relative to a connector in which outer grounds are placed at both ends of every column) without increasing the level of cross talk.

[0040] Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 4, differential signal pairs may be arranged into rows. As shown in FIG. 4, each row 511-516 comprises a repeating sequence of two ground conductors and a differential signal pair. First row 511 comprises, in order from left to right, two ground conductors G, a differential signal pair S1+, S1-, and two ground conductors G. Row 512 comprises in order from left to right, a differential signal pair S2+, S2-, two ground conductors G, and a differential signal pair S3+, S3-. The ground conductors block cross talk between adjacent signal pairs. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, arrangement of 36 contacts into rows provides only nine differential signal pairs.

[0041] By comparison of the arrangement shown in FIG. 3A with the arrangement shown in FIG. 4, it can be understood that a column arrangement of differential signal pairs results in a higher density of signal contacts than does a row arrangement. Thus, it should be understood that, although arrangement of signal pairs into columns results in a higher contact density, arrangement of the signal pairs into columns or rows can be chosen for the particular application.

[0042] Regardless of whether the signal pairs are arranged into rows or columns, each differential signal pair has a differential impedance Z_0 between the positive conductor S_{x+} and negative conductor S_{x-} of the differential signal pair. Differential impedance is defined as the impedance existing between two signal conductors of the same differential signal pair, at a particular point along the length of the differential signal pair. As is well known, it is desirable to control the differential impedance Z_0 to match the impedance of the electrical device(s) to which the connector is connected. Matching the differential impedance Z_0 to a reference impedance such as the impedance of an electrical device minimizes signal reflection and/or system resonance that can limit overall system bandwidth. Furthermore, it is desirable to control the differential impedance Z_0 such that it is substantially constant along the length of the differential signal pair, *i.e.*, such that each differential signal pair has a substantially consistent differential impedance profile, within 10 percent.

[0043] The differential impedance profile can be controlled by the positioning of the signal and ground conductors. Specifically, differential impedance is determined by the proximity of an edge of signal conductor to an adjacent ground and by the gap between edges of signal conductors within a differential signal pair.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 3A, the differential signal pair comprising signal conductors S_{6+} and S_{6-} is located adjacent to one ground conductor G in row 413. The differential signal pair comprising signal conductors S_{12+} and S_{12-} is located adjacent to two ground conductors G , one in row 413 and one in row 416. Conventional connectors include two ground conductors adjacent to each differential signal pair to minimize impedance matching problems. Removing one of the ground conductors typically leads to impedance mismatches that reduce communications speed. However, the lack of one adjacent ground conductor can be compensated for by reducing the gap between the differential signal pair conductors with only one adjacent ground conductor.

[0045] It should be understood that, for single-ended signaling, single-ended impedance may also be controlled by positioning of the signal and ground conductors. Specifically, single-ended impedance may be determined by the gap between a single-ended signal conductor and an

adjacent ground. Single-ended impedance may be defined as the impedance existing between a single-ended signal conductor and an adjacent ground, at a particular point along the length of a single-ended signal conductor.

[0046] To maintain acceptable differential impedance control for high bandwidth systems, it is desirable to control the gap between contacts to within a few thousandths of an inch. Gap variations beyond a few thousandths of an inch may cause unacceptable variation in the impedance profile; however, the acceptable variation is dependent on the speed desired, the error rate acceptable, and other design factors.

[0047] FIG. 5 shows an array of differential signal pairs and ground contacts in which each column of terminals is offset from each adjacent column. The offset is measured from an edge of a terminal to the same edge of the corresponding terminal in the adjacent column. The aspect ratio of column pitch to gap width, as shown in FIG. 5, is P/X . It has been found that an aspect ratio of about 5 (*i.e.*, 2 mm column pitch; 0.4 mm gap width) is adequate to sufficiently limit cross talk where the columns are also staggered. Where the columns are not staggered, an aspect ratio of about 8-10 is desirable.

[0048] As described above, by offsetting the columns, the level of multi-active cross talk occurring in any particular terminal can be limited to a level that is acceptable for the particular connector application. As shown in FIG. 5, each column is offset from the adjacent column, in the direction along the columns, by a distance d . Specifically, column 601 is offset from column 602 by an offset distance d , column 602 is offset from column 603 by a distance d , and so forth. Since each column is offset from the adjacent column, each terminal is offset from an adjacent terminal in an adjacent column. For example, signal contact 680 in differential pair DP3 is offset from signal contact 681 in differential pair DP4 by a distance d as shown.

[0049] FIG. 6A illustrates another configuration of differential pairs wherein each column of terminals is offset relative to adjacent columns. For example, as shown, differential pair DP1 in column 702 is offset from differential pair DP2 in the adjacent column 701 by a distance d . In this embodiment, however, the array of terminals does not include ground contacts separating each differential pair. Rather, the differential pairs within each column are separated from each other by a distance greater than the distance separating one terminal in a differential pair from the second terminal in the same differential pair. For example, where the distance between terminals within each differential pair is Y , the distance separating differential pairs can be $Y+X$, where $Y+X/Y \gg 1$. It has been found that such spacing also serves to reduce cross talk. FIG. 6B depicts an example contact arrangement wherein adjacent rows are offset by a

distance d that is nearly the length, L_P , of one signal pair. Also, the distance $y+x$ between adjacent signal pairs within a column is also nearly one pair length L_P .

EXEMPLARY CONNECTOR SYSTEMS ACCORDING TO THE INVENTION

[0050] FIG. 7 shows a mezzanine-style connector according to the present invention. It will be appreciated that a mezzanine connector is a high-density stacking connector used for parallel connection of one electrical device such as, a printed circuit board, to another electrical device, such as another printed circuit board or the like. The mezzanine connector assembly 800 illustrated in FIG. 7 comprises a receptacle 810 and header 820.

[0051] In this manner, an electrical device electrically may mate with the receptacle portion 810 via apertures 812. Another electrical device electrically mates with the header portion 820 via ball contacts, for example. Consequently, once the header portion 820 and the receptacle portion 810 of connector 800 are electrically mated, the two electrical devices that are connected to the header and receptacle are also electrically mated via mezzanine connector 800. It should be appreciated that the electrical devices can mate with the connector 800 in any number of ways without departing from the principles of the present invention.

[0052] Receptacle 810 may include a receptacle housing 810A and a plurality of receptacle grounds 811 arranged around the perimeter of the receptacle housing 810A, and header 820 having a header housing 820A and a plurality of header grounds 821 arranged around the perimeter of the header housing 820A. The receptacle housing 810A and the header housing 820A may be made of any commercially suitable insulating material. The header grounds 821 and the receptacle grounds 811 serve to connect the ground reference of an electrical device that is connected to the header 820 with the ground reference of an electrical device that is connected to the receptacle 810. The header 820 also contains a plurality of header IMLAs (not individually labeled in FIG. 8 for clarity) and the receptacle 810 contains a plurality of receptacle IMLAs 1000.

[0053] Receptacle connector 810 may contain alignment pins 850. Alignment pins 850 mate with alignment sockets 852 found in header 820. The alignment pins 850 and alignment sockets 852 serve to align the header 820 and the receptacle 810 during mating. Further, the alignment pins 850 and alignment sockets 852 serve to reduce any lateral movement that may occur once the header 820 and receptacle 810 are mated. It should be appreciated that numerous ways to connect the header portion 820 and receptacle portion 810 may be used without departing from the principles of the invention.

[0054] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a header IMLA pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIG. 8, the header IMLA pair 1000 comprises a

header IMLA 1010 and a header IMLA 1020. IMLA 1010 comprises an overmolded housing 1011 and a series of header contacts 1030, and header IMLA 1020 comprises an overmolded housing 1021 and a series of header contacts 1030. As can be seen in FIG. 8, the header contacts 1030 are recessed into the housings of header IMLAs 1010 and 1020.

[0055] IMLA housing 1011 and 1021 may also include a latched tail 1050. Latched tail 1050 may be used to securely connect IMLA housing 1011 and 1021 in header portion 820 of mezzanine connector 800. It should be appreciated that any method of securing the IMLA pairs to the header 820 may be employed.

[0056] FIG. 9 is a top view of a plurality of header assembly pairs in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 9, a plurality of header signal pairs 1100 are shown. Specifically, the header signal pairs are arranged into linear arrays, or columns, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160 and 1170. It should be appreciated that, as shown and in one embodiment of the invention, the header signal pairs are aligned and not staggered in relation to one another. It should also be appreciated that, as described above, the header assembly need not contain any ground contacts.

[0057] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a receptacle IMLA pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Receptacle IMLA pair 1200 comprises receptacle IMLA 1210 and receptacle IMLA 1220. Receptacle IMLA 1210 comprises an overmolded housing 1211 and a series of receptacle contacts 1230, and a receptacle IMLA 1220 comprises an overmolded housing 1221 and a series of receptacle contacts 1240. As can be seen in FIG. 10, the receptacle contacts 1240, 1230 are recessed into the housings of receptacle IMLAs 1210 and 1220. It will be appreciated that fabrication techniques permit the recesses in each portion of the IMLA 1210, 1220 to be sized very precisely. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the receptacle IMLA pair 1200 maybe devoid of any ground contacts.

[0058] IMLA housing 1211 and 1221 may also include a latched tail 1250. Latched tail 1250 may be used to securely connect IMLA housing 1211 and 1221 in receptacle portion 910 of connector 900. It should be appreciated that any method of securing the IMLA pairs to the header 920 may be employed.

[0059] FIG. 11 is a top view of a receptacle assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 11, a plurality of receptacle signal pairs 1300 are shown. Receptacle pair 1300 comprises signal contacts 1301 and 1302. Specifically, the receptacle signal pairs 1300 are arranged in linear arrays, or columns, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360 and 1370. It should be appreciated that, as shown and in one embodiment of the invention, the

receptacle signal pairs are aligned and not staggered in relation to one another. It should also be appreciated that, as described above, the header assembly need not contain any ground contacts.

[0060] Also as shown in FIG. 11, the differential signal pairs are edge coupled. In other words, the edge 1301A of one contact 1301 is adjacent to the edge 1302A of an adjacent contact 1302B. Edge coupling also allows for smaller gap widths between adjacent connectors, and thus facilitates the achievement of desirable impedance levels in high contact density connectors without the need for contacts that are too small to perform adequately. Edge coupling also facilitates changing contact width, and therefore gap width, as the contact extends through dielectric regions, contact regions, *etc.*

[0061] As shown in FIG. 11, the distance D that separates the differential signal pairs relatively larger than the distance d, between the two signal contacts that make up a differential signal pair. Such relatively larger distance contributes to the decrease in the cross talk that may occur between the adjacent signal pairs.

[0062] FIG. 12 is a top view of another receptacle assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 12, a plurality of receptacle signal pairs 1400 are shown. Receptacle signal pairs 1400 comprise signal contacts 1401 and 1402. As shown, the conductors in the receptacle portion are signal carrying conductors with no ground contacts present in the connector. Furthermore, signal pairs 1400 are broad-side coupled, *i.e.*, where the broad side 1401A of one contact 1401 is adjacent to the broad side 1402A of an adjacent contact 1402 within the same pair 1400. The receptacle signal pairs 1400 are arranged in linear arrays or columns, such as, for example, columns 1410, 1420 and 1430. It should be appreciated that any number of arrays may be used.

[0063] In one embodiment of the invention, an air dielectric 1450 is present in the connector. Specifically, an air dielectric 1450 surrounds differential signal pairs 1400 and is between adjacent signal pairs. It should be appreciated that, as shown and in one embodiment of the invention, the receptacle signal pairs are aligned and not staggered in relation to one another.

[0064] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a header and receptacle IMLA pair in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 13, a header and receptacle IMLA pair are in operative communications in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 13, it can be seen that header IMLAs 1010 and 1020 are operatively coupled to form a single and complete header IMLA. Likewise, receptacle IMLAs 1210 and 1220 are operatively coupled to form a single and complete receptacle IMLA. FIG. 13 illustrates an interference fit between the contacts of the receptacle IMLA and the contacts of the header

IMLA, it will be appreciated that any method of causing electrical contact, and/or for operatively coupling the header IMLA to the receptacle IMLA, is equally consistent with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0065] FIGs. 14A and 14B depict an alternate embodiment of an IMLA 350 that may be used in a connector according to the invention. As shown, a high-dielectric material 352 (*i.e.*, a material having a relatively high permittivity, *e.g.*, $2 < \epsilon < 4$, with $\epsilon \approx 3.5$ being preferred) is disposed between the conductive leads 354 that form the differential signal pairs. Examples of high-dielectric materials that may be used include, but are not limited to, LCP, PPS, and nylon. The contacts 354 extend through and are fixed in an electrically insulating frame 356.

[0066] The presence of a high-dielectric material 352 between the conductors 354 permits a larger gap 358 between the conductors 354 for the same differential impedance as the pair would have in the absence of the high-dielectric material. For example, for a differential impedance of $Z_0 = 100 \Omega$, a gap 358 of approximately 2 mm could be tolerated without the dielectric material. With the high-dielectric material 352 disposed between the conductors 354, a gap 358 of approximately 6 mm could be tolerated for the same differential impedance (*i.e.*, $Z_0 = 100 \Omega$). It should be understood that the larger gap between the conductors facilitates manufacturing of the connector.

[0067] FIG. 15 depicts another alternate embodiment of an IMLA 360 for use in a connector according to the invention wherein the contacts have relatively low spring movement. That is, the free ends 364E of the contacts 364 are more rigid (and, as shown, may be generally straight and flat). Such contacts may be useful where it is desirable to minimize any springing action between the leads that form a signal pair. The contacts 364 extend through and are fixed in an electrically insulating frame 366.

[0068] FIG. 16 depicts another alternate embodiment of an IMLA 370 according to the invention wherein the contacts 374 are single-beam hermaphroditic contacts. That is, each contact 374 is designed to mate to another contact having the same configuration (*i.e.*, size and shape). Thus, in an embodiment of a connector that uses an IMLA such as depicted in FIG. 16, both portions of the connector may use the same contact.

[0069] The mating details of an hermaphroditic contact 374 are shown in FIGs. 17A and 17B. Each contact 374 has a generally curved mating end 376 and a beam portion 378. As shown in FIG. 17A, as the contacts 374 begin to engage, there is one point of contact P. As mating is achieved, the contacts 374 deflect around the curved geometry of the mating end 376. As shown in FIG. 17B, there are two points of contact P1, P2 when the contacts 374 are mated. The contacts 374 resist un-mating by virtue of the curved geometry of the mating ends 376 and

the resultant normal force between the contacts. Preferably, each contact 374 includes a curved resistance portion 379 to impede any desire by the contacts 374 to move too far in the mating direction.

[0070] It is to be understood that the foregoing illustrative embodiments have been provided merely for the purpose of explanation and are in no way to be construed as limiting of the invention. Words which have been used herein are words of description and illustration, rather than words of limitation. Further, although the invention has been described herein with reference to particular structure, materials and/or embodiments, the invention is not intended to be limited to the particulars disclosed herein. Rather, the invention extends to all functionally equivalent structures, methods and uses, such as are within the scope of the appended claims. Those skilled in the art, having the benefit of the teachings of this specification, may affect numerous modifications thereto and changes may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention in its aspects.

What is Claimed:

1. An electrical connector comprising:
a mezzanine style connector housing;
a first differential signal pair disposed in the housing and positioned along a first linear array of electrical contacts; and
a second differential signal pair disposed in the housing and positioned adjacent the first differential signal pair along a second linear array of electrical contacts and contained in the housing;
wherein the connector is devoid of shields between the first differential signal pair and the second differential signal pair.
2. The electrical connector of claim 1, wherein the first differential signal pair is positioned along a first contact column and the second differential signal pair is positioned along a second contact column.
3. The connector of claim 1, comprising a first lead assembly and second lead assembly adjacent to the first lead assembly, wherein the first differential signal pair is disposed on the first lead assembly and the adjacent differential signal pair is disposed on the second lead assembly.
4. The connector of claim 3, wherein the contacts are edge-coupled or broadside coupled.
5. The connector of claim 1, wherein the first differential signal pair comprises a first electrical contact with a rectangular cross-section and a second electrical contact with a rectangular cross-section, the connector comprising a first lead assembly and second lead assembly adjacent to the first lead assembly, wherein the first electrical contact is disposed on the first lead assembly and the second electrical contact is disposed on the second lead assembly.
6. The connector of claim 5, wherein the second differential signal pair comprises a third electrical contact disposed on the first lead assembly and a fourth electrical contact disposed on the second lead assembly.
7. The electrical connector of claim 1, wherein the first differential signal pair comprises a first electrical contact and a second electrical contact, the first and second electrical contacts having a gap between them, wherein a differential signal in the first differential signal pair

produces an electric field having a first electric field strength in the gap and a second electric field strength near the second differential signal pair, wherein the second electric field strength is low compared to the first electric field strength.

8. The electrical connector of claim 1, wherein the housing is filled at least in part with a dielectric material that insulates the contacts.
9. The electrical connector of claim 8, wherein the dielectric material is air.
10. An electrical connector comprising:
 - a mezzanine style connector housing;
 - a first differential signal pair disposed in the housing and positioned along a first linear array of electrical contacts; and
 - a second differential signal pair disposed in the housing and positioned along a second linear array of electrical contacts;wherein the second linear array is adjacent to the first linear array, and the connector is devoid of shields between the first linear array and the second linear array.
11. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein the first differential signal pair is positioned along a first contact column and the second differential signal pair is positioned along a second contact column.
12. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein the first differential signal pair is positioned along a first contact row and the second differential signal pair is positioned along a second contact row.
13. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein at least one of the electrical contacts is an hermaphroditic contact.
14. The electrical connector of claim 13, wherein the hermaphroditic contact includes a generally curved mating end adapted to deflect a generally curved mating end of a complementary hermaphroditic contact during mating between the hermaphroditic contact and the complementary hermaphroditic contact.

15. The electrical connector of claim 14, wherein the mating end of the hermaphroditic contact enables the hermaphroditic contact to resist unmating from the complementary hermaphroditic contact.
16. The electrical connector of claim 14, wherein the hermaphroditic contact includes a curved resistance portion that impedes movement of the complementary hermaphroditic contact along a mating direction between the contacts.
17. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein the first differential signal pair has a data rate 2-20 GB/s with acceptance cross- talk.
18. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein the first differential signal pair has a first impedance at a 2 Gb/s data rate and a second impedance at a 10 Gb/s data rate, and the first impedance and the second impedance are with 10 percent of a reference impedance.
19. The electrical connector of claim 10, wherein the first differential signal pair comprises two rectangular shaped contact are that edge coupled at a 0.2 – 0.7mm gap or broad side coupled.