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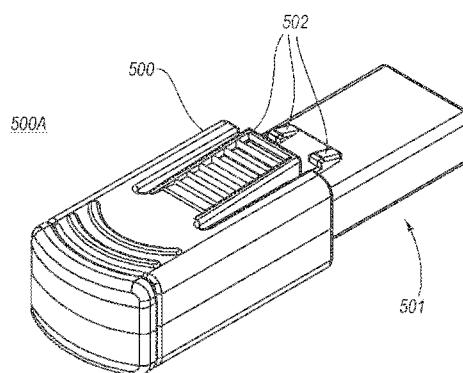


FIG. 5A

(57) Abstract: A device having a plug that is configured to mechanically interface with a receptacle external to the device. The plug also has an electrical interface that electrically interfaces with the receptacle even though the external receptacle has a mechanical and electrical interface shaped to interface with an integrated cable that includes an optical communication mechanism for communicating over most of the length of the integrated cable, and even though the device itself has a full electrical communication channel communicatively coupling a data communication endpoint of the device with the electrical interface of the plug.

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Electrical Device with Electrical Interface that is Compatible with Optical Cables

BACKGROUND

Communication technology has transformed our world. As the amount of information communicated over networks has increased, high speed transmission has become ever more critical. High speed communications often rely on the presence of high bandwidth capacity links between network nodes. There are both copper-based solutions and optical solutions used when setting up a high bandwidth capacity link. A link may typically comprise a transmitter that transmits a signal over a medium to a receiver, either in one direction between two network nodes, or bi-directionally. An optical link might include, for example, an optical transmitter, a fiber optic medium, and an optical receiver for each direction of communication. In duplex mode, an optical transceiver serves as both an optical transmitter that serves to transmit optically over one fiber to the other node, while receiving optical signals over another fiber (typically in the same fiber-optic cable).

Presently, communication at more than 1 gigabit per second (also commonly referred to as “1G”) links are quite common. Standards for communicating at 1G are well established. For instance, the Gigabit Ethernet standard has been available for some time, and specifies standards for communicating using Ethernet technology at the high rate of 1G. At 1G, optical links tend to be used more for longer spanning links (e.g., greater than 100 meters), whereas copper solutions tend to be used more for shorter links due in large part to the promulgation of the 1000Base-T standard, which permits 1G communication over standard Category 5 (“Cat-5”) unshielded twisted-pair network cable for links up to 100 meters.

30 More recently, high-capacity links at 10 gigabits per second (often referred to in the industry as “10G”) have been standardized. As bandwidth requirements increase, potential solutions become more difficult to accomplish, especially with copper-based solutions. One copper-based 10G solution is known as 10GBASE-CX4 (see IEEE Std 802.3ak-2004, “Amendment: Physical Layer and Management
35 Parameters for 10 Gb/s Operation Type 10GBASE-CX4” March 1, 2004), which accomplishes the higher bandwidth, despite the use of copper. 10GBASE-CX4 uses a cable, which includes 4 shielded different pairs carrying a quarter of the bandwidth in each direction, for a total of 8 differential copper pairs. This cable is quite bulky

5 (typically about 0.4" or 10mm in diameter) and expensive to make and cannot be terminated in the field (as can CAT-5 for example). Furthermore, this copper-based 10G solution is limited to distances of about 15m without special efforts. Alternative copper-based 10G solutions are being developed and standardized but are likely also to require significant power consumption.

10 The primary example is known as 10GBASE-T under development in the IEEE (see IEEE draft standard 802.3an, "Part 3: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications Amendment: Physical Layer and Management Parameters for 10 Gb/s Operation, Type 10GBASE-T" 2006). This standard uses CAT5e or CAT6A unshielded twisted
15 pair cable for distances to 55m and 100m respectively. However it is expected that because of the extremely complex signal processing required, this standard will require circuitry with very high power dissipation, initially as high as 8 – 15 Watts (per port and thus twice this per link). A lower power variant which only achieves 30m on CAT6A cable is still expected to be more than 4 Watts per port. These high
20 power levels represent both a significant increase in operating costs and perhaps more importantly, limitations on the density of ports which can be provided on a front panel. For example, power dissipations of 8 – 15W could limit port density to 8 ports or less in the space of a typical 1U rack unit, whereas 1000BASE-T and 1G optical interfaces such as the SFP transceiver can provide up to 48 ports in the same space.
25 Nevertheless, because of the cost of present day optical solutions at 10G, there remains interest in this copper solution.

At the present stage, those setting up the high-bandwidth link will often weigh the pros and cons of using a copper-based solution versus an optical solution. Depending on the results of that decision, the systems will be set up with an electrical
30 port if they decided to proceed with a copper-based solution, or an optical port (often more specifically a cage and connector to receiver a standard mechanical form factor optical transceiver such as the SFP) if they decided to proceed with an optical solution.

35 **BRIEF SUMMARY**

Although not required, embodiments of the present invention relate to a device that includes a plug that is configured to mechanically interface with a special receptacle external to the device. The external receptacle has a mechanical and

5 electrical interface shaped to interface with an integrated cable that includes an optical communication mechanism for communicating over much of the length of the integrated cable. However, the device is not such an integrated cable. That is to say, the device does not use an optical communication mechanism for communicating data. Even so, the plug of the device has an electrical interface configured to
10 electrically interface with the receptacle even though the device itself has a full electrical communication channel communicatively coupling a data communication endpoint of the device with the electrical interface of the plug.

This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the
15 scope of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The appended drawings are used in order to more particularly describe embodiments of the present invention. Understanding that these drawings depict only
20 typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the embodiments will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a fully duplex electrical-to-electrical cable;

Figure 2A illustrates a top rear perspective view of an electrical connector
25 representing one embodiment of a connector that may be used in Figure 1

Figure 2B illustrates a side view of the electrical connector of Figure 2A;

Figure 2C illustrates a bottom view of the electrical connector of Figure 2A;

Figure 3 illustrates a top front perspective view of the electrical connector plugged into a receptacle;

30 Figure 4 illustrates a partial front view of the electrical connector of Figures 2A through 2C;

Figure 5A illustrates a top rear perspective view of an electrical device that has a mechanical and electrical interface that is similar to that of the connector of Figures 2A through 2C;

35 Figure 5B illustrates a side view of the electrical device of Figure 5A;

Figure 5C illustrates a bottom view of the electrical device of Figure 5A;

Figure 6 illustrates a top front perspective view of the electrical device plugged into the receptacle;

5 Figure 7A illustrates a top front perspective view of the electrical device plugged into the receptacle, but with only the host panel, receptacle board, and contact array of the receptacle shown;

 Figure 7B illustrates a side view of the combination of Figure 7A;

 Figure 7C illustrates a front view of the combination of Figure 7A;

10 Figure 8A illustrates a top front perspective view of the combination of Figure 7A, but with a socket shield added;

 Figure 8B illustrates a top front perspective view of the combination of Figure 8A, but with the contact body shown;

 Figure 8C illustrates a top front perspective view of the combination of Figure 15 8B, but with the contact cover added;

 Figure 9 illustrates a top front perspective view of the combination of Figure 8C, but with a receptacle housing shown;

 Figure 10 illustrates a top front perspective view of the combination of Figure 9, but with a host shield shown; and

20 Figure 11 illustrates an electrical device with an electrical interface that is compatible with optical cables in accordance with one aspect of the principles of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 Embodiments of the present invention relate to a device that includes a plug that is configured to mechanically interface with a special receptacle external to the device. The external receptacle has a mechanical and electrical interface shaped to interface with an integrated cable that includes an optical communication mechanism for communicating over much of the length of the integrated cable. However, the
30 device is not such an integrated cable. Even so, the plug of the device has an electrical interface configured to electrically interface with the receptacle even though the device itself has a full electrical communication channel communicatively coupling a data communication endpoint of the device with the electrical interface of the plug.

35 Before describing this device in further detail, the characteristics of an example integrated cable will be described in some detail. While not all of the embodiments of such an integrated cable will be described herein, one such embodiment will be described with respect to Figures 1 through 4. Then, the

5 principles of the present invention will be more specifically described with respect to Figures 5A through 11.

The integrated cable is exposed at least at one end using an electrical connection, while communicating over much of its length using optical fiber. Thus, those designing or selecting networking equipment or administrating network nodes
10 need not choose a copper-based solution or an optical solution in communicating over a network. Instead, the network node need only have an electrical port of some type to thereby support either copper-based communication or optical communication. In addition to network applications, such a cable can support point to point high speed serial connections such as the transmission of serialized video data from source to a
15 display. The communication over the optical fiber may be high speed and suitable for 10G applications and higher. As will described below, cable designs which are purely electrical but mechanically and electrically interoperate with the optical cables described herein may be included as part of a complete system to provide the most effective solutions over the widest range of applications.

20 Figure 1 schematically illustrates an integrated cable 100 that has electrical connections 111 and 121 at both ends. Each electrical connection is sized and configured to connect to a corresponding electrical port at each network node. For example, electrical connector 111 is configured to connect to electrical port 112 at one network node, while the electrical connector 121 is configured to connect to the
25 electrical port 122 at the other network node. From the external connection viewpoint, it is as though the cable is entirely an electrical cable.

However, upon closer examination of the cable 100 of Figure 1, communication over at least part of the cable length is actually accomplished via optical fibers. Each end of the cable 100 has optics that support duplex-mode optical
30 communications. Specifically, the optics at each end of the cable 100 include a transmit optical sub-assembly (TOSA) for transmission of an optical signal over one optical fiber and a receive optical sub-assembly (ROSA) for receipt of an optical signal from another optical fiber. Integrated circuits to drive the transmitting optics and to receive the detected signal are included. These ICs may be outside the TOSA
35 or ROSA or may be integrated directly in their design. Though the cable 100 is illustrated as supporting duplex-mode in which optical communication occurs in either direction, the cable may also perform communication in one direction consisting of a single transmitter at one end and a single receiver at the other.

5 Referring in further detail to Figure 1, the cable 100 includes two optical fibers 131 and 132 integrated within the cable 100. When an electrical signal is applied to the appropriate connections of the electrical connector 121 (e.g., through the electrical port 122), those electrical signals are converted by a laser driver and TOSA 123 (or more specifically by an electro-optical transducer within the TOSA 123) to a
10 corresponding optical signal. As noted, the laser driver may be included within the TOSA. The optical signal is transmitted over optical fiber 131 to ROSA 114. The ROSA 114 (or more specifically, an opto-electronic transducer within the ROSA 114) converts the optical signal received from the optical fiber 131 into a corresponding electrical signal. Typically the optical transducer would consist of a PIN detector and
15 a preamplifier Integrated Circuit (IC), usually with a transimpedance amplifier front-end design. A limiting amplifier may also be integrated with the preamplifier or provided separately. The electrical signal is applied on the appropriate connections of the electrical connector 111, whereupon it is provided to the electrical port 112. While the cable 100 may be of any length, in one embodiment, the length is from 1 to
20 100 meters. The cable may support high speed communication range between 1 to 10 gigabits per second and beyond.

In bi-directional communication, when an electrical signal is applied to the appropriate connections of the electrical connector 111 (e.g., through the electrical port 112), those electrical signals are converted by a laser driver and TOSA 113 (or
25 more specifically by an electro-optical transducer within the TOSA 113) to a corresponding optical signal. Once again, the laser driver may (but need not) be integrated within the TOSA. The optical signal is transmitted over optical fiber 132 to ROSA 124. The ROSA 124 (or more specifically, an opto-electronic transducer within the ROSA 124) converts the optical signal received from the optical fiber 132
30 into a corresponding electrical signal. The electrical signal is applied on the appropriate connections of the electrical connector 121, whereupon it is provided to the electrical port 122. The cable 100 may additionally include a protective coating 133 which protects the optical fibers, the optics and portions of the electrical connectors. Finally, though not shown in the figure, the fiber optic cable might
35 include some form of strength member such as Kevlar yarn.

Of course, the opto-electronic conversion process and the electro-optic conversion process require power in order to convert between optical and electrical energy. Thus, the electrical connectors supply power from the host at at least one end

5 of the cable 133 to power the opto-electronic conversion. The power connection may be, for example, a 3.3 volt power connection. In Figure 1, for example, the electrical port 112 is illustrated as supplying Power/Gnd connections for conveying electrical power from the host to electrical connector 111.

Thus, conveyance of information is accomplished largely by means of an
10 optical signal, while providing electrical connections on both ends of the cable. The purchaser of the cable need not even be aware that the cable is an optical cable. In fact, a copper cable could be provided for particularly short links (perhaps 1 to 5 meters) which emulates the cable 100 of Figure 1.

Thus, the user need not be concerned about choosing whether copper-based
15 solutions or optical solutions are more appropriate, and then choose to configure the system with the appropriate ports. Instead, the user may just plug in the cable, and enjoy all of the benefits of optical communication such as, for example, high bandwidth communication with low power consumption and high port density, and with less pre-processing and post-processing of information. Alternatively, the user
20 could choose a copper based version of the cable for particularly short links (say from the top to the bottom of a rack of switching equipment) if economically advantageous.

Finally, there are a number of characteristics of the electrical connector system which would be favorable for such an application. First, there might be a latching mechanism such as the tab style latch found in an RJ-45 style connector or a push-pull
25 style latch employed in the SC style fiber optic connector.

Second, the receptacle on the host system may include provisions for visual indicators of link activity and other status. This may be accomplished by two means common in the RJ-45 connector system. The first is inclusion of LEDs in the front panel face of the host receptacle with electrical connections to the host PCB. A
30 second method is to include plastic light pipes within the receptacle assembly to guide light from LEDs on the host PCBA to the front surface of the receptacle.

Third, the cable may have a provision for some sort of keying system to allow or prevent different types of host systems from being interconnected. One example where a keying system would be important is to prevent the insertion of a single link
35 cable in a dual link port. Another example would be the prevention of the connection of two host systems running different protocols, though this could be detected by protocol means themselves. For example, exactly the same cable may be useful for Ethernet and Fiber Channel applications, yet a system's administrator running a

5 datacenter with both types of equipment may wish to prevent the interconnection of these systems by simple mechanical means. Of course color coding or other simple means could be used for this purpose as well. Keying features on a connector often comprise a mechanical protrusion on one of a set of locations on the host receptacle and corresponding slots on the cable plug, or vice versa. Examples of these features
10 can be found in the definition of the HSSDC2 connector (see Small Form Factor Committee document SFF-8421 rev 2.6, 10/17/2005).

Figures 2A, 2B and 2C illustrate a respective top rear perspective view 200A, side view 200B, and bottom view 200C of an electrical connector 100 representing one embodiment of the electrical connectors 111 or 112 described above with respect
15 to Figure 1. Figures 2A through 2C are present to show how the connector might mechanically interface with a receptacle. The connector 200 includes an insertion portion 201 that may be inserted into the receptacle, whereupon a latch 202 may mechanically engage with the receptacle to lock the connector 200 into place within the receptacle until the next time the latch 202 is disengaged. The latch 202 engages
20 with the receptacle by simply pushing the insertion portion 201 into the receptacle, causing the latch 202 to depress downwards as the latch 202 engages the receptacle. The structure of the receptacle permits the latch 202 to spring back up into a mechanically locked position within the receptacle once the insertion portion 201 of the connector 200 is fully inserted into the receptacle. The latch 202 is disengaged
25 from the receptacle by pressing downward on the latch 202, allowing the latch 202 to once again move freely out of the receptacle.

In this description, “front side” with respect to a connector means the electrical interface side of the connector closer to the insertion portion, while “rear side” means the side of the connector closer to the cable. “Top side” means the side
30 of the connector that includes the latch, whereas “bottom side” means the side of the connector opposite the latch. This terminology will be consistent throughout this description when referring to a connector or a view of a connector, even if other components (such as a host receptacle and/or adaptors) appear in the view. The same terminology will also be used with respect to other electrical devices that may plug
35 into the receptacle.

Figure 3 illustrate a respective top front perspective view 300 of a combination 300 of the connector 200 as plugged into a corresponding receptacle 310. Figure 4 shows a front view the electrical connector 200 showing 12 contacts segmented into

5 three groups 411, 412, 413. For instance, the electrical contacts includes contact group 411 including four contacts total (contacts 411A, 411B, 411C and 411D), contact group 412 including four contacts total (contacts 412A, 412B, 412C and 412D), and contact group 413 including four contacts total (contacts 413A, 413B, 413C and 413D).

10 Each contact group 411 through 413 is separated from other groups by a particular distance. For instance, there is a larger gap between contacts 411D and 413A, and between contacts 413D and 412A. Although the principles of the present invention are not limited to the grouping of such electrical contacts, this grouping can result in reduced EMI emissions of the connector.

15 In one embodiment, the contact group 411 may be used for communicating differential electrical transmit signals (sometimes referred to in the art as TX+ and TX- signals) and also include two ground signals for improved signal quality. For instance, contacts 411A and 411D may be ground contacts, whereas contacts 411B and 411C may be TX+ and TX- contacts actually carrying the differential electrical
20 transmit signal during operation. By controlling the distance between the differential transmit contacts 411B and 411C, and between each differential transmit contact and the neighboring ground contact 411A or 411D, the common mode impedance and differential mode impedance of the electrical transmit signal may be more closely controlled.

25 The contact group 412 may be used for communicating differential electrical receive signals (sometimes referred to as RX+ and RX- signals) and also include two ground signals for improved signal quality. For instance, contacts 412A and 412D may be ground contacts, whereas contacts 412B and 412C may be RX+ and RX- contacts actually carrying the differential electrical receive signal during operation.
30 Once again, by controlling the distance between the differential receive contacts 412B and 412C, and between each differential receive contact and the neighboring ground contact 412A or 412D, the common mode impedance and differential mode impedance of the electrical receive signal may also more closely controlled. Such common mode and differential mode impedance control serves to reduce signal
35 degradation contributed by the contacts, which is especially important at high data rates.

The contact group 413 may have contacts that serve purposes other than actually carrying the high speed electrical signal. For instance, the contacts 413

5 include contacts 413A through 413D may be used for power and lower speed signaling. For instance, one contact may be used to provide power to the connector, another might be used for presence detection, another might be used as a one-wire communication interface and yet another might be reserved or perhaps used as a power connection for the remote end of the cable.

10 That said, the specific contact configuration is only an example, and should not be read as limiting the broader scope of the principles of the present invention. Accordingly, an active cable is described in which an electrical connection is provided on at least one side of the cable to receive the high speed electrical signal, while having the signal being communicated optically through most of the cable
15 length.

Having described an integrated cable that communicates over much of its length using optics with respect to Figures 1 through 4, the principles of the present invention will now be described in further detail with respect to Figures 5A through 11.

20 Figures 5A, 5B and 5C illustrate a respective top rear perspective view 500A, side view 500B, and bottom view 500C of an electrical device 500. The electrical device 500 has a similar mechanical and electrical interface for use in plugging into the receptacle 310. However, the electrical device 500 is not used for communication over an optical fiber, but is used for communication with a data endpoint within the
25 electrical device. Note that the electrical device 500 is not in communication with an external cable.

Once again, the electrical device 500 includes an insertion portion 501 that may be inserted into the receptacle, whereupon a latch 502 may mechanically engage with the receptacle to lock the electrical device 500 into place within the receptacle
30 until the next time the latch 502 is disengaged.

Figure 6 illustrate a respective top front perspective view of a combination 600 of the electrical device 500 plugged into a corresponding receptacle 310. The receptacle represents an example of the electrical port 112 or 122 of Figure 1. Figures 7A through 10 will show an example construction of the receptacle 310 so that
35 various internal features of the receptacle may be illustrated. The order of introduction illustrated in Figure 7A through 10 does not imply an order of fabrication of the components of the receptacle 310.

5 Figures 7A, 7B and 7C illustrate a respective top front perspective view 700A, a side view 700B, and front view 700C of the combination 700 of the electrical device 500 interfacing with components of the receptacle 310. Specifically, only three of the receptacle components are illustrated; namely, a host panel 710, a receptacle board 720, and a contact array 730 of receptacle side electrical contacts.

10 The host panel 710 may represent only a portion of a physical panel of the host into which the device 500 is plugged in. The receptacle board 720 may be, for example, a printed circuit board, that may include electrical traces (not shown) for routing electrical signals and power to and from the contact array 730.

 Only a few components of the receptacle are shown in Figures 7A through 7C.

15 The receptacle 310 would also include a mechanism for supporting the electrical device 500 as the device is plugged into the receptacle, a locking mechanism for interfacing with the latch 502 of the device 500, a mechanism for structurally supporting the contact array 730, and other components as will be apparent from the subsequent description of Figures 8A through 10.

20 As the device 500 is plugged into the receptacle 310, the device 500 passes through the hole 711 in the host panel 710, and is guided by structural pieces (not shown in Figures 7A through 7C) in the receptacle. In addition, the latch mechanism 502 locks into place when the device is fully connected. Furthermore, the contact array 730 of the receptacle 310 is electrically coupled with the corresponding contact
25 array 401 (see Figure 4). Specifically, one group of four receptacle-side contacts 731 contacts the group of four connector-side contacts (e.g., including the differential transmit contacts and two ground contacts. Another group of four receptacle-side contacts 732 contacts another group of four connector-side contacts (e.g., including the differential receive contacts and two ground contacts. The final group of four
30 receptacle-side contacts 733 contacts the final group of four connector-side contacts (e.g., including the power, low-speed, and reserved contacts).

 Figure 8A illustrates a top front perspective view of a combination 800 of the electrical device 500 plugged into the receptacle. The receptacle shows the same components as were illustrated in Figures 7A through 7C, but further includes a
35 socket shield 810. The socket shield 810 serves as a component of the EMI barrier between the host and the ambient environment. In addition, the socket shield 810 completed the EMI shield of the electrical device, thereby serving as an EMI barrier between the connector, and the host environment as well. The socket shield 810 may

5 be composed of conductive material, such as metal, and includes several fingers 811 that make electrical contact with the sleeve 501 of the electrical device 500, when the device 500 is plugged into the receptacle. The small openings at the front of the socket shield (where each of the three groups of contacts pass) are the largest openings in the connector and host EMI barrier and serve to limit EMI better than a
10 single large opening would. The smaller openings are facilitated by the breaking up of the electrical contacts into three spatially distinct groupings as described above.

The receptacle-side contact set 731 contacts the corresponding device-side through the hole 801 in the socket shield 810. The receptacle-side contact set 732 contacts the corresponding device-side contact set 302 to form a second set of
15 electrical connections through the hole 802 in the socket shield 810. Also, the receptacle-side contact set 733 contacts the corresponding device-side contact set to form a third set of electrical connections through the hole 803 in the socket shield 810. The socket shield covers the device housing which had represented the largest EMI discontinuity in the EMI barrier of the connector prior to the connector being
20 plugged in. With the connector plugged in, the socket shield 810 covers the device housing. Thus, the EMI discontinuity at the front of the device is made into three much smaller EMI discontinuities. Although the EMI discontinuities at holes 801 through 803 are still perhaps the largest EMI discontinuities in the EMI barrier at the connector, the EMI protection afforded the connector may be significantly improved
25 by the presence of the receptacle-side socket shield 810.

Figure 8B illustrates a top front perspective view of a combination 820 that is the same as the combination 800 of Figure 8A, except that a contact body 830 is shown. The contact body 830 may be insert molded around the receptacle contacts. However, a portion of the contacts 831 is left exposed to facilitate effective insert
30 molding.

Figure 8C illustrates a top front perspective view of a combination 840 that is the same as the combination 820 of Figure 8B, except that a contact cover 850 is shown. The contact cover 850 covers the previously exposed portion 831 of the contacts, and also extends over the end of the socket shield 810. The contact cover
35 850 also includes several prongs 851A, 851B, 851C, and so forth (two on the top, and one on each side).

Figure 9 illustrates a top front perspective view of a combination 900 that is the same as the combination 840 of Figure 8C, except that receptacle housing 910 is

5 disposed around the receptacle as shown. The receptacle housing 910 provides further EMI protection. The receptacle housing 910 also provides mechanical guidance for the device 500 as it is received into the receptacle. The socket housing includes holes 911A, 911B, 911C, and so forth, that receive respective prongs 851A, 851B, 851C, and so forth, of the contact cover 850. This mechanically locks the
10 socket housing 910 to the contact cover 850. The socket housing 910 also includes two locking indentures 912A and 912B to receive the locking prongs of the locking mechanism 502 of the electrical device 500. This serves to latch the electrical device 500 in place when plugged into the receptacle.

Figure 10 illustrates a top front view of a combination 1000 that is the same as
15 the combination 900 of Figure 9, except that a host shield 1010 is disposed thereon. The host shield 1010 includes fingers 1011 that are bent back and placed in electrical contact with the host panel 710. The host shield 1010 is fixed at some voltage through a voltage pin 1020 in the host board 720. For example, the host shield 1010 may be grounded. This shield serves to prevent any other emissions generated inside
20 the host chassis from escaping through the panel opening. The details of the fingers are such that the openings are of small enough dimensions to greatly attenuate any emission.

The receptacle housing 910 makes electrical contact with the host shield 1010 and the socket shield 810. The receptacle housing 910, in combination with the host
25 shield 1010 and the socket shield 810 provide an effective EMI barrier between the host and the environment, regardless of whether or not the electrical device 500 is plugged in. In addition, the socket shield 810 serves to complete the EMI containment of the plug when it is inserted.

Figure 11 schematically illustrates a device 1100 that comprises a plug 1110.
30 The device 1100 is illustrated symbolically to illustrated functional relations and interactions between the various components of the device. The electrical device 500 is an example of the device 1100. However, the device 1100 is shown more generally to show that the principles of the present invention are not limited to any specific form of an electrical device. In this description and in the claims, a “plug” is any
35 connector that is configured to mechanically interface with a port external to the device. For instance, the plug 1110 is illustrated as symbolically mechanically interfacing with external port 1150.

5 The plug 1110 has an electrical interface 1111 configured to electrically communicate with the external port 1150 when the plug 1110 is mechanically interfacing with the external port. The device 1100 has a data communication endpoint 1120 which contains data. The device 1100 might be, for example, a memory device. In that case, the communication endpoint 1120 may contain non-
10 volatile or volatile memory. For instance, the device 1100 might be, for example, a memory stick, a digital music player, a video player, a photograph player or storage device, an external hard driver, an external optical drive, a camera, or any other device that contains volatile or non-volatile memory or storage.

 The device 1100 has a full electrical communication channel 1130 that
15 “communicatively couples” the data communication endpoint 1120 with electrical interface of the plug 1110. In this description and in the claims, two nodes (such as data communication endpoint 1120 and plug 1110) are “communicatively coupled” if they are able to communicate data unidirectionally or bi-directionally between the two nodes. For instance, communication channel 1130 is illustrated as including electrical
20 channel 1131 that communicates data from the plug 1110 to the data communication endpoint 1120, and electrical channel 1132 that communicates data from the data communication endpoint 1120 to the plug 1110. In a read-only device, only electrical channel 1132 will be used. In that case, the electrical channel 1131 need not even exist. In a read-write device, both electrical channels 1131 and 1132 are be used. In
25 that case, the device 1100 is configured such that data may be written to and read from the communication endpoint 1120 when the plug 1110 is mechanically and electrically interfacing with the external port 1150. An electrical channel is a communication mechanism that employ electrical signals which involve the transfer of electrons, as contrasted with optical signals which involve the transfer of photons.

30 The communication channel 1130 is “full” electrical in that all communications between the data communication endpoint 1120 and the plug 1110 occur electrically, and not optically. The external port 1150 is configured to mechanically and electrically interface with the device 1100 that has a full electrical communication channel. Nevertheless, the external port 1150 is also configured to
35 mechanically and electricall interface with an integrated cable that include an optical communication mechanism for communicating over most of the length of the integrated cable. An example of such an integrated cable is described above with

5 respect to Figure 1. Accordingly, the external port 1150 is quite flexible in that it can electrically and mechanically interface with a wide variety of devices.

As previously mentioned, the device 1100 of Figure 11 represents symbolic components only. The principles of the present invention are not limited to a particular mechanical structure of such a device. In one embodiment, however, the
10 device 1100 has a rigid casing 1140 that encases the data communication endpoint 1120 of the device 1110, thereby providing some mechanical protection and electrical isolation from the surrounding environment, while permitting appropriate mechanical and electrical coupling to the external port 1150 via the plug 1110.

In one embodiment, the device 1100 is “consumer grade”. In this description
15 and in the claims, a “consumer grade” device is one that has a rigid casing (such as rigid casing 1140). For instance, conventional memory sticks are consumer grade since they contain a rigid casing that protects against damage from impact or externally applied pressure. Furthermore, a “consumer grade” device is a device in that has a mechanical locking mechanism such that less force is required to engage the
20 plug 1110 with the external port 1150 than is required to remove the plug 1110 from the external port 1150. This allows for convenience engagement of the device with the external port, while preventing inadvertent disengagement.

Referring back to Figure 11, the data communication endpoint 1120 may include a wireless communication device. For instance, the wireless communication
25 device 1120 includes a transmitter for wirelessly transmitting data received by the data communication endpoint 1120 from the plug 1110. Alternatively or in addition, the wireless communication device 1120 includes a receiver for wireless receiving data to be communicated to the electrical interface of the plug.

Accordingly, the device 1100 is capable of mechanically and electrically
30 interfacing with an external port 1150 that is also capable of electrically interfacing with an integrated cable that communicates of much of its length optically.

Accordingly, an embodiment has been described in which an electrical device may be plugged into a receptacle using a mechanical and electrical interface that might otherwise be used by an active cable. The present invention may be embodied
35 in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come

- 5 within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

5

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A device comprising:

10 a plug configured to mechanically interface with a receptacle external to the device, the plug having an electrical interface configured to electrically interface with the receptacle when the plug is mechanically interfacing with the external receptacle, wherein the mechanical and electrical interfaces of the plug are configured to interface with the external receptacle when the external receptacle has a mechanical and electrical interface shaped to interface with an integrated cable that include an optical communication mechanism for communicating over most of the length of the
15 integrated cable;

a data communication endpoint; and

an full electrical communication channel communicatively coupling the data communication endpoint with electrical interface of the plug.

20 2. The device according to Claim 1, wherein the device is a memory device, wherein the data communication endpoint comprises memory.

3. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is configured such that data may be written to and read from the memory at least when the plug is mechanically and electrically interfacing with the external receptacle.

25 4. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is a memory stick.

5. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is a music player.

6. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is video player.

7. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is a photograph player.

30 8. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is an external harddrive.

9. The device according to Claim 2, wherein the device is an external optical disk drive.

10. The device according to Claim 1, wherein the device is a camera.

35 11. The device according to Claim 1, wherein the data communication endpoint comprises a transmitter for wirelessly transmitting data received by the data communication endpoint from the electrical interface of the plug.

5 12. The device according to Claim 1, wherein the data communication endpoint comprises a receiver for wireless receiving data to be communicated to the electrical interface of the plug.

 13. The device according to Claim 1, further comprising a rigid casing that encases the data communication endpoint, the full electrical communication channel,
10 and at least a portion of the plug.

 14. The device according to Claim 13, wherein the mechanical interface of the plug includes a latching mechanism for latching with the external receptacle when the mechanically interface of the plug is mechanically interfacing with the external receptacle.

15 15. The device according to Claim 1, wherein the mechanical interface of the plug includes a latching mechanism for latching with the external receptacle when the mechanically interface of the plug is mechanically interfacing with the external receptacle.

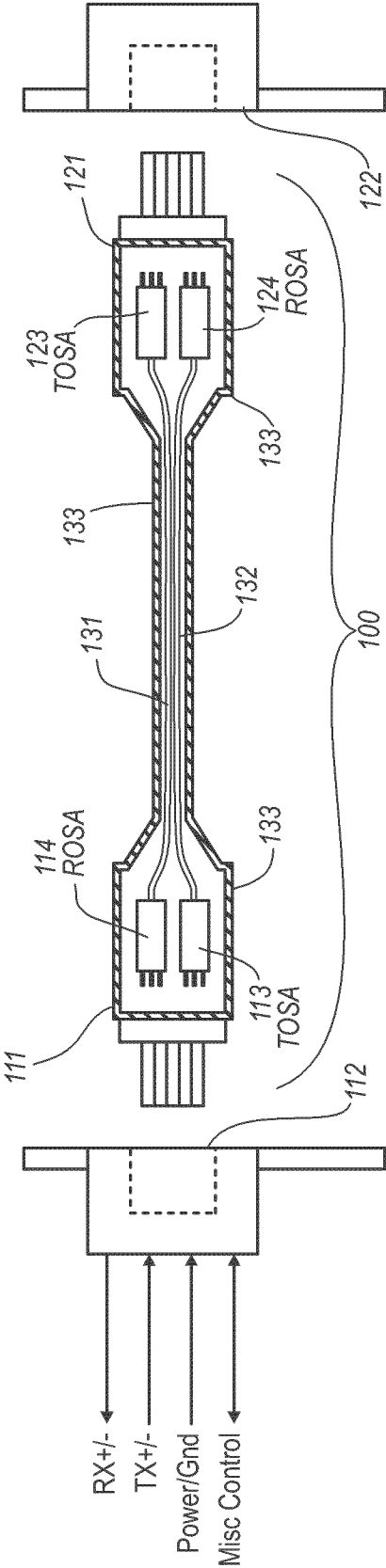


FIG. 1

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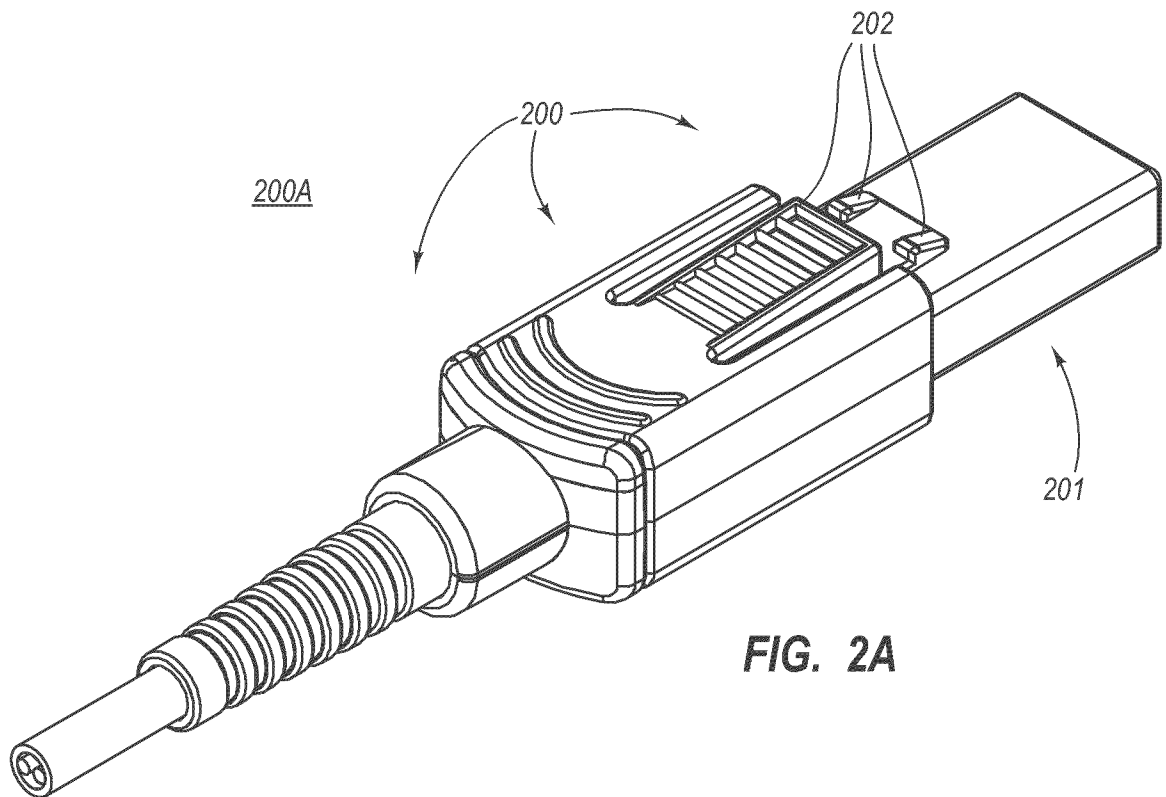


FIG. 2A

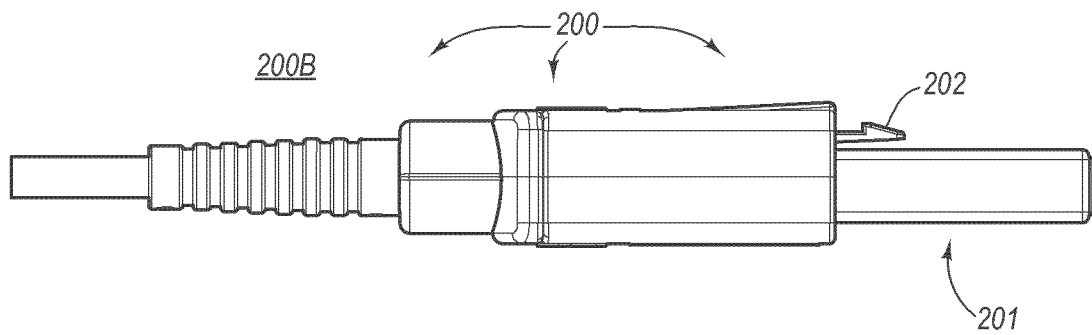


FIG. 2B

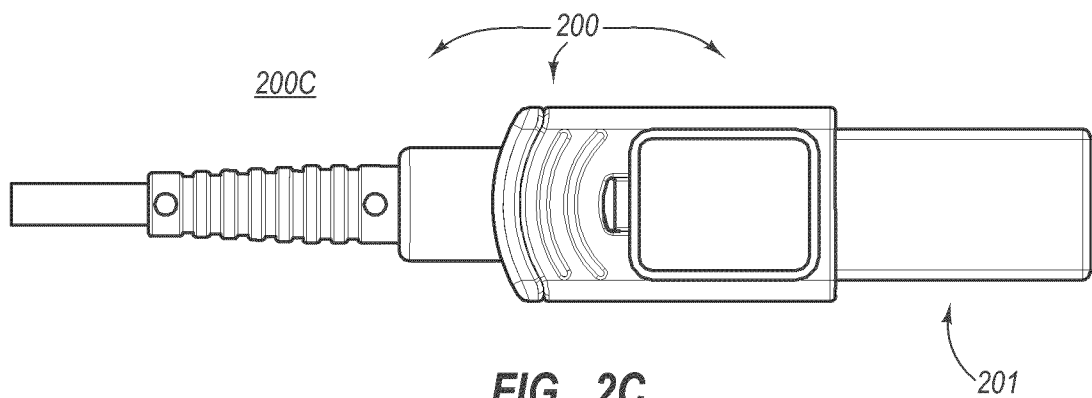


FIG. 2C

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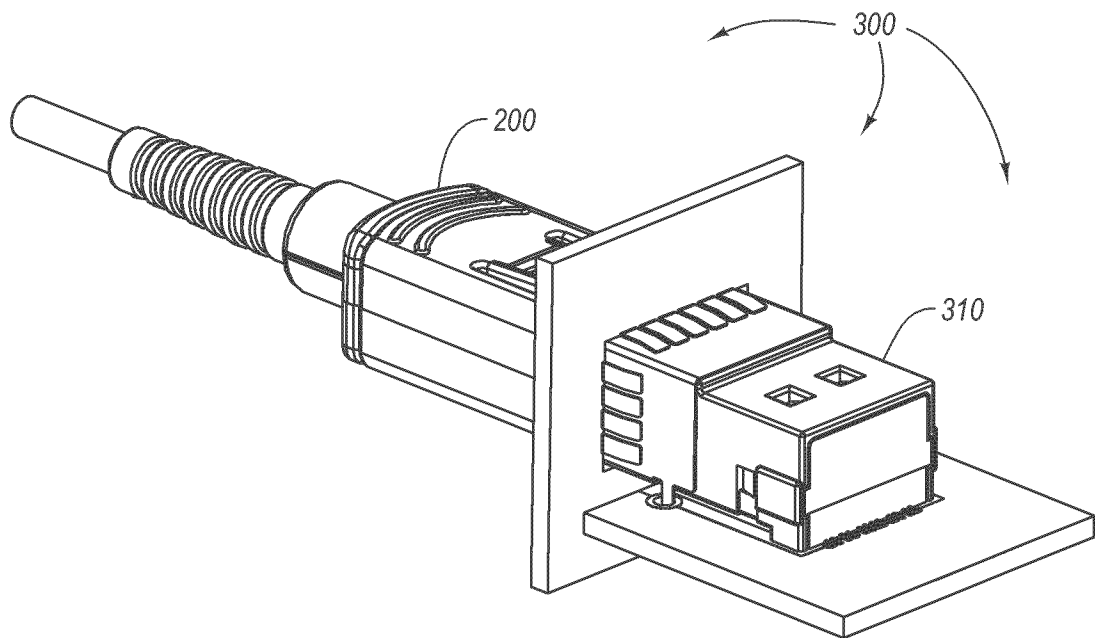


FIG. 3

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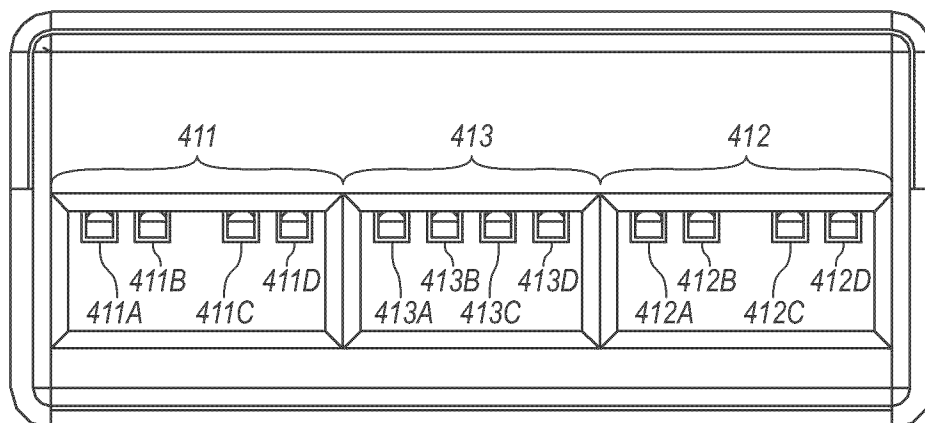


FIG. 4

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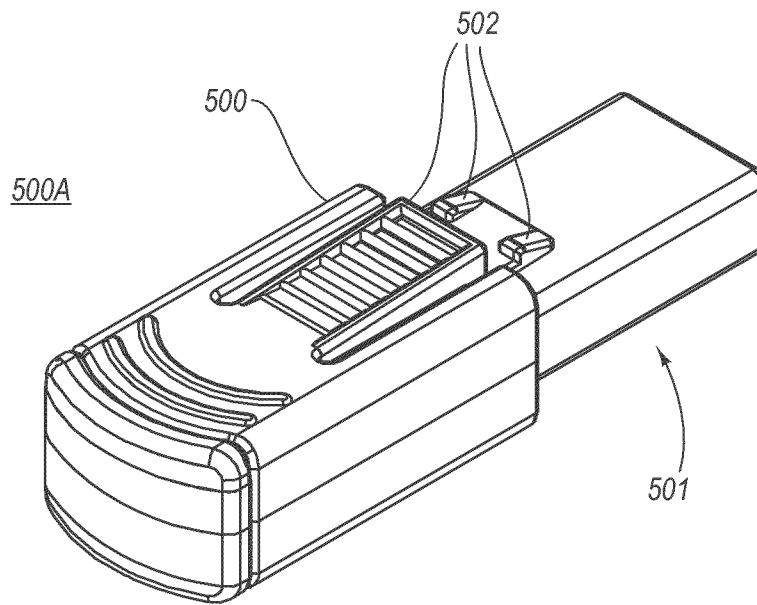


FIG. 5A

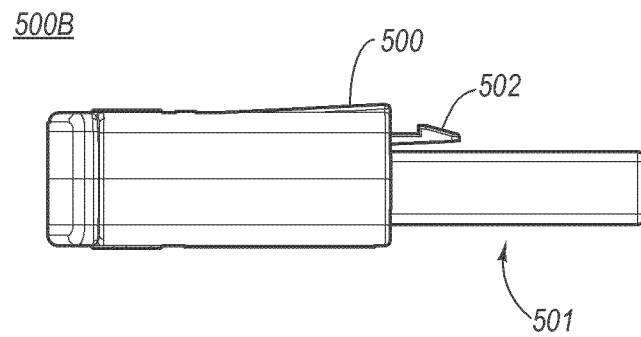


FIG. 5B

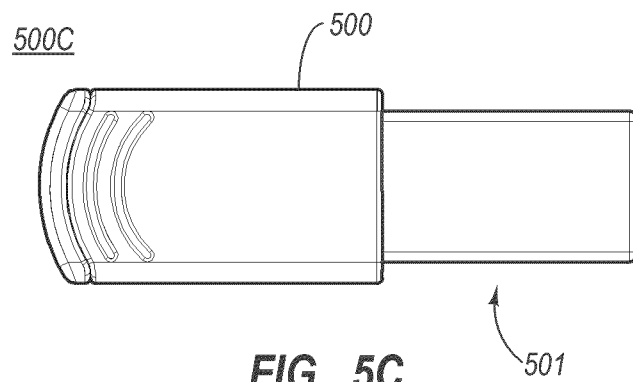


FIG. 5C

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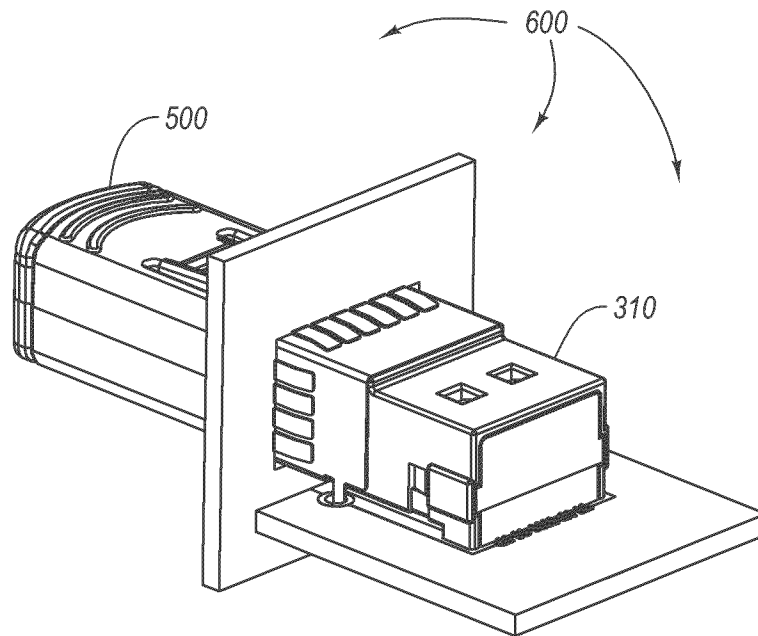


FIG. 6

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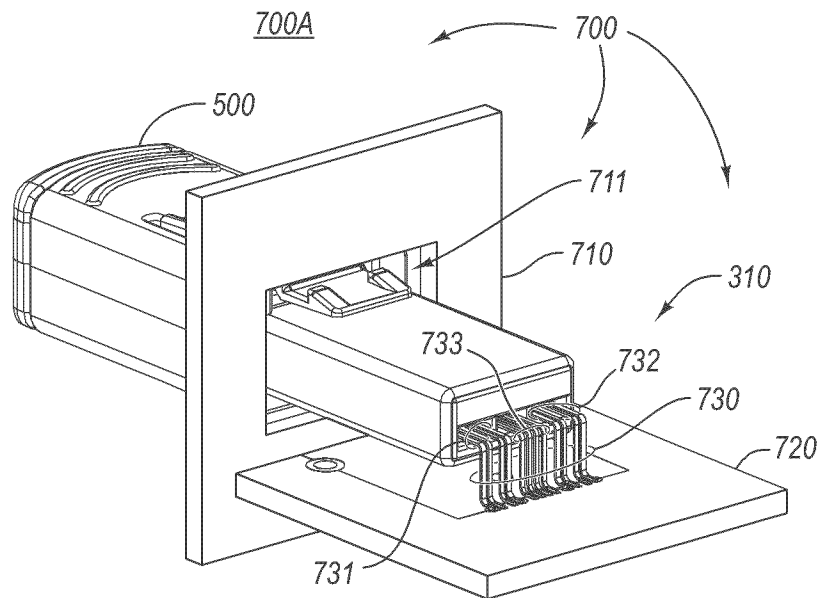


FIG. 7A

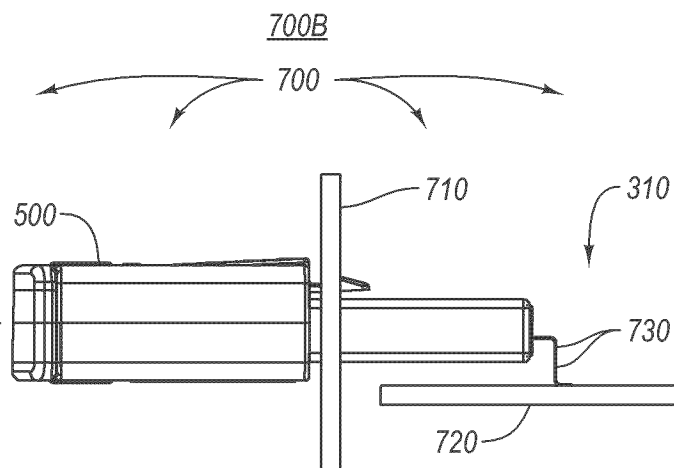
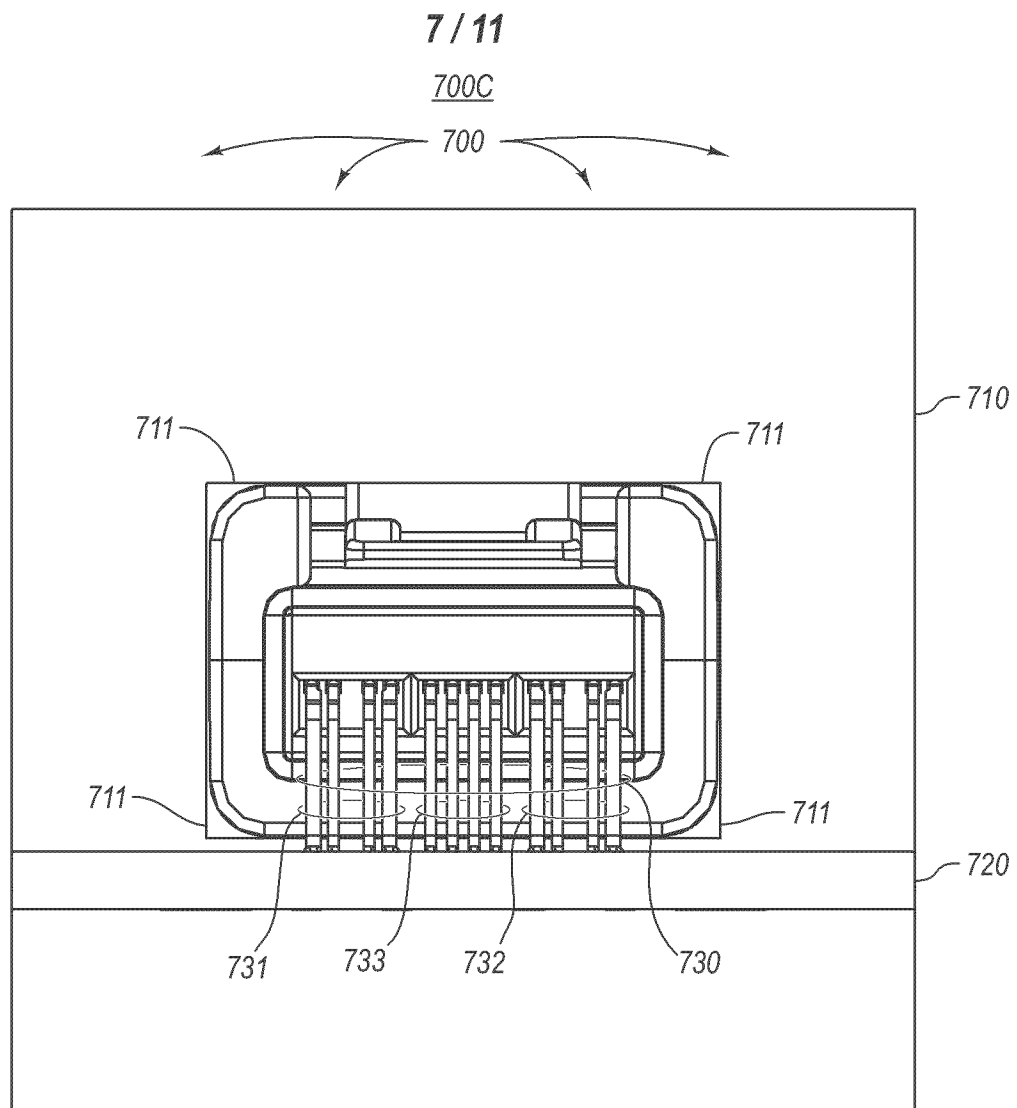


FIG. 7B



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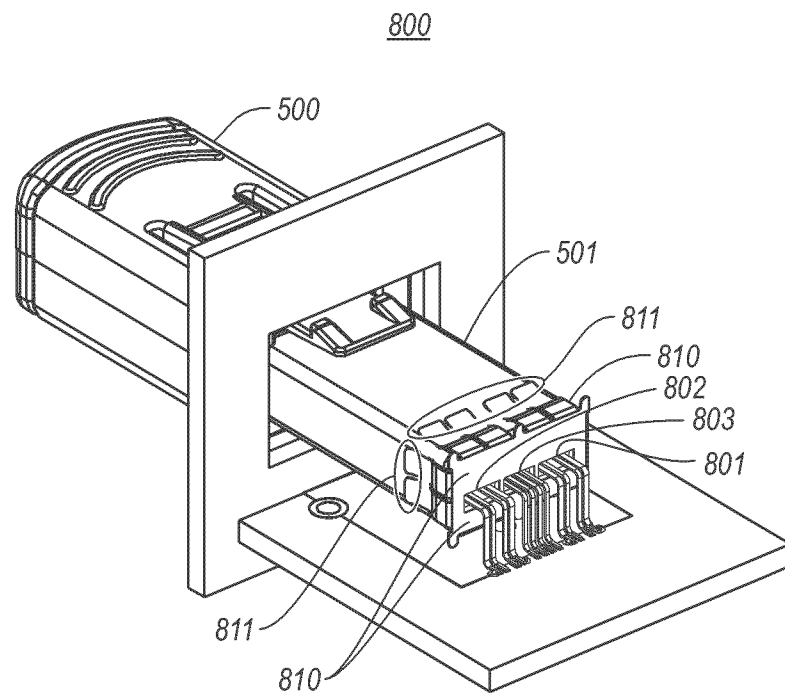


FIG. 8A

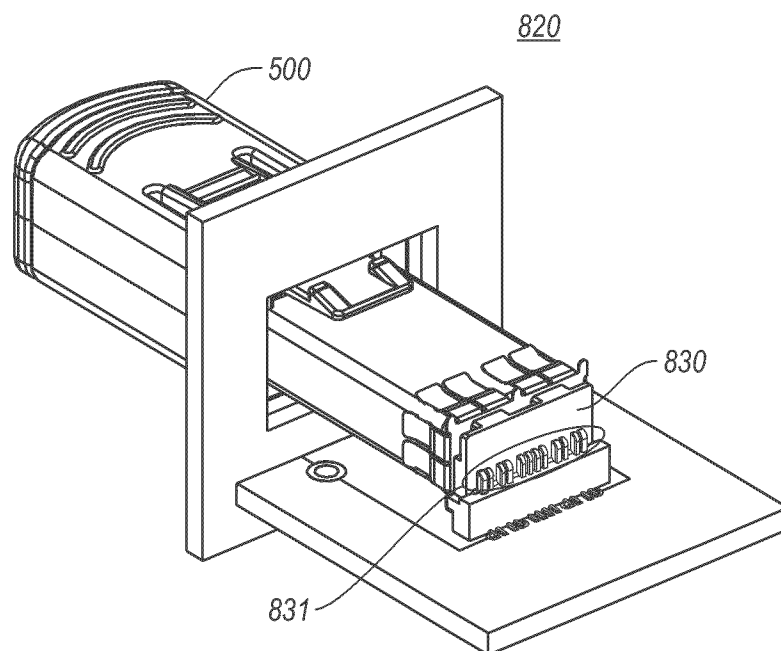


FIG. 8B

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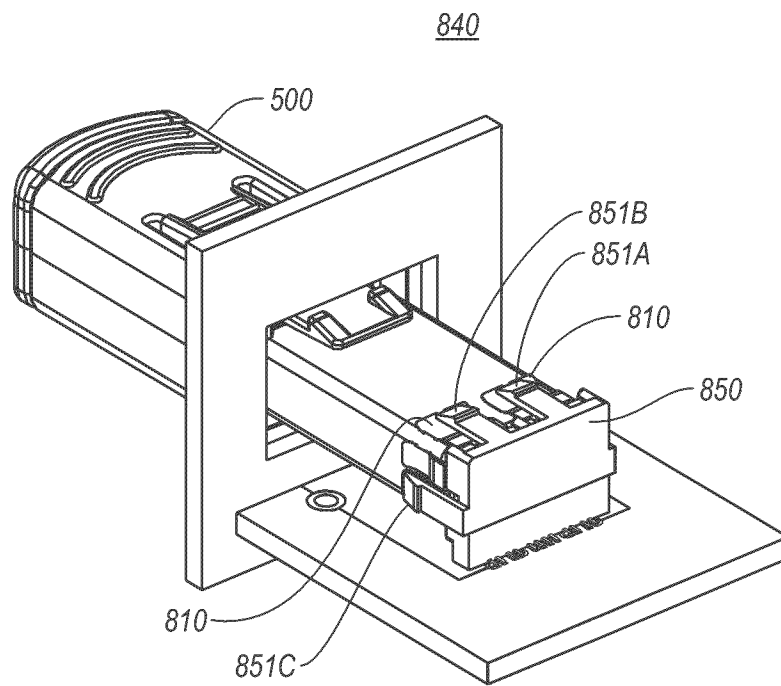


FIG. 8C

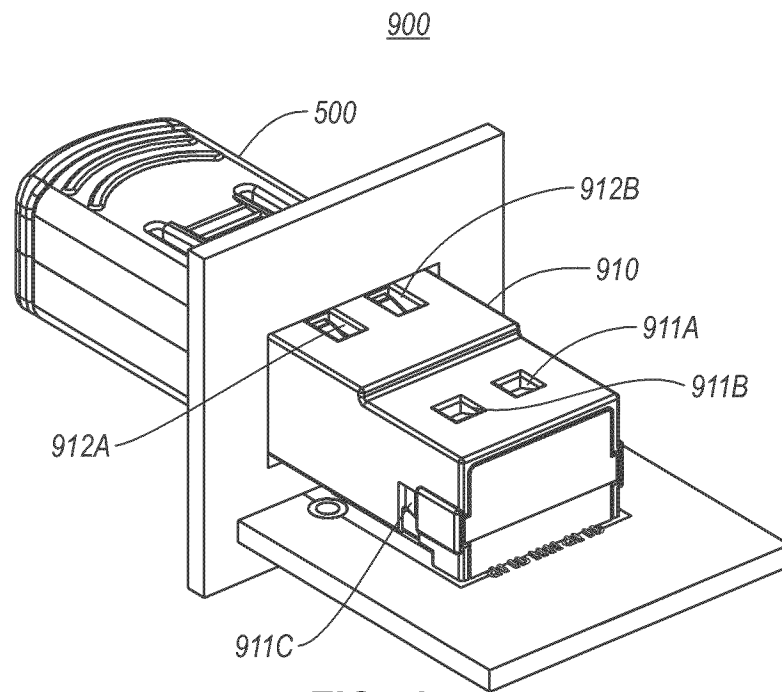


FIG. 9

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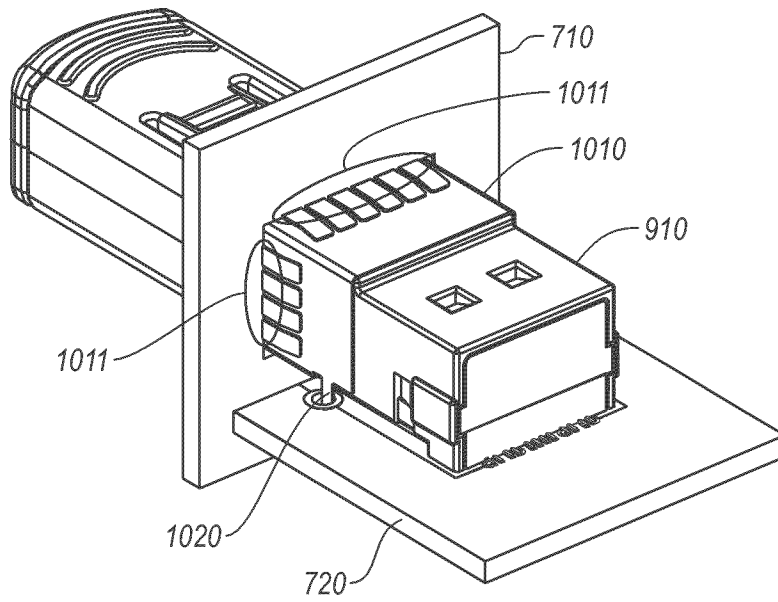


FIG. 10

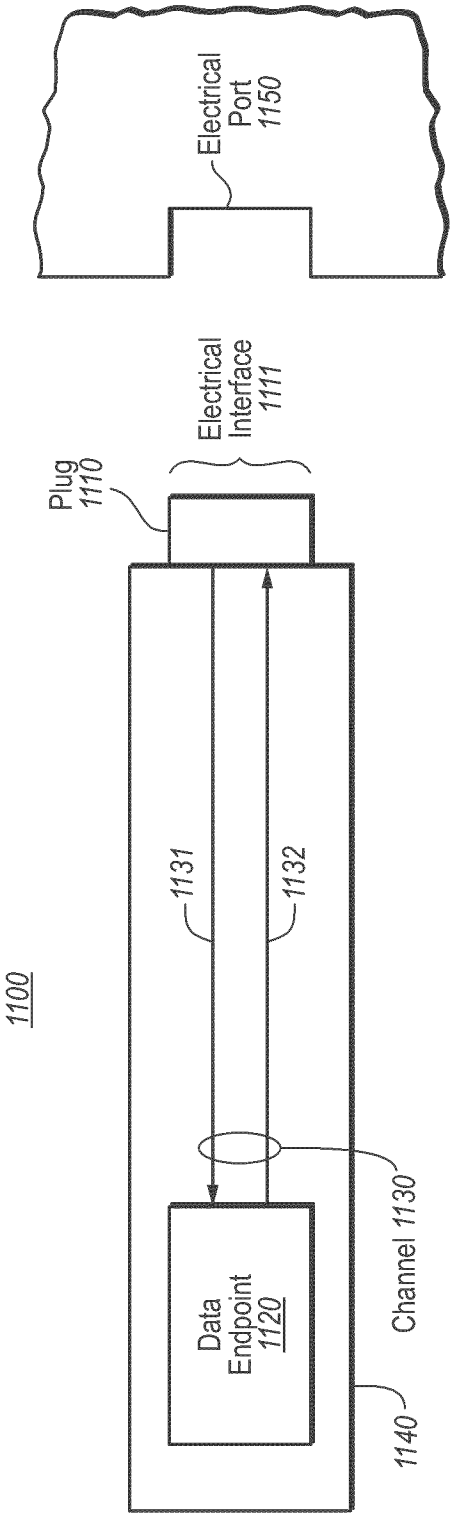


FIG. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2008/059579**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****G02B 6/24(2006.01)i, G02B 6/00(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 8 G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Utility models and Applications for Utility models since 1975.

Japanese Utility models and Applications for Utility models since 1975.

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKIPASS(KIPO Internal)

"Keywords: plug, memory, usb, interface"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 7070425 B2 (REGEN, P. et al.) 04 July 2006 See abstract, Claims1-8, Figures 1-6.	1-15
X A	US 2004-0252560 A1 (HSIEH, H.) 16 December 2004 See abstract, Claims1-9, Figures 1-2.	1-10,13-15 11-12
X A	US 2002-0177362 A1 (CHANG, T. C.) 28 November 2002 See abstract, Claims1-3, Figures1-5.	1-10,13-15 11-12



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 AUGUST 2008 (29.08.2008)

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 AUGUST 2008 (29.08.2008)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

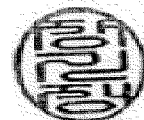
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gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

Jang, Gi Jeong

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5648



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2008/059579

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 7070425 B2	04.07.2006	US 2005-0130471 A1 US 2006-0240692 A1 WO 2006-063137 A1	16.06.2005 26.10.2006 15.06.2006
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US 2002-0177362 A1	28.11.2002	None	