# Benefits of Using TPS548B23 Versus TPS548B28 in Data Center Applications



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#### Introduction

Modern data center SoCs require more power and better thermals to maintain performance levels, and smaller BOM size is also one of the key preferences for users. The 3 × 4mm package used by the previous generation TPS548B28 family is a widely-adopted industry standard, however the new generation TPS548B23 in 3 × 3mm offers an improvement in size and performance. This application brief describes the upgrades of the TPS548B23 in different aspects. Table 1 shows the key specification comparison. Table 2 shows the family devices of TPS548B28 and TPS548B23.

Table 1. TPS548B23 and TPS548B28 Specification Comparison

	TPS548B23	TPS548B28
V <sub>IN</sub>	4 – 16V	4 – 16V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	0.5 – 5.5V	0.6 – 5.5V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	20A	20A
Control Mode	D-CAP4	D-CAP3
FB Accuracy (-40°C< TJ<125°C)	±1.0%	±1.0%
Package	3mm × 3mm 19-pin QFN	4mm × 3mm 21-pin QFN
Pin Pitch	0.4mm	0.4mm
Pin Strap Configurability	Yes	No
Junction Temperature	-40°C to +125°C	–40°C to +125°C
Switching Frequency	600KHz, 800KHz, 1MHz, 1.2MHz	600KHz, 800KHz, 1MHz
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	10mΩ/3.3mΩ	7.7mΩ/2.4mΩ
Efficiency (12Vin, 3.3Vout, 800KHz, 10A, int VCC)	95%	93%
External VCC Bias Support	3.13 – 5.3V	3.13 – 3.6V

Table 2. TPS548B28 and TPS548B23 Family Devices

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Devices	Package	I <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>REF</sub>		
TPS548B28	3mm × 4mm	20A	600mV		
TPS54JB20		20A	900mV		
TPS548A28		15A	600mV		
TPS54JA20		12A	900mV		
TPS548B23	3mm × 3mm	20A	500mV		
TPS548A23		12A	500mV		

#### **Efficiency and Thermal Performance**

For a power-intensive server application, maintaining high efficiency in a buck converter is crucial because efficiency directly leads to reduced heat dissipation and, consequently, improved overall performance and reliability. Figure 1 shows the efficiency comparison between TPS548B23 and TPS548B28 at the condition

of 12V input, 3.3V output, and 800KHz. Figure 1 shows that TPS548B23 has an overall efficiency upgrade compared with TPS548B28.



Figure 1. TPS548B23 and TPS548B28 Efficiency Comparison

Thermal performance is a key specification in designing power systems. Poor thermal performance can degrade load performance, leading to damage, particularly in high-power applications. With more advanced process technology and larger ground pad area, TPS548B23 achieves better thermal performance compared with TPS548B28. Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows thermal images at the condition of 12Vin, 1Vout, 800KHz, 20A, where a 10.7°C drop can be seen.

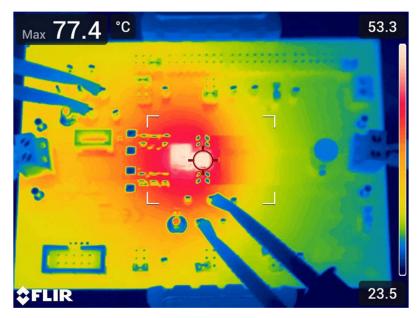


Figure 2. TPS548B23EVM Thermal Image at 12Vin, 1Vout, 800KHz, 20A



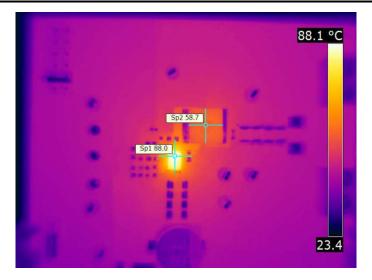


Figure 3. TPS548B28EVM Thermal Image at 12Vin, 1Vout, 800KHz, 20A

## **Package**

The previous generation TPS548B28 is designed in a 4mm × 3mm 21-pin QFN package as Figure 4 shows and previously was widely-adopted as the industry standard. However, as board area becomes increasingly limited, smaller size is required in power designs, especially for data center applications that are space-constrained. Figure 5 shows that TPS548B23 is designed in a smaller 3mm × 3mm 19-pin QFN package with a butterfly-style pin-out. The butterfly-style pin-out is a symmetric pin-out that simplifies PCB layout with the highest power density and best thermal at the lowest cost, as Figure 6 shows.

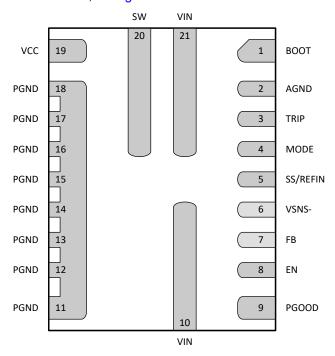


Figure 4. Bottom View of TPS548B28 Package - Asymmetric Pin-out

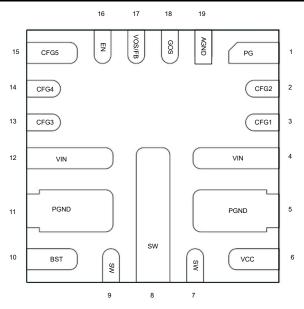


Figure 5. Bottom View of TPS548B23 Package - Symmetric Pin-out

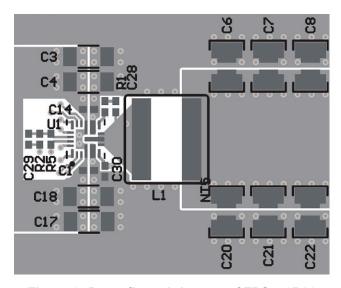


Figure 6. Butterfly-style Layout of TPS548B23

#### **D-CAP4 Control Mode**

The D-CAP series of control modes is a TI proprietary method of constant-on-time control, designed to maximize device transient performance. TPS548B23 offers the latest generation D-CAP4 to achieve an ultra-fast transient response. Compared with the previous generation D-CAP3, D-CAP4 has faster transient response especially at high output voltage condition, as Figure 7 shows. D-CAP4 requires less output capacitance in high current power rail applications that demand premium load transient performance compared to D-CAP3.

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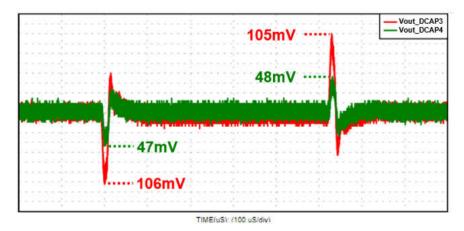


Figure 7. D-CAP4 Versus D-CAP3 Transient Performance at the Condition of 12Vin, 5Vout, 800KHz, 5A to 15A to 5A, 1A/us Slew Rate

## **Pinstrap Configurability**

Unlike the TPS548B28, TPS548B23 configuration pins (CFG1-5) allow for less BOM components when adjusting:

- Overcurrent limit
- Faiult response
- Internal feedback
- External feedback
- · Output voltage selection
- Switching frequency
- Soft-start time

Table 3 shows how to configure some of the key specifications for both TPS548B23 and TPS548B28. For more detailed configuration, refer to the TPS548B23 4V to 16V Input, 20A, Remote Sense, D-CAP4, Synchronous Buck Converter data sheet.

Table 3. Difference Between Key Specifications Configuration between TPS548B23 and TPS548B28

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	TPS548B23	TPS548B28		
V <sub>OUT</sub>	By CFG3-5 when int Vfb, resistor divider when ext V <sub>FB</sub>	By resistor divider		
Light Load Mode	By CFG3-5	By connecting VCC, a resistor or AGND to MODE pin		
Switching Frequency	By CFG1-2 both int and ext V <sub>FB</sub>	By connecting VCC, a resistor or AGND to MODE pin		
Soft-Start	By CFG1-2 when ext V <sub>FB</sub> , fixed when int V <sub>FB</sub>	By connecting a capacitor between SS/ REFIN pin and VSNS- pin		
Fault Recovery Mode (Hiccup or Latch-off)	By CFG1-2 when ext $V_{FB}$ , hiccup when int $V_{FB}$ .	Fixed, hiccup for OC and UV faults, latch-off for OV Fault		
Valley OCP	By CFG1-2 both int and ext V <sub>FB</sub>	By connecting a resistor to TRIP pin		

#### Conclusion

TPS548B23 is TI's latest generation 16V, 20A DC/DC buck converter. Because of the efficiency and transient response upgrades, the TPS548B23 achieves better performance. Advanced pin-out leads to a more optimized layout, and configuration pins lead to less BOM components and easier design.

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