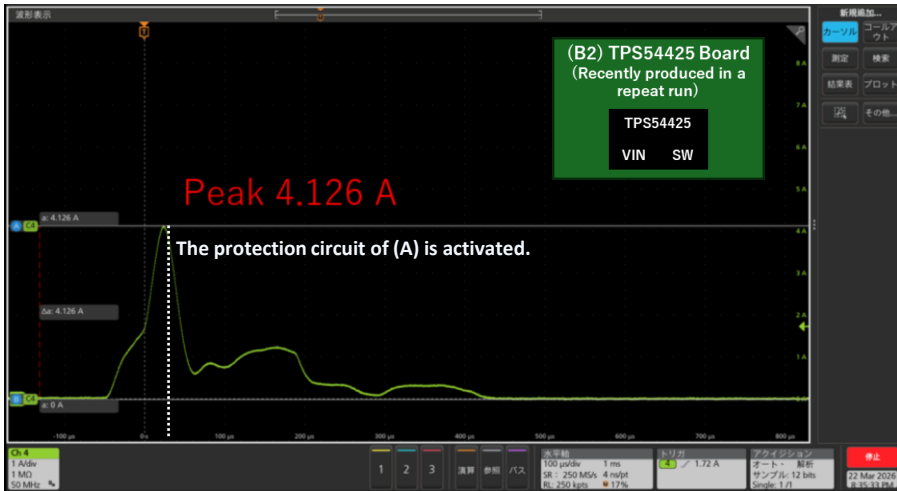
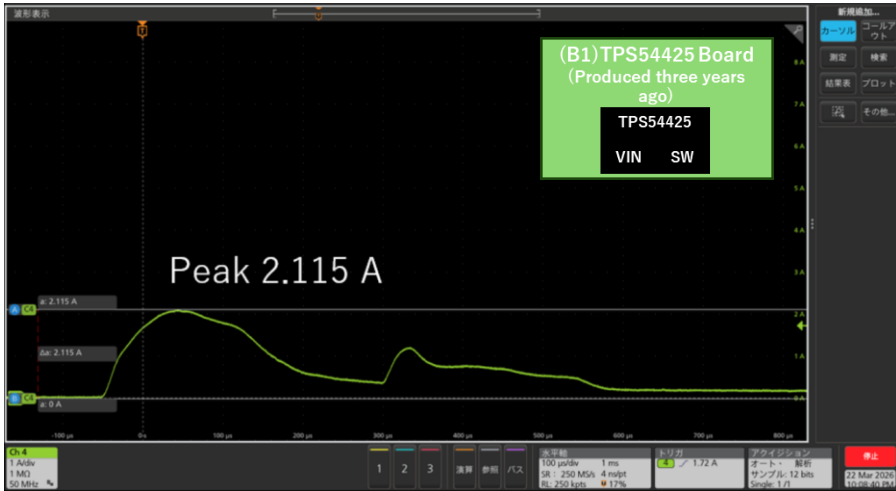
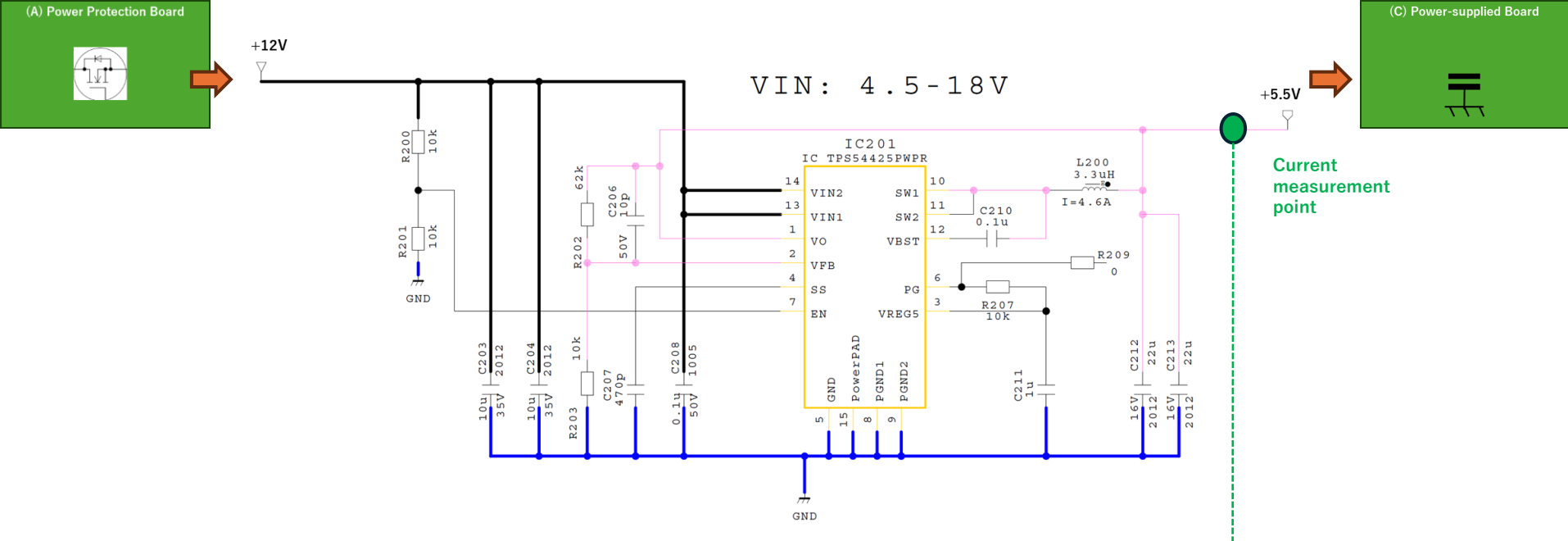
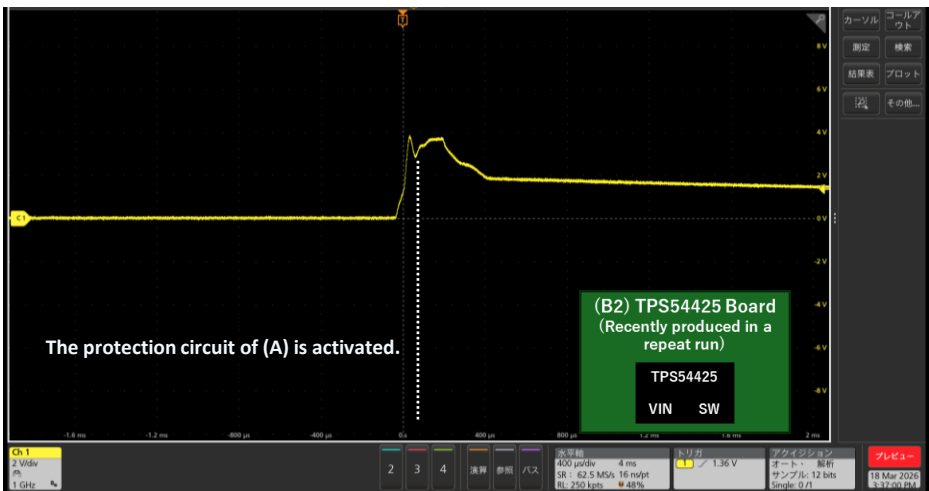
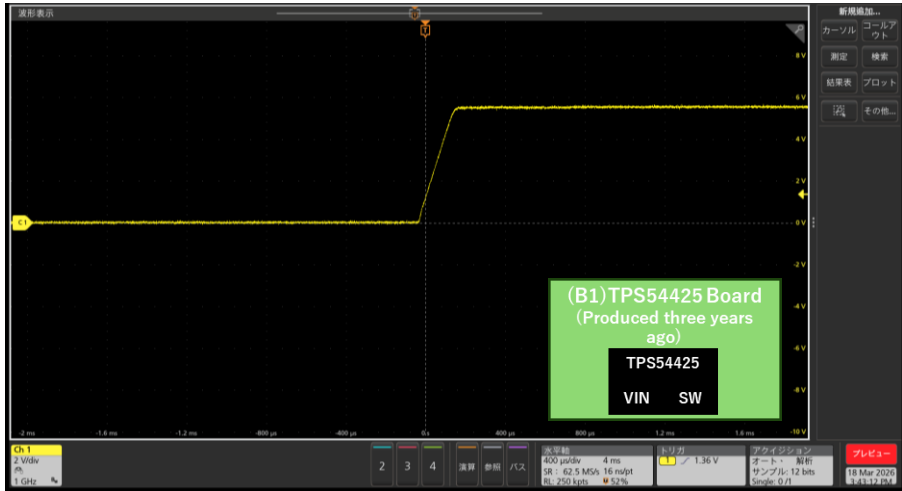
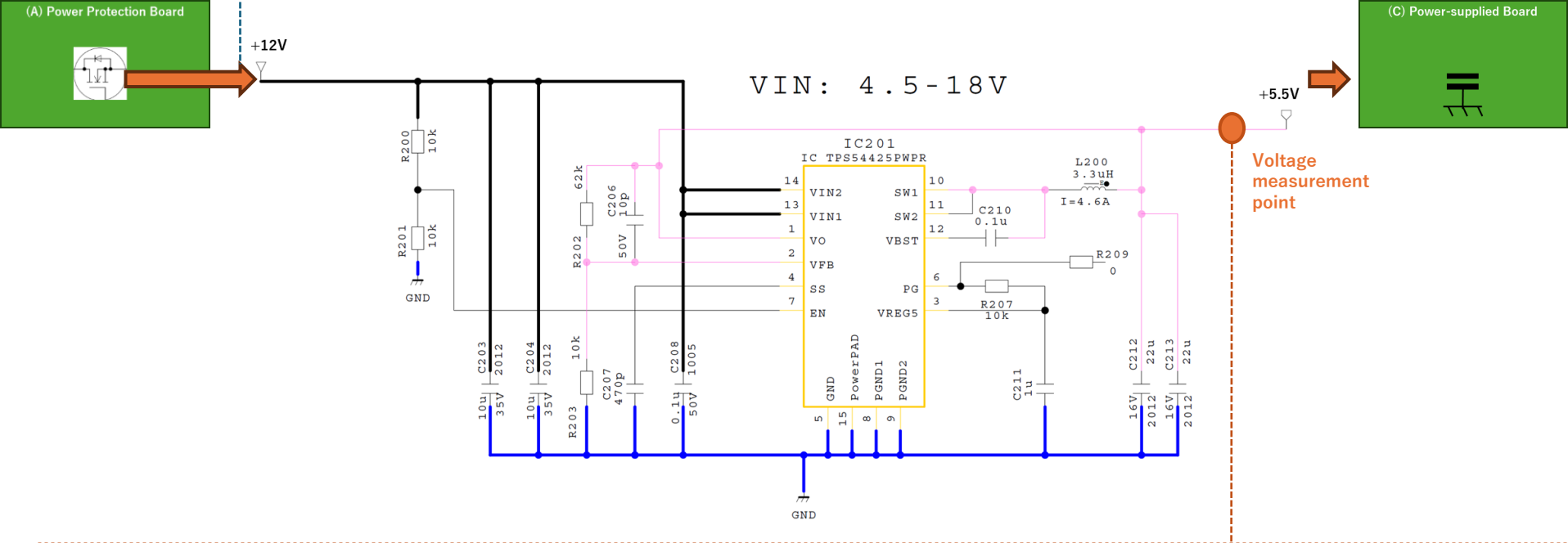


The above operation check was conducted using the same individual boards for (A) and (C), while (B1) and (B2) were swapped. There are more than ten boards each of (B1) and (B2). All (B2) boards tend to generate a larger inrush current than (B1), and as a result, the system is more likely to shut down.



There is no branch in the power line.



Question

On the recently manufactured (B2) boards, inrush current appears to occur more easily as a general tendency.
Are there any possible causes for this?