

Definitely possible, e.g. in case of broken MLCC, although open circuit is more likely. PCB shorts are possible as well. You can try to locate the short by supplying a limited current to the board (e.g. 1-2 A, whatever applicable) and measure trace/plane voltage drop with a sensitive multimeter.

If a circuit contains nothing but a voltage source in parallel with a group of capacitors, the voltage will be the same across all of the capacitors, just as it is in a resistive parallel circuit. If the circuit instead consists of multiple capacitors that are in series with a voltage source, as shown in Figure 8.2.11, the voltage will divide between them in inverse proportion. In other words ...

A capacitor short circuit occurs when the two plates of a capacitor come into direct contact, bypassing the dielectric material between them. This results in a sudden discharge of the capacitor's stored energy.

As the frequency becomes very large $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ the quantity X_c goes to zero which implies that ...

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I question the authoritative statements disparaging use of the terminology, 'short circuit' to describe the initial charging of a capacitor upon application of a voltage to a discharged capacitor. While the term, 'short circuit' is only applicable for the initial microseconds or milliseconds or seconds after application of the voltage source ...

In a circuit, a Capacitor can be connected in series or in parallel fashion. If a set of capacitors ...

A capacitor is charged up to 200-500 V and discharged into a xenon gas-filled tube. Before handling capacitors or working on circuits where capacitors are used, it is a sensible precaution to ensure they have been ...

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