



इस किताव के बारे में अपने कीमती सुझाव ओर फीड़-बैक नीचे लिखी ई-मेल पर जरूर भेजें। तांकि हम आगे से आपके सुझाव को ध्यान में रखकर आपके लिए कुछ नया कर सकें। धन्यवाद

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INTRODUCTION

Electricity

Electricity असल में ताप या प्रकाश की तरह ही एक प्रकार की ऊर्जा है। यह ऊर्जा आंखों से दिखाई नहीं देती है। Electricity के प्रभाव को ताप, प्राकश, घर्षण गतिज ऊर्जा, Magnetic Field जैसे बहुत सारे प्रभावों के रूप में देख सकते हैं। इसके प्रभाव से भी इसके होने का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। किसी इलेक्ट्रोनस के प्रवाह को ही Electricity कहा जा सकता है, Electron के प्रवाह को देखा नहीं जा सकता परन्तु महसूस किया जा सकता है। जब किसी चालक में Electrons एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे की ओर बढ़ते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि चालक में करंट बह रहा है। अंत में Electrons के बहाव को Current कहा जाता है।

DC (Direct Current)

ऐसी विद्युत घारा जिसकी दिशा व मान समय के साथ नहीं बदलता अर्थात् हमेशा एक समान रहता है, उसे डायरेक्ट करंट या DC कहा जाता है।

AC (Alternating Current)

Alternating Current ऐसा Electric Current है जिसमें Electric Charge यानि Electrons के प्रवाह की मात्रा दिशा और समय के साथ बदलती रहती है।

Conductor :- ऐसे पदार्थ जिसमें से Current आसानी से प्रवाह हो सके उसे Conductor कहते हैं जैसे :- तांबा, एलमूनियम, लोहा आदि।

Insulator :- ऐसे पदार्थ जिनमें से Current का Flow ना हो सके, जैसे लक्कड़, रबड़ आदि।

Semi Conductor :- Conductor और Insulator को मिलाकर बनाया गया पदार्थ Semi Conductor कहा जाता है। जैसे Diode, Transistor, Mosfet.

Atom :- (परमाणु) सारा ब्रहमांड छोटे—छोटे अणुओं से मिलकर बना है। इन अणुओं की पहली अवस्था को परमाणु कहा जाता है।

Electrons :- परमाणु के अंदर पाया जाने वाला कण होता है। यह प्रोटोन और न्युट्रान के इर्द-गिर्द निश्चित कक्षा में घूमता है। इन से मिलकर ही परमाणु का निर्माण होता है।

Electronics :- Electrons से संबंधित विज्ञान को Electronics कहा जाता है।

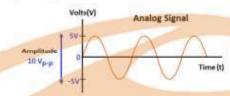
Frequency :- बार-बार Repeat होने वाली घटना, एक समय में जितनी बार घटित होती है उसे उस

घटना की Frequency कहते हैं।

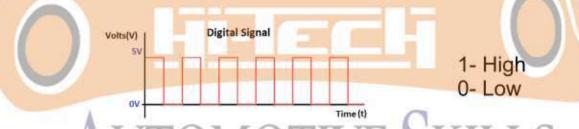
Hertz :- किसी भी Frequency को Hertz में मापा जाता है। Hertz में Pressure की Speed ध्वनि, रेडियो Frequency और Voltage आदि को मापा जाता है।

Signal:- एक Electron जब Magnetic Form में होता है उसको Signal कहा जाता है। Signal का उपयोग हमारे द्वारा किसी Data के एक से दूसरे स्थान पर Transmit करने में किया जाता है। Signal दो प्रकार के होते हैं। एक Analogue Signal और दूसरा Digital Signal.

Analogue Signal लगातार चलने वाला Data या Signal है यह एक ऐसा Signal है जिसकी Value समय के साथ बदलती रहती है।



Digital Signal :- इसकी दो अवस्थाएं होती हैं एक High एक Low.



IC :- Integrated Circuit Diode, Transistor, Mosfet इन जैसे Semi Conductors से मिलकर बना होता है, जिसको IC बोलते हैं।

SMD Resistance

Working & Uses of Resistance :-

Colour Red, Black, Blue

Symbol R W_

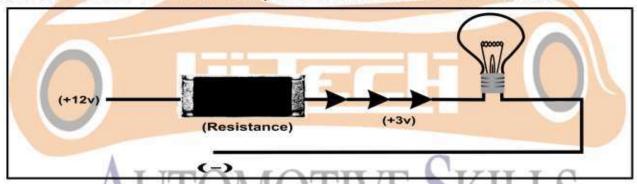
Unit Ohm Ω

1000 Ohm = 1K Ohm

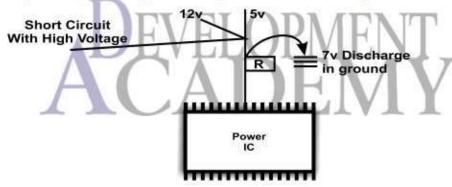
1000K Ohm = 1 M Ohm

Circuit बोर्ड के अंदर Resistance क्यों use की जाती है?

1. Current के Flow को कम करने के लिए Resistance Circuit में use की जाती है।

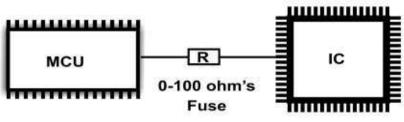


2. Over Voltage को Discharge करने के लिए



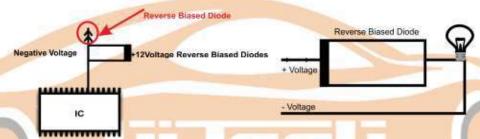
इस Circuit से संबंधित Practical Work में Discuss करेंगे।

3. As a Fuse



हैं। जहाँ Voltage एक ही दिशा में जाती है।

2. Reverse Biased Diode: यह Diodes ECM में ज़्यादातर IC की Safety के लिए लगाए जाते हैं, तांकि Over Voltage या Over Current के साथ ECM में IC Faulty न हो जाए और इसलिए जब बाहर से ज़्यादा Current Module के अंदर आता है तो सबसे पहले यह Diodes ही ब्लास्ट होते हैं, जैसे Electric Welding करने पर वाहन के ECM में Fault पड़ जाता है। जब ECM या किसी ओर Electronic Module को खोलकर देखा जाता है, तो हम देखते हैं कि यह Diodes ही सबसे पहले ब्लास्ट हुए दिखाई देते हैं। Diodes की पहचान इसके ऊपर लिखे नंबर या इसके ऊपर बनी लाइन या इसके काम को देखकर अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह Diodes है। 90% ECM में Reverse Biased Diodes Use किए जाते हैं। यह Diodes ज्यादातर System IC के नज़दीक लगाए जाते हैं और Injector के लिए Use किए जाते हैं।

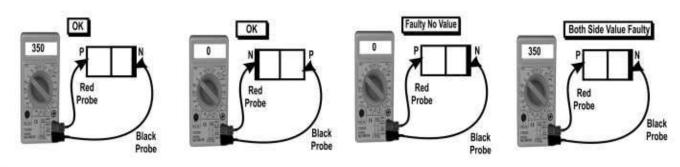


ECM में इस प्रकार का Circuit देखने को मिलता है कि Diodes के Anode side Negative दिया जाता है और CATHODE Side +12 Voltage दी जाती है। इस Diode में से Current एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ नहीं जाता है। ECM के अंदर 80% Didoes हमें Reverse Biased ही मिलते हैं इनको On Board करने के उपरांत नए Students को पता चलता है यह Reverse Biased Diode है।

प्रश्न:-Diode को Reverse Biased में क्यों लगाया जाता है?

उत्तर:—यह इसलिए लगाया जाता है कि यदि Altenator over Charge करने लग जाये तो सबसे पहले यह Diodes ही Faulty हो जाते हैं और ECM काम करना बंद कर देता है। यदि इस प्रकार न हो तो Engine Control Module का Board भी जल सकता है और इसके जलने के कारण हानिकारक गैसें निकलने लगती हैं। इसलिए Diodes लगाए जाते हैं। C की सेफटी हो सके और PCB का नुकसान न हो।

Diodes को चेक करने का तरीका



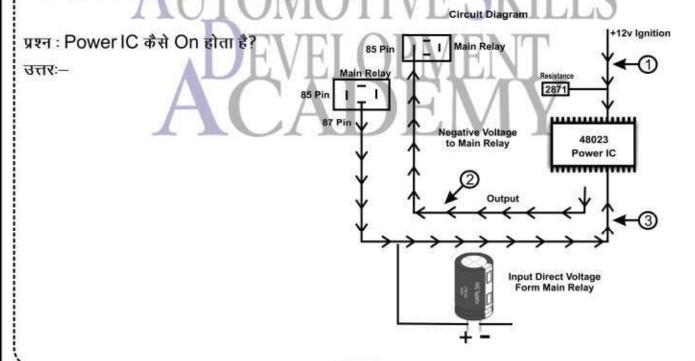
Voltage से यह IC 50% on होता है। इस IC में मेन रीले से आने वाली + Voltage के उपरांत 100% Power IC On हो जाता है।

प्रश्न:- Power IC खराब होने पर ECM में क्या प्रभाव पडता है?

उत्तर:- Power IC खराब होने पर निम्नलिखित प्रभाव पडेगे।

- 1. Cluster Meter में Engine Check लाईट नहीं आएगी।
- 2. ECM Scan नहीं होगा ।
- 3. Engine के ऊपर लगे सेंसरों में 5 Voltage और 2.5 Voltage सप्लाई नहीं आएगी।
- ECM को खोलकर चेक करने पर Power IC के नज़दीक लगे Components के ऊपर Voltage नहीं मिलेगी।
- 5. ECM में लगा किसी भी प्रकार का IC On नहीं होगा।
- 6. Power IC के नज़दीक लगे Components Multi Meter के साथ चेक करने पर Beep करने लग जाते है और Resistance की Value Change हो जाएगी।

प्रश्न:—वर्ष 2015 के पश्चात् जो ECM आ रहे हैं उनके अंदर Power IC की क्या पहचान है?
उत्तर:— वर्ष 2015 के दौरान Petrol ECM में Power IC के नजदीक एक पीले रंग का Capacitor लगा होता है। परंतु यह IC Multi talented IC बना दिया गया है। System IC का काम भी लिया गया है और Injector को Command भी इसी IC से दी जाती है। इस IC के No. से भी अंदाजा लगा सकते है जैसे 40048, 40049 आदि इस Series से शुरू होते हैं।



SYSTEM IC

ECM के अंदर System IC की पहचान है इसके पास Black Colour के Diode लगे होते हैं। System IC निम्नलिखित Actuators को Control करता है।

- 1. सभी वालवों को/All Valve's
- (i) Diesel Rail वालव
- (ii) EGR वालव
- (iii) Solenoid वालव
- 2. सभी Relays को
- (i) Fuel Pump Relay
- (ii) A.C Compressor Relay
- (iii) FAN Relay etc.
- 3. Cluster Meter में ECM के साथ संबंधित Lamps जैसे :-
- (i) हीटर लैंप
- (ii) इंजन चेक लाईट आदि।

उपर दिए हुए Actuators के इलावा और भी हो सकते हैं यह कंपनी के उपर Depend करता है। इन सभी Actuator को System IC (-Ve) Voltage के द्वारा Control करता है। इन सभी Actuator की ECM के System IC से आने वाली तार को चेक करते हैं, तो हम मल्टीमीटर के ऊपर 2.5V, 3.5V देखते हैं, यह Integrated Circuit Voltage होती हैं।

कई बार देखा गया है ECM में से Actuator को जिस पिन से - Voltage देकर Control किया जाता है, उस पिन के ऊपर 2.5 Voltage या 3.5 Voltage Multimeter से Check करने पर नहीं दिखती है। यह Manufacturer Company के ऊपर Depend करता है।



प्रश्नः- System IC पर 12 Voltage सीधी Capacitor से आ रही है या नही?

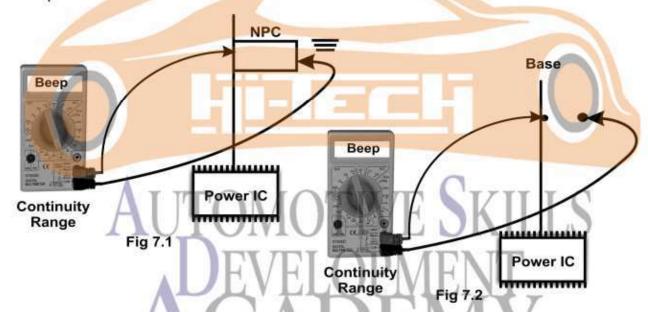
उत्तर:- System IC के ऊपर ज्यादातर देखा गया है कि +12V नहीं आती है। System IC 5V के साथ On होता है और -12 Voltage अपने अंदर से बाहर निकालता है।

IC TESTING

IC को निम्नलिखित तरीके प्रयोग करके चेक किया जा सकता।

ECM Repair के अंदर किसी भी IC में Fault है। Practical में निम्नलिखित अनुसार चेक कर सकते हैं।

- 1. Short Condition
- 2. Input Output Supply
- 3. Blast Condition
- 4. Leakage Condintion
- 5. IC Heating Condition
- 1) Short Condition: इस Condition में IC के आस पास के Components Beep करने लगते हैं। IC के पास लगे एक या एक से अधिक Components भी Short हो सकते हैं। IC के पास लगे Short Component को Circuit से बाहर निकाल कर चेक करते हैं तो यह Circuit से बाहर Short नहीं होते। इन Components के Base को चेक करते हैं तो यह Short होता है जैसे:—



कपर दिखाए अनुसार Fig No. 7.1 में Non Polarized Capacitor Beep कर रहा है। इस Non Polarized Capacitor को Circuit Board से बाहर चेक किया जाता है तो यह ठीक होता है। इसके उपरांत जब Circuit Board में IC के पास जहाँ से Non Polarized Capacitor Remove किया था उसके Base को चेक करते हैं जैसे Fig 7.2 में दिखाया गया है तो यह Beep करता है। इस Track को Trace करने के उपरांत यह IC से Connect होता है। IC को Remove करने के उपरांत NPC का Base Beep देनी बंद कर देता है। इस Condition में हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि IC Short है। इसके उपरांत दूसरा IC Solder करना चाहिए और ठीक IC से Shorting खत्म हो जाती है। IC short होने के कारण ECM में या किसी भी Electronic Module में एक Component भी Short हो सकता है या एक

On Table Scanning क्यों करते हैं?

प्रश्न : ECM Repair Training के दौरान Students से ECM को On Table Scanning क्यों करवाई जाती है?

उत्तर : ECM Repair Training के दौरान Table के ऊपर Scanning इसलिए करवाई जाती है क्यों कि ECM के अंदर Fault है या नहीं यह Confirm करने के लिए कई बार Customer Complaint कर देता है कि Cluster Meter में इंजन चेक Light नहीं आ रही है और इंजन Start नहीं हो रहा है। यह Complaint लेकर Customer ECM Repair करने वाले Technician के पास आ जाता है। ECM Repair करने वाले Technician को ECM चेक करके यह Decide करना पड़ता है कि Fault ECM में है या Wiring में, यह Decision लेकर Customer को Clear करना होता है। इसको Clear करने के लिए ECM को Table के ऊपर Supply देकर हम ECM के अंदर चेक कर सकते हैं।

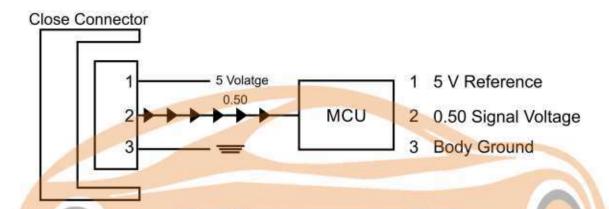
- 1) ECM में Power IC Main Relay को Negative Voltage दे रहा है।
- 2) Engine Check Light को System IC Negative Voltage दे रहा है।
- 3) ECM के अंदर Proper Voltage बन रही है। यह ECM के अंदर चेक करके एक ECM Repair करने वाला Technician Decision ले सकता है कि ECM में इंजन चेक Light आ रही है और दूसरा तरीका है जिसके द्वारा ECM Repair करने वाला Technician बिना ECM को खोले ECM को On Table चेक करके Decision ले सकता है कि ECM में से इंजन चेक Light को Negative Voltage Out हो रही है, Main Relay भी On हो रही है और ECM में Fault नहीं है। यह हम ECM को Table के ऊपर Scanning करके Confirm कर सकते हैं। ECM की Scanning, Table के ऊपर तब होगी जब ECM के अंदर से Main Relay On होगी और System IC इंजन चेक लाईट को Negative Voltage देगा क्यों कि ECM को चेक करने के लिए 10,000 से लेकर 2 Lakh तक के Tools मार्किट में Sale हो रहे हैं। इन Tools की मदद से ECM को Table के ऊपर On करके ECM में Fault को बहुत आसानी से ढूंढा जा सकता है। यदि कोई Tools नहीं Purchase करना चाहता है तो ECM को खोलकर चेक कर सकता है।

दूसरा तरीका है कि ECM को Scan करके Fault ECM में है Confirm कर सकते हैं। Customer की Complaint है कि ECM में यह कोड़ आ रहा है। इस कोड को हम Table के ऊपर Scan करके Confirm कर सकते हैं।

'P0336 Crank Shaft Sensor Malfunction'

Customer ऊपर लिखे Code की Complaint कर देता है। इस Complaint में एक ECM Repair करने वाले Technician को Decision लेना बहुत जरूरी है कि Fault ECM में है या नहीं। इस Decision को लेने के लिए ECM को On Table Scan करना बहुत जरूरी होता है। 'MCU को Proper Voltage नहीं मिलती। इस Voltage को Engineer ने हमें इन शब्दों में बताया है है ऊपर लिखे शब्द Fault Codes में आए तो इनका मतलब है कि MCU के पास Signal Proper नहीं जा रहा है।

Circuit High:- यदि Fault Code में Circuit High लिखा आ जाए उस समय क्या Effect पड़ता है यह समझने के लिए एक सेंसर की उदाहरण ले रहे हैं जैसे हम Fuel Rail Pressure सेंसर के ऊपर काम कर रहे हैं। Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor में तीन तारें हैं।



ऊपर दिखाई Fig में Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor का Circuit दिखाया गया है। जब हम Close Connector के ऊपर इस सेंसर की Voltage चेक करते हैं तो इस सेंसर की Signal Wire में 5 Voltage से कम होकर Ignition On के ऊपर 0.50 Voltage रह जाती है। यह Voltage Micro Processor तक पहुँचती है उस समय MCU समझ लेता है कि Ignition On है। जब Engine Start करते हैं उस समय इस Signal तार में Voltage बढ़ती रहती है जैसे 0.80, 1.25 में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 Voltage तक बढ़ सकती है। इस Topic में Signal Wire के बारे में हमने यह समझने की कोशिश की है कि Signal Wire में Ignition On होने पर कितनी Voltage होती है और Open Connector में कितने Voltage होती है आगे Circuit High एक Fault Code में कब लिख कर आता है और क्यों आता है इसको समझते हैं।

Hi-Tech Automotive Skills Development Academy में हमने देखा है कि यदि Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor को Negative Voltage देनी बंद कर दे तो Close Connector के ऊपर Signal तार में Voltage 0.50 से बढ़कर 5 Voltage हो जाती है और यह Voltage वापिस Micro Processor को Return मिलती है जिससे MCU यह Judgement कर लेता है कि Signal ज्यादा मिल रहा है और Voltage Actual में ज्यादा हो गई है। इस Voltage को Receive करके MCU एक Code Generate कर देता है जिसमें Circuit High लिखा आता है।

इसी तरीके से यदि सेंसर को Reference Voltage देनी बंद कर दी जाए। तब भी सेंसर On नहीं होता है और Signal तार में Voltage 0.50 Voltage से बढ़ कर 5 Voltage हो जाती है और MCU के पास Signal बढ़ जाता है भाव यह कि Signal तार में Voltage MCU को वापिस 5 Voltage मिलती है



Hi-Tech Trainings

ECM REPAIR TRAINING

SENSOR KNOWLEDGE

Hall effect type sensor.

Resistance Type Sensor.

Sensor की Wiring Checking.

Positive Wire, Negative Wire, Signal Wire.

SENSOR AND VALVE LOCATION IN CAR ENGINE

Sensor और actuator में अंतर।

Sensor के काम।

WIRING CHECKING

Wiring की Checking क्यों जरूरी है।

Wiring के काम।

Car wiring में multimeter का उपयोग।

Multimeter से Voltage कैसे चैक करते हैं?

Multimeter की Continuity Range पर Wiring चैक करना।

Wiring Tracing.

OBD Connector

RELAYS

Relay क्या है?

Wiring में Relay क्यों जरूरी है?

Relay के काम।

Types of Relays जैसे: 3 Pins, 4 Pins, 5 Pins, 6 Pins.

USES OF SCANNER

Read Fault.

Clear Fault.

Actual Data: Rail Pressure, Accelerator Pedal, Throttle Body.

Actuation Test.

Special Function.

Steering Calibration.

ABS Bleeding (On Skoda one Vehicle)

Injector Coding (On One Vehicle)

ABS Coding (On Skoda One Vehicle)

TPMS.

SCANNER H/D (TRUCK SCANNER

Fault Code Read.

Fault Code Clear.

Actual Data.

Actuation Test.

COMPONENT

ECM में या PCB में लगने वाले Components का नाम क्या है?

इन Components का काम क्या है?

इन Components को कैसे चेक करते हैं?

इन Components में Fault पड़ने के उपरांत इनको कैसे पहचानते हैं?

SOLDERING AND DESOLDRING

ECM में लगे Components को कैसे Desolder करते हैं?

TRACING/ FAULT DIAGNOSE

ECM में Fault को कैसे Trace करते हैं?

ECM में Components की Working के बारे में Discuss की गई है।

ECM में लगे एक-एक Part के ऊपर इस Topic में Discuss की गई है।

ON BOARD

ECM को On करने के उपरांत एक-एक component की working check करना? On Board में Fault को Trace करवाया जाता है।

IMMOBELIZER

Immobelizer से Related Fault को Diagnose करना। Software से Related Fault.

AIR BAG

Air Bag Module को कैसे Repair करते हैं? EEPROM Type. MCU Type.

PROGRAMMING

ECM में Software से Related Fault को Solve करना ? K-Tag, K-TM or OBD Programming कैसे करते हैं। इस Topic में Clear करवाया जाता है?

EPS REPAIR & CHECKING

Electronic, Power Steering Module कैसे Repair करते हैं? Fault को कैसे Diagnose करते हैं? इसमें Fault की Tracing कैसे करते हैं?

FAULT CODE LANGUAGE

Fault Code के अन्दर लिखे हुए शब्दों के क्या अर्थ हैं? Fault को कैसे पहचानते हैं ? यह Sensor में है Wiring में है या ECM में हैं?

METER

ODO Meter कितने प्रकार के व्हीकल में आ रहे हैं?

ODO Meter में क्या-क्या Fault पड़ते हैं और इन Fault को कैसे Clear करते हैं?

मीटर को On Board कैसे करते हैं?

ODO Meter के अन्दर Tracing कैसे करते हैं?

ODO Meter में Software से Related काम कैसे होता है?



Hi-Tech Trainings

ELECTRICAL TRAINING

Ignition Wire Tracing.

Relays-4 Pins, 5 Pins.

Main Relay Power wires tracing.

Break Switch Circuit Inspection.

Break Switch Ignition Power.

Immoblizer Wires Inspection.

CAN Wire Inspection.

EPS Wiring Inspection.

Blower Wiring Inspection.

AC Wiring Inspection.

Fuel Pump Wiring Inspection.

Tail Lamp Wiring Inspection.

Modules Information.

SENSOR KNOWLEDGE

Hall effect type sensor.

Resistance Type Sensor.

Wiring Checking in Sensor.

Positive Wire, Negative Wire, Signal Wire.

SENSOR AND VALVE LOCATION IN CAR ENGINE

Sensor और actuator में अंतर।

Sensor के काम।

WIRING CHECKING

Wiring की Checking क्यों जरूरी है।

Wiring के काम।

PROFESSIONAL ECM TRAINING



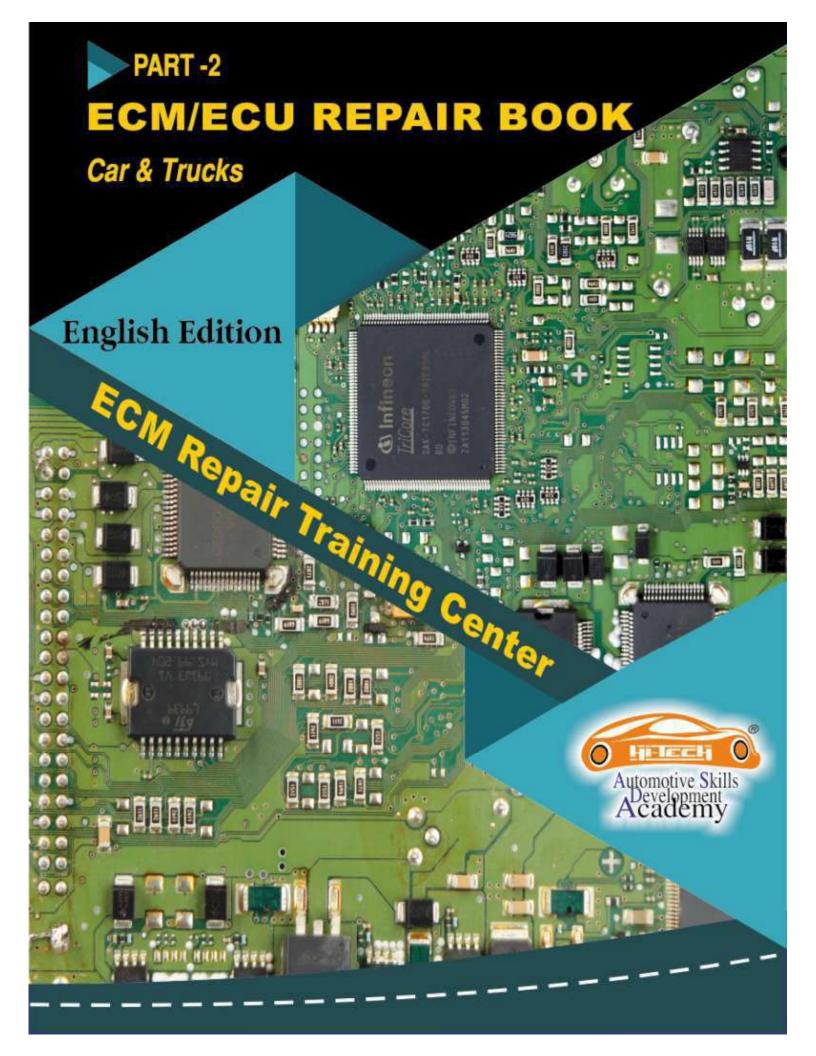
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PREFACE

In today's time the technology of all the world has become more developed than in the last 10-15 years. Such dynamism of the development of science was not in the view of common people. Today the technology of cars, motorcycles and trucks is Hi-tech. No one had any idea that this would be the future of technology. The future of technology is going to be more Hi-Tech than today. Many cars, motorcycles, trucks, earth moving machines, designed with different features are ready to be launched in the world market in the upcoming time. ECM system is the brain of cars, trucks, motorbikes. Today it's study can tell the faults and properties of any vehicles. In the future, it will be necessary for any vehicle technician to have information about ECM. I have written this book to make ECM information easy for my readers so that our society becomes ready for the upcoming technology. There is no doubt that some changes may be there in the ECM in the up coming time years but if one has clear understanding of today's ECM then he or she will not have to spend much time to work on the new ECM in the future.



Please send your valuable suggestions and feedback regarding this book to the below mentioned e-mail. So that we can do something new for you by keeping your suggestion in mind in future. Thank you.

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CHAPTER-09 Paid

CHAPTER-10 Paid

CHAPTER-11 Paid

CHAPTER-12 Paid

CHAPTER-13 ERBV Code-13

CHAPTER-14 ERBV Code-14

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CHAPTER-15 ERBV Code-15

CHAPTER-16 Paid

CHAPTER-17 ERBV Code-17

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CHAPTER-19 Paid

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CHAPTER-21 Paid

CHAPTER-22 Paid

CHAPTER-23 Paid

CHAPTER-24 Paid

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INTRODUCTION

Electricity: Electricity is actually a type of energy just like heat or light. This energy is not visible to the naked eye. The effects of electricity can be seen in many forms such as heat, light, friction, kinetic energy and magnetic field. Its effect can also be inferred from its existence. The flow of electrons can be called electricity. The flow of electrons cannot be seen but can be felt. When electrons move in a conductor from one end to other end, it is said that current is flowing in the conductor. Finally the flow of electrons is called current.

DC (Direct Current): Such an electric current whose direction and value does not change with the time, which always remains the same is called direct current or DC.

AC (Alternating Current): Alternating current is such a type of an electric current, in which the amount of flow and direction of electric charge varies with time.

Conductor: A material through which current can flow easily is called a conductor. Such as copper, aluminum, iron etc.

Insulator: Insulator is such a substance from which current cannot flow, such as wood, rubber etc.

Semi Conductor: The material made by mixing conductor and insulator is called semiconductor such as diode, transistor and MOSFET.

Atom: The whole universe is made up of small particles. The first state of these particles is called atom.

Electron: It is a particle found inside of an atom which revolves around protons and neutrons in a definite orbit. Atoms are made up of these.

Electronics: The science related to electrons is called electronics.

SMD RESISTOR

Working & Uses of Resistor

Colour Red, Black, Blue

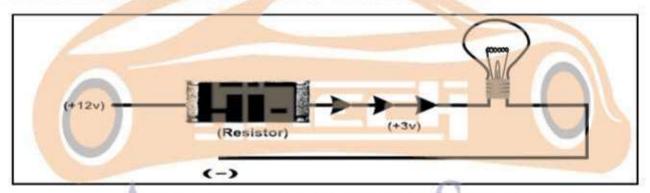
Symbol R ~~

Unit Ohm Ω

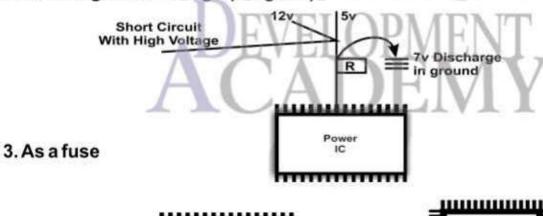
1000 Ohm = 1K Ohm

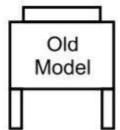
1000KOhm = 1MOhm

1. Resistor is used in a circuit to reduce the flow of current.

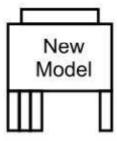


2. Discharge over voltage.(Diagram)

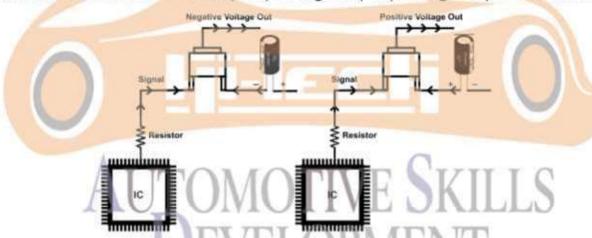




MOSFET

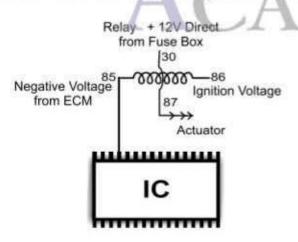


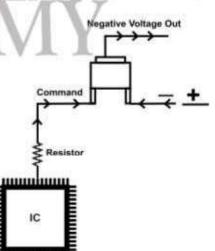
The MOSFETS is used for switching the injector in the ECM. From any ECM, 70% actuators which have coil are given positive voltage or negative voltage through MOSFET. Like in Diesel Vehicles, injectors and Electronic Power Steering Module, MOSFETS are installed in most motors to operate them. In any of the modules there are MOSFETS for (+ve) voltage or (-ve) voltage as per the following.



MOSFET works in the same way as a relay gives the voltage and ampere present in the vehicles battery to an actuator.

Negative Voltage Dut





SYSTEM

The System IC can be identified inside the ECM by the Black Colour Diodes, which are installed near it. System IC controls the following actuators.

1. All Valves

- (1) Diesel Rail Valve
- (2) EGR Valve
- (3) Solenoid Valve

2. All relays

- (1) Fuel Pump Relay
- (2) AC Compressor Relay
- (3) Fan relay etc.
- 3. Lamps related with ECM in cluster meter, like:
- (1) Heater Lamp
- (2) Engine check light etc.

Apart from the above mentioned actuators there maybe more. It depends on the company. All these actuators are controlled through (-ve) voltage by system IC. When we check the wire of All these actuators coming from the System IC of the ECM, we see 2.5 v. 3.5 v, on the multimeter that is Integrated Circuit Voltage.

It has been seen many times that the pin from which the actuator is controlled by giving -voltage from the ECM. 2.5 voltage or 3.5 voltage cannot be seen on the multimeter over that pin. It depends upon the manufacturer company.

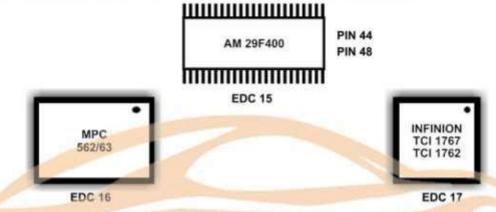


Question:-Is the 12 voltage on the System IC coming directly from the capacitor or not?

Answer:- Most of the time it has been seen that a (+ve)12v does not come to the System IC. The System IC is turned On with 5V and brings (-ve)12 voltage from

MICRO CONTROLLER UNIT/PROCESSOR

This IC is identified by its size and the number written on it. The companies that make the MCU are very few like EDC 15. In this ECM: (Diagram)



The MCUs of the above given companies are mostly found in the ECM.

Therefore identifying the MCU becomes easier.

THE WORK OF MCU

The job of the MCU is to take signals from all the sensors installed on top of the engine. Similarly, taking signals from all the module inside the vehicles. This signal is taken through Can Wires. After taking the signal from all the sensors and modules, the MCU gives command to all the activators installed on the top of engine and make them work. The MCU takes signal directly from most of the sensors but the command is given to the actuator through some IC. Like Injector Driver, System IC control most of the actuators with negative voltage. Programming is done in MCU. By changing its programming we can install one MCU in another ECM, like by taking it off from petrol ECM and changing it to the Diesel ECM. Due to a mechanical fault in the engine, the sensors get information about the engine then these sensors transmit this information to the MCU in the form of a signal. Data has been written already in the form of software inside the MCU. With this correct data if the information given from the sensors is not received then an error code is saved inside the MCU and Mil light is turned On in the Cluster Meter. From this it is known that there is a fault in the ECM of the vehicle, related to the engine or related to some

module installed in the vehicle. To detect this fault we read the MCU with scanner, that how many errors are inside it and with what fault they are related with. like:

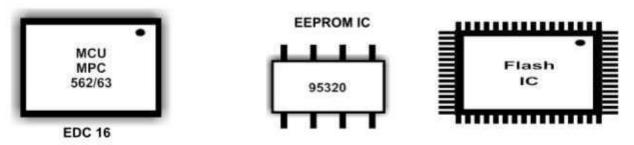
Code: - P0108 Boost Pressure Sensor Faulty.

Whenever a fault is read with the scanner, scanner gives us a fault code after reading it from the MCU. This fault has come out with any reason but we see that code only which engineer has written it. That's why it takes time for the technician to do the right work on the vehicle.



EDC 15:-Above given ICs are installed in the ECM. In these there is a programming done for the engine. In this 'AM29F400 IC' has engine related programming done and in other 'IC 24C04', there is programming related to Immobiliser key. If the programming of these ICs is bad, the engine also stops and the working capacity of the engine can also be reduced. The sound of knocking can also come from the engine if the programming is bad. It has been seen many times that there is no fault in the hardware of ECM but still the Engine Check Light does not come on in the Cluster Meter and the engine does not start.

EDC 16:- Programming takes place among three ICs in ECM. One MCU,2nd Flash IC and 3rd EEPROMIC.



Programming is done in the MCU regarding the engine. How much RPM should be there to start an engine, at the time of start How much diesel pressure will

SOLDERING & DESOLDERING

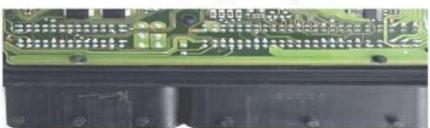
Question:-What should be kept in mind when we change the connector of ECM?

Answer:- a) When we change the connector of ECM then we should compare the connector of ECM with each other. They may look alike but their formation may be different. Like if we put the connector of Swift ECM in the ECM of Verna Fluidic and i20 vehicle then setting of these connectors has to be done.

b) After this, before moving the connector from the ECM whether there is moisture in the ECM or not, this should be checked, as a water logged ECM may have fault other than the connector itself which must be communicated to the customer.

The ECM should be checked On Board as follows:

- 1) Engine check light is coming or not, must be checked.
- 2) Whether the ECM is giving Earth to the Main Relay or not.
- Whether 48v is being generated in the ECM or not.
- Is there any water in the ECM? If it is damaged due to water, take a photo before cleaning it.
- c) While removing the connector from the ECM, technician should keep in mind that all the pins of the connector are desoldered and moving, not a single pin should be soldered with the board because when we take the connector out with a push then along with this pin the circuit point of the ECM board also comes with the ECM connector.
- d) While soldering the ECM connector, each pin should be properly heated so that the solder melts properly with the Printed Circuit Board because it has been observed that when new students change this connector, the pins of the connector keep moving, one should check each pin by pressing it down.



ECM GENERATION

How many types of ECM are coming in the market in ECM generation and how can their repair be made easy because ECM repair or any module repair is considered to be a very difficult task. In this topic, we are trying to make ECM repair very easily by dividing it into generation. Instead of learning how to repair 100 ECMs, we have divided these ECM, running in the market into three parts. Whether it is the ECM of petrol version or diesel version, old model or new model, Mahindra company or BMW, dividing them into generation, it does not make any difference to the technician who repairs it. If ECM of any model comes to the ECM repair technician, he can repair it by following our method only. Like, which generation does the faulty ECM belong to, which ICs are installed in it, with which tool we can read this ECM, we can guess it from generation itself.

ECM generations are as follows:

- 1. EDC 15
- 2. EDC 16
- 3. EDC 17

EDC 15 Generation ECM

In this the type of ECM, the ECMs that come to India from the year 2000 to the year 2005 are being kept in this category. Like:

Santro Petrol / Ford Figo, Fiesta

Accent Petrol

Skoda / Octavia

BSIII Trucks, TATA, Ashok Layland

Elantra Petrol or Diesel

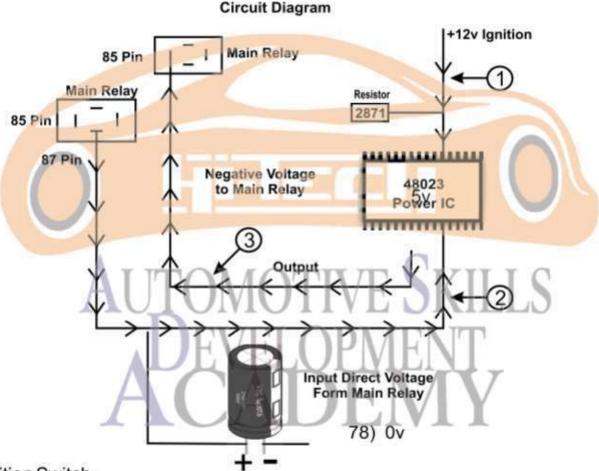
The ECM of the above mentioned companies are the same according to the generation. This ECM belongs to petrol vehicle or diesel vehicle. In this type of ECM, a processor that has a programming, its number is 'AM29F400' and this IC is of 44 pins.

AMD 29F 400 BB/BT

44 PINS IC

POWER SECTION

Power Section has an essential role in the ECM Circuit. After this section is Turned On the voltage goes in the ECM circuit. We have already read about the IC, what work it does and what is its identity. In this chapter we have to understand its circuit.



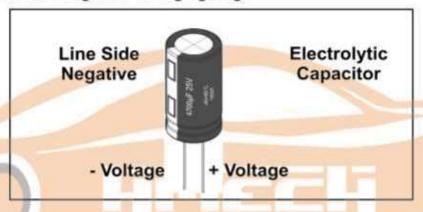
- 1. Ignition Switch
- 2.2871 Resistor
- 3. Power IC 48023
- 4. Main Relay
- 5. Body Ground

This circuit stands for EDC 17 ECM because this Power IC 48023 is used by many companies in their ECU. Therefore, after understanding the circuit of this IC, we can estimate by looking at the ECM of cars and trucks what is in its circuit.

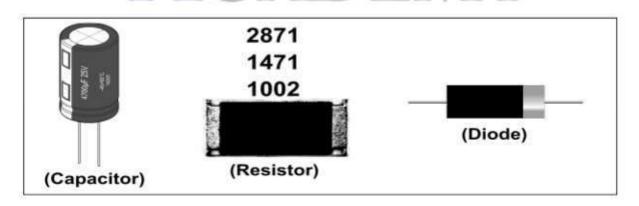
CHAPTER-23 QUERIES OF ECM FAULTS

Question:- Is it necessary to check negative and Positive Pins to repair any module or not?

Answer:- Before repairing any electronic module, getting the information about the module is necessary. From which pin the positive voltage is going in this module and from which pin is the negative voltage going.



We can also estimate from the capacitor installed inside the module that which number pin of ECM or of any module has (+ve) voltage or -voltage. After (+ve) and (-ve) voltage, (+ve) voltage can be given directly by giving ignition to the ECM etc. This (+ve) voltage mostly goes to the Power IC through a 2871, 1471, 1002 Resistor in the ECM. After this the Power IC turns On. So if Power IC does not turn On then we should carefully check (+ve) voltage coming inside the ECM. we should trace these pins carefully because tracing shows that when (+ve) voltage goes in PCB by crossing components, components are faulty or not. Such as:-



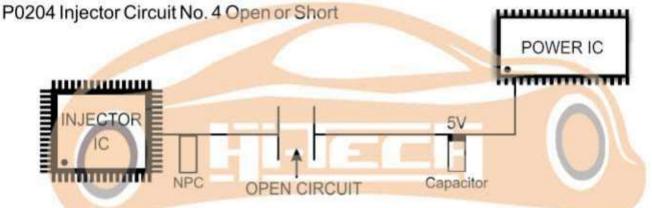
These holes are known in On Board itself that on which component the voltage has stopped. The above fault has been seen a number of times in the Old Verna. When this fault gets in the ECM then the engine starts once and stops again.

Example:- EDC 17 ECM Verna Fluidic or VW BMW, Audi, Trucks etc. Companies whose ECMs are installed near the engine, water enters in them many times and fault code is also same in these ECMs.

P0201 Injector Circuit No. 1 Open or Short

P0202 Injector Circuit No. 2 Open or Short

P0203 Injector Circuit No. 3 Open or Short



As shown in the above figure, 5 voltage from the Power IC has stopped going into the Injector IC. That's why the above given codes of the Injector have started coming, these are internal codes. These codes come again and again but it works as a practice to find faults. These types of faults are checked Off Board itself. First of all, to find fault in ECM, we have to see On Board that is 5 voltage from Power IC going to Injector IC or not. That's why the students are told to do more practice. All the ICs that are installed in ECM from Power IC, the must check is that from which pin of Power IC, 5V or 3.5V is going because of water in ECM, Injector IC stops receiving 5 voltage and the fault codes related to the injector start coming in the scanner. In this chapter due to water logging, the circuit gets opened and the holes get melted. We are discussing here that, if in any water logged ECM, the fault is not found in the Off Board then we can diagnose the fault very quickly by turning On the Faulty ECM and a perfectly working ECM.

Example:- It is generally seen that mechanics and electricians clean the ECM by opening it beforehand. After cleaning, the ECM is brought to the repair technician. In

BOOST SENSOR / MAP SENSOR



Boost pressure sensor/ map sensor are seen same in petrol/diesel Trucks and Earth Moving Machine. This sensor is of 3 or 4 wires. Here we are discussing about three wire sensors, how many components are there in the circuit and fault may come in which part of the ECM and how to identify a fault in an ECM, how can we make a guess that fault is in ECM only

- 1) Reference Voltage
- 2) Signal to the ECM
- 3) Body Ground



Wiring Connector

How many wires are there inside any sensor, technicians who replace the ECM should have information about it because before repairing the ECM, it should be confirmed that the positive voltage is not coming from within the ECM or the voltage is not coming from the ECM in the signal wire. Apart from this if the Body Ground received by the sensor is given from the ECM then it can also be checked.

Note:- At 'Hi-Tech Automotive Skills Development Academy' we keep on discussing with the students that even the fault code gives an idea whether there is a fault in the ECM or not If scanner shows the following codes, like:-

P0105 Manifold Absolute Pressure/ Barometric Pressure Circuit

P0106 Manifold Absolute Pressure/Barometric Pressure Circuit Range/Performance

P0107 Manifold Absolute Pressure/Barometric Pressure Circuit Low Input

P0108 Manifold Absolute Pressure/Barometric Pressure Circuit High Input

Mechanic or technician works on these codes.

- 1) Boost Sensor maybe faulty.
- 2) There maybe a fault in the wiring.
- There maybe a fault in the ECM.
- 4) Air House Pipe Leak can occur.

When the technician scans the vehicles with the scanner then the code (As

between teachers and students. When students keep on asking questions and clearing them then this wall breaks down and the day the questions are completed, from that day all the knowledge of the teacher is important to the students. Therefore, the students who started telling the teacher about the circuit on their own, from that day there is no need to teach the students and the students start preparing to leave the academy. To reach this stage, the mind of the students should be very calm. There is no need to read or memorize more circuits, only understanding is needed. To reach the above stage it is necessary to first understand the language of the scanner.

SYSTEM IC

First of all we are writing the language of fault codes related to System IC.

P0001	Fuel Volume Regulator Control	Open/Load
P0002	Fuel Volume Regulator Control	Open/Load
P0253	Injection Pump Fuel Metering Control	Circuit Open/Load
P0085	Exhaust Valve Control Solenoid	Circuit Open
P0086	Exhaust Valve Control Solenoid	Circuit Open
P0045	Turbo/ Super Charger Boost Control	Circuit Open Short
		7 2

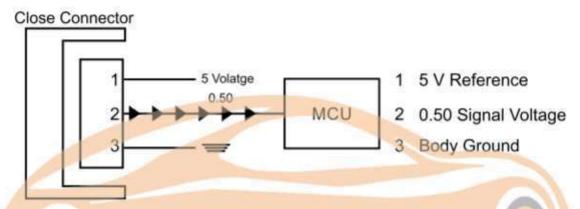
We have divided the above given fault codes into two parts. Whenever we diagnose the fault with a scanner, technician should work in this way so that fault code can be understood, by understanding the fault code it should be made clear whether the fault is in the ECM or outside the ECM or on which part of the vehicle or ECM one should work. It means that at first we prepare a map in our mind about the fault that the fault is related to which part of the ECM and how many components are used in this circuit and in which of these components can a fault occur.

P0001 Fuel Volume Regulator Control Open/Load

'Fuel Volume Regulator Control' has been written in the first part of the above

code is generated, the MCU does not get the proper voltage. Engineer has told us this voltage in these words. If the above mentioned 'words' come in fault codes then it means that proper signal is not going to the MCU.

Circuit High: If 'Circuit High' is written in the fault code, what is the effect at the time?. To understand that we are taking the example of a sensor like we are working on the 'Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor'. The Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor has three wires.



The circuit of the 'Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor' is shown in the above figure. When we check the voltage of this sensor on the Close Connector then the voltage in the signal wire of this sensor is reduced from 5 voltage to 0.50 voltage on the Ignition On. This voltage reaches the microprocessor, at that time the MCU understands that the Ignition is On. When the engine starts at that time the voltage in the signal wire keeps increasing, like it can increase up from 0.80, 1.25 to a maximum of 5 voltage. In this topic about the signal wire we have tried to understand that how much voltage is there in the signal wire in the Ignition On and how many voltage is there in the Open Connector, when does 'Circuit High' come in a fault code and try to understand why it comes.

At 'Hi-Tech Automotive Skills Development Academy' We have observed that if the fuel stops giving negative voltage to the Rail Pressure Sensor, the voltage in the signal wire on the Close Connector increases from 0.5 to 5 voltage and this voltage is returned to the Microprocessor. Due to which the MCU judges that the signal is coming more and the voltage has become more in actual. By recieving this voltage the MCU generates a code in which 'Circuit High' is written.

In the same manner if we stop giving the Reference Voltage to the sensor, Even then the sensor does not Turn On and the voltage in the Signal Wire increases from 0.50 voltage to 5 voltage and the signal near the MCU increases. It means that the voltage in the signal wire is returned to the MCU in 5 voltage and after detecting

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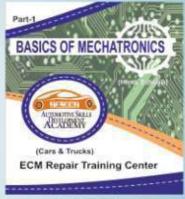
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PART-1

