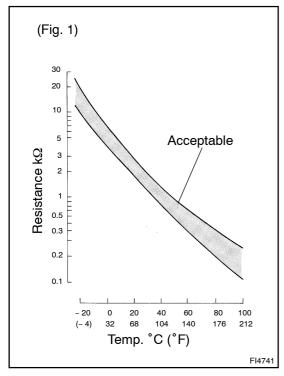
# DTC

P0110/24

# 24 Intake Air Temp. Circuit Malfunction

## **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**



The intake air temperature sensor is built into the air cleaner and senses the intake air temperature.

A thermistor built in the sensor changes the resistance value according to the intake air temperature.

The lower the intake air temperature, the greater the thermistor resistance value, and the higher the intake air temperature, the lower the thermistor resistance value (See Fig. 1).

The intake air temperature sensor is connected to the engine ECU (See below). The 5 V power source voltage in the engine ECU is applied to the intake air temp. sensor from terminal THA via resistor R.

That is, resistor R and the intake air temperature sensor are connected in series. When the resistance value of the intake air temperature sensor changes in accordance with changes in the intake air temperature, the potential at terminal THA also changes. Based on this signal, the engine ECU increases the fuel injection volume to improve driveability during cold engine operation.

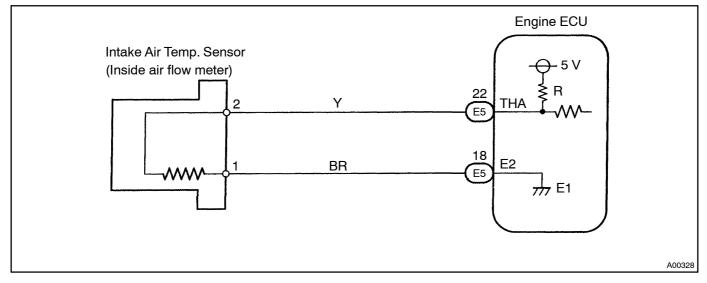
DTC No.	DTC Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
P0110/24	Open or short in intake air temp. sensor circuit	<ul> <li>Open or short in intake air temp. sensor circuit</li> <li>Intake air temp. sensor</li> <li>Engine ECU</li> </ul>

#### HINT:

After confirming DTC P0110/24, use the hand-held tester to confirm the intake air temperature from the CURRENT DATA.

Temperature Displayed	Malfunction
-40°C (-40°F)	Open circuit
140°C ( 284°F ) or more	Short circuit

## WIRING DIAGRAM



## **INSPECTION PROCEDURE**

HINT:

- If DTCs P0105/31, P0106/31, P0110/24, P0115/22, P0120/41, P0121/41, P1120/19 and P1121/19 are output simultaneously, E2 (sensor ground) may be open.
- Read freeze frame data using hand-held tester. Because freeze frame records the engine conditions when the malfunction is detected. When troubleshooting it is useful for determining whether the vehicle was running or stopped, the engine was warmed up or not, the air-fuel ratio was lean or rich, etc. at the time of the malfunction.

### When using hand-held tester:

1	Connect hand-held tester, and read value of intake air temperature.
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#### **PREPARATION:**

- (a) Connect the hand-held tester to the DLC3.
- (b) Turn the ignition switch ON and push the hand-held tester main switch ON.

#### CHECK:

Read the temperature value on the hand-held tester.

### OK:

#### Same as actual intake air temperature.

HINT:

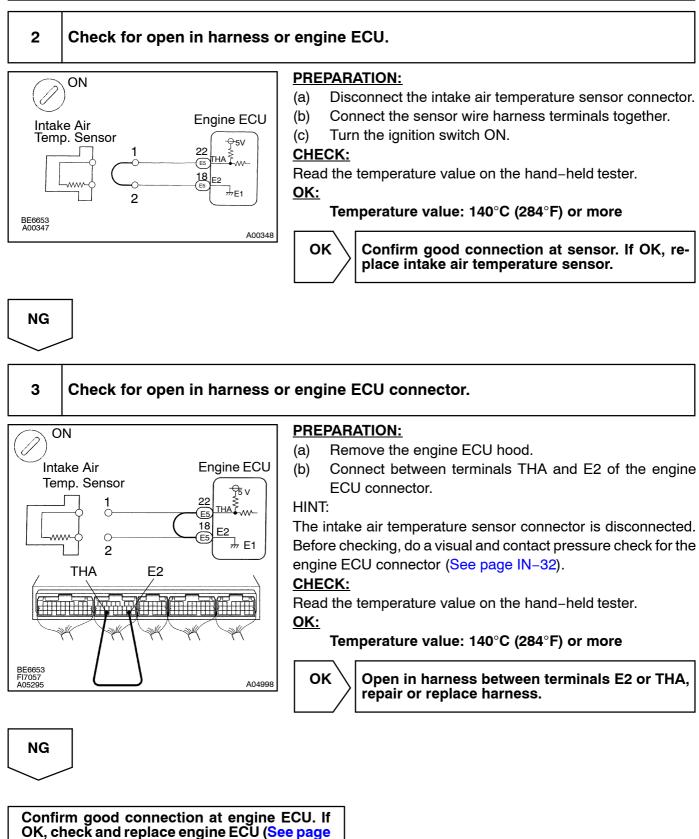
- If there is open circuit, hand-held tester indicates -40°C (-40°F).
- If there is short circuit, hand-held tester indicates 140°C (284°F) or more.



–40°C (–40°F) ... Go to step 2
 140°C (284°F) or more ... Go to step 4.

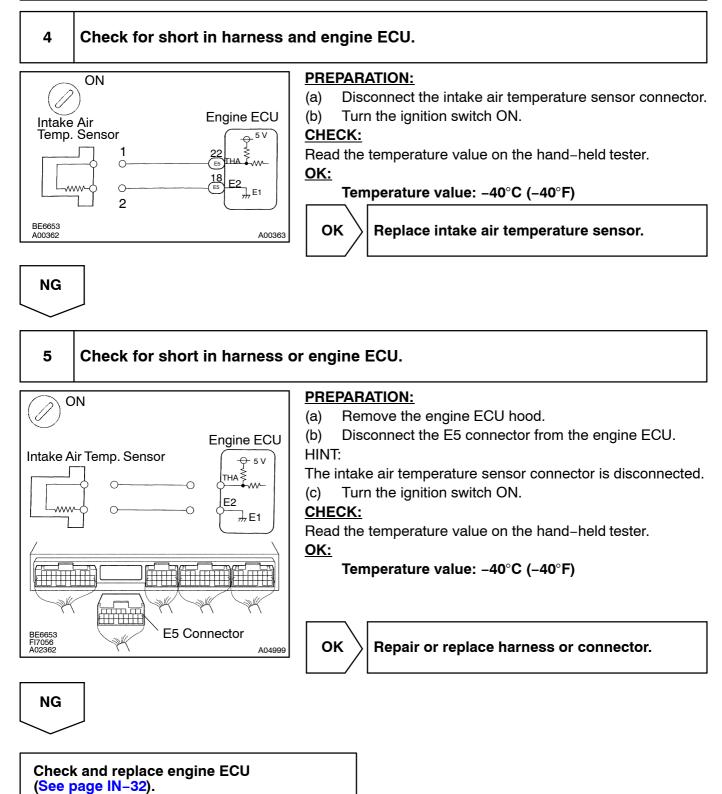
Check for intermittent problems (See page DI-4).

#### DI-34



IN-32).



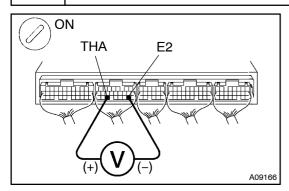


## When not using hand-held tester:

1

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### Check voltage between terminals THA and E2 of engine ECU connector.



PREPARATION:
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(a) Remove the engine ECU hood.

(b) Turn the ignition switch ON.

#### **CHECK:**

Measure the voltage between terminals THA and E2 of the engine ECU connector.

#### <u>OK:</u>

Intake Air temperature	Voltage
20°C (68°F)	0.5 – 3.4 V
60°C (140°F)	0.2 – 1.0 V



$\backslash$	Check for intermittent problems (See page DI–17).
/	(See page DI–17).

NG	
2	Check intake air temperature sensor (See page FI–59).
	NG Replace intake air temperature sensor.
ОК	
3	Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine ECU and intake air temperature sensor (See page DI–23).
	NG Repair or replace harness or connector.
ОК	
Check and replace engine ECU (See page IN–32).	