■ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM

1. General

The engine control system of the 2TR-FE engine has the following systems.

System	Outline	Unleaded	Leaded
EFI (Electric Fuel Injection)	•An L-type EFI system directly detects the intake air mass with a hot wire type air flow meter. •The fuel injection system is a sequential multiport fuel injection system. •Fuel injection takes two forms: Synchronous injection, which always takes place with the same timing in accordance with the basic injection duration and an additional correction based on the signals provided by the sensors. Non-synchronous injection, which takes place at the time an injection request based on the signals provided by the sensors is detected, regardless of the crankshaft position. •Synchronous injection is further divided into group injection during a cold start, and independent injection after the engine is started.	○	○
ESA (Electric Spark Advance)	•Ignition timing is determined by the engine ECU based on signals from various sensors. The engine ECU corrects ignition timing in response to engine knocking. •This system selects the optimal ignition timing in accordance with the signals received from the sensors and sends the (IGT) ignition signal to the igniter.	○	○
ETCS-i (Electronic Throttle Control System-intelligent) [See Page EG-47]	Optimally controls the throttle valve opening in accordance with the amount of accelerator pedal effort and the condition of the engine and the vehicle.	○	○
VVT-i (Variable Valve Timing-intelligent) [See Page EG-52]	Controls the intake camshaft to an optimal valve timing in accordance with the engine condition.	○	○
Air Injection System Control [See Page EG-56]	The engine ECU controls the air injection time based on the signals from the air flow meter and water temperature sensor.	○*1	—
Fuel Pump Control [See Page EG-61]	A fuel cut control is used to stop the fuel pump when the airbag is deployed during front or side collision.	○*2	○*2
Air Fuel Ratio Sensor, Oxygen Sensor Heater Control	Maintains the temperature of the air fuel ratio sensor or oxygen sensor at an appropriate level to increase accuracy of detection of the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	○	—

*1: for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*2: for Models with SRS Airbag System

(Continued)

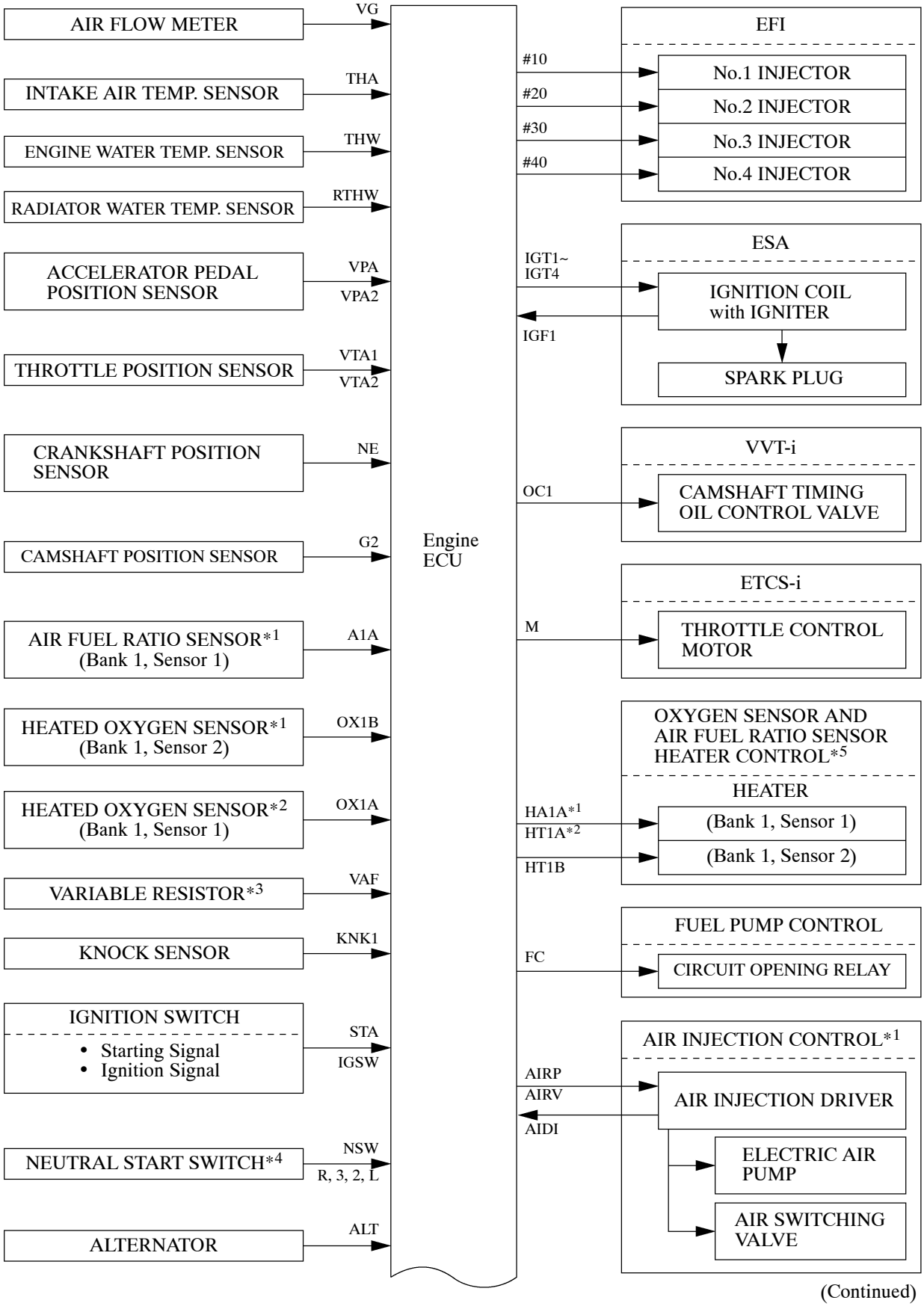
EG

System	Outline	Unleaded	Leaded
Air Conditioner Cut-off Control*	By turning the air conditioner compressor ON or OFF in accordance with the engine condition, drivability is maintained.	○	○
Cooling Fan Control [See Page EG-62]	The engine ECU steplessly controls the cooling fan speeds in accordance with the engine coolant temperature, engine speed, vehicle speed and air conditioner operating conditions. As a result, the cooling performance has been improved.	○	○
Evaporative Emission Control	The engine ECU controls the purge flow of evaporative emission (HC) in the charcoal canister in accordance with engine conditions.	○	—
Engine Immobilizer	Prohibits fuel delivery and ignition if an attempt is made to start the engine with an invalid ignition key.	○	—
	The ID code stored in the transponder key ECU is compared with that of the transponder chip in the ignition key.	○	—
Diagnosis [See Page EG-64]	When the engine ECU detects a malfunction, the engine ECU diagnoses and memorizes the failed section.	○	○
Fail-Safe [See Page EG-64]	When the engine ECU detects a malfunction, the engine ECU stops or controls the engine according to the data already stored in the memory.	○	○

*: for Models with Air Conditioner

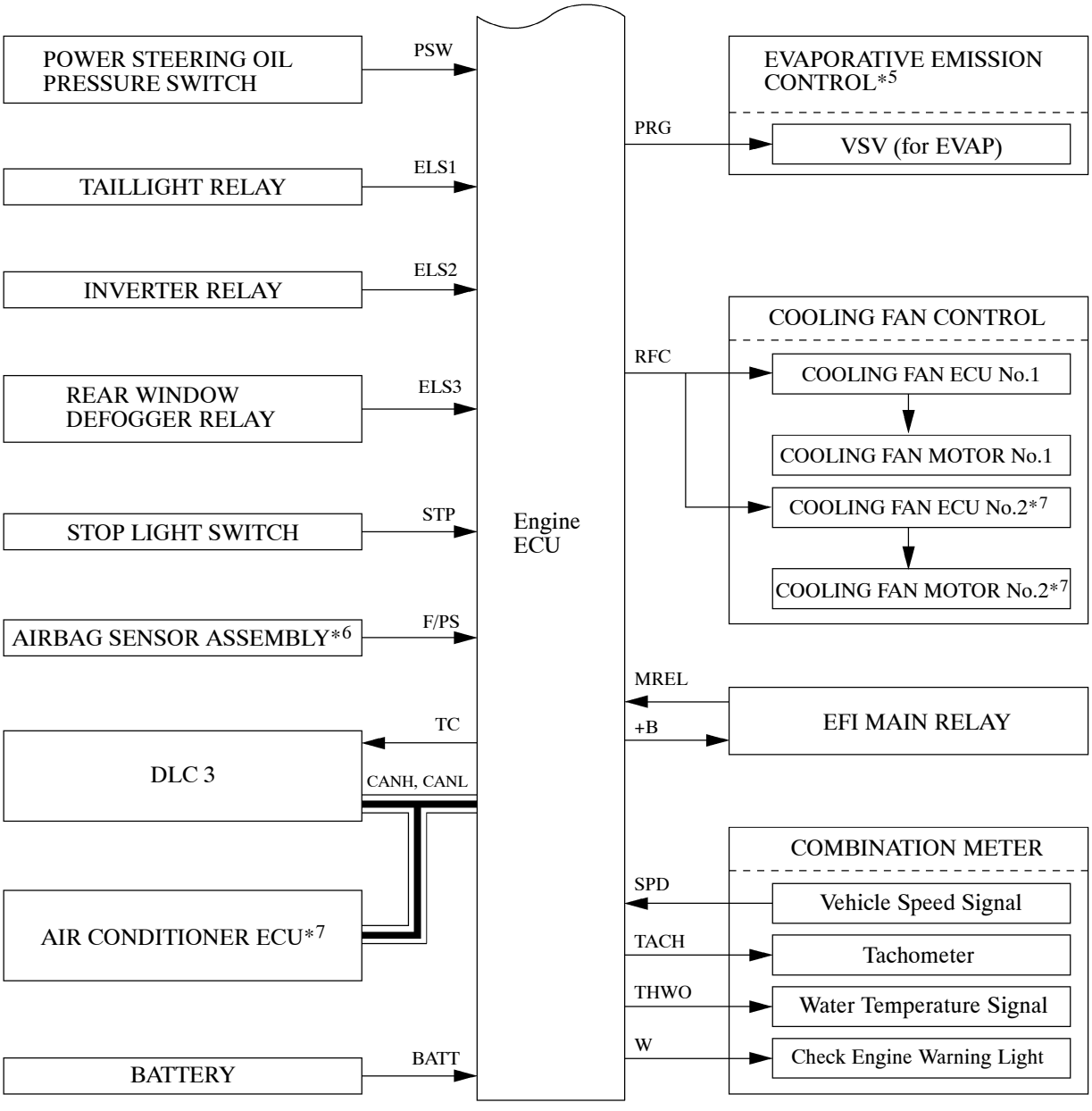
2. Construction

The configuration of the engine control system in the 2TR-FE engine is as shown in the following chart.



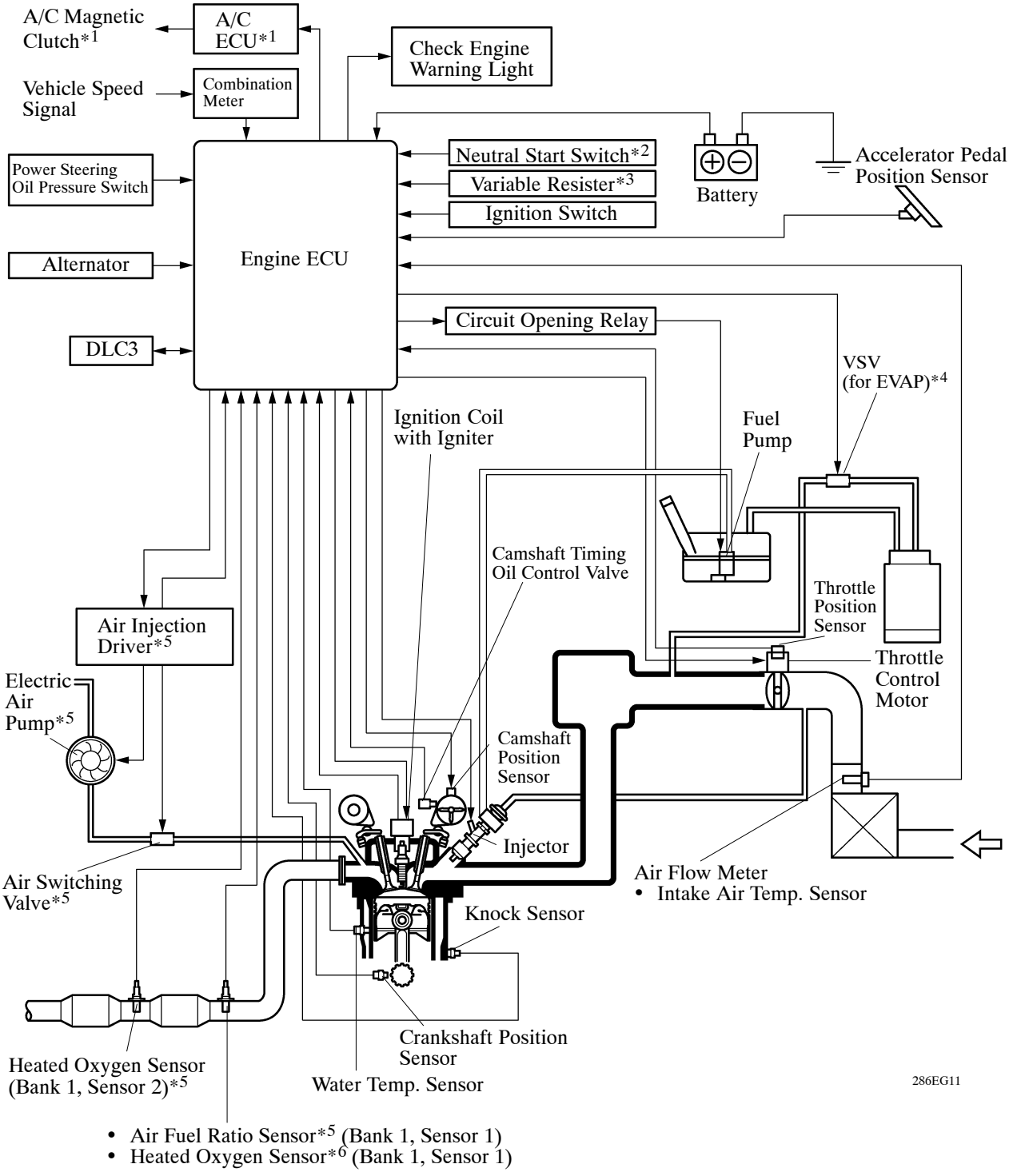
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286EG07



*1: for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*2: for EURO II Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*3: for Leaded Gasoline Models
*4: for Models with Automatic Transmission
*5: for Unleaded Gasoline Models
*6: for Models with SRS Airbag System
*7: for Models with Air Conditioner

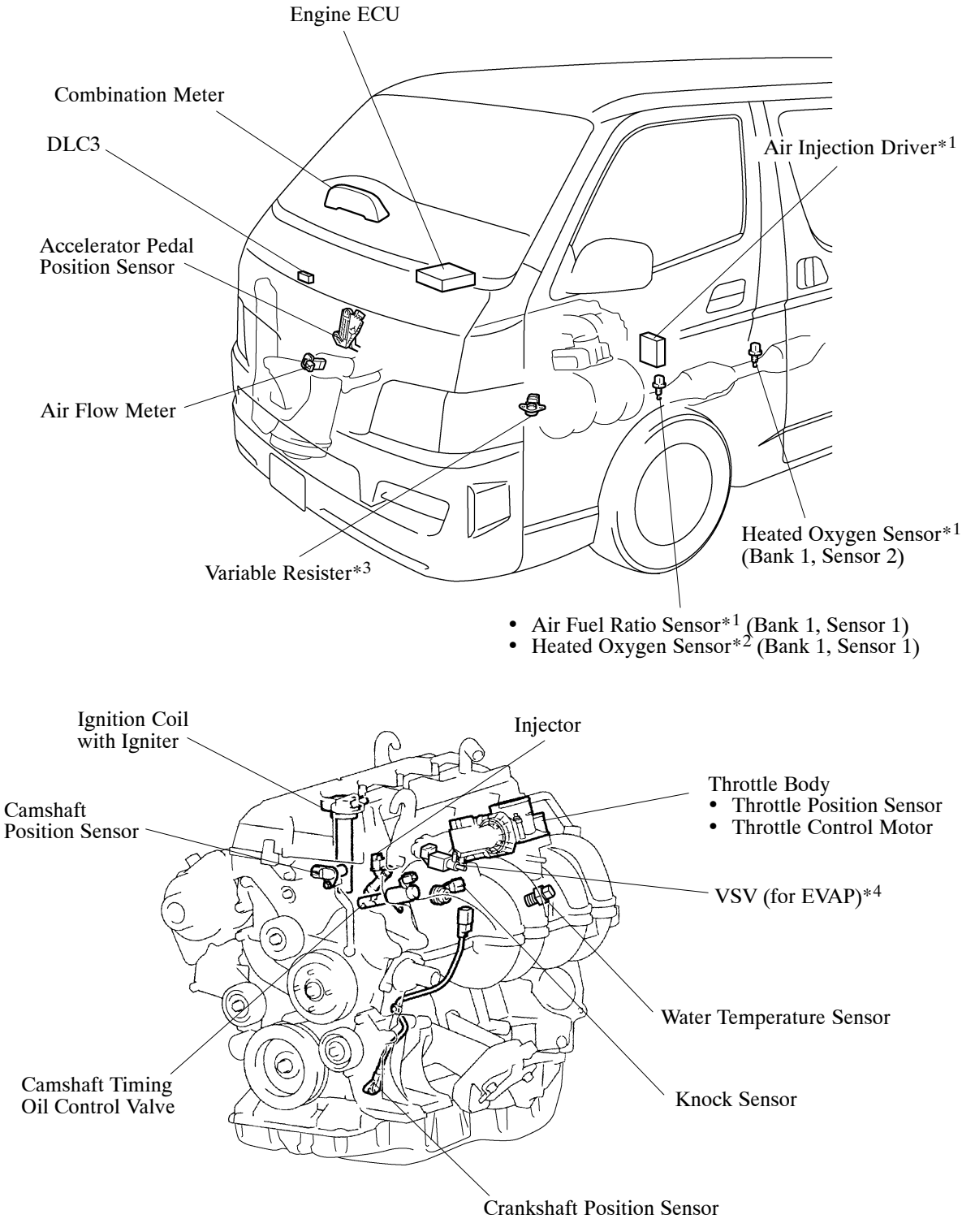
3. Engine Control System Diagram



*1: for Models with Air Conditioner
*2: for Models with Automatic Transmission
*3: for Leaded Gasoline Models
*4: for Unleaded Gasoline Models
*5: for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*6: for EURO II Emission Regulation Compliant Models

EG

4. Layout of Main Components



*1: for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*2: for EURO II Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*3: for Leaded Gasoline Models
*4: for Unleaded Gasoline Models

286EG42

5. Main Components of Engine Control System

General

The main components of the 2TR-FE engine control system are as follows:

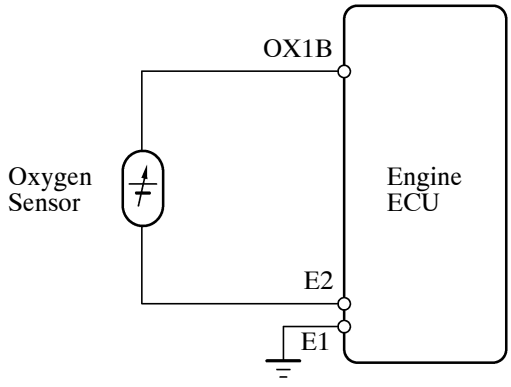
Component	Outline	Quantity	Function
Engine ECU	32-bit CPU	1	The engine ECU optimally controls the EFI, ESA, and ISC to suit the operating conditions of the engine in accordance with the signals provided by the sensors.
Oxygen Sensor (Bank 1, Sensor 1)*1	Planar Type with Heater	1	This sensor detects the oxygen concentration in the exhaust emission by measuring the electromotive force which is generated in the sensor itself.
Oxygen Sensor (Bank 1, Sensor 2)*2	Cup Type with Heater	1	
Air Fuel Ratio Sensor (Bank 1, Sensor 1)*2	Planar Type with Heater	1	As with the oxygen sensor, this sensor detects the oxygen concentration in the exhaust emission. However, it detects the oxygen concentration in the exhaust emission linearly.
Air Flow Meter	Hot-wire Type (Slot-in)	1	This sensor has a built-in hot-wire to directly detect the intake air volume.
Crankshaft Position Sensor (Rotor Teeth)	Pick-up Coil Type (36-2)	1	This sensor detects the engine speed and performs the cylinder identification.
Camshaft Position Sensor (Rotor Teeth)	Pick-up Coil Type (3)	1	This sensor performs the cylinder identification.
Water Temperature Sensor	Thermistor Type	1	This sensor detects the engine coolant temperature by means of an internal thermistor.
Intake Air Temperature Sensor	Thermistor Type	1	This sensor detects the intake air temperature by means of an internal thermistor.
Knock Sensor	Built-in Piezoelectric Type (Flat Type)	1	This sensor detects an occurrence of the engine knocking indirectly from the vibration of the cylinder block caused by the occurrence of engine knocking.
Throttle Position Sensor	No-contact Type	1	This sensor detects the throttle valve opening angle.
Accelerator Pedal Position Sensor	No-contact Type	1	This sensor detects the amount of pedal effort applied to the accelerator pedal.
Injector	12-Hole Type*3 4-Hole Type*4	4	The injector is an electromagnetically-operated nozzle which injects fuel in accordance with the signals from the engine ECU.
Variable Resistor*4	Variable Resister	1	This is a variable resistor to adjust the air-to-fuel ratio while the engine is idling. The idle CO value is adjusted to the specified value by rotating the rotor.

*1: for EURO II Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*2: for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models
*3: for Unleaded Gasoline Models
*4: for Leaded Gasoline Models

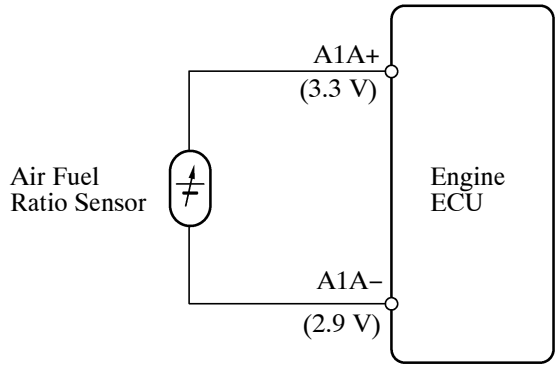
Oxygen Sensor and Air Fuel Ratio Sensor

1) General

- On the EURO II emission regulation compliant models, a planar type oxygen sensor is used.
- On the EURO III emission regulation compliant models, a cup type oxygen sensor and planar type air-fuel ratio sensor are used.
- The oxygen sensor and the air fuel ratio sensor differ in output characteristics.
- The output voltage of the oxygen sensor changes in accordance with the oxygen concentration in the exhaust emission. The engine ECU uses this output voltage to determine whether the present air-fuel ratio is richer or leaner than the stoichiometric air-fuel ratio.
- Approximately 0.4 V is constantly applied to the air-fuel ratio sensor, which outputs an amperage that varies in accordance with the oxygen concentration in the exhaust emission. The engine ECU converts the changes in the output amperage into voltage in order to linearly detect the present air-fuel ratio.

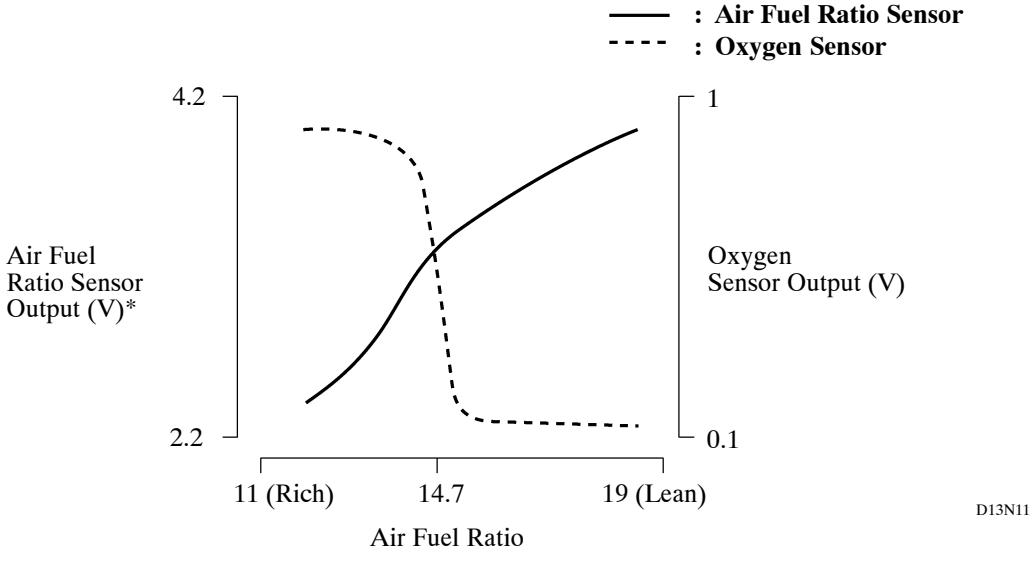


Oxygen Sensor Circuit



276PD57

Air Fuel Ratio Sensor Circuit

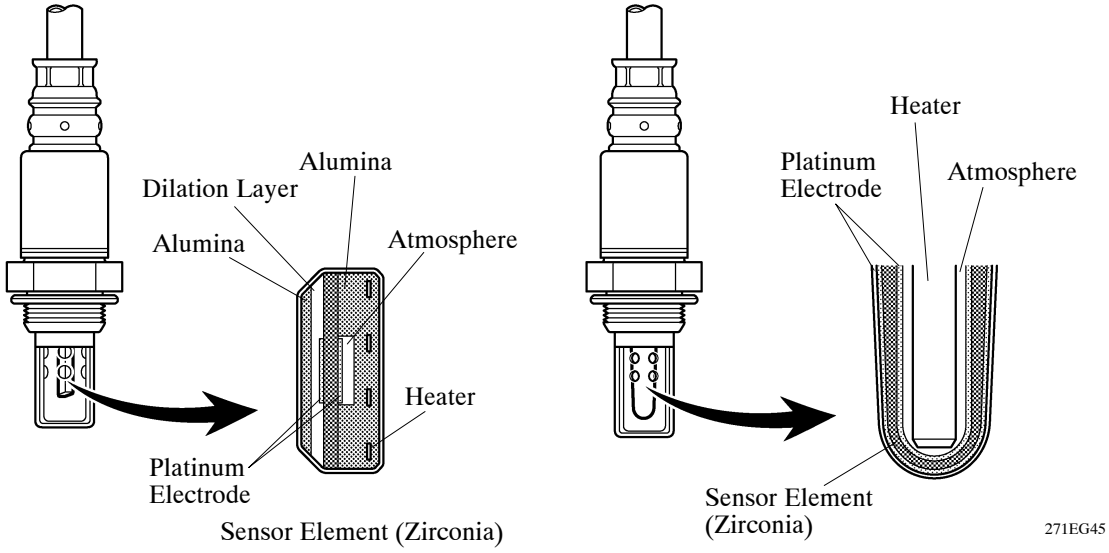


D13N11

*: This calculation value is used internally in the engine ECU, and is not an engine ECU terminal voltage.

2) Construction

- The basic construction of the oxygen sensor and the air-fuel ratio sensor is the same. However, they are divided into the cup type and the planar type, according to the types of heater construction that are used.
- The cup type sensor contains a sensor element that surrounds a heater.
- The planer type sensor uses alumina, which excels in heat conductivity and insulation, to integrate a sensor element with a heater, thus improving the warm-up performance of the sensor.



Planer Type Air Fuel Ratio Sensor or Oxygen Sensor

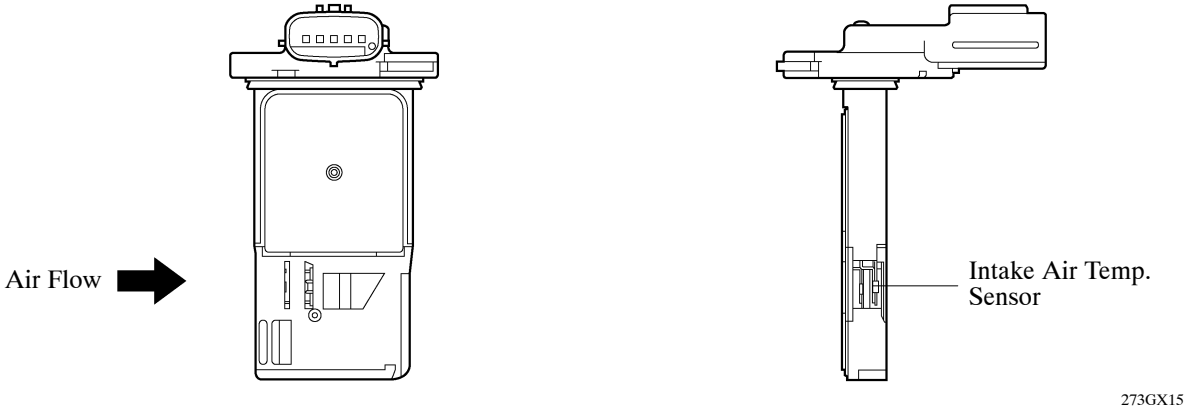
Cup Type Oxygen Sensor

▶ Warm-up Specification ◀

Sensor Type	Planer Type	Cup Type
Warm-up Time	Approx. 10 sec.	Approx. 30 sec.

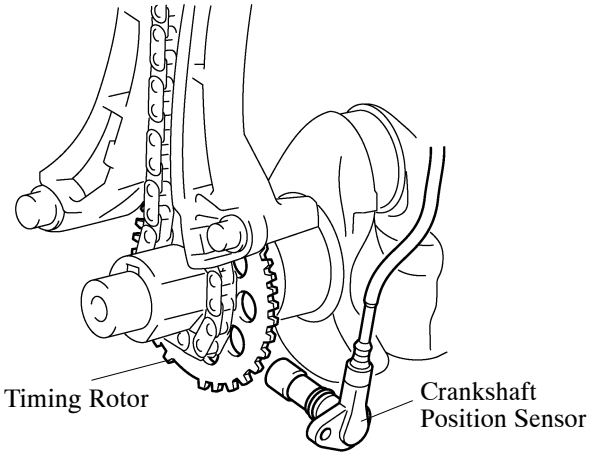
Air Flow Meter

- The air flow meter, which is a slot-in, allows a portion of the intake air to flow through the detection area. By directly measuring the mass and the flow rate of the intake air, the detection precision is ensured and the intake air resistance is reduced.
- This air flow meter has a built-in intake air temperature sensor.



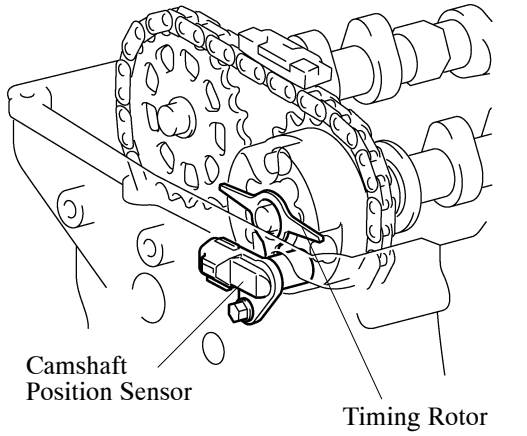
Crankshaft and Camshaft Position Sensors

- The timing rotor of the crankshaft consists of 34 teeth, with 2 teeth missing. The crankshaft position sensor outputs the crankshaft rotation signals every 10°, and the missing teeth are used to determine the top-dead-center.
- To detect the camshaft position, a timing rotor on the intake camshaft is used to generate 3 pulses for every 2 revolutions of the crankshaft.



Crankshaft Position Sensor

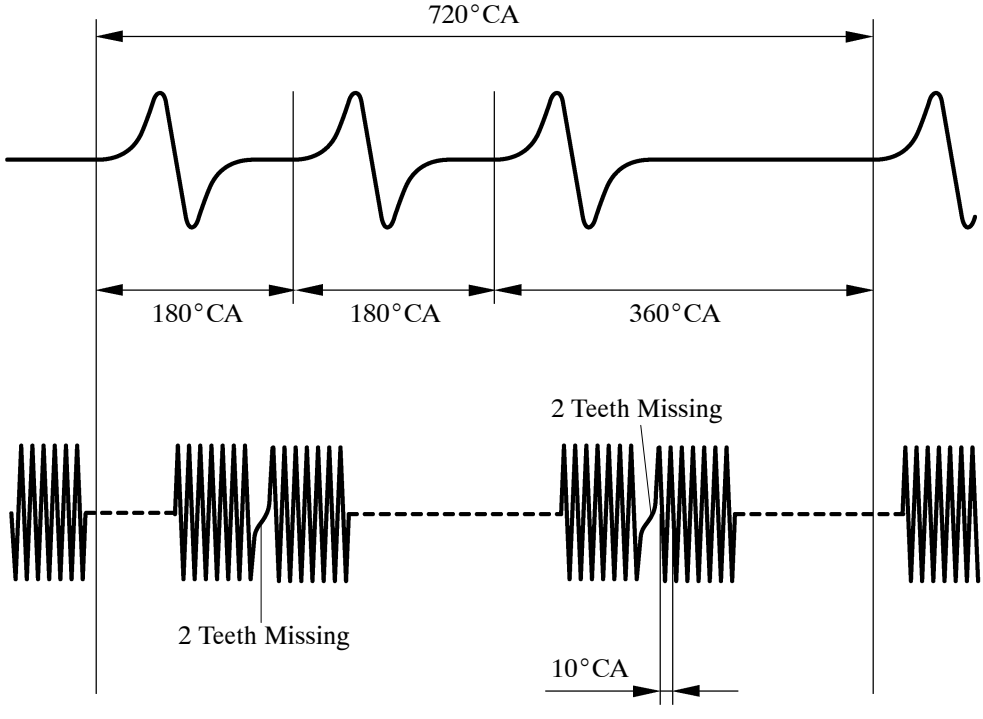
271EG46



Camshaft Position Sensor

271EG47

▶ Sensor Output Waveforms ◀



DR017EG24

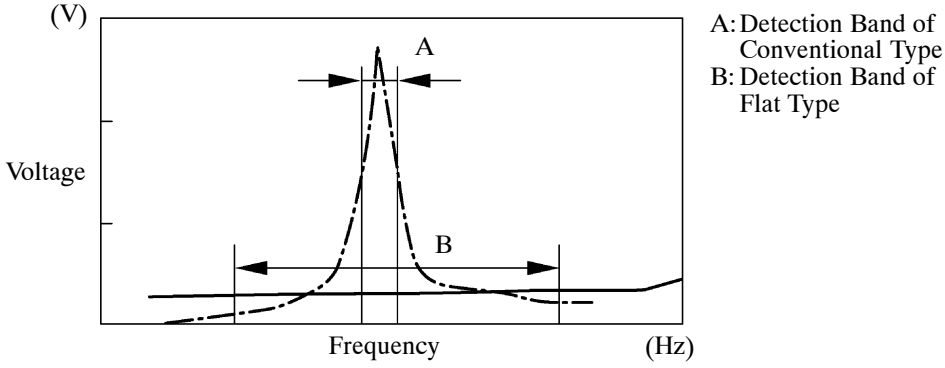
Knock Sensor (Flat Type)

1) General

In the conventional type knock sensor (resonant type), a vibration plate which has the same resonance point as the knocking frequency of the engine is built in and can detect the vibration in this frequency band. On the other hand, a flat type knock sensor (non-resonant type) has the ability to detect vibration in a wider frequency band from about 6 kHz to 15 kHz, and has the following features.

- The engine knocking frequency will change a bit depending on the engine speed. The flat type knock sensor can detect the vibration even when the engine knocking frequency is changed. Thus the vibration detection ability is increased compared to the conventional type knock sensor, and a more precise ignition timing control is possible.

—— - —— : Resonance Characteristic of Conventional Type
———— : Resonance Characteristic of Flat Type

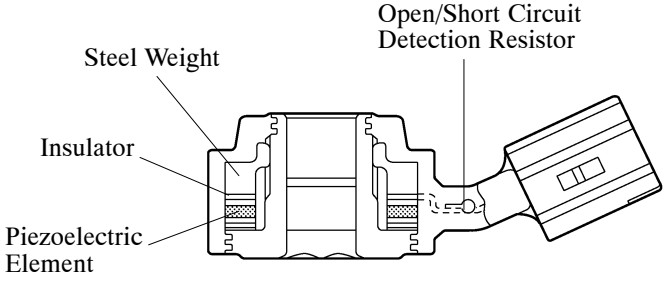


Characteristic of Knock Sensor

214CE04

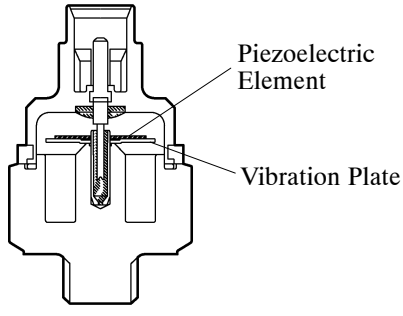
2) Construction

- The flat type knock sensor is installed on the engine through the stud bolt installed on the cylinder block. For this reason, a hole for the stud bolt is running through in the center of the sensor.
- Inside of the sensor, a steel weight is located on the upper portion and a piezoelectric element is located under the weight through the insulator.
- The open/short circuit detection resistor is integrated.



Flat Type Knock Sensor (Non-Resonant Type)

214CE01

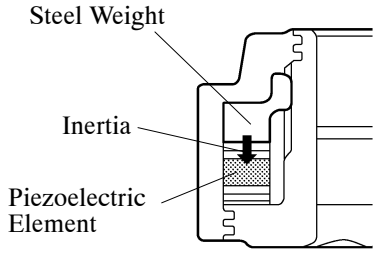


Conventional Type Knock Sensor (Resonant Type)

214CE02

3) Operation

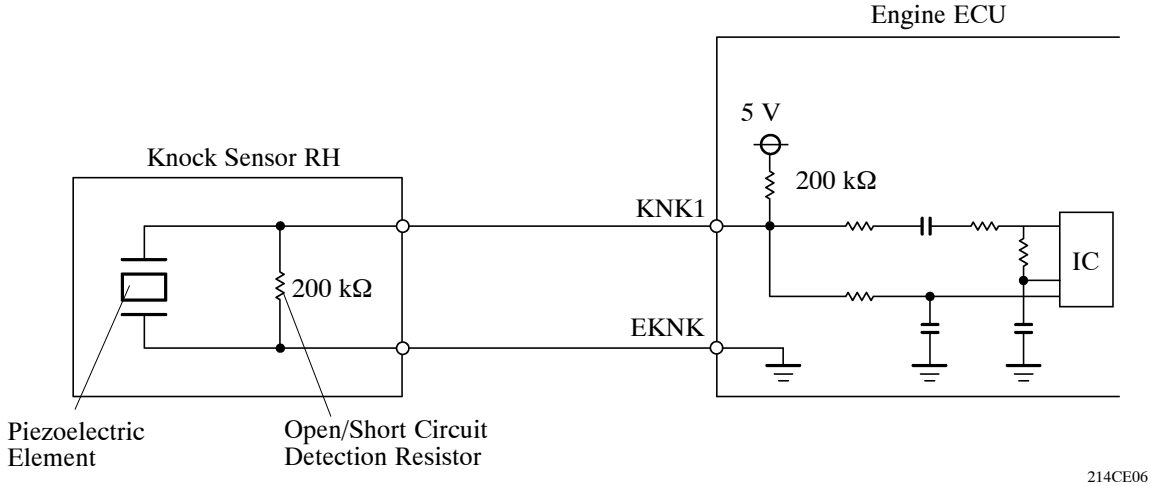
The knocking vibration is transmitted to the steel weight and its inertia applies pressure to the piezoelectric element. The action generates electromotive force.



214CE08

4) Open/Short Circuit Detection Resistor

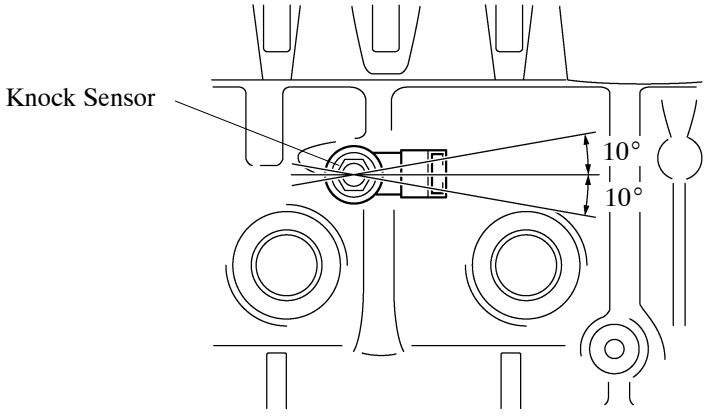
During the ignition is ON, the open/short circuit detection resistor in the knock sensor and the resistor in the engine ECU keep the voltage at the terminal KNK1 of engine constant.
An IC (Integrated Circuit) in the engine ECU is always monitoring the voltage of the terminal KNK1. If the open/short circuit occurs between the knock sensor and the engine ECU, the voltage of the terminal KNK1 will change and the engine ECU will detect the open/short circuit and store DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code).



214CE06

Service Tip

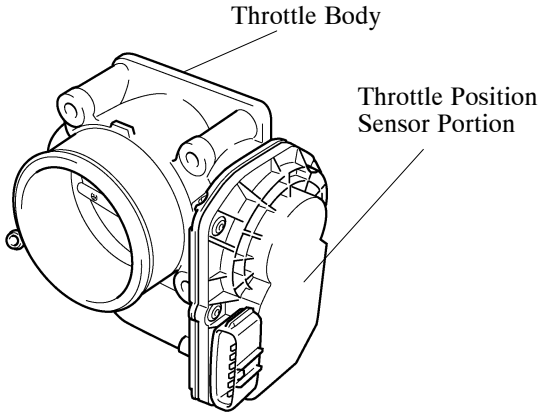
- In accordance with the adoption of an open/short circuit detection resistor, the inspection method for the sensor has been changed. For details, refer to the Hiace Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM1171E).
- To prevent the water accumulation in the connecter, make sure to install the flat type knock sensor in the position as shown in the following illustration.

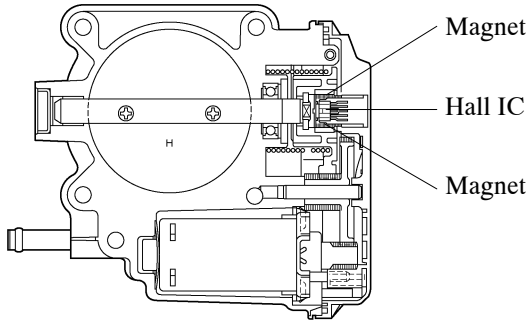


271EG03

Throttle Position Sensor

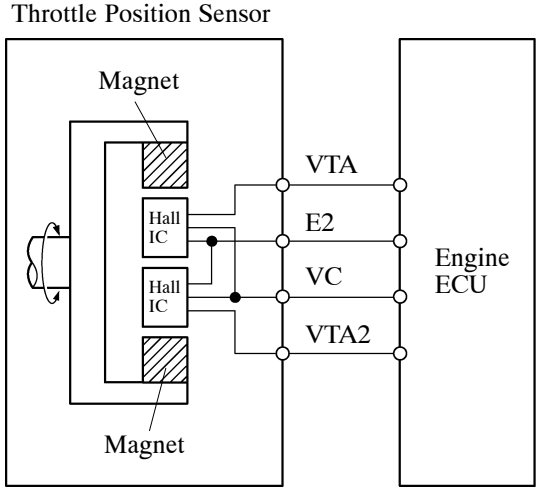
The throttle position sensor is mounted on the throttle body to detect the opening angle of the throttle valve. The throttle position sensor converts the magnetic flux density, which changes when the magnetic yoke (located on the same axis as the throttle shaft) rotates around the Hall IC, into electric signals to operate the throttle control motor.



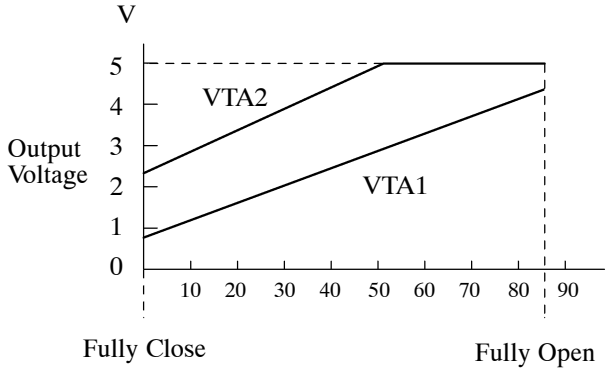


Cross Section

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230LX12



Throttle Valve Opening Angle

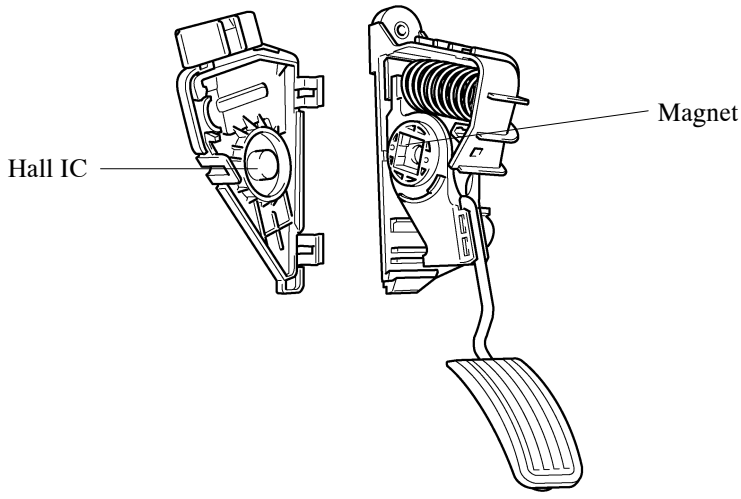
238EG79

Service Tip

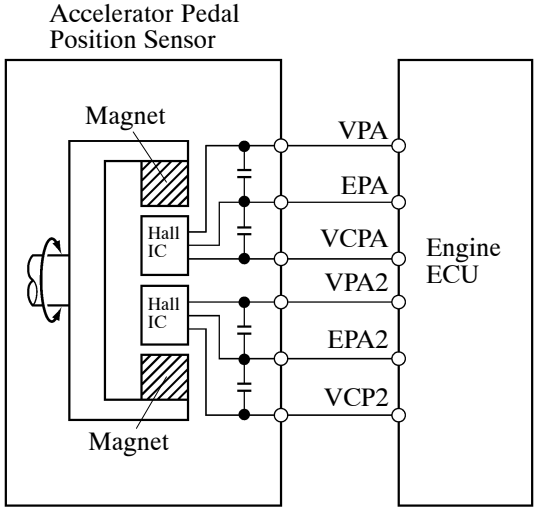
The inspection method differs from the conventional throttle position sensor because this sensor uses a Hall IC. For details, refer to the Hiace Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM1171E).

Accelerator Pedal Position Sensor

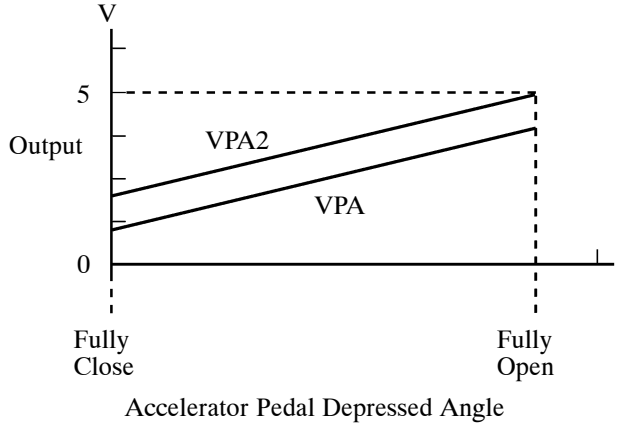
The magnetic yoke that is mounted at the base of the accelerator pedal arm rotates around the Hall IC in accordance with the amount of effort that is applied to the accelerator pedal. The Hall IC converts the changes in the magnetic flux that occur at that time into electrical signals, and outputs them in the form of accelerator pedal effort to the engine ECU.



286EG12



228TU24



228TU25

Service Tip

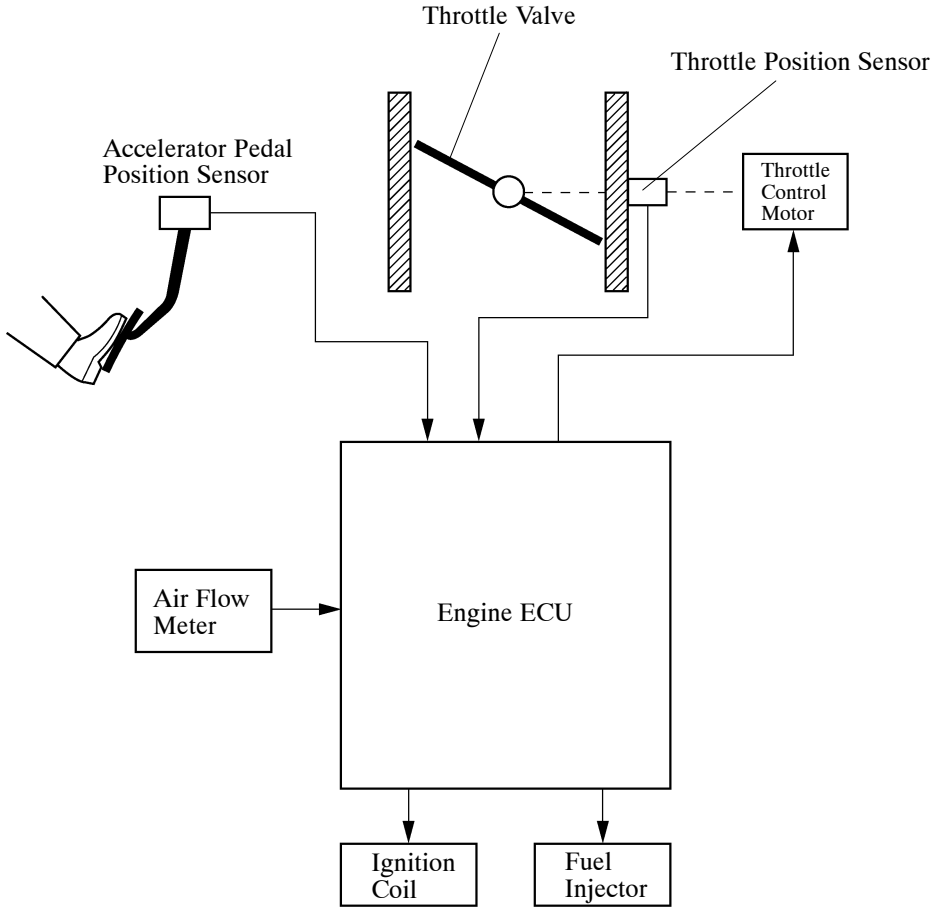
The inspection method differs from the conventional accelerator pedal position sensor because this sensor uses a Hall IC. For details, refer to the Hiace Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM1171E).

6. ETCS-i (Electronic Throttle Control System-intelligent)

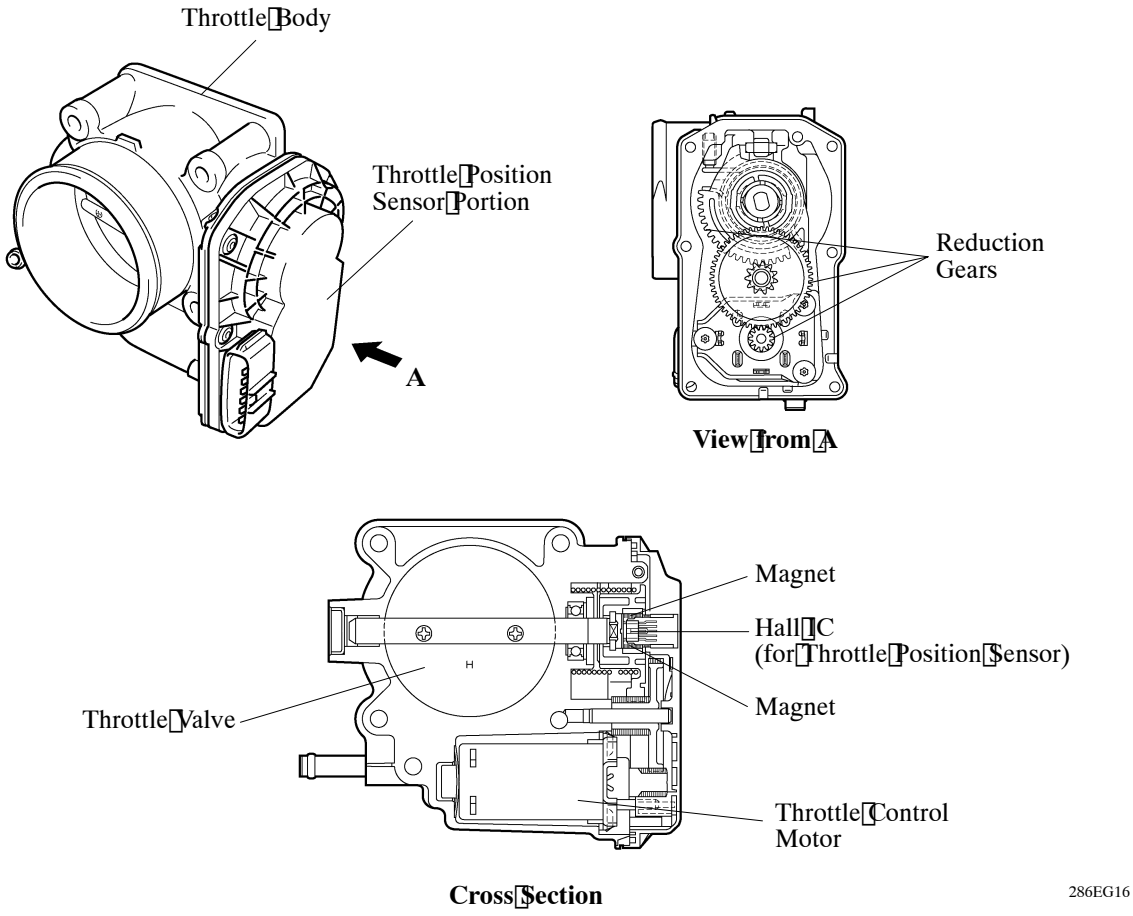
General

- The ETCS-i is used, providing excellent throttle control in all the operating ranges.
  The accelerator cable has been discontinued, and an accelerator pedal position sensor has been provided on the accelerator pedal.
- In the conventional throttle body, the throttle valve opening is determined invariably by the amount of the accelerator pedal effort. In contrast, the ETCS-i uses the engine ECU to calculate the optimal throttle valve opening that is appropriate for the respective driving condition and uses a throttle control motor to control the opening.
- The ETCS-i controls the ISC (Idle Speed Control) system.
- In case of an abnormal condition, this system transfers to the limp mode.

▶ System Diagram ◀



Construction



1) Throttle Position Sensor

The throttle position sensor is mounted on the throttle body to detect the opening angle of the throttle valve. For details, refer to Main Components of Engine Control System section on page EG-45.

2) Throttle Control Motor

A DC motor with excellent response and minimal power consumption is used for the throttle control motor. The engine ECU performs the duty ratio control of the direction and the amperage of the current that flows to the throttle control motor in order to regulate the opening of the throttle valve.

Operation

1) General

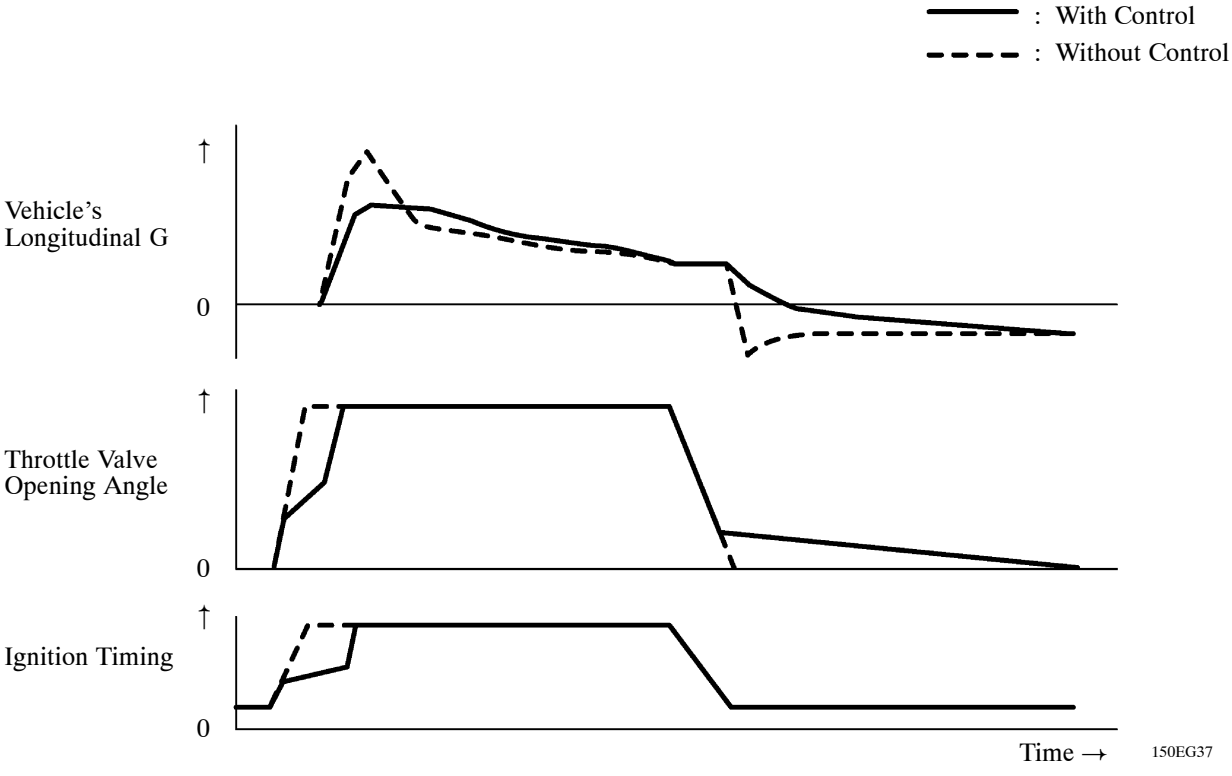
The engine ECU drives the throttle control motor by determining the target throttle valve opening in accordance with the respective operating condition.

- Non-Linear Control
- Idle Speed Control

2) Non-Linear Control

The engine ECU controls the throttle to an optimal throttle valve opening that is appropriate for the driving condition such as the amount of the accelerator pedal effort and the engine speed in order to realize excellent throttle control and comfort in all operating ranges.

▶ Control Examples During Acceleration and Deceleration ◀

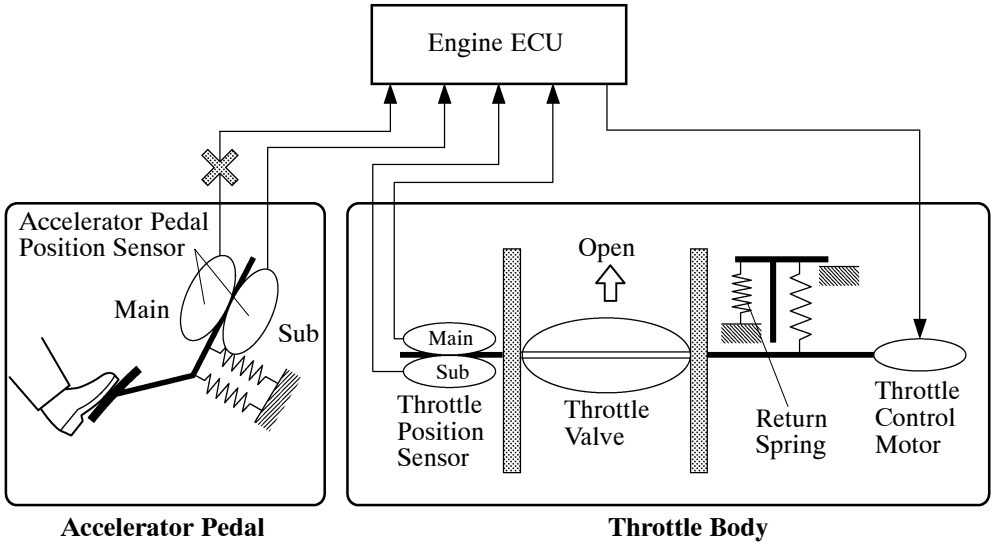


3) Idle Speed Control

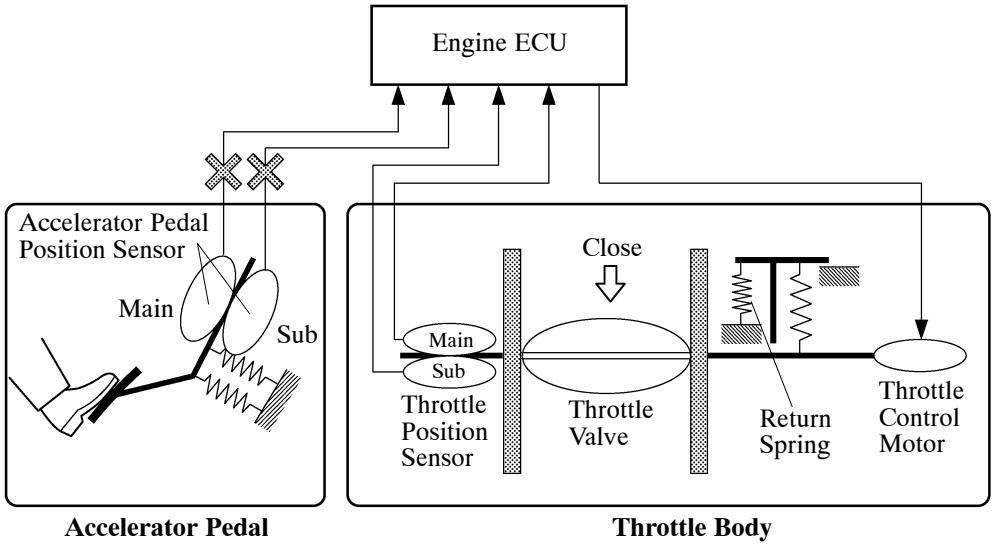
The engine ECU controls the throttle valve in order to constantly maintain an ideal idle speed.

Fail-Safe of Accelerator Pedal Position Sensor

- The accelerator pedal position sensor comprises two (main, sub) sensor circuits. If a malfunction occurs in either one of the sensor circuits, the engine ECU detects the abnormal signal voltage difference between these two sensor circuits and switches to the limp mode. In the limp mode, the remaining circuit is used to calculate the accelerator pedal opening, in order to operate the vehicle under limp mode control.

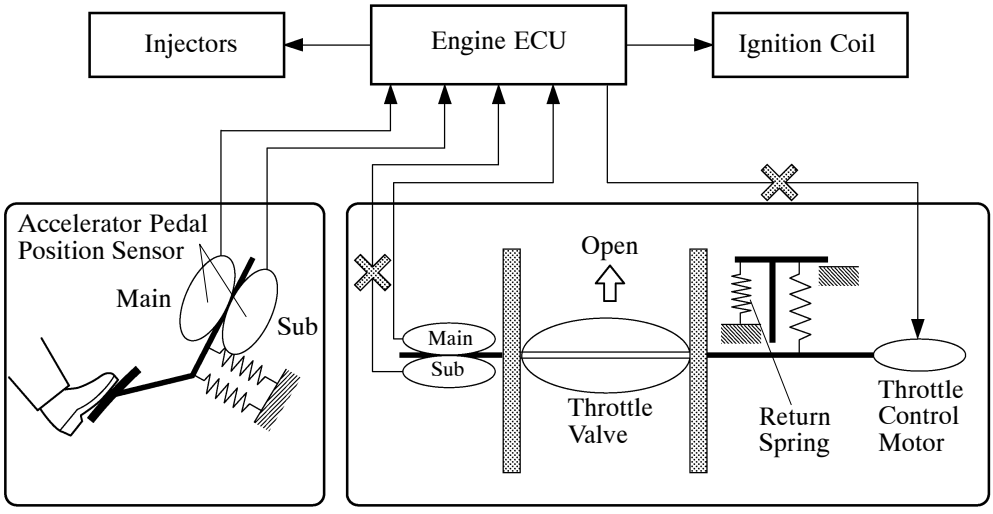


- If both circuits have a malfunction, the engine ECU detects the abnormal signal voltage from these two sensor circuits and discontinues the throttle control. At this time, the vehicle can be driven within its idling range.



Fail-Safe of Throttle Position Sensor

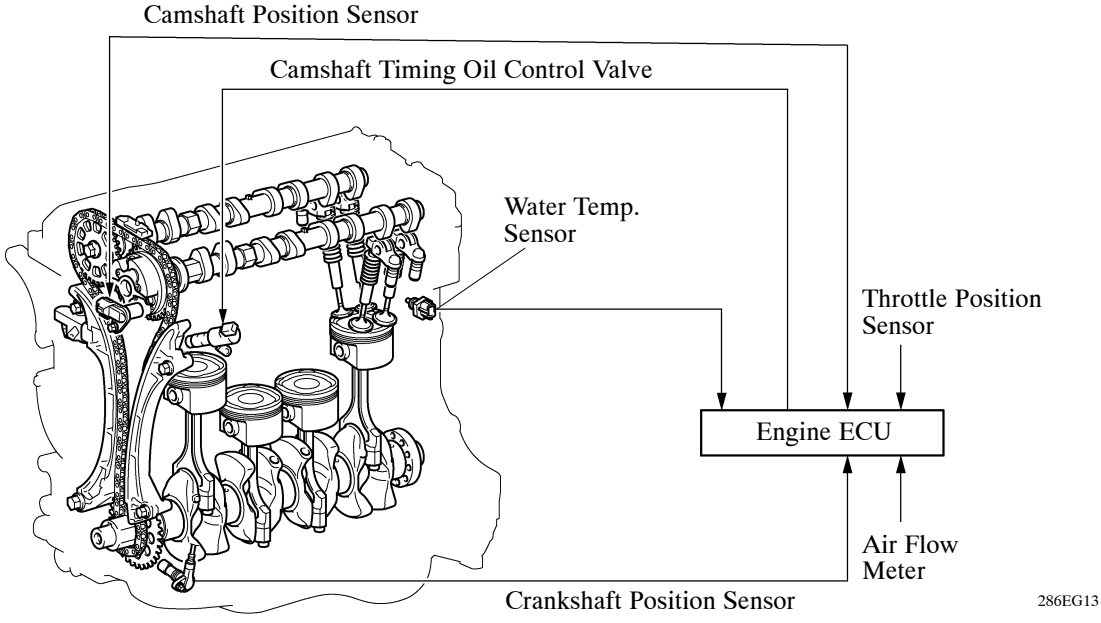
- The throttle position sensor comprises two (main, sub) sensor circuits. If a malfunction occurs in either one of the sensor circuits, the engine ECU detects the abnormal signal voltage difference between these two sensor circuits, cuts off the current to the throttle control motor, and switches to the limp mode. Then, the force of the return spring causes the throttle valve to return and stay at the prescribed opening. At this time, the vehicle can be driven in the limp mode while the engine output is regulated through the control of the fuel injection and ignition timing in accordance with the accelerator opening.
- The same control as above is effected if the engine ECU detects a malfunction in the throttle control motor system.



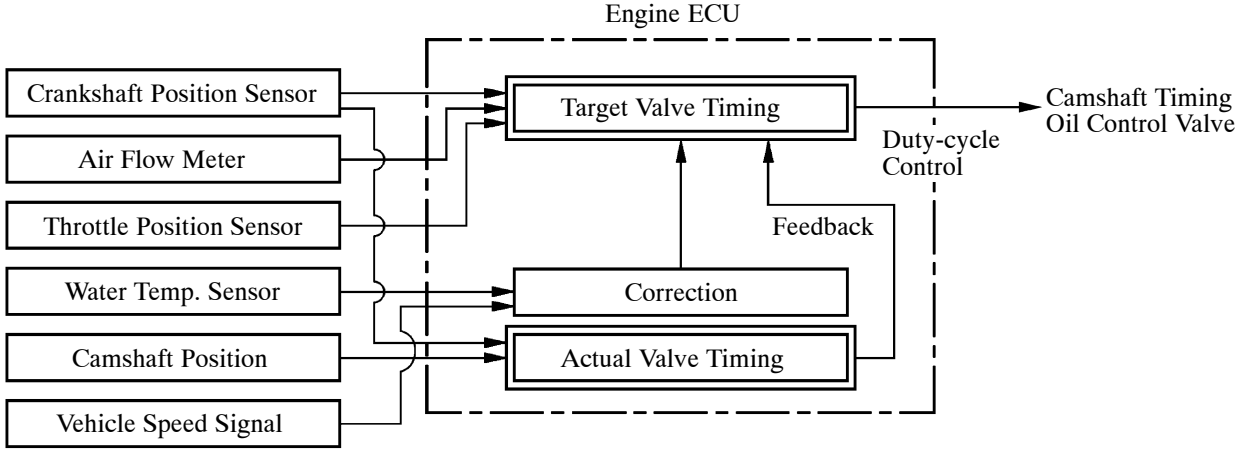
7. VVT-i (Variable Valve Timing-intelligent) System

General

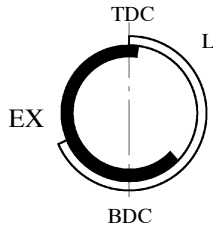
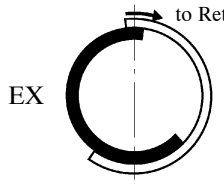
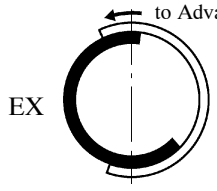
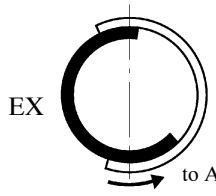
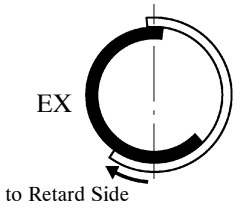
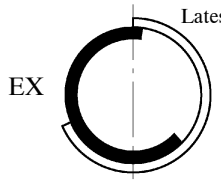
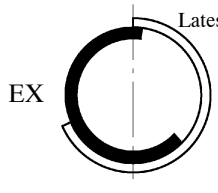
- The VVT-i system is designed to control the intake camshaft within a range of 45° (of Crankshaft Angle) to provide valve timing that is optimally suited to the engine condition. This improves torque in all the speed ranges as well as increasing fuel economy, and reducing exhaust emissions.



- Using the engine speed, intake air volume, throttle position and water temperature, the engine ECU can calculates optimal valve timing for each driving condition and controls the camshaft timing oil control valve. In addition, the engine ECU uses the signals from the camshaft position sensor and the crankshaft position sensor to detect the actual valve timing, thus providing feedback control to achieve the target valve timing.



Effectiveness of the VVT-i System

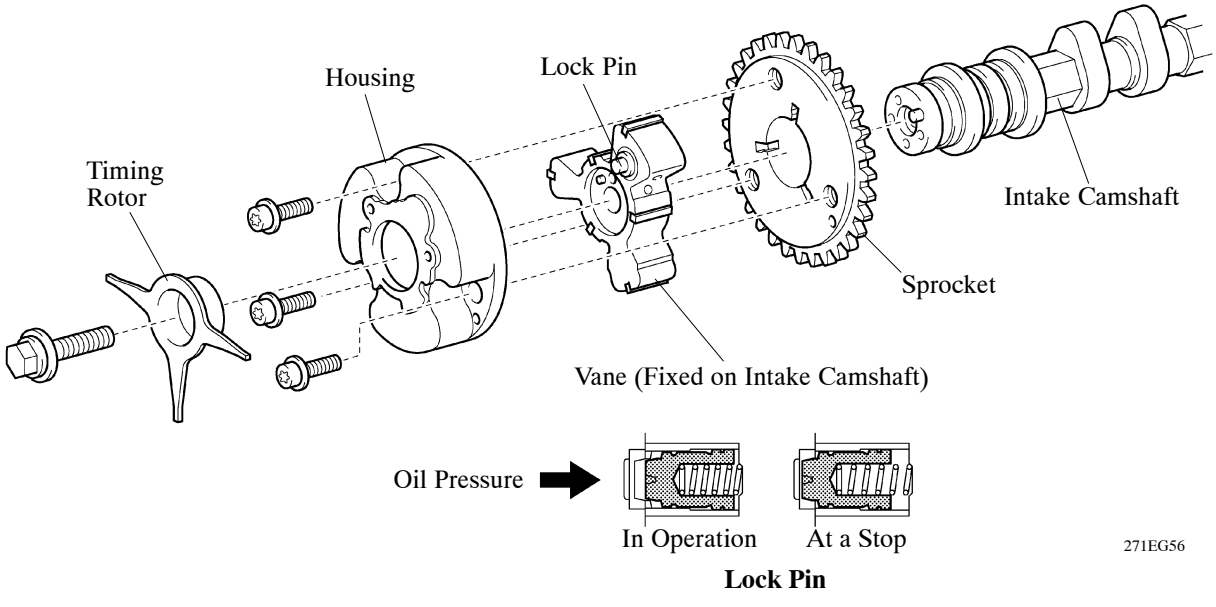
Operation State	Objective	Effect
During Idling	 Decreasing overlap to reduce blow back to the intake side.	• Stabilized idling rpm • Better fuel economy
At Light Load	 Decreasing overlap to reduce blow back to the intake side.	Ensured engine stability
At Medium Load	 Increasing overlap to increase internal EGR to reduce pumping loss.	• Better fuel economy • Improved emission control
In Low to Medium Speed Range with Heavy Load	 Advancing the intake valve close timing for volumetric efficiency improvement.	Improved torque in low to medium speed range
In High Speed Range with Heavy Load	 Retarding the intake valve close timing for volumetric efficiency improvement.	Improved output
At Low Temperatures	 Decreasing overlap to reduce blow back to the intake side leads to the lean burning condition, and stabilizes the idling speed at fast idle.	• Stabilized fast idle rpm • Better fuel economy
Upon Starting Stopping the Engine	 Decreasing overlap to reduce blow back to the intake side.	Improved startability

EG

Construction

1) VVT-i Controller

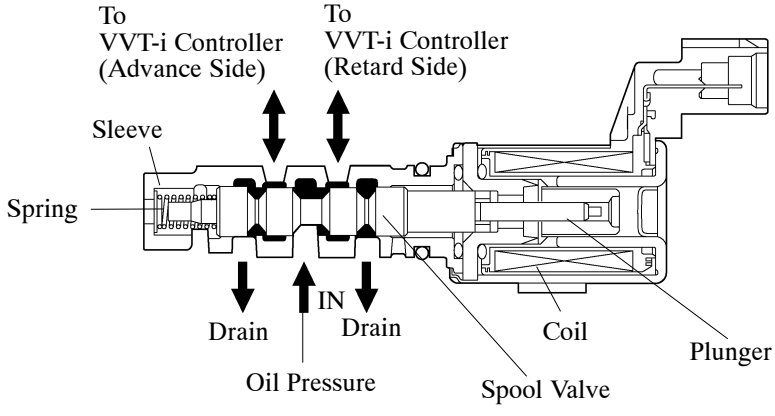
This controller consists of the housing driven from the timing chain and the vane coupled with the intake camshaft. The oil pressure sent from the advance or retard side path at the intake camshaft causes rotation in the VVT-i controller vane circumferential direction to vary the intake valve timing continuously. When the engine is stopped, the intake camshaft is in the most retarded state to ensure startability. When hydraulic pressure is not applied to the VVT-i controller immediately after the engine has started, the lock pin locks the movement of the VVT-i controller to prevent a knocking noise. Thereafter, when hydraulic pressure is applied to the VVT-i controller, the lock pin is released.



Lock Pin

2) Camshaft Timing Oil Control Valve

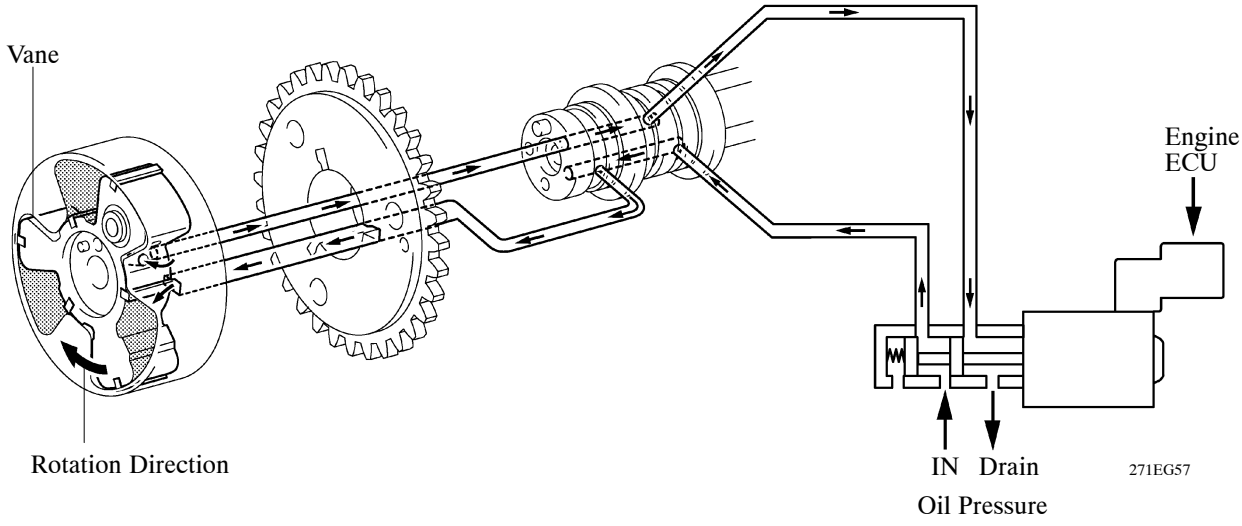
This camshaft timing oil control valve controls the spool valve using duty-cycle control from the engine ECU. This allows hydraulic pressure to be applied to the VVT-i controller advance or retard side. When the engine is stopped, the camshaft timing oil control valve is in the most retard position.



Operation

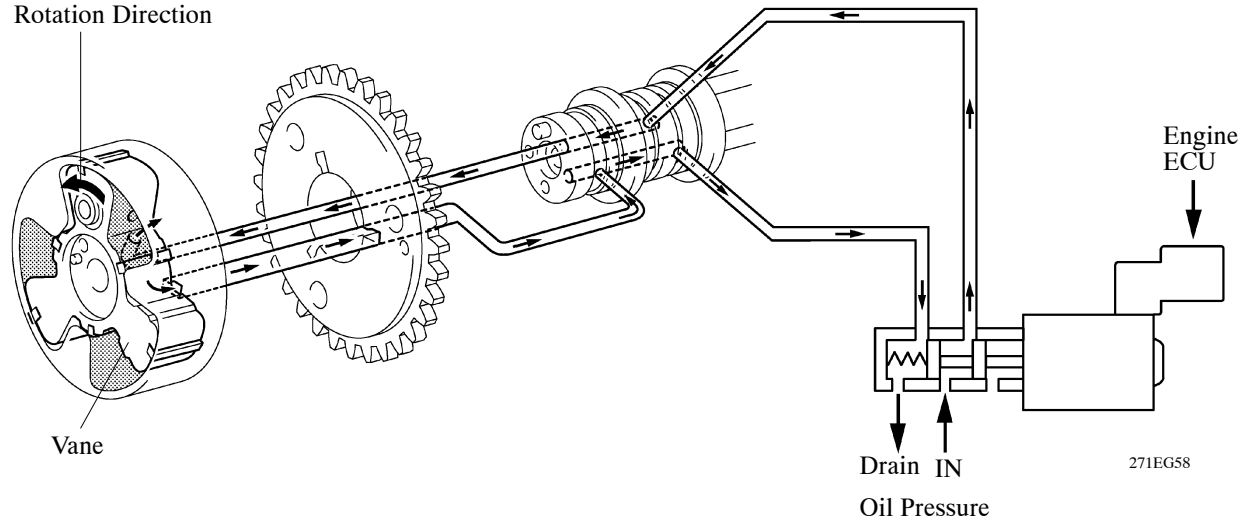
1) Advance

When the camshaft timing oil control valve is positioned as illustrated below by the advance signals from the engine ECU, the resultant oil pressure is applied to the timing advance side vane chamber to rotate the camshaft in the timing advance direction.



2) Retard

When the camshaft timing oil control valve is positioned as illustrated below by the retard signals from the engine ECU, the resultant oil pressure is applied to the timing retard side vane chamber to rotate the camshaft in the timing retard direction.



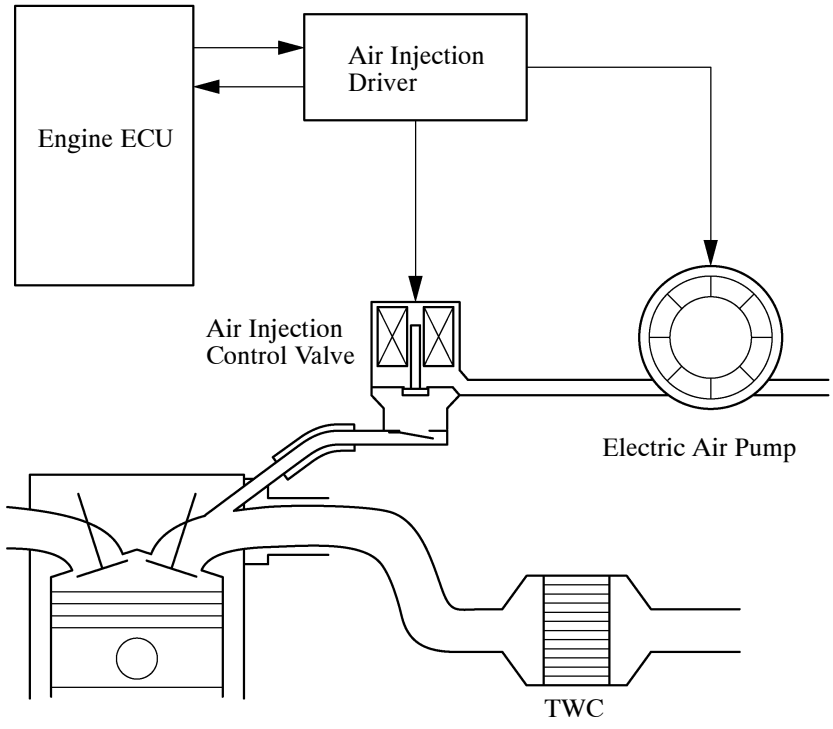
3) Hold

After reaching the target timing, the valve timing is held by keeping the camshaft timing oil control valve in the neutral position unless the traveling state changes.
This adjusts the valve timing at the desired target position and prevents the engine oil from running out when it is unnecessary.

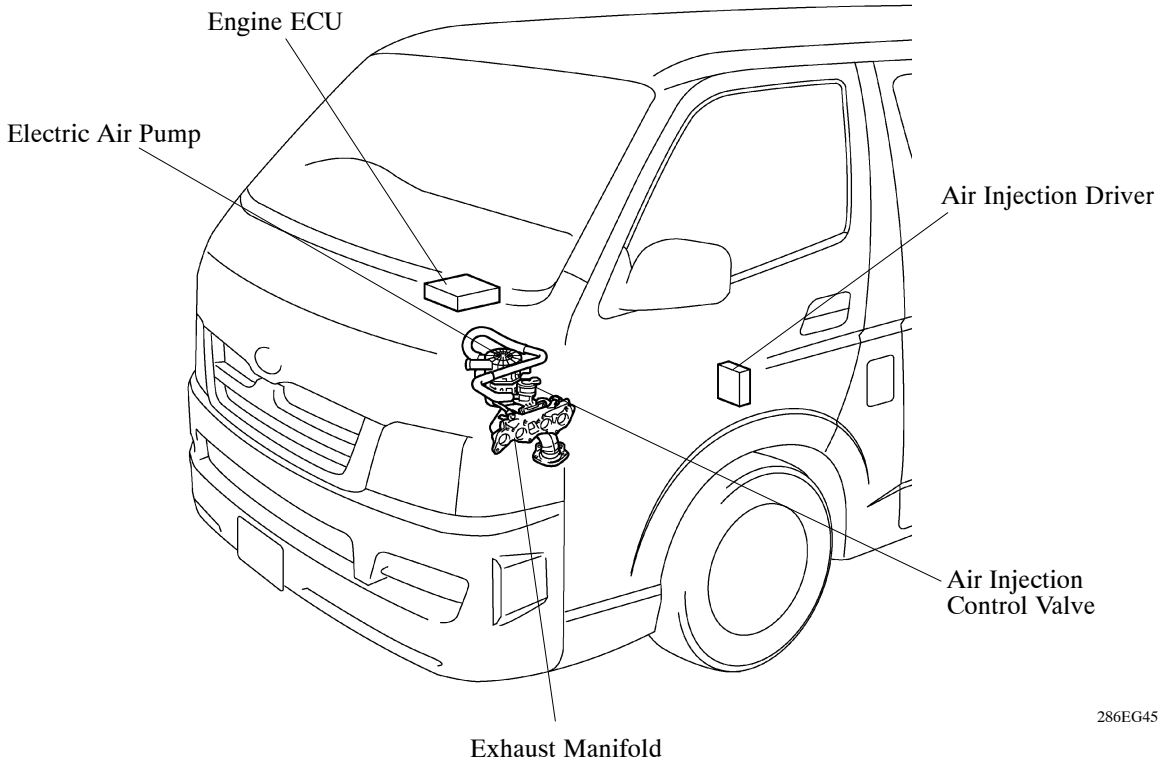
8. Air Injection System (for EURO III Emission Regulation Compliant Models)

General

- The air injection system uses an electric air pump for pumping air to the cylinder head. This system ensures the proper warm-up performance of the TWC during the cooled down engine state by re-burning the exhaust gas.
- This system consists of the electric air pump, air injection control valve, and air injection driver.



Layout of Main Components



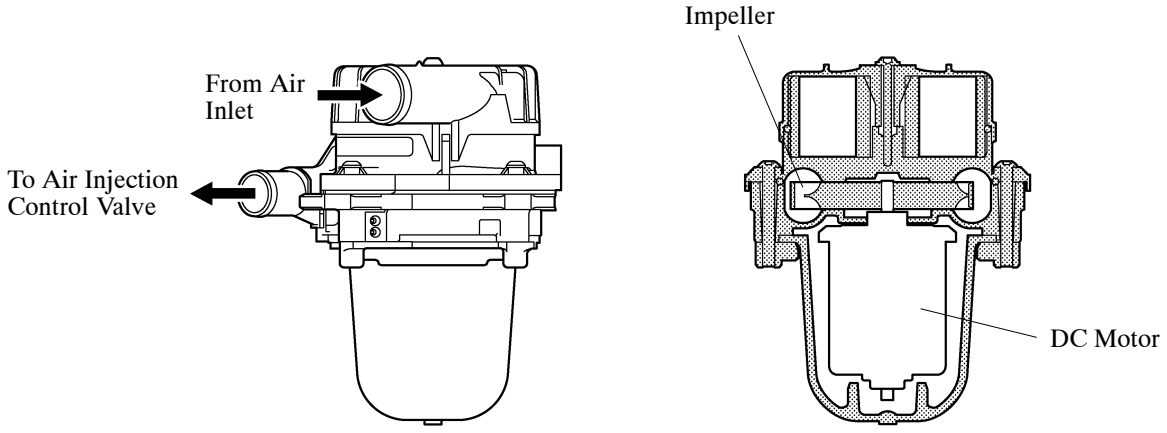
Function of Main Components

Item	Function
Electric Air Pump	Uses a built-in DC motor to supply air to the air injection control valve.
Air Injection Control Valve	Introduces air that is pumped by the electric air pump into the exhaust manifold.
Air Injection Driver	• Activated by the engine ECU, the air injection driver actuates the electric air pump and the air injection control valve. • Detects an input-output circuit failure at the air injection driver and transmits it to the engine ECU.
Engine ECU	• Controls the air injection system in accordance with the signals (engine coolant temperature and intake air volume) received from the sensors. • Receives a failure detection signal from the air injection driver and stores a corresponding DTC in memory.

Construction and Operation

1) Electric Air Pump

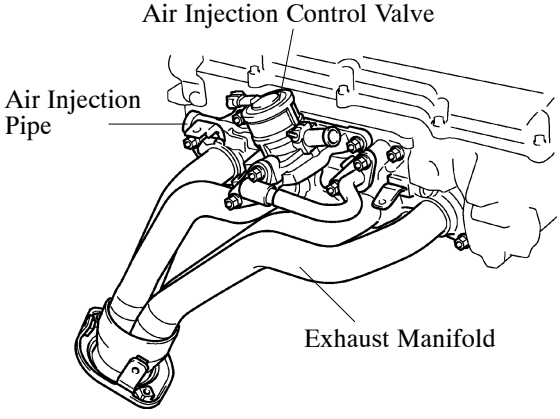
- An electric air pump consists of a DC motor and an impeller.
- DC motor operation is controlled by the engine ECU via an air injection driver. The motor supplies air into an air injection control valve through the impeller.



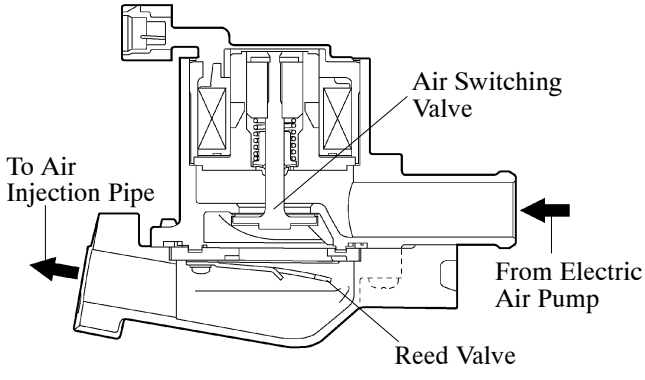
271EG61

2) Air Injection Control Valve

- An air injection control valve consists of an air switching valve that switches the air flow and a reed valve that restricts the exhaust flow to one direction.
- The air switching valve is a solenoid valve that is actuated by the air injection driver.
- When the air switching valve turns ON, an air injection pipe, which is provided in the exhaust manifold, directs the air from the electric air pump to the exhaust port.



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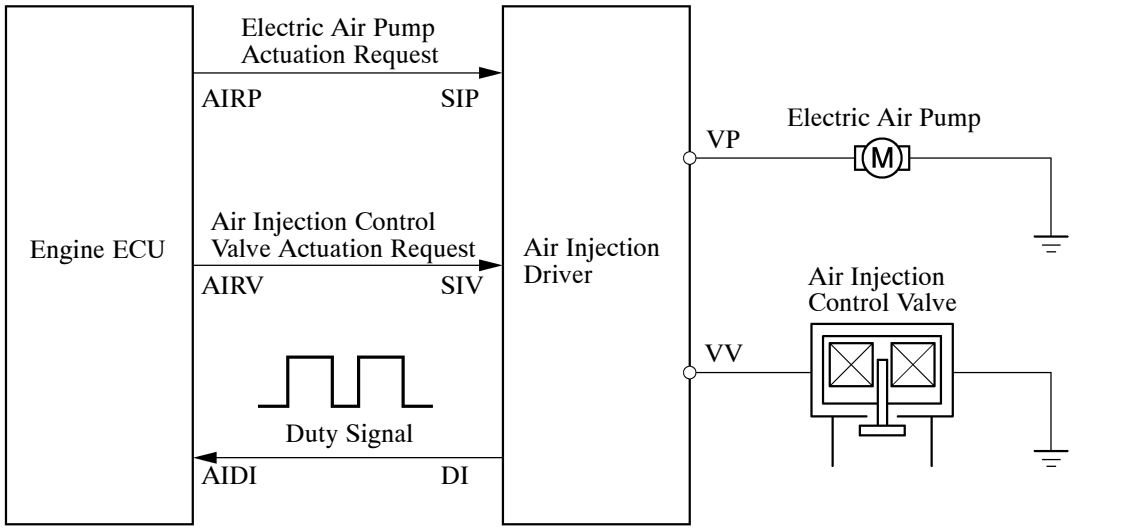


Air Injection Control Valve Cross Section

271EG63

3) Air Injection Driver

- The air injection driver is a non-contact type relay that uses semiconductors. Activated by the engine ECU, this driver actuates the electric air pump and the air injection control valve.
- The air injection driver also detects failures in the input and output circuits at the air injection driver and transmits the failure status to the engine ECU via duty cycle signals.



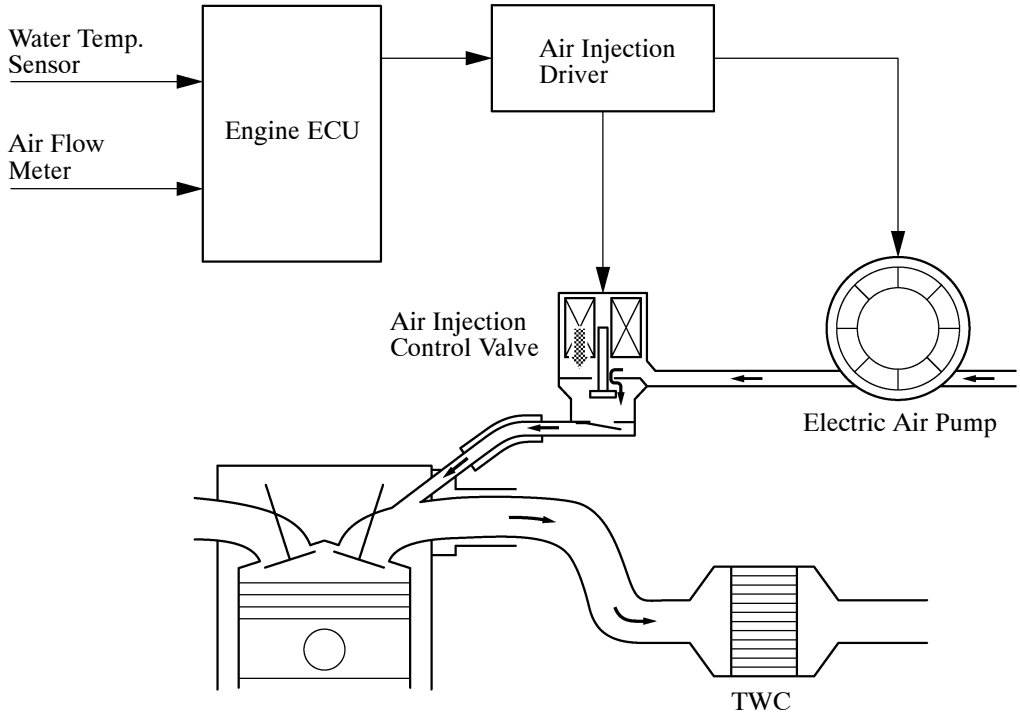
▶ DI Terminal Output ◀

Condition		Duty Ratio (Duty Signal)
Normal	A	80%
	B	0%
Open circuit in line between AIDI and DI terminals		100%
Failure in line between engine ECU terminals and air injection driver	A	0%
Output failure at air injection driver (failure in electric air pump actuation circuit)		20%
Output failure at air injection driver (failure in air injection control valve actuation circuit)		40%
Overheat failure of air injection driver		60%

A: Electric air pump and air injection control valve actuation requests have been made.
B: Conditions other than A

System Operation

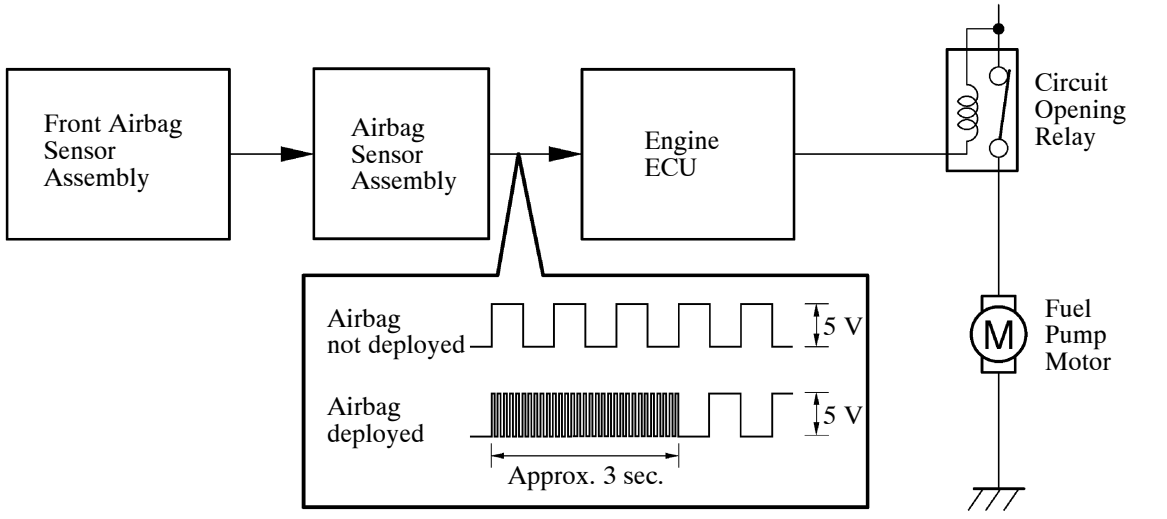
To effect this control during cooled down engine state (engine coolant Temperature: 5°C - 60°C), the engine ECU estimates the amount of air to the TWC based on the signals from the air flow meter in order to regulate the air injection time (maximum 80 sec.).



286EG77

9. Fuel Pump Control

- A fuel cut control is used to stop the fuel pump when the airbag is deployed at the front collision.
- In this system, the airbag deployment signal from the airbag sensor assembly is detected by the engine ECU, which turns OFF the circuit opening relay. After the fuel cut control has been activated, turning the ignition switch from OFF to ON cancels the fuel cut control, and the engine can be restarted.



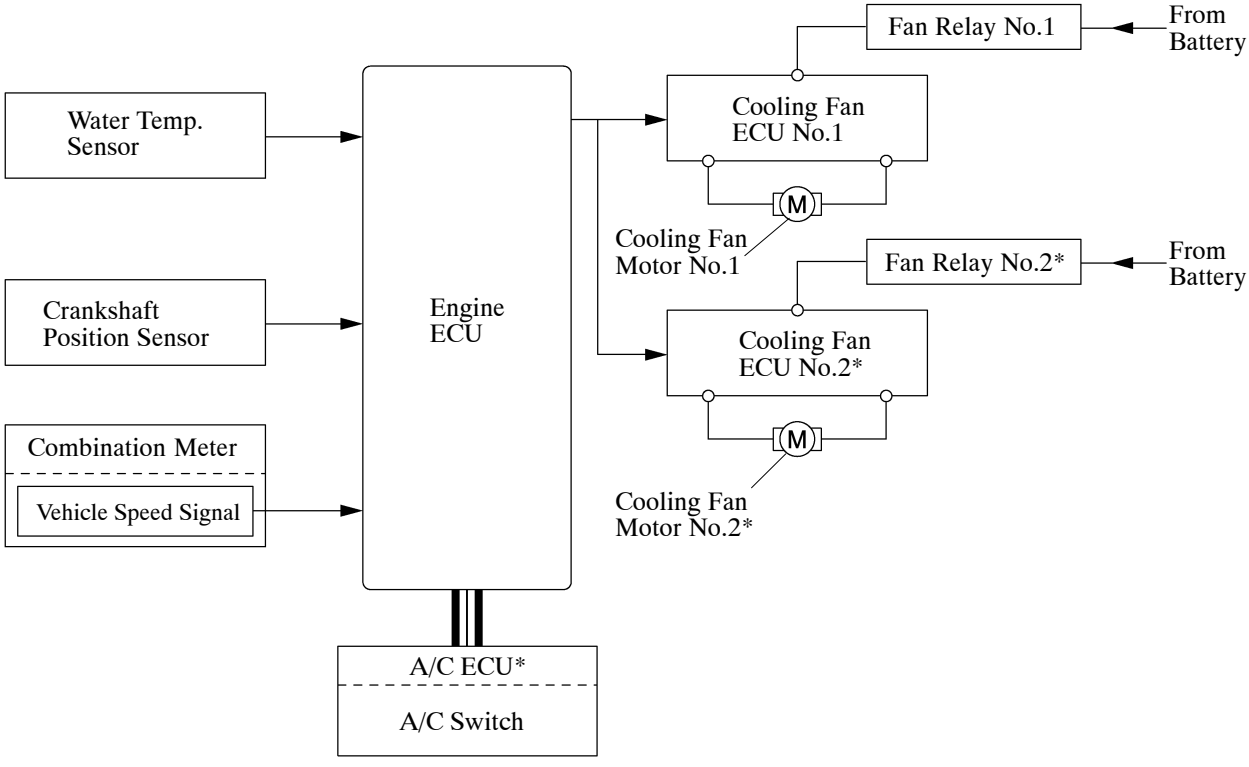
286EG47

10. Cooling Fan Control System

General

A cooling fan control system is used. To achieve an optimal fan speed in accordance with the engine coolant temperature, vehicle speed, engine speed, and air conditioner operating conditions, the ECU calculates the proper fan speed and sends the signals to the cooling fan ECU. Upon receiving the signals from the ECU, the cooling fan ECU actuates the fan motors. Also, the fan speed is controlled by the ECU using the stepless control.

▶ Wiring Diagram ◀

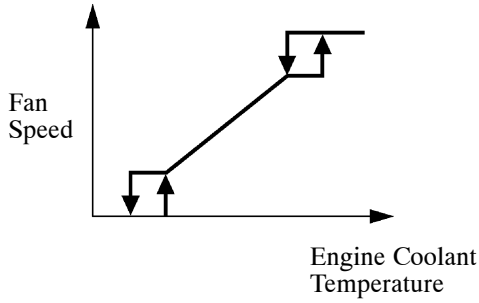


: CAN

*: for Models with Air Conditioner

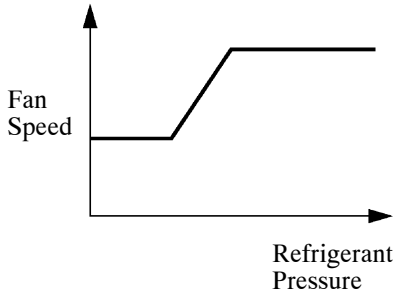
Operation

As illustrated below, the ECU determines the required fan speed by selecting the fastest fan speed from among the following:
(A) The fan speed required by the engine coolant temperature, (B) the fan speed required by the air conditioning refrigerant pressure, (C) the fan speed required by the engine speed, and (D) the fan speed required by the vehicle speed.



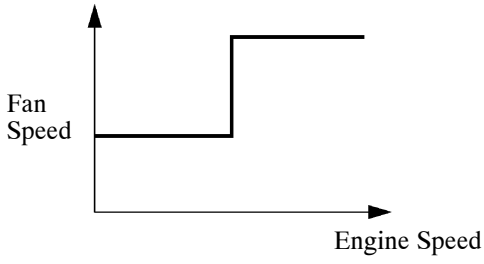
(A) Fan speed required by engine coolant temperature

189EG13



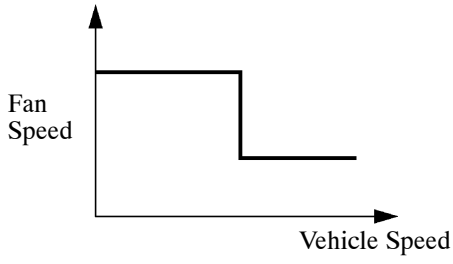
(B) Fan speed required by air conditioning refrigerant pressure

189EG14



(C) Fan speed required by engine speed

189EG15



(D) Fan speed required by vehicle speed

189EG16

11. Diagnosis

- When the engine ECU detects a malfunction, the engine ECU makes a diagnosis and memorizes the failed section. Furthermore, the check engine warning light in the combination meter illuminates or blinks to inform the driver.
- The engine ECU also stores the DTCs of the malfunctions.
- The DTCs can be accessed by connecting the SST (09843-18040) to the DLC3 terminals Tc and CG, and reading the blinking of the check engine warning light. They can also be accessed by connecting an intelligent tester II.
- All the DTCs (Diagnostic Trouble Codes) have been made correspond to the SAE controlled codes. Some of the DTCs have been further divided into smaller detection areas than in the past, and new DTCs have been assigned to them. For details, refer to the Hiace Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM1171E).

Service Tip

To clear the DTC that is stored in the engine ECU, use an intelligent tester II, disconnect the battery terminal or remove the EFI fuse for 1 minute or longer.

12. Fail-Safe

When a malfunction is detected by any of the sensors, there is a possibility of an engine or another malfunction occurring if the engine ECU continue to control the engine control system in the normal way. To prevent such a problem, the fail-safe function of the engine ECU either relies on the data stored in memory to allow the engine control system to continue operating, or stops the engine if a hazard is anticipated. For details, refer to the Hiace Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM1171E).