DTC	P0130/21	Oxygen Sensor Circuit Malfunction (Bank 1 Sensor 1)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

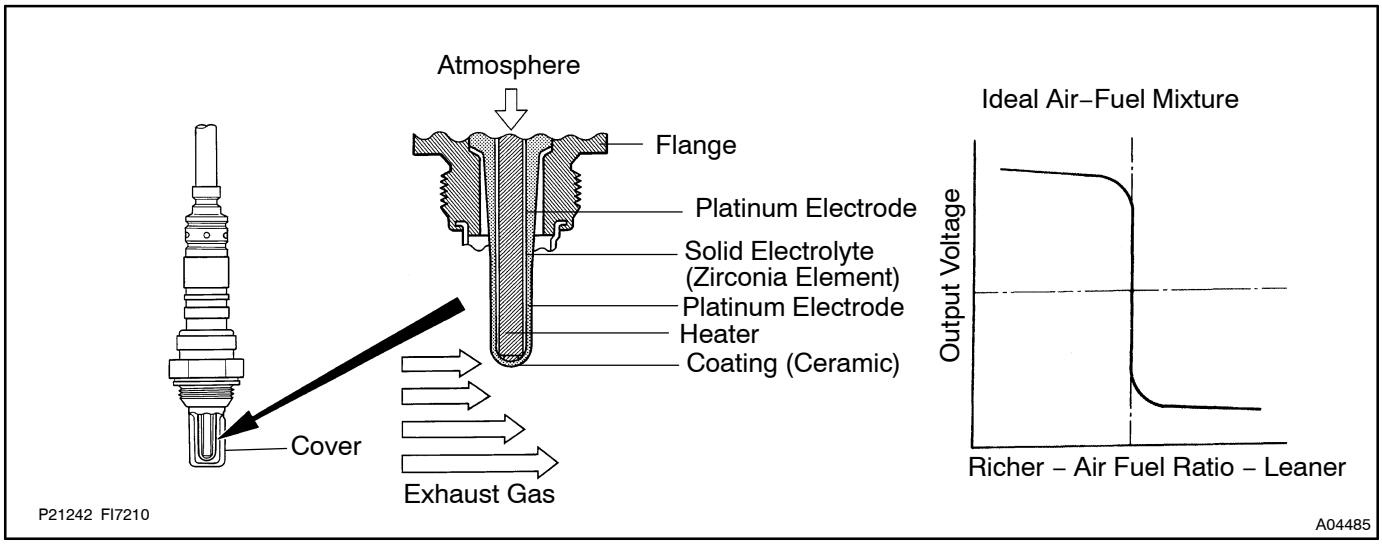
To obtain a high purification rate for the CO, HC and NOx components of the exhaust gas, a three–way catalytic converter is used, but for the most efficient use of the three–way catalytic converter, the air–fuel ratio must be precisely controlled so that it is always close to the stoichiometric air–fuel ratio.

The oxygen sensor has the characteristic whereby its output voltage changes suddenly in the vicinity of the stoichiometric air–fuel ratio. This is used to detect the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas and provide feedback to the computer for control of the air–fuel ratio.

When the air–fuel ratio becomes LEAN, the oxygen concentration in the exhaust increases and the oxygen sensor informs the engine (and ECT) ECU of the LEAN condition (small electromotive force: < 0.45 V).

When the air–fuel ratio is RICHER than the stoichiometric air–fuel ratio the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas is reduced and the oxygen sensor informs the engine (and ECT) ECU of the RICH condition (large electromotive force: > 0.45 V). The engine (and ECT) ECU judges by the electromotive force from the oxygen sensor whether the air–fuel ratio is RICH or LEAN and controls the injection time accordingly. However, if malfunction of the oxygen sensor causes output of abnormal electromotive force, the engine (and ECT) ECU is unable to perform accurate air–fuel ratio control.

The main heated oxygen sensors include a heater which heats the zirconia element. The heater is controlled by the engine (and ECT) ECU. When the intake air volume is low (the temperature of the exhaust gas is low), the current flows to the heater to heat the sensor for accurate oxygen concentration detection.

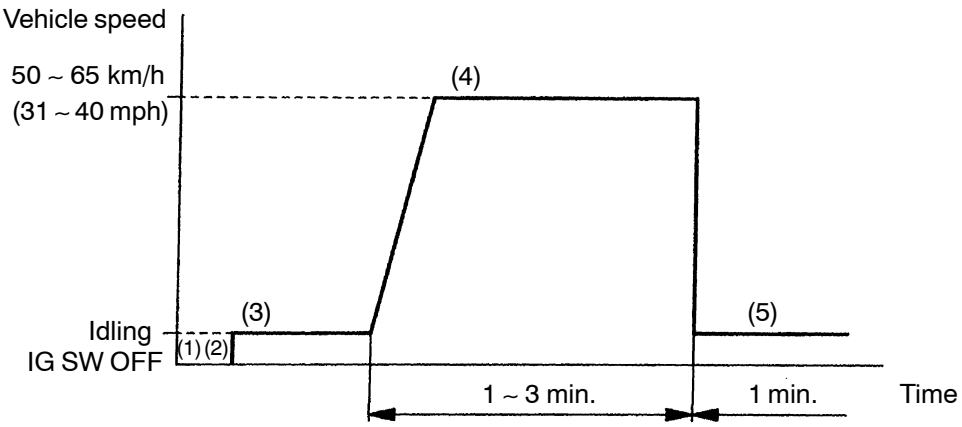


DTC No.	Detection Item	Trouble Area
P0130	After the engine is warmed up, oxygen sensor signal voltage is reduced to between 0.35 V and 0.70 V for 60 seconds with under conditions (a) and (b): (a) Engine speed: 4,000 rpm or less (b) Vehicle speed: 100 km/h (62 mph) or less	• Open or short in oxygen sensor circuit • Oxygen sensor • Fuel trim malfunction

HINT:

- Bank 1 refers to bank that includes cylinder No.1.
- Sensor 1 refers to the sensor closer to the engine body.
- The oxygen sensor's output voltage and the short−term fuel trim value can be read using the hand−held tester.

CONFIRMATION DRIVING PATTERN

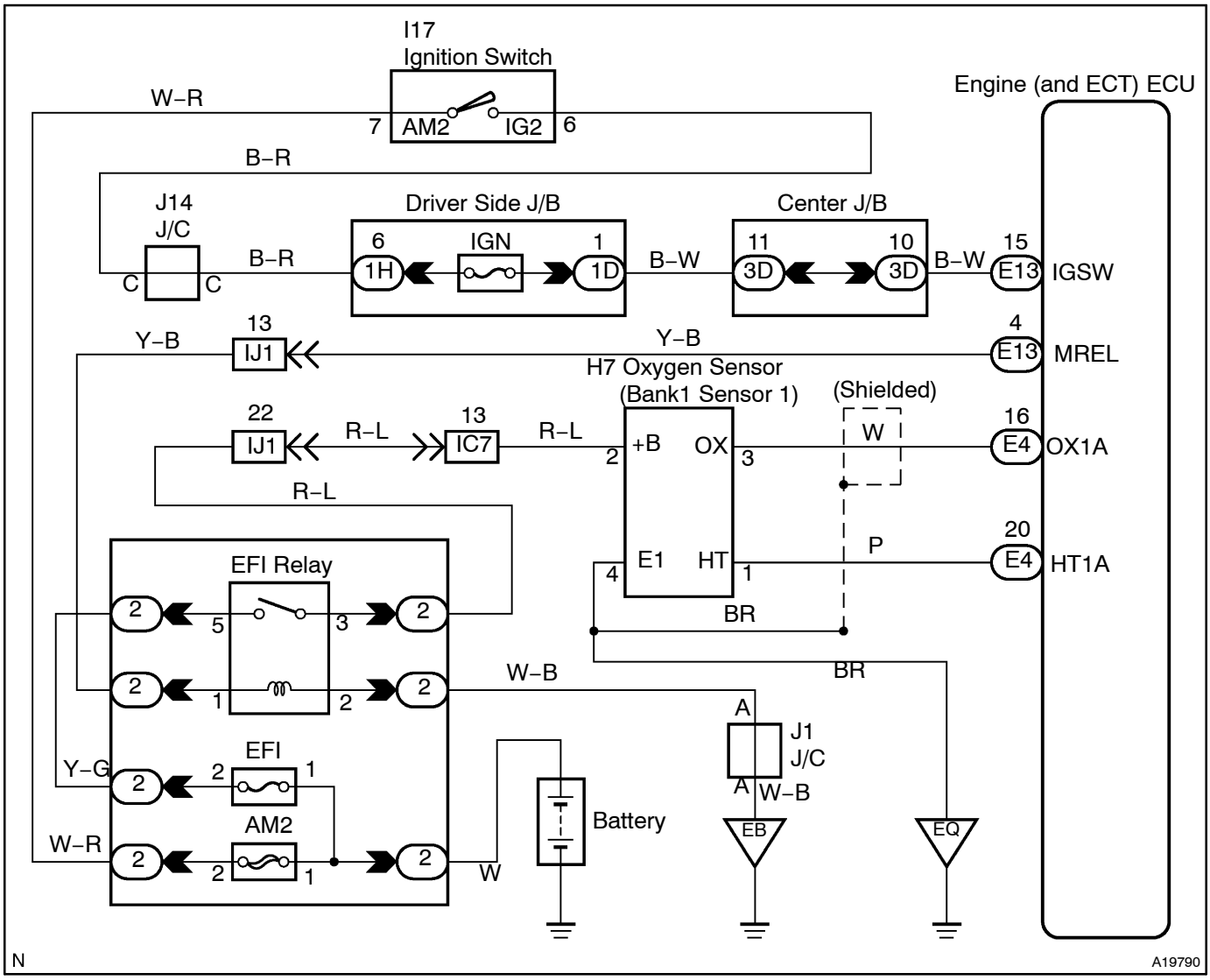


(1) Connect the hand−held tester to the DLC3.
(2) Switch the hand−held tester from normal mode to check (test) mode (See page DI−4).
(3) Start the engine and warm it up with all accessory switches OFF.
(4) Drive the vehicle at 50 – 65 km/h (31 – 40 mph) for 1 – 3 minutes to warm up the oxygen sensor.
(5) Let the engine idle for 1 minute.
(6) Perfrom steps (3) to (5) three times.

NOTICE:

If the conditions in this test are not strictly followed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.
If you do not have a hand−held tester, turn the ignition switch OFF after performing steps (3) to (6), then perform steps (3) to (6) again.

WIRING DIAGRAM



INSPECTION PROCEDURE

When using hand–held tester

HINT:

Read the freeze frame data using hand–held tester, which is recorded when a malfunction is detected on the engine. When troubleshooting it is useful to determine whether the vehicle was running or stopped, the engine warmed up or not, the air–fuel ratio lean or rich, etc. at the time of the malfunction.

1	**Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine (and ECT) ECU and oxygen sensor (See page IN–20).**

NG → **Repair or replace harness or connector.**

OK

2	**Check for oxygen sensor data.**

PREPARATION:

(a) Connect the hand–held tester to the DLC3.

(b) Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.

CHECK:

Read the oxygen sensor output voltage and short–term fuel trim.

RESULT:

Pattern	Oxygen sensor output voltage	Short–term fuel trim
1	Lean condition (Changes at 0.55 V or less)	Changes at about +20 %
2	Rich condition (Changes at 0.35 V or more)	Changes at about –20 %
3	Except 1 and 2	

1, 2	**Check fuel trim system (See page DI–55).**

3

3	**Check output voltage of oxygen sensor during idling.**

PREPARATION:

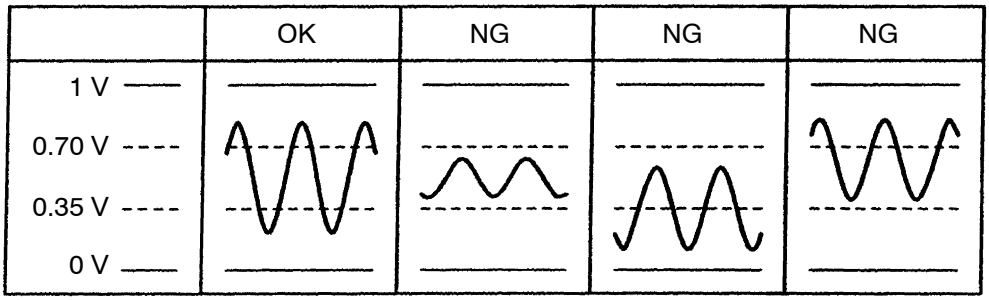
Warm up the oxygen sensor with the engine at 2,500 rpm for approx. 90 seconds.

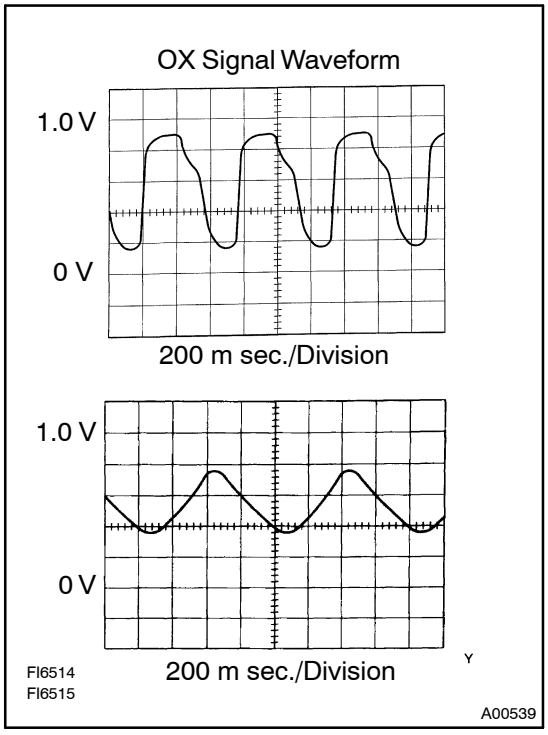
CHECK:

Using the hand–held tester, read the output voltage of the oxygen sensor during idling.

OK:

Oxygen sensor output voltage:
Alternates repeatedly between less than 0.35 V and more than 0.70 V (See the following table).





Reference: INSPECTION USING OSCILLOSCOPE

With the engine racing (4,000 rpm), measure waveform between terminals OX1A and E1 of the engine (and ECT) ECU .

HINT:

- The correct waveform is as shown, oscillating between approx. 0.1 V and 0.9 V.
- If the oxygen sensor has deteriorated, the amplitude of the voltage will be reduced as shown on the left.

OK → **Perform confirmation driving pattern.**

NG

Replace oxygen sensor.

When not using hand–held tester

1	**Are there any other codes (besides code 21) being output?**

YES → **Go to relevant DTC chart (See page DI–16).**

NO

2	**Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine (and ECT) ECU and oxygen sensor (See page IN–20).**

NG → **Repair or replace harness or connector.**

OK

Replace oxygen sensor.