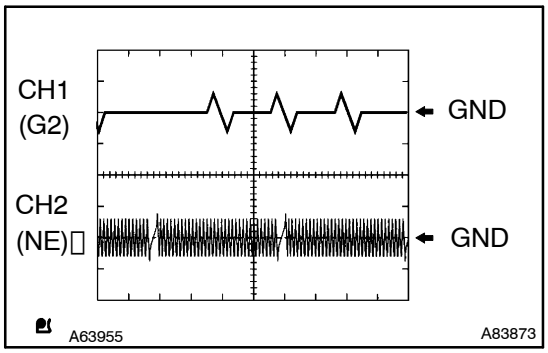
DTC	P0340	CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR "A" CIRCUIT (BANK 1 OR SINGLE SENSOR)

DTC	P0341	CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR "A" CIRCUIT RANGE/PERFORMANCE (BANK 1 SINGLE SENSOR)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The variable valve timing (VVT) sensor consists of a magnet, iron core and pickup coil.
The variable valve (VV) signal plate has 3 teeth on its outer circumference and is installed on the camshaft timing pulley.
When the camshafts rotate, the protrusion on the signal plate and the air gap on the pickup coil change, causing fluctuations in the magnetic field and generating voltage in the pickup coil.
This sensor monitors a timing rotor located on the camshaft and is used to detect an camshaft angle by the ECM. The camshaft rotation synchronizes with the crankshaft rotation, and this sensor communicates the rotation of the camshaft timing rotor as a pulse signal to the ECM. Based on the signal, the ECM controls fuel injection time and ignition timing.

DTC No.	DTC Detection Condition	Trouble Area
P0340	No camshaft position sensor signal to ECM at engine speed of 600 rpm or more (1 trip detection logic)	• Open or short in camshaft position sensor circuit • Camshaft position sensor • Camshaft timing pulley • Timing chain has jumped a tooth • ECM
P0341	While crankshaft rotates twice, camshaft position sensor signal is input to ECM 12 times or more (1 trip detection logic) • Hint: Under normal condition, the camshaft position sensor signal is input into the ECM 3 times per 2 engine revolutions	• Open or short in camshaft position sensor circuit • Camshaft position sensor • Camshaft timing pulley • Timing chain has jumped a tooth • ECM



Reference: Inspection using an oscilloscope.
HINT:
The correct waveform is as shown on the left.

Item	Contents
Terminal	CH1: G2 – NE– CH2: NE+ – NE–
Equipment Setting	5 V/Division, 20 ms/Division
Condition	During cranking or idling

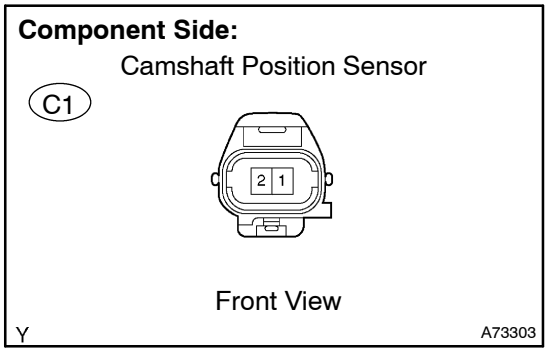
WIRING DIAGRAM

Refer to DTC P0335 on page 05–124.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

HINT:
Read freeze frame data using the intelligent tester II. Freeze frame data records the engine condition when malfunction is detected. When troubleshooting, freeze frame data can help determine if the vehicle was running or stopped, if the engine was warmed up or not, if the air–fuel ratio was lean or rich, and other data from the time the malfunction occurred.

1 INSPECT CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR(RESISTANCE)



(a) Disconnect the C1 camshaft position sensor connector.
(b) Measure the resistance between the terminals of camshaft position sensor connector.

Standard:

Tester Connection	Specified Condition
1 – 2	1,630 to 2,740 Ω at cold
1 – 2	2,065 to 3,225 Ω at hot

NOTICE:

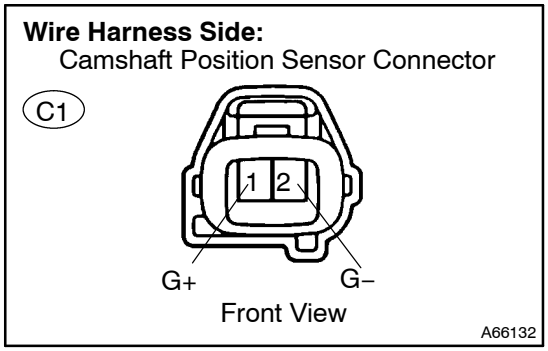
Terms "cold" and "hot" refer to the temperature of the coils. "Cold" means approximately –10°C to 50°C (14°F to 122°F). "Hot" means approximately 50°C to 100°C (122°F to 212°F).

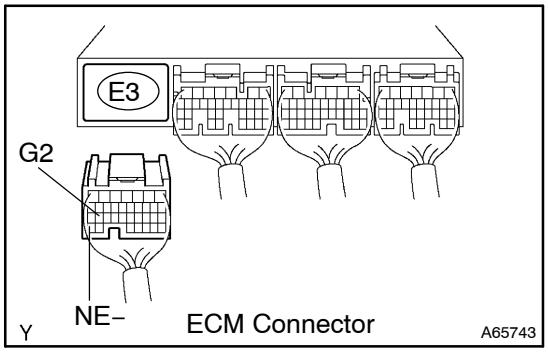
(c) Reconnect the camshaft position sensor connector.

NG → **REPLACE CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR**

OK

2 CHECK HARNESS AND CONNECTOR(CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR – ECM)





(a) Disconnect the C1 camshaft position sensor connector.
(b) Disconnect the E3 ECM connector.
(c) Check the resistance between the wire harness side connectors.

Standard (Check for open):

Tester Connection	Specified Condition
G+ (C1–1) – G2 (E3–26)	Below 1 Ω
G– (C1–2) – NE– (E3–34)	Below 1 Ω

Standard (Check for short):

Tester Connection	Specified Condition
G+ (C1–1) or G2 (E3–26) – Body ground	10 kΩ or higher
G– (C1–2) or NE– (E3–34) – Body ground	10 kΩ or higher

(d) Reconnect the camshaft position sensor connector.
(e) Reconnect the ECM connector.

NG → **REPAIR OR REPLACE HARNESS OR CONNECTOR**

OK

3	CHECK SENSOR INSTALLATION(CAMSHAFT POSITION SENSOR)

(a) Check that the camshaft position sensor is properly installed.
OK: Sensor is installed correctly.

NG → **SECURELY REINSTALL SENSOR**

OK ↓

4	CHECK CAMSHAFT TIMING GEAR ASSY

(a) Check the teeth of the signal plate.
OK: No deformation on the camshaft lobes.

NG → **REPLACE CAMSHAFT TIMING GEAR ASSY**

OK ↓

REPLACE ECM (See page 10–24)