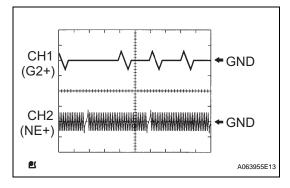
DTC	P0335	Crankshaft Position Sensor "A" Circuit
DTC	P0339	Crankshaft Position Sensor "A" Circuit Inter- mittent

DESCRIPTION

The Crankshaft Position (CKP) sensor system consists of a CKP sensor plate and a pickup coil. The sensor plate has 34 teeth and is installed on the crankshaft. The pickup coil is made of wound copper wire, an iron core and magnet. The sensor plate rotates and, as each tooth passes through the pickup coil, a pulse signal is created. The pickup coil generates 34 signals per engine revolution. Based on these signals, the ECM calculates the crankshaft position and engine RPM. Using these calculations, the fuel injection time and ignition timing are controlled.

DTC No.	DTC Detection Conditions	Trouble Areas	
P0335	 When either condition below is met: No CKP sensor signal to ECM while cranking (1 trip detection logic) No CKP sensor signal to ECM at engine speed of 600 rpm or more (1 trip detection logic) 	 Open or short in CKP sensor circuit CKP sensor CKP sensor plate ECM 	
P0339	 Under conditions (a), (b) and (c), no CKP sensor signal to ECM for 0.05 seconds or more (1 trip detection logic): (a) Engine speed 1,000 rpm or more (b) Starter signal OFF (c) 3 seconds or more have elapsed since starter signal switched from ON to OFF 	 Open or short in CKP sensor circuit CKP sensor CKP sensor plate ECM 	

Reference: Inspection using an oscilloscope.



HINT:

- The correct waveform is as shown.
- G2+ stands for the Camshaft Position (CMP) sensor signal, and NE+ stands for the CKP sensor signal.
- Grounding failure of the shielded wire may cause noise in waveforms.

Items	Contents	
Terminals	CH1: G2+ - G2- CH2: NE+ - NE-	
Equipment Settings	5 V/Division, 20 msec./Division	
Conditions	Cranking or idling	

MONITOR DESCRIPTION

If there is no signal from the CKP sensor despite the engine revolving, the ECM interprets this as a malfunction of the sensor.

If the malfunction is not repaired successfully, a DTC is set 10 seconds after the engine is next started.

MONITOR STRATEGY

Related DTCs	P0335: CKP sensor range check or rationality	
Required Sensors/Components (Main)	CKP sensor	
Required Sensors/Components (Related)	CMP sensor	
Frequency of Operation	Continuous	
Duration	3 times	
MIL Operation	Immediate	
Sequence of Operation	None	

TYPICAL ENABLING CONDITIONS

ES

All:	
Monitor runs whenever following DTCs not present	None

Case 1:

Time after starter OFF to ON	0.3 seconds or more
Number of CMP sensor signal pulse	6 times
Battery voltage	7 V or more
CMP sensor circuit failure	Not detected
Ignition switch	ON

Case 2:

Starter	OFF	
Engine speed	600 rpm or more	
Time after starter from ON to OFF	3 seconds or more	

TYPICAL MALFUNCTION THRESHOLDS

Case 1:

Number of CKP sensor signal pulse	132 or less, and 174 or more	
Case 2:		

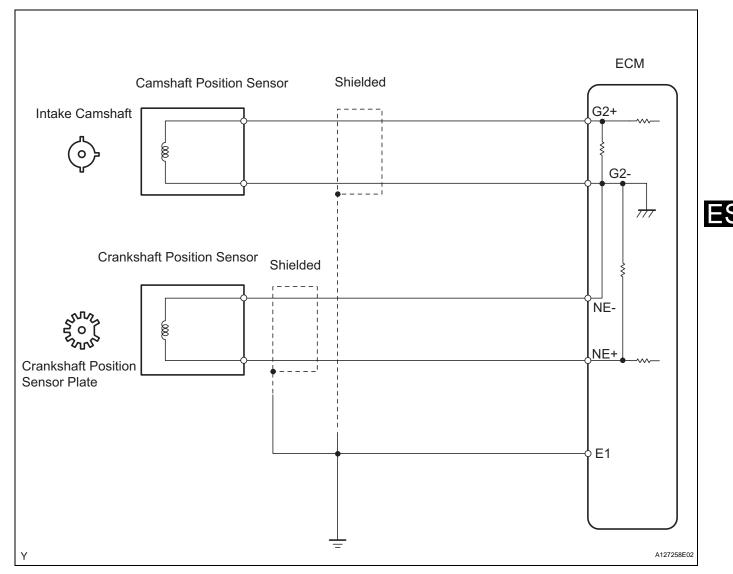
Engine speed signal

No signal

COMPONENT OPERATING RANGE

CKP sensor	 CKP sensor output voltage fluctuates while crankshaft revolving 34 CKP sensor signals per crankshaft revolution
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WIRING DIAGRAM



INSPECTION PROCEDURE

HINT:

- If no problem is found through this diagnostic troubleshoot procedure, troubleshoot the engine mechanical systems.
- Check the engine speed. The engine speed can be checked by using the intelligent tester. To check, follow the operation below:

(a)Connect the intelligent tester to the DLC3.

(b) Start the engine.

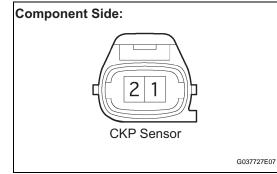
(c) Turn the tester ON

(d)Select the following menu items: DIAGNOSIS / ENHANCED OBD II / DATA LIST / PRIMARY / ENGINE SPD.

The engine speed may be indicated as zero despite the engine revolving normally. This is caused by a lack of NE signals from the Crankshaft Position (CKP) sensor. Alternatively, the engine speed may be indicated as lower than the actual engine speed if the CKP sensor output voltage is insufficient.

• Read freeze frame data using the intelligent tester. Freeze frame data records the engine condition when malfunctions are detected. When troubleshooting, freeze frame data can help determine if the vehicle was moving or stationary, 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.

READ VALUE USING INTELLIGENT TESTER (ENGINE SPD)		
 SPD. (e) Start the engine. (f) Read the values displayed on the tester while the is running. Standard: Correct values are displayed. HINT: To check the engine speed change, display the on the tester. If the engine does not start, check the engine swhile cranking. If the engine speed indicated on the tester rem zero (0), there may be an open or short in the Crankshaft Position (CKP) sensor circuit. 	engine graph peed ains	
	15	
2 INSPECT CRANKSHAFT POSITION SENSOR (RESISTANCE)		
	 (a) Connect the intelligent tester to the DLC3. (b) Turn the ignition switch ON. (c) Turn the tester ON. (d) Select the following menu items: DIAGNOSIS / ENHANCED OBD II / DATA LIST / PRIMARY / ENSPD. (e) Start the engine. (f) Read the values displayed on the tester while the end is running. Standard: Correct values are displayed. HINT: To check the engine speed change, display the on the tester. If the engine does not start, check the engine s while cranking. If the engine speed indicated on the tester remzero (0), there may be an open or short in the Crankshaft Position (CKP) sensor circuit. 	



- (a) Disconnect the B22 CKP sensor connector.
- (b) Measure the resistance between terminals 1 and 2. **Standard resistance**

Tester Connections	Conditions	Specified Conditions
1 - 2	Cold	985 to 1,600 Ω
1 - 2	Hot	1,265 to 1,890 Ω

HINT:

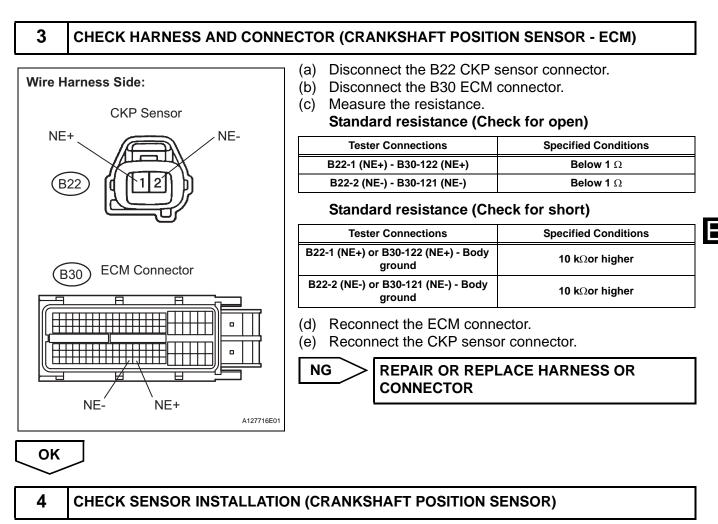
Terms cold and hot refer to the temperature of the sensor. Cold means approximately -10 to 50°C (14 to 122°F). Hot means approximately 50 to 100°C (122 to 212°F).

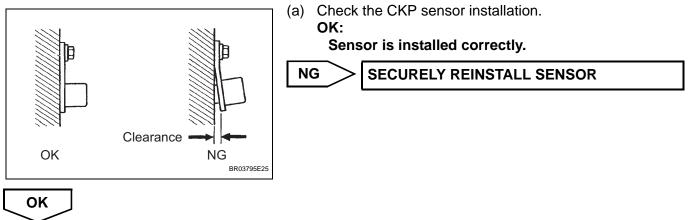
(c) Reconnect the CKP sensor connector.



REPLACE CRANKSHAFT POSITION SENSOR

ОК





CHECK CRANKSHAFT POSITION SENSOR PLATE (TEETH OF SENSOR PLATE)

5

(a) Check the teeth of the sensor plate.

OK:

Sensor plate does not have any cracks or deformation.



ES-184

