DTO
DIC

97

# **EDU Circuit Malfunction**

# **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

The EDU has been adopted to drive the spill control valve at high speeds. The EDU has realized high–speed driving under high fuel pressure conditions through the use of a DC/DC converter that provides a high–volt-age, quick–charging system.

The engine ECU constantly monitors the EDU and stops the engine in case an abnormal condition is detected.

The battery voltage is increased by the DC/DC converter. A voltage of approximately 150 V is applied to the spill control valve in accordance with the IJ+ signal received from the engine ECU. Also at this time, the injection verification signal (IJf) is sent to the engine ECU.



DTC No.	DTC Detecting condition	Trouble Area
97	Although the SPVD is output to EDU with the engine speed at	Open or short in EDU circuit
	500 rpm or more, the SPVF is not input continuously 5 times or	•EDU
	more	Spill control valve

DI3SA-01

## WIRING DIAGRAM



## **INSPECTION PROCEDURE**





#### **PREPARATION:**

- (a) Disconnect the EDU connector.
- (b) Turn the ignition switch ON.

#### CHECK:

Measure voltage between terminal 2 of wire harness side connector and body ground.

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

NG

Voltage: 10 - 14 V

Check ECU power source circuit (See page DI-76).

OK

1HZ, 1HD-T, 1HD-FTE ENGINE (RM617E)





ОК



## Check voltage between terminal SPVF of engine ECU and body ground.



#### **PREPARATION:**

- (a) Remove the glove compartment door.
- (b) Turn the ignition switch ON.

#### CHECK:

Measure voltage between terminals SPVF of engine ECU and body ground.

<u>OK:</u>

Voltage: 9 –14 V



### Reference: INSPECTION USING OSCILLOSCOPE

During idling, check waveform between terminals SPVF and E1 of engine ECU. HINT:

The correct waveform is as shown.



Check and replace engine ECU (See page IN-19).

