

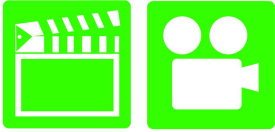
A8 Engine Performance 4th Edition

Chapter 22 MAP/BARO SENSORS

Opening Your Class

KEY ELEMENT	EXAMPLES
Introduce Content	This course or class covers operation and service of Automotive Engine Performance . It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and NATEF.
Motivate Learners	Explain how the knowledge of how something works translates into the ability to use that knowledge to figure why the engine does not work correctly and how this saves diagnosis time, which translates into more money.
State the learning objectives for the chapter or course you are about to cover and explain this is what they should be able to do as a result of attending this session or class.	Explain the chapter learning objectives to the students. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prepare for ASE Engine Performance (A8) certification test content area "E" (Computerized Engine Controls Diagnosis and Repair).2. Discuss how MAP sensors work.3. List the methods that can be used to test MAP sensors.4. Describe the symptoms of a failed MAP sensor.5. List how the operation of the MAP sensor affects vehicle operation.6. Discuss MAP sensor rationality test.7. Describe how the BARO sensor is used to determine altitude.
Establish the Mood or Climate	Provide a <i>WELCOME</i> , Avoid put downs and bad jokes.
Complete Essentials	Restrooms, breaks, registration, tests, etc.
Clarify and Establish Knowledge Base	Do a round robin of the class by going around the room and having each student give their backgrounds, years of experience, family, hobbies, career goals, or anything they want to share.

ICONS



Ch22 MAP/BARO SENSORS

1. SLIDE 1 CH22 MAP/BARO SENSORS

Check for **ADDITIONAL VIDEOS & ANIMATIONS**
@ <http://www.jameshalderman.com/>
WEB SITE REGULARLY UPDATED

**POWER POINTS DONE BY INDIVIDUAL
LEARNING OBJECTIVES, SO THERE IS POWER
POINT FILE FOR EACH LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN **OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO1**

3. SLIDES 3-6 EXPLAIN Air Pressure—High and Low

7. **SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN Figure 22-1** (a) As an engine is accelerated under a load, the engine vacuum drops. This drop in vacuum is actually an increase in absolute pressure in the intake manifold. A MAP sensor senses all pressures greater than that of a perfect vacuum. (b) The relationship between absolute pressure, vacuum, and gauge pressure.

DISCUSSION: HAVE THE STUDENTS DISCUSS INTAKE MANIFOLD PRESSURE. HOW AND WHY DOES THROTTLE ANGLE AFFECT INTAKE MANIFOLD VACUUM? DISCUSS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PSIG & PSIA. HOW IS A PERFECT VACUUM INDICATED IN GAUGE PRESSURE? HOW IS ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, OR BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, INDICATED IN ABSOLUTE PRESSURE? FIGURE 22-1

DISCUSSION: HAVE THE STUDENTS DISCUSS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAP, BARO, & BMAP SENSORS. IS THERE ANY ADVANTAGE TO USING SEPARATE MAP & BARO SENSORS?

8. SLIDES 8-9 EXPLAIN Principles of Pressure Sensors

ICONS

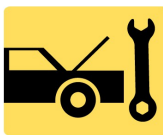
DEMO



QUESTION



QUESTION



DEMO

Ch22 MAP/BARO SENSORS

DEMONSTRATION: SHOW WHAT A MAP SENSOR LOOKS LIKE AND DISCUSS WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND ON MOST VEHICLES. FIGURE 22-2

2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO2

3. SLIDES 3-4 EXPLAIN Construction of Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP) Sensors

5. SLIDE 5 EXPLAIN Figure 22-3 MAP sensors use three wires: 1. 5-volt reference from the PCM 2. Sensor signal (output signal) 3. Ground. A DMM set to test a MAP sensor. (1) Connect the red meter lead to the V meter terminal and the black meter lead to the COM meter terminal. (2) Select DC volts. (3) Connect the test leads to the sensor signal wire and the ground wire. (4) Select hertz (Hz) if testing a MAP sensor whose output is a varying frequency; otherwise keep it on DC volts. (5) Read the change of voltage (frequency) as the vacuum is applied to the sensor. Compare the vacuum reading and the frequency (or voltage) reading to the specifications

DISCUSSION: HAVE THE STUDENTS COMPARE AND CONTRAST DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRESSURE SENSORS (SILICON DIAPHRAGM, CAPACITOR CAPSULE, & CERAMIC DISC). WHICH IS MOST COMMONLY USED DESIGN FOR A MAP SENSOR? DISCUSSION: HAVE THE STUDENTS DISCUSS FREQUENCY. WHAT IS FREQUENCY? HOW IS IT MEASURED?

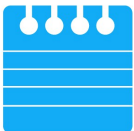
HANDS-ON TASK: HAVE THE STUDENTS USE A DMM TO MONITOR MAP SENSOR FREQUENCY. FIGURE 22-3

6. SLIDE 6 EXPLAIN Figure 22-4 A waveform of a typical digital MAP sensor.

DEMONSTRATION: SHOW THE STUDENTS HOW TO USE A DSO TO MONITOR MAP SENSOR FREQUENCY. SHOW THEM HOW FREQUENCY CHANGES WITH CHANGES IN ENGINE LOAD. FIGURE 22-4

ICONS

Ch22 MAP/BARO SENSORS



7. SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN Figure 22-5 Shown is the electronic circuit inside a ceramic disc MAP sensor used on many Chrysler engines. The black areas are carbon resistors that are applied to the ceramic, and lasers are used to cut lines into these resistors during testing to achieve the proper operating calibration

DISCUSSION: HAVE STUDENTS DISCUSS EGR SYSTEM OPERATION. HOW COULD A LEAKING EGR PINTLE AFFECT MAP SENSOR READINGS?

8. SLIDES 8-9 EXPLAIN PCM Uses of the MAP Sensor

10. SLIDE 10 EXPLAIN Figure 22-6 Altitude affects the MAP sensor voltage.

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS HOW INTAKE MANIFOLD VACUUM LEAKS AFFECT MAP SENSOR READINGS. HOW MIGHT THIS PROBLEM IMPACT FUEL ECONOMY AND EMISSIONS?

2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO3

3. SLIDES 3-10 EXPLAIN Testing the MAP Sensor

OLDER GM PRODUCTS THAT USED MAP & BARO SENSORS USED DIFFERENT COLOR CONNECTORS TO HELP TECHNICIANS TELL ONE FROM OTHER.








DISCUSSION: HAVE THE STUDENTS DISCUSS WHAT A BARO SENSOR DETECTS. HOW DOES A REDUCTION IN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AFFECT ENGINE OPERATION?

2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO4

3. SLIDE 3 EXPLAIN TECH-TIP

HANDS-ON TASK: HAVE THE STUDENTS USE A SCAN TOOL TO MONITOR MAP SENSOR OPERATION.

4. SLIDES 4-11 EXPLAIN Testing MAP Sensor

ICONS	Ch22 MAP/BARO SENSORS
   <p data-bbox="354 562 456 590">QUESTION</p>  <p data-bbox="394 730 475 751">OBJECTIVE</p>  <p data-bbox="394 873 475 894">OBJECTIVE</p>  	<p data-bbox="586 254 1409 447"><u>DEMONSTRATION:</u> USE A VACUUM PUMP HOOKED UP TO MAP SENSOR & SCAN TOOL TO SHOW STUDENTS HOW CHANGES IN ENGINE LOAD (MANIFOLD VACUUM) AFFECT PULSE WIDTH (AIR-FUEL MIXTURE). <u>FIGURE 22-7</u></p> <p data-bbox="586 457 1409 611"><u>DISCUSSION:</u> HAVE THE STUDENTS DISCUSS HOW INCREASES AND DECREASES IN FUEL RAIL PRESSURE AFFECT INJECTOR PULSE WIDTH. WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?</p> <p data-bbox="623 625 1409 747">2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO5 REPEAT SLIDES FROM AEP_LO2 & FIGURES 22-3 to 22-6</p> <p data-bbox="623 762 1409 800">2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVE CH22 AEP_LO6</p> <p data-bbox="623 810 1369 848">3. SLIDES 3-5 EXPLAIN Barometric Pressure Sensor</p> <p data-bbox="586 898 1385 1020"><u>ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK INSPECT AND TEST MAP SENSOR USING A GMM)/(DSO); PERFORM NECESSARY ACTION</u></p>