

# Automotive Technology 6<sup>th</sup> Edition

## Chapter 73 COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

### Opening Your Class

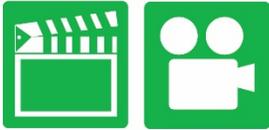
KEY ELEMENT	EXAMPLES
Introduce Content	This Automotive Technology 6th text provides complete coverage of automotive components, operation, design, and troubleshooting. It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and ASEEducation (NATEF) and emphasizes a problem-solving approach. Chapter features include Tech Tips, Frequently Asked Questions, Case Studies, Videos, Animations, and ASEEducation (NATEF) Task Sheets.
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 learning objectives to students as listed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List the various parts of onboard computers.</li> <li>2. Explain the purpose and function of onboard computers.</li> <li>3. Explain the parts and characteristics of digital computers.</li> <li>4. List input sensors to an automotive computer and output devices (actuators) controlled by the computer.</li> </ol>
Establish the Mood or Climate	Provide a <b>WELCOME</b> , 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.

**NOTE: Lesson plan is based on 6<sup>th</sup> Edition Chapter Images found on Jim's web site @ [www.jameshalderman.com](http://www.jameshalderman.com)**

**DOWNLOAD Chapter 73 Chapter Images: From [http://www.jameshalderman.com/automotive\\_principles.html](http://www.jameshalderman.com/automotive_principles.html)**

**NOTE: You can use Chapter Images or possibly Power Point files:**

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1. SLIDE 1 Chapter 73 Computer Fundamentals
2. SLIDE 2 **EXPLAIN** Figure 73-1 All computer systems perform four basic functions: input, processing, storage, and output.

Check for **ADDITIONAL VIDEOS & ANIMATIONS**  
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**Crossword Puzzle (Microsoft Word) (PDF)**  
**Word Search Puzzle (Microsoft Word) (PDF)**

### Videos

**DISCUSSION:** Have the students discuss the importance of **SAE J1930** standardization. How has this standardization changed automotive industry?

**DEMONSTRATION:** Show how to use an **antistatic device** to reduce the risk of damage to the PCM during service

**DISCUSSION:** Have the students discuss the Differences between analog & digital signals. What does an AD converter circuit do?

**DISCUSSION:** Have the students discuss the two types of computer memory. What type of information is stored on each type?

3. SLIDE 3 **EXPLAIN** Figure 73-2 potentiometer uses a movable contact to vary resistance and send an analog voltage right to the PCM.
4. SLIDE 4 **EXPLAIN** Figure 73-3 AD converter changes analog (variable) voltage signals into digital signals that the PCM can process.
5. SLIDE 5 **EXPLAIN** Figure 73-4 Many electronic components are used to construct a typical vehicle computer including chips, resistors, and capacitors.

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6. **SLIDE 6 EXPLAIN** Figure 73-5 Typical engine map developed from testing and used by the vehicle computer to provide the optimum ignition timing for all engine speeds and load combinations.

**SAFETY** Have the students discuss how computers are being used to make cars safer. What systems have been developed as a result of computer integration into the auto industry?

**DISCUSSION:** Have students talk about pros and cons of reprogramming computer using an aftermarket performance programmer.

7. **SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN** Figure 73-6 The clock generator produces a series of pulses that are used by the microprocessor and other components to stay in step with each other at a steady rate.

8. **SLIDE 8 EXPLAIN** Figure 73-7 This powertrain control module (PCM) is located under the hood on this Chevrolet pickup truck.

9. **SLIDE 9 EXPLAIN** Figure 73-8 This PCM on a Chrysler vehicle can only be seen by hoisting the vehicle, because it is located next to the radiator and in the airflow to help keep it cool.

**DISCUSS FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION:**  
***What is a Binary System?*** In a digital computer, the signals are simple high-low, yes-no, on-off signals. The digital signal voltage is limited to two voltage levels: high voltage and low voltage. Since there is no stepped range of voltage or current in between, a digital binary signal is a “square wave.” The signal is called “digital” because the on and off signals are processed by the computer as the digits or numbers 0 and 1. The number system containing only these two digits is called binary system. Any number or letter from any number system or language alphabet can be translated into a combination of binary 0s and 1s for the digital computer. A digital computer changes the analog input signals (voltage) to

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**digital bits (binary digits) of information through an analog-to-digital (AD) converter circuit. The binary digital number is used by the computer in its calculations or logic networks. Output signals usually are digital signals that turn system actuators on and off.**

**DISCUSSION: Have students discuss Hz (hertz) & MHz (megahertz). What do these units represent? How do they affect computer operation? What type of equipment is needed to measure it?**

**DISCUSSION: discuss factors that affect computer placement in vehicle. How does placement in vehicle affect computer construction requirements?**

**HANDS-ON TASK: Have students use online service information to locate computers and/or control modules for inspection.**

10. **SLIDE 10 EXPLAIN Figure 73-9** A typical output driver. In this case, the PCM applies voltage to the fuel pump relay coil to energize the fuel pump.

11. **SLIDE 11 EXPLAIN Figure 73-10** A typical low-side driver (LSD) which uses a control module to control the ground side of the relay coil.

12. **SLIDE 12 EXPLAIN Figure 73-11** typical module-controlled high-side driver (HSD) where module itself supplies electrical power to device. Logic circuit inside module can detect circuit faults including continuity of circuit and if there is a short-to-ground in circuit

**HANDS-ON TASK: Have the students use an electronic component locator FOUND in ONLINE SERVICE INFORMATION to locate and identify various computer input sensors.**

13. **SLIDE 13 EXPLAIN Figure 73-12** Both the top and bottom pattern have the same frequency. However, the amount of on-time varies. Duty cycle is the percentage of the time during a cycle that the signal is turned on.

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**HANDS-ON TASK:** Break students into groups. Using a binary-code-to-alphabet conversion table, have half class make labels for common automotive components, while other half decodes labels and correctly places them on components

### **IN A LAB VEHICLE**

**DISCUSSION:** Have the students discuss the different methods the computer uses to provide output controls. Before sending signals or commands, what does the computer have to do?

**HANDS-ON TASK: ON ATECH TRAINER:** Have the students build a simple electronic circuit that uses a transistor to control bulb operation.

**If an output actuator driver is found to be faulty, make sure you check component & circuit that it controls. Low resistance in circuit causes an increase in amperage, which will cause driver to fail**

**DEMONSTRATION:** Show the students how to use a **DSO** to measure the **pulse width** of a fuel injector. Show students how pulse width changes with engine speed and load.