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1990 MAZDA 121 (Mk.1) OEM Service and Repair Workshop Manual

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DESCRIPTION	P02CC:00: Fuel injector No.1 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too low
	P02CE:00: Fuel injector No.2 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too low
	P02D0:00: Fuel injector No.3 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too low
	P02D2:00: Fuel injector No.4 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too low
POSSIBLE CAUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel injector No.1 malfunction • Fuel injector No.2 malfunction • Fuel injector No.3 malfunction • Fuel injector No.4 malfunction • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.1 (built-into fuel injector No.1) malfunction • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.2 (built-into fuel injector No.2) malfunction • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.3 (built-into fuel injector No.3) malfunction • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.4 (built-into fuel injector No.4) malfunction • PCM malfunction

System Wiring Diagram

- Not applicable

Function Explanation (DTC Detection Outline)

- The PCM corrects the fuel injection amount and the fuel injection timing.
- When the correction amount of the fuel injection amount and the fuel injection timing is the maximum value (decrease direction) continuously for a certain period of time, the PCM stores a DTC.

Repeatability Verification Procedure

1. Try to reproduce the malfunction by driving the vehicle for 5 min based on the values in the FREEZE FRAME DATA/snapshot data.

PID Item/Simulation Item Used In Diagnosis

- Not applicable

Function Inspection Using M-MDS

STEP	INSPECTION	RESULTS	ACTION
1	PURPOSE: VERIFY RELATED REPAIR INFORMATION AVAILABILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify related Service Bulletins and/or on-line repair information availability. • Is any related repair information available? 	Yes	Perform repair or diagnosis according to the available repair information. • If the vehicle is not repaired, go to the next step.
		No	Go to the next step.

DTC P02CD:00, P02CF:00, P02D1:00, P02D3:00 [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)]

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- Note
- To determine the malfunctioning part, proceed with the diagnostics from "Function Inspection Using M-MDS".

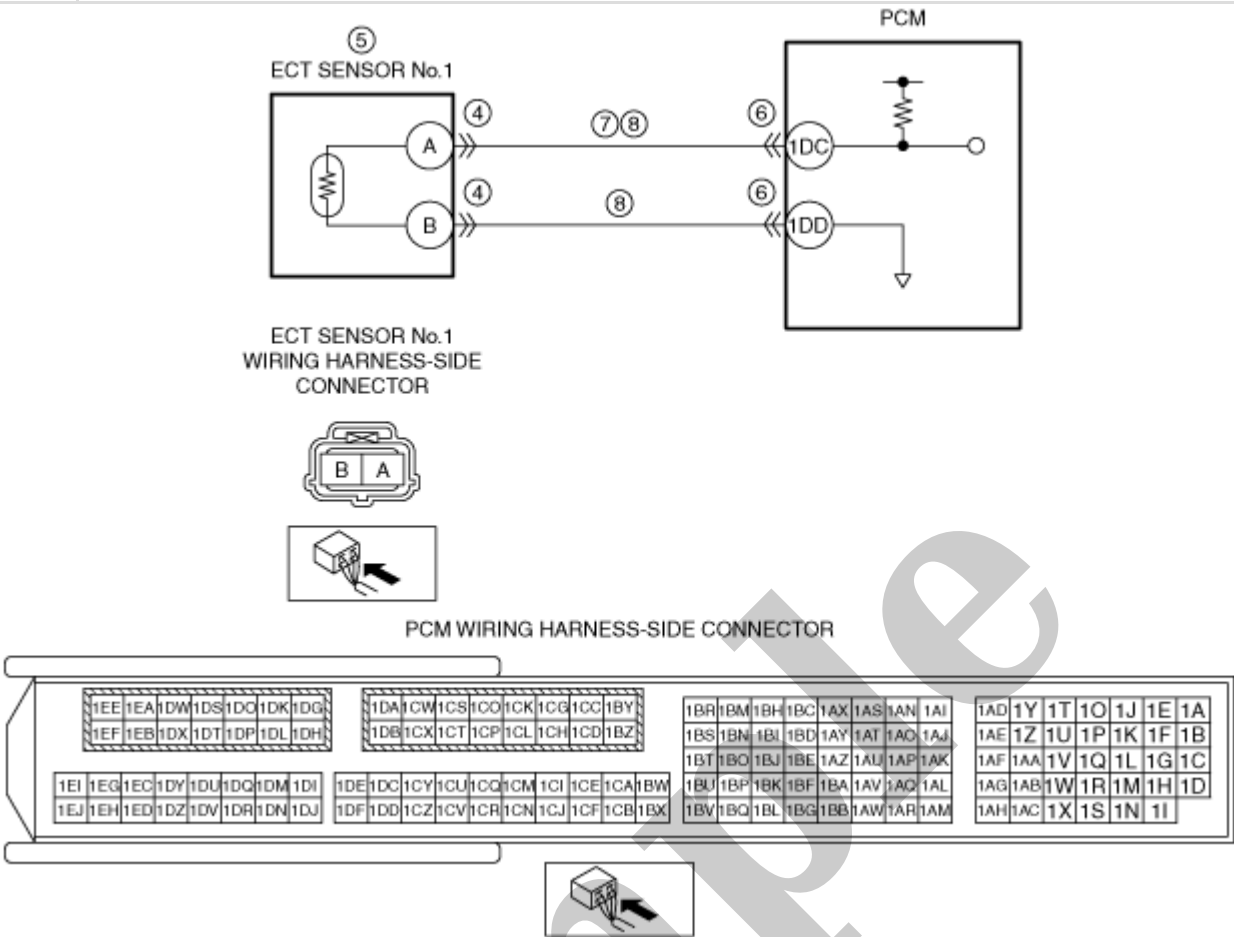
Details On DTCs

DESCRIPTION	P02CD:00: Fuel injector No.1 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too high	
	P02CF:00: Fuel injector No.2 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too high	
	P02D1:00: Fuel injector No.3 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too high	
	P02D3:00: Fuel injector No.4 system: Correction amount relative to fuel injection amount and fuel injection timing learning via feedback control is too high	
DETECTION CONDITION	Determination conditions	• The PCM detects that the correction amount relative to the fuel injection amount and the fuel injection timing learning reaches the upper limit during the specified rotation.
	Preconditions	• During fuel injector injection
	Malfunction determination period	• 50 times/injection (Accumulative)
	Drive cycle	• 2
	Self test type	• CMDTC self test
	Sensor used	• Fuel injector No.1 • Fuel injector No.2 • Fuel injector No.3 • Fuel injector No.4 • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.1 (built-into fuel injector No.1) • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.2 (built-into fuel injector No.2) • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.3 (built-into fuel injector No.3) • Fuel pressure sensor/fuel temperature sensor No.4 (built-into fuel injector No.4)
FAIL-SAFE FUNCTION	• Not applicable	
VEHICLE STATUS WHEN DTCs ARE OUTPUT	• Illuminates check engine light.	

STEP	INSPECTION	RESULTS	ACTION
1	PURPOSE: DETERMINE INTEGRITY OF FUEL INJECTOR No.1–No.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the fuel injector No.1–No.4. (See FUEL INJECTOR INSPECTION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].) Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Replace the suspected fuel injector, then go to Step 4. (See FUEL INJECTOR REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].)
		No	Go to the next step.
2	PURPOSE: INSPECT FUEL PRESSURE SENSOR No.1–No.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the fuel pressure sensor No.1–No.4. (See FUEL PRESSURE SENSOR INSPECTION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].) Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Replace the suspected fuel injector, then go to Step 4. (See FUEL INJECTOR REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].)
		No	Go to the next step.
3	PURPOSE: INSPECT FUEL TEMPERATURE SENSOR No.1–No.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the fuel temperature sensor No.1–No.4. (See FUEL TEMPERATURE SENSOR INSPECTION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].) Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Replace the suspected fuel injector, then go to the next step. (See FUEL INJECTOR REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].)
		No	Go to the next step.
4	PURPOSE: VERIFICATION OF VEHICLE REPAIR COMPLETION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always reconnect all disconnected connectors. Clear the DTC from the PCM memory using the M-MDS. (See CLEARING DTC [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) Implement the repeatability verification procedure. (See Repeatability Verification Procedure.) Perform the Pending Trouble Code Access Procedure. (See ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC TEST [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) Is the PENDING CODE/DTC P02CD:00, P02CF:00, P02D1:00 or P02D3:00 also present? 	Yes	Repeat the inspection from Step 1. • If the malfunction recurs, replace the PCM. (See PCM REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].) Go to the next step.
		No	Go to the next step.
5	PURPOSE: VERIFY IF THERE IS ANY OTHER MALFUNCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is any other DTC or pending code stored? 	Yes	Go to the applicable DTC inspection. (See DTC TABLE [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].)
		No	DTC troubleshooting completed.

STEP	INSPECTION	RESULTS	ACTION
7	INSPECT IAT SENSOR No.1 CIRCUIT FOR OPEN CIRCUIT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the MAF sensor/IAT sensor No.1 and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Switch the ignition off. • Inspect for continuity between the following terminals (wiring harness-side): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — MAF sensor/IAT sensor No.1 terminal A–PCM terminal 2Y — MAF sensor/IAT sensor No.1 terminal B–PCM terminal 2V • Is there continuity? 	Yes	Go to the next step.
		No	Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between the following terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAF sensor/IAT sensor No.1 terminal A–PCM terminal 2Y • MAF sensor/IAT sensor No.1 terminal B–PCM terminal 2V If there is a common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for an open circuit. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. If there is no common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has an open circuit. Go to the next step.
8	VERIFY DTC TROUBLESHOOTING COMPLETED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always reconnect all disconnected connectors. • Clear the DTC from the PCM memory using the M-MDS. (See CLEARING DTC [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Perform the KOEO or KOER self test. (See KOEO/KOER SELF TEST [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Is the PENDING CODE for this DTC present? 	Yes	Repeat the inspection from Step 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the malfunction recurs, replace the PCM. (See PCM REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].) Go to the next step.
		No	Go to the next step.
9	VERIFY AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform the “AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE”. (See AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Are any DTCs present? 	Yes	Go to the applicable DTC inspection. (See DTC TABLE [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)] .)
		No	DTC troubleshooting completed.

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
3	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE CONNECTOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switch the ignition off. • Disconnect the intake shutter valve connector. • Inspect for poor connection (such as damaged/pulled-out pins, corrosion). • Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Repair or replace the connector and/or terminals, then go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
4	INSPECT PCM CONNECTOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect the PCM connector. • Inspect for poor connection (such as damaged/pulled-out pins, corrosion). • Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Repair or replace the connector and/or terminals, then go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
5	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR SIGNAL CIRCUIT FOR SHORT TO POWER SUPPLY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Switch the ignition ON (engine off). <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another DTC may be stored by the PCM detecting an open circuit. • Measure the voltage at the intake shutter valve terminal F (wiring harness-side). • Is the voltage 0 V? 	Yes	Go to the next step.
		No	<p>Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between intake shutter valve terminal F and PCM terminal 1BA.</p> <p>If there is a common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for a short to power supply. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. <p>If there is no common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has a short to power supply. <p>Go to Step 9.</p>
6	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT AND SIGNAL CIRCUIT FOR SHORT TO EACH OTHER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Switch the ignition off. • Inspect for continuity between intake shutter valve terminals E and F (wiring harness-side). • Is there continuity? 	Yes	<p>Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between the following terminals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake shutter valve terminal E–PCM terminal 1AZ • Intake shutter valve terminal F–PCM terminal 1BA <p>If there is a common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for a short to each other. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. <p>If there is no common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has a short to each other. <p>Go to Step 9.</p>
		No	Go to the next step.
7	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR GROUND CIRCUIT FOR OPEN CIRCUIT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Inspect for continuity between intake shutter valve terminal C (wiring harness-side) and PCM terminal 1AY (wiring harness-side). • Is there continuity? 	Yes	Go to the next step.
		No	<p>Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between intake shutter valve terminal C and PCM terminal 1AY.</p> <p>If there is a common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for an open circuit. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. <p>If there is no common connector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has an open circuit. <p>Go to Step 9.</p>



Diagnostic Procedure

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	RECORD VEHICLE STATUS AT TIME OF DTC DETECTION TO UTILIZE WITH REPEATABILITY VERIFICATION Note <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recording can be facilitated using the screen capture function of the PC.Record the FREEZE FRAME DATA/snapshot data on the repair order.	—	Go to the next step.
2	VERIFY RELATED REPAIR INFORMATION AVAILABILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Verify related Service Bulletins and/or on-line repair information availability.Is any related repair information available?	Yes	Perform repair or diagnosis according to the available repair information. <ul style="list-style-type: none">If the vehicle is not repaired, go to the next step.
		No	Go to the next step.
3	VERIFY ENGINE CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none">Verify the engine condition.Is the engine overheating?	Yes	Perform the symptom troubleshooting “NO.22 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-OVERHEATING”. (See NO.22 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-OVERHEATING [SKYACTIV-D 2.2].)
		No	Go to the next step.

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DTC P0118:00	ECT sensor No.1 circuit high input
DETECTION CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PCM monitors the ECT sensor No.1 signal. If the PCM detects that the ECT sensor No.1 voltage at the PCM terminal 1DC is above 4.91 V for 5 s, the PCM determines that the ECT sensor No.1 circuit has a malfunction. <p>MONITORING CONDITIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Battery voltage: 8 V or more <p>Diagnostic support note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a continuous monitor (CCM). • The check engine light illuminates if the PCM detects the above malfunction condition during the first drive cycle. • FREEZE FRAME DATA/Snapshot data is available. • DTC is stored in the PCM memory.
FAIL-SAFE FUNCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCM restricts engine torque. • Inhibits the automatic diesel particulate filter regeneration control and compulsory diesel particulate filter regeneration control. • Inhibits the DENOx/DESOx control. • Stops activation of the A/F sensor heater. • Inhibits the EGR control. • Inhibits the A/C control. • Increase the idle speed. • PCM restricts engine-transaxle integration control.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambient temperature is too low • ECT sensor No.1 connector or terminals malfunction • PCM connector or terminals malfunction • Short to power supply in wiring harness between ECT sensor No.1 terminal A and PCM terminal 1DC • Open circuit in wiring harness between the following terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ECT sensor No.1 terminal A-PCM terminal 1DC — ECT sensor No.1 terminal B-PCM terminal 1DD • ECT sensor No.1 malfunction • PCM malfunction

STEP	INSPECTION	ACTION
8	VERIFY DTC TROUBLESHOOTING COMPLETED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always reconnect all disconnected connectors. • Clear the DTC from the PCM memory using the M-MDS. (See CLEARING DTC [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Perform the KOEO or KOER self test. (See KOEO/KOER SELF TEST [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Is the same DTC present? 	Yes Repeat the inspection from Step 1. • If the malfunction recurs, replace the PCM. (See PCM REMOVAL/INSTALLATION [SKYACTIV-D 2.2] .) Go to the next step.
		No Go to the next step.
9	VERIFY AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform the "AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE". (See AFTER REPAIR PROCEDURE [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)].) • Are any DTCs present? 	Yes Go to the applicable DTC inspection. (See DTC TABLE [PCM (SKYACTIV-D 2.2)] .)
		No DTC troubleshooting completed.

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
3	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE CONNECTOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switch the ignition off. • Disconnect the intake shutter valve connector. • Inspect for poor connection (such as damaged/pulled-out pins, corrosion). • Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Repair or replace the connector and/or terminals, then go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
4	INSPECT PCM CONNECTOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect the PCM connector. • Inspect for poor connection (such as damaged/pulled-out pins, corrosion). • Is there any malfunction? 	Yes	Repair or replace the connector and/or terminals, then go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
5	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR CIRCUIT FOR SHORT TO GROUND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Inspect for continuity between the following terminals (wiring harness-side) and body ground: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Intake shutter valve terminal E — Intake shutter valve terminal F • Is there continuity? 	Yes	Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between the following terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake shutter valve terminal E–PCM terminal 1AZ • Intake shutter valve terminal F–PCM terminal 1BA If there is a common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for a short to ground. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. If there is no common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has a short to ground. Go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
6	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR SIGNAL CIRCUIT AND GROUND CIRCUIT FOR SHORT TO EACH OTHER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Inspect for continuity between intake shutter valve terminals F and C (wiring harness-side). • Is there continuity? 	Yes	Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between the following terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake shutter valve terminal F–PCM terminal 1BA • Intake shutter valve terminal C–PCM terminal 1AY If there is a common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for a short to each other. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. If there is no common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has a short to each other. Go to Step 9.
		No	Go to the next step.
7	INSPECT INTAKE SHUTTER VALVE POSITION SENSOR CIRCUIT FOR OPEN CIRCUIT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the intake shutter valve and PCM connectors are disconnected. • Inspect for continuity between the following terminals (wiring harness-side): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Intake shutter valve terminal E–PCM terminal 1AZ — Intake shutter valve terminal F–PCM terminal 1BA • Is there continuity? 	Yes	Go to the next step.
		No	Refer to the wiring diagram and verify whether or not there is a common connector between the following terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake shutter valve terminal E–PCM terminal 1AZ • Intake shutter valve terminal F–PCM terminal 1BA If there is a common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the malfunctioning part by inspecting the common connector and the terminal for corrosion, damage, or pin disconnection, and the common wiring harness for an open circuit. • Repair or replace the malfunctioning part. If there is no common connector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace the wiring harness which has an open circuit. Go to Step 9.