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Steering Angle Sensor Resets

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Steering Angle Sensor Resets

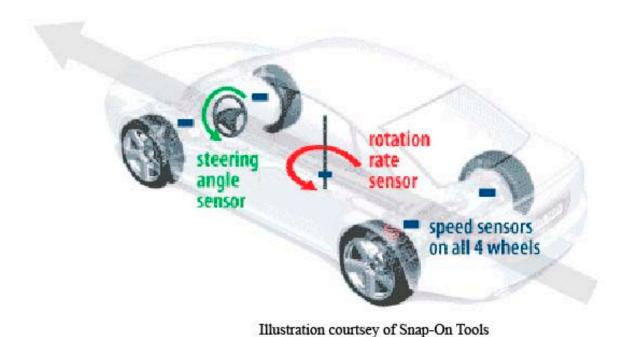
- Tim Janello
- Department of Automotive Technology
- Southern Illinois University Carbondale
 - E-mail: tjanello@siu.edu
 - Showpower 2011

SAS (Steering Angle Sensors)

There Is A Lot More To It Than Just Resetting Them



ESC The Real Basis of SAS



ESC (Electronic Stability Control)

- Has Inputs From:
 - WSS (Wheel Speed Sensors)
 - SAS (Steering Angle Sensor(s))
 - Yaw Rate Sensor (YRS)
 - Other inputs

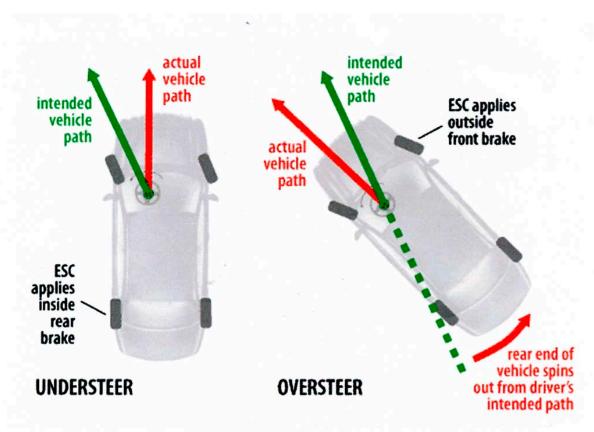
Such AS

- Other Inputs into the ESC System:
 - ESC (Electronic Stability Control) systems
 - EPS (Electronic Power Steering)
 - AS (Active Steering)
 - VRS (Variable Rate Steering)
 - LD (Lane Departure)
 - LA (Lane Assist)
 - PA (Parking Assist)

ESC (Electronic Stability Control)

- Inputs From:
 - WSS (Wheel Speed Sensors)
 - SAS (Steering Angle Sensor(s))
 - Yaw Rate Sensor (YRS)
- These inputs can be influenced by:
 - Thrust angle
 - Front alignment
 - Tire issues
 - Braking

Understanding How Over steer and Under Steer are Controlled is Critical



Under Steer and Over Steer Happens When

- A driver tries to turn very hard (swerve)
- Turn on a slippery road.

When A Vehicle Under Steers

- It turns less than intended
- Continues in a forward direction
- Front wheels have insufficient Traction

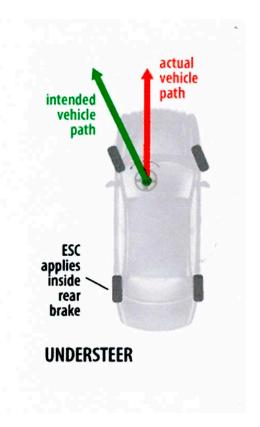
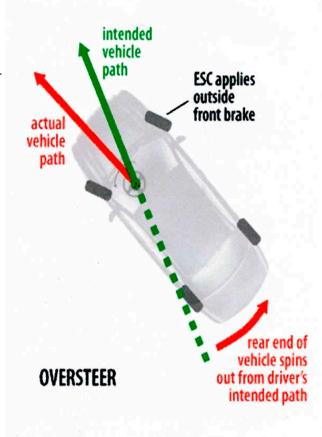


Illustration courtesy of Snap On

When A Vehicle Over Steers

- It turns more than intended
- The rear end is spinning or sliding out



Wheel Alignment & Vehicle Service Rules Have Changed

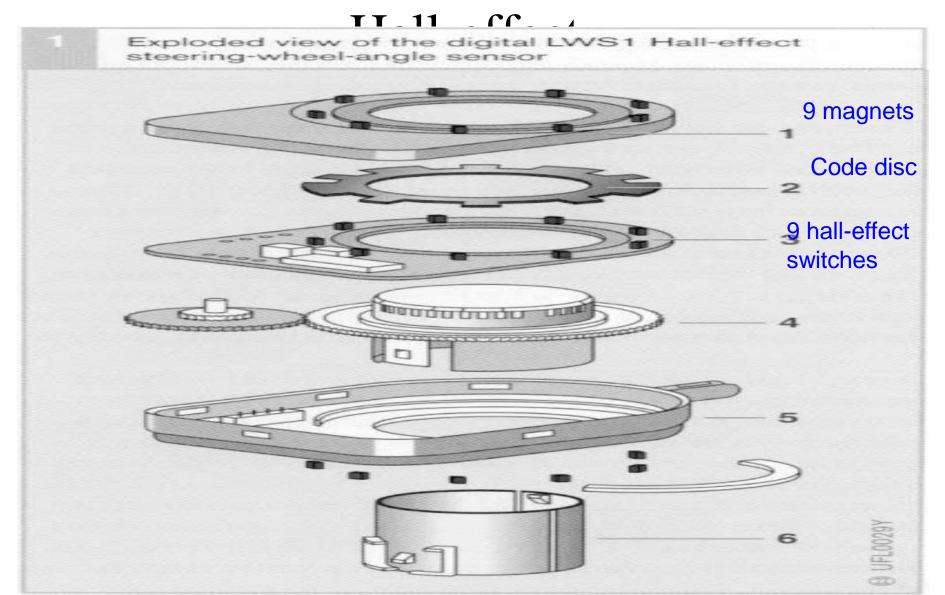
Again

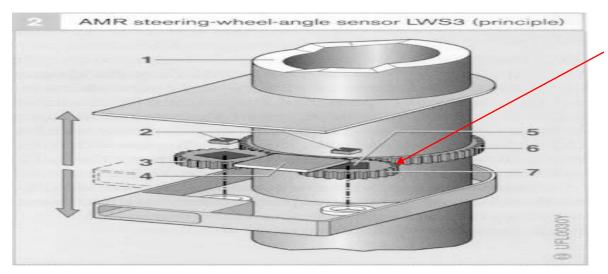
If you are performing or selling any vehicle that affects the steering, chassis, tire or alignment system you must...

Understand the Why's and What's of SAS

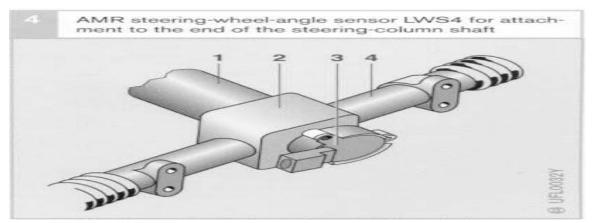
- Before you do anything else you must know
- Why SAS are used?
- What do they do or control?

Steering Wheel Angle

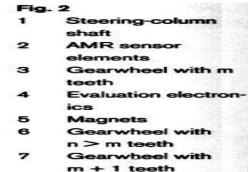




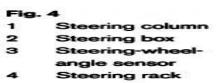




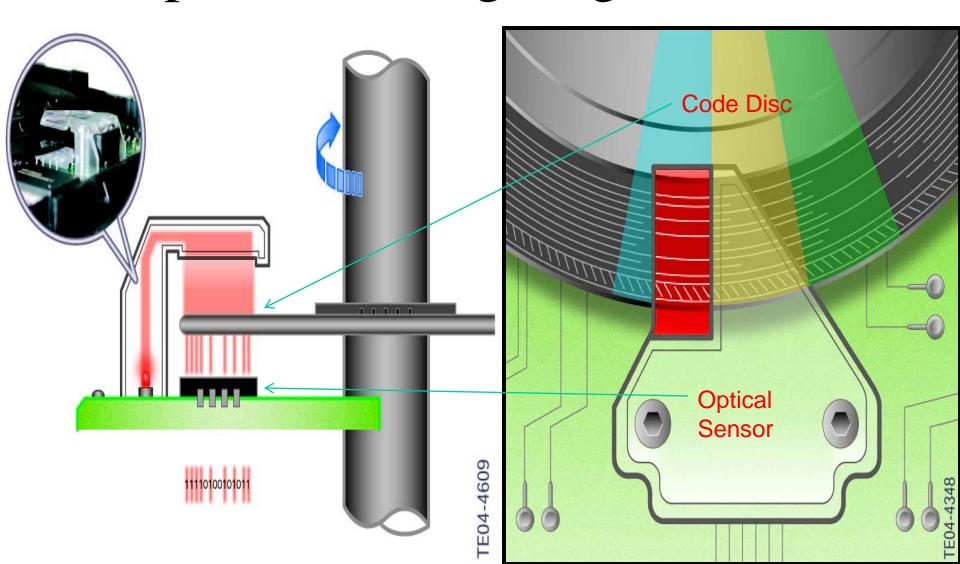
1 tooth off to get a definite pair of angular variables

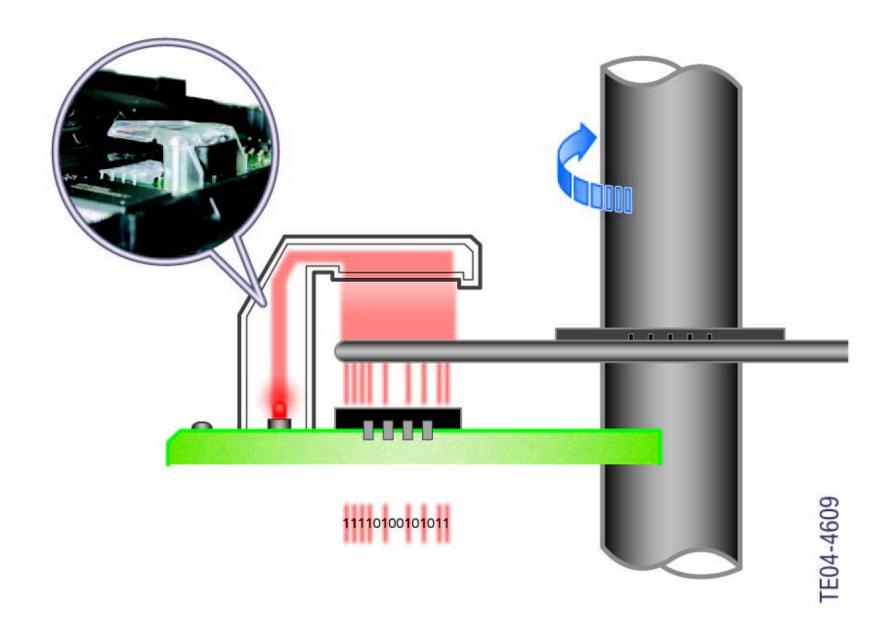


Magneto-resistive

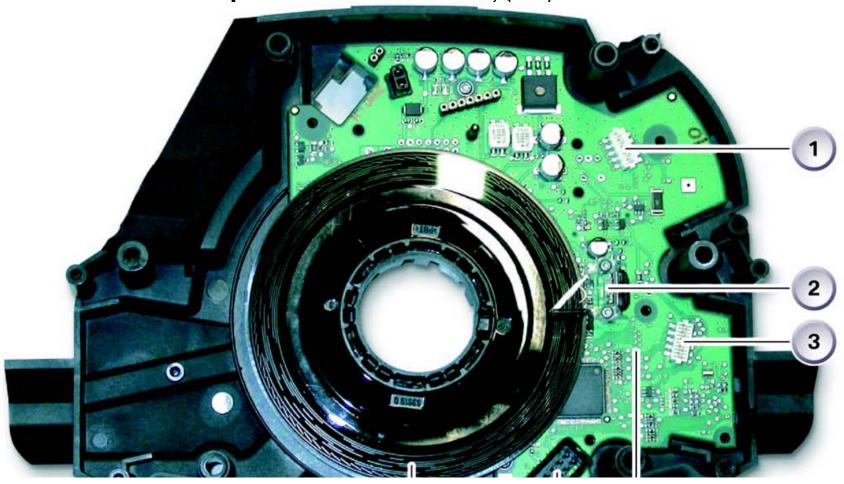


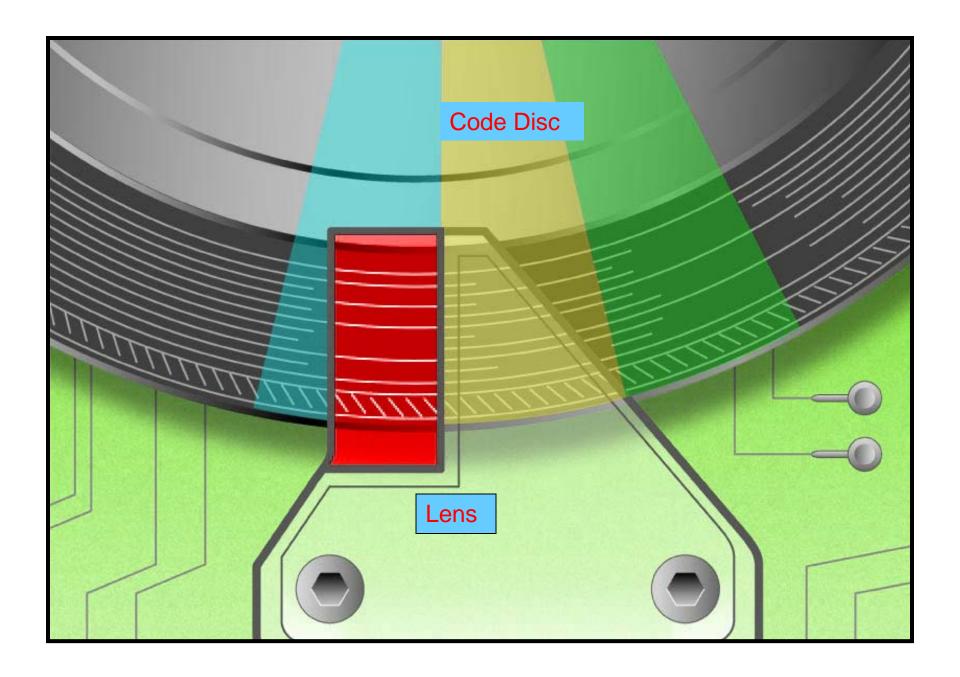
Optical Steering Angle Sensor





The Steering angle sensor is a contact less optical measuring system





Understand How Systems Interact

- How can chassis service affect SAS?
- How can steering service affect SAS?
- How can tire service affect SAS?
- How can alignment service affect SAS?

What Do SAS Do

- Monitor the drivers steering input from straight ahead
- Monitor the drivers turning rate (how fast the driver is turning the wheel)
- Reports the above information to the vehicle on board systems.
- The above is based on a few assumptions

The Vehicles On Board Systems Assume That

- The steering wheel is straight ahead when the vehicle is driven on a flat level road
- Toe is equally divided between the two front wheels
- There is no directional influence caused by tires or chassis
- There is no rear thrust influence causing a driver to counter steer

Why Are SAS Used

- To provide steering data information to:
 - ESC (Electronic Stability Control) systems
 - EPS (Electronic Power Steering)
 - AS (Active Steering)
 - VRS (Variable Rate Steering)
 - ABS (Anti-Lock Brake System)
 - LD (Lane Departure)
 - LA (Lane Assist)
 - PA (Parking Assist)

In the Past SAS Systems Were Previously Calibrated When....

- The SAS sensor was replaced
- After certain collision repair procedures
- Generally they were not reset after a wheel alignment

Today Many Manufactures Require The SAS To Be Reset After a Wheel Alignment

- 25 Different Vehicle Manufactures
- 120 plus different models



Toe Facts

• Front toe will <u>always</u> equally divide itself when a vehicle is driven.

• On some vehicles toe changes dramatically as the outer tie rod swings forward backwards (articulates).

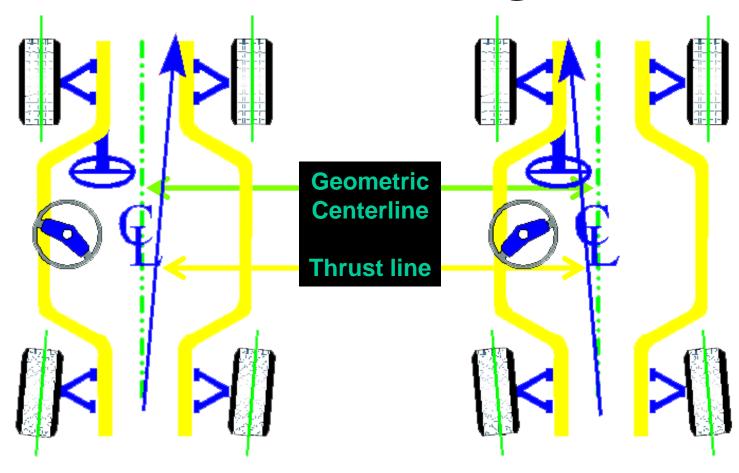


Toe Facts

- Rear toe is more critical to vehicle handling than front toe.
- Rear toe when not equally adjusted on both wheels will create a thrust angle.
- When you turn the wheels from a straight ahead position the individual toe changes on each wheel are not equal.



Thrust Angle





Thrust Specifications

- It is generally accepted that the maximum allowable thrust angle for FWD vehicles is .125
 - For a average vehicle .125 thrust means that the rear tires will move sideways ¼" for every vehicle length it moves forward.
 - Assumes a average vehicle length of 10'.



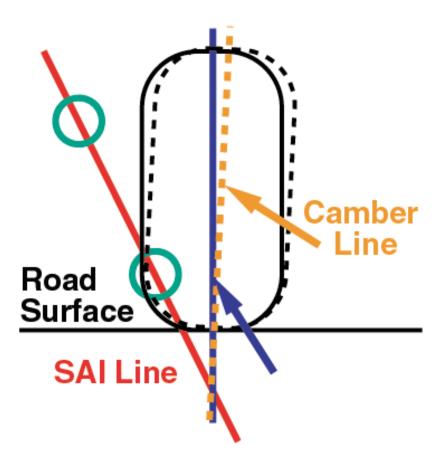
A Statement About Thrust

- Someone once said:
 - -"The front wheels, of a vehicle, steer a vehicle from straight ahead. The rear wheels determine what straight ahead is"!





Scrub Radius



The dotted lines represent movement of the tire outward at the top because of positive camber. This movement does not affect scrub.

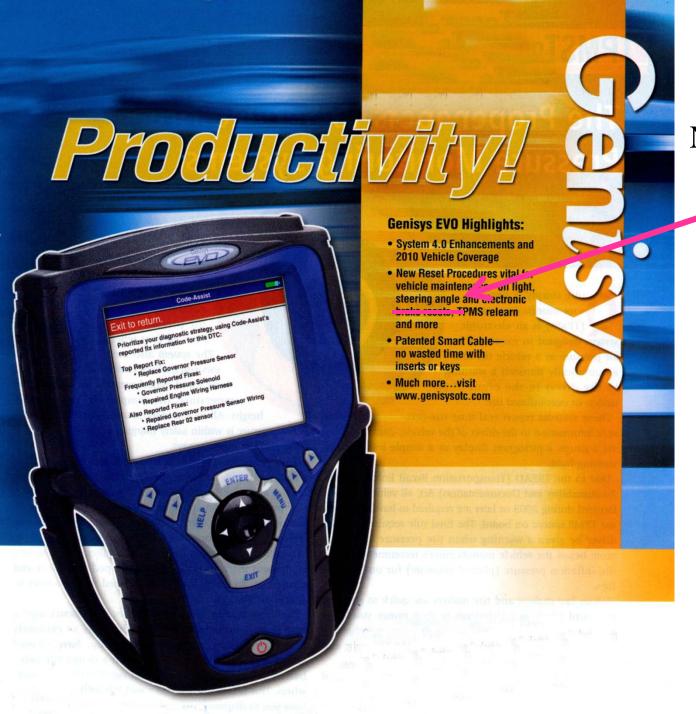
This shows the effect of positive scrub combined with positive camber and how the two will affect the vehicle.

How Can A SAS Input Be Accurate If

- The steering wheel is not straight ahead when the vehicle is driven on a flat level road
- Dynamic toe is different than static on the two front wheels
- There is a directional influence caused by tires or chassis
- There is a rear thrust influence causing a driver to counter steer from a static straight ahead setting

Two Ways To Reset/Zero A SRS 1. A Scan Tool





Note the fine print

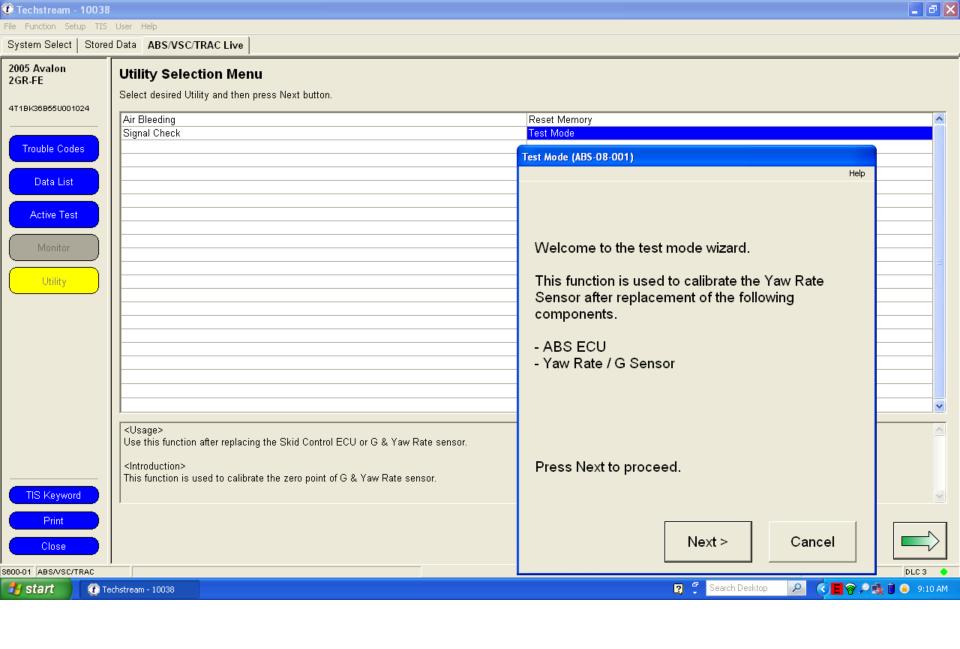
It says "...steering Angle (sensor)

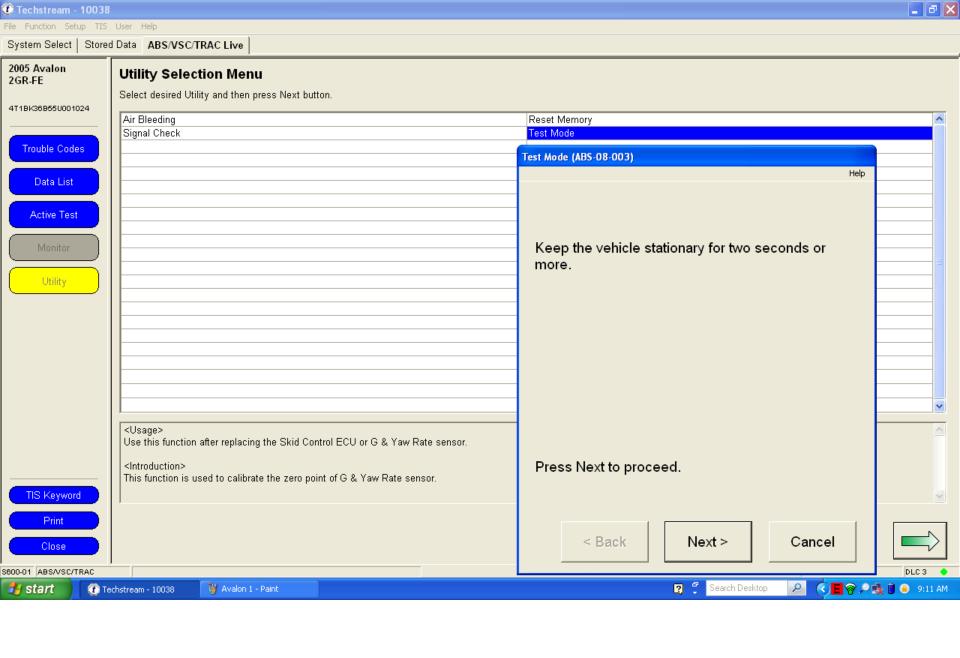
Many aftermarket scan tools can reset late model steering angle sensors.

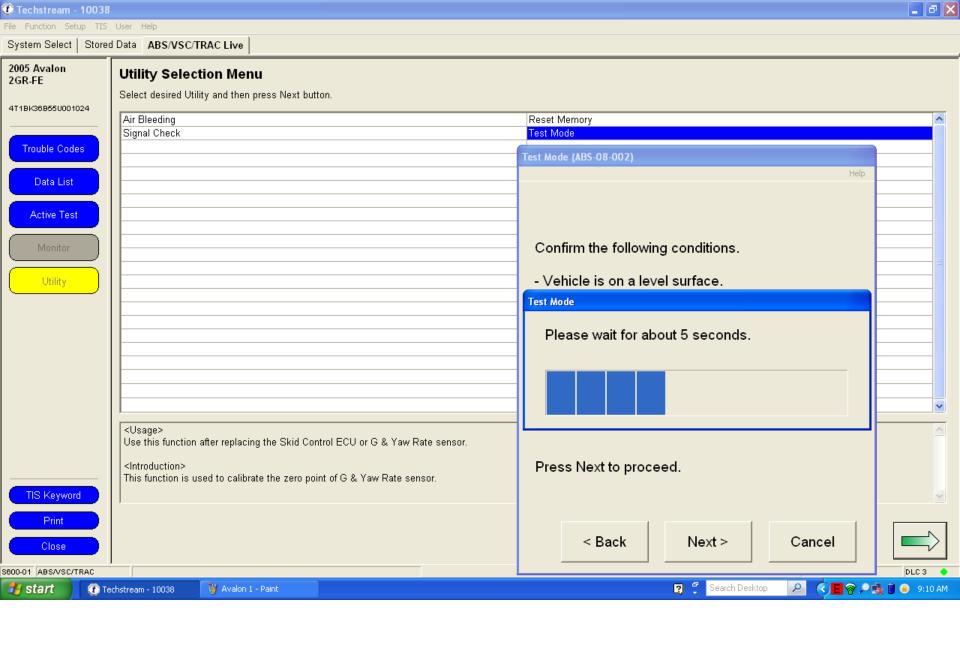
Scan Tool SRS Reset

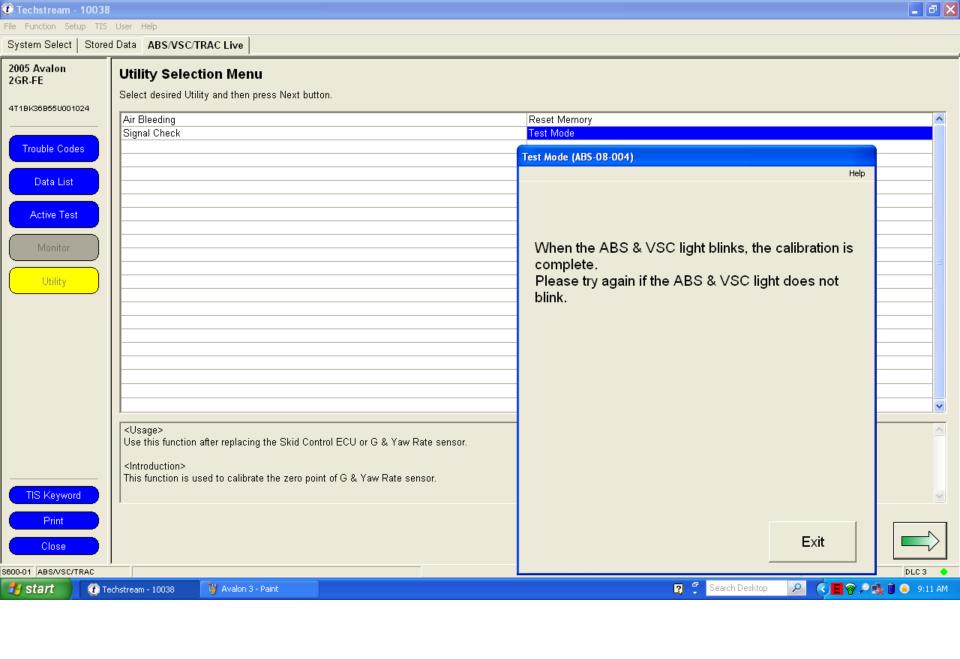
- Aftermarket scan tools only work on a portion of vehicles requiring resetting.
- OE scan tools are needed on the rest.

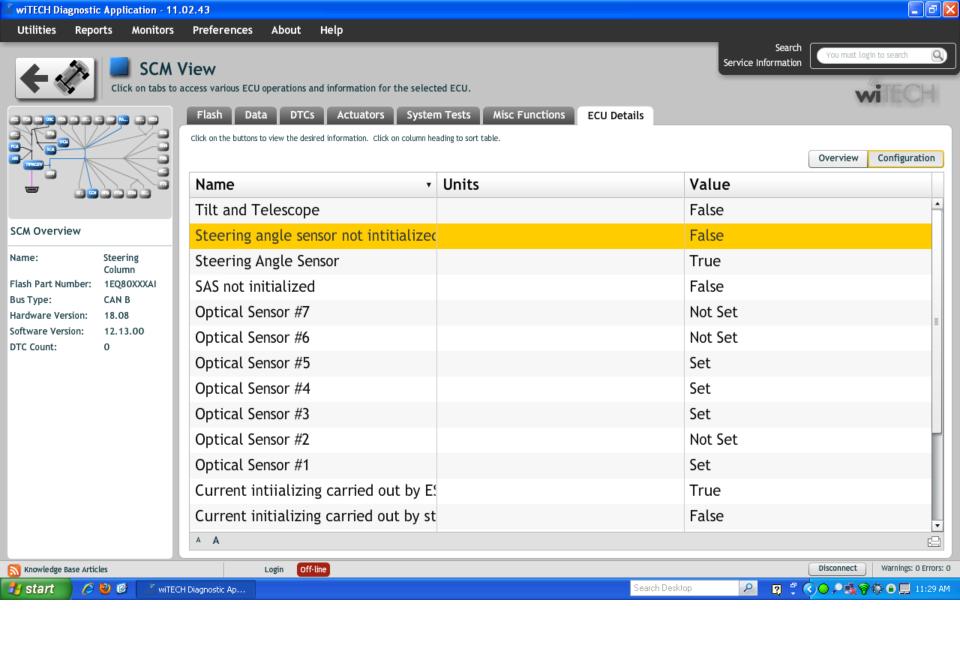
• Remember on many/most 2010 and later vehicles this is a mandatory post alignment procedure.











File Function Setup TIS User Help

System Select Stored Data | ABS/VSC/TRAC Live

2006 IS350 2GR-FSE
JTHBE262762

2001849

2006_IS350_2GF File Notes Health Check Data 1-3/1

ABS/VSC/TR Data List Data 2 Data 3

Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameter	Value	Unit
ABS Warning Light	OFF		Lateral G	-0.19	m/s2
VSC Warning Light	ON		Forward and Rearward G	-0.39	m/s2
Brake Warning Light	OFF		Yaw Rate Value	0	degrees/s
Slip Indicator Light	ON		Steering Angle Value	-4.5	degrees
Buzzer	OFF		FR Wheel Speed	0	MPH
Stop Light SW	OFF		FL Wheel Speed	0	MPH
Parking Brake SW	OFF		RR Wheel Speed	0	MPH
TRC(TRAC)/VSC OFF SW	OFF		RL Wheel Speed	0	MPH
Main Idle SW	ON		Vehicle Speed	0	MPH
Brake Pedal Load Sensing SW	OFF		FR Wheel Acceleration	0.00	m/s2
Gear Position	P,N		FL Wheel Acceleration	0.00	m/s2
Shift Lever Position	P,N		RR Wheel Acceleration	0.00	m/s2
Shift Information	OFF		RL Wheel Acceleration	0.00	m/s2
Inspection Mode	Other		FR Wheel Direction	Forward	
Number of IG ON(Inspection)	254		FL Wheel Direction	Forward	
Master Cylinder Sensor	0.47	V	RR Wheel Direction	Forward	
Zero Point of M/C	0.00	Мра	RL Wheel Direction	Forward	
Deceleration Sensor	-0.430	m/s2	FR Wheel ABS Ctrl Status	OFF	
Zero Point of Decele	-0.58	m/s2	FL Wheel ABS Ctrl Status	OFF	
Deceleration Sensor2	0.143	m/s2	RR Wheel ABS Ctrl Status	OFF	
Zero Point of Decele2	0.39	m/s2	RL Wheel ABS Ctrl Status	OFF	
Yaw Rate Sensor	0	degrees/s	BA Ctrl Status	OFF	
Zero Point of Yaw Rate	0	degrees	PBA Ctrl Status	OFF	
		/sec	TRC(TRAC) Ctrl Status	OFF	
Yaw Rate Sensor2	0	degrees/s	TRC(TRAC) Engine Ctrl Status	OFF	
Zero Point of Yaw Rate2	0	degrees/s	TRC(TRAC) Brake Ctrl Status	OFF	
Steering Angle Sensor	-4.5	degrees	FR Wheel VSC Ctrl Status	OFF	
Zero Point of Steering Angle	0.0	degrees	FL Wheel VSC Ctrl Status	OFF	

Expand>>





Back





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S400-04

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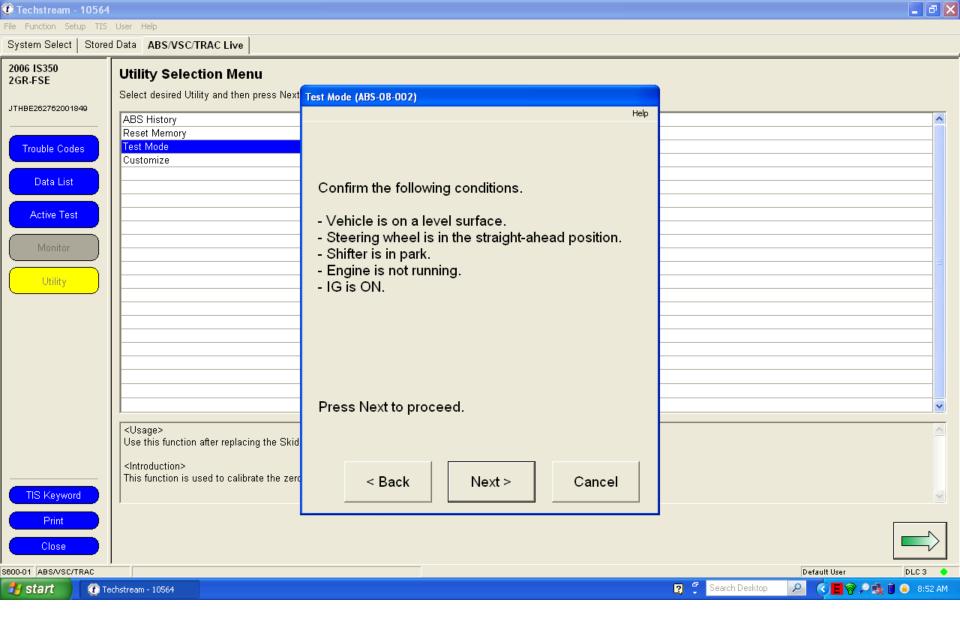
Techstream - 10564











Two Ways To Reset/Zero A SRS 2. Alignment equipment interface

• The alignment equipment interface will reset about 80-90% of the needed vehicles



