

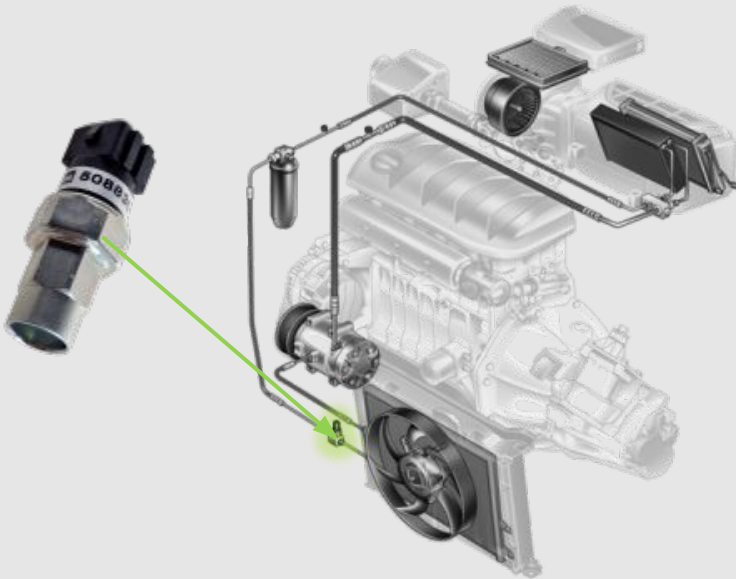
## TIPS AND TRICKS

### Pressure sensor

#### Application

Vehicles equipped with A/C

### Pressure sensor/pressure switch



- **Pressure sensor/switch** is a **safeguard** and **protect** the system from failure
- **Pressure sensor** **controls** the **pressure** in the system and **controls** the compressor **ON** and **OFF** times. It can also control the **fan** operating times and performance
- It is located on the **high pressure line** between the **compressor** and the **pressure regulator**.



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## Operation mode

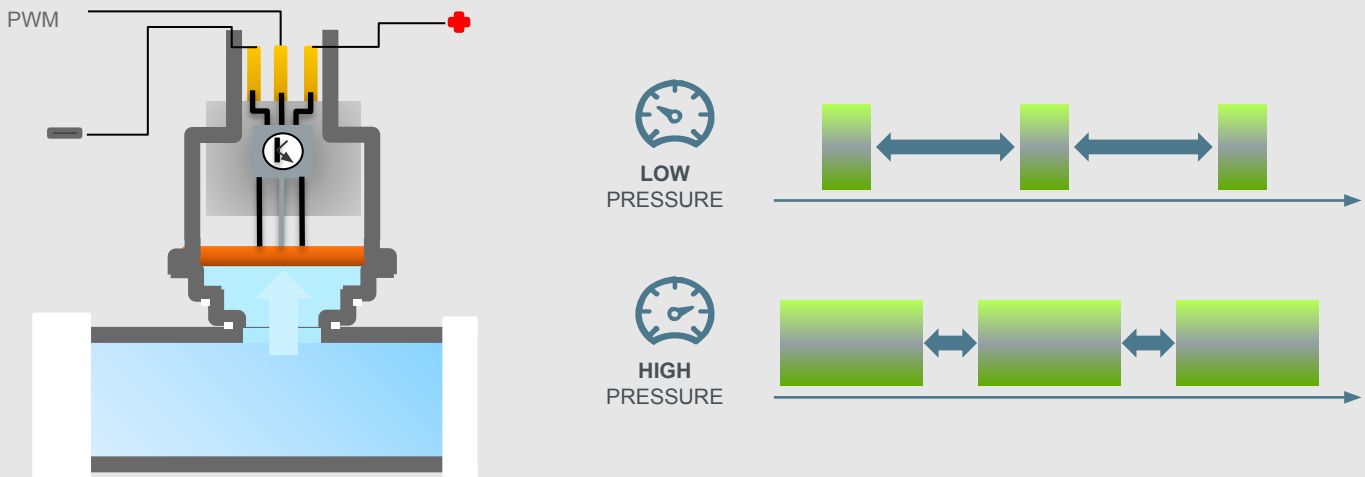
This values below are for R1234yf and R134a refrigerant.

Activation	2 speed	Deactivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The system is active <b>P1 &gt; 2 bar</b>:</li> <li>If measured pressure <b>P1</b> is <b>lower than 2 bar</b> (leakage or no refrigerant) the sensor <b>prevents</b> against turning <b>ON</b> the compressor and protects it against failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activating 2 speed of the fan if <b>P3 &gt; 16 bar</b> (HP)</li> <li>Deactivating 2 speed if HP pressure drops below 14 bar</li> </ul>	<p><b>Deactivates</b> the compressor if <b>P2 &gt; 27 bar</b> protecting the system against too <b>high</b> pressure</p>

## Types of pressure sensor/switch

Classic with membrane	Electromechanical	Electronic
<p style="text-align: center;">Open                  closed</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open                  closed</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open                  closed</p>
<p>Pressure <b>inflates</b> a diaphragm which triggers the internal microswitches which activates <b>micro contacts</b></p>	<p>Fitted with one or several <b>preloaded springs</b>, pressure in the circuit <b>pushes</b> the diaphragm, compressed by the spring, until it triggers a microswitch.</p>	<p>it <b>converts</b> pressure into a <b>proportional electrical signal</b>, the <b>control unit</b> then interacts on the compressor and the fan unit.</p>

## PWM pressure sensor




- Pressure sensing is required for **highly** efficient A/C loop system that **reduce** fuel consumption and improved emissions
- Pressure sensors have **three** wires leading to the **control module**. This could be the (**ECC**) Electronic Climate Control, (**PCM**) Powertrain Control Module or the (**BCM**) Body Control Module.
- The pressure is applied to a **silicon** crystal. Depending on the pressure level, the crystal will be more or less “deformed”.
  - Low pressure → min deformation → low voltage
  - High pressure → high deformation → high voltage

## Replacing pressure sensor

- Can be screwed to the pipe, dryer or condenser
- Pressure switch can be disassembled without empty the system
- Schrader type valve protects the circuit against losing the refrigerant



## Pressure sensor diagnosing

Symptoms	Lack of <b>visual defects</b> but the engine needs a <b>long time to warm up</b> or reaches an excessively high temperature of <b>over 100°C</b>
Diagnosis	Fan is turned <b>ON permanently</b> or does <b>NOT</b> turn on at all
Possible causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Too <b>high</b> pressure in the system</li> <li>● Fan <b>defect/failure</b></li> <li>● Pressure switch <b>microswitch failure</b></li> <li>● <b>Blown fan fuse</b></li> <li>● Pressure sensor <b>defect</b></li> </ul>
Photo	

Symptoms	No visual effect
Diagnosis	Compressor does <b>NOT</b> turn on, air conditioning does <b>NOT</b> work
Possible causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● System <b>without</b> refrigerant</li> <li>● <b>Defective</b> compressor clutch</li> <li>● Pressure sensor <b>defect</b></li> </ul>
Photo	