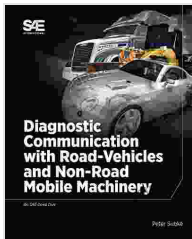


Diagnostic Communication with Road Vehicles and Non-Road Mobile Machinery

In today's world, vehicles are becoming increasingly complex, with more and more electronic systems being installed to improve safety, performance, and fuel efficiency. This complexity has led to a corresponding increase in the need for diagnostic tools and techniques to help identify and resolve problems with these systems.

Diagnostic communication is the process of exchanging information between a diagnostic tool and a vehicle's electronic control unit (ECU). This information can be used to identify and resolve problems with the vehicle's electronic systems.



Diagnostic Communication with Road-Vehicles and Non-Road Mobile Machinery by Leisure Arts

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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File size : 136211 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 579 pages



There are a number of different diagnostic communication protocols that are used in road vehicles and non-road mobile machinery. Some of the most common protocols include:

* OBD-II (On-Board Diagnostics, Generation II) * CAN (Controller Area Network) * J1939 * ISO 15765-4

The type of diagnostic communication protocol that is used in a particular vehicle depends on the make, model, and year of the vehicle.

OBD-II

OBD-II is a diagnostic communication protocol that is used in all light-duty vehicles that were manufactured in the United States since 1996. OBD-II is designed to provide access to diagnostic information from the vehicle's engine, transmission, and other emissions-related systems.

OBD-II diagnostic connectors are typically located under the dashboard of the vehicle. They are typically black or yellow in color and have 16 pins.

There are a number of different OBD-II diagnostic tools that are available on the market. These tools can be used to read and clear diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs), view live data from the vehicle's sensors, and perform other diagnostic functions.

CAN

CAN is a diagnostic communication protocol that is used in a wide variety of vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles. CAN is a high-speed, fault-tolerant protocol that is designed to support the exchange of information between multiple electronic control units (ECUs) in a vehicle.

CAN diagnostic connectors are typically located in the engine compartment of the vehicle. They are typically black or blue in color and have 9 pins.

There are a number of different CAN diagnostic tools that are available on the market. These tools can be used to read and clear diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs), view live data from the vehicle's sensors, and perform other diagnostic functions.

J1939

J1939 is a diagnostic communication protocol that is used in heavy-duty vehicles, such as trucks, buses, and construction equipment. J1939 is a high-speed, fault-tolerant protocol that is designed to support the exchange of information between multiple electronic control units (ECUs) in a vehicle.

J1939 diagnostic connectors are typically located in the cab of the vehicle. They are typically black or green in color and have 9 pins.

There are a number of different J1939 diagnostic tools that are available on the market. These tools can be used to read and clear diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs), view live data from the vehicle's sensors, and perform other diagnostic functions.

ISO 15765-4

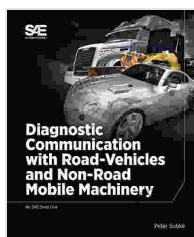
ISO 15765-4 is a diagnostic communication protocol that is used in a variety of vehicles, including cars, trucks, and buses. ISO 15765-4 is a high-speed, fault-tolerant protocol that is designed to support the exchange of information between multiple electronic control units (ECUs) in a vehicle.

ISO 15765-4 diagnostic connectors are typically located in the engine compartment of the vehicle. They are typically black or gray in color and have 16 pins.

There are a number of different ISO 15765-4 diagnostic tools that are available on the market. These tools can be used to read and clear diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs), view live data from the vehicle's sensors, and perform other diagnostic functions.

Diagnostic Tools

There are a wide variety of diagnostic tools available on the market, ranging from simple code readers to sophisticated scan tools. The type of diagnostic tool that you need will depend



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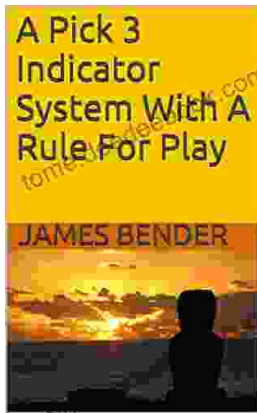
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