

	SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	
	SAE	J1930 OCT2008
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Superseding J1930 APR2002		
(R) Electrical/Electronic Systems Diagnostic Terms, Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms—Equivalent to ISO/TR 15031-2		

RATIONALE

This SAE Recommended Practice supersedes SAE J1930 APR2002 and is technically equivalent to ISO/TR 15031-2. This document provides industry standard terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms to enable common terminology for diagnostic tools and publications.

FOREWORD

As the number of sophisticated electrical and electronic (E/E) systems on motor vehicles has increased, the number of terms, abbreviations, and acronyms which describe various components of these systems has increased enormously. To bring some order to the proliferation of such terms, abbreviations, and acronyms, the Vehicle E/E Diagnostic Systems Committee has prepared this document.

The nomenclature used to convey automotive service information is being standardized in order to more accurately convey information to technicians faced with the diagnosis and repair of increasingly complex vehicles.

To be properly descriptive, each type of automotive nomenclature requires a consistent methodology. This document is concerned with a methodology for naming objects and systems and with the set of words from which names are built.

The methodology allows objects and systems to be completely described without ambiguity. It also is able to generate names which distinguish among similar objects or systems without confusion but with brevity. Using terms which are well-defined within the context of the automotive service industry, the methodology allows already existing imprecise names to be suitably changed and future names to be assigned in a predictable way which will reliably convey meaning to the technician.

The structure of this SAE document is open-ended by design. As the need arises, additional entries can be added. Because of this flexibility, particular attention should be paid to the month and year publishing code contained in the full "J" number designation.

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1. SCOPE

1.1 Purpose

This SAE Recommended Practice supersedes SAE J1930 Apr 2002, and is technically equivalent to ISO 15031-2. This document is applicable to all light-duty gasoline and diesel passenger vehicles and trucks, and to heavy-duty gasoline vehicles. Specific applications of this document include diagnostic, service and repair manuals, bulletins and updates, training manuals, repair data bases, underhood emission labels, and emission certification applications.

This document should be used in conjunction with DAE J1930-DA Digital Annexes, which contains all of the information previously contained within the SAE J1930 tables.

These documents focus on diagnostic terms applicable to electrical/electronic systems, and therefore also contains related mechanical terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Even though the use and appropriate updating of these documents is strongly encouraged, nothing in these documents should be construed as prohibiting the introduction of a term, abbreviation, or acronym not covered by these documents.

Certain terms have already been in common use and are readily understood by manufacturers and technicians, but do not strictly follow the methodology of this document. The J1930 committee may approve these terms that already may be considered industry standards. These terms fall into three categories:

- a. Acronyms that do not logically fit the term.
- b. Acronyms existing at the component level, i.e., their terms contain the base word or noun that describes the generic item that is being further defined.
- c. Acronyms for terms that appear to contain the base word, but are frequently used as a modifier to another base word. (This use may possibly be thought of as following the methodology since the acronym is normally used as a modifier.)

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

This document in conjunction with J1930-DA provides standardization of terms and definitions for the listed specifications.

2.1 Applicable Publications

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the latest version of SAE publications shall apply.

2.1.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

SAE J1979 E/E Diagnostic Test Modes

SAE J2012 Diagnostic Trouble Code Definitions

2.1.2 ISO Publications

Available from ANSI, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002, Tel: 212-642-4900, www.ansi.org.

ISO 15031-2 Road vehicles—Communication between vehicle and external test equipment for emissions-related diagnostics—Part 2: Terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms

ISO 15031-5 Road vehicles—Communication between vehicle and external test equipment for emissions-related diagnostics—Part 5: Emissions related diagnostic services

ISO 15031-6 Road vehicles—Communication between vehicle and external test equipment for emissions-related diagnostics—Part 6: Diagnostic Trouble Code Definitions

3. HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

See SAE 1930-DA Appendices A through D for Approved terms, J1979 PID Acronyms, Glossary and Control Module Naming. Appendix E contains Figures to assist in the identification of the proper terms. Appendix F is provided as a Historical Reference for Acronym usage in previous J1930 documents.

If no base matching term can be found in J1930-DA, use Section 4, Methodology, to construct a new name, and request approval from the J1930 committee using the Revision Request form in this document, or the SAE web forum. Modifiers can be added to existing terms following the methodology described in Section 4.

4. METHODOLOGY

This naming methodology of describing objects and systems uses modifiers attached to base words. Appropriate modifiers are added to a base word until an object or system is uniquely specified.

4.1 Naming Objects

When building names, select the most descriptive base word from the Glossary of Terms (see J1930-DA Appendix D). Add modifiers as necessary or as desirable within the context, in the order of most significance to least significance. The most significant word will be the base word, which denotes the basic function of the object. The most significant modifier will be adjacent to the base word, the second most significant will be next to that modifier, and so on until the least significant modifier is added. For the sake of future clarity, an additional modifier can be added to a name at any time, even if there is no present conflict with another object name. Example 1 illustrates how modifiers can be added to build the name, "Instrumentation Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor."

When naming an object, it is tempting to choose the first modifiers according to the initial purpose for which the object was designed, but this will not always result in the name which is most helpful in the long run to a service technician. The information a technician needs is most often supplied by a term which describes a functional attribute, not purpose.

MODIFIERS				BASE WORD	
What is its purpose?	Where is it?	Which Temp?	What does it sense?	What is it?	
				Sensor	Most generic
			Temperature	Sensor	
		Coolant	Temperature	Sensor	
	Engine	Coolant	Temperature	Sensor	Most specific
Instrumentation	Engine	Coolant	Temperature	Sensor	
Least <-----	SIGNIFICANCE				>----- Most

EXAMPLE 1 - MODIFIER USAGE EXAMPLE

To ensure accuracy, always check the Glossary definitions of base words and modifiers before including them in a name. The Glossary is intended for diagnostic purposes, but provides only electrical/electronic terms for base words. Base words which describe non-electrical objects (e.g. bolt, screw, bumper) should be used as in the past. Often, names for these objects are created by attaching the appropriate electrical/electronic object name to the mechanical base word. When using a common multiple word modifier, see J1930-DA to be sure that the modifier is acceptable or if it should be replaced with a more precise term.

4.1.1 Base Words

The base word is the most generic term in a name. Simply stated, it answers the question, "What is this object?" In answering this question, the base word does not include information about the location or function of an object within a particular system. Specific information like this is provided by modifiers that are added to the base word. The following are examples of base words: diode, engine, module, motor, pump, relay, sensor, solenoid, switch, valve. The base word is always a noun and the last term in a name.

4.1.2 Modifiers

Modifiers provide functional/applicational meaning, system differentiation, and locational/directional information. Modifiers usually express non-electrical ideas to describe base words which, in turn, convey electrical/electronic meaning. The range of modifiers is not limited and is used as necessary to uniquely describe an object in light of present knowledge, past experience, and potential future conflicts.

Although modifiers are used as adjectives, they are not necessarily terms which would normally be classified as adjectives. While neither "Air" or "Flow" are adjectives, the meaning of "Airflow Valve" is clear to technicians; it is the name of a valve which regulates the flow of air. Both modifiers are nouns functioning as adjectives because of their position.

System modifiers can be added to object names to describe an object's purpose. When using a system name as a modifier in an object name, the word "System" is not included. For example, the device that directs the exhaust gases in the Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System is named "Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) Valve."

4.1.3 Technological Terms

Technologically specific terms tend to lengthen names without adding a corresponding level of useful service information about the function of an object. Add an appropriate technological modifier to a name only when it describes the primary difference between two objects. For example, the "thick film" technology used to construct the internal circuit of an Airflow Sensor should not be identified in the object's name. However, if necessary for clarity, it would be appropriate to differentiate the relation to a specific external provision by adding "Hot Wire" to "Airflow Sensor."

A technological term should be the first modifier conversationally (farthest from the base word, the position of least significance), unless a directional modifier is also present.

4.2 Naming Systems

When constructing a name for a system, consider it to be a combination of a "concept" and the word "System." Develop the concept name according to the rules for object naming and add the word "System." Keep in mind that a concept's most basic attribute is its purpose and that this attribute is described by the term closest to the word "System." For example, "recirculation" is the basic attribute of the Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) concept. The group of components that embody the concept are together named the "EGR System."

4.3 Shortened Names

Techniques of shortening, including acronyms and abbreviations, are often necessary when space is limited and when names become awkwardly long. It is preferable to create a name first and its shortened form later, rather than the other way around.

Abbreviations and acronyms may be constructed not only of the letters of the alphabet, but of numbers, space characters, punctuation marks (such as "/" and "-"), subscripts and any other ASCII characters. Treat the individual acronyms, modifier abbreviations, and base word abbreviations as words, separating them by space characters.

4.3.1 Acronyms

Specific definitions of acronyms vary, but for the purpose of this document, an acronym is a memorable combination of the first letters of the words of a name. While abbreviations are useful in text where space is limited, acronyms are particularly convenient for shortening verbal communication in addition to written materials. For this reason, acronyms are often pronounceable, which also makes them easy to remember. They are especially useful if a name is long and bulky both on paper and in conversation.

Use acronyms as modifiers or base words within names, such as "EGR System" and "Primary ECM." Do not use them as entire names, like "EGRS." Acronyms and other modifiers may be combined in any meaningful order to modify a base word. The following are examples of acceptable uses of acronyms:

EGR System EGRT Sensor Low Speed FC Switch High Speed FC Switch

Because there are a limited number of useful letter combinations for acronyms, new acronyms should be created for only the most commonly used terms. Also, avoid creating new acronyms by adding letters to those that already exist. For example, when using the acronym "FC" (Fan Control), do not add "H" or "L" to indicate "High Speed" or "Low Speed." Instead, use additional modifiers.

Usually, the first letters of each word of a name are used to build an acronym, but if a particular word is of little significance, it may be omitted ("United States of America" becomes "USA"). Also, more than the first letter of each word may be used ("Radio Detecting And Ranging" becomes "RADAR"). An acronym like "USA" which contains three letters or fewer may have its letters spoken separately, but a longer acronym such as "RADAR" must be pronounceable or its purpose will be defeated.

All of the letters of an acronym should be capitalized. Acronyms should not contain periods. Until an acronym is widely well-known, it should be accompanied by the spelled-out form when necessary for accurate reader comprehension in any given context.

In the very rare cases of strong historical meaning across all manufacturers, the rules for naming and acronym usage may be broken. For example, "AIR" is the approved acronym for "Secondary Air Injection", instead of "SAI." In fact, because there is no approved name "Primary Air Injection," the term "Secondary Air Injection" would be considered inappropriate. Despite this, historical precedent renders "AIR" and "Secondary Air Injection" the most easily understood terms. "AIR" originally meant "Air Injection Reactor". However, vehicles no longer necessarily use a separate air injector reactor, but instead might have additional air injected to the catalytic converter. Because of the similarity to the previous system, technicians have expressed a strong desire to retain "AIR" rather than "SAI".

Before using a new acronym, be sure to check J1930-DA for any conflicts with acronyms already in use.

4.3.2 Abbreviations

Use abbreviations to shorten base words and directional modifiers in written materials. Unlike an acronym, an abbreviation should have only its first letter capitalized and should end with a period. Wire colors are an exception to the rules of capitalization and punctuation. As in the past, they should continue to be completely capitalized in text and not followed by a period (for example, "a BLK wire"). Currently identified abbreviations for base words and modifiers are found in J1930-DA.

4.4 Indexing of Name

Service information index designers consider the importance of each term in a name, and select the most appropriate word(s) to index. They most frequently index base words; following each by its modifier(s) to enhance users retrieval. This document allows the designer flexibility to choose the indexed word(s); while it describes, in detail, the methodology for the conversational word order in text and illustrations. For example, the designer can conform to the methodology of this document and provide the user with the effective retrieval of the conversational name "Left Front Wheel Speed Sensor" by indexing it as "Sensor, Left Front Wheel Speed."

4.5 Alphanumeric Descriptors

4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 describe the appropriate methodology to completely describe objects and systems without ambiguity. This section includes naming objects (with base words, modifiers, and technological terms), naming systems and building shortened names.

An “alphanumeric descriptor” can be used in information delivered to the end-user of a scan tool having an 8-character display limitation. An alphanumeric descriptor is not recommended for general use, but can be built from a Recommended Term by replacing position modifier words with numeric digits, and omitting certain self-evident letters.

Alphanumeric position modifiers in an alphanumeric descriptor should be positioned to follow the base word, rather than the conversational practice of preceding the base word.

Example 2 illustrates how several Recommended Terms and Acronyms can be further shortened into alphanumeric descriptors. The following guidelines should be followed when using or developing alphanumeric descriptors:

- a. First consult J1930-DA to determine if the term has already been defined.
- b. If the term is not included, build a suitable term using 4.1 Naming Object or 4.2 Naming System. Then shorten the term using 4.3 Shortened Names.
- c. If the resultant term is too long for a scan tool with an 8-character display limitation, build an Alphanumeric Descriptor for electronic delivery according to the pattern shown in Example 2:
- d. Delete or replace characters as required.
- e. Omit spaces depending on the display limitation
EXAMPLE: FUEL PRES becomes FUELPRES
- f. Consult J1930-DA for a matching Alphanumeric Descriptor.
- g. If J1930-DA does not contain a matching Alphanumeric Descriptor, request an addition using the J1930-DA Revision Request Form (Appendix A of this document).

Recommended Term	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Alphanumeric Descriptor
Diagnostic Trouble Code	DTC Freeze Fame	DTC FRZF
Engine Coolant Temperature	ECT	None Required
Flexible Fuel	FF	None Required
Freeze Frame	Freeze Frame	FRZF
Fuel Pressure	Fuel Pressure	FUEL PRES
Fuel System 1 Status	Fuel System 1 Status	FUEL SYS 1
Long Term Fuel Trim Bank 2	Long Term FT Bank 2	LONG FT 2
Oxygen Sensor Location Bank 1 Position 1	02S Bank 1 Position 1	02SL0C11

EXAMPLE 2 - ALPHANUMERIC DESCRIPTORS EXAMPLE

5. REVISION PROCEDURES

It will be appropriate to revise the published SAE J1930 on an ongoing basis. Requested revisions and updates will be controlled by the SAE Vehicle E/E Systems Diagnostics Standards Committee using the normal Recommended Practice Ballot process. This will ensure proper distribution of the changes.

As required by SAE standards, the SAE J1930 document will be formally updated and balloted at least once every five years. When warranted by the number of requested modifications, SAE J1930–DA Digital Annexes will be updated as often as every three months.

6. NOTES

6.1 Marginal Indicia

A change bar (I) located in the left margin is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions, not editorial changes, have been made to the previous issue of this document. An (R) symbol to the left of the document title indicates a complete revision of the document, including technical revisions. Change bars and (R) are not used in original publications, nor in documents that contain editorial changes only.

PREPARED BY THE SAE J1930 ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIAGNOSTIC
TERMS, DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS TASK FORCE
OF THE SAE VEHICLE E/E SYSTEMS DIAGNOSTICS STANDARDS COMMITTEE

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REQUEST FOR REVISION TO SAE J1930-DA ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS
DIAGNOSTIC TERMS, DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

To ensure that your request is accepted for ballot and inclusion into J1930, please provide the following information consistent with the methodology in Section 4 of this document.

Please send the completed form to: SAE Task Force, 755 W. Big Beaver Rd., Suite 1600, Troy MI, 48084-4903 USA (FAX# (248) 273-2494).

Purpose or Rationale for Request:

Describe the Component/System (attach any diagrams/documents that may aid in description):

Is there an existing term? If so, why is a change required?

Suggested term/definition using Section 4 methodology:

Contact Information:

Name:

Date of Request:

Phone:

Email:

Address:

APPENDIX A - APPROVED TERMS

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
3-2 Timing Solenoid	3-2TS	A device that controls the "third to second" timing valve.		
Accelerator Pedal	AP	See Glossary: Accelerator Pedal		
Accelerator Pedal Position	APP	See Glossary: Accelerator Pedal		
Adaptive Cruise Control	Adaptive CRC	A system that detects the presence of a preceding vehicle, measures the distance as well as relative speed using a forward looking sensor, and automatically adjusts the vehicle speed through regulation of engine and brake functions in order to maintain a driver selected distance from the vehicle ahead.		
Air Cleaner	ACL	See Glossary: Cleaner		
Air Conditioning	A/C	See Glossary: Air Conditioning		
Air Fuel Ratio	A/F	A proportion of air to fuel.		
All Wheel Drive	AWD	A drive line configuration that transmits motive power to both axles. It is differentiated from Four Wheel Drive in that it is fully automatic (not driver selectable), does not have low range (low speed / high torque), and the center differential does not lock.		
Ambient Air Temperature	AAT	Air temperature surrounding the vehicle.		
Antilock Brake System - ABS	ABS	1) A device which automatically controls the level of slip in the direction of rotation of the wheel on one or more wheels during braking. (SAE J2246) 2) A system that regulates braking force resulting from the build (apply), decay (release), and/or hold of pressure to a given control channel.		
Automatic 4 Wheel Drive	A4WD	Automatic engagement or disengagement of 4 wheel drive based on need.		
Automatic Transaxle	A/T	See Glossary: Transaxle		
Automatic Transmission	A/T	See Glossary: Transmission		
Barometric Pressure	BARO	See Glossary: Pressure (Barometric)		
Battery Module		See Glossary: Battery, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	1	
Battery Positive Voltage	B+	See Glossary: Battery		
Blower Control	BC	See Glossary: Blower, Control		
Brake Pedal Position	BPP	See Glossary: Brake		
Brake Pressure		Positive pressure in the brake system.	1	
Bus Negative	BUS N	(1) The negative side of a high current conductor. (2) A designated bus signal name used to identify a network wire. The minus "-" implies that the signal is negative, at ground, or more negative relative to the Bus+ signal in the "dominant" bus state. (SAE J1213)		
Bus Positive	BUS P	(1) The positive side of a high current conductor. (2) A designated bus signal name used to identify a network wire. The plus "+" implies that the signal is positive, at the power supply level, or more positive relative to the Bus- signal in the "dominant" bus state. (SAE J1213)		
Bus Off		An operating condition of a control module using CAN communication where the transmit error counter (TEC) is greater than 255 (carry condition in case of an 8-bit transmit error counter). A control module in this state is not allowed to have any influence on the bus. It shall not send any normal frames, error frames, overload frames, nor acknowledgements. A control becomes error-active (no longer bus off) with its error counters (TEC and REC) both set to 0 after having monitored 128 occurrences of 11 consecutive "recessive" bits on the bus. Refer to ISO 11898, "Rules of fault confinement", for more information.	1	
Calculated Load Value	LOAD	Percent of engine capacity being used.		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Camshaft Position	CMP	See Glossary: Camshaft		
Canister		See Glossary: Canister	1	
Carbon Dioxide	CO2	See Glossary: Carbon Dioxide		
Carbon Monoxide	CO	See Glossary: Carbon Monoxide		
Carburetor	CARB	See Glossary: Carburetor		
Catalytic Converter Heater		A device to quickly heat a catalytic converter. See Glossary: Converter (Catalytic)	1	
Charge Air Cooler	CAC	A device which lowers the temperature of the pressurized intake air.		1
Charge Air Cooler Temperature	CACT	The temperature of the pressurized intake air at the outlet of the Charge Air Cooler.		1
Climate Control	CC	See Glossary: Climate, Control		
Closed Loop	CL	See Glossary: Closed Loop (Engine)		
Closed Throttle Position	CTP	See Glossary: Throttle		
Clutch Pedal Position	CPP	See Glossary: Clutch		
Coast Clutch Solenoid	CCS	A device that controls the coast clutch valve. See Glossary: Clutch		
Constant Volume Sampler	CVS	An exhaust sampling system that provides a flow of a constant amount of ambient air diluted exhaust.		
Continuous Fuel Injection	CFI	A fuel injection system with the injector flow controlled by fuel pressure.		
Continuous Trap Oxidizer	CTOX	A system for lowering diesel engine particulate emissions by collecting exhaust particulates and continuously burning them through oxidation.		
Continuously Variable Transaxle	CVT	An automatic transaxle that operates at an infinite number of gear ratios.		
Continuously Variable Transmission	CVT	An automatic transmission that operates at an infinite number of gear ratios.		
Crankshaft Position	CKP	See Glossary: Crankshaft		
Critical Flow Venturi	CFV	An air flow regulating device which uses a sonic wave to limit air flow.		
Cylinder Deactivation	CD	A system or device that deactivates a cylinder(s) by disabling the valvetrain for the purpose of increasing fuel economy.		
Data Link Connector	DLC	Connector providing access and/or control of the vehicle information, operating conditions, and diagnostic information.		
Diagnostic Test Mode	DTM	A level of diagnostic capability in an On Board Diagnostic (OBD) system. This may include different functional states to observe signals, a base level to read diagnostic trouble codes, a monitor level which includes information on signal levels, bi-directional control with on/off board aids, and the ability to interface with remote diagnosis.		
Diagnostic Trouble Code	DTC	An alphanumeric identifier for a fault condition identified by the On Board Diagnostic System.		
Diesel Particulate Filter	DPF	A device used to reduce the particulate mass of the diesel exhaust stream by capturing the solid by-products of combustion. See Glossary: Particulate Filter		
Direct Fuel Injection	DFI	Fuel injection system that supplies fuel directly into the combustion chamber.		
Distributor Ignition	DI	A system in which the ignition coil secondary circuit is switched by a distributor in proper sequence to various spark plugs.		
Drive Motor	DM	See Glossary: Drive, Motor (Electrical/Electronic)		
Drive Motor Control Module	DMCM	See Glossary: Drive, Motor (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Drive Motor Coolant Temperature	DMCT	See Glossary: Drive, Motor (Electrical/Electronic), Coolant		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Drive Motor Power Inverter	DMPI	See Glossary: Drive, Motor (Electrical/Electronic), Inverter		
Driver		See Glossary: Driver	1	
Early Fuel Evaporation	EFE	Enhancing air/fuel vaporization during engine warm up.		
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EEPROM	An EPROM device on that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge. EEPROM requires data to be written or erased one byte at a time. Compare Approved Terms: EPROM, FEEPROM, FEPROM, PROM, ROM		
Electrically Heated Oxidation Catalyst	HOC	An oxidation catalyst which is designed to be quickly heated in order to reduce cold start emissions.		
Electronic Ignition	EI	A system in which the ignition coil secondary circuit is dedicated to specific spark plugs without the use of a distributor.		
Engine Control	EC	See Glossary: Engine, Control		
Engine Control Module	ECM	See Glossary: Engine, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Engine Coolant Level	ECL	See Glossary: Engine, Coolant, Level		
Engine Coolant Temperature	ECT	See Glossary: Engine, Coolant		
Engine Fuel Temperature	EFT	See Glossary: Engine, Fuel		
Engine Modification	EM	A method of lowering engine emissions through changes in basic engine construction or in fuel and spark calibration.		
Engine Oil Pressure	EOP	Positive pressure in the engine's lubrication system.		
Engine Oil Temperature	EOT	Temperature of engine lubricating oil.		
Engine Speed	RPM	See Glossary: Engine, Speed		
Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EPROM	A PROM device that retains its contents until it is exposed to ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light clears its contents, making it possible to reprogram the memory. EPROM requires data to be written or erased one byte at a time. Compare Approved Terms: EEPROM, FEEPROM, FEPROM, PROM, ROM		
Evaporative Emission	EVAP	A system used to prevent fuel vapor from escaping into the atmosphere. Typically includes a charcoal canister to store fuel vapors.		
Exhaust Control	EXC	A technology to maximize engine torque at low RPM and to reduce engine exhaust noise.		
Exhaust Gas Recirculation	EGR	Reducing NOx emissions levels by adding exhaust gas to the incoming fuel/ air mixture.		
Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature	EGRT	Sensing exhaust gas recirculation function based on temperature change. Primarily used in systems with mechanical flow control devices.		1
Exhaust Gas Temperature	EGT	Monitor/measure the high temperature of the exhaust gas/catalyst system.		1
Exhaust Pressure	EP	See Glossary: Exhaust, Pressure		
Exhaust Pressure Regulator	EPR	See Glossary: Exhaust, Pressure, Regulator (Mechanical)		
Exhaust Temperature	E/T	See Glossary: Exhaust		
Four Wheel Drive	4WD	A drive line configuration that transmits motive power to both axles.		
Fan Control	FC	See Glossary: Fan, Control		
Flame Ionization Detector	FID	A device used to measure hydrocarbon concentrations.		
Flash Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	FEEPROM	A type of EEPROM that can be erased and reprogrammed in blocks instead of one byte at a time. Compare Approved Terms: EEPROM, EPROM, FEPROM, PROM, ROM		
Flash Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	FEPROM	A type of EPROM that can be erased and reprogrammed in blocks instead of one byte at a time. Compare Approved Terms: EEPROM, EPROM, FEEPROM, PROM, ROM		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Flexible Fuel	FF	A system capable of using a variety of fuels for vehicle operation.		
Fourth Gear	4GR	Identifies the gear in which the transmission is operating in at a particular moment (e.g., the Transmission Range [TR] switch may indicate that "drive" was selected but the transmission is operating in 4th gear as indicated by the 4GR switch).		
Freeze Frame		A block of memory containing the vehicle operating conditions for a specific time.	1	
Front Wheel Drive	FWD	A driveline configuration that transmits motive power only through the front axle.		
Fuel Injector Control	FIC	See Glossary: Fuel, Injector, Control		
Fuel Fired Heater		An auxiliary heating device that utilizes a combustible fuel source.	1	
Fuel Level Sensor	FL	See Glossary: Fuel, Level, Sensor		
Fuel Pressure		See Glossary: Fuel, Pressure	1	
Fuel Pump	FP	See Glossary: Fuel, Pump		
Fuel Rail Pressure	FRP	See Glossary: Fuel, Rail, Pressure		1
Fuel Rail Temperature	FRT	The temperature of fuel in the fuel rail. See Glossary: Fuel, Rail		
Fuel System Status		Information describing operation of the fuel control.	1	
Fuel Tank Pressure	FTP	See Glossary: Fuel, Tank, Pressure		
Fuel Tank Temperature	FTT	The temperature of fuel in the fuel tank.		
Fuel Trim	FT	A fuel correction term.		
Full Time Four Wheel Drive	F4WD	A driveline configuration that transmits motive power to both axles. The system does not allow the driver to select between one axle and two operation.		
Generator	GEN	See Glossary: Generator		
Glow Plug		See Glossary: Glow Plug	1	
Governor		See Glossary: Governor	1	
Governor Control Module	GCM	See Glossary: Governor, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Grams Per Mile	GPM	Grams of any substance emitted, consumed, accumulated, etc. per mile.		
Ground	GND	See Glossary: Ground		
Heated Oxygen Sensor	HO2S	An oxygen sensor (O2S) that is electrically heated.		3,4
Heated 3-Way Catalyst	HTWC	3-way catalyst which is designed to be quickly heated in order to reduce cold start emissions.		
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	HVAC	A system which provides climate control functionality for the passenger compartment.		
High Clutch Drum Speed	HCDS	The high clutch drum rotational speed. See Glossary: Clutch, Speed		
High Pressure Cutoff	HPC	A method or device for limiting high pressure to a specified value.		
High Voltage Interlock Circuit	HVIC	A safety device used to interrupt a High Voltage source. See Glossary: Voltage (High), Interlock (Electrical/Electronic), Circuit		
Hydrocarbon	HC	See Glossary: Hydrocarbon		
Hydrocarbon Adsorber	HC Adsorber	A system device which stores hydrocarbons upon engine startup then later releases them to be burned by the TWC down the line. Used only in conjunction with a standard TWC.		
Idle Air Control	IAC	Electrical or mechanical control of throttle bypass air.		
Idle Speed Control	ISC	Electronic control of minimum throttle position.		
Ignition Coil		A device which increases the voltage in an ignition circuit providing a spark to ignite a fuel/air mixture in an engine.	1	
Ignition Control	IC	See Glossary: Ignition, Control		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Ignition Control Module	ICM	See Glossary: Ignition, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Indirect Fuel Injection	IFI	An injection system that supplies fuel into a combustion pre-chamber (Diesel).		
Inertia Fuel Shutoff	IFS	An inertia system that shuts off the fuel delivery system when activated by predetermined force limits.		
Injection Control Pressure	ICP	See Glossary: Injector, Control, Pressure		
Input Shaft Speed	ISS	See Glossary: Input Shaft, Speed		
Intake Manifold Tuning	IMT	Controls air flow by changing the resonant frequency in the intake manifold.		
Inspection and Maintenance	I/M	An emission control program.		
Instrument Panel Cluster	IPC	An array of separate gauges (may be analog or digital), indicators, and/or text messages in one housing providing the vehicle operator with information related to vehicle operating conditions.		
Intake Air	IA	See Glossary: Intake Air		
Intake Air Temperature	IAT	See Glossary: Intake Air		1
Intake Manifold Runner Control	IMRC	Controls air flow through runners in the intake manifold.		
Knock Sensor	KS	See Glossary: Knock (Engine), Sensor		
Lane Change Assistance System		An image processing system that monitors adjacent traffic lanes to recognize other road users or objects behind and alongside the vehicle. The driver is warned of any detected objects when they prepare for a lane change.	1	
Lane Departure Warning System		An image processing system that identifies a vehicle's position in relation to lane boundary markings using cameras, infrared sensors, etc. integrated into the vehicle and alerts the driver of an unintended (no turn signal) movement of the vehicle out of a designated traffic lane.	1	
Malfunction Indicator Lamp	MIL	A required on board indicator to alert the driver of an emission-related malfunction.		
Manifold Absolute Pressure	MAP	See Glossary: Manifold, Pressure		1
Manifold Absolute Pressure and Temperature	MAPT	See Glossary: Manifold, Pressure, Temperature		1
Manifold Differential Pressure	MDP	See Glossary: Manifold, Pressure (Differential)		
Manifold Surface Temperature	MST	See Glossary: Manifold		
Manifold Vacuum Zone	MVZ	See Glossary: Manifold, Vacuum		
Manual Transaxle	M/T	See Glossary: Transaxle		
Manual Transmission	M/T	See Glossary: Transmission		
Mass Airflow	MAF	A system which provides information on the mass flow rate of the intake air to the engine.		1
Mixture Control	MC	A device which regulates bleed air, fuel, or both, on carbureted vehicles.		
Multiport Fuel Injection	MFI	A fuel-delivery system in which each cylinder is individually fueled.		
Non Dispersive Infra Red	NDIR	An emission measuring technique typically used for measuring carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide concentrations.		
Non-Volatile Random Access Memory	NVRAM	RAM that retains its contents even when all power is removed. See Approved Terms: RAM		
Nitrogen Oxides	NOX	See Glossary: Nitrogen Oxides		
Nitrogen Oxides Adsorber	NOX Adsorber	A system device which stores Nitrogen Oxides then later releases them to be chemically reduced by an SCR Catalyst down the exhaust stream. See Glossary: Nitrogen Oxides, Adsorber		
On Board Diagnostic	OBD	A system that monitors some or all computer input and control signals. Signal(s) outside of the predetermined limits imply a fault in the system or in a related system.		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
On Board Refueling Vapor Recovery	ORVR	A system incorporated into a vehicle fuel system designed to collect fuel vapors during refueling.		
Open Loop	OL	See Glossary: Open Loop		
Overdrive Drum Speed	ODS	The overdrive drum rotational speed.		
Output Shaft Speed	OSS	See Glossary: Output Shaft, Speed		
Oxidation Catalytic Converter	OC	A catalytic converter system that reduces levels of HC and CO. See Glossary: Converter (Catalytic)		
Oxygen	O2	See Glossary: Oxygen		
Oxygen Sensor	O2S	A sensor which detects oxygen (O2) content in the exhaust gases.		3,4
Park/Neutral Position	PNP	See Glossary: Park/Neutral		
Parameter Identification	PID	A unique identifier used to refer to a specific data value within a module. SAE J2190		
Periodic Trap Oxidizer	PTOX	A system for lowering diesel engine particulate emissions by collecting exhaust particulates and periodically burning them through oxidation.		
Positive Crankcase Ventilation	PCV	Positive ventilation of crankcase emissions.		
Power Steering Pressure	PSP	See Glossary: Power Steering		
Power Steering Control	PSC	See Glossary: Power Steering, Control		
Power Takeoff	PTO	A supplementary mechanism (as on a truck) enabling the engine power to be used to operate non-automotive apparatus (such as a pump).		
Powertrain Control Module	PCM	See Glossary: Powertrain, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Pressure Control	PC	See Glossary: Pressure, Control		
Pressure Relief	PR	Limits excess pressure in a controlled system.		
Pressure Regulator		See Glossary: Pressure, Regulator (Mechanical)	1	
Programmable Read Only Memory	PROM	A ROM device manufactured as blank memory. To write to and erase a PROM, you need a special device called a PROM programmer or PROM burner. Once a program has been written onto a PROM, it cannot be erased, only read. Compare Approved Terms: EEPROM, EPROM, FEEPROM, FEPROM, ROM		
Pulsed Secondary Air Injection	PAIR	A pulse driven system for providing secondary air without an air pump by using the engine exhaust system pressure fluctuations or pulses.		
Pulse Width Modulation	PWM	A rectangular wave with a variable on-off time.		
Random Access Memory	RAM	A memory device that allows both read and write operations to be performed. This memory is used by programs to perform necessary tasks while a computer is powered on.		
Read Only Memory	ROM	A memory device on which data is written during the manufacturing process. Once data has been written onto a ROM chip, it cannot be erased, only read. ROM retains its contents even when power is removed (nonvolatile memory). Compare Approved Terms: EEPROM, EPROM, FEEPROM, FEPROM, PROM		
Rear Wheel Drive	RWD	A driveline configuration that transmits motive power only through the rear axle.		
Relay Module	RM	See Glossary: Relay, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Scan Tool	ST	See Glossary: Scan Tool		
Secondary Air Injection	AIR	A pump-driven system for providing secondary air.		
Selective Catalytic Reduction Catalytic Converter	SCRC	Sometimes called a Lean NOx Catalyst. See Glossary: Selective Catalytic Reduction, Converter (Catalytic)		
Selectable Four Wheel Drive	S4WD	A driveline configuration that allows the driver to select the option to transmit motive power either to both axles or only to one axle (front or rear).		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection	SFI	A multiport fuel delivery system in which each injector is individually energized and timed relative to its cylinder intake event. Normally fuel is delivered to each cylinder once per two crankshaft revolutions in four cycle engines and once per crankshaft revolution in two cycle engines.		
Service Reminder Indicator	SRI	An indicator used to identify a service requirement.		
Shift Solenoid	SS	See Glossary: Shift Solenoid		
Smoke Puff Limiter	SPL	A system to reduce diesel exhaust smoke during vehicle acceleration or gear changes.		
Spark Advance		Causing the ignition spark to occur earlier with respect to the top dead center piston position. Negative values of Spark Advance are commonly referred to as "Spark Retard".	1	
Spark Plug		A device for producing an electrical spark inside the cylinder of an internal combustion engine to ignite the air/fuel mixture.	1	
Supercharger	SC	See Glossary: Supercharger		
Supercharger Bypass	SCB	See Glossary: Supercharger, Bypass		
System Readiness Test	SRT	System readiness test as applicable to OBDII scan tool communications.		
Thermal Expansion	TE	See Glossary: Thermal Expansion		
Thermal Vacuum Valve	TVV	A valve that controls vacuum levels or routing based on temperature.		
Third Gear	3GR	Identifies the gear in which the transmission is operating in at a particular moment (e.g., the Transmission Range [TR] switch may indicate that "drive" was selected, but the transmission is operating in 3rd gear as indicated by the 3GR switch).		
Three Way + Oxidation Catalytic Converter	TWC+OC	A catalytic converter system that has both Three Way Catalyst (TWC) and Oxidation Catalyst (OC). Usually secondary air is introduced between the two catalysts.		
Three Way Catalytic Converter	TWC	A catalytic converter system that reduces levels of HC, CO, and NOx.		
Throttle Actuator		See Glossary: Throttle, Actuator	1	
Throttle Actuator Control	TAC	See Glossary: Throttle, Actuator, Control		
Throttle Body	TB	See Glossary: Throttle, Body		
Throttle Body Fuel Injection	TBI	An electronically controlled fuel injection system in which one or more fuel injectors are located in a throttle body.		
Throttle Position	TP	See Glossary: Throttle		
Torque Converter Clutch	TCC	See Glossary: Converter (Torque), Clutch		
Torque Converter Clutch Pressure	TCCP	A positive pressure in a torque converter clutch hydraulic circuit. See Glossary: Converter (Torque), Clutch, Pressure		
Track Road Load Horsepower	TRLHP	The power required for a vehicle to maintain a constant speed taking into account power losses due to such things as wind resistance, tire losses, bearing friction, etc.		
Traffic Jam Assistance System		An image processing system, similar and complementary to adaptive cruise control, with the ability to stop the car completely when sitting in traffic, re-starting, and following the car in front when the traffic begins to move again.	1	
Traffic Sign Memory System		An image processing system which informs the driver of the applicable road signs along the motorway.	1	
Transmission Control Module	TCM	See Glossary: Transmission, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		
Transmission Fluid Pressure	TFP	Positive pressure in a transmission hydraulic system. See Glossary: Transmission, Pressure		
Transmission Fluid Temperature	TFT	Temperature of transmission fluid. See Glossary: Transmission		
Transmission Range	TR	See Glossary: Transmission, Range		
Turbine Shaft Speed	TSS	See Glossary: Turbine Shaft, Speed		

Recommended Term	Acronym	Definition	Note	Figures
Turbocharger	TC	See Glossary: Turbocharger		1
Turbocharger Boost	TCB	See Glossary: Turbocharger, Boost		1
Turbocharger Bypass	TCBY	See Glossary: Turbocharger, Bypass		
Variable Control Relay Module	VCRM	A module that variably controls engine cooling fan speed, operates the A/C compressor clutch, and controls some of the non-A/C functions.		
Vehicle Control Module	VCM	An electronic module that controls the powertrain plus chassis and/or body related functions.		
Vehicle Identification Number	VIN	A unique number on the vehicle used for identification.		
Vehicle Speed Sensor	VSS	A sensor which provides vehicle speed information.		
Virtual Bumper System		An image processing system that detects objects in the vehicle's path of travel and decelerates/stops the vehicle before an impact occurs.	1	
Voltage Regulator	VR	See Glossary: Regulator (Voltage)		
Volume Airflow	VAF	A system which provides information on the volume flow rate of the intake air to the engine.		
Warm Up Oxidation Catalytic Converter	WU-OC	A catalytic converter system designed to lower HC and CO emissions during engine warm up. Usually located in or near the exhaust manifold.		
Warm Up Three Way Catalytic Converter	WU-TWC	A catalytic converter system designed to lower HC, CO, & NOX emissions during engine warm up. Usually located in or near the exhaust manifold.		
Wide Open Throttle	WOT	See Glossary: Throttle		

1. Use recommended term only, no approved Acronym.

2. Acronym and Shortened Name are only required for emissions-related control modules.

3. No Acronym recommended. Shortened Display name can be used on tools with limited display capability.

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APPENDIX B - J1979 PID ACRONYMS

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
AAT	Ambient Air Temperature		
AECD1_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #1 active		
AECD10_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #10 active		
AECD2_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #2 active		
AECD3_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #3 active		
AECD4_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #4 active		
AECD5_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #5 active		
AECD6_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #6 active		
AECD7_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #7 active		
AECD8_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #8 active		
AECD9_TIME	Total run time with EI-AECD #9 active		
AIR_CMPL	Secondary air system monitoring complete (spark ignition supported)		
AIR_ENA	Secondary air system monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
AIR_RDY	Secondary air system monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
AIR_STAT:	Commanded Secondary Air Status		
AIR_STAT: DIAG	Pump Commanded On for Diagnostics		
AIR_STAT: DNS	Downstream of first catalytic converter inlet		
AIR_STAT: OFF	Atmosphere/Pump off		
AIR_STAT: UPS	Upstream of first catalytic converter		
AIR_SUP	Secondary air system monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
ALCH_PCT	Alcohol Fuel Percentage		
APP_D	Accelerator Pedal Position D		
APP_E	Accelerator Pedal Position E		
APP_F	Accelerator Pedal Position F		
APP_R	Relative Accelerator Pedal Position		
BARO	Barometric Pressure		
BAT_PWR	Hybrid Battery Pack Remaining Life		
BI_CNG	Bi-fuel Using Compressed Natural Gas		
BI_ELEC	Bi-fuel Using Battery		
BI_ETH	Bi-fuel Using Ethanol		
BI_GAS	Bi-fuel Using Gasoline		
BI_LPG	Bi-fuel Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas		
BI_METH	Bi-fuel Using Methanol		
BI_MIX	Bi-fuel Using Battery and Combustion Engine		
BI_PROP	Bi-fuel Using Propane		
BP_A_ACT	Boost Pressure Sensor A		
BP_A_CMD	Commanded Boost Pressure A		
BP_A_OL	Boost Pressure A Control Status: Open Loop		
BP_A_CL	Boost Pressure A Control Status: Closed Loop		
BP_A_FAULT	Boost Pressure A Control Status: Fault		
BP_B_ACT	Boost Pressure Sensor B		
BP_B_CMD	Commanded Boost Pressure B		
BP_B_OL	Boost Pressure B Control Status: Open Loop		
BP_B_CL	Boost Pressure B Control Status: Closed Loop		
BP_B_FAULT	Boost Pressure B Control Status: Fault		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
BP_CMPL	Boost pressure system monitoring complete (compression ignition supported)		
BP_ENA	Boost pressure system monitoring enabled (compression ignition supported)		
BP_RDY	Boost pressure system monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
BP_SUP	Boost pressure system monitoring supported (compression ignition supported)		
CACT 11	Charge Air Cooler Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 1		
CACT 12	Charge Air Cooler Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 2		
CACT 21	Charge Air Cooler Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 1		
CACT 22	Charge Air Cooler Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 2		
CAT_CMPL	Catalyst monitoring complete (spark ignition supported)		
CAT_ENA	Catalyst monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
CAT_RDY	Catalyst monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
CAT_SUP	Catalyst monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
CATEMP11	Catalyst Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 1		
CATEMP12	Catalyst Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 2		
CATEMP21	Catalyst Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 1		
CATEMP22	Catalyst Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 2		
CCM_CMPL	Comprehensive component monitoring complete (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
CCM_ENA	Comprehensive component monitoring enabled (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
CCM_RDY	Comprehensive component monitoring ready (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
CCM_SUP	Comprehensive component monitoring supported (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
CL	Closed loop - using oxygen sensor(s) as feedback for fuel control		
CL-Fault	Closed loop, but fault with at least one oxygen sensor - may be using single oxygen sensor for fuel control		
CLR_DIST	Distance since DTCs cleared		
CLR_TIME	Time since diagnostic trouble codes cleared		
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas		
DPF1_DP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 1 Delta Pressure		
DPF1_INP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 1 Inlet Pressure		
DPF1_INT	DPF Bank 1 Inlet Temperature Sensor		
DPF1_OUTP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 1 Outlet Pressure		
DPF1_OUTT	DPF Bank 1 Outlet Temperature Sensor		
DPF2_DP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 2 Delta Pressure		
DPF2_INP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 2 Inlet Pressure		
DPF2_INT	DPF Bank 2 Inlet Temperature Sensor		
DPF2_OUTP	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 2 Outlet Pressure		
DPF2_OUTT	DPF Bank 1 Outlet Temperature Sensor		
DSL	Diesel		
DTC_CNT	# of DTCs stored in this ECU		
DTCFRZF	DTC that caused required freeze frame data storage		
ECT 1	Engine Coolant Temperature 1		
ECT 2	Engine Coolant Temperature 2		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
ECT	Engine Coolant Temperature		
EGR_A_ACT	Actual EGR A Duty Cycle/Position		
EGR_A_CMD	Commanded EGR A Duty Cycle/Position		
EGR_A_ERR	EGR A Error		
EGR_B_ACT	Actual EGR B Duty Cycle/Position		
EGR_B_CMD	Commanded EGR B Duty Cycle/Position		
EGR_B_ERR	EGR B Error		
EGR_CMPL	EGR and/or VVT system monitoring complete (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
EGR_ENA	EGR and/or VVT system monitoring enabled (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
EGR_ERR	EGR Error		
EGR_PCT	Commanded EGR		
EGR_RDY	EGR and/or VVT system monitoring ready (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
EGR_SUP	EGR and/or VVT system monitoring supported (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
EGRT11	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temp Bank 1, Sensor 1		
EGRT12	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temp Bank 1, Sensor 2		
EGRT21	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temp Bank 2, Sensor 1		
EGRT22	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temp Bank 2, Sensor 2		
EGS_CMPL	Exhaust gas sensor monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
EGS_ENA	Exhaust gas sensor monitoring enabled (compression ignition supported)		
EGS_RDY	Exhaust gas sensor monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
EGS_SUP	Exhaust gas sensor monitoring supported (compression ignition supported)		
EGT11	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 1		
EGT12	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 2		
EGT13	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 3		
EGT14	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 4		
EGT21	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 1		
EGT22	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 2		
EGT23	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 3		
EGT24	Exhaust Gas Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 4		
ELEC	Battery/Electric		
EMD	Engine Manufacturer Diagnostics (EMD)		
EMD+	Engine Manufacturer Diagnostics Enhanced (EMD+)		
EMIS_SUP	Emission requirements to which vehicle is designed		
EOBD	EOBD		
EOBD and OBD	EOBD and OBD		
EOBD and OBD II	EOBD and OBD II		
EOBD, OBD and OBD II	EOBD, OBD and OBD II		
EOT	Engine Oil Temperature		
EP_1	Exhaust Pressure Sensor Bank 1		
EP_2	Exhaust Pressure Sensor Bank 2		
ETH	Ethanol		
EURO C	Heavy Duty Vehicles (EURO EEV) C		
EURO IV B1	Heavy Duty Vehicles (EURO IV) B1		
EURO V B2	Heavy Duty Vehicles (EURO V) B2		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
EVAP_ENA	Evaporative system monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
EVAP_PCT	Commanded Evaporative Purge		
EVAP_RDY	Evaporative system monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
EVAP_SUP	Evaporative system monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
EVAP_VP	Evap System Vapor Pressure		
EVAP_VPA	Absolute Evap System Vapor Pressure		
EVAPCMPL	Evaporative system monitoring complete (spark ignition supported)		
FLI	Fuel Level Input		
FRP	Fuel Rail Pressure		
FRP_A	Fuel Rail Pressure A		
FRP_A_CMD	Commanded Fuel Rail Pressure A		
FRP_B	Fuel Rail Pressure B		
FRP_B_CMD	Commanded Fuel Rail Pressure B		
FRT_A	Fuel Rail Temperature A		
FRT_B	Fuel Rail Temperature B		
FUEL_ENA	Fuel system monitoring enabled (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
FUEL_RATE	Engine Fuel Rate		
FUEL_RDY	Fuel system monitoring ready (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
FUEL_SUP	Fuel system monitoring supported (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
FUEL_TIMING	Fuel Injection Timing		
FUEL_TYP	Type of fuel currently being utilized by the vehicle		
FUELCMPL	Fuel system monitoring complete (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
FUELSYS1	Fuel system 1 status		
FUELSYS2	Fuel system 2 status		
GAS	Gasoline		
GPL_STAT	Glow Plug Lamp Status		
HCAT_ENA	Heated catalyst monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
HCAT_RDY	Heated catalyst monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
HCAT_SUP	Heated catalyst monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
HCATCMPL	Heated catalyst monitoring complete (spark ignition supported)		
HCCATCMP	NMHC catalyst monitoring complete (compression ignition supported)		
HCCATENA	NMHC catalyst enabled (compression ignition supported)		
HCCATRDY	NMHC catalyst monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
HCCATSUP	NMHC catalyst monitoring (compression ignition supported)		
HD EOBD	Heavy Duty Euro OBD		
HD OBD	Heavy Duty On-Board Diagnostics		
HD OBD-C	Heavy Duty On-Board Diagnostics (Child/Partial)		
HTR_CMPL	Oxygen sensor heater monitoring complete (spark ignition supported)		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
HTR_ENA	Oxygen sensor heater monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
HTR_RDY	Oxygen sensor heater monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
HTR_SUP	Oxygen sensor heater monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
HYB_DSL	Hybrid Vehicle Using Diesel Engine		
HYB_ELEC	Hybrid Vehicle Using Battery		
HYB_ETH	Hybrid Vehicle Using Ethanol in Gasoline Engine		
HYB_GAS	Hybrid Vehicle Using Gasoline Engine		
HYB_MIX	Hybrid Vehicle Using Battery and Gasoline Engine		
HYB_REG	Hybrid Vehicle in Regeneration Mode		
IAF_A_CMD	Commanded Intake Air Flow A Control		
IAF_A_REL	Relative Intake Air Flow A Position		
IAF_B_CMD	Commanded Intake Air Flow B Control		
IAF_B_REL	Relative Intake Air Flow B Position		
IAT 11	Intake Air Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 1		
IAT 12	Intake Air Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 2		
IAT 13	Intake Air Temperature Bank 1, Sensor 3		
IAT 21	Intake Air Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 1		
IAT 22	Intake Air Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 2		
IAT 23	Intake Air Temperature Bank 2, Sensor 3		
IAT	Intake Air Temperature		
ICP_A	Injection Control Pressure A		
ICP_A_CMD	Commanded Injection Control Pressure A		
ICP_B	Injection Control Pressure B		
ICP_B_CMD	Commanded Injection Control Pressure B		
IDLE_TIME	Total Idle Run Time		
JOB	JOB		
JOB and EOB	JOB and EOB		
JOB and OBD II	JOB and OBD II		
JOB, EOB, and OBD II	JOB, EOB, and OBD II		
LAMBDA (preferred) or EQ_RATIO	Fuel/Air Commanded Equivalence Ratio		
LAMBDAxy (preferred) or EQ_RATIOxy	Lambda value, Equivalence Ratio Bank x, Sensor y (where x and y are determined using either PID \$13 or PID \$1D for sensor locations)		
LGSO2FT1	Long Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 1 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
LGSO2FT2	Long Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 2 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
LGSO2FT3	Long Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 3		
LGSO2FT4	Long Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 4		
LOAD_ABS	Absolute Load Value		
LOAD_PCT	Calculated LOAD Value		
LONGFT1	Long Term Fuel Trim - Bank 1 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
LONGFT2	Long Term Fuel Trim - Bank 2 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
LONGFT3	Long Term Fuel Trim - Bank 3		
LONGFT4	Long Term Fuel Trim - Bank 4		
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas		
MAF	Air Flow Rate from Mass Air Flow Sensor		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
MAFA	Mass Air Flow Sensor A		
MAFB	Mass Air Flow Sensor B		
MAP	Intake Manifold Absolute Pressure		
MAP_A	Intake Manifold Absolute Pressure A		
MAP_B	Intake Manifold Absolute Pressure B		
METH	Methanol		
MIL	Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) Status		
MIL_DIST	Distance Traveled While MIL is Activated		
MIL_TIME	Minutes run by the engine while MIL activated		
MIS_CMPL	Misfire monitoring complete (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
MIS_ENA	Misfire monitoring enabled (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
MIS_RDY	Misfire monitoring ready (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
MIS_SUP	Misfire monitoring supported (spark ignition and compression ignition)		
MST	Manifold Surface Temperature		
N/D_STAT	Auto Trans Neutral Drive Status		
N/G_STAT	Manual Trans Neutral Gear Status		
NCAT_ENA	NOx aftertreatment monitoring enabled (compression ignition supported)		
NCAT_RDY	NOx aftertreatment monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
NCAT_SUP	NOx aftertreatment monitoring supported (compression ignition supported)		
NCATCMPL	NOx aftertreatment monitoring complete (compression ignition supported)		
NNTE = CAA	Inside manufacturer-specific NOx NTE carve-out area		
NNTE = DEF	NTE deficiency for NOx active area		
NNTE = IN	Inside NOx control area		
NNTE = OUT	Outside NOx control area		
NO OBD	Not OBD compliant		
NOX11	NOx Sensor Concentration Bank 1 Sensor 1		
NOX21	NOx Sensor Concentration Bank 2 Sensor 1		
NWI_TIME	Total run time by the engine while NOx warning mode is activated		
O2S_CMPL	Oxygen sensor monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
O2S_ENA	Oxygen sensor monitoring enabled (spark ignition supported)		
O2S_RDY	Oxygen sensor monitoring ready (spark ignition supported)		
O2S_SUP	Oxygen sensor monitoring supported (spark ignition supported)		
O2SLOC	Location of oxygen sensors		3,4
O2Sxy	O2 Sensor Bank x, Sensor y (where x and y are determined using either PID \$13 or PID \$1D for sensor locations)		3,4
OBD	OBD (Federal EPA)		
OBD and OBD II	OBD and OBD II		
OBD I	OBD I		
OBD II	OBD II (California ARB)		
OBDBr-1	Brazil OBD Phase 1		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
OBDBr-2	Brazil OBD Phase 2		
OBDSUP	OBD requirements to which vehicle is designed		
OL	Open loop - has not yet satisfied conditions to go closed loop		
OL-Drive	Open loop due to driving conditions (e.g. power enrichment, deceleration enrichment)		
OL-Drive	Open loop due to driving conditions (e.g. power enrichment, deceleration enrichment)		
OL-Fault	Open loop - due to detected system fault		
PM_CMPL	PM Filter monitoring complete (compression ignition supported)		
PM_ENA	PM Filter monitoring enabled (compression ignition supported)		
PM_RDY	PM Filter monitoring ready (compression ignition supported)		
PM_SUP	PM Filter monitoring supported (compression ignition supported)		
PM11	PM Sensor Mass Concentration Bank 1 Sensor 1		
PM21	PM Sensor Mass Concentration Bank 2 Sensor 1		
PNTE = CAA	Inside manufacturer-specific PM NTE carve-out area		
PNTE = DEF	NTE deficiency for PM active area		
PNTE = IN	Inside PM control area		
PNTE = OUT	Outside PM control area		
PROP	Propane		
PTO_STAT	Power Take Off (PTO) Status		
PTO_TIME	Total Run Time With PTO Active		
REAG_DEMD	Average Demanded Reagent Consumption		
REAG_LVL	Reagent Tank Level		
REAG_RATE	Average Reagent Consumption		
RPM	Engine RPM		
RUN_TIME	Total Engine Run Time		
RUNTM	Time Since Engine Start		
SHRTFT xy: xxx.x%	Short Term Fuel Trim Bank x, Sensor y (where x and y are determined using either PID \$13 or PID \$1D for sensor locations)		
SHRTFT1	Short Term Fuel Trim - Bank 1 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
SHRTFT2	Short Term Fuel Trim - Bank 2 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
SHRTFT3	Short Term Fuel Trim - Bank 3		
SHRTFT4	Short Term Fuel Trim - Bank 4		
SPARKADV	Ignition Timing Advance for #1 Cylinder		
STSO2FT1	Short Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 1 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
STSO2FT2	Short Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 2 (use if only 1 fuel trim value)		
STSO2FT3	Short Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 3		
STSO2FT4	Short Term Secondary O2 Sensor Fuel Trim - Bank 4		
TAC_A_CMD	Commanded Throttle Actuator A Control		
TAC_B_CMD	Commanded Throttle Actuator B Control		
TAC_PCT	Commanded Throttle Actuator Control		
TCA_CINP	Turbocharger Compressor Inlet Pressure Sensor A		
TCA_CINT	Turbocharger A Compressor Inlet Temperature		
TCA_COUTT	Turbocharger A Compressor Outlet Temperature		

Display Acronym	Description	Note	Figures
TCA_RPM	Turbocharger A RPM		
TCA_TINT	Turbocharger A Turbine Inlet Temperature		
TCA_TOUTT	Turbocharger A Turbine Outlet Temperature		
TCB_CINP	Turbocharger Compressor Inlet Pressure Sensor B		
TCB_CINT	Turbocharger B Compressor Inlet Temperature		
TCB_COUTT	Turbocharger B Compressor Outlet Temperature		
TCB_RPM	Turbocharger B RPM		
TCB_TINT	Turbocharger B Turbine Inlet Temperature		
TCB_TOUTT	Turbocharger B Turbine Outlet Temperature		
TP	Absolute Throttle Position		
TP_A_REL	Relative Throttle A Position		
TP_B	Absolute Throttle Position B		
TP_B_REL	Relative Throttle B Position		
TP_C	Absolute Throttle Position C		
TP_R	Relative Throttle Position		
TQ_ACT	Actual Engine - Percent Torque		
TQ_DD	Driver's Demand Engine - Percent Torque		
TQ_MAX1	Engine Percent Torque At Idle, Point 1		
TQ_MAX2	Engine Percent Torque At Point 2		
TQ_MAX3	Engine Percent Torque At Point 3		
TQ_MAX4	Engine Percent Torque At Point 4		
TQ_MAX5	Engine Percent Torque At Point 5		
TQ_REF	Engine Reference Torque		
VGT_A_ACT	Variable Geometry Turbo A Position		
VGT_A_CMD	Commanded Variable Geometry Turbo A Position		
VGT_A_OL VGT_A_CL VGT_A_FAULT	Variable Geometry Turbo A Control Status		
VGT_B_ACT	Variable Geometry Turbo B Position		
VGT_B_CMD	Commanded Variable Geometry Turbo B Position		
VGT_B_OL VGT_B_CL VGT_B_FAULT	Variable Geometry Turbo B Control Status		
VPWR	Control module voltage		
VSS	Vehicle Speed Sensor		
WARM_UPS	Number of warm-ups since DTCs cleared		
WG_B_CMD	Commanded Wastegate B Position		
WG_A_ACT	Wastegate A Position		
WG_A_CMD	Commanded Wastegate A Position		
WG_B_ACT	Wastegate B Position		
WWH OBD	World Wide Harmonized OBD		

1. Use recommended term only, no approved Acronym.
2. Acronym and Shortened Name are only required for emissions-related control modules.
3. No Acronym recommended. Shortened Display name can be used on tools with limited display capability.

APPENDIX C - MODULE NAMES

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
AC to AC Converter Control Module		See Glossary: Alternating Current - AC, Converter (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
AC to DC Converter Control Module		See Glossary: Alternating Current - AC, Direct Current - DC, Converter (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Accessory Protocol Interface Module		A module that translates between the communication protocols used by portable attached accessories and the protocols used by the vehicle on-board systems. Any required communication layers between Application and physical may be translated. See Glossary: Protocol, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Active Roll Control Module		See Glossary: Roll, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Air Conditioning Control Module		A control module that regulates the operation of the air conditioning compressor in order to control the pumping of refrigerant and the pressure of the refrigerant vapor. See Glossary: Air Conditioning, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
All Terrain Control Module		A control module that modifies the operation of chassis and powertrain systems for off pavement driving. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
All Wheel Drive Control Module	AWDCM	See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	AllWhlDrvCtrl		
Alternative Fuel Control Module	AFCM	See Glossary: Fuel, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	AltFuelCtrl		
Antenna Control Module		A control module that improves radio frequency (approximately 15 KHz to 100 GHz) reception by selecting or combining signals from multiple sources. See Glossary: Control Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Control Module	ABS	See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	AntiLockBrake		
Audible Alert Control Module		A control module that generates sound (bong, buzzer, chime, etc.) based upon the operational status of the vehicle. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Audio Amplifier		A device which enlarges the signal amplitude in the audio range of frequencies (approximately 15 Hz to 20 KHz).		2	
Automatic Lighting Control Module		A control module that commands the vehicle lighting system without the intervention of the vehicle operator. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Auxiliary Heater Control Module	AHCM	A control module that regulates the operation of heater which does not use thermal energy from the engine (e.g., electric engine block heater, fuel fired heater, etc.) See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	AuxHeatCtrl		
Battery Energy Control Module	BECM	See Glossary: Battery, Energy, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	B+EnergyCtrl		
Body Control Module		See Glossary: Body (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Brake System Control Module	BSCM	See Glossary: Brake, System, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	BrakeSystem		
Camera Module		A module that receives an image on a light-sensitive cathode-ray tube and converts it into an electrical signal for use by an image processing module. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Column Lock Module		A control module that commands the operation of the steering column lock. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Compass Module		A module that provides the vehicle operator with information about the vehicle's geographic orientation. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Convenience Recall Module		A control module that stores various operator personalization settings (e.g., seat position, mirror position, steering wheel and column position, adjustable pedal position, etc.) and restores these settings as needed (e.g., key fob used to unlock vehicle is valid and does not equal last key fob used). See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Coolant Temperature Control Module	CTCM	See Glossary: Coolant, Temperature, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	CoolTempCtrl		
Cruise Control Front Distance Range Sensor		A sensor which measures the distance to objects in front of the vehicle for use by the cruise control system. See Glossary: Cruise, Control, Sensor		2	
Cruise Control Module	CRCM	See Glossary: Cruise, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	CruiseControl		
DC to AC Converter Control Module		See Glossary: Alternating Current - AC, Direct Current - DC, Converter (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
DC to DC Converter Control Module		See Glossary: Direct Current - DC, Converter (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Differential Control Module		See Glossary: Differential, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Digital Audio Control Module		A control module that receives audio information in digital form, decodes the information to an analogue form, and presents this information signal to an output device or devices (e.g., speakers, audio amplifier, etc.). See Glossary:		2	
Digital Disc Player/Changer Module		A module that reads data from a digital storage media (e.g., CD, DVD, MP3, etc.) and presents this information signal to an output device or devices (e.g., speakers, audio amplifier, display device, etc.). In general, the player refers to a device that uses one data storage medium at a time as compared to changer that can accommodate multiple media and switch between them. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Door Control Module		See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Door Switch		A switch or switch assembly in the door used by the vehicle occupant to control such functions as door locking, power window position, etc.		2	
Door Window Motor		A motor used to control the position of the door window. See Glossary: Motor (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Drive Motor Control Module	DMCM	See Glossary: Drive, Motor (Electrical/Electronic), Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	DriveMotorCtrl		
Emissions Critical Control Information	ECCI		EmisCritInfo		
Engine Control Module	ECM	See Glossary: Engine, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	EngineControl		
Entertainment Control Module		A control module that coordinates the operation of various entertainment systems such as Radio, CD, DVD, MP3, Television, etc. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Entrapment Control Module		A control module that detects the possible presence of a person in a confined space (e.g., the trunk) and automatically allows egress. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Exhaust Gas Re-circulation Control Module		A control module that coordinates the system for reducing NOx emissions levels by adding exhaust gas to the incoming fuel/ air mixture. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Exhaust Gas Sensor Module		A device that accepts the output from multiple exhaust sensors and passes this information to a control module. See Glossary: Exhaust, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Folding Top Control Module		A control module that regulates the opening and closing of a flexible covering over the passenger compartment which folds up and is stored behind the passenger compartment. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Four-Wheel Drive Clutch Control Module	4WDCM	See Approved Terms: Four Wheel Drive See Glossary: Clutch, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	4WhlDrvClCtrl		
Front Controls Interface Module		A module that combines in a single unit, the controls (e.g., knobs, switches, etc.) for other control modules typically located in the instrument panel (e.g., HVAC Control Module, Radio, etc.) See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Front Controls/Display Interface Module		A module that combines the functionality of the Front Controls Interface Module and the Front Display Interface Module. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Front Display Interface Module		A module that provides an audible and/or visual manifestation of the information received from other control modules typically located in the instrument panel (e.g., HVAC Control Module, Radio, etc.) See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Fuel Additive Control Module	FACM	See Glossary: Fuel, Additive, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	FuelAddCtrl		
Fuel Cell Control Module		See Glossary: Fuel Cell, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Fuel Injector Control Module	FICM	See Glossary: Fuel, Injector, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	FuelInjCtrl		
Fuel Pump Control Module	FPCM	See Glossary: Fuel, Pump, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	FuelPumpCtrl		
Gateway		See Glossary: Gateway (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Gear Shift Control Module	GSM	A module that processes an operator's requests for use by the transmission control system. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	GearShiftCtrl		
Global Positioning System Module		A module that receives coded signals from orbiting satellites and uses these signals to calculate the vehicle's position and velocity and may also calculate the time. This information may then be recorded and/or presented to the vehicle operator via a display device. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Glow Plug Control Module	GPCM	See Glossary: Glow Plug, Control, Module	GlowPlugCtrl		
Head Up Display		A system of displaying selected gauges and indicators so that the read-out is shown on the windshield providing information access to the vehicle operator without looking away from the road.		2	
Headlamp Control Module		See Glossary: Headlamp, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Headlamp Leveling Control Module		A control module that commands actuators in order to keep the headlamp aiming focused at the same distance in front of the vehicle when the vehicle is moving. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Heated Steering Wheel Module		A module that regulates the operation of the steering wheel heating elements. See Glossary: Steering Wheel, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
HVAC Control Module		A control module that provides climate control functionality for the passenger compartment. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Hybrid Battery Pack Sensor Module		See Glossary: Hybrid, Battery Pack, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Hybrid Powertrain Control Module	HPCM	See Glossary: Hybrid, Powertrain, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	HybridPtCtrl		
Image Processing Module		A module that monitors the vicinity around the vehicle using imaging sensors (e.g. Camera, radar, sonar, etc.) in order to define the vehicle's operating environment. This information can be used to provide warnings (audible, tactile, and/or visual), and/or direct intervention with the engine, braking, and steering systems. This module may contribute to or contain one or more of the following systems; Collision Avoidance, Lane Change Assistance, Lane Departure Warning, Traffic Jam Assistance, Traffic Sign Memory, etc. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Impact Classification System Module		A module that estimates the severity of a collision, determines the category of the impact, and provides the information to the Restraints Control Module resulting in possible modification of the deployment threshold. See Glossary: System, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Information Center		A secondary array of separate indicators, and/or text messages in one housing providing the vehicle operator with information related to vehicle operating conditions. Compare: Instrument Panel Cluster.		2	
Instrument Panel Cluster (IPC) Control Module	IPC	An array of separate gauges (may be analog or digital), indicators, and/or text messages in one housing providing the vehicle operator with information related to vehicle operating conditions. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	InstPanelClust		
Lateral Acceleration Sensor Module		See Glossary: Lateral Acceleration, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Lighting Control Module		A control module that commands the operation of the vehicle's artificial illumination devices. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Mirror Control Module		A control module which commands the positioning function, reflectivity, heating function, etc. of a device with a smooth polished surface that reflects images. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Moveable Roof Control Module		A control module that regulates the opening and closing of an inflexible covering over the passenger compartment which retracts into the trunk. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Multi-axis Acceleration Sensor Module		A sensor assembly combining two or more accelerometers oriented on different axes in a single unit. See Glossary: Vehicle Axis System (x, y, z), Acceleration, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Navigation Control Module		A control module that coordinates global positioning system information (current location), vehicle operator input (destination), vehicle operating information (speed and direction), and a street map database and presents the information to an output device in order to assist the vehicle operator with finding a destination. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Navigation Display Module		A module that provides an audible and/or visual manifestation of the information received from the Navigation Control Module. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Park Brake Control Module		See Glossary: Parking Brake, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Parking Assist Control Module		A control module that monitors the vehicle's proximity to obstacles (e.g., pedestrians, other vehicles, etc.) in front of or behind the vehicle and provides this information to the vehicle operator to assist with parking maneuvers. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Personal Computer		See Glossary: Personal Computer		2	
Power Steering Control Module		See Glossary: Power Steering, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Power Takeoff Control Module		A control module for a supplementary mechanism (as on a truck) enabling the engine power to be used to operate non-automotive apparatus (such as a pump). See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Powertrain Control Module	PCM	See Glossary: Powertrain, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	PowertrainCtrl		
Powertrain Control Monitor Module		A control module that scrutinizes and analyzes the operation of the PCM in order to detect possible malfunctions (e.g., software lock up). See Glossary: Powertrain, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Radiator Anti Tamper Device		A device irreversibly attached to the coated part of a radiator with an emission reduction coating that verifies its connection to a proper radiator and communicates this information to the primary emissions control module. See Glossary: Radiator		2	
Radio		A device which receives radio frequency signals, removes the information (audio and/or text) from the carrier signal(s), and presents this information signal to an output device or devices (e.g., speakers, audio amplifier, display device, etc.).		2	
Radio Transceiver		A device which receives and transmits radio frequency signals.		2	
Rain Sensing Module		A module that commands the operation of the windshield wipers based upon the amount of moisture detected on the windshield. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Rear Drive Control Module		See Glossary: Drive, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Rear Gate Module		See Glossary: Gate, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Reductant Control Module	RDCM	A control module that meters the amount of reductant, such as urea, injected into the exhaust stream as part of an exhaust aftertreatment system designed to reduce NOx emissions. See Glossary: Reductant, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	ReductantCtrl		
Remote Accessory Module		A module that provides the vehicle operator with useful devices generally used outside the vehicle such as a flashlight, a camera (to assist with driving in areas with very little clearance), a vehicle locator, etc. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Remote Function Actuation		A device that receives a signal from outside of the vehicle, authenticates the signal, and performs the requested task (start engine, unlock doors, activate the horn, etc.)		2	
Remote Start Module		A module that receives a signal from outside of the vehicle, authenticates the signal, and starts the engine. See Glossary: Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Restraints Control Module		See Glossary: Restraint, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Restraints Occupant Classification System Module		A control module that senses the physical characteristics of the seat occupant (e.g., presence, weight, etc.), the seating position, seat belt usage, etc. for use in determining which restraint devices should be deployed and in what manner. See Glossary: Restraint, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Restraints System Sensor		See Glossary: Restraint, System, Sensor		2	
Rocker Arm Control Module		A control module that can vary the opening and closing times of intake and exhaust valves including the duration of valve opening. See Glossary: Rocker Arm, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Running Board Control Module		See Glossary: Running Board, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Seatbelt Pretensioner Module		See Glossary: Seat Belt Assembly, Pretensioner, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Seat Control Module		See Glossary: Seat, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Seat Control Switch Module		See Glossary: Seat, Control, Switch, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Side Obstacle Detection Control Module		A control module that monitors the vehicle's proximity to obstacles (e.g., pedestrians, other vehicles, etc.) on the side of the vehicle and provides this information to the vehicle operator. Compare: Parking Assist Control Module See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Side Restraints Control Module		A control module that detects vehicle collisions by measuring acceleration or velocity in the lateral or transverse direction and commanding deployment of the appropriate restraint device(s). See Glossary: Restraint, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Special Purpose Vehicle Control Module		A control module that coordinates the operation of electrical accessories used on vehicles dedicated to a specific function (e.g., ambulance, limousine, police, taxi, etc.) See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Speech Recognition Module		A module that converts an acoustic signal, as received by a microphone, into a set of recognized words which can then be used as control inputs to on-vehicle systems. See Glossary: Module		2	
Starter/Generator Control Module	SGCM	See Glossary: Starter, Generator, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	Start/GenCtrl		
Steering Angle Sensor Module		See Glossary: Steering Angle, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Steering Column Control Module		A control module that receives the inputs from the steering column controls (e.g., windshield wipers, cruise control switches, horn, etc.) and relays the commands to the appropriate output control device. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Steering Effort Control Module		A control module that modifies the steering control effort required for a maneuver based on the current vehicle operating conditions. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Subscription Entertainment Receiver Module		A control module that detects and decodes electromagnetic signals from a pay for service source and presents this information signal to an output device or devices (e.g., speakers, audio amplifier, display device, etc.). See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Sunroof Control Module		A control module that commands the operation of a panel (often translucent) in the roof of a car which may be tilted or slid open to provide extra light and/or ventilation. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Suspension Control Module		See Glossary: Suspension, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

J2012/ISO15031-6 Name	Acronym*	Definition	Shortened Display Name*	Note	Figures
Telematic Control Module		A control module that receives and transmits signals via telecommunication channels and converts received signals to voice, text, actuator commands (e.g., door unlock), etc. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Telephone Control Module		A control module that converts voice and other sound signals into a form that can be transmitted to remote locations and that receives and reconverts waves into sound signals. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Television		A device which receives radio frequency signals, removes the information (audio, text, and/or video) from the carriers signals, and presents these information signals to output devices (e.g., speakers, audio amplifier, display device, etc.).		2	
Throttle Actuator Control Module	TACM	See Glossary: Throttle, Actuator, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	ThrotActCtrl		
Tire Pressure Monitor Module		A control module that determines whether the air pressure in a tire or tires is too low and alerts the vehicle operator. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Trailer Brake Control Module		See Glossary: Trailer, Brake, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Transfer Case Control Module	TCCM	See Glossary: Transfer Case, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	TransfCaseCtrl		
Transmission Control Module	TCM	See Glossary: Transmission, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)	TransmisCtrl		
Transmission Fluid Pump Module		See Glossary: Transmission, Pump, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Turbocharger/Superc harger Control Module		See Glossary: Turbocharger, Supercharger, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Vehicle Dynamics Control Module		See Glossary: Vehicle Dynamics, Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Vehicle Immobilizer Control Module		A control module that renders the vehicle inert (unable to move) unless proper authentication occurs for the purpose of theft deterrence. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Vehicle Security Control Module		A control module that coordinates the operation of various inputs (e.g., key fobs, door and hood ajar switches, intrusion sensors, glass breakage sensors, etc.) with output devices (siren, horn, lights, etc.) for the purpose of theft deterrence. May also include the immobilization function. See Glossary: Control, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	
Yaw Rate Sensor Module		See Glossary: Yaw Rate, Sensor, Module (Electrical/Electronic)		2	

1. Use recommended term only, no approved Acronym.
2. Acronym and Shortened Name are only required for emissions-related control modules.
3. No Acronym recommended. Shortened Display name can be used on tools with limited display capability.

APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY

Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
Acceleration	The rate of change in velocity.		
Accelerator Pedal	A foot operated device which, directly or indirectly, controls the flow of fuel and/or air to the engine, controlling engine speed.		
Accumulator	A vessel in which liquid or gas is stored, usually at greater than atmospheric pressure.		
Actuator	A mechanism for moving or controlling something indirectly instead of by hand. Compare Glossary: Solenoid, Relay, Valve		
Additive	A substance added in small amounts to another substance to improve, strengthen, or otherwise alter it.		
Adsorber	A device used to collect a particular type of gas or liquid through surface adhesion to another material		
Air Conditioning	A vehicular accessory system that modifies the passenger compartment air by cooling and drying the air.		
Alternating Current - AC	An electric current that periodically reverses direction in a circuit.		
Alternator	See Glossary: Generator		
Battery	An electrical storage device designed to produce a DC voltage by means of an electrochemical reaction.		
Battery Pack	An assembly of two or more batteries connected to each other in such a way that the current and/or voltage available at the output is greater than that which is available from a single battery.		
Blower	A device designed to supply a current of air at a moderate pressure. A blower usually consists of an impeller assembly, a motor, and a suitable case. The blower case is usually designed as part of a ventilation system. Compare Glossary: Fan		
Brake	An energy conversion mechanism used to retard, stop, or hold a vehicle. (SAE J656)		
Body	(1) The assembly of components, windows, doors, seats, etc., that provide enclosures for passengers and/or cargo in a motor vehicle. It may or may not include the hood and fenders. (2) The primary, central, or key part of a feature.		
Body (Electrical/Electronic)	The occupant assistance, comfort, convenience, and safety features of a vehicle which are, generally, inside of the passenger compartment.		
Boost	The increase of pressure, above normal atmospheric pressure, created in the intake system by a turbocharger or supercharger.		
Booster (Brake)	A device utilizing a supplementary power source to reduce pedal force in a hydraulic brake system. (SAE J656)		
Bypass	A valve that redirects charged air to a secondary path to relieve pressure in the primary charged air passage.		
Camshaft	A shaft on which phased cams are mounted. The camshaft is used to regulate the opening and closing of the intake and exhaust valves.		
Canister	An evaporative emission canister contains activated charcoal which absorbs fuel vapors and holds them until the vapors can be purged at an appropriate time.		
Capacitor	An electrical device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity.		
Carbon Dioxide	A heavy colorless gas that can be found as a product of complete combustion.		
Carbon Monoxide	A colorless odorless gas that can be found as a product of incomplete combustion.		
Carburetor	A mechanism which automatically mixes fuel with air in the proper proportions to provide a desired power output from a spark ignition internal combustion engine.		
Catalyst	A substance that can increase or decrease the rate of a chemical reaction between substances without being consumed in the process.		
Chassis	The suspension, steering, and braking elements of a vehicle.		
Checksum	A number generated by an ECU calculation, used to verify the integrity of computer data		
Circuit	A closed path through which a substance will flow and containing, at a minimum, a source, a load, and the connections between them. Typically used in electricity/electronics, hydraulics, and pneumatics.		
Cleaner	A device used in the intake system of parts that require clean air. An air cleaner usually has a filter in it to trap particulates and only pass clean air through.		
Climate	The temperature/ventilation in the passenger compartment.		
Closed Loop (Engine)	An operating condition or mode which enables modification of programmed instructions based on a feedback system.		

Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
Clutch	A mechanical device which uses mechanical, magnetic, or friction type connections to facilitate engaging or disengaging of two shafts or rotating members.		
Code	A system of symbols (as letters, numbers, or words) used to represent meaning of information.		
Coil (Ignition)	A device consisting of windings of conductors around an iron core, designed to increase the voltage, and for use in a spark ignition system.		
Contactor (Electrical)	A device that opens or closes a high current load circuit through the use of a lower voltage control circuit. In general, contactors are used for higher current applications than relays.		
Control	1) A means or a device to direct and regulate a process or guide the operation of a machine, apparatus, or system. 2) An architectural system element which contains the algorithm for translating input mechanism abstractions into output mechanism abstractions and implements the desired customer and system behaviors for a given function or feature. (SAE J1213-1)		
Converter (Catalytic)	An in-line, exhaust system device used to reduce the level of engine exhaust emissions.		
Converter (Electrical/Electronic)	A device that converts electric current from one kind to another. A DC to AC converter is also referred to as an "inverter".		
Converter (Torque)	A device which by its design multiplies the torque in a fluid coupling between an engine and transmission/transaxle.		
Coolant	A fluid used for heat transfer. Coolants usually contain additives such as rust inhibitors and antifreeze.		
Cooler	A heat exchanger that reduces the temperature of the named medium.		
Crankshaft	The part of an engine which converts the reciprocating motion of the pistons to rotary motion.		
Cruise	A system that maintains vehicle speed based upon selections made by the vehicle operator without requiring additional input from the foot pedals.		
Data	General term for information, usually represented by numbers, letters, or symbols.		
Device	A piece of equipment or a mechanism designed for a specific purpose or function. DO NOT use "Device" as a Base Word.		
Diagnostics	The process of identifying the cause or nature of a condition, situation, or problem. To determine corrective action in repair of automotive systems.		
Differential	(1) A device with an arrangement of gears designed to permit the division of power to two shafts. (2) A difference in comparable quantities.		
Direct Current - DC	An electric current flowing in one direction only.		
Distributor	A mechanical device designed to switch a high voltage secondary circuit from an ignition coil to spark plugs in the proper firing sequence.		
Drive	(1) A device which provides a fixed increase or decrease ratio of relative rotation between its input and output shafts. (2) A device which causes a wheel, shaft, etc. to turn or rotate.		
Driver	(1) A switched electronic device that controls output state. (2) The seating position used by the operator of the vehicle. Used to describe the location of devices that follow the location of the driver irrespective of a left hand drive or right hand drive configuration.		
Electrical	A type of device or system using actuators, motors, generators, solenoids, switches, relays, etc. and generally involving higher current flow than electronic systems or devices. Compare Glossary: Electronic		
Electronic	(1) A type of device or system using diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, microprocessors, etc. and generally involving lower current flow than electrical systems or devices. (2) The storage, retrieval, and display of information through media such as magnetic tape, laser disc, electronic read only memory (ROM), and random access memory (RAM). Compare: Electrical.		
Energy	The capacity of a physical system to do work.		
Engine	A machine designed to convert thermal energy into mechanical energy to produce force or motion.		
Exhaust	By-products of combustion emitted from an engine.		

Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
Fan	A device designed to supply a current of air. A fan may also have a frame, motor, wiring harness, and the like. Compare Glossary: Blower		
Fuel	Any combustible substance burned to provide heat or power. Typical fuels include gasoline and diesel fuel. Other types of fuel include ethanol, methanol, natural gas, propane, or in combination.		
Fuel Cell	An electrochemical cell in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel, such as liquid hydrogen, and an oxidant, such as liquid oxygen, is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy.		
Gate	A part designed to provide access to the rear of the vehicle's passenger compartment or cargo area for entrance and exit of passengers or material. May be referred to as End Gate, Lift Gate, Mid Gate, Tail Gate, etc.		
Gateway (Electrical/Electronic)	1) A device that enables communication between control module networks that use different communications protocols, different communication rates, etc. 2) A node used to interconnect the transfer of data between two physically separate networks that use two different protocols. As differentiated from a bridge, a gateway acts as a protocol-to-protocol converter. (SAE J1213-1)		
Generator	A rotating device designed to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. Compare Glossary: Motor		
Glow Plug	A combustion chamber heat generating device to aid starting diesel engines.		
Governor	A device designed to automatically limit engine speed.		
Ground	An electrical conductor used as a common return for an electric circuit(s) and with a relative zero potential.		
Headlamp	An assembly used to provide illumination in front of a vehicle. A headlamp is generally an assembly consisting of a lens, a reflector, a filament or bulb, and electrical terminals.		
Hybrid	A vehicle motive system that combines a rechargeable energy storage device with a conventional engine.		
Hydrocarbon	An organic compound containing various carbon and hydrogen molecules which occur in fuel.		
Idle	Rotational speed of an engine with vehicle at rest and accelerator pedal not depressed.		
Ignition	System used to provide high voltage spark for internal combustion engines.		
Indicator	A device which presents vehicle condition information transmitted or relayed from some other source.		
Infrared	The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between red visible light and microwaves.		
Injector	A device for delivering a metered pressurized substance, for example into the engine, exhaust stream, or fuel system.		
Input Shaft	A shaft in a device that is "driven" by the previous element in the powertrain.		
Intake Air	Air drawn through a cleaner and distributed to each cylinder for use in combustion.		
Interlock (Electrical/Electronic)	A switching device typically used to disconnect or disable a power source to prevent injury to an operator or technician.		
Inverter	A device which converts direct current to alternating current.		
Knock (Engine)	The sharp, metallic sound produced when two pressure fronts collide in the combustion chamber of an engine.		
Lateral Acceleration	The component of the vector acceleration of a point in the vehicle perpendicular to the vehicle x-axis and parallel to the road plane. (SAE J670e) See Glossary: Vehicle Axis System (x, y, z)		
Left	Used to describe the location of devices that remain on the left side of the vehicle (as determined by a seated driver) if the configuration is changed from left hand drive to right hand drive configuration.		
Level	The magnitude of a quantity considered in relation to an arbitrary reference value.		
Line	A generic service term used to describe a system of pipes, tubes, and hoses.		
Link (Electrical/Electronic)	General term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.		
Manifold	A device designed to collect or distribute fluid, air, or the like. Compare Glossary: Rail		
Memory	A device in which data can be stored and used when needed.		
Mode	One of several alternative conditions or methods of operating a device or control module.		

Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
Module (Electrical/Electronic)	1) A self contained group of electrical/electronic components, which is designed as a single replaceable unit. 2) An electronic subassembly, commonly with intelligence, which typically accepts input from switches and/or sensors and provides outputs to actuators, lamps, and/or displays. (SAE J1213-1)		
Motor (Electrical/Electronic)	A device that converts kinetic energy, such as electricity, into mechanical energy. Compare Glossary: Generator		
Motor (Vacuum)	A device designed to convert a pressure differential into mechanical assist or motion. Compare Glossary: Actuator		
Nitrogen Oxides	Various combinations of nitrogen and oxygen atoms which can be a product of incomplete combustion.		
Open Loop	An operating condition or mode based on programmed instructions and not modified by a feedback system.		
Output Shaft	A shaft in a device that drives the next element in the powertrain.		
Oxidant	A substance that chemically oxidizes other substances (i. e. , an increase in oxidation number). Compare Glossary: Reductant		
Oxygen	A colorless, tasteless, odorless gas that supports combustion.		
Particulate Filter	A filter used to remove the tiny particles of a solid or liquid that are suspended in a gas.		
Park/Neutral	The selected non-drive modes of the transmission.		
Parking Brake	A mechanically applied brake system, usually to the rear wheels or transmission output shaft, intended to hold a parked vehicle stationary.		
Passenger	The outboard seating position in the same row and opposite of the operator of the vehicle. Used to describe the location of devices that are opposite the location of the driver irrespective of a left hand drive or right hand drive configuration.		
Personal Computer	A computer that is built around a microprocessor and contains its own operating system (does not require a connection to a main frame computer) for use by an individual.		
Phase (Electrical)	A reference to one of the electrical windings in a three-phase AC motor or generator		
Power Steering	A system which provides additional force to the steering mechanism, reducing the driver's steering effort.		
Powertrain	The elements of a vehicle by which motive power is generated and transmitted to the driven axles.		
Pressure	Force applied uniformly over a surface and perpendicular to that surface, measured as force per unit of area. When not specified, this is gage pressure.		
Pressure (Absolute)	The pressure referenced to a perfect vacuum.		
Pressure (Atmospheric)	The pressure of the surrounding air at any given temperature and altitude. Sometimes called barometric pressure.		
Pressure (Barometric)	Pertaining to atmospheric pressure or the results obtained by using a barometer.		
Pressure (Differential)	The pressure difference between two regions, such as between the intake manifold and the atmospheric pressures.		
Pressure (Gage)	The amount by which the total absolute pressure exceeds the ambient atmospheric pressure.		
Pretensioner	A pyrotechnic, spring-driven, or other device added to the retractor or buckle which under predetermined criteria (acceleration, loads, displacement, etc.) is activated to snug the belt system.		
Protocol	A formal set of conventions, rules, and requirements governing the communication and transfer of data between distributed processing subsystems, devices, computers, sensors, and actuators. (SAE J1213-1)		
Pump	A device used to raise, transfer, or compress fluids by suction, pressure, or both.		
Radiator	A radiator is a liquid to air heat transfer device having a tank(s) and core(s) specifically designed to reduce the temperature of the coolant in an internal combustion engine cooling system.		
Rail	A manifold for fuel injection fuel. Compare Glossary: Manifold		
Range	The detent position of the transmission manual valve.		
Reductant	A substance that chemically reduces other substances (i. e. , a decrease in oxidation number). Compare Glossary: Oxidant		

Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
Reagent	A substance used in a chemical reaction to detect, measure, examine, or produce other substances.		
Refrigerant	A substance used as a heat transfer agent in an air conditioning system.		
Relay	A generally electromechanical device in which connections in one circuit are opened or closed by changes in another circuit. Compare Glossary: Actuator, Solenoid, Switch		
Regulator (Mechanical)	A mechanism for controlling the operation of a device or system within predetermined limits.		
Regulator (Voltage)	A device that automatically controls the functional output of another device by adjusting the voltage to meet a specified value.		
Restraint	A device, such as an air bag, air curtain, seat belt, etc. , designed to be deployed in certain types of collisions to assist in preventing the vehicle occupant(s) from impacting the interior portion of the vehicle.		
Right	Used to describe the location of devices that remain on the right side of the vehicle (as determined by a seated driver) if the configuration is changed from left hand drive to right hand drive configuration.		
Rocker Arm	A lever in the valvetrain of an overhead valve engine that pivots in the middle applying motion, directly or indirectly, from the camshaft to open an intake or exhaust valve. As the camshaft rotates, a pushrod pushes up on one side of a rocker arm, the other side depresses a valve stem, causing the valve to open.		
Roll	The angular component of ride vibrations of the sprung mass about the vehicle x-axis. (SAE J670e) See Glossary: Vehicle Axis System (x, y, z)		
Running Board	A long flat footboard on either side of a vehicle which acts as a step for passengers.		
Scan Tool	A device that interfaces with and communicates information on a data link.		
Seat	The cushioned surfaces located inside a vehicle used primarily for passenger seating.		
Seat Belt Assembly	Any strap, webbing, or similar device designed to secure a person in a motor vehicle with the intention of minimizing the risk of bodily harm in a collision (other than a system designed solely to accommodate children), including all buckles, adjusting mechanisms, fasteners, and related hardware.		
Secondary Air	Air provided to the exhaust system.		
Selective Catalytic Reduction	A process that uses a reductant substance (e. g. Urea) and a catalytic converter to chemically reduce Nitrogen Oxides in an exhaust stream into Nitrogen and water.		
Sensor	An input device that senses either the absolute value or a change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, and converts that change into a useful value for subsequent control processing. (SAE J1213-1) Compare Glossary: Transducer		
Shift Solenoid	A device that controls shifting in an automatic transmission.		
Signal (Electrical/Electronic)	A fluctuating electric quantity, such as voltage or current, whose variations represent information.		
Solenoid	A device consisting of an electrical coil which when energized, produces a magnetic field in a plunger, which is pulled to a central position. A solenoid may be used as an actuator in a valve or switch. Compare Glossary: Actuator, Relay, Switch		
Solid State	Crystalline circuit structures used to perform electronic functions. Examples of such structures include transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, and other semiconductors.		
Speed	The magnitude of velocity (regardless of direction).		
Starter	A motor that causes the engine crankshaft to turn, which allows the intake, compression, firing, and exhaust strokes to begin.		
Steering Angle	Angular displacement of the steered wheels measured from the straight ahead position.		
Steering Wheel	A device used by the vehicle operator to control the direction of travel of the vehicle.		
Supercharger	A mechanically driven device that pressurizes the intake air, thereby increasing the density of charge air and the consequent power output from a given engine displacement.		
Suspension	The components, such as axles, connecting linkages, springs, shock absorbers, torsion bars, etc. , that support the weight of the vehicle and cushion the road impacts in order to keep the wheels in constant contact with the road surface, thereby improving vehicle control and traction.		
Switch	A device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electrical circuit. Compare Glossary: Relay, Solenoid, Valve		

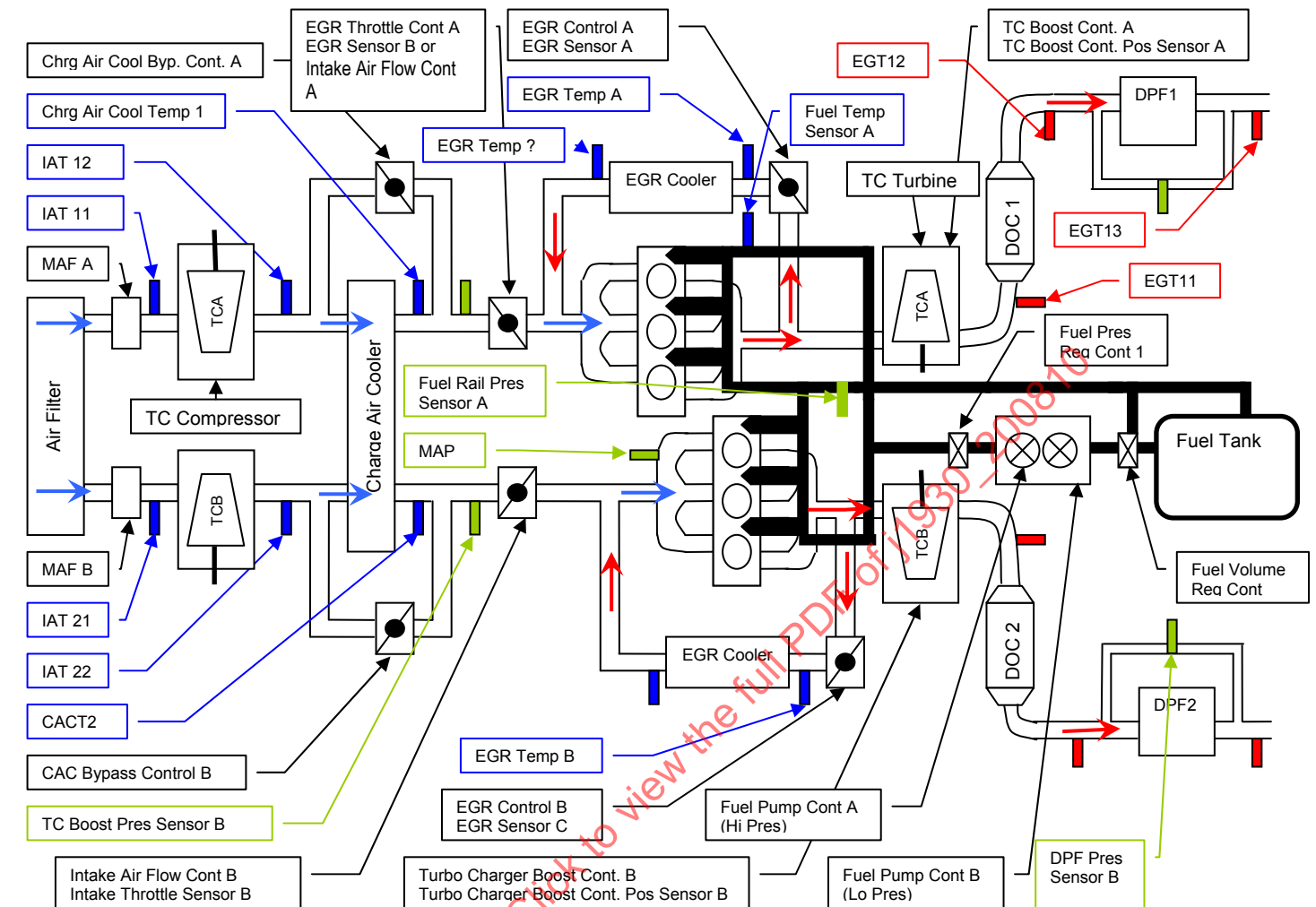
Base Word/Single Word Modifier	Definition	Note	Figures
System	A group of interacting mechanical or electrical components serving a common purpose.		
Tank	A storage device for liquid or gas.		
Temperature	A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a sample of matter, expressed in terms of degrees (typically degrees Celsius).		
Test	A procedure whereby the performance of a product is measured under various conditions.		
Thermal Expansion	The expansion of a solid, liquid, or gas due to a change in temperature.		
Throttle	A valve for regulating the supply of a fluid, usually air or a fuel/air mix, to an engine.		
Trailer	A non-powered platform or container typically used to haul cargo.		
Transaxle	A device consisting of a transmission and axle drive gears assembled in the same case. Compare Glossary: Transmission		
Transducer	A device that receives energy from one system and retransmits (transfers) it, often in a different form, to another system. For example, the cruise control transducer converts a vehicle speed signal to a modulated vacuum output to control a servo. Compare Glossary: Sensor		
Transfer Case	A device in a 4WD or AWD vehicle that allows power to be delivered to both axles simultaneously. Normally the transfer case incorporates a shifting device so that one axle can be disconnected, if desired, for running on pavement.		
Transmission	A device which selectively increases or decreases the ratio of relative rotation between its input and output shafts. Compare Glossary: Transaxle		
Troubleshooting	See Glossary: Diagnostics		
Turbine Shaft	A shaft in a device that is driven by a turbine.		
Turbocharger	A centrifugal device driven by exhaust gases that pressurize the intake air, thereby increasing the density of charge air and the consequent power output from a given engine displacement.		
Ultraviolet	The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between violet visible light and x-rays.		
Vacuum	A volume of space in which pressure has been reduced below the ambient atmospheric pressure.		
Valve	A device that controls the flow of substances by opening, closing, or partially obstructing various passageways.		
Vapor	A substance in its gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state.		
Vehicle Axis System (x, y, z)	The system is a right hand orthogonal axis system fixed in a vehicle such that with the vehicle moving steadily in a straight line on a level road, the x-axis is substantially horizontal, points forward, and is in the longitudinal plane of symmetry. In the z-axis down system, the y-axis points to the driver's right. In the z-axis up system, the y-axis points to the driver's left. (SAE J670e)		2
Vehicle Dynamics	The ride and handling performance characteristics of the total vehicle as a dynamic system. The vehicle systems or components which influence the motion of the complete vehicle include but are not limited to brakes, engine, frame, tires, transmission, steering system and suspension.		
Volatile	(1) Vaporized at normal temperatures. (2) Not permanent.		
Voltage (High)	A voltage level greater than 60V DC (e.g. 300 volt systems)		
Voltage (Intermediate)	A voltage level between 30V and 60V DC (e.g. 42 volt systems)		
Voltage (Low)	A voltage level less than or equal to 30V DC (e.g. 14 volt systems)		
Wastegate	A valve that redirects exhaust gases to limit the amount that reaches a turbocharger turbine in order to control the boost level.		
Wheel	A circular frame of hard material that may be solid, partially solid, or spoked and capable of turning on an axle.		
Yaw Rate	The angular velocity about the (vehicle's) vertical axis. (SAE J2246) See Glossary: Vehicle Axis System (x, y, z)		

1. Use recommended term only, no approved Acronym.
2. Acronym and Shortened Name are only required for emissions-related control modules.
3. No Acronym recommended. Shortened Display name can be used on tools with limited display capability.

APPENDIX E - FIGURES

Name	Description	Date
Figure 1	J1979/J2012 Sensor and Actuator Definitions and Locations	SAEJ1979-May2007
Figure 2	Vehicle Axis System	SAEJ670-Jan2008
Figure 3	L4/5/6 Cylinder Engine Oxygen Sensor Locations	SAEJ2012
Figure 4	V6/8/12 Cylinder Engine Oxygen Sensor Locations	SAEJ2012

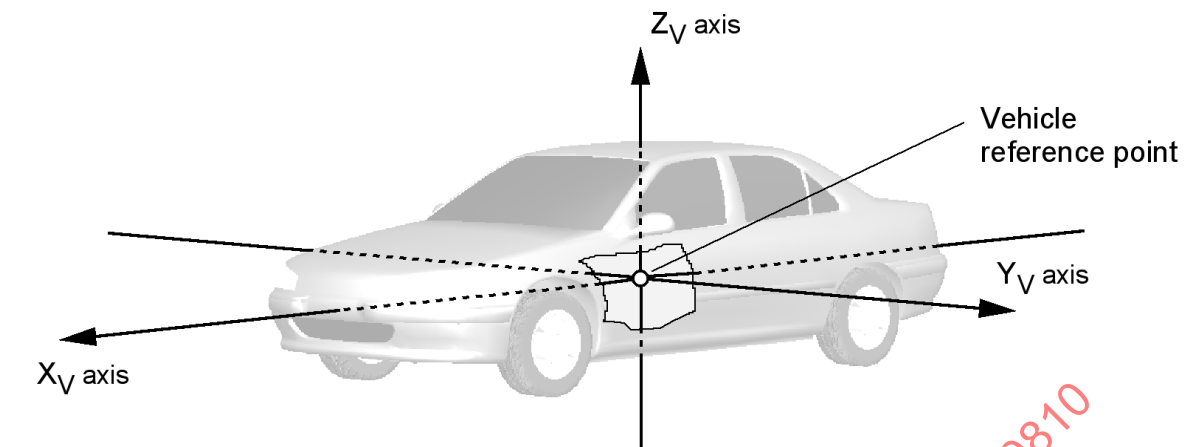
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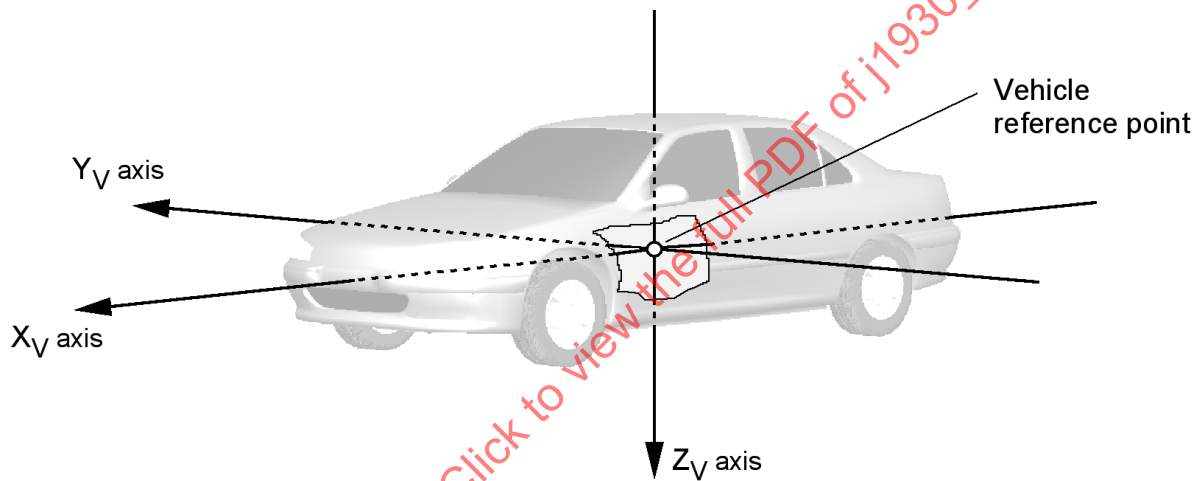
Key

CACBCx	Charge Air Cooler Bypass Control A and B	FTx	Fuel Temperature Sensor A and B
CACTx	Charge Air Cooler Temperature Sensor 1 and 2	FVRC	Fuel Volume Regulator Control
DOCx	Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Bank 1 and 2	IATxy	Intake Air Temperature Sensor, Bank x, Location y (location determined by airflow through the engine)
DIAC	Diesel Intake Air Control	IAF_x_REL	Diesel Intake Air Flow Position Sensor A and B
DIACP	Diesel intake Air Control Position	MAFx	Mass Air Flow Sensor A and B
DPFx	Diesel Particulate Filter Bank 1 and 2	MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure
DPFPx	Diesel Particulate Filter Pressure Sensor, Bank 1 and 2	TCx	Turbocharger A and B
EGRTC x	EGR Throttle Control A and B	TCBCx	Turbocharger Boost Control A and B
EGRx	EGR Sensor A, B and C	TCBCPx	Turbocharger Boost Control Position Sensor A and B
EGRTx	EGR Temperature Sensor A and B	BARO	Atmospheric Pressure
EGTxy	Exhaust Gas Temperature Sensor, Bank x, Location y (location determined by airflow through the engine)	MAP	Manifold pressure, closest to the intake valves
FPRCx	Fuel Pressure Regulator Control 1 and 2	Boost Pressure	Pressure after the pressurizing device, but before the throttle body, if present
FPCx	Fuel Pump Control A (High Pressure) and B (Low Pressure)	Inlet Pressure	Pressure after the throttle body, but before the pressurizing device
FRPx	Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor A and B		

FIGURE 1 - SENSOR AND ACTUATOR DEFINITIONS AND LOCATIONS



A. VEHICLE AXIS SYSTEM - Z-UP



B. VEHICLE AXIS SYSTEM - Z-DOWN

FIGURE 2 - ORIENTATIONS OF AXIS SYSTEMS

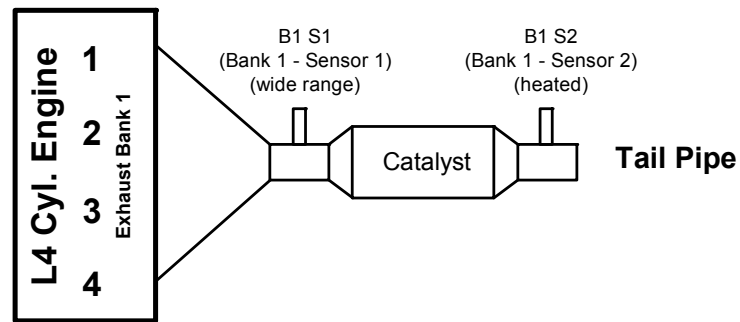


FIGURE 3 - L4/L5/L6 CYLINDER ENGINE WITH 1 EXHAUST BANK AND 1 CATALYST EXAMPLE

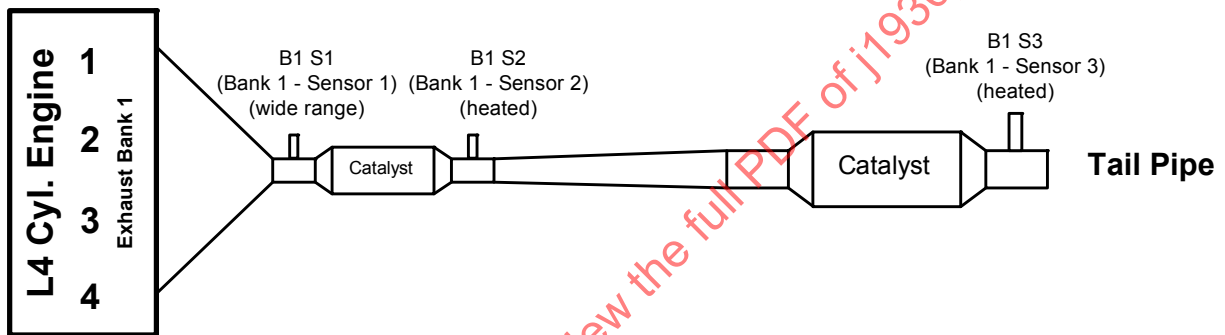


FIGURE 4 - L4/L5/L6 CYLINDER ENGINE WITH 1 EXHAUST BANK AND 2 CATALYSTS EXAMPLE

APPENDIX F - HISTORICAL REFERENCE

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
3-2 Timing Solenoid	3-2 Timing Solenoid	3-2TS		
3-2 Timing Solenoid Valve	3-2 Timing Solenoid Valve	3-2TS Valve		
3-2TS (3-2 Timing Solenoid) Valve	3-2 Timing Solenoid Valve	3-2TS Valve		
3-2TS (3-2 Timing Solenoid)	3-2 Timing Solenoid	3-2TS		
3GR (Third Gear)	Third Gear	3GR		
4GR (Fourth Gear)	Fourth Gear	4GR		
4WD (Four Wheel Drive)	Four Wheel Drive	4WD		
4WD (Four Wheel Drive)	Full Time Four Wheel Drive	F4WD		
4WD (Four Wheel Drive)	Selectable Four Wheel Drive	S4WD		
A4WD (Automatic 4 Wheel Drive)	Automatic 4 Wheel Drive	A4WD		
A/C (Air Conditioning)	Air Conditioning	A/C		
A/C Cycling Switch	Air Conditioning Cycling Switch	A/C Cycling Switch		
A/F Ratio Sensor	Air Fuel Ratio Sensor	A/F Sensor		
A/T (Automatic Transaxle)	Automatic Transaxle	A/T		
A/T (Automatic Transmission)	Automatic Transmission	A/T		
AAT (Ambient Air Temperature)	Ambient Air Temperature	AAT		
AC (Air Conditioning)	Air Conditioning	A/C		
ACC (Air Conditioning Clutch)	Air Conditioning Clutch	A/C Clutch		
Accelerator	Accelerator Pedal	AP		
Accelerator Pedal Position	Accelerator Pedal Position	APP		
ACCS (Air Conditioning Cycling Switch)	Air Conditioning Cycling Switch	A/C Cycling Switch		
ACH (Air Cleaner Housing)	Air Cleaner Housing	ACL Housing		
ACL (Air Cleaner)	Air Cleaner	ACL		
ACL (Air Cleaner) Element	Air Cleaner Element	ACL Element		
ACL (Air Cleaner) Housing	Air Cleaner Housing	ACL Housing		
ACL (Air Cleaner) Housing Cover	Air Cleaner Housing Cover	ACL Housing Cover		
ACS (Air Conditioning System)	Air Conditioning System	A/C System		
ACT (Air Charge Temperature)	Intake Air Temperature	IAT		
Adaptive Fuel Strategy	Fuel Trim	FT		
Adsorber	Adsorber	Adsorber		
AFC (Airflow Control)	Mass Airflow	MAF		
AFC (Airflow Control)	Volume Airflow	VAF		
AFS (Airflow Sensor)	Mass Airflow Sensor	MAF Sensor		
AFS (Airflow Sensor)	Volume Airflow Sensor	VAF Sensor		
After Cooler	Charge Air Cooler	CAC		
AFWD (Automatic 4 Wheel Drive)	Automatic 4 Wheel Drive	A4WD		
AI (Air Injection)	Secondary Air Injection	AIR		
AIP (Air Injection Pump)	Secondary Air Injection Pump	AIR Pump		
AIR (Air Injection Reactor)	Pulsed Secondary Air Injection	PAIR		
AIR (Air Injection Reactor)	Secondary Air Injection	AIR		
AIR Shutoff Valve	AIR Shutoff Valve	AIR Shutoff Valve		
Air Cleaner	Air Cleaner	ACL		
Air Cleaner Element	Air Cleaner Element	ACL Element		
Air Cleaner Housing	Air Cleaner Housing	ACL Housing		
Air Cleaner Housing Cover	Air Cleaner Housing Cover	ACL Housing Cover		
Air Conditioning	Air Conditioning	A/C		
Air Conditioning Sensor	Air Conditioning Sensor	A/C Sensor		
Air Control Valve	Secondary Air Injection Control Valve	AIR Control Valve		
Air Fuel Ratio Sensor	Air Fuel Ratio Sensor	A/F Sensor		
Air Intake System	Intake Air System	IA System		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
AIRB (Secondary Air Injection Bypass)	Secondary Air Injection Bypass	AIR Bypass		
AIRD (Secondary Air Injection Diverter)	Secondary Air Injection Diverter	AIR Diverter		
Airflow Meter	Mass Airflow Sensor	MAF Sensor		
Airflow Meter	Volume Airflow Sensor	VAF Sensor		
Airflow Sensor	Mass Airflow Sensor	MAF Sensor		
Air Management	Secondary Air Injection Bypass	AIR Bypass		
Air Management 2	Secondary Air Injection Diverter	AIRDiverter		
Air Temperature Sensor	Intake Air Temperature Sensor	IAT Sensor		
Air Valve	Idle Air Control Valve	IAC Valve		
AIV (Air Injection Valve)	Pulsed Secondary Air Injection	PAIR		
ALCL (Assembly Line Communication Link)	Data Link Connector	DLC		
Alcohol Concentration Sensor	Flexible Fuel Sensor	FF Sensor		
ALDL (Assembly Line Diagnostic Link)	Data Link Connector	DLC		
ALT (Alternator)	Generator	GEN		
Alternator	Generator	GEN		
AM (Air Management)	Secondary Air Injection Bypass	AIR Bypass		
AM2 (Air Management 2)	Secondary Air Injection Diverter	AIR Diverter		
Ambient Air Temperature	Ambient Air Temperature	AAT		
APP (Accelerator Pedal Position)	Accelerator Pedal Position	APP		
APS (Absolute Pressure Sensor)	Barometric Pressure Sensor	BARO Sensor		
ATS (Air Temperature Sensor)	Intake Air Temperature Sensor	IAT Sensor		
Automatic 4 Wheel Drive	Automatic 4 Wheel Drive	A4WD		
Automatic Temperature Control	Climate Control	CC		
Automatic Transaxle	Automatic Transaxle	A/T		
Automatic Transmission	Automatic Transmission	A/T		
B+ (Battery Positive Voltage)	Battery Positive Voltage	B+		
Backpressure Transducer	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Backpressure Transducer	EGR Backpressure Transducer		
BARO (Barometric Pressure)	Barometric Pressure	BARO		
Barometric Pressure Sensor	Barometric Pressure Sensor	BARO Sensor		
BatteryPositive Voltage	Battery Positive Voltage	B+		
BC (Blower Control)	Blower Control	BC		
BLM (Block Learn Matrix)	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
BLM (Block Learn Memory)	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
BLM (Block Learn Multiplier)	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
Block Learn Integrator	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
Block Learn Matrix	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
Block Learn Memory	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
Block Learn Multiplier	Long Term Fuel Trim	Long Term FT		
Blower Control	Blower Control	BC		
Blower Control Module	Blower Control Module	BC Module		
Blower Motor Speed Controller	Blower Control Module	BC Module		
BP (Barometric Pressure) Sensor	Barometric Pressure Sensor	BARO Sensor		
BPP (Brake Pedal Position)	Brake Pedal Position	BPP		
Brake Pedal Position	Brake Pedal Position	BPP		
Brake Pressure	Brake Pressure	Brake Pressure		
BUS Negative	Bus Negative	BUS N		
BUS Positive	Bus Positive	BUS P		
BUS N	Bus Negative	BUS N		
BUS P	Bus Positive	BUS P		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
Calculated Load Value	Calculated Load Value	Load		
C3I(Computer Controlled Coil Ignition)	Electronic Ignition	EI		
CAC (Charge Air Cooler)	Charge Air Cooler	CAC		
Camshaft Position	Camshaft Position	CMP		
Camshaft Position Actuator	Camshaft Position Actuator	CMP Actuator		
Camshaft Position Controller	Camshaft Position Actuator	CMP Actuator		
Camshaft Position Sensor	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
Camshaft Sensor	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
Camshaft Timing Actuator	Camshaft Position Actuator	CMP Actuator		
Canister	Canister	Canister		
Canister	Evaporative Emission Canister	EVAP Canister		
Canister Purge	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge	EVAP Canister Purge		
Canister Purge Vacuum Switching Valve	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge Valve	EVAP Canister Purge Valve		
Canister Purge Valve	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge Valve	EVAP Canister Purge Valve		
Canister Purge VSV (Vacuum Switching Valve)	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge Valve	EVAP Canister Purge Valve		
CANP (Canister Purge)	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge	EVAP Canister Purge		
CARB (Carburetor)	Carburetor	CARB		
Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Dioxide	CO2		
Carbon Monoxide	Carbon Monoxide	CO		
Carburetor	Carburetor	CARB		
Catalytic Converter Heater	Catalytic Converter Heater	Catalytic Converter Heater		
CC (Climate Control)	Climate Control	CC		
CCC (Converter Clutch Control)	Torque Converter Clutch	TCC		
CCO (Converter Clutch Override)	Torque Converter Clutch	TCC		
CCRM (Constant Control Relay Module)	Relay Module	RM		
CCS (Coast Clutch Solenoid)	Coast Clutch Solenoid	CCS		
CCS (Coast Clutch Solenoid) Valve	Coast Clutch Solenoid Valve	CCS Valve		
CDI (Capacitive Discharge Ignition)	Distributor Ignition	DI		
CDROM (Compact Disc Read Only Memory)	Compact Disc Read Only Memory	CDROM		
Central Multiport Fuel Injection	Central Multiport Fuel Injection	Central MFI		
Central Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection	Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection	Central SFI		
CES (Clutch Engage Switch)	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
CFI (Central Fuel Injection)	Throttle Body Fuel Injection	TBI		
CFI (Continuous Fuel Injection)	Continuous Fuel Injection	CFI		
CFV (Critical Flow Venturi)	Critical Flow Venturi	CFV		
Charcoal Canister	Evaporative Emission Canister	EVAP Canister		
Charge Air Cooler	Charge Air Cooler	CAC		
Check Engine	Service Reminder Indicator	SRI		
Check Engine	Malfunction Indicator Lamp	MIL		
CID (Cylinder Identification) Sensor	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
CIS-E (Continuous Injection System Electronic)	Continuous Fuel Injection	CFI		
CIS (Continuous Injection System)	Continuous Fuel Injection	CFI		
CKP (Crankshaft Position)	Crankshaft Position	CKP		
CKP (Crankshaft Position) Sensor	Crankshaft Position sensor	CKP Sensor		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
CL (Closed Loop)	Closed Loop	CL		
Climate Control	Climate Control	CC		
Closed Bowl Distributor	Distributor Ignition	DI		
Closed Throttle Position	Closed Throttle Position	CTP		
Closed Throttle Switch	Closed Throttle Position Switch	CTP Switch		
CLS (Closed Loop System)	Closed Loop	CL		
Clutch Engage Switch	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
Clutch Pedal Position Switch	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
Clutch Start Switch	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
Clutch Switch	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
CLV (Calculated Load Value)	Calculated Load Value	Load		
CMFI (Central Multiport Fuel Injection)	Central Multiport Fuel Injection	Central MFI		
CMFI (Central Multiport Fuel Injection)	Central Multiport Fuel Injection	CMFI acceptable as shortened display name	3	
CMP (Camshaft Position)	Camshaft Position	CMP		
CMP (Camshaft Position) Sensor	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	Carbon Monoxide	CO		
CO (Carbon Monoxide) Potentiometer	Carbon Monoxide Potentionmeter	CO Potentionmeter		
CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)	Carbon Dioxide	CO2		
Coast Clutch Solenoid	Coast Clutch Solenoid	CCS		
COC (Continuous Oxidation Catalyst)	Oxidation Catalytic Converter	OC		
Coast Clutch Solenoid Valve	Coast Clutch Solenoid Valve	CCS Valve		
Condenser	Distributor Ignition Capacitor	DI Capacitor		
Constant Control Relay Module	Relay Module	RM		
Constant Volume Sampler	Constant Volume Sampler	CVS		
Continuous Fuel Injection	Continuous Fuel Injection	CFI		
Continuous Injection System	Continuous Fuel Injection System	CFI System		
Continuous Injection System-E	Electronic Continuous Fuel Injection System	Electronic CFI System		
Continuous Trap Oxidizer	Continuous Trap Oxidizer	CTOX		
Continuously Variable Transaxle	Continuously Variable Transaxle	CVT		
Continuously Variable Transmission	Continuously Variable Transmission	CVT		
Coolant Temperture Sensor	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		
CP (Crankshaft Position)	Crankshaft Position	CKP		
CPP (Clutch Pedal Position)	Clutch Pedal Position	CPP		
CPP (Clutch Pedal Position) Switch	Clutch Pedal Position Switch	CPP Switch		
CPS (Camshaft Position Sensor)	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
CPS (Crankshaft Position Sensor)	Crankshaft Position Sensor	CKP Sensor		
Crank Angle Sensor	Crankshaft Position Sensor	CKP Sensor		
Crankshaft Position	Crankshaft Position	CKP		
Crankshaft Position Sensor	Crankshaft Position Sensor	CKP Sensor		
Crankshaft Speed	Engine Speed	RPM		
Crankshaft Speed Sensor	Engine Speed Sensor	RPM Sensor		
Critical Flow Venturi	Critical Flow Venturi	CFV		
CTO (Continuous Trap Oxidizer)	Continuous Trap Oxidizer	CTOX		
CTOX (Continuous Trap Oxidizer)	Continuous Trap Oxidizer	CTOX		
CTP (Closed Throttle Position)	Closed Throttle Position	CTP		
CTS (Coolant Temperature Sensor)	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
CTS (Coolant Temperature Switch)	Engine Coolant Temperature Switch	ECT Switch		
CVS (Constant Volume Sampler)	Constant Volume Sampler	CVS		
CVT (Continuously Variable Transaxle)	Continuously Variable Transaxle	CVT		
CVT (Continuously Variable Transmission)	Continuously Variable Transmission	CVT		
Cylinder ID (Identification) Sensor	Camshaft Position Sensor	CMP Sensor		
D-Jetronic	Multiport Fuel Injection	MFI		
Data Link Connector	Data Link Connector	DLC		
Detonation Sensor	Knock Sensor	KS		
DFI (Digital Fuel Injection)	Multiport Fuel Injection	MFI		
DFI (Direct Fuel Injection)	Throttle Body Fuel Injection	TBI		
DI (Direct Injection)	Direct Fuel Injection	DFI		
DI (Distributor Ignition)	Distributor Ignition	DI		
DI (Distributor Ignition) Capacitor	Distributor Ignition Capacitor	DI Capacitor		
Diagnostic Test Mode	Diagnostic Test Mode	DTM		
Diagnostic Trouble Code	Diagnostic Trouble Code	DTC		
DID (Direct Injection - Diesel)	Direct Fuel Injection	DFI		
Differential Pressure Feedback EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) System	Differential Pressure Feedback Exhaust Gas Recirculation System	Differential Pressure Feedback EGR System		
Digital EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation	EGR		
Direct Fuel Injection	Direct Fuel Injection	DFI		
Direct Ignition System	Electronic Ignition System	EI System		
DIS (Distributorless Ignition System)	Electronic Ignition System	EI System		
DIS (Distributorless Ignition System) Module	Ignition Control Module	ICM		
Distance Sensor	Vehicle Speed Sensor	VSS		
Distributor Ignition	Distributor Ignition	DI		
Distributorless Ignition	Electronic Ignition	EI		
DLC (Data Link Connector)	Data Link Connector	DLC		
DLI (Distributorless Ignition)	Electronic Ignition	EI		
DM (Drive Motor)	Drive Motor	DM		
DMCM (Drive Motor Control Module)	Drive Motor Control Module	DMCM		
DMCT (Drive Motor Coolant Temperature)	Drive Motor Coolant Temperature	DMCT		
DMPI (Drive Motor Power Inverter) Module	Drive Motor Power Inverter Module	DMPI Module		
Drive Motor	Drive Motor	DM		
Drive Motor Control Module	Drive Motor Control Module	DMCM		
Drive Motor Coolant Temperature	Drive Motor Coolant Temperature	DMCT		
Drive Motor Power Inverter Module	Drive Motor Power Inverter Module	DMPI Module		
Driver	Driver	Driver		
DS (Detonation Sensor)	Knock Sensor	KS		
DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code)	Diagnostic Trouble Code	DTC		
DTM (Diagnostic Test Mode)	Diagnostic Test Mode	DTM		
Dual Bed	Three Way + Oxidation Catalytic Converter	TWC+OC		
Duty Solenoid for Purge Valve	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge Valve	EVAP Canister Purge Valve		
Dynamic Pressure Control	Dynamic Pressure Control	Dynamic PC		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
Dynamic Pressure Control Solenoid	Dynamic Pressure Control Solenoid	Dynamic PC Solenoid		
Dynamic Pressure Control Solenoid Valve	Dynamic Pressure Control Solenoid Valve	Dynamic PC Solenoid Valve		
E2PROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory)	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EEPROM		
Early Fuel Evapoaration	Early Fuel Evaporation	EFE		
EATX (Electronic Automatic Transmission/Transaxle)	Automatic Transmission	A/T		
EC (Engine Control)	Engine Coolant	EC		
ECA (Electronic Control Assembly)	Powertrain Control Module	PCM		
ECL (Engine Coolant Level)	Engine Coolant Level	ECL		
ECM (Engine Control Module)	Engine Control Module	ECM		
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)	Engine Coolant Temperature	ECT		
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sender	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sensor	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Switch	Engine Coolant Temperature Switch	ECT Switch		
ECU4 (Electronic Control Unit 4)	Powertrain Control Module	PCM		
EDF (Electro-Drive Fan) Control	Fan Control	FC		
EDIS (Electronic Distributor Ignition System)	Distributor Ignition System	DI System		
EDIS (Electronic Distributor Ignition System) Module	Distributor Ignition Control Module	Distributor ICM		
EDIS (Electronic Distributorless Ignition System)	Electronic Ignition System	EI System		
EEC (Electronic Engine Control)	Engine Control	EC		
EEC (Electronic Engine Control) Processor	Powertrain Control Module	PCM		
EECS (Evaporative Emission Control System)	Evaporative Emission System	EVAP System		
EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory)	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EEPROM		
EFE (Early Fuel Evaporation)	Early Fuel Evaporation	EFE		
EFI (Electronic Fuel Injection)	Multiport Fuel Injection	MFI		
EFI (Electronic Fuel Injection)	Throttle Body Fuel Injection	TBI		
EFT (Engine Fuel Temperature)	Engine Fuel Temperature	EFT		
EFT (Engine Fuel Temperature) Sensor	Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor	EFT Sensor		
EGO (Exhaust Gas Oxygen) Sensor	Oxygen Sensor	O2S		
EGOS (Exhaust Gas Oxygen Sensor)	Oxygen Sensor	O2S		
EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation	EGR		
EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) Diagnostic Valve	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Diagnostic Valve	EGR Diagnostic Valve		
EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) System	Exhaust Gas Recirculation System	EGR System		
EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) Thermal Vacuum Valve	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Thermal Vacuum Valve	EGR TVV		

Existing Usage	Acceptable Usage	Acceptable Acronized Usage	Note	Figures
EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) Valve	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve	EGR Valve		
EGR TVV (Exhaust Gas Recirculation Thermal Vacuum Valve)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Thermal Vacuum Valve	EGR TVV		
EGRT (Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature	EGRT		
EGRT (Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature) Sensor	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature Sensor	EGRT Sensor		
EGRV (Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve	EGR Valve		
EGRVC (Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve Control)	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve Control	EGR Valve Control		
EGS (Exhaust Gas Sensor)	Oxygen Sensor	O2S		
EGT (Exhaust Gas Temperature)	Exhaust Gas Temperature	EGT		
EHOC (Exhaust Heated Oxidation Catalyst)	Heated Oxidation Catalyst	HOC		
EHTWC (Exhaust Heated 3-Way Catalyst)	Heated 3-Way Catalyst	HTWC		
EI (Electronic Ignition) (With Distributor)	Distributor Ignition	DI		
EI (Electronic Ignition) (Without Distributor)	Electronic Ignition	EI		
Electrically Heated 3-Way Catalyst	Heated 3-Way Catalyst	HTWC		
Electrically Heated Oxidation Catalyst	Heated Oxidation Catalyst	HOC		
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EEPROM		
Electronic Automatic Temperature Control	Climate Control	CC		
Electronic Engine Control	Electronic Engine Control	Electronic EC		
Electronic Ignition	Electronic Ignition	EI		
Electronic Spark Advance	Ignition Control	IC		
Electronic Spark Timing	Ignition Control	IC		
EM (Engine Modification)	Engine Modification	EM		
EMR (Engine Maintenance Reminder)	Service Reminder Indicator	SRI		
Engine Control	Engine Control	EC		
Engine Control Module	Engine Control Module	ECM		
Engine Coolant Fan Control	Fan Control	FC		
Engine Coolant Level	Engine Coolant Level	ECL		
Engine Coolant Level Indicator	Engine Coolant Level Indicator	ECL Indicator		
Engine Coolant Temperature	Engine Coolant Temperature	ECT		
Engine Coolant Temperature Sender	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		
Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor	ECT Sensor		
Engine Coolant Temperature Switch	Engine Coolant Temperature Switch	ECT Switch		
Engine Fuel Temperature	Engine Fuel Temperature	EFT		
Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor	Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor	EFT Sensor		
EPR (Exhaust Pressure Regulator)	Exhaust Pressure Regulator	EPR		
EVAP (Evaporate Emission) CANP (Canister Purge)	Evaporative Emission Canister Purge	EVAP Canister Purge		
EVAP (Evaporative Emission)	Evaporative Emission	EVAP		