

EGT sensors measure exhaust gas temperatures and protect critical systems from overheating and/or failures

What is the FAE EGTS?

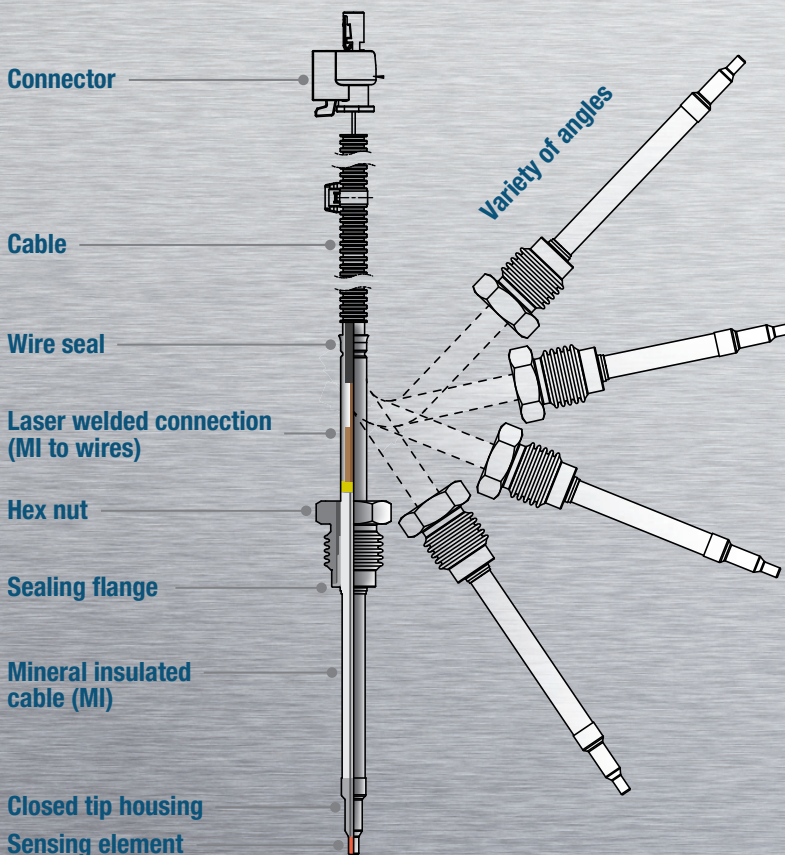
The EGTS detects exhaust gas temperature, converts it into a voltage, and sends that voltage signal to the engine control unit (ECU) to monitor engine conditions and effectively reduce emissions.

In petrol engines, if the sensor detects excessive temperatures, the ECU will reduce the temperature by lowering the boost pressure. In diesel engines, the sensor is used to monitor the temperature of the diesel particulate filter (DPF) to determine the exact temperature for regeneration.

Features and advantages

- Single-tube sensor structure for reduced volume size
- High responsiveness due to the sensor and moulded thermistor
- Withstands engine vibrations
- Detects temperature from -40 to 850 degrees Celsius

What are its components?



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Where are they located inside the vehicle?

EGTS can be found at multiple points in the vehicle's exhaust system. These sensors are generally located near these critical system components.

- Turbocharger (Turbo)
- Diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC)
- Diesel particulate filter (DPF)
- Selective catalytic reduction (SCR)

Benefits of EGT sensors:

- Cleaner exhaust gases, with a reduction of nitrogen oxide (NOx) from the exhaust system
- Improved fuel consumption used in the regeneration (self-cleaning) of the DPF filter
- Extended lifespan of the catalytic converter through temperature control, which prevents it from overheating