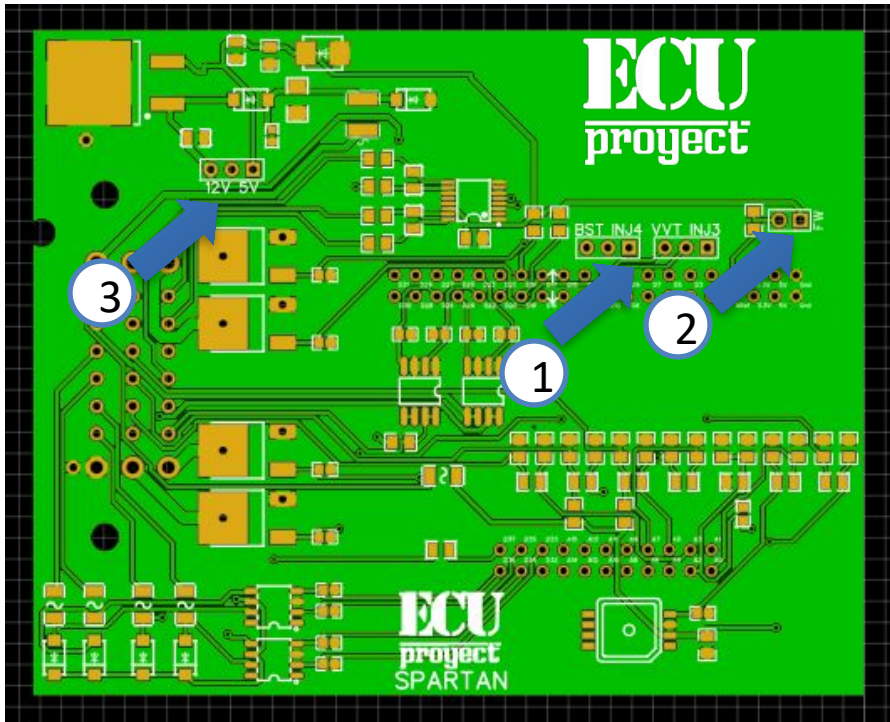


Spartan QUICK GUIDE

Use Board Layout: UA4C

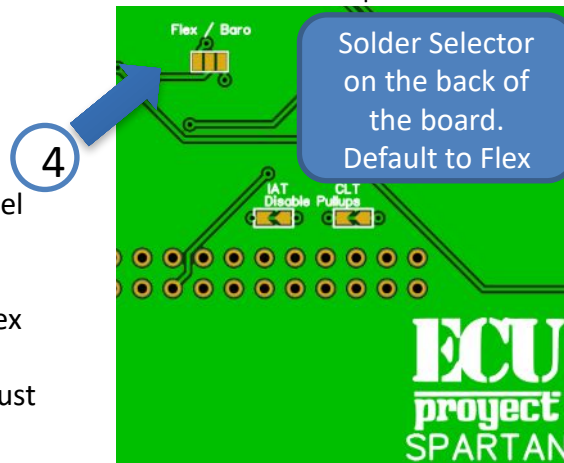


- 12V.- power supply for ECU (normally to switch)
- GND.- ground, the ground is common for sensors, and other devices
- 5V.- 5V output for sensors (TPS, MAP)
- INJ1.- Bank 1 of injectors
- INJ2.- Bank 2 of injectors
- VVT/3.- Bank 3 of injectors / VVT output
- BS/4.- Bank 4 injectors / Boost output
- IGN1, ING2, IGN3, IGN4.- Ignition banks 1,2,3 and 4
- IAT.- air intake temperature sensor
- CLT.- coolant temperature sensor
- TPS.- throttle body position sensor
- LNCH.- input to activate launch control (IT IS ACTIVATED WITH GND OF THE SAME ECU)
- O2.- input for oxygen sensor (wideband with controller or direct narrowband)
- VR1+.- crankshaft sensor input or CKP type OPTICAL or HALL (add pullup) also configurable as VR positive pulse
- VR2+.- OPTICAL or HALL type tree or CAM sensor input also configurable as positive pulse VR
- VR1-.- is only used in case of configuring crankshaft sensor as VR type, this is the negative complementary pulse input
- VR2-.- it is only used in case of configuring tree sensor as VR type, this is the negative complementary pulse input
- FAN.- output for radiator fan (use with relay)
- FP.- output for fuel pump (use with relay)
- TACH.- tachometer output
- BARO/FLEX.- On LATER REVISION Spartan solder selector for Baro/Flex input, older revisions has input to BARO

Jumpers (selectors)

- 1.- Selectors to choose between INJ3/VVT, INJ4/BST channel
- 2.- Remove selector to burn firmware
- 3.- Selector to choose ignition outputs at 5V or 12V
- 4.- On LATER REVISION Spartan solder selector for Baro/Flex input

The ECU comes in VR mode, to connect a hall sensor you just have to place a Pullup resistor!

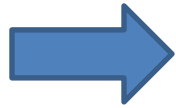


**INTEGRATED VR
card**

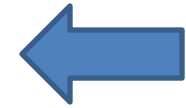
4 bar internal map

Spartan QUICK GUIDE

SPARTAN



INJ3/VVT	VR1-	VR1+	VR2-	VR2+	LNCH	TACH	INJ1
A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1
INJ4/BST	5V	BARO	IAT	CLT	TPS	O2	INJ2
B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1
12V	FP	FAN	IGN1	IGN2	IGN3	IGN4	GND
C8	C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1

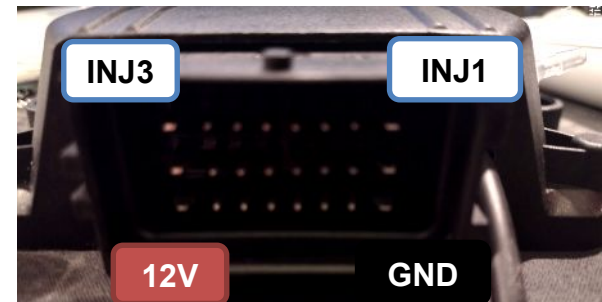


colors may vary

ECU project

www.facebook.com/ProjectECU/

View from the ECU



WARNING

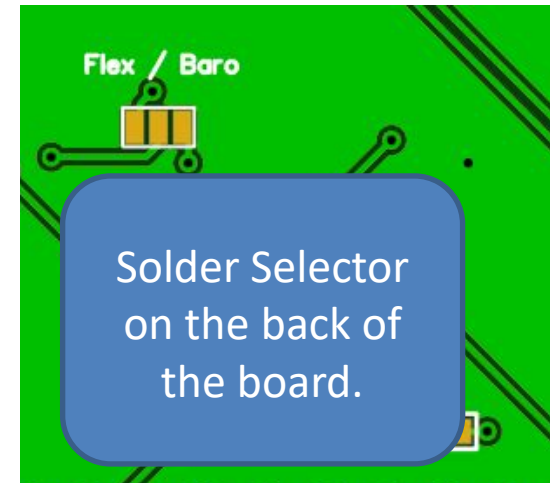
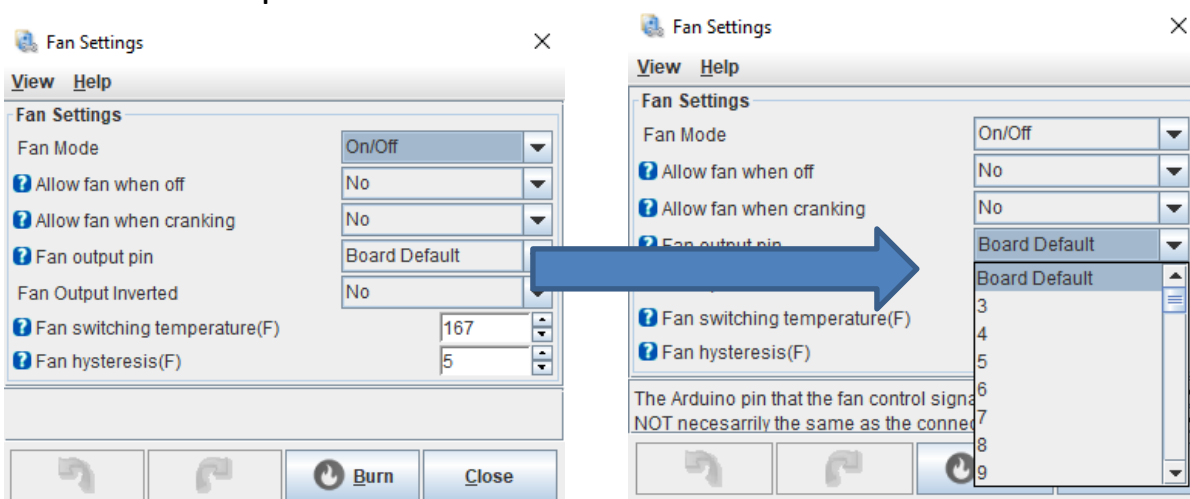
Do not save tunes or megasquirt files in this ECU, this ecu IS NOT MEGASQUIRT, it is not clone of megasquirt either. So saving an incompatible tune will cause the ecu not to synchronize time and failures will occur.

RECOMMENDATION:

Follow the Tutorial1 and the virtual drive files to connect to the ECU and do the Hardware test!
Do this before you install the ECU!

How to assign extra inputs or outputs?

Some menus have something called “pin”, this is used to assign this function to another available output.

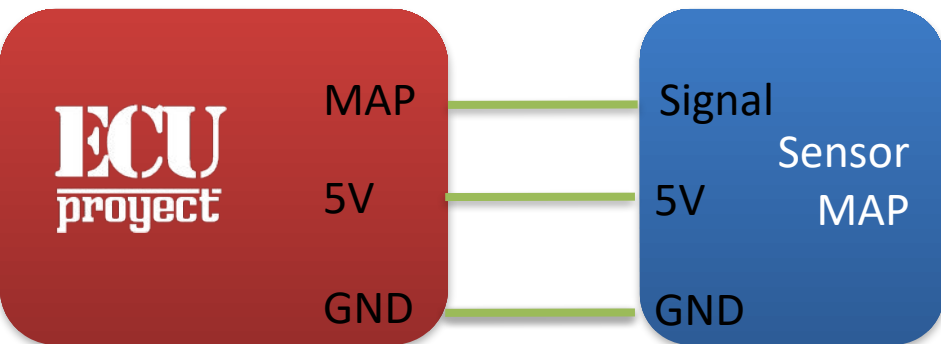


Use this table to find out which pin each reassignable output has.

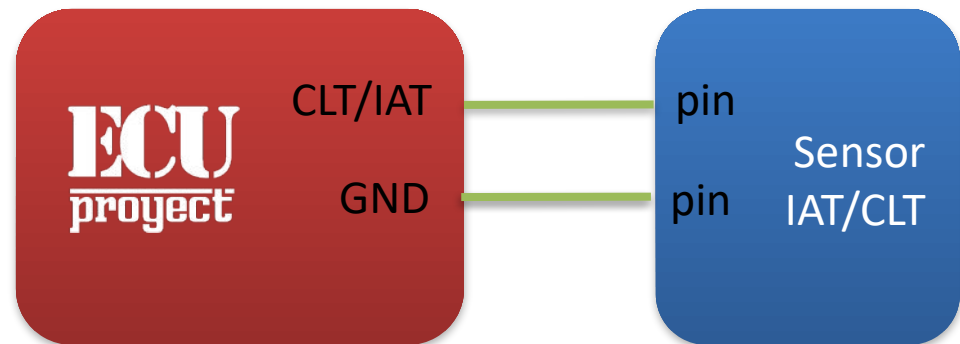
Spartan:

Inputs	Baro/Flex.- A7 (Analog) / 20 (Digital HS) O2.- A1 (Analog) Launch.- 37 (Digital)
Outputs	BST.- 12 (shared with injetor by selector) VVT.- 11 ((shared with injetor by selector)

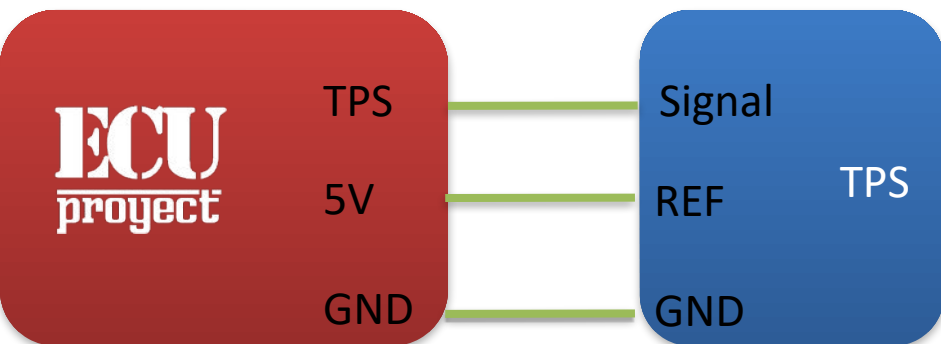
MAPconnection



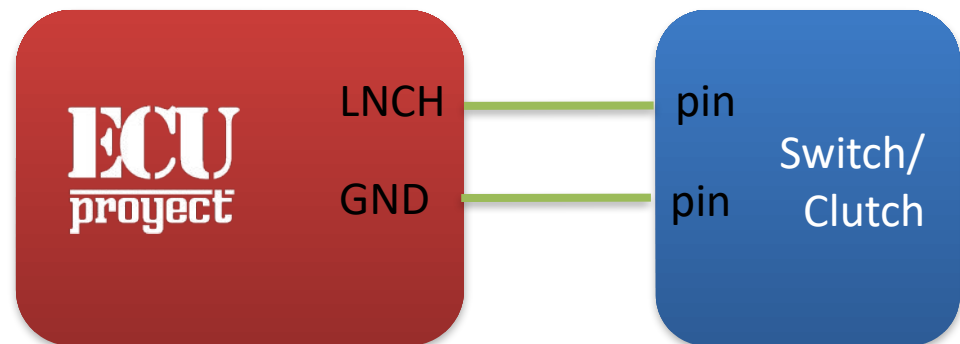
IAT or CLT connection



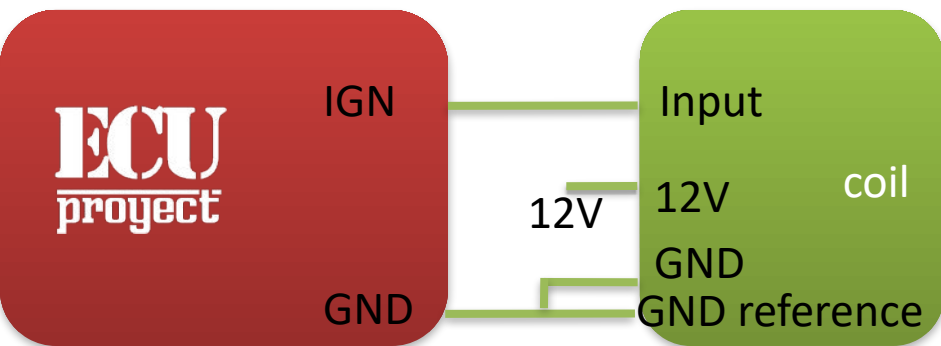
TPS connection



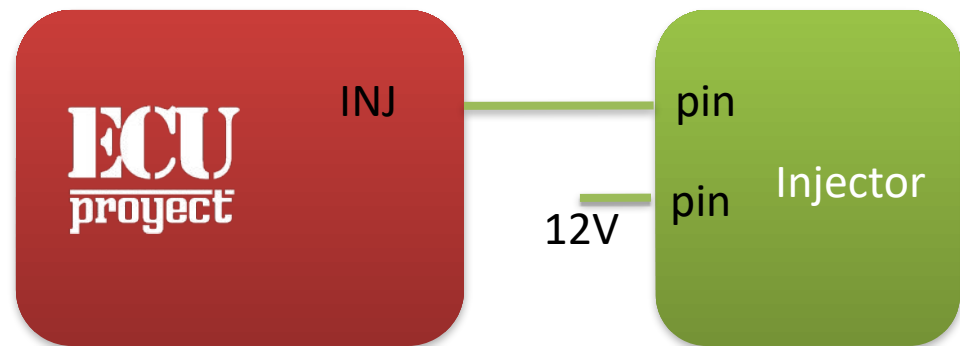
Launch Control Connection



Ignition Connection (Coil)



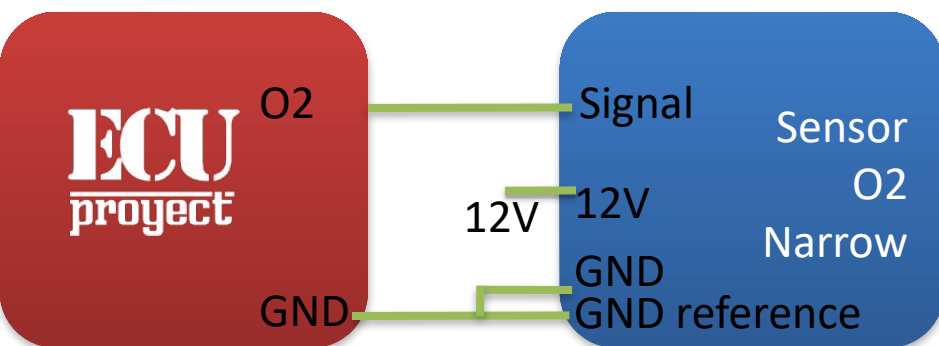
Injector connection



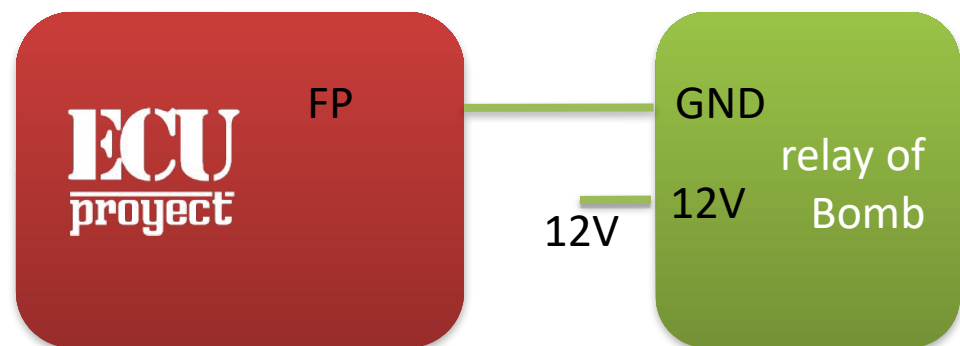
WIDEBAND connection (with gauge)



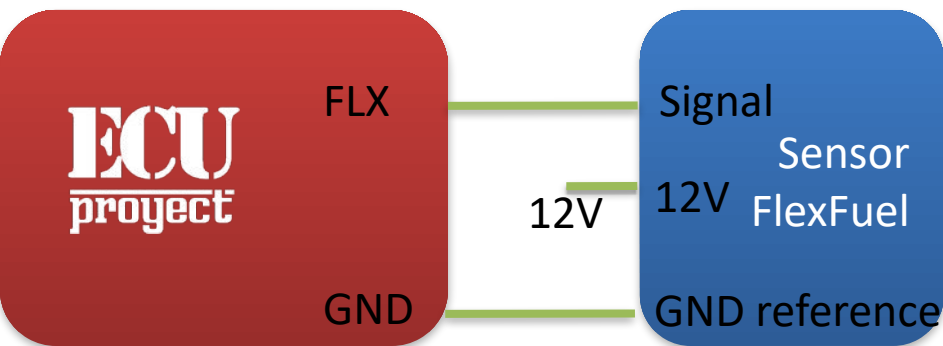
Narrowband O2 sensor connection



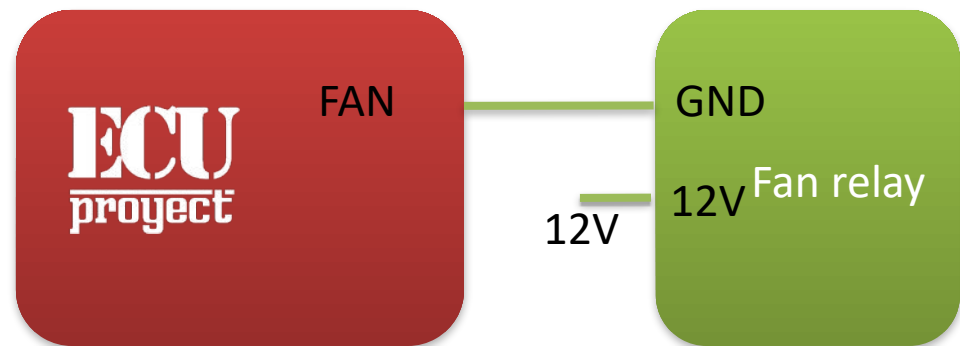
FP connection (with relay)



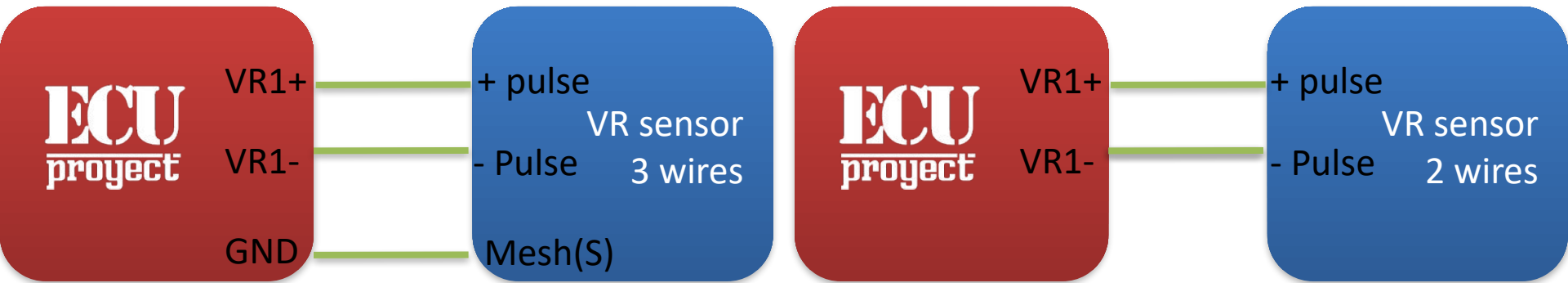
FlexFuel connection



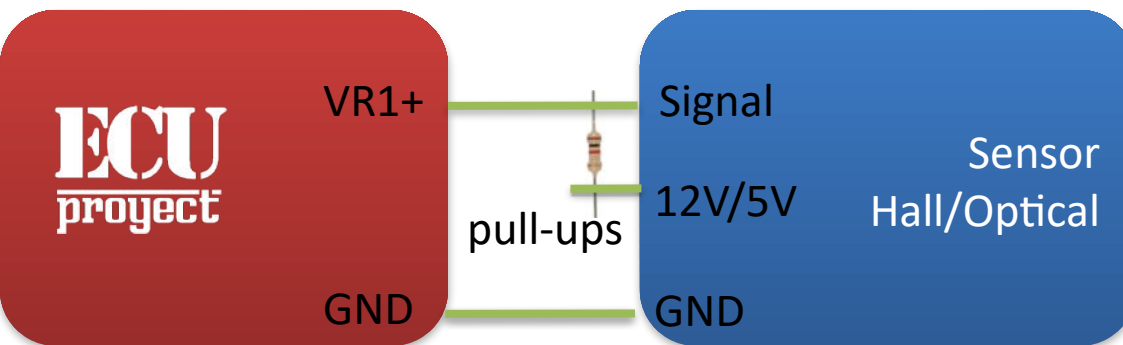
FAN connection (with relay)



VR Type CKP Sensor Connection

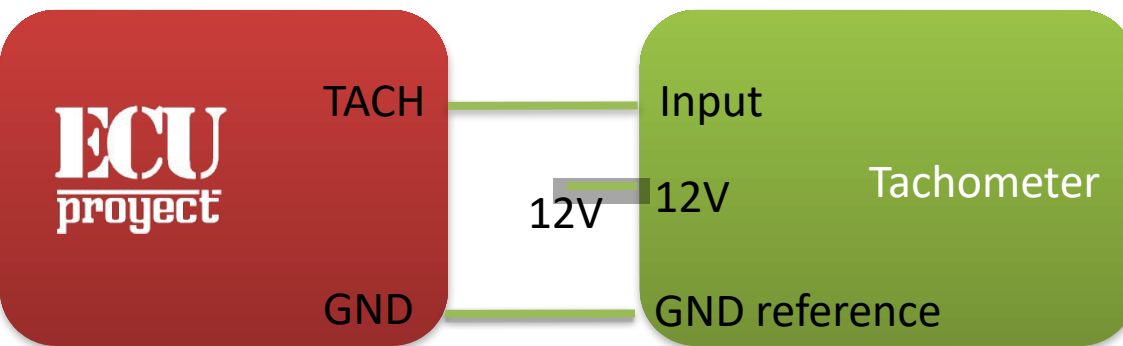


Hall/Optical CKP Sensor Connection



Pullup: Resistance from 1k to 10k. Not all Halls require Pullup (for example those of LS)

Tachometer Connection



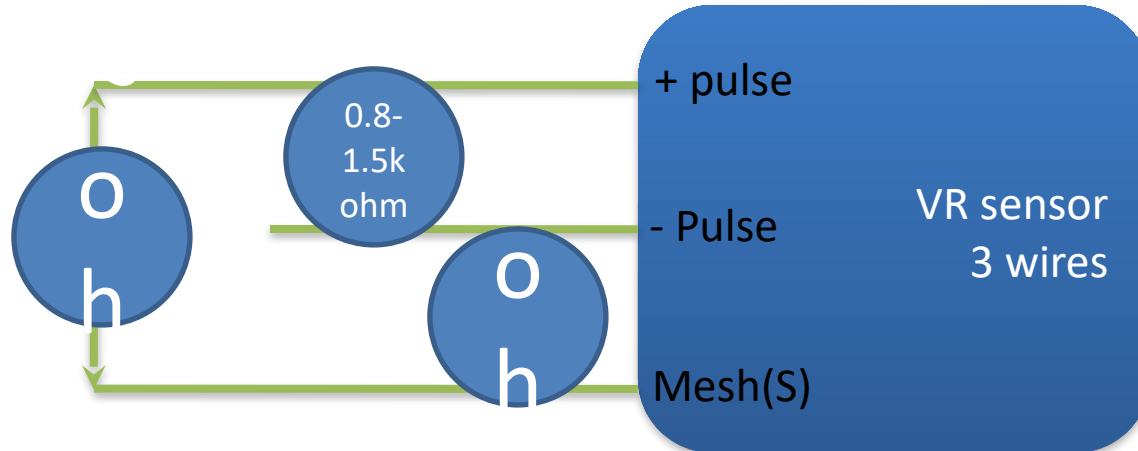
How to find the signals of my VR sensor

There are 2-wire and 3-wire VR sensors, in the case of the 2-wire ones it is easy to connect them, but for the 3-wire one there is confusion because we have a cable that has no signal and can cause failures.

To find which is the pair of signals, a multimeter is used to measure ohms.

Take a pair of pins and place the multimeter, if the resistance is infinite then we have that we are taking a signal pin and a mesh pin

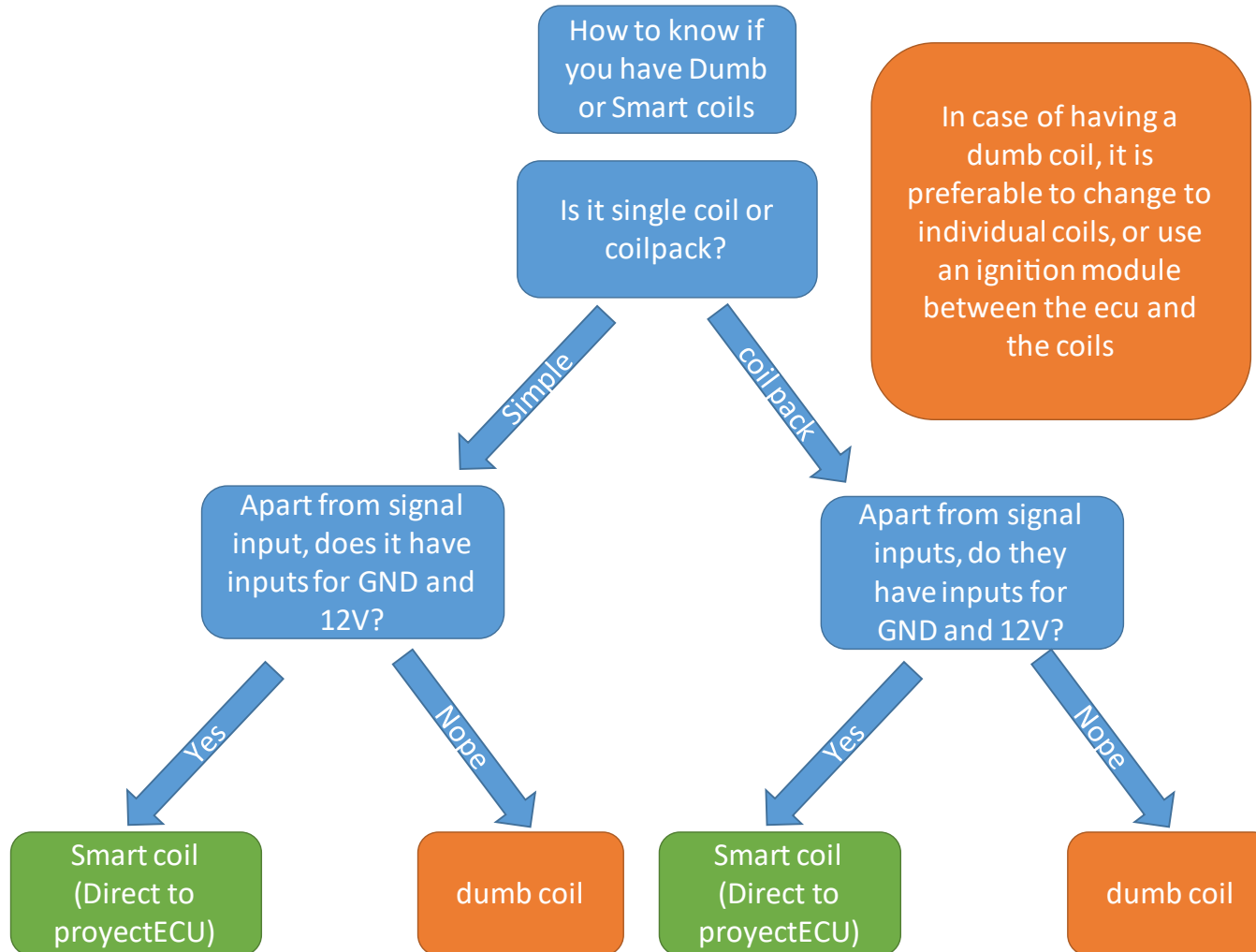
We change pins until it gives us a resistance between 0.8k ohm to 1.5k ohm.



coil types

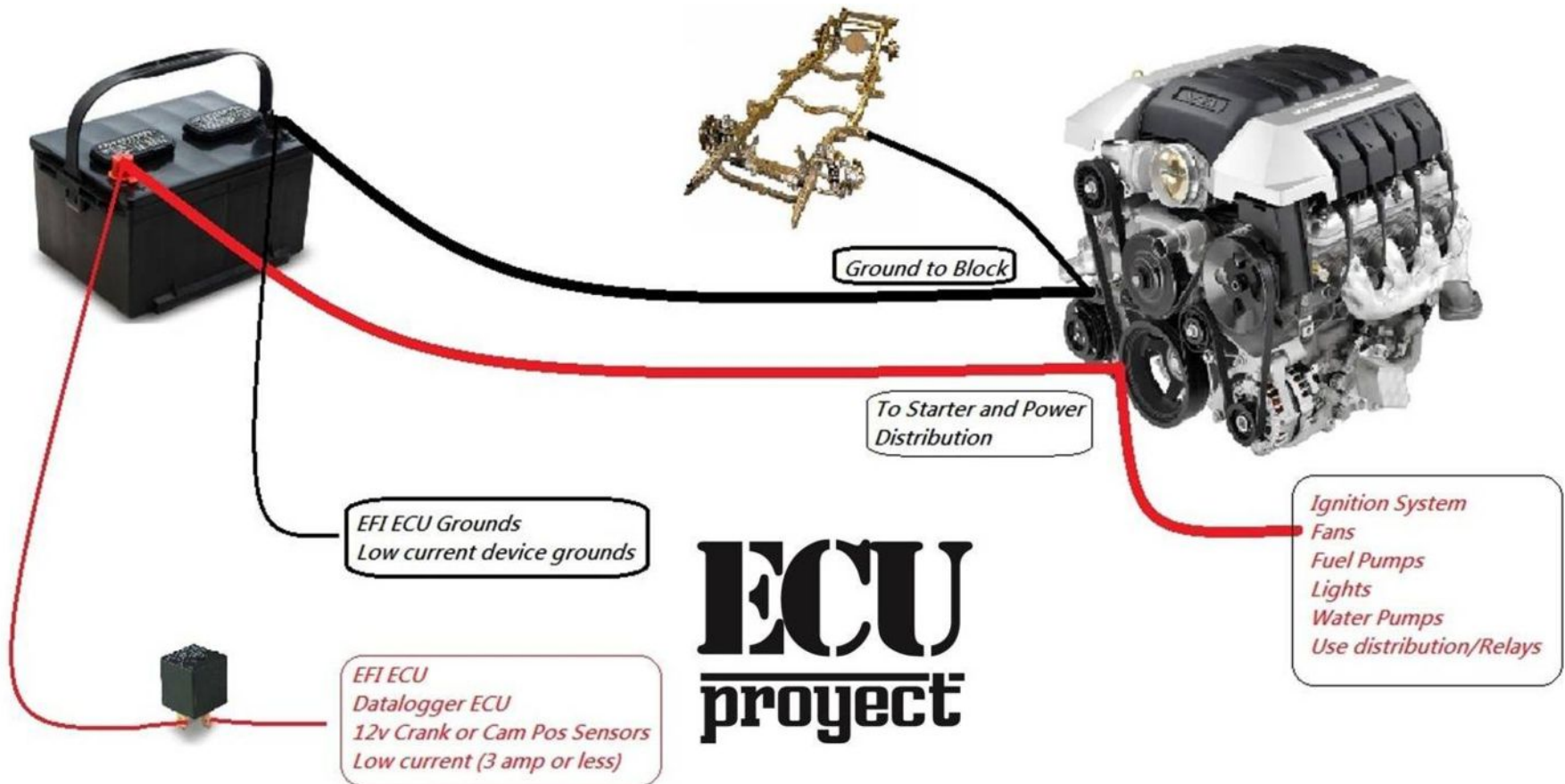
There are 2 types of coils, this small guide can indicate what type of coils we have.

In general it can be summed up that if the coil or coil pack has 12v and GND, it is a coil Smart, if it only has 12v OR GND (only one of the two) then it's Dumb coil.



Ground Connection

The ground connection is VERY important, a bad connection can cause loss of communication with the ECU, sensors with voltage variation, or even damage to the wiring.



WB-connection

Wideband analog signal connection exists in 2 ways depending on your wideband kit, here we show 2 examples taking WB aem:

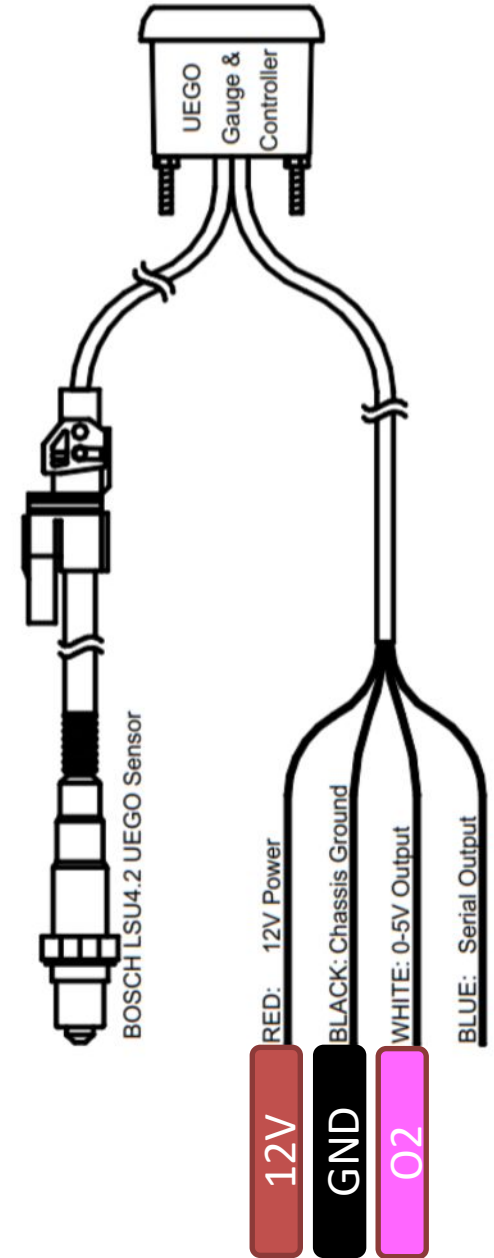
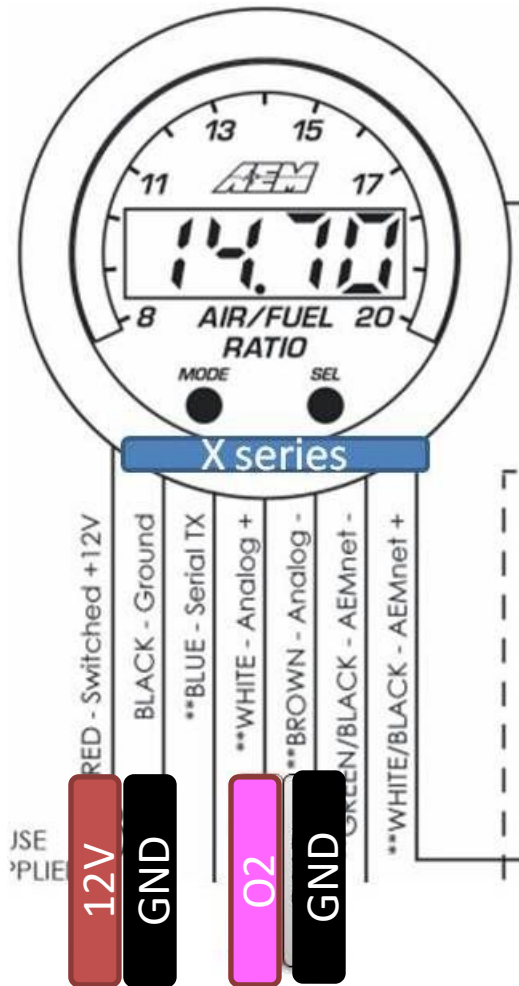
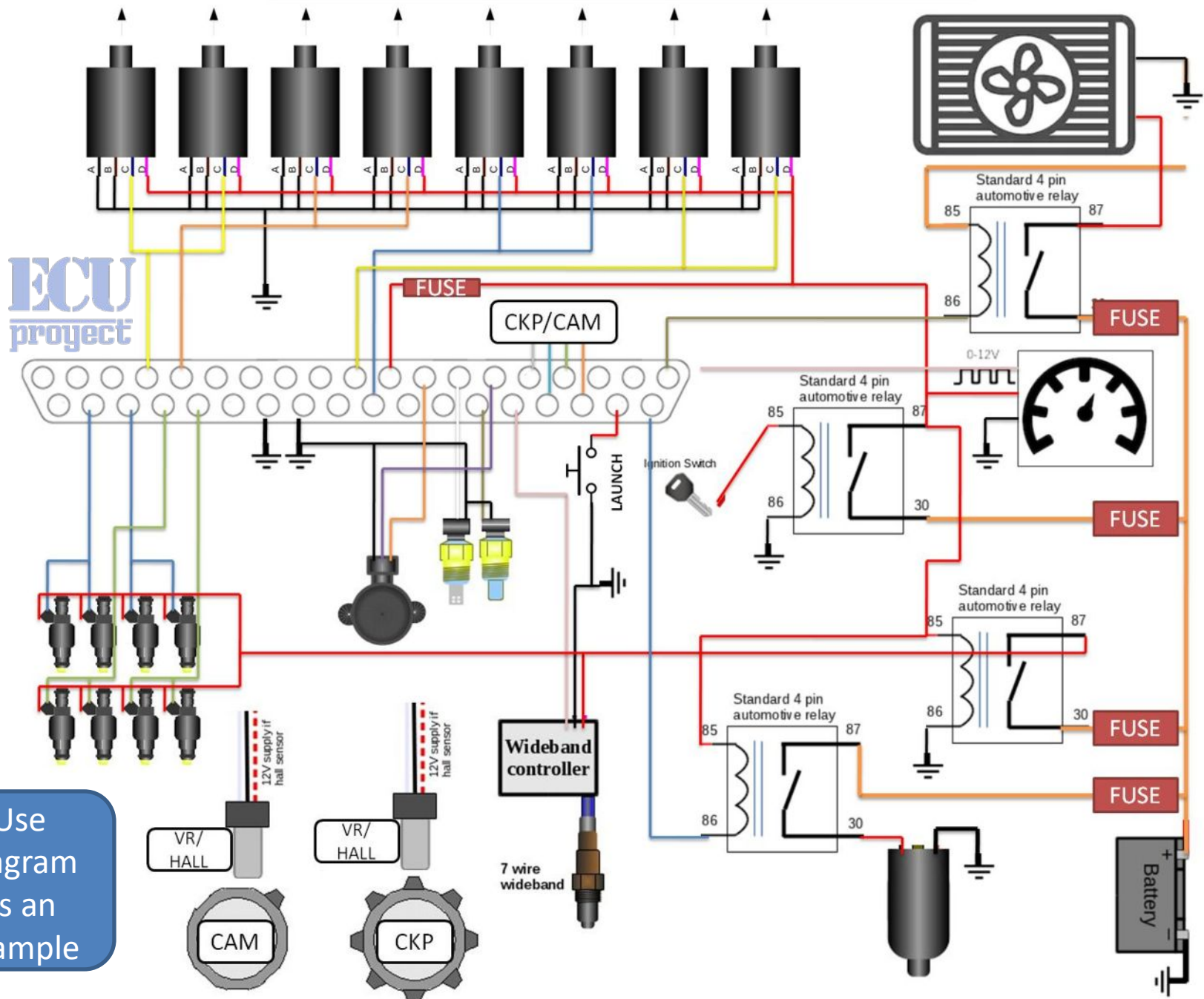
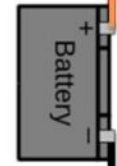
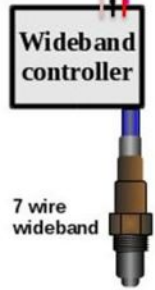
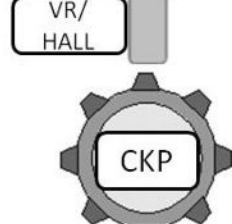
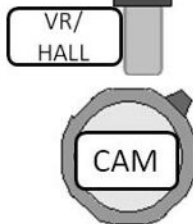


DIAGRAMA BASICO PROYECT ECU



ECU
project

Use
diagram
as an
example



Bluetooth use (if available)

Power on the ECU

In the android device go to the bluetooth section, search and connect to the device "ProjectECU", the pin is: 1111

On the Android device go to the Play Store and search for "RealDash"

Install realdash APP

Once installed you have to open realdash and configure in your panel, Connections "ADD", Source "Speeduino", Type "Bluetooth", Bluetooth "ProjectECU", Settings "Serial 3" and DONE.

We can now enjoy data in Dash.



Available Video Tutorial:
ProjectECU.com/downloads

Tutorial how to connect to
ProjectECU Bluetooth from
cell/tablet

