



# TOYOTA MULTI-MODE TRANSMISSION

The Multi-Mode transmission (MMT) has been fitted to many Toyota models including the Aygo, Yaris, Auris and Corolla. You will find it being referred to as an automatic and it is, but it shouldn't be confused with traditional automatic transmissions. Traditional automatics provide smooth driving characteristics due to a transmission equipped with epicyclic gears, hydraulic clutches and a torque converter; the MMT has none of these features. This article looks at the concept, how it works and some of the issues that arise for the technician.

Toyota's MMT is an attempt to provide a small, efficient automatic transmission without all the energy sapping complexity of the previously mentioned hydromantic derivatives. The MMT is in effect a conventional countershaft gearbox with a robot employed to do all the shifting and clutch work. It all sounds fairly simple in a 21st century context, but it is only when we consider how a driver controls the clutch and gearbox, that we begin to appreciate how complicated the whole process is.

This system uses permanent magnetic motors to control the clutch and gears. There are three actuators; the shift and select actuators (See Figure 1) which move the selector rod in the same way as the 'H' movement of a manual gearbox, and the clutch actuator (See Figure 2) which moves the clutch pushrod. The motor's torque, speed and direction are monitored and controlled by Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) and polarity. Hall sensors feed back to the transmission control module the speed and position of the actuators. The purpose is to simulate a driver's use of the clutch and gears and prevent misuse. Think about the degree of control required to drive a vehicle onto a ramp. The driver has to sense forwards or backwards movement, acceleration, the clutch biting point and engine speed etc. For the Transmission Control Module (TCM) to do this, it requires information from various sensors.

Figure 1

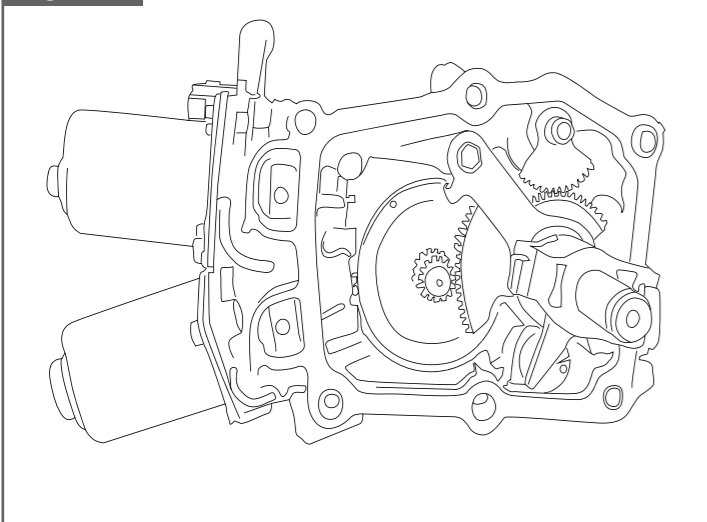
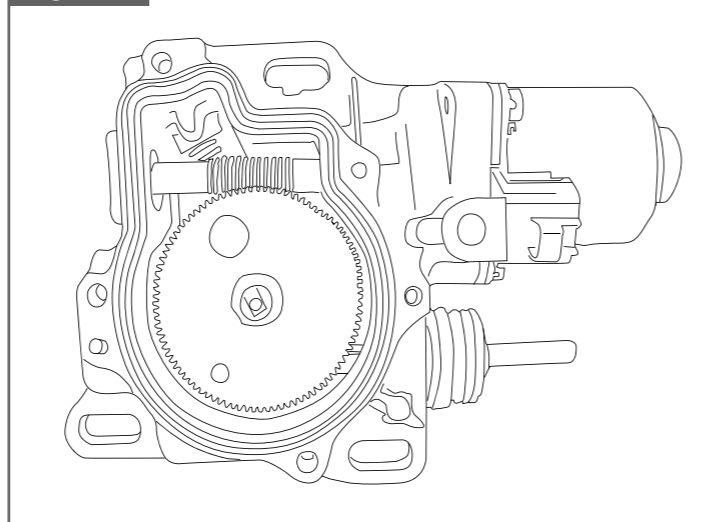


Figure 2



## Wheel Speed Sensors

The TCM needs to know the speed of the vehicle, the direction of travel and be able to pick up the smallest movements. Traditional reductor type sensors cannot do this. MMT equipped vehicles are fitted with Magnetic Resistance Element (MRE) digital sensors which have the advantage of providing a signal from rest. The sensor detects movement, speed and direction. The wheel speed sensors are part of the ABS/VSC system which gather the information and pass it to the TCM.

## Engine Speed & Transmission Input Speed

Comparing the speeds from these sensors allows the TCM to calculate clutch slip and 'learn' the clutch biting point.

## Networking

For all this information to come together there has to be communication between the engine, transmission and brake control modules. This is done by a combination of a hard wired

connection between the brake module and TCM and a CAN BUS network between the Engine Control Module and TCM. CAN communication allows the TCM system to communicate with and control systems in other areas of the network.

## Stored Information & System Learning

The system is programmed to monitor and 'learn' operational changes. The TCM actuates the clutch and measures the end to end travel. The clutch biting point is monitored on actuation to account for centre plate wear.

## Gear Selector Movement

This is monitored to account for wear in the selectors and the baulk rings in the synchromesh. It also allows the system to re-attempt a gear selection if gear baulking occurs at the first attempt.

## The Controls

This is a two pedal operation system, there is no clutch pedal. There are two modes, Automatic (E) and Manual. On some models manual shift controls are replicated on the steering wheel. A shift lock solenoid is incorporated into the selector and the foot brake must be applied to release it. In **E Mode**, (which is the equivalent to a fully automatic 'D' mode) the TCM calculates when to change gears taking into account the driving conditions and the driver's driving style. Up-shifting can take place with the accelerator fully depressed; the ECM takes control of the throttle. Hard acceleration produces a kick down effect by advancing the down change time. Deceleration causes the system to select the most appropriate gear for engine braking. The clutch also disengages as the vehicle slows to a halt to prevent the engine stalling.

In **Manual Mode**, the driver decides when to change gears using the gearstick. The TCM then automatically operates the gear shifting mechanism and the clutch, however, the transmission will automatically change down a gear to prevent the engine labouring or change up a gear to prevent engine over revving.

## Take Off / Reverse Assist Control

When the brake pedal is not depressed and 1st, 2nd or reverse is selected, the clutch is half-engaged, even if the accelerator pedal is not depressed. As a result, the vehicle can creep slowly like an automatic transmission vehicle; this will assist the vehicle in preparing to move. The take-off assist control is cancelled while the parking brake switch is ON. There is no 'p' (park) function, but it is possible to stop the engine with a gear engaged (to park on a slope for instance). When this happens, the driver needs to press the brake to allow the engine to be restarted.

## Shift Lock Solenoid

This is built into the gear selector mechanism; if the shift lever is kept in the 'N' position for 2 seconds with the brake pedal released, while the vehicle is at rest, the transmission control ECU locks the shift lever to prevent improper shift lever operation. The shift lever is unlocked when the brake pedal is depressed.

## Self-Adjusting Clutch

A self-adjusting clutch mechanism is fitted to the cover plate. This reduces the need for large clutch actuator travel to account for wear on the centre plate; it is a simple ratchet and pawl device.

## How the System Affects the Technician

Firstly remember that this is a conventional 5 speed gearbox and that all the problems associated with such a device can occur on the MMT. Should the car break down it may do so with a gear engaged; by carefully removing the select and shift sensors, the slotted ends of the shafts are exposed; neutral can be selected by turning the shafts.

With so many sensors and actuators involved, a whole set of parameters are generated. You will need a diagnostic tool that will allow you to access the Digital Trouble Code (DTC), data and perform actuations to assess the performance of the system.

## Replacing Components

Under normal conditions with the clutch engaged and the transmission in neutral, the clutch is slightly preloaded. Consequently when replacing the clutch, or clutch actuator, the clutch must be put into a default position with the load removed or damage will occur.

This is known as the clamp position; this can be done with a diagnostic tool, or manually using our technical bulletin.

When any of the actuators, sensors, clutch components, transmission assembly or TCM are replaced, the system must be initialised. Initialisation removes all learned values from the TCM memory and relearns the clutch biting point and selector mechanism movement. This too can be done with a diagnostic tool, or manually using our technical bulletin.

When the vehicle is started and drive is engaged the vehicle should creep forward, this confirms the initialisation has been successful.

## Synchronisation & Calibration

This sounds complicated but it is in fact just a test drive; it allows the system to fine tune the clutch actuation and gear change. This will happen naturally in the hands of your customer, but in order to hand the vehicle back in optimum condition, follow the procedure shown in our Technical Bulletin.

Rely on tested, OE-matching quality replacement parts from Blue Print. The entire range of clutch replacement parts can be found at: [partsfinder.bilsteingroup.com](http://partsfinder.bilsteingroup.com). The Blue Print brand is part of the bilstein group, the umbrella organisation for several other strong brands. Further information is available at: [www.bilsteingroup.com](http://www.bilsteingroup.com).