



U059A

Invalid Data Received From DC/DC Converter Control Module B

U059A is a communication fault that sets when a control module receives data from the DC/DC Converter Control Module B that it considers invalid or corrupted. The receiving module detects that the serial data message is missing expected parameters, contains out-of-range values, or fails its internal checksum, so it flags the data as untrustworthy rather than treating it as a valid signal.

SYSTEM	CODE TYPE	SEVERITY	FIX DIFFICULTY	AREA
Network	Generic (all makes)	Medium	Professional	Network communication

Symptoms you may notice

- The check engine light or service vehicle soon message illuminates on the dashboard.
- Often no symptoms besides the warning light, especially if the DC/DC converter continues to function normally.
- A warning message on the instrument cluster indicating a charging system or power supply fault.
- Electrical accessories may behave erratically, such as flickering interior lights or intermittent infotainment resets.
- The vehicle may enter a reduced-power or limp mode if the invalid data affects high-voltage system management.
- Battery charging may be inconsistent, leading to a discharged 12-volt battery over time.

Common causes, most likely first

- 1 A failing or degraded DC/DC Converter Control Module B, often due to internal electronic faults or heat damage.
- 2 Corroded, loose, or damaged wiring and connectors in the controller area network (CAN) bus circuit between the DC/DC converter and the receiving module.
- 3 Low or unstable 12-volt battery voltage or a weak charging system that causes modules to send corrupted data.
- 4 A software or calibration issue in the DC/DC converter control module that requires a reflash or update.
- 5 Water intrusion or physical damage to the DC/DC converter module or its harness, common in hybrid and electric vehicles.
- 6 A faulty ground connection shared by the DC/DC converter and other modules, causing voltage offsets that corrupt data.
- 7 Another module on the same CAN bus flooding the network with errors, indirectly causing the DC/DC converter data to be flagged as invalid.



How to diagnose and fix it

- 1 Perform a full scan of all modules to record stored, pending, and permanent codes, and note any related communication or voltage codes.
- 2 Inspect the 12-volt battery state of charge and charging system output, as low voltage is a frequent cause of invalid data codes.
- 3 Visually inspect the DC/DC converter module and its harness connectors for corrosion, loose pins, chafed wires, or water intrusion.
- 4 Check the CAN bus integrity with a multimeter or oscilloscope, looking for correct resistance and signal waveform at the DC/DC converter connector.
- 5 Verify power and ground supplies at the DC/DC converter control module, including voltage drop tests on the ground circuit.
- 6 If wiring and power are good, check for technical service bulletins or software updates for the DC/DC converter module and perform a reflash if available.
- 7 Substitute a known-good DC/DC converter control module only after all electrical checks pass, then clear codes and verify the fault does not return.

Why invalid data is not always a bad converter

- A weak or failing 12-volt battery is one of the most common root causes of U059A, because low voltage can cause the DC/DC converter to transmit corrupted data that the receiving module rejects.
- The code does not automatically mean the DC/DC converter is defective; a poor ground connection or a damaged CAN bus wire can produce the same invalid data flag.
- On hybrid and electric vehicles, the DC/DC converter often shares a coolant loop with other high-voltage components, and a coolant leak or air pocket can cause overheating and intermittent data faults.
- Technicians sometimes replace the DC/DC converter only to find the code returns because a different module on the same bus is corrupting network traffic, so always check for other communication codes first.
- A software calibration issue in the DC/DC converter can set U059A without any hardware failure, and a simple reflash may resolve it after all wiring checks pass.

Can I keep driving with U059A?

You can usually drive the vehicle short distances to a repair shop, but avoid long trips or heavy electrical loads because the DC/DC converter may not be charging the 12-volt battery reliably. If the vehicle enters limp mode or shows a charging system warning, stop driving and arrange a tow to prevent a breakdown.



Tools that help

- OBD-II scan tool with full system and CAN bus capability
- Digital multimeter with voltage drop and resistance functions
- Oscilloscope for CAN bus signal analysis
- Battery tester and charging system analyzer
- Vehicle-specific wiring diagrams and service information
- Hand tools for connector and harness inspection

Reading U059A

U	Network: communication between the vehicle's control modules.
0	Generic (SAE) code: it means the same thing on every OBD-II vehicle.
5	Network communication.
9A	The exact fault within that area.

Often seen with

P0562 System Voltage Low · **U0100** Lost Communication With ECM/PCM A · **U059B** Invalid Data Received From Hybrid/EV Battery Pack Sensor Mod · **U059C** Invalid Data Received From Drive Motor Control Module C · **U059D** Invalid Data Received From Drive Motor Control Module D

See it working

Watch the animated explainer [How a Car Clutch Works: Diaphragm Clutch Cutaway](#) on Auto Veteran to see the parts involved moving.

Full guide, related articles and animations: <https://www.autoveteran.tech/dtc-codes/u059a/>

