

Section 4

Engine/Propulsion

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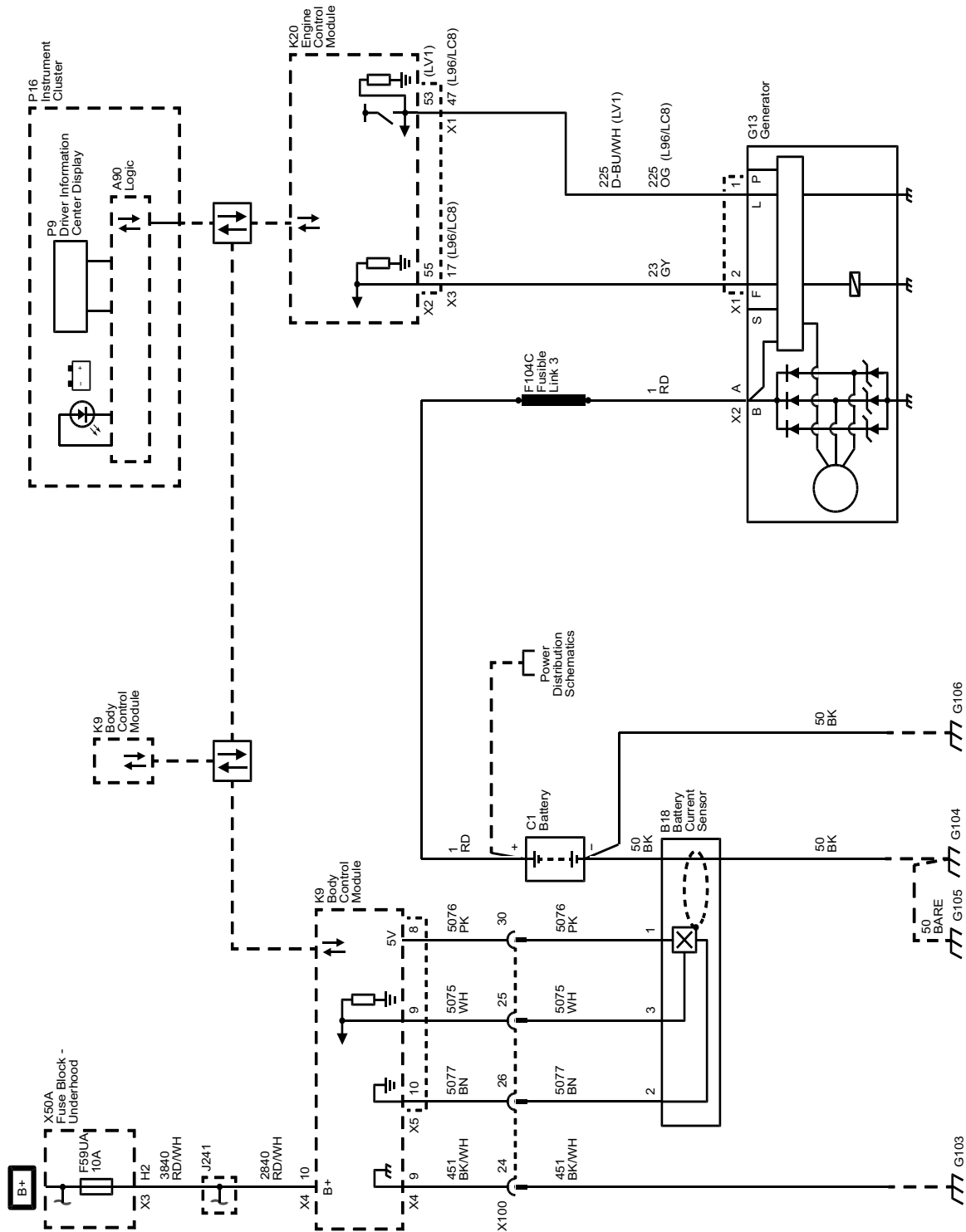
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12 V Starting and Charging

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

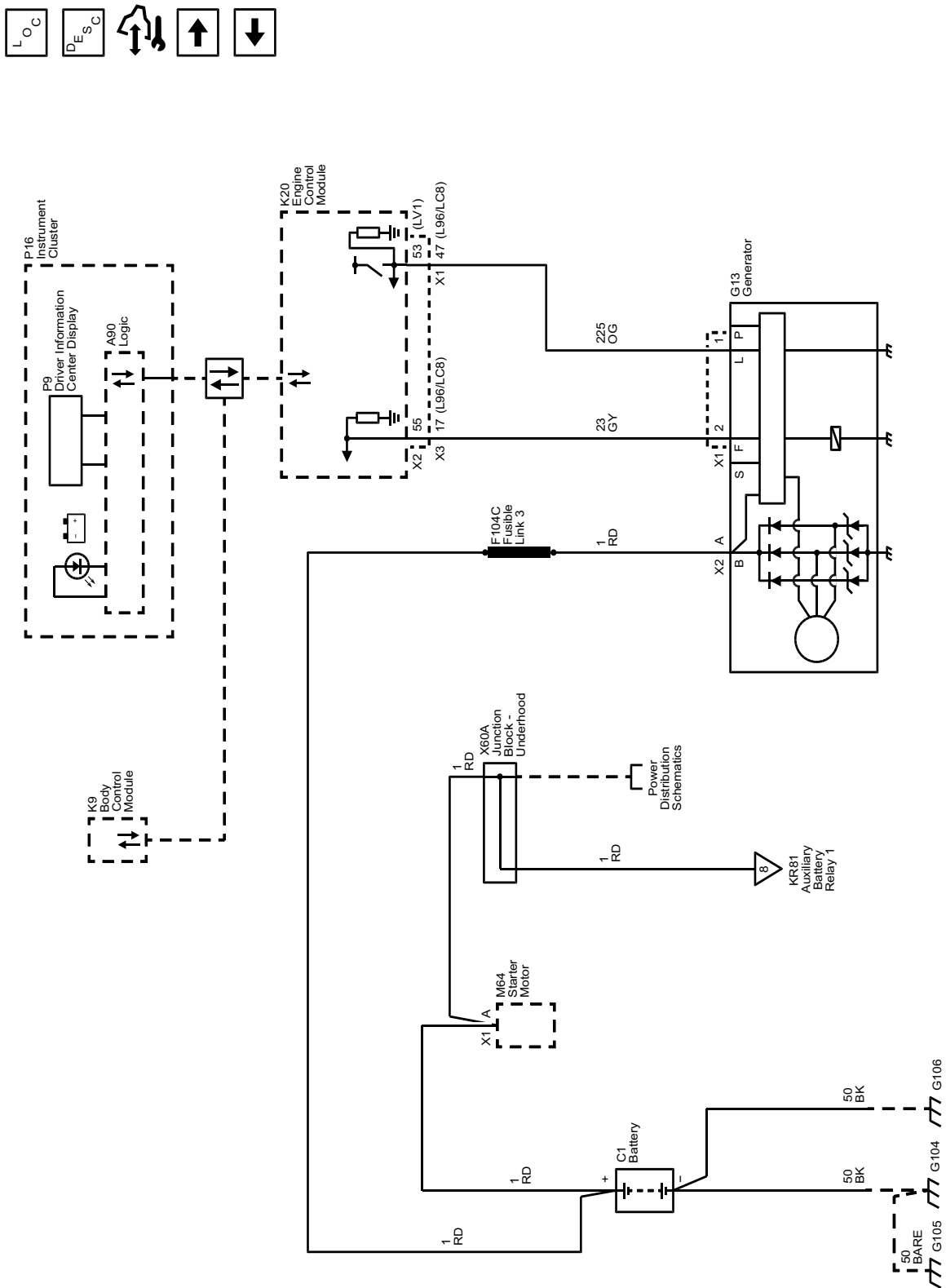


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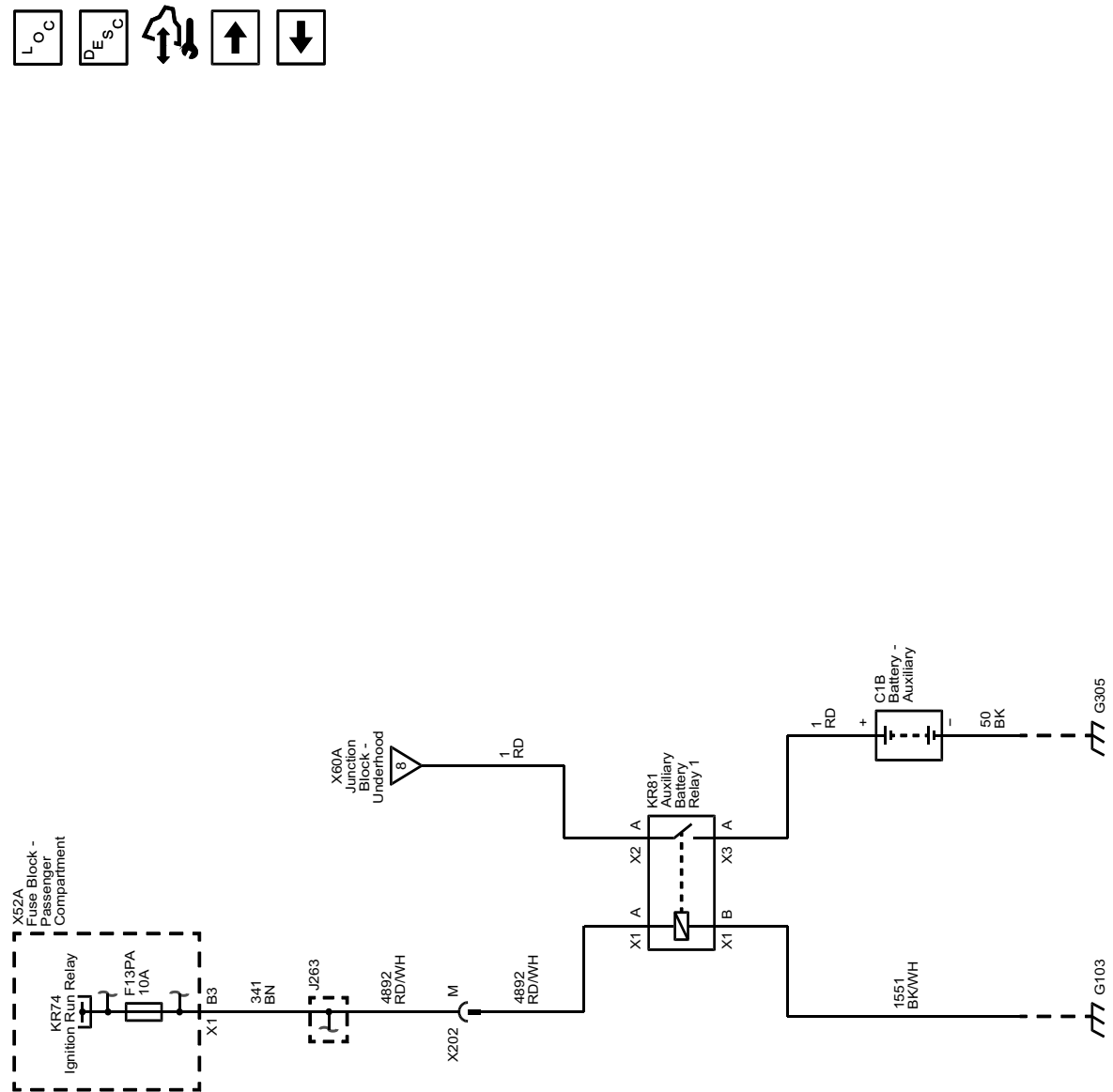
Starting and Charging Schematics (Charging System (Gas with Two Batteries))



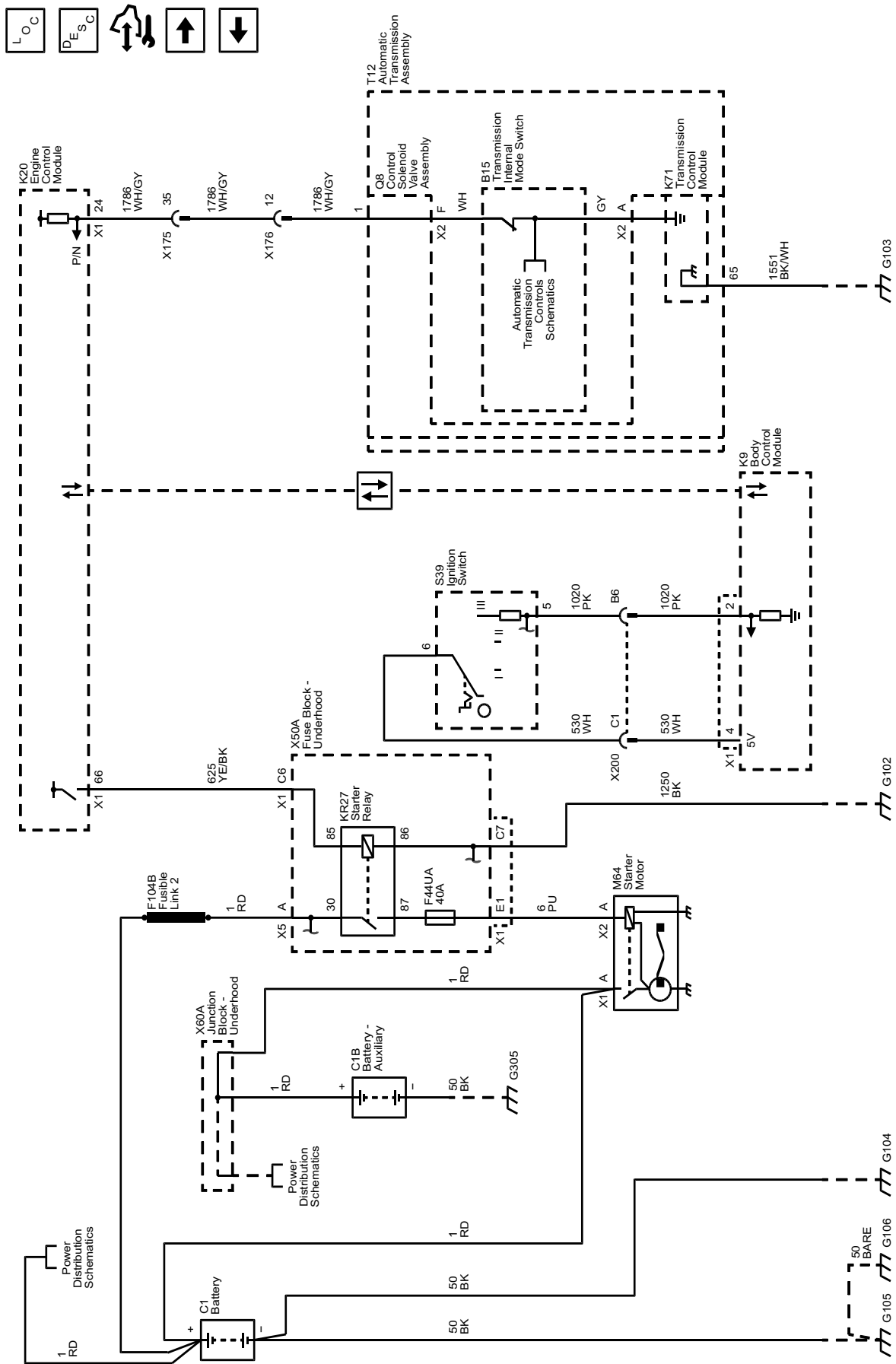
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Starting and Charging Schematics (Auxiliary Battery Relay and Auxiliary Battery (Gas with Two Batteries))

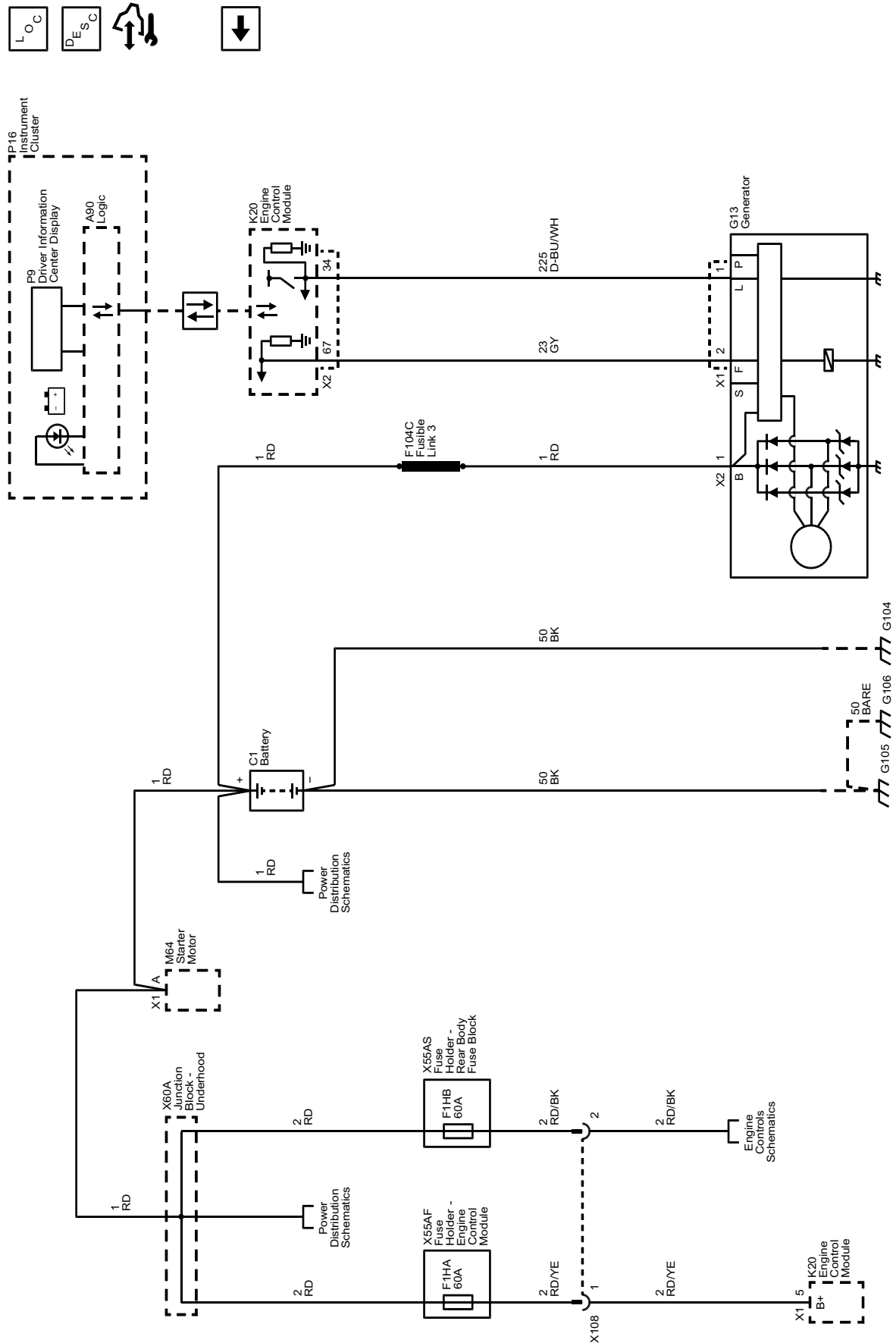


Starting and Charging Schematics (Starting System (Diesel))



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Starting and Charging Schematics (Charging System (Diesel))



Description and Operation

Charging System Description and Operation

Electrical Power Management Overview

The electrical power management system is designed to monitor and control the charging system and send diagnostic messages to alert the driver of possible problems with the battery and generator. This electrical power management system primarily utilizes existing on-board computer capability to maximize the effectiveness of the generator, to manage the load, improve battery state-of-charge and life, and minimize the system's impact on fuel economy. The electrical power management system performs 3 functions:

- Monitor the battery voltage and estimate the battery condition
- Take corrective actions by boosting idle speeds, and adjusting the regulated voltage
- Perform diagnostics and driver notification

The battery condition is estimated during ignition/vehicle off and during ignition/vehicle on. During ignition/vehicle off the state-of-charge of the battery is determined by measuring the open-circuit voltage. The state-of-charge is a function of the acid concentration and the internal resistance of the battery, and is estimated by reading the battery open circuit voltage when the battery has been at rest for several hours.

Any time the ignition/vehicle is on, the vehicle algorithm continuously estimates battery state-of-charge based on adjusted net amp hours, battery capacity, initial state-of-charge, and calculated temperature.

While the engine is running, the battery degree of discharge is primarily determined by the integrated battery current sensor, to obtain net amp hours.

In addition, the electrical power management function is designed to perform regulated voltage control to improve battery state-of-charge, battery life, and fuel economy. This is accomplished by using knowledge of the battery state-of-charge and temperature to set the charging voltage to an optimum battery voltage level for recharging without detriment to battery life.

Charging System Components

Generator

The engine drive belt drives the generator. When the rotor is spun, it induces an alternating current (AC) into the stator windings. The AC voltage is then sent through a series of diodes for rectification. The rectified voltage has been converted into a direct current (DC) for use by the vehicles electrical system to maintain electrical loads and the battery charge. The voltage regulator integral to the generator controls the output of the generator; It is not serviceable. The voltage regulator controls the amount of current provided to the rotor. If the generator has field control circuit fault, the generator defaults to an output voltage of 13.8 V.

The generator is serviced as a complete assembly. If there is a diagnosed fault in the generator, it must be replaced as an assembly.

Generator Pulley

The pulley drives the Generator via the engine drive belt. There are 2 types of pulleys:

1. Conventional solid Pulley which is bolted to the Generator stator shaft. This Pulley can be serviced separately.
2. One Way Clutch Pulley or Overrunning Alternator Decoupler Pulley allows the Generator to spin freely when the engine rapidly slows down on sudden deceleration. This part is not serviceable and the Generator needs to be replaced as an assembly.

Body Control Module (BCM)

The BCM communicates with the Engine Control Module (ECM) and the instrument cluster for electrical power management operation. The BCM determines the output of the generator and sends the information to the ECM for control of the generator turn on signal circuit. It monitors the generator field duty cycle signal circuit information sent from the ECM for control of the generator. It monitors the battery current sensor, the battery positive voltage circuit, and estimates battery temperature to determine battery state of charge. The BCM also performs idle boost.

Battery Current Sensor (if applicable)

The Battery Current Sensor is a serviceable component that is connected to the negative battery cable at the battery. The battery current sensor is a 3-wire hall effect current sensor. The battery current sensor monitors the battery current. It directly inputs to the BCM. It creates a 5 volt Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signal of 128 Hz with a duty cycle of 0–100%. Normal duty cycle is between 5–95%. Between 0–5% and 95–100% are for diagnostic purposes.

Battery Sensor Module (if applicable)

The BCM monitors the Battery Sensor Module for battery state of current, state of health, and battery charge via serial data. If the battery is determined to be in poor state of health or having a low state of charge, the BCM will not allow the ECM to perform an auto-stop.

Engine Control Module (ECM)

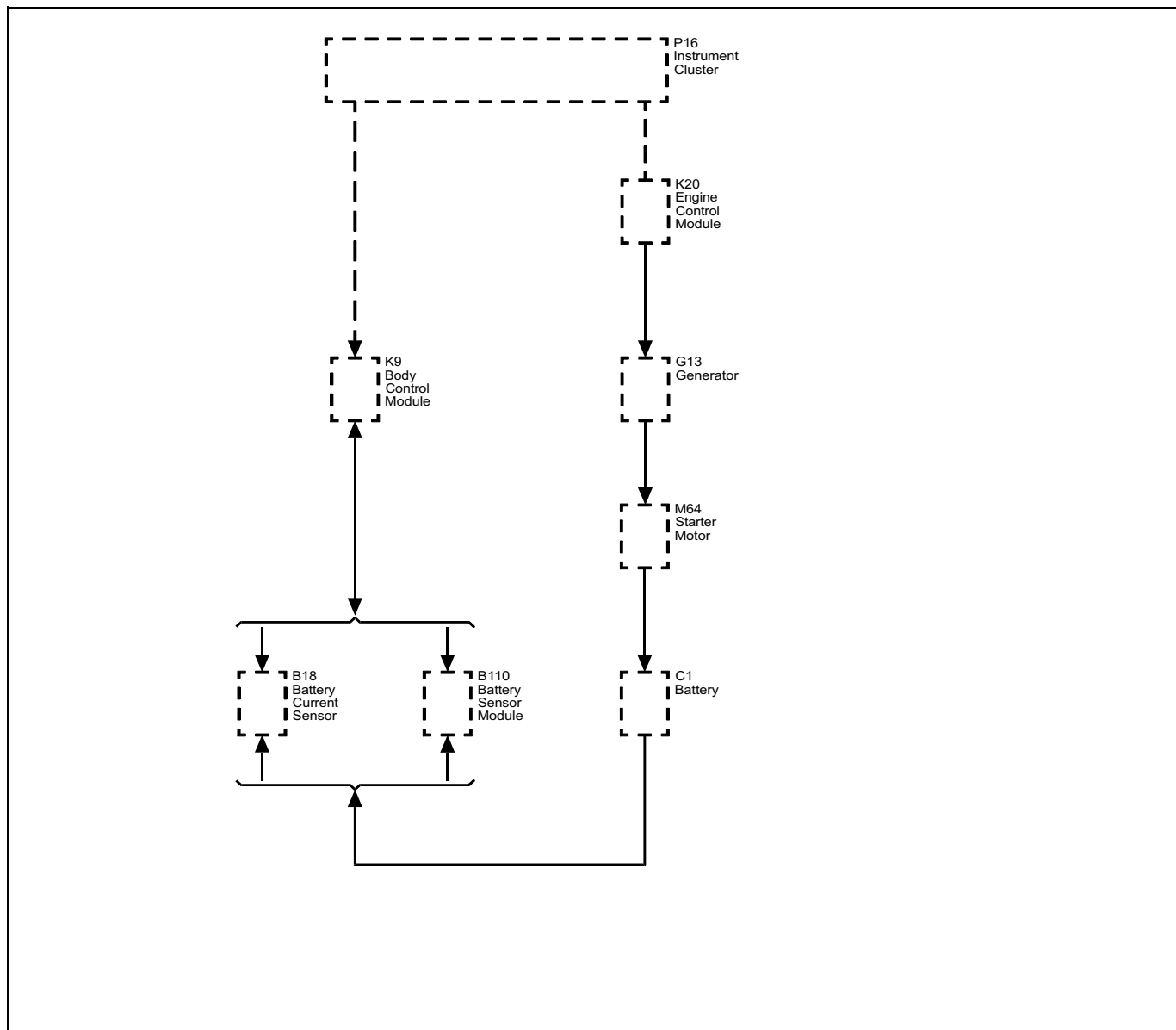
When the engine is running, the generator turn-on signal is sent to the generator from the ECM, turning on the regulator. The generator's voltage regulator controls current to the rotor, thereby controlling the output voltage. The rotor current is proportional to the electrical pulse width supplied by the regulator. When the engine is started, the regulator senses generator rotation by detecting AC voltage at the stator through an internal wire. Once the engine is running, the regulator varies the field current by controlling the pulse width. This regulates the generator output voltage for proper battery charging and electrical system operation. The generator field duty terminal is connected internally to the voltage regulator and externally to the ECM. When the voltage regulator detects a charging system problem, it grounds this circuit to signal the ECM that a problem exists. The ECM monitors the generator field duty cycle signal circuit, and receives control decisions based on information from the BCM.

Instrument Cluster

As a means of displaying the charging system functions, some vehicles may be equipped with a voltmeter gauge on the instrument cluster and/or a system voltage display in the driver information center. These will indicate the current vehicle system voltage.

The instrument cluster also provides customer notification if there is a concern with the charging system. There are two means of notification: a charge indicator on the instrument cluster and/or a service system message displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC) if equipped.

Charging System Block Diagram



Charging System Operation

The purpose of the charging system is to maintain the battery charge and vehicle loads. There are 6 modes of operation and they include:

- Battery Sulfation Mode
- Charge Mode
- Fuel Economy Mode
- Head lamp Mode
- Start Up Mode
- Voltage Reduction Mode

The ECM Controls the Generator through the generator turn-on signal circuit, also known as the Generator L-terminal. The ECM monitors the generator performance through the Generator field duty cycle signal circuit, also known as the generator F-terminal.

The Generator turn-on signal (Generator L-terminal) is a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signal of 128 Hz with a duty cycle of 0–100%. Normal duty cycle is between 5–95%. 0–5% and 95–100% are for diagnostic purposes, with 0–5% monitoring for an open circuit and 95–100% monitoring for a short to ground at a fixed 13.8 V. The following table shows the commanded duty cycle and output voltage of the Generator:

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Commanded Duty Cycle	Generator Output Voltage (+/- .25 V)
0–5%	13.8 V
10%	11 V
20%	11.56 V
30%	12.13 V
40%	12.69 V
50%	13.25 V
60%	13.81 V
70%	14.38 V
80%	14.94 V
90%	15.5 V
95–100%	13.8 V

The Generator provides a PWM feedback signal of the Generator voltage output through the Generator field duty cycle signal circuit to the ECM. This information is sent to the Body Control Module (BCM). The Generator field duty cycle signal (Generator F-terminal) is a PWM signal of 60–460 Hz with a duty cycle of 0–100%. Normal duty cycle is between 5–100%. 0–5% is reserved for diagnostic purposes.

As the charging systems works to maintain the battery charge and manage vehicle electrical loads, it is normal for the voltmeter gauge on the instrument cluster or the system voltage displayed in the DIC to fluctuate or change. This does not indicate a malfunction. Depending on the battery state of charge and the vehicle electrical load, these values may be anywhere from 12.5 V to 15.5 V.

Charging System Modes

Battery Sulfation Mode

The BCM will enter this mode when the interpreted Generator output voltage is less than 13.2 V for 45 minutes. When this condition exists the BCM will enter Charge Mode for 2–3 minutes. The BCM will then determine which mode to enter depending on voltage requirements.

Charge Mode

The BCM will enter Charge Mode when ever one of the following conditions are met:

- Windshield wipers are ON for more than 3 s.
- Climate Control Voltage Boost Mode Request is true, as sensed by the HVAC control module via serial data. High speed cooling fan, rear defogger, and HVAC high speed blower operation can cause the BCM to enter the Charge Mode.
- The estimated battery temperature is less than 0° C (32°F).
- Battery State of Charge is less than 80%.
- Vehicle speed is greater than 145 km/h (90 mph)
- A current sensor malfunction exists.
- System voltage is determined to be below 12.56 V

When any one of these conditions is met, the system will set targeted generator output voltage to a charging voltage between 13.9–15.5 V, depending on the battery state of charge and estimated battery temperature.

Fuel Economy Mode

The BCM will enter Fuel Economy Mode when the estimated battery temperature is at least 0°C (32°F) but less than or equal to 80°C (176°F), the calculated battery current is less than 15 A and greater than –8 A, and the battery state-of-charge is greater than or equal to 80%. Its targeted generator output voltage is the open circuit voltage of the battery and can be between 12.5–13.1 V. When fuel economy mode is active, the generator is not charging, only maintaining open circuit battery voltage. The BCM will exit this mode and enter Charge Mode when any of the conditions described above are present.

Headlamp Mode

The BCM will enter Headlamp Mode when ever the head lamps are ON (high or low beams). Voltage will be regulated between 13.9–14.5 V.

Start Up Mode

When the engine is started the BCM sets a targeted generator output voltage of 14.5 V for 30 s.

Tow/Haul Mode (if applicable)

Pressing the Tow/Haul Mode button located on the center stack, the vehicle system voltage is raised and the remote (non-vehicle) battery will be charged. Having the headlamps on will raise the system voltage and if the Tow/Haul button is applied it will not serve any purpose. The voltage is regulated between 13.9–14.5 V.

Instrument Cluster Operation

Charge Indicator Operation

The instrument cluster illuminates the charge indicator and displays a warning message in the driver information center if equipped, when the one or more of the following occurs:

- The ECM detects that the generator output is less than 11 V or greater than 16 V. The instrument cluster receives a serial data message from the ECM requesting illumination.
- The instrument cluster determines that the system voltage is less than 11 V or greater than 16 V for more than 30 s. The instrument cluster receives a serial data message from the BCM indicating there is a system voltage range concern.
- The instrument cluster performs the displays test at the start of each ignition cycle. The indicator illuminates for approximately 3 s.

Driver Information Center Message: BATTERY NOT CHARGING SERVICE CHARGING SYSTEM or SERVICE BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM

The BCM and the ECM will send a serial data message to the driver information center for the BATTERY NOT CHARGING SERVICE CHARGING SYSTEM or SERVICE BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM message to be displayed. It is displayed when a charging system DTC is a current DTC. The message is turned off when the conditions for clearing the DTC have been met.

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Voltmeter Gauge and/or System Voltage Display (if equipped)

As a means of displaying the charging system functions, some vehicles may be equipped with a voltmeter gauge on the instrument cluster and/or a system voltage display in the driver information center. These will indicate the current vehicle system voltage.

As the charging systems works to maintain the battery charge and manage vehicle electrical loads, it is normal for the voltmeter gauge on the instrument cluster or the system voltage display in the driver information center to fluctuate or change. This does not indicate a malfunction. Depending on the battery state of charge and the vehicle electrical load, these values may be anywhere from 12.5 V to 15.5 V.

Electrical Power Management Description and Operation (Gasoline)

The electrical power management is used to monitor and control the charging system and alert the driver of possible problems within the charging system. The electrical power management system makes the most efficient use of the generator output, improves the battery state-of-charge, extends battery life, and manages system electrical loads.

The load shed operation is a means of reducing electrical loads during a low voltage or low battery state-of-charge condition.

The idle boost operation is a means of improving generator performance during a low voltage or low battery state-of-charge condition.

Each electrical power management function, either idle boost or load shed, is discrete. No two functions are active at the same time. Idle boost is activated in incremental steps, idle boost 1 must be active before idle boost 2 can be active. The criteria used by the body control module (BCM) to regulate electrical power management are outlined below:

Function	Battery Temperature Calculation	Battery Voltage Calculation	Amp-Hour Calculation	Action Taken
Idle Boost 1 Start	Less Than -15°C (5°F)	Less Than 13 V	—	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss greater than 0.6 AH	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 End	Greater Than -15°C (5°F)	Greater Than -12 V	Battery has a net loss less than 0.2 AH	First level Idle boost request cancelled
Load Shed 1 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss of 4 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 20% of their cycle
Load Shed 1 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 20% of their cycle
Load Shed 1 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 2 AH	Clear Load Shed 1
Idle Boost 2 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss greater than 1.6 AH	Second level Idle boost requested

Function	Battery Temperature Calculation	Battery Voltage Calculation	Amp-Hour Calculation	Action Taken
Idle Boost 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Second level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 2 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss less than 0.8 AH	Second level Idle boost request cancelled
Idle Boost 3 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss of 10.0 AH	Third level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 3 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Third level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 3 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 6.0 AH	Third level Idle boost request cancelled
Load Shed 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	Battery has a net loss greater than 12 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 50% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 50% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 2 End	—	Greater Than 12.6 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 10.5 AH	Clear Load Shed 2
Load Shed 3 Start	—	Less Than 11.9 V	Battery has a net loss greater than 20 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 100% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 3 End	—	Greater Than 12.6 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 15 AH	Clear Load Shed 3

Electrical Power Management Description and Operation (Diesel)

The electrical power management is used to monitor and control the charging system and alert the driver of possible problems within the charging system. The electrical power management system makes the most efficient use of the generator output, improves the battery state-of-charge, extends battery life, and manages system electrical loads.

The load shed operation is a means of reducing electrical loads during a low voltage or low battery state-of-charge condition.

The idle boost operation is a means of improving generator performance during a low voltage or low battery state-of-charge condition. Idle boost consists of three steps: idle boost 1, idle boost 2, and idle boost 3 (approximately 725, 850, and 850 rpm respectively). Idle boost is activated in incremental steps, idle boost 1 must be active before idle boost 2 can be active.

Each electrical power management function, either idle boost or load shed, is discrete. No two functions are active at the same time. The criteria used by the body control module (BCM) to regulate electrical power management are outlined below:

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Function	Battery Temperature Calculation	Battery Voltage Calculation	Amp-Hour Calculation	Action Taken
Idle Boost 1 Start	Less Than -15°C (5°F)	Less Than 13 V	—	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss greater than 0.6 AH	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	First level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 1 End	Greater Than -15°C (5°F)	Greater Than -12 V	Battery has a net loss less than 0.2 AH	First level Idle boost request cancelled
Load Shed 1 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss of 4 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 20% of their cycle
Load Shed 1 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 20% of their cycle
Load Shed 1 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 2 AH	Clear Load Shed 1
Idle Boost 2 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss greater than 1.6 AH	Second level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Second level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 2 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss less than 0.8 AH	Second level Idle boost request cancelled
Idle Boost 3 Start	—	—	Battery has a net loss of 10.0 AH	Third level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 3 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Third level Idle boost requested
Idle Boost 3 End	—	Greater Than 12 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 6.0 AH	Third level Idle boost request cancelled
Load Shed 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	Battery has a net loss greater than 12 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 50% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 2 Start	—	Less Than 10.9 V	—	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 50% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 2 End	—	Greater Than 12.6 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 10.5 AH	Clear Load Shed 2
Load Shed 3 Start	—	Less Than 11.9 V	Battery has a net loss greater than 20 AH	Rear Defrost, Heated Mirrors, Heated Seats cycled OFF for 100% of their cycle. The BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE message will be displayed on the DIC
Load Shed 3 End	—	Greater Than 12.6 V	Battery has a net loss of less than 15 AH	Clear Load Shed 3

Starting System Description and Operation

Starter Motor Operation (Without KL9)

The starter motors are non-repairable. They have pole pieces that are arranged around the armature. Both solenoid windings are energized. The pull-in winding circuit is completed to the ground through the starter motor. The windings work together magnetically to pull and hold in the plunger. The plunger moves the shift lever. This action causes the starter drive assembly to rotate on the armature shaft spline as it engages with the flywheel ring gear on the engine. Moving at the same time, the plunger also closes the solenoid switch contacts in the starter solenoid. Full battery voltage is applied directly to the starter motor and it cranks the engine.

As soon as the solenoid switch contacts close, current stops flowing through the pull-in winding because battery voltage is applied to both ends of the windings. The hold-in winding remains energized. Its magnetic field is strong enough to hold the plunger, shift lever, starter drive assembly, and solenoid switch contacts in place to continue cranking the engine. When the engine starts, pinion overrun protects the armature from excessive speed until the switch is opened.

When the crank signal is removed, the starter relay opens and battery voltage is removed from the starter solenoid S terminal. Current flows from the motor contacts through both windings to the ground at the end of the hold-in winding. However, the direction of the current flow through the pull-in winding is now opposite the direction of the current flow when the winding was first energized.

The magnetic fields of the pull-in and hold-in windings now oppose one another. This action of the windings, along with the help of the return spring, causes the starter drive assembly to disengage and the solenoid switch contacts to open simultaneously. As soon as the contacts open, the starter circuit is turned off.

Enhanced Starter Motor Operation (KL9)

The Engine Stop/Start system in GM vehicles automatically turns off the engine when the vehicle comes to a stop under certain driving conditions, and can quickly restart the engine in about 0.3 seconds when commanded to do so.

In order to smoothly restart the engine as quickly as possible while managing the greater number of engine starts, the Stop/Start system uses an enhanced starter motor that operates differently from a conventional starter motor. It has a high performance electric motor and a stronger pinion engagement mechanism than a conventional starter. It also has independent control of the pinion and motor.

The enhanced starter motor continues using the typical pinion engagement mechanism with a starter solenoid that drives the pinion gear to engage or disengage the flywheel of the engine. When engaged, the starter motor can rotate the engine flywheel and, in turn, the crankshaft.

On the enhanced starter of a Stop/Start system the operation is done in two separate functions inside the solenoid, Starter Motor and Pinion Actuator. Each function controlled individually by the ECM. There are two separate relays to control the two separate parts of the enhanced solenoid:

- KR27 Starter Motor Relay
- KR27C Starter Pinion Actuator Relay

The two individually-controlled relays allow for smooth engagement of the pinion gear into the flywheel with minimum noise and wear.

When the vehicle is coming to a stop, just before the engine stops rotating (at approximately 50 RPM) during stop/start operation, the ECM energizes the Starter Pinion Solenoid Actuator Relay to easily push the pinion gear into the flywheel gear without gear clash. (Fig. 8) When the engine stops rotating during Stop/Start operation (Auto Stop mode), the starter pinion gear is fully engaged, ready for the starter motor to become energized to quickly start the engine again.

A secondary need for the starter pinion to be driven into the flywheel gear before the engine stops rotating is to address quickly changing demands on the engine. For example, when a driver is slowing nearly to a stop — and the Stop/Start system is preparing for Auto Stop mode — but suddenly decides to release the brake and accelerate

In this situation, the engine has already stopped rotating, or nearly so. A conventional starter cannot restart the engine until the engine has completely stopped. However, with the enhanced starter, the starter pinion gear is fully engaged and ready to begin rotating the engine even before it fully stops turning. Otherwise, the engine would actually have to stop rotating before the pinion can engage smoothly to begin a restart.

To prevent a lag in engine operation, the ECM uses predictive speed matching of the flywheel gear speed and the pinion gear speed to engage the pinion gear into the flywheel gear without gear clash before the engine fully stops. By predicting how long it takes the starter motor to spin up using an algorithm, the pinion gear speed can be matched to the flywheel gear speed. The result is an almost instant restart that is possible at extremely low engine speeds.

Circuit Description

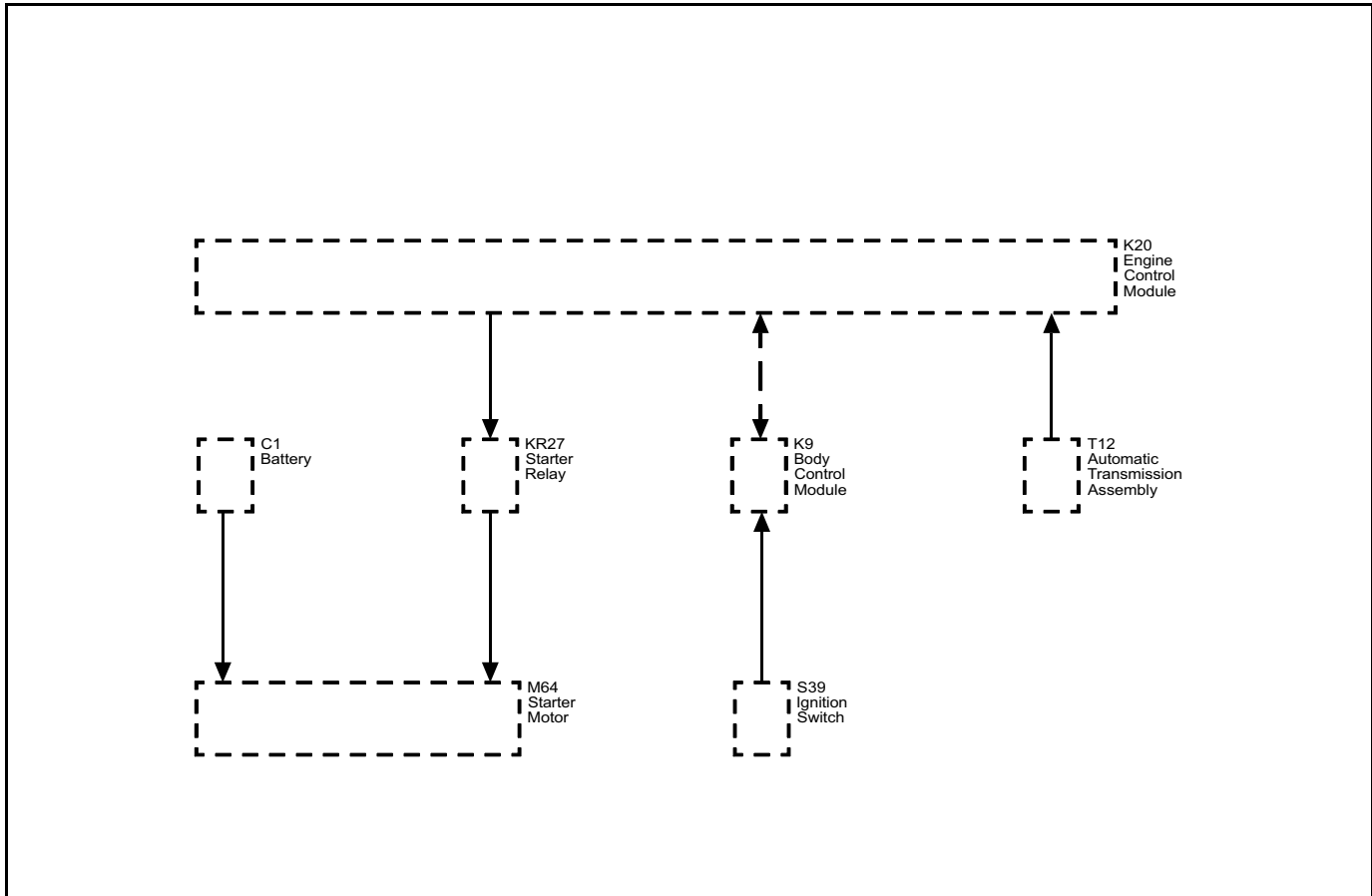
Keyless Start

When the Ignition mode switch is placed in the crank position, a discrete signal is supplied to the body control module (BCM) notifying it that the ignition is in the crank position. The BCM then sends a serial data message to the engine control module (ECM) that crank has been requested. The ECM then verifies that the clutch is fully depressed or the automatic transmission is in Park/Neutral. If it is, the ECM then supplies 12 V to the control circuit of the starter relay. When this occurs, battery positive voltage is supplied through the switch side of the crank relay to the S terminal of the starter solenoid.

Key Start

When the ignition switch is placed in the Start position, a discrete signal is supplied to the body control module (BCM) notifying it that the ignition is in the Start position. The BCM then sends a message to the engine control module (ECM) notifying it that CRANK has been requested. The ECM verifies that the transmission is in Park or Neutral. If it is, the ECM then supplies 12 V to the control circuit of the crank relay. When this occurs, battery positive voltage is supplied through the switch side of the crank relay to the S terminal of the starter solenoid.

Starting System Block Diagram



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