

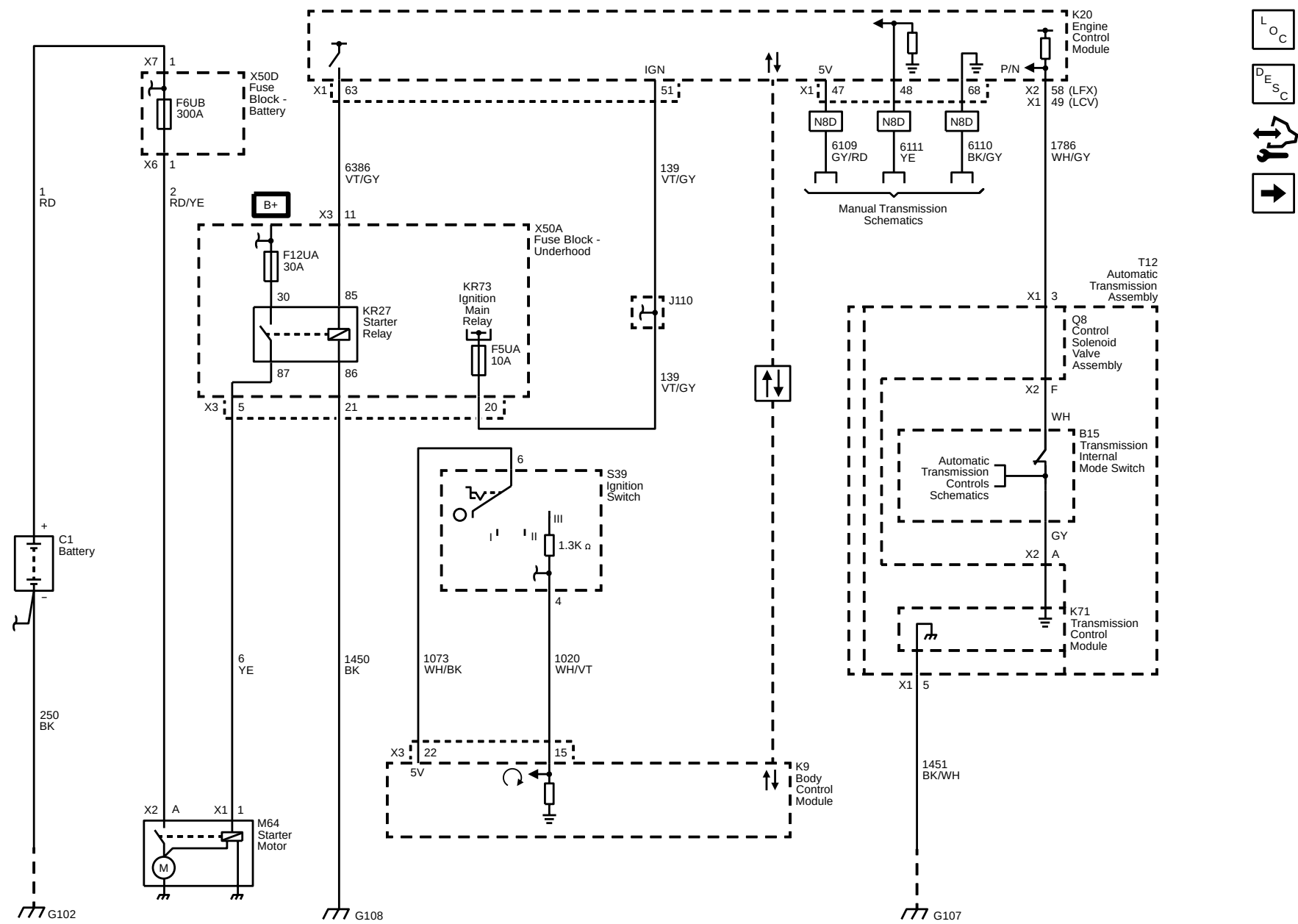
Engine/Propulsion

12 V Starting and Charging

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

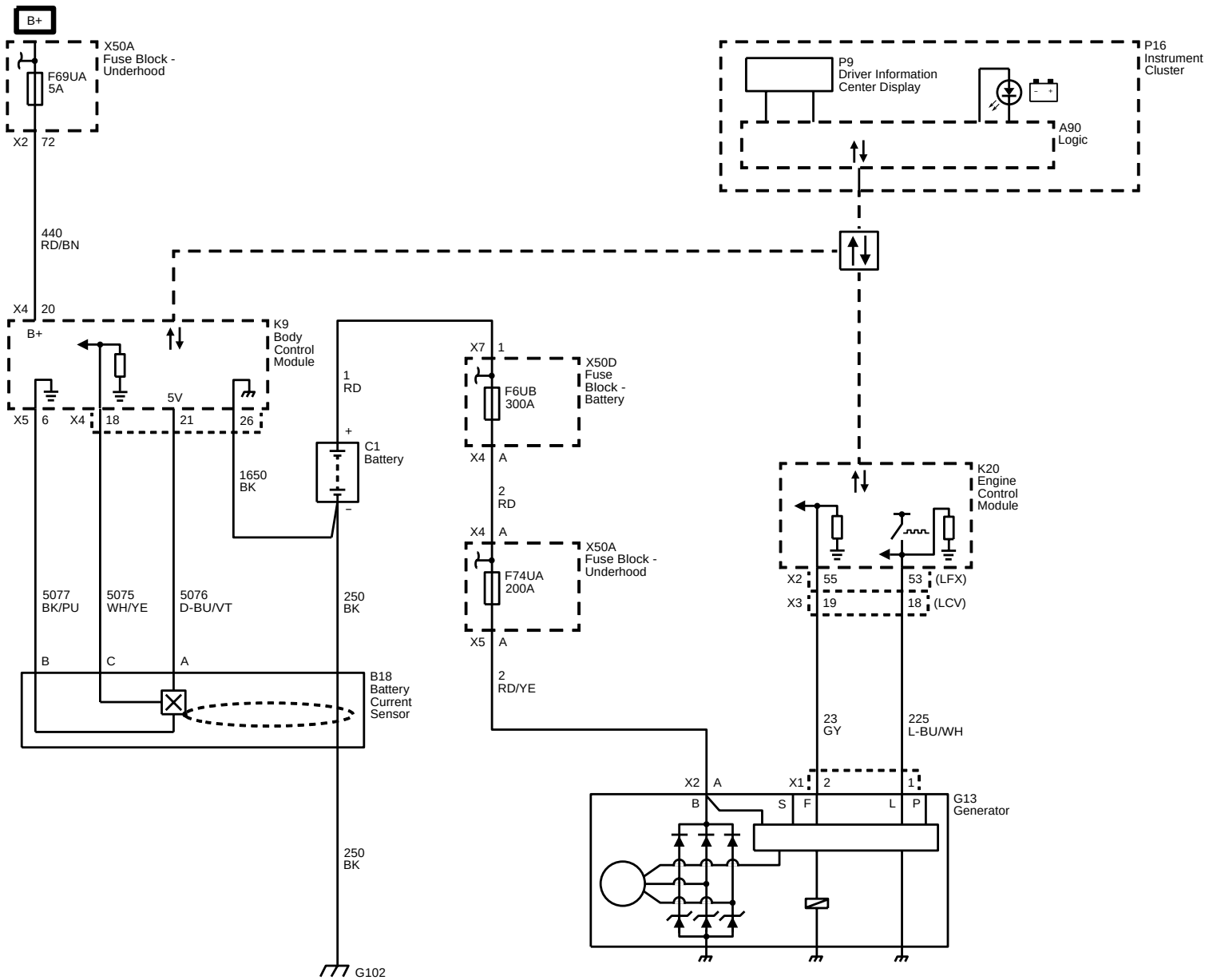
Starting and Charging Schematics

Starting



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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:

- It monitors the battery voltage and estimates the battery condition.
- It takes corrective actions by boosting idle speeds, and adjusting the regulated voltage.
- It performs diagnostics and driver notification.

The battery condition is estimated during ignition-off and during ignition-on. During ignition-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.

The state-of-charge can be used as a diagnostic tool to tell the customer or the dealer the condition of the battery. Throughout ignition-on, the algorithm continuously estimates state-of-charge based on adjusted net amp hours, battery capacity, initial state-of-charge, and temperature.

While running, the battery degree of discharge is primarily determined by a battery current sensor, which is integrated 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.

The Charging System Description and Operation is divided into 3 sections. The first section describes the charging system components and their integration into the electrical power management. The second section describes charging system operation. The third section describes the instrument panel cluster operation of the charge indicator, driver information center messages, and voltmeter operation.

Charging System Components

Generator

The generator is a serviceable component. If there is a diagnosed failure of the generator it must be replaced as an assembly. 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 failure, the generator defaults to an output voltage of 13.8 V.

Body Control Module (BCM)

The body control module (BCM) is a GMLAN device. It communicates with the engine control module (ECM) and the instrument panel cluster for electrical power management (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 a battery current sensor, the battery positive voltage circuit, and estimated battery temperature to determine battery state of charge. The BCM performs idle boost.

Battery Current Sensor

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 percent. Normal duty cycle is between 5–95 percent. Between 0–5 percent and 95–100 percent are for diagnostic purposes.

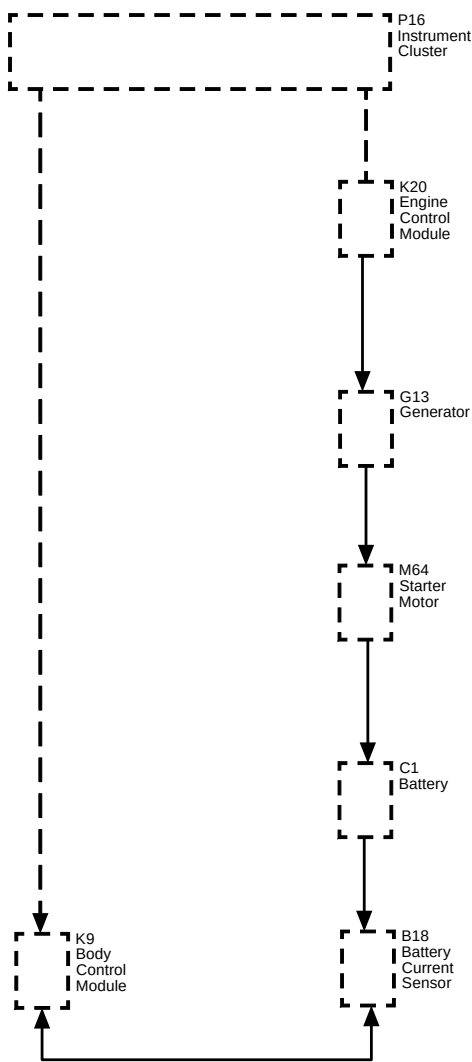
Engine Control Module (ECM)

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 Panel Cluster

The instrument panel cluster provides the customer notification in case a concern with the charging system. There are 2 means of notification, a charge indicator and a driver information center message of SERVICE BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM 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 engine control module (ECM) controls the generator through the generator turn ON signal circuit. The ECM monitors the generator performance though the generator field duty cycle signal circuit. The signal is a pulse width modulation (PWM) signal of 128 Hz with a duty cycle of 0–100 percent. Normal duty cycle is between 5–95 percent. Between 0–5 percent and 95–100 percent are for diagnostic purposes. The following table shows the commanded duty cycle and output voltage of the generator:

Commanded Duty Cycle	Generator Output Voltage
10%	11 V
20%	11.56 V
30%	12.12 V

40%	12.68 V
50%	13.25 V
60%	13.81 V
70%	14.37 V
80%	14.94 V
90%	15.5 V

The generator provides a 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 signal is PWM signal of 128 Hz with a duty cycle of 0–100 percent. Normal duty cycle is between 5–99 percent. Between 0–5 percent and 100 percent are for diagnostic purposes.

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.

- The wipers are ON for more than 3 seconds.
- GMLAN (Climate Control Voltage Boost Mode Request) is true, as sensed by the HVAC control head. 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 percent.
- Vehicle speed is greater than 145 km/h (90 mph)
- Current sensor fault exists.
- System voltage was 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 amperes and greater than –8 amperes, and the battery state-of-charge is greater than or equal to 80 percent. Its targeted generator output voltage is the open circuit voltage of the battery and can be between 12.5–13.1 V. The BCM will exit this mode and enter Charge Mode when any of the conditions described above are present.

Head lamp Mode

The BCM will enter Head lamp 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 seconds.

Voltage Reduction Mode

The BCM will enter Voltage Reduction Mode when the calculated ambient air temperature is above 0°C (32°F). The calculated battery current is less than 1 ampere and greater than –7 amperes, and the generator field duty cycle is less than 99 percent. Its targeted generator output voltage is 12.9 V. The BCM will exit this mode once the criteria are met for Charge Mode.

Instrument Panel Cluster Operation

Charge Indicator Operation

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

Display 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 commanded ON when a charging system DTC is a current DTC. The message is turned OFF when the conditions for clearing the DTC have been met.

Electrical Power Management Description and Operation

Electrical Power Management

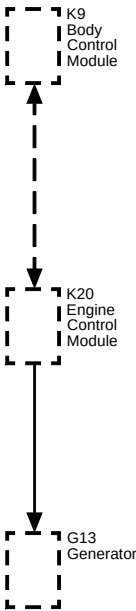
The electrical power management is used to monitor and control the charging system and alert the driver of possible problems within the charging system. The electrical power management system makes the most efficient use of the generator output, improves the battery state-of-charge, extends battery life,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

Electrical Power Management Block Diagram



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 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 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

The starter motors are non-repairable starter motors. 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.

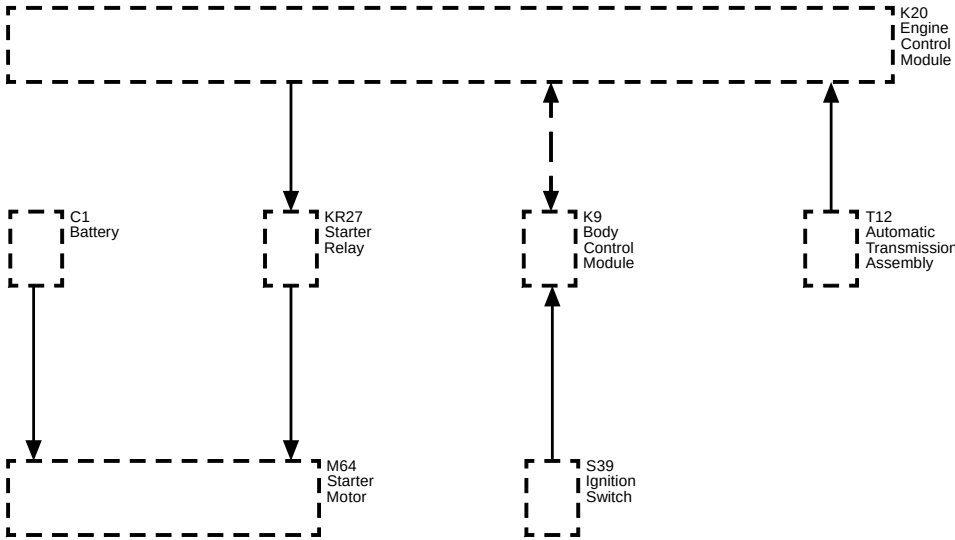
When the ignition switch is released from the START position, the START relay opens and battery voltage is removed from the starter solenoid S terminal. Current flows from the motor contacts through both windings to the ground at the end of the hold-in winding. However, the direction of the current flow 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.

Circuit Description (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

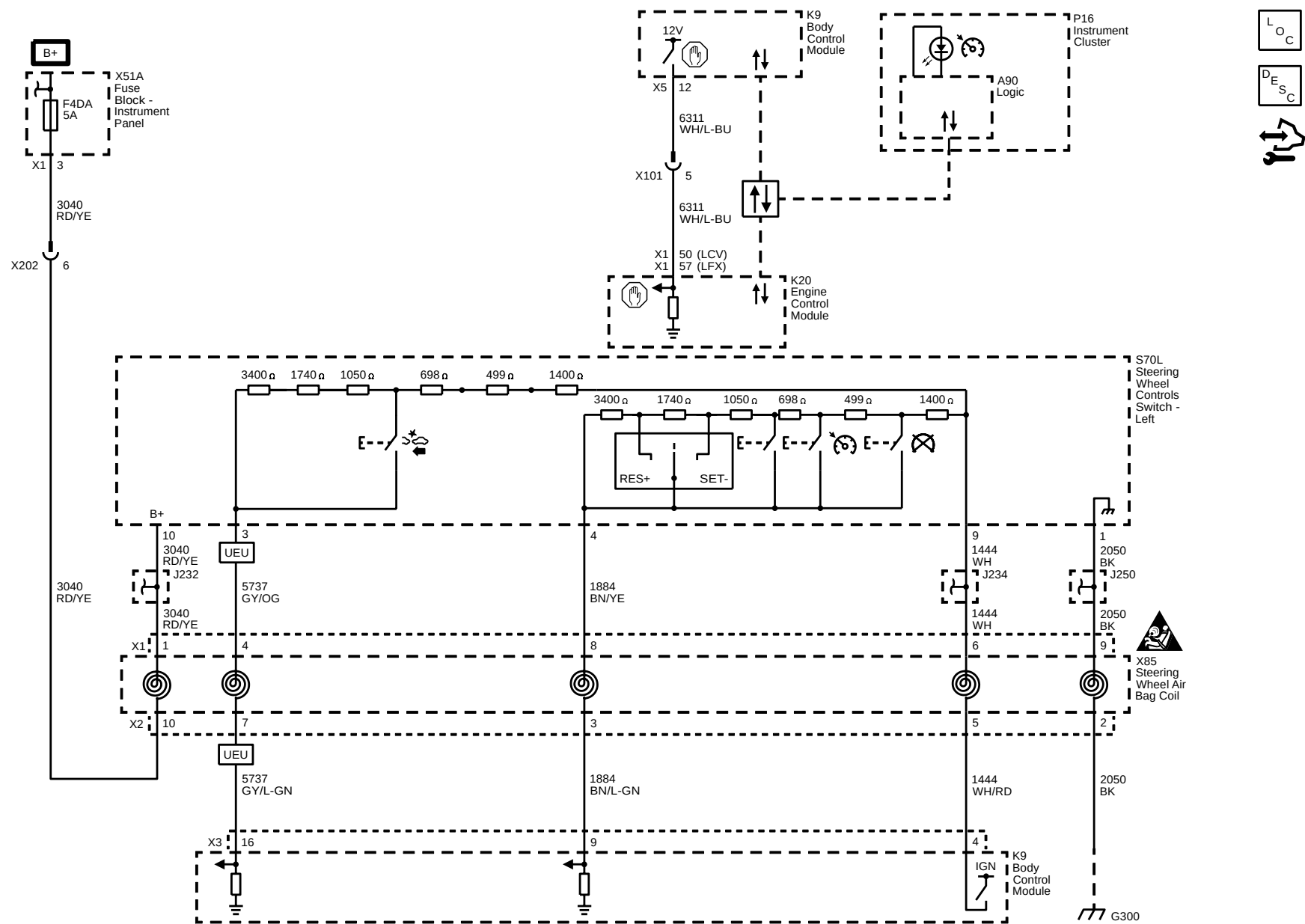


Cruise Control

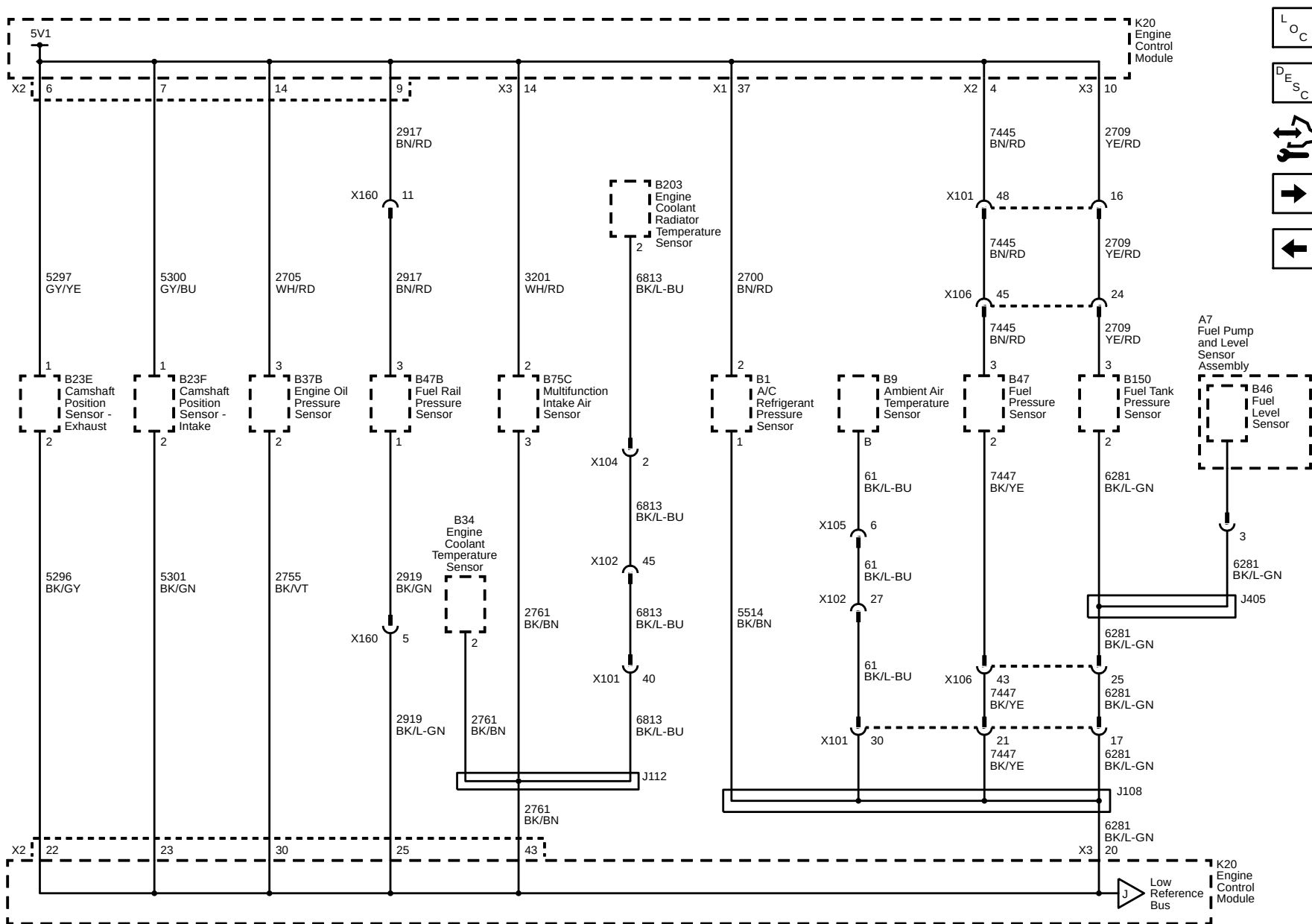
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

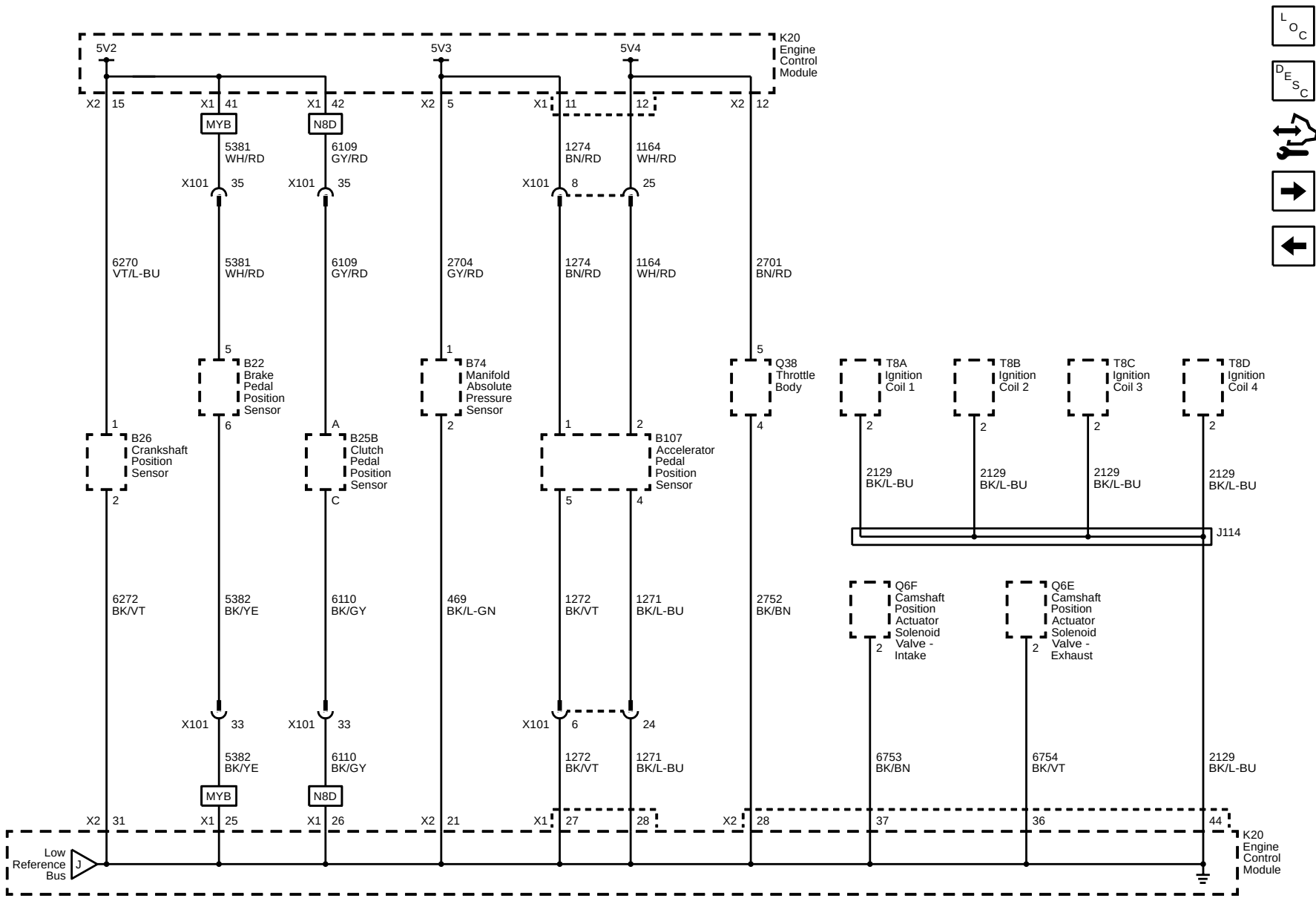
Cruise Control Schematics

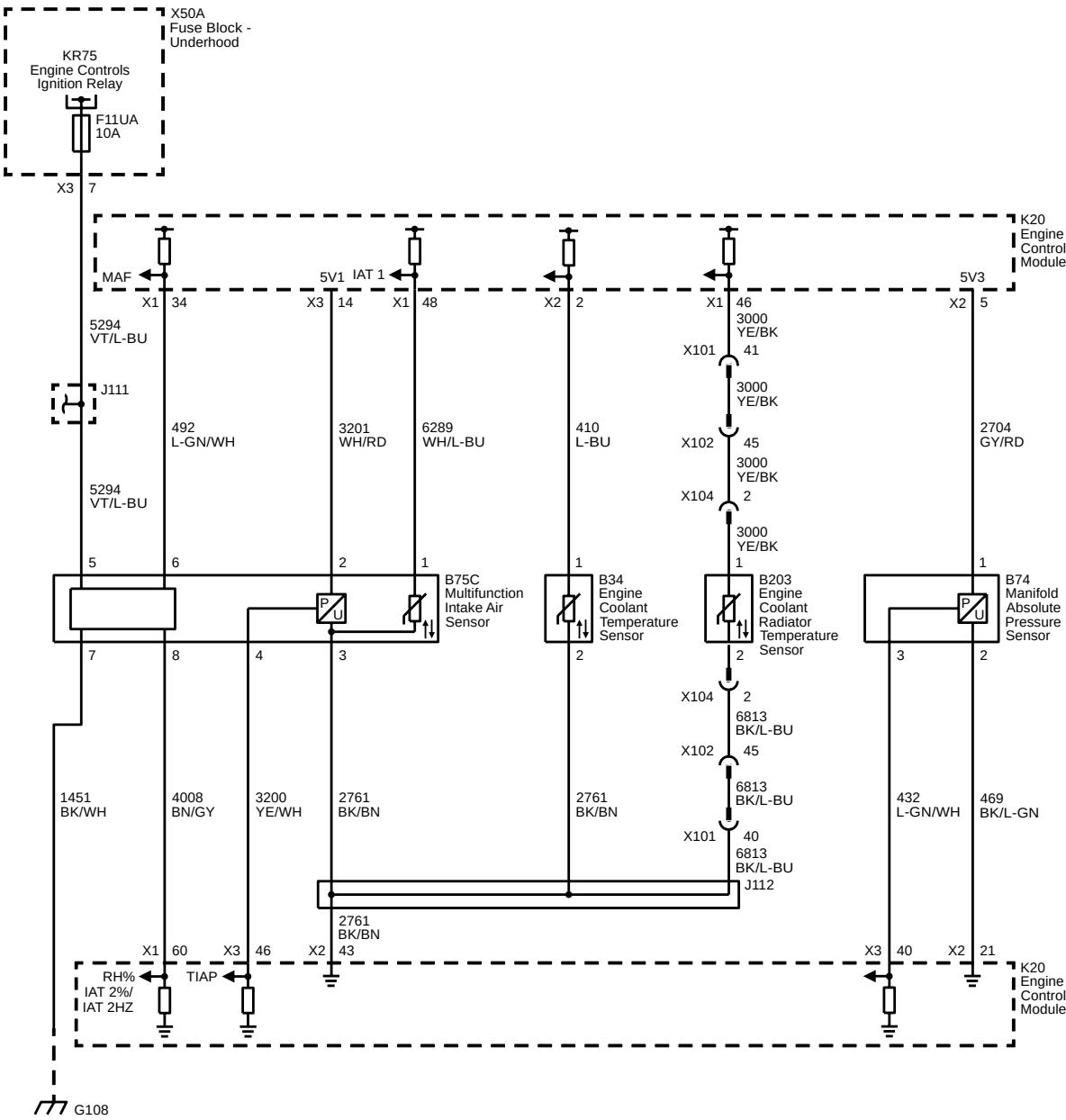
Cruise Control

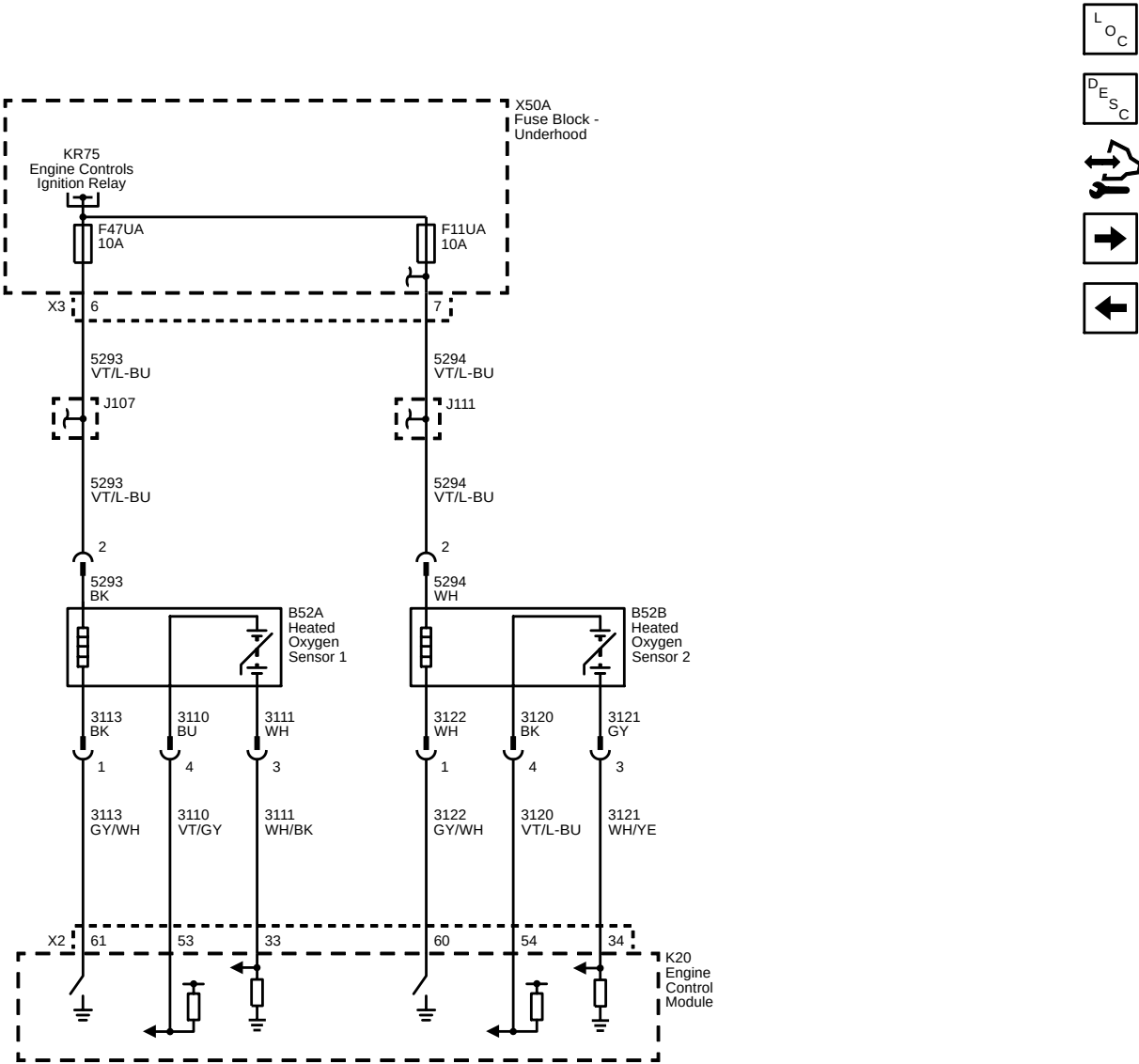


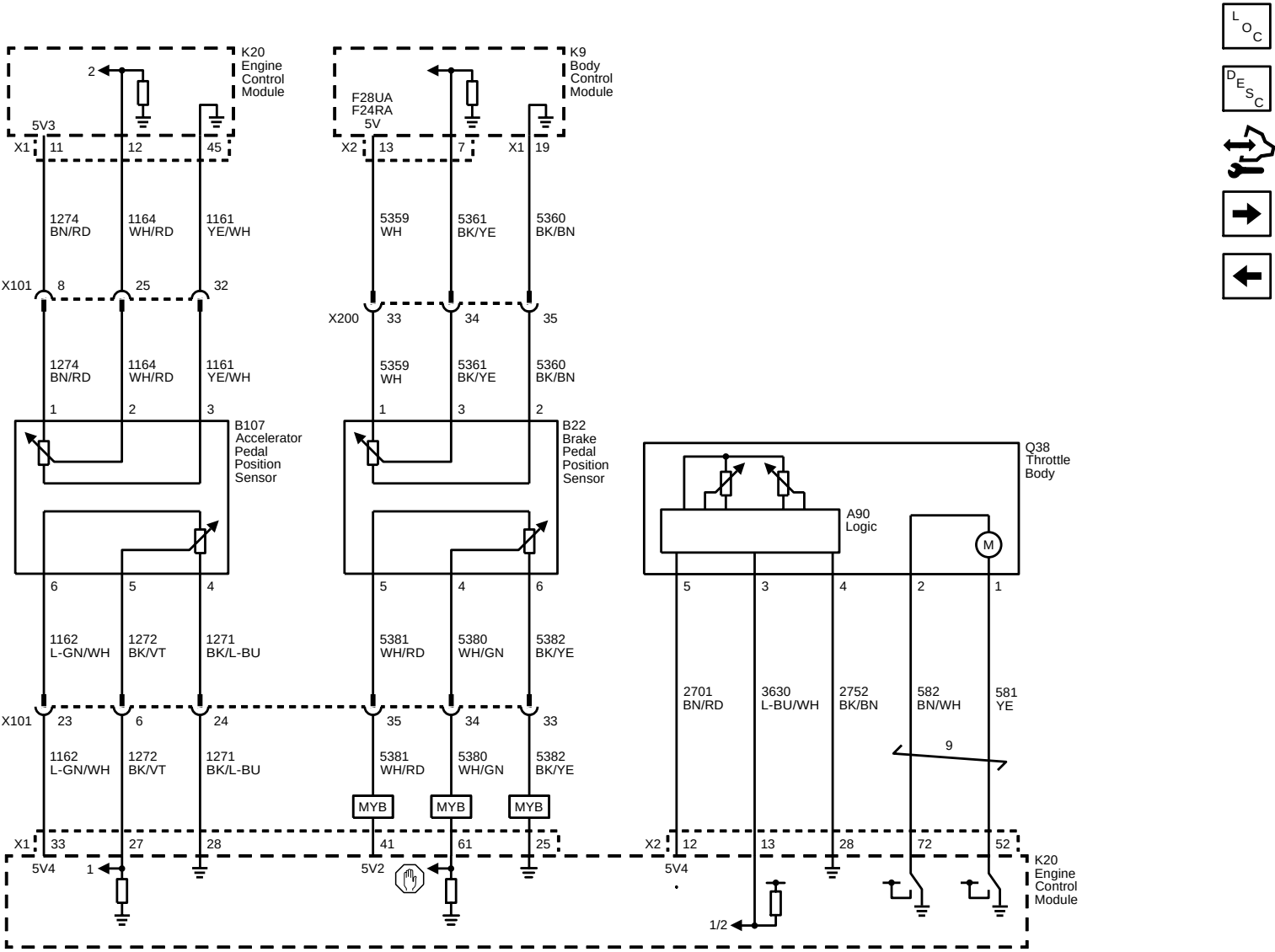
5V1 and Low Reference Bus (1 of 2)

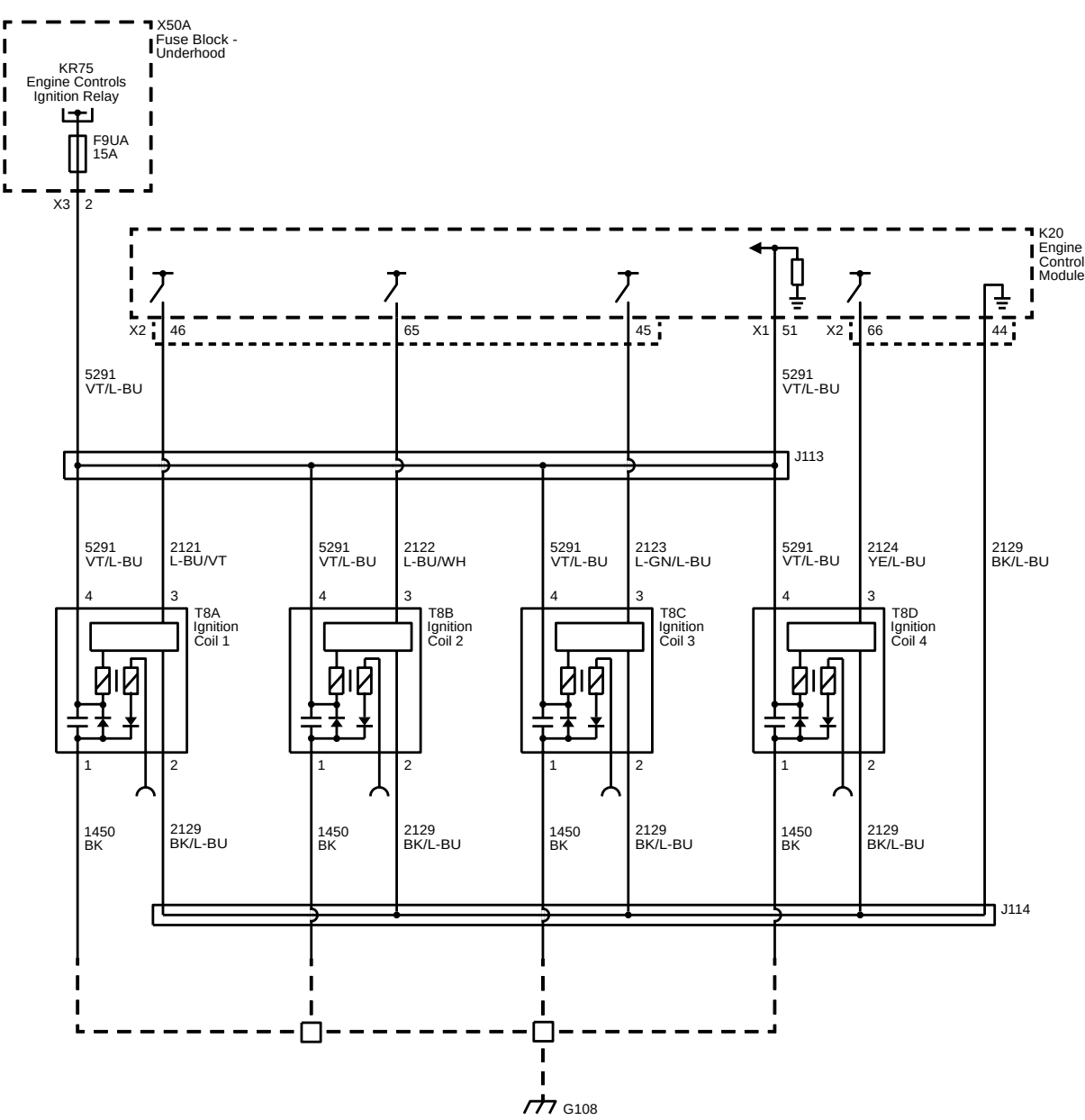


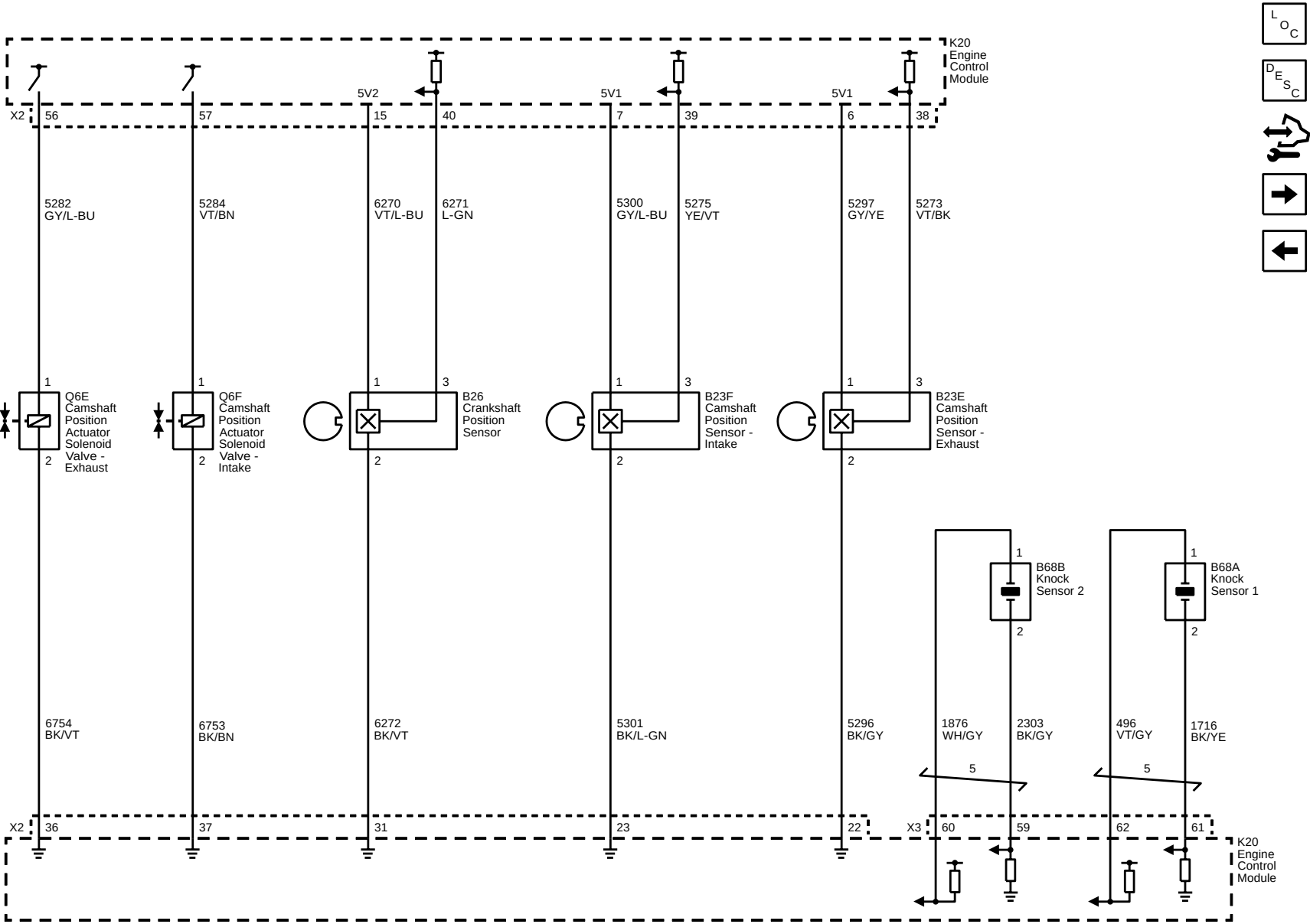


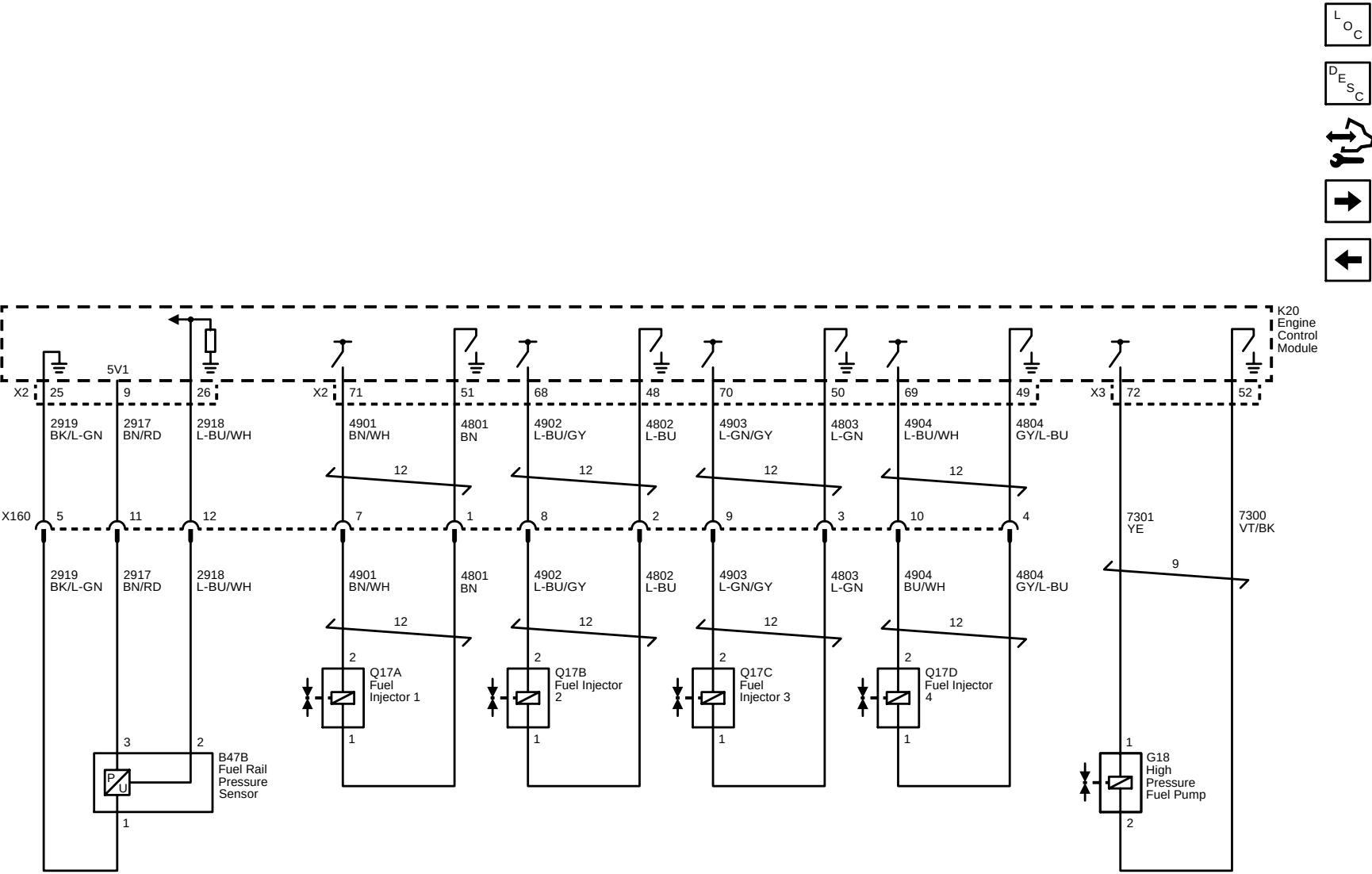


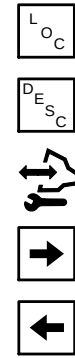
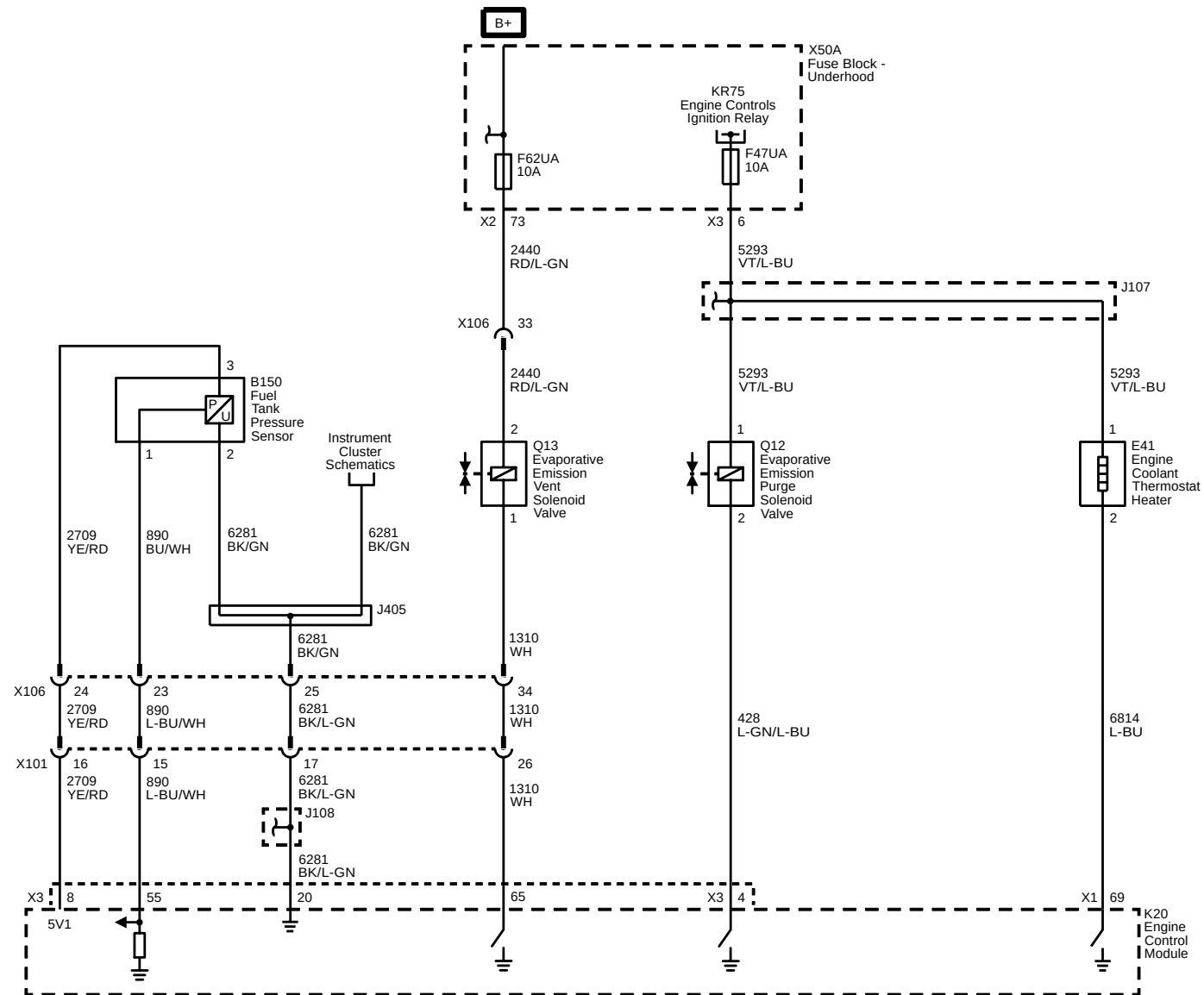


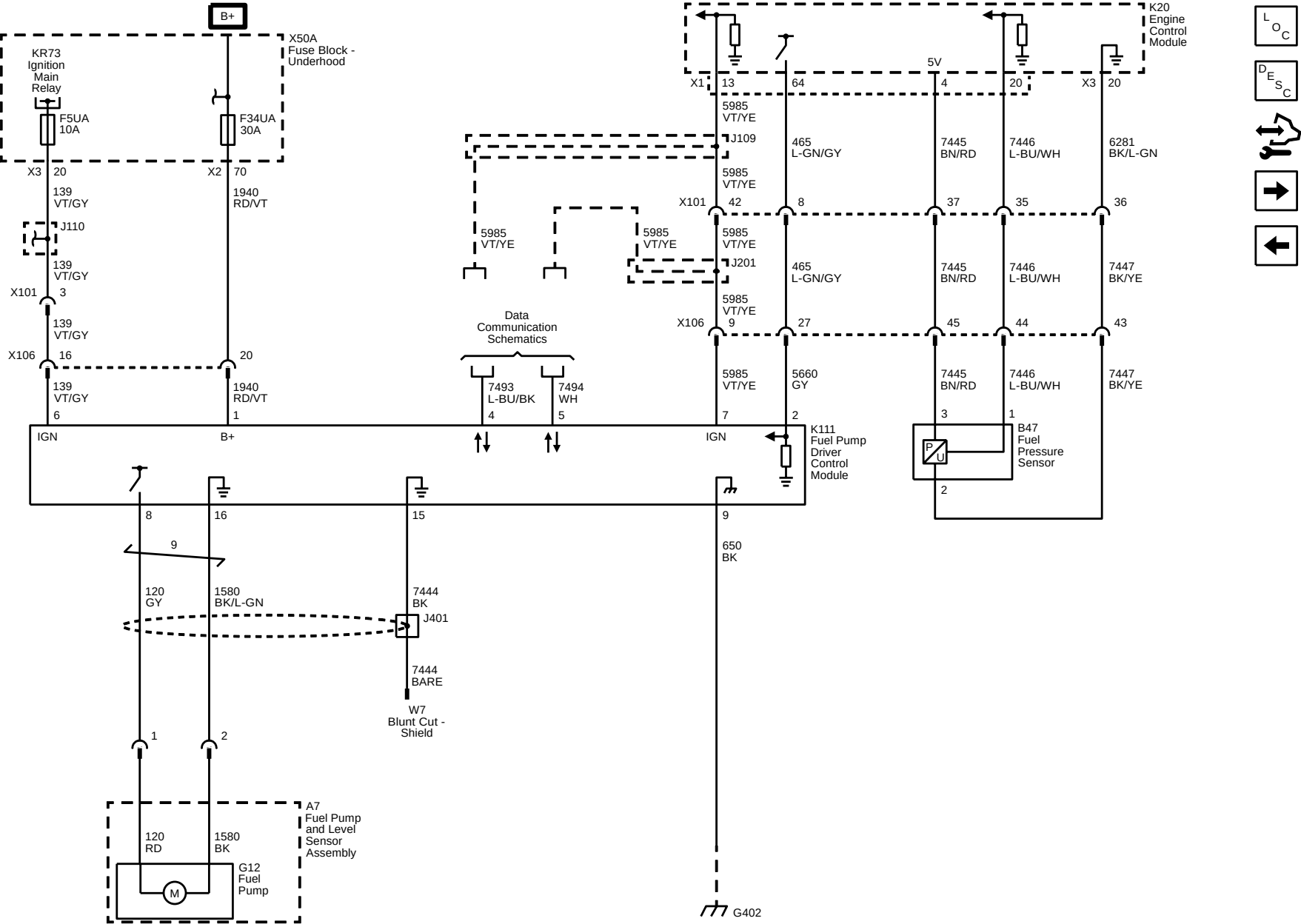


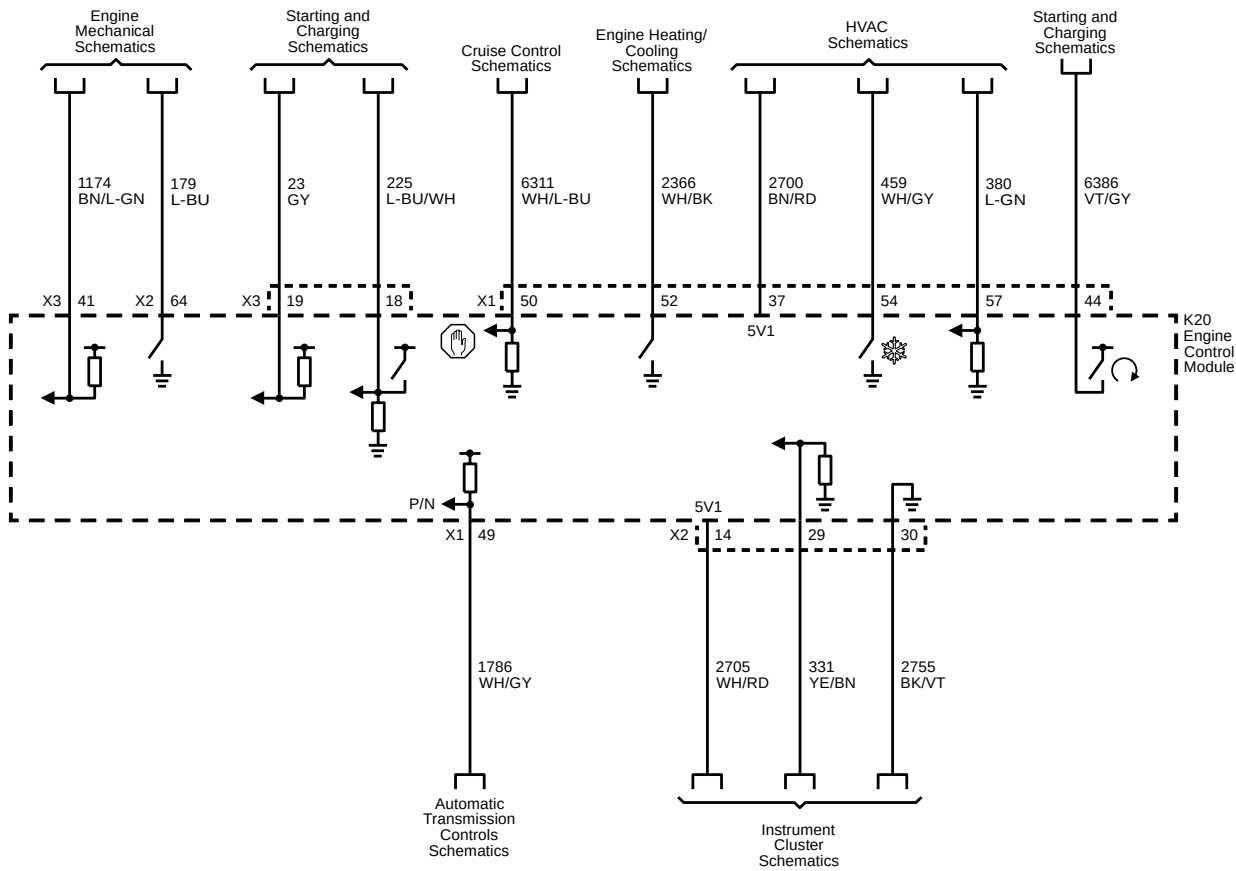












L O C

D E S C



Diagnostic Information and Procedures

DTC P0089, P00C6, P228C, or P228D

Diagnostic Instructions

- Perform the [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 72794\) is invalid for this publication.](#) prior to using this diagnostic procedure.
- Review [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 161235\) is invalid for this publication.](#) for an overview of the diagnostic approach.
- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 161236\) is invalid for this publication.](#) provides an overview of each diagnostic category.

DTC Descriptors

DTC P0089: Fuel Pressure Regulator Performance

DTC P00C6: Fuel Rail Pressure Low During Engine Cranking

DTC P228C: Fuel Pressure Regulator Control Performance - Low Pressure

DTC P228D: Fuel Pressure Regulator Control Performance - High Pressure

Circuit/System Description

The high fuel pressure necessary for direct injection is supplied by the high pressure fuel pump. The high pressure fuel pump is mounted on the rear of the engine and is driven by a three-lobe cam on the intake camshaft. This high pressure fuel pump also regulates the fuel pressure using an actuator in the form of an internal solenoid-controlled valve. In order to keep the engine running efficiently under all operating conditions, the engine control module (ECM) requests pressure ranging from 2 to 15 MPa (290 to 2,176 psi), depending on engine speed and load. Output drivers in the ECM provide the pump control circuit with a 12 V pulse-width modulated (PWM) signal, which regulates fuel pressure by closing and opening the control valve at specific times during pump strokes. This effectively regulates the portion of each pump stroke that is delivered to the fuel rail. When the control solenoid is NOT powered, the pump operates at maximum flow rate. In the event of pump control failure, the high pressure system is protected by a relief valve in the pump that prevents the pressure from exceeding 17.5 MPa (2,538 psi).

The fuel rail pressure sensor provides the feedback necessary to the ECM to control the high pressure fuel pump and the fuel injectors. This sensor is diagnosed separately from the fuel pressure control system.

The ECM monitors the fuel rail pressure sensor and the high pressure fuel pump actuator to determine if the commanded and actual pressures are within a predetermined range during engine cranking and at all times while the engine is running. The ECM also monitors the fuel pump actuator to make sure it is operating within expected limits.

Conditions for Running the DTC

P0089, P228C, or P228D

- DTC P0016, P0017, P0090, P0091, P0092, P00C8, P00C9, P00CA, P0111, P0112, P0113, P0114, P0116, P0117, P0118, P0119, P0128, P0191, P0192, P0193, P0335, P0336, P0340, P0341, P0365, P0366, P0628, or P1682 is not set.
- The ignition voltage is greater than 8 V.
- The engine is running.
- The low side fuel pressure is greater than 250 kPa (36 psi).
- The barometric (BARO) pressure is greater than 70 kPa.
- The intake air temperature (IAT) is warmer than –20°C (–4°F).
- The DTCs run continuously when the above conditions are met for 60 s.

P00C6

- DTC P0016, P0017, P0090, P0091, P0092, P00C8, P00C9, P00CA, P0111, P0112, P0113, P0114, P0116, P0117, P0118, P0119, P0128, P0191, P0192, P0193, P0335, P0336, P0340, P0341, P0365, P0366, P0628, or P1682 is not set.
- The ignition voltage is greater than 8 V.
- The engine coolant temperature is less than 65°C (149°F).
- The low side fuel pressure is greater than 300 kPa (44 psi).
- The diagnostic runs once for each engine start.

Conditions for Setting the DTC

P0089

The high pressure fuel pump has exceeded it's control limits. This condition exists when the high pressure fuel pump actuator command is 0° or greater than 240°. The condition exists for greater than 10 s.

P00C6

The ECM detects that the fuel rail pressure is not rising greater than 3 MPa (435 psi) or has fallen below 2 MPa (290 psi) during engine cranking, depending on initial pressure when cranking begins.

P228C

The actual fuel rail pressure is 3 MPa (435 psi) less than the desired fuel rail pressure. The condition exists for greater than 10 s.

P228D

The actual fuel rail pressure is 3 MPa (435 psi) greater than the desired fuel rail pressure. The condition exists for greater than 10 s.

Action Taken When the DTC Sets

- DTCs P0089 and P00C6 are Type B DTCs.
- DTCs P228C and P228D are Type A DTCs.
- A message center or an indicator displays Reduced Engine Power.
- Scan tool control of the high pressure fuel pump is inhibited.

Conditions for Clearing the DTC

- DTCs P0089 and P00C6 are Type B DTCs.
- DTCs P228C and P228D are Type A DTCs.

Diagnostic Aids

- Any problem with the camshaft may set fuel pressure DTCs due to the location and design of the high pressure fuel pump. If camshaft position control DTCs are current or in history, a cam control issue may be the root cause.
- A faulty valve, plunger, or solenoid in the high pressure fuel pump may set a DTC. High pressure fuel pump damage will most likely be undetectable upon visual inspection.
- A restricted fuel feed pipe between the fuel feed pipe fuel pressure sensor and the high pressure fuel pump may set a DTC.
- A leaking or restricted fuel injector may set a DTC.
- A leak in the high pressure fuel system may set a DTC.
- Vapor lock may set DTC P0089

Reference Information

Schematic Reference

[Engine Controls Schematics](#)

Connector End View Reference

[Component Connector End Views](#)

Description and Operation

[CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 221921\) is invalid for this publication.](#)

Electrical Information Reference

- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 62194\) is invalid for this publication.](#)
- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 61973\) is invalid for this publication.](#)
- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 62112\) is invalid for this publication.](#)
- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 61965\) is invalid for this publication.](#)

DTC Type Reference

[CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 161179\) is invalid for this publication.](#)

Scan Tool Reference

[CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 72864\) is invalid for this publication.](#) for scan tool information

Circuit/System Verification

1. Attempt to start and idle the engine.
2. Observe the DTC information with a scan tool. DTCs P0089, P00C6, P228C, and P228D should not set.
 - ⇒ **If any of the DTCs are set**
Refer to Circuit/System Testing.
 - ⇓ **If none of the DTCs are set**
3. Engine idling.
4. Verify the scan tool Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor parameter is approximately 1.9–5.0 MPa (276–725 PSI).
 - ⇒ **If not between 1.9–5.0 MPa (276–725 PSI)**
Refer to Circuit/System Testing.
 - ⇓ **If between 1.9–5.0 MPa (276–725 PSI)**
5. Verify the scan tool Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor parameter increases or decreases while commanding an increase and decrease in Fuel Rail Pressure with a scan tool.
 - ⇒ **Does not change**
Refer to Circuit/System Testing.
 - ⇓ **Changes**

Warning: Road test a vehicle under safe conditions and while obeying all traffic laws. Do not attempt any maneuvers that could jeopardize vehicle control. Failure to adhere to these precautions could lead to serious personal injury and vehicle damage.

- Road test the vehicle and perform a wide open acceleration from a stop until the transmission shifts into second gear. On manual transmission applications, shift to second gear or stop the test near 2,500 RPM. Repeat the test at least three times.
- Verify DTCs P0089, P00C6, P228C, and P228D do not set.
 - ⇒ **If any of the DTCs set**
Refer to Circuit/System Testing.
 - ⇓ **If none of the DTCs set**
- Operate the vehicle within the Conditions for Running the DTC. You may also operate the vehicle within the conditions that you observed from the Freeze Frame/Failure Records data.
- Verify the DTC does not set.
 - ⇒ **If the DTC sets**
Refer to Circuit/System Testing.
 - ⇓ **If the DTC does not set**
- All OK.

Circuit/System Testing

- Note:** Circuit/System Verification must be performed first or misdiagnosis may result.
- Remove the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump.
 - Verify the lobes on the camshaft do not have unusual wear or are worn.
 - ⇒ **If the lobes have unusual wear or are worn**
Replace the Camshaft.
 - ⇓ **If the lobes are OK**
 - Test or replace the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump.

Component Testing

- Ignition OFF, disconnect the harness connector at the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump.

Note: The DMM and test leads must be calibrated to 0 Ω in order to prevent misdiagnosis.
- Test for 0.3–0.7 Ω at 20°C (68°F) between the high control circuit terminal 1 and the low control circuit terminal 2.
 - ⇒ **If not between 0.3–0.7 Ω**
Replace the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump.
 - ⇓ **If between 0.3–0.7 Ω**
- Test for infinite resistance between each terminal and the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump housing.
 - ⇒ **If less than infinite resistance**
Replace the G18 High Pressure Fuel Pump.
 - ⇓ **If infinite resistance**
- All OK

Repair Instructions

Perform the [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 143214\) is invalid for this publication.](#) after completing the diagnostic procedure.

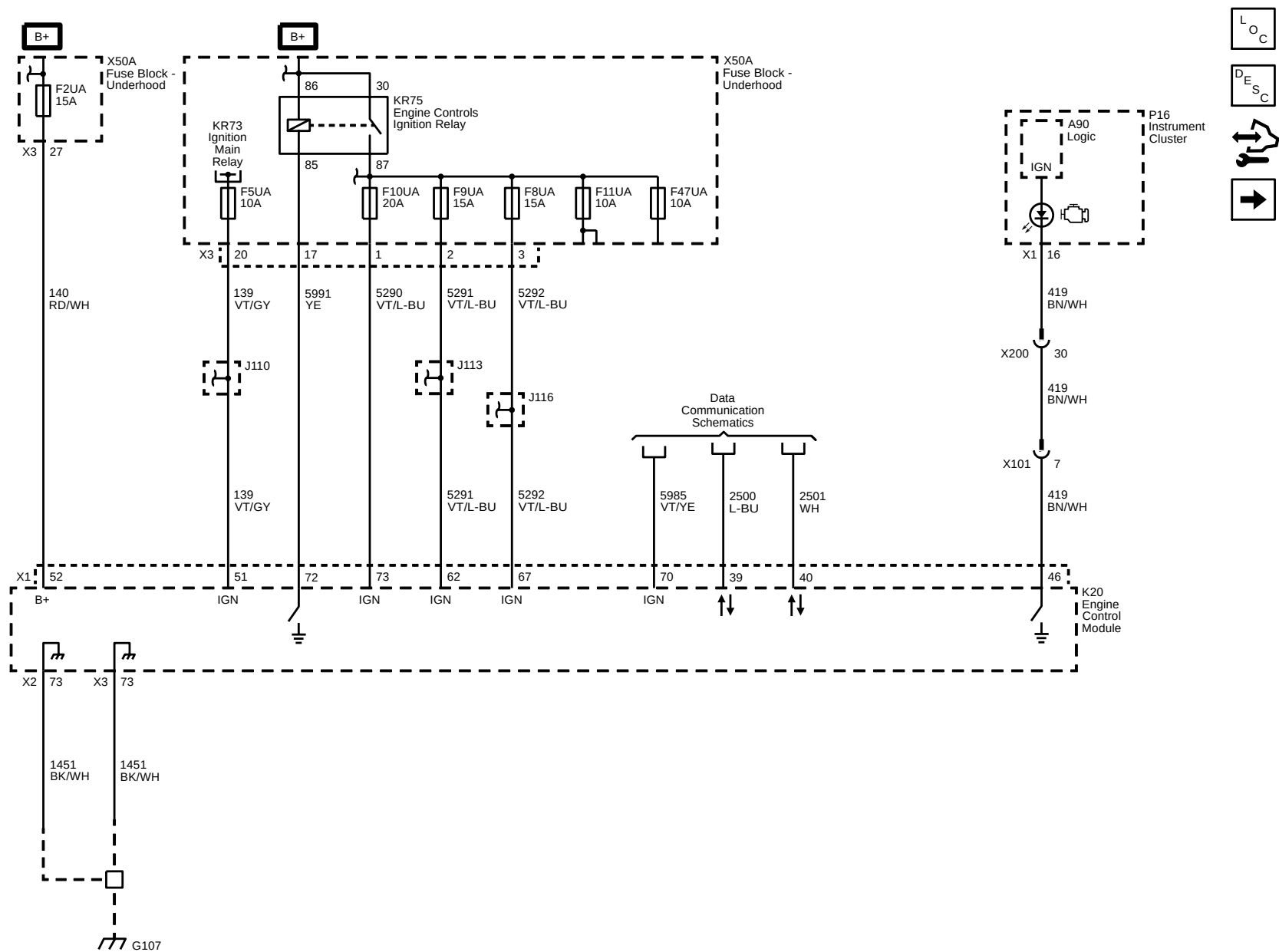
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- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 221754\) is invalid for this publication.](#)
- [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 221751\) is invalid for this publication.](#)
- Perform the Fuel Rail Pressure Relief Valve Reset procedure, if supported on the scan tool.

Engine Controls and Fuel - 3.6L (LFX)

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

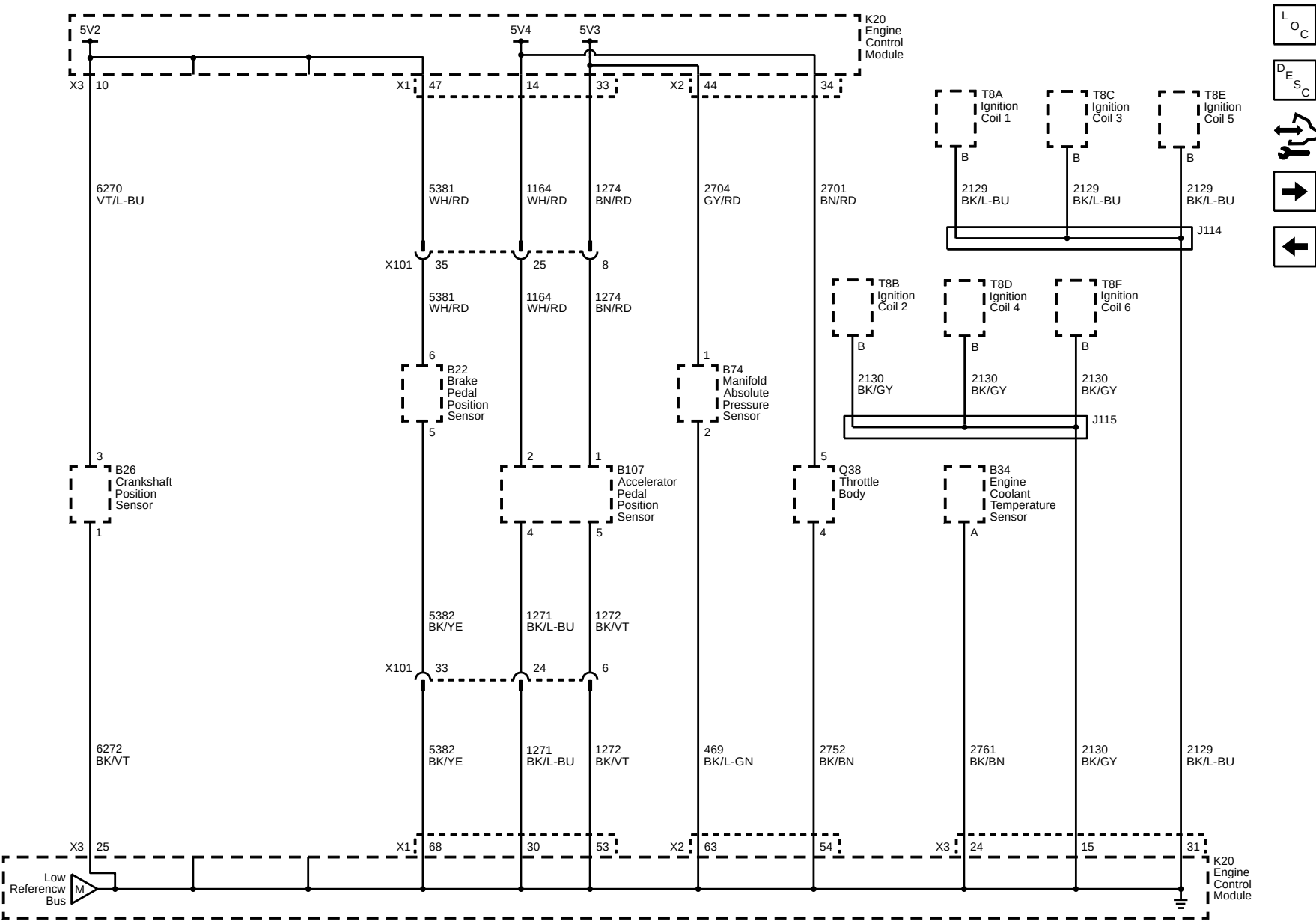
Engine Controls Schematics

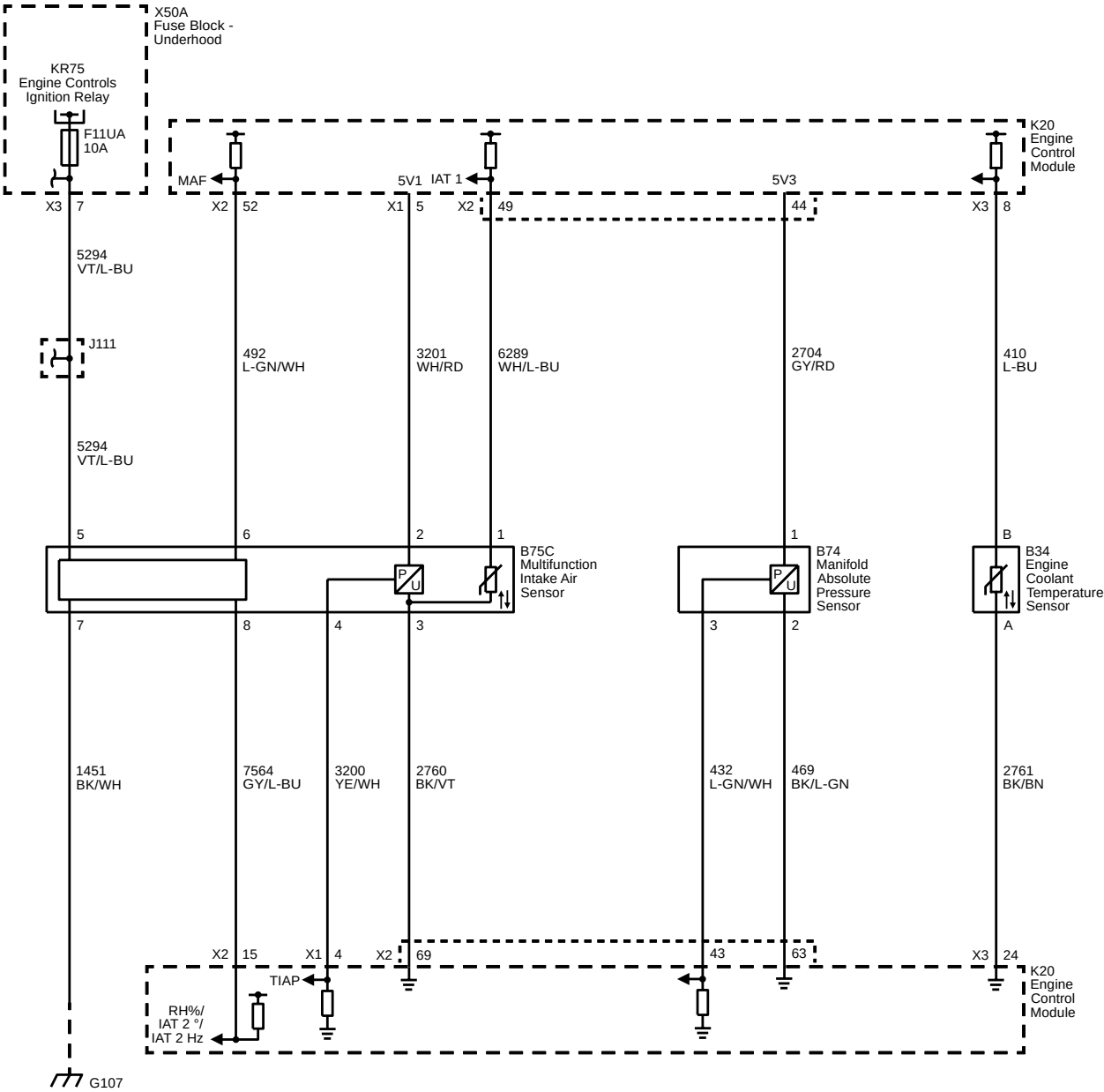
Power, Ground, Serial Data, and MIL

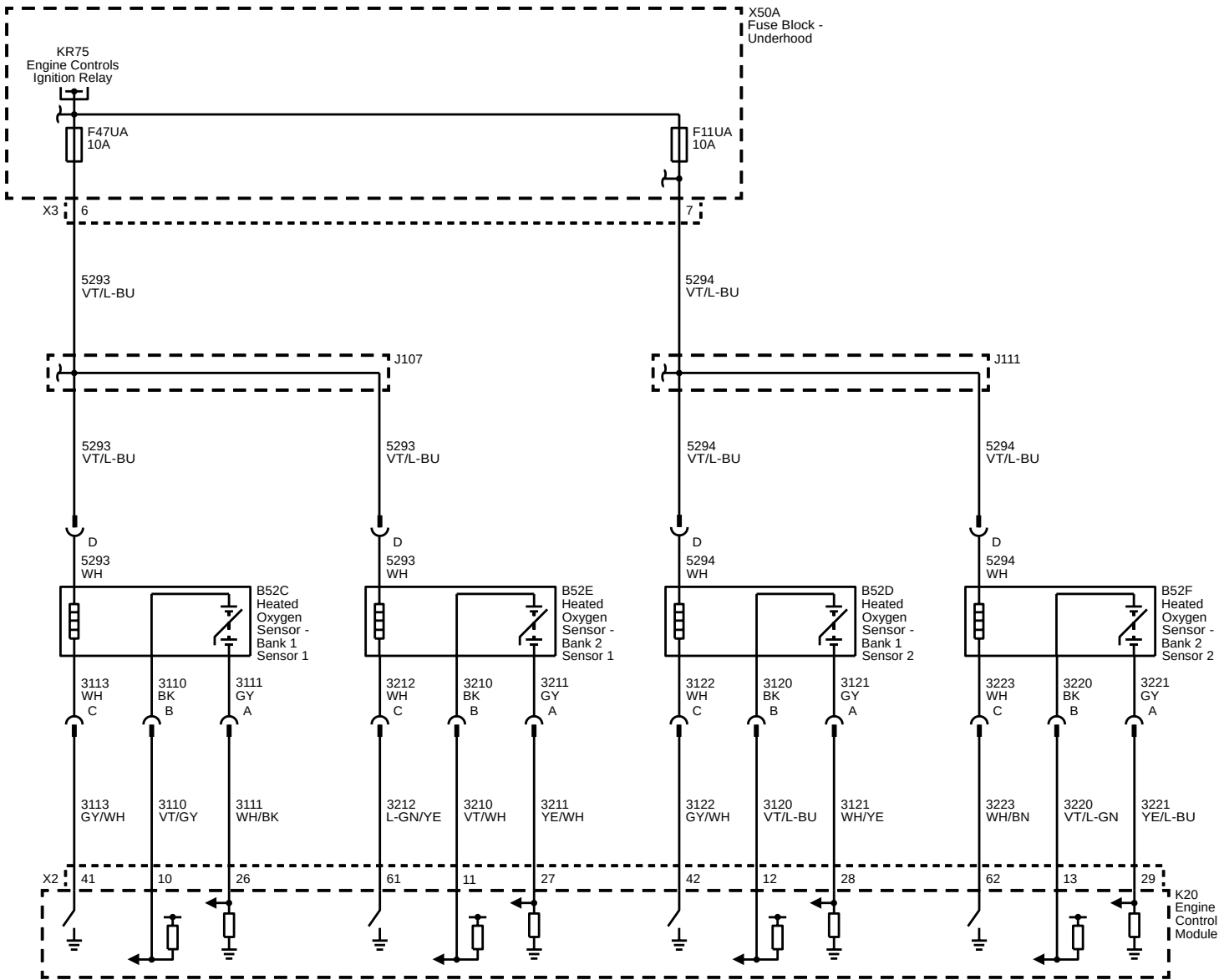


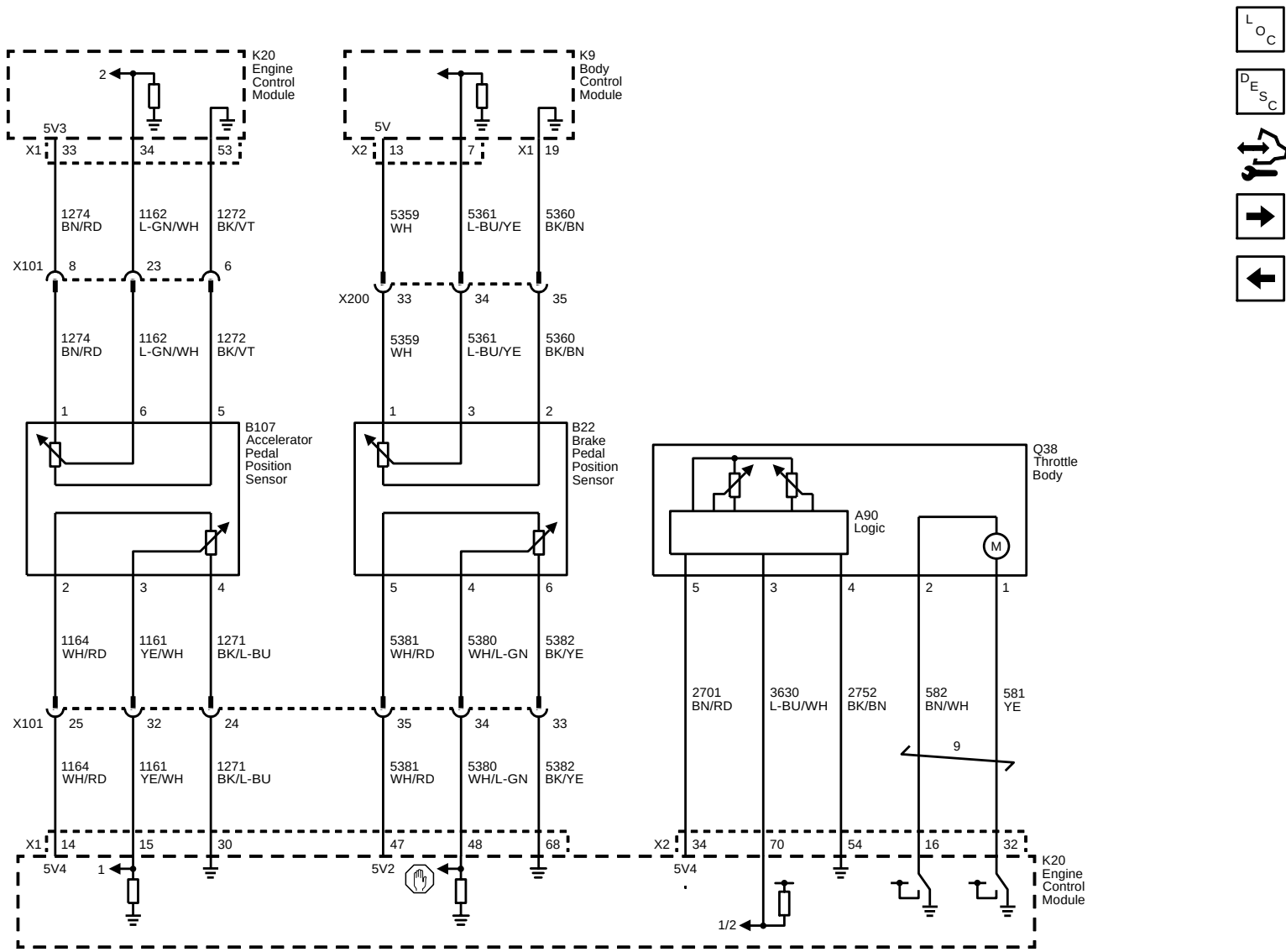
5V1 and Low Reference Bus (1 of 2)



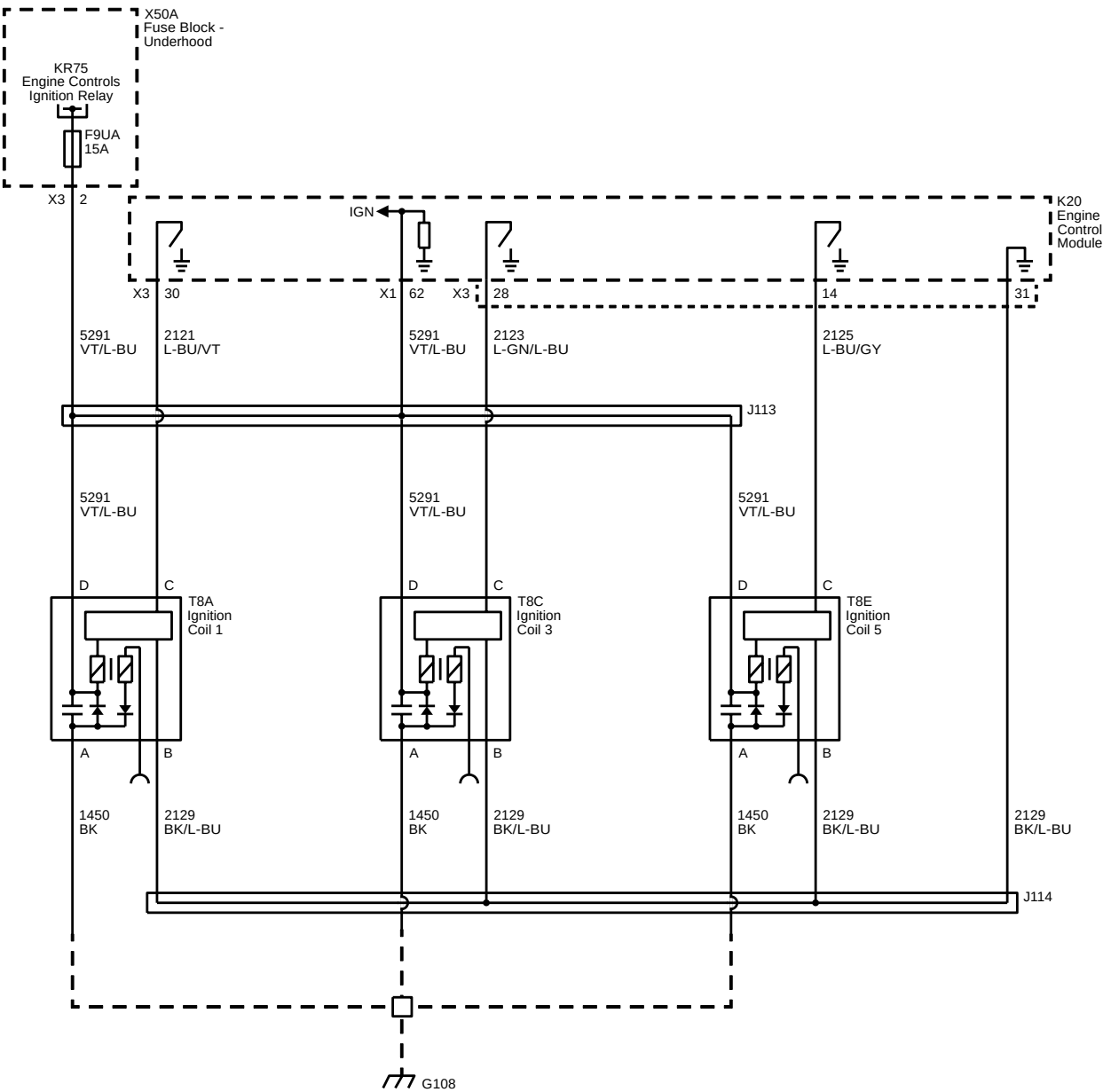




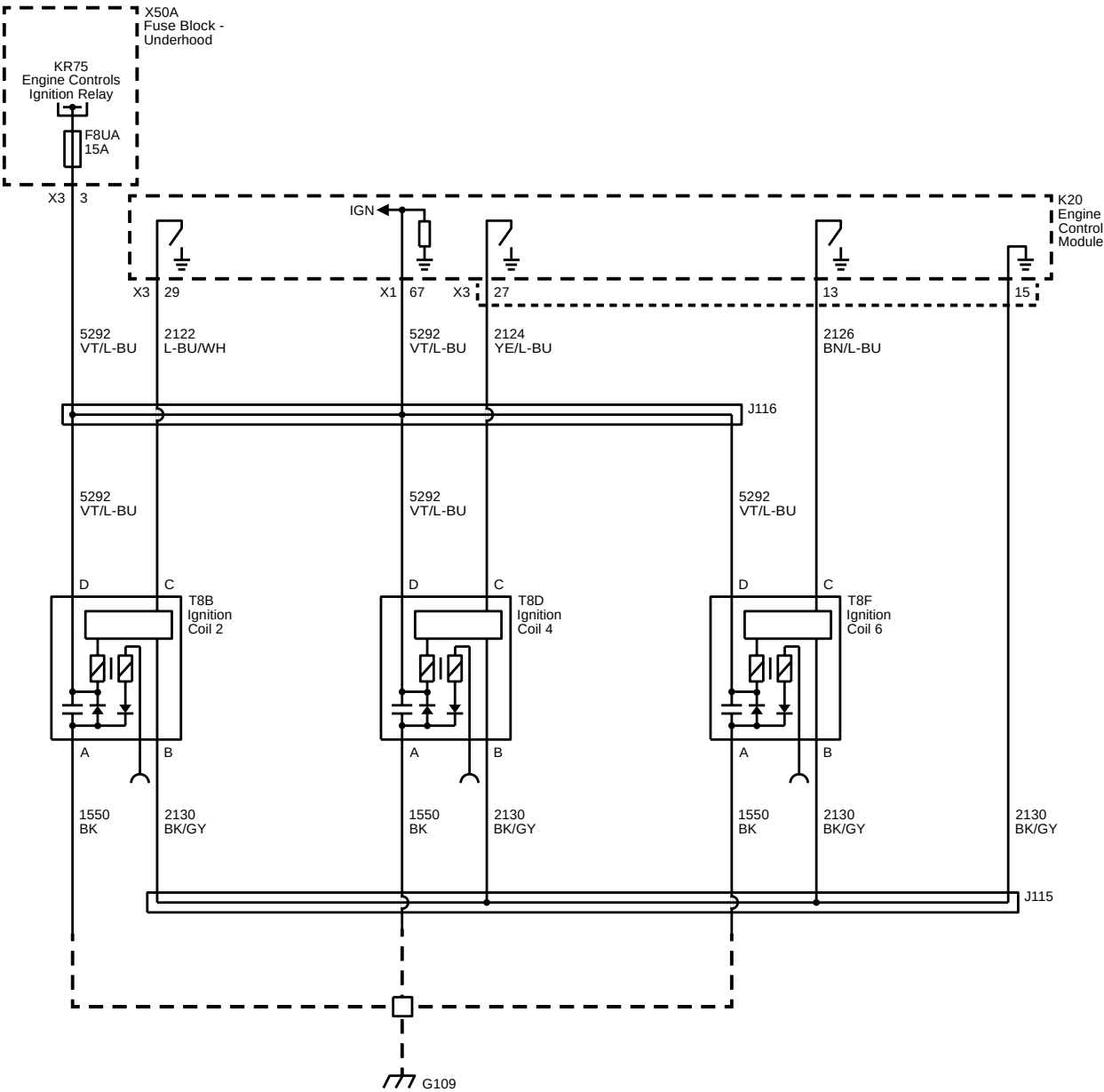


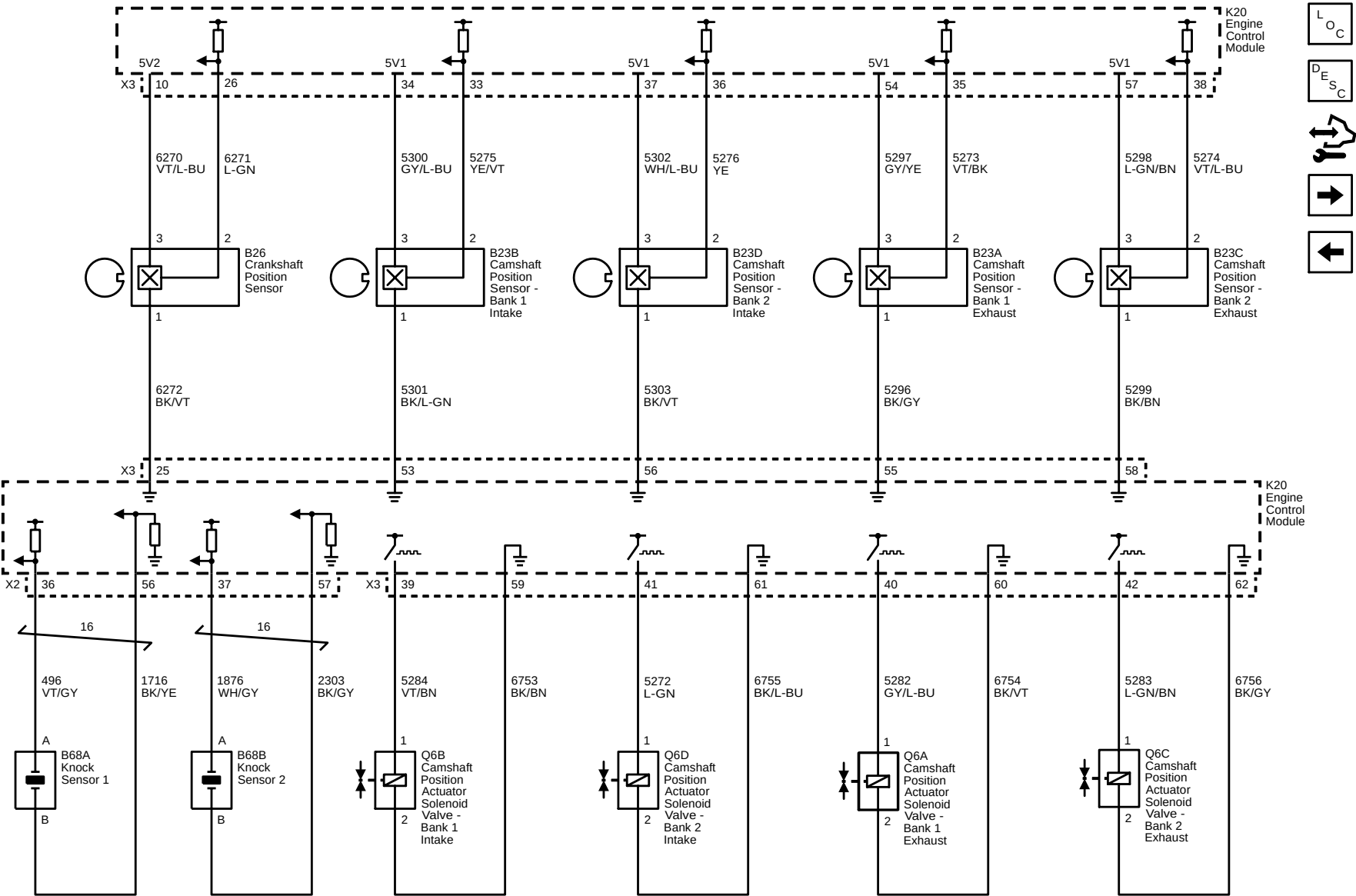


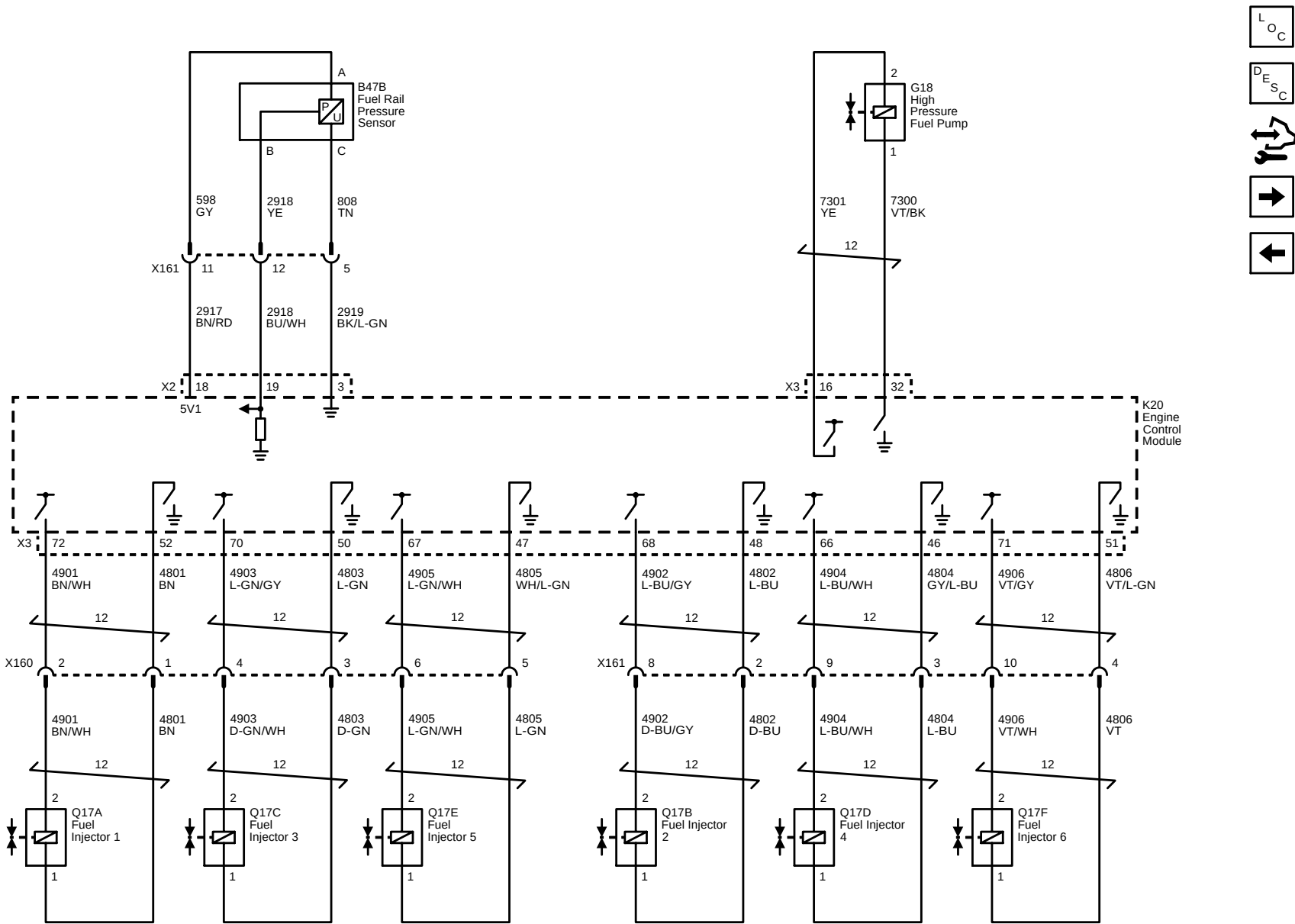
Ignition Controls - Ignition Coils 1, 3, and 5

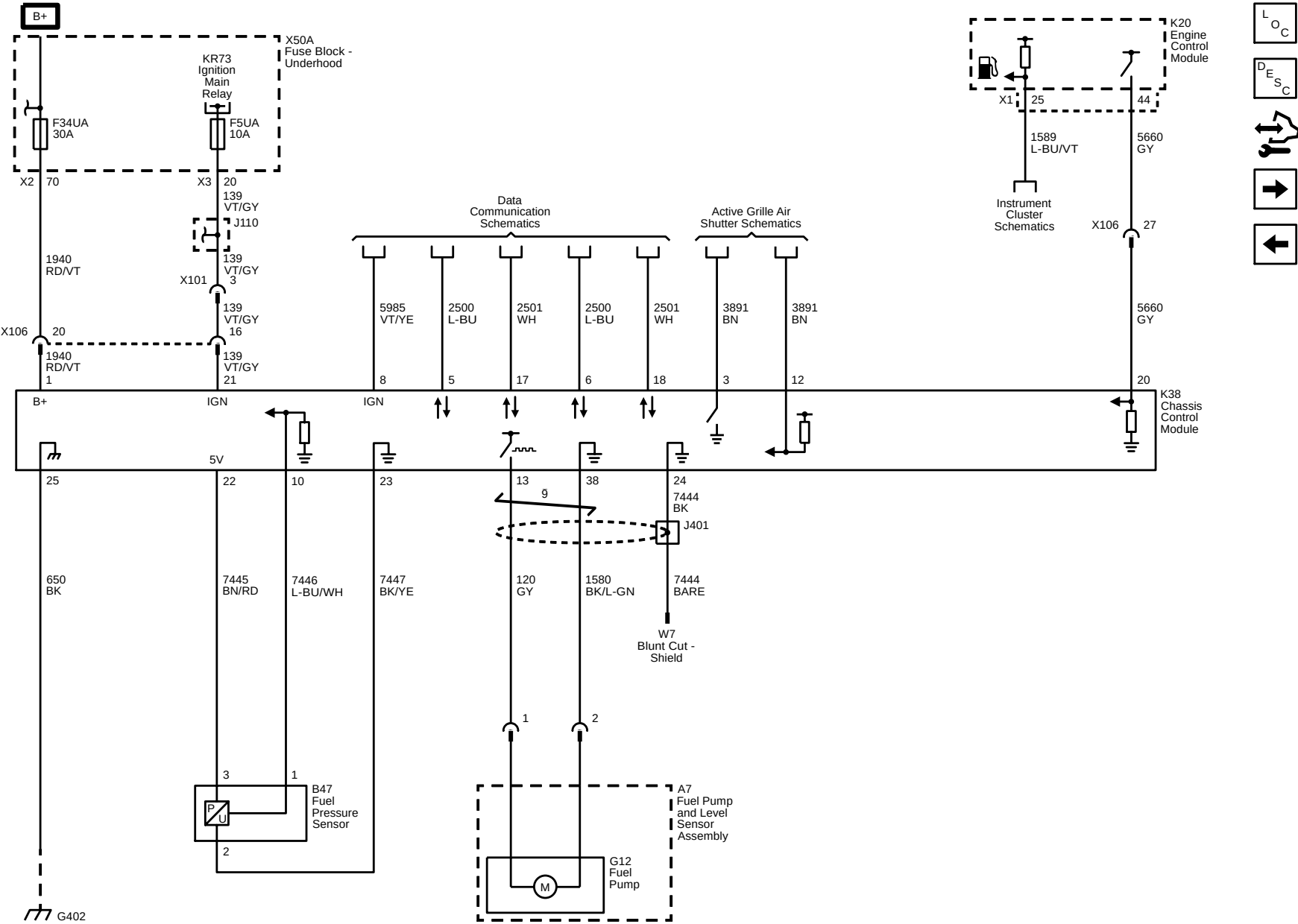


Ignition Controls - Ignition Coils 2, 4, and 6

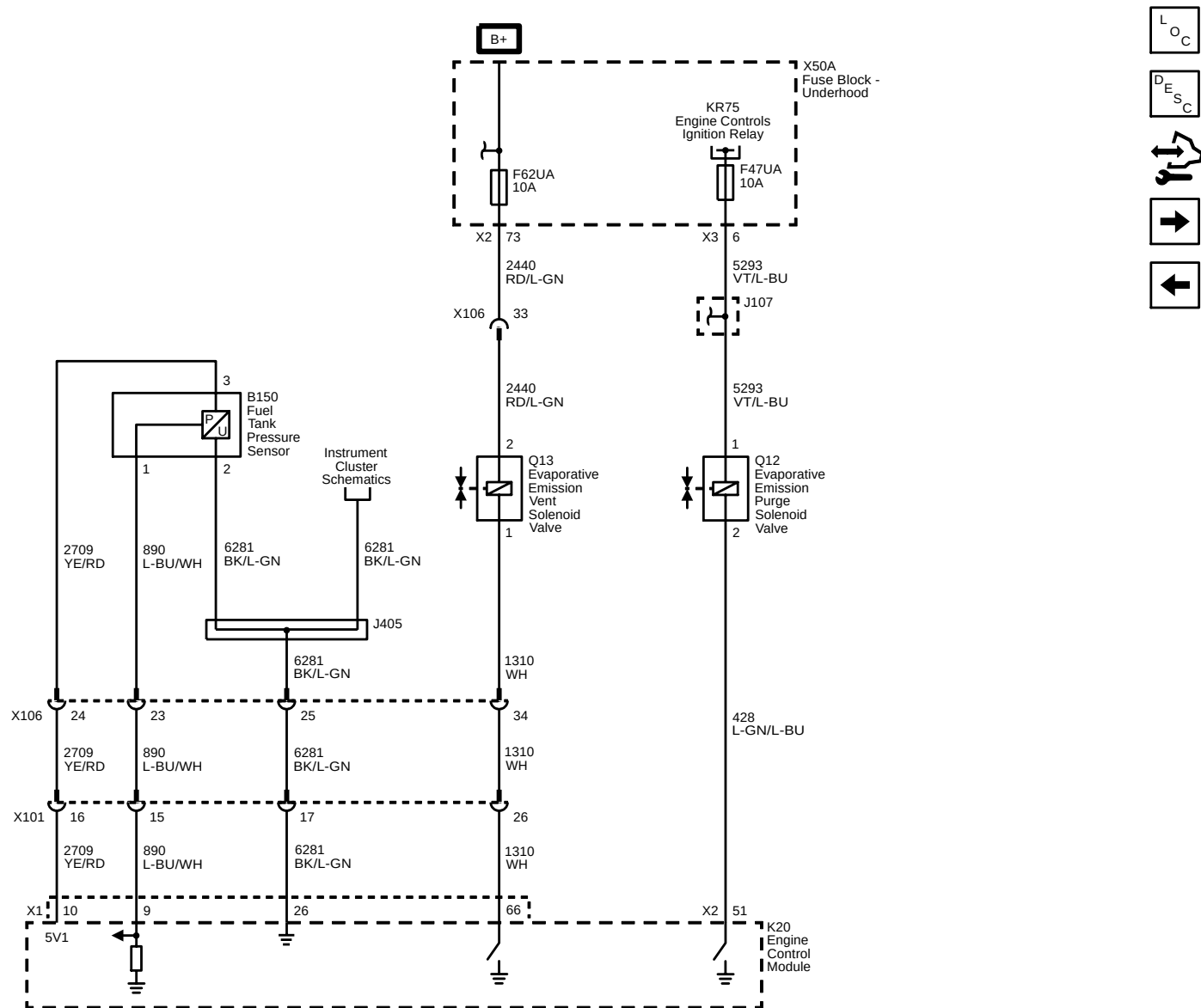


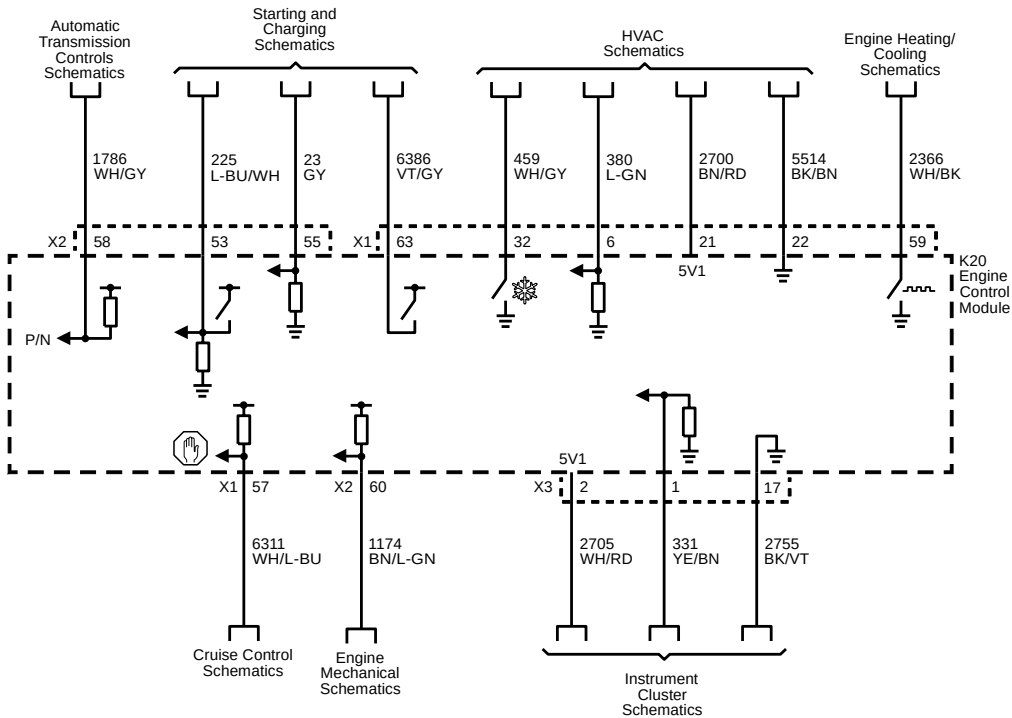






Fuel Controls - Evaporative Emission Controls



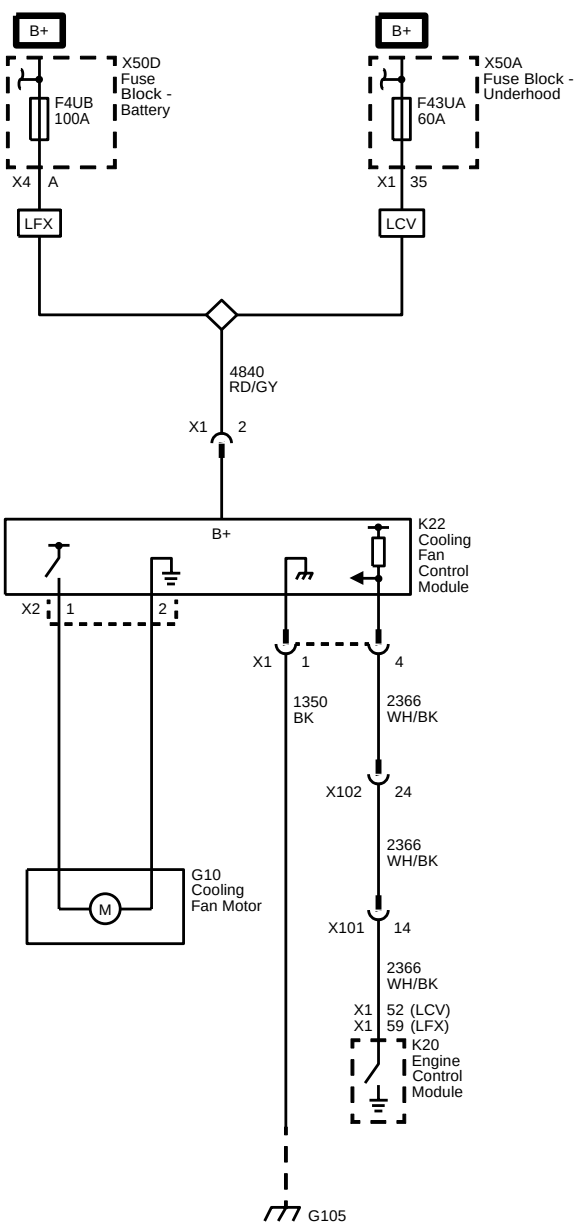


Engine Cooling

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Engine Heating/Cooling Schematics

Engine Cooling Fans



Description and Operation

Cooling Fan Description and Operation

Cooling Fan Control

The engine cooling fan system is composed of one electric cooling fan and a cooling fan control module. The engine control module (ECM) controls the fan speed by sending a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal to the cooling fan control module. The cooling fan control module varies the voltage drop across the cooling fan motor in relation to the pulse width modulated signal, allowing the cooling fan to operate at variable speeds. The cooling fan speed is effected by many different operating conditions and the ECM will adjust the duty cycle based on cooling system requirements.

This system is unique in that the ECM will not operate the cooling fan at every speed within a 0–90 percent range. The cooling fan calibration is designed to operate the cooling fan at 5 specific percentages in order to avoid the speed regions that create undesirable noise and vibration. During normal operating conditions the ECM may initially activate the cooling fan at 4 or 5 % and then increase to the desired percentages to satisfy powertrain cooling requirements. Generally, the ECM will operate the cooling fan at specific percentages but, may scale the percentages either higher or lower in response to generator demand. The percentages at which the cooling fan operates may vary between vehicle lines and engines.

The cooling fan control module is thermally protected to prevent module damage in the case of a short circuit condition in the cooling fan motor. The scan tool output control is only capable of operating the cooling fan in the speed percentages allowed by the ECM. When multiple cooling fan speed requests are received, the ECM operates the fan at the highest of the speed requests. The ECM commands the fans ON under the following conditions:

- The engine coolant temperature is warmer than a predetermined temperature.
- The engine oil temperature is warmer than a predetermined temperature.
- The A/C pressure reaches a predetermined pressure.
- If the engine coolant temperature at key-off is warmer than a predetermined value, or the A/C pressure is greater than a predetermined value, the cooling fan will operate at a low speed. The fan will shut OFF if the temperature or pressure drops below the predetermined value, but will only operate for 2 minutes, regardless of the coolant temperature or A/C pressure.

Cooling System Description and Operation (LFX)

Cooling System

The cooling system's function is to maintain an efficient engine operating temperature during all engine speeds and operating conditions. The cooling system is designed to remove approximately one-third of the heat produced by the burning of the air-fuel mixture. When the engine is cold, the system cools slowly or not at all. This allows the engine to warm quickly.

Cooling Cycle

Coolant is drawn from the radiator outlet and into the water pump inlet by the water pump. Some coolant will then be pumped from the water pump, to the heater core, then back to the water pump. This provides the passenger compartment with heat and defrost.

Coolant is also pumped through the water pump outlet and into the engine block. In the engine block, the coolant circulates through the water jackets surrounding the cylinders where it absorbs heat.

The coolant is then forced through the cylinder head gasket openings and into the cylinder heads. In the cylinder heads, the coolant flows through the water jackets surrounding the combustion chambers and valve seats, where it absorbs additional heat.

From the cylinder heads, the coolant is then forced to the thermostat. The flow of coolant will either be stopped at the thermostat until the engine is warmed, or it will flow through the thermostat and into the radiator where it is cooled and the coolant cycle is completed.

Operation of the cooling system requires proper functioning of all cooling system components. The cooling system consists of the following components:

Coolant

The engine coolant is a solution made up of a 50-50 mixture of DEX-COOL and clean drinkable water. The coolant solution carries excess heat away from the engine to the radiator, where the heat is dissipated to the atmosphere.

Radiator

The radiator is a heat exchanger. It consists of a core and two tanks. The aluminum core is a downflow tube and fin design. This is a brazed tube with convoluted louvered fin design. Separate tubes and fins are stacked together with a manifold at each end. The entire assembly is then brazed forming a homogeneous unified structure. The fins allow for efficient heat transfer from the coolant to the atmosphere. The inlet and outlet tanks are molded with a high temperature, glass reinforced nylon plastic. The tank and gasket is supplied as an assembly with silicone gasket attached to the tank. The tanks are clamped to the core with clinch tabs. The tabs are part of the aluminum header at each end of the core. The radiator also has a drain cock which is located in the bottom right of the lower tank. The drain cock includes the drain cock and drain cock seal.

The radiator removes heat from the coolant passing through it. The fins on the core absorb heat from the coolant passing through the tubes. As air passes between the fins, it absorbs heat and cools the coolant.

During vehicle use, the coolant heats and expands. The coolant that is displaced by this expansion flows into the overflow tank. As the coolant circulates, air is allowed to exit. Coolant without bubbles absorbs heat much better than coolant with bubbles.

Pressure Cap

The pressure cap is a cap that seals and pressurizes the cooling system. It contains a blow off or pressure valve and a vacuum or atmospheric valve. The pressure valve is held against its seat by a spring and protects the radiator by relieving pressure if it exceeds 20 psi. The vacuum valve is held against its seat by a spring, which permits opening of the valve to relieve vacuum created in the cooling system as it cools off. The vacuum, if not relieved, could cause the radiator hoses to collapse.

The pressure cap allows pressure in the cooling system to build up. As the pressure builds, the boiling point of the coolant goes up as well. Therefore, the coolant can be safely run at a temperature higher than the boiling point of the coolant at atmospheric pressure. The hotter the coolant is, the faster the heat moves from the radiator to the cooler passing air. However, if the pressure exceeds the strength of the spring, the pressure valve rises so that the excess pressure can escape. When the engine cools down, the temperature of the coolant drops and a vacuum is created in the cooling system. This vacuum causes the vacuum valve to open, allowing outside air into the cooling system. This equalizes the pressure in the cooling system with atmospheric pressure, thus preventing the radiator hoses from collapsing.

Surge Tank

The surge tank is a plastic tank with a threaded pressure cap. The tank is mounted at a point higher than all other coolant passages. The surge tank provides an air space in the cooling system that allows the coolant to expand and contract. The surge tank provides a coolant fill point and a central air bleed location.

During vehicle use, the coolant heats and expands. The increased coolant volume flows into the surge tank. As the coolant circulates, any air is allowed to bubble out. Coolant without air bubbles absorbs heat much better than coolant with bubbles.

During vehicle use, the coolant heats and expands. The increased coolant volume can in some conditions push past the pressure cap and through a channel into the overflow bottle. As the coolant circulates, air is allowed to bubble out. This air is then transferred to the overflow bottle, through the surge tank cap, where it returns to the atmosphere. Coolant without air bubbles absorbs heat much better than coolant with bubbles. When the engine cools, the coolant, without air bubbles, contracts back into the surge tank from the bottom of the overflow bottle.

Air Baffles and Seals

The cooling system uses deflectors, air baffles and air seals to increase system cooling. Deflectors are installed under the vehicle to redirect airflow beneath the vehicle to flow through the radiator and increase cooling. Air baffles are also used to direct airflow into the radiator and increase cooling. Air seals prevent air from bypassing the radiator and A/C condenser. Air seals also prevent recirculation of the air for better hot weather cooling and A/C condenser performance.

Engine Oil Cooler

The engine oil cooler is a heat exchanger located inside the lower end tank of the radiator. The engine oil temperature is controlled by the temperature of the engine coolant that surrounds the oil cooler in the radiator.

The engine oil pump, pumps the oil through the engine oil cooler line to the oil cooler. The oil then flows through the cooler where the engine coolant absorbs heat from the oil. The oil is then pumped through the oil cooler return line, to the engine block system.

Transmission Oil Cooler

The transmission oil cooler is a heat exchanger. The air conditioning condenser is a multi-cooler that contains the transmission oil cooler heat exchanger. The transmission fluid temperature is regulated by the temperature of the air passing through the heat exchanger.

The transmission oil pump, pumps the fluid through the transmission oil cooler feed line to the oil cooler. The fluid then flows through the cooler while the passing through the heat exchanger absorbs heat from the fluid. The fluid is then pumped through the transmission oil cooler return line, to the transmission.