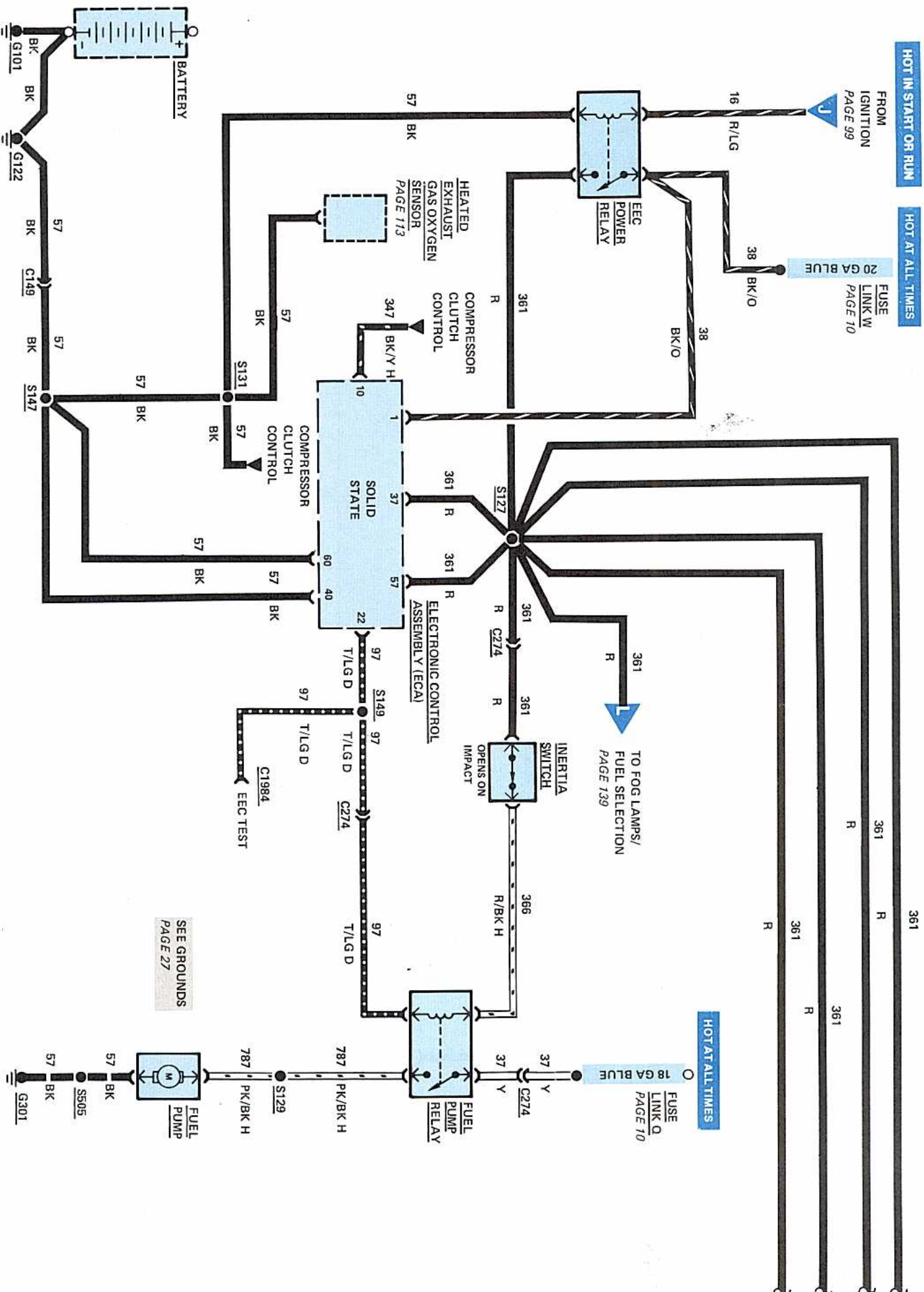
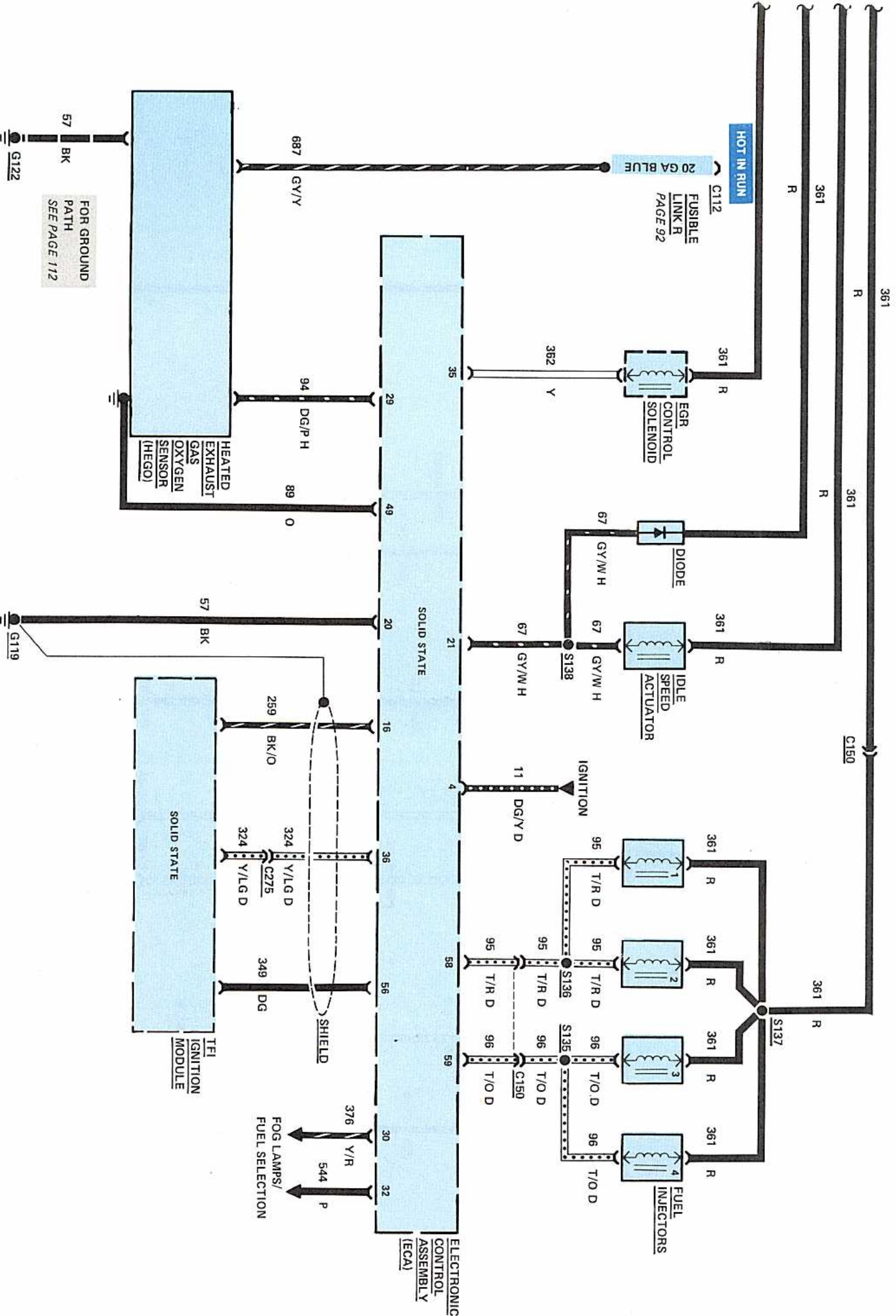


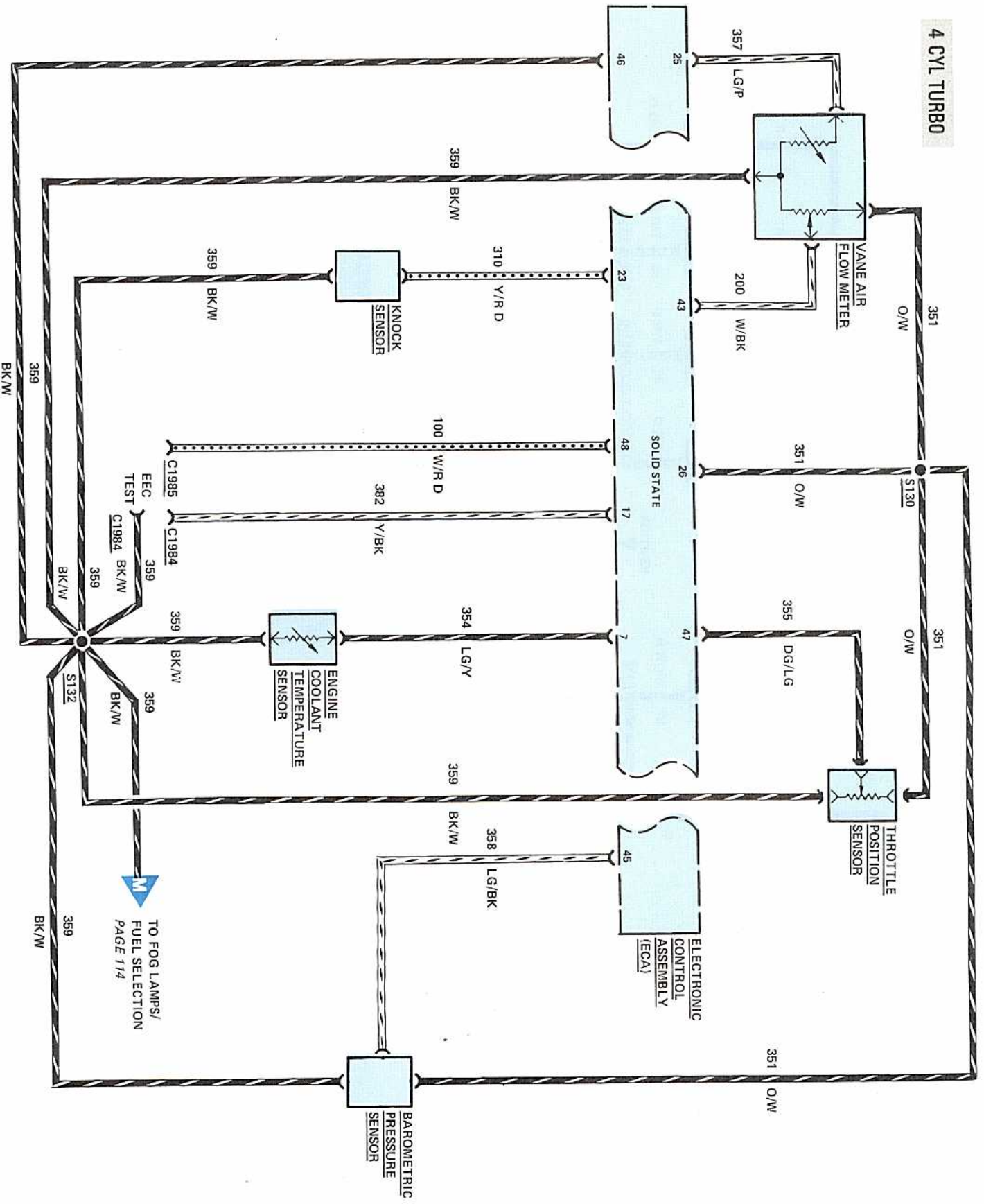
# 112 ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL (4 CYL TURBO)



# ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL (4 CYL TURBO) 113



# 114 ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL (4 CYL TURBO)





## HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The **Electronic Engine Control System (EEC IV)** includes an **Electronic Control Assembly (ECA)** that receives inputs from various sensors. The **ECA** uses this information to provide improved fuel economy and performance, and lower exhaust emissions.

The **EEC SYSTEM** has a special **Distributor** that has no magnetic pickup or advance mechanisms. Instead, all ignition timing is controlled by the **ECA**.

The **ECA** receives engine timing information from the **Distributor** through the **TFI Ignition Module**. The **ECA** uses this information for spark timing and advance.

### 4 CYL 50 STATES

#### Carburetion

The 4 CYL 50 STATES EEC system applies the precision of electronic control to the basic principles of carburetion. Fuel/air ratio is controlled by the **Control Solenoid**, which positions the fuel control rod on command of the **ECA**. The **Idle Speed Motor** controls fuel flow in idle conditions.

The **Canister Purge Solenoid** controls the flow of vapors from the canister to the intake manifold during various engine operating modes.

#### Thermactor Air

The efficiency of the catalytic converter is dependent upon the temperature and chemical make-up of the exhaust gases. To meet these requirements, an air supply system called **Thermactor Air** is provided. Depending on engine conditions sensed by the **ECA**, thermactor air is sent to one of three places.

With the **Thermactor Air Diverter Solenoid** in normal (operated) position, thermactor air flows to the catalytic converter. During engine

## COMPONENT LOCATION

	Page- Figure	Color	Terminals
Barometric Pressure			
Sensor .....	RH front fender apron .....		124-1
Canister Purge Solenoid			
Control Solenoid .....	LH side of engine		
EEC Power Relay .....	Mounted on rear of carburetor		
EGR Control Solenoid ...	Attached to lower RH cowl near ECA.....		123-1
EGR Valve Position			
Sensor .....	RH front fender apron .....		123-2
EGR Vent Solenoid .....	At top of RH front of engine		
Electronic Control	RH front fender apron		
Assembly.....	Attached to lower RH cowl .....		123-1
Engine Coolant			
Temperature Sensor ....	Top of engine in front of carburetor.....		121-1
Exhaust Gas Oxygen (EGO)			
Sensor .....	LH rear of engine .....		121-1
Exhaust Heat Control			
Solenoid .....	RH side of engine compartment		
Fuel Injectors.....	Upper LH side of engine .....		121-1
Fuel Pump .....	At top of fuel tank .....		122-4
Fuel Pump Relay .....	Under driver's seat		
Fuse Link P.W.O. ....	At starter relay .....		5-4, 20-1
Heated Exhaust Gas			
Oxygen Sensor .....	Lower RH side of engine on manifold		
Idle Speed Motor.....	Attached to LH side of carburetor .....		9-1
Inertia Switch .....	In floor of trunk, to left of tire well		
Knock Sensor .....	At bottom of LH rear of engine .....		121-1
Manifold Charge			
Temperature Sensor ....	RH side of engine on manifold .....		9-1
Thermactor Air Solenoids	RH front fender apron		
Throttle Kicker Solenoid	Upper RH dash panel		
TFI Ignition Module.....	Connected to RH side of distributor .....		121-1

*(continued on next page)*

warmup, the **Thermactor Air Diverter Solenoid** does not operate. Thermactor air is then diverted to the exhaust manifold.

When the **Thermactor Air Bypass Solenoid** is operated, thermactor air is dumped to the atmosphere rather than to the catalytic converter or exhaust manifold.

### Sensing Devices

Various sensing devices are used to determine engine operating conditions. They provide the **ECA** with throttle, pressure, temperature, and exhaust gas information. The **Throttle Position Sensor** sends one of three



# 116 ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL

(Continued from page 115)

Page-  
Figure Color Terminals

signals to the **ECA** to indicate closed, partially open, or wide open throttle.

The **Barometric Pressure Sensor** measures atmospheric pressure (changes with altitude) when the Ignition Switch is turned to START or when throttle is wide open. At other times the sensor measures manifold absolute pressure.

The **Exhaust Gas Oxygen Sensor** provides a voltage to the **ECA** for regulating the air/fuel ratio by sensing the oxygen content of the exhaust gases. Oxygen shows a lean exhaust gas mixture while no oxygen shows a rich mixture.

## 6 AND 8 CYL CFI

### Fuel Flow

The 6 and 8 CYL CFI engines use **EEC III Central Fuel Injection (CFI)**. Fuel is injected directly into the engine through the fuel charging assembly (Fuel Injectors #1 and #2). Fuel pressure is built up by the **Electric Fuel Pump**. With the **Ignition Switch** in START or RUN, the **EEC Power Relay** applies voltage to the circuit. When controlled by the **Electronic Control Assembly**, and with the **Inertia Switch** closed, the **Fuel Pump Relay** operates, applying power to the **Fuel Pump** through the **Inertia Switch**.

The **Idle Speed Motor** (found on 6 cyl CFI engines) controls fuel flow in idle conditions. When the **Throttle Kicker Solenoid** (found on 8 cyl CFI engines) is grounded by the **ECA**, the engine idle is increased.

The **Canister Purge Solenoid** (also on 8 cyl CFI engines) controls the flow of fuel vapors from the canister to the intake manifold during various engine operating modes.

### Thermactor Air

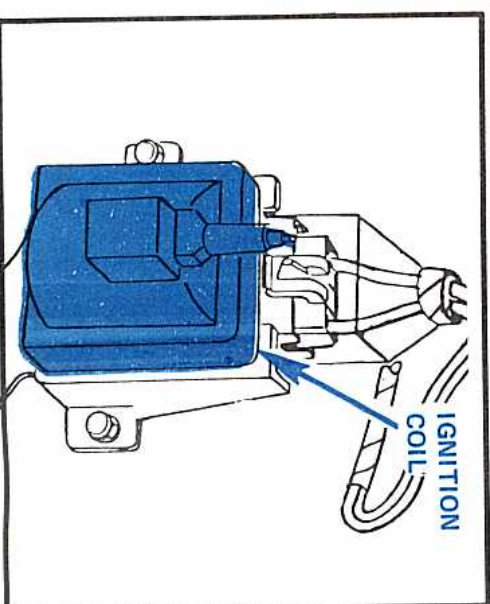
The efficiency of the catalytic converter is dependent upon the temperature and chemical make-up of the exhaust gases. To meet these requirements an air supply system called

Throttle Position Sensor			
Turbo .....	At upper rear center of engine .....	115-1	
Non-Turbo .....	Attached to RH side of carburetor ...	9-1	
Vane Air Flow Meter ...	Inside front RH fender apron .....	124-1	
Connector C149 .....	Near battery .....		BK 1
Connector C162 .....	Upper LH rear side of engine .....		BK 4
Connector C163 .....	Rear of LH shock tower .....		BK 4
Connector C166 .....	Rear side of RH valve cover .....		BK 4
Connector C274 .....	LH cowl below access hole .....		GY 3
Connector C275 .....	LH side of engine .....		N 2
Connector C358 .....	Near ignition coil .....		BR 1
Connector C1984 .....	Near ignition coil .....	20-1	GY 6
Connector C1985 .....	Near ignition coil .....	20-1	GY 1
Ground G101 .....	Lower LH front of engine .....	124-2	
Ground G116 .....	RH fender apron, by battery .....	13-1	
Ground G118 .....	At electronic control assembly .....	123-1	
Ground G119 .....	RH front of engine at air scoop .....	124-1	
Ground G301 .....	LH side of trunk lid striker .....	35-2	
Splice S127 .....	In 12A581, near T/O to 19D887		
Splice S129 .....	In 14405, between T/O to fuel pump relay and T/O to 13B440		
Splice S130 .....	In 12A581, near T/O to EGR solenoid		
Splice S131 .....	In 12A581, near connector to battery ground terminal		
Splice S132 .....	In 12A581, near T/O to EEC power relay		
Splice S149 .....	In 12A581, near T/O to EEC power relay		
Splice S505 .....	In 14405, near T/O to inertia switch		

**Thermactor Air** is provided. Depending on engine conditions sensed by the **ECA**, thermactor air is sent to one of three places.

With the **Thermactor Air Diverter Solenoid** in normal (operated) position, thermactor air flows to the catalytic converter. During engine warmup, the **Thermactor Air Diverter Solenoid** does not operate. Thermactor air is then diverted to the exhaust manifold.

When the **Thermactor Air Bypass Solenoid** is operated, thermactor air is dumped to the atmosphere rather than to the catalytic converter or exhaust manifold.





**EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation)**

THE **EGR Vent and Control Solenoids** control **EGR** valve movement. The **ECA** receives data from seven sensors. It also checks existing valve position through the **EGR Valve Position Sensor**, and calculates if the present **EGR** flow should be increased, maintained or decreased. The **ECA** then determines which **EGR** solenoids will be operated or not operated to control emissions.

**Sensing Devices**

Various sensing devices are used to determine engine operating conditions. They provide the **ECA** with throttle, pressure, temperature, and exhaust gas information. The Throttle Position Sensor sends one of three signals to the **ECA** to indicate closed, partially open, or wide open throttle.

The **Manifold Charge Temperature Sensor** measures the air temperature in the air cleaner and sends the signal to the **ECA**.

The **Barometric Pressure Sensor** measures atmospheric pressure (changes with altitude) when the Ignition Switch is turned to START or when the throttle is wide open. At other times the sensor measures manifold absolute pressure.

The **Exhaust Gas Oxygen Sensor** (Heated EGO Sensor - 8 cyl CFI) provides a voltage to the **ECA** for regulating the air/fuel ratio by sensing the oxygen content of the exhaust gases. Oxygen shows a lean exhaust gas mixture while no oxygen shows a rich mixture. The heated EGO sensor provides better emission control during cold weather operation.

The **Knock Sensor** (found on 6 cyl CFI engines) detects engine knock so that timing can be retarded by the **ECA**.

The **ECA** grounds the **Heat Exhaust Control Solenoid** (found on 6 cyl CFI engines) when the engine is cold. The solenoid enables hot exhaust gases to flow around and warm the intake manifold.

The **ECA** grounds the **Heat Exhaust Control Solenoid** (found on 6 cyl CFI engines) when the

engine is cold. The solenoid enables hot exhaust gases to flow ground and warm the intake manifold.

**EFI TURBO**

The 2.3L EFI Turbo engine uses **EEC IV** Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI). Fuel is injected directly into each cylinder through the **Fuel Injectors**. A carburetor is not used. Fuel pressure is built up by the **Electric Fuel Pumps**. With the **Ignition Switch** in START or RUN, the **EEC Power Relay** applies voltage to the circuit. When controlled by the **Electronic Control Assembly**, and with the **Inertia Switch** closed, the **Fuel Pump Relay** operates, applying power to the **Fuel Pumps** through the **Inertia Switch**.

Current to the **Rear Fuel Pump** passes through a ballast **Resistance Wire**, and this pump, mounted in the fuel tank, pumps fuel at low pressure. Pressure is boosted by the **Front Fuel Pump**.

The **Idle Speed Actuator** controls air flow to increase idle speed on low temperature. It adjusts for load when the A/C and power steering operate.

**Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)**

The **EGR Control Solenoid** sends vacuum to the ported **EGR** valve, which allows exhaust gases to recirculate. The solenoid operates a time after the engine starts. With higher coolant temperature at start, the time delay is shorter. It turns off at high temperature, high load (boost) and high engine speed.

**Sensing Devices**

Various sensing devices are used to determine engine operating conditions. They provide the **ECA** with throttle pressure, temperature, and exhaust gas information. The Throttle Position Sensor sends one of three

signals to the **ECA** to indicate closed, partially open, or wide open throttle.

The **Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor** measures engine temperature.

The **Barometric Pressure Sensor** measures atmospheric pressure (changes with altitude).

The **Exhaust Gas Oxygen Sensor** provides a voltage to the **ECA** for regulating the air/fuel ratio by sensing the oxygen content of the exhaust gases. Oxygen shows a lean exhaust gas mixture while no oxygen shows a rich mixture.

The **Vane Air Flow Meter** measures both the temperature and flow rate of inlet air. The **ECA** computer uses these signals to calculate mass air flow.

The **Knock Sensor** detects engine knock so that timing can be changed.

**TROUBLESHOOTING HINTS**

If the **EEC** engine operates with 10° BTDC constant spark timing, and the **EGR** system does not operate, there is a problem in either the calibration assembly or the **ECA** (LOSS mode).

The constant 10° advance is a fail-safe mode which permits the car to be driven in for service when the electronics are not operating correctly. When this happens, it is necessary to go into the full electronics diagnosis routine. Read the Shop Manual and special service bulletins for complete **EEC** test procedures using special Rotunda test equipment.

**NOTE**

The Voltage Regulator with **BLACK** connector is used with Alternator Warning Indicator:  
GRAY connector with Ammeter;  
CLEAR connector with either.

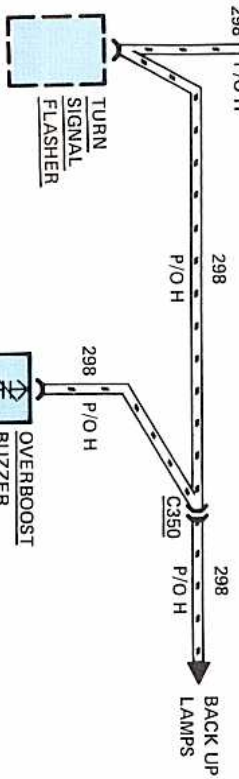
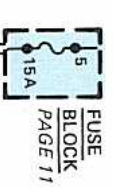
**NOTE**

If engine does not operate after a collision, it is possible the **Inertia Switch** has opened. Switch can be reset by pushing down on plunger of switch.

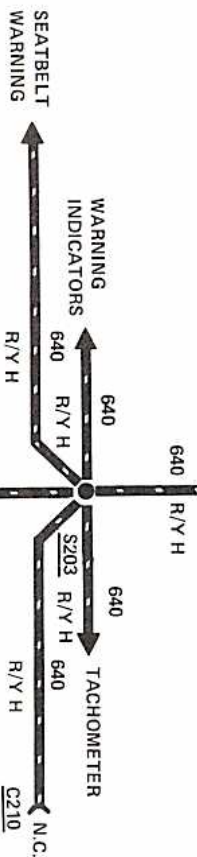


# 118 EFI TURBO INDICATOR

HOT IN RUN



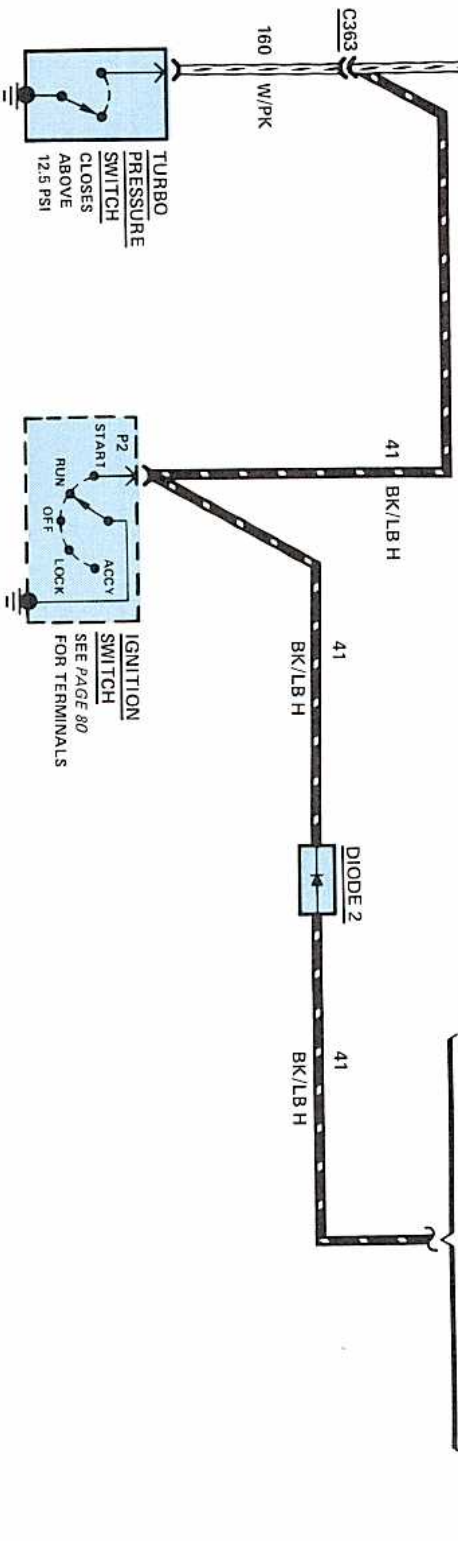
HOT IN RUN OR START



NOTE: LATE PRODUCTION VEHICLES HAVE A "LOW OIL WARNING LAMP" INSTEAD OF THE OVERBOOST WARNING INDICATOR

EARLY PRODUCTION

LATER PRODUCTION



## HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Turbo Boost System is powered by engine exhaust gases. The gases rotate the turbine, which rotates the compressor. The compressor increases pressure in the engine intake manifold. As engine speed increases, the turbine and compressor rotate faster and the intake manifold pressure increases.

When the manifold pressure exceeds about 12.5 psi, the engine is overboosted. The HI Turbo Pressure Switch closes. The Overboost Buzzer sounds, and the Overboost Warning Indicator goes on (for vehicles with Overboost Warning Indicator).

When the Ignition Switch is in the START position, ground is connected to the Overboost Buzzer and the Overboost Warning Indicator to test these circuits.

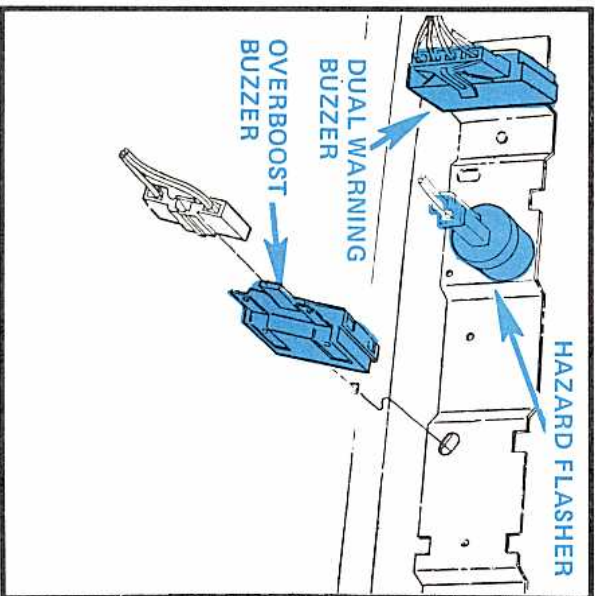


Figure 1 - Above Glove Box

## COMPONENT LOCATION

Component	Location	Terminal
Diode 1	Near takeout to overboost buzzer, in harness	
Diode 2	Near radio receiver, in harness	
Ignition Switch	Lower RH side of steering column	53-1
Overboost Buzzer	On bracket above glove box	119-1
Overboost Warning Indicator	At LH side of I/P	119-1
Turbo Pressure Switch	Rear face of RH shock tower	123-2
Connector C350	Behind center of I/P	BK 8
Connector C363	Behind RH corner of I/P	GR 8
Splice S203	In 14401, near T/O to horn switch	

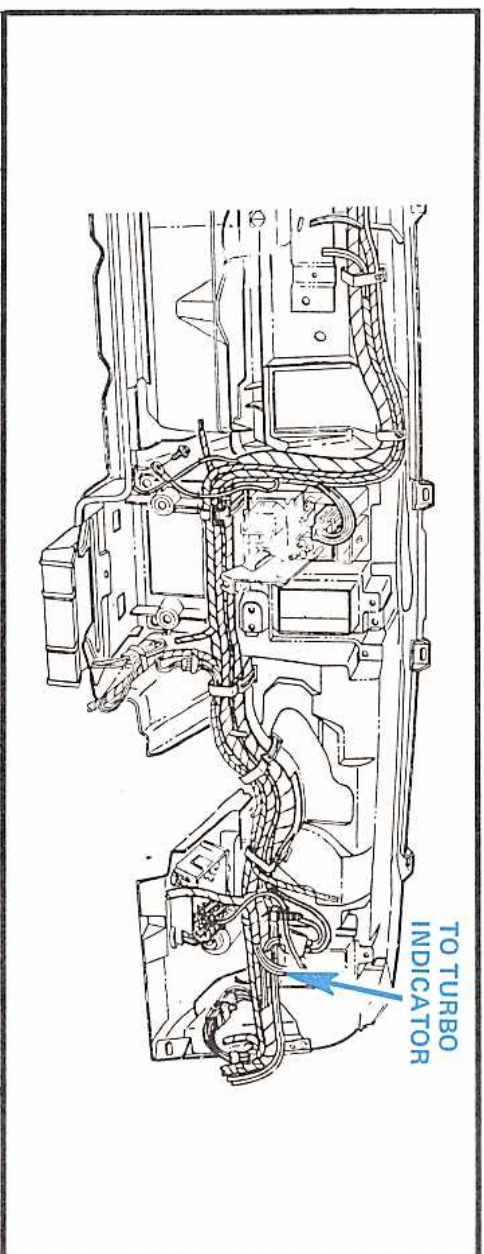
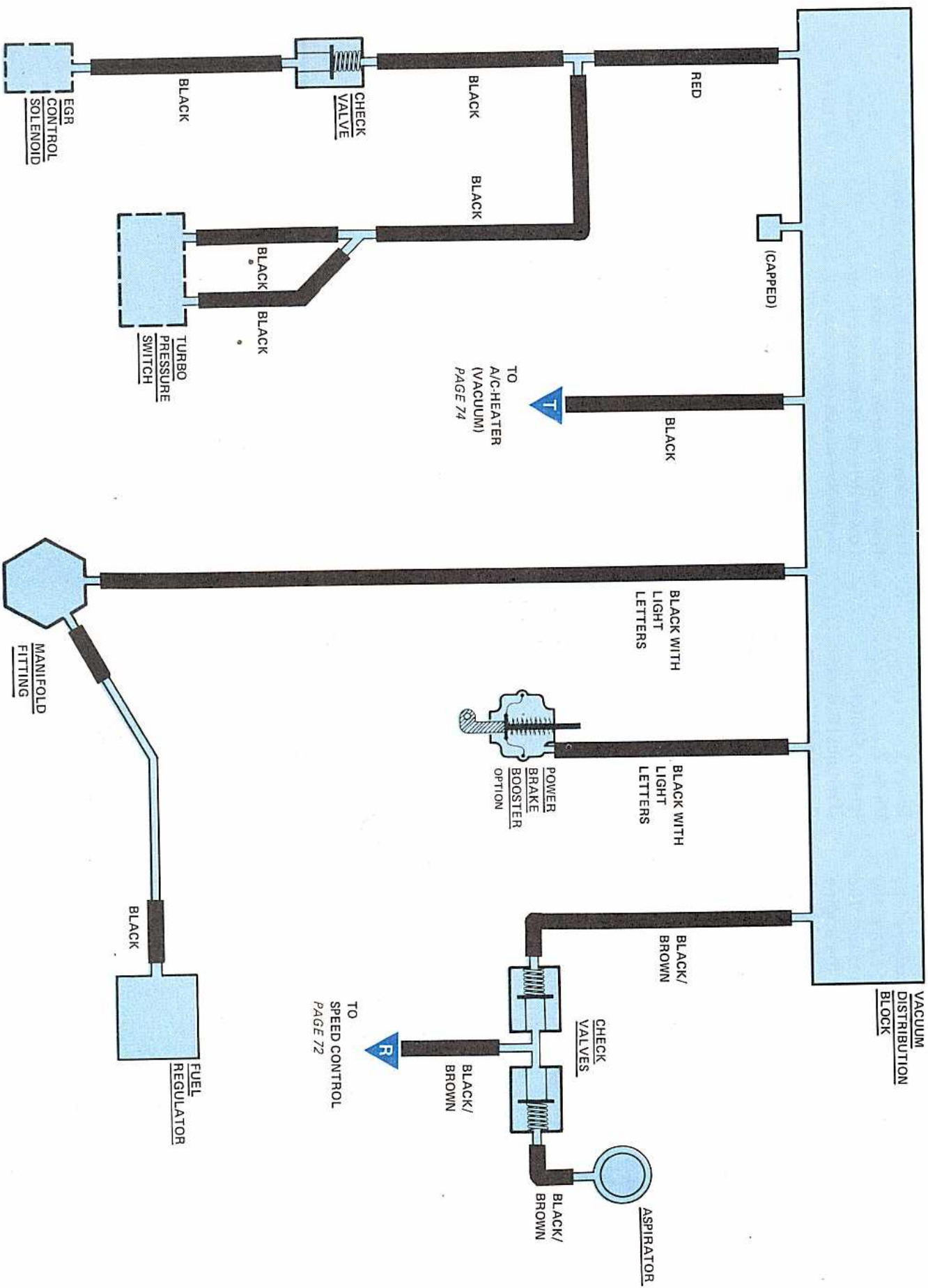


Figure 2 - Rear View Of Instrument Panel

**NOTE:** Late production vehicles do not have an overboost warning indicator.



4 CYL TURBO



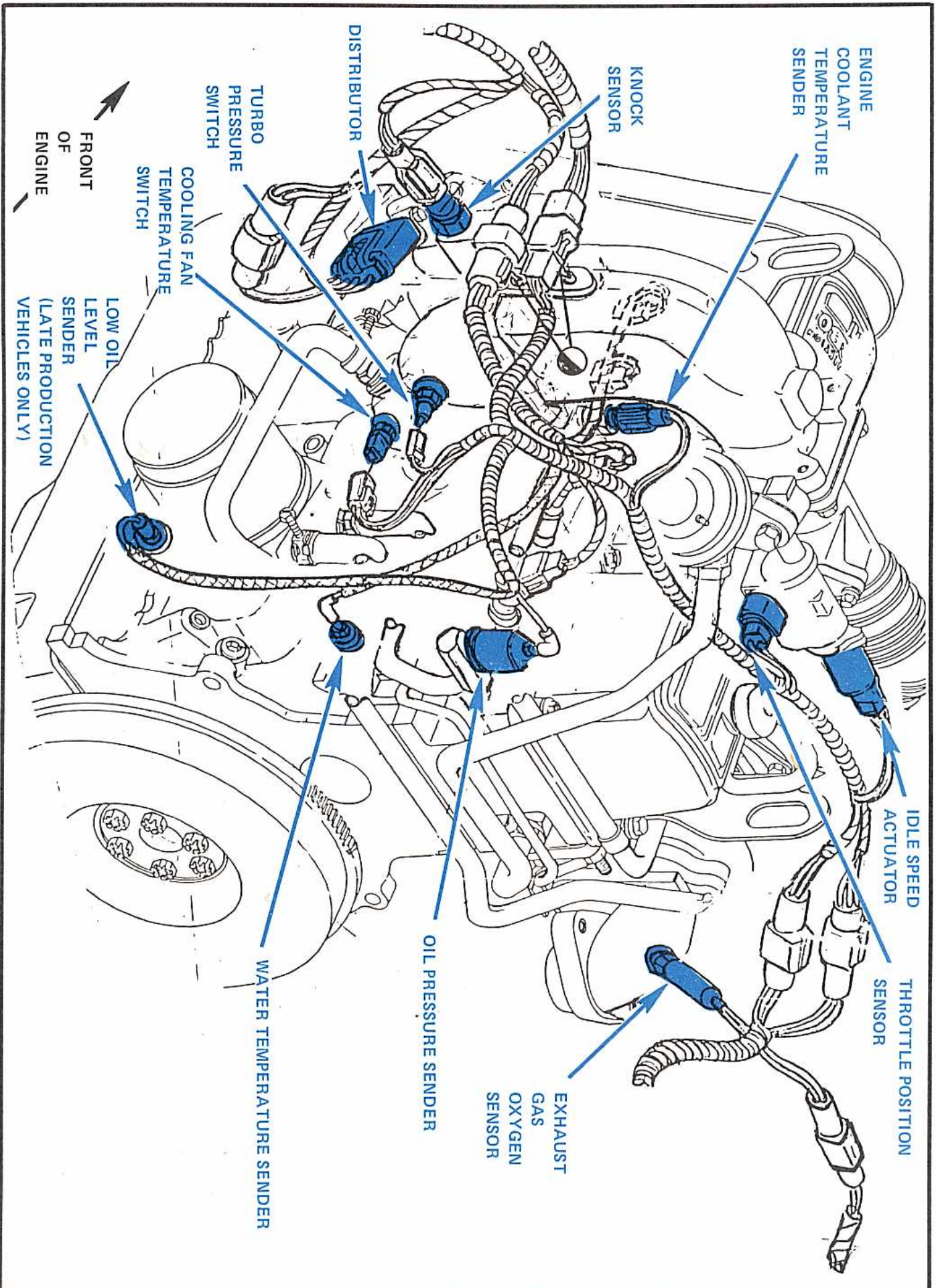


Figure 1 - LH Side Of 2.3L EFI Turbo Engine



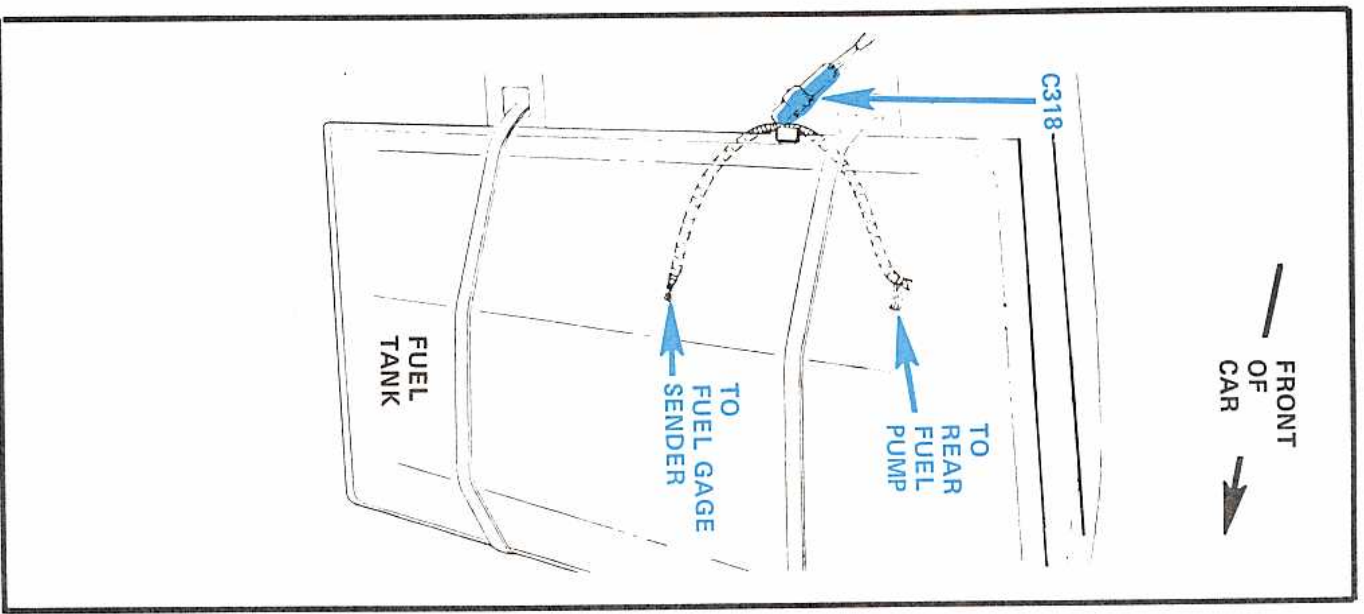


Figure 1 - Under Rear Of Car

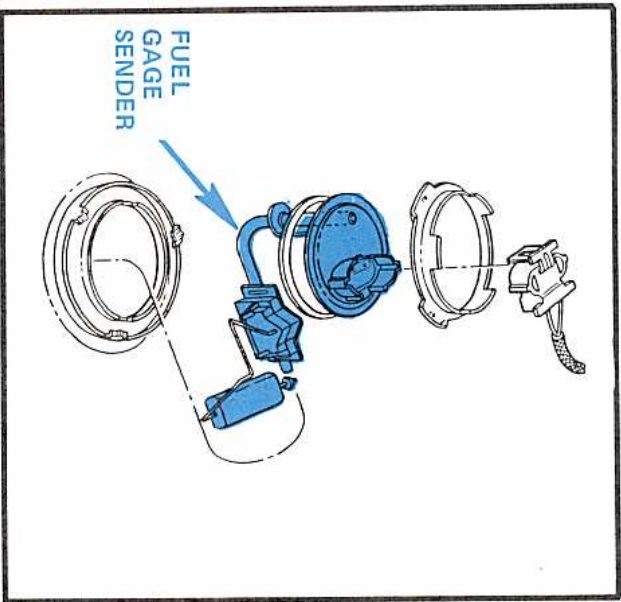


Figure 2 - Center Of Fuel Tank

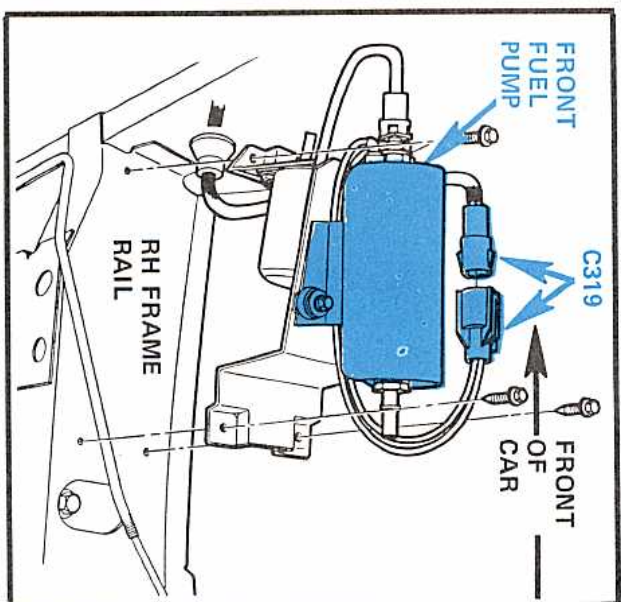


Figure 3 - Under RH Rear Seat

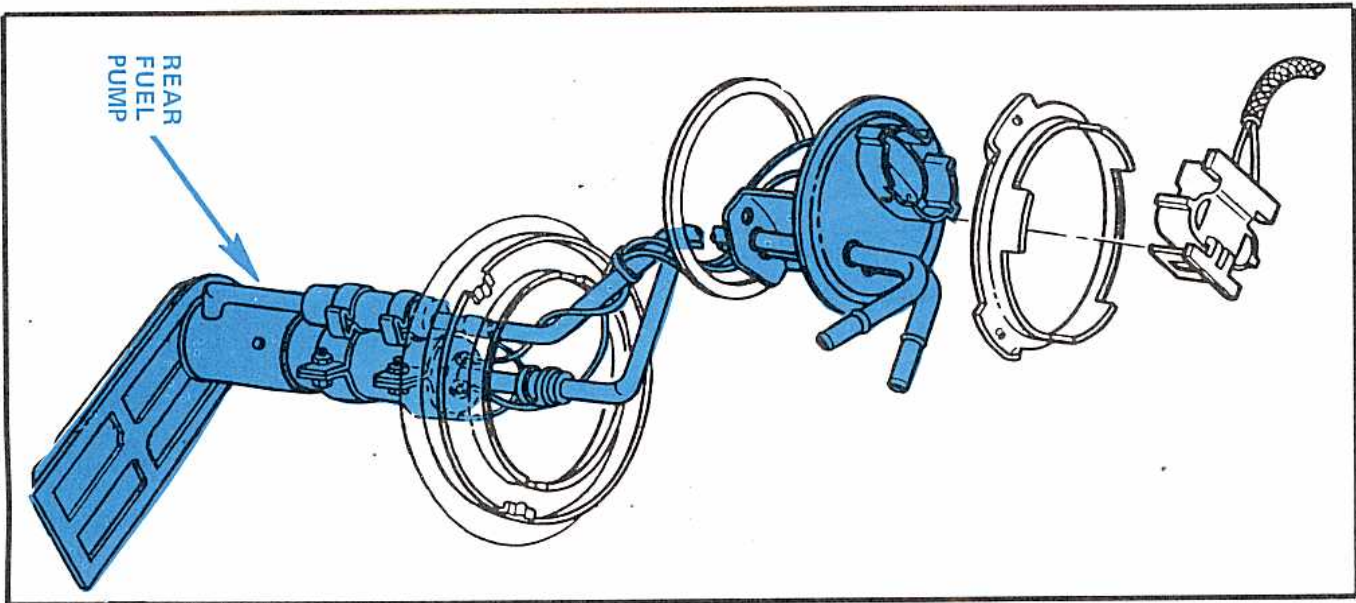


Figure 4 - RH Side Of Fuel Tank

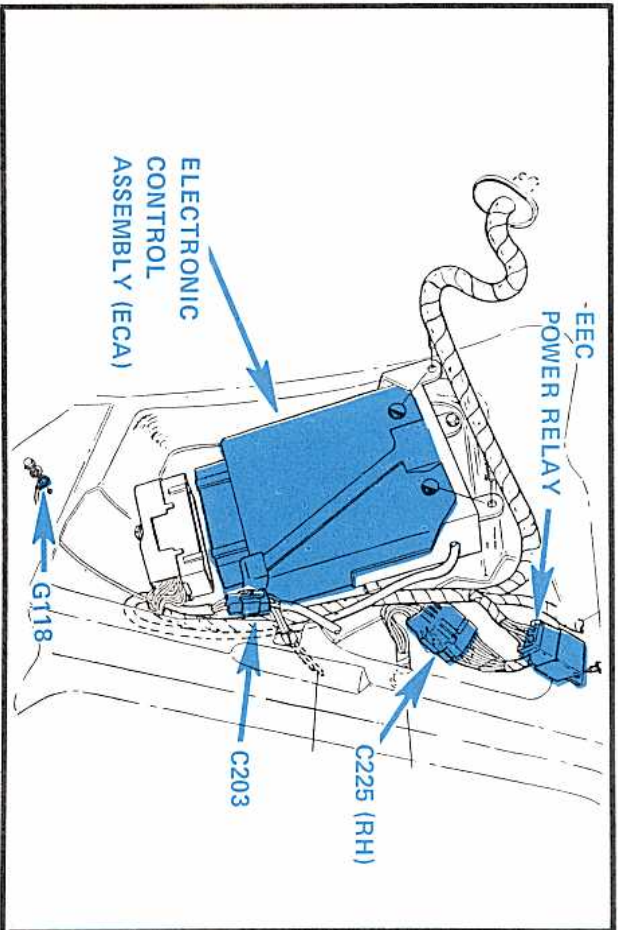


Figure 1 - Under RH Cowl

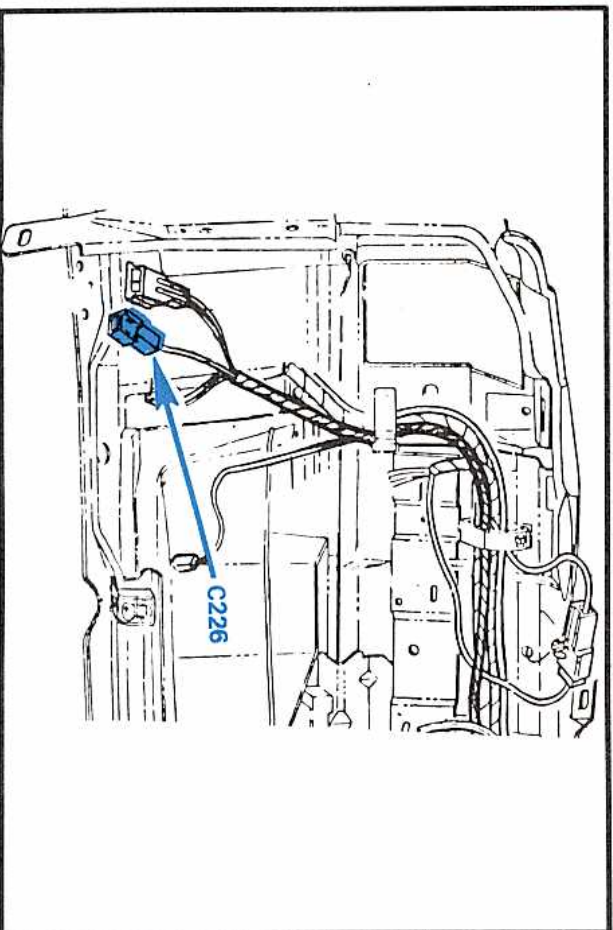


Figure 3 - Behind RH Side Of I/P

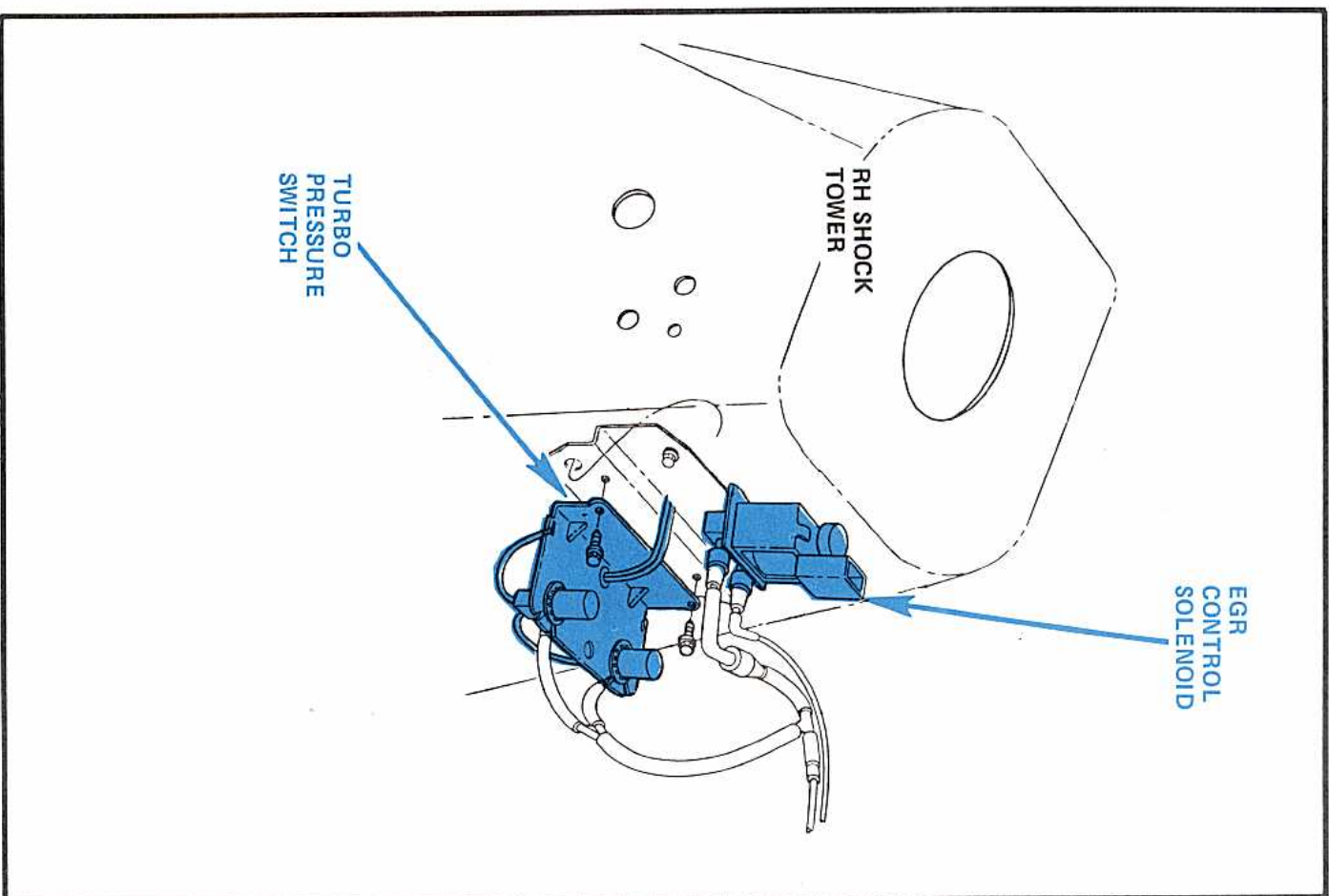


Figure 2 - RH Rear Of Engine Compartment



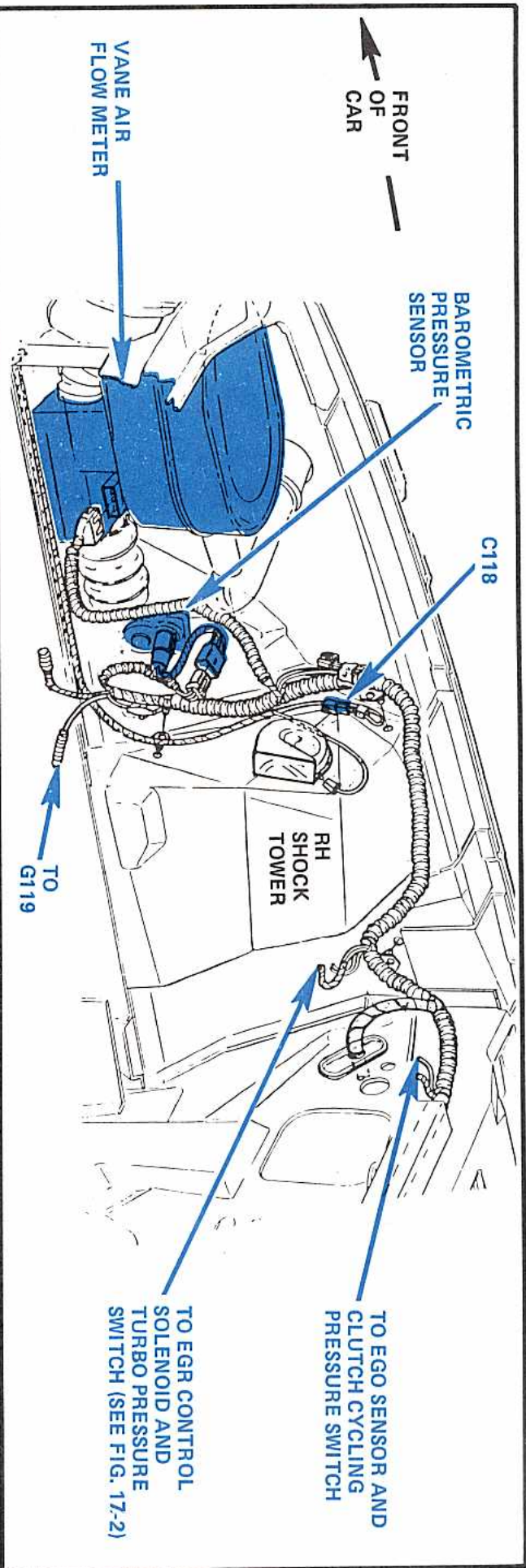


Figure 1 - RH Fender Apron

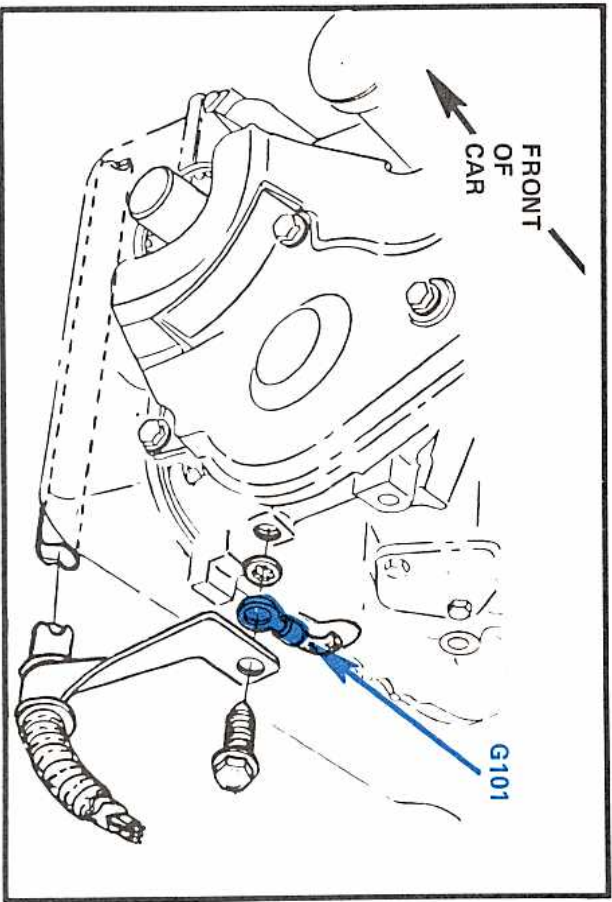


Figure 2 - Lower LH Front Of Engine

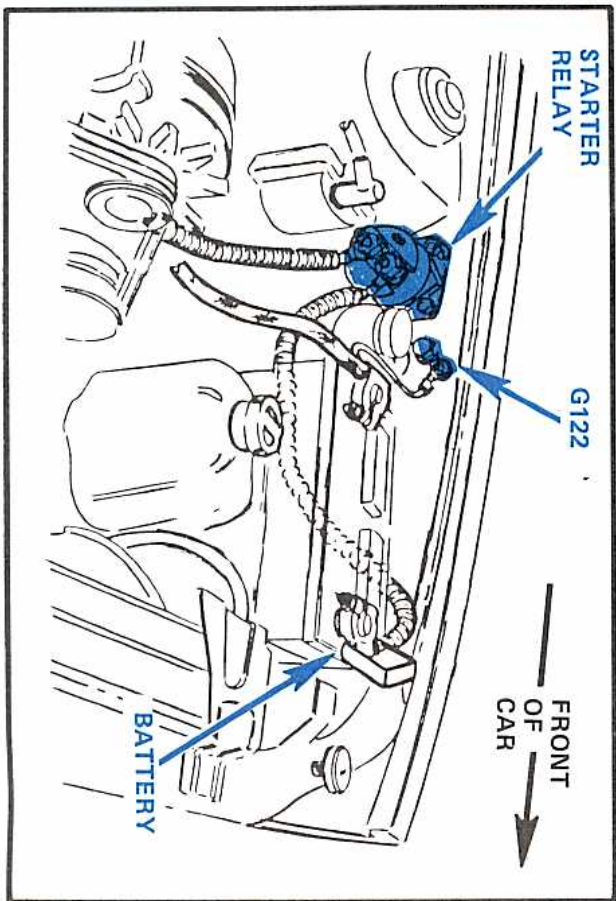


Figure 3 - LH Fender Apron