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RETURNLESS FUEL
LBT-86

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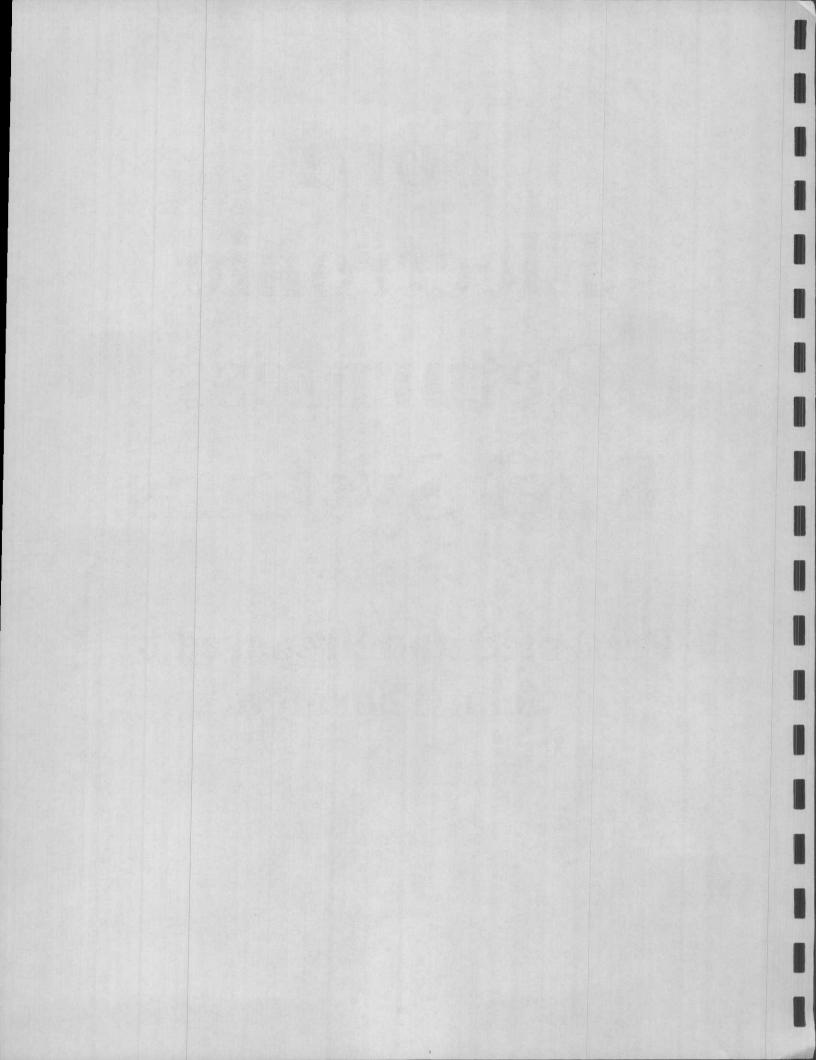
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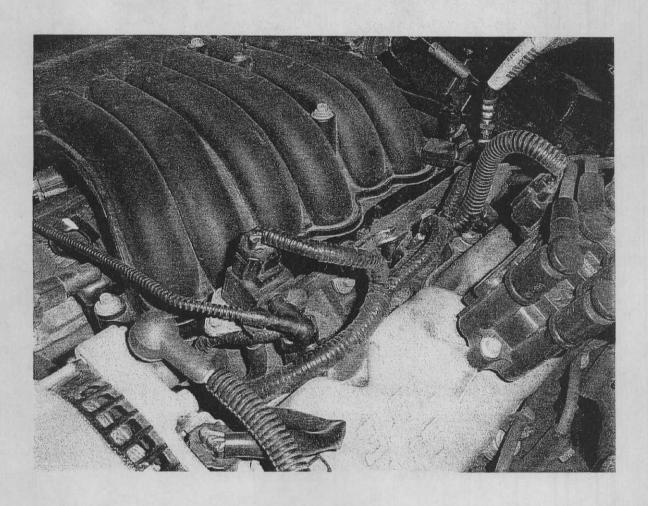
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# Ford Electronic Returnless Fuel Systems

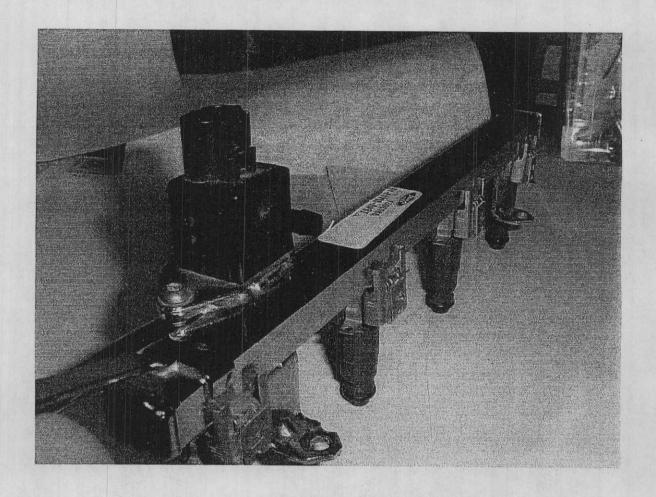
Presented and Prepared by John Thornton



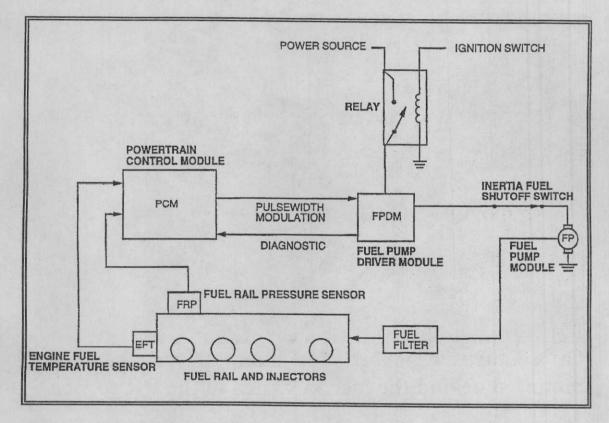
## Ford Electronic Returnless Fuel System



### How Do We Know We Have An Electronic Returnless Fuel System?



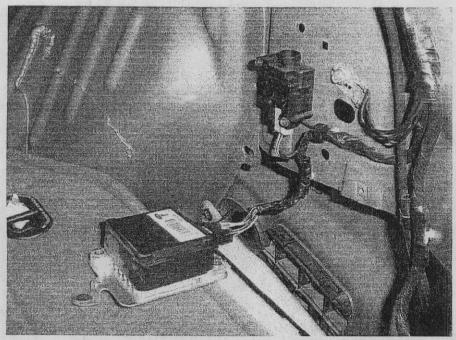
Ford Electronic Returnless Fuel Systems can be identified by the Fuel Rail Pressure Transducer. It looks like (but isn't) a fuel pressure regulator and will have a 3 wire connector attached to it.



The Electronic Returnless fuel system was first introduced in 1998. By the 2002 MY, this system can be found on most Ford cars. In the 2002 MY, this system appeared in its first truck: 4.6L 4V Navigator.

Mid 1990's Lincoln Continentals had the electronic controls used by this system, but still used a fuel return line to the gas tank.

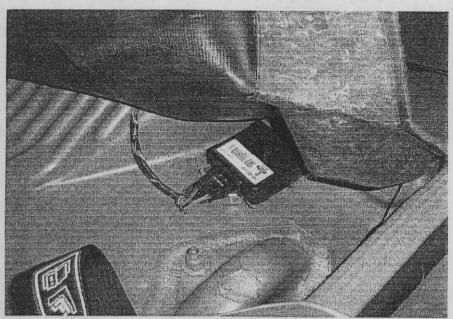
The primary input is the fuel rail pressure (FRP) sensor. An engine fuel temperature (EFT) sensor was used on the Continental until about 1998. The PCM can infer fuel rail temperature from the IAT and ECT sensors.



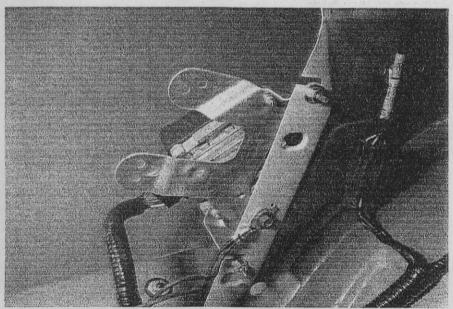
On a Taurus wagon, the fuel pump driver module is mounted behind the inertia switch in the RR corner.



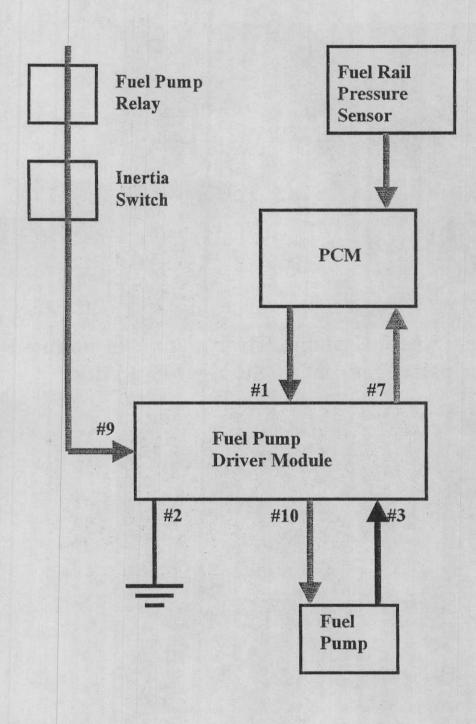
On a Taurus/Sable sedan, the fuel pump driver module is mounted behind the "C" pillar.



On a Focus, the fuel pump driver module is mounted under the passenger seat on the right hand side.



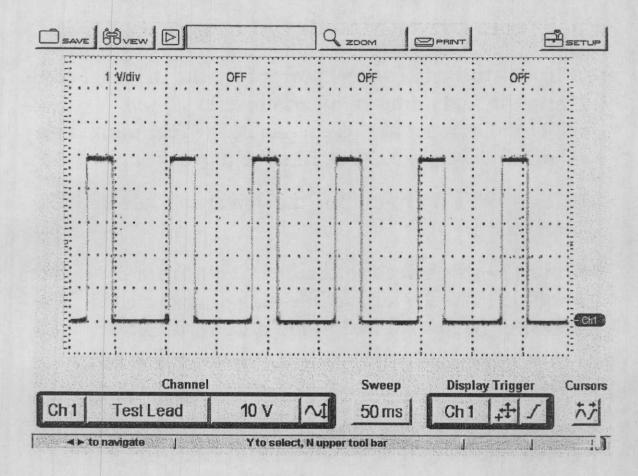
On a 3.8L Mustang, the fuel pump driver module is mounted in the trunk on the left hand side behind the trim panel.



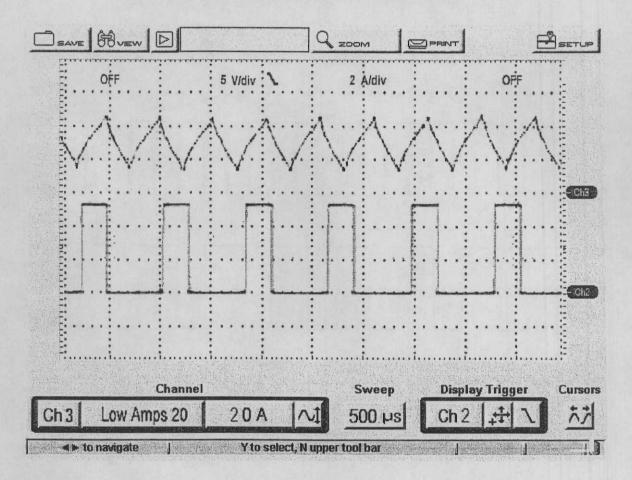
#### **Fuel Pump Driver Module Pin Information**

- ➤ Pin #9 this wire brings power into the driver module from the fuel pump relay and inertia switch.

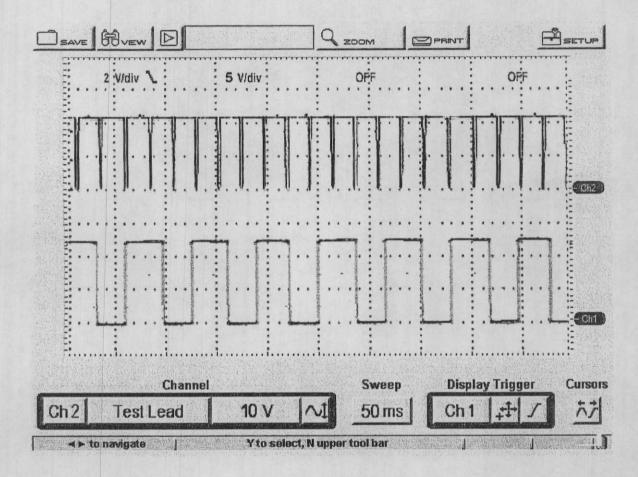
  NOTE: On most of these engines, the fuel pump relay is on all the time KOEO, like the power relay.
- > Pin #2 this is ground for the driver module and the fuel pump.
- ➤ Pin #10 this is feed to the fuel pump from the driver module. The driver module may duty cycle this line in order to control fuel pump output. If pin #3 controls the ground side, this voltage will remain steady.
- ➤ Pin #3 this is the ground to the fuel pump from the driver module. The driver module may duty cycle this line in order to control fuel pump output. If pin #10 controls the feed side, this line will remain at ground voltage.
- ➤ Pin #1 this is the command line from the PCM to the driver module. On this line we can see what duty cycle control the PCM is requesting. This duty cycle command can be seen on the scan tool.
- ➤ Pin #7 this is the feedback line from the driver module to the PCM. This signal will tell the PCM if there are any faults with the fuel pump driver module.



This pattern shows the fuel pump control duty cycle command from the PCM to the fuel pump driver module. The 5 volts is produced by the fuel pump driver module, and the PCM will toggle it low to produce the command. This is the command that can be seen on the scan tool.



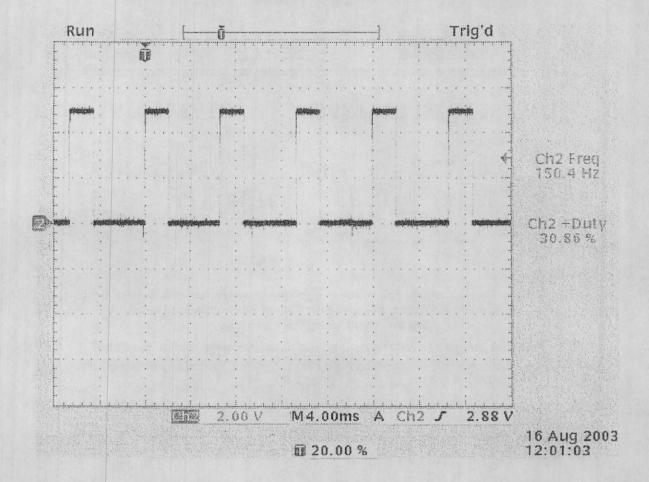
Notice the comparison between Channel 1 and Channel 2. This setting on the labscope can be used to verify the relationship between supply voltage and current draw.



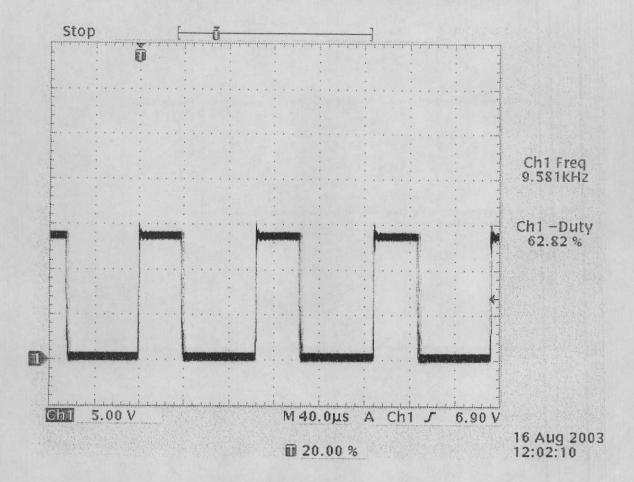
In this labscope example, fuel pump duty cycle command and the fuel pump control line can can be compared for the 2 to 1 ratio.

®vew]	SCANNER		(N) RESET			
DOMES	STIC Fro	om 199	6 - I	RIVABII	ITY.	
	M_779 TA(V) )	FU _0.93 51		DTC Co ailPrs(		1 48
Navigate the Scanner by using the Thumb Pad up/down arrows.  Make selections using the Y and N keys.  Press the Thumb Pad left and right arrows to access other Toolbar functions.						
		ara in 1900 politica de la compansa				
	▼ to navigate		Yto select, N to	exit		

The fuel rail pressure (FRP) pid is the actual pressure across the fuel injectors (the difference between rail pressure and intake manifold pressure). It is not fuel rail pressure (which we measure with our fuel pressure gauges).

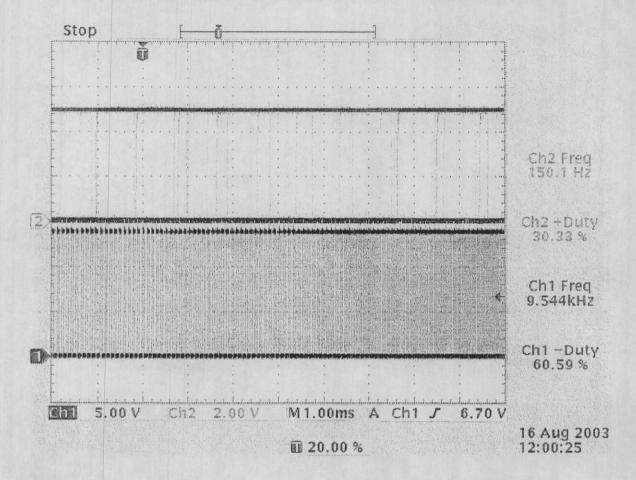


The 31% fuel pump control duty cycle command is translated to approximately 62% - 64% by the fuel pump driver module. This will be the duty cycle of the fuel pump control line.



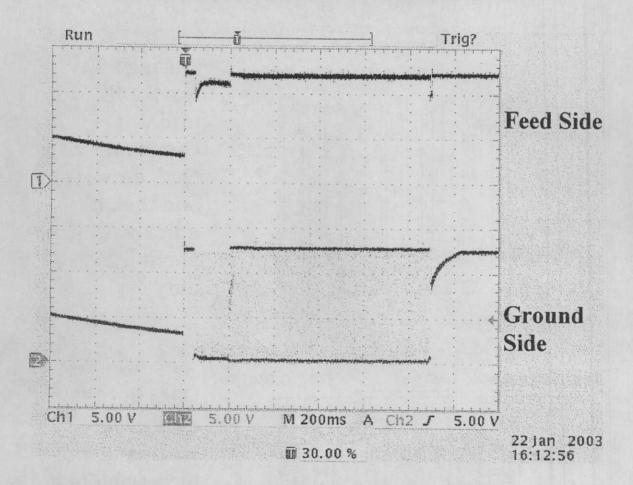
This scope pattern shows the fuel pump driver module controlling the ground side (Pin #3) of the pump.

The scope's timebase has been set to 40 microseconds/div. Check out the frequency of almost 9600 hertz! The ground side duty cycle is almost 63%.



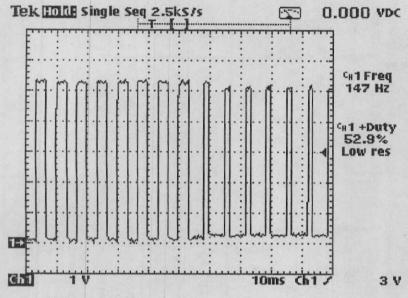
Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control duty cycle command line. Channel 2 is connected to the fuel pump driver module ground side control line of the fuel pump.

Multiplying the command line duty cycle of 30% times two (2) equals a pump control line duty cycle of 60%. The duty cycle ratio is 2:1.

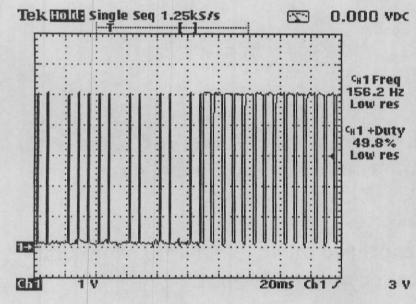


Channel 1 is on the fuel pump feed line, and Channel 2 is on the fuel pump ground line (at the fuel pump driver module).

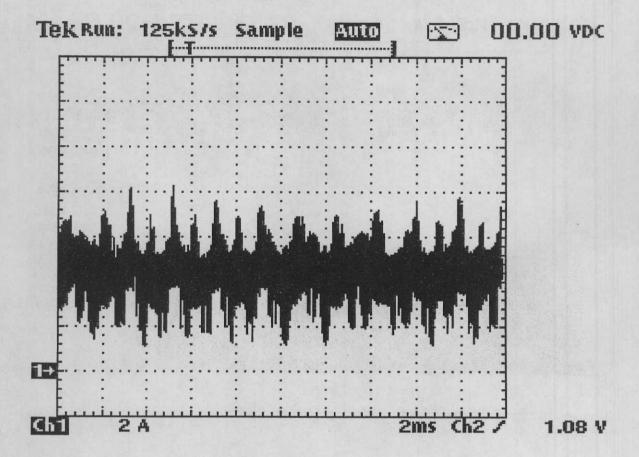
This pattern was captured during a key up. Note that the fuel pump runs for about 1 second.



During a key up, the PCM initially commands a 50% duty cycle and then it quickly drops to about a 25% duty cycle.

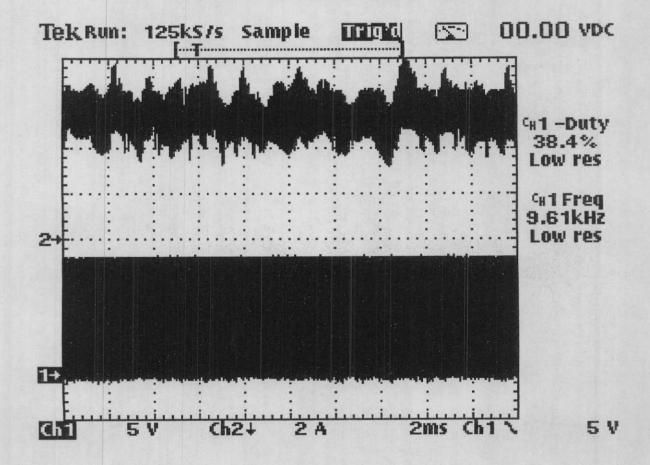


Here the 25% duty cycle command is increasing to a 75% command which means pump off.



This fuel pump current pattern is from a 1999 Mustang with a 3.8L. The vertical scale (2 amps/div) and horizontal scale (2 milliseconds/div) settings chosen for this pattern are conventional when analyzing fuel pump current.

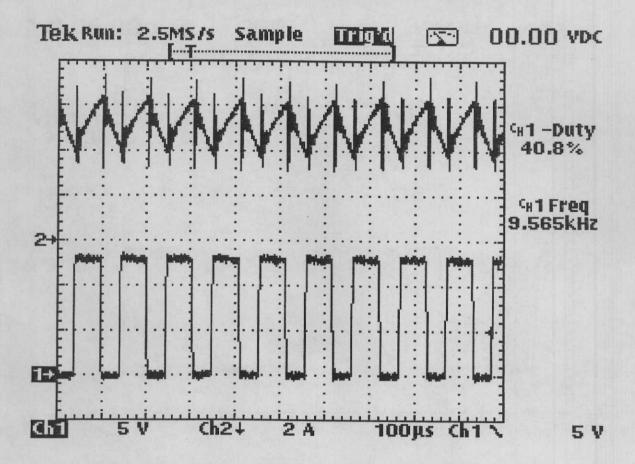
This pattern is typical of what one sees when acquiring fuel pump current between the fuel pump and the fuel pump driver module.



This pattern is from a 2000 Continental with a 4.6L. This pattern will be opened up over the next 2 pages.

Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control line at the FPDM, and Channel 2 is connected to a current probe clamped around one of the fuel pump wires.

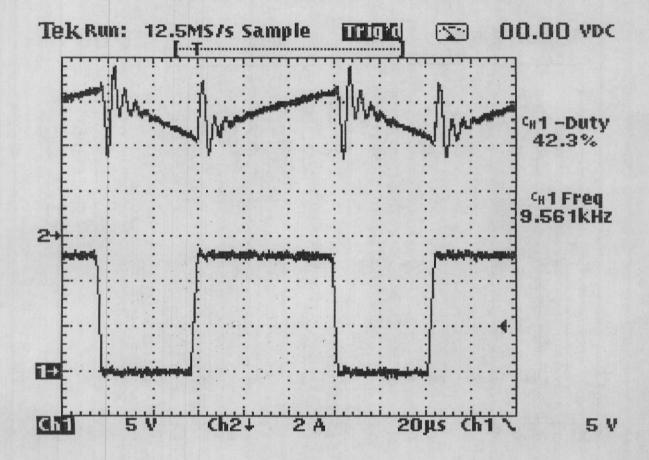
At this timebase, not much can be seen.



Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control line at the FPDM, and Channel 2 is connected to a current probe clamped around one of the fuel pump wires.

The timebase has been increased to 100 microseconds per division. The current pattern is starting to open up.

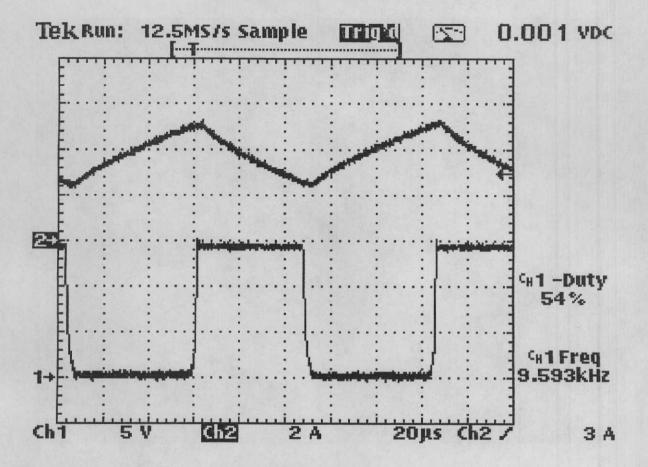
Note the fuel pump control line frequency of almost 9600 hertz.



Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control line at the FPDM, and Channel 2 is connected to a current probe clamped around one of the fuel pump wires.

The fuel pump driver module is controlling the feed side of the fuel pump.

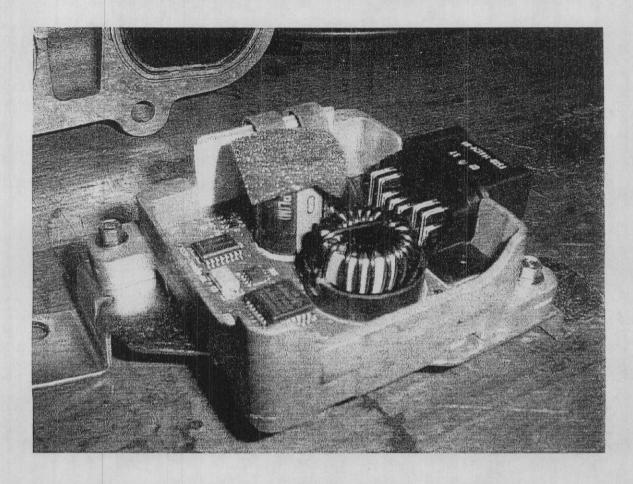
Note the ringing seen in the fuel pump current pattern. This is to be expected when coils of wire are turned on and off 9600 times a second.



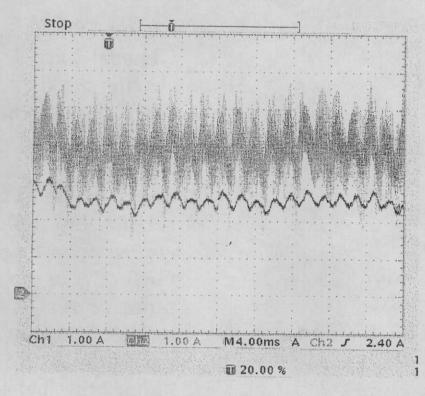
This pattern is not from the 2000 Continental.

Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control line at the fuel pump driver module, and Channel 2 is connected to a current probe clamped around one of the fuel pump wires.

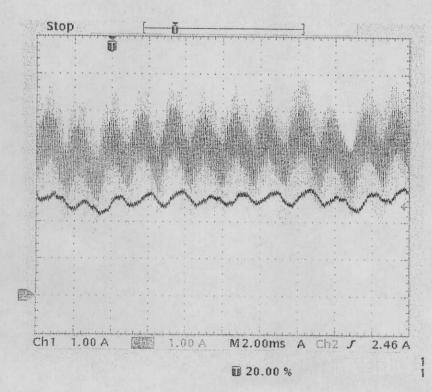
The fuel pump driver module is controlling the ground side of the fuel pump.



This fuel pump driver module is from a Ford Focus. Note the rather large capacitor (35 volt, 1800 microfarad) and the toroid coil next to it.

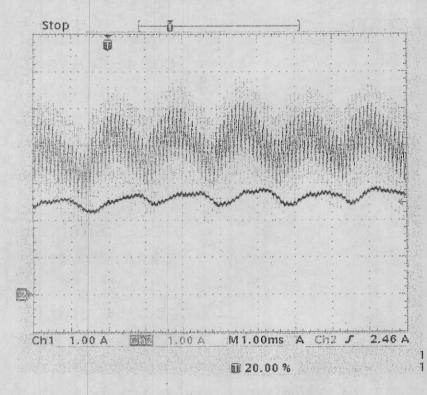


Channel 1 is connected to a current probe clamped around the fuel pump feed wire at the fuel pump driver module. Channel 2 is connected to a current probe clamped around the fuel pump driver module feed.



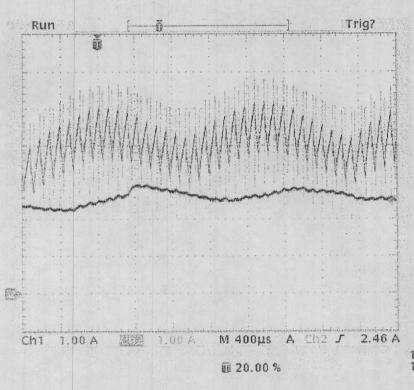
The timebase has been changed from 4 millisec/div to 2 millisec/div.

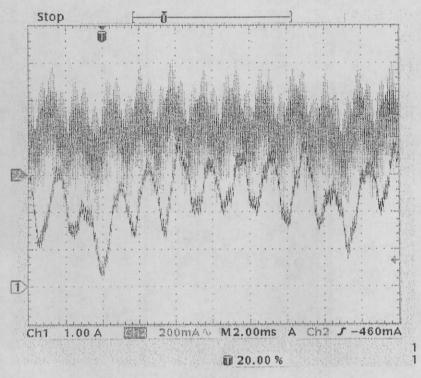
Note the relationship.



Channel 1 and Channel 2 are sharing the same "zero" line on the scope.

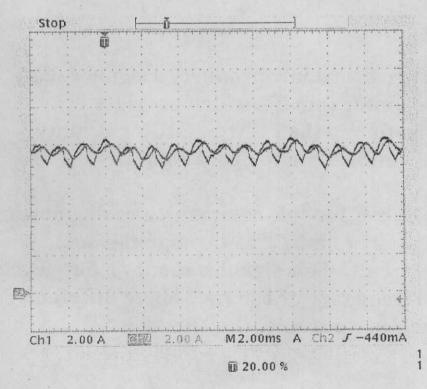
There is a definite relationship to the current measured "before" the fuel pump driver module and the current measured "after" the fuel pump driver module.





Channel 1 has been AC coupled so as to better compare current humps of the fuel pump motor.

This provides a reliable method to measure fuel pump rpm.

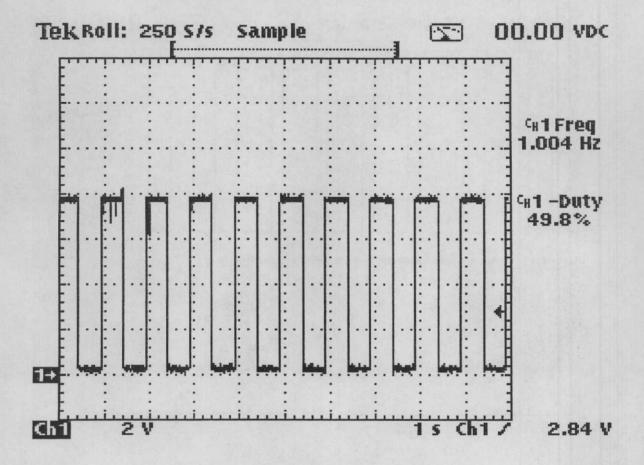


The scan tool has been used to command the fuel pump to run at full speed (50% fuel pump control duty cycle).

Duty Cycle	On-time (milliseconds)	Comments	FP_M PID
50%	500 millisec	All Ok	80 – 125%
25% (high)	250 millisec	No or improper FP % command from PCM	15 – 60%
75% (high)	750 millisec	Fuel pump feed or ground side switching fault	250 – 400 %

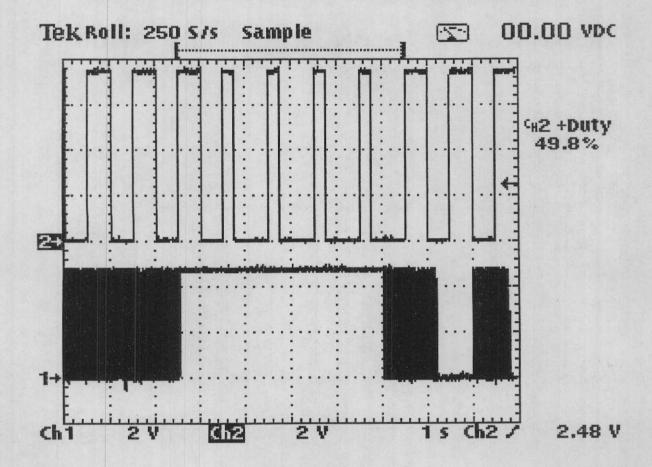
The fuel pump driver module produces a signal called the fuel pump monitor (pin #7) which provides feedback information to the PCM regarding its duty cycle command and fuel pump operation.

The fuel pump driver module communicates diagnostic information digitally to the PCM through this fuel pump monitor circuit. This signal is sent as a duty cycle input at a fixed frequency of 1 hertz. Three different duty cycle signals are possible.



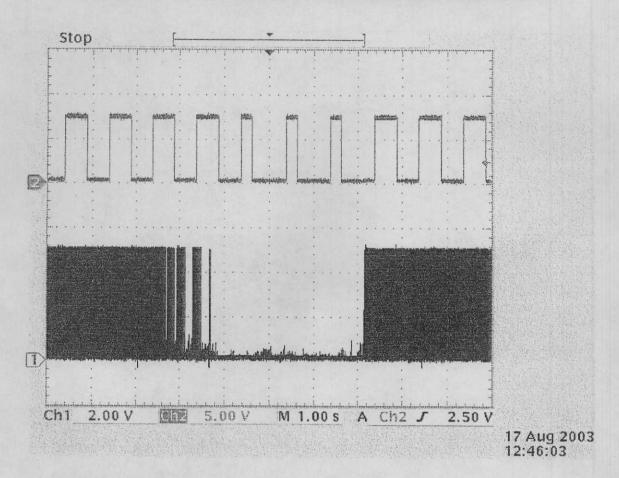
This pattern shows a known good (1 hertz, 50% duty cycle) fuel pump monitor (FPM) signal. Note the 8 volt amplitude.

The PCM receives diagnostic information (feedback) from this signal. If there is a problem, the FPM signal duty cycle will change.



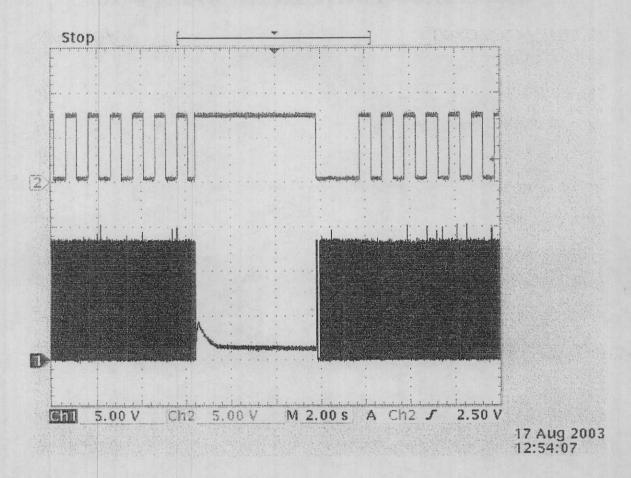
This pattern shows a problem occurring. Note the duty cycle change (from 50% to 25%) in the fuel pump monitor signal. There are 4 pulses with a 25% duty cycle. This indicates a fault to the PCM.

At times the fuel pump control duty cycle command line (Pin #1) was not being pulled to ground by the PCM.



Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump control duty cycle line, and Channel 2 is connected to the fuel pump monitor line.

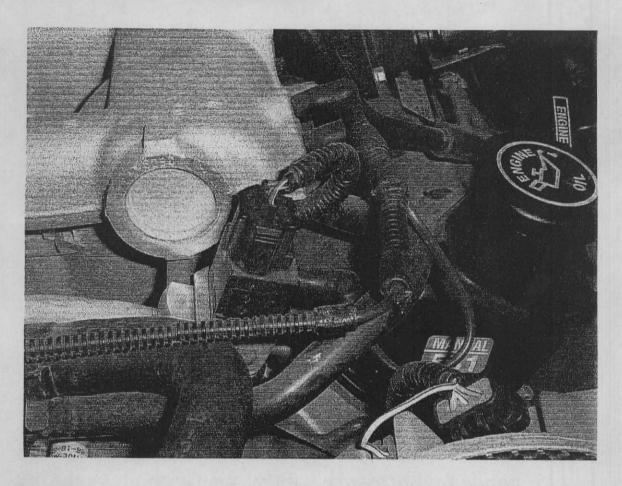
As the fuel pump control duty cycle line is shorted to ground, the fuel pump monitor signal duty cycle changes from 50% to 25%.



Channel 1 is connected to the fuel pump ground line, and Channel 2 is connected to the fuel pump monitor line.

The fuel pump fuse was pulled for about 6 seconds. Note how the PCM produced 8 volts for the fuel pump monitor circuit stayed high.

#### Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor



The FRP sensor is a 3 wire pressure transducer that senses the pressure difference between the fuel rail and the intake manifold (the pressure dropped across the fuel injector). A manifold vacuum hose is attached to the FRP so it can compensate for changes in manifold vacuum.

#### Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor

#### Known good examples:

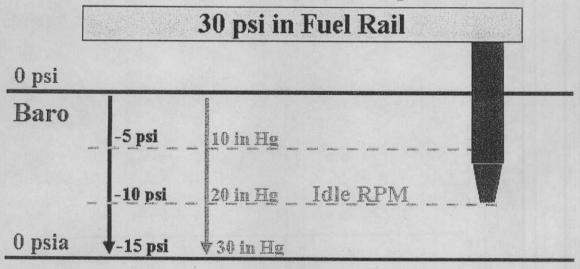
#### 1. 2000 Lincoln Continental 4.6L

- ≥ gauge fuel pressure 30 psi
- > FRP pid 39 psi
- ► FRP voltage 2.7
- > FP duty cycle 25%
- ➤ gauge fuel pressure 52 psi
- > FRP pid 59 psi
- > FRP voltage 3.9
- > FP duty cycle 34%

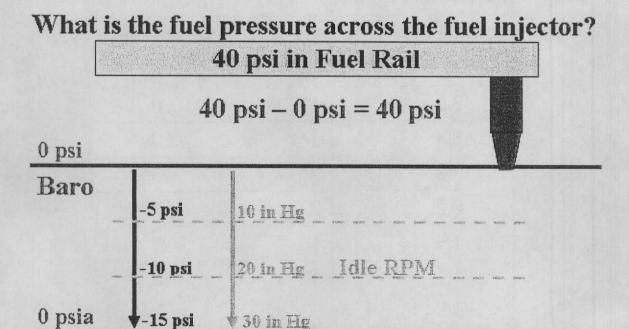
#### 2. 2000 Escort 2.0L

- ➤ gauge fuel pressure 30-31 psi (with vacuum)
- > FRP pid 39-40 psi (with vacuum)
- > gauge fuel pressure 40-41 psi (without vacuum)
- > FRP pid 39-40 psi (without vacuum)

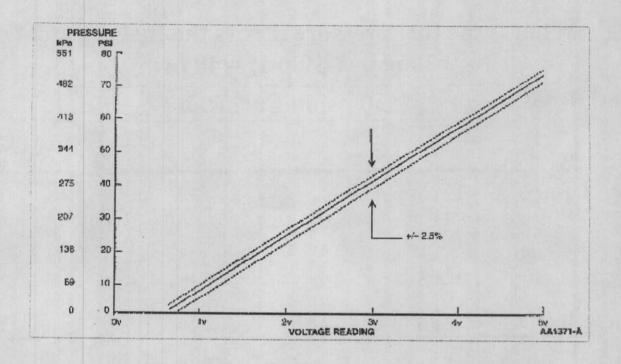
What is the fuel pressure across the fuel injector? 30 psi - (-10 psi) = 40 psi



**Absolute Pressure Reference** 

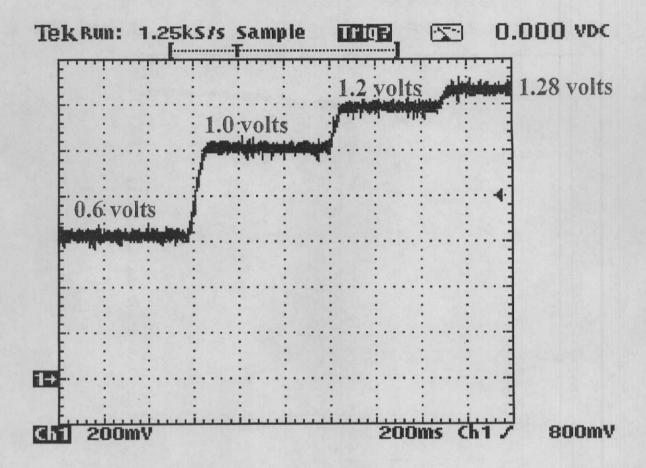


**Absolute Pressure Reference** 



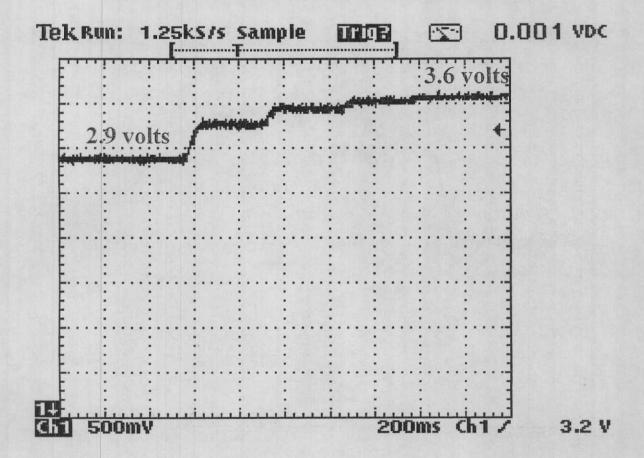
## FUEL RAIL PRESSURE SENSOR EXPECTED VOLTAGE

Voltage (dcv)	Pressure (kPa)	Pressure (psi)
4.5	482	70
3.9	413	60
3.4	344	50
2.8	275	40
2.2	207	30
1.6	138	20
1.1	69	10
0.5	0	0



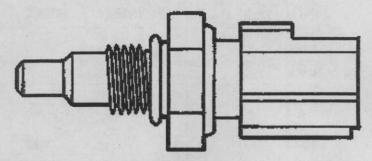
Channel 1 has been connected to the signal line of the fuel rail pressure transducer. There is no fuel pressure in the rail. A Mityvac has been connected to the transducer's vacuum nipple. Approximately 25 in. of Hg (12.5 psi) has been applied to the transducer.

0.6 volts – 0 psi 1.28 volts – 12-13 psi



Channel 1 has been connected to the signal line of the fuel rail pressure transducer. There is approximately 40 psi in the fuel rail. A Mityvac has been connected to the transducer's vacuum nipple. Approximately 25 in. of Hg (12.5 psi) has been applied to the transducer.

2.9 volts – 40 psi 3.6 volts – 52.5 psi



#### **Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor**

## ENGINE FUEL TEMPERATURE SENSOR VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Tempe	erature	Engine Fuel Temperature (EFT) Sensor Values				
°C	°F	Voltage (volts)	Resistance (K ohms)			
150	302	0.13	0.56			
135	275	0.19	0.81			
120	248	0.27	1.18			
110	230	0.35	1.55			
100	212	0.46	2.07			
90	194	0.60	2.80			
80	176	0.78	3.84			
70	158	1.02	5.37			
60	140	1.33	7.70			
50	122	1.70	10.97			
40	104	2.13	16.15			
30	86	2.60	24.27			
20	68	3.07	37.30			
10	50	3.51	58.75			
-40	-40	4.54	92.5			

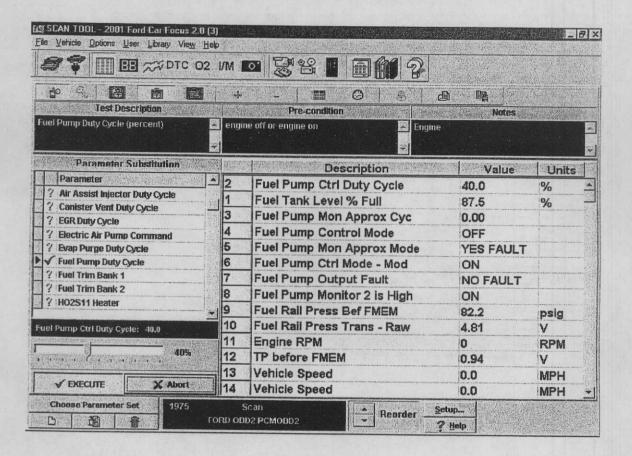
1998 Continental

#### 2000 MY Fuel Pressure Chart

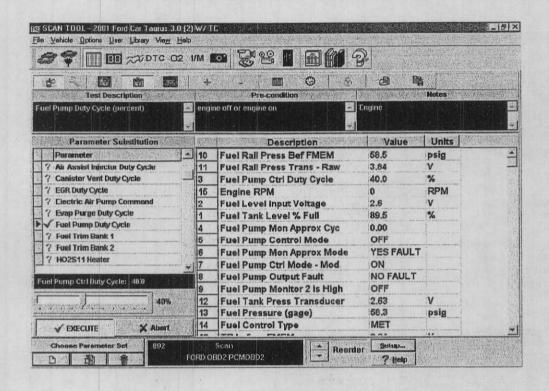
Engine Application	Part Number 9F 593	Connector Color	Resistance Ohms	Flow Lb./Hr.	Fuel System	KOEO Pressure kPa	KOEO Pressure PSI	Bosch Denso Siemens Visteon
			Car					
2.0L 2V Focus	YS4E- A5A	lvory	13.8-15.2	17	3	240-380	35-55	В
2.0L 4V Focus	XS4U-AA	Gray	11.4-12.6	21	3	240-380	35-55	В
2.0L Escort ZX2	XS4U-AA	Gray	13.8-15.2	17	3	240-380	35-55	В
2.5L Contour/Mystique/Cougar	XS2E- A5C	lvory	13.8-15.2	17	3	240-380	35-55	В
2.5L Contour FFV	XS2E- C5A	Green	13.8-15.2	19	3	240-380	35-55	В
2.5L Contour SVT	XS2E- C5A	Green	13.8-15.2	19	3	240-380	35-55	В
3.0L 2V Taurus/Sable	YF1E-FC	Gray	11-18	14	3	207-310	30-45	D
3.0L Taurus FFV E22 (4V)	XF1E- C5A	Fuschia	13.8-15.2	24	3	240-380	35-55	В
3.0L Taurus/Sable FFV E85	F6DE- A2B	Blue/ Green	11-18	25	3	207-310	30-45	D
3.0L 4V Taurus	YF1E- A2C	Dark Gray	11-18	22	3	240-380	35-55	D
3.0L Lincoln LS6	XW4E- A5C	Gray/ Black	13-16	24	3	240-380	35-55	В
3.8L Mustang	YR3E- A4A	Gold	9-16	21	3	240-380	36-66	٧
3.9L Lincoln LS8	XW43-CA	Black	11.4-12.6	21	3	240-380	35-55	S
4.6L Crown Victoria/Grand Marquis/Town Car	XL2E- C5A	Orange	11-18	19	1	207-310	30-45	В
4.6L 2V Mustang	FOTE- D5B	Yellow/ Black	11-18	19	3	207-310	30-45	В
4.6L 4V Mustang/Continental	XR3E- C5B	Olive Green	11-18	24	3	310-415	45-60	В
4.6L Crown Victoria NGV	XL3E- C5A	Turquoise	4-6	91	1	552-827	80-120	В

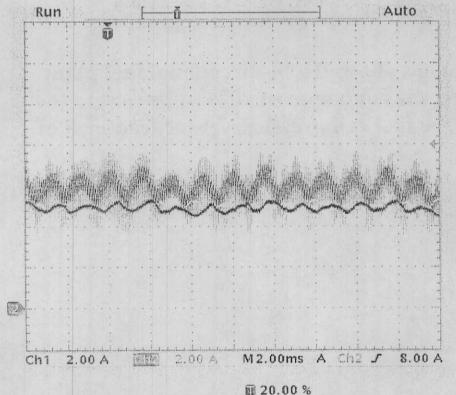
#### Fuel System Type: \_

- 1. Return Line System
- 2. Mechanical Returnless
- 3. Electronic Returnless

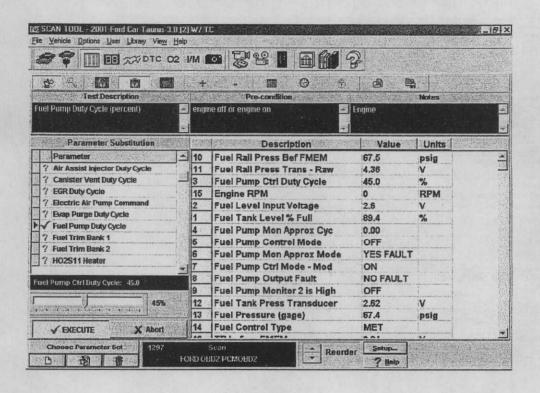


The scan tool has allowed a bi-directional fuel pump control duty cycle command of 40% to be sent to the PCM. Note the fuel rail pressure sensor feedback of 82.2 psi.





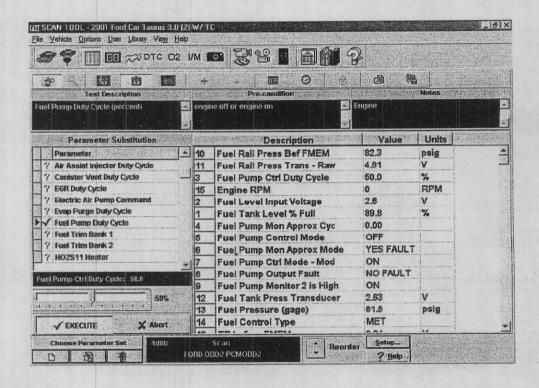
A fuel pump command of 35% translates to a fuel pump speed of 5172 rpm.

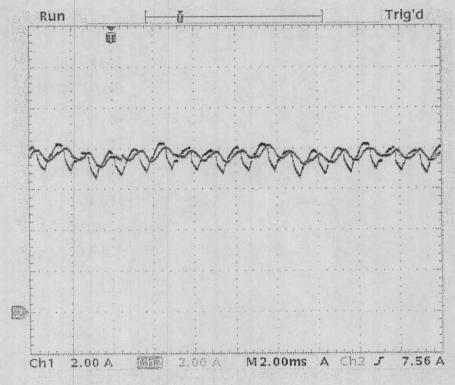




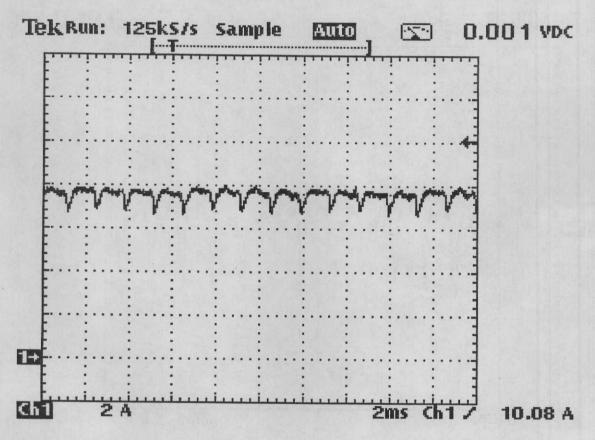
A fuel pump command of 45% translates to a fuel pump speed of 5454 rpm.

42





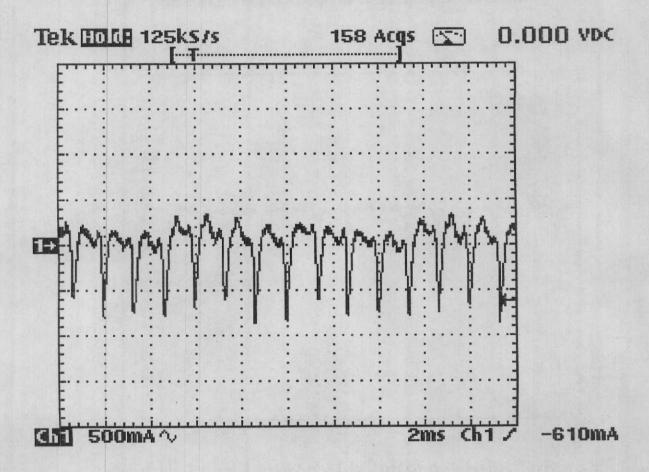
A fuel pump command of 50% translates to a fuel pump speed of 6000 rpm.



The fuel pump ground side control line has been jumpered to ground. This forces the pump to run at maximum pressure.

Additionally, this gives us the opportunity to analyze fuel pump current for ...

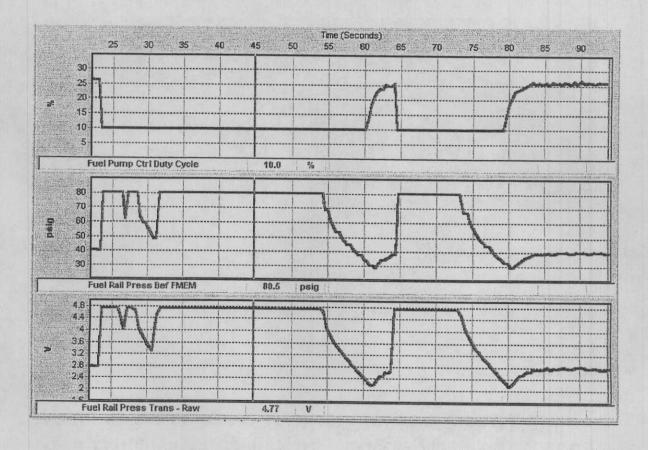
- > the amount of current
- > shape of the current humps
- > fuel pump armature rpm



Fuel pump current has been AC coupled so as to allow us better detail when analyzing "hump" shape and armature rpm.

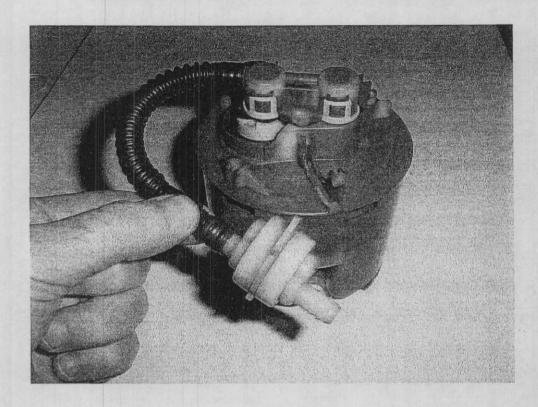
Maximum fuel pressure - 80 psi

Fuel Pump RPM - 5555 rpm

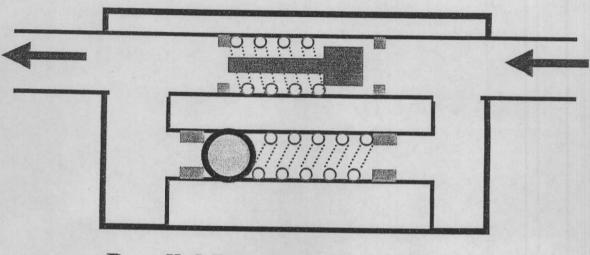


This scan recording was taken when the fuel pump ground side control line was grounded.

At 80 psi, the PCM is trying to reduce fuel pressure by ramping down the fuel pump duty cycle command.



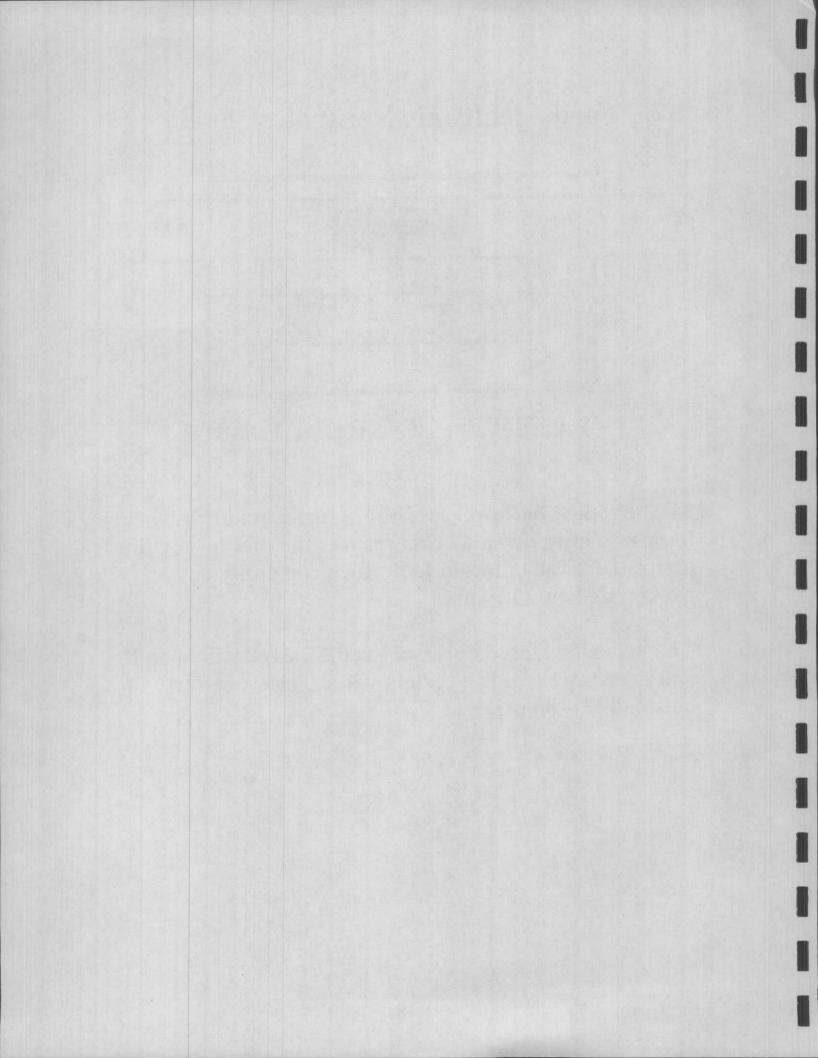
The fuel pump module assembly contains a component known as a Parallel Pressure Relief Valve. This dual purpose valve provides two functions.



Parallel Pressure Relief Valve

The "check valve" prevents liquid fuel from draining back into the gas tank. This ensures the fuel supply line and rail are full of liquid fuel which can easily be pressurized on a key up.

The normally closed "pressure relief valve" will open if rail pressure exceeds a certain value. This can vary between 55-80 psi.





# Your Total Training Solution Company

#### Meet the Instructors . . .

Team AVI is dedicated to producing diagnostic training to help repair shops excel in the ever-changing technology of the automotive repair industry. We at Team AVI are committed to being a part of the network of quality education.

#### Jim Linder

Nationally known as the "Injector Guru", Jim is a leader in the automotive repair industry and is a mainstay on IATN.

#### **Art Vasconcellos**

Art, who still owns and operates his own shop, is considered an expert in the field of automotive shop management, and is the author of the best selling book and video series Shop Management Tools for Success.

#### **Bill Fulton**

Bill's peers in the industry consider him one of the best when it comes to labscope diagnostics. He has been ranked at the top of his field by several major automotive publications.

#### Ron Bilyeu

Team AVI's #1 selling instructor, Ron says he is a mechanic first, technician second, instructor third. And he's very good at all three.

#### Richard Sheffield

Specializing in all forms of analytical trouble shooting, including transmission diagnostics, Richard still fixes real-world problems in his shop in Columbus, GA.

#### Paul Dequiseppi

Paul is the manager of service training for MACS (Mobile Air Conditioning Society). Through Team AVI's partnership with MACS, Paul presents the latest A/C service information and repair tips.

#### **Peter Orlando**

Peter is an approved Training Provider and licensed motor vehicle inspector for the state of New Jersey. With over 22 years of experience as an automobile mechanic, Peter's information is invaluable for keeping up with today's automotive technology.

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