

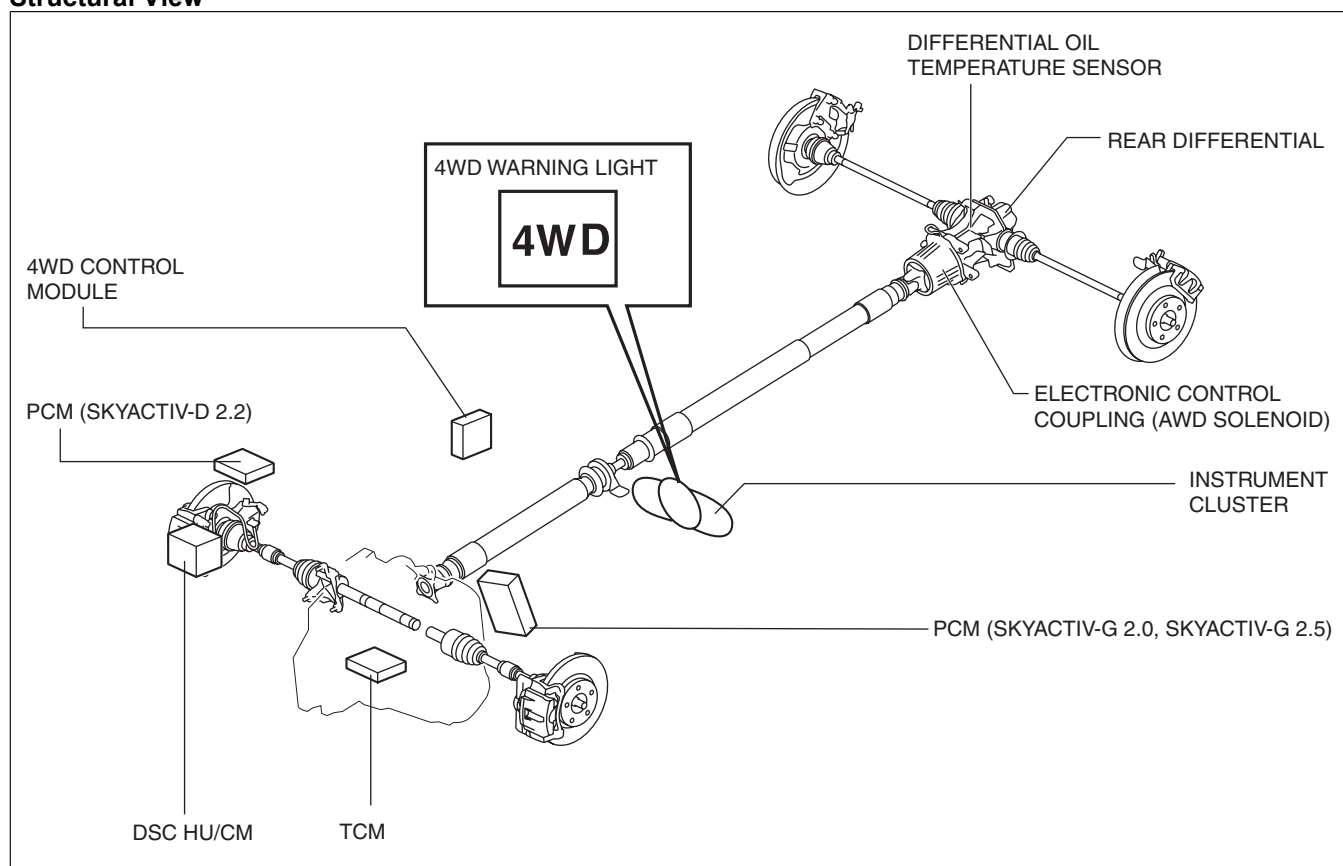
## 4-WHEEL DRIVE SYSTEM

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### Outline

- The electronic 4-wheel drive (4WD) control system automatically and optimally controls drive torque distribution for the front and rear wheels. Due to this off-road mobility and driving stability are improved.
- Based on the input signals from each sensor, the 4WD control module (CM) determines vehicle driving and road conditions, and controls output current to the electronic control coupling (4WD solenoid) inside the rear differential. This control allows for optimal distribution of the drive torque from the engine to the rear wheels.
- Also, the 4WD CM automatically controls the 4WD, greatly reducing the load on the driver and improving operability.

### Structural View



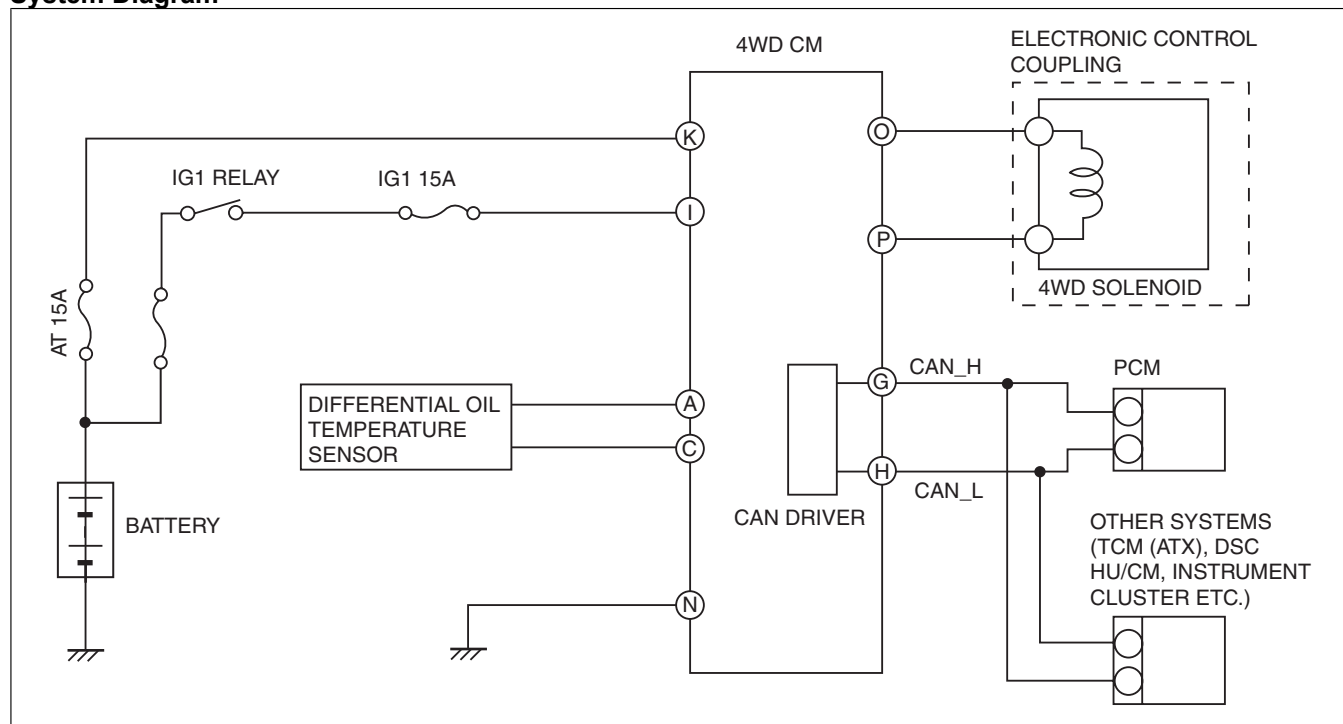
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### Structure

- Consists of the following parts:

Electronic control coupling (4WD solenoid)	(See ELECTRONIC CONTROL COUPLING.)
4WD CM	(See 4WD CONTROL MODULE.)
Differential oil temperature sensor	(See OIL TEMPERATURE SENSOR.)
4WD warning light	(See 4WD WARNING LIGHT.)

## System Diagram



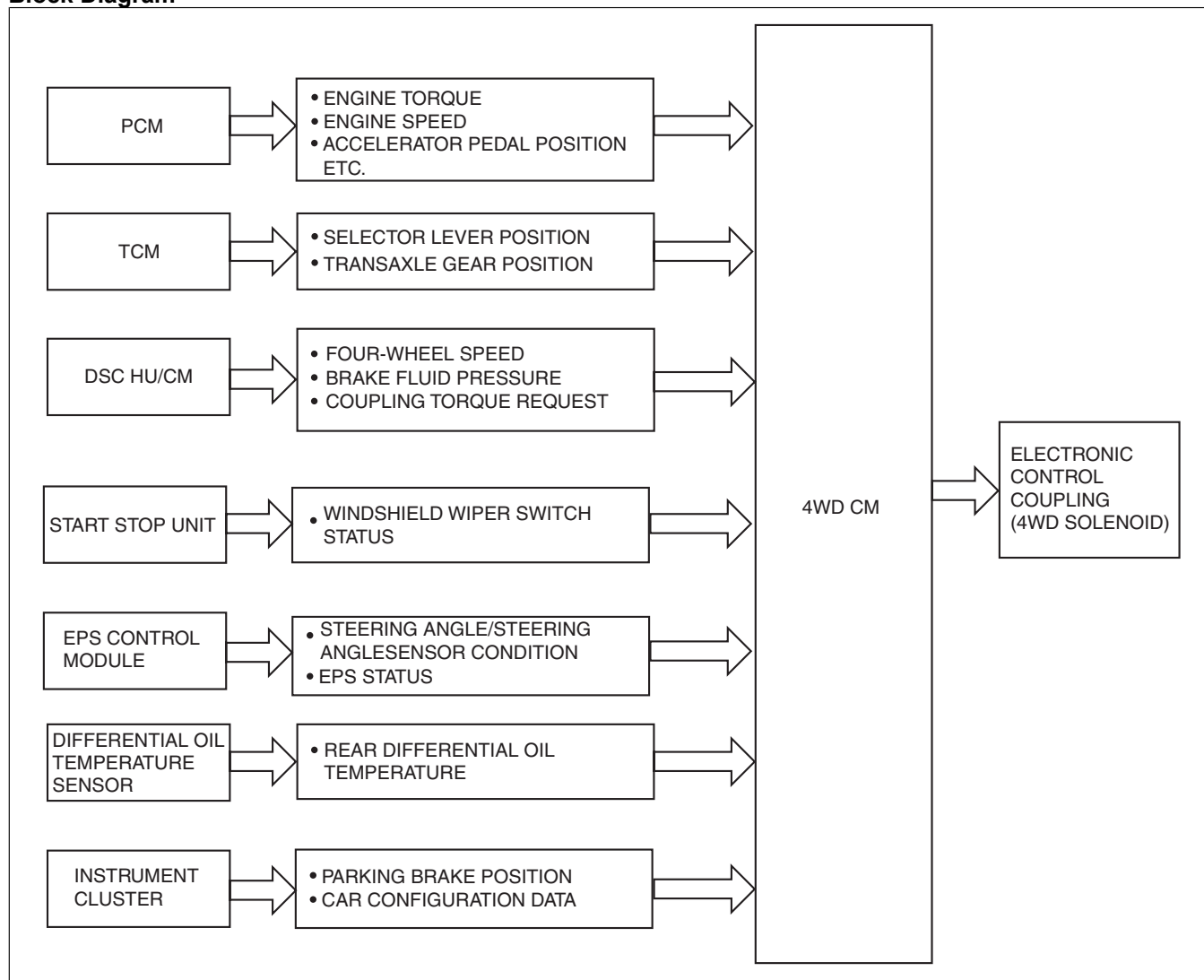
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## Features

- Based on the inputted signals listed below, the 4WD CM calculates the optimal amount of torque distribution for the rear wheels and outputs a corresponding electric control current to the electronic control coupling (4WD solenoid).
- The module controls the current outputted to the 4WD solenoid by changing the rate of the ON/OFF timing.

Signal output part	Signal name	Note
PCM	Engine speed Engine torque Accelerator pedal position Clutch pedal position Transaxle gear position (MTX) Neutral switch status Cruise control status Engine off time Ambient temperature Car configuration data	Transmitted as a CAN signal
TCM	Selector lever position Transaxle gear position (ATX)	
DSC HU/CM	Four-wheel speed Brake fluid pressure Coupling torque request	
EPS control module	Steering angle/steering angle sensor condition EPS status	
Start stop unit	Windshield wiper switch status	
Instrument cluster	Parking brake position Car configuration data	
Differential oil temperature sensor	Rear differential oil temperature	—

## Block Diagram



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## Operation

### Normal Control

- When starting off or accelerating during straight-ahead driving, torque transmitted to the rear wheels is optimally controlled to ensure sufficient acceleration performance. Due to this, standing-start and acceleration performance is improved.
- If a parking brake signal input to the 4WD CM indicates, the module controls the torque transmitted to the rear wheels.

### Tight Cornering Control

- When the 4WD CM determines that the vehicle is in tight cornering, it reduces the torque transmitted to the rear wheels to avoid tight corner braking characteristics.

### Integrated DSC Control

- If a signal from the DSC HU/CM input to the 4WD CM indicates that ABS control is activated, the module controls the torque transmitted to the rear wheels to prevent undue influence on ABS control.
- Also, when a coupling torque request signal is received from the DSC HU/CM, the module controls the torque transmitted to the rear wheels to match the amount of requested torque.

### Other Control

- In case the rear differential oil temperature exceeds the specified amount, or when there is an unusually large variation in the rotation speed of the front and rear wheels (ex. when trying to get unstuck), control is temporarily suspended in order to protect the 4WD system. When this occurs the 4WD warning light flashes to indicate the situation to the driver.