13. Evaporative Emission Control System

General

The evaporative emission control system prevents the fuel vapors that are created in the fuel tank from being released directly into the atmosphere.
The charcoal canister stores the fuel vapors that have been created in the fuel tank.

- The ECM controls the EVAP valve in accordance with the driving conditions in order to direct the fuel vapors into the engine, where they are burned.
- In this system, the ECM checks for evaporative emission leaks and outputs DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code) in the event of a malfunction. An evaporative emission leak check consists of an application of vacuum to the evaporative emissions system and monitoring the system for changes in pressure in order to detect a leakage.
- This system consists of an EVAP valve, charcoal canister, refueling valve, pump module, and ECM.
- An ORVR (Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery) function is provided in the refueling valve.
- The pressure sensor has been included to the pump module.
- An air filter has been provided on the fresh air line. This air filter is maintenance-free.
- The EVAP service port has been removed.
- The following are the typical conditions necessary to enable an evaporative emission leak check:

Typical Enabling Condition	● Five hours have elapsed after the engine has been turned OFF*. ● Altitude: Below 2400 m (8000 feet) ● Battery Voltage: 10.5 V or more ● Ignition switch: OFF ● Engine Coolant Temperature: 4.4 to 35°C (40 to 95°F) ● Intake Air Temperature: 4.4 to 35°C (40 to 95°F)

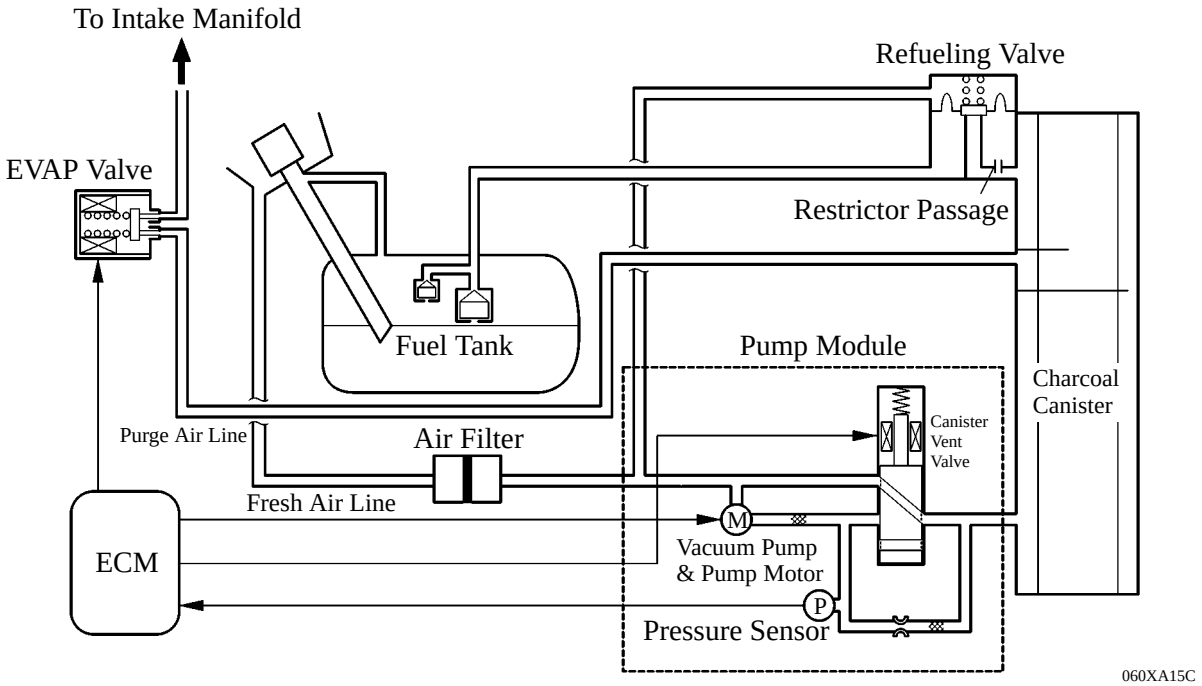
*: If engine coolant temperature does not drop below 35°C (95°F), this time should be extended to 7 hours. Even after that, if the temperature is not less than 35°C (95°F), the time should be extended to 9.5 hours.

Service Tip

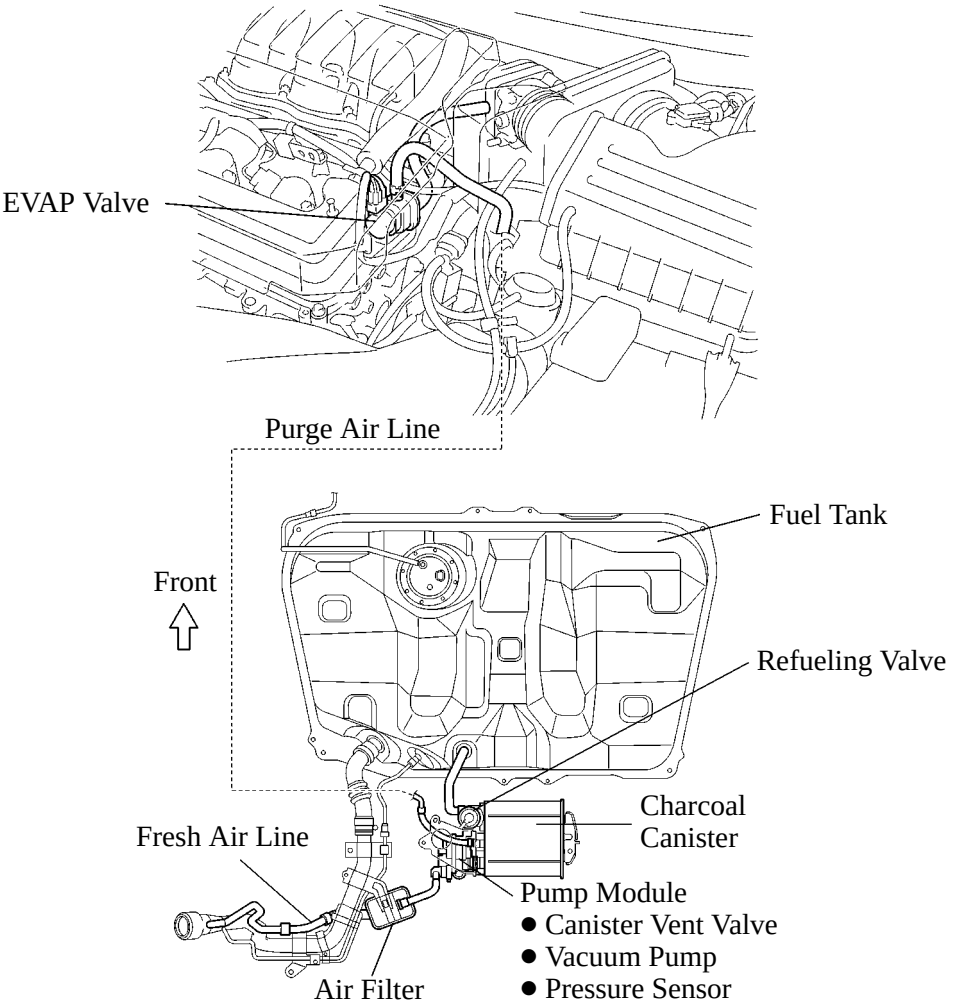
The pump module performs a fuel evaporative emission leakage check. This check is done approximately five hours after the engine is turned off. Sound may be heard coming from underneath the luggage compartment for several minutes. This does not indicate a malfunction.

- Pinpoint pressure test procedure is adopted by pressurizing the fresh air line that runs from the pump module to the air filler neck. For details, see the 2007 LEXUS ES350 Repair Manual (Pub. No. RM01Y0U).

System Diagram



Layout of Main Components



Function of Main Components

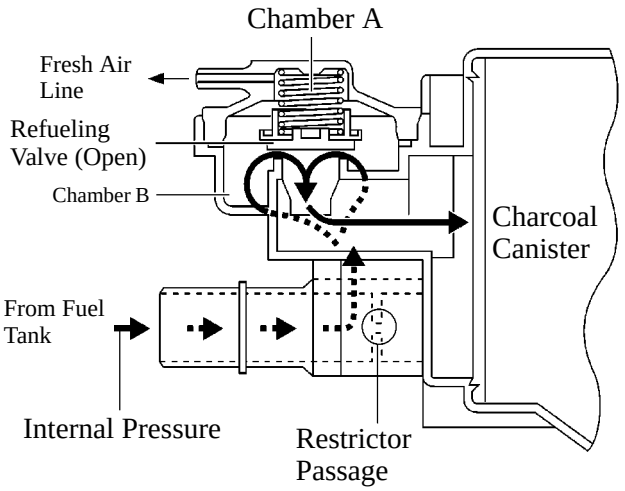
Component		Function
Charcoal Canister		Contains activated charcoal to absorb the fuel vapors that are created in the fuel tank.
Refueling Valve		Controls the flow rate of the fuel vapors from the fuel tank to the charcoal canister when the system is purging or during refueling.
	Restrictor Passage	Prevents a large amount of vacuum during purge operation or system monitoring operation from affecting the pressure in the fuel tank.
Fresh Air Line		Fresh air goes into the charcoal canister and the cleaned drain air goes out into the atmosphere.
Pump Module	Canister Vent Valve	Opens and closes the fresh air line in accordance with the signals from the ECM.
	Vacuum Pump & Pump Motor	Applies vacuum pressure to the evaporative emission system in accordance with the signals from the ECM.
	Pressure Sensor	Detects the pressure in the evaporative emission system and sends the signals to the ECM.
EVAP Valve		Opens in accordance with the signals from the ECM when the system is purging, in order to send the fuel vapors that were absorbed by the charcoal canister into the intake manifold. In system monitoring mode, this valve controls the introduction of the vacuum into the fuel tank.
Air Filter		Prevents dust and debris in the fresh air from entering the system.
ECM		Controls the pump module and the EVAP valve in accordance with the signals from various sensors, in order to achieve a purge volume that suits the driving conditions. In addition, the ECM monitors the system for any leakage and outputs a DTC if a malfunction is found.

Construction and Operation

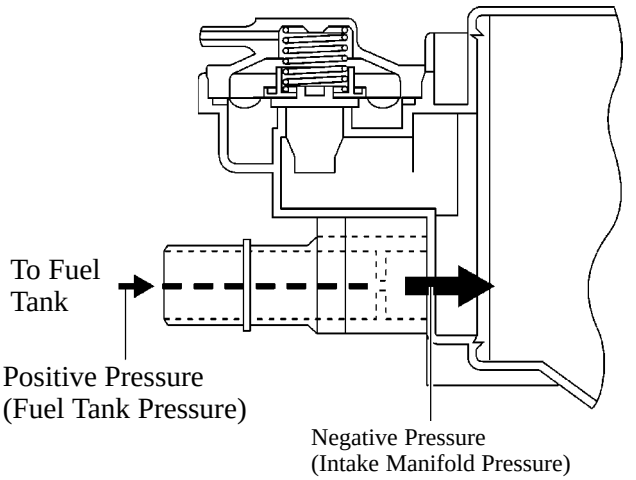
1) Refueling Valve

The refueling valve consists of chamber A, chamber B, and the restrictor passage. A constant atmospheric pressure is applied to chamber A.

- During refueling, the internal pressure of the fuel tank increases. This pressure causes the refueling valve to lift up, allowing the fuel vapors to enter the charcoal canister.
- The restrictor passage prevents the large amount of vacuum that is created during purge operation or system monitoring operation from entering the fuel tank, and limits the flow of the fuel vapors from the fuel tank to the charcoal canister. If a large volume of fuel vapors enters the intake manifold, it will affect the air-fuel ratio control of the engine. Therefore, the role of the restrictor passage is to help prevent this from occurring.



During Refueling



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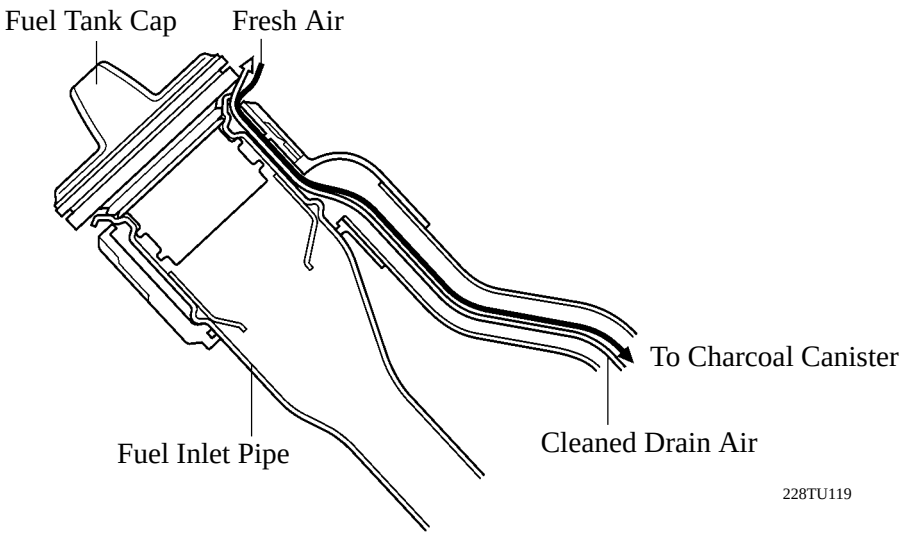
During Purge Operation or System Monitoring Operation

2) Fuel Inlet (Fresh Air Inlet)

In accordance with the change of structure of the evaporative emission control system, the location of the fresh air line inlet has been changed from the air cleaner to the near the fuel inlet. The fresh air from the atmosphere and drain air cleaned by the charcoal canister will go in or out of the system through the passages shown below.



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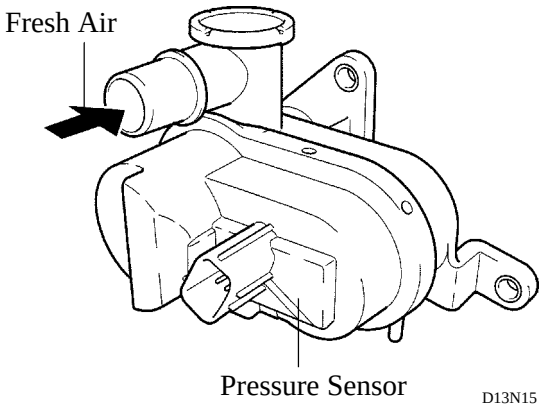
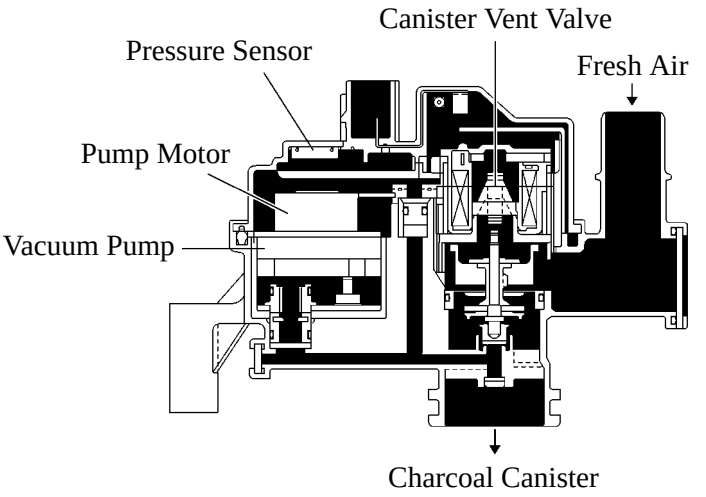
3) Pump module

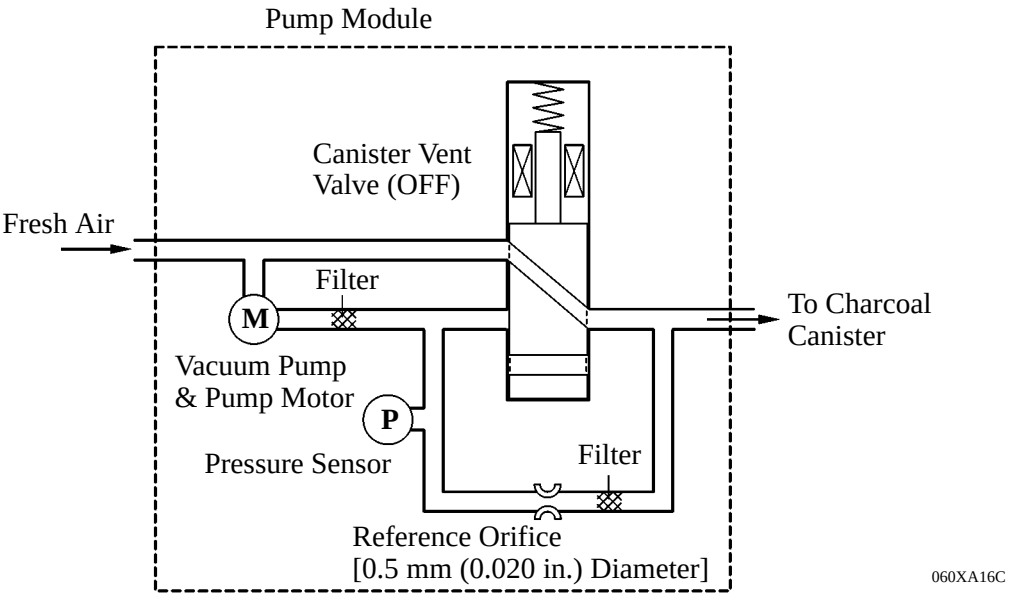
The Pump module consists of the canister vent valve, pressure sensor, vacuum pump, and pump motor.

- The canister vent valve switches the passages in accordance with the signals received from the ECM.
- A DC type brushless motor is used for the pump motor.
- A vane type vacuum pump is used.





▶ Simple Diagram ◀

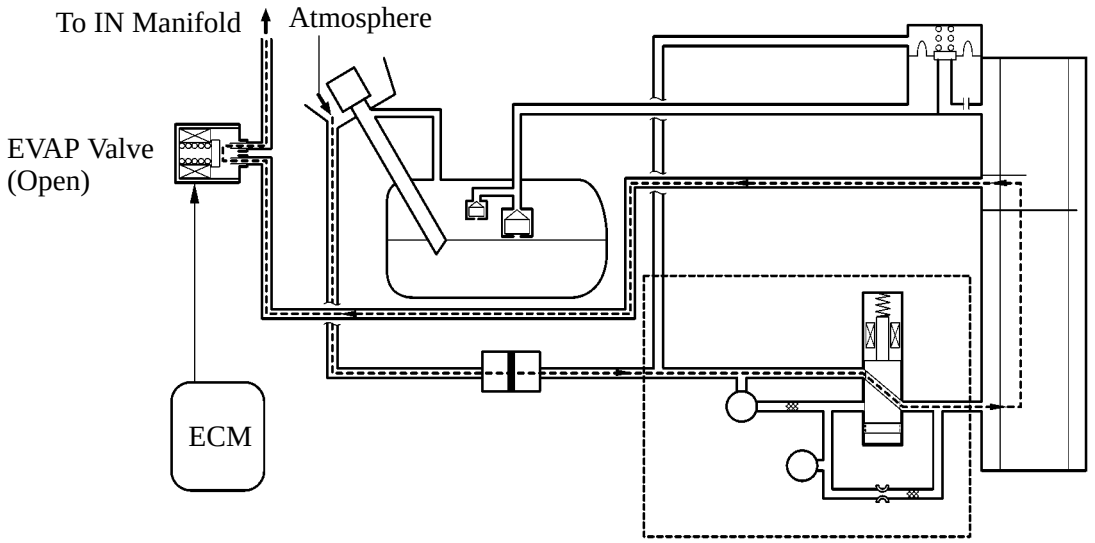


System Operation

1) Purge Flow Control

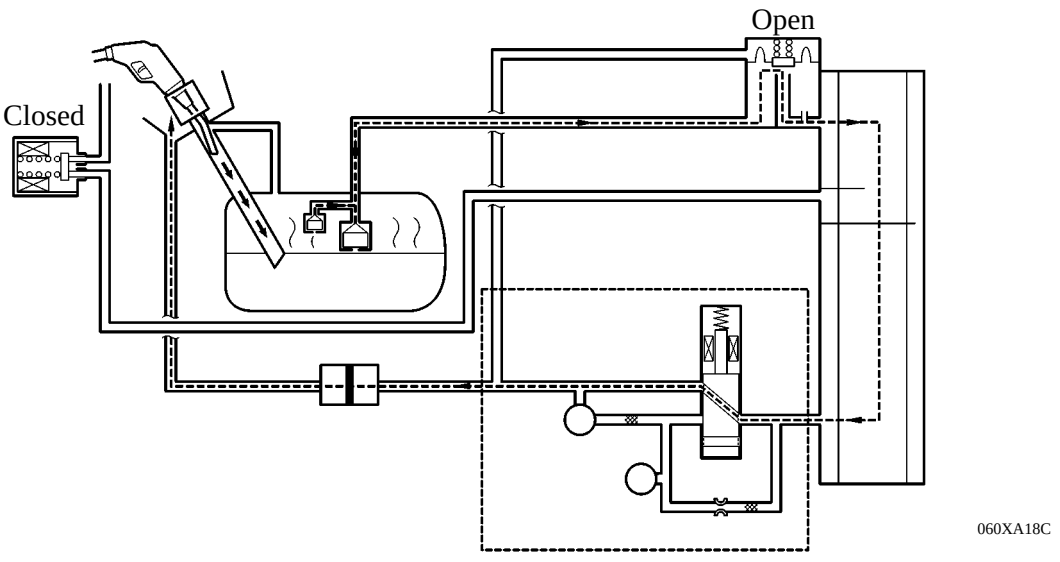
When the engine has reached predetermined parameters (closed loop, engine coolant temp. above 80 °C (176 °F), etc), stored fuel vapors are purged from the charcoal canister whenever the EVAP valve is opened by the ECM.

The ECM will change the duty ratio cycle of the EVAP valve, thus controlling purge flow volume. Purge flow volume is determined by intake manifold pressure and the duty ratio cycle of the EVAP valve. Atmospheric pressure is allowed into the charcoal canister to ensure that purge flow is constantly maintained whenever purge vacuum is applied to the charcoal canister.



2) ORVR (On-Board Refueling Vapor Recovery)

When the internal pressure of the fuel tank increases during refueling, this pressure causes the diaphragm in the refueling valve to lift up, allowing the fuel vapors to enter the charcoal canister. The air that has had the fuel vapors removed from it will be discharged through the fresh air line. The canister vent valve is used to open and close the fresh air line, and it is always open (even when the engine is stopped) except when the vehicle is in monitoring mode (the valve will be open as long as the vehicle is not in monitoring mode). If the vehicle is refueled in system monitoring mode, the ECM will recognize the refueling by way of the pressure sensor, which detects the sudden pressure increase in the fuel tank, and the ECM will open the canister vent valve.

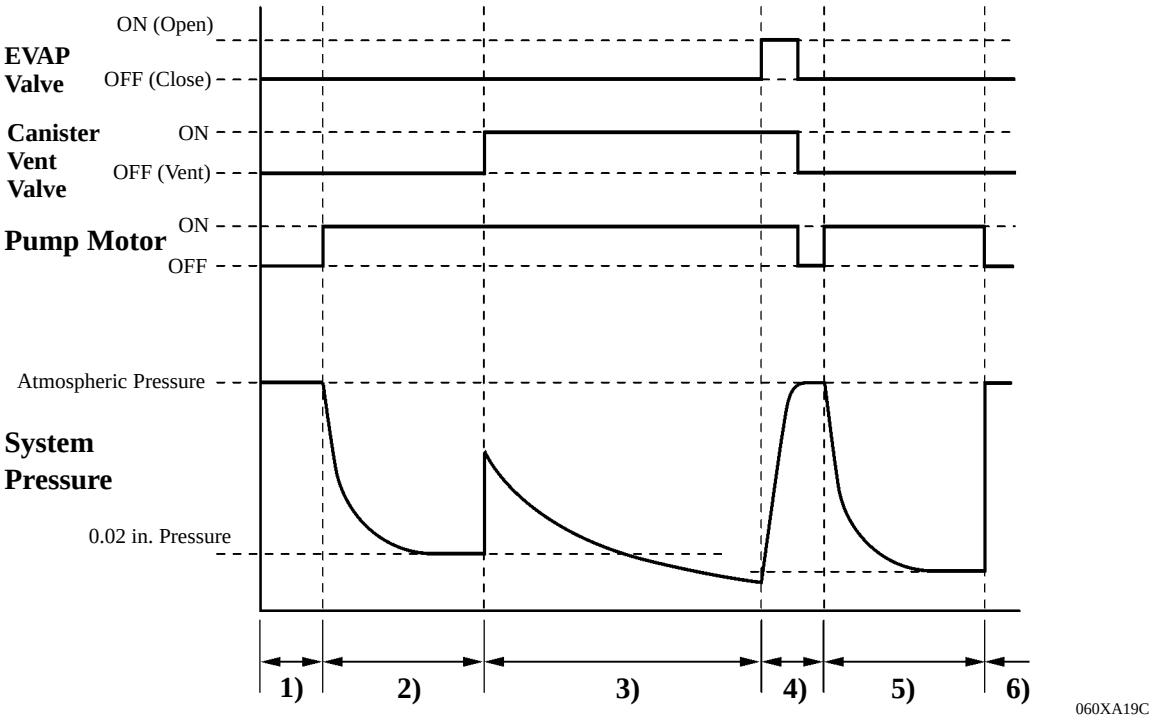


3) EVAP Leak Check

a. General

The EVAP leak check operates in accordance with the following timing chart:

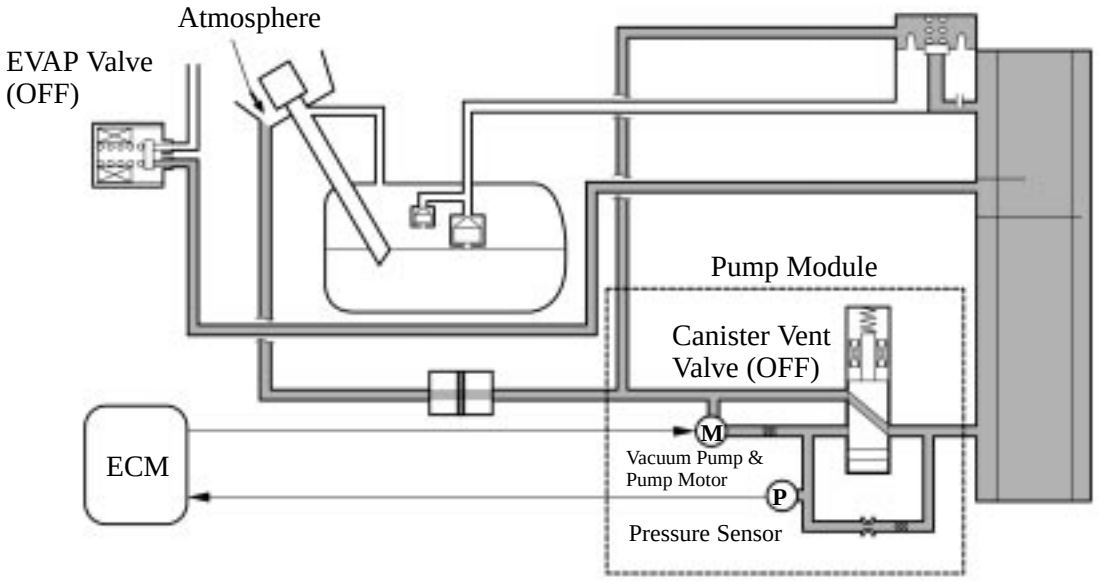
▶ Timing Chart ◀



Order	Operation	Description	Time
1)	Atmospheric Pressure Measurement	The ECM turns the canister vent valve OFF (vent) and measures EVAP system pressure to memorize the atmospheric pressure.	—
2)	0.02 in. Leak Pressure Measurement	The Vacuum pump creates negative pressure (vacuum) through a 0.02 in. orifice and the pressure is measured. The ECM determines this as the 0.02 in. leak pressure.	20 sec.
3)	EVAP Leak Check	The Vacuum pump creates negative pressure (vacuum) in the EVAP system and the EVAP system pressure is measured. If the stabilized pressure is larger than the 0.02 in. leak pressure, ECM determines that the EVAP system has a leak. If the EVAP pressure does not stabilize within 15 minutes, the ECM cancels EVAP monitor.	Within 15 min.
4)	EVAP Valve Monitor	The ECM opens the EVAP valve and measures the EVAP pressure increase. If the increase is large, the ECM interprets this as normal.	10 sec.
5)	Repeat 0.02 in. Leak Pressure Measurement	The Vacuum pump creates negative pressure (vacuum) through the 0.02 in. orifice and the pressure is measured. The ECM determines this as the 0.02 in. leak pressure.	20 sec.
6)	Final Check	The ECM measures the atmospheric pressure and records the monitor result.	—

b. Atmospheric Pressure Measurement

1) When the ignition switch is turned OFF, the EVAP valve and the canister vent valve are turned OFF. Therefore, atmospheric pressure is introduced into the charcoal canister.
2) The ECM measures the atmospheric pressure based on the signals provided by the pressure sensor.
3) If the measurement value is out of standards, the ECM actuates the vacuum pump in order to monitor the changes in the pressure.



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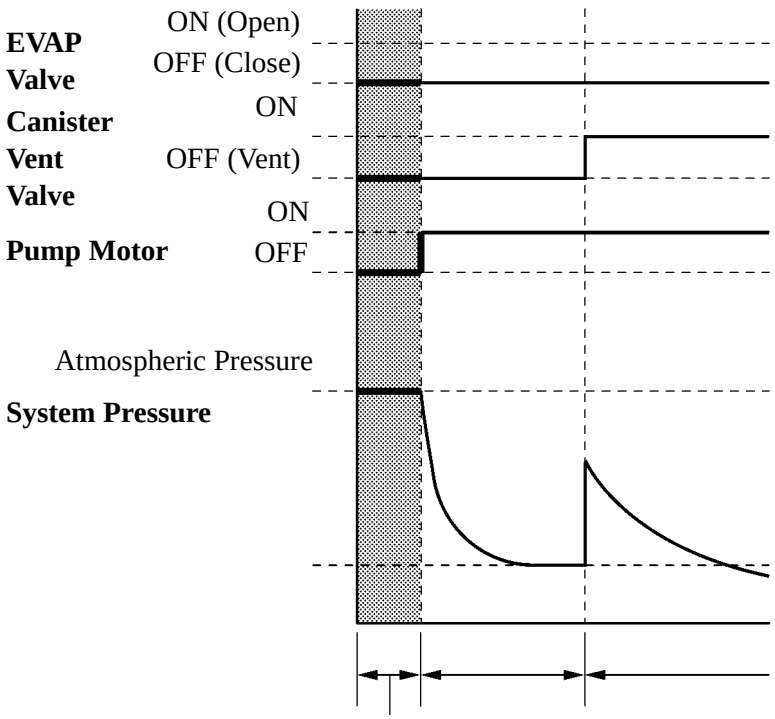

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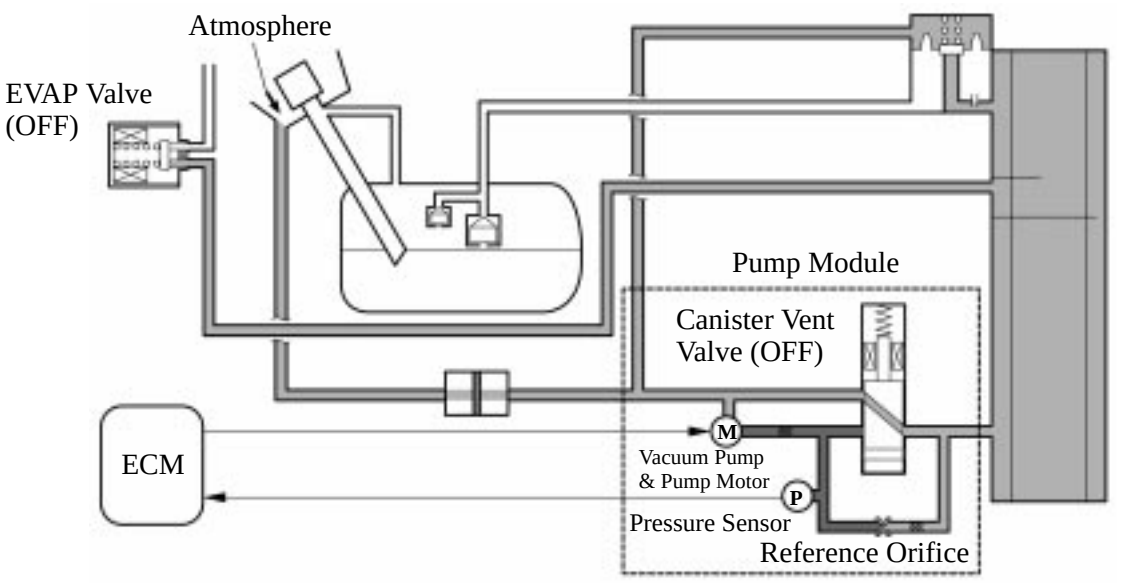
Atmospheric Pressure Measurement

c. 0.02 in. Leak Pressure Measurement

1) The canister vent valve remains off, and the ECM introduces atmospheric pressure into the charcoal canister and actuates the vacuum pump in order to create a negative pressure.
2) At this time, the pressure will not decrease beyond a 0.02 in. pressure due to the atmospheric pressure that enters through a 0.02 in. diameter reference orifice.
3) The ECM compares the logic value and this pressure, and stores it as a 0.02 in. leak pressure in its memory.
4) If the measurement value is below the standard, the ECM will determine that the reference orifice is clogged and store DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code) P043E in its memory.
5) If the measurement value is above the standard, the ECM will determine that a high flow rate pressure is passing through the reference orifice and store DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code) P043F, P2401 and P2402 in its memory.



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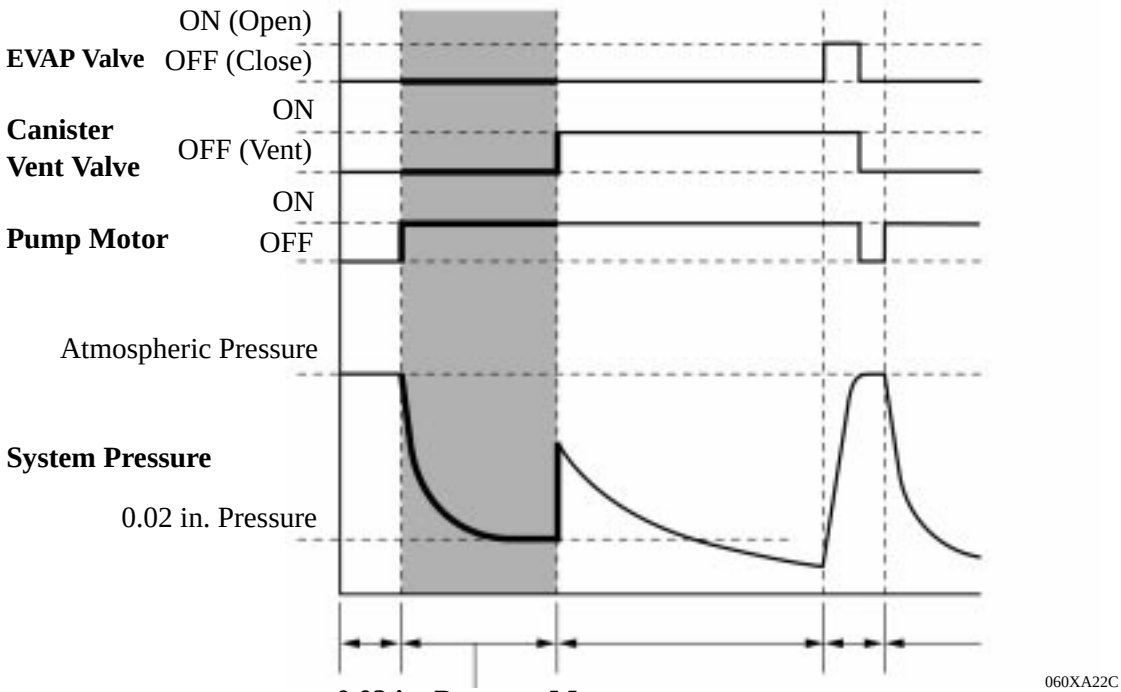

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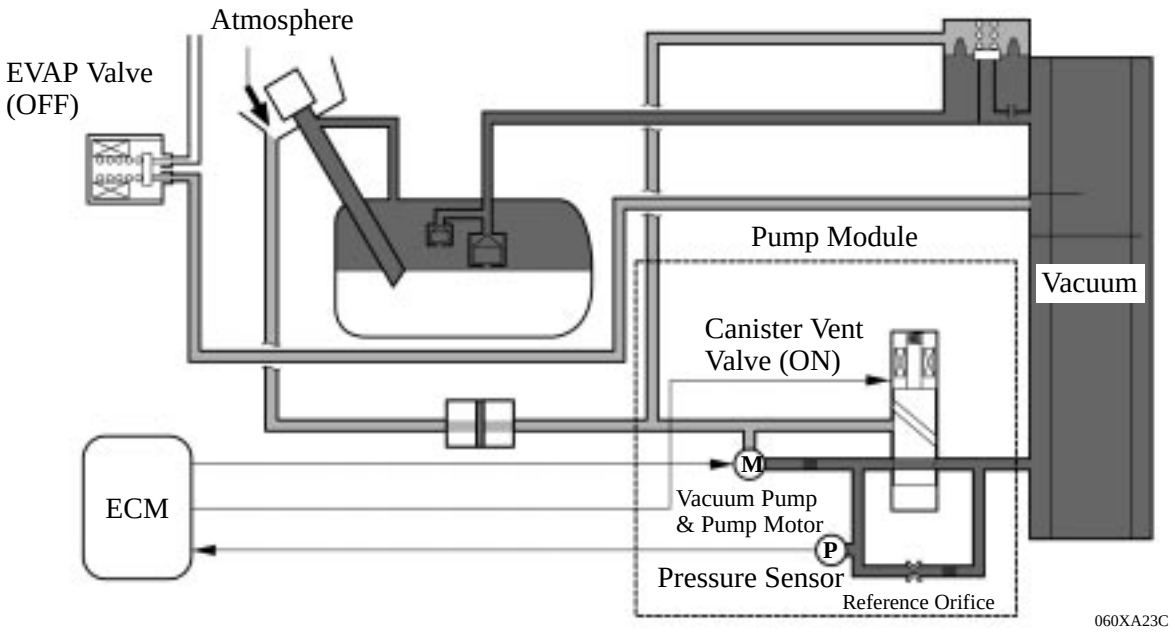
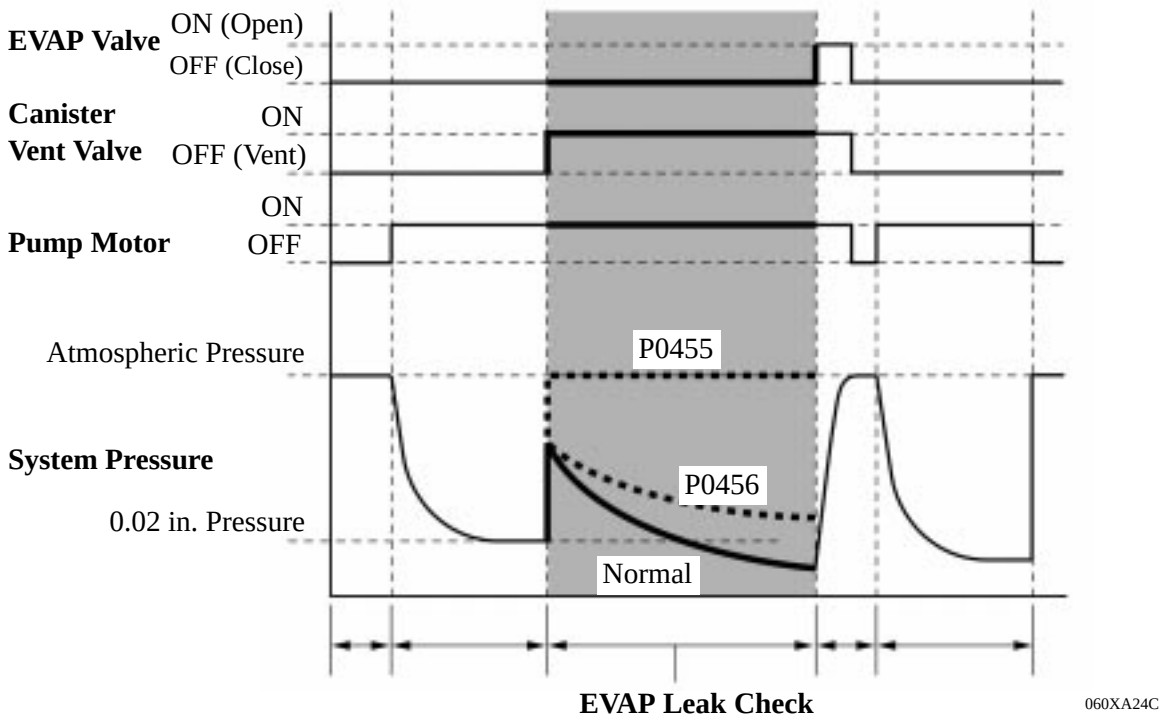
0.02 in. Pressure Measurement

d. EVAP Leak Check

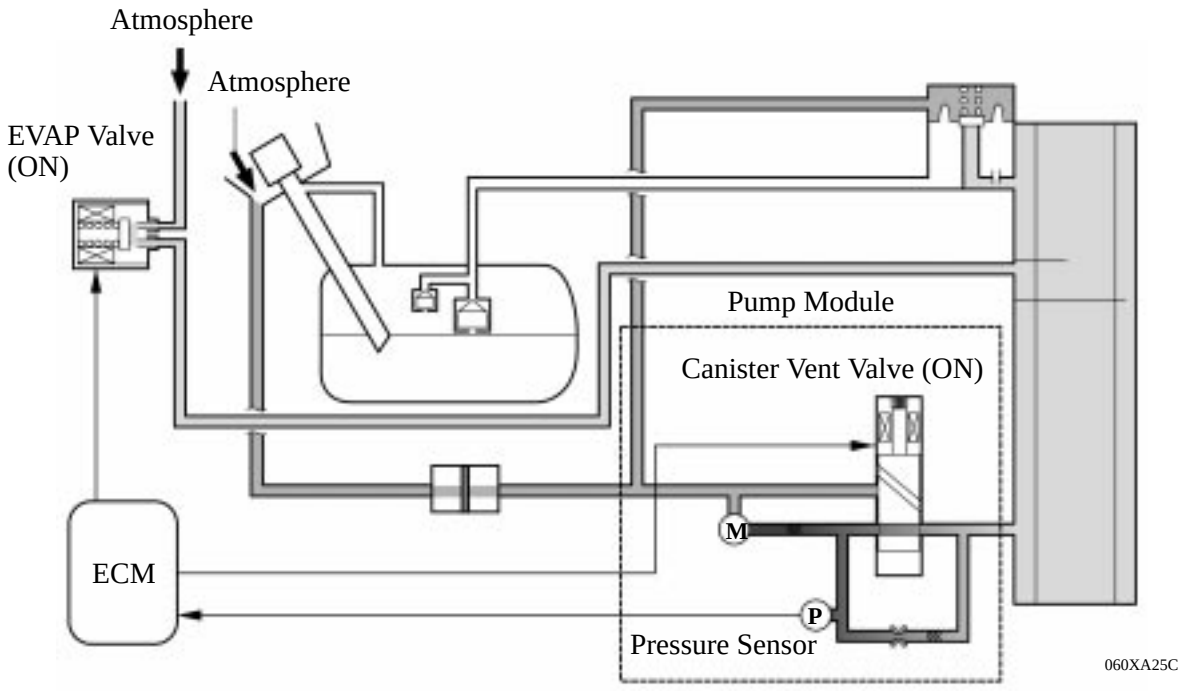
1) While actuating the vacuum pump, the ECM turns ON the canister vent valve in order to introduce a vacuum into the charcoal canister.
2) When the pressure in the system stabilizes, the ECM compares this pressure and the 0.02 in. pressure in order to check for a leakage.
3) If the detection value is below the 0.02 in. pressure, the ECM determines that there is no leakage.
4) If the detection value is above the 0.02 in. pressure and near atmospheric pressure, the ECM determines that there is a gross leakage (large hole) and stores DTC P0455 in its memory.
5) If the detection value is above the 0.02 in. pressure, the ECM determines that there is a small leakage and stores DTC P0456 in its memory.

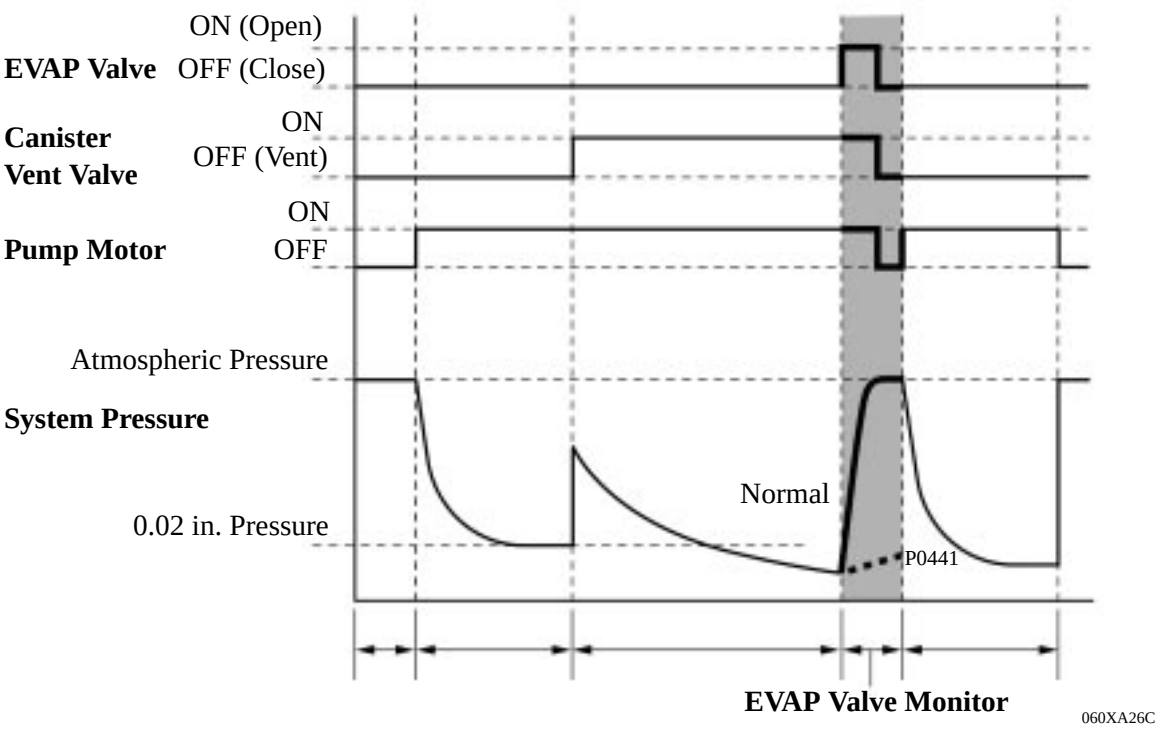




e. EVAP Valve Monitor

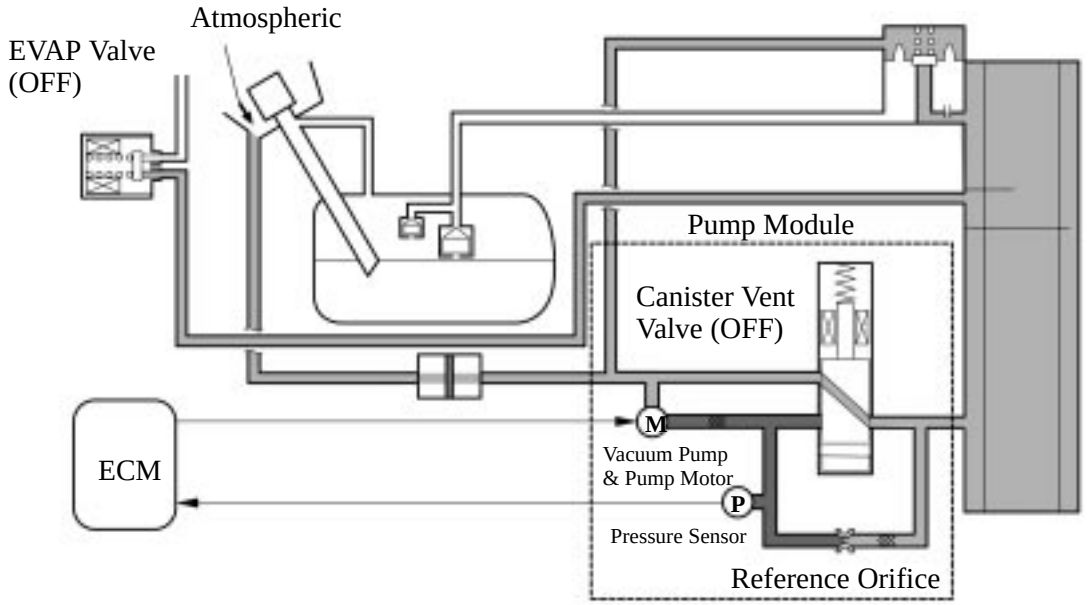
1) After completing an EVAP leak check, the ECM turns ON (open) the EVAP valve with the vacuum pump actuated, and introduces the atmospheric pressure from the intake manifold to the charcoal canister.
2) If the pressure change at this time is within the normal range, the ECM determines the condition to be normal.
3) If the pressure is out of the normal range, the ECM will stop the EVAP valve monitor and store DTC P0441 in its memory.





f. Repeat 0.02 in. Leak Pressure Measurement

1) While the ECM operates the vacuum pump, the EVAP valve and canister vent valve turns off and a repeat 0.02 in. leak pressure measurement is performed.
2) The ECM compares the measured pressure with the pressure during EVAP leak check.
3) If the pressure during the EVAP leak check is below the measured value, the ECM determines that there is no leakage.
4) If the pressure during the EVAP leak check is above the measured value, the ECM determines that there is a small leak and stores DTC P0456 in its memory.



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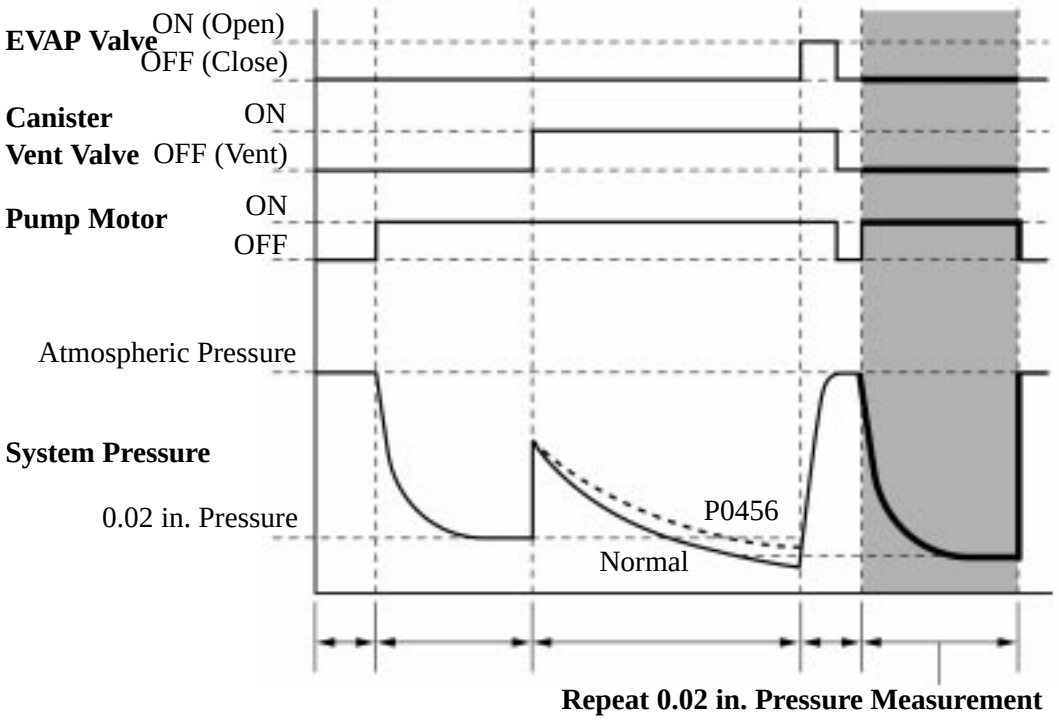

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