INTELLIGENT THROTTLE CONTROL (iTC)

SERVICE TOOLS

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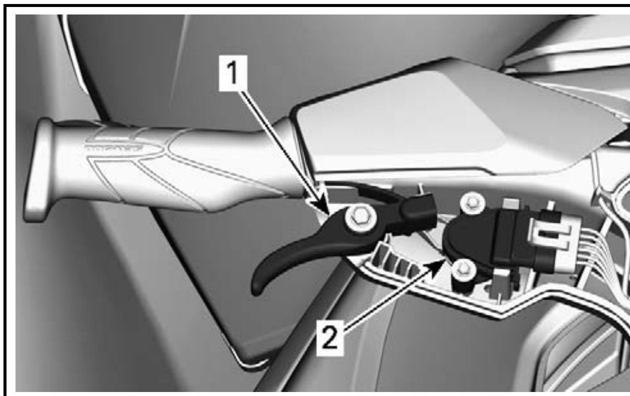
FLUKE 115 MULTIMETER	529 035 868	71

GENERAL

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Some functions or features described in this section may not apply to every PWC model, or may be available as an option.

The iTC is an electronic throttle control system that includes a cableless throttle control located on the RH side of handlebar, an electric throttle actuator (ETA) located on the throttle body and the engine control module (ECM). The iTC is often referred to as a "throttle by wire" system.



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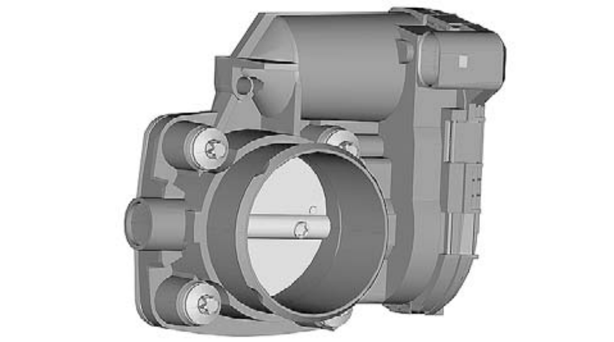
1. *Throttle lever*
2. *Throttle accelerator sensor (TAS)*



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The throttle lever operates the throttle accelerator sensor (TAS). It is a double output hall effect sensor. The redundancy is used for security purposes.

The throttle actuator (ETA) is a DC motor on the throttle body that regulates the throttle plate via a drive gear. Pulse width modulation (PWM) is used to control the motor. In the throttle body, there is a double throttle position sensor (TPS). The redundancy is used for security purposes. The TPS is a potentiometer that supplies the ECM the actual angle position of the throttle plate.

According to the torque demand from the TAS, the ECM powers the ETA motor to rotate towards open or close the throttle plate. When the ECM detects through the TPS that the throttle plate has reached the targeted opening, the ECM stops the throttle actuator.

The iTC allows the throttle actuator to be moved irrespective of the accelerator sensor position since it is not directly linked by a throttle cable.

While the throttle lever might be fully pulled in and held, the ECM could close the throttle plate instead of opening it if the iBR lever were pulled in. Then, the ECM could open the throttle plate to accelerate the engine to increase the braking effect. These different throttle plate movements could be achieved while the throttle lever was still fully pulled in. This is one of the great flexibility of the iTC.

The use of the iTC allows the following additional engine modes of operation.

Default riding mode

Default riding mode allows the operator to choose for progressive throttle response at certain engine speed.

Available engine power and acceleration is reduced when accelerating from a complete stop and when operating in the low engine power range under certain conditions.

When throttle is applied, the engine will progressively accelerate to an operating range whereby full power eventually becomes available. If the engine is throttled down sufficiently and for a long enough period of time, engine power and acceleration will again be reduced.

Sport Mode

Sport mode allows the operator for instant throttle response.

Maximum engine power is available throughout the engine operational range.

ECO Mode

When ECO mode is selected (fuel economy mode), engine RPM is limited whereby an optimal cruising speed is maintained in order to reduce fuel consumption.

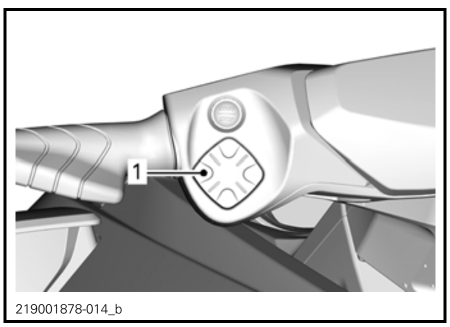
Learning

Learning limit the watercraft maximum speed. The full stroke of the throttle lever is used while only a partial stroke of the throttle plate is achieved. Therefore, greater throttle lever movement is used while a smaller engine speed and torque variation is applied through the throttle actuator. This permits a more accurate and easier throttle operation to control the engine within a specified torque curve and maximum speed setting for a learner.

OPERATING MODES

	RXP
Default riding mode	X
Sport mode	X
ECO mode	X
Speed Limiter mode	N/A
Slow speed mode	N/A
Ski mode	N/A
Learning key modes	-
X = Indicates a **standard** feature - = See your Sea-Doo dealer for availability. N.A. = Not Applicable	

To change the operating mode;
– Press MODE button,
– Acknowledge the safety message by pressing and holding MODE button will get the SPORT mode,
– Pressing MODE button again will activate the SKI mode,
– Pressing the MODE button again will activate the ECO mode.



1. Mode button

Default riding Mode

By default, the watercraft is set to DEFAULT riding mode of operation when started.

Sport Mode

SPORT MODE provides for instant throttle response and more rapid accelerations than TOURING MODE.

Once activated, SPORT MODE will remain active until it is deactivated by the operator, or the engine is shut down whereby it defaults back to TOURING MODE.

Activating Sport Mode

To activate the Sport mode, press once on the mode button while in touring mode. The sport icon will start to flash and a safety message will scroll. For safety reason, follow the instruction in the safety message to activate the sport mode. Once activated, the SPORT icon will turn ON.

Deactivating Sport Mode

A single press on mode button will take you to the SKI mode (if available) or ECO mode.

ECO Mode (Fuel Economy Mode)

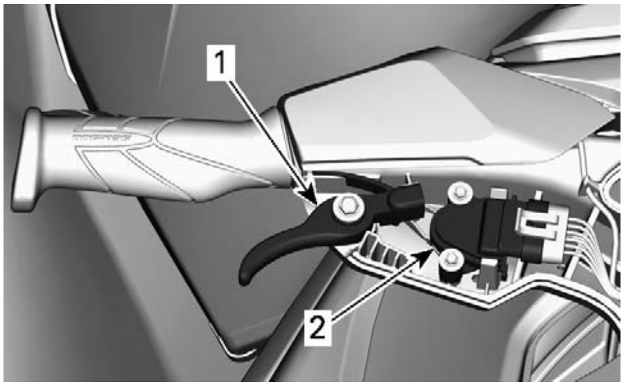
ECO mode provides a smoother throttle application and increased fuel economy.

PROCEDURES

THROTTLE ACCELERATOR SENSOR (TAS)

General

The throttle accelerator sensor (TAS) is a double hall effect sensor that sends a signal to the ECM which is proportional to the throttle lever angle.



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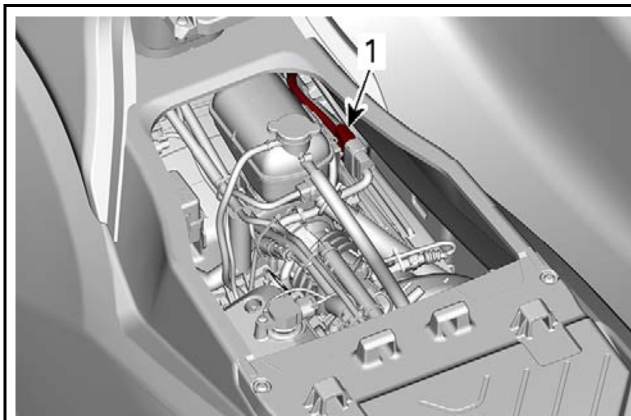
1. *Throttle lever*
2. *Throttle accelerator sensor (TAS)*

First ensure the throttle lever functions adequately. Pull the throttle lever fully in towards the handlebar, then release it. It must reach the wide open position and return to the idle position freely when released. Otherwise, refer to *STEERING SYSTEM* for an inspection.

Testing TAS Voltage

1. Disconnect the 20-pin steering connector.



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1. *20-pin connector*

2. Connect the diagnostic harness to make an in-line connection between the disconnected connectors.

REQUIRED TOOL	
DIAGNOSTIC HARNESS (P/N 529 036 384)	

3. Install the tether cord on the engine cut-off switch.
4. Briefly press the START button to wake up the ECM.
5. Measure the voltage readings on the installed diagnostic harness connector as follows. Refer to wiring diagram for details.

20-PIN CONNECTOR		IDLE POSITION	WIDE OPEN POSITION
PIN		VOLTAGE (VDC)	
13 (VI/BU)	14 (BK)	4.9 - 5.1	
14 (BK)	15 (YL/BU)	0.15 - 0.35	1.4 - 1.6
16 (VI/GN)	17 (BK)	4.9 - 5.1	
17 (BK)	18 (YL/GY)	0.4 - 0.6	2.9 - 3.1

If voltage is as per specification, the TAS sensor is functional.

If voltage is out of specification, check continuity of wires between the ECM and the sensor. If continuity is good, replace sensor.

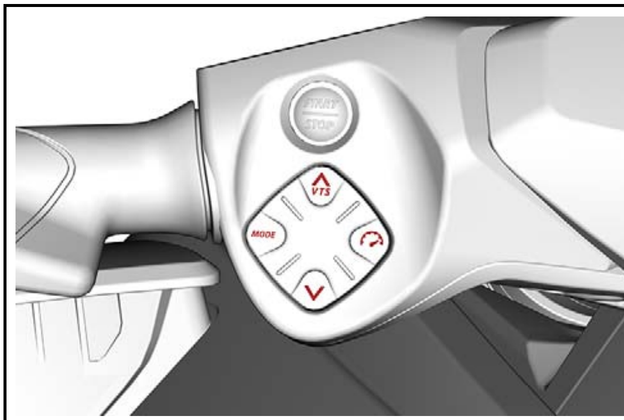
6. Reinstall removed components.

Replacing the TAS

Refer to qeb bka lc qefp subsection.

MODE/SPEED CONTROL SWITCH

Mode/Speed Control Switch Overview



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The Mode/Speed Control switch contain a series of 4 diodes for the Mode and Speed Control switches.

The center wire to the switches (pin C), is common for Mode/Speed Control switch and VTS switch. The other two wires (pins A and B), act as signal wires for each set of switches to the gauge. They actually each form one branch of an electronic circuit within the gauge.

Each diode (in circuit) drops a nominal 0.6 Vdc when conducting electricity. If the circuit current passes through all four diodes (if the Mode/Speed Control switch is open), a drop of 2.4 Vdc would be measured across the 4 the diodes (pin A to pin C). This 2.4 Vdc at pin A tells the gauge the Mode/Speed Control switch is open.

If the Mode button is pressed, 2 diodes are bypassed. The remaining two diodes in the circuit drop 1.2 Vdc (at pin A).

If the Speed Control button is pressed, 1 diode is bypassed. The remaining three diodes in the circuit drop 1.8 Vdc (at pin A).

The gauge senses these voltages and interprets them as signals that tell it which switch is activated.

When Mode or Speed Control button is pressed, a circuit within the gauge will translate it to CAN protocol and transmit it through the CAN bus. The ECM (engine control module) will react to the command and carry out the function.

NOTE: The above stated voltages vary slightly depending on the actual voltage applied to the circuit and the current flow through the diodes. When using a Fluke 115 multimeter for testing in diode test mode, the voltage and current applied by the multimeter are lower than in circuit. The quality of probe contact, the actual probes and leads, and the precision of the meter calibration will all affect the results, which will most likely be slightly lower than nominal values stated.

Testing the Mode/Speed Control Switch

If Mode/Speed Control switches do not allow the selection, test the switches as follows:

– Connect the vehicle to the BRP diagnostic software (BUDS2). Refer to *COMMUNICATION TOOLS* subsection.
– Check if there is any occurred or active fault code(s). If not, proceed with the following test.
– In BUDS2, go to:
  - **Measurements** page
  - **Cluster** button
  - **Cluster - Basic** tab
– Depress the Mode button on steering and check the **Mode** light status.
– Repeat with the Speed Control switch. **Speed Control** light status should change

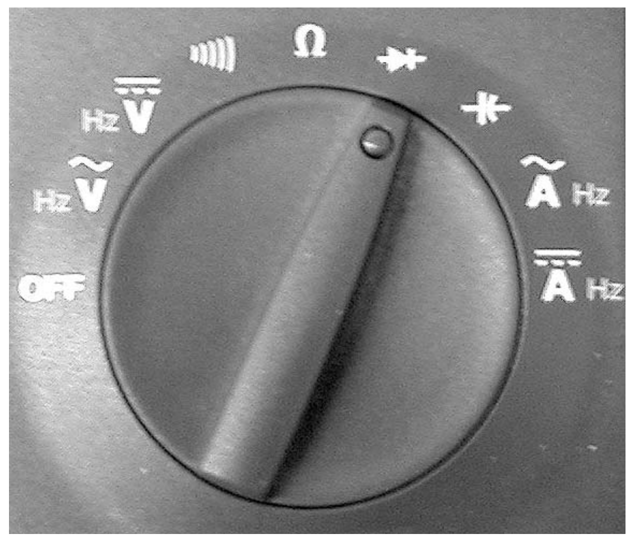
If one switch does not function, replace Mode/Speed Control switch.

If both switches stay off, do the following to verify the circuit.

1. Remove the gauge support cover.
2. Disconnect the gauge connector.
3. Using the multimeter set to the diode test function, test the Sport or ECO switches as per following tables.

REQUIRED TOOL
FLUKE 115 MULTIMETER (P/N 529 035 868)

NOTE: In diode test mode, the multimeter will test the voltage drop through the diodes.



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MULTIMETER LEAD/ GAUGE CONNECTOR	SWITCH POSITION	VOLTAGE
RED lead/Pin 16 BLACK lead/Pin 2	Both switches released	± 2.4 Vdc
	Speed Control switch depressed	OL
	Mode switch depressed	± 1.2 Vdc
RED lead/Pin 16 BLACK lead/Pin 2	Both switches released	OL
	Speed Control switch depressed	
	Mode switch depressed	

NOTE: Remember that each diode should drop approximately 0.6 Vdc when positively biassed, and read as an OL (open circuit) when negatively biassed (leads reversed).

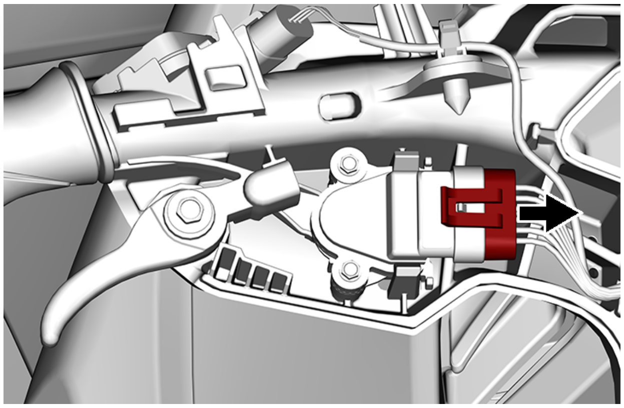
If, when measuring between pins 16 and 2 an OL is obtained with both positive and negative diode biassing, test the wiring harness continuity between the gauge and switch assembly. If harness continuity is good, replace the switch assembly.

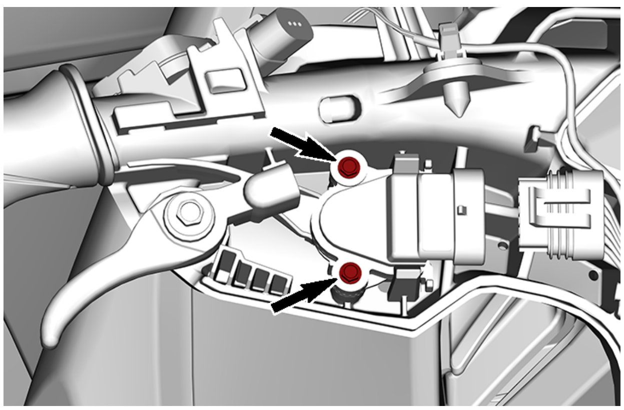
If any reading is significantly different than listed, carry out the same test at the switch connector, refer to the wiring diagram. If you obtain the same results, replace the switch assembly.

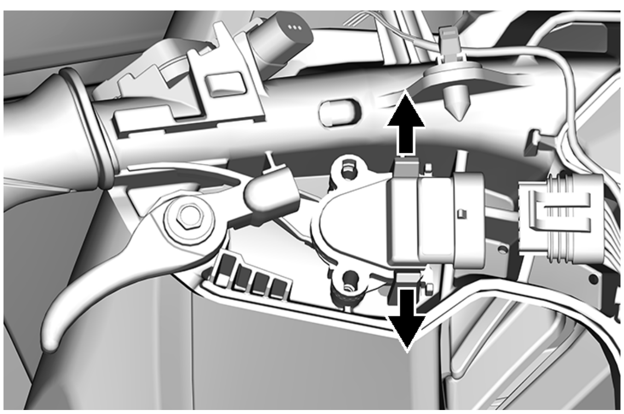
If voltages measured on every switch are as listed in the previous tables (or very close to it), the switches and the wiring harness are good. The fault may be within the gauge, or in the circuit or component the function applies to.

Replacing the TAS

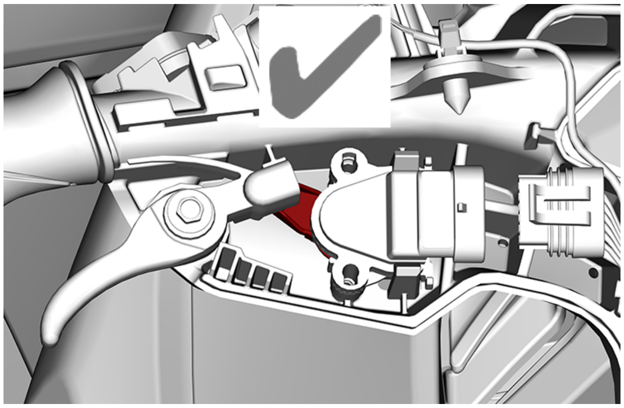
1. Remove RH steering cover. Refer to *Steering System*.
2. Remove sensor.

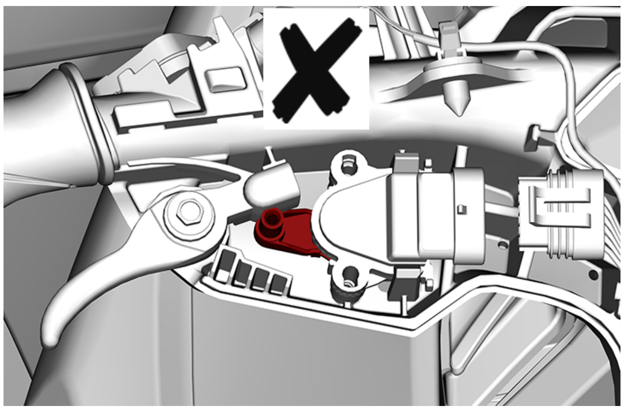






3. The installation is the reverse of the removal procedure. However pay attention to the following.
4. Ensure to properly install the lever arm on the sensor.





5. Press sensor into position until locking tabs engage. Ensure it is properly locked in place.
6. Tighten screws to specification.

Tightening Torque	
TAS screw	0.7 ± 0.1 Nm (6 ± 1 lbf-in)

7. When installation is complete, ensure throttle lever functions properly.
8. Carry out *Testing the TAS Using BUDS2*. Refer to the procedure in this subsection.