

Chapter

32

Charging System Technology



Name _____ Date _____

Instructor _____ Score _____

Objective: After studying this chapter, you will be able to describe the construction of major 12-volt charging system components and outline the operation of a high-voltage (HV) charging system.

12-Volt Charging System Functions

1. Name three functions of the charging system.

2. What is an alternator?

3. What does the voltage regulator do?

4. What purpose does the drive belt serve?

5. The _____ is an ammeter, voltmeter, or warning light that informs the driver of charging system condition.

- 6. The charging system ____ is the wiring that _____
electrically connects the components together.
- 7. How does the battery serve the charging system?

- 8. Technician A says the voltage regulator keeps alternator output at a preset charging voltage. Technician B says the charging voltage is 13–15 volts. Who is right?
(A) A only.
(B) B only.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) Neither A nor B.

Alternator

- 9. The ____ is a set of windings that _____
surrounds the rotor.
- 10. The (rotor, stator) ____ is located in the center of the _____
alternator housing.
- 11. The simple alternator produces a(n) ____ current _____
output.
- 12. An automobile electrical system is designed to use _____
____ current.
- 13. The alternator current must be ____ into direct current before entering the vehicle’s electrical
system.
(A) forward biased
(B) rectified
(C) reverse biased
(D) None of the above.
- 14. What is a diode?

- 15. A(n) ____ diode acts as a conductor. _____
- 16. A(n) ____ diode acts as an insulator. _____
- 17. Technician A says an alternator uses several diodes. Technician B says using several diodes
results in smooth current flow. Who is right?
(A) A only.
(B) B only.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) Neither A nor B.

Name _____

_____ 18. All of the following are main components in a typical alternator, *except*:

- (A) rotor assembly.
- (B) brush assembly.
- (C) charge indicator.
- (D) housing.

19. Describe the makeup of the alternator rotor.

20. Describe alternator bearings and state their purpose.

21. Describe alternator slip rings and state their purpose.

_____ 22. Technician A says alternator rear bearings are frequently held in place with a small plate and screws. Technician B says alternator front bearings are usually press-fit. Who is right?

- (A) A only.
- (B) B only.
- (C) Both A and B.
- (D) Neither A nor B.

23. Small _____ hold the brushes in contact with the slip rings.

24. Define *alternator rectifier*.

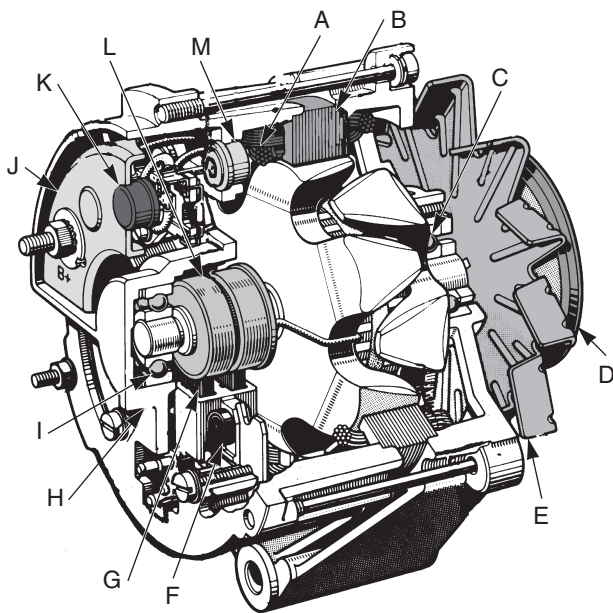
25. A(n) _____ may be used to supply current to the rotor field windings.

26. Where are rectifier diodes placed?

27. Describe the construction of an alternator stator.

28. What is the job of the alternator fan?

29. Identify the parts of this alternator shown below.



- (A) _____
- (B) _____
- (C) _____
- (D) _____
- (E) _____
- (F) _____
- (G) _____
- (H) _____
- (I) _____
- (J) _____
- (K) _____
- (L) _____
- (M) _____

30. Describe an alternator pulley.

31. Explain the construction and elements of a voltage regulator.

32. The voltage regulator can maintain a preset charging voltage of ____ volts.

Name _____

- _____ 33. Technician A says an electronic voltage regulator is a sealed unit and cannot be repaired. Technician B says the circuits of an electronic voltage regulator are surrounded by a rubber-like gel. Who is right?
 (A) A only.
 (B) B only.
 (C) Both A and B.
 (D) Neither A nor B.

34. What is the most common type of voltage regulator used today?

35. Explain how the electronic voltage regulator works.

36. What two factors determine whether the regulator increases or decreases charging output?

- _____ 37. Technician A says alternator speed determines whether the regulator increases or decreases charging output. Technician B says alternator temperature determines whether the regulator increases or decreases charging output. Who is right?
 (A) A only.
 (B) B only.
 (C) Both A and B.
 (D) Neither A nor B.

38. The _____ is sometimes used to supplement or replace _____ the conventional voltage regulator to more precisely control the charging circuit.

39. The control module can monitor charging system output and react to changing operating conditions. Explain what this means.

40. The _____ is the percentage of time that current is fed _____ to the alternator's field windings.

41. Why do some modern electronic voltage regulators progressively switch on charging voltage?

_____ 42. Voltage regulator switching is very fast, about _____ cycles per second to help prevent radio noise.
(A) 40
(B) 60
(C) 200
(D) 400

43. A battery _____ is used to measure battery temperature _____ so the charging system can alter charging output as needed.

44. What is an alternator failsafe circuit?

_____ 45. An alternator uses all of the following for power, *except*:
(A) V-belt.
(B) chain.
(C) cogged V-belt.
(D) ribbed belt.

Charge Indicators

_____ 46. All of the following are charge indicators, *except*:
(A) MIL light.
(B) warning light.
(C) voltmeter indicator.
(D) ammeter indicator.

47. Describe the operation of an alternator warning light.

Name _____

48. The voltmeter simply shows voltage, which is an _____
indicator of _____ output and charging system condition.

49. What is overcharging?

_____ 50. Technician A says extended overcharging is okay. Technician B says overcharging can result in battery overheating. Who is right?

- (A) A only.
- (B) B only.
- (C) Both A and B.
- (D) Neither A nor B.

Hybrid Charging Systems

51. Name three major parts of a hybrid charging system.

52. What will happen when a hybrid vehicle has been driven its maximum range on electric power alone?
