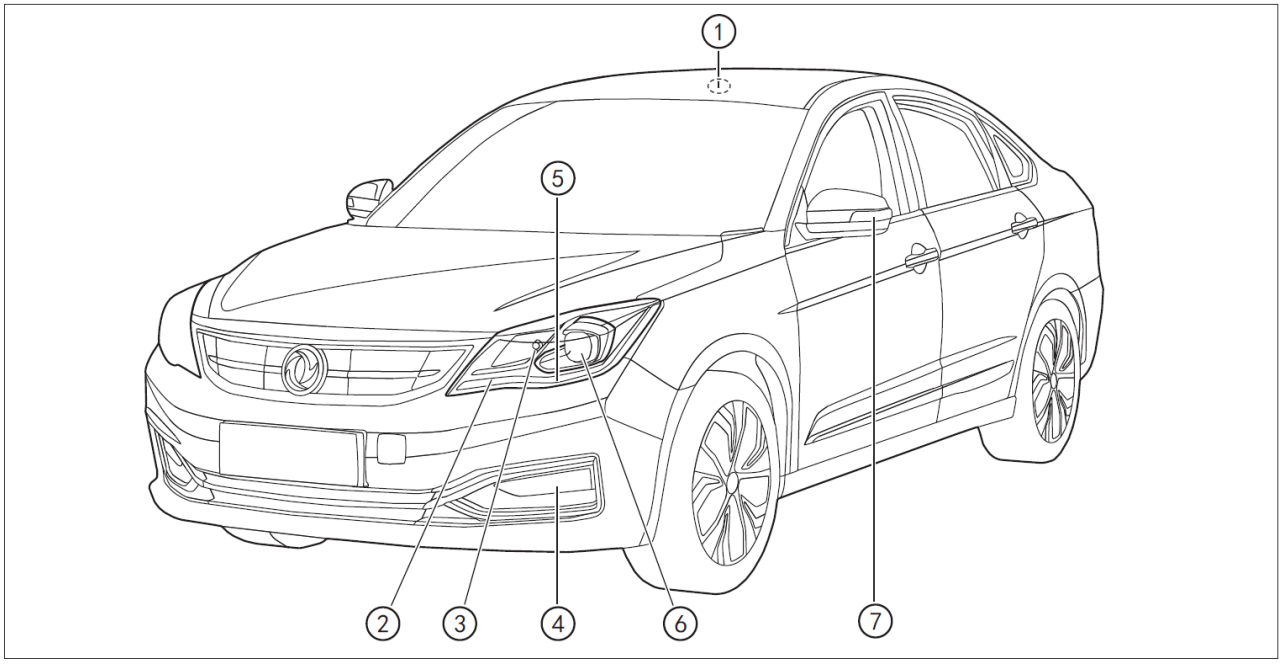
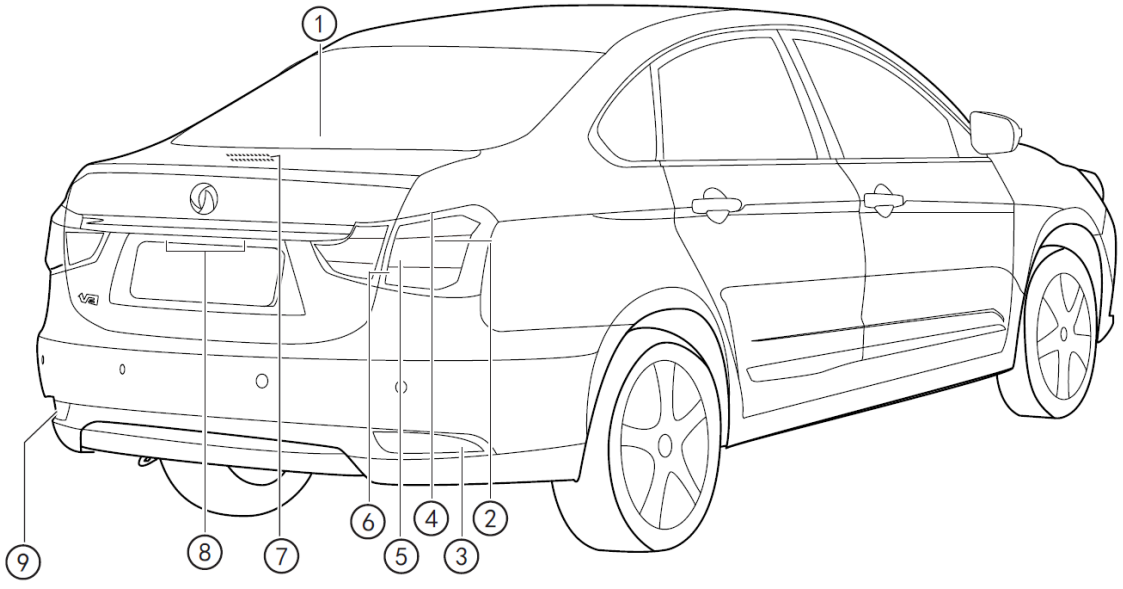
Lamp position (front)

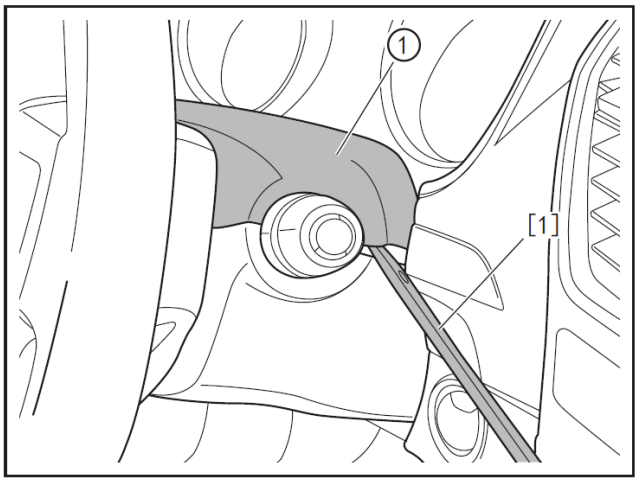


1. Front ceiling lamp	4. Front fog lamp	7. Side turn signal lamp
2. Turn signal lamp	5. Front position lamp/daytime running lamp*	
3. High beam	6. Low beam	

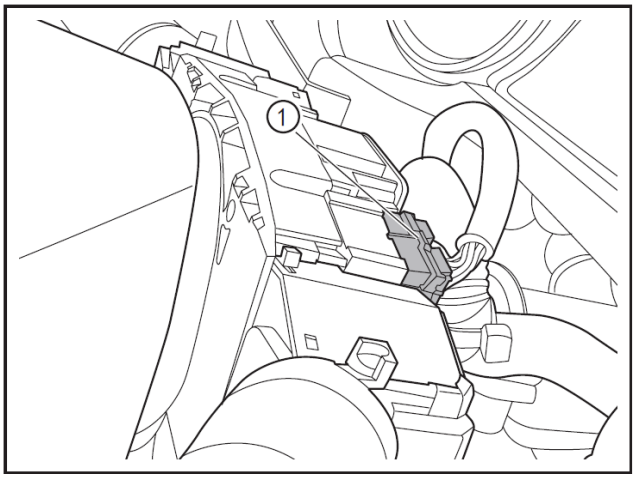
Lamp position (rear)



1. High-mounted brake lamp	4. Reversing lamp	7. Trunk lamp
2. Brake lamp	5. Rear position lamp	8. License plate lamp
3. Reflex reflector	6. Turn signal lamp	9. Rear fog lamp/reflex reflector

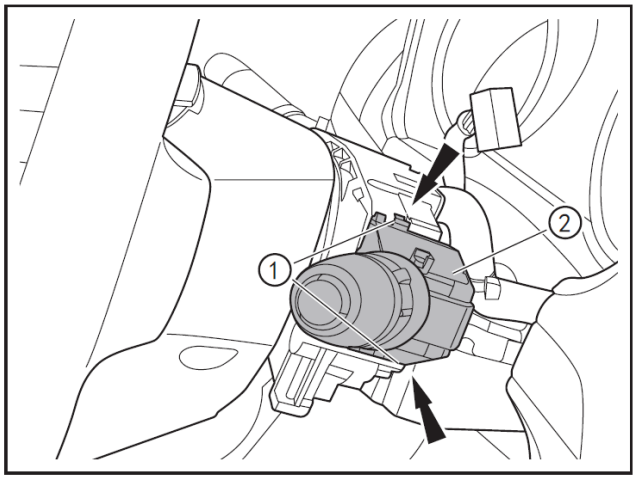


- Prise open along the steering column upper and lower shields with the interior trim removal tool (BF1102) [1], and remove the steering column upper shield (1).

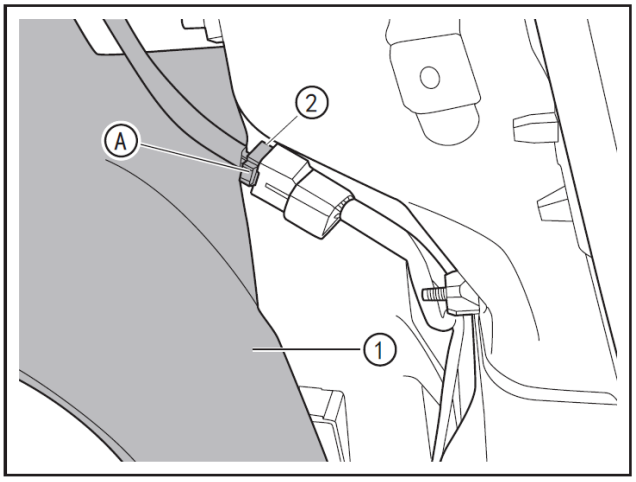


- Disconnect the connector (1) of wiper combination switch.

No.	No.	Name	Color	Number of channels
1	DCV00	To instrument panel wire harness	White	16

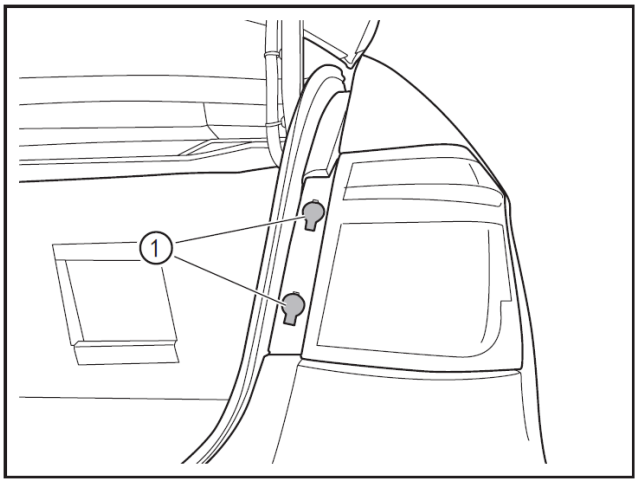


- Press the clip (1) as directed by the arrow, and remove the wiper combination switch (2).

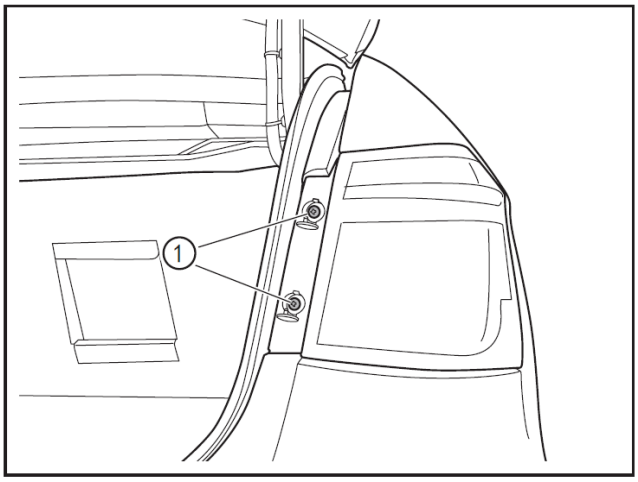


- Open the trunk side protective plate (1) outwards.
- Press down the lock clip A, and disconnect the fixed side tail lamp connector (2) outwards.

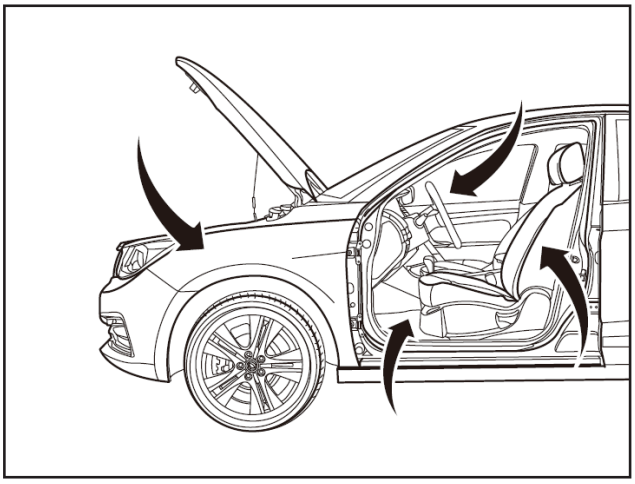
No.	No.	Name	Color	Number of channels
2	D2635	Right rear combination lamp	White	6



- Pry up the 2 screw covers (1) of the fixed side tail lamp with a slotted screwdriver.



- Remove 2 fixing screws (1) of the fixed side tail lamp with a Phillips screwdriver.

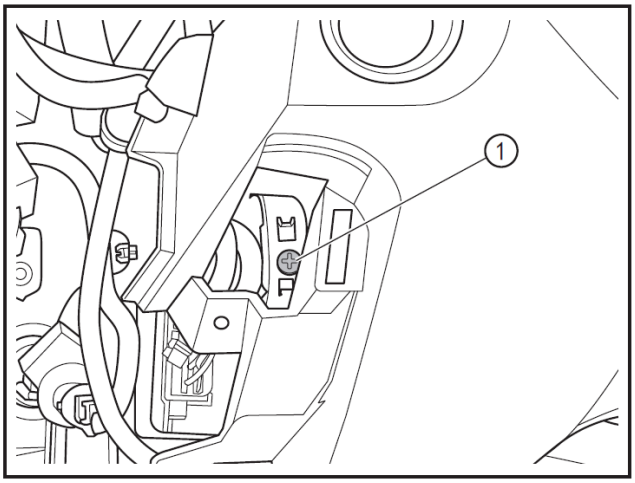


Removal and Refitting of PEPS

1 - Protection

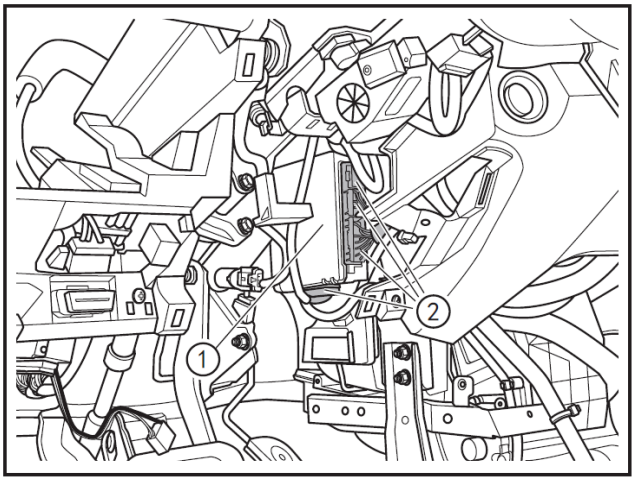
Place protective pads at following locations:

- Front fender;
- Front bumper;
- Driver’s seat;
- Carpet (on driver's side);
- Steering wheel;
- Shift lever.

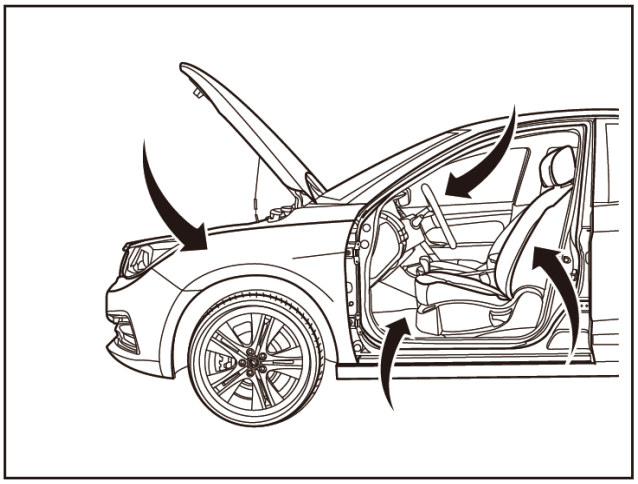


2 - Removal

- Remove the instrument panel lower trim panel. (Refer to "Removal and Refitting of Body Instrument Panel").
- Remove the fixing screws (1) of the PEPS control unit by using a Phillips screwdriver.



- Disconnect the connector (2) the PEPS control unit (1).

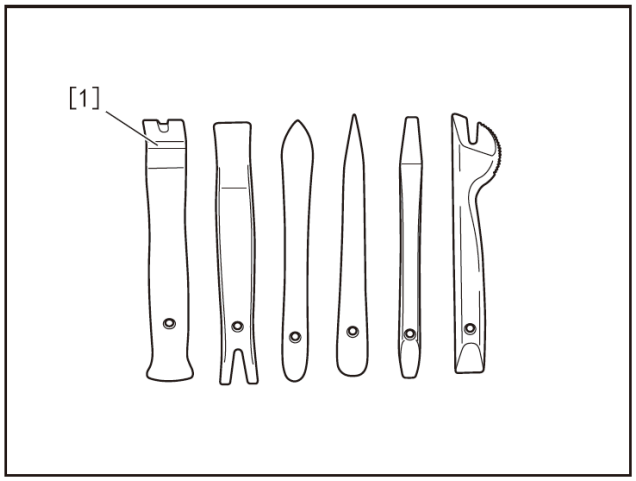


Removal and Refitting of Radio 1

1 - Protection

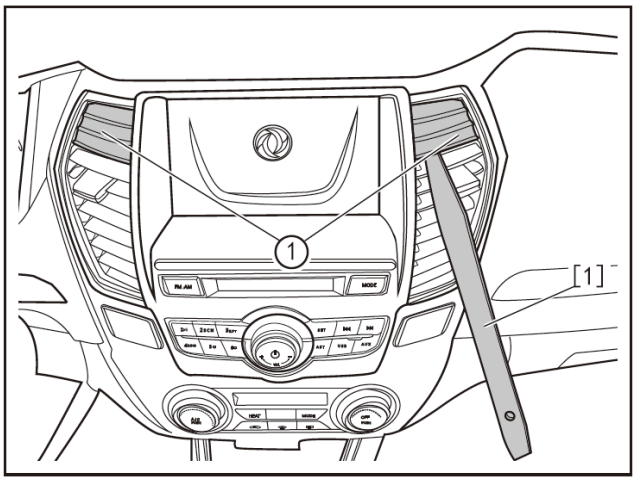
Place protective pads at following locations:

- Front fender;
- Front bumper;
- Driver's seat;
- Carpet (on driver's side);
- Steering wheel;
- Shift lever.



2- Recommended tools

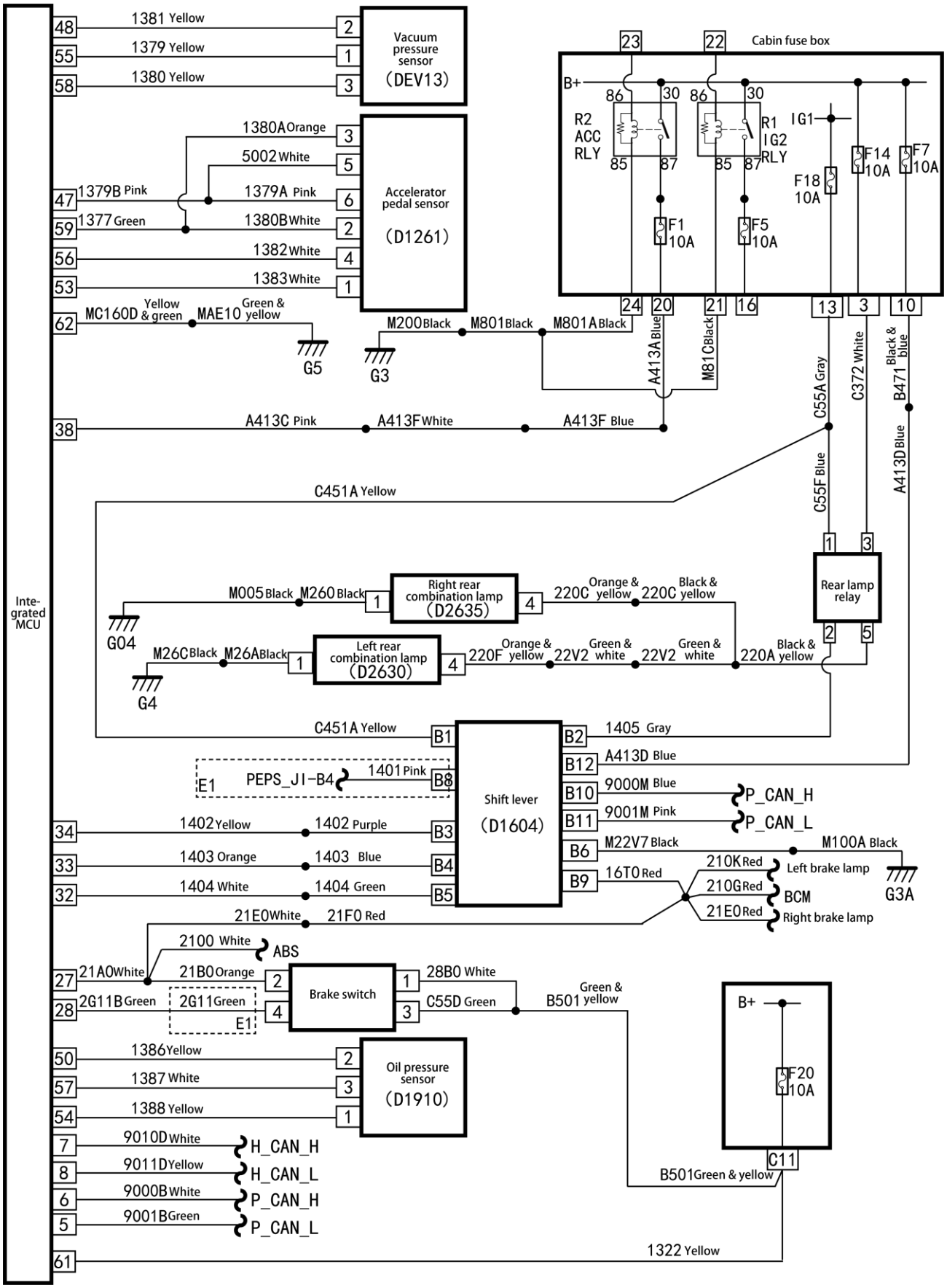
- Interior trim removal tool (BF1002) [1].



3 - Removal

- Keep the two front wheels in straight driving position, turn the key to "OFF", and disconnect the battery negative cable.
- Remove the console. (Refer to "Removal and Refitting of Console" in this section.)
- Remove the fixing screw plugs (1) of the central panel frame with the interior trim removal tool (BF1102) [1].

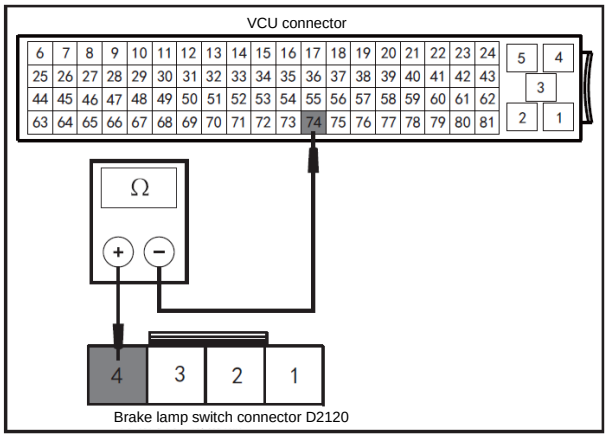
Local circuit diagram 2 (integrated MCU E0)



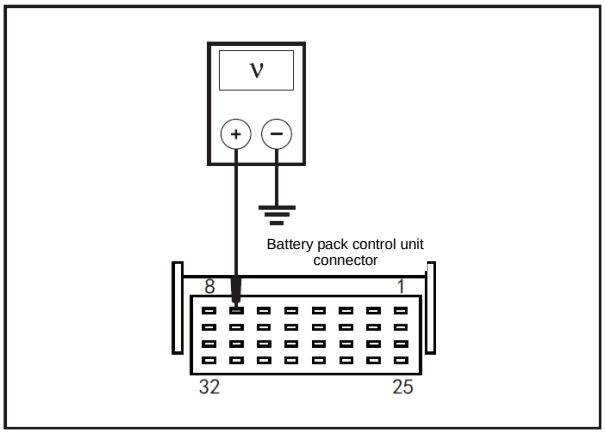
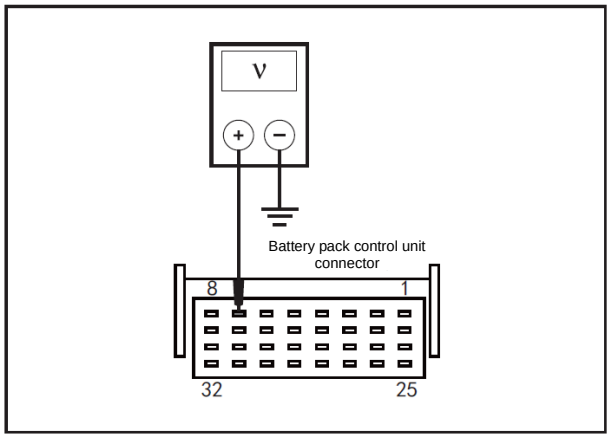
P2301: Battery system fault warning

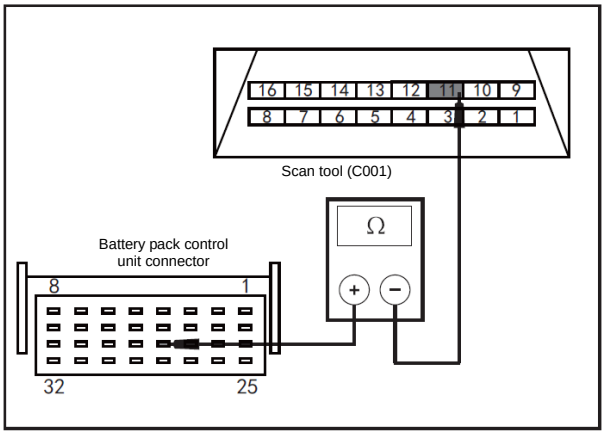
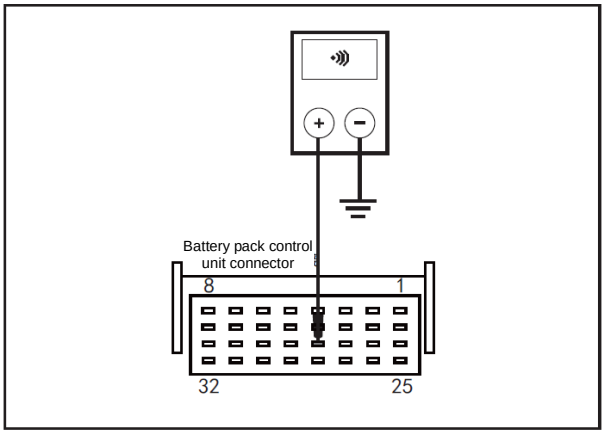
Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 1: Inspect the DTC.	
	A. Connect the scan tool and clear DTC. B. Turn off the start switch and turn it on again. C. Read the DTC again, and inspect if there is any DTC. **Yes** Go to Step 2. **No** This is an accidental fault, in this case, inspect the pins of VCU connector for looseness, corrosion, or poor circuit connection.
Step 2: Inspect whether battery voltage is normal.	
	A. Inspect whether battery voltage is normal. **Yes** Go to Step 3. **No** Charge or remove battery voltage fault.
Step 3: Inspect the battery system for fault.	
	A. Inspect if the battery system is faulty. **Yes** Repair the battery system according to the circuit diagram. **No** Go to Step 4.
Step 4: Replace the VCU.	
	Replace with a new VCU that is confirmed to be in a good condition and test it. If the fault and DTC disappear, replace with the new VCU.

P2320: Brake lamp switch sensor failed or circuit fault

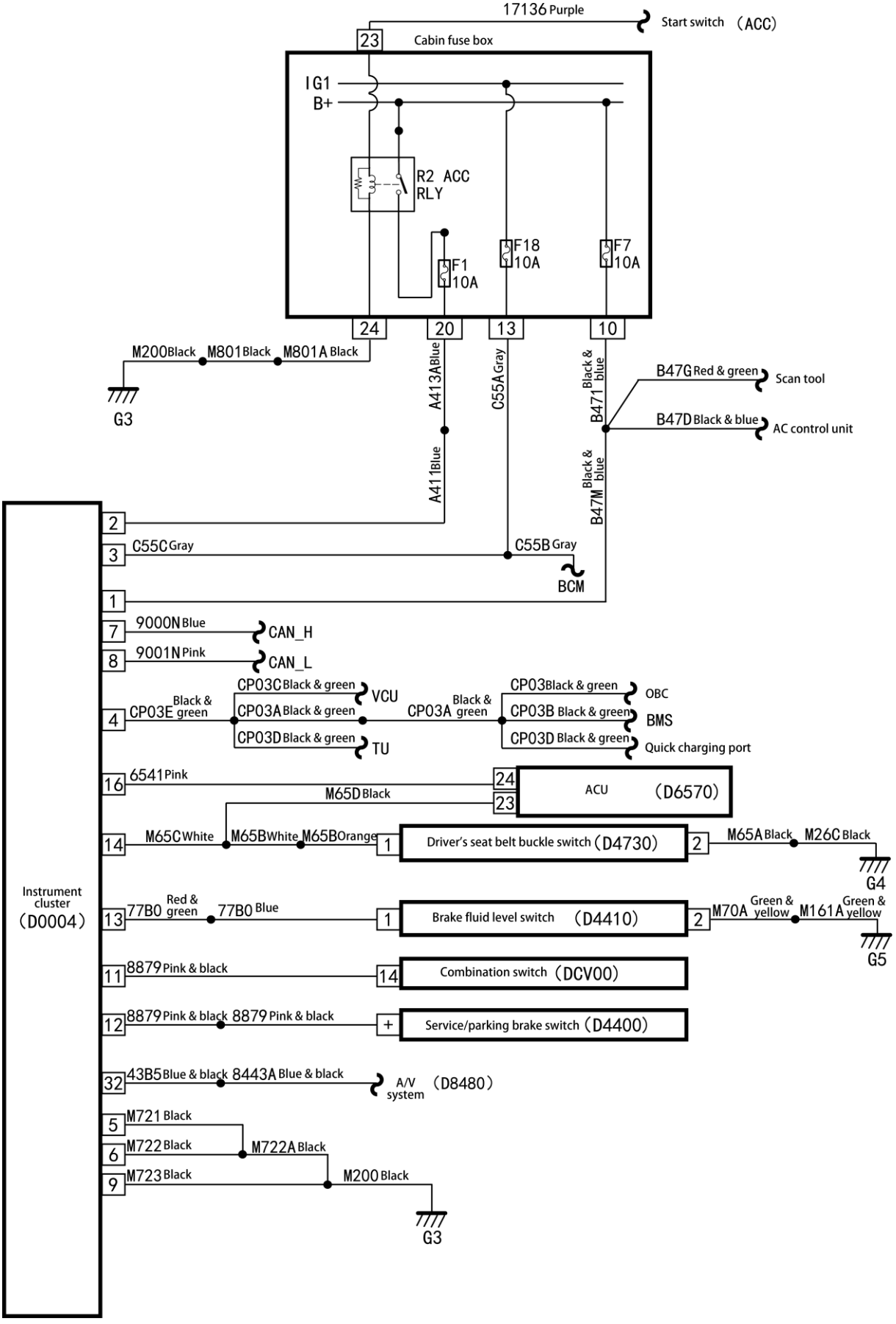
Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 1: Inspect the DTC.	
	A. Connect the scan tool and clear DTC. B. Turn off the start switch and turn it on again. C. Read the DTC again, and inspect if there is any DTC. **Yes** Go to Step 2. **No** This is an accidental fault, in this case, inspect the pins of switch connector for looseness, corrosion, or poor circuit connection.
Step 2: Inspect the fuse box F20 (10A) in the drive motor compartment.	
	A. Inspect whether the fuse box F20 (10A) in the drive motor compartment is blown out. Is the fuse blown out? **Yes** Replace the fuse box F20 (10A) in the drive motor compartment and inspect whether the system operates properly. If the fuse is blown out again, overhaul short circuit part according to the circuit diagram. **No** Go to Step 3.
Step 3: Inspect the circuit 2G10 (yellow) between the VCU and the brake lamp switch.	
	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the brake lamp switch connector D2012. C. Disconnect the VCU connector. D. Inspect if the resistance between the terminal 4 of the brake lamp switch connector and the terminal 74 of the VCU connector is less than 5 Ω. **Yes** Go to Step 4. **No** The circuit is open or poorly connected, in this case, repair the circuit 2G10 (yellow).

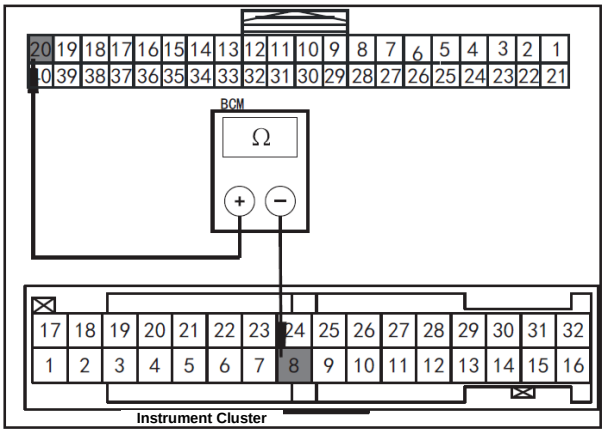
P1E8D: High driving feed current

Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 1: Inspect the DTC.	
	A. Connect the scan tool and clear DTC. B. Turn off the start switch and turn it on again. C. Read the DTC again, and inspect if there is any DTC. **Yes** Go to Step 2. **No** This is an accidental fault, in this case, inspect the pins of BMS control unit connector for looseness, corrosion, or poor circuit connection.
Step 2-1: Inspect the circuits CP03B (black & green) and CP03C (black & green) between the BMS and the integrated MCU (independently-developed motor).	
	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the BMS connector DEV15. C. Inspect if the voltage between the terminal 7 of the DEV15 connector and ground is greater than 10 V. **Yes** Go to Step 3. **No** If conducting, the circuit is short to power supply, in this case, repair the circuits CP03B (black & green) and CP03C (black & green).
Step 2-2: Inspect the circuits CP03B (black & green), CP03A (black & green) and CP03C (black & green) between the BMS and the VCU (Continental AG motor).	
	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the BMS connector DEV15. C. Inspect if the voltage between the terminal 7 of the DEV15 connector and ground is greater than 10 V. Is it not conducting? **Yes** Go to Step 3. **No** If conducting, the circuit is short to power supply, in this case, repair the circuits CP03B (black & green), CP03A (black & green) and CP03C (black & green).

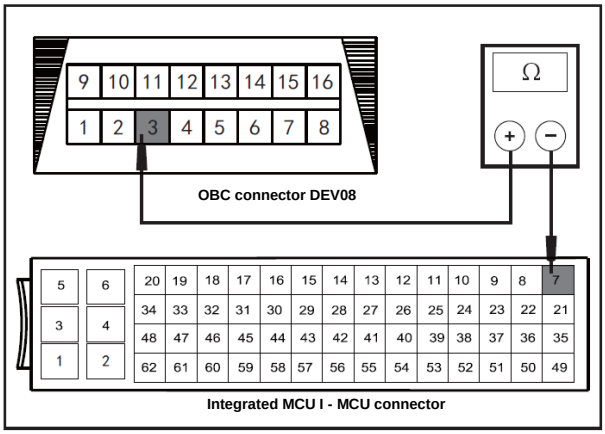
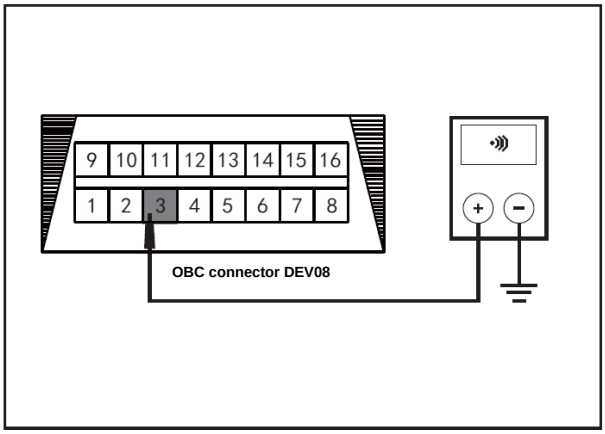
Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 3: Inspect the circuits 9021 (pink & black), 9021A (pink & black) and 9021C (pink & black) between the BMS and the DLT.	
 	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the BMS connector. C. Disconnect the DLC connector C001. D. Inspect if the resistance between the terminal 20 of the BMS connector and the terminal 11 of the DLC connector is less than 5 Ω. E. Inspect the continuity between the terminal 20 of BMS connector and ground. Is it less than 5 Ω? Is it not conducting? **Yes** Go to Step 4. **No** If the resistance is not less than 5 Ω, the circuit is open or poorly connected; if the circuit is conducting, the circuit is short to the ground, in this case, repair the control circuits 9021 (pink & black), 9021A (pink & black) and 9021C (pink & black).
Step 4: Replace the BMS.	
	Replace with a new BMS that is confirmed to be in a good condition and test it. If the fault and DTC disappear, replace with the new BMS.

Local circuit diagram (instrument cluster)

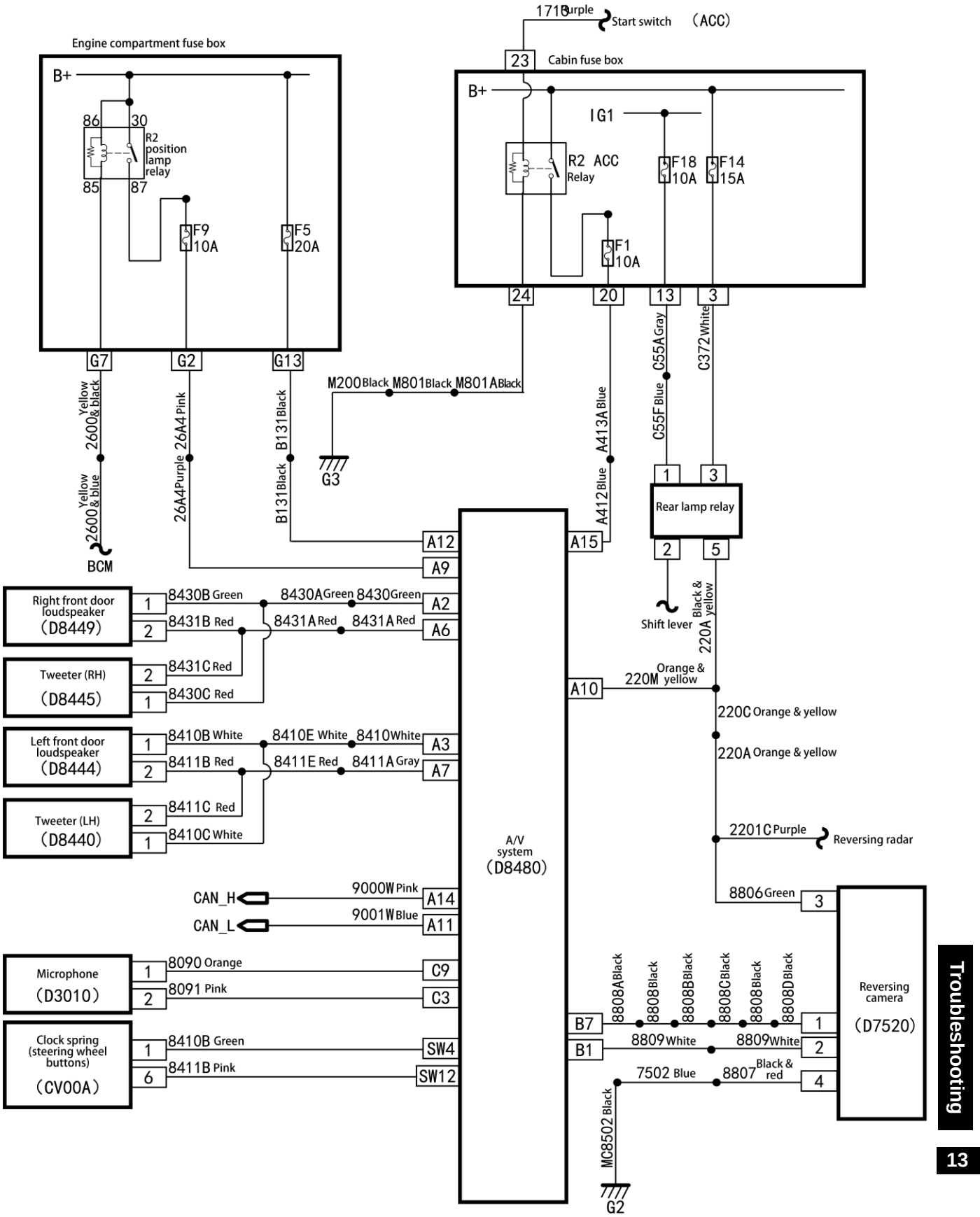


Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 3: Inspect the circuits 9001N (pink) and 9001K (pink) between the instrument cluster and the BCM.	
	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the BCM connector. C. Disconnect the instrument cluster connector D0004. D. Inspect if the resistance between the terminal 20 of the BCM connector and the terminal 8 of the instrument cluster connector is less than 5 Ω. Is the resistance less than 5 Ω? **Yes** Go to Step 4. **No** The circuit is open or poorly connected, in this case, repair the circuits 9001N (pink) and 9001K (pink).
Step 4: Inspect the instrument cluster.	
	Replace with a new instrument cluster that is confirmed to be in a good condition and test it. If the fault and DTC disappear, replace with the new instrument cluster.

U0111: Communication fault

Test method	Diagnostic steps
Step 1: Inspect the DTC.	
	A. Connect the scan tool and clear DTC. B. Turn off the start switch and turn it on again. C. Read the DTC again, and inspect if there is any DTC. **Yes** Go to Step 2. **No** This is an accidental fault, in this case, inspect the pins of instrument cluster connector for looseness, corrosion, or poor circuit connection.
Step 2: Inspect the circuits 9010F (blue & red) and 9010E (blue & red) between the OBC and the integrated MCU.	
 	A. Turn off the start switch. B. Disconnect the OBC connector DEV08. C. Disconnect the integrated MCU connector. D. Inspect if the resistance between the terminal 3 the OBC connector and the terminal 7 of the integrated MCU connector is less than 5 Ω. E. Inspect the continuity between the terminal 3 of OBC connector and ground. Is the resistance less than 5 Ω? Is it not conducting? **Yes** Go to Step 3. **No** If the resistance is not less than 5 Ω, the circuit is open or poorly connected; if the circuit is conducting, the circuit is short to the ground, in this case, repair the circuits 9010F (blue & red) and 9010E (blue & red).

Local circuit diagram 2 (MP5)



Local circuit diagram 1 (passenger compartment grounding)