

DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Definition of terms

Each monitor description follows a standardized format using these terms:

Term	Definition
Duration	The minimum time that the HV control ECU must sense a continuous deviation in the monitored value(s) before setting a DTC. This timing begins after the "typical enabling conditions" are met
Frequency of operation	The number of times that the HV control ECU checks for malfunction per driving cycle "Once per driving cycle" means that the HV control ECU detects malfunction only one time during a single driving cycle "Continuous" means that the HV control ECU detects malfunction every time when enabling condition is met
MIL operation	MIL illumination timing after a defect is detected "Immediately" means that the HV control ECU illuminates the MIL the instant the HV control ECU determines that there is malfunction "2 driving cycles" means that the HV control ECU illuminates the MIL if the same malfunction is detected again in the 2nd driving cycle
Monitor description	Description of what the HV control ECU monitors and how it detects malfunction (monitoring purpose and its details)
Related DTCs	A group of DTCs that is classified by a system and a troubleshooting procedure
Required sensor/components	The sensors and components that are used by the HV control ECU to detect malfunction
Sequence of operation	The priority order that is applied to monitoring, if multiple sensors and components are used to detect the malfunction While another sensor is being monitored, the next sensor or component will not be monitored until the previous monitoring has concluded
Typical enabling condition	Preconditions that allow the HV control ECU to detect malfunction With all preconditions satisfied, the HV control ECU sets the DTC when the monitored value(s) exceeds the malfunction threshold(s)
Typical malfunction thresholds	Beyond this value, the HV control ECU will conclude that there is malfunction and set a DTC