

GENERIC · POWERTRAIN

P0364

OBD-II DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE (DTC)

P0364

DC/AC Converter Control Module Control Circuit Range/Performance

P0364 indicates that the powertrain control module has detected an out-of-range or performance fault in the control circuit for the DC/AC converter control module, which is the component responsible for supplying alternating current to high-voltage accessories in hybrid and electric vehicles. The computer monitors the command and feedback signals on this circuit and sets the code when the voltage or current does not match the expected values under specific operating conditions.

SYSTEM	CODE TYPE	SEVERITY	FIX DIFFICULTY	AREA
Powertrain	Generic (all makes)	Medium	Professional	Ignition system and misfire

Symptoms you may notice

- Illumination of the check engine light or service vehicle soon message, often with no other noticeable symptoms
- The high-voltage accessory system may be disabled, causing loss of air conditioning or cabin heating in some hybrid and electric models
- Reduced power or a forced limp-home mode if the fault affects high-voltage power distribution
- Intermittent operation of high-voltage components such as the electric compressor or cabin heater
- A warning message on the dash indicating a high-voltage system fault or service required
- In rare cases, the vehicle may fail to start or enter a ready-to-drive state

Common causes, most likely first

- 1 Damaged, chafed, or corroded wiring in the DC/AC converter control circuit, particularly at connectors or where the harness passes near high-heat or high-vibration areas
- 2 A faulty DC/AC converter control module internal circuit or power supply
- 3 Poor electrical connections at the converter module harness connector, including loose pins or water intrusion
- 4 A short to ground or short to voltage on the control circuit wiring
- 5 A failed powertrain control module driver for the control circuit, though this is less common
- 6 High-voltage interlock loop interruption that affects converter enable signals
- 7 Aftermarket accessories or improper previous repairs that tapped into the control circuit



How to diagnose and fix it

- 1 Perform a visual inspection of the DC/AC converter control module and its harness for obvious damage, corrosion, or loose connectors
- 2 Use a scan tool to retrieve all stored codes and freeze-frame data, then check for technical service bulletins specific to the vehicle make and model
- 3 Measure resistance and voltage on the control circuit wires between the powertrain control module and the converter module, comparing to factory specifications
- 4 Check for shorts to ground or voltage on the control circuit with a multimeter while wiggling the harness to reveal intermittent faults
- 5 Test the DC/AC converter control module with a known-good unit if the circuit tests pass, following the manufacturer's diagnostic procedure
- 6 Repair or replace any damaged wiring or connectors, then clear codes and verify the repair with a test drive under the conditions that originally set the code
- 7 If the converter module is faulty, replace it and perform any required initialization or calibration procedures with a scan tool

What the DC/AC converter code really means

- P0364 is often set by a momentary glitch in the control circuit rather than a hard failure, so clearing the code and test-driving may reveal it is intermittent and not require immediate parts replacement.
- Many technicians replace the DC/AC converter module only to find the real problem was a chafed wire behind the engine block or near a sharp bracket, so always inspect the harness thoroughly before condemning the module.
- A weak or failing 12-volt battery can cause erratic control module behavior and set this code, so load-test the battery and check charging system voltage before diving into high-voltage diagnostics.
- This code can be set by a high-voltage interlock circuit fault that disables the converter, even though the control circuit itself is intact, so check for related interlock codes and service disconnect status.
- On some vehicles, the DC/AC converter control module shares a communication bus with other high-voltage components, and a fault on that bus can mimic a control circuit range/performance issue, so always check for communication codes first.

Can I keep driving with P0364?

If the only symptom is the warning light and the vehicle drives normally, you can usually continue driving to a repair shop, but avoid using high-voltage accessories and do not ignore any high-voltage warning messages. If the vehicle enters limp mode or shows a high-voltage fault warning, stop driving and have it towed to avoid damaging the converter or other high-voltage components.



Tools that help

- OBD-II scan tool with manufacturer-specific software
- Digital multimeter with high-voltage safety rating
- Wiring diagram and factory service information
- Insulation tester for high-voltage circuits
- Terminal pick and connector repair kit

Reading P0364

P	Powertrain: engine, transmission and emissions.
0	Generic (SAE) code: it means the same thing on every OBD-II vehicle.
3	Ignition system and misfire.
64	The exact fault within that area.

Often seen with

P0363 Misfire Detected - Fueling Disabled · **P0365** Camshaft Position Sensor 'B' Circuit (Bank 1) · **P0A0D** High Voltage System Interlock Circuit A High · **P0A0E** High Voltage System Interlock Circuit A Intermittent · **P0A1F** Battery Energy Control Module A Performance

See it working

Watch the animated explainer [How an Oxygen Sensor Works: Live 3D Cutaway](#) on Auto Veteran to see the parts involved moving.

Full guide, related articles and animations: <https://www.autoveteran.tech/dtc-codes/p0364/>

