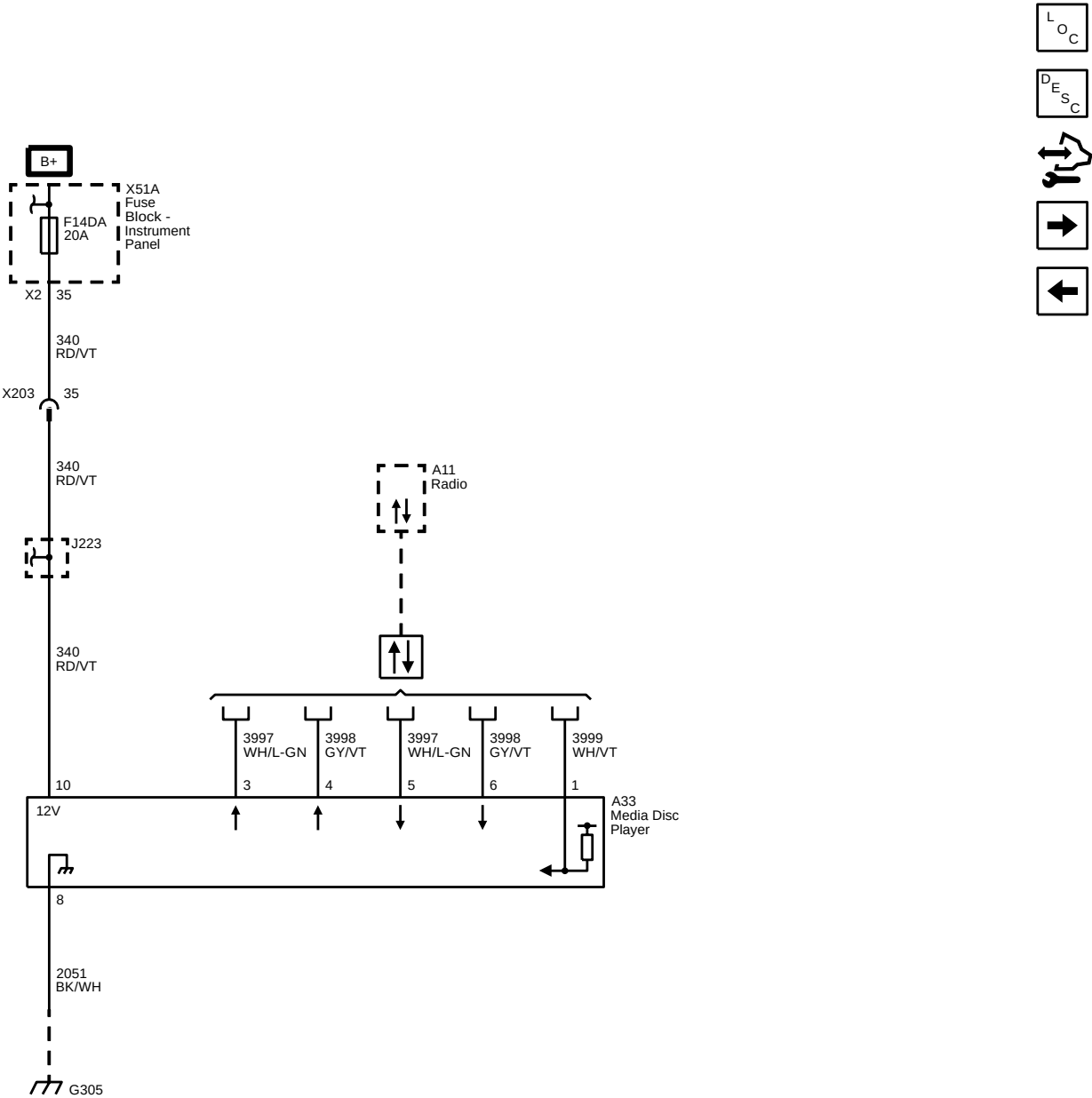
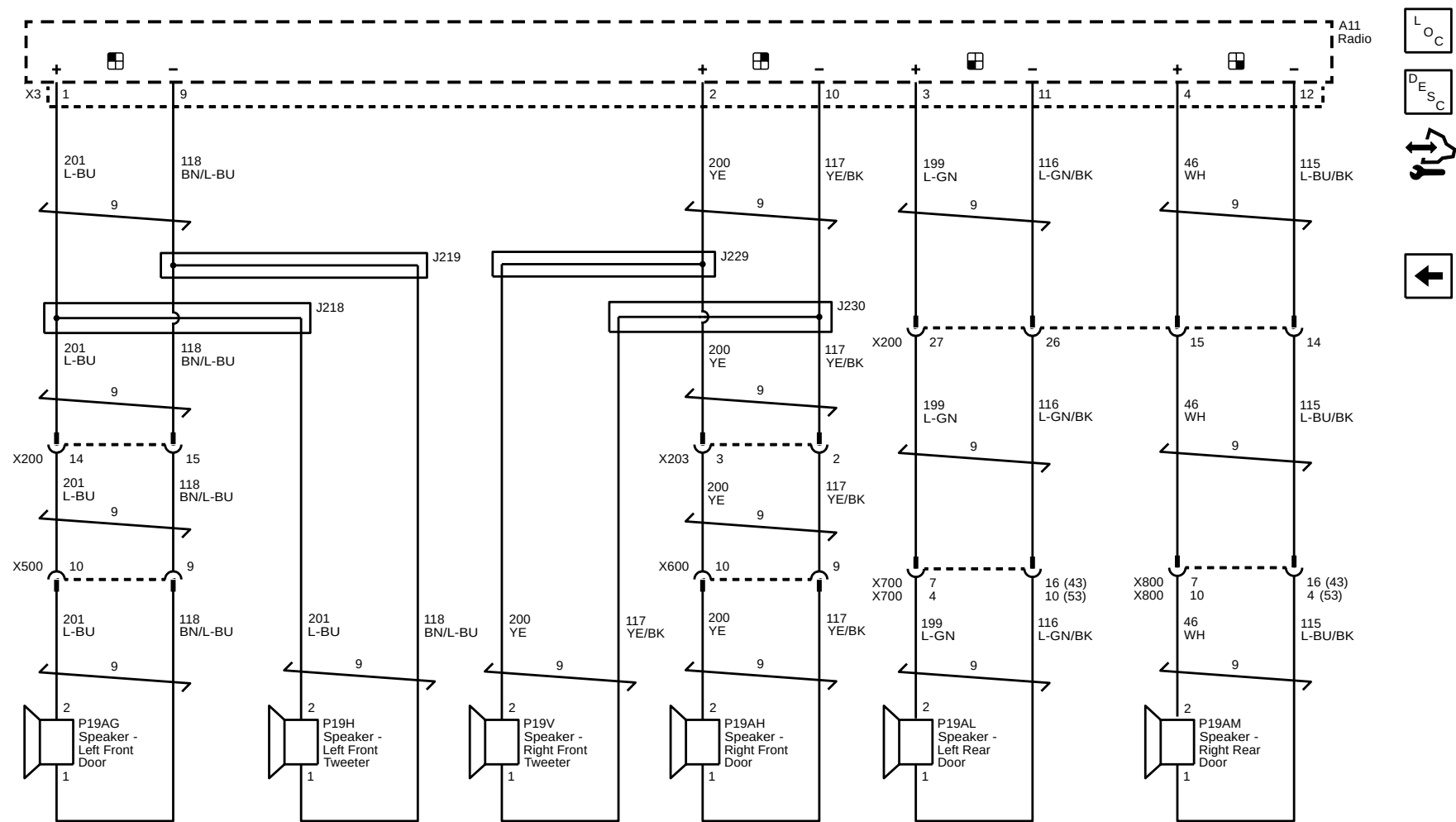
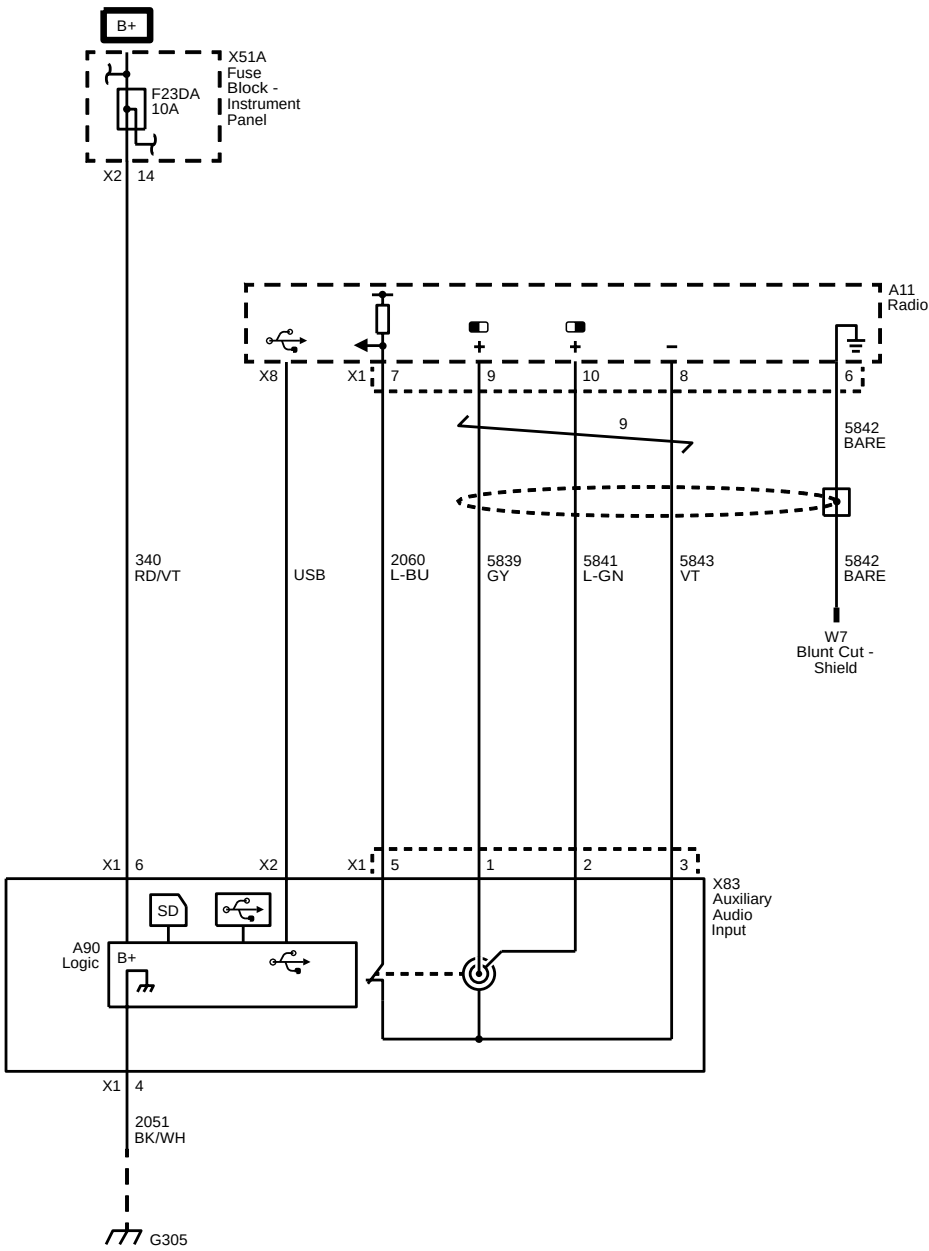
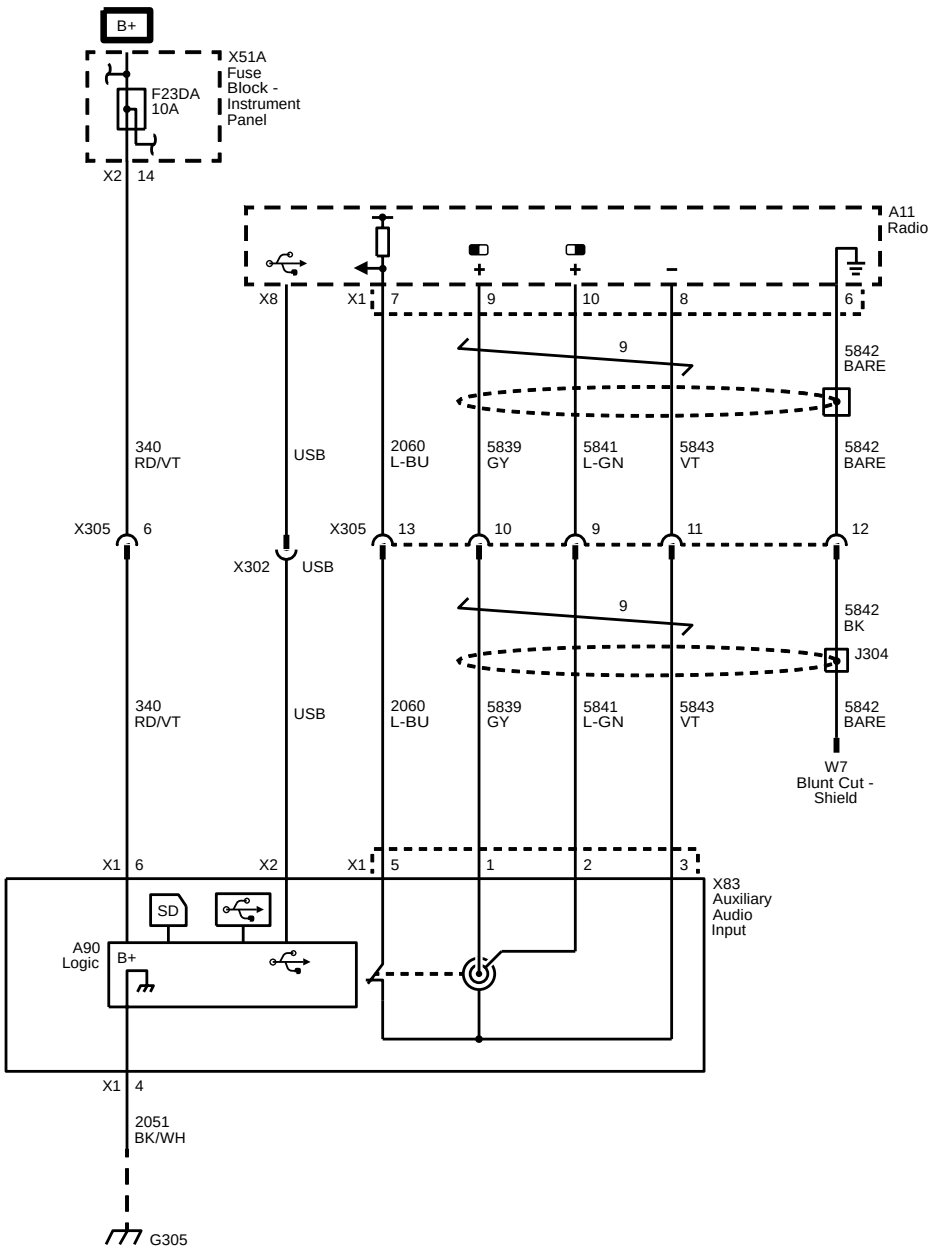








Auxiliary Inputs (N8D)

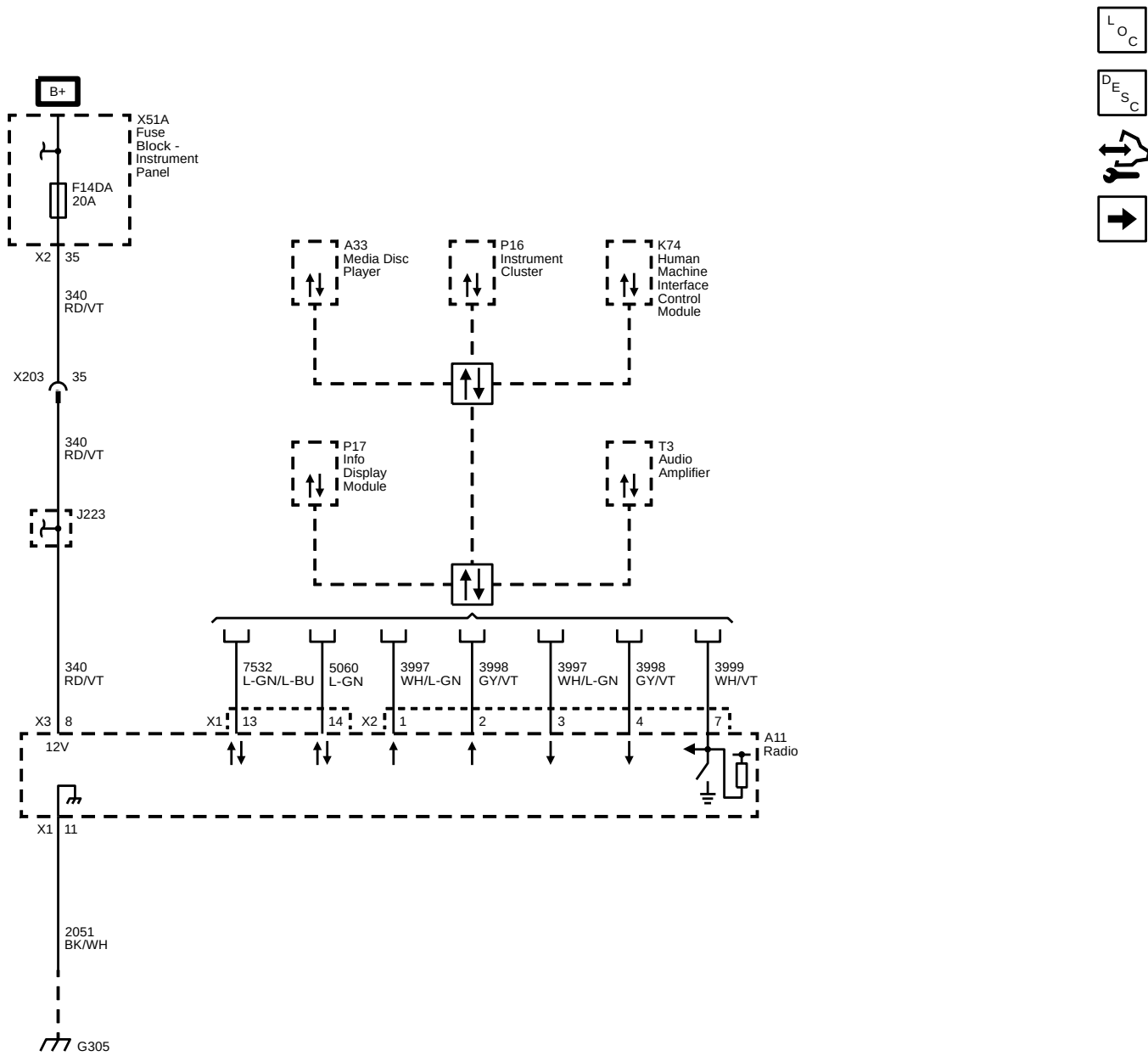


L O C

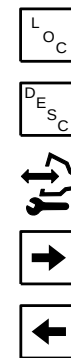
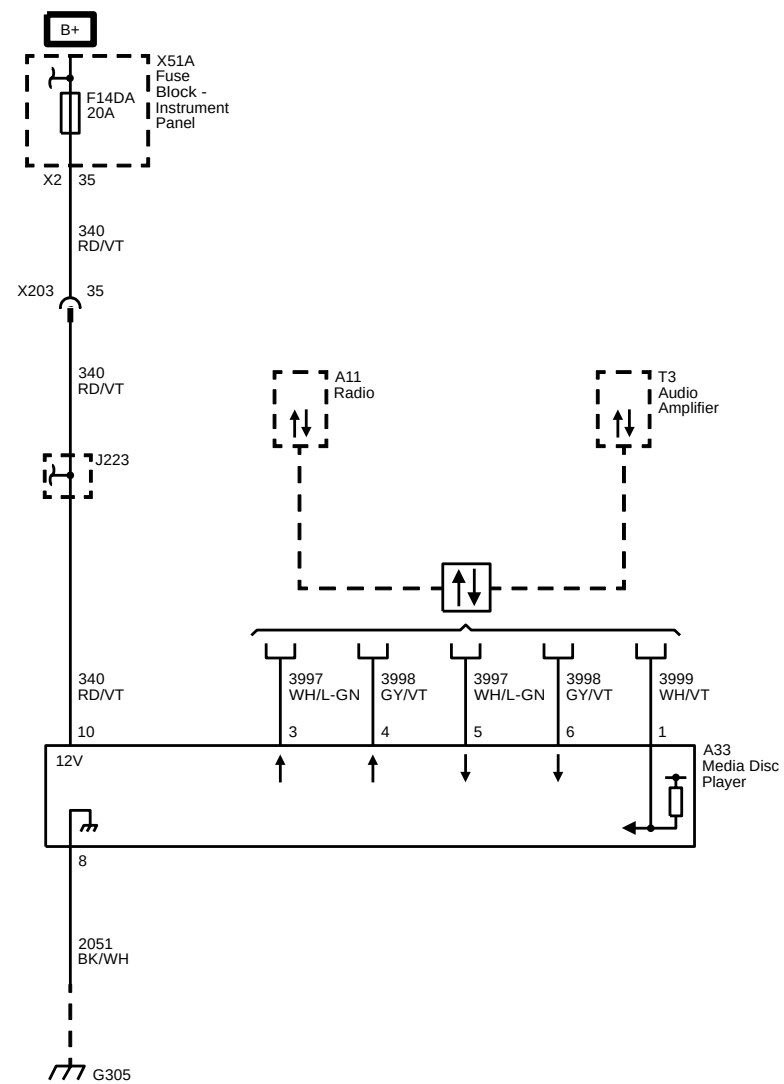
D E S C

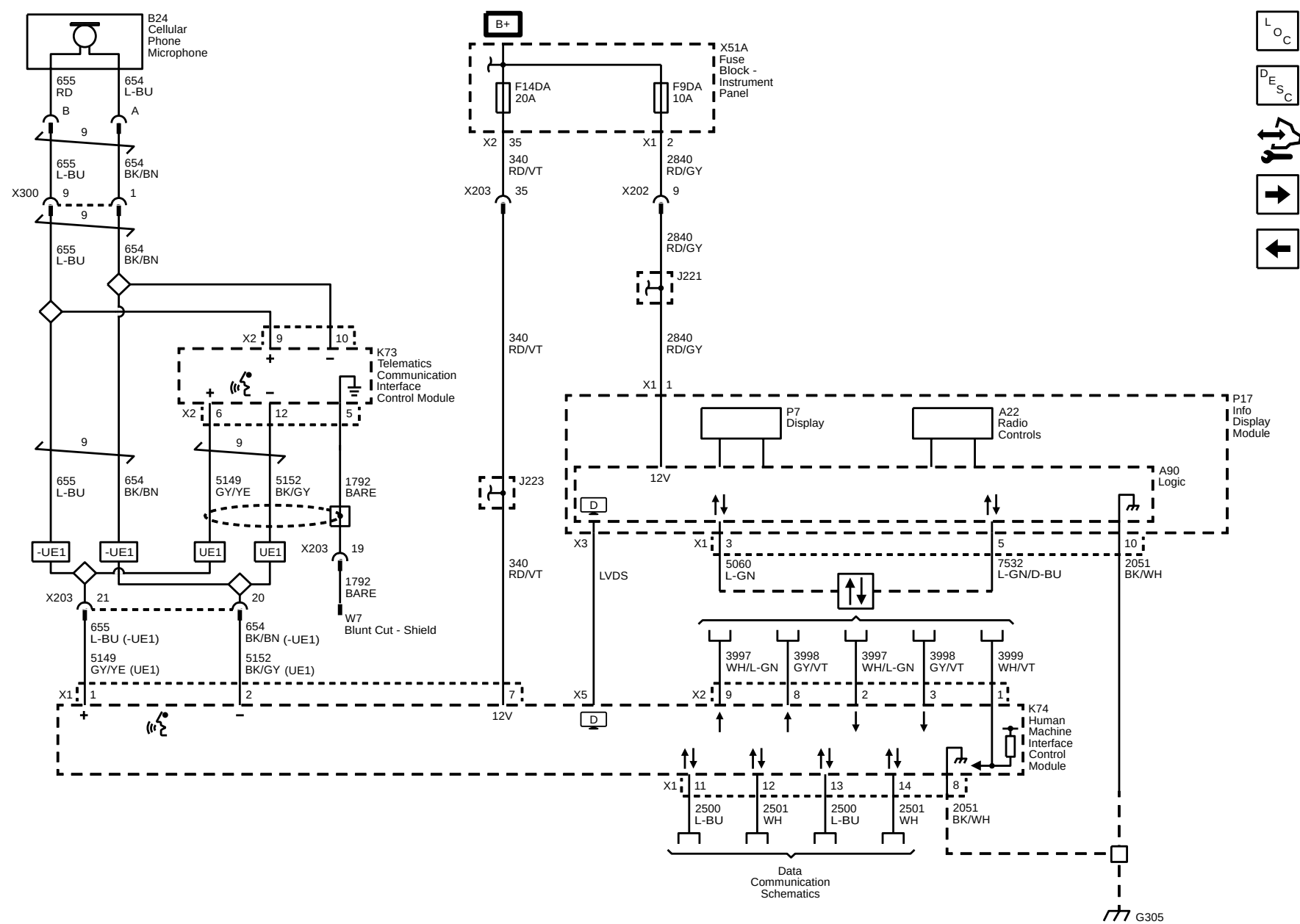


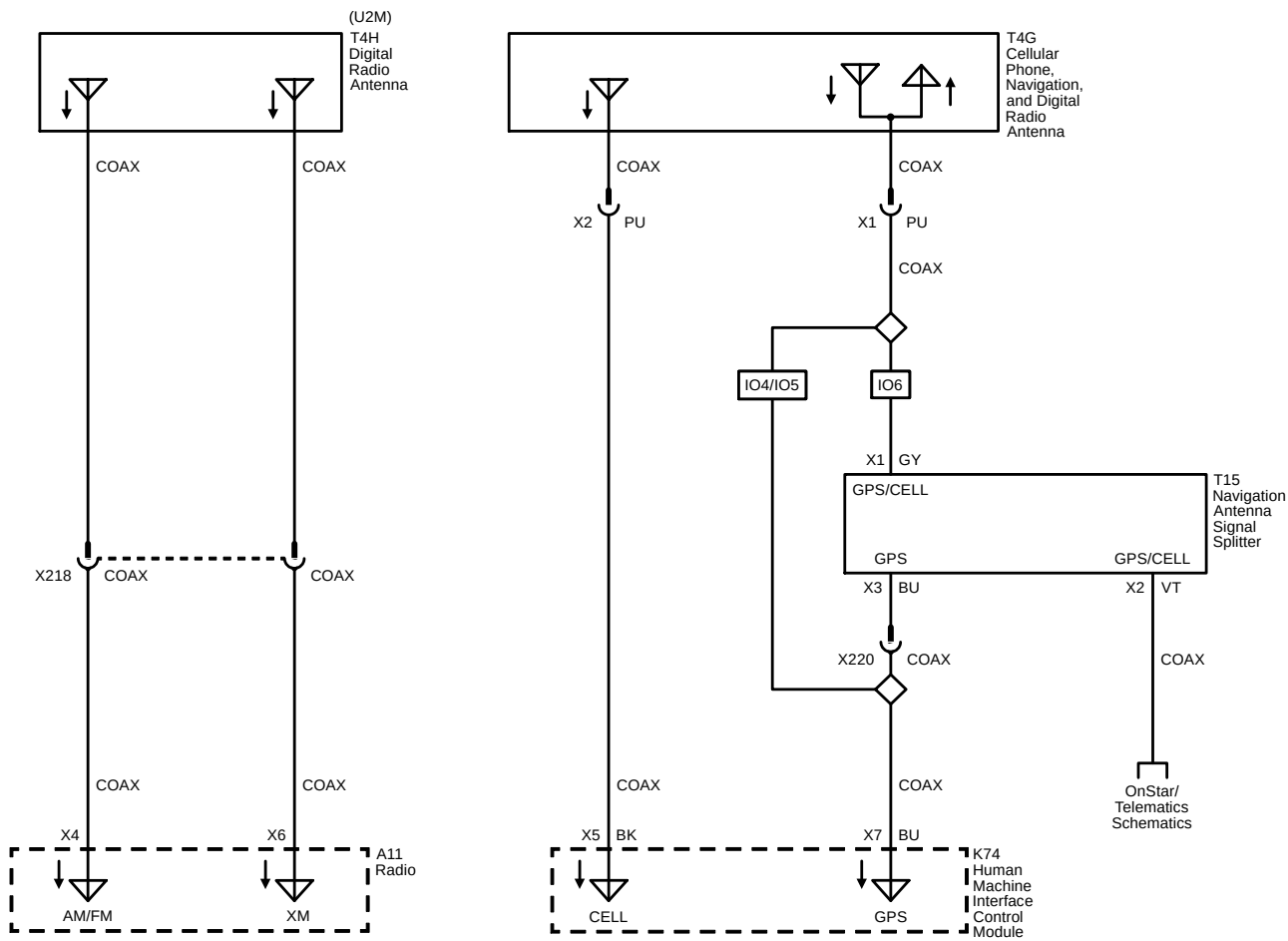
Radio Power, Ground and Serial Data

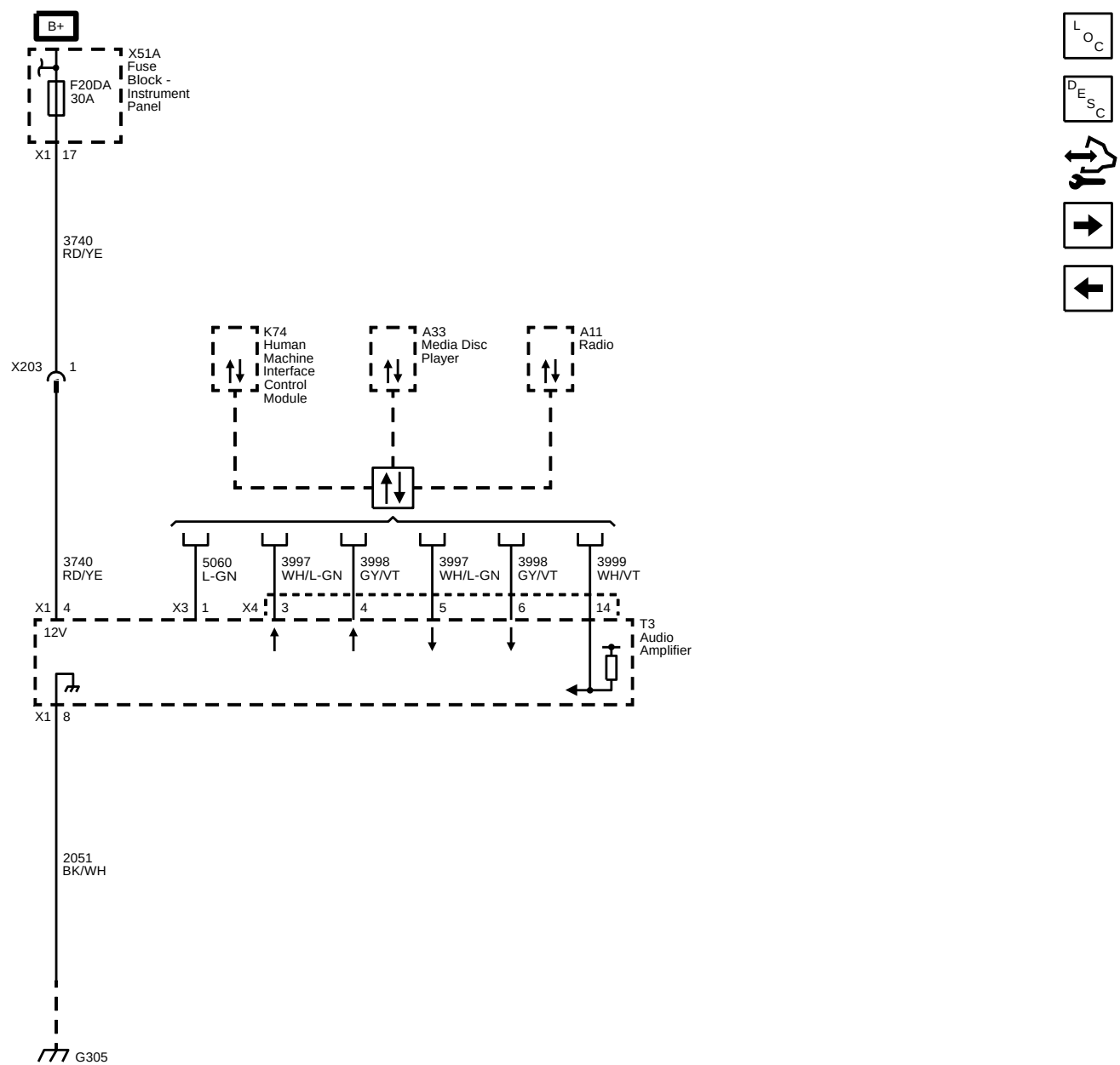


Media Disc Player Power, Ground and Serial Data

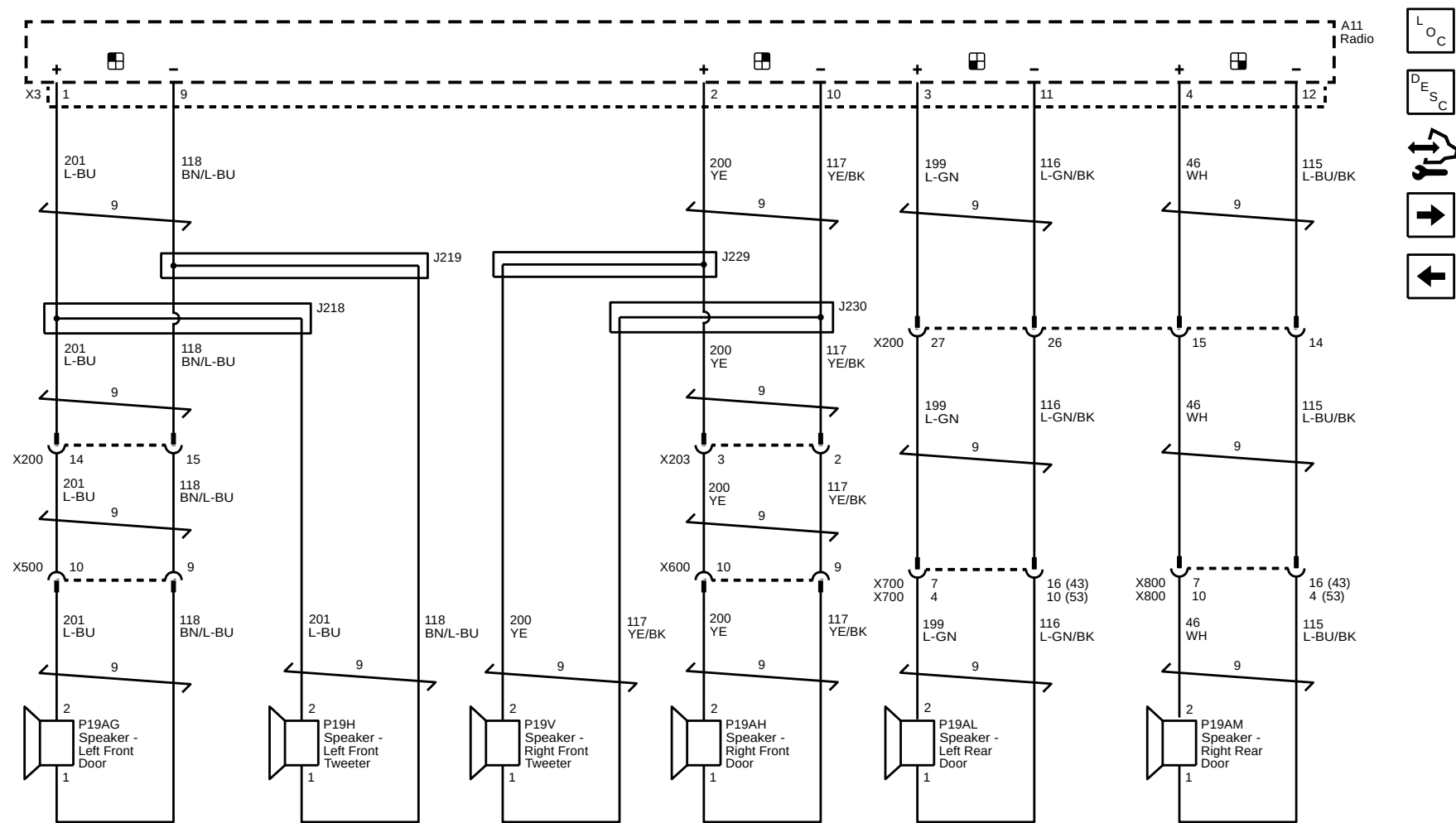


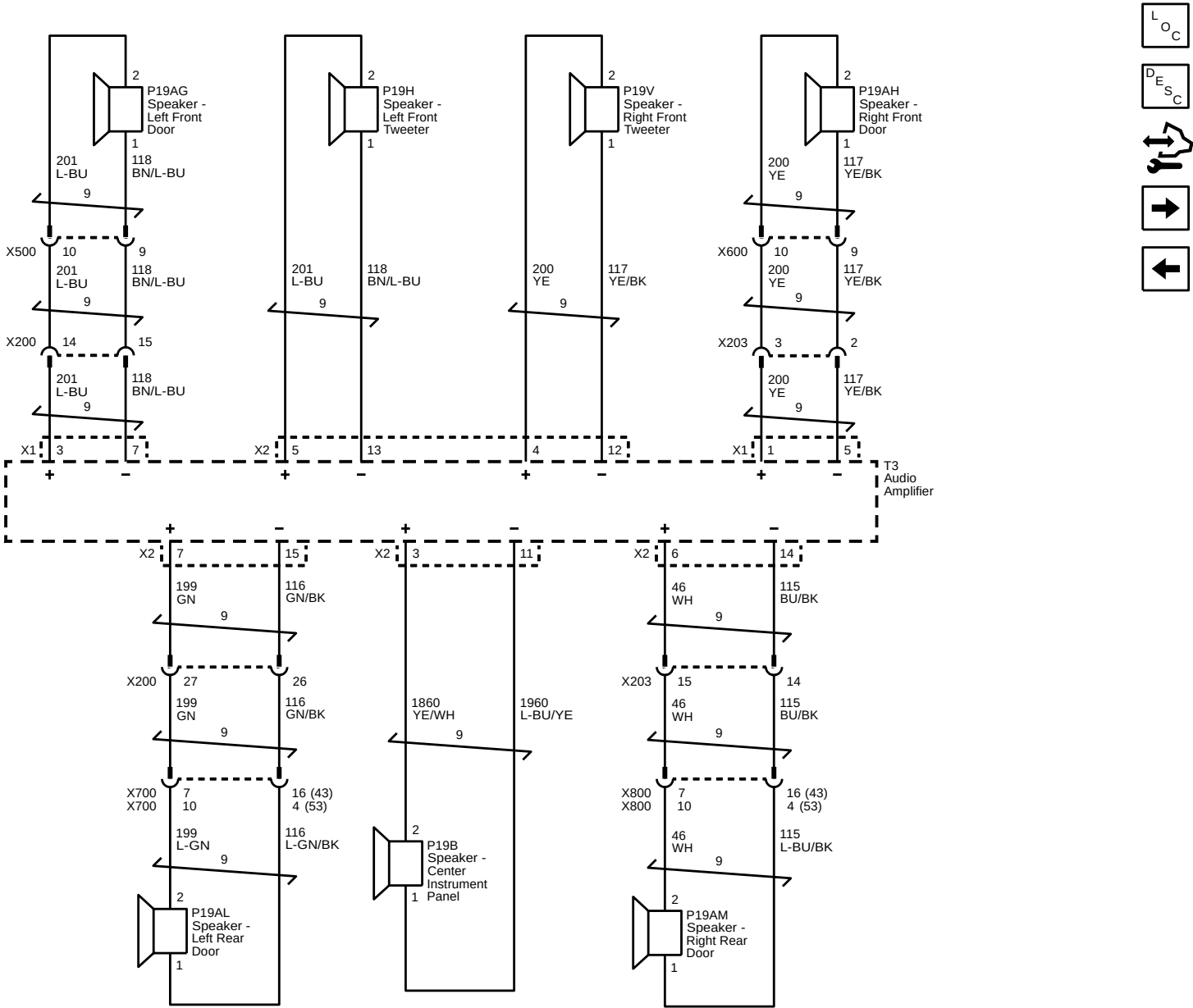




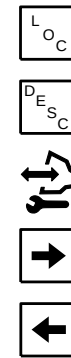
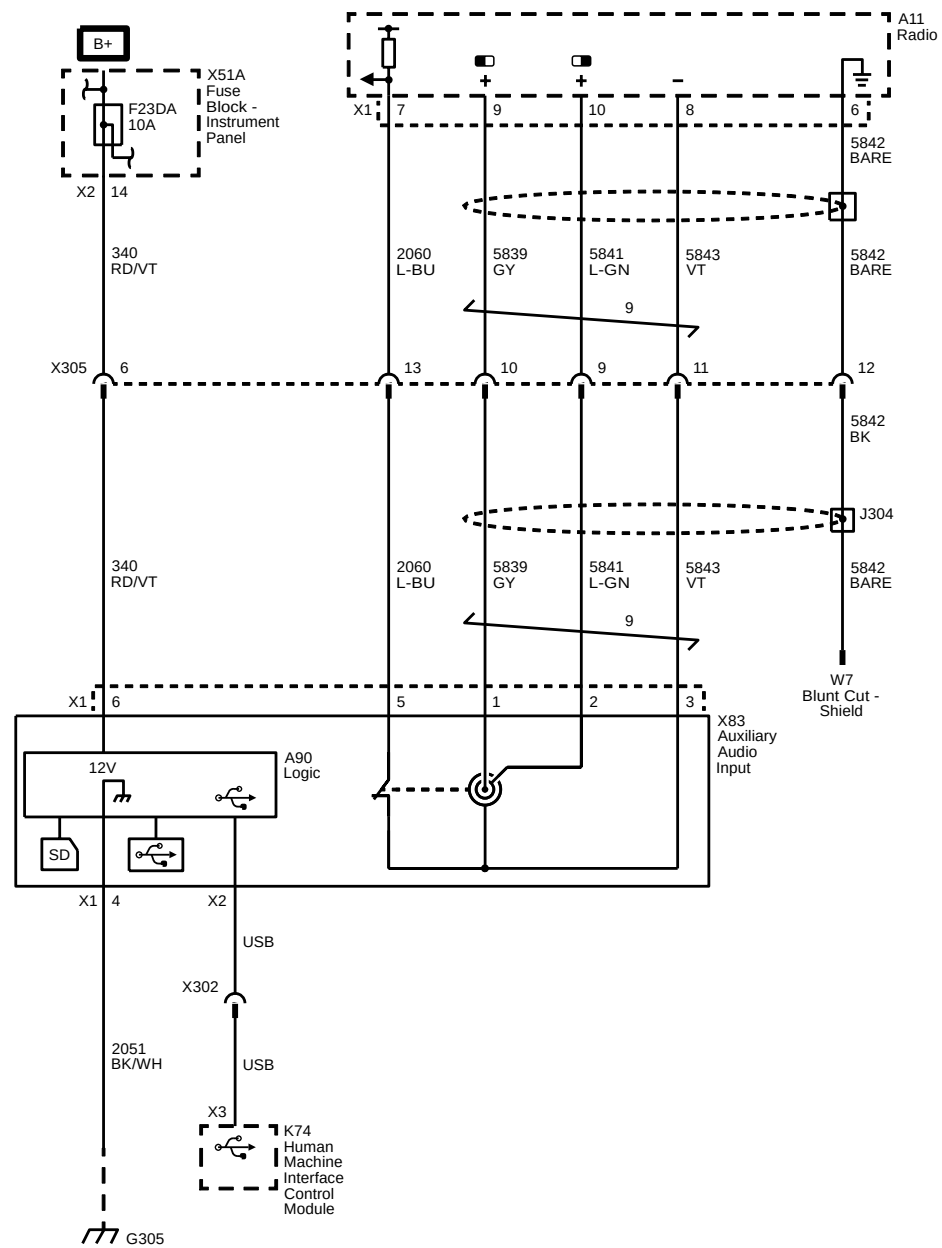


Speakers (UQ3)

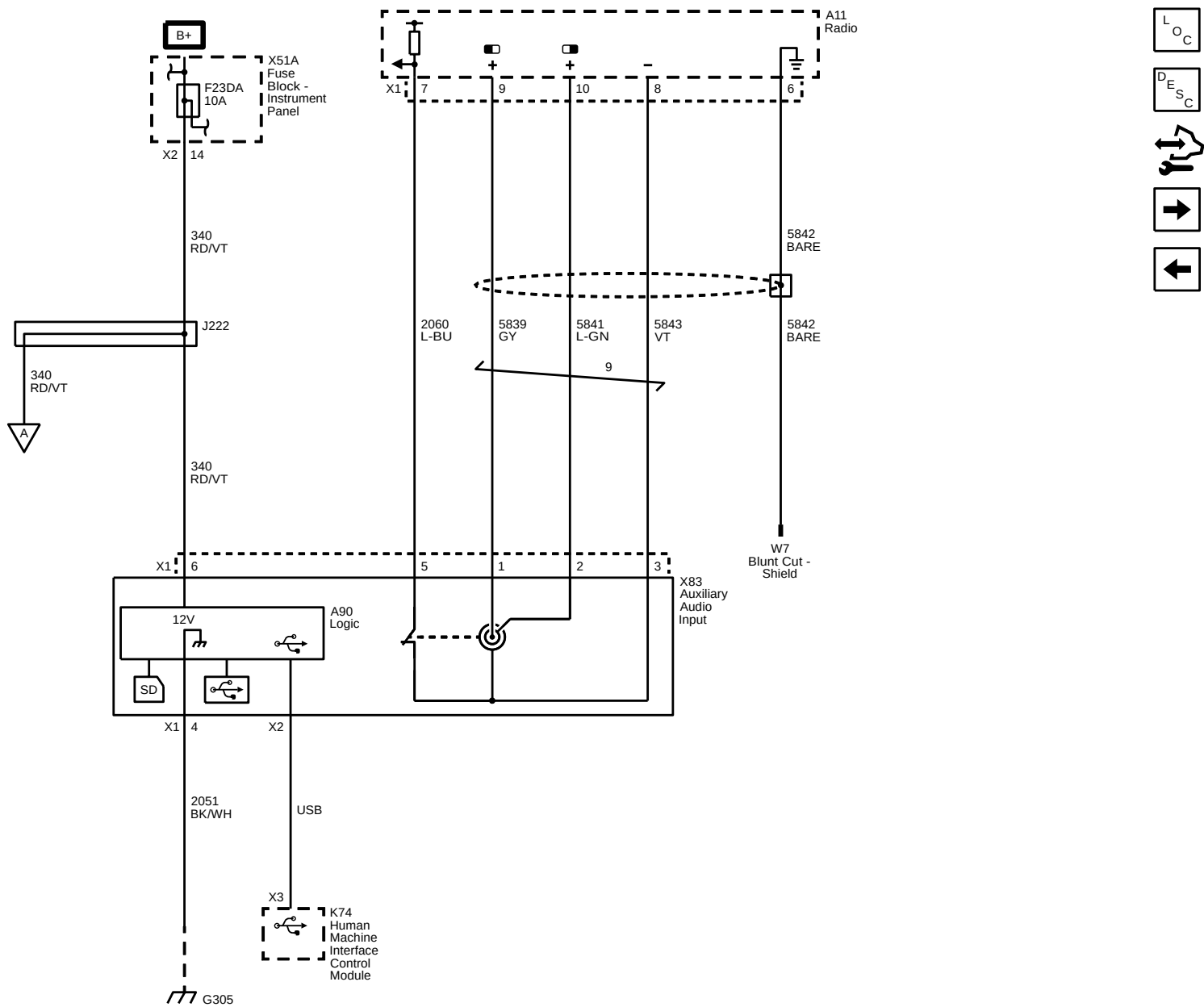


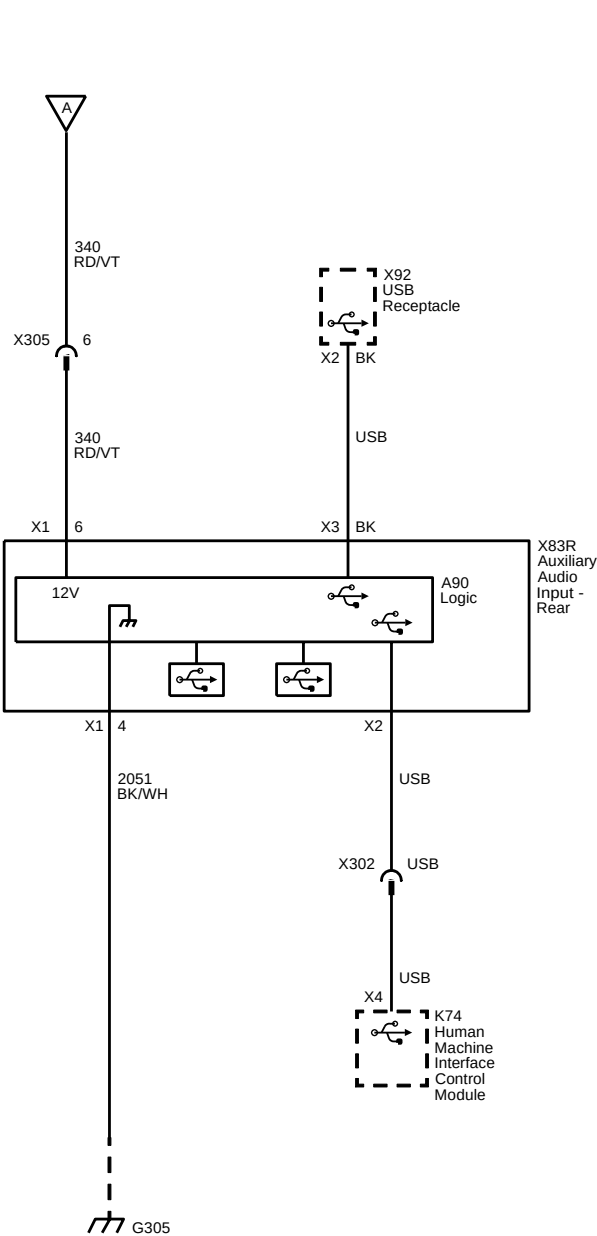


Auxiliary Inputs - Front (IO4 with N8D)



Auxiliary Inputs - Front (MYB)



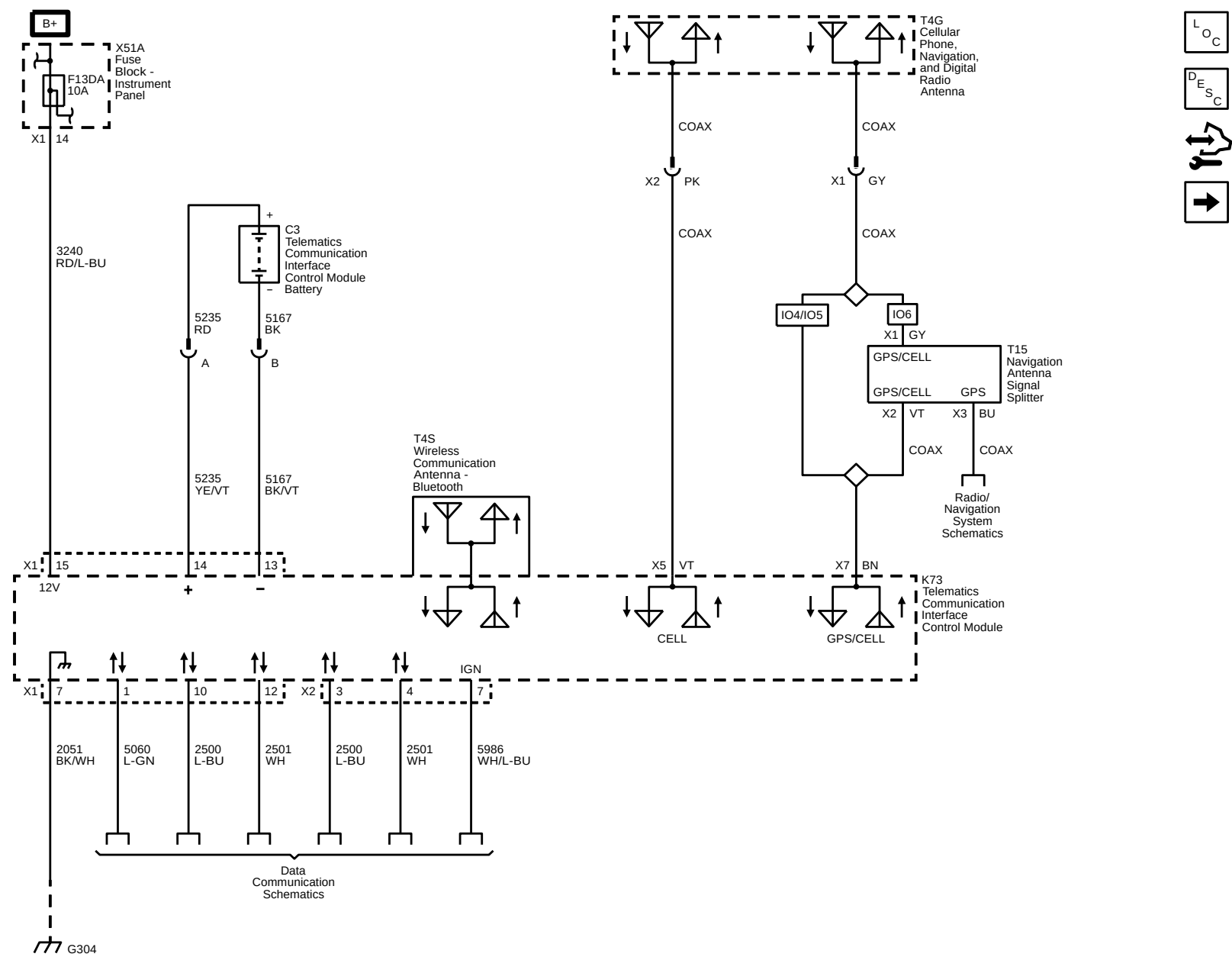


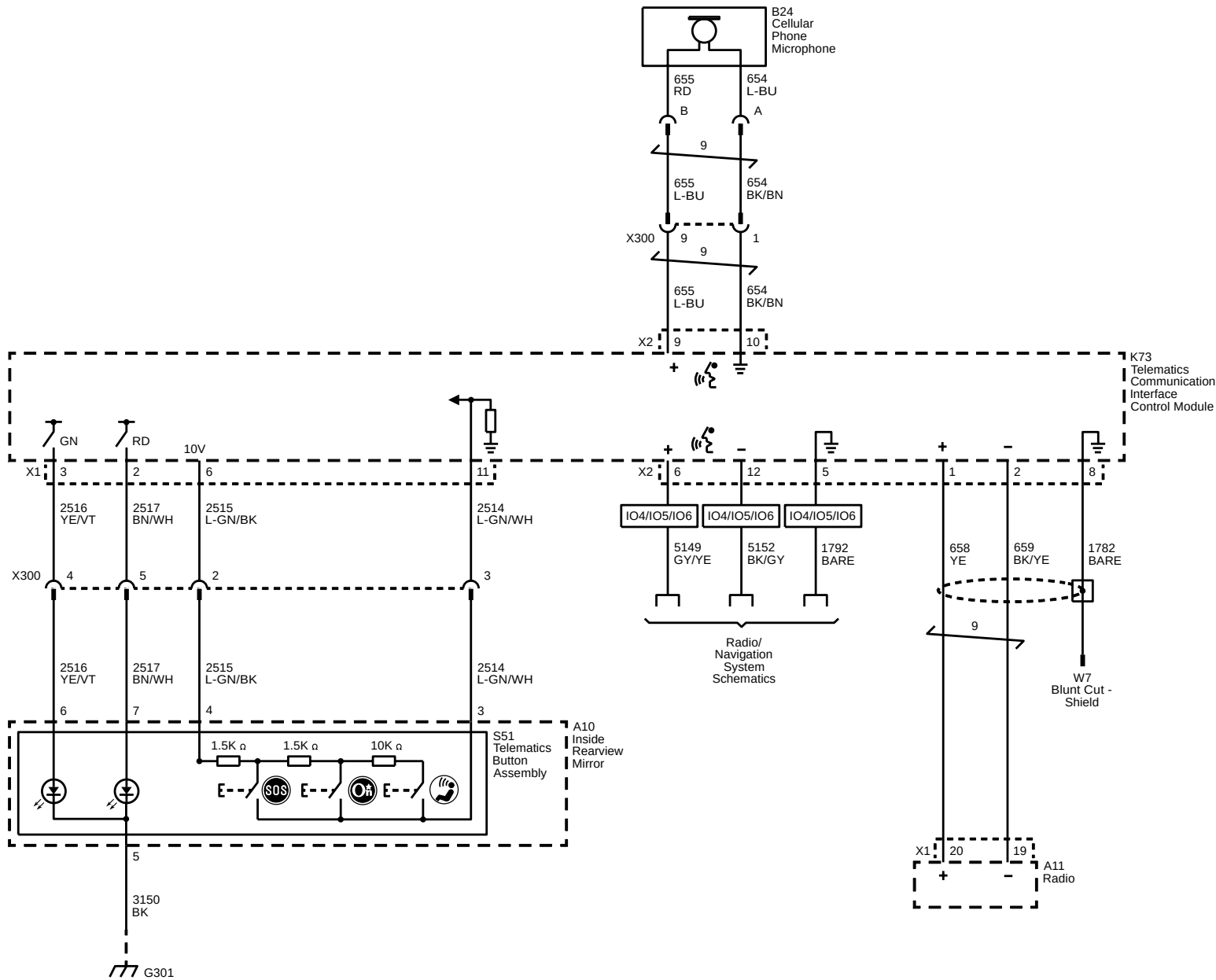
L
O
C

D
E
S
C



Power, Ground, Serial Data and Antennas (UE1)





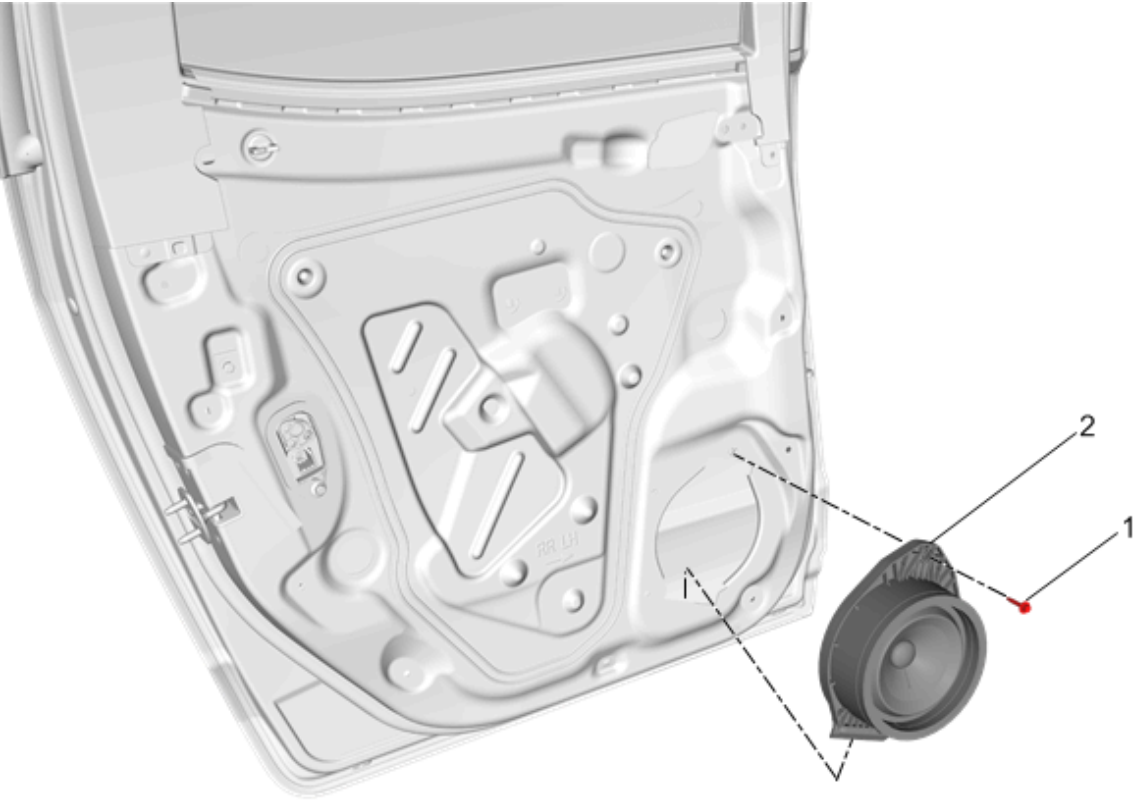
L O C

D E S C



Repair Instructions

Radio Rear Side Door Speaker Replacement



Radio Rear Side Door Speaker Replacement

Callout	Component Name
Preliminary Procedure Remove the rear side door trim. Refer to CELL Link Error - Link target cell (cell ID 163412) is invalid for this publication..	
1	Radio Rear Side Door Speaker Fastener Caution: Refer to CELL Link Error - Link target cell (cell ID 178169) is invalid for this publication.. Tighten: 2.5 Y (22 lb in)
2	Radio Rear Side Door Speaker Procedure Disconnect the electrical connector.

Description and Operation

Radio/Audio System Description and Operation (IO3)

The entertainment system on this vehicle may have several different configurations available to it. To determine the specific configuration of the vehicle, please see the Service Parts ID Label, and refer to [RPO Code List](#).

Each item in the list below represents topics covered in detail below.

- Data Communications
- Remote Radio Receiver
- Media Disc Player
- Speaker Operation
- Infotainment Controls and Display
- Antenna System
- Radio Reception
- Theft Deterrent
- Auxiliary Audio Input Jack
- USB Port and SD Card Reader
- Valet Mode
- OnStar ® (if equipped)
- Auto Volume Control

Data Communications

The infotainment system communicates with other devices on multiple serial data networks during operation.

Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST)

At the core of the infotainment system is the Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) bus, a high-speed multimedia network technology. The serial MOST bus uses a ring topology and synchronous data communication to transmit audio, video, data and control information between any devices attached. The MOST bus uses a dual wire structure to communicate among these devices.

A MOST communication enable circuit is also connected to all components on the MOST bus. The MOST enable circuit is used to wake the network and trigger network diagnostics. Any component on the MOST bus may assert the enable circuit, but communications are initiated by the MOST bus master.

The MOST bus master is the device responsible for normal wake up and initialization of communication on the network. The MOST bus master receives vehicle power state information from the vehicle power mode master. The MOST bus master uses this information to control the power state of the infotainment system.

The MOST bus master is also responsible for maintaining known good network configuration. The MOST bus master will be the device that reports MOST bus errors/DTCs.

The Remote Radio Receiver, Human Machine Interface Module, Remote Optical Drive, Audio Amplifier and the Instrument Panel Cluster all communicate on the MOST bus.

Local Interconnect Network (LIN)

The Local Interconnect Network (LIN) Bus is a single wire communication system. This bus is used to exchange information between a master control module and other smart devices which provide supporting functionality.

The Remote Radio Receiver, Human Machine Interface Module, Information Display, Infotainment Controls and the Multifunction (tunnel) Controls all communicate on the LIN bus.

GMLAN

The Remote Radio Receiver, Audio Amplifier, and the Human Machine Interface Module communicate with other components and systems in the vehicle via GMLAN.

Remote Radio Receiver

The radio is the MOST BUS master. The radio also communicates with other components and systems within the vehicle via GMLAN.

The remote radio receiver is responsible for receiving all broadcast audio bands. Broadcast signals from AM, FM, and XM bands are transmitted to the radio via the vehicle antenna systems.

Radio Power

The radio receives battery power and ground from the vehicle harness.

The radio does not use a discrete ignition feed circuit for power moding. The power mode master provides the system power mode to the radio via serial data messages. The power mode master determines the system power mode by processing power mode information from ignition switch inputs. Serial data power modes supported by the radio are OFF, ACCESSORY, RUN, and CRANK REQUEST.

Radio Audio Outputs

When not equipped with an amplifier, the radio outputs all audio signals to the speakers via the vehicle wiring harness.

Media Disc Player

The media disc player is responsible for playing optical media for the infotainment system.

The media disc player receives control information and outputs digital audio over the MOST bus.

The media disc player receives battery power and ground from the vehicle harness.

Speaker Operation

Speakers turn electrical energy into mechanical energy to move air, using a permanent magnet and an electromagnet. The electromagnet is energized when the radio or amplifier (if equipped) delivers current to the voice coil on

the speaker. The voice coil will form a north and south pole that will cause the voice coil and the speaker cone to move in relation to the permanent magnet. The current delivered to the speaker is rapidly changing alternating current (A/C). This causes the speaker cone to move in two directions producing sound.

Infotainment Controls and Display

The infotainment display and controls are a separate component from the radio, combined into an assembly. The assembly contains the control knobs and buttons for all audio and HVAC functions and the information display. The assembly is supplied battery voltage and ground from the vehicle harness.

The radio communicates with the assembly via a LIN serial data circuit. Messages communicated include the following:

- Wake-up/power state messages
- Diagnostic information
- Button presses/knob rotations
- Commands for the state of indicators
- Back-lighting dimming level

The radio sends the display digital video data for on-screen display through a dedicated video cable.

HVAC data for controls and status indicators is communicated between the HVAC controls and the HVAC control module with a separate LIN serial data circuit. HVAC status screen information from the HVAC control module is transmitted to the radio on the GMLAN serial data circuit.

Antenna System

Multi-Band Antenna

The multi-band antenna is located on the roof of the vehicle. This antenna is used with the AM/FM radio, as well as GPS and XM signals, if the vehicle has these features. Keep this antenna clear of snow and ice build up for clear reception. If the vehicle has a sunroof, the performance of the system may be affected if the sunroof is open. Loading items onto the roof of the vehicle can interfere with the performance of the system, ensure the multi-band antenna is not obstructed.

The radio antenna is enabled when the radio is turned on. The radio provides battery voltage to the antenna using the center conductor of the antenna coaxial cable. This DC voltage does not affect the incoming radio signal. When a 12 V signal is seen by the antenna on the center conductor of the antenna coax, both AM and FM signals are amplified.

Radio Reception

AM/FM Radio Signal

The radio signal is sent from a broadcast station and is then received by an antenna. The strength of the signal received depends on the following:

- The power output (wattage) of the broadcasting station
- The location of the vehicle (or receiver) relative to the broadcast tower.
- Height of the broadcast antenna
- Height of the receiving antenna
- Obstacles between the tower and the receiver
- Atmospheric conditions
- What band (AM or FM) the station is broadcasting
- Type of antenna and the ground plane

Digital Radio Receiver (If equipped)

The XM satellite receiver is integrated into the radio. XM satellite radio provides digital radio reception. The XM signal is broadcast from two satellites and, where necessary, terrestrial repeaters. The high power satellites allow the antenna to receive the XM signal even when foliage and other partial obstructions block the antennas view of the satellite. Terrestrial repeaters are used in dense urban areas. These repeaters will receive the satellite signal and re-broadcast them at much higher power levels in order to ensure reception in areas with densely packed tall buildings. A service fee is required in order to receive the XM service.

Radio Data System (RDS)

The RDS feature is available only on FM stations that broadcast RDS information. This system relies upon receiving specific information from these stations and only works when the information is available. While the radio is tuned to an FM-RDS station, the station name or call letters display. RDS data is carried in what is known as a "subcarrier". A subcarrier is a frequency that the FM broadcaster is authorized to use to send data that is not audible in the main audio program.

RDS functions will only work with FM broadcast stations that are broadcasting RDS data. Not all FM Broadcast stations broadcast RDS data or offer all of the RDS services.

The information displayed is dependent upon the information broadcast by the particular station. The information may vary greatly between stations. RDS functions may not work properly when reception is weak, reception is of poor quality, or RDS is not implemented properly by the FM Broadcaster. In some cases, a radio station broadcasting incorrect information may cause the RDS features of the radio to appear to work improperly.

With RDS, the radio can do the following:

- Display text information such as: station identification, type of programming, and general information (artist and song title, station messages, call in phone numbers, etc.).
- Seek to stations broadcasting the selected type of programming
- Receive announcements concerning local and national emergencies
- Receive alert warnings of local or national emergencies. When an alert announcement comes on the current radio station, ALERT! displays. You will hear the announcement, even if the volume is low or a CD is playing. If a CD is playing, play stops during the announcement. Alert announcements cannot be turned off. ALERT! is not affected by tests of the emergency broadcast system. This feature is not supported by all RDS stations.

Theft Deterrent

The radio theft deterrent system is intended to disable or limit radio functionality if incorrect vehicle information is received by the radio. The radio disables functionality if the VIN information received by the radio does not match the VIN information that has been learned by the radio. The radio receives this information via serial data. A possible cause of incorrect VIN info could be the radio was originally installed in another vehicle.

The radio has the following theft operating modes as part of the theft deterrent system:

- Normal Mode: The radio has learned a correct VIN sequence and the VIN information received via serial data matches the learned VIN sequence. In this mode the radio has full functionality.
- No VIN Mode: The radio has not received or learned a correct VIN sequence. In this mode the radio has limited functionality.
- Theft Detected Mode: The radio has learned a correct VIN sequence and the VIN information received via serial data does NOT match the learned VIN sequence. In this mode the radio may be disabled or have limited functionality. The radio display will indicate that theft protection is active.

Auxiliary Audio Input Jack (If equipped)

The infotainment system may have a 3.5mm (1/8 in.) auxiliary audio input jack located in the center console. The auxiliary audio input jack interfaces directly with the radio. When a portable audio playback device is connected to the auxiliary jack, an internal switch detects the connection and the radio will switch to AUX as the audio source. Audio signals from the device are sent to the radio from the auxiliary jack via the left, right, and common audio signal circuits.

- When a device is first connected to the 3.5mm (1/8 in.) input jack the infotainment system automatically switches to that device. If an auxiliary device has already been connected, press the AUX or CD/AUX button to select the device.
- Playback of an audio device that is connected to the 3.5mm jack can only be controlled using the controls on the device.
- The volume control on the device may need to be adjusted to ensure sufficient playback volume through the infotainment system.

USB Port and SD Card Reader

The infotainment system has a USB port and SD card reader slot located in the center console. The USB port and the card reader slot interface with a hub device, internal to the auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle assembly. The auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle assembly receives fused battery voltage and ground from the harness to power the internal hub device as well as providing additional amperage to power USB devices.

The internal hub device interfaces directly with the radio via a standard USB cable. A Mini type USB connector is used to connect the cable at the USB port and at the radio and at the auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle. Standard USB male to female connections are typically used for connecting USB cables together where an in-line connection is required. An in-line cable connection is typically found between the console and I/P harness.

USB Port

The USB port allows connectivity to the infotainment system from portable media players or a USB storage device (memory stick/ flash drive). When a device is connected to the USB port, the system detects the device and switches to USB as the audio source. Once connected, the device can be controlled from the radio controls.

Not all portable media player devices or file types are compatible. Connection to USB HUB devices is not supported.

Refer to the owner’s manual for information on USB devices, control, and operation.

SD Card Reader

The infotainment system uses the SD card reader as a mass storage device, similar to a USB storage device.

Refer to the owners manual for information on media types supported via the SD card reader.

Valet Mode

Valet Mode is a customer enabled feature of the infotainment system, found in the settings menu, if equipped. The customer creates and inputs a four digit code using the infotainment controls. Confirming the code and selecting LOCK will lock the infotainment system, steering wheel controls and other vehicle features, dependant on vehicle equipment. The vehicle will remain in valet mode until the same four digit code is reentered.

In the event that the four digit code is forgotten, the scan tool can be used to clear the Valet Mode Code.

OnStar ® (If equipped)

When OnStar is activated, a serial data message is sent to the radio that activates a software program. When the software begins its process, the fade goes to the front, Bass and Treble are set to the mid range, the outputs are mono, and the audio source is OnStar. OnStar takes priority over any other audio source. All of these actions are preset values stored in the radio.

For additional OnStar information, refer to [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 149754\) is invalid for this publication..](#)

Auto Volume Control

With auto volume control, the audio system will adjust automatically to make up for road and wind noise as you drive, by increasing the volume as vehicle speed increases. To use auto volume control, set the volume at the desired level, and then select either Low, Medium, or High. To turn auto volume control off, select the Off screen button.

Radio/Audio System Description and Operation (104/105/106)

The entertainment system on this vehicle may have several different configurations available to it. To determine the specific configuration of the vehicle, please see the Service Parts ID Label, and refer to [RPO Code List](#).

Each item in the list below represents topics covered in detail below.

- Data Communications
- Remote Radio Receiver
- Human Machine Interface Module
- Media Disc Player
- Audio Amplifier (If equipped)
- Speaker Operation
- Infotainment Controls and Display
- Antenna System
- Radio Reception
- Theft Deterrent
- Bluetooth ® (if equipped)
- Applications (if equipped)
- Auxiliary Inputs
- Navigation System Components and Features (if equipped)
- Valet Mode
- OnStar ® (if equipped)
- Steering Wheel Controls
- Auto Volume Control

Data Communications

The infotainment system communicates with other devices on multiple serial data networks during operation.

Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST)

At the core of the infotainment system is the Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) bus, a high-speed multimedia network technology. The serial MOST bus uses a ring topology and synchronous data communication to transmit audio, video, data and control information between any devices attached. The MOST bus uses a dual wire structure to communicate among these devices.

A MOST communication enable circuit is also connected to all components on the MOST bus. The MOST enable circuit is used to wake the network and trigger network diagnostics. Any component on the MOST bus may assert the enable circuit, but communications are initiated by the MOST bus master.

The MOST bus master is the device responsible for normal wake up and initialization of communication on the network. The MOST bus master receives vehicle power state information from the vehicle power mode master. The MOST bus master uses this information to control the power state of the infotainment system.

The MOST bus master is also responsible for maintaining known good network configuration. The MOST bus master will be the device that reports MOST bus errors/DTCs.

The Remote Radio Receiver, Human Machine Interface Module, Remote Optical Drive, Audio Amplifier and the Instrument Panel Cluster all communicate on the MOST bus.

Local Interconnect Network (LIN)

The Local Interconnect Network (LIN) Bus is a single wire communication system. This bus is used to exchange information between a master control module and other smart devices which provide supporting functionality.

The Remote Radio Receiver, Human Machine Interface Module, Information Display, Infotainment Controls and the Multifunction (tunnel) Controls all communicate on the LIN bus.

GMLAN

The Remote Radio Receiver, Audio Amplifier, and the Human Machine Interface Module communicate with other components and systems in the vehicle via GMLAN.

Remote Radio Receiver

The radio is the MOST BUS master. The radio also communicates with other components and systems within the vehicle via GMLAN.

The remote radio receiver is responsible for receiving all broadcast audio bands. Broadcast signals from AM, FM, and XM bands are transmitted to the radio via the vehicle antenna systems.

Radio Power

The radio receives battery power and ground from the vehicle harness.

The radio does not use a discrete ignition feed circuit for power moding. The power mode master provides the system power mode to the radio via serial data messages. The power mode master determines the system power mode by processing power mode information from ignition switch inputs. Serial data power modes supported by the radio are OFF, ACCESSORY, RUN, and CRANK REQUEST.

Radio Audio Outputs

When not equipped with an amplifier, the radio outputs all audio signals to the speakers via the vehicle wiring harness.

When equipped with an amplifier, the radio outputs all audio signals digitally over the MOST bus.

Human Machine Interface Module

The human machine interface module is responsible for the following: Video for the infotainment display, Bluetooth ®, USB, memory card reader, and speech recognition functions.

The human machine interface module communicates with the info display module via the LIN bus for control information, touch communications and dimming level. Digital video data is sent to the display through a dedicated video cable.

Media Disc Player

The media disc player is responsible for playing optical media for the infotainment system.

The media disc player receives battery power and ground from the vehicle harness.

The media disc player receives control information and outputs digital audio over the MOST bus.

Audio Amplifier (If equipped)

Amplifier Interface

The amplifier receives battery power and ground from the vehicle harness. . The audio amplifier is a participant on the MOST network. The audio amplifier receives audio signals and control information from the MOST bus.

Amplifier Operation

The purpose of the amplifier is to increase the power of a voltage or current signal. The output signal of an amplifier may consist of the same frequencies as the input signal or it may consist of only a portion of the frequencies as in the case of a subwoofer or midrange speaker. The audio amplifier amplifies the signal and sends it to the appropriate speakers.

Each of the audio output channel circuits (+) and (–), at the audio amplifier have a DC bias voltage that is approximately one half of the battery voltage. When using a DMM, each of the audio output channel circuits will measure approximately 6.5V DC. The audio being played on the system is produced by a varying AC voltage that is centered around the DC bias voltage on the same circuit. The AC voltage is what causes the speaker cone to move and produce sound. Both the DC bias voltage and the AC voltage signals are needed for the audio system to properly produce sound.

Speaker Operation

Speakers turn electrical energy into mechanical energy to move air, using a permanent magnet and an electromagnet. The electromagnet is energized when the radio or amplifier (if equipped) delivers current to the voice coil on the speaker. The voice coil will form a north and south pole that will cause the voice coil and the speaker cone to move in relation to the permanent magnet. The current delivered to the speaker is rapidly changing alternating current (A/C). This causes the speaker cone to move in two directions producing sound.

Infotainment Controls and Display

The infotainment display and controls are a separate component from the radio, combined into an assembly. The assembly contains the control knobs and buttons for all audio and HVAC functions and the information display. The assembly is supplied battery voltage and ground from the vehicle harness.

Control information, touch communications and dimming level for the display are communicated via a LIN serial data circuit to the human machine interface module.

The human machine interface module sends the display digital video data for on-screen display through a dedicated video cable.

The information display provides a feedback on the touch screen and certain controls. Buttons pulse when pressed to affirm that the command is being carried out,

When not actively in use, the screen reverts to minimal images. Proximity Sensing awakens the LCD screen when a hand approaches it.

The controls communicate via a LIN serial data circuit with the remote radio receiver . Messages communicated include the following:

- Wake-up/power state messages
- Diagnostic information
- Button presses/knob rotations
- Commands for the state of indicators
- Back-lighting dimming level

HVAC data for controls and status indicators is communicated between the HVAC controls and the HVAC control module with a separate LIN serial data circuit. HVAC status screen information from the HVAC control module is transmitted to the radio on the GMLAN serial data circuit. The radio communicates the desired screen information to the human machine interface module to be sent to the information display using the video data circuits.

Antenna System

Multi-Band Antenna

The multi-band antenna is located on the roof of the vehicle. This antenna is used with the AM/FM radio, as well as GPS and XM signals, if the vehicle has these features. Keep this antenna clear of snow and ice build up for clear reception. If the vehicle has a sunroof, the performance of the system may be affected if the sunroof is open. Loading items onto the roof of the vehicle can interfere with the performance of the system, ensure the multi-band antenna is not obstructed.

The radio antenna is enabled when the radio is turned on. The radio provides battery voltage to the antenna using the center conductor of the antenna coaxial cable. This DC voltage does not affect the incoming radio signal. When a 12 V signal is seen by the antenna on the center conductor of the antenna coax, both AM and FM signals are amplified.

Radio Reception

AM/FM Radio Signal

The radio signal is sent from a broadcast station and is then received by an antenna. The strength of the signal received depends on the following:

- The power output (wattage) of the broadcasting station
- The location of the vehicle (or receiver) relative to the broadcast tower.
- Height of the broadcast antenna
- Height of the receiving antenna

- Obstacles between the tower and the receiver
- Atmospheric conditions
- What band (AM or FM) the station is broadcasting
- Type of antenna and the ground plane

Digital Radio Receiver (If equipped)

The XM satellite receiver is integrated into the radio. XM satellite radio provides digital radio reception. The XM signal is broadcast from two satellites and, where necessary, terrestrial repeaters. The high power satellites allow the antenna to receive the XM signal even when foliage and other partial obstructions block the antennas view of the satellite. Terrestrial repeaters are used in dense urban areas. These repeaters will receive the satellite signal and re-broadcast them at much higher power levels in order to ensure reception in areas with densely packed tall buildings. A service fee is required in order to receive the XM service.

Radio Data System (RDS)

The RDS feature is available only on FM stations that broadcast RDS information. This system relies upon receiving specific information from these stations and only works when the information is available. While the radio is tuned to an FM-RDS station, the station name or call letters display. RDS data is carried in what is known as a "subcarrier". A subcarrier is a frequency that the FM broadcaster is authorized to use to send data that is not audible in the main audio program.

RDS functions will only work with FM broadcast stations that are broadcasting RDS data. Not all FM Broadcast stations broadcast RDS data or offer all of the RDS services.

The information displayed is dependent upon the information broadcast by the particular station. The information may vary greatly between stations. RDS functions may not work properly when reception is weak, reception is of poor quality, or RDS is not implemented properly by the FM Broadcaster. In some cases, a radio station broadcasting incorrect information may cause the RDS features of the radio to appear to work improperly.

With RDS, the radio can do the following:

- Display text information such as: station identification, type of programming, and general information (artist and song title, station messages, call in phone numbers, etc.).
- Seek to stations broadcasting the selected type of programming
- Receive announcements concerning local and national emergencies
- Receive alert warnings of local or national emergencies. When an alert announcement comes on the current radio station, ALERT! displays. You will hear the announcement, even if the volume is low or a CD is playing. If a CD is playing, play stops during the announcement. Alert announcements cannot be turned off. ALERT! is not affected by tests of the emergency broadcast system. This feature is not supported by all RDS stations.

Theft Deterrent

The radio theft deterrent system is intended to disable or limit radio functionality if incorrect vehicle information is received by the radio. The radio disables functionality if the VIN information received by the radio does not match the VIN information that has been learned by the radio. The radio receives this information via serial data. A possible cause of incorrect VIN info could be the radio was originally installed in another vehicle.

The radio has the following theft operating modes as part of the theft deterrent system:

- Normal Mode: The radio has learned a correct VIN sequence and the VIN information received via serial data matches the learned VIN sequence. In this mode the radio has full functionality.
- No VIN Mode: The radio has not received or learned a correct VIN sequence. In this mode the radio has limited functionality.
- Theft Detected Mode: The radio has learned a correct VIN sequence and the VIN information received via serial data does NOT match the learned VIN sequence. In this mode the radio may be disabled or have limited functionality. The radio display will indicate that theft protection is active.

Bluetooth ® (If equipped)

Bluetooth ® wireless technology is a short-range communications technology intended to replace the cables connecting portable and/or fixed devices while maintaining high levels of security. The operating range of the signal is approximately 30 feet.

The available features and functions are determined by the type of device and the software within the devices being used. For a feature or function to operate, it must be supported in both devices.

The first connection between devices is established through a process called pairing. In order to pair two devices, a password (passkey) has to be exchanged between the two devices. One device will generate the password, the other device accepts the password to complete the process. Once the devices are paired, future connections between the devices will occur automatically when the devices are on and within range of each other.

The Bluetooth ® hardware is internal to the human machine interface module. The human machine interface module supports streaming of data (music, voice, information) from cellular phones and other mobile devices that support those features. The human machine interface module is also capable of interfacing with cellular phones for hands-free features.

- The device must be paired to the system to use the available Bluetooth ® feature(s). The pairing process must only be performed once for each device, unless that device's information is deleted.
- Up to five devices can be paired, but only one can be connected at any given time.
- Streaming Audio allows playing music from the mobile device wirelessly. Music stored on the mobile device can be viewed and controlled from the display.
- To stream audio from a mobile device, the device must be unlocked, and any additional applications should be closed.

Refer to the vehicle owners manual, supplements, and the device manufacturers information for pairing instructions.

Applications (If equipped)

When the system is equipped with Bluetooth ®, the system is capable of using applications, commonly referred to as apps.

The term application refers to any piece of software that works on a system (hardware) that is being operated by it's own software. Applications are typically small software programs which uses the hardware to perform a specific task, as opposed to operating the entire system.

- For an application to be used, it must be installed on both the vehicle infotainment system and a compatible mobile device.
- The device must be connected to the system. this may be done wirelessly via Bluetooth ®, or via the vehicle USB port. Refer to the device manufacturers information for the proper connection method.
- When the device is connected, the vehicle infotainment system is used to remotely access and control the application on the mobile device.

- The application must work correctly on the device to work with the vehicle infotainment system.
- The user may be required to log-in to the application on the mobile device before using the application from the vehicle controls.
- Using applications will use the device's data plan.
- The device must be unlocked, and any additional applications should be closed.

Refer to the owner's manual and supplements for information on mobile devices, control, and operation.

Auxiliary Inputs

Front Auxiliary Audio Input

The infotainment system has a auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle assembly located in the console. The two USB ports and the card reader slot interface with a hub device, internal to the assembly. The assembly receives fused battery voltage and ground from the harness to power the internal hub device as well as providing additional amperage to power USB devices.

The internal hub device interfaces directly with the human machine interface control module via a standard USB cable. A Mini type USB connector is used to connect the cable at the USB port and at the human machine interface control module and at the auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle. Standard USB male to female connections are typically used for connecting USB cables together where an in-line connection is required. An in-line cable connection is typically found between the console and I/P harness.

The auxiliary audio input jack interfaces directly with the radio. When a portable audio playback device is connected to the auxiliary jack, an internal switch detects the connection and the radio will switch to AUX as the audio source. Audio signals from the device are sent to the radio from the auxiliary jack via the left, right, and common audio signal circuits.

- Playback of an audio device that is connected to the 3.5mm jack can only be controlled using the controls on the device.
- The volume control on the device may need to be adjusted to ensure sufficient playback volume through the infotainment system.

USB ports allow connectivity to the infotainment system from portable media players or a USB storage device (memory stick/ flash drive). When a device is connected to the USB port, the system detects the device and USB becomes available as an audio source. Once connected, the device can be controlled from the radio controls.

- Not all portable media player devices or file types are compatible. Connection to USB HUB devices is not supported.
- Refer to the owner's manual for information on USB devices, control, and operation.

The infotainment system uses the SD card reader as a mass storage device, similar to a USB storage device. Refer to the owners manual for information on media types supported via the SD card reader.

Rear USB Ports

The infotainment system has a USB receptacle assembly located in the rear of the console. The two USB ports interface with a hub device, internal to the assembly. The assembly receives fused battery voltage and ground from the harness to power the internal hub device as well as providing additional amperage to power USB devices.

The internal hub device interfaces directly with the human machine interface control module via a standard USB cable. A Mini type USB connector is used to connect the cable at the USB port and at the human machine interface control module and at the auxiliary jack, USB, and memory card receptacle. Standard USB male to female connections are typically used for connecting USB cables together where an in-line connection is required. An in-line cable connection is typically found between the console and I/P harness.

An additional USB port is located in the console storage compartment. This USB port is connected to the rear receptacle assembly via a USB cable, and interfaces through the rear receptacle internal hub to connect to the system.

Navigation System Components and Features (if equipped)

The human machine interface module provides navigation functionality, if equipped. The human machine interface module provides the following:

- Connection to the global positioning system (GPS) antenna, which provides the vehicle position information.
- Map data for navigation and map route guidance, stored in the human machine interface modules internal memory.
- Route guidance with verbal prompts to the operator.
- Traffic and weather information for display on the navigation system map (with active subscription, where available).

Global Positioning System (GPS) Antenna

The global positioning system (GPS) antenna is part of the multi-band antenna located on the roof of the vehicle. The GPS antenna is used to collect the signals of the orbiting GPS satellites. Within the antenna is housed a low noise amplifier that allows for a more broad and precise reception of this data. The GPS antenna amplifier is powered through the coaxial cable.

The antenna is connected to the human machine interface module directly, or through a signal splitter. The signal splitter is a component for dividing the navigation signal into two paths without any transmission loss. This allows the use of a single GPS antenna to provide a signal to both the human machine interface module and the telematics communication interface module.

Route Guidance

The map will display the route to the selected destination. Voice prompts alert the operator of upcoming events (turns) and arrivals at the destination. The navigation system will automatically recalculate if the route is not followed. The human machine interface module uses data received from the global positioning system (GPS) satellites, the vehicle speed signal. and serial data information to accurately display the current position of the vehicle.

Points of Interest

The map database provides point of interest information. Points of interests are locations that are frequently visited. Points of interest can be can be displayed on the map or set as a destination. The following are some of the available Points of interests:

- Gas Station
- Restaurant
- College
- Police Station

Valet Mode

Valet Mode is a customer enabled feature of the infotainment system, found in the settings menu, if equipped. The customer creates and inputs a four digit code using the infotainment controls. Confirming the code and selecting LOCK will lock the infotainment system, steering wheel controls and other vehicle features, dependant on vehicle equipment. The vehicle will remain in valet mode until the same four digit code is reentered.

In the event that the four digit code is forgotten, the scan tool can be used to clear the Valet Mode Code.

OnStar ® (If equipped)

When OnStar is activated, a serial data message is sent to the radio that activates a software program. When the software begins its process, the fade goes to the front, Bass and Treble are set to the mid range, the outputs are mono, and the audio source is OnStar. OnStar takes priority over any other audio source. All of these actions are preset values stored in the radio.

For additional OnStar information, refer to [CELL Link Error - Link target cell \(cell ID 149754\) is invalid for this publication..](#)

Steering Wheel Controls

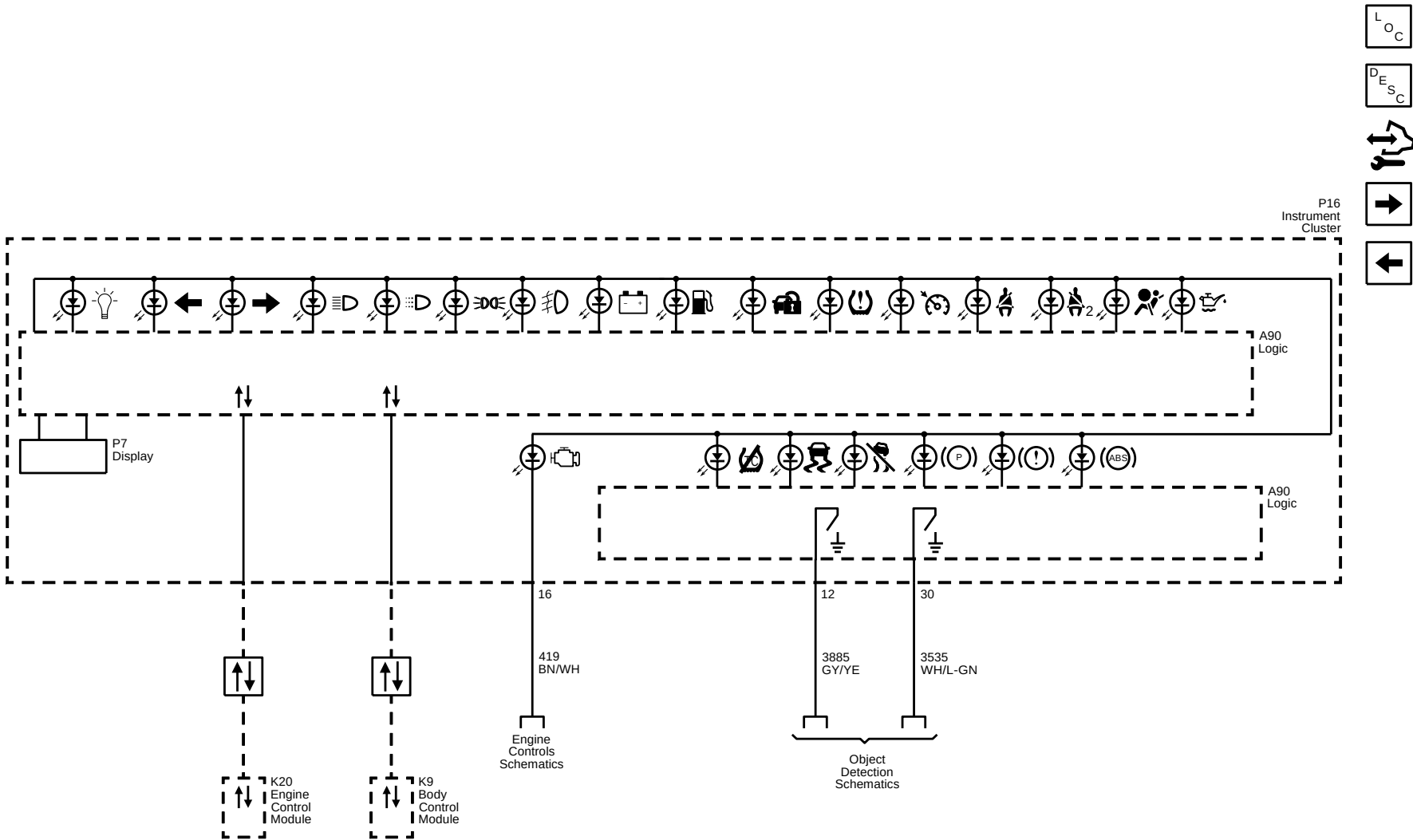
Some audio functions are available using the steering wheel controls. The steering wheel controls duplicate the function of the primary controls available on the radio.

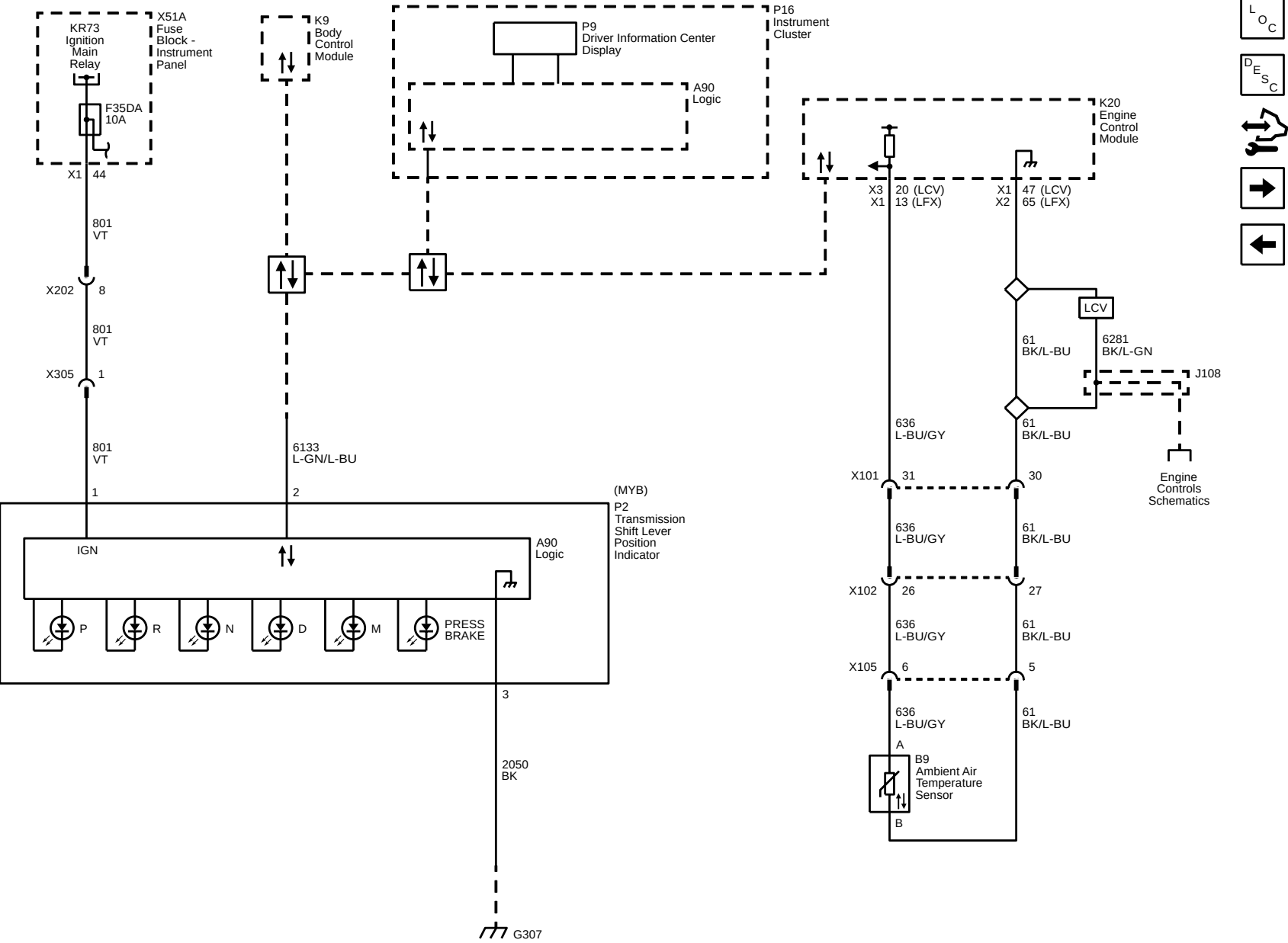
For additional information on steering wheel controls, refer to [Steering Wheel Controls Description and Operation \(with W1Y\)Steering Wheel Controls Description and Operation \(without W1Y\)](#).

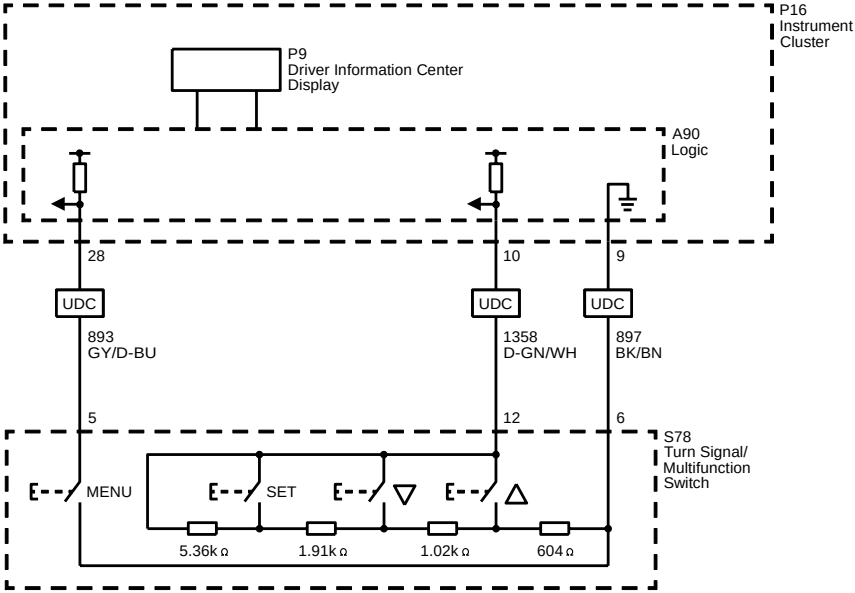
Auto Volume Control

With auto volume control, the audio system will adjust automatically to make up for road and wind noise as you drive, by increasing the volume as vehicle speed increases. To use auto volume control, set the volume at the desired level, and then select either Low, Medium, or High. To turn auto volume control off, select the Off screen button.

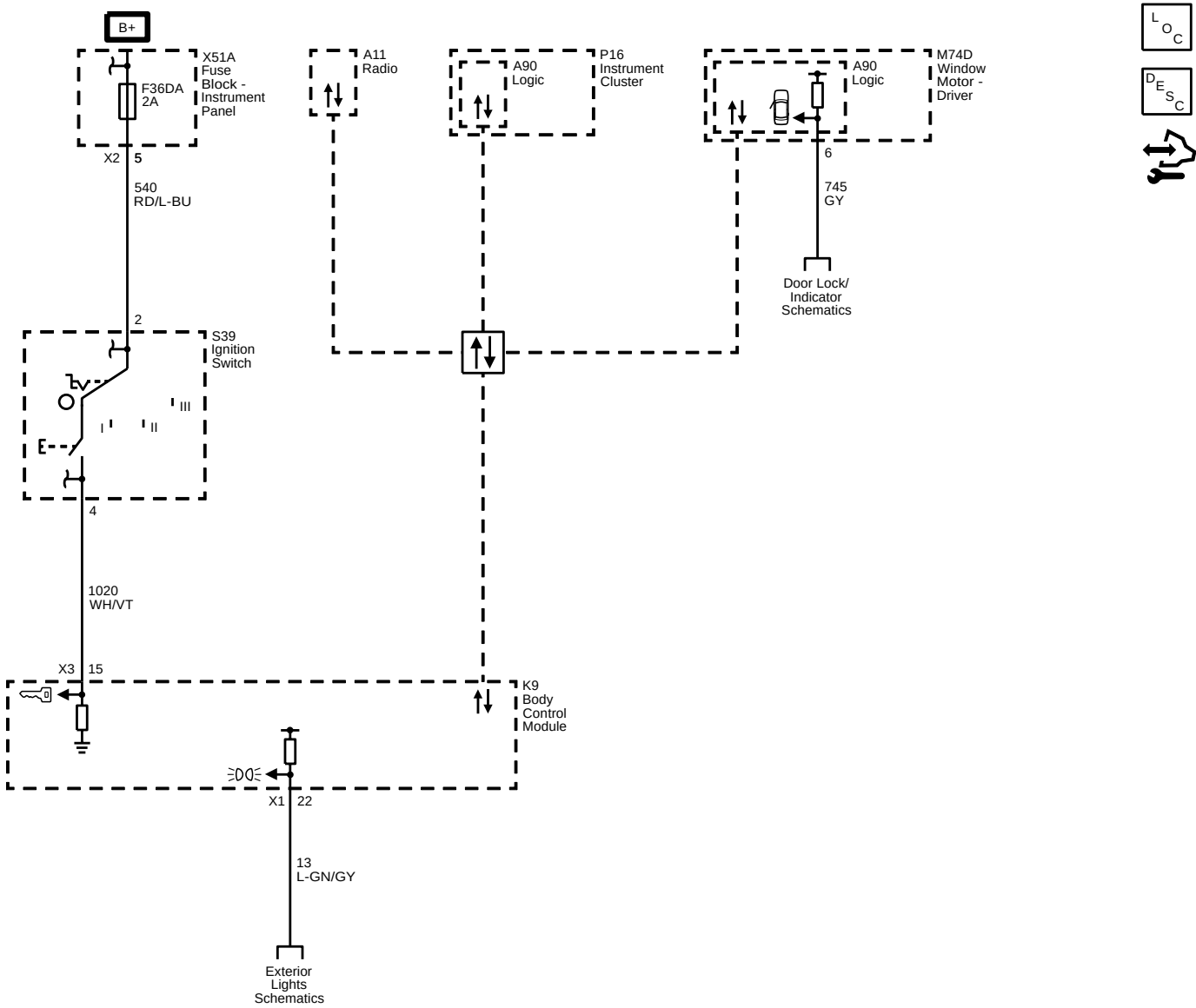








Audible Warning



Description and Operation

Audible Warnings Description and Operation

The audible warnings alert the driver of a system concern or a critical vehicle condition. The radio generates the audible warnings through the speakers. The radio receives audible warning requests via serial data. If the radio receives multiple audible warning requests, the warning with the highest priority sounds first. Different audible warnings may sound with a different frequency or a different chime pattern, depending on the system or module making the request. The chime volume may be selectable through vehicle personalization.

Audible Warnings or Chimes

The following is a list of common audible warnings or chimes. For additional chimes or complete system description, refer to the appropriate system's Description and Operation or the vehicle owner's manual.

- Driver Seat Belt Reminder – If the vehicle is started and the seat belt is unbuckled, the BCM requests the radio sound a chime to indicated that the belt is unbuckled. This is accompanied by a flashing driver seat belt indicator on the instrument cluster. If the belt remains unbuckled, the chime cycle may continue multiple times if the vehicle is driven and the indicator will remain on solid.
- Passenger Seat Belt Reminder – If the passenger presence system determines that their is an occupant in the passenger seat and the vehicle is started with the passenger seat belt unbuckled, the BCM requests the radio sound a chime to indicated that the belt is unbuckled. This is accompanied by a flashing passenger seat belt indicator. If the belt remains unbuckled, the chime cycle may continue multiple times if the vehicle is driven and the indicator will remain on solid. If an object is placed on the passenger seat, the passenger presence system may interpret this as a passenger occupying the seat. Because the passenger seat belt is unbuckled, the passenger seat belt reminder chime will sound. To correct this, remove the object from the passenger seat.
- Exterior Lamps On Warning – If the exterior lamps are left on after the ignition is turned off and the driver door is opened, the BCM will request the radio sound a chime as an indicator that the exterior lamps are on.
- Electric Parking Brake – If the electric parking brake switch is pressed while the vehicle is in motion, the parking brake control module will request the radio sound a chime. To release the parking brake, the brake pedal must be pressed when the electric parking brake switch is pressed. If the brake pedal is not pressed, the parking brake control module will request the radio sound a chime. A message will also appear on the driver information center.
- Delayed Locking – If the keyless entry transmitter is not in the vehicle and the door lock switch is pressed with the driver door open, the BCM will request the radio sound a chime three times to indicate that the vehicle has entered a delayed locking state. The doors will automatically lock five seconds after the last door is closed.
- Object Detection – The object detection system sends various chime requests to the radio during normal operation.

Additional Warnings

The following warnings have an associated instrument cluster indicator or driver information center message:

- Turn Signal Indicators – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the BCM.
- Vehicle Overspeed Message – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the BCM.
- Fuel Level Low Message – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the BCM.
- Oil Pressure Indicator – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the BCM.
- Tire Pressure Low Indicator – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the BCM.
- Antilock Brake Indicator – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the electronic brake control module.
- Engine Cooling System Messages – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the engine control module.
- Transmission Messages – The radio activates the audible warning as requested by the transmission control module.

Driver Information Center (DIC) Description and Operation (Uplevel)

The driver information center is located in the lower middle portion of the instrument cluster, between the speedometer and the tachometer. The driver information center displays information about the vehicle and allows the operator to access applications. It also displays warning messages if a system problem is detected.

The driver information center is made up of three zones. The left zone is a list of the applications that can be displayed. The right zone contains choices to customize what information is displayed for the respective application chosen. In the middle is the interactive application display zone. The application display zone allows access to the navigation application, audio application, phone application, or settings applications. The information display zone contains multiple pages that display vehicle information. The compass and PRNDL are displayed at all times in the lower portion of the display zone.

The driver information center can also be configured with several different themes. Changing the theme is accomplished using the infotainment system faceplate settings page. The chosen theme is used for both the faceplate and the driver information center displays.

Driver Information Center (DIC) Description and Operation (Base)

In the lower middle of the instrument cluster, an additional display is installed. Its task is to give additional information, such as an odometer, select gear or error codes/warning messages. Refer to [Indicator/Warning Message Description and Operation](#).

There are 4 switch functions for the driver information center:

- Menu
- Set/CLR
- Up
- Down

Menu

The Menu switch is used to navigate between the Vehicle Information Menu and the Trip/Fuel Information Menu. Cycle through the following vehicle parameters by successive pressing of the Menu switch.

Up and Down

The Up and the Down switches are used to navigate within the menus. Cycle through the following menu parameters by successive pressing of the Down switch.

Vehicle Information Menu

- Battery Voltage
- Hour meter
- Remaining Oil Life (only for V6 engines)
- Speed Warning
- Transmission Fluid Temperature (only for AT vehicles)
- Units Menu

Trip/Fuel Information Menu

- Average Fuel Economy
- Average Vehicle Speed
- Digital Speed Page
- Fuel Range
- Fuel Used
- Outside Air Temperature
- Timer
- Trip 1
- Trip 2

Trip 1/2

The trip odometer 1 or 2 can be accessed through the driver information center switch Up/Down function.

Trip Display

Driver Information Center Trip Display	Range		
	Europe-SI	USA	GB
TRIP 1	####.#km	####.#miles	####.#miles
TRIP 2	####.#km	####.#miles	####.#miles

Average Fuel Economy

Average fuel economy is calculated using the equation: Average Fuel Economy = Distance/Fuel.

- Distance = The accumulated distance travelled since the last reset of this value
- Fuel = The accumulated fuel consumption since the last reset of this value

The ECM sends the average fuel economy GMLAN message to the instrument cluster. The value of this mode is retained during ignition OFF and can be changed between English units and metric units by selecting from the

driver information center options menu.

Fuel Range

This message indicates the estimated distance that the vehicle can travel under the current fuel economy and fuel level conditions since the last battery connection to the instrument cluster. Fuel Range is calculated using the equation: Fuel Range = Range Distance/Range Fuel Used.

- Range Distance = The accumulated distance travelled since the last reset of this value
- Fuel Used = The accumulated fuel delivered since the last reset of this value

The engine control module (ECM) sends the fuel range value to the instrument cluster. The instrument cluster receives a GMLAN message with fuel information. The fuel range value is retained during ignition OFF and can be changed between Europe-SI, USA and GB units by accessing the driver information center Units menu. The Fuel Range display cannot be reset. LOW is displayed when fuel range is below a predetermined value.

Average Vehicle Speed

Average speed is calculated using the equation: Average Speed = Average Speed Distance/Average Speed Time.

- Distance = The accumulated distance travelled since the last reset of this value
- Ignition ON = The accumulated ignition on time since the last reset of this value

Outside Air Temperature

The outside air temperature can be accessed through the driver information center Trip/Fuel switch function. The driver information center shows the outside air temperature as a damped value. The time and rate of the temperature update is based on an algorithm in the instrument cluster. Factors such as last temperature reading, current temperature reading, length of time the vehicle was off, current vehicle speed, and the distance driven effect when the displayed temperature is updated. To get the vehicle to display the most accurate temperature faster, drive the vehicle. Constant moving traffic will update the display to the correct temperature more quickly than stop and go traffic.

Timer

The timer records elapsed time starting from activation. When the driver information center displays the timer, pressing the Set/Reset switch for longer than 1 s the driver information center resets the timer. Pressing the Set/Reset button on the driver information center switch for approximately 1 s starts and stops the timer. The driver information center displays the timer in one of the following formats:

The driver information center displays the timer in the following format: XX: XX:XX:

The first XX represents hours elapsed, the second XX represents minutes elapsed, and the third XX represents seconds elapsed. The maximum range of the timer is 99 h, 59 min, and 59 s. After the maximum range is reached, the timer displays zeros in all positions. (00:00:00).

Oil Life Remaining

The ECM sends the oil life remaining percentage to the instrument cluster via a GMLAN message. The instrument panel cluster receives a GMLAN message indicating the engine oil life remaining. The driver information center displays the current percentage of the GM Oil Life System as determined by the ECM. When the oil life remaining percentage drops below 5%, the driver information center displays CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON. When the engine oil is changed, reset the GM Oil Life System. Refer to the owners manual for instructions on resetting the oil life monitor.

Units Menu

The unit mode is used to toggle between Europe-SI, USA and GB units and can be accessed through the driver information center Menu switch and the driver information center Set/Reset switch.

Tire Pressure Monitor

The instrument cluster receives a GMLAN message from the tire pressure monitoring system for front and rear tire pressure data. The driver information center will display the pressure for each of the front and rear tires. When a tire with low air pressure is present, the driver information center displays a warning, CHECK XX TIRE PRESSURE.

Compass

The vehicle may have a compass display on the Driver Information Center (DIC). On most vehicles, the compass receives its heading and other information from the Global Positioning System (GPS) antenna, StabiliTrak, and vehicle speed information. On vehicles without a telematics communication interface control module, a dedicated compass module is used to perform the same function as the telematics communication interface module.

Avoid covering the GPS antenna for long periods of time with objects that may interfere with the antenna's ability to receive a satellite signal.

Battery Voltage

The battery voltage can be accessed through the driver information center Trip/Fuel switch function. The driver information center shows the battery voltage measured at the B+ input circuit.

Odometer

The instrument cluster displays the vehicle odometer in the driver information center. The ECM send a distance rolling count message on GMLAN to the body control module (BCM). The BCM uses this information to calculate the vehicle odometer. This odometer value is then sent to the instrument cluster on GMLAN. The instrument cluster does not calculate the odometer. The odometer displays miles or kilometers as selected in the Units menu.

The odometer value is stored in multiple modules. The instrument cluster is a secondary storage module for the odometer, while the BCM is the primary storage and accumulator.

In addition to storing the odometer value for the vehicle, the instrument cluster and the BCM store the VIN. Software checks are performed to ensure these modules, and their stored odometer information, can not be move or transferred between different vehicles.

If the VINs do not match, the instrument cluster will go into an error mode and display "----" (dashes). If the VIN mismatch exists over a calibrated distance, the instrument cluster will "lock" the odometer display and only show dashes, even if the VIN mismatch is subsequently correct. The only way to clear or "unlock" the instrument cluster is to perform a BCM programming event using SPS.

Gear Indication

If the vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission the driver information center displays the actual gear . The instrument cluster receives a GMLAN message with actual gear information from the automatic transmission module.

Park Assist Menu

If the parallel parking assistant is activate, the parallel parking assist menu is displayed in the driver information center. The driver information center displays the current state of the parallel parking assist until the instrument cluster receives a message indicating otherwise.

Language

The driver information center is capable of displaying in different languages, corresponding to the radio language settings. The instrument cluster receives a GMLAN message with language information from the radio. This message is only sent one time, after a new language is selected. To set the language, see the owners manual.

Indicator/Warning Message Description and Operation

INDICATOR LIGHT ON

Refer to the OWNER'S MANUAL for the descriptions and explanations of all indicator lights.

For diagnosis and repair information related to an indicator light refer to the System Diagnosis and the Description of Operation that the message relates to.

MESSAGE DISPLAYED

Refer to the OWNER'S MANUAL for descriptions and explanations of all messages displayed.

For diagnosis and repair information related to a displayed message refer to the System Diagnosis and the Description of Operation that the message relates to.

CHANGE TIMING BELT MESSAGE

The Instrument Cluster monitors the odometer mileage to determine when timing belt (if equipped) replacement may be necessary. After the vehicle has accumulated approximately 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers), the Instrument Cluster may display the CHANGE TIMING BELT message. After the engine timing belt has been replaced, reset the CHANGE TIMING BELT message by locating and removing the fuses that supply power to the Instrument Cluster for two minutes.

BRAKES OVERHEATED

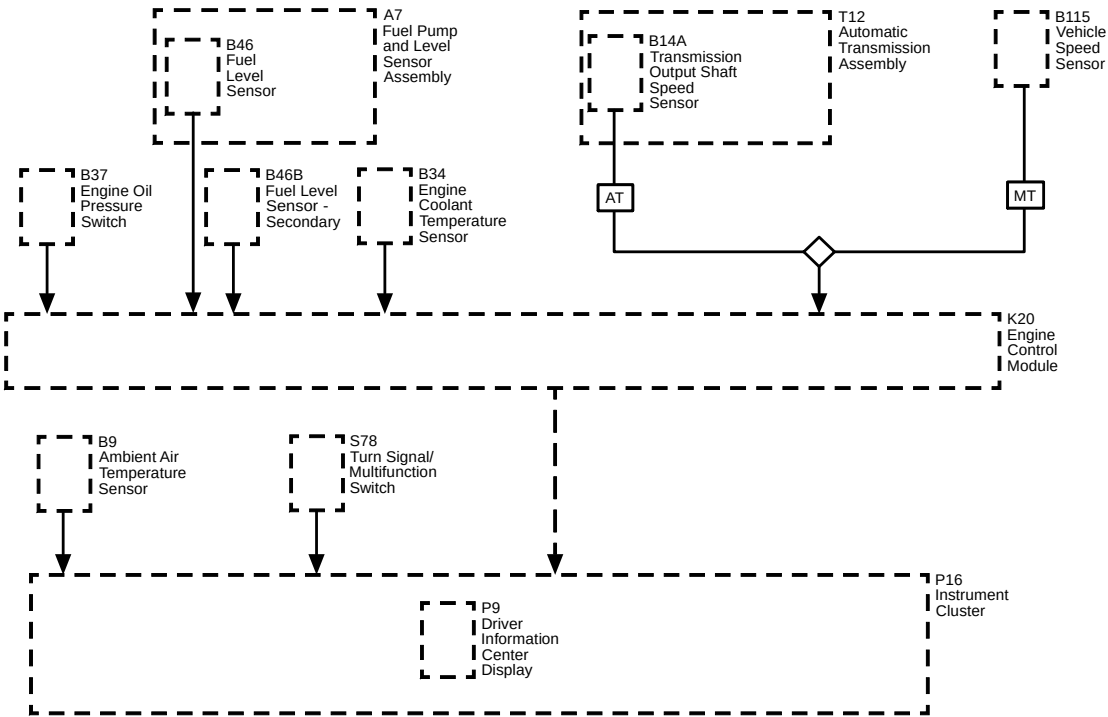
The Electronic Brake Control Module monitors brake usage and compares it to an internal thermal model to determine if the brakes could become overheated. If the Electronic Brake Control Module determines the brakes pads have exceeded a desirable temperature based on the thermal model, it sends a serial data message to the Instrument Cluster to display the BRAKES OVERHEATED message. The message remains displayed until the estimated temperature returns to a desirable range.

Transmission Shift Lever Position Indicator

The Transmission Shift Lever Position Indicator (if equipped) is located on the center console and indicates the current transmission shift lever position. The Transmission Shift Lever Position Indicator receives power and ground and is controlled by the Body Control Module (BCM) via serial data. The Transmission Control Module determines transmission shift lever position based on signals from the Transmission Internal Mode Switch and sends the shift lever position information to the BCM via serial data.

Instrument Cluster

Displays and Gauges Block Diagram



Indicators and Warning Messages

Refer to [Indicator/Warning Message Description and Operation.](#)

Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge

The instrument cluster displays the engine coolant temperature as determined by the engine control module (ECM). The ECM sends the engine coolant temperature information via serial data to the body control module (BCM). The BCM then sends the information via a serial data to the instrument cluster to display the engine coolant temperature.

Engine Oil Pressure Gauge (if equipped)

The IPC displays the engine oil pressure as determined by the ECM. The ECM monitors the engine oil pressure sensor. The IPC receives a serial data message from the ECM indicating the engine oil pressure. The engine oil pressure gauge defaults to 0 kPa (0 psi) or below if:

- The ECM detects a malfunction in the engine oil pressure sensor signal circuit.
- The IPC detects a loss of serial data communication with the ECM.

Fuel Level Gauge

The instrument cluster displays the fuel level based on the information from the ECM. The ECM converts the data from the fuel level sensors to a fuel level signal. The ECM sends the fuel level signal via serial data to the BCM. The BCM then sends the information via serial data to the instrument cluster to display the fuel level. If the fuel level falls under 11% the instrument cluster will illuminate the low fuel level indicator. The fuel gauge defaults to empty if:

- The ECM detects a malfunction in the fuel level sensor circuit.
- The BCM detects a loss of serial data communications with the ECM.
- The instrument cluster detects a loss of serial data communications with the BCM.

Speedometer

The instrument cluster displays the vehicle speed based on the information from the ECM. The ECM sends the vehicle speed information via serial data to the BCM. The BCM then sends the vehicle speed information via serial data to the instrument cluster to display the vehicle speed.

Odometer

The instrument cluster displays the vehicle odometer in the driver information center. The ECM send a distance rolling count message via serial data to the body control module (BCM). The BCM uses this information to calculate the vehicle odometer. This odometer value is then sent to the instrument cluster. The instrument cluster does not calculate the odometer.

The odometer value is stored in multiple modules. The instrument cluster is a secondary storage module for the odometer, while the BCM is the primary storage and accumulator.

In addition to storing the odometer value for the vehicle, the instrument cluster and the BCM store the VIN. Software checks are performed to ensure these modules, and their stored odometer information, can not be move or transferred between different vehicles.

Tachometer

The instrument cluster displays the engine speed based on the information from the ECM. The ECM converts the data from the crankshaft position sensor to an engine revolution signal. The ECM sends the engine speed information via serial data to the BCM. The BCM then sends the information via serial data to the instrument cluster to display the engine speed.

Compass

The vehicle compass information is gather through the compass module. The compass module determines vehicle direction and communicates this with the BCM through serial data. The BCM sends the compass information to the instrument cluster via serial data, where it is displayed.

Outside Air Temperature

The outside air temperature can be accessed through the driver information center Trip/Fuel switch function. The driver information center shows the outside air temperature as a damped value. The time and rate of the temperature update is based on an algorithm in the instrument cluster. Factors such as last temperature reading, current temperature reading, length of time the vehicle was off, current vehicle speed, and the distance driven effect when the displayed temperature is updated. To get the vehicle to display the most accurate temperature faster, drive the vehicle. Constant moving traffic will update the display to the correct temperature more quickly than stop and go traffic.

Driver Information Center Display

The driver information center is located In the lower middle of the instrument cluster. Its is a multifunction full-color LCD intended to display additional information, such as an odometer or messages. The driver information center is divided into three displays zones and is controlled using the steering wheel mounted driver information center select switch. For further information, refer to [Driver Information Center \(DIC\) Description and Operation \(Uplevel\)](#) [Driver Information Center \(DIC\) Description and Operation \(Base\)](#).

Instrument Cluster Description and Operation (Base)

Displays Test

Certain instrument cluster features are tested when the ignition is turned on in order to verify the features are working properly. The following occurs when the ignition is turned on:

- The ABS indicator illuminates briefly.
- The battery indicator illuminates briefly.
- The brake indicator illuminates briefly.
- The fuel level low indicator illuminates briefly.
- The oil pressure low indicator illuminates briefly.
- The park assist service indicator illuminates briefly.
- The security indicator illuminates briefly.
- The tire pressure low indicator illuminates briefly.
- The electronic stability control service indicator illuminates briefly.

Indicators and Warning Messages

Refer to [Indicator/Warning Message Description and Operation](#).

Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge

The instrument cluster displays the engine coolant temperature as determined by the engine control module (ECM). The ECM sends the engine coolant temperature information via a High Speed CAN-Bus signal to the body control module (BCM). The BCM then sends the information via a Low Speed CAN-Bus signal to the instrument cluster to display the engine coolant temperature. The engine coolant temperature gauge defaults to 40°C (104°F) or below if:

- The ECM detects a malfunction in the engine coolant temperature sensor circuit.
- The BCM detects a loss of serial data communications with the ECM.
- The instrument cluster detects a loss of serial data communications with the BCM.

Fuel Level Gauge

The instrument cluster displays the fuel level based on the information from the ECM. The ECM converts the data from the fuel level sensors to a fuel level signal. The ECM sends the fuel level signal via a High Speed CAN-Bus signal to the BCM. The BCM then sends the information via a Low Speed CAN-Bus signal to the instrument cluster to display the fuel level. If the fuel level falls under 11% the instrument cluster switches on the low fuel level indicator. The fuel gauge defaults to empty if:

- The ECM detects a malfunction in the fuel level sensor circuit.
- The BCM detects a loss of serial data communications with the ECM.
- The instrument cluster detects a loss of serial data communications with the BCM.

Speedometer

The instrument cluster displays the vehicle speed based on the information from the ECM. The ECM sends the vehicle speed information via a High Speed CAN-Bus signal to the BCM. The BCM then sends the vehicle speed information via a Low Speed CAN-Bus signal to the instrument cluster in order to display the vehicle speed, either in kilometers or miles, based on the vehicle requirements. The speedometer defaults to 0 km/h (0 MPH) if:

- The BCM detects a loss of serial data communications with the ECM.
- The instrument cluster detects a loss of serial data communications with the BCM.

Tachometer

The instrument cluster displays the engine speed based on the information from the ECM. The ECM converts the data from the engine speed sensor to an engine revolution signal. The ECM sends the engine speed information via a High Speed CAN-Bus signal to the BCM. The BCM then sends the information via a Low Speed CAN-Bus signal to the instrument cluster to display the engine speed. The tachometer defaults to 0 RPM if:

- The ECM detects a malfunction in the engine speed sensor circuit.
- The BCM detects a loss of serial data communications with the ECM.
- The instrument cluster detects a loss of serial data communications with the BCM.

Driver Information Center Display

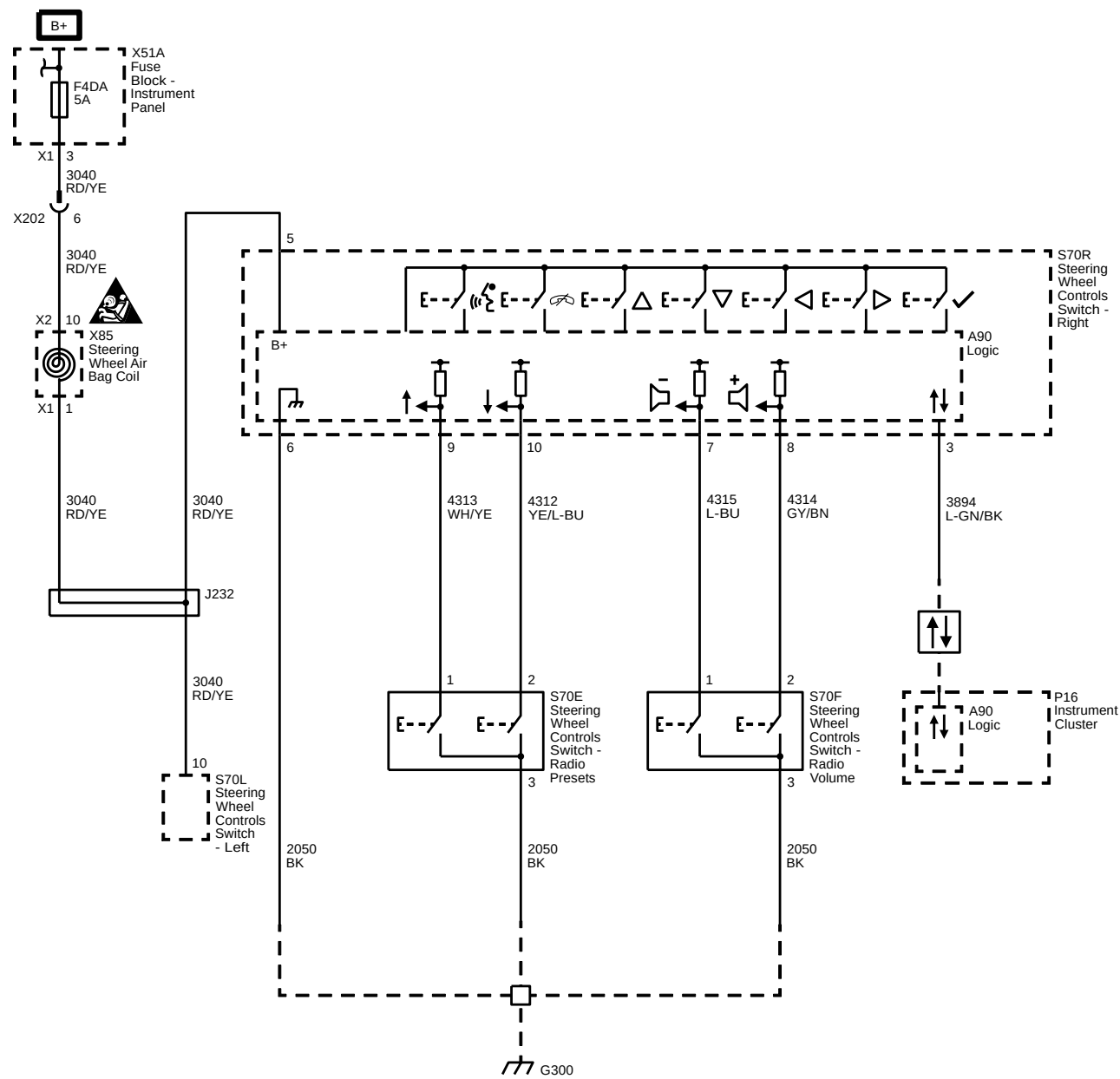
In the lower middle of the instrument cluster, an additional display is installed. Its task is to give additional information, such as an odometer or error codes. This part of the instrument cluster is available in 4 different variants, mostly depending on the assembled engine. For further information refer to [Driver Information Center \(DIC\) Description and Operation \(Uplevel\)](#)[Driver Information Center \(DIC\) Description and Operation \(Base\)](#).

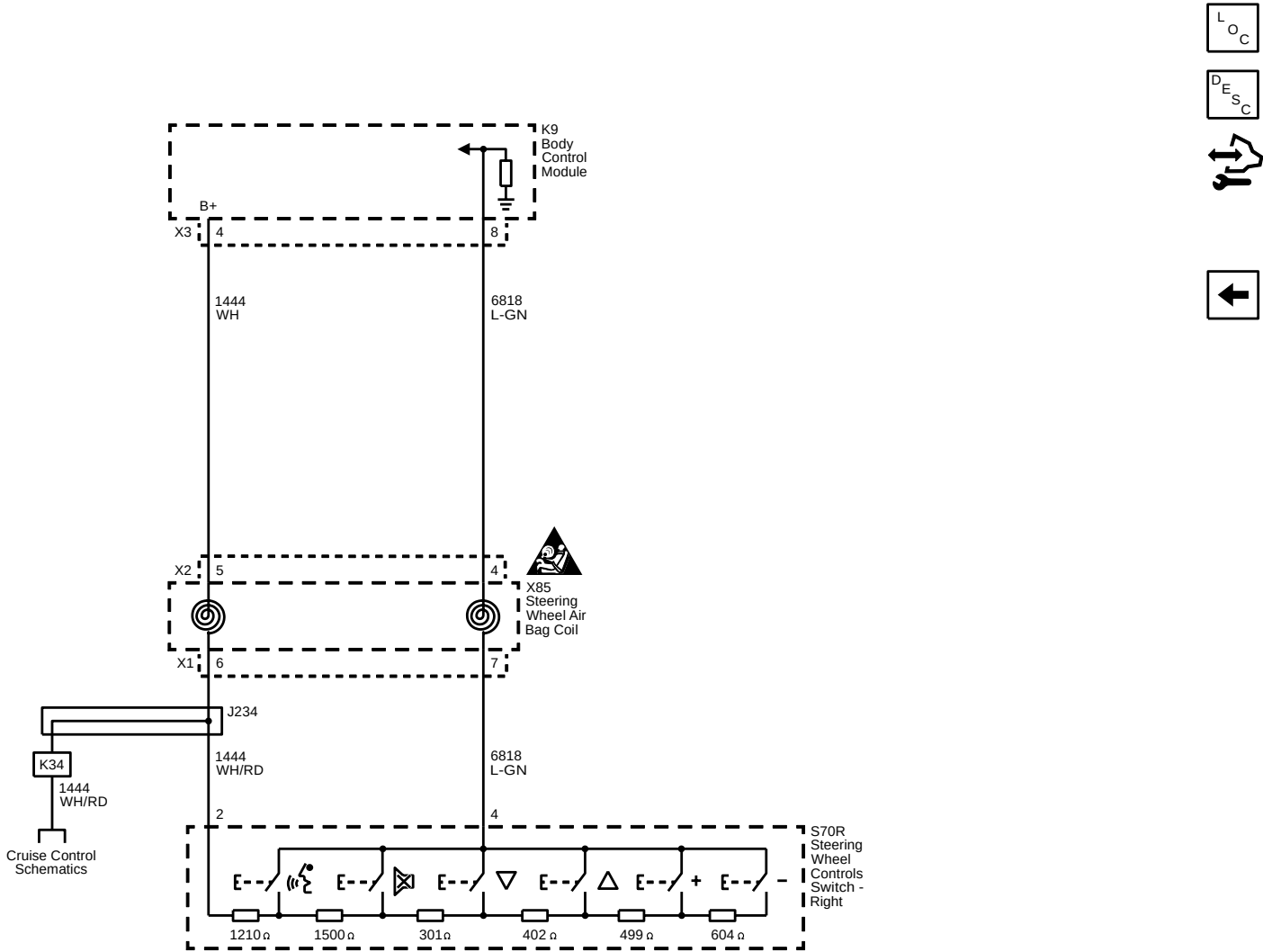
Secondary and Configurable Customer Controls

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Steering Wheel Secondary/Configurable Control Schematics

Steering Wheel Controls with LIN (W1Y)

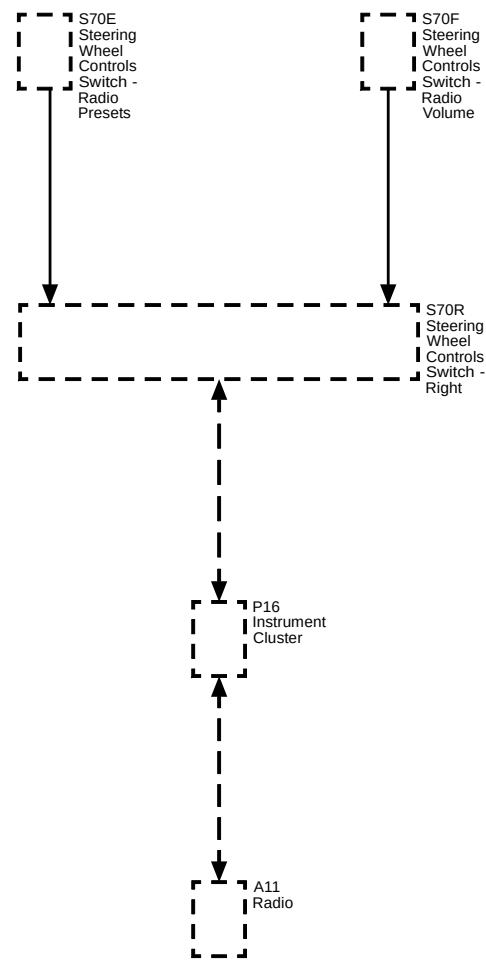




Description and Operation

Steering Wheel Controls Description and Operation (with W1Y)

Secondary Controls Block Diagram

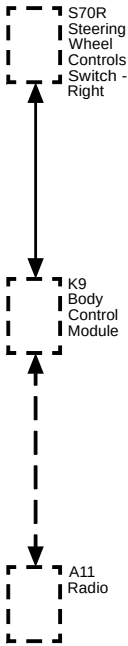


The steering wheel control switches duplicate the function of the primary controls of the associated component, through a network of momentary contact switches.

The Steering Wheel Controls are divided into a right-hand set and left-hand set. The right-hand switch is connected to the IPC LIN serial data and provides input from the left-hand, left-hand rear, and right-hand rear switches

The right-hand switch controller consists of UP/DOWN/LEFT/RIGHT directional, center “select” , Push-to-Talk, and Mute buttons. The LEFT/RIGHT buttons navigate the display regions of the cluster. The UP/DOWN buttons navigate the menus. The right-hand rear switch consists of volume up and volume down buttons. The left-hand rear switch consists of favorite up and favorite down buttons.

Steering Wheel Controls Block Diagram



The steering wheel control switches duplicate the function of the primary controls of the associated component, through a network of momentary contact switches and a series of resistors. The body control module (BCM) supplies voltage to the switches and monitors the return signal. When a switch is pressed, a specific voltage drops across the resistor unique to that switch. The BCM identifies the switch selected and sends a serial data message to the component controlled by the switch, activating the feature.

This section is intended to diagnose the circuits between the BCM and the steering wheel control switches. If the primary control for the device is inoperative, refer to the appropriate section for the component the steering wheel control switch is used for.