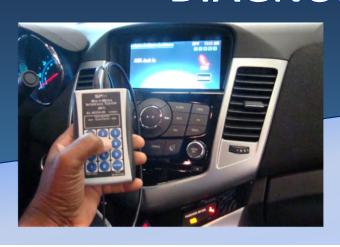
TST 2022 VIRTUAL 19th ANNUAL BIG EVENT



- DIAGNOSING GM MOST NETWORKS





Course Objectives

New Model Viewing

Case Study

Infotainment Technology Overview

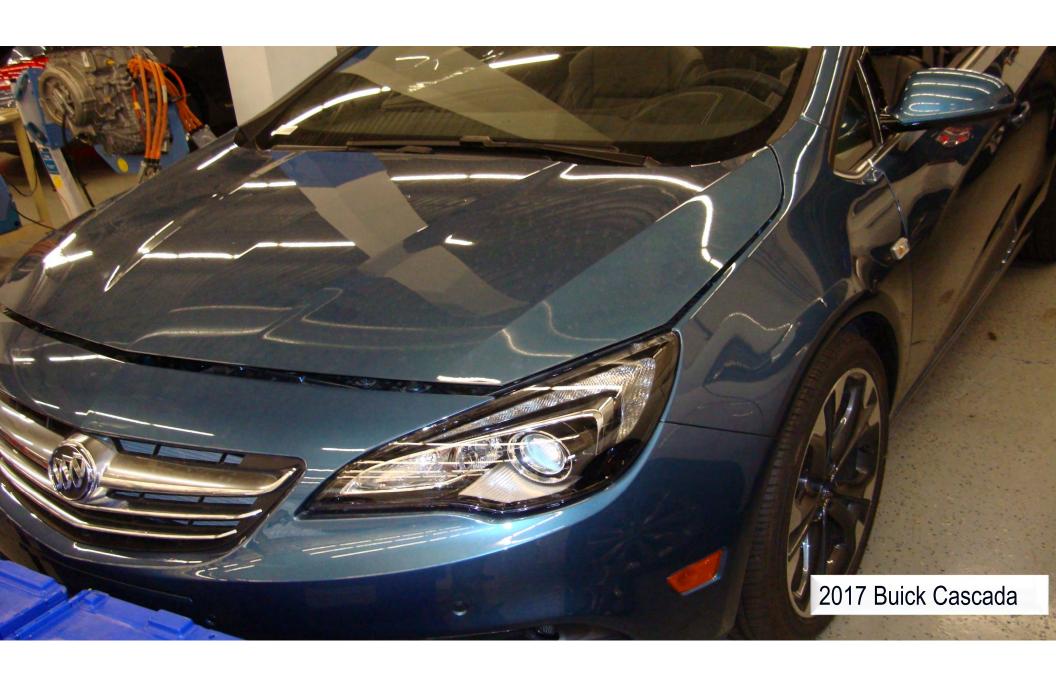
Course Objectives

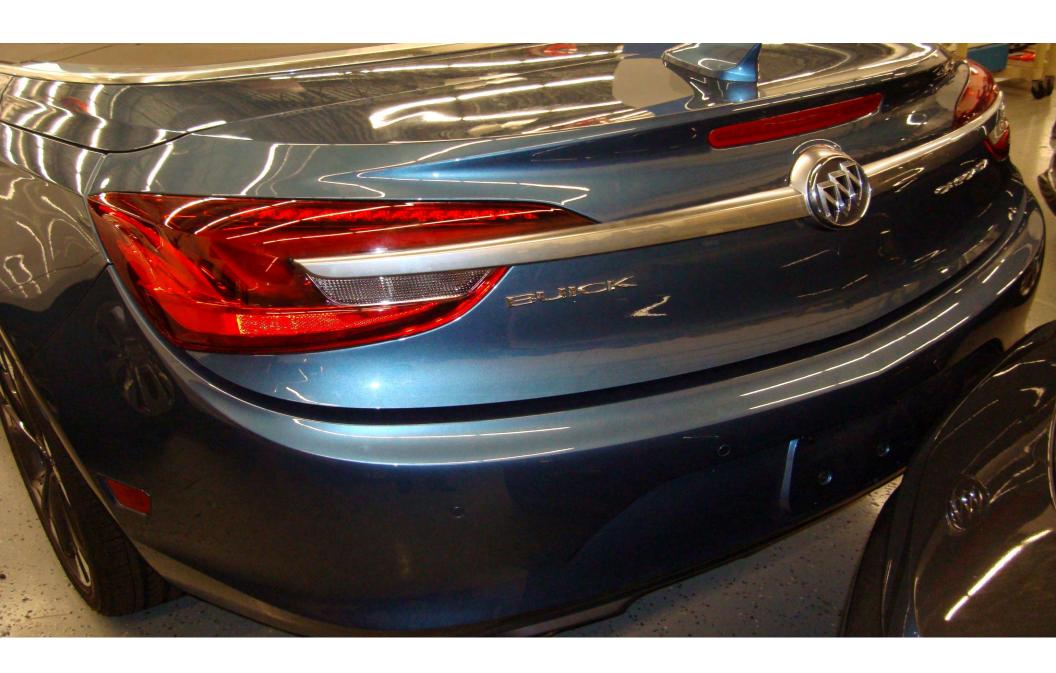
Infotainment Technology Overview

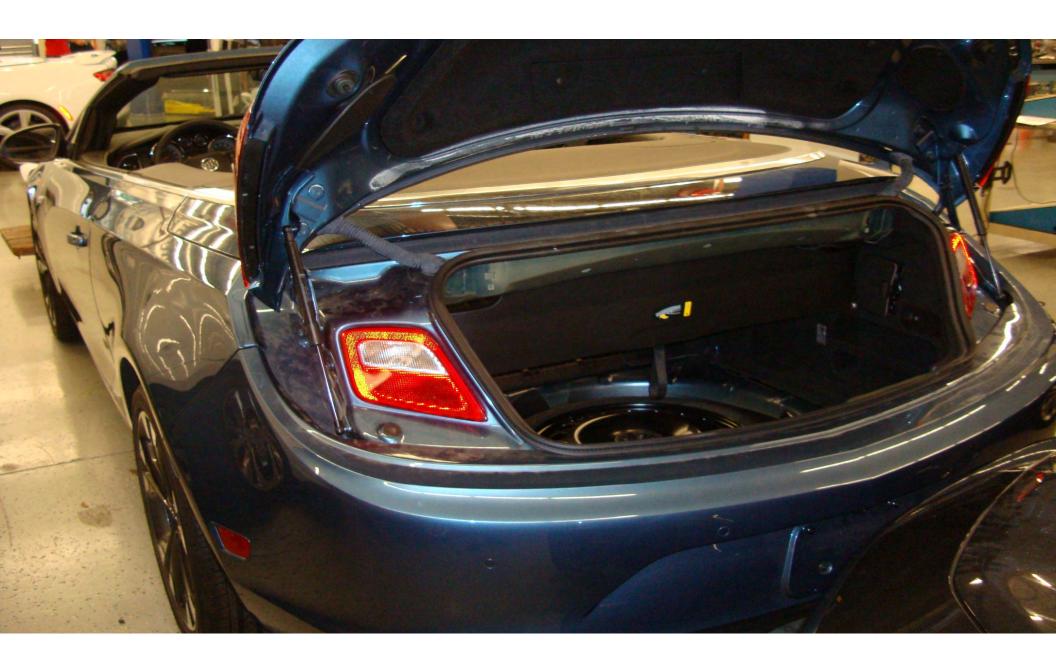
Center Stack Designs

MOST Exercises

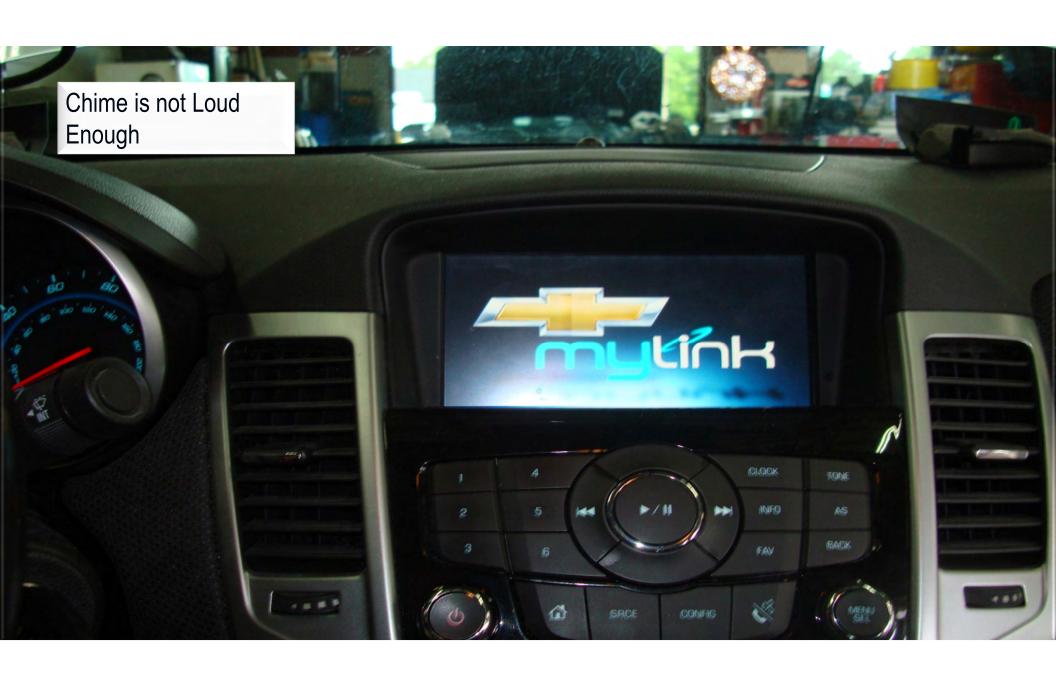
New Model Viewing





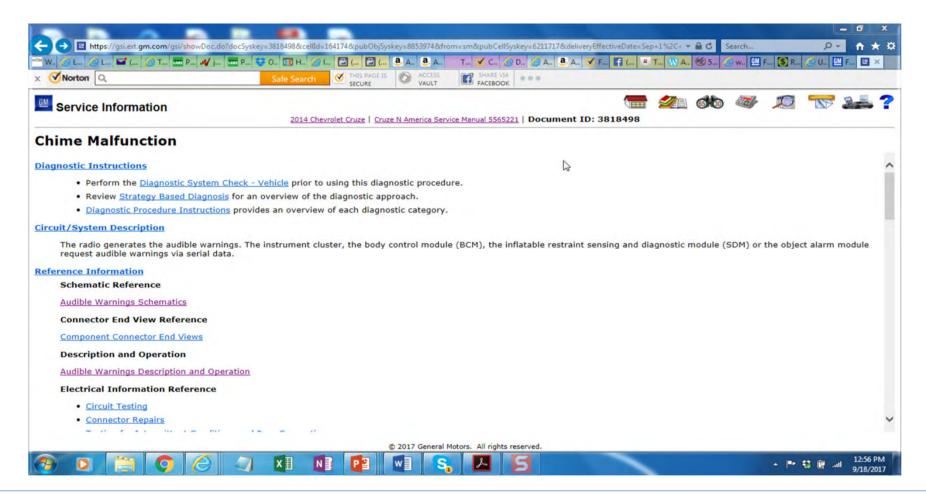


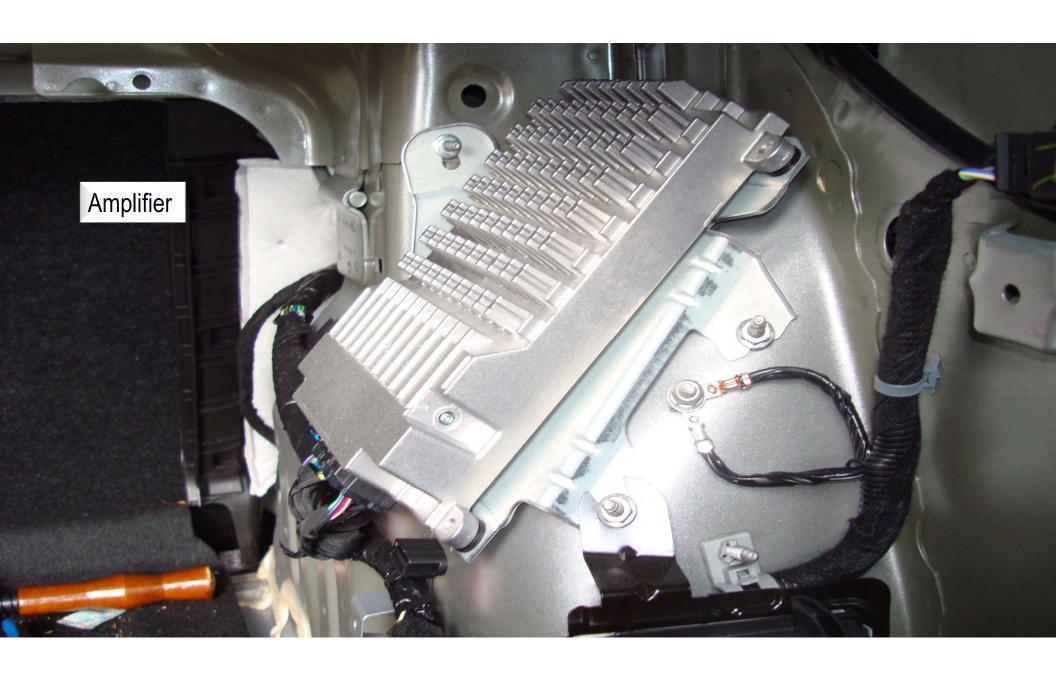
Case Study#1

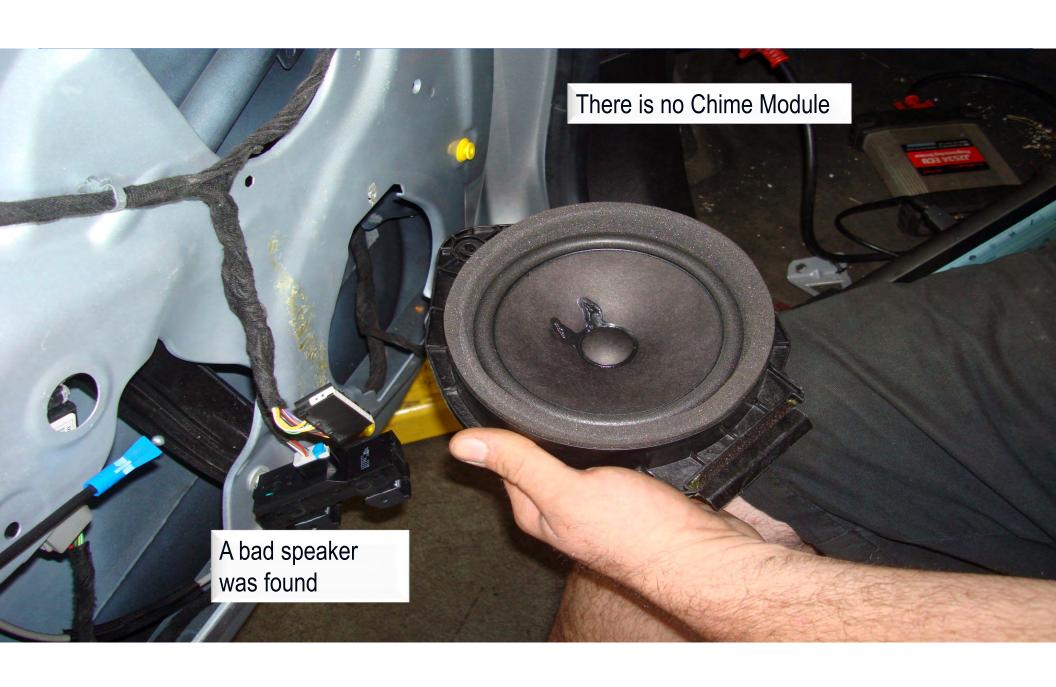




Chime Malfunction







Infotainment System Modules

Human Machine Interface

• The Human Machine Interface (HMI) module is responsible for the following: Video for the Infotainment display, Bluetooth ®, USB, memory card reader, and speech recognition functions. The HMI module communicates with the Info Display Module via the LIN bus for control information, touch communications and dimming level.



Amplifier

 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.



Instrument Cluster

 The instrument cluster is a multifunction module that provides the vehicle operator with information such as vehicle speed and engine RPM using analog gauges. Oil pressure, battery voltage, fuel level, and coolant temperature can also be displayed using an interactive LCD display.



Radio

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

.



Radio/HVAC Controls

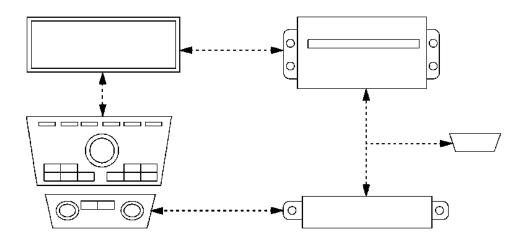
 The Radio and HVAC controls are communicated on Low Speed GMLAN. The information display communicates via a LIN Buss to the Radio and HVAC controls. The HVAC controls will communicate via LIN Buss to the HVAC control module.



Infotainment Technology Overview

GM Infotainment

Infotainment: An information and entertainment infrastructure



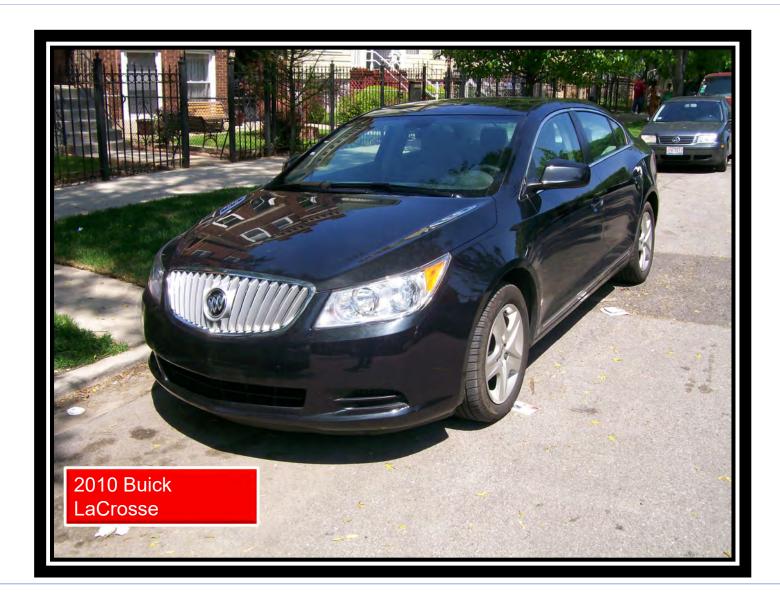
Connected Radios

- Connected Radios
 - Beamed In
 - Built In
 - Brought In
- Beamed In Features (Signals Received Over the Air)
 - Sirus
 - Satellite Navigation
 - Onstar Services

Connected Radios

- Built In(Uses Components inside the vehicle)
 - Speech Recognition
 - Noise Cancellation
 - Touch Screen
- Brought In(Interface with personal electronic devices)
 - Cellular Phones
 - MP3 Players
 - Tablet PC's

Center Stack Designs





2016 Chev Silverado



2016 Chev Silverado



2016 Chev Equinox



2016 Chev Equinox



2016 Chev Equinox



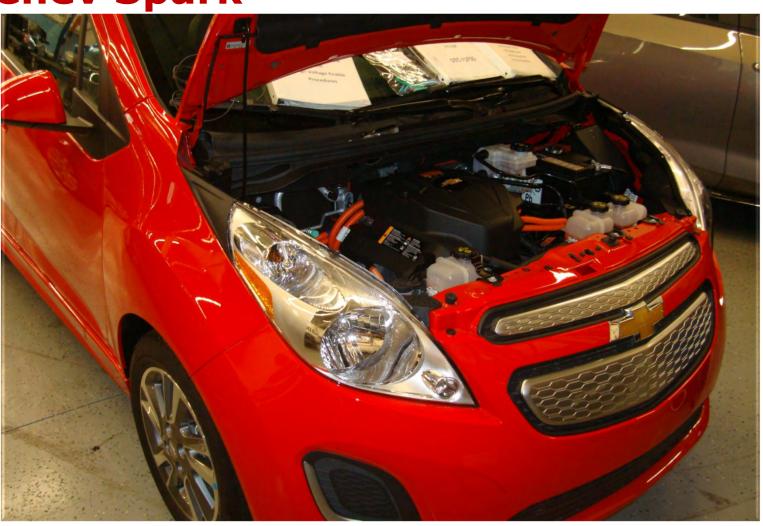
2017 Chev Camaro



2017 Chev Camaro



2017 Chev Spark



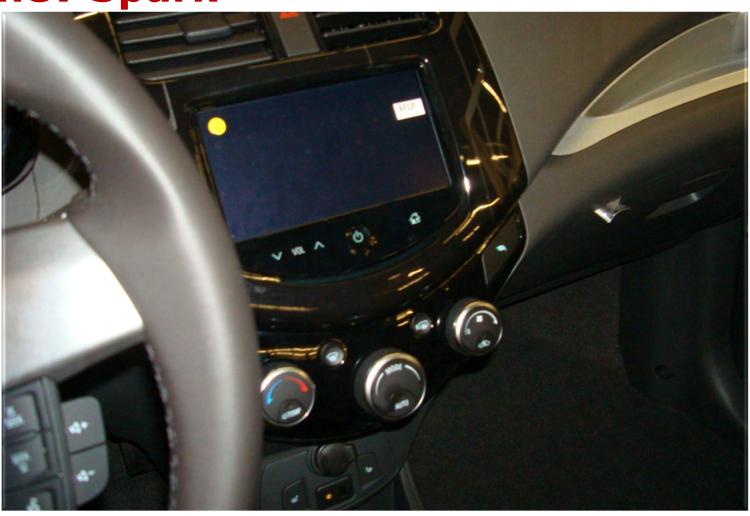
2017 Chev Spark

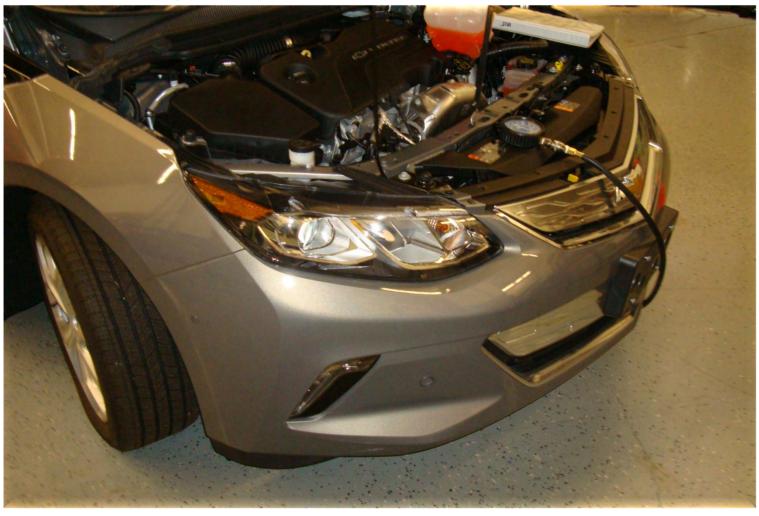


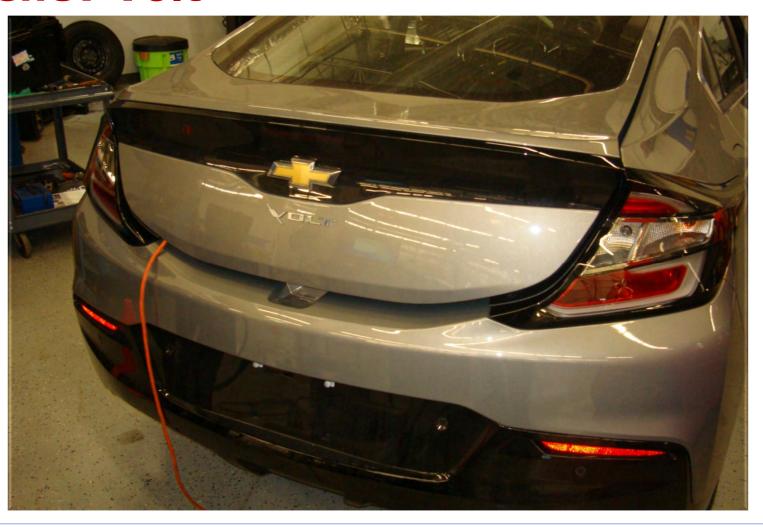
2017 Chev Spark

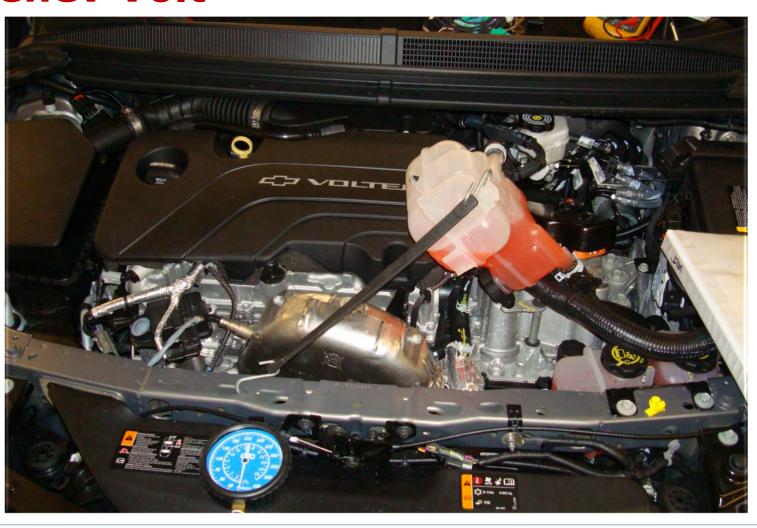


2017 Chev Spark



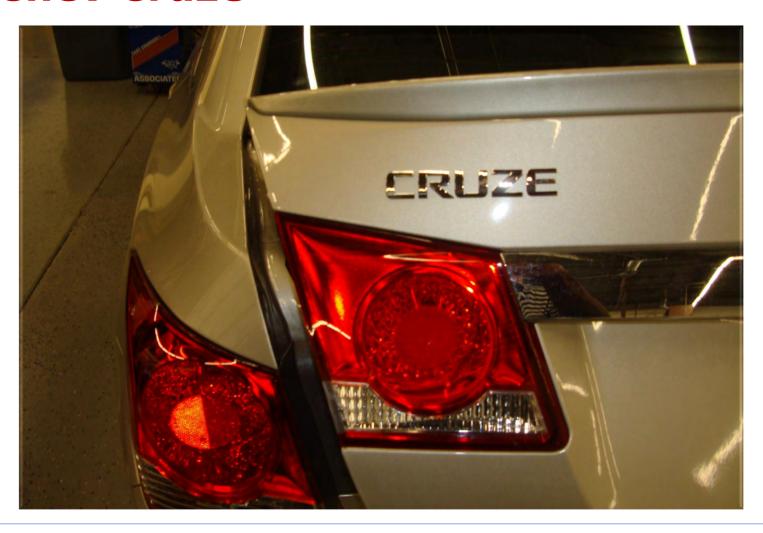




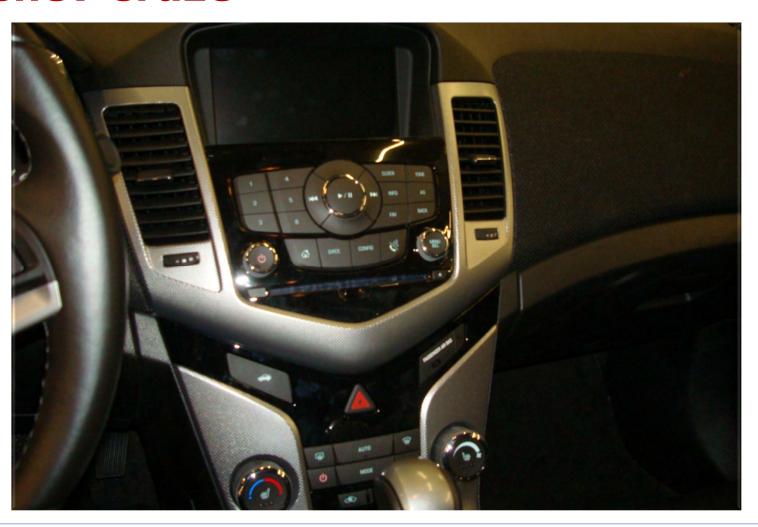




2016 Chev Cruze



2017 Chev Cruze



2017 GMC Truck



2017 GMC Truck



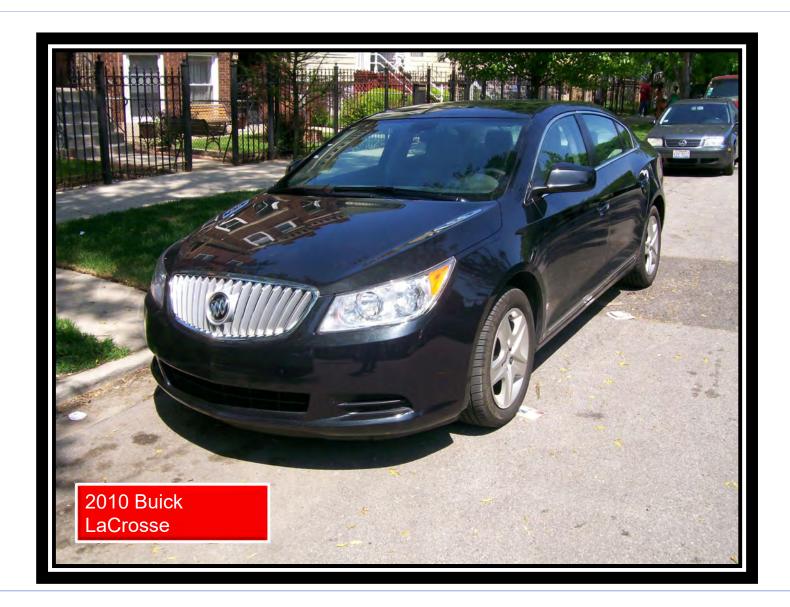
2015 Buick Lacrosse

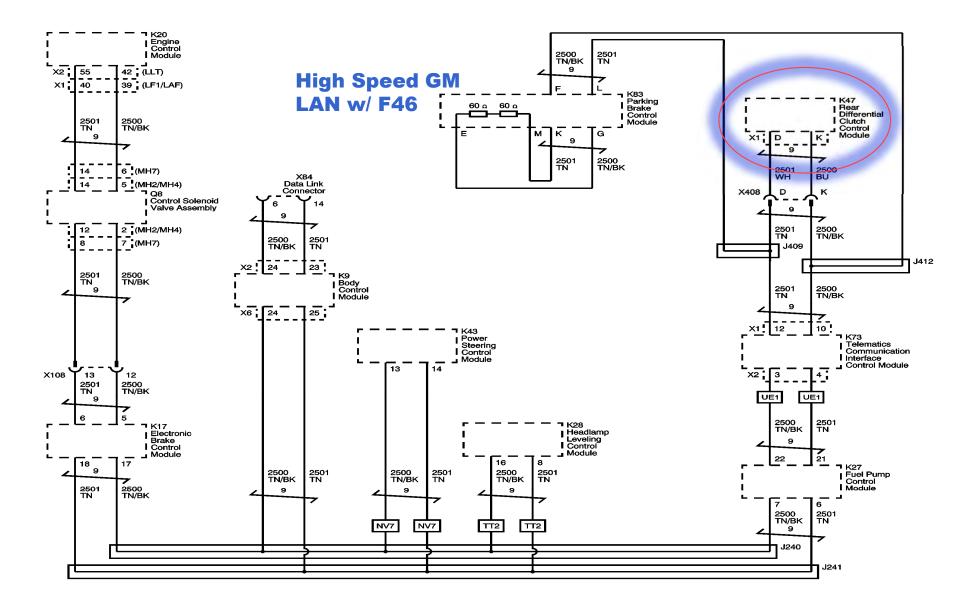


2015 Buick Lacrosse



RPO Codes and SPI Labels







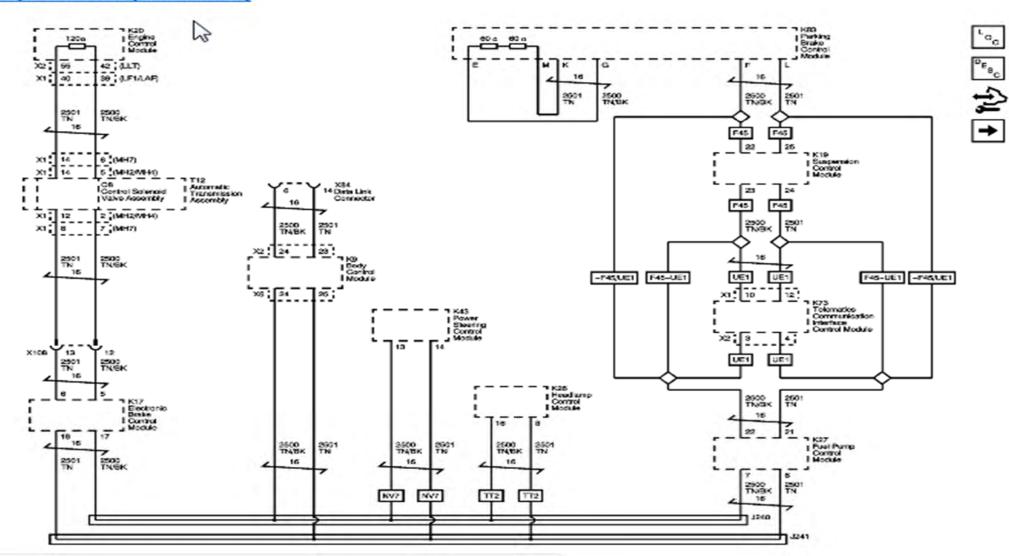


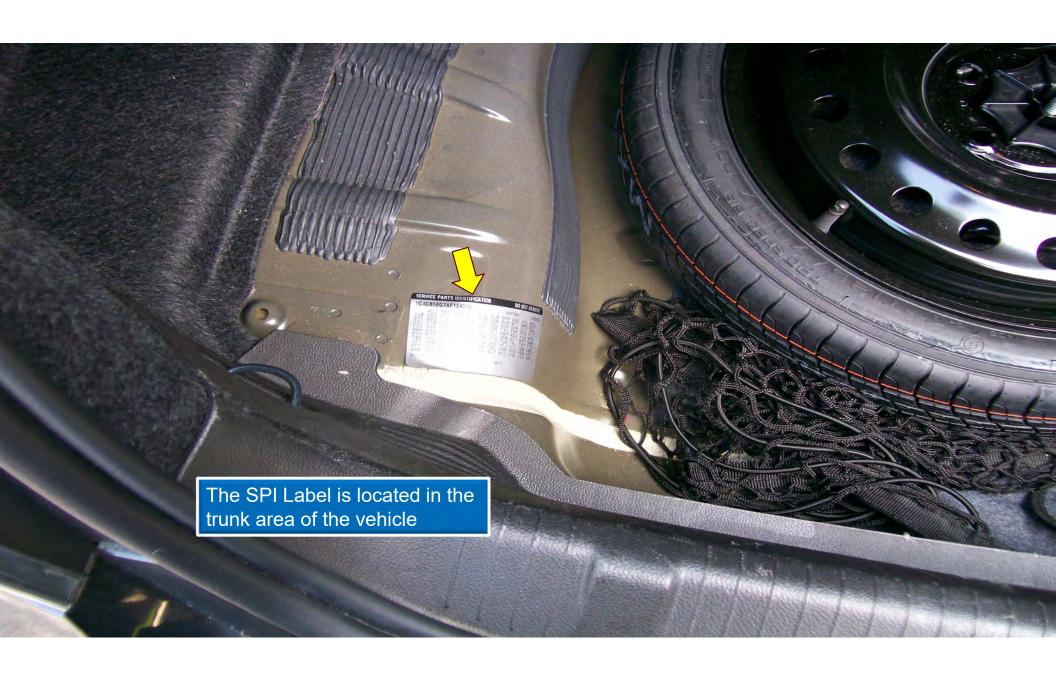


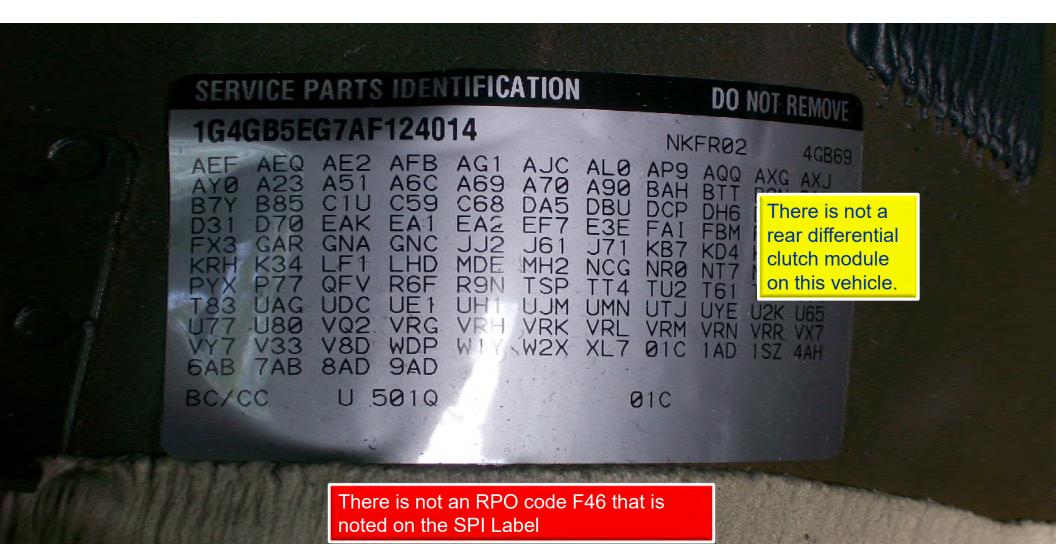


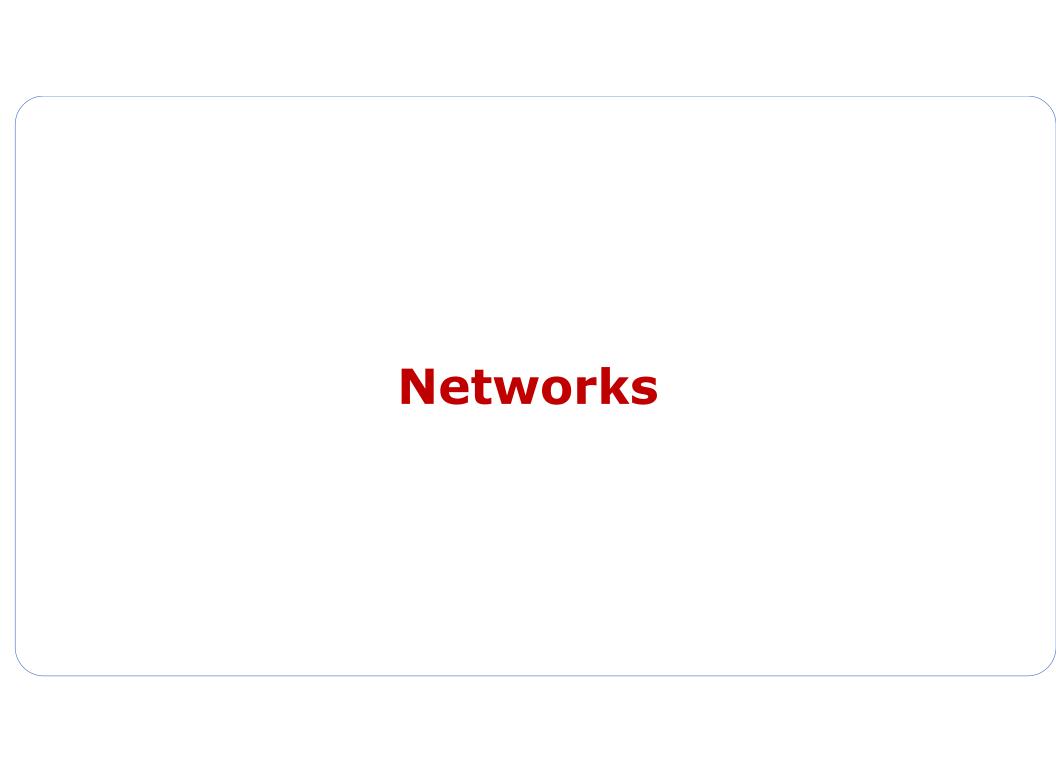


High Speed GMLAN (without F46)





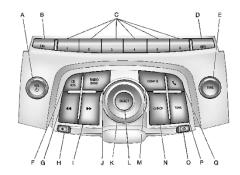






Monochrome Display

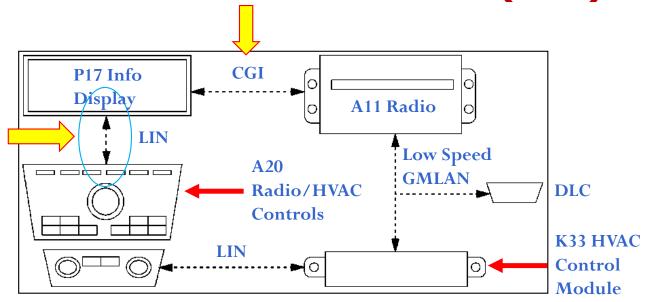
- This 2010 Buick Lacrosse uses what is called a "monochrome Display"
- The word "monochrome" literally means "one color." Therefore, a monochrome image only includes one color.



How it all works

- The radio/HVAC controls is a separate component from the radio. The radio/HVAC controls contain the radio control knobs and buttons for all audio functions.
- The radio/HVAC controls operate radio functions through serial data messages. The radio/HVAC controls communicate to the info display module through LIN serial data. The info display module communicates to radio through CGI serial data.

Local Interconnect Network (LIN)



- Infotainment systems with a monochrome display use a LIN Bus to connect the faceplate to the display
- In most infotainment systems, the radio sets DTCs in the event of a fault with the LIN Bus or a fault with the device that is connected

2017 Buick Lacrosse



2017 Buick Lacrosse



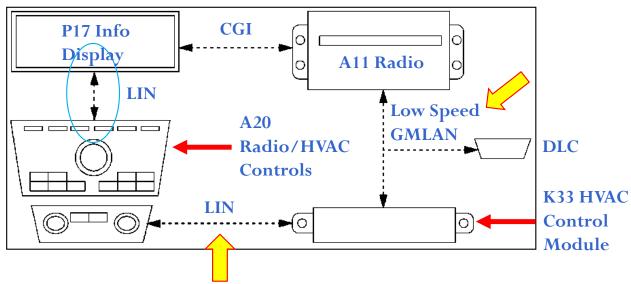
How it all works

- When the operator rotates a radio control knob to change radio stations or increase the volume a message is sent to the radio over serial data. After receiving the message the radio will make the adjustment. Messages communicated between the radio and the radio/HVAC controls and info display include the following:
- Button presses/knob rotations
- Info display module dimming
- Radio/HVAC controls back-lighting
- Graphics and text information

How it all works

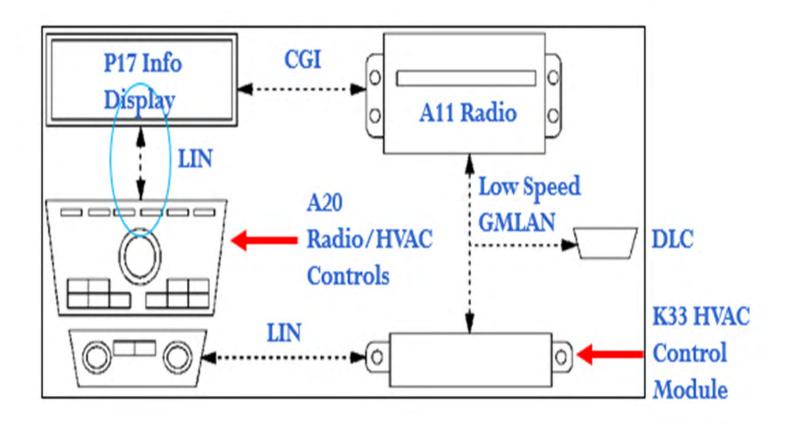
• HVAC data for controls and status indicators is communicated between the radio/HVAC controls and the HVAC control module with a separate LIN serial data circuit. HVAC status screen information from the HVAC control module is transmitted to the radio on the GMLAN serial data circuit. The radio then displays the desired screen information on the info display using the video data circuits.

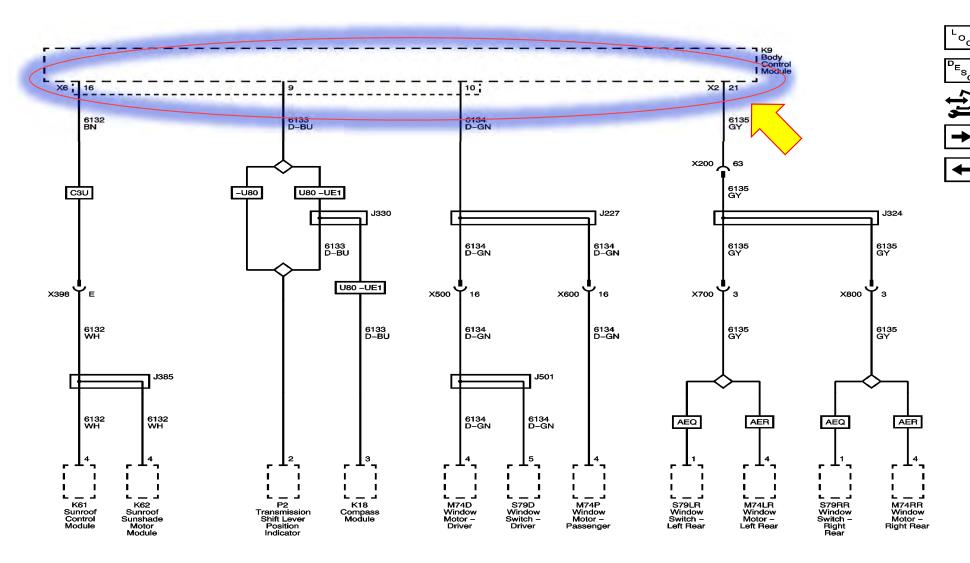
Local Interconnect Network (LIN)



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- In most infotainment systems, the radio sets DTCs in the event of a fault with the LIN Bus or a fault with the device that is connected

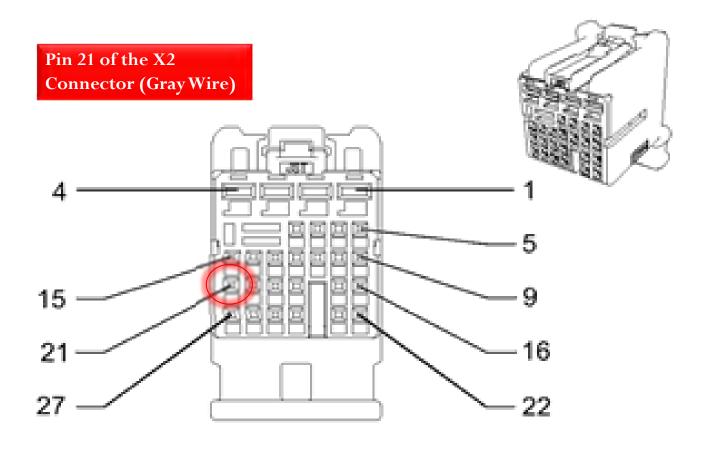
Expanded View



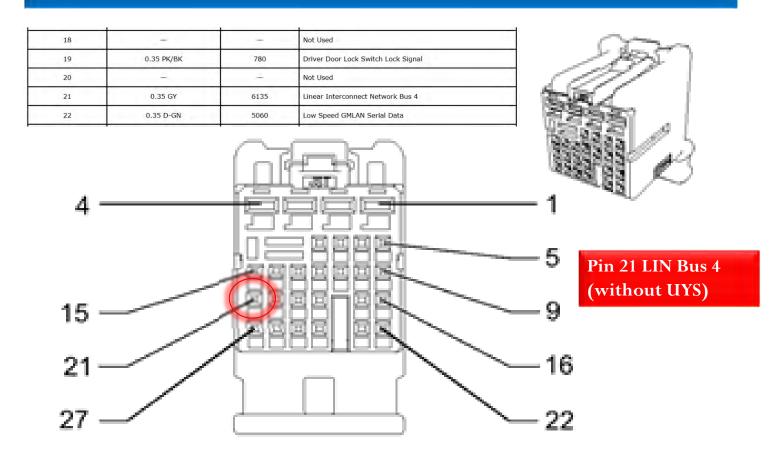


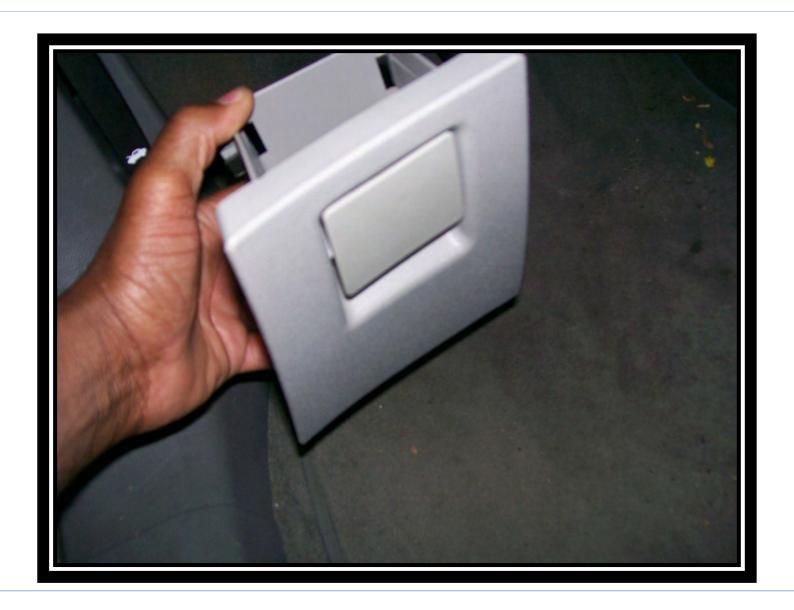
Local Interconnect Network Bus 1,2,3,4

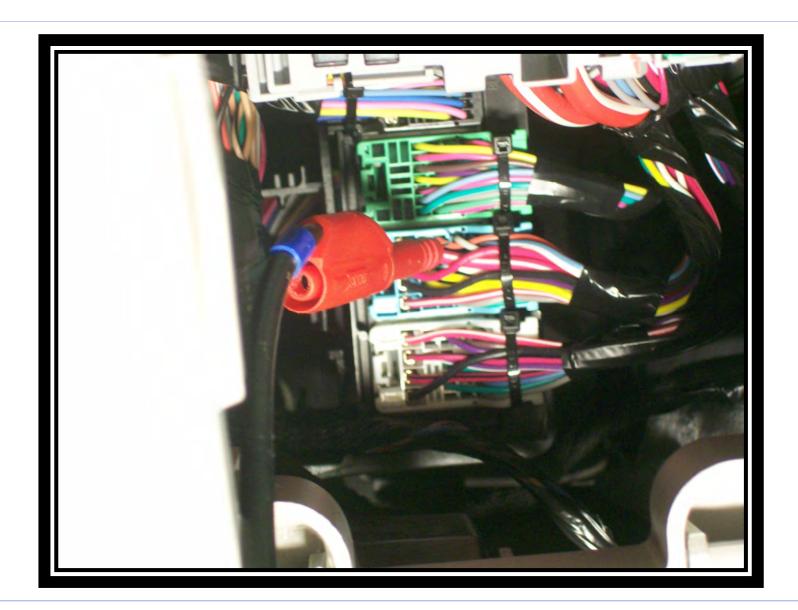
K9 Body Control Module X2

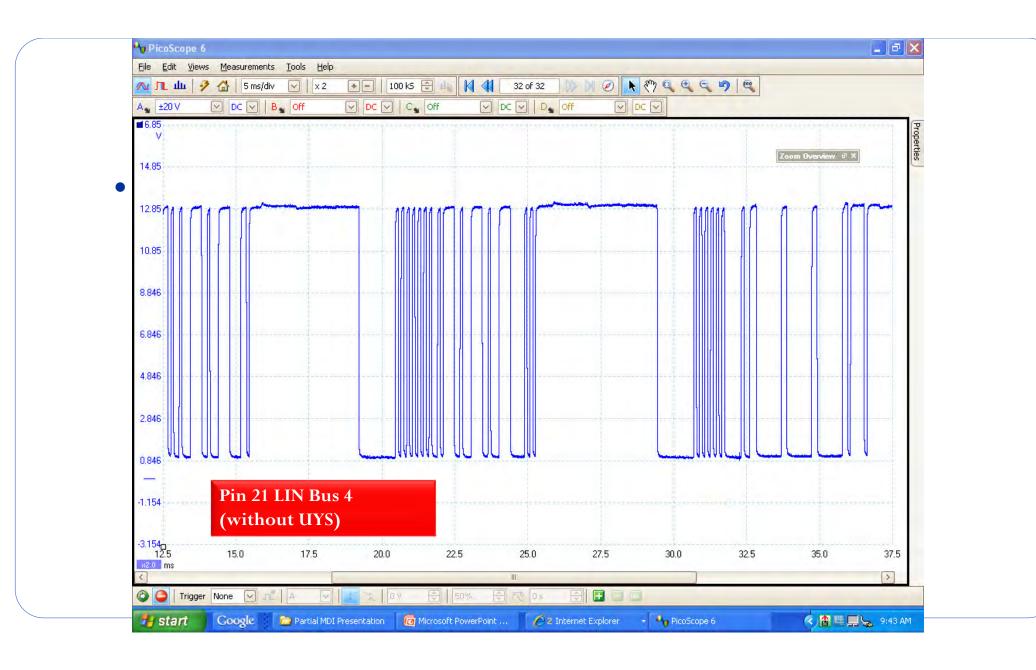


K9 Body Control Module X2









LIN Case Study

Case Study

Vehicle: 2015 Cadillac Escalade 6.2L L86

4WD

vin: 1GYS4HKJ8FR215500

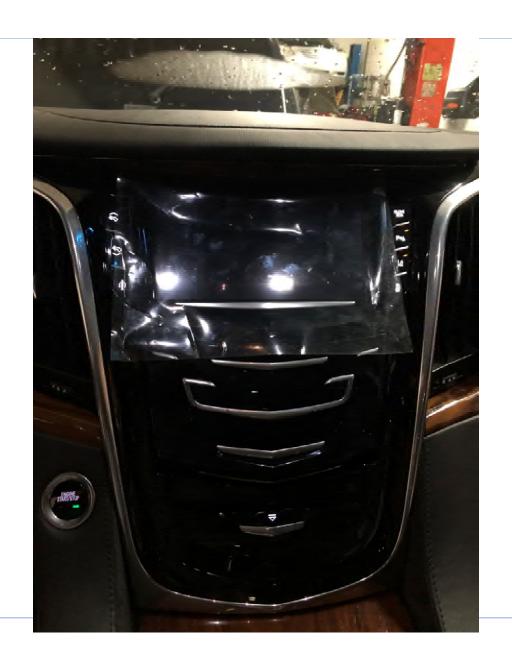
104,140 miles

Concern: The Info Display Module (P17) is blank. There is audio.

Performed diagnostics on Thursday, October 7, 2021.

Courtesy of John Thornton





Background Info:

- > the radio audio works with the steering wheel controls
- ➤ there is a Media Disc Player (A33) in the bottom of the stack
- > the shop has replaced the Touch Screen with one from Amazon

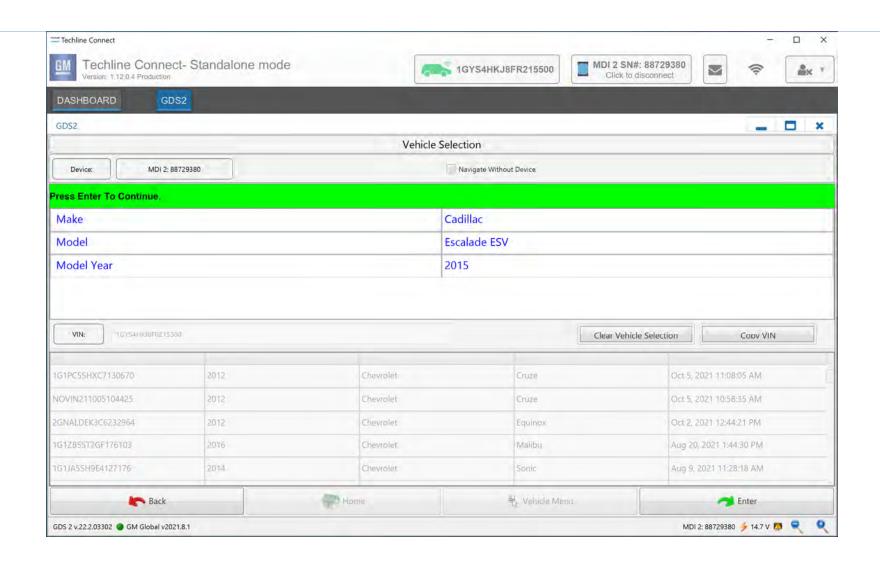


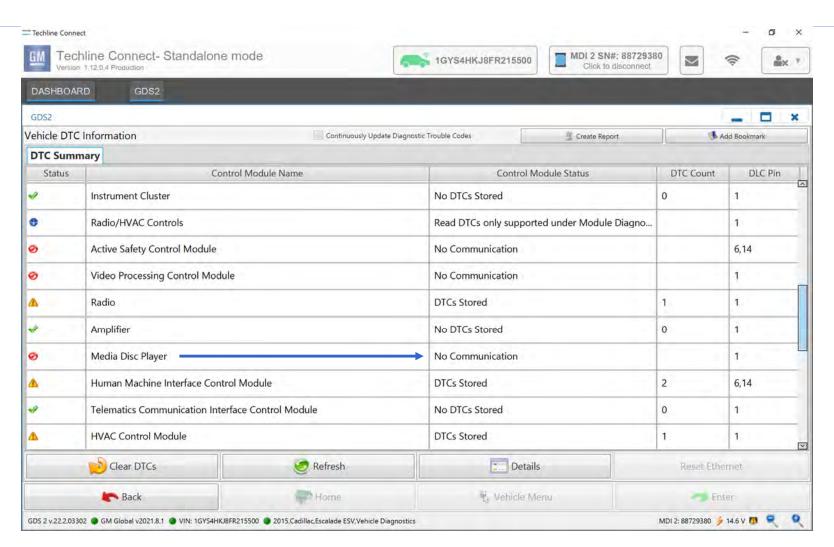
shop installed replacement Touch Screen from Amazon in the Info Display Module (P17)



shop installed replacement Touch Screen from Amazon in the Info Display Module (P17)







module scan

Module Scan:

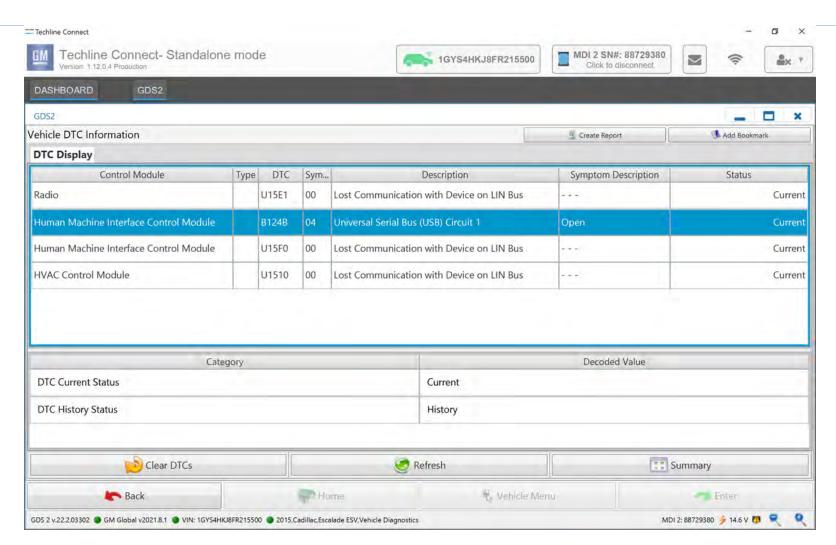
- ➤ the Media Disc Player (A33) shows no communication
- > this is normal
- > the Media Disc Player is only on the MOST Bus

Media Disc Player (A33)

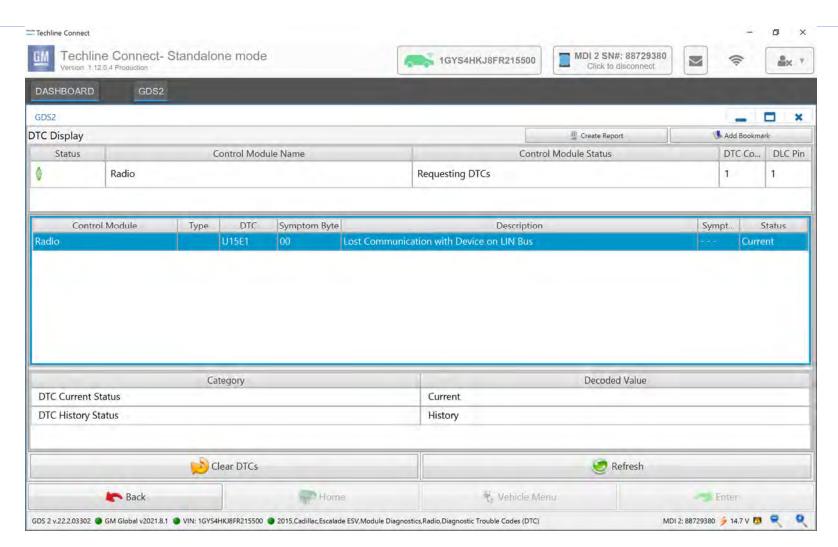
A33 Media Disc Player X1 (TG5)

Pin	Size	Color	Circuit	Function	Terminal Type ID	Option
1	0.35	WH/VT	3999	MOST Control	1	-
2	_	_	_	Not Occupied	-	_
3	0.5	WH/L-GN	3997	MOST Serial Data (-)	I	_
4	0.5	GY/VT	3998	MOST Serial Data (+)	I	_
5	0.5	WH/L-GN	3997	MOST Serial Data (-)	I	-
6	0.5	GY/VT	3998	MOST Serial Data (+)		_
7	_	_	_	Not Occupied —		-
8	0.75	ВК	2550	Ground I		_
9	0.35	GY	4016	Remote Media Eject Signal II		Z75
10	0.75	RD/VT	340	Battery Positive Voltage I		-

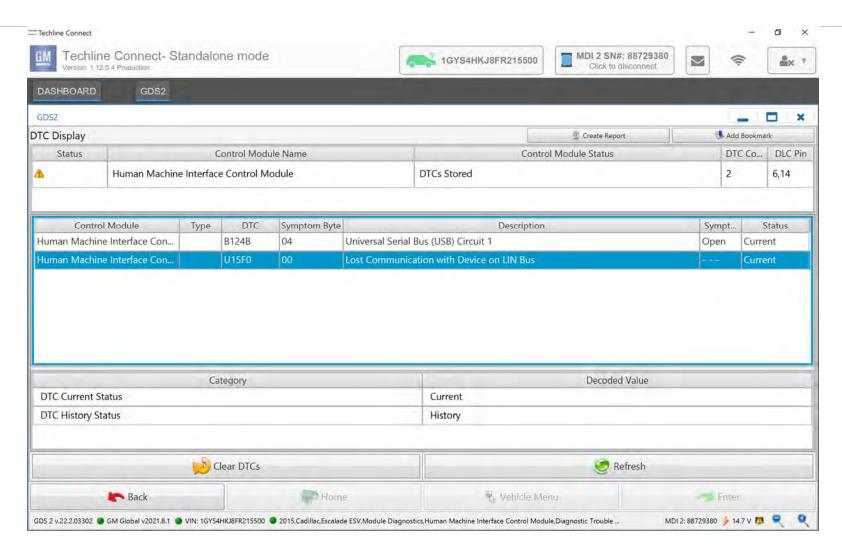
A33 (rpo T65) does not communicate on any bus except MOST



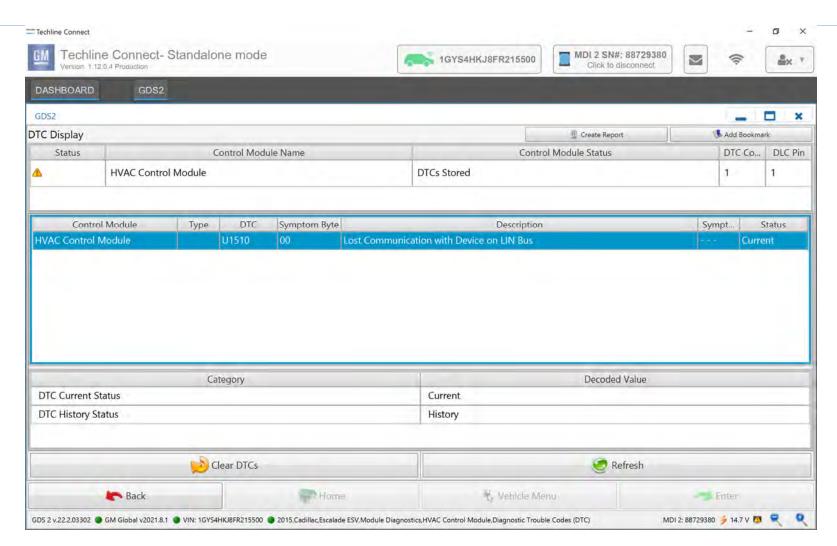
3 of the 4 codes relate to the LIN Bus



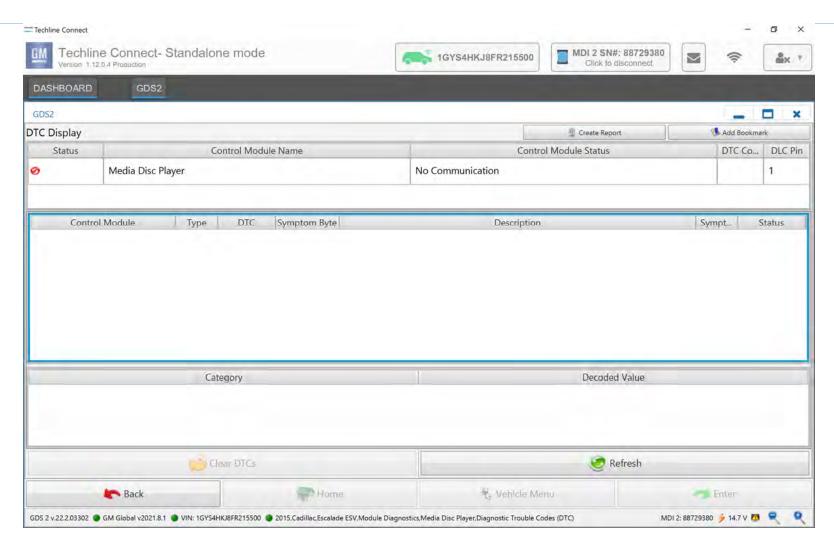
the Radio (A11) sets a U15E1



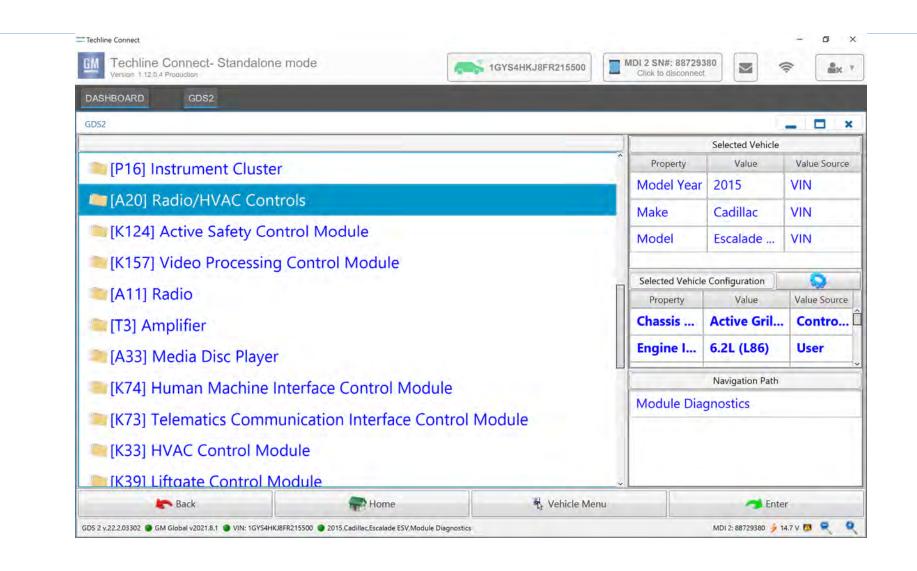
the HMI (K74) sets a U15F0

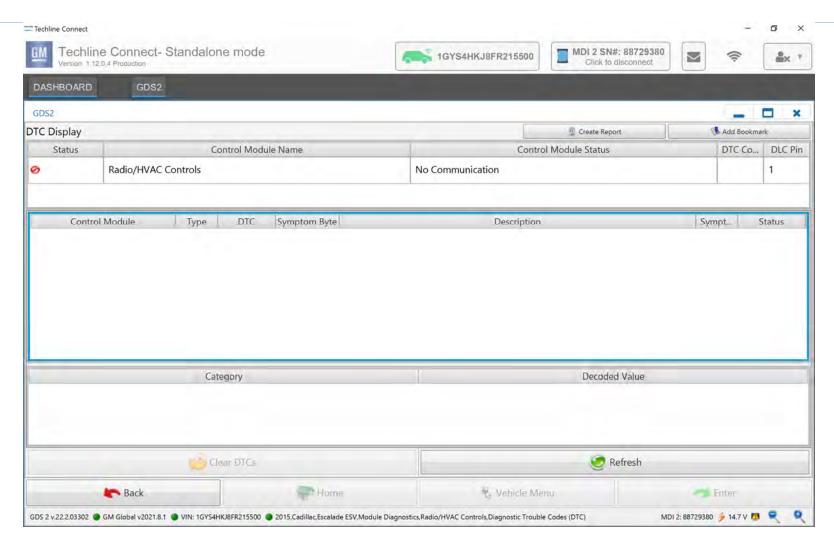


the HVAC (K33) sets a U1510



this is normal

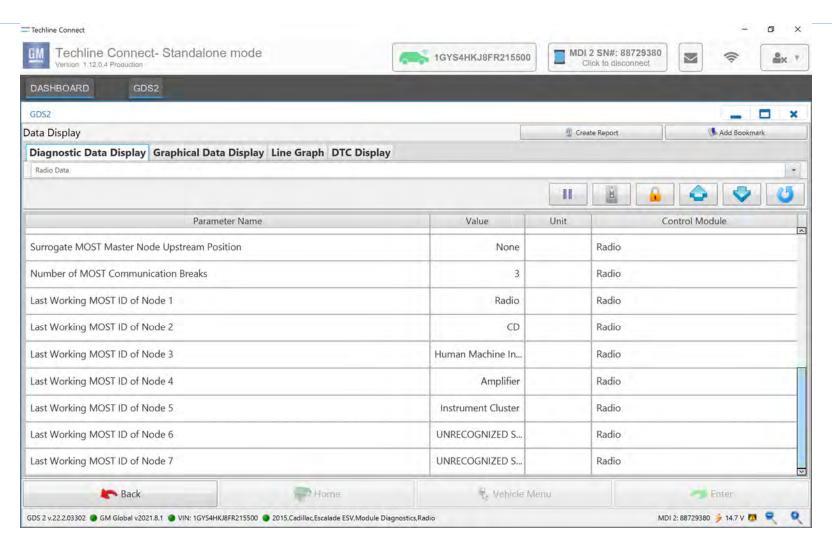




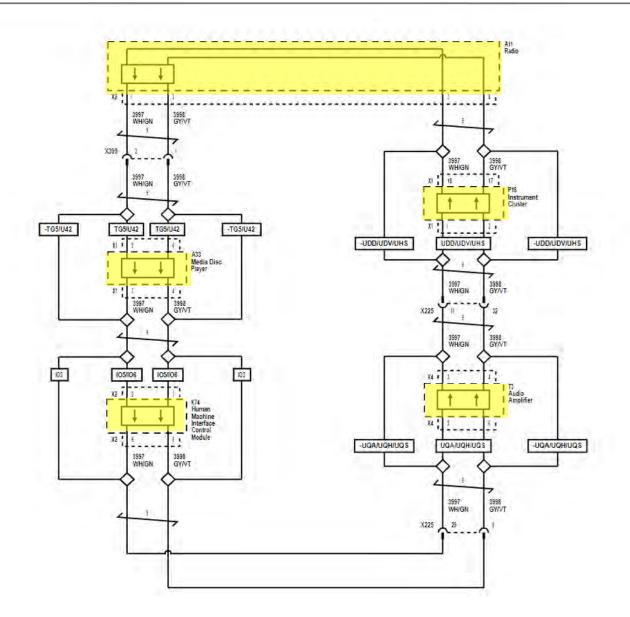
this is not normal

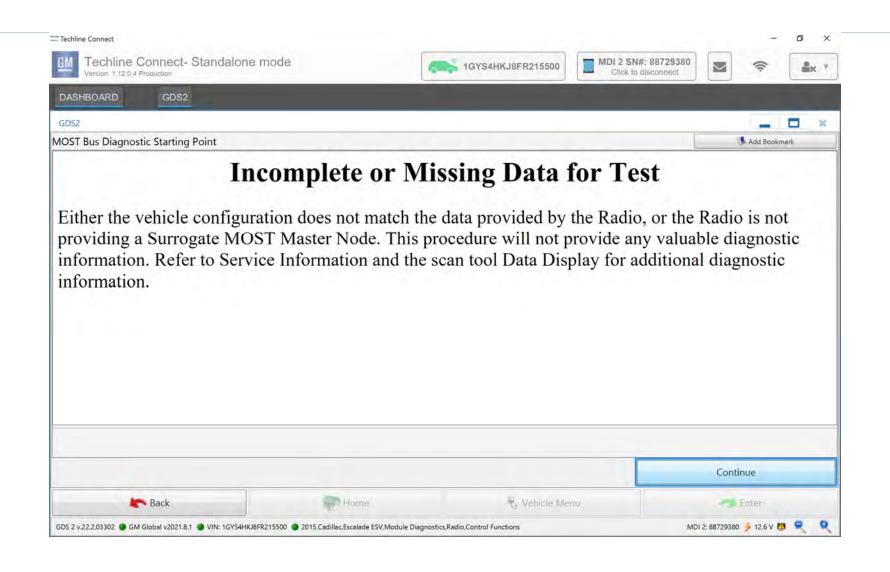
MOST Bus:

- > there does not seem to be an issue with the MOST Bus
- > there are no MOST Bus related codes



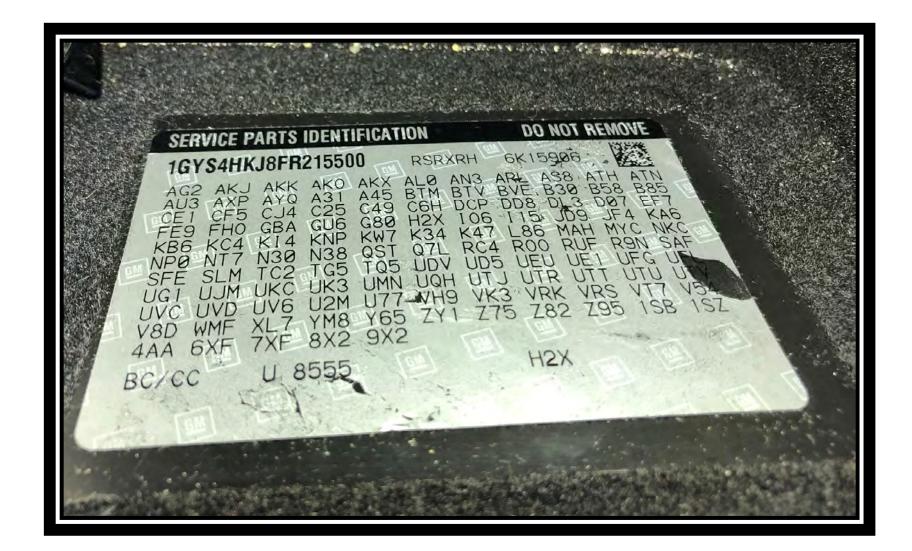
there are 5 modules on the MOST Bus

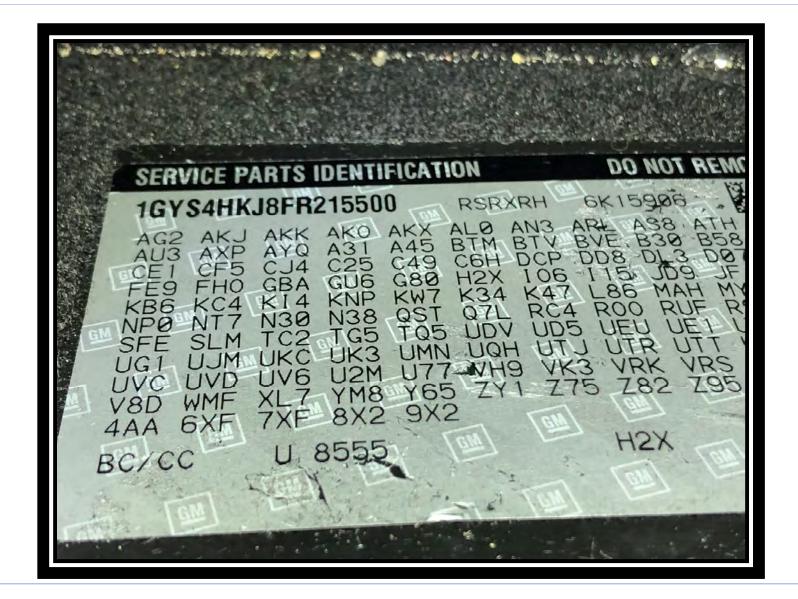




The Issues:

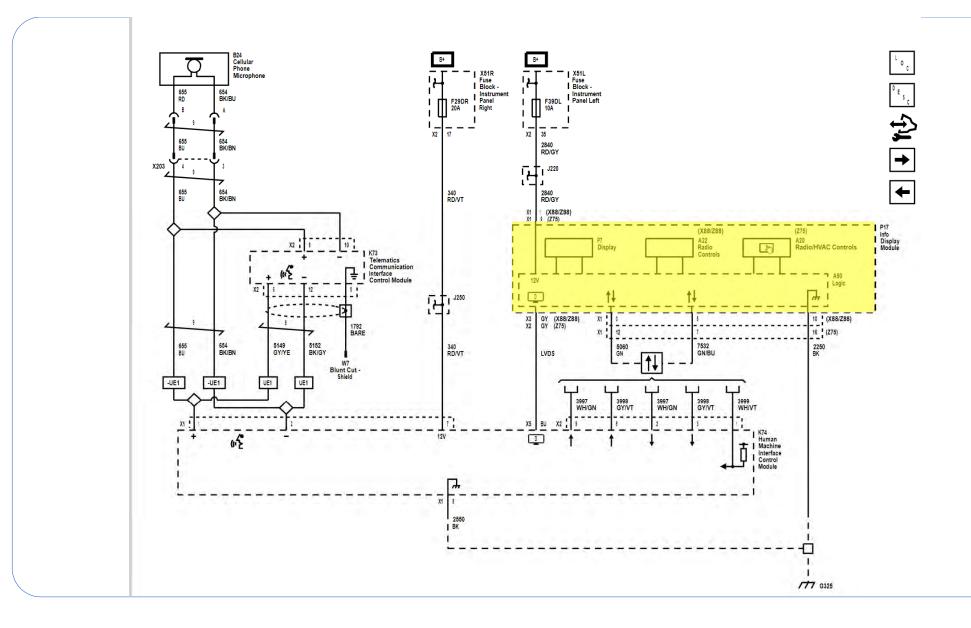
- > no display
- > no com to Radio/HVAC Controls A20
- > Radio A11 sets a LIN bus code
- > HMI K74 sets a LIN bus code
- > HVAC K33 sets a LIN bus code

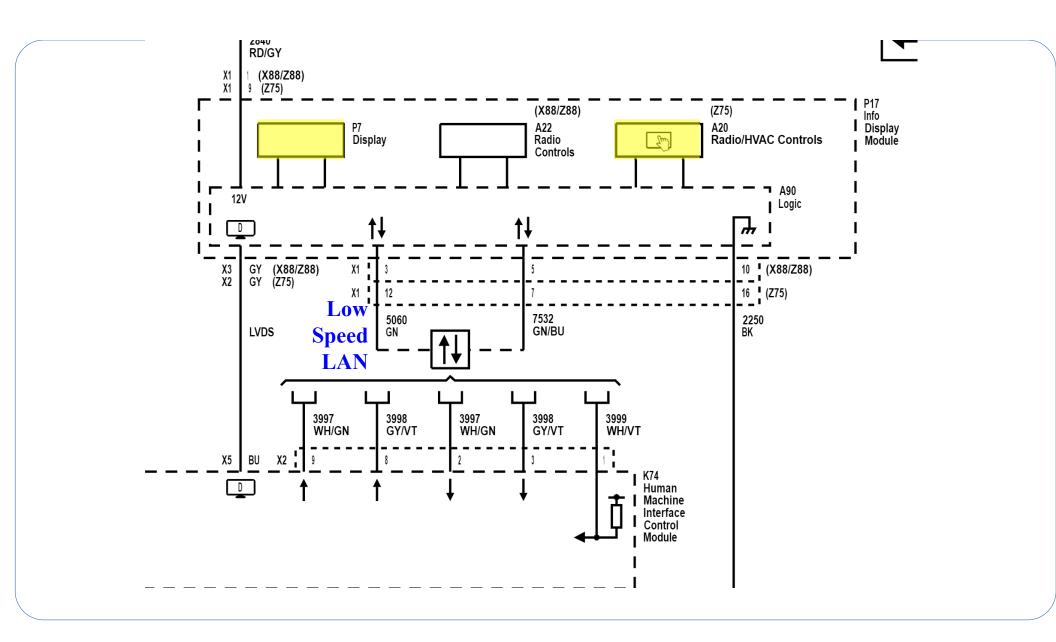




Critical RPO's:

- **> 106**
- **TG5**
- > **Z75**



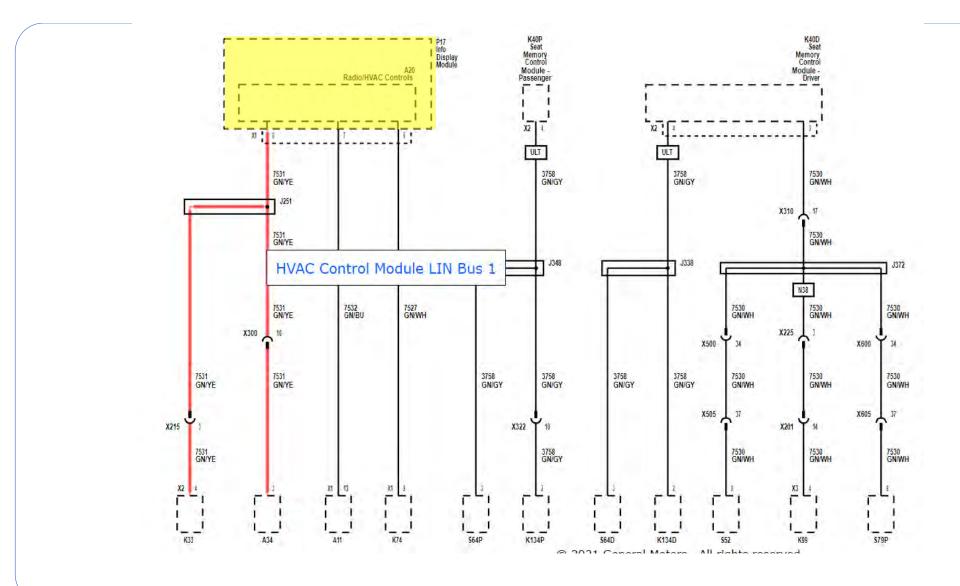


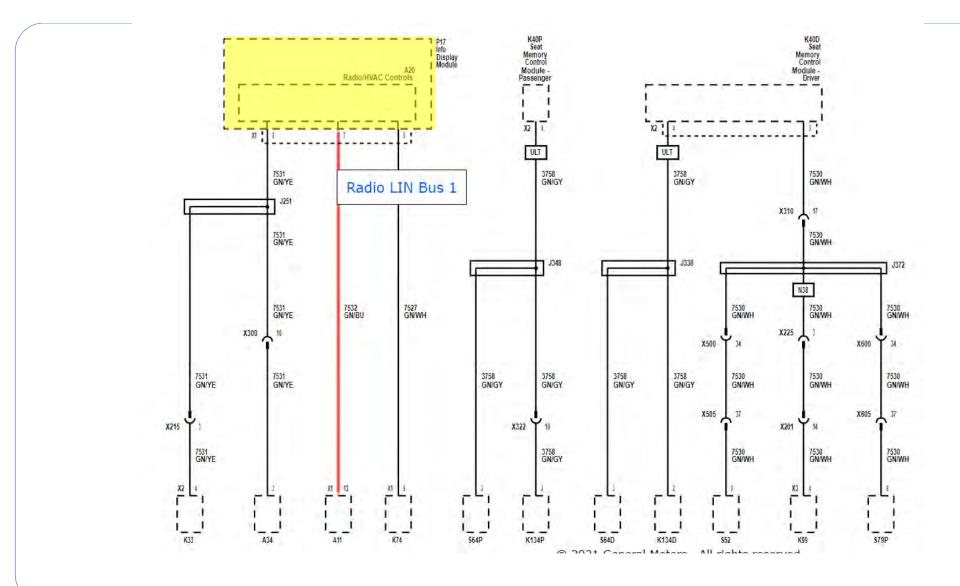
Info Display Module P17:

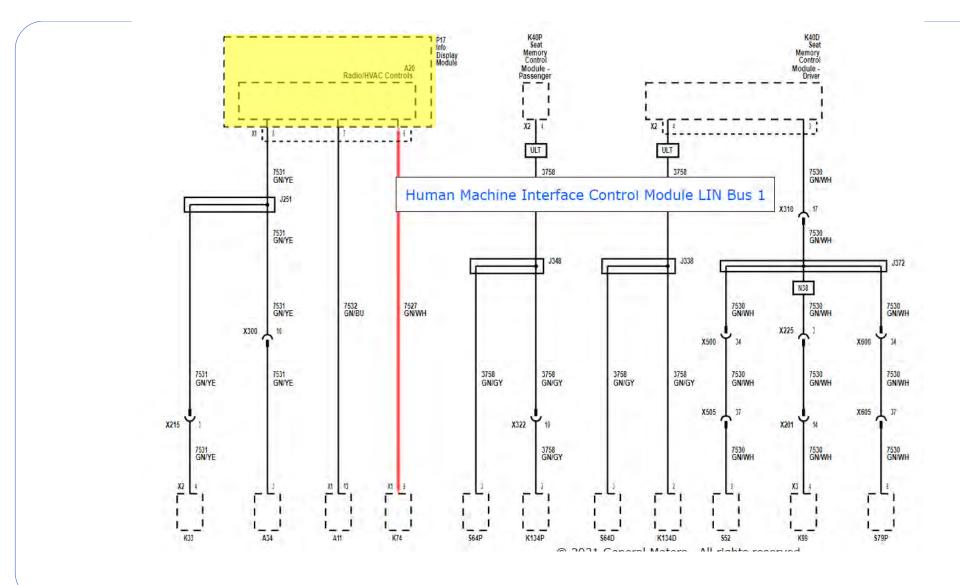
- > P17 contains the Display P7
- ➤ P17 contains the Radio/HVAC Controls A20
- > there is no communication to A20
- ➤ Low Speed LAN is circuit 5060 found at X1, pin #12

Info Display Module P17:

➤ P17 is a slave module to 3 separate LIN Buses







P17 Info Display Module X1 (Z75)

127 Into Display House A2 (275)					
Pin	Size	Color	Circuit	Function	
1 - 5	-		- -	Not Occupied	
6	0.5	L-GN/WH	7527	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 5	
7	0.5	L-GN/D-BU	7532	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 10	
8	0.35	L-GN/YE	7531	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 9	
9	0.5	RD/GY	2840	Battery Positive Voltage	
10 - 11	-	<u>-</u>	4	Not Occupied	
12	0.5	L-GN	5060	Low Speed GMLAN Serial Data	
13 - 15	-		e é i	Not Occupied	
16	0.35	BK	2550	Ground	

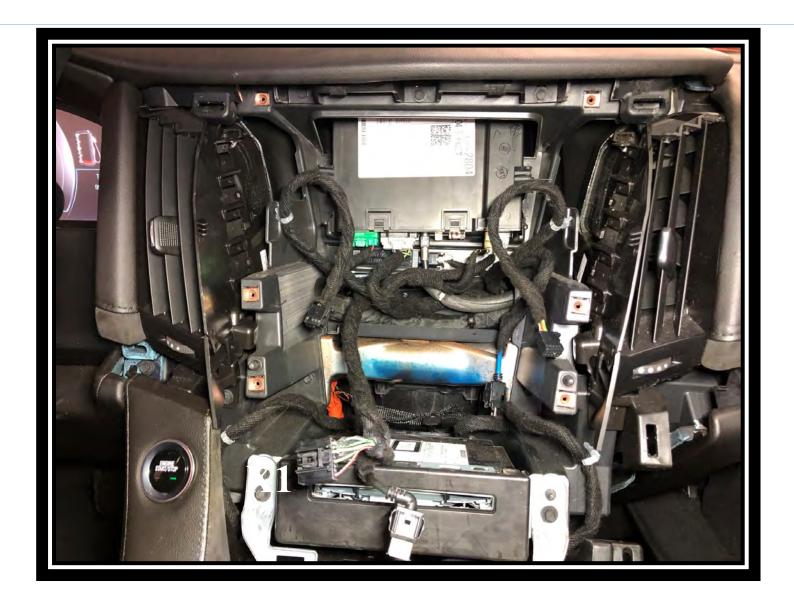
Info Display Module P17 Testing:

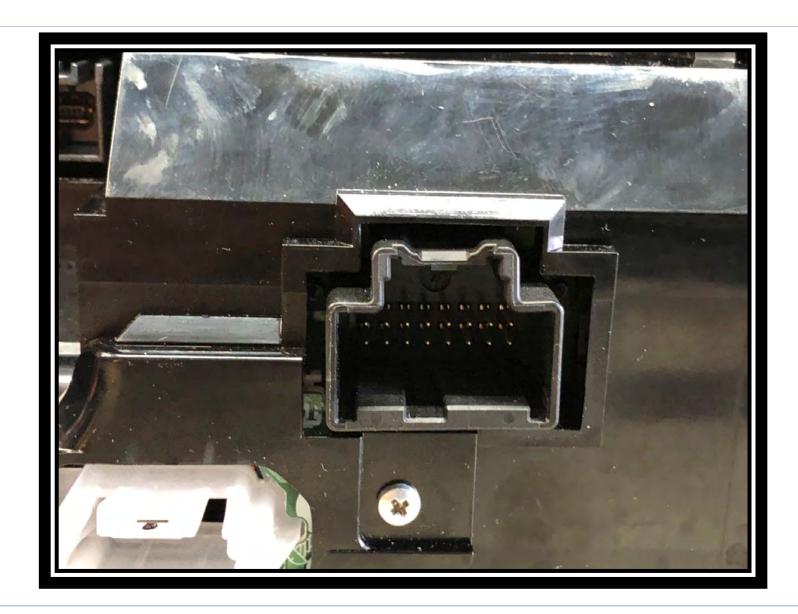
- > check feed and ground
- > check Low Speed LAN
- > check all 3 LIN Buses

P17 Info Display Module X1 (Z75)

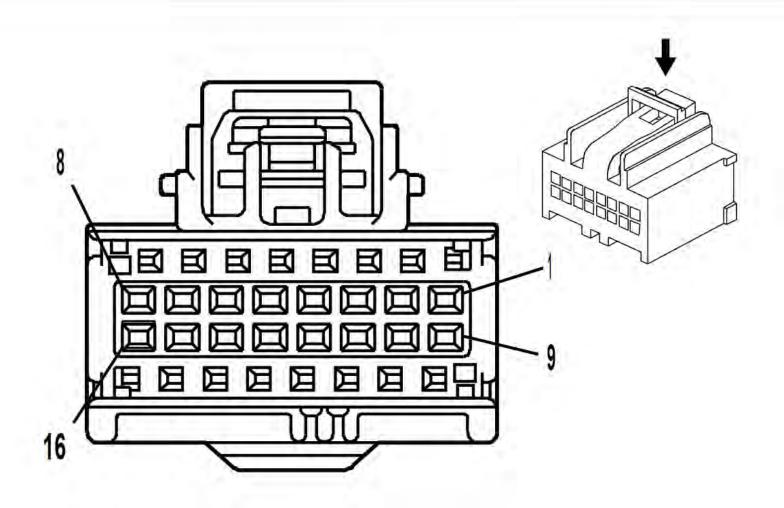
Comparison Date Control Comparison Control Con				The state of the s
Pin	Size	Color	Circuit	Function
1 - 5	-	I		Not Occupied
6	0.5	L-GN/WH	7527	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 5
7	0.5	L-GN/D-BU	7532	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 10
8	0.35	L-GN/YE	7531	Local Interconnect Network Serial Data Bus 9
9	0.5	RD/GY	2840	Battery Positive Voltage
10 - 11	-		-	Not Occupied
12	0.5	L-GN	5060	Low Speed GMLAN Serial Data
13 - 15	12	==	1 -	Not Occupied
16	0.35	ВК	2550	Ground

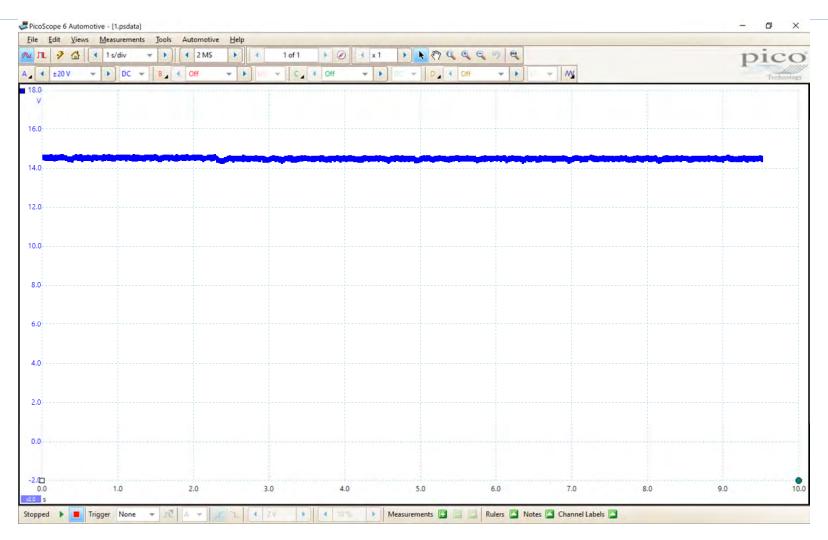




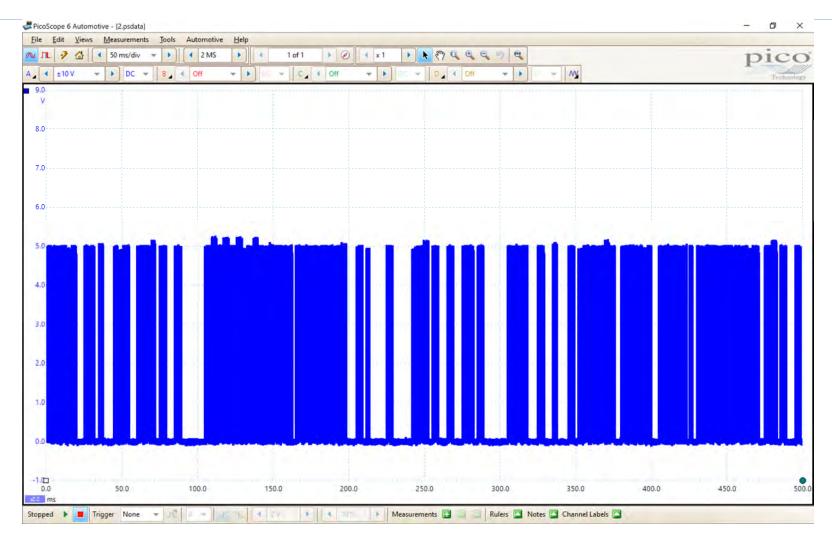


P17 Info Display Module X1 (Z75)

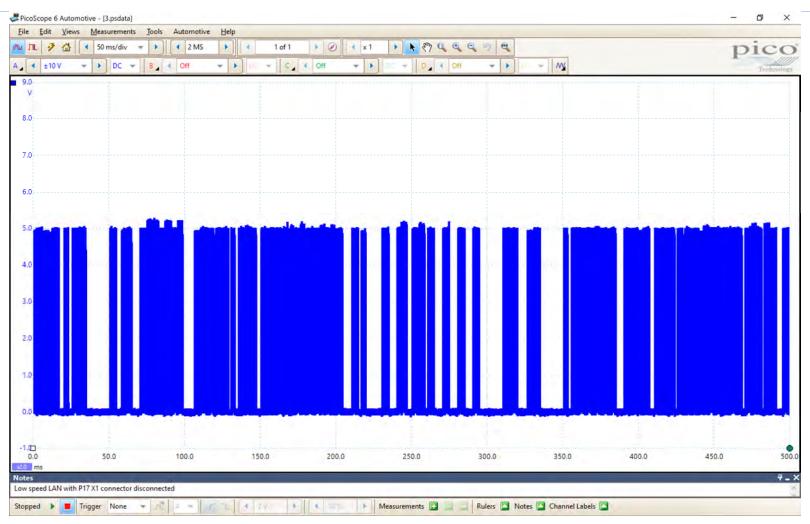




blue channel across battery feed and ground



Low Speed LAN

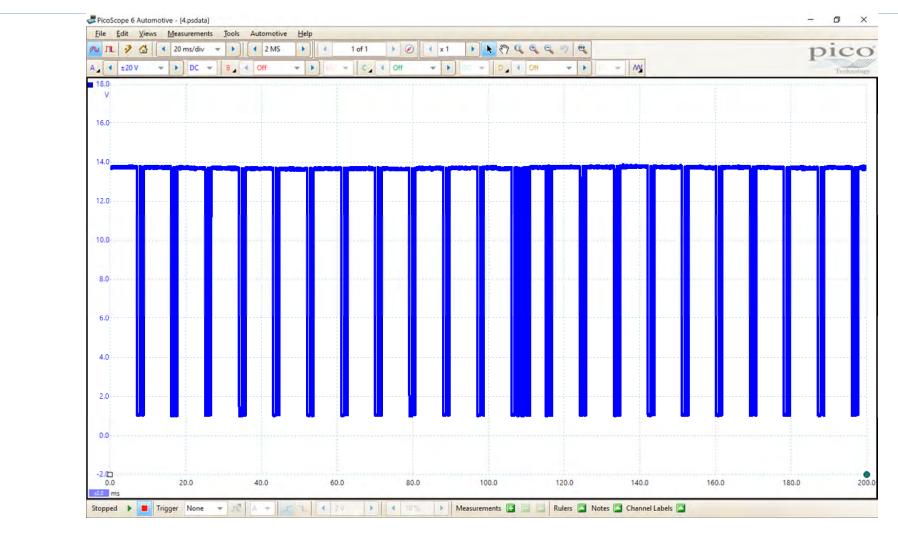


Low Speed LAN with P17 X1 connector disconnected

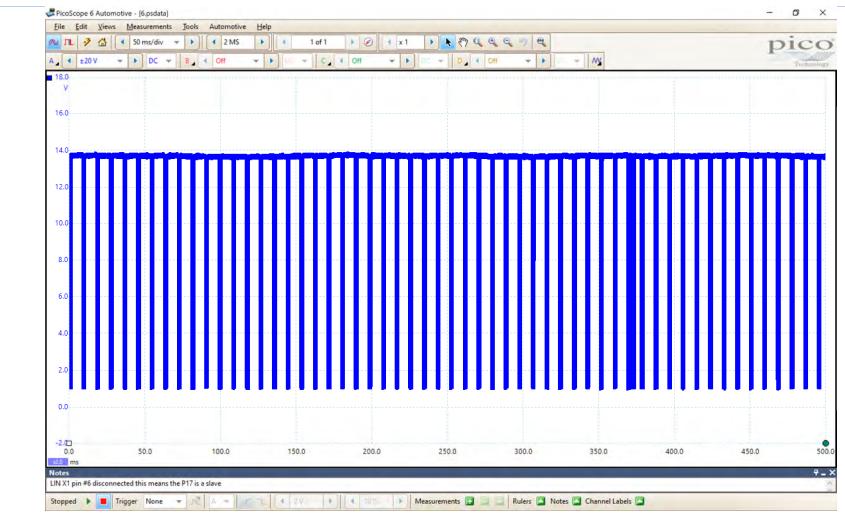
Case Study

Info Display Module P17 Testing:

- > P17 has good feed and ground
- > P17 has a good Low Speed LAN



X1 pin #6 LIN Bus from HMI

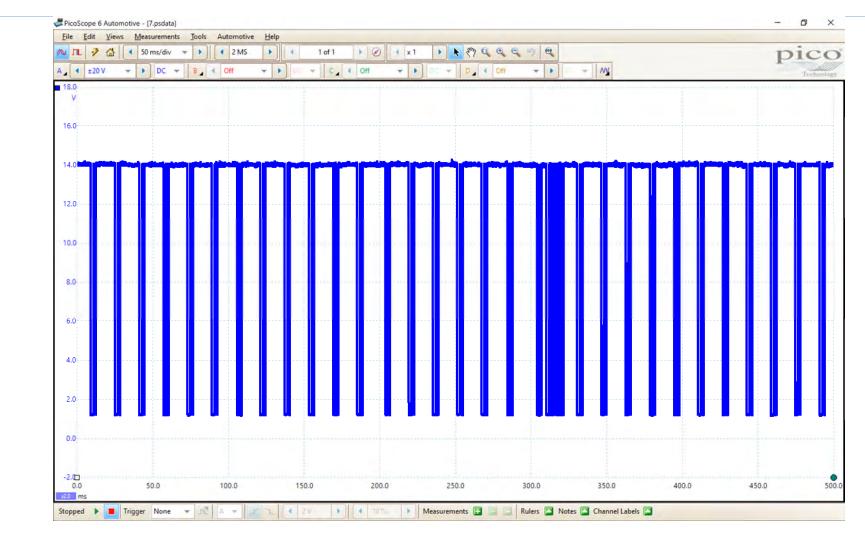


X1 pin #6 LIN Bus to HMI: X1 connector disconnected

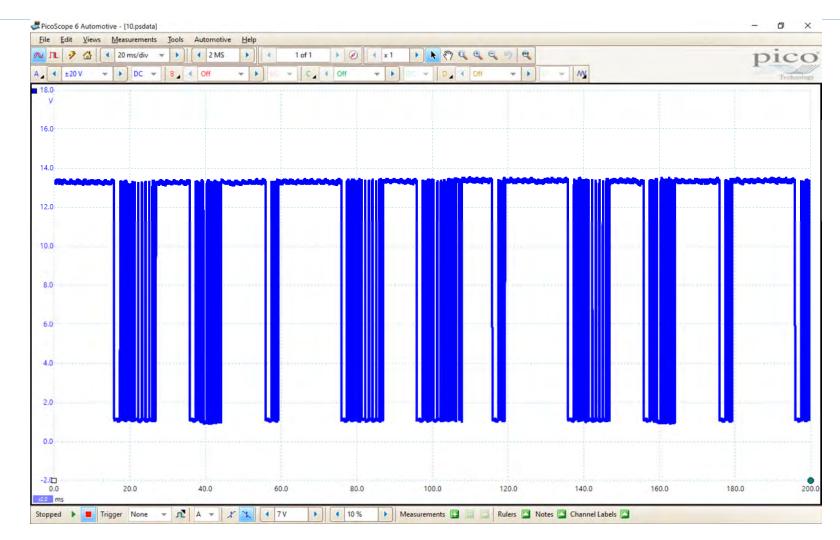
Case Study

Info Display Module P17 Testing:

- > X1 pin #6 LIN Bus from HMI is good
- > P17 is a slave on this LIN Bus
- > P17 is also a slave module on the other 2 LIN Buses



X1 pin #7 LIN Bus from Radio



X1 pin #8 LIN Bus from HVAC

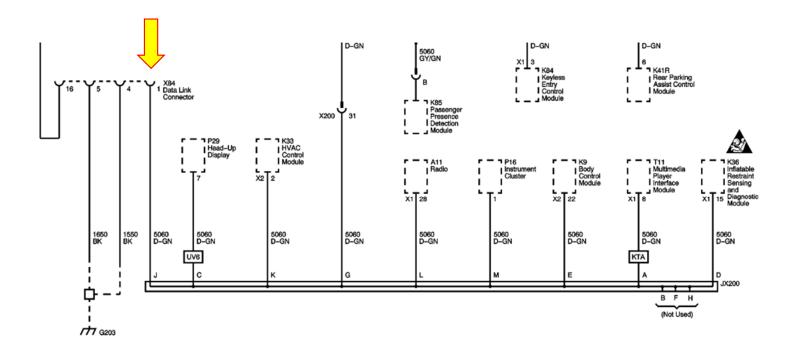
Case Study

Diagnosis:

- > the Info Display Module P17 has failed
- ➤ it has good feed and ground, but can't communicate on Low Speed LAN or any of its 3 LIN Buses

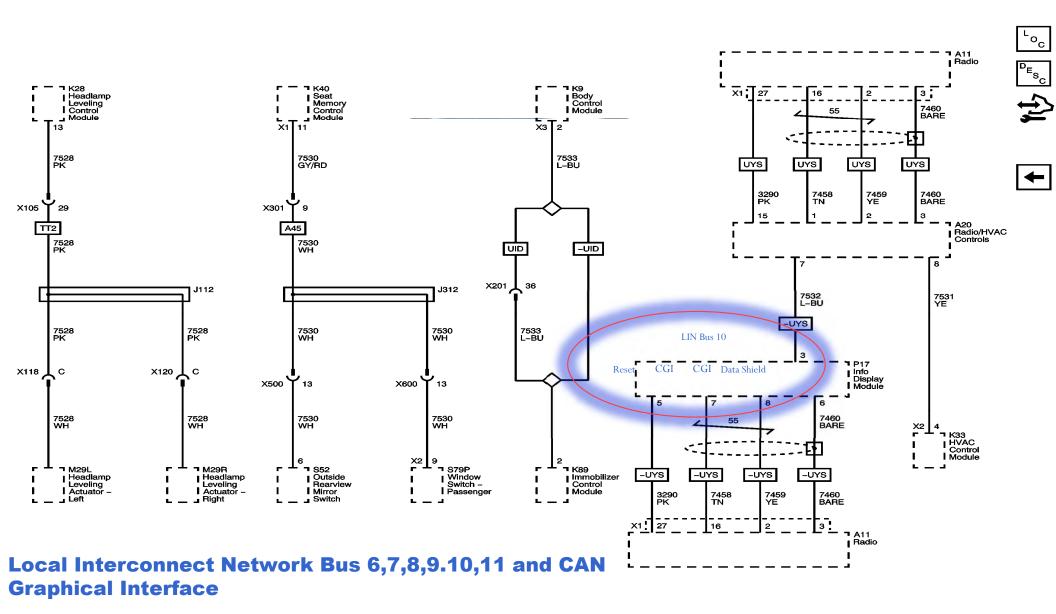
Low Speed GMLAN

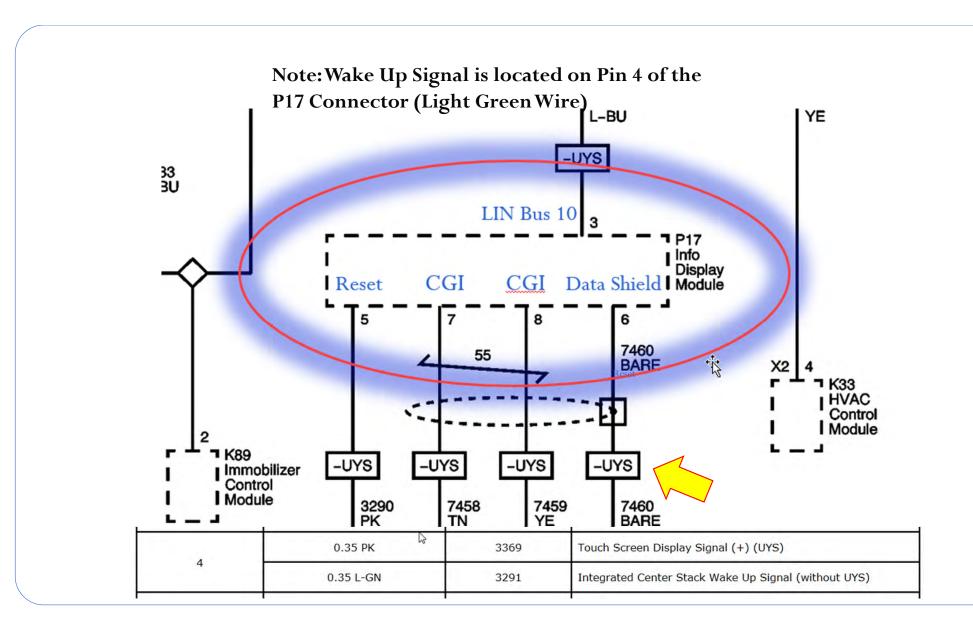
Radio and HVAC Module



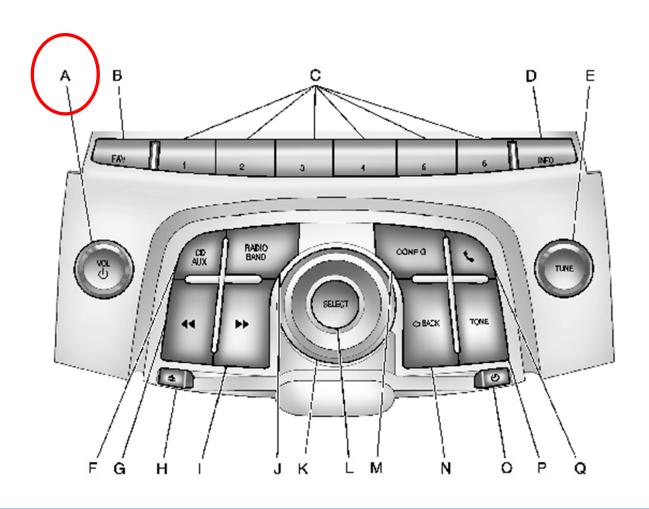
The radio and the HVAC Module can be communicated on low speed GMLAN

Information Display Module



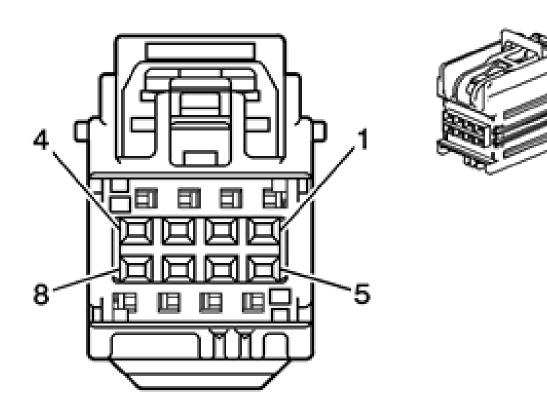


Frontal View of Center Stack





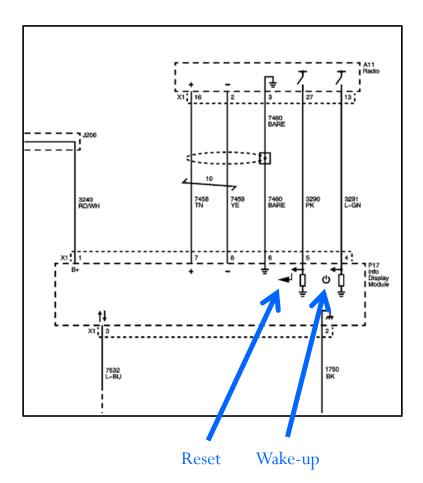
P17 Information Display Module X1





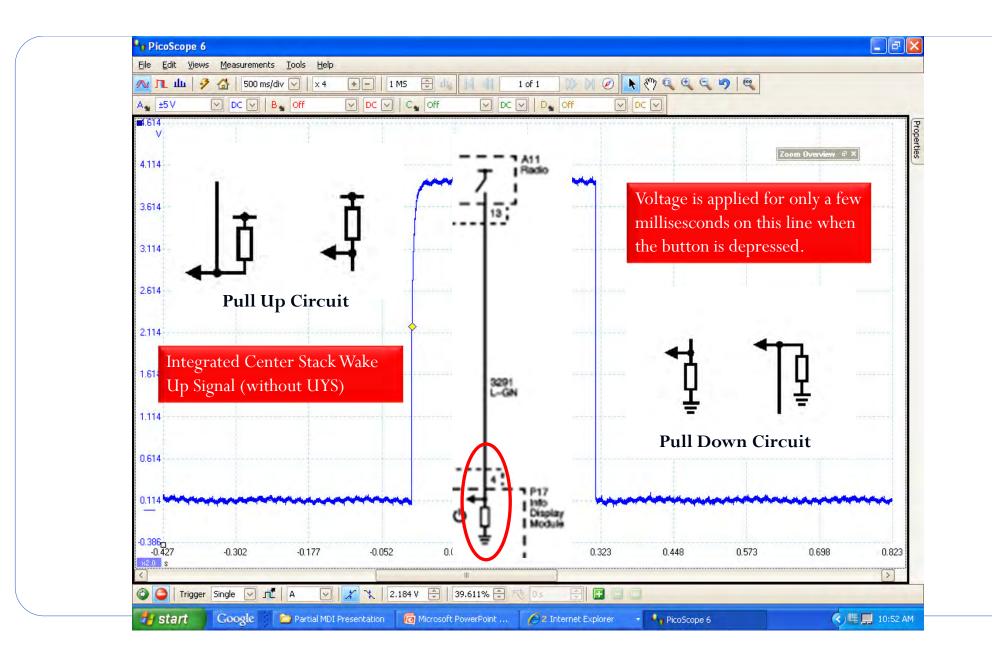
Wake-Up Circuit -2010 Buick Lacrosse

A "wake-up"
 circuit is used to
 turn on a
 monochrome
 display or radio
 faceplate
 depending on
 the vehicle's
 infotainment
 system

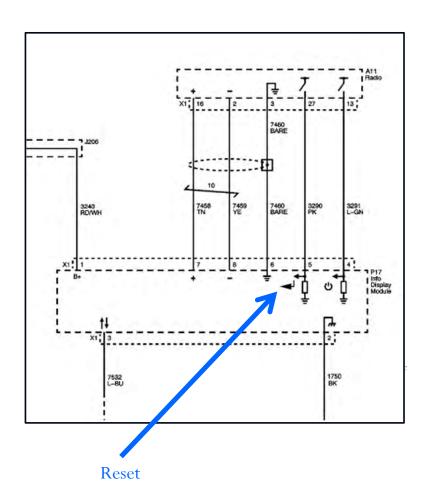


Integrated Center Stack Wake Up Signal (without UYS)





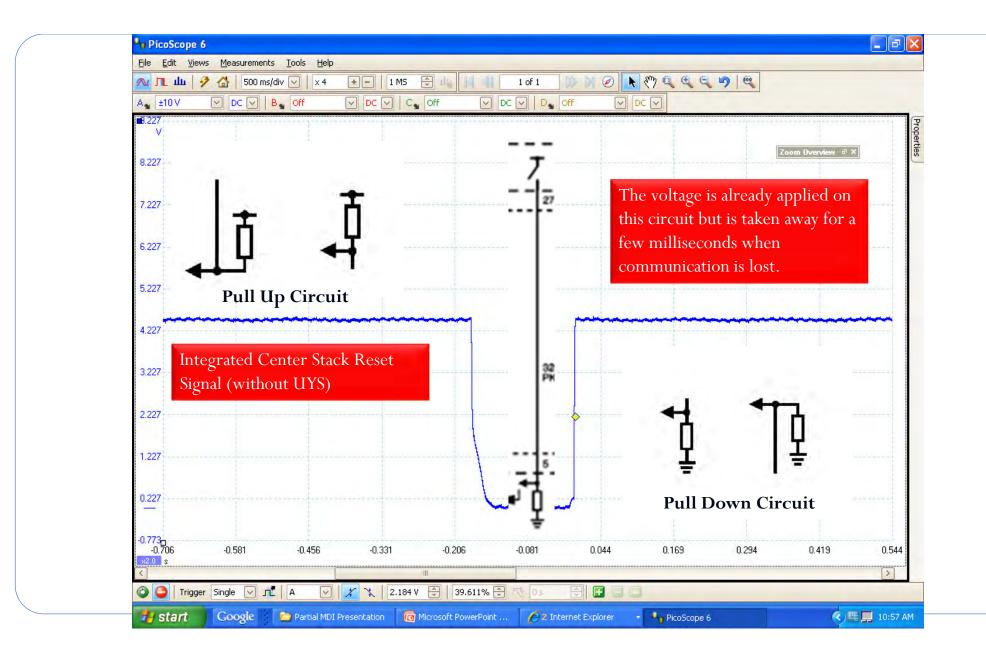
Reset Circuit - 2010 Buick Lacrosse



- If the radio recognizes that a device is not responding to the signal on the wakeup circuit, the radio briefly pulls the reset circuit low to try to "reboot" the controls.
- Only works if communication is established, then lost.

Integrated Center Stack Reset Signal (without UYS)

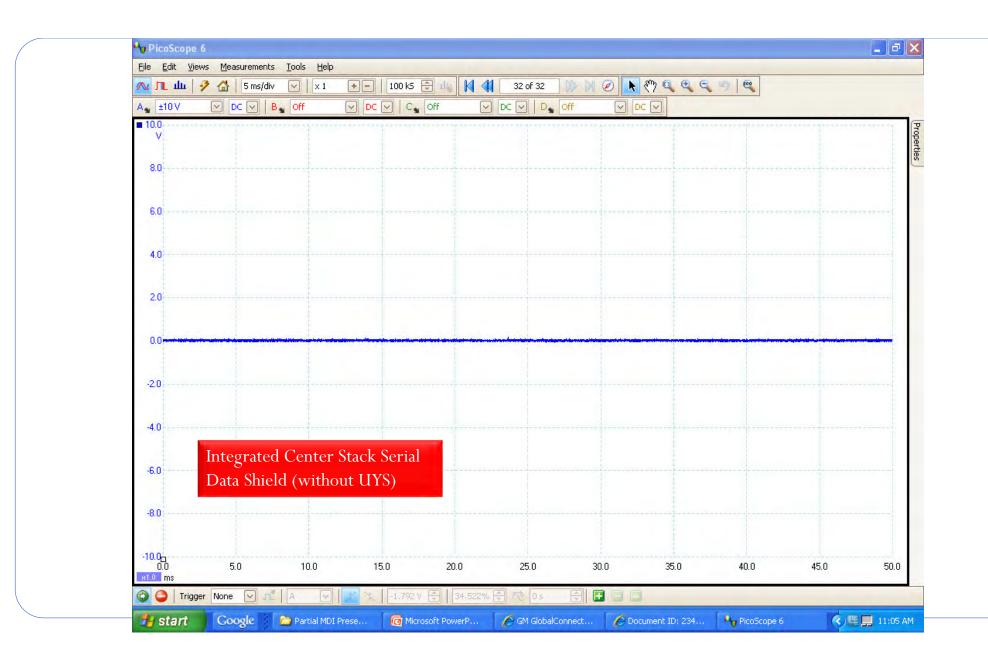




Bare Wire

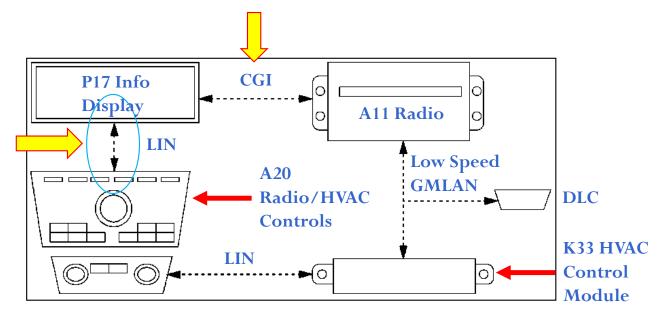
Bare Wire





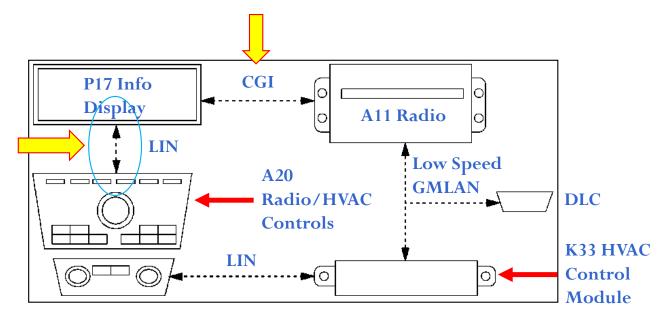
CAN Graphical Interface

CAN Graphical Interface

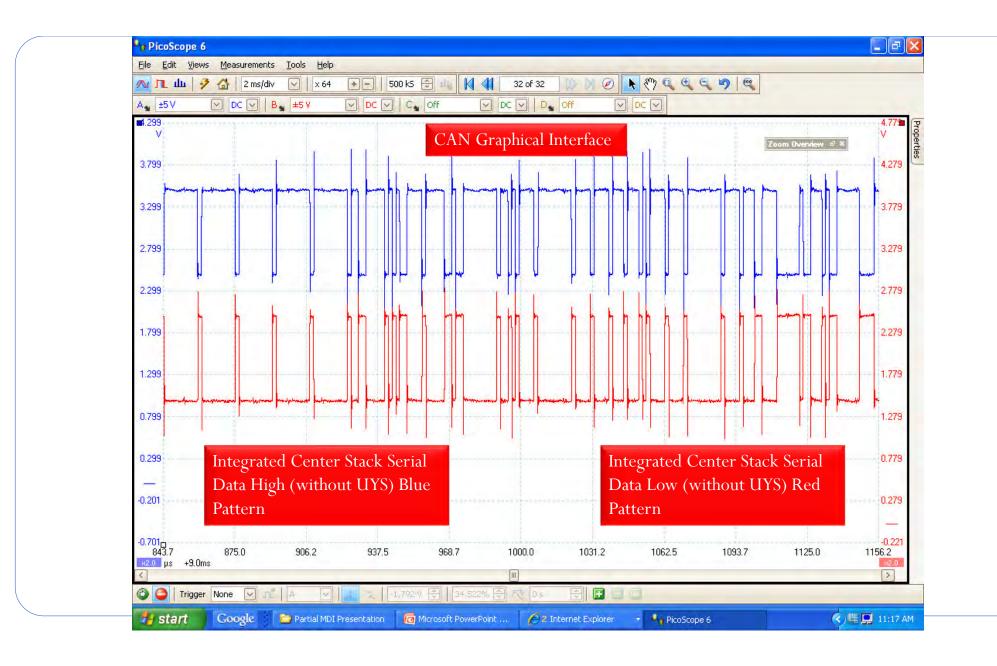


- High speed serial data interface with a two-wire design
 - Connects the information display or the faceplate

CAN Graphical Interface



 Used to connect the radio to a display (monochrome display) or radio controls (full color display)



MOST

MOST Normal Operation

MOST

- Infotainment: an information and entertainment infrastructure.
- MOST is used to connect infotainment system components n many vehicles.
- GM first used MOST in the MY2013
- 2013 Cadillac XTS, ATS, and SRX

MOST

- 100 times faster than GMLAN
- Streams audio and video
- 16 turns of wire per foot
- Radio is the gateway of the bus
- Communication occurs in one direction around a ring configuration

Point of Discussion

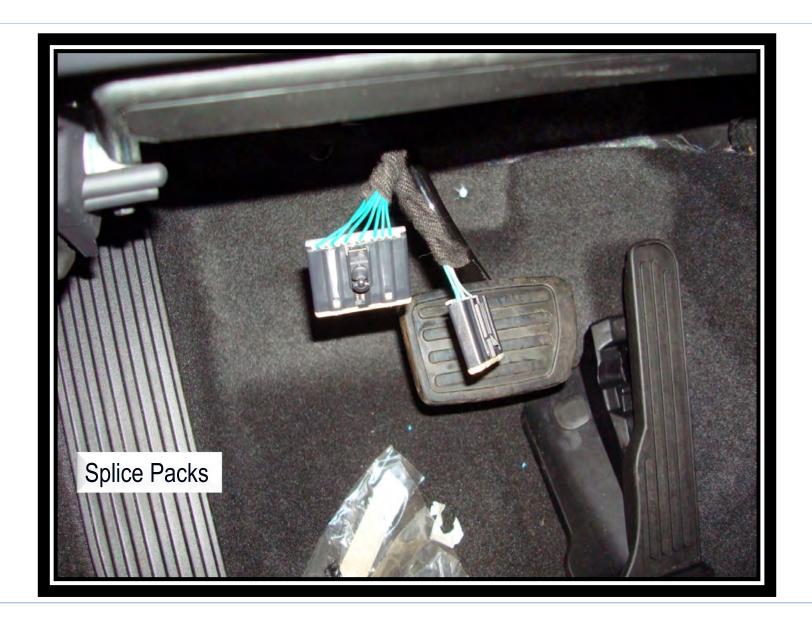
- Splice Packs
- Infotainment Component Codes
- MOST Diagnostic Tool

Splice Packs????



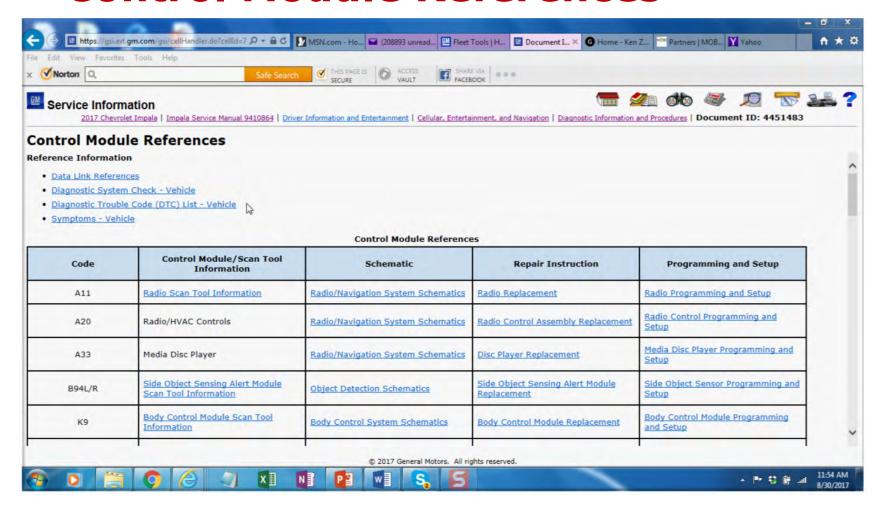




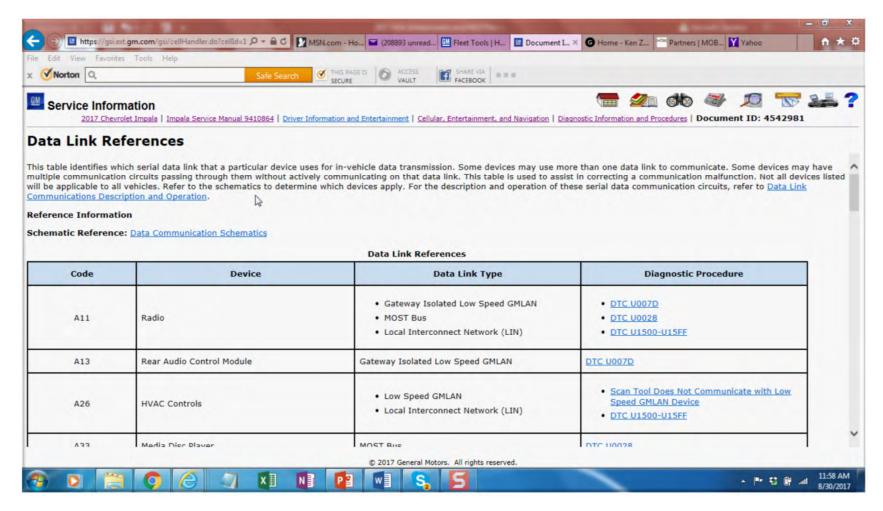


Infotainment Component Codes

Control Module References



Data Link References



MOST Diagnostic Tool



EL-51578 MOST Bus Diagnostic Tool Kit





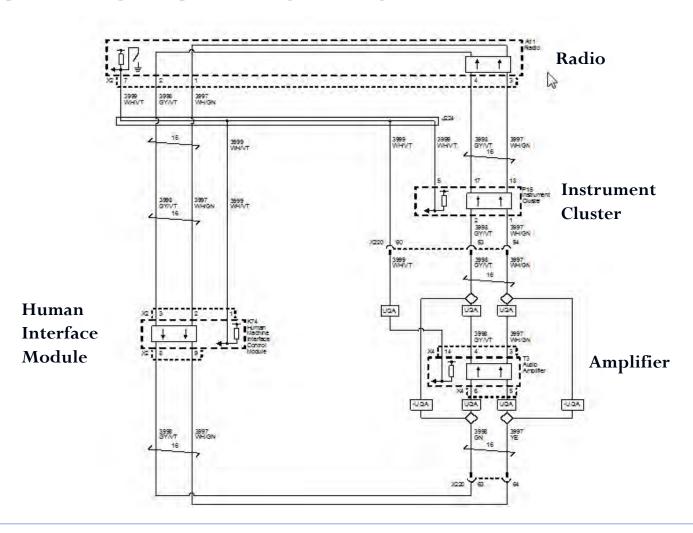
 The EL-51578 MOST Bus Diagnostic Test Kit will assist in the diagnosis of a MOST ring break, DTC U0028

EL-51578 MOST Bus Diagnostic Tool Kit



- The MOST Bus Diagnostic Tool Kit consists of several test connectors
- Each connector matches a connector on a MOST device
- Connectors jump the MOST bus wires to bypass MOST devices





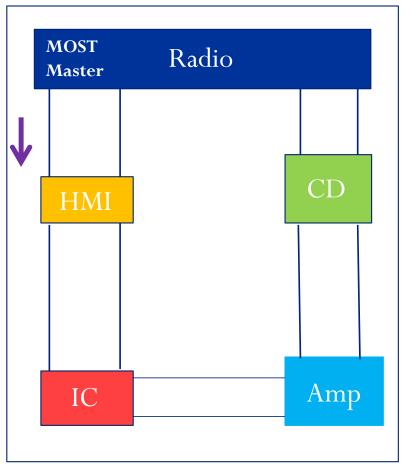




MOST Normal Operation (3 Steps)

Media Oriented Systems Transport – Step 1 Normal Operation

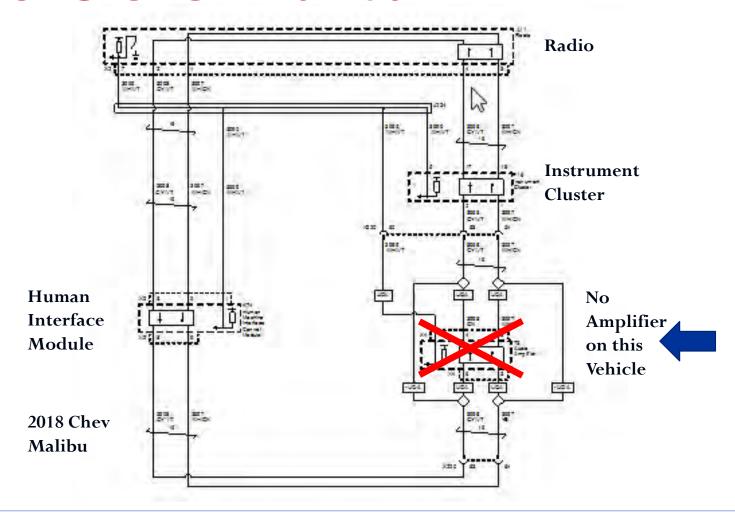
- MOST is 100 times Faster than GMLAN
- Modules are connected together with a two-wire twisted pair in a ring format.
- The radio is the MOST master
 - Data will travel in one direction through the MOST protocol.
 - Data direction is indicated by the arrow placed in the pictorial.

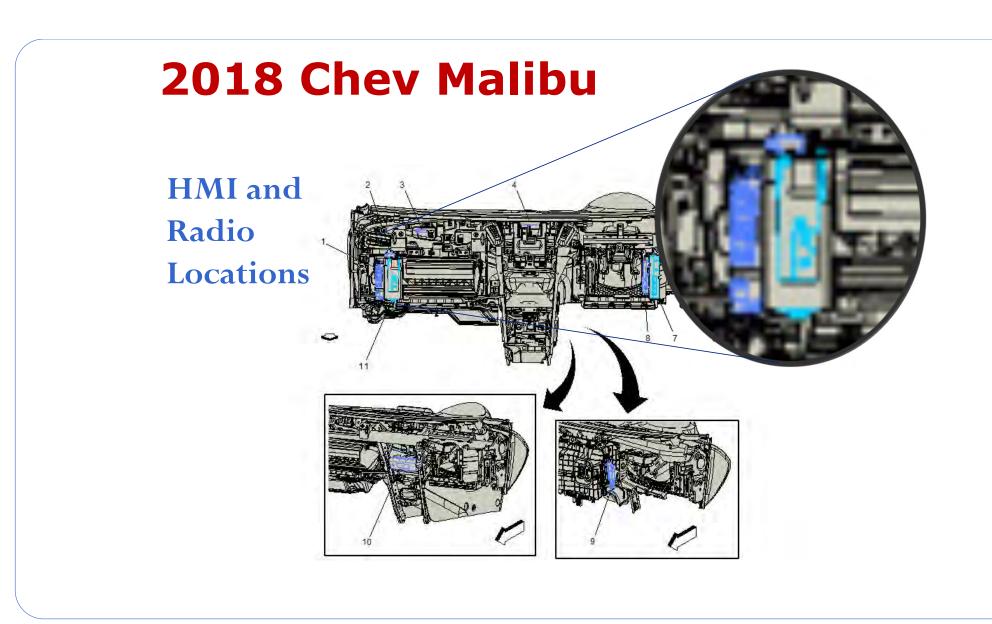


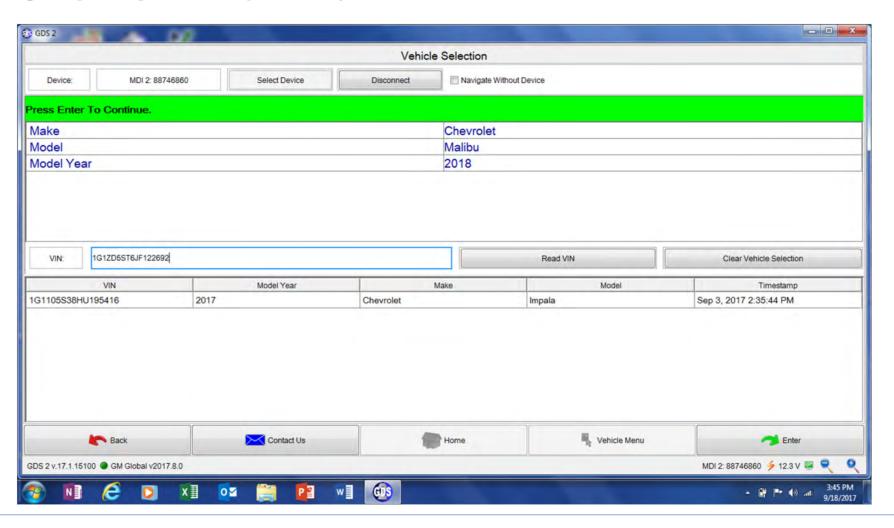
Normal Operation 2018 Chev Malibu

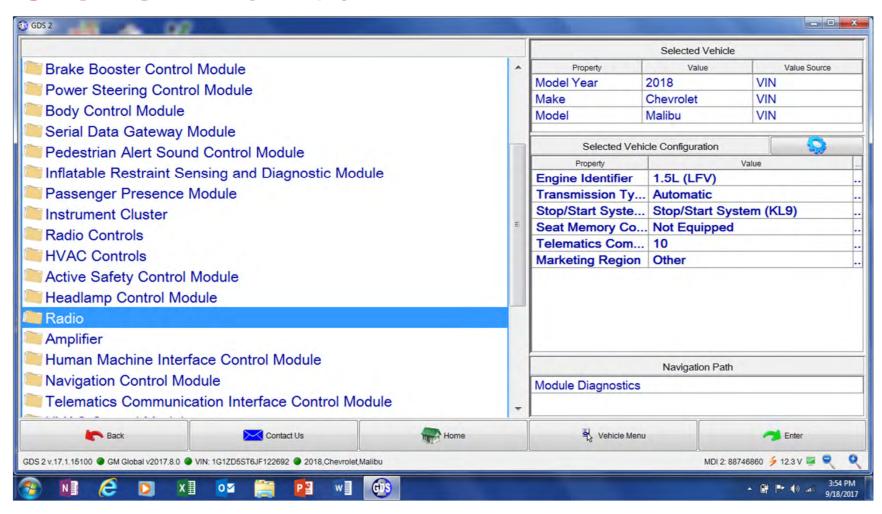


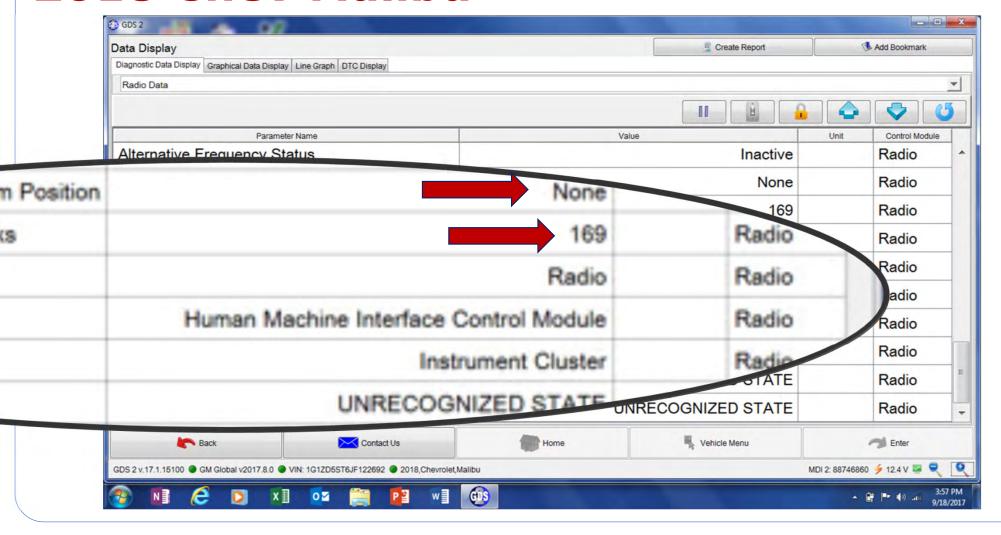


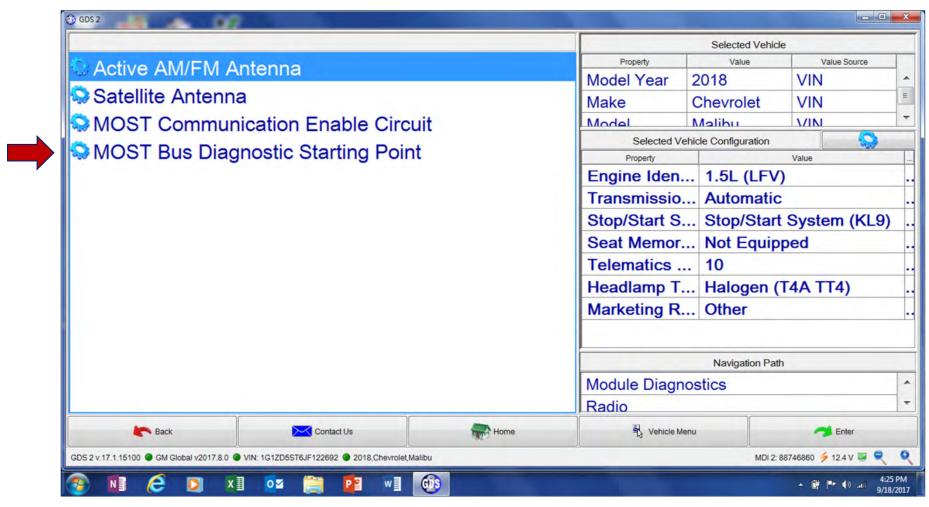


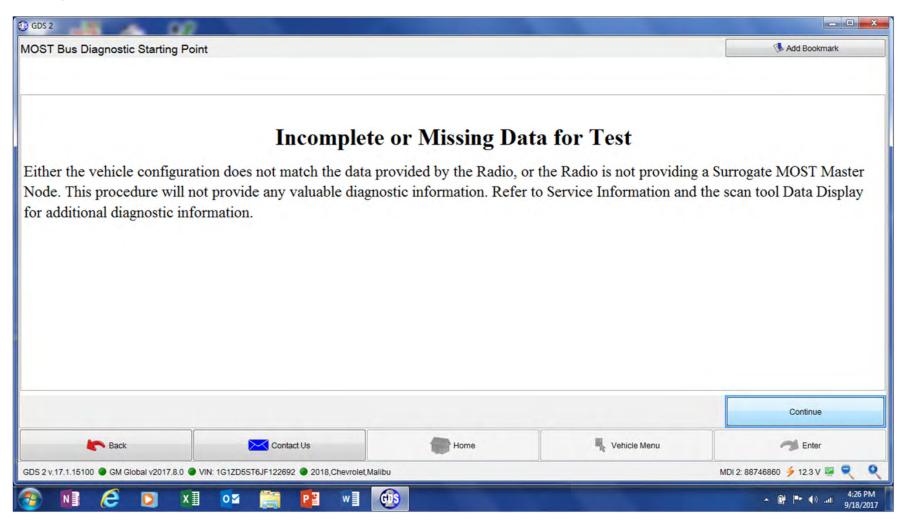












MOST Normal Operation-Cont'd

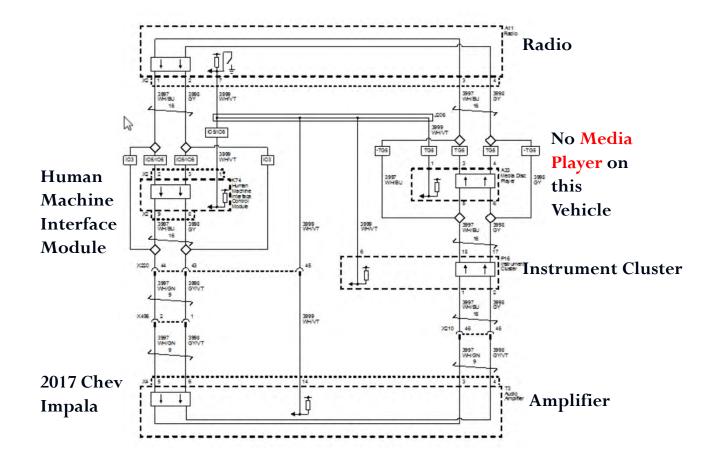
2017 Chev Impala



Center Stack



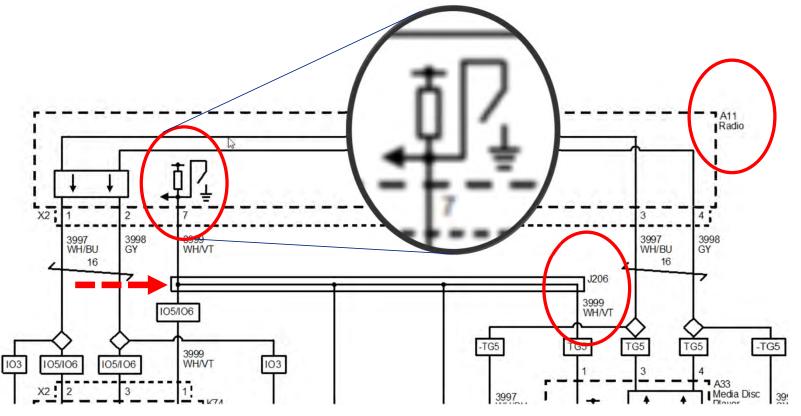
MOST Schematics



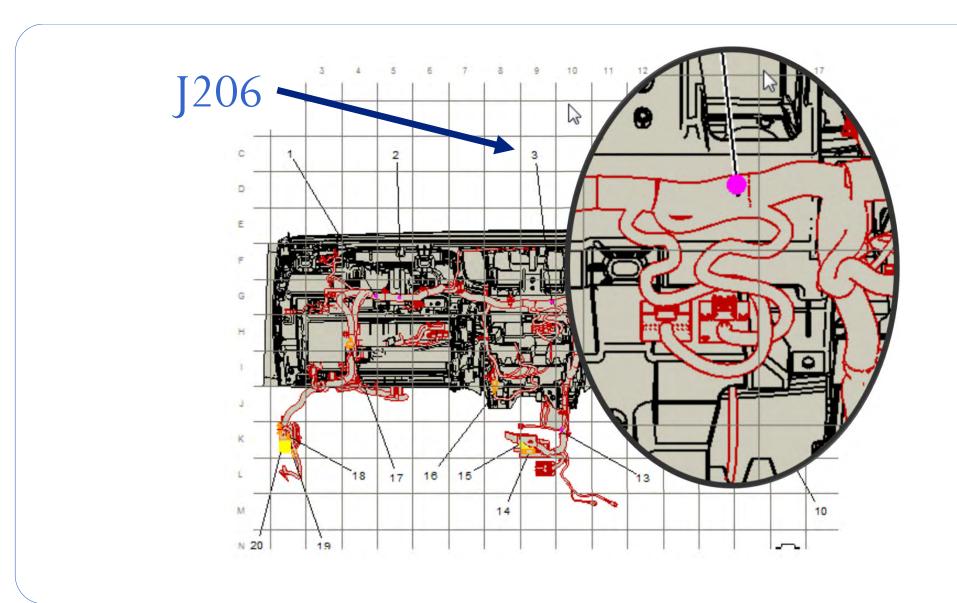
MOST Questions

- Does each module generate its own 12 volt signal?
- Answer: It appears the radio alone provides the rest voltage (12 volts) and also pulls it low to promote communication.
- The schematics imply that there are pull up circuits in each module.
- Further investigation is needed to confirm this.

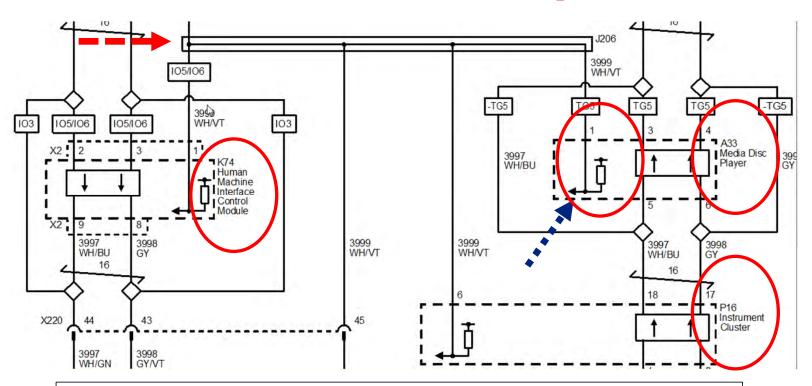
MOST Schematics - A11 Radio



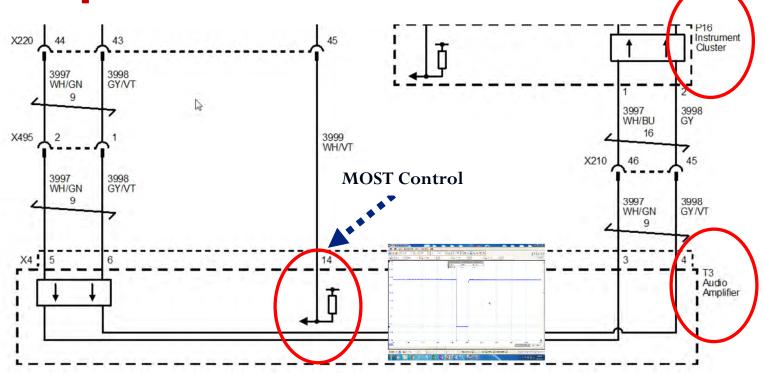
Rest state of 12 volts is provided by Radio/Radio also pulls the rest state of 12 volts low to awaken modules



MOST Schematics – K74 HMI and A33 Media Disc Player



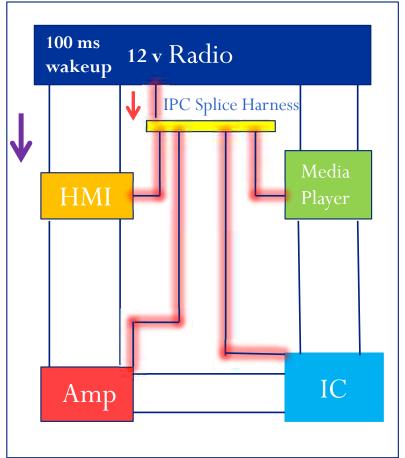
A instrument panel harness will provide a path for the 12 volts to be routed to each module. (J206) **Instrument Cluster and T3 Amplifier**



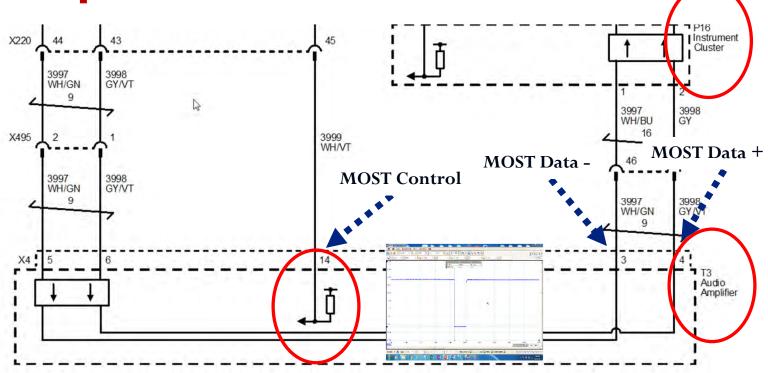
The 12 volt rest state is called "MOST Control" on GM schematics. (This is the "Wake Up Call")

Media Oriented Systems Transport – Step 2 Normal Operation

- The rest state for these modules is 12 volts, the MOST Master will pull this value low for 100ms to activate these modules.
- Once activated, the modules will initiate communication over the MOST Protocol in a CCW direction. (Downstream)
- An IPC harness is used to distribute the 12 volts to each module

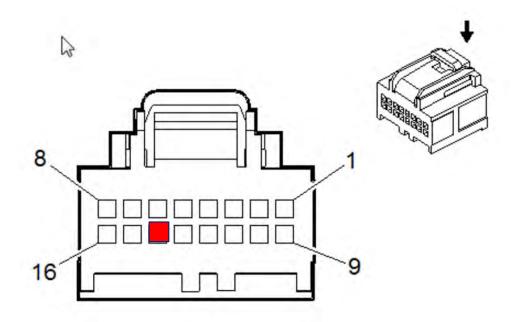


Instrument Cluster and T3 Amplifier



The 12 volt rest state is called "MOST Control" on GM schematics. (This is the "Wake Up Call")

Amplifier Connector X4



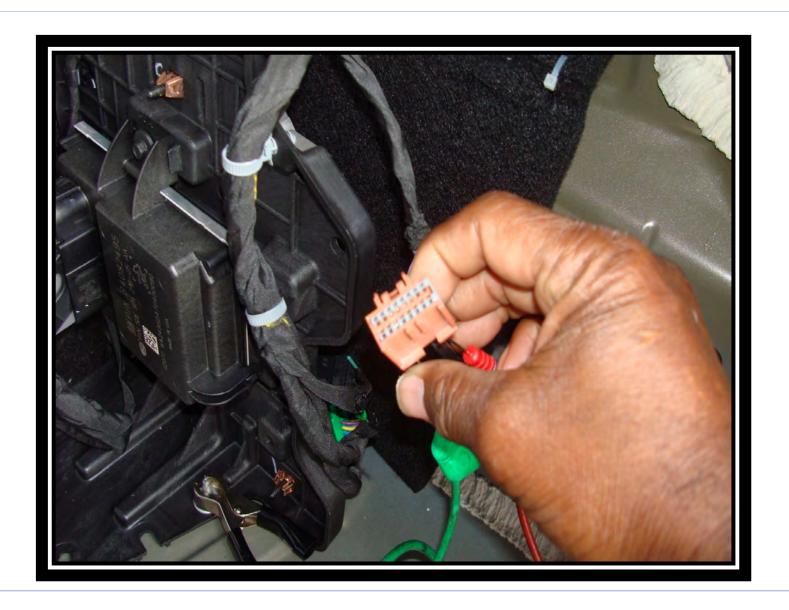
Brown Colored Connector

Amplifier Location



Amplifier Location



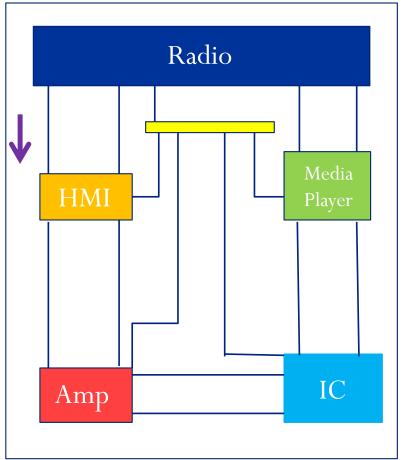


Amplifier Location



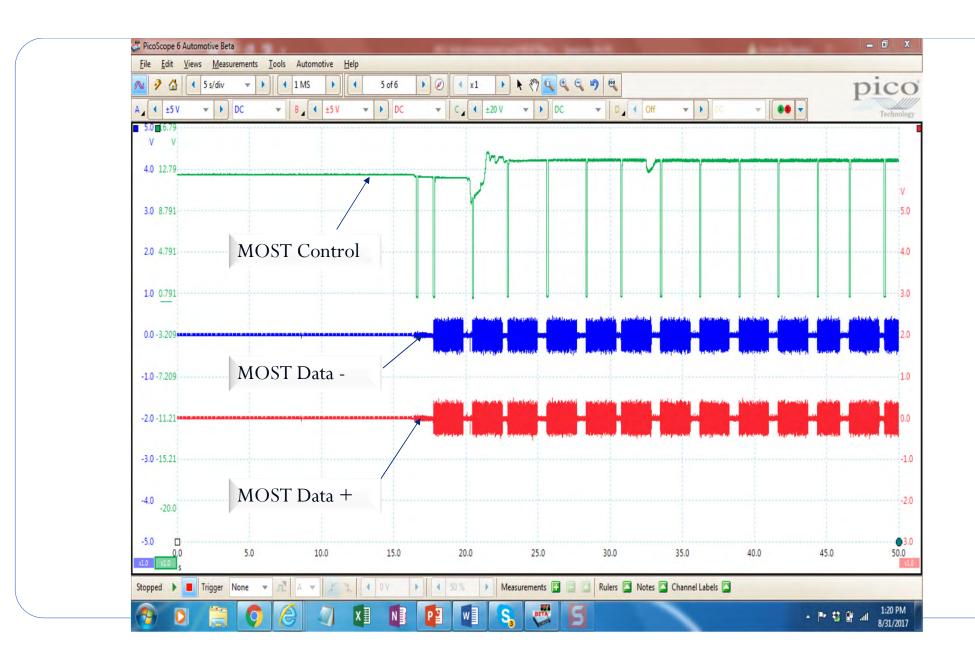
Media Oriented Systems Transport – Step 3 Normal Operation

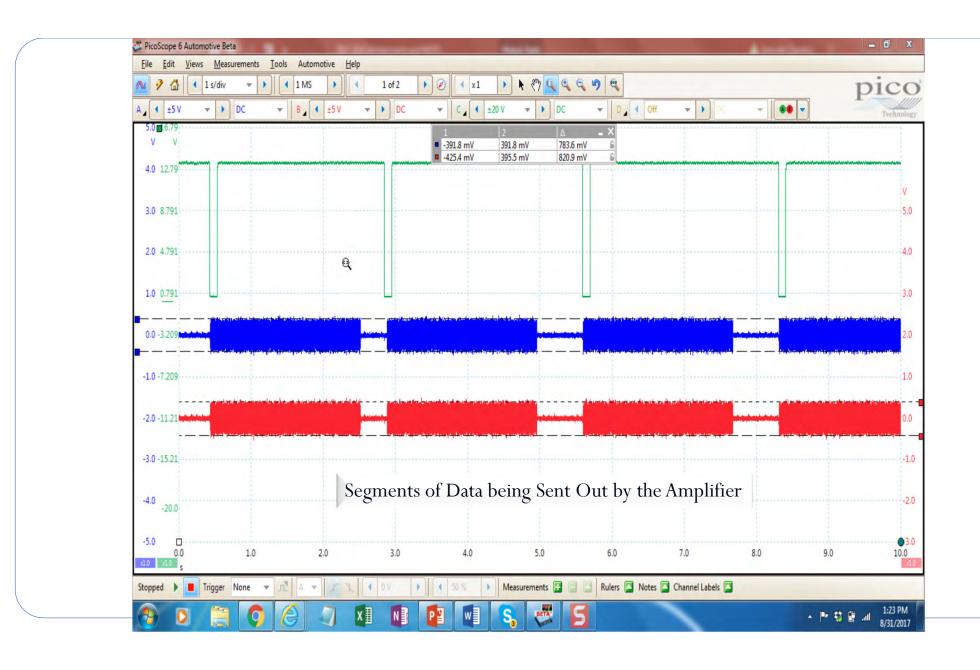
- Once activated, each module sends segments of data in a CCW motion, this is a continuous loop
- Data will flow from one module to the next.
- Data flow will always begin at the radio, each module is considered downstream (CCW) from the previous one before it.

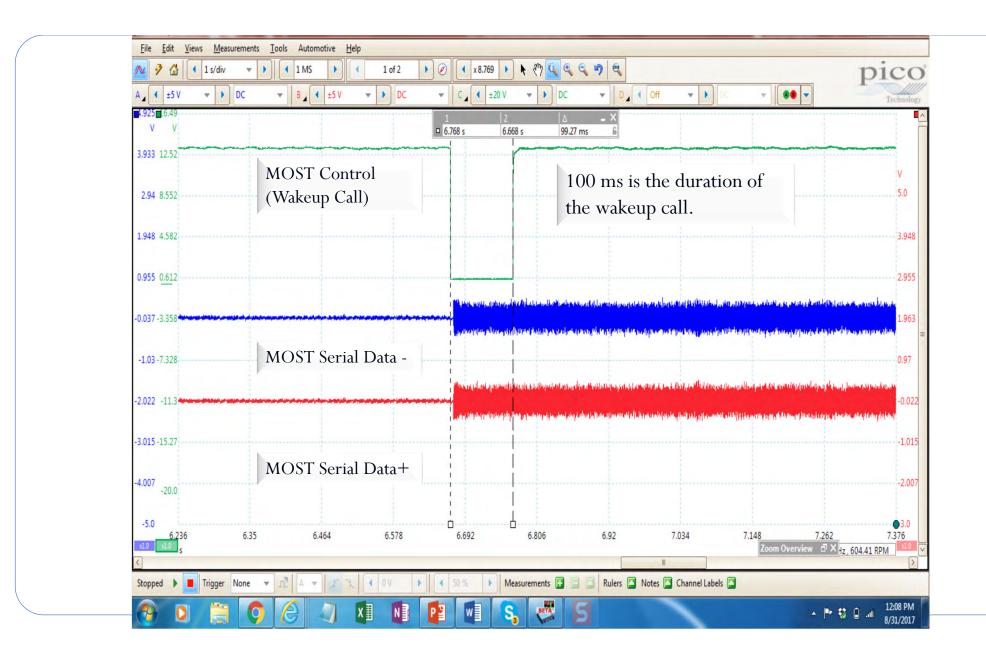


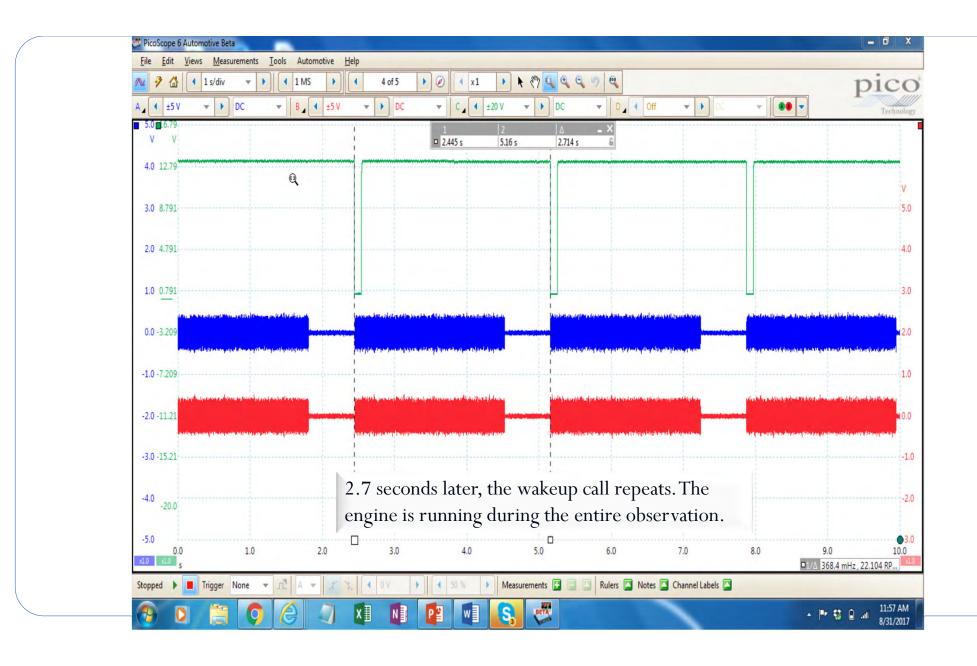
MOST Question

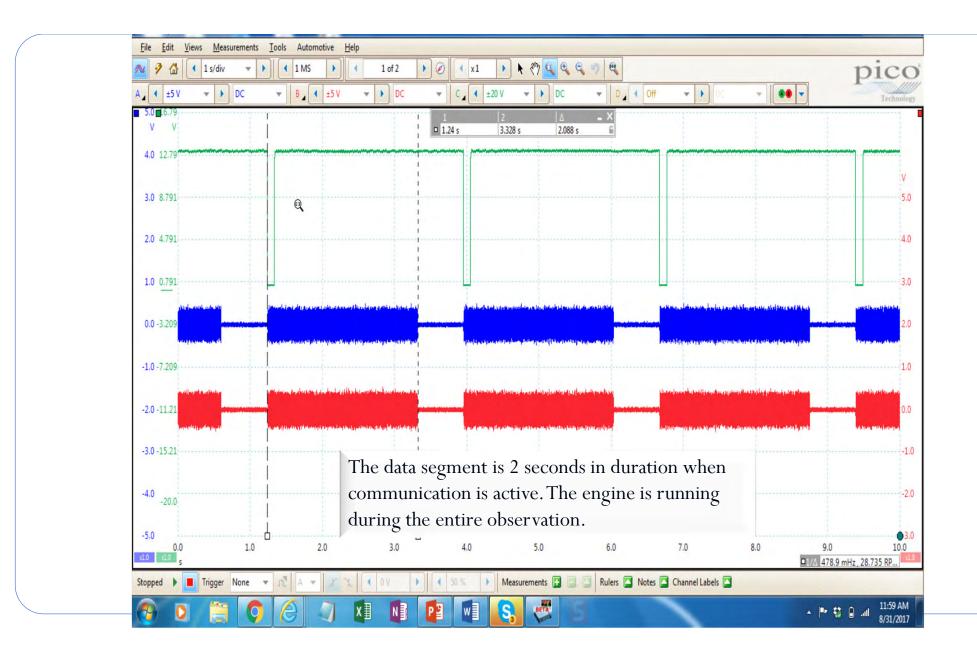
- Do the modules respond in some way to the wake up call to verify its receipt of this message?
- Answer: Yes, they send out segments of data that verify communication is taking place.

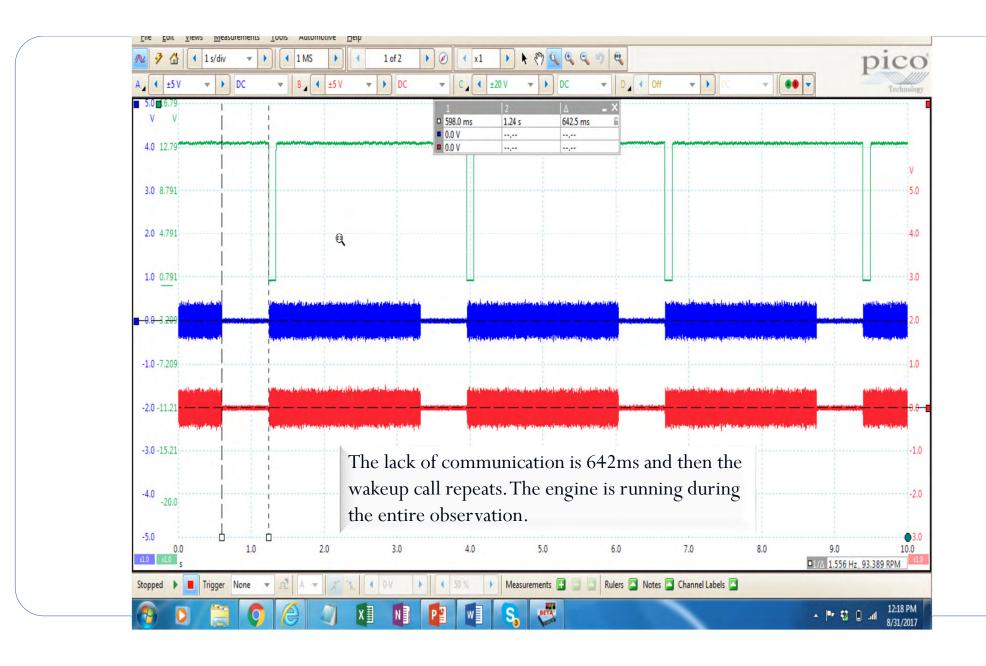


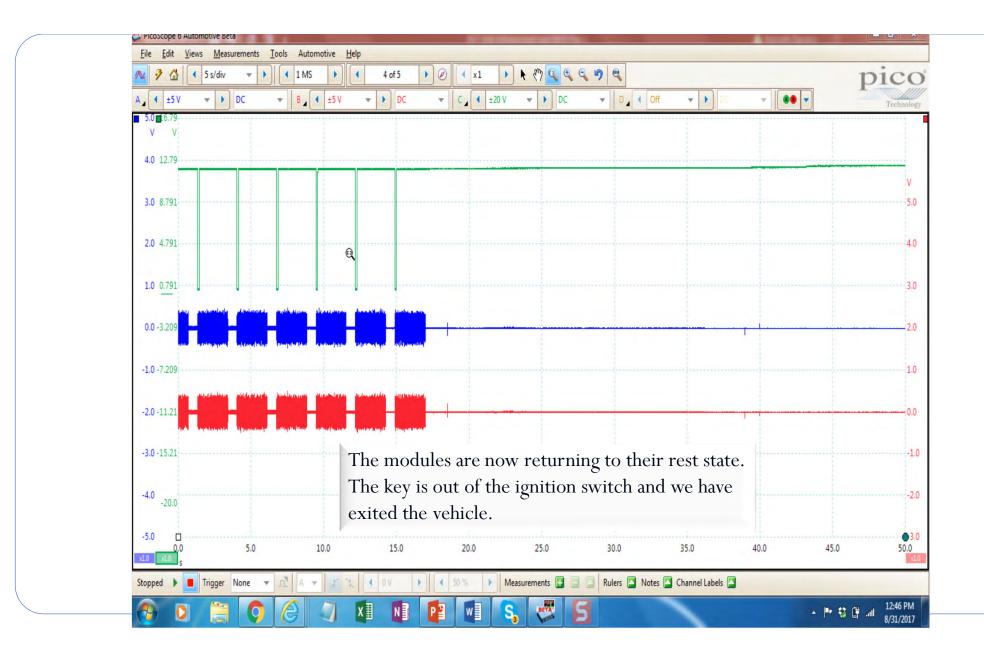








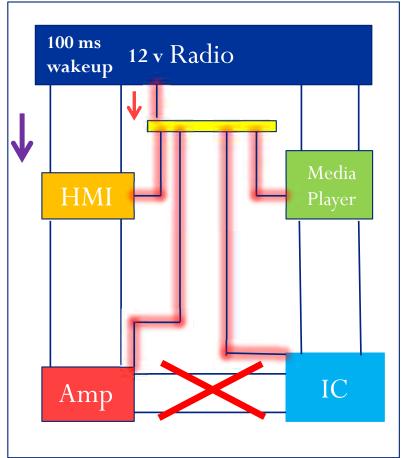


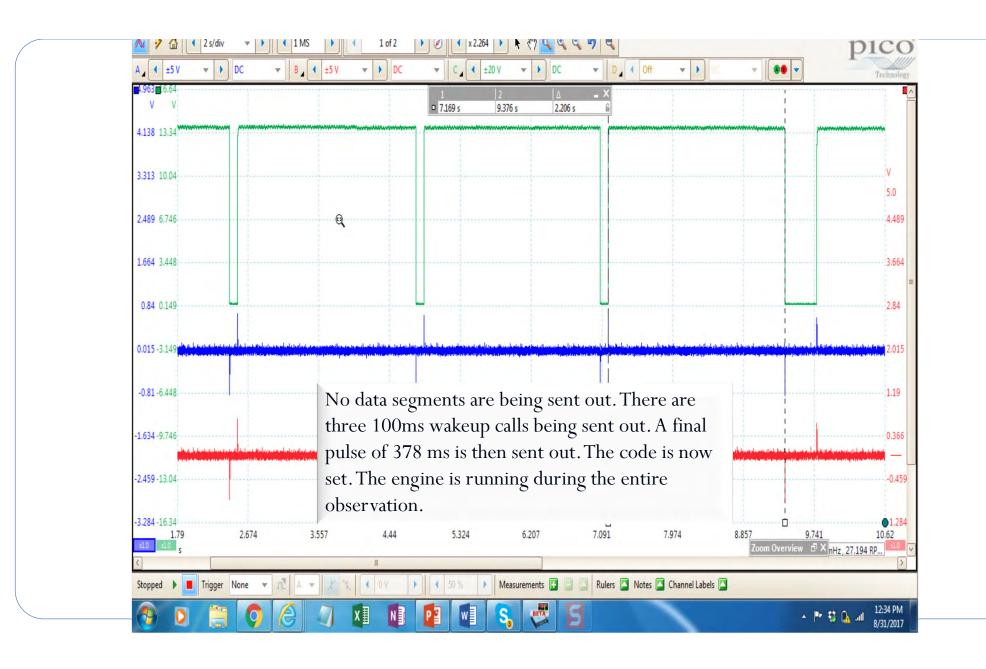


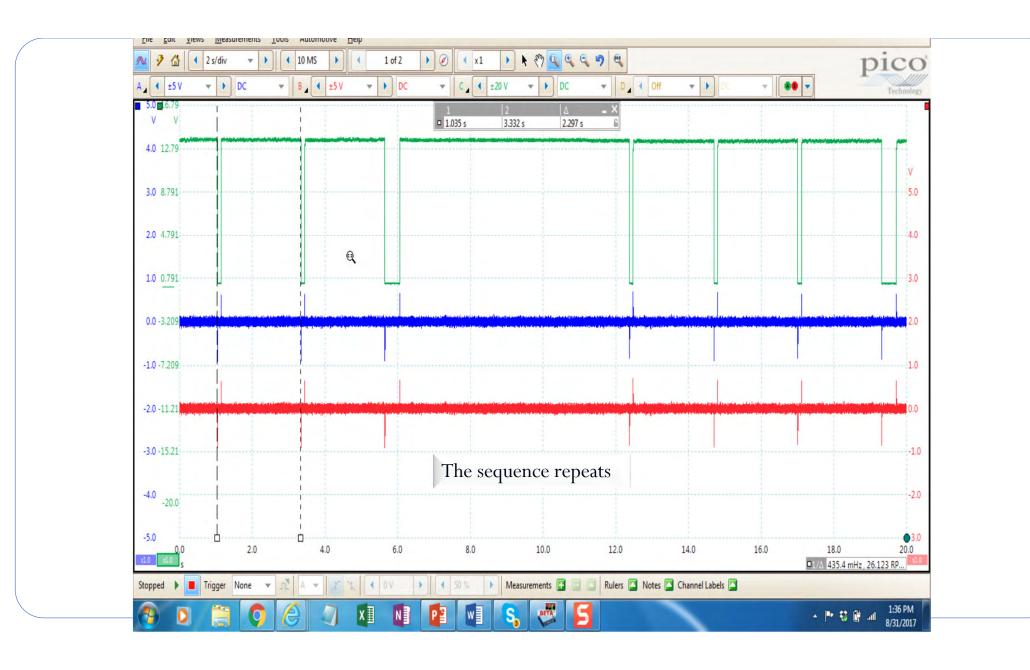
MOST Abnormal Operation

Media Oriented Systems Transport – Step 1 Abnormal Operation

- If any of the modules do not respond to the 100ms wake-up call, the radio will resend the signal up to 3 times with a 2 second delay between each one of the attempts.
- If an abnormal response is received after three attempts, the radio sets a DTC for the MOST Bus

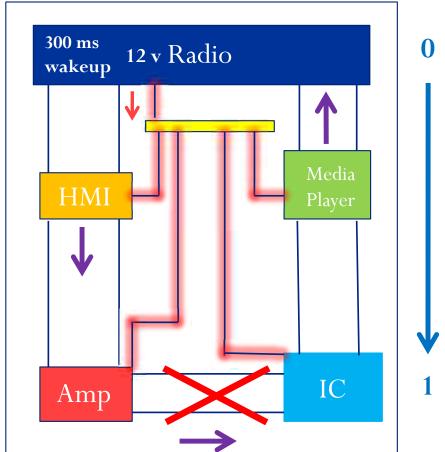






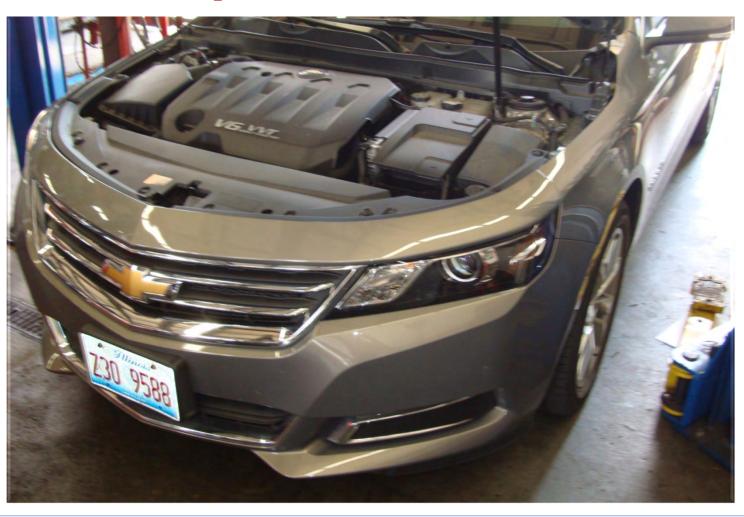
Media Oriented Systems Transport – Step 2 Abnormal Operation

- Once a DTC is set, diagnostics upstream (CW) begins and a 300ms low signal is sent over the MOST protocol.
- All modules will try to respond by transmitting data over the MOST protocol.
- The responding module prior to the break upstream of the radio becomes the Surrogate MOST master
- The entire process takes up to 10 seconds to complete.

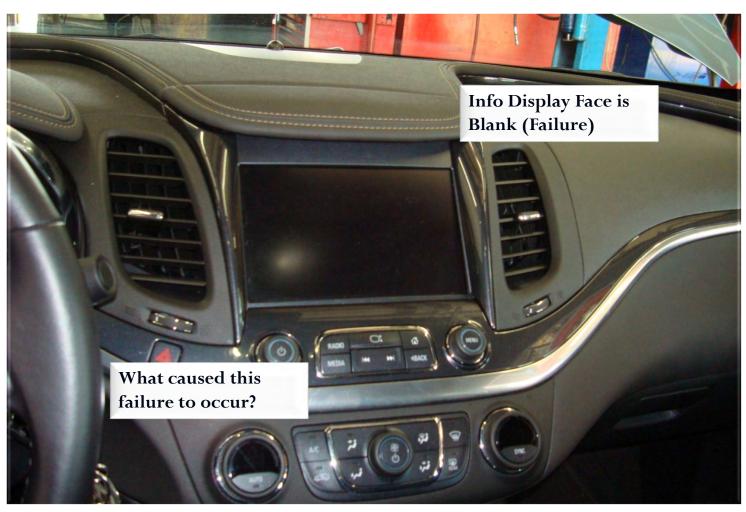


Case Study #1

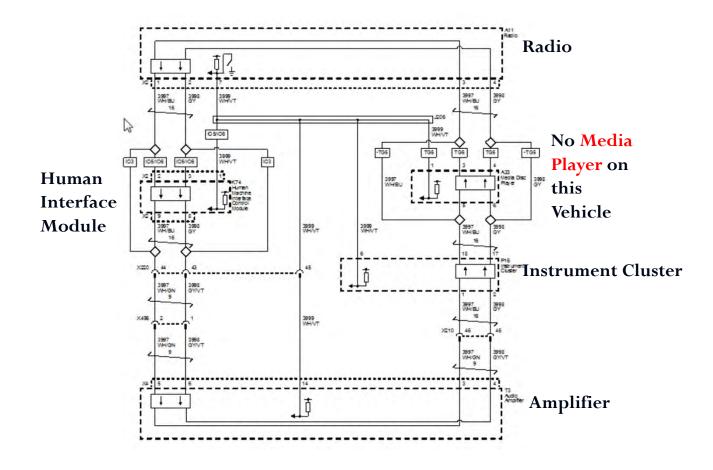
2017 Chev Impala



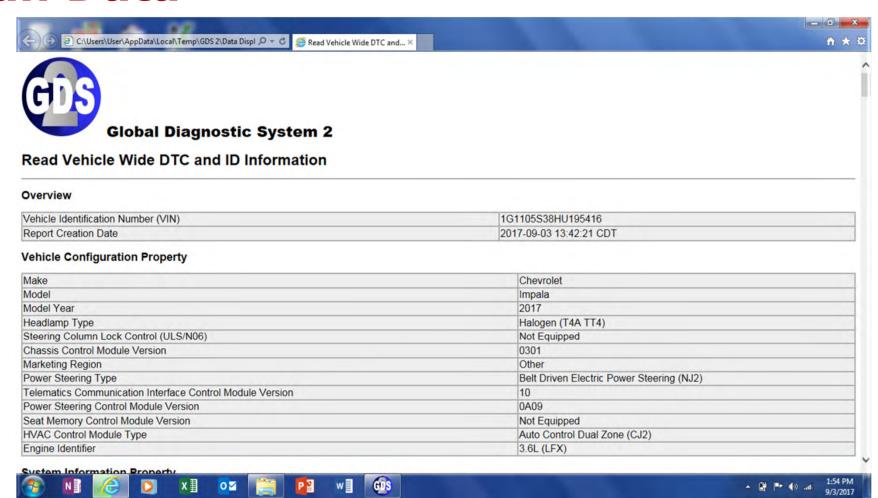
Center Stack

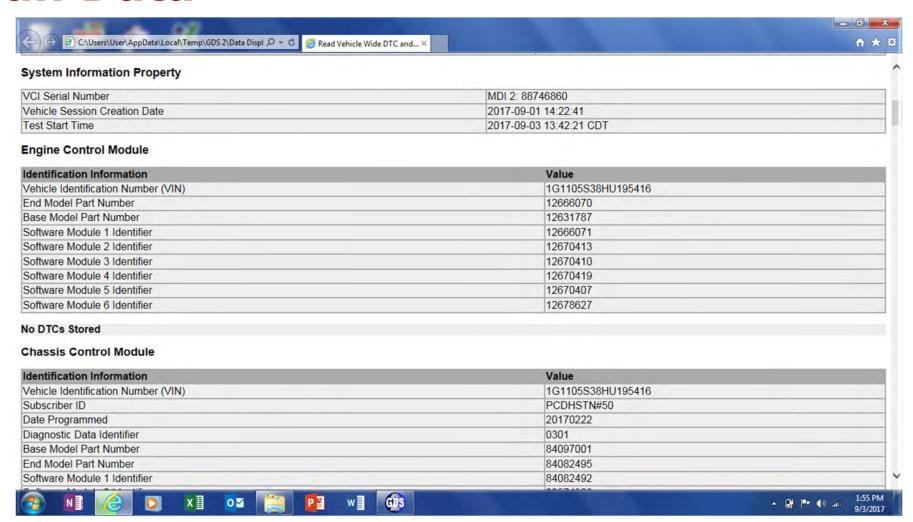


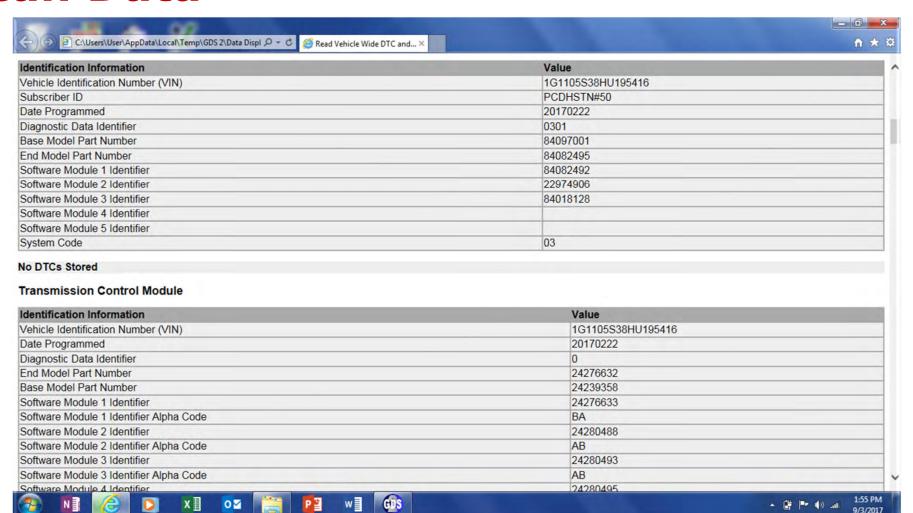
MOST Schematics



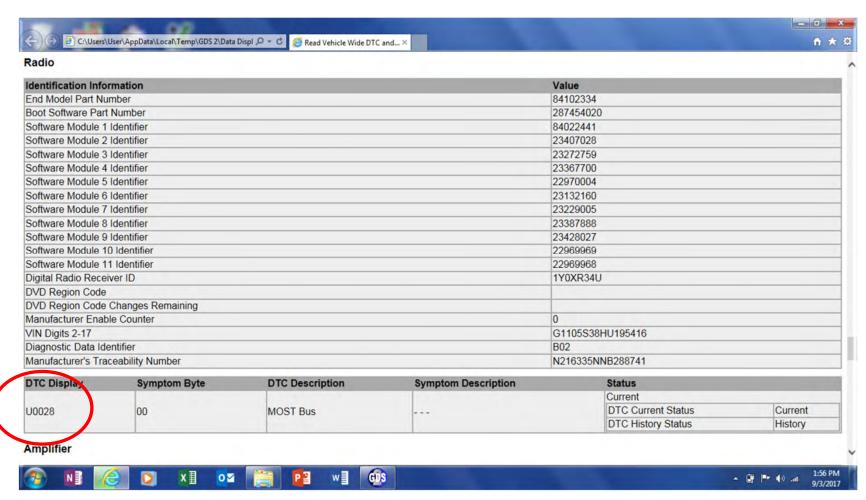
MOST Scan Data

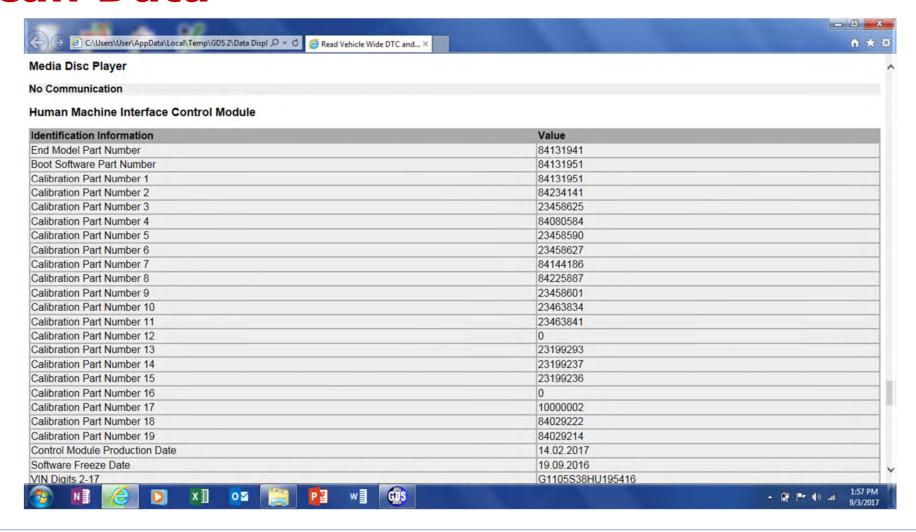




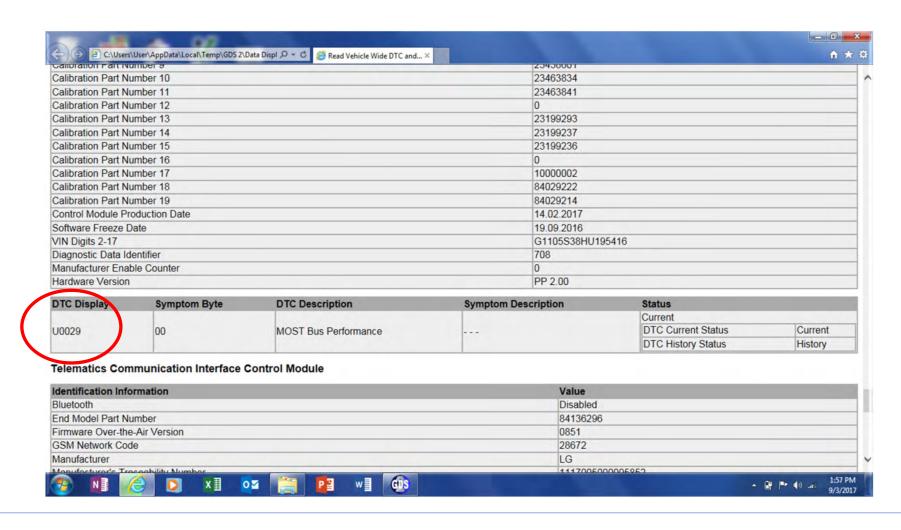


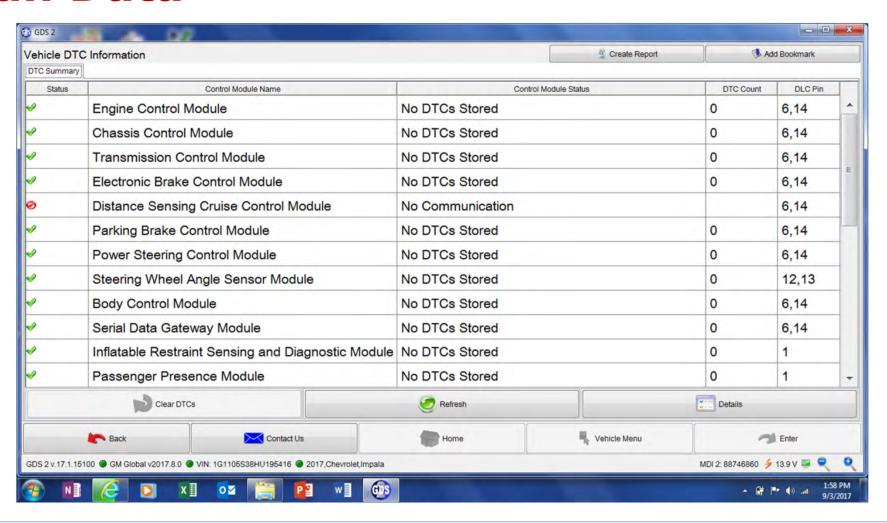
Scan Data U0028 stored in Radio

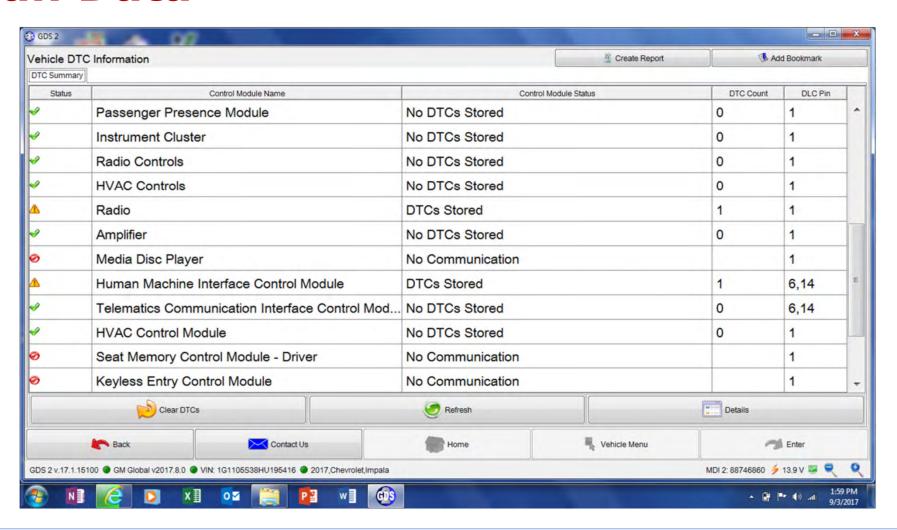


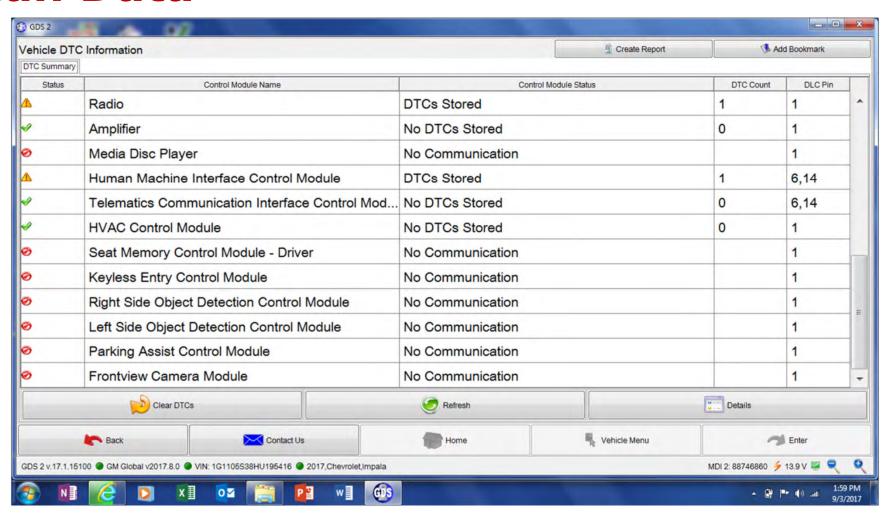


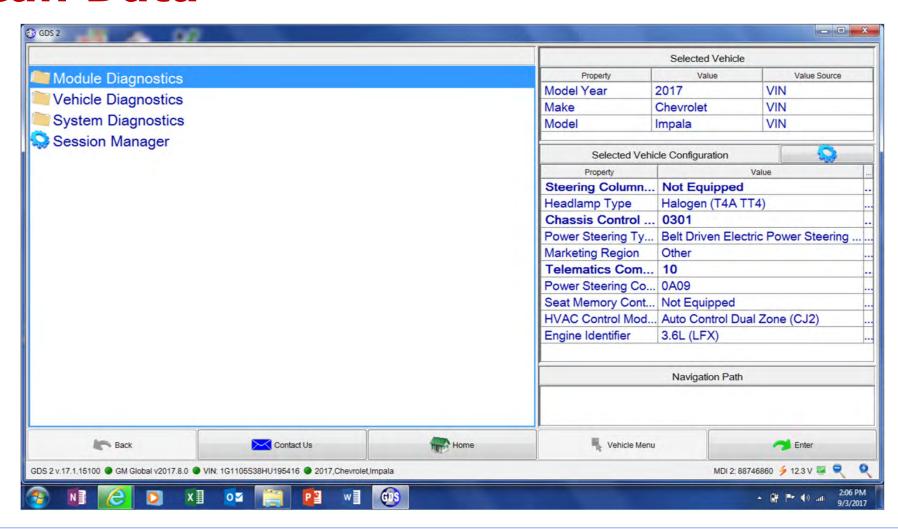
Scan Data-U0029 stored in HMI Module

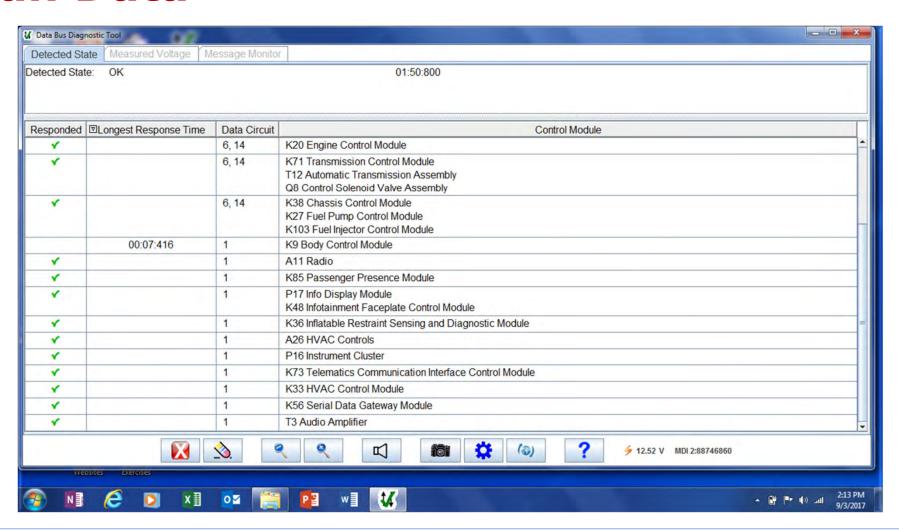


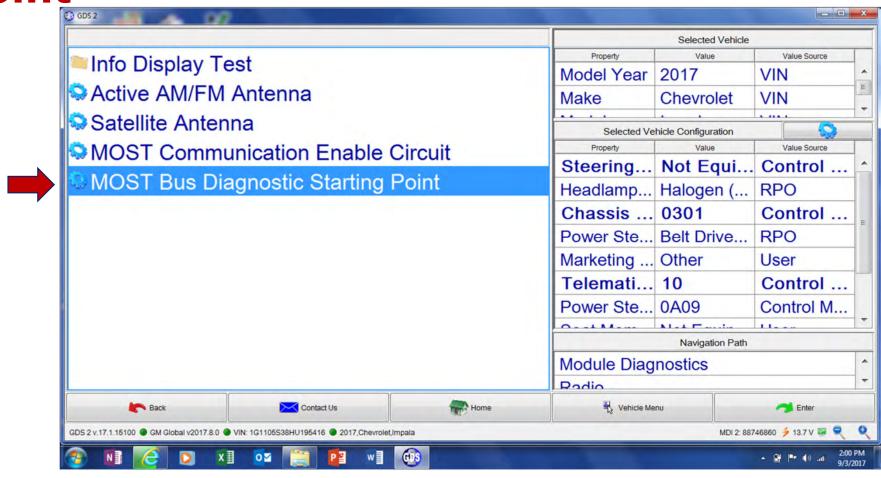


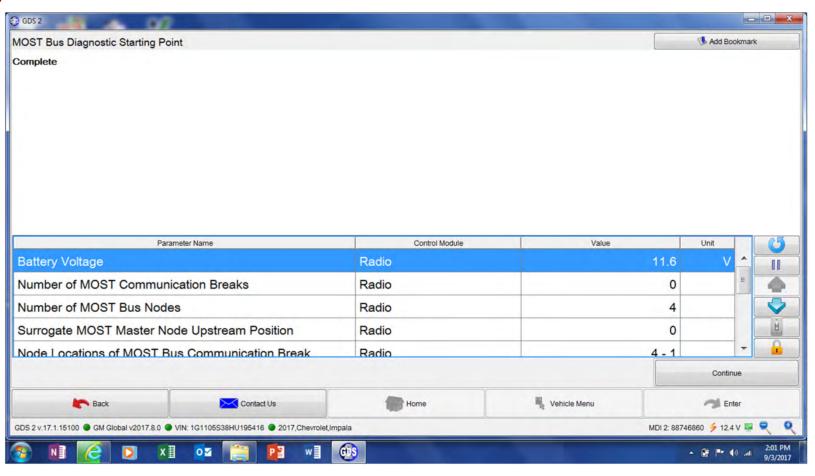


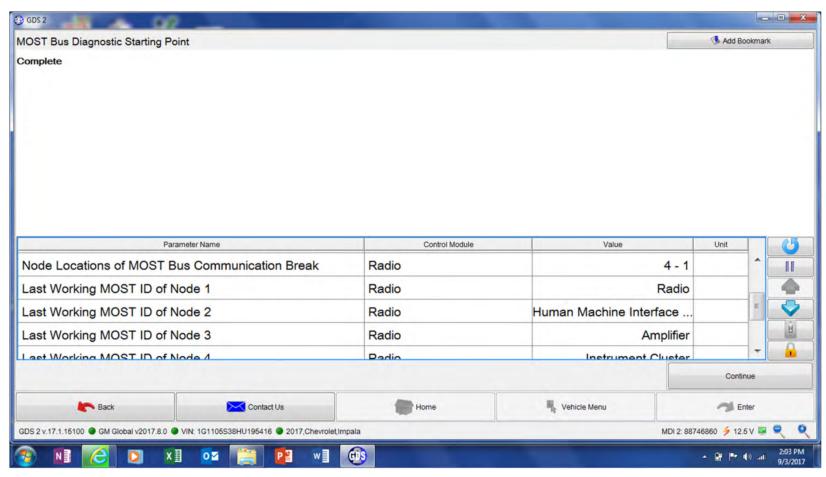


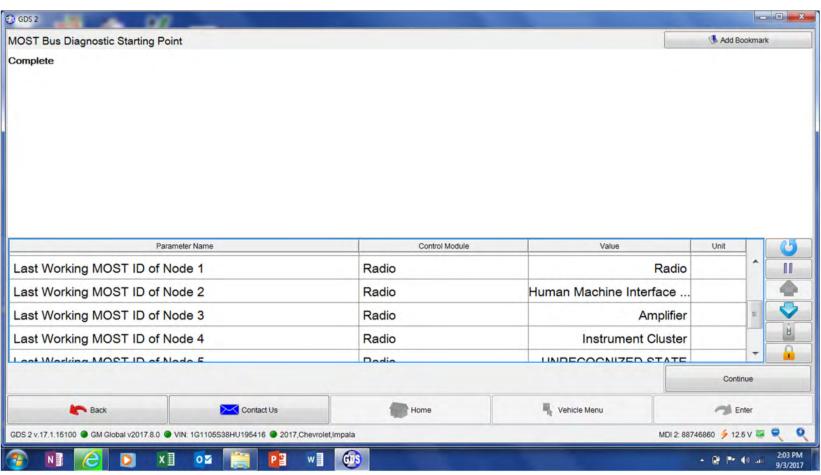




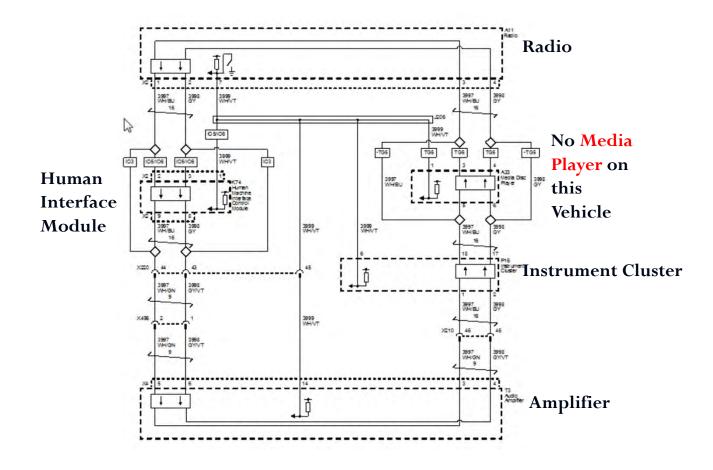








MOST Schematics



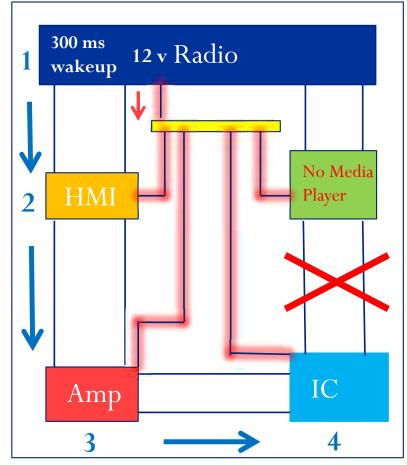
MOST – Numbers Assigned for normal operation CCW

- Radio 1
- HMI 2
- Amp 3
- IC- 4

Media Oriented Systems Transport - Normal Operation

 Here is an example of how the normal operation may be viewed per this example.

There is no Media Disc Player on this vehicle



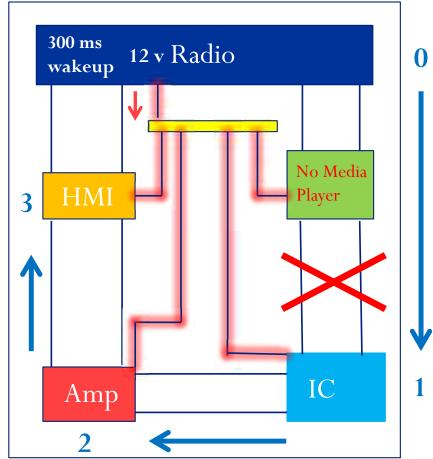
MOST – Numbers Assigned for diagnostics CW

- Radio 0
- IC 1
- Amp- 2
- HMI 3

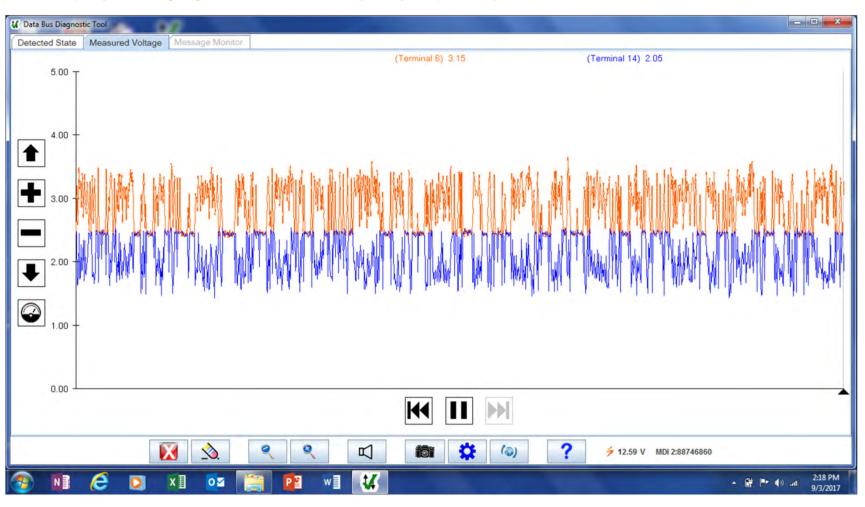
Media Oriented Systems Transport – Abnormal Operation

 Here is an example of how the diagnostics may be viewed per this example.

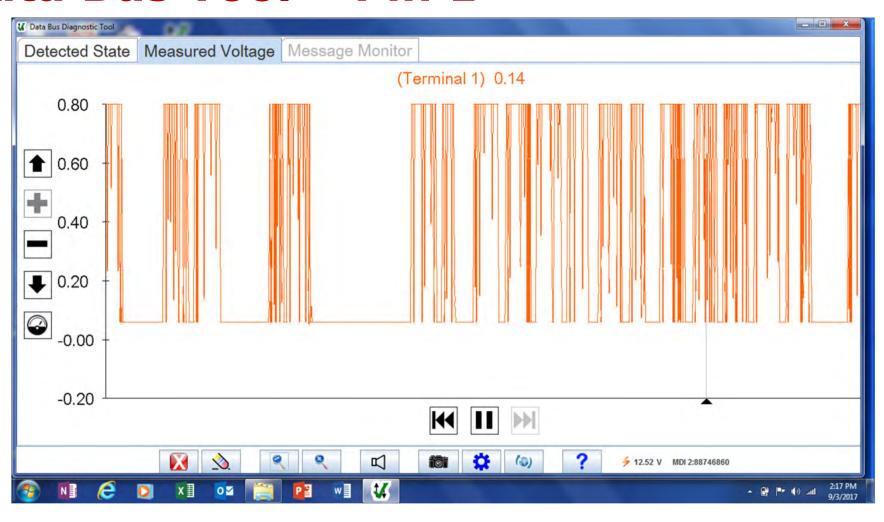
> There is no Media Disc Player on this vehicle



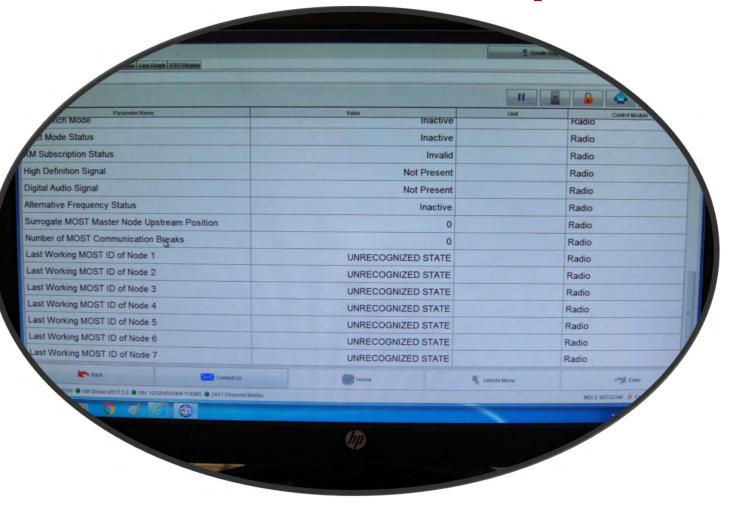
Data Bus Tool - Pins 6 and 14



Data Bus Tool - Pin 1



Radio Failure - Example





MOST Data Parameters

Surrogate MOST Master

Surrogate MOST master node upstream position	Radio	1
Number of MOST communication breaks	Radio	24
Last working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Human Machine Interface Control Module
Last working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	Instrument Cluster
Last working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Amplifier
Last working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	CD





- When the radio assigns a node as the "Surrogate MOST Master"
- The radio is identifying the last module in the ring to communicate with the radio. Buss management functions are <u>NOT</u> transferred to the surrogate.

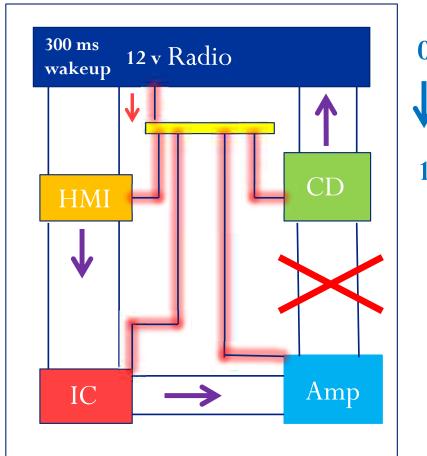
- The "Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position" parameter is used to denote which module is the Surrogate MOST Master.
- The Radio will denote the "Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream" Position value when codes such as DTC U0028 are stored in the radio history

 The Last Working MOST ID of Node parameters tell you how modules are connected to the network and should match the same order outlined in the Service Information MOST communications schematic

- Use the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter number to count the nodes upstream of the radio
 - For example: If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 1, you would count the last node on the list as the number 1. It will be shown as the last one on the list for MOST ID of Node parameters list.

Media Oriented Systems Transport – Example

- Once a DTC is set, diagnostics (CW) begins and a 300ms low signal is sent over the MOST protocol.
- All modules will try to respond by transmitting data over the MOST protocol.
- The responding module prior to the break upstream of the radio becomes the Surrogate MOST master
- The entire process takes up to 10 seconds to complete.



Surrogate MOST master node upstream position	Radio	1
Number of MOST communication breaks	Radio	24
Last working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Human Machine Interface Control Module
Last working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	Instrument Cluster
Last working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Amplifier
Last working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	CD





Number of MOST Communication Breaks

"Number of MOST Communication Breaks" Parameter on Scan Tool

- The "Number of MOST Communication Breaks" parameter displays the number of times MOST communication is interrupted
- A MOST Communication Break counter will increment each time the MOST communication ring successfully initializes and then goes down. In other words, when the U0028 sets current, this will be 1 count. When the U0028 goes to history and back to current again, this will equal 2 counts

"Number of MOST Communication Breaks" Parameter on Scan Tool

- The Number of MOST Communication Breaks parameter and the Surrogate MOST Master Upstream Position parameter can be used to identify possible causes of intermittent MOST network faults
- The Number of MOST Communication Breaks parameter begins at 0 and can count up to 65,535 breaks

"Number of MOST Communication Breaks" Parameter on Scan Tool

- The Number of MOST Communication Breaks parameter and the Surrogate MOST Master Upstream Position parameter can be used to identify possible causes of intermittent MOST network faults
- The Number of MOST Communication Breaks parameter begins at 0 and can count up to 65,535 breaks

Surrogate MOST master node upstream position	Radio	1
Number of MOST communication breaks	Radio	24
Last working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Human Machine Interface Control Module
Last working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	Instrument Cluster
Last working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Amplifier
Last working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	CD

MOST Diagnosis: MOST Parameters

- The Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is used to find the Surrogate MOST Master module
- With the latest software, the radio will report the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position value when DTC U0028 is stored in history
- The Last Working MOST ID of Node parameters tell you how modules are connected to the network and should match the same order outlined in the Service Information MOST communications schematic
- Use the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter number to count the nodes upstream of the radio
 - For example: if the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 3, you will count three modules up from the last node / module on the Last Working MOST ID of Node parameters list.

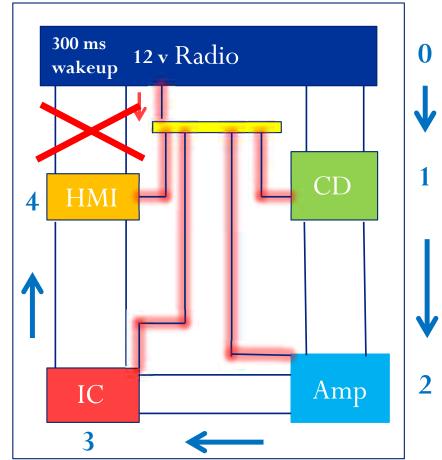
Surrogate MOST Master Excercises

Finding the Surrogate MOST Master

Data Display				
Radio Data				
Parameter Name	Control Module	Value	Unit	
Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position	Radio	4		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	HMI Module		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Amplifier	-	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 5	Radio	CD-Player	-	

• If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 4, the HMI module will be the Surrogate MOST Master

 If the HMI Module is the Surrogate MOST Master, the cause of the MOST fault will be between the HMI module and the radio or the radio may be at fault

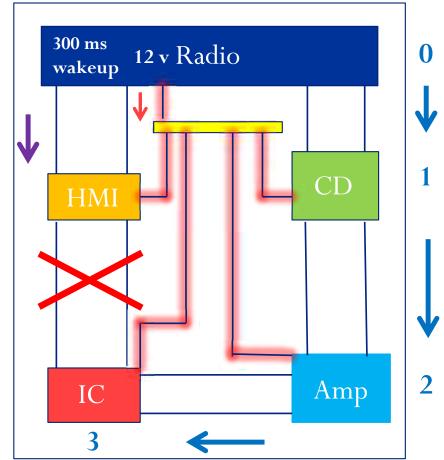


Finding the Surrogate MOST Master

Data Display			
Radio Data			
Parameter Name	Control Module	Value	Unit
Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position	Radio	3	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	HMI Module	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster	K
Last Working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Amplifier	\
Last Working MOST ID of Node 5	Radio	CD-Player	-

 If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 3, the instrument cluster will be the Surrogate MOST Master

 If the instrument cluster is the Surrogate MOST Master, the cause of the MOST fault will be between the instrument cluster and the HMI module, or the HMI module may be at fault

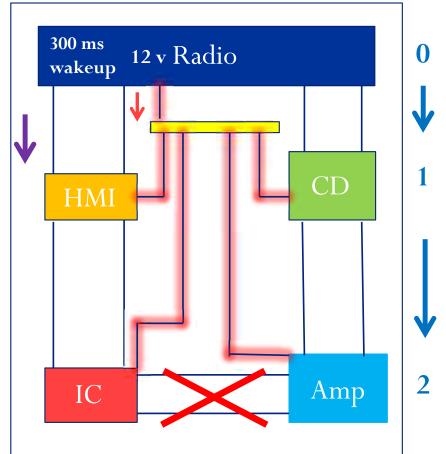


Finding the Surrogate MOST Master

Data Display			
Radio Data			
Parameter Name	Control Module	Value	Unit
Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position	Radio	2	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	HMI Module	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Amplifier	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 5	Radio	CD-Player	

 If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 2, the amplifier will be the Surrogate MOST Master

 If the instrument cluster is the Surrogate MOST Master, the cause of the MOST fault will be between the Amplifier and the Instrument Cluster, or the Instrument Cluster may be at fault

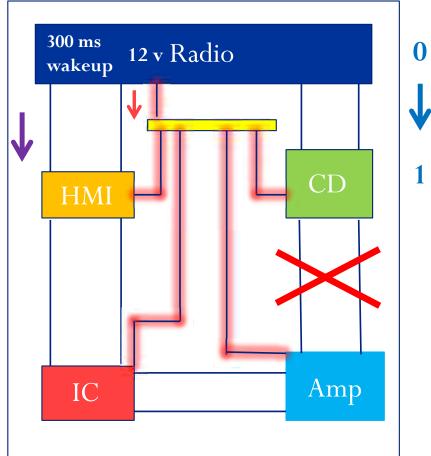


Finding the Surrogate MOST Master

Data Display						
Radio Data						
Parameter Name	Control Module	Value	Unit			
Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position	Radio	1				
Last Working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio				
Last Working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	HMI Module				
Last Working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster				
Last Working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Amplifier				
Last Working MOST ID of Node 5	Radio	CD-Player				

• If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 1, the CD Player will be the Surrogate MOST Master

 If the instrument cluster is the Surrogate MOST Master, the cause of the MOST fault will be between the CD and the Amplifier, or the Amplifier may be at fault

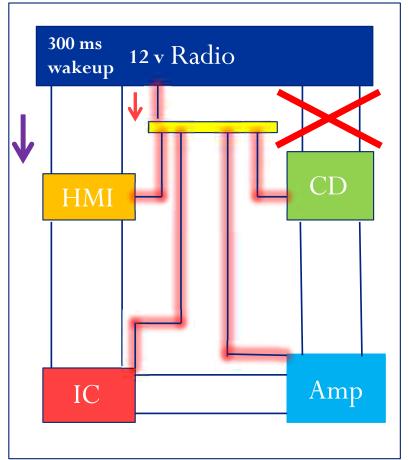


Finding the Surrogate MOST Master

Data Display				
Radio Data				
Parameter Name	Control Module	Value	Unit	
Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position	Radio	0		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio	-	
Last Working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	HMI Module		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Amplifier		
Last Working MOST ID of Node 5	Radio	CD-Player		

• If the Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position parameter is 0, the Radio will be the Surrogate MOST Master

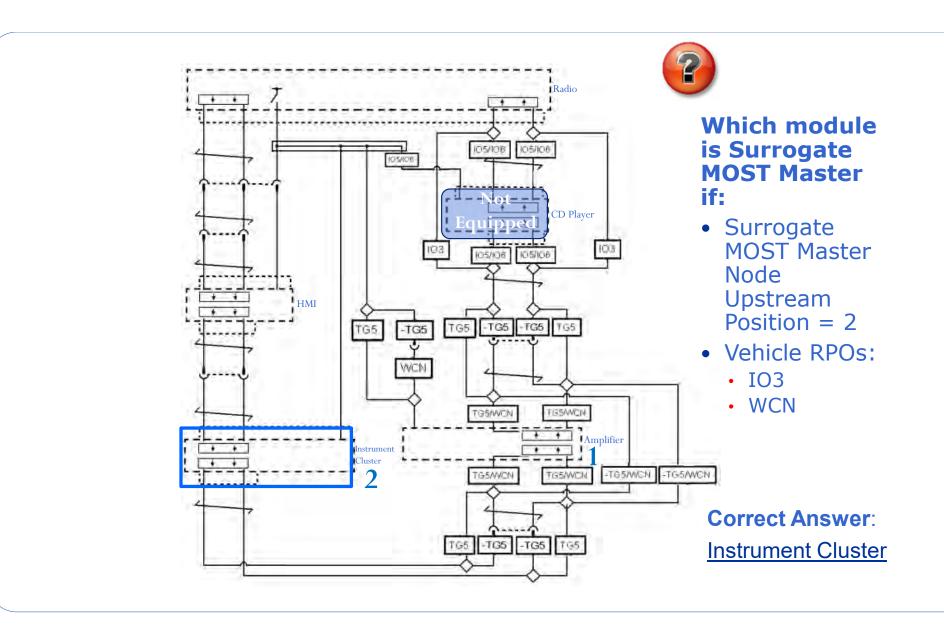
 If the radio is the Surrogate MOST Master, the cause of the MOST fault will be between radio and the CD player, or the CD player may be at fault



0

MOST Diagnosis

- The cause of the MOST ring break may be:
 - A MOST network circuit fault upstream of the Surrogate
 - An open in the MOST control circuit
 - Loss of power or ground to a module upstream of the Surrogate
 - Fault internal to a module upstream of the Surrogate
 - A fault internal to the Surrogate MOST Master module itself that prevents the module from receiving data



MOST Wire Repair

- Replacement wire should be the same size as the wire being repaired
 - Refer to connector end views in SI for wire size
 - MOST wire size must be larger than 0.22mm (31 AWG)
- MOST communication wires should maintain a certain number of twists per length of wire when possible
 - One twist for every 45mm (1 45/64in) of wire
- Any untwisted sections of MOST wire (i.e., a wire leading up to a connector) must not exceed 10cm (3 15/16in) in length

After Repairing a MOST Fault

- After correcting a MOST fault:
 - Carry out the Diagnostic Repair Verification procedure
 - Remove power from the radio for one minute either by removing the radio fuse(s) or disconnecting the negative battery terminal. By doing this the following two items will be accomplished:
 - The Surrogate MOST Master Node Upstream Position value is reset to "None"
 - The Number of MOST Communication Breaks counter is reset to "0"

Diagnostic Tool to Assist with MOST Communication Breaks

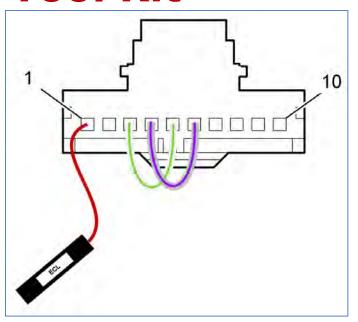




 The EL-51578 MOST Bus Diagnostic Test Kit will assist in the diagnosis of a MOST ring break, DTC U0028



- The MOST Bus Diagnostic Tool Kit consists of several test connectors
- Each connector matches a connector on a MOST device
- Connectors jump the MOST bus wires to bypass MOST devices



EL-51578-5 CD Player Test Connector					
Pin#	Circuit#	Function			
1	3999	MOST ECL			
3	3997	MOST (-) Transmit			
4	3998	MOST (+) Transmit			
5	3997	MOST (-) Receive			
6	3998	MOST (+) Receive			

- Two jumper wires on each test connector connect the MOST receive (RX) and MOST transmit (TX) circuits.
- A third wire is used to test the MOST Electronic Control Line (ECL). A standard banana socket allows for a DMM lead or Lab Scope to be connected to test the circuit.

DTC Display					
Control Module	DTC	Symptom Byte	Description	Symptom Description	Status
Radio	U0028	00	MOST Bus		Current

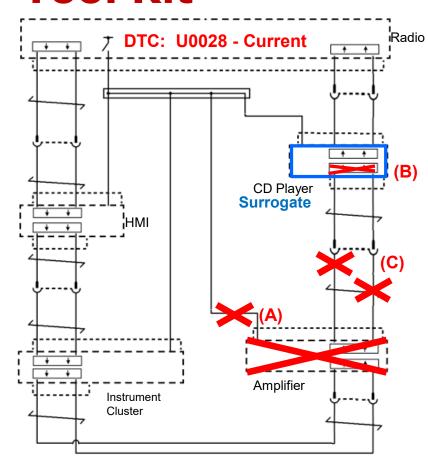
DTC Display					
Control Module	DTC	Symptom Byte	Description	Symptom Description	Status
Radio	U0028	00	MOST Bus		History
	-				

- The scan tool is used along with the MOST Bus Diagnostic Tool Kit
- When a test connector from the kit is used to bypass a MOST device, the status of DTC U0028 will be used to determine if there is still a break in the MOST ring
- If DTC U0028 status is "Current", there is still a break in the MOST ring. If DTC U0028 status switches to "History", the ring is complete.



MOST Question

- If one of the 2 MOST communication lines are grounded(example), will it code and broadcast on the other MOST bus line that are not grounded?
- Answer: It would be recorded as a break in the system and a code would set indicating that there is an issue with the MOST bus.
- A surrogate would be assigned to assist with the diagnostics of the system.



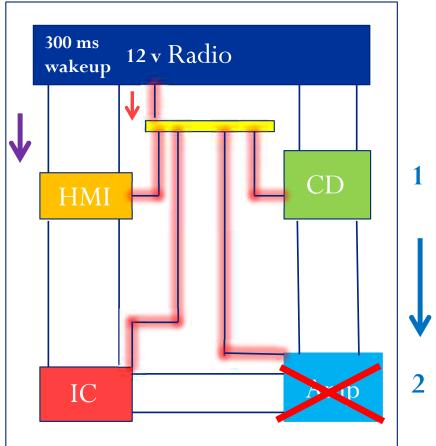
Ring Break Review: Possible causes of a MOST ring break include:

- A. A fault with the MOST device upstream of the Surrogate MOST Master
 - internal fault
 - 2. power / ground
 - 3. ECL circuit fault
- B. A fault internal to the RX circuit inside the Surrogate **MOST Master**
- c. A fault in the MOST network wiring upstream of the Surrogate MOST Master

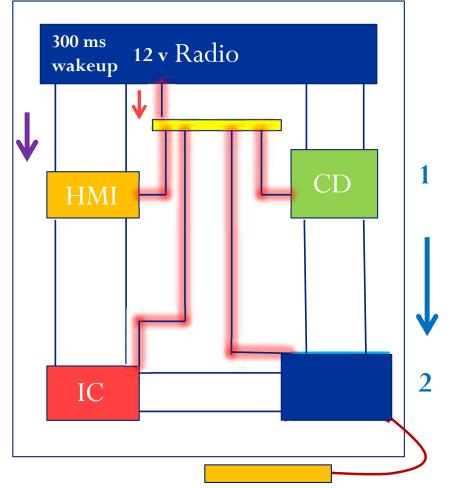
The MOST Bus Diagnostic Kit and the scan tool help to isolate the cause of a MOST ring break by connecting the MOST network around a device rather than through it.

Amplifier Fault

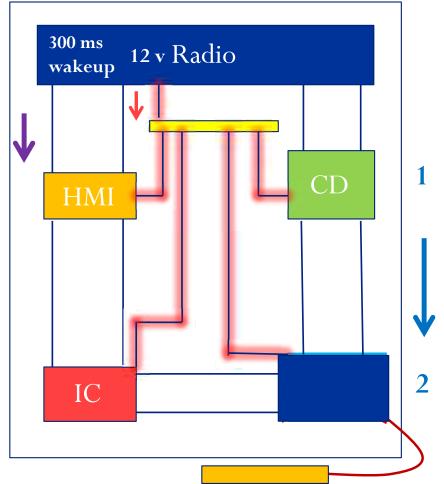
- In this example, an amplifier fault keeps the amplifier from communicating over the MOST bus
- DTC U0028 is set in the radio as a "current" DTC
- The CD Player is reported as the Surrogate MOST Master



- The wiring harness is disconnected from the amplifier
- The appropriate test connector is connected to the harness in place of the amplifier

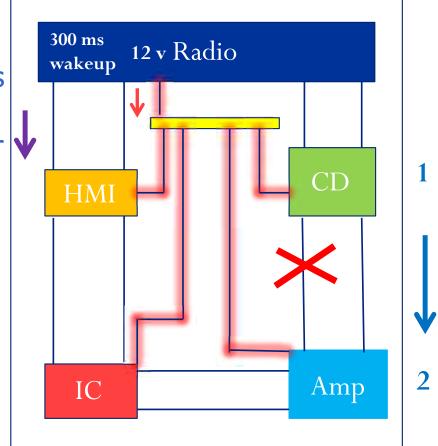


- The scan tool is used to view radio DTCs
- If the status of DTC U0028 changes from Current to History, the amplifier was the cause of the ring break
- If amp GMLAN communications is now present, replace the amplifier

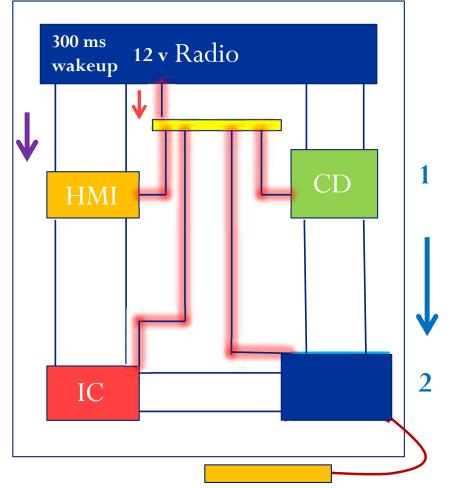


MOST Wiring Fault

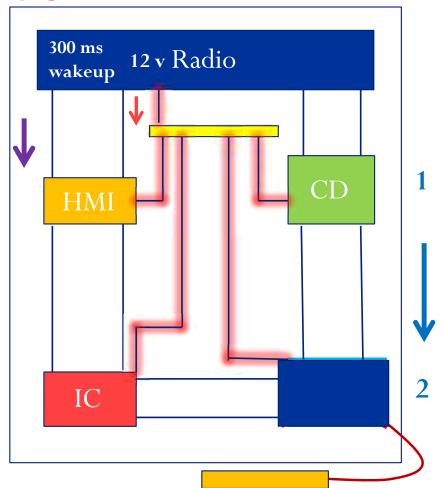
- In this example, an amplifier fault keeps the amplifier from communicating over the MOST bus
- DTC U0028 is set in the radio as a "current" DTC
- The CD Player is reported as the Surrogate MOST Master



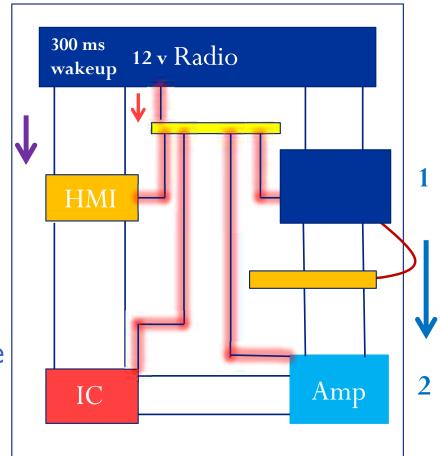
- The wiring harness is disconnected from the amplifier
- The appropriate test connector is connected to the harness in place of the amplifier



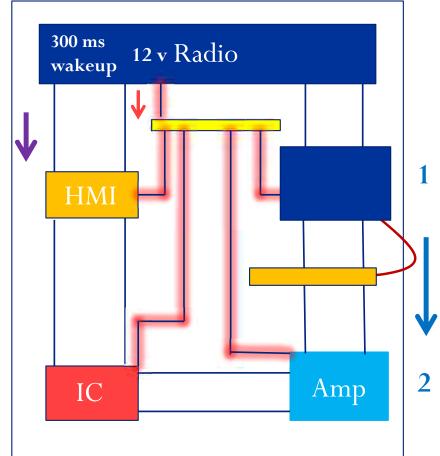
- The scan tool is used to view radio DTCs
- In this instance, the status of DTC U0028 remains Current
- The next step is to bypass the Surrogate (CD player) using the appropriate test connector



- The amplifier wiring harness is reconnected
- The wiring harness is disconnected from the CD player
- The appropriate test connector is connected to the harness in place of the CD player



- The scan tool is used to view radio DTCs
- In this instance the status of DTC U0028 remains "Current"
- The MOST serial data circuits are tested for short to voltage, short to ground, short together, and high resistance

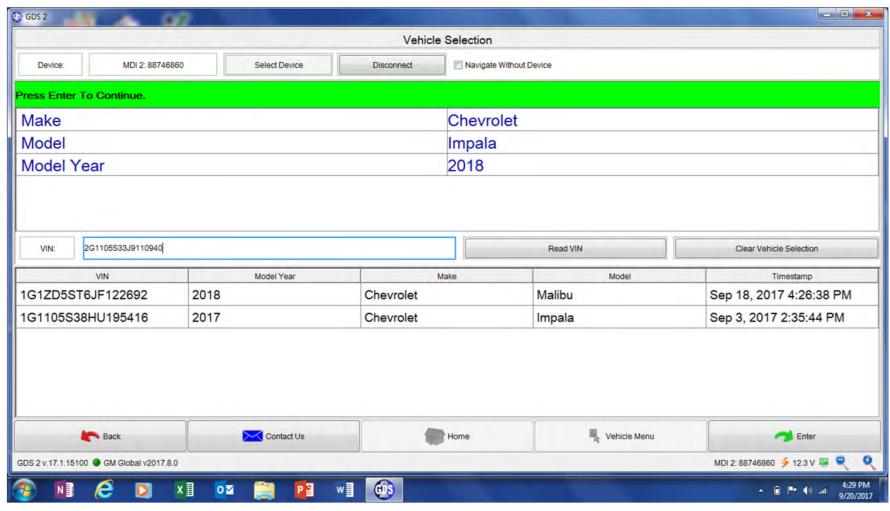


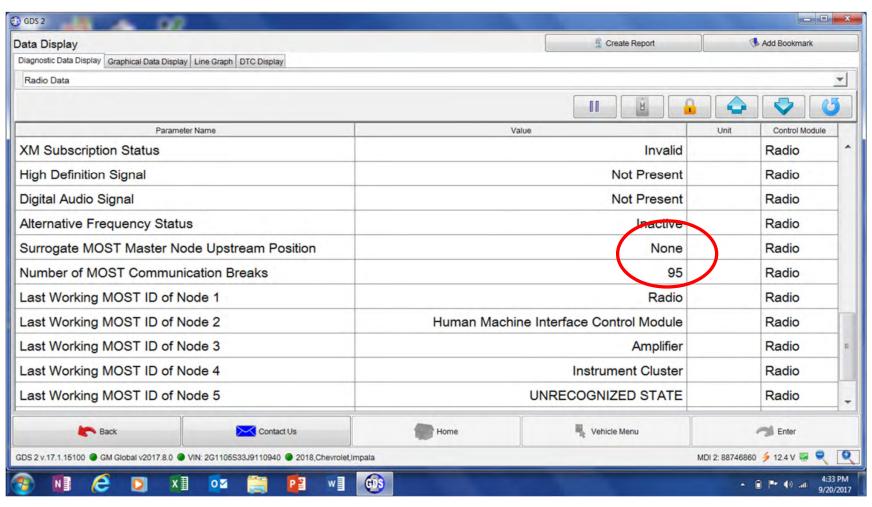
Normal Operation 2018 Chev Impala

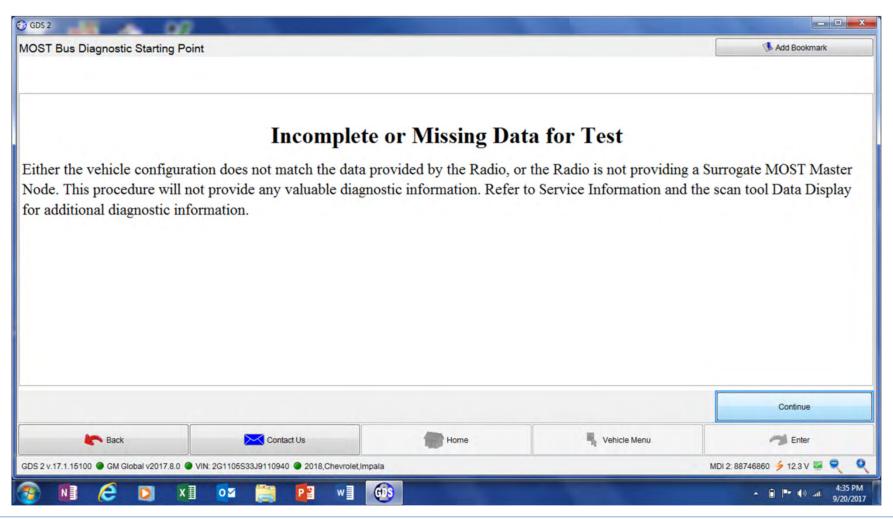








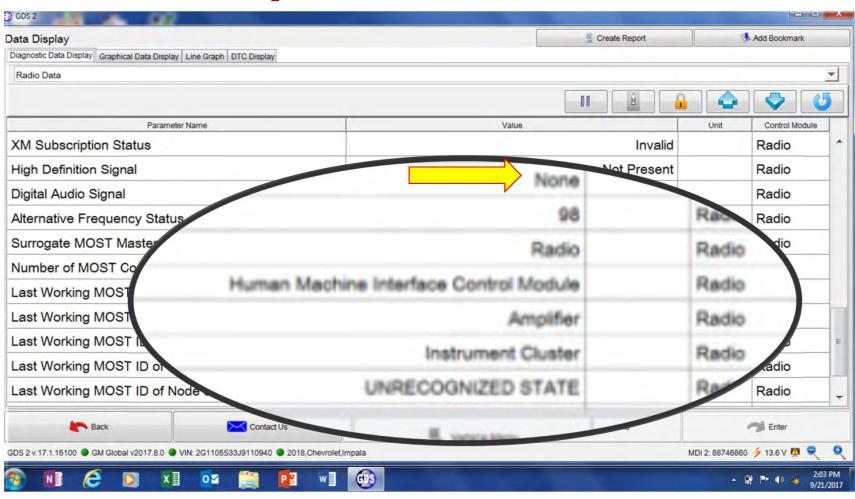




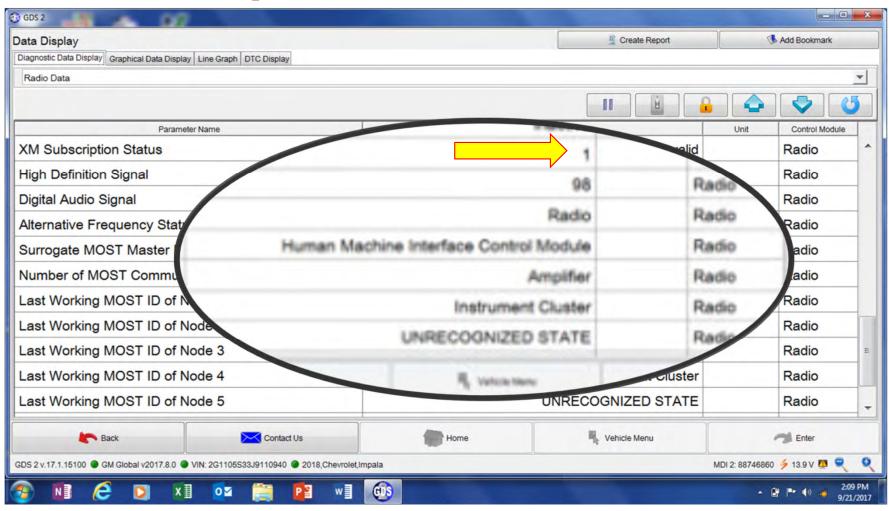
Abnormal Operation 2018 Chev Impala



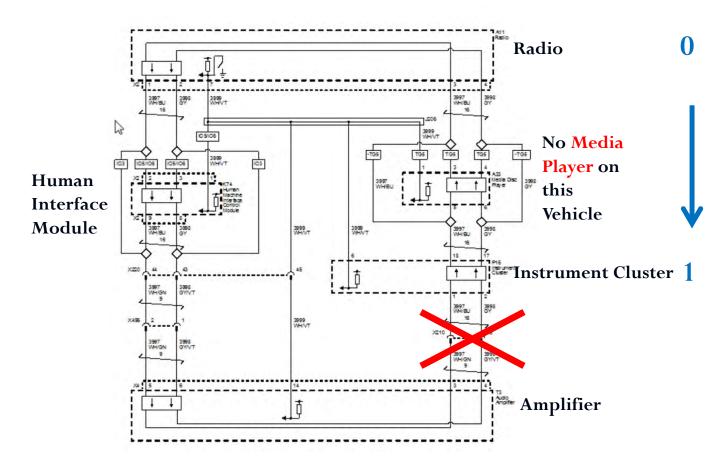
2018 Chev Impala - No Fault

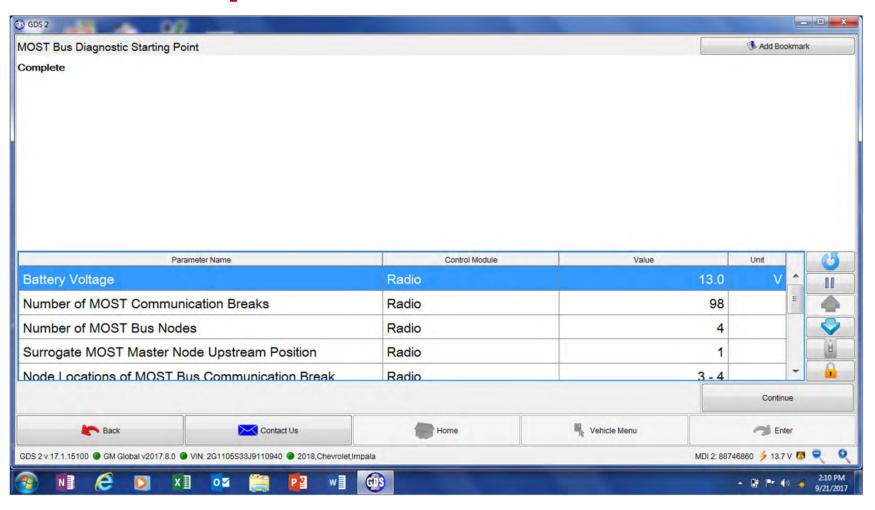


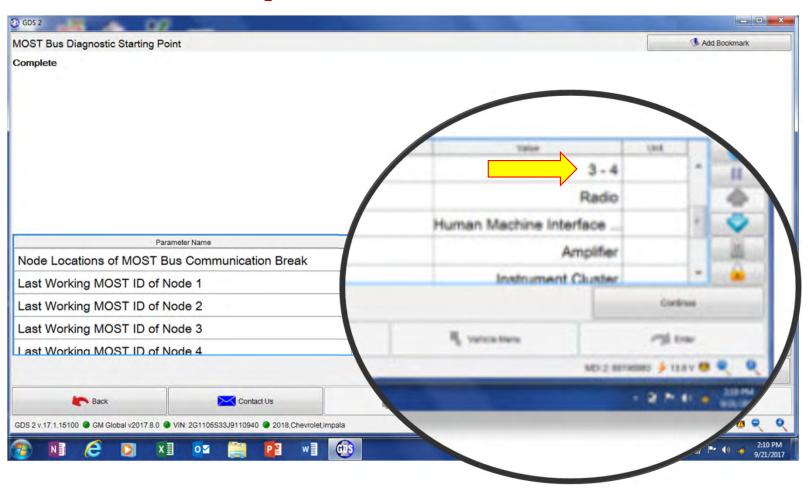
2018 Chev Impala – Fault



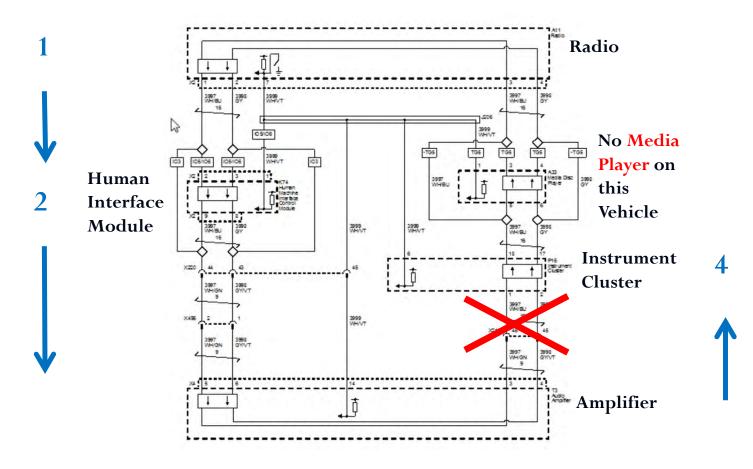
MOST Schematic - 2018 Impala

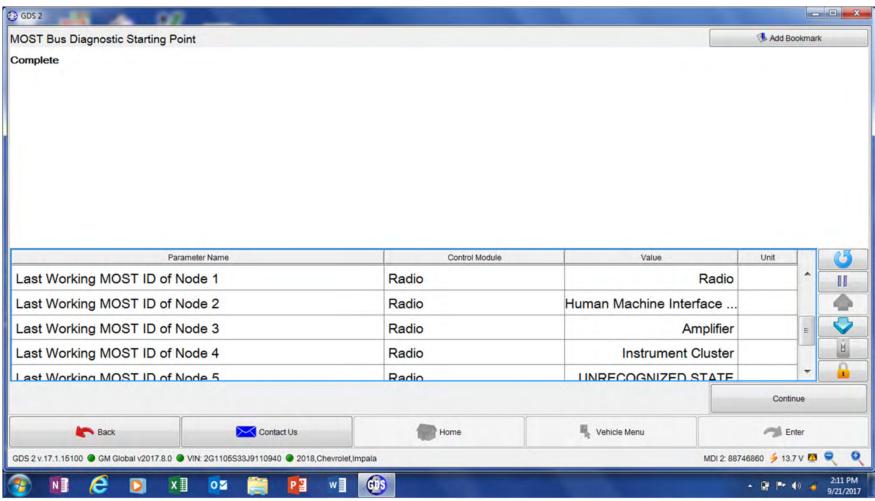


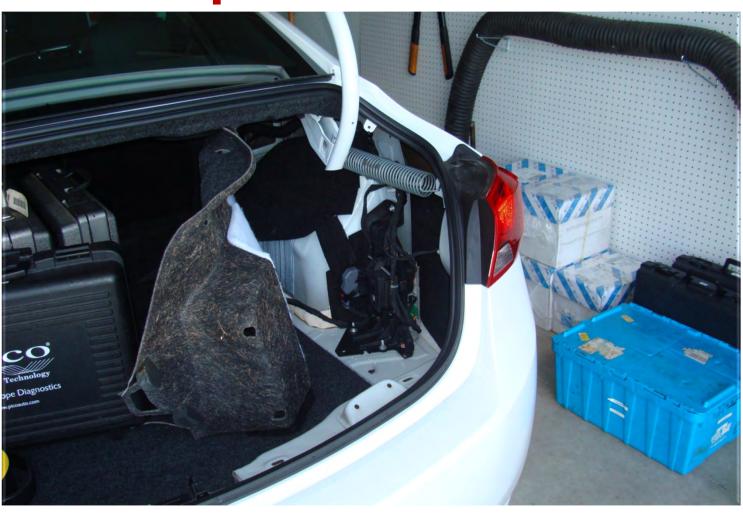




Impala



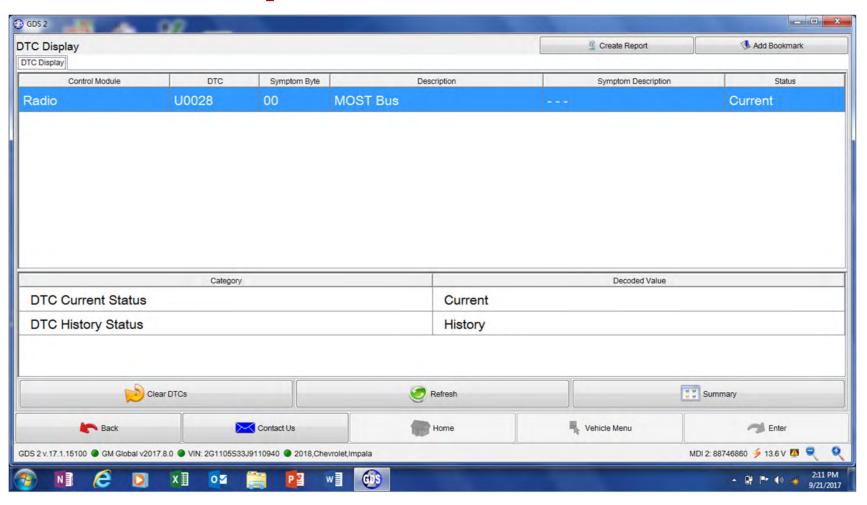






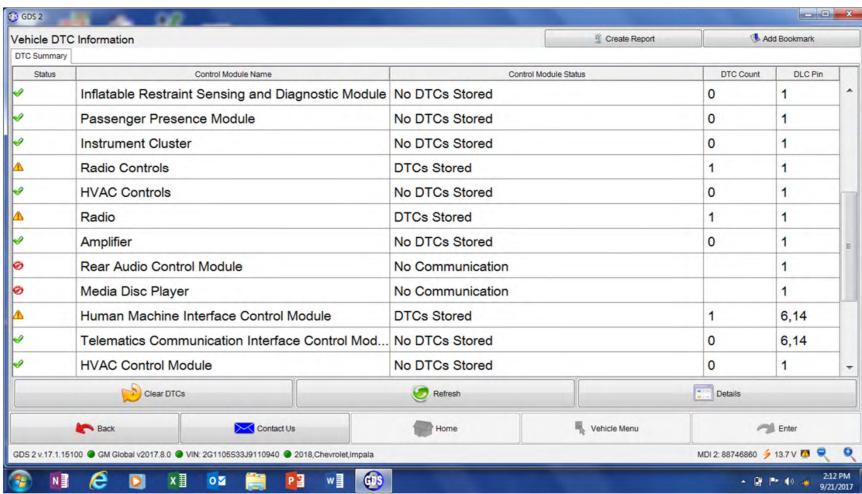


2018 Chev Impala - Current

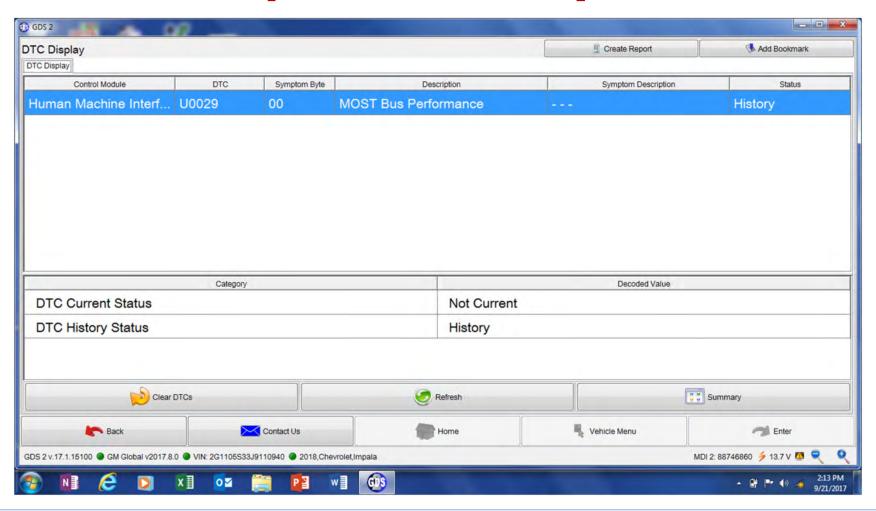


Bypass Tool

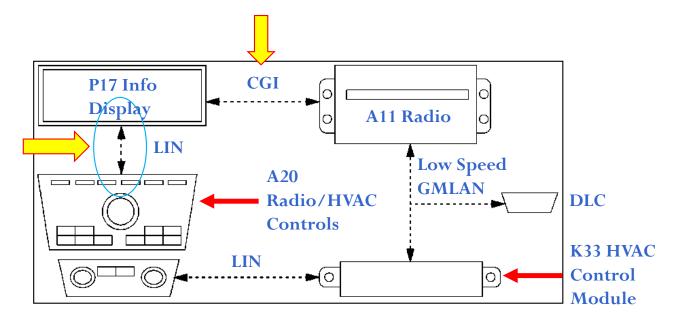




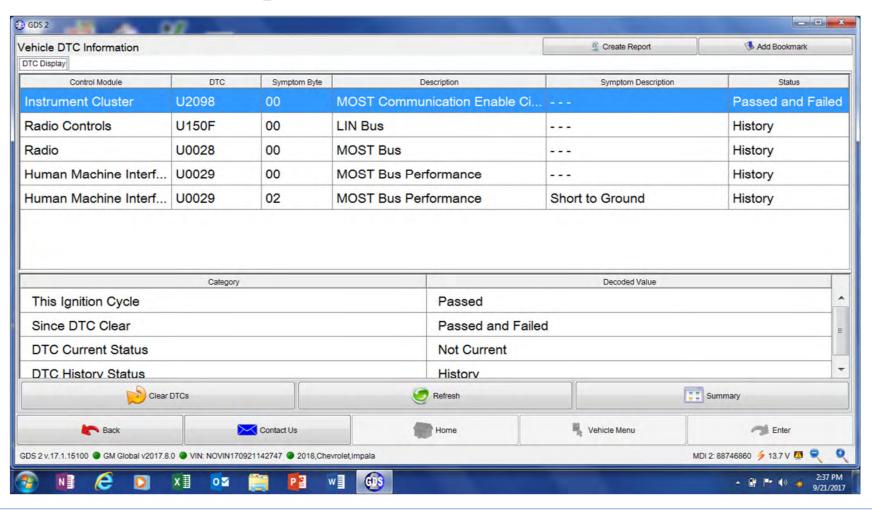
2018 Chev Impala - History



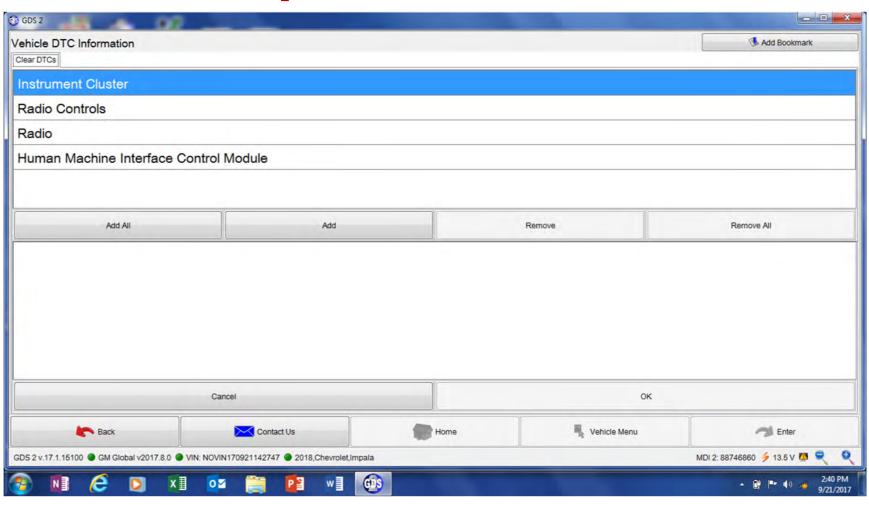
Radio and HVAC Communications

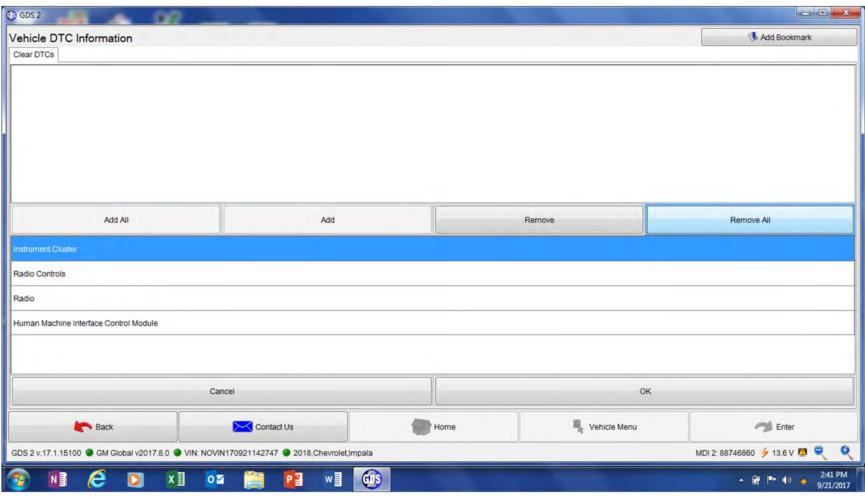


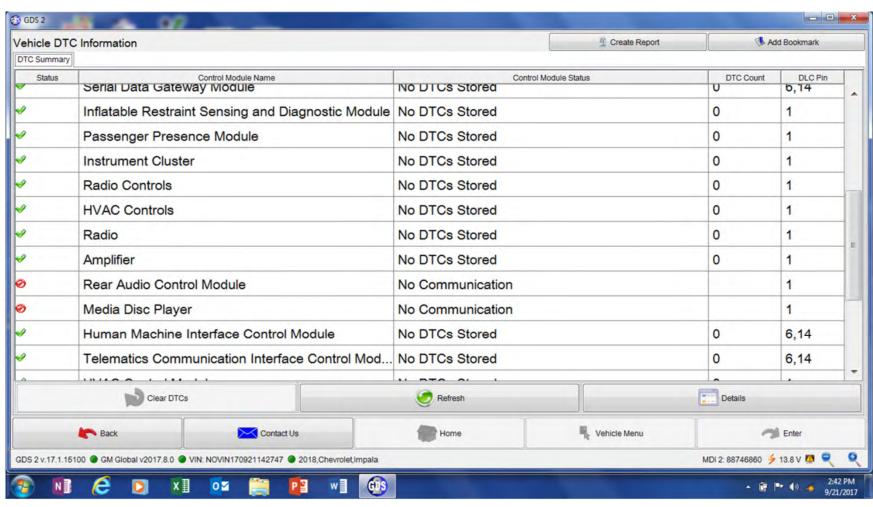
• A20 needs to talk to P17, if communication is questionable a code will be set indicating that there is a possible issue with the LIN Bus



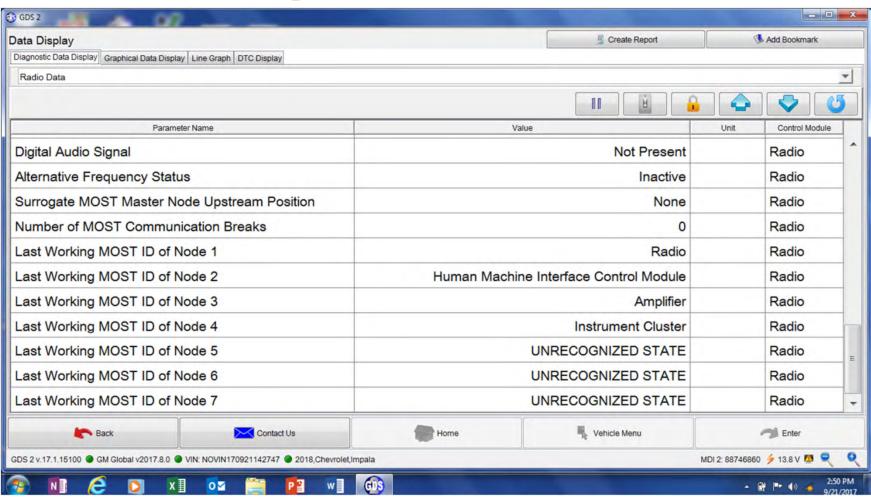
2018 Chev Impala - Code Clear



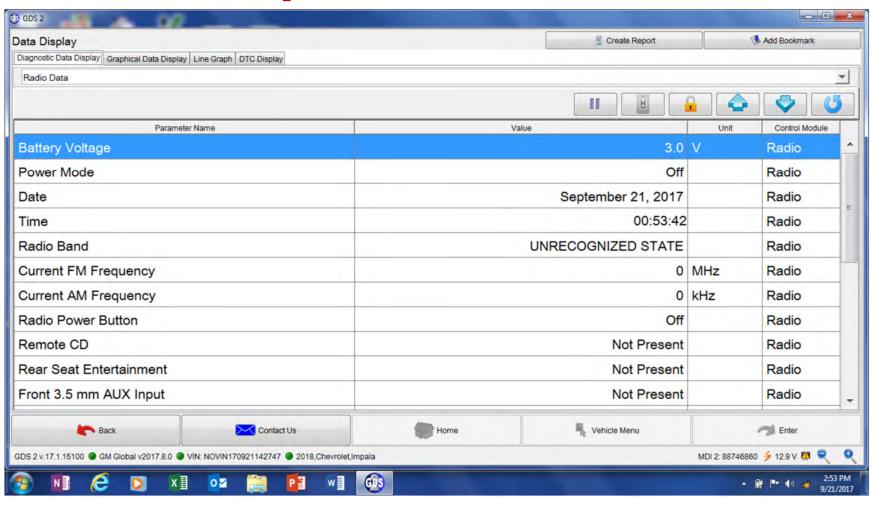




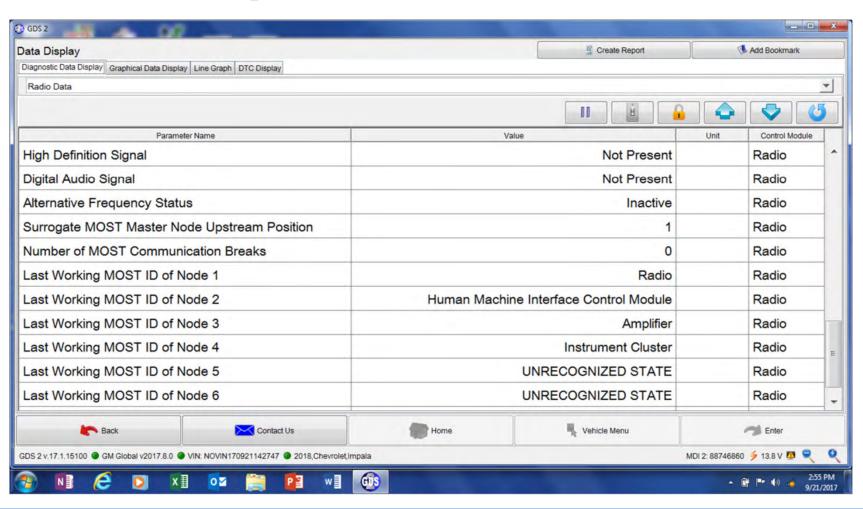
2018 Chev Impala - Code Clear

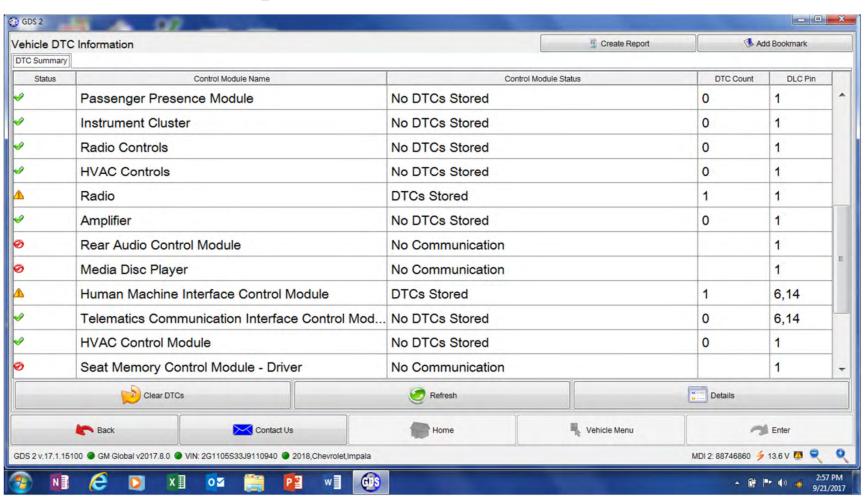


2018 Chev Impala No Fault

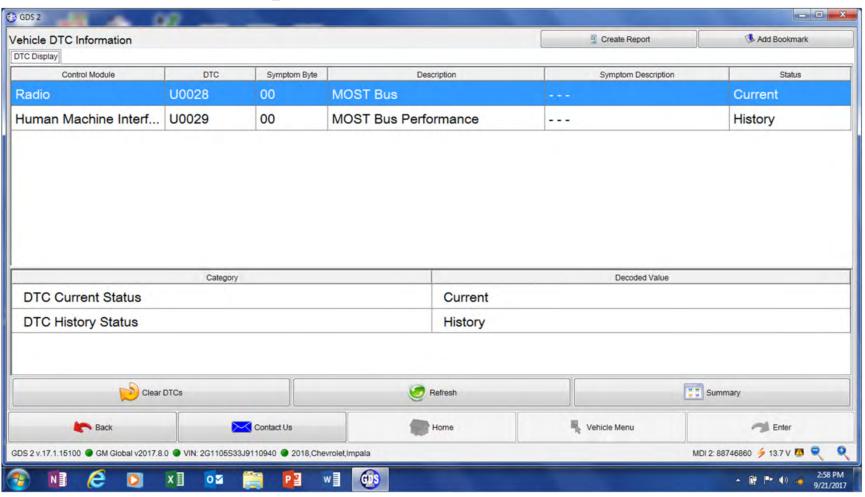


2018 Chev Impala - Fault



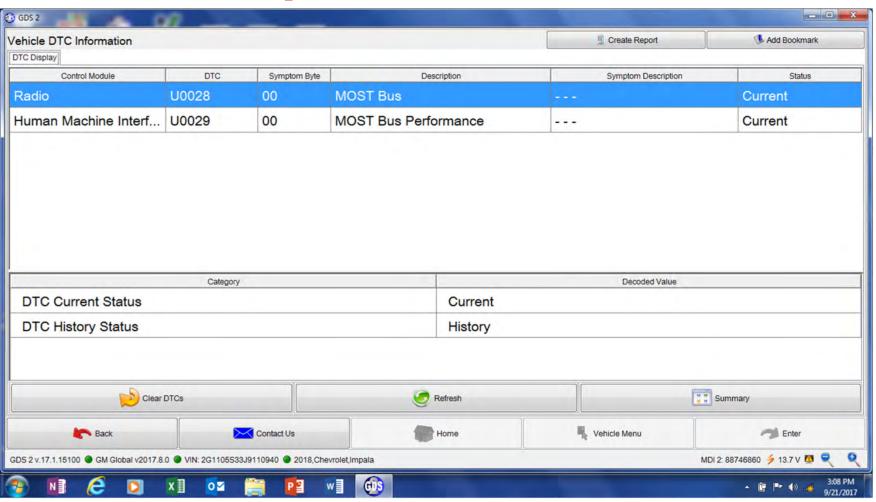


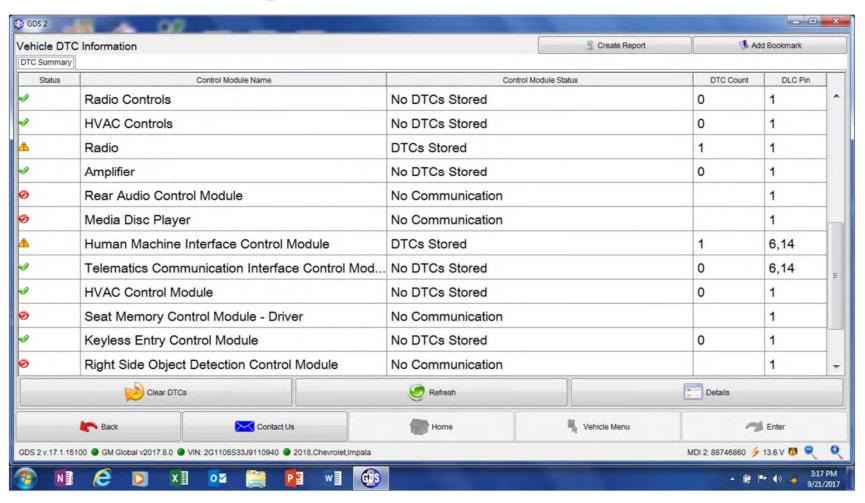
2018 Chev Impala - Fault



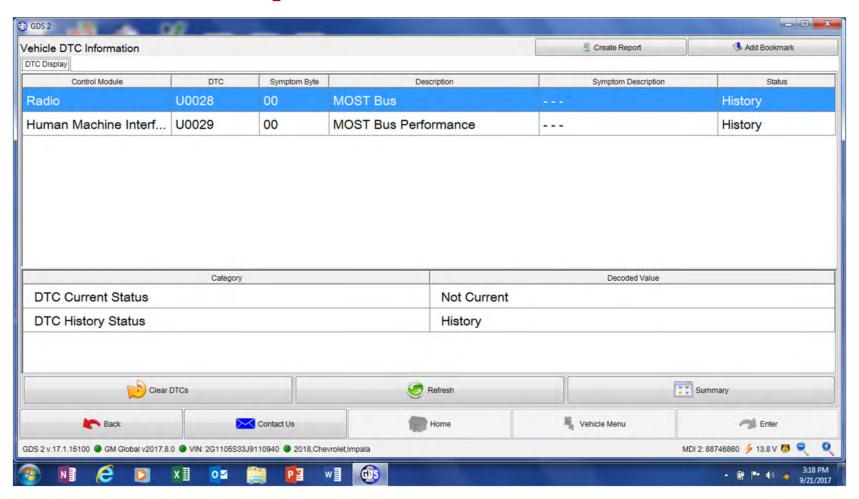
2018 Chev Impala - Fault







2018 Chev Impala - No Fault



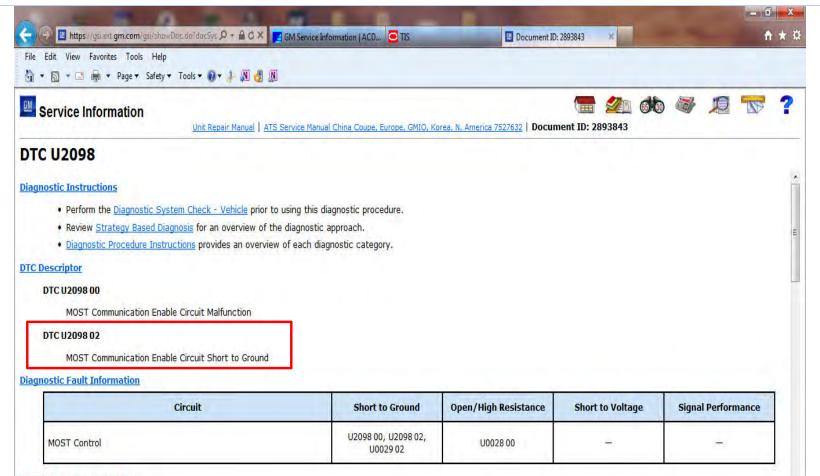
2018 Chev Impala - No Fault



Case Study #2

2015 Cadillac ATS U2098 Code





Circuit/System Description

When the ignition is ON, the A11 Radio initializes the Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) bus by sending a short 100 ms low voltage pulse on the electronic control line (or MOST control line) connected to all devices contained on the MOST ring. When MOST receive, transmit, or control line faults are detected, transmit/receive messages will not received as expected from the wakeup request. The A11 Radio and the K74 Human Machine Interface Control Module will then perform diagnostics to isolate these MOST faults. If the MOST control line is shorted low to 0 V for excess amount of time, the A11 Radio will set a 12008 DTC and K74 Human Machine Interface Control Module will set a 10020 02 DTC. At this point the MOST bus will be unable to

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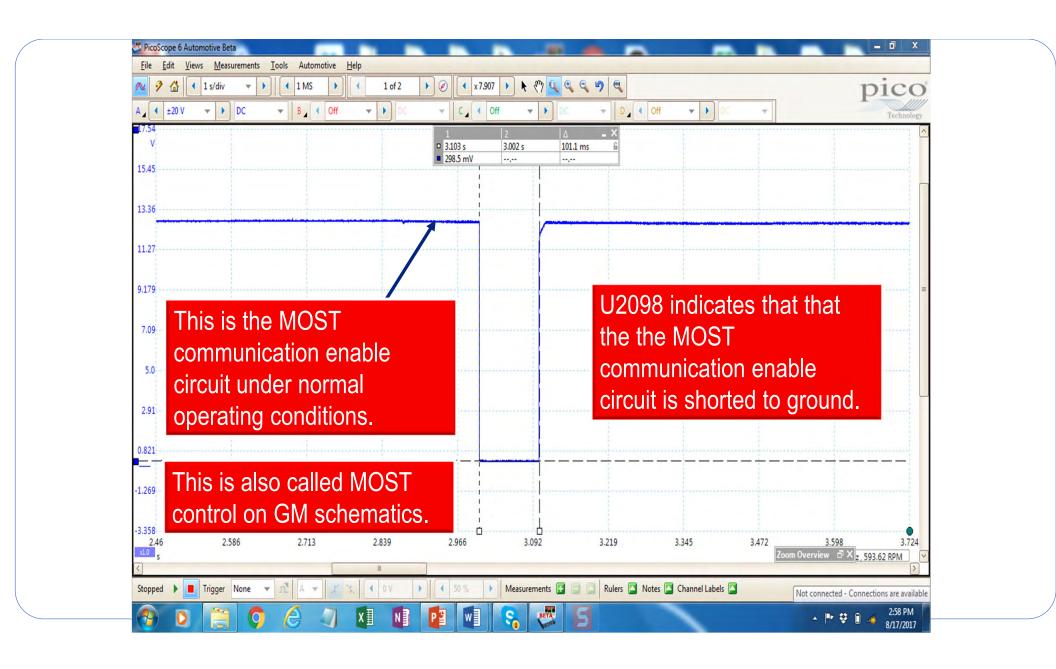


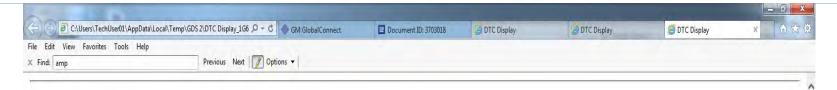












Overview

MDI Serial Number	22116892	
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)		
Diagnostic End Date	2015-03-02 13:13:22	
Diagnostic Start Date	2015-03-02 13:13:22	
Number of Times Diagnostic Session Resumed	0	
Make	Cadillac	
Model	ATS	
Model Year	2015	
Vehicle Variation	A1XX	

Control Module	DTC Display	Symptom Byte	DTC Description	Symptom Description	Status	
Radio	U2098	02	MOST Communication Enable	Short to Ground	Current	
					DTC Current Status	Current
			Circuit		DTC History Status	History





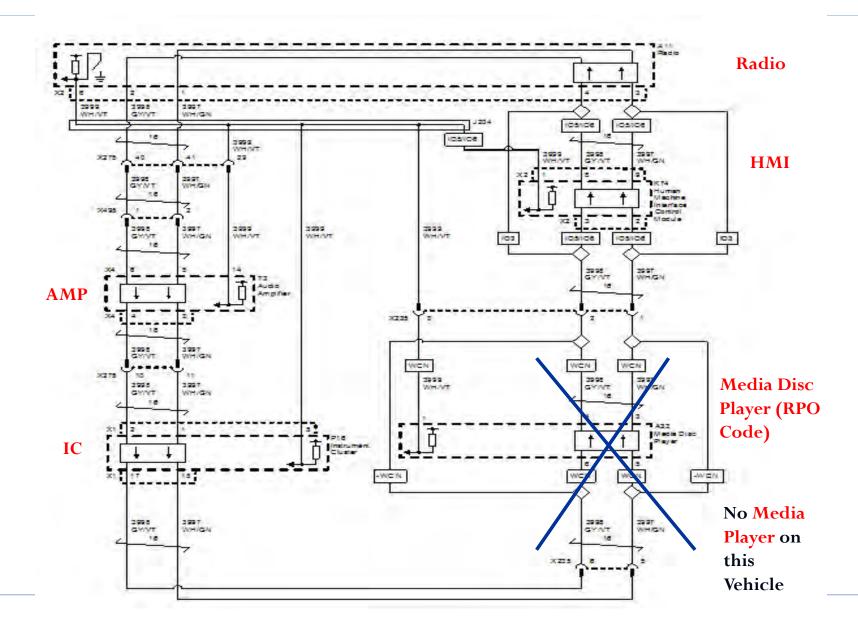


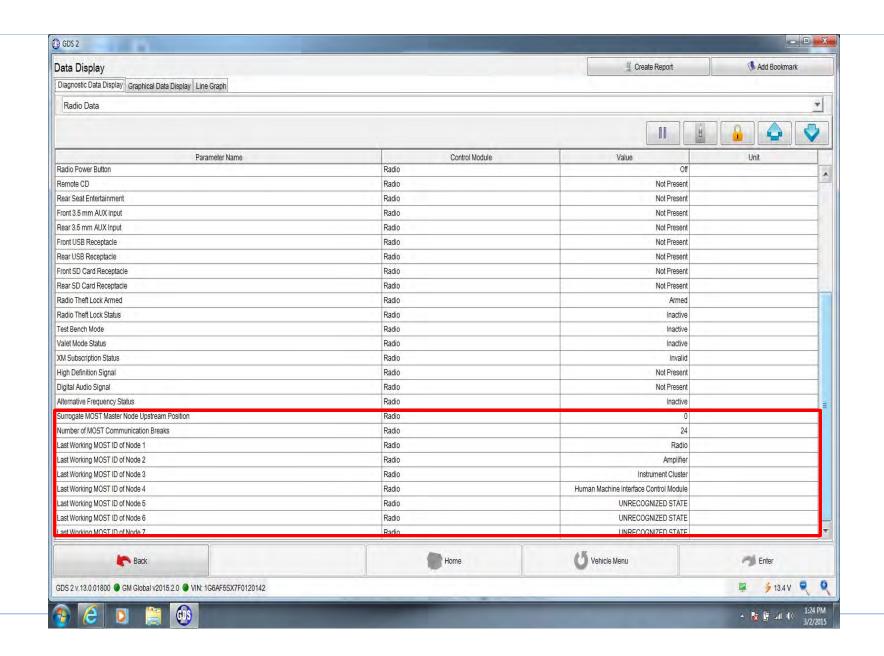










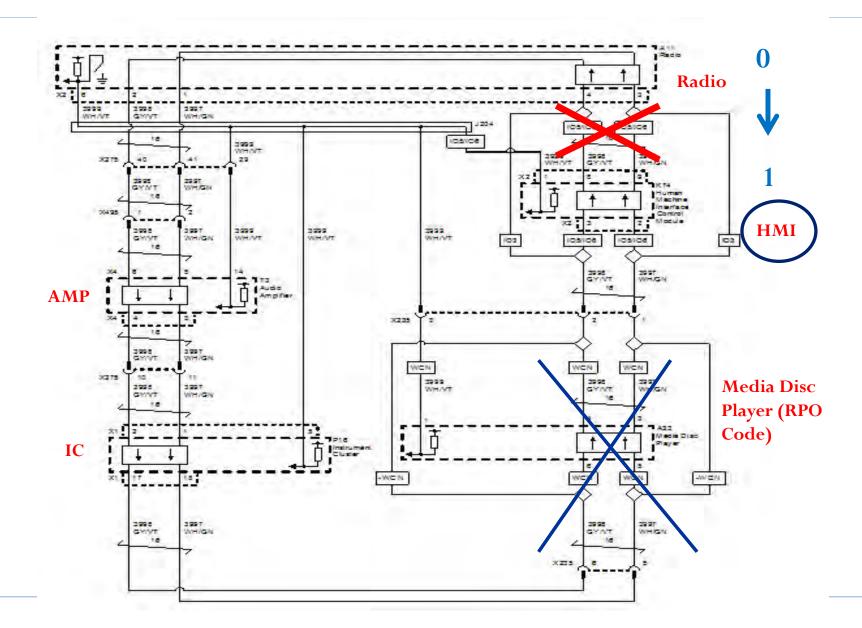


Scan Data

Surrogate MOST master node upstream position	Radio	0
Number of MOST communication breaks	Radio	24
Last working MOST ID of Node 1	Radio	Radio
Last working MOST ID of Node 2	Radio	Amplifier
Last working MOST ID of Node 3	Radio	Instrument Cluster
Last working MOST ID of Node 4	Radio	Human Machine Interface Control Module

Downstream



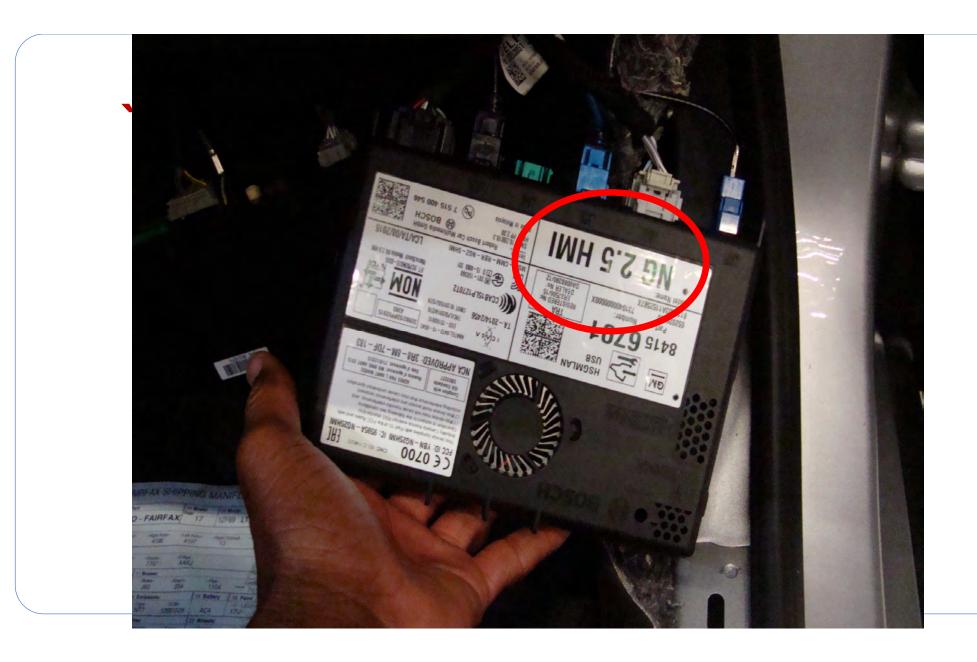


MOST

- No Wakeup call being received with HMI Module in place.
- The wakeup call was being received with the HMI module isolated. The code also went to History as well. (Used MOST Bus Tool EL-51578)
- A bad HMI module was the cause of the issue concerning the graphics for the radio

EL-51578 Connectors





TST 2022 VIRTUAL 19th ANNUAL BIG EVENT

Thank You for Attending

