

2022 CHEVROLET CORVETTE SERVICE MANUAL

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Data Link Communications Description and Operation

Note:

This is an overview of different serial data buses used by control modules to communicate with each others. Use Data Communication Schematics to find out which serial data buses are configured for a specific vehicle.

Data Link Communications Overview

There are many components in a vehicle that rely on information from other sources, transmit information to other sources, or both. Serial data communication networks provide a reliable, cost effective, way for various components of the vehicle to talk to one another and share information.

General Motors uses a number of different communication buses to insure the timely and efficient exchange of information between control modules. When compared to each other, some of these buses are different in nature as far as speed, signal characteristics, and behavior.

On the other hand, when other buses are compared to each other they have similar characteristics and simply operate in parallel. In this case they are used to group together components which have high interaction. Examples are the Controller Area Network (CAN), private CAN, and LIN buses. This allows them to communicate with each other on a bus with reduced message congestion insuring faster and the more timely exchange of information than if all vehicle control modules were on a single bus.

The majority of information that exists within a given network generally stays local; however some information will have to be shared on other networks. Control modules designated as Gateway™s perform the function of transferring information between the various buses. A Gateway module is connected to at least 2 buses and will interact with each network according to its message strategy and transmission models.

CAN provides the capability for a receiving control module to monitor message transmissions from other control modules in order to determine if messages of interest are not being received. The primary purpose is to allow reasonable default values to be substituted for the information no longer being received. Additionally, a control module may set a Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) to indicate that the control module it is expecting information from is no longer communicating.

K9 Body Control Module (BCM)

The body control system consists of the K9 Body Control Module, communications, and various input and outputs. Some inputs, outputs and messages require other control modules to interact with the K9 Body Control Module. The K9 Body Control Module also has discrete input and output terminals to control the vehicle's body functions. The K9 Body Control Module is wired to CAN bus and multiple Local Interconnect Network (LIN) buses and acts as a gateway between them.

The various K9 Body Control Module input and output circuits are illustrated in the corresponding functional areas on the K9 Body Control Module electrical schematics. Refer to the Body Control System Schematics for more detailed information.

K56 Serial Data Gateway Module

The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module gates messages between the CAN networks described in the Controller Area Network (CAN) Bus Description section below. The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module needs to know what CAN control modules are present on a given vehicle in order to enable/disable loss of communication DTCs and to know what CAN control modules to track for their communication status. The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module has the ability to learn the diagnostic addresses list of CAN control modules to identify what CAN control modules are equipped on the vehicle and what CAN buses they are on. If the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module is replaced, this learn/verification process will have to be done again through K56 Serial Data Gateway Module programming and setup procedure in SPS. This learn process will not cause any previously learned contents to be forgotten/overwritten. If the learn process is not done on a new K56 Serial Data Gateway Module, DTC U1977 will be set until the learn procedure is executed. If the learn is invalid due to control module internal malfunction or a K56 Serial Data Gateway Module swap, DTC U3000 42 or DTC U3002 56 will be set. If any of these DTCs sets, the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module will enable loss of communication for all CAN control modules. This will result in loss of communication DTCs being set against CAN control modules that are not equipped on the vehicle.

A fault can be localized by monitoring the normal mode messages on a CAN bus. The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module will monitor one signal per CAN control module per CAN bus to determine control module status. When a signal times out, a loss of communication event will be started.

Controller Area Network (CAN) Bus Description

The CAN buses are used where data needs to be exchanged at a high enough rate to minimize the delay between the occurrence of a change in sensor value and the reception of this information by a control device using the information to adjust vehicle system performance.

Each CAN serial data network consists of two twisted wires. One signal circuit is identified as CAN-High and the other signal circuit is identified as CAN-Low. At each end of the data bus there is a 120 Ω termination resistor between the CAN-High and CAN-Low circuits. Most CAN control modules have an internal resistance of 4.950K Ω . There may be one or two CAN control modules that have a higher internal resistance like the K60 Column Lock Module which has an internal resistance of 77.4K Ω . The internal resistance of CAN control modules causes lower terminating resistor reading when splitting the CAN network to check for faults. The more CAN control modules on the network the lower the terminating resistor will read.

The data to be transmitted over a CAN bus is represented by the voltage difference between the CAN-High signal voltage and the CAN-Low signal voltage. Data symbols (1 μ s and 0 μ s) are transmitted sequentially at the following rate:

- CAN 1 (circuits 4986 & 4987) = 500 Kbit/s
- CAN 2 (circuits 4978 & 4979) = 2 Mbit/s
- CAN 3 (circuits 4976 & 4977) = 500 Kbit/s
- CAN 4 (circuits 4100 & 4101) = 500 Kbit/s
- CAN 5 (circuits 4984 & 4985) = 500 Kbit/s
- CAN 6 (circuits 4980 & 4981) = 5 Mbit/s
- CAN 7 (circuits 4982 & 4983) = 5 Mbit/s
- CAN 8 (circuits 4104 & 4105) = 2 Mbit/s
- CAN 9 (circuits 4102 & 4103) = 2 Mbit/s

When the two wire bus is at rest the CAN-High and CAN-Low signal circuits are not being driven and this represents a logic 1. In this state both signal circuits are at the same voltage of 2.5 V. The differential voltage is approximately 0 V.

When a logic 0 is to be transmitted, the CAN-High signal circuit is driven higher to about 3.5 V and the CAN-Low circuit is driven lower to about 1.5 V. The differential voltage becomes approximately 2.0 (+/- 0.5) V.

The CAN 1, CAN 2, CAN 3, CAN 4, CAN 5, CAN 8, and CAN 9 buses are used to communicate between the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and other CAN control modules.

The CAN 8, and CAN 9 buses are reserved for the following systems:

- The CAN 8 bus is reserved for most control modules and sensors related to active safety system, if applicable.
- The CAN 9 bus is reserved for most control modules and sensors related to Hybrid/EV system, if applicable.

The following CAN buses are between the X84 Data Link Connector and the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module:

- The CAN 6 bus is used for CAN diagnostics and programming.
- The CAN 7 bus is used for programming by assembly plant only.
- The Private Presentation CAN 1 bus (circuits 2577 & 2578) is used by Engineering to observe data communications on CAN buses not directly accessible at the X84 Data Link Connector. It requires special security access and will not be used in a service environment.
- The Private Presentation CAN 2 bus (circuits 2579 & 2580) is used by Engineering to observe data communications on CAN buses not directly accessible at the X84 Data Link Connector. It requires special security access and will not be used in a service environment.

Private Powertrain CAN Bus Description

The Private Powertrain CAN bus (circuits 4054 & 4055) is reserved for Powertrain components. It has a transmission rate of 500 Kbit/s. Sometimes communication is required between the Private Powertrain CAN bus and another CAN bus. This is accomplished by using the K20 Engine Control Module (for gas vehicles) or K16 Battery Energy Control Module (for electric vehicles) as the Gateway module. Since the Private Powertrain CAN bus and other CAN buses operate in the same manner, the diagnostics for each are similar.

Local Interconnect Network (LIN) Bus Description

The LIN Bus consists of a single wire with a transmission rate of 10.417 Kbit/s. This bus is used to exchange information between a master control module and other smart devices which provide supporting functionality. This type of configuration does not require the capacity or speed of a CAN bus and is thus relatively simpler.

The data symbols (1Å€Å€Å€™s and 0Å€Å€Å€™s) to be transmitted are represented by different voltage levels on the communication bus. When the LIN Bus is at rest and is not being driven, the signal is in a high voltage state of approximately Vbatt. This represents a logic Å€Å€Å€1Å€Å€Å€. When a logic Å€Å€Å€0Å€Å€Å€ is to be transmitted, the signal voltage is driven low to about ground (0.0 V).

Ethernet Bus Description

Ethernet is a data communication technology that uses a single twisted copper pair of wires at speeds of 100 Mbit/s and 1000 Mbit/s. The Ethernet system uses point-to-point communication that is connected via an Ethernet switch [Module <--> Switch <--> Module]. The Ethernet bus does not use terminating resistors.

The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and the A11 Radio have an Ethernet switch that connects to other Ethernet modules. The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and the A11 Radio communicate with other devices and systems in the vehicle via CAN and LIN buses. Diagnostic Trouble Codes will be read on CAN to diagnose Ethernet, LIN and system faults.

Note:

Ethernet harness failures should only be repaired using an appropriate kit to perform de-pin/re-pin overlays or in cases where the wiring harness repair kits are not available, the entire harness should be replaced. No crimps or splicing should be performed on the Ethernet wiring harness.

Ethernet 1

Ethernet bus 1 consists of 2 twisted pair of wires [1 pair for Ethernet bus 1R (circuits 4972 & 4973) and 1 pair for Ethernet bus 1T (circuits 4974 & 4975)]. It is connected between X84 Data Link Connector (DLC) and K56 Serial Data Gateway Module. This bus is used for diagnostics and service programming of control modules using Ethernet instead of CAN. The K56 Serial Data Gateway Module will convert Ethernet serial data to CAN as necessary, and vice versa. There is an Ethernet enable circuit (circuit 7207) which can be used to wake up the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module for Ethernet diagnostic and programming.

Ethernet 2

Ethernet bus 2 (circuits 4757 & 4758) is for connection between the A11 Radio and the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module.

Ethernet 3

Ethernet bus 3 (circuits 7208 & 7209) is for connection between the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and K179 Automated Driving Mapping Module.

Ethernet 4

Ethernet bus 4 (circuits 7210 & 7211) is for connection between the following control modules:

- K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and K73 Communication Interface Module for vehicles equipped with IOR radio.
- A11 Radio and K73 Communication Interface Module for vehicles equipped with other radios.

Ethernet 5

Ethernet bus 5 (circuits 7212 & 7213) is for connection between the A11 Radio and P22F Video Display - Right Front Seat Back.

Ethernet 6

Ethernet bus 6 (circuits 7214 & 7215) is for connection between the A11 Radio and T3 Audio Amplifier.

Ethernet 7

Ethernet bus 7 (circuits 7216 & 7217) is for connection between the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module and P16 Instrument Panel Cluster Control Module.

Ethernet 11

Ethernet bus 11 (circuits 7224 & 7225) is for connection between the K124 Image Processing Module and K179 Automated Driving Mapping Module.

Ethernet 14

Ethernet bus 14 (circuits 7230 & 7231) is for connection between the A11 Radio and P29 Head-Up Display.

Ethernet 15

Ethernet bus 15 (circuits 7232 & 7233) is for connection between the K56 Serial Data Gateway Module, K161 Vehicle Performance Data Recorder, and P22F Video Display - Passenger Seat Back.

X84 Data Link Connector (DLC)

The X84 Data Link Connector is a standardized 16-cavity connector. Connector design and location is dictated by an industry wide standard, and is required to provide the following:

- Terminal 1: CAN Bus 7 Serial Data [+]
- Terminal 2: Private Presentation CAN Bus 1 Serial Data [+]
- Terminal 3: Ethernet Bus 1R [+]
- Terminal 4: Scan tool power ground
- Terminal 5: Common signal ground
- Terminal 6: CAN Bus 6 Serial Data [+]
- Terminal 7: Private Presentation CAN Bus 2 Serial Data [+]
- Terminal 8: Ethernet Bus 1 Enable Signal
- Terminal 9: CAN Bus 7 Serial Data [-]
- Terminal 10: Private Presentation CAN Bus 1 Serial Data [-]
- Terminal 11: Ethernet Bus 1R [-]
- Terminal 12: Ethernet Bus 1T [+]
- Terminal 13: Ethernet Bus 1T [-]
- Terminal 14: CAN Bus 6 Serial Data [-]
- Terminal 15: Private Presentation CAN Bus 2 Serial Data [-]
- Terminal 16: Scan tool power, B+

Serial Data Reference

The scan tool communicates over the various buses on the vehicle. When a scan tool is installed on a vehicle, the scan tool will try to communicate with every control module that could be optioned into the vehicle. If an option is not installed on the vehicle, the scan tool will display No Communication for that optional control module. In order to avert misdiagnoses of No Communication with a specific control module, refer to Data Link References for a list of control modules and the buses they communicate with. Use schematics and specific vehicle build RPO codes to determine optional control modules.