

2021 ELECTRICAL

Wiring Systems and Power Management - Description and Operation - Canyon, Colorado

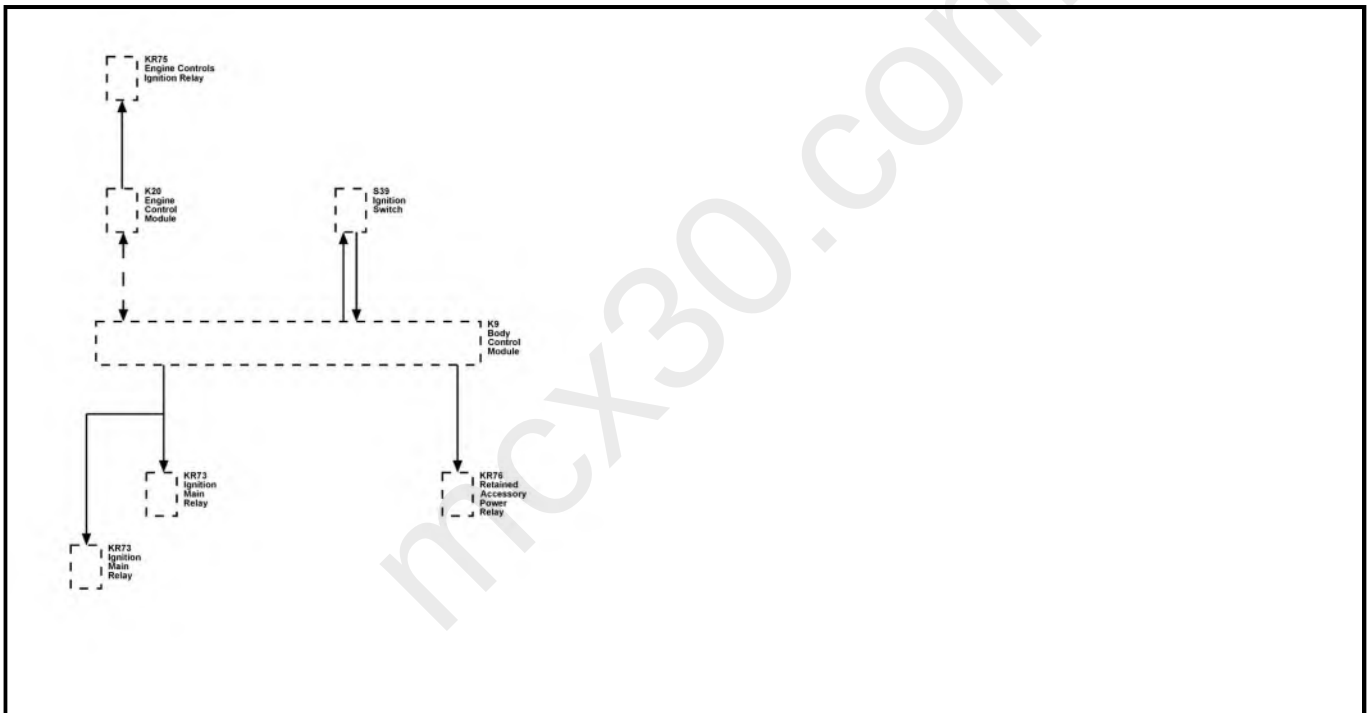
DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

ELECTRONIC PARK LOCK DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

If the vehicle is equipped with automatic transmission and a floor mounted console gear shift, it has an electronic park lock system (EPL). The EPL system purpose is to prevent the ignition key from being turned to the OFF position when the transmission is in any position other than PARK and the vehicle may still be moving. The EPL system consists of an ignition lock cylinder solenoid, and a park position switch that is located in the A/T shift lock control switch. The ignition lock cylinder solenoid contains a pin that is spring loaded to mechanically prevent the ignition key cylinder from being turned to the lock position when the vehicle transmission is not in the PARK position. If vehicle power is lost, and/or the transmission is not in the Park position the operator will not be able to turn the ignition key to the lock position and will not be able to remove the ignition key from the column.

POWER MODE DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

Power Mode Block Diagram



Callout	Component Name
DD	Serial Data - GMLAN High Speed
KR75	KR75 Engine Controls Ignition Relay
K20	K20 Engine Control Module
S39	S39 Ignition Switch
K9	K9 Body Control Module
KR73	KR73 Ignition Main Relay
KR73	KR73 Ignition Main Relay
KR76	KR76 Retained Accessory Power Relay

Serial Data Power Mode Master

Power to many of this vehicles circuits is controlled by the module that is designated the power mode master. This vehicles power mode master is the body control module (BCM). The BCM has multiple B+ circuits that

feed into it. Each of those circuits are partitioned within the controller to drive certain outputs of the vehicle's body functions. An open or short in any one of the B+ circuits may induce multiple codes/or a section of non-functionality within the BCM with the rest of the BCM functioning normally. In this case it is useful to refer to the power distribution schematics to determine if the non-functional partition of the controller shares a common B+ circuit. The ignition switch is a low current switch with multiple discrete ignition switch signals to the power mode master for determination of the power mode that will be sent over the serial data circuits to the other modules that need this information. The power mode master will also activate relays and other direct outputs of the power mode master as needed. The power mode master determines which power mode (Off, Accessory, Run, Crank Request) is required, and reports this information to other modules via serial data. Modules which have switched voltage inputs may operate in a default mode if the power mode serial data message does not match what the individual module can see from its own connections.

The power mode master receives ignition switch or ignition mode switch signals to identify the operators desired power mode. The Power Mode Parameter tables below illustrate the correct state of these input parameters (circuits) in correspondence to the ignition switch position or ignition mode switch with the transmitter to vehicle range:

Power Mode Parameters

Ignition Switch Position	Power Mode Transmitted	Ign. Off/Run/Crank (Off/Run Crank Voltage Circuit)	Ignition Accessory/Run (Accessory Voltage Circuit)	Ignition Run/Crank (Ignition 1 Voltage Circuit)
Off Key Out	Off	Key Out/ACC	Inactive	Inactive
Off Key IN	Off	Key In/Off	Inactive	Inactive
Accessory	Accessory	Key Out/ACC	Active	Inactive
Run	Run	Run	Active	Active
Start	Crank Request	Crank	Inactive	Active

Relay Controlled Power Mode

The BCM uses the discrete ignition switch inputs Off/Run/Crank Voltage, Accessory Voltage, and Ignition 1 Voltage, to distinguish the correct power mode. The BCM, after determining the desired power mode, will activate the appropriate relays for that power mode.

The accessory relay remains on for a timed period after the Ignition key is removed. Refer to [Retained Accessory Power Description and Operation](#) for more information on the retained accessory power function.

Transport Mode

Transport mode reduces the parasitic load of some modules during vehicle shipping and/or during vehicle storage conditions. This improves the drain time on the battery (up to 70 days without the battery going dead). When a vehicle is in transport/storage, some features may have reduced functionality while enabled, such as disabling keyless entry, afterblow, and content theft features. Transport mode is initiated by turning on the hazard flashers, applying the brake pedal, and then turning the ignition key to the start position or pushing the ignition mode switch with the foot on the brake for greater than 15 s. The mode is disengaged by repeating the previous process. The driver information center (if equipped) will temporarily display Transport Mode is On when it enables and Transport Mode is OFF when it disables. For vehicles not equipped with a driver information center, the battery indicator light will constantly flash on the Instrument Cluster when enabled. This feature can be used as many times as necessary if the vehicle is to be stored for an extended period of time.

BCM Awake/Sleep States

The BCM is able to control or perform all of the BCM functions in the awake state. The BCM enters the sleep state when active control or normal monitoring of system functions has stopped and a time limit has passed. The BCM must detect certain wake-up inputs before entering the awake state. The BCM monitors for these inputs during the sleep state.

The BCM will enter the awake state if any of the following wake-up inputs are detected:

- Activity on the serial data line
- Detection of a battery reconnect
- Any door open signal
- Headlamps ON
- Key-in-ignition
- Ignition ON
- Park lamps ON
- Keyless entry or remote start message

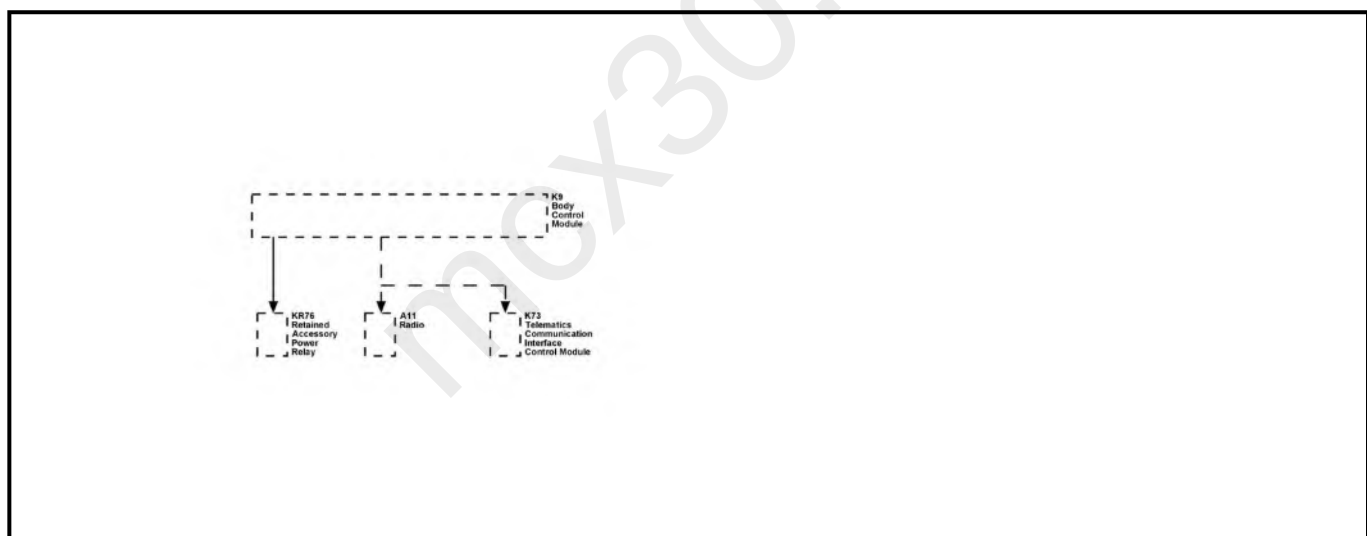
The BCM will enter a sleep state when all of the following conditions exist:

- The ignition switch is OFF, key out.
- Ignition OFF, transmitter is out of range
- No activity exists on the serial data line.
- No outputs are commanded.
- No delay timers are actively counting.
- No wake-up inputs are present.

If all these conditions are met, the BCM will enter a low power or sleep condition.

RETAINED ACCESSORY POWER DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

Retained Accessory Power Block Diagram



Callout	Component Name
K9	K9 Body Control Module
K73	K73 Telematics Communication Interface Control Module
A11	A11 Radio
KR76	KR76 Retained Accessory Power Relay

Retained Accessory Power

The body control module (BCM) monitors the ignition switch position, battery condition, and each door ajar/open switch status to determine whether the retained accessory power should be initiated or terminated. Retained accessory power is controlled by two different methods; relay control and serial data. Some modules receive a retained accessory power message from the BCM over the serial data circuits. Serial data controlled retained accessory power is deactivated as required by their modules retained accessory power mode operation.

Other subsystems are activated directly by the BCM through a relay. Components and systems that are active in retained accessory power are also activated anytime the ignition is any position other than OFF regardless of the door switch signals.

Relay Controlled Retained Accessory Power

The BCM keeps the relay energized during all power modes, except Off-Awake and Crank. The relay is also energized for approximately 10 minutes after shutting the ignition OFF and removing the key, providing no door is opened.

Relay controlled retained accessory power will end when one of the following conditions is met:

- The BCM receives an input from any door ajar or open switch indicating the opening of any door after the ignition key is out of the ignition.

NOTE: If the BCM is receiving any door ajar or open signal from those switches when the ignition key is turned OFF, retained accessory power will not initiate.

- The BCM internal timer for the retained accessory power expires after approximately 10 minutes.
- The BCM detects a decrease in battery capacity below a prescribed limit.

Systems powered by the retained accessory power relay during the retained accessory power mode are as follows:

NOTE: The vehicle may not be equipped with all components as listed below.

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- Accessory Power Receptacle
- Cigarette Lighter Receptacle
- Window Switches
- Sunroof Control Module
- Sunroof Switch
- Mobile Device Wireless Charger Module
- Mobile Telephone Control Module
- Traffic Data Receiver
- Transmission Shift Lever Position Indicator (w/floor mounted console gear shift)
- Seat Heating Control Module

Serial Data Controlled Retained Accessory Power

Retained accessory power systems controlled by serial data are as follows:

Radio

NOTE: RAP deactivation (off) operation for the Radio on European vehicles is different than all other regions. The deactivation (off) operation may vary between different models and years, The Power Outlet operation remains the same. Correct RAP operation can be confirmed by testing the power at the Power Outlets or comparing to an identical vehicle.

Europe With Push Button Start

The Radio may Turn off When the ignition is in the OFF mode.

Europe Without Push Button Start

The Radio may turn off when the key is removed from the ignition.

With UYE Except Europe

Radio retained accessory power activation/termination is the same as relay operation.

Without UYE Except Europe

Radio retained accessory power activation/termination is the same as relay operation with one exception; the only door switch that will turn off the radio during retained accessory power is the driver door open switch.

Vehicle Communication Interface Module (VCIM) (OnstarB®) (If Equipped)

VCIM RAP activation/termination is the same as radio operation with 1 exception; if there is an active call when the ignition key is turned off the VCIM will remain in RAP mode, and keep the radio in RAP mode until the call is terminated.

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