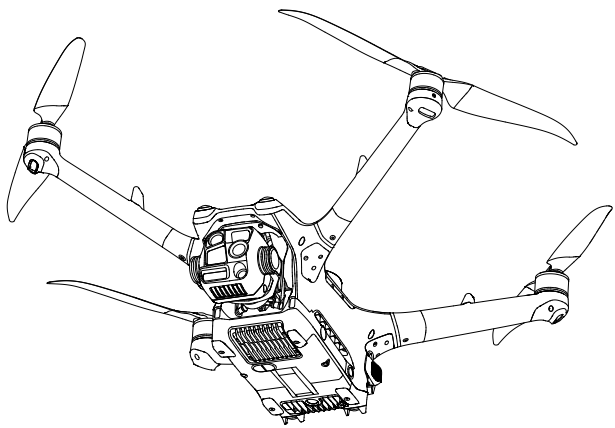
MATRICE 4D SERIES

User Manual

v1.0 2025.02



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In the event of divergence among different versions, the English version shall prevail.

Searching for Keywords

Search for keywords such as “battery” and “install” to find a topic. If you are using Adobe Acrobat Reader to read this document, press Ctrl+F on Windows or Command+F on Mac to begin a search.

Navigating to a Topic

View a complete list of topics in the table of contents. Click on a topic to navigate to that section.

Printing this Document

This document supports high resolution printing.

Using this Manual

- This product does not meet the standard operating temperature for military grade application (-55°to 125° C/-67° to 257° F), which is required to endure greater environmental variability. Use the product for applications that meet the operating temperature range requirements of that grade.

This document was developed following the process, content and structure defined in ASTM Specification F2908.

Legend

Important | Hints and Tips | Reference

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Read Before Use

DJI™ provides you with tutorial videos and the following documents:

1. *Safety Guidelines*
2. *Quick Start Guide*
3. *User Manual*

It is recommended to watch all the tutorial videos and read the *Safety Guidelines* before using for the first time. Make sure to review the *Quick Start Guide* before using for the first time and refer to this *User Manual* for more information.

Video Tutorials

Go to the address below or scan the QR code to watch the tutorial videos, which demonstrate how to use the product safely:

https://enterprise.dji.com/dock-3/video

Download DJI Assistant 2

Download and install DJI ASSISTANT™ 2 (Enterprise Series) using the link below:

https://www.dji.com/downloads/softwares/assistant-dji-2-for-matrice

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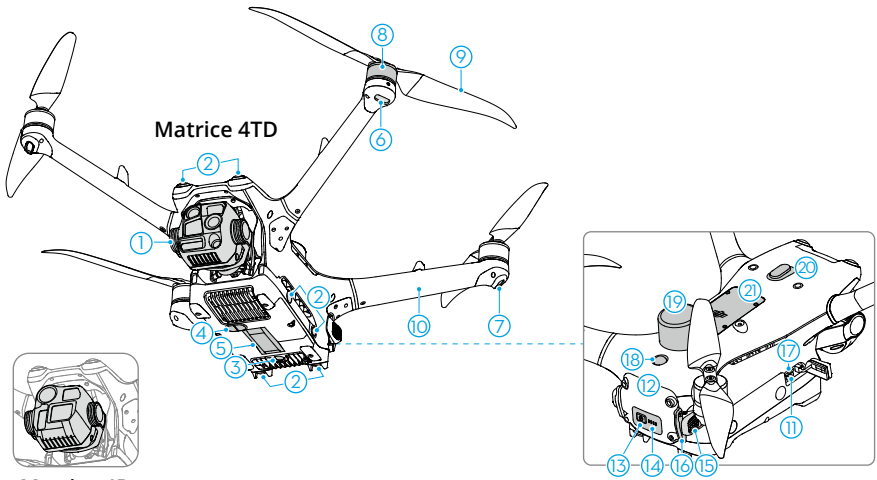
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1 General Information and System Description

1.1 Aircraft



1. Gimbal Camera [1]
2. Vision System
3. Auxiliary Light
4. Infrared Sensing System
5. Internal Charging Modules
6. Front LEDs
7. Aircraft Status Indicators
8. Motors
9. Propellers
10. Frame Arms (incl. internal antennas)
11. USB-C Assistant Port (E-Port Lite)
12. Intelligent Flight Battery
13. Power Button
14. Battery Level LEDs
15. Battery Buckle
16. Battery Locking Arm
17. microSD Card Slot
18. Beacon
19. GNSS/RTK Antenna
20. E-Port
21. Cellular Dongle Compartment

[1] DJI Matrice 4D and DJI Matrice 4TD are equipped with different cameras. Refer to the actual product purchased.

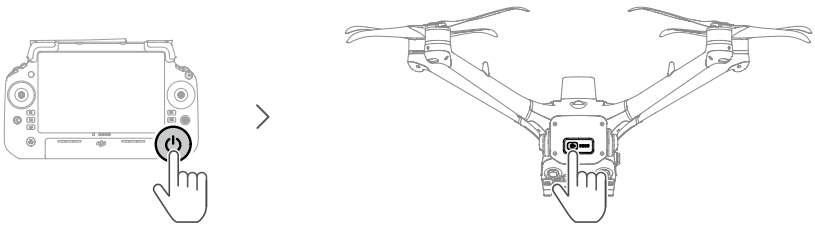
⚠ • Contact DJI or a DJI authorized dealer to replace the components of the product if damaged. DO NOT disassemble the product without the assistance of a DJI

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authorized dealer (except for components allowed to be disassembled by users in this manual), otherwise it will not be covered under warranty.

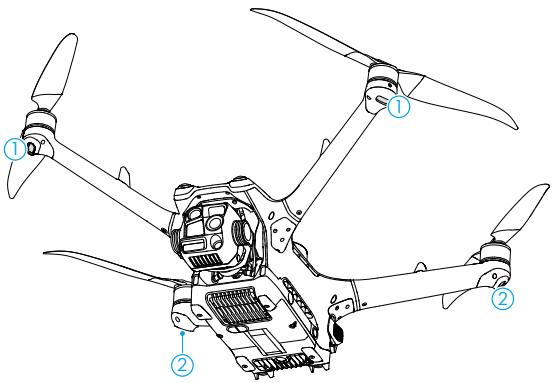
Powering on/off

Power on/off: Press, then press and hold.



Aircraft Status Indicator

The aircraft has front LEDs and aircraft status indicators.



1. Front LED
2. Aircraft Status Indicator

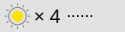
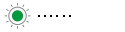
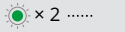
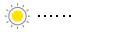
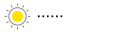
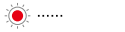
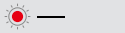
When the aircraft is powered on but the motors are not running, the front LEDs glow solid red to display the orientation of the aircraft.

When the aircraft is powered on, but the motors are not running, the aircraft status indicators will display the current status of the aircraft.

Aircraft Status Indicators Descriptions

Normal States

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	Blinks red, yellow, and green alternately	Powering on and performing self-diagnostic tests
	Blinks yellow four times	Warming up
	Blinks green slowly	GNSS enabled
	Blinks green twice repeatedly	Vision systems enabled
	Blinks yellow slowly	GNSS and vision system disabled (ATTI mode enabled)
Warning States		
	Blinks yellow quickly	Remote controller signal lost
	Blinks red slowly	Takeoff is disabled (e.g., low battery) [1]
	Blinks red quickly	Critically low battery
	Solid red	Critical error
	Blinks red and yellow alternately	Compass calibration required

[1] If the aircraft cannot take off while the status indicators are blinking red slowly, view the warning prompt in DJI Pilot 2.

After the motors start, the front LEDs blink red and green alternately, and the aircraft status indicators blink green.

⚠
- Lighting requirements vary depending on the region. Observe local laws and regulations.
- To obtain better footage, the front LEDs turn off automatically when taking photos and videos if the front LEDs are set to Auto in DJI Pilot 2.

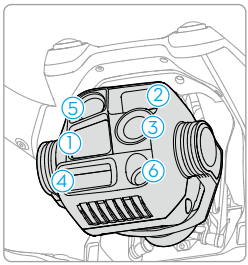
Beacon

The beacon on the aircraft enable you to find the aircraft when flying at night. The beacon can be set in DJI Pilot 2/DJI FlightHub 2.

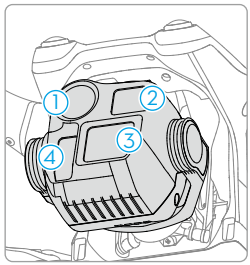
⚠
- DO NOT look directly at the beacons when they are in use to avoid damaging your eyes.

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Camera



DJI Matrice 4TD



DJI Matrice 4D

1. Tele camera
2. Medium Tele Camera
3. Wide-Angle Camera
4. Laser Range Finder
5. Infrared Thermal Camera
6. NIR Auxiliary Light

⚠
- Due to the characteristics of the infrared sensor, the infrared sensor may become burnt before sunburn protection is triggered. DO NOT expose the infrared camera lenses to strong sources of energy such as the sun, lava, or a laser beam. Otherwise, the camera sensor may become burnt leading to permanent damage.
- Make sure the temperature and humidity are suitable for the camera during use and storage.
- Use a lens cleaner to clean the lens to avoid damage or poor image quality.
- DO NOT block any ventilation holes on the camera as the heat generated may damage the device or cause injury.

Storing and Exporting Photos and Videos

The aircraft supports the use of a microSD card to store photos and videos. Refer to the Specifications for more information about recommended microSD cards.

Remove the microSD card from the aircraft and insert it into a card reader, and export the footage in the microSD card through the card reader.

⚠
- Ensure that the SD card slot and the microSD card are clean and free of foreign objects during use.
- DO NOT remove the microSD card from the aircraft when taking photos or videos. Otherwise, the microSD card may be damaged.
- Check camera settings before use to ensure they are configured correctly.

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- Before shooting important photos or videos, shoot a few images to test whether the camera is operating correctly.
- Make sure to power off the device correctly. Otherwise, the camera parameters will not be saved, and any recorded videos may be affected. DJI is not responsible for any loss caused by an image or video recorded in a way that is not machine-readable.
- Photos and videos cannot be transmitted or copied from the camera if the aircraft is powered off.

Gimbal Notice

⚠
- Make sure there are no stickers or objects on the gimbal before taking off. DO NOT tap or knock the gimbal after the aircraft is powered on. Take off the aircraft from open and flat ground to protect the gimbal.
- Avoid getting dust or sand on the gimbal, especially in the gimbal motors.
- DO NOT add any extra payload other than an official accessory to the gimbal, as this may cause the gimbal to function abnormally or even lead to permanent motor damage.
- Precision elements in the gimbal may be damaged by a collision or impact, which may cause the gimbal to function abnormally. Make sure to protect the gimbal from damage.
- A gimbal motor may enter protection mode if the gimbal is obstructed by other objects when the aircraft is put on uneven ground or on grass, or if the gimbal experiences an excessive external force, such as during a collision.
- Remove the gimbal protector before powering on the device. Attach the gimbal protector when the device is not in use.
- Flying in heavy fog or clouds may make the gimbal wet, leading to temporary failure. The gimbal will recover full functionality once it is dry.

Flight Control Surfaces

Not applicable for multicopters.

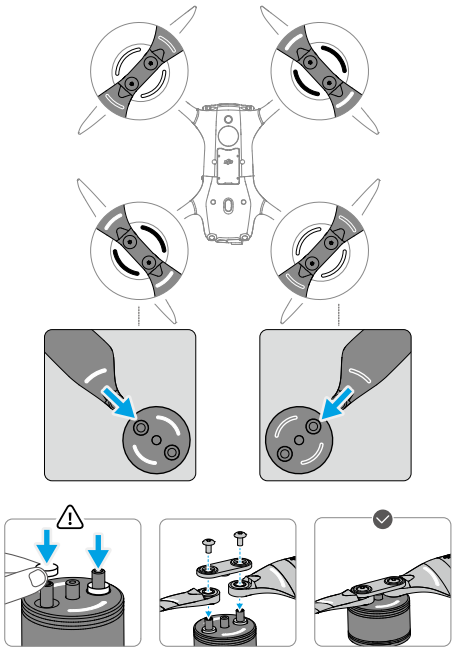
Propulsion System

The propulsion system consists of motors, ESCs, and folding propellers, to provide stable and powerful thrust.

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Propellers

Replacing Propellers



Notice

- The propeller blades are sharp. Handle with care to avoid personal injury or propeller deformation.
- Make sure that the propellers and motors are installed securely before each flight.
- Only use official DJI propellers. DO NOT mix propeller types.
- Propellers are consumable components. Purchase additional propellers if necessary.
- Make sure that all propellers are in good condition before each flight. DO NOT use aged, chipped, or broken propellers. Clean the propellers with a soft, dry cloth if there is any foreign matter attached.
- To avoid injury, stay away from rotating propellers or motors.

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- To avoid damaging the propellers, place the aircraft correctly during transportation or storage. DO NOT squeeze or bend the propellers. If propellers are damaged, the flight performance may be affected.
- Make sure the motors are mounted securely and rotating smoothly. Land the aircraft immediately if a motor is stuck and unable to rotate freely.
- DO NOT attempt to modify the structure of the motors.
- DO NOT touch or let hands or body parts come in contact with the motors after flight, as they may be hot.
- DO NOT block any of the ventilation holes on the motors or the body of the aircraft.
- Make sure the ESCs sound normal when powered on.
- Make sure to only use the screwdriver from the aircraft package for mounting propellers. Using other screwdrivers may damage the screws.
- Make sure to keep the screws vertical while tightening them. The screws should not be at a tilted angle to the mounting surface. After installation is complete, check whether the screws are flush and rotate the propellers to check for any abnormal resistance.
- The screwdriver is only for mounting the propellers. DO NOT use the screwdriver to disassemble the aircraft.
- If a propeller is broken, remove the two propellers and screws on the corresponding motor and discard them. Use two propellers from the same package. DO NOT mix with propellers from other packages.
- Use the screw glue (recommended model: 243) on the screws when replacing the propellers.
- DO NOT scratch the propeller surface. DO NOT use solvents containing oil or alcohol when cleaning the propeller blades. Otherwise, the water-resistant coating may be damaged. Replace the propellers after 450 flights for optimal anti-freezing performance.

Aircraft RTK

The built-in RTK module of the aircraft can withstand strong magnetic interference from metal structures and high-voltage lines, ensuring safe and stable flight. When used with a D-RTK product (sold separately) or a DJI-approved Network RTK service, more accurate positioning data can be obtained.

- Visit https://enterprise.dji.com/dock-3/downloads to view the accessory user guide and learn about how to use the product.

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Enabling/Disabling RTK

Ensure that the RTK function is enabled and the RTK service type is correctly set before each use. Otherwise, RTK cannot be used for positioning. Go to DJI Pilot 2, tap **Camera View** > • • • > to view and check the settings.

- RTK positioning can be enabled and disabled during flight.
- After RTK is enabled, Maintain Positioning Accuracy Mode can be used.

Custom Network RTK

To use Custom Network RTK, make sure that the remote controller has been mounted with DJI Cellular Dongle 2 and install a nano-SIM card, or that the remote controller has a Wi-Fi connection. Keep the remote controller powered on and connected to the internet when using this function. Custom Network RTK can be used to replace the RTK station. Connect the Custom Network RTK account to the designated NTRIP server to send and receive differential data.

1. Make sure that the remote controller is connected to the aircraft and the internet.
2. Go to DJI Pilot 2, tap **Camera View** > • • • > , select Custom Network RTK as the RTK service type and fill in the required information. Then tap **Save**.
3. Wait to connect to the NTRIP server. In the RTK settings, when the status of the aircraft's positioning in the status table shows "FIX", it indicates that the aircraft has obtained and used differential data from Network RTK.

Avionics

Flight Control and Navigation System

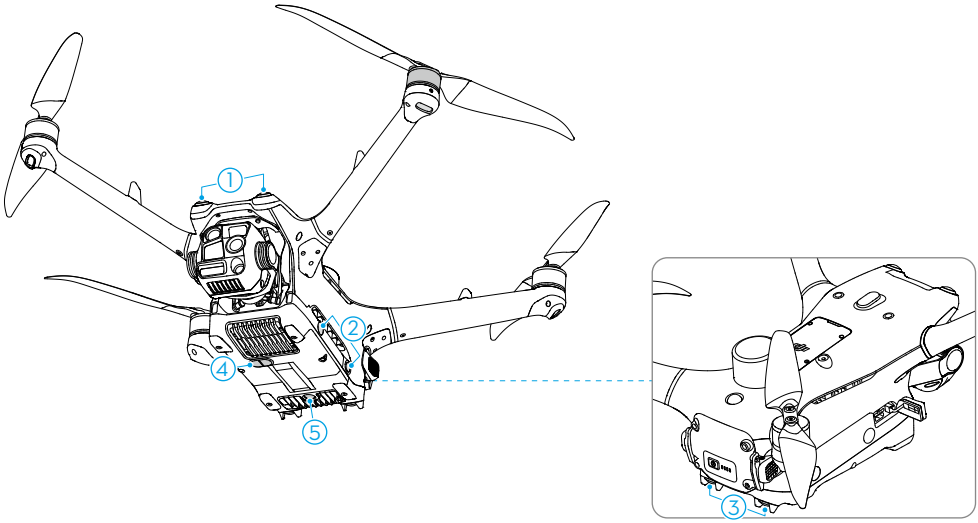
The flight control and navigation system built into the aircraft has modules such as the flight controller, IMU, barometer, GNSS receiver, RTK module, and a compass, providing stable and reliable navigation and control. The dedicated industrial flight controller provides multiple operation modes for various applications. The aircraft also supports centimeter-level positioning when used with the built-in onboard RTK antennas.

Communications Equipment

The aircraft boasts DJI O4+ Enterprise system with OcuSync video transmission antennas, offering stable and reliable communication with the control station.

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Sensing System



1. Forward and Upward Vision System
2. Lateral Vision System
3. Backward and Downward Vision System
4. Infrared Sensing System
5. Auxiliary Light

The vision system works best with adequate lighting and clearly marked or textured obstacles. The positioning function is applicable when GNSS signals are unavailable or weak.

The vision system will activate automatically when the aircraft is in Normal or Tripod mode and **Obstacle Avoidance Action** is set to **Avoid** or **Brake** in DJI Pilot 2.

The auxiliary light located at the bottom of the aircraft can assist the downward vision system. It will automatically turn on by default in low-light environments when the flight altitude is under 5 m after takeoff.

You can also turn it on or off manually in the DJI Pilot 2 app. Each time the aircraft is restarted, the auxiliary light will revert back to the default setting **Auto**.

- When Vision Positioning and Obstacle Sensing are disabled, the aircraft relies only on GNSS to hover, obstacle sensing is unavailable, and the aircraft will not automatically decelerate during descent close to the ground. Extra caution is required when Vision Positioning and Obstacle Sensing are disabled.

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- Disabling Vision Positioning and Obstacle Sensing takes effect only when flying manually, and will not take effect when using auto modes such as RTH, or auto landing.
- Clean the lenses of the vision and infrared sensing systems on a regular basis. If the vision sensor lenses are blurry, a warning will appear. Clean the lenses as soon as possible after the warning appears.

Notice

⚠
- Pay attention to the flight environment. The sensing system only works in certain scenarios and cannot replace human control and judgment. During a flight, always pay attention to the surrounding environment and the warnings in DJI Pilot 2/DJI FlightHub 2, and be responsible for and maintain control of the aircraft at all times.
- If there is no GNSS available, the downward vision system will assist with aircraft positioning, and works best when the aircraft is at an altitude from 0.5 m to 30 m. Extra caution is required if the altitude of the aircraft is above 30 m as the vision positioning performance may be affected.
- In low-light environments, the vision system may not achieve optimal positioning performance even if the auxiliary light is turned on. Fly with caution if the GNSS signal is weak in such environments.
- The downward vision system may not work properly when the aircraft is flying near water. Therefore, the aircraft may not be able to actively avoid water below it when landing. It is recommended to maintain flight control at all times, make reasonable judgments based on the surrounding environment, and avoid over-relying on the downward vision system.
- The vision system cannot accurately identify large structures with frames and cables, such as tower cranes, high-voltage transmission towers, high-voltage transmission lines, cable-stayed bridges, and suspension bridges.
- The vision system cannot work properly near surfaces without clear pattern variations or where the lighting is too weak or too strong. The vision system cannot work properly in the following situations:
  - Flying near monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green).
  - Flying near highly reflective surfaces.
  - Flying near water or transparent surfaces.
  - Flying near moving surfaces or objects.
  - Flying in an area with frequent and drastic lighting changes.

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  - Flying near extremely dark (e.g. indoor dark environments) or extremely bright (e.g. outdoor environments with direct sunlight) surfaces.
  - Flying near surfaces that strongly reflect or absorb infrared waves (e.g., mirrors).
  - Flying near surfaces without clear patterns or textures.
  - Flying near surfaces with repeating identical patterns or textures (e.g., tiles with the same design).
  - Flying near obstacles with small surface areas (e.g., tree branches, and power lines).
- Keep the sensors clean at all times. DO NOT scratch or tamper with the sensors. DO NOT use the aircraft in dusty or humid environments.
- DO NOT fly when it is rainy, smoggy, or the visibility is lower than 100 m.
- DO NOT obstruct the sensing system.
- Check the following each time before use:
  - Make sure there are no stickers or any other obstructions over the glass of the sensing system.
  - Use a soft cloth if there is any dirt, dust, or water on the glass of the sensing system. DO NOT use any cleaning product that contains alcohol.
  - Contact DJI Support if there is any damage to the lenses of the sensing system.
- The aircraft can fly at any time of the day or night. However, the vision system becomes unavailable when flying the aircraft in low-light environments. Fly with caution.
- The infrared sensing systems may NOT detect the distance accurately in the following situations:
  - Flying near surfaces that can absorb sound waves (e.g., asphalt road surfaces).
  - Flying near a large area of strong reflectors situated at a distance of more than 15 m (e.g., multiple traffic signs placed side by side).
  - Flying near tiny obstacles (e.g., iron wires, cables, tree branches, or leaves).
  - Flying near mirrors or transparent objects (e.g., water or glass).
  - Flying in low-visibility environments (e.g., heavy fog or snow).

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Vision Assist

The vision assist view, powered by the vision systems, changes the image on the view from the corresponding vision sensors according to the flight speed direction to help users navigate and observe obstacles during flight.

- When using vision assist, the quality of the video transmission may be lower due to transmission bandwidth limits, cell phone performance, or the video transmission resolution of the screen on the remote controller.
- It is normal for propellers to appear in the vision assist view.
- Vision assist should be used for reference only. Glass walls and small objects such as tree branches, electric wires, and kite strings cannot be displayed accurately.
- Vision assist is not available when the aircraft has not taken off or when the video transmission signal is weak.



Tap the arrow to switch between different directions of the vision assist view. Tap and hold to lock the direction. Tap the center of the screen to maximize the vision assist view.

- When the direction is not locked in a specific direction, the vision assist view automatically switches to the current flight direction. Tap any other directional arrow to switch the direction of the vision assist view for a while before returning to the view of the current flight direction.
- When the vision assist direction is locked in a specific direction, tap any other arrow to unlock and switch the vision assist view.

Advanced Pilot Assistance Systems

The Advanced Pilot Assistance Systems (APAS) feature is available in Normal mode and Cine mode. When APAS is enabled, the aircraft will continue to respond to your commands and plan its path according to both control stick inputs and the flight

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environment. APAS makes it easier to avoid obstacles, obtain smoother footage, and give a better flying experience.

When APAS is enabled, the aircraft can be stopped by pressing the Flight Pause button on the remote controller. The aircraft brakes and hovers for three seconds and awaits further pilot commands.

To enable APAS, open DJI Pilot 2, go to • • • > ⚙, and select **Avoid** in Obstacle Avoidance.

Notice

⚠
- Make sure to use APAS when the vision system is available. Make sure there are no people, animals, objects with small surface areas (e.g., tree branches), or transparent objects (e.g., glass or water) along the desired flight path.
- Make sure to use APAS when the downward vision system is available or the GNSS signal is strong. APAS may not function properly when the aircraft is flying over water or snow-covered areas.
- Be extra cautious when flying in extremely dark (<300 lux) or bright (>10,000 lux) environments.
- Pay attention to DJI Pilot 2 and make sure APAS is working normally.
- APAS may not function properly when the aircraft is flying near flight limits or in a GEO zone.
- When the lighting becomes insufficient and the vision system is partially unavailable, the aircraft will switch from bypassing obstacles to braking and hovering. You need to center the control stick and then to continue controlling the aircraft.

Landing Protection

If **Obstacle Avoidance Action** is set to **Avoid** or **Brake**, Landing Protection will be activated when you push the throttle stick down to land the aircraft. Landing Protection is enabled once the aircraft begins to land.

- If the ground is determined to be suitable for landing, the aircraft will land directly.
- If the ground is determined to be unsuitable for landing, the aircraft will hover when the aircraft descends to a certain height above ground. Push down on the throttle stick for at least five seconds, and the aircraft will land without obstacle sensing.

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DJI AirSense

Airplanes with an ADS-B transceiver will actively broadcast flight information including locations, flight paths, speeds, and altitudes. DJI aircraft incorporated with the DJI AirSense technology are capable of receiving flight information broadcast from ADS-B transceivers that comply with 1090ES or UAT standards within a radius range of 10 kilometers. Based on the received flight information, DJI AirSense can analyze and obtain the location, altitude, orientation, and velocity of the surrounding manned airplanes, and compare such figures with the current position, altitude, orientation, and velocity of the DJI aircraft to calculate in real time the potential risk of collision with the surrounding manned airplanes. DJI AirSense will then display a warning message in DJI Pilot 2 according to the risk level.

DJI AirSense only issues warning messages on approaches by specific manned airplanes under special circumstances. Please be aware that DJI AirSense has the following limitations:

- DJI AirSense can only receive messages sent by airplanes installed with an ADS-B Out device that is in compliance with 1090ES (RTCA DO-260) or UAT (RTCA DO-282) standards. DJI devices cannot receive broadcast messages from or display warnings on airplanes not equipped with properly functioning ADS-B Out devices.
- If there is an obstacle between a manned aircraft and a DJI aircraft, DJI AirSense will not be able to receive ADS-B messages from the aircraft or send warnings to the user. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.
- Warning prompts may be sent with delay if DJI AirSense experiences any interference from the surrounding environment. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.
- Warning prompts may not be received if the DJI aircraft is unable to obtain information on its own location.
- DJI AirSense cannot receive ADS-B messages from manned airplanes or send warnings to the user when it is disabled or misconfigured.

When a risk is detected by the DJI AirSense system, the AR projection display will appear on the current view in DJI Pilot 2, intuitively showing the distance between the DJI aircraft and the airplane, and issuing a warning alert. Users should follow the instructions in DJI Pilot 2 upon receiving the alert.

Notice: A blue airplane icon will appear on the map.

Caution: The app will display the message **Manned aircraft detected nearby. Fly with caution**. A small orange square icon with the distance information will appear on the camera view, and an orange airplane icon will appear on the map view.

Warning: The app will display the message **Collision risk. Descend or ascend immediately**. If the user is not operating, the app will display **Collision risk. Fly with**

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caution. A small red square icon with the distance information will appear on the camera view, and a red airplane icon will appear on the map view. The remote controller will vibrate to alert.

Intelligent Flight Battery

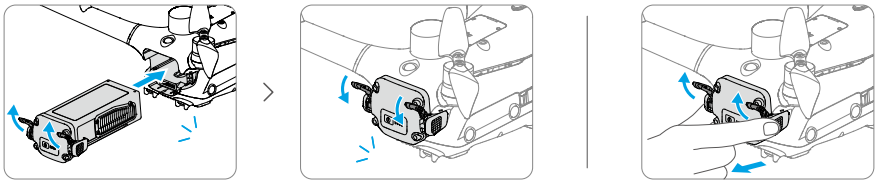
Notice

⚠ • Refer to the Safety Guidelines and the stickers on the battery before use. Users shall take full responsibility for all operation and usage.

1. DO NOT charge an Intelligent Flight Battery immediately after flight as it may be too hot. Wait for the battery to cool down to the allowable charging temperature before charging again.
2. To prevent damage, the battery only charges when the battery temperature is within the allowable charging temperature. The ideal charging temperature is from 22° to 28° C (71.6° to 82.4° F). Charging at the ideal temperature range can prolong battery life. Charging stops automatically if the temperature of the battery cells exceed 55° C (131° F) during charging.
3. A fully charged battery will automatically discharge when it is idle for a period of time. Note that it is normal for the battery to emit heat during the discharging process.
4. Fully charge the battery at least once every three months to maintain battery health. If the battery is not used for an extended period, battery performance may be affected or may even cause permanent battery damage. If a battery has not been charged or discharged for three months or more, the battery will no longer be covered by the warranty.
5. For safety purposes, keep the batteries at a low power level in transit. Before transportation, it is recommended to discharge the batteries to 30% or lower.
6. Over-discharge protection is enabled and discharging stops automatically to prevent over-discharge when the aircraft is idle. Charge the battery to wake it from over-discharge protection before using again. Over-discharge protection is not enabled during flight.

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Inserting/Removing the Battery



⚠
- DO NOT insert or remove the battery while the aircraft is powered on.
- Ensure the battery is inserted with a clicking sound. DO NOT launch the aircraft when the battery is not securely mounted, as this may cause poor contact between the battery and the aircraft and present hazards. Make sure the battery is mounted securely.

Checking the Battery Level

Press the power button once to check the current battery level.

The battery level LEDs display the power level of the battery during charging and discharging. The statuses of the LEDs are defined below:

◉ LED is on

☼ LED is flashing

◎ LED is off

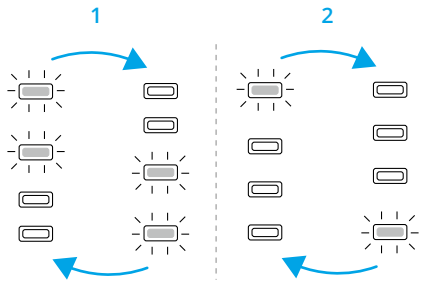
Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
◉ ◉ ◉ ◉	92-100%
◉ ◉ ◉ ☼	76-91%
◉ ◉ ◉ ◎	63-75%
◉ ◉ ☼ ◎	51-62%
◉ ◉ ◎ ◎	38-50%
◉ ☼ ◎ ◎	26-37%
◉ ◎ ◎ ◎	13-25%
☼ ◎ ◎ ◎	0-12%

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Warming the Battery

The battery has a built-in self-heating feature to be used when operating in low-temperature conditions:

- If the battery is inserted into the aircraft and powered on, self-heating will start automatically when the battery temperature is low. The aircraft cannot takeoff when the battery temperature is too low. Flight tasks will start after the battery is warmed up.
- If the battery is not inserted into the aircraft, press and hold the power button on the battery to activate the self-heating. Press and hold the power button again to stop self-heating.
- When the battery is **Warming Up (1)** and **Keeping Warm (2)**, the battery level LEDs will blink as follows.



IP Rating of the Aircraft

1. Under stable laboratory conditions, the DJI Matrice 4D Series aircraft achieves an IP55 protection rating of IEC 60529 standards when equipped with the Intelligent Flight Battery. The protection rating is not permanent and may lower over an extended period.
    - DO NOT fly when the amount of rainfall exceeds 2 mm/hour.
    - Make sure the battery surfaces, battery ports, and the battery compartment ports and surfaces are dry before inserting the battery.
    - The product warranty does not cover water damage.
2. The aircraft does not achieve an IP55 protection rating in the following circumstances:
    - Batteries other than the Intelligent Flight Battery are used.
    - The battery is not firmly installed.
    - The cover for the ports are not attached correctly.

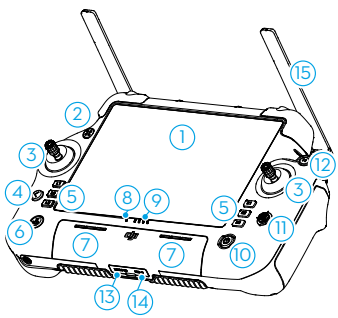
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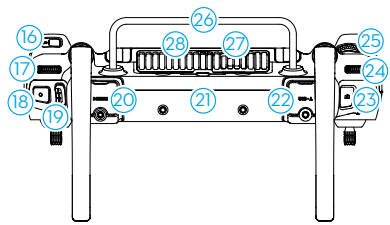
- The cellular dongle compartment or external devices such as the speaker or the spotlight are not firmly installed or the screws are not tightened.
- The aircraft shell is cracked or the water-resistant adhesive is aged or damaged.

3. The body surface may become discolored after long-term use. However, such color change does not affect the performance and IP rating of the dock.

1.2 Control Station

Remote Controller





1. Touchscreen
2. Connection Status LED
3. Joystick
4. Back/Function Button

   Press once to return to the previous screen. Press twice to return to the home screen.

   Use the back button and another button to activate combination buttons. Refer to the Button Combinations section for more information.
5. L1/L2/L3/R1/R2/R3 Buttons

   Go to camera view in DJI Pilot 2 to view the specific functions of these buttons.
6. Return to Home (RTH) Button

   Press and hold to initiate RTH. Press again to cancel RTH.
7. Microphone
8. Status Indicator
9. Battery Level LEDs
10. Power Button

    Press once to check the current battery level. Press once, then press again and hold to power the remote controller on or off. While the remote controller is powered on, press once to turn the touchscreen on or off.
11. 5D Button
12. Flight Pause Button

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Press once to make the aircraft brake and hover in place (only when GNSS or Vision Systems are available).

13. microSD Card Slot
14. USB-C Port
15. External Antennas
16. Customizable C3 Button
17. Gimbal Dial
18. Record Button
19. Flight Mode Switch
20. HDMI Port
21. Internal Antennas
22. USB-A Port

    Users can insert third-party devices, such as a USB flash drive or a memory card.

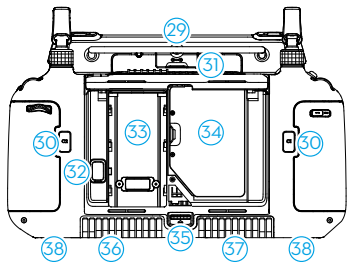
23. Focus/Shutter Button

    Press the button halfway down for autofocus and all the way down to take a photo.

24. Camera Zoom Dial
25. Customizable C4 Scroll Wheel
26. Handle
27. Speaker
28. Air Vent
29. Reserved Mounting Holes
30. Customizable C1/C2 Buttons
31. Rear Cover
32. Battery Release Button
33. Battery Compartment

    For installing the WB37 intelligent battery.

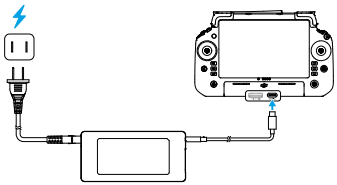
34. Cellular Dongle Compartment
35. Rear Cover Release Button
36. Alarm
37. Air Intake
38. M4 Screw Holes



Charging the Battery

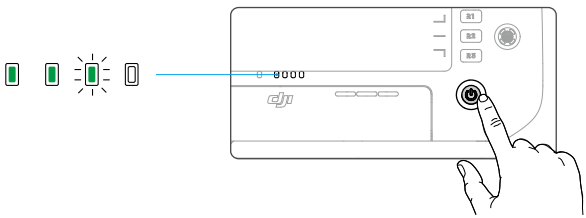
- Fully discharge and charge the remote controller every three months. The battery depletes when stored for an extended period.
- It is recommended to use the included USB-C to USB-C cable for optimal charging.

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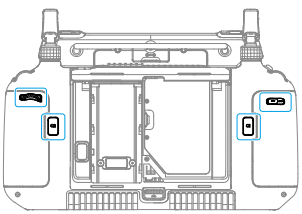
Checking the Battery Level

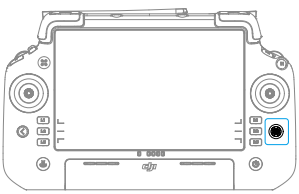
Press the power button on the remote controller once to check the internal battery level.



Customizable Button

The C1, C2, C3, C4 and 5D buttons are customizable. Open DJI Pilot 2 and enter camera view. Tap • • • > to configure the functions of these buttons. In addition, combinations can be customized using the C1, C2, and C3 buttons with the 5D button.





Button Combinations

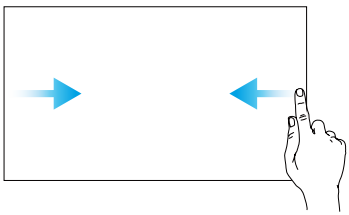
Some frequently used features can be activated by using combination buttons. To use combination buttons, press and hold the back button and operate the other button in the combination.

The default button combinations cannot be changed. The following table displays the function of each default button combination.

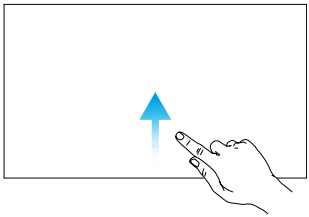
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Combination Operation	Function
Back Button + Left Dial	Adjust Brightness
Back Button + Right Dial	Adjust Volume
Back Button + Record Button	Record Screen
Back Button + Shutter Button	Screenshots
Back Button + 5D Button	Toggle up - Homepage; Toggle down - Shortcut settings; Toggle left - Recently opened apps.

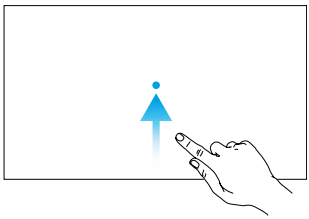
Operating the Touchscreen



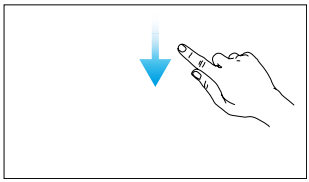
Slide from the left or right to the center of the screen to return to the previous screen.



Slide up from the bottom of the screen to return to the homepage.

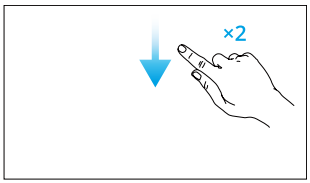


Slide up from the bottom of the screen and hold to access recently opened apps.



Slide down from the top of the screen to open the status bare when in DJI Pilot 2. The status bar displays information such as time, Wi-Fi signal, and remote controller battery level.

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Slide down twice from the top of the screen to open Quick Settings when in DJI Pilot 2. Slide down once from the top of the screen to open Quick Settings when not in DJI Pilot 2.

Remote Controller LEDs

Status LED

Blinking Pattern	Descriptions
Solid red	Disconnected from the aircraft.
Blinking red	The battery level of the aircraft is low.
Solid green	Connected with the aircraft.
Blinking blue	The remote controller is linking to an aircraft.
Solid yellow	Firmware update failed.
Solid blue	Firmware update successful.
Blinking yellow	The battery level of the remote controller is low.
Blinking cyan	Control sticks not centered.

Battery Level LEDs

The battery level LEDs indicate the battery level of the remote controller.

Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
● ● ● ●	88-100%
● ● ● ◐	75-87%
● ● ● ○	63-74%
● ● ◐ ○	50-62%
● ● ○ ○	38-49%
● ◐ ○ ○	25-37%
● ○ ○ ○	13-24%
◐ ○ ○ ○	0-12%

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Remote Controller Alert

The remote controller beeps to indicate an error or warning. Pay attention when prompts appear on the touchscreen or in DJI Pilot 2.

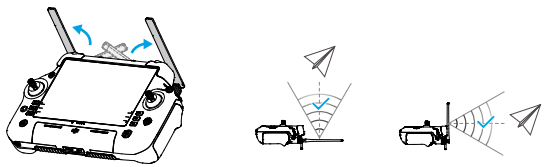
Slide down from the top of the screen and select Mute to disable all alerts, or slide the volume bar to 0 to disable some alerts.

The remote controller sounds an alert during RTH, which cannot be cancelled. The remote controller sounds an alert when the battery level of the remote controller is low. A low battery level alert can be cancelled by pressing the power button. When the battery level is critically low, the alert cannot be cancelled.

There will be an alert if the remote controller is not used for a period of time while it is powered on but is not connected to the aircraft. It will automatically power off after the alert stops. Move the control sticks or press any button to cancel the alert.

Optimal Transmission Zone

Unfold and adjust the antennas. The strength of the remote controller signal is affected by the position of the antennas.



Adjust the direction of the external RC antennas of the remote controller and make sure their flat side is facing the aircraft, so that the controller and aircraft are within the optimal transmission zone.

- DO NOT overstretch the antennas to avoid damage. Contact DJI Support to repair the remote controller if the antennas are damaged. A damaged antenna will greatly decrease the performance of the remote controller and might affect flight safety.
- During flight, DO NOT use other 2.4 GHz or 5.8 GHz communication devices in the same frequency band at the same time, so as not to interfere with the communication signal of the remote controller. For example, avoid enabling mobile phone Wi-Fi.
- A prompt will appear in DJI Pilot 2 if the transmission signal is weak during flight. Adjust the antennas to make sure that the aircraft is in the optimal transmission range.

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Linking the Remote Controller

The remote controller is already linked to the aircraft when purchased together as a combo. Otherwise, follow the steps below to link the devices.

Method 1: Using Combination Buttons

1. Power on the aircraft and the remote controller.
2. Press the C1, C2, and Record buttons simultaneously until the status LED blinks blue and the remote controller beeps.
3. Press and hold the power button of the aircraft for at least five seconds. The aircraft beeps, and its battery level LEDs blink in sequence to indicate it is ready to link. The remote controller will beep twice, and its status LED will turn solid green to indicate linking is successful.

Method 2: Using App

1. Power on the aircraft and the remote controller.
2. Run DJI Pilot 2 and tap **Link Remote Controller** to link. The status LED of the remote controller blinks blue, and the remote controller will beep during linking.
3. Press and hold the power button of the aircraft for at least five seconds. The aircraft beeps, and its battery level LEDs blink in sequence to indicate it is ready to link. The remote controller will beep twice, and its status LED will turn solid green to indicate linking is successful.

- Make sure the remote controller is within 0.5 m of the aircraft during linking.
- Make sure the remote controller is connected to the internet when logging in using a DJI account.

HDMI Settings

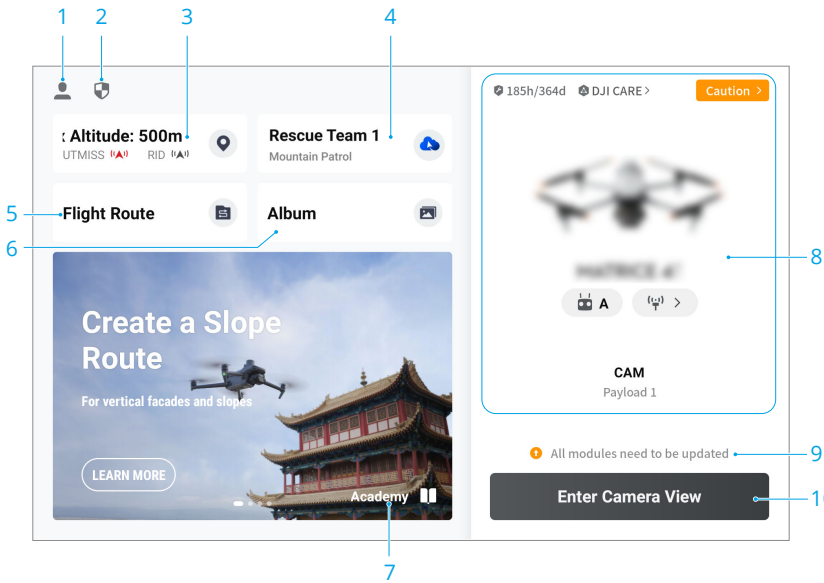
The touchscreen can be shared to a display after connecting the HDMI port of the remote controller.

The resolution can be set by entering > **Display** > **HDMI**.

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DJI Pilot 2 App

Homepage



1. **Profile**

   Tap to view flight records, download offline maps, manage GEO Zone unlocking, read help documentation, select a language, and more.

2. **Data and Privacy**

   Tap to manage network security modes, set security codes, manage app cache, and clear DJI device logs.

3. **GEO Zone Map**

   Tap to view whether the current operating area is in a restricted zone or authorization zone, and the current flyable altitude.

4. **Cloud Service**

   Tap to view the connection status of the cloud service, select the type of service, or switch from the currently connected service to another cloud service.

- If the DJI account logged in by the user has the license, tap the cloud service on the app homepage to automatically log in to .

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Visit the page on the DJI official website for more information: .

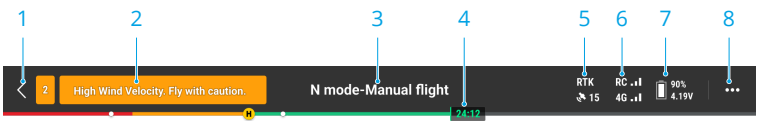
5. **Flight Route**

   Tap to enter the flight route library. Users can create and view all flight tasks. Flight tasks can be imported and exported in batches to the remote controller or another external mobile storage device. If is connected, you can also view all flight tasks sent from the cloud or upload local tasks to the cloud.
6. **Album**
7. **Academy**
8. **Health Management System**
9. **Firmware Update Shortcut**

   - A consistent firmware update is required when the firmware versions of some modules of the aircraft are inconsistent with the compatible version of the system.
10. **Enter Camera View**

Camera View

Top Bar



1. **Back**
2. **System Status Bar**

   If a new alert appears during flight, it will be displayed here and continue flashing. Tap to view the information and stop the flashing.
3. **Flight Status**

   Tap to enter the Preflight Check view.
4. **Battery Level Indicator Bar**

   Displays the battery level and the remaining flight time of the Intelligent Flight Battery after takeoff.
5. **GNSS Positioning Status**

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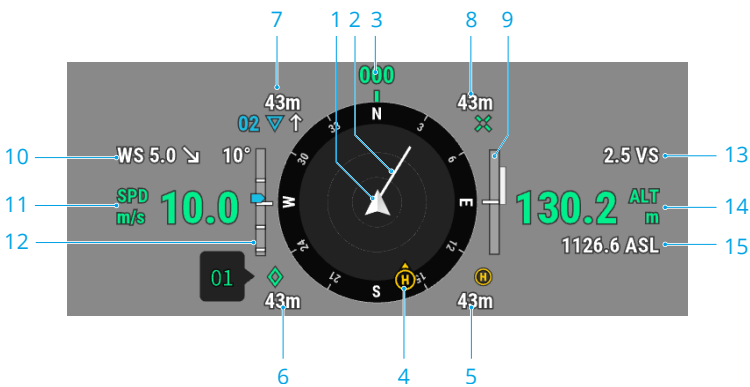
Displays the number of searched satellites. When the RTK service is not enabled, the RTK icon is gray. When the RTK data is converged, the RTK icon will turn white. Tap the GNSS positioning status icon to view the RTK mode and GNSS positioning information.

6. **Signal Strength**
7. **Intelligent Flight Battery Level**

   Displays the battery level of the aircraft. Tap to view battery level, voltage, and temperature.
8. **Settings**

   Tap to expand the settings menu to set the parameters of each module.

Navigation Display



1. **Aircraft**
2. **Aircraft Horizontal Speed Vector**

   The white line drawn by the aircraft indicates the flight direction and speed of the aircraft.
3. **Aircraft Orientation**

   Displays the current orientation of the aircraft, with 0 degrees as North on the compass.
4. **Home Point and Remote Controller Orientations**

   - Displays the position of the Home Point (yellow H) and the remote controller (blue dot) relative to the aircraft.

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- If the remote controller and the Home Point are close to each other, only the Home Point will be displayed.
- The remote controller dot features an arrow to indicate the orientation. If the signal is weak during flight, adjust the remote controller's direction so that the arrow points towards the aircraft.

5. **Home Point Distance**

   Displays the horizontal distance between the Home Point and the aircraft.

6. **PinPoint Information**

   Displays the name of the PinPoint and the horizontal distance from the aircraft to the PinPoint, when PinPoint is enabled.

7. **Waypoint Information**

   Displays the name of the waypoints, the horizontal distance from the aircraft to the waypoint, and the ascending or descending trajectory of the flight route, during a flight route.

8. **RNG Target Point Information**

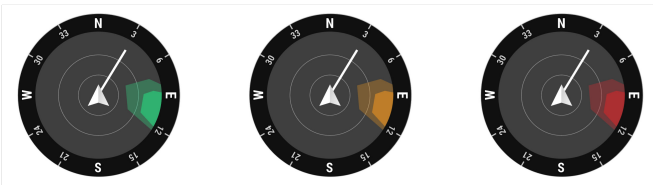
   Displays the horizontal distance from the aircraft to the target point, when the RNG laser rangefinder is enabled.

9. **Vertical Obstacle Sensing Information**

   Once an obstacle is detected in the vertical direction, an obstacle bar icon will appear. When the aircraft reaches the warning distance, the icon will glow red and orange, and the remote controller will emit long beeping sounds. When the aircraft reaches the obstacle braking distance, the icon will glow red, and the remote controller will emit short beeping sounds. Both the obstacle braking distance and the warning distance can be set in DJI Pilot 2. Follow the prompted instructions in the app to set them. The white line shows the position of the aircraft in three seconds. The higher the vertical speed, the longer the white line.

   Horizontal Obstacle Sensing Information

   The light areas are the obstacle sensing areas of the aircraft, while the dark areas are the blind spots. During flight, keep the aircraft speed vector line out of the obstacle-sensing blind spots.



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- If an obstacle is detected, it will be indicated by a green frame when it is outside the warning distance. When the obstacle reaches the warning distance, the frame turns orange. When the obstacle approaches the obstacle braking distance, the frame turns red.
- When the obstacle sensing is disabled, OFF will be displayed. When obstacle sensing is enabled, the vision system is not working but infrared sensing system is available, TOF will be displayed. When the obstacle sensing is enabled, but the vision system and the infrared sensing system are not available, NA will be displayed.

10. **Wind Speed and Direction**

    The wind direction is relative to the aircraft.

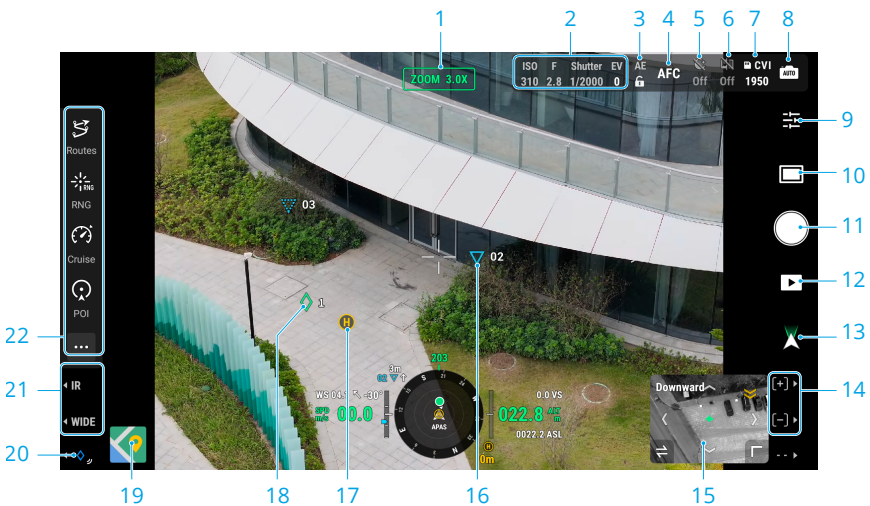
11. **Aircraft Horizontal Speed**
12. **Gimbal Tilt**
13. **Aircraft Vertical Speed**
14. **Relative Altitude (ALT)**

    Displays the altitude of the aircraft relative to the takeoff point.

15. **Altitude (ASL)**

Zoom Camera View

Below is an illustration using the zoom camera as the main view.



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1. **Camera Type**
2. **Camera Parameters**
3. **Auto Exposure Lock**
4. **Focus Mode**
5. **Night Scene Mode**
6. **Electronic Dehazing**
7. **Storage Info**
8. **Camera Mode**
9. **Camera Settings**
10. **Photo/Video Mode**
11. **Shutter/Record Button**
12. **Playback**
13. **Gimbal Mode**
14. Press the R1/R2 button on the remote controller to control the camera zoom.
15. **Vision Assist**
16. **Waypoints**

    In a flight task, the two waypoints that the aircraft is about to pass will be projected on the camera view.
17. **Home Point**
18. **PinPoints**
19. **Map View**
20. **PinPoint Function**

    Press the L3 button on the remote controller to add a PinPoint in the center of the screen. Press and hold on the L3 button to expand the PinPoint settings panel.
21. Press the L1/L2 button on the remote controller to switch the camera lens.
22. **Customizable Function Bar**

    Tap ••• to access more functions, and it supports custom panels.

Wide-Angle Camera View

This section mainly sets out the differences with zoom camera. Refer to the Zoom Camera View section for more details.

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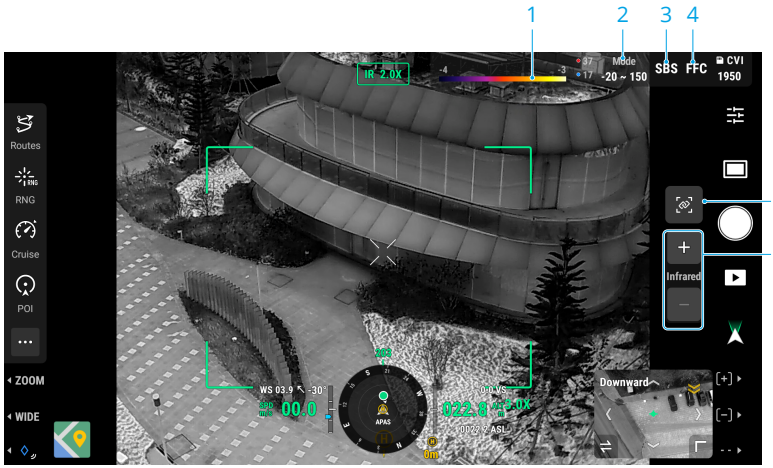


1. **Zoom Frame**

   After switching to the wide-angle camera as the main view, the zoom frame will display the field of view and camera zoom ratio.

Thermal Camera View

This section mainly sets out the differences with zoom camera. Refer to the Zoom Camera View section for more details.



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1. **Palette**

   Displays the highest and lowest temperature measurement values of the current view. Tap to choose between different infrared temperature measurement palettes, or enable the isotherm to set temperature measurement intervals. Note that if the measured area exceeds the maximum or minimum temperature measurement values of the current view, the setting will not take effect.

2. **Gain Mode**

3. **SBS**

   The infrared screen is set as single infrared view by default. Tap to enable or disable side-by-side view. When enabled, both the footage captured by the thermal camera and the zoom camera will be displayed side by side.

4. **FFC**

   Tap to start FFC calibration. FFC calibration is a function of the thermal camera that optimizes image quality for easy observation of temperature changes.

5. **Link Zoom**

   Tap to link the lenses of the thermal camera and zoom camera to zoom. The user can view the linked zoom effect by enabling the SBS button in the thermal camera view.

6. **Thermal Camera Zoom**

- Tap on the screen or select an area to perform spot temperature measurement or area temperature measurement.

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Laser Rangefinding



1. Tap to enable the RNG.
2. The cross hair in the center of the lens will turn red, which means the laser rangefinder is aiming at the target and measuring the altitude of the target and distance between the target and the aircraft. The latitude and the longitude of the target can be obtained after a PinPoint is created on the target.
3. The linear distance between the target and the aircraft.
4. The altitude of the target.
5. The latitude and longitude of the target.
6. The horizontal distance between the target and the aircraft.

- RNG positioning is limited by factors such as the GNSS positioning accuracy and gimbal attitude accuracy. The GNSS position, horizontal distance, navigation display, and AR projection are provided for reference only.
- The shape of the cross hairs varies with different camera lenses.

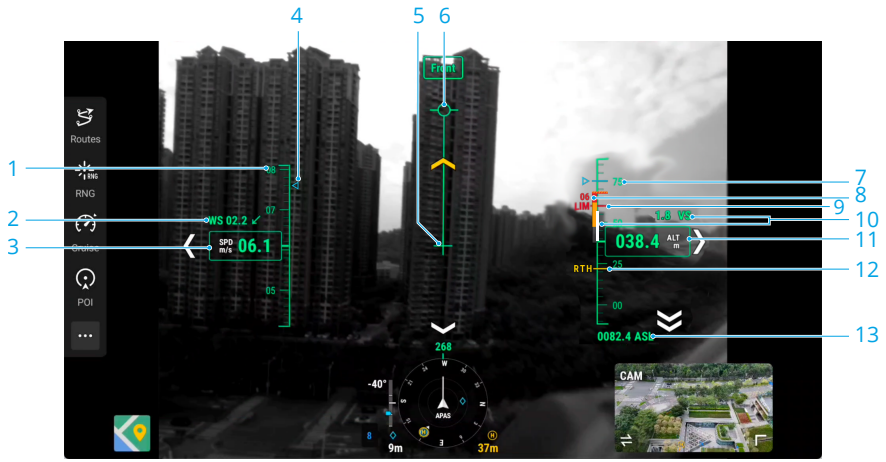
Primary Flight Display

After enlarging the vision assist view, the flight assistance functions will be displayed on the screen.

Primary Flight Display (PFD) makes flying easier and more intuitive, enabling users to see and avoid obstacles around the aircraft, as well as stop and adjust the flight trajectory if necessary.

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The Primary Flight Display may appear differently when the main view is through an FPV camera or a gimbal camera (zoom camera/wide camera/thermal camera).



1. **Speed Wheel**
2. **Wind Speed and Direction**

   The wind direction is relative to the aircraft.
3. **Aircraft Horizontal Speed**
4. Preset speed of the flight route during the flight task.
5. **Aircraft Heading Indicator**
6. **Flight Path Vector**

   The position the aircraft is about to reach.
7. Preset height of the flight route during the flight task.
8. **Vertical Obstacle Indicator**

   When there is an obstacle above or below the aircraft, you can refer to the obstacle sensing display or compare the speed bar with the obstacle height to determine if a collision is imminent and avoid accidents.
9. **Altitude Limit (LIM)**
10. **Aircraft Vertical Speed**

    The white line shows the position of the aircraft in three seconds. The higher the vertical speed, the longer the white line.
11. **Relative Altitude (ALT)**

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The altitude of the aircraft relative to the takeoff point.

12. **Return-to-Home Altitude (RTH)**
13. **Altitude (ASL)**

1.3 Command and Control Link (C2 Link)

The command and control (C2) link between the aircraft and control station is established using DJI O4+ Enterprise technology with the OcuSync video transmission antennas and DJI O4+ Enterprise system, offering stable and reliable communication. The C2 link provides the control signal from the control station to the aircraft, facilitating real-time operations.

During a flight task, DJI FlightHub 2 will display the video transmission signal strength in the device status window:

: The transmission signal is strong.

: The transmission signal is medium.

: The transmission signal is weak, there will be a voice prompt to alert users: Image transmission signal weak, fly with caution.

: The transmission signal is disconnected, there will be a voice prompt to alert users: Image transmission signal weak.

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2 Performance and Limitations

2.1 Specifications

Visit the following website for specifications.

https://enterprise.dji.com/dock-3/specs

2.2 Prohibited Actions

The following actions are prohibited:

- DO NOT operate in the vicinity of crewed aircraft. DO NOT interfere with the operations of crewed aircraft. Be alert and make sure there is no other aircraft in the operation area.
- DO NOT fly the aircraft in venues of major events, including but not limited to sporting events and concerts.
- DO NOT fly the aircraft without authorization in areas prohibited by local laws. Prohibited areas include airports, national borders, major cities and densely populated areas, venues of major events, areas where emergencies have occurred (such as forest fires), and locations with sensitive structures (such as nuclear power plants, power stations, hydropower plants, correctional facilities, heavily traveled roads, government facilities, and military zones).
- DO NOT fly the aircraft above the authorized altitude. DO NOT use the aircraft to carry illegal or dangerous goods or payloads.
- Make sure you understand the nature of your flight operation (such as for recreation, public, or commercial use) and have obtained corresponding approval and clearance from the related government agencies before flight. Consult with your local regulators for comprehensive definitions and specific requirements. Note that remotely-controlled aircraft may be banned from conducting commercial activities in certain countries and regions. Check and follow all local laws and ordinances before flying, as those rules may differ from those stated here.
- Respect the privacy of others when using the camera. DO NOT conduct surveillance operations, such as image capture or video recording on any person, entity, event, performance, exhibition, or property without authorization or where there is an expectation of privacy, even if the image or video is captured for personal use.
- Be advised that in certain areas, the recording of images and videos from events, performances, exhibitions, or commercial properties by means of a camera may contravene copyright or other legal rights, even if the image or video was shot for personal use.

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- DO NOT use this product for any illegal or inappropriate purpose, such as spying, military operations, or unauthorized investigations. DO NOT trespass onto the private property of others. DO NOT use this product to defame, abuse, harass, stalk, threaten, or otherwise violate the legal rights of others, such as privacy and publicity rights.

- Read the Safety Guidelines for more prohibited actions before first time use.

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3 Normal Procedures

3.1 Airspace and Radio Frequency Environment Requirements

1. DO NOT operate the aircraft in severe weather conditions, including wind speeds exceeding 12 m/s, snow, moderate rain, and fog.
2. Only fly in open areas. Tall buildings and large metal structures may affect the accuracy of the onboard compass and GNSS system. After takeoff, make sure you are notified with the voice prompt Home Point is updated before continuing flight. If the aircraft has taken off near buildings, the accuracy of the Home Point cannot be guaranteed. In this case, pay close attention to the current position of the aircraft during auto RTH. When the aircraft is close to the Home Point, it is recommended to cancel auto RTH and manually control the aircraft to land at an appropriate location.
3. Fly the aircraft within visual line of sight (VLOS). Avoid mountains and trees blockingGNSS signals. Any flight beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) can be conducted only when the aircraft performance, the knowledge and skills of the pilot, and the operational safety management are compliant with local regulations for BVLOS. Avoid obstacles, crowds, trees, and bodies of water. For safety reasons, DO NOT fly the aircraft near airports, highways, railway stations, railway lines, city centers, or other sensitive areas, unless any permit or approval is obtained under local regulations.
4. Make sure the beacon and the auxiliary bottom light are enabled at night for flight safety.
5. The performance of the aircraft and its battery is limited when flying at high altitudes. Fly with caution. DO NOT fly above the specified altitude.
6. The braking distance of the aircraft is affected by the flight altitude. The higher the altitude, the greater the braking distance. When flying at high altitudes, you should reserve adequate braking distance to ensure flight safety.
7. GNSS cannot be used on the aircraft in polar regions. Use the vision system instead.
8. DO NOT take off from moving objects such as cars, ships, and airplanes.
9. DO NOT take off from solid-colored surfaces or surfaces with strong reflection such as a car roof.
10. Be careful when taking off in the desert or from a beach to avoid sand entering the aircraft.
11. DO NOT operate the aircraft near bird flocks.
12. Avoid interference between the dock and other wireless equipment. It is recommended to power off nearby Wi-Fi and Bluetooth devices.

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13. Be extremely alert when flying near areas with magnetic or radio interference. Pay close attention to the video transmission quality and signal strength. Return to the Home Point and land the aircraft if prompted to do so to ensure flight safety. Sources of electromagnetic interference include but are not limited to: high voltage lines, large-scale power transmission stations, radar stations, mobile base stations, and broadcasting towers. Strong electromagnetic or electric field interference may cause damage to the aircraft or even crashing.

3.2 Flight Restrictions

GEO (Geospatial Environment Online) System

The DJI Geospatial Environment Online (GEO) System is a global information system that provides real-time information on flight safety and restriction updates and prevents UAVs from flying in restricted airspace. Under exceptional circumstances, restricted areas can be unlocked to allow flights. Prior to that, you must submit an unlocking request based on the current restriction level in the intended flight area. The GEO system may not fully align with local laws and regulations. You are responsible for your own flight safety and must consult with the local authorities on the relevant legal and regulatory requirements before requesting to unlock a restricted area. For more information about the GEO system, visit https://fly-safe.dji.com.

GEO Zones

The DJI GEO system designates safe flight locations, provides risk levels and safety notices for individual flights, and offers information on restricted airspace. All restricted flight areas are referred to as GEO Zones, which are further divided into Restricted Zones, Authorization Zones, Warning Zones, Enhanced Warning Zones, and Altitude Zones. You can view such information in real-time in DJI Pilot 2. GEO Zones are specific flight areas, including but not limited to airports, large event venues, locations where public emergencies have occurred (such as forest fires), nuclear power plants, prisons, government properties, and military facilities. By default, the GEO system limits takeoffs and flights in zones that may cause safety or security concerns. A GEO Zone map that contains comprehensive information on GEO Zones around the globe is available on the official DJI website: https://fly-safe.dji.com/nfz/nfz-query.

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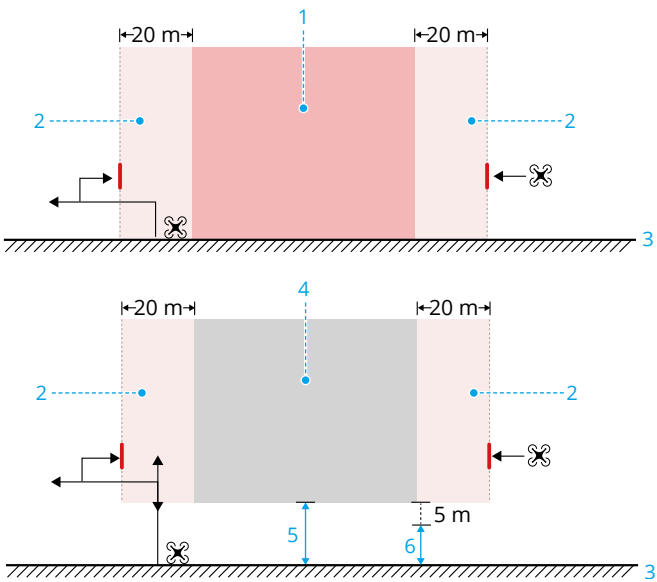
Buffer Zone

Buffer Zones for Restricted Zones/Authorization Zones

To prevent the aircraft from accidentally flying into a Restricted or Authorization Zone, the GEO system creates a buffer zone of about 20 meters wide outside each Restricted and Authorization Zone. As shown in the illustration below, the aircraft can only take off and land in place or fly toward an opposite direction of the Restricted or Authorization Zone when inside the buffer zone, and cannot fly toward the Restricted or Authorization Zone unless an unlocking request has been approved. The aircraft cannot fly back into the buffer zone after leaving the buffer zone.

Buffer Zones for Altitude Zones

A buffer zone of about 20 meters wide is established outside each Altitude Zone. As shown in the illustration below, when approaching the buffer zone of an Altitude Zone in a horizontal direction, the aircraft will gradually reduce its flight speed and hover outside the buffer zone. When approaching the buffer zone from underneath in a vertical direction, the aircraft can ascend and descend in altitude or fly in an opposite direction of the Altitude Zone, but cannot fly toward the Altitude Zone. The aircraft cannot fly back into the buffer zone in a horizontal direction after leaving the buffer zone.



1. Restricted Zone/Authorized Zone
2. Buffer Zone
3. Ground
4. Altitude Zone
5. Altitude Limit
6. Flight Altitude

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Unlocking GEO Zones

Self-Unlocking is intended for unlocking Authorization Zones. To complete Self-Unlocking, you must submit an unlocking request via the DJI FlySafe website at https://fly-safe.dji.com. Once the unlocking request is approved, you can synchronize the unlocking license through the DJI Pilot 2 app. To unlock the zone, alternatively, you can launch or fly the aircraft directly into the approved Authorization Zone and follow the prompts in DJI Pilot 2 to unlock the zone.

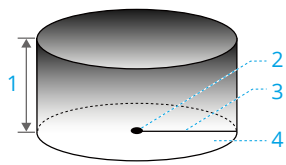
Custom Unlocking is tailored for users with special requirements. It designates user-defined custom flight areas and provides flight permission documents specific to the needs of different users. This unlocking option is available in all countries and regions and can be requested via the DJI FlySafe website at https://fly-safe.dji.com.

Unlocking on Mobile Device: Run the DJI Pilot 2 app and tap GEO Zone Map on the home screen. View the list of the unlocking licenses and tap ⓘ to view details of the unlocking license. A link to the unlocking license and a QR code will be displayed. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code and apply to unlock directly from the mobile device.

⚠ • To ensure flight safety, the aircraft will not be able to fly out of the unlocked zone after entering it. If the Home Point is outside the unlocked zone, the aircraft will not be able to return home.

Flight Altitude and Distance Limits

Max altitude restricts an aircraft's flight altitude, while max distance restricts an aircraft's flight radius around the Home Point. These limits can be changed in the DJI Pilot 2 / DJI FlightHub 2 for improved flight safety.



1. Max Altitude
2. Home Point (Horizontal Position)
3. Max Distance
4. Height of aircraft when taking off

Strong GNSS Signal

	Flight Restrictions	Prompt in DJI Pilot 2 / DJI FlightHub 2
Max Altitude	Altitude of the aircraft cannot exceed the value set.	Max flight altitude reached.

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	Flight Restrictions	**Prompt in DJI Pilot 2 / DJI FlightHub 2**
Max Distance	The straight-line distance from the aircraft to the Home Point cannot exceed the max flight distance set.	Max flight distance reached.

Weak GNSS Signal

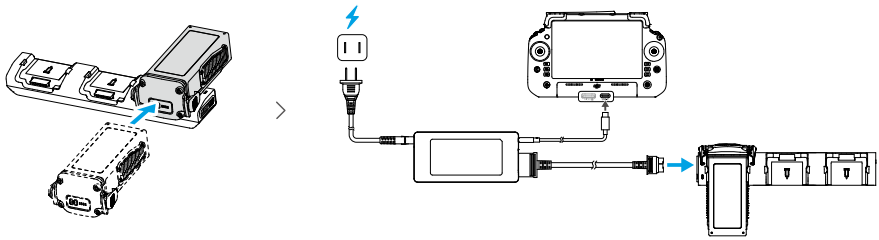
	Flight Restrictions	**Prompt in DJI Pilot 2 / DJI FlightHub 2**
Max Altitude	• Altitude is restricted to 60 m from the takeoff point if lighting is sufficient. • Altitude is restricted to 3 m above the ground if lighting is not sufficient and the 3D infrared sensing system is functioning. • Altitude is restricted to 60 m from the takeoff point if lighting is not sufficient and the 3D infrared sensing system is not functioning.	Max flight altitude reached.
Max Distance	No limits	

⚠
- Each time the aircraft is powered on, the altitude limit will be automatically removed as long as the GNSS signal becomes strong (GNSS signal strength ≥2), and the limit will not take effect even if the GNSS signal becomes weak afterwards.
- If the aircraft flies out of the set flight range due to inertia, you can still control the aircraft but cannot fly it any further away.

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3.3 Using for the First Time

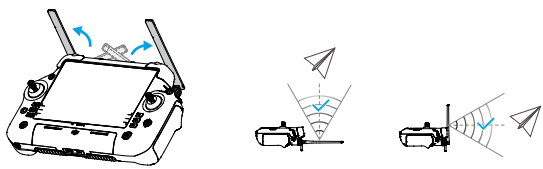
Charging the Battery



⚠ • Charge the remote controller to activate the internal battery before using for the first time.

Preparing the Remote Controller

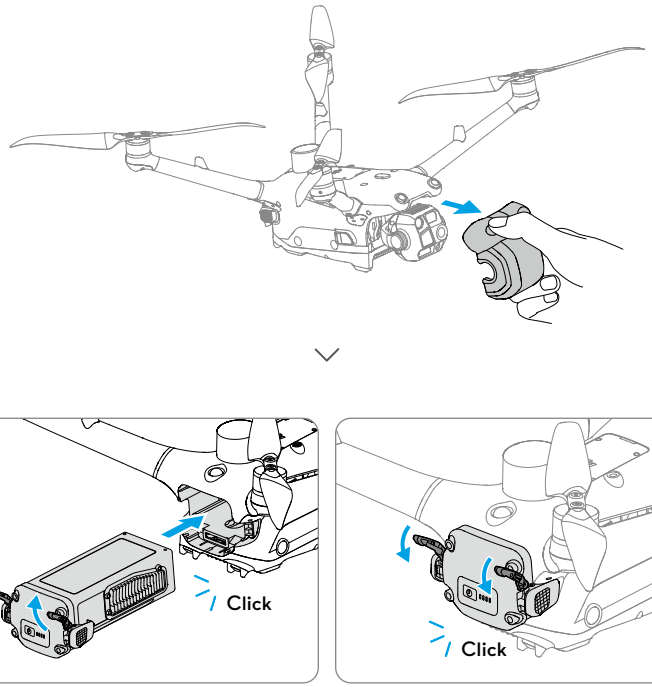
Adjusting the Antennas



Preparing the Aircraft

1. Remove the gimbal protector from the camera.
2. Install the Intelligent Flight Battery.

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Activation

The aircraft and remote controller require activation before using for the first time. Press, and then press again and hold the power button to power on the devices. Follow the on-screen prompts to activate. Ensure that the remote controller can access the internet during activation.

3.4 Pre-Flight Checklist

When used with the dock, complete the pre-flight check following the instructions in the dock package. When used with the remote controller, complete the following pre-flight check:

1. Make sure the remote controller and the aircraft batteries are fully charged and the Intelligent Flight Battery is installed firmly. Check that both of the battery buckles and the battery locking arms are secure.

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2. Make sure there are no foreign objects inside the aircraft or its components, such as water, oil, soil, or sand. Make sure the air vents of the aircraft, the cooling holes of the camera, and the ventilation holes of the motor are not blocked.
3. Make sure the propellers are of the same model and securely mounted. Make sure the motors or propellers are not damaged or deformed, there are no foreign objects in or on the motors or propellers, and the propeller blades are unfolded.
4. Make sure the lenses of the vision systems, the cameras, the glass of the infrared sensors, and the auxiliary lights are clean, free of stickers, and not blocked in any way.
5. Make sure to remove the gimbal protector before powering on the aircraft.
6. Make sure the covers of all the ports have been closed properly if not used. Otherwise, the ingress protection performance will be affected.
7. Make sure the remote controller antennas are adjusted to the proper position.
8. Make sure the firmware of all devices and DJI Pilot 2 have been updated to the latest versions.
9. Power on the aircraft and the remote controller, and toggle the flight mode switch to N-mode. Make sure the status LED on the remote controller and the battery level indicators on the aircraft are solid green. This indicates that the aircraft and the remote controller are linked, and the remote controller is in control of the aircraft.
10. Make sure your flight area is inside approved zones for UAVs, and flight conditions are suitable for flying the aircraft. Place the aircraft on open and flat ground. Make sure there are no obstacles, buildings, or trees nearby and that the aircraft is 5 m away from the pilot. The pilot should be facing the rear of the aircraft.
11. To ensure flight safety, enter the flight view of DJI Pilot 2 and check the parameters on the preflight checklist.
12. Make sure DJI Pilot 2 is properly opened to assist your operation of the aircraft. WITHOUT THE FLIGHT DATA RECORDED BY THE DJI Pilot 2 APP, IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS (INCLUDING THE LOSS OF YOUR AIRCRAFT), DJI MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PROVIDE AFTER SALES SUPPORT TO YOU OR ASSUME LIABILITY.
13. Divide the airspace for flight when multiple aircrafts are operating simultaneously in order to avoid collision mid-air.

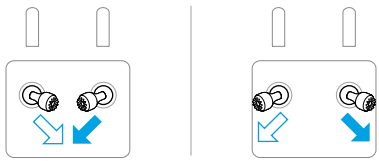
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3.5 Takeoff/Landing

Manual Takeoff/Landing

Starting the Motors

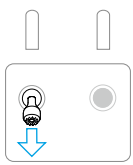
Perform one of the Combination Stick Commands (CSC) as shown below to start the motors. Once the motors have started spinning, release both sticks simultaneously.



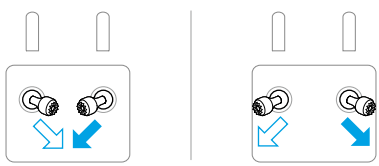
Stopping the Motors

The motors can be stopped in two ways:

Method 1: When the aircraft has landed, push the throttle stick down and hold until the motors stop.



Method 2: When the aircraft has landed, perform one of the CSC as shown below until the motors stop.



Stopping the Motors Mid-Flight

⚠ • Stopping the motors mid-flight will cause the aircraft to crash.

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The Combination Stick Command (CSC) can be used to stop the motors once the flight controller detects critical error during flight.

3.6 Planned and Manual Flight

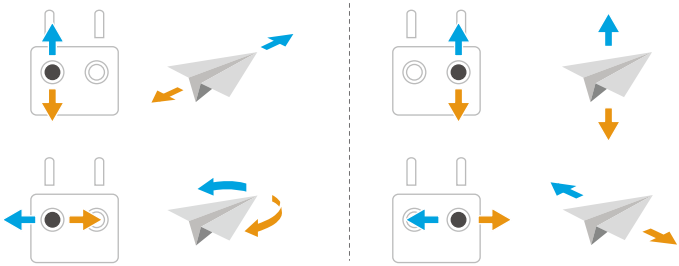
Remote Controller Controls

Controlling the Aircraft

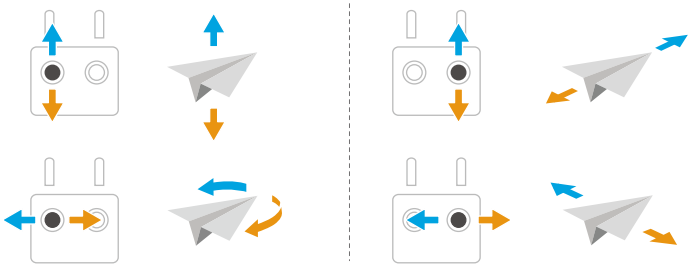
The control sticks of the remote controller can be used to control the aircraft movements. The control sticks can be operated in Mode 1, Mode 2, or Mode 3, as shown below.

The default control mode of the remote controller is Mode 2. In this manual, Mode 2 is used as an example to illustrate how to use the control sticks. The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft moves.

Mode 1

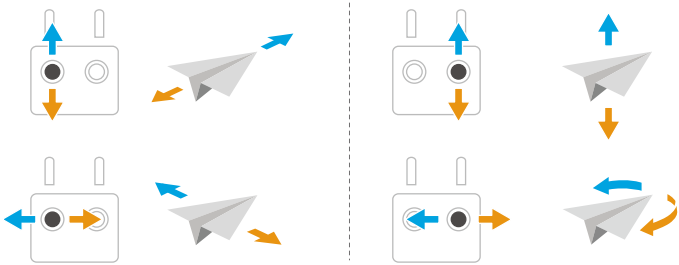


Mode 2



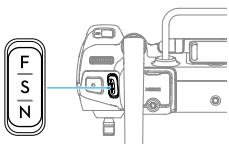
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Mode 3



Flight Modes

The aircraft supports the following flight modes, which can be switched via the Flight Mode switch on the remote controller.



Position	Flight Mode
F	Function mode
S	Sport mode
N	Normal mode

Normal Mode

Normal Mode is suitable for most flight scenarios. The aircraft can hover precisely, fly stably, and use Intelligent Flight Modes. If obstacle sensing is enabled, obstacles can also be avoided using the vision system.

Sport Mode

The maximum horizontal flight speed of the aircraft will be higher when compared with Normal mode. Note that obstacle sensing is disabled in Sport Mode.

Function Mode

Function mode can be set to T-mode (Tripod mode) or A-mode (Attitude mode) in DJI Pilot 2. T-mode is based on Normal mode. The flight speed is limited to allow easier control of the aircraft. Attitude mode must be used with caution.

The aircraft automatically changes to Attitude (ATTI) mode when the vision systems are unavailable or disabled and the GNSS signal is weak or the compass experiences interference. In ATTI mode, the aircraft may be more easily affected by its surroundings. Environmental factors such as wind can result in horizontal drift of the aircraft, which may present hazards, especially when flying in confined spaces. The aircraft will not be able to hover or brake automatically, therefore the pilot should land the aircraft as soon as possible to avoid accidents.

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If the aircraft is flying in the EU, the aircraft will switch to Low Speed mode when the flight mode is switched to F (T-mode) on the remote controller. Low Speed mode limits the maximum horizontal flight speed to 2.8 m/s based on Normal mode, and there is no limit for the ascent or descent speed.

- DO NOT switch from Normal mode to other modes unless you are sufficiently familiar with the aircraft behavior under each flight mode. You must turn on Multiple Flight Modes in DJI Pilot 2 before switching from Normal mode to other modes.

- The vision systems are disabled in Sport mode, which means the aircraft cannot sense obstacles on its route automatically. The user must stay alert to the surrounding environment and control the aircraft to avoid obstacles.
- The maximum flight speed and braking distance of the aircraft significantly increases in Sport mode. When flying in windless conditions, make sure to maintain enough braking distance to ensure flight safety.
- When the aircraft is ascending or descending in Sport mode or Normal mode in windless conditions, make sure to maintain enough vertical braking distance to ensure flight safety.
- The responsiveness of the aircraft significantly increases in Sport mode, which means a small control stick movement on the remote control device translates into the aircraft moving a large distance. Make sure to maintain adequate maneuvering space during flight.

Airborne Relay

Airborne Relay allows one aircraft to fly as a relay, assisting another aircraft to operate at a longer distance. The relay aircraft automatically faces the operation aircraft, ensuring smooth video transmission in obstructed conditions.

Click the link below or scan the QR code to watch the tutorial video before first time use.

https://enterprise.dji.com/dock-3/video

- Perform the linking and mode switching operations before the aircraft takes off.

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- Make sure that there is no obstruction between the relay aircraft and the relay remote controller, and between the relay aircraft and the operation aircraft. Strong electromagnetic interference may affect the video transmission distance.
- Pay attention to the battery level of the relay aircraft during flight. Loss of control signal may occur if the relay aircraft triggers low battery RTH.
- Make sure to exit Relay mode and re-link the aircraft and the remote controller before updating the device firmware.

3.7 Return to Home

Carefully read the contents of this section to ensure you are familiar with the behavior of the aircraft in Return-to-Home (RTH).

The Return to Home (RTH) function will automatically fly the aircraft back to the last recorded Home Point. RTH can be triggered in three ways: the user actively triggers RTH, the aircraft has low battery, or the remote controller signal has been lost (Failsafe RTH is triggered). If the aircraft has recorded the Home Point successfully and the positioning system is functioning normally, when the RTH function is triggered, the aircraft will automatically fly back and land at the Home Point.

- **Home Point:** The Home Point will be recorded at takeoff as long as the aircraft has a strong GNSS signal 26 or the lighting is sufficient. After the Home Point is recorded, DJI Pilot 2 will issue a voice prompt. If it is necessary to update the Home Point during a flight (such as if you have changed your position), the Home Point can be manually updated in ••• > ⌘ > **Control** in DJI Pilot 2.

During RTH, the AR RTH route will be displayed on the camera view, helping you to view the return path and ensure flight safety. The camera view also displays the AR Landing Point. When the aircraft reaches the area above the Home Point, the gimbal camera will automatically flip downwards. The AR aircraft shadow will appear in the camera view when the aircraft is approaching the ground, enabling you to control the aircraft to land more accurately in your preferred location. The display can be changed in ••• > ⌘ > **Assist**.

- The AR RTH route is only used for reference, and may deviate from the actual flight route in different scenarios. Always pay attention to the liveview on the screen during RTH. Fly with caution.
- During RTH, the aircraft will automatically adjust the gimbal tilt to point the camera toward the RTH route by default. Using the gimbal dial to adjust the camera orientation or pressing the customizable buttons on the remote

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controller to recenter the camera will stop the aircraft from automatically adjusting the gimbal tilt, which may prevent the AR RTH route from being viewed.

Notice

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- The aircraft may not be able to return to the Home Point as normal if the positioning system is functioning abnormally. During Failsafe RTH, the aircraft may enter ATTI mode and land automatically if the positioning system is functioning abnormally.
- When there is no GNSS, do not fly over water surfaces, buildings with glass surface, or in scenarios where the altitude above the ground is greater than 30 meters. If the positioning system is functioning abnormally, the aircraft will enter ATTI mode.
- It is important to set a suitable RTH altitude before each flight. Launch DJI Pilot 2 and set the RTH altitude. The default RTH altitude is 100 m.
- The aircraft cannot sense obstacles during RTH if the environment conditions are not suitable for the sensing system.
- GEO zones may affect the RTH. Avoid flying near GEO zones.
- The aircraft may not be able to return to a Home Point if the wind speed is too high. Fly with caution.
- Pay extra attention to small or fine objects (such as tree branches or power lines) or transparent objects (such as water or glass) during RTH. Exit RTH and control the aircraft manually in an emergency.
- Set Advanced RTH as **Preset** if there are power lines or transmission towers that the aircraft cannot bypass on the RTH path and make sure the RTH Altitude is set higher than all obstacles.
- The aircraft will brake and return to home according to the latest settings if the **Advanced RTH** settings in DJI Pilot 2 are changed during RTH.
- If the max altitude is adjusted below the current altitude during RTH, the aircraft will descend to the max altitude first and then continue returning to home.
- The RTH Altitude cannot be changed during RTH.
- If there is a large difference between the current altitude and the RTH altitude, the amount of battery power used cannot be calculated accurately due to wind speed differences at different altitudes. Pay extra attention to the battery power prompts and warning prompts in DJI Pilot 2.

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- When the remote controller signal is normal during Advanced RTH, the pitch stick can be used to control the flight speed, but the orientation and altitude cannot be controlled and the aircraft cannot be controlled to fly to the left or right. Constantly pushing the pitch stick to accelerate will increase the battery power consumption speed. The aircraft cannot bypass obstacles if the flight speed exceeds the effective sensing speed. The aircraft will brake and hover in place and exit RTH if the pitch stick is pushed all the way down. The aircraft can be controlled after the pitch stick is released.
- If the aircraft reaches the altitude limit of the aircraft current location or of the Home Point while it is ascending during Preset RTH, the aircraft stops ascending and returns to the Home Point at the current altitude. Pay attention to flight safety during RTH.
- If the Home Point is within the Altitude Zone but the aircraft is not in the Altitude Zone, when the aircraft reaches the Altitude Zone it will descend below the altitude limit, which may be lower than the set RTH altitude. Fly with caution.
- If the OcuSync video transmission is obstructed and disconnects, the aircraft can only rely on 4G enhanced transmission. Considering there may be large obstacles on the RTH route, to ensure safety during RTH, the RTH route will take the previous flight path as reference. When using 4G enhanced transmission, pay more attention to the battery status and the RTH route in the map.
- The aircraft will exit RTH if the surrounding environment is too complex to complete RTH, even if the sensing system is working properly.
- RTH cannot be triggered during auto landing.

Advanced RTH

When Advanced RTH is triggered, the aircraft will automatically plan the best RTH path, which will be displayed in DJI Pilot 2 and will be adjusted according to the environment. During RTH, the aircraft will adjust the flight speed automatically according to environmental factors such as the wind speed, wind direction, and obstacles.

If the control signal between the remote controller and the aircraft is good, exit RTH by pressing the RTH button or the flight pause button on the remote controller. After exiting RTH, you will regain control of the aircraft.

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Trigger Method

The user actively triggers RTH

During flight, you can trigger RTH by pressing and holding the RTH button on the remote controller.

Aircraft low battery

During flight, if the battery level is low and only sufficient to fly to the Home Point, a warning prompt will appear in DJI Pilot 2. If you tap to confirm RTH or do not take action before the countdown ends, the aircraft will automatically initiate low battery RTH.

If you cancel the low battery RTH prompt and continue flying the aircraft, the aircraft will land automatically when the current battery level can only support the aircraft long enough to descend from its current altitude.

Auto landing cannot be cancelled but you can still fly the aircraft horizontally by moving the pitch stick and roll stick, and change the descent speed of the aircraft by moving the throttle stick. Fly the aircraft to a suitable place for landing as soon as possible.

⚠
- When the Intelligent Flight Battery level is too low and there is not enough power to return home, land the aircraft as soon as possible. Otherwise, the aircraft will crash after the battery power is completely depleted.
- DO NOT keep pushing the throttle stick upward during auto landing. Otherwise, the aircraft will crash after the battery power is completely depleted.

Loss of remote controller signal

When the remote controller signal is lost, the aircraft will automatically initiate Failsafe RTH if the Signal Lost Action is set to RTH.

When the lighting and environment conditions are suitable for the vision system, DJI Pilot 2 will display the RTH path that was generated by the aircraft before the signal was lost. The aircraft will start RTH using Advanced RTH according to the RTH settings. The aircraft will remain in RTH even if the remote controller signal is restored. DJI Pilot 2 will update the RTH path accordingly.

When the lighting and environment conditions are unsuitable for the vision system, the aircraft will brake and hover, then enter Original Route RTH.

- If the RTH distance (the horizontal distance between the aircraft and the Home Point) is farther than 50 m, the aircraft adjusts its orientation and flies backward for 50 m on its original flight route before entering Preset RTH.
- If the RTH distance is farther than 5 m but less than 50 m, the aircraft adjusts its orientation and flies straight horizontally back to the home point at the current altitude.

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- The aircraft lands immediately if the RTH distance is less than 5 m.

RTH Procedure

After Advanced RTH is triggered, the aircraft brakes and hovers in place.

- **When the environment or lighting conditions are suitable for the vision system:**
  - The aircraft will adjust its orientation to the Home Point, plan the best path according to the RTH settings and then return to the Home Point if GNSS was available when takeoff.
  - If GNSS was unavailable and only the vision system was working when takeoff, the aircraft will adjust its orientation to the Home Point, plan the best path according to the RTH settings and then return to the position with strong GNSS signal based on the RTH settings. It will approximately follow the outbound trajectory back to the vicinity of the home point. At this time, pay attention to the app prompts and choose whether to let the aircraft automatically RTH and land or to manually control the RTH and landing.

    Pay attention if GNSS was unavailable when takeoff:

    - Make sure that the obstacle avoidance is enabled.
    - DO NOT fly in narrow spaces and the environmental wind speed should be less than 3 m/s.
    - Fly to the open area and stay at least 10 meters away from any obstacles quickly after takeoff, otherwise, the aircraft may not be able to return to home. During flight, avoid flying over water surfaces until reaching an area with strong GNSS signal. The altitude above the ground should be greater than 2 meters and less than 30 meters, otherwise, the aircraft may not be able to return to the home point. If the aircraft enters ATTI mode before reaching the area with strong GNSS signal, the home point will be invalidated.
    - If the vision positioning is not available during flight, the aircraft cannot return to the home point. Pay attention to the environment according to the App voice prompts to prevent collisions.
    - When the aircraft returns to the vicinity of the takeoff point and the App prompts when the current environment is complex, please confirm whether to continue flying:
      - You need to confirm whether the flight path is correct and pay attention to flight safety.
      - You need to confirm whether the lighting condition is sufficient for the vision system. If not, the aircraft may exit RTH. Forcing the aircraft to continue RTH or flight may cause it to enter ATTI mode.

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    - After confirmation, the aircraft will continue to return to the home point at a low speed. If an obstacle appears on the return path, the aircraft will brake and may exit RTH.
    - This RTH process does not support obstacle detection in textureless scenes such as glass or white walls.
    - This RTH process requires the ground and nearby environments (such as walls) to have rich textures and no dynamic changes.
- **When the environment or lighting conditions are not suitable for the vision system:**
    - If the RTH distance is further than 50 meters, the aircraft will return to home according to the **Preset**.
    - The aircraft lands immediately if the RTH distance is less than 5 m.

Terrain Data

When the remote controller is connected to the internet, tap • • • > ⌘ > **Assist** in DJI Pilot 2, and enable **Terrain Data**, the remote controller will automatically download the elevation database to the aircraft. Based on the terrain data, the aircraft can plan an optimal flight path to bypass obstacles along the path during RTH.

When terrain data is enabled,

- if the environment or lighting conditions are suitable for the vision system, the aircraft will automatically plan an optimal flight path based on the terrain data and the data collected by the vision system. The optimal flight path will maintain a safe distance from the terrain obstacles.
- If the environment or lighting conditions are not suitable for the vision system, only the terrain data is effective. Safety risks may arise if the model data is inaccurate.

- Based on the terrain data, the aircraft will bypass the area that has weak GNSS signal to ensure aircraft positioning accuracy. If there are suspended models in the terrain data, such as cranes, power lines, and bridges, the aircraft will try to bypass the obstacles by flying above the objects.

⚠
- When the aircraft is using GNSS for positioning, the positioning accuracy is relatively low, and the obstacle bypassing performance may be affected. Users should fly with caution, and pay close attention to the flight route and the camera view.

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RTH Settings

RTH settings are available for Advanced RTH. Go to the camera view in DJI Pilot 2, tap ••• > ⌘ > **Control**, and scroll to **Return to Home**.

- **Optimal:**



  - If the lighting is sufficient and the environment is suitable for the vision system, the aircraft will automatically plan the optimal RTH path and adjust the altitude according to environmental factors, such as obstacles and transmission signals, regardless of the RTH Altitude setting. The optimal RTH path means the aircraft will travel the shortest distance possible to reduce the amount of battery power used and to increase flight time.
  - If the lighting is insufficient or the environment is not suitable for the vision system, the aircraft will perform Preset RTH based on the RTH Altitude setting.
- **Preset:**



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<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">RTH Distance/Altitude</th><th>Suitable Lighting and Environment Conditions</th><th>Unsuitable Lighting and Environment Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">RTH distance > 50 m</td><td>Current altitude < RTH altitude</td><td>The aircraft will plan the RTH path, fly to an open area while bypassing obstacles, ascend to the RTH Altitude, and return to home using the best path.</td><td rowspan="2">The aircraft will ascend to the RTH altitude, and fly to the Home Point in a straight line at the RTH altitude. [1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current altitude ≥ RTH altitude</td><td rowspan="2">The aircraft will return to home using the best path at the current altitude.</td><td rowspan="2">The aircraft will fly to the Home Point in a straight line at the current altitude.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">RTH distance is within 5-50 m</td></tr>
</table>

[1] If the forward-facing LiDAR detects an obstacle ahead, the aircraft will ascend to avoid the obstacle. It will stop climbing once the path ahead is clear and then continue to RTH. If the obstacle height exceeds the altitude limit, a prompt will appear in DJI Pilot 2and the user will need to take control. Fly with caution.

- When **Return to Home** is set to **Preset**, a **Direct Landing** option will appear. When enabled, aircraft will directly land when arrives above Home Point. If Direct Landing is enabled and GNSS was unavailable when takeoff, the aircraft may be unable to fly back to the take off location.

When the aircraft is approaching the Home Point, if the current altitude is higher than the RTH altitude, the aircraft will intelligently decide whether to descend while flying forward according to the surrounding environment, lighting, the set RTH altitude, and the current altitude. When the aircraft reaches the area above the Home Point, the current altitude of the aircraft will not be lower than the set RTH altitude.

The RTH plans for different environments, RTH trigger methods, and RTH settings are as follows:

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<table>
<tr><th>RTH Trigger Method</th><th>Suitable Lighting and Environment Conditions
(The aircraft can bypass obstacles and GEO zones)</th><th>Unsuitable Lighting and Environment Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td>The user actively triggers RTH</td><td rowspan="3">The aircraft will execute RTH based on the RTH setting:
• Optimal
• Preset</td><td>Preset (The aircraft can ascend to bypass obstacles and GEO zones)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aircraft low battery</td><td rowspan="2">Original route RTH,
Preset RTH will be executed when the signal is restored (The aircraft can ascend to bypass obstacles and GEO zones)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loss of remote controller signal</td></tr>
</table>

Landing Protection

During RTH, landing protection activates once the aircraft begins to land.

The specific performance of the aircraft is as follows:

- If the ground is determined suitable for landing, the aircraft will land directly.
- If the ground is determined unsuitable for landing, the aircraft will hover and wait for pilot confirmation.
- If landing protection is not operational, DJI Pilot 2 will display a landing prompt when the aircraft descends the user-defined downward braking distance from the ground. Tap **Confirm** or push the throttle stick all the way down and hold for one second, and the aircraft will land.

- After reaching the area above the Home Point, the aircraft will land precisely on the takeoff point. Performing a precision landing is subject to the following conditions:
  - The Home Point must be recorded upon takeoff and must not be changed during flight.
  - During takeoff, the aircraft must vertically ascend at least 7 m before moving horizontally.
  - The Home Point terrain features must remain largely unchanged.
  - The terrain features of the Home Point must be sufficiently distinctive. Terrain such as a snow-covered field is not suitable.
  - The lighting conditions must not be too bright or too dark.

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- During landing, movement of any other control stick apart from the throttle stick will be regarded as giving up precision landing, and the aircraft will descend vertically.

3.8 System Shutdown

After completing a flight task, the aircraft will land on the landing pad, the dock cover will close and the dock will charge the aircraft. The media files will be automatically uploaded to the cloud before the aircraft powers off.

- If the remote controller is used to take control of the aircraft manually during on-site flight tests, push the throttle stick down and hold to stop the motors after landing. Press, then press and hold the power button to power off aircraft and the remote controller.

3.9 Post-Flight Inspection

1. Make sure that the aircraft has landed in the dock, and the dock covers are closed properly.
2. Make sure the media files are automatically uploaded to the cloud, and the media files can be captured properly during flight.
3. Make sure to view the warning details of the dock and aircraft in DJI FlightHub 2.
4. Check if there is any error message in DJI FlightHub 2.
5. Check if the aircraft can be powered off and charged by the dock properly.
6. Check if the dock is working normally.

- Inspect the following items if the remote controller is used to take control of the aircraft manually during on-site flight tests.
  - Make sure that the aircraft is powered off.
  - Check the aircraft structure, clean the dirt and dust, and replace any loose or damaged parts.
  - Make sure the aircraft is placed properly on the landing pad and the aircraft heading is consistent with the arrow mark, and the propellers are at 90° with each other.
  - Make sure that the battery port on the aircraft is clean and dry.

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4 Emergency Procedures

4.1 Fire

A prompt will appear in DJI FlightHub 2 and the flight controller will reduce the power of the aircraft when the Intelligent Flight Battery temperature is too high. The battery will be locked for future use if the temperature is too high during flight and cannot be used again after landing.

Follow the instructions below if the Intelligent Flight Battery catches fire:

1. If the battery catches fire when it is being charged using a charging device, make sure that personal safety is guaranteed, power off the charging device immediately, and disconnect the battery from the charging device. If the battery catches fire when the battery is in the aircraft, make sure that personal safety is guaranteed and remove the battery from the aircraft immediately.
2. Move the flammable materials surrounding the battery to a safe distance of more than 5 m .
3. If the fire is controllable, use a large amount of sand to cover the location of the fire and pour cold water to cool the battery until there is no smoke coming out. Use fire-resistant gloves or other protective tools to avoid direct contact with the battery. Move the battery to a container with an appropriate amount of salt solution, and then fully immerse the battery in the solution. Leave the container in a cool place for more than 72 hours to fully discharge the battery and take out the battery and dispose it.
4. If the fire is uncontrollable, double check that there are no flammable materials surrounding the battery, extend the safety distance to more than 10 m, and evacuate people from the surrounding area. Wait until the battery burns out and the fire is extinguished in order to avoid any further accidents.

4.2 Loss of C2 Link

The aircraft will perform the signal lost action if the control signal is lost during flight. Refer to the Loss of remote controller signal section for more information.

4.3 Loss of Navigation Systems

When using fixed RTK positioning, the aircraft will switch to GNSS if RTK is unavailable during flight. If GNSS is also unavailable, the aircraft will switch to Attitude (ATTI) mode automatically to stabilize its attitude.

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4.4 Control Station Failures

Loss of Control Signal

If the control signal is lost during flight, the aircraft will perform signal lost action. Refer to the Loss of remote controller signal section for more information.

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5 Handling, Servicing and Instructions for Maintenance

5.1 Storage

Aircraft Storage

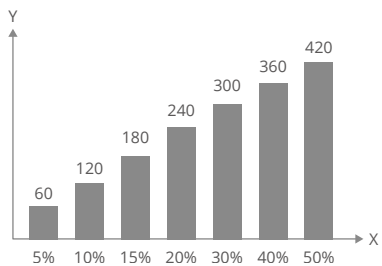
When the dock is powered on and working normally, the air conditioning system can adjust the environment temperature making the aircraft suitable for storage. If the aircraft is stored separately, follow the requirements as shown below:

- Keep the aircraft and parts clean and dry and store them in a cool dry place. Recommended storage temperature: between -20° and 50° C (-4° and 122° F).
- Make sure small parts are stored properly to avoid loss. Small parts, such as cables and straps are dangerous if swallowed. Keep all parts out of reach of children and animals.
- Remove the battery from the aircraft and install the gimbal protector when stored.

Battery Storage

When the dock is powered on and working normally, the air conditioning system can adjust the environment temperature making the battery suitable for storage. If the batteries are stored separately, refer to the Safety Guidelines and follow the instructions on battery storage.

Storing power at proper levels can extend battery life. Refer to the figure below for the **Maximum Storage Days (Y)** when storing at different **Battery Level (X)**.



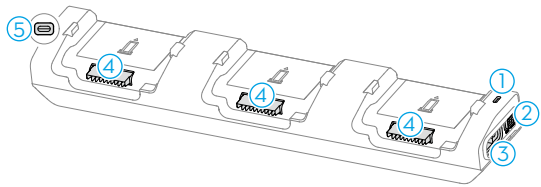
⚠ • The battery will be damaged once it exceeds the maximum storage period. The battery should no longer be used.

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- The actual maximum storage period will vary slightly due to the batteries being part of different production batches and stored in different environments.
- The maximum storage days are theoretically calculated at room temperature and the actual storage days will be significantly reduced when stored at higher temperatures.

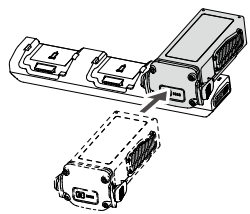
5.2 Charging the Battery

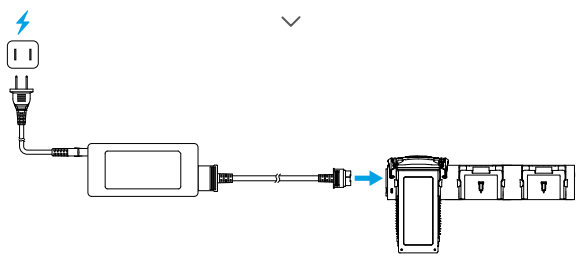
Using the Charging Hub



1. Status LED
2. Power Port
3. Mode Switch
4. Battery Port
5. USB-C Assistant Port

Usage





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Toggle the mode switch to select a charging mode.

Standard Mode: Each battery is charged to 100% in sequence.

Ready-to-Fly Mode: Each battery is charged to 90% in sequence. This mode facilitates quick use of batteries.

The charging hub will charge the batteries based on the charging temperature and the current battery level. The battery with the shortest charging time will be charged first.

Disconnect the Intelligent Flight Battery from the charging hub when charging is complete.

Status LED Descriptions

Blinking Pattern	Description
Solid yellow	No battery is inserted
Pulses green	Charging the battery
Solid green	Charging completed
Blinks yellow	Recoverable abnormality of battery or charging hub (no further operation needed, charging can continue after battery or charging hub automatically recovers)
Solid red	Exceed the charging temperature range (remove and reinsert the battery or unplug and plug in the adapter)

- The DJI 240W Power Adapter is required when using the charging hub to charge Intelligent Flight Batteries.
- The charging hub is only compatible with specific model of the Intelligent Flight Battery. DO NOT use the charging hub with other battery models.
- Place the charging hub on a flat and stable surface when in use. Make sure the device is properly insulated to prevent fire hazards.
- DO NOT touch the metal terminals on the battery ports. Clean the metal terminals with a clean, dry cloth if there is any noticeable buildup.

- The USB-C assistant port can only be used to update the firmware of the charging hub.
- The charging hub can be connected to the DJI Power Series power stations using the SDC cable.

Battery Level LEDs

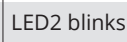
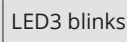
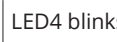
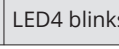
The table below shows the battery level during charging.

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Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
	0-50%
	51-75%
	76-99%
	100%

Battery Protection Mechanisms

The battery level LEDs can display battery protection notifications triggered by abnormal charging conditions.

LEDs	Blinking Pattern	Status
	LED2 blinks twice per second	Overcurrent detected
	LED2 blinks three times per second	Short circuit detected
	LED3 blinks twice per second	Overcharge detected
	LED3 blinks three times per second	Over-voltage charger detected
	LED4 blinks twice per second	Charging temperature is too low
	LED4 blinks three times per second	Charging temperature is too high

If any of the battery protection mechanisms are activated, unplug the charger, and plug it in again to resume charging. If the charging temperature is abnormal, wait for it to return to normal. The battery will automatically resume charging without the need to unplug and plug in the charger again.

5.3 Cleaning and Maintaining

Refer to the *Maintenance Manual* for more information.

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6 Appendix

6.1 Firmware Update

Using DJI Pilot 2

Aircraft and Remote Controller Firmware Update

1. Power on the aircraft and remote controller. Ensure the aircraft is linked to the remote controller, and the remote controller is connected to the internet.
2. Run DJI Pilot 2. A prompt will appear on the homepage if new firmware is available. Tap to enter the Firmware Update view.
3. Tap Update All, and DJI Pilot 2 will download the firmware and update the aircraft and remote controller.

⚠
- The devices installed on the aircraft will be updated to the latest firmware version.

Offline Firmware Update

An offline firmware package can be downloaded from the DJI official website to an external storage device such as a microSD card or U disk. Run DJI Pilot 2, tap HMS, and then **Firmware Update > Offline Update** to select the firmware package of the remote controller, aircraft, or payload from the external storage device and tap **Update All** to update.

Using DJI Assistant 2 (Enterprise Series)

Aircraft and Control Station Firmware Update

1. Connect the DJI device to a computer separately, as the DJI Assistant 2 does not support updating multiple DJI devices at the same time.
2. Make sure the computer is connected to the internet and the DJI device is powered on.
3. Launch DJI Assistant 2 and log in with a DJI account.
4. Tap the **firmware update** on the left side of the main interface.
5. Select the firmware version and click to update. The firmware will be downloaded and updated automatically.

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6. When the "Update successful" prompt appears, the update is completed, and the DJI device will restart automatically.

Notices

- Make sure the aircraft and remote controller are fully charged before updating the firmware.
- DO NOT remove accessories or turn off the devices during the update process.
- The battery firmware is included in the aircraft firmware. Be sure to update all batteries.
- During the update process, it is normal for the gimbal to go limp, the aircraft status indicators to blink, and the aircraft to reboot. Wait patiently for the update to complete.
- Make sure to keep the aircraft away from people and animals during a firmware update, system calibration, or parameter configuration.
- For safety, make sure you are using the latest firmware version.
- After the firmware update is completed, the remote controller and the aircraft may become disconnected. Reconnect the devices if necessary.

6.2 Expansion Port

The aircraft is equipped with an E-Port to support PSDK, enabling more feature development. Visit https://developer.dji.com for more information about SDK development and instructions.

Installation Requirements

- The device supports installing official payload accessories such as the speaker, the spotlight, and the obstacle sensing module. Make sure to re-calibrate the aircraft compass after installing the payload. Meanwhile, the detection range of the aircraft vision system and obstacle sensing performance of the aircraft will be limited. Fly with caution. Visit https://enterprise.dji.com/dock-3/downloads to view the accessory user guide and learn about how to use the product.
- Make sure to securely installed the payload and tightened all the screws. Loose installation may affect the overall water-resistant performance or even cause the payload from falling during flight, which will seriously affect flight safety.

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Third-Party Payload Requirements

- Installing a third-party payload may affect the aircraft performance and flight safety. It is recommended to use official payloads or the payloads in the Enterprise Ecosystem Solution Catalogue.
- The payload size must meet Payload Development Criteria. Visit https://developer.dji.com for more information.
- Installing a third-party payload will shorten the flight time and reduce the aircraft wind resistance. Make sure to install the payload as needed.
- Make sure that the total weight of the aircraft does not exceed the maximum takeoff weight.
- The third-party payload should have a protection rating equal to or higher than that of the aircraft in order not to reduce the working stability or the service life of the aircraft. It is recommended to test the water-resistant performance with the payload installed. If water leaks into the aircraft, it will seriously affect flight safety.

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6.3 Using Enhanced Transmission

Enhanced Transmission integrates OcuSync video transmission technology with 4G networks. If the OcuSync video transmission is obstructed, experiencing interference, or used over long distances, 4G connectivity allows you to maintain aircraft control.

The installation requirements are as shown below:

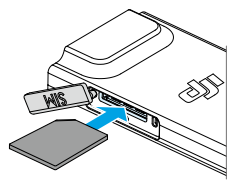
- The aircraft needs to be installed with a DJI Cellular Dongle 2. Both the dongle and nano-SIM card need to be purchased separately.
- The remote controller can be equipped with a DJI Cellular Dongle 2 or can be connected to a Wi-Fi hotspot to use Enhanced Transmission.

Enhanced Transmission will consume data. If the transmission completely switches to a 4G network, a 30-minute flight consumes about 1 GB of data on the aircraft and the remote controller, respectively. This value is for reference only. Refer to the actual data usage.

⚠
- Enhanced Transmission is only supported in some countries and regions.
- The DJI Cellular Dongle 2 and its related service are only available in some countries and regions. Comply with local laws and regulations and DJI Cellular Dongle 2 Terms of Service.

Inserting the nano-SIM Card

Open the SIM card slot cover on the dongle, insert the nano-SIM card into the slot in the same direction as shown in the figure, and close the cover.



⚠
- It is strongly recommended to purchase a nano-SIM card which supports a 4G network from official channels of the local mobile network operator.
- DO NOT use an IoT SIM card, otherwise the video transmission quality will be seriously compromised.
- DO NOT use a SIM card provided by the virtual mobile network operator, otherwise it may lead to an inability to connect to the Internet .

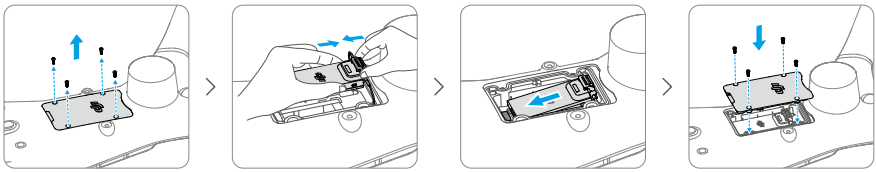
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- DO NOT cut the SIM card by yourself, otherwise the SIM card may be damaged, or the rough edges and corners may cause the SIM card to be unable to be inserted or removed properly.
- If the SIM card is set with a password (PIN code), make sure to insert the SIM card into the smartphone and cancel the PIN code setting, otherwise it will fail to connect to the Internet.

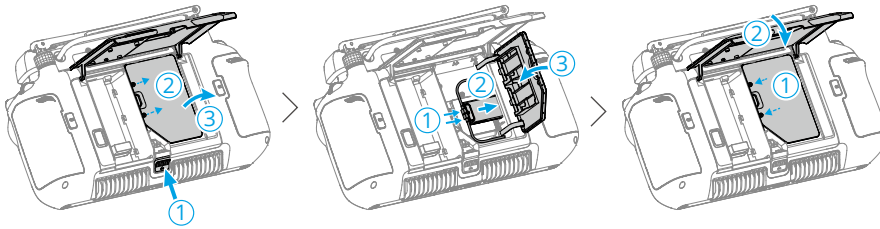
- Open the cover and push the nano-SIM card to partially eject it.

Installing the DJI Cellular Dongle 2

1. Install the DJI Cellular Dongle 2 on to the aircraft.

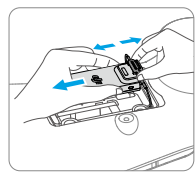


2. Install the DJI Cellular Dongle 2 to the remote controller.



3. Check the icon in the upper right corner of the system desktop. If the 4G logo appears, it means that the enhanced transmission is available.

- Gently remove the DJI Cellular Dongle 2 from the aircraft as shown if needed. DO NOT pu the antennas by force. Otherwise, the antennas may be damaged.



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Using Enhanced Transmission

After the aircraft and the remote controller are connected by a 4G network, Enhanced Transmission can be enabled in the app.

- Go to the camera view, then tap the video transmission signal icon to enable or disable Enhanced Transmission in the pop-up box.
- Go to the camera view, tap • • • > **HD**, and enable or disable Enhanced Transmission.

⚠
- Pay close attention to the video transmission signal strength after enabling Enhanced Transmission. Fly with caution. Tap the video transmission signal icon to view the current OcuSync video transmission and 4G video transmission signal strength in the pop-up box.

Security Strategy

Based on safe flight considerations, Enhanced Transmission can only be enabled when the OcuSync video transmission is in effect. If the OcuSync link is disconnected during flight, it is not possible to disable Enhanced Transmission.

In a 4G-only transmission scenario, restarting the remote controller or DJI Pilot 2 will result in failsafe RTH. The 4G video transmission cannot be restored before the OcuSync link is reconnected.

In the 4G-only transmission scenario, a takeoff countdown will start after the aircraft lands. If the aircraft does not take off before the countdown ends, it will not be allowed to take off until the OcuSync link is restored.

Remote Controller Usage Notes

If using the 4G network via the DJI Cellular Dongle 2, make sure to install the DJI Cellular Dongle 2 correctly, and turn off the Wi-Fi of the remote controller while using Enhanced Transmission to reduce interference.

If using the 4G network by connecting the remote controller to a mobile device Wi-Fi hotspot, make sure to set the mobile device hotspot frequency band to 2.4 GHz and the network mode to 4G for a better video transmission experience. It is not recommended to answer incoming phone calls with the same smartphone or connecting multiple devices to the same hotspot.

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4G Network Requirements

The 4G network transmission speed is determined by the 4G signal strength of the aircraft and the remote controller at the current position and the network congestion level of the corresponding base station. The actual transmission experience is closely related to the local 4G network signal conditions. The 4G network signal conditions include both sides of the aircraft and the remote controller with various speeds. If the network signal of either the aircraft or remote controller is weak, has no signal, or is busy, the experience of 4G transmission may drop and lead to the video transmission freezing, a delayed response of the controls, loss of video transmission, or loss of controls.

Therefore, when using Enhanced Transmission:

1. Make sure to use the remote controller and aircraft in locations where the 4G signal is close to full for a better transmission experience.
2. If the OcuSync signal is disconnected, the video transmission may lag and stutter when the aircraft relies fully on a 4G signal. Fly with caution.
3. When the OcuSync signal is poor or disconnected, make sure to maintain an appropriate altitude during the flight. In open areas, try to keep the flight altitude below 120 meters for a better 4G signal.
4. For flight in the city with tall buildings, make sure to set a suitable RTH altitude (higher than the tallest building).
5. When the app prompts that the 4G signal is weak, fly with caution.

6.4 Disposal



Observe the local regulations related to electronic devices when disposing of the aircraft and remote controller.

Battery Disposal

Dispose of the batteries in specific recycling containers only after a complete discharge. DO NOT dispose of the batteries in regular trash containers. Strictly follow the local regulations regarding the disposal and recycling of batteries.

Dispose of a battery immediately if it cannot be powered on after over-discharging.

If the power button is disabled and the battery cannot be fully discharged, contact a professional battery disposal/recycling agency for further assistance.

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6.5 FAR Remote ID Compliance Information

The unmanned aircraft system is equipped with a Remote ID system that meets the requirements of 14 CFR Part 89.

- The aircraft automatically initiates a pre-flight self-test (PFST) of the Remote ID system before takeoff and cannot take off if it does not pass the PFST [1]. The results of the PFST of the Remote ID system can be viewed in a DJI flight control app such as DJI Pilot 2 or in a DJI cloud platform such as DJI FlightHub 2.
- The aircraft monitors the Remote ID system functionality from pre-flight to shut down. If the Remote ID system malfunctions or has a failure, an alarm will be displayed in a DJI flight control app such as DJI Pilot 2 or in a DJI cloud platform such as DJI FlightHub 2.
- The user shall keep the DJI flight control app running in the foreground and always allow it to obtain the location information of the remote controller when using the DJI flight control app to fly the aircraft.
- Developers who develop third-party applications based on the DJI Mobile SDK shall obtain and display the PFST results and the failure status of the Remote ID system during operation by calling specific APIs. [2]
- Developers who develop third-party platforms based on the DJI Cloud API shall obtain and display the PFST results and the failure status of the Remote ID system during operation by calling specific APIs. [3]
- You can visit the official website of FAA to learn more about aircraft registration and Remote ID requirements.

Footnotes

[1] The pass criterion for PFST is that the hardware and software of the Remote ID required-data source and transmitter radio in the Remote ID system are functioning properly.

[2] For detailed APIs information, please visit https://developer.dji.com/mobile-sdk/

[3] For detailed APIs information, please visit https://developer.dji.com/cloud-api/

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