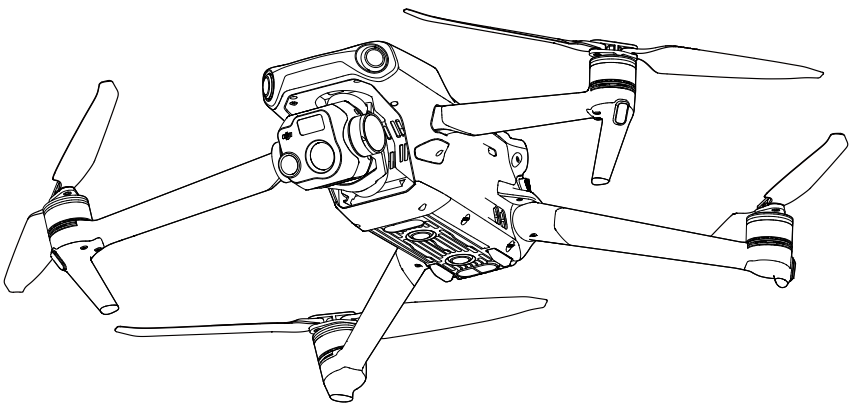
MAVIC 3

ENTERPRISE SERIES

User Manual v3.0 2025.09



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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.

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Using this Manual

Legend

⊘ Warning ⚠ Important Hints and Tips Reference

Read Before the First Flight

DJI™ provides users with tutorial videos and the following documents.

1. In the Box
2. Safety Guidelines
3. Quick Start Guide
4. User Manual

It is recommended to watch all tutorial videos and read the safety guidelines before using for the first time. Prepare for your first flight by reviewing the quick start guide and refer to this user manual for more information.

Video Tutorials

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

https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise/video

Download DJI Assistant 2

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

https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise/downloads

⚠ The operating temperature of this product is -10° to 40° C. It does not meet the standard operating temperature for military-grade application (-55° to 125° C), which is required to endure greater environmental variability. Operate the product appropriately and only for applications that meet the operating temperature range requirements of that grade.

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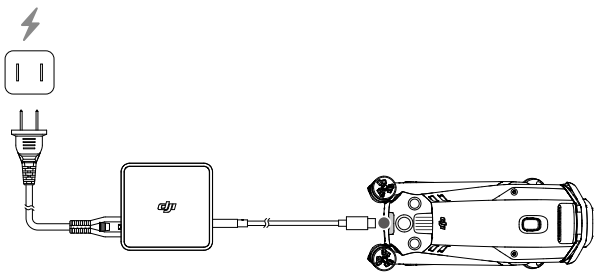
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Product Profile

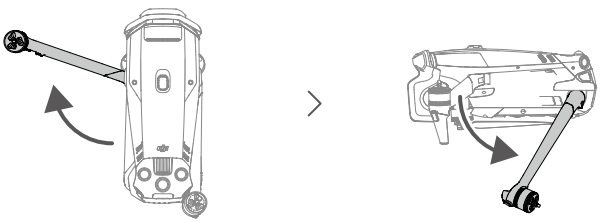
Using for the First Time

Preparing the Aircraft

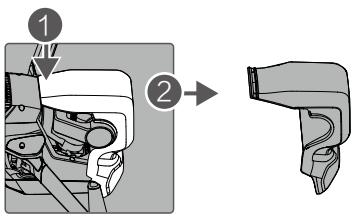
1. All Intelligent Flight Batteries are in hibernation mode before shipment to ensure safety. Use the provided charger to charge and activate the Intelligent Flight Batteries for the first time.



2. Unfold the front arms before unfolding the rear arms.



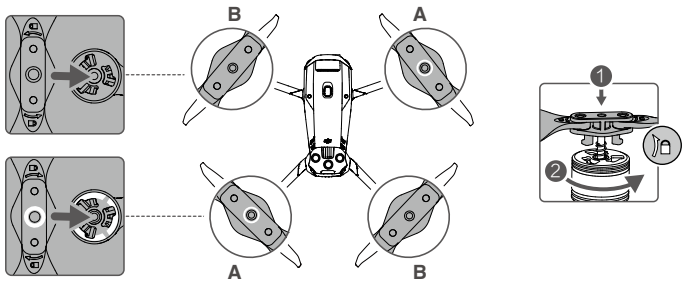
3. Remove the gimbal protector from the camera.



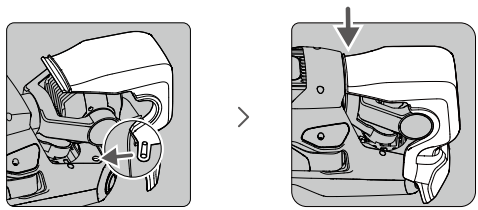
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4. Attaching the propellers.

   Propellers with and without marks indicate different directions of rotation. Attach the propellers with marks to the motors with marks and the unmarked propellers to the motors without marks. Hold the motor, press the propeller down, and rotate in the direction marked on the propeller until it pops up and locks in place. Unfold the propeller blades.



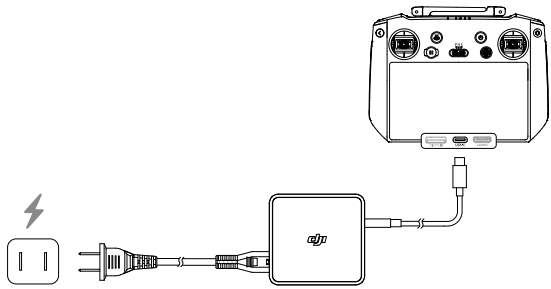
- Make sure to unfold the front arms before unfolding the rear arms.
- Make sure the gimbal protector is removed and all arms are unfolded before powering on the aircraft. Otherwise, it may affect the aircraft self-diagnostics.
- Attach the gimbal protector when the aircraft is not in use. Adjust the camera to the horizontal position, then cover the vision system with the gimbal protector. Note, align the positioning holes, and then press the buckle to complete the installation.



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Preparing the Remote Controller

1. Use the provided charger to charge the remote controller via the USB-C port to activate the battery.



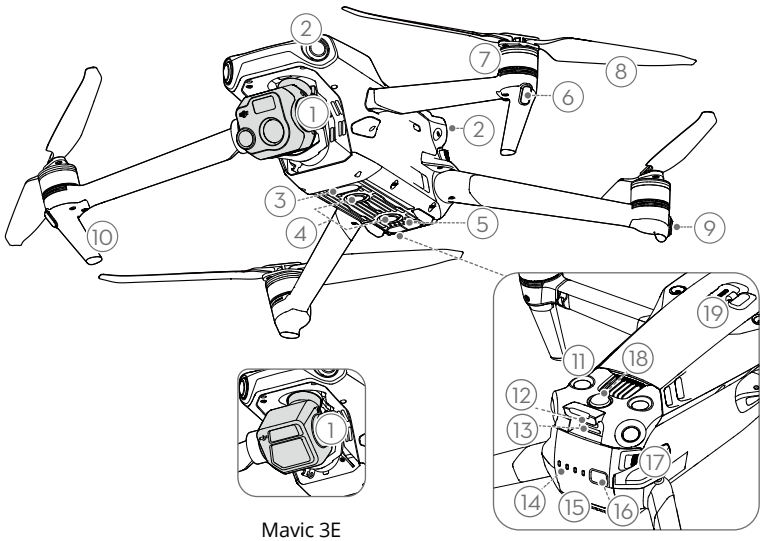
2. Remove the control sticks from the storage slots on the remote controller and screw them into place.
3. Unfold the antennas.



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Overview

Aircraft

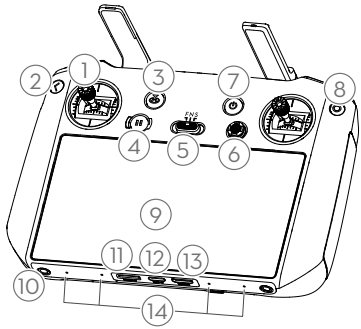


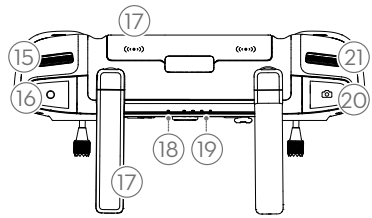
Mavic 3E

1. Gimbal and Camera
2. Horizontal Omnidirectional Vision System
3. Auxiliary Bottom Light
4. Downward Vision System
5. Infrared Sensing System
6. Front LEDs
7. Motors
8. Propellers
9. Aircraft Status Indicators
10. Landing Gears (Built-in antennas)
11. Upward Vision System
12. USB-C Port
13. microSD Card Slot
14. Battery Level LEDs
15. Intelligent Flight Battery
16. Power Button
17. Battery Buckles
18. Beacon
19. PSDK Port

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Remote Controller





1. **Control Sticks**

   Use the control sticks to control the aircraft movements. Set the flight control mode in DJI Pilot 2. The control sticks are removable and easy to store.

2. **Back/Function Button**

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

   Use the back button and another button to activate button combinations. Refer to the Remote Controller Button Combinations section for more information.

3. **RTH Button**

   Press and hold to initiate RTH. Press again to cancel RTH.

4. **Flight Pause Button**

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

5. **Flight Mode Switch**

   For switching between three flight modes: N-mode (Normal), S-mode (Sport), and F-mode (Function). F-mode can be set to A-mode (Attitude) or T-mode (Tripod) in DJI Pilot 2.

6. **5D Button**

   View the default 5D button functions in DJI Pilot 2. Refer to Guide on the homepage for more information.

7. **Power Button**

   Press once to check the current battery level. Press, and then press and hold to power the remote controller on or off. When the remote controller is powered on, press once to turn the touchscreen on or off.

8. **Confirm Button**

   Press once to confirm a selection. The button does not have a function when using DJI Pilot 2.

9. **Touchscreen**

   Touch the screen to operate the remote controller. Note that the touchscreen is not waterproof. Operate with caution.

10. **M4 Screw Hole**

11. **microSD Card Slot**

    For inserting a microSD card.

12. **USB-C Port**

    For charging.

13. **Mini HDMI Port**

    For outputting HDMI signal to an external monitor.

14. **Microphone**

15. **Gimbal Dial**

    Controls the tilt of the camera.

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16. Record Button

Press once to start or stop recording.

17. Antennas

Transmit control and video wireless signals between the remote controller and the aircraft. It includes external and built-in antennas. Do not block the antennas to avoid affecting the transmission performance.

18. Status LED

Indicates the status of the remote controller.

19. Battery Level LEDs

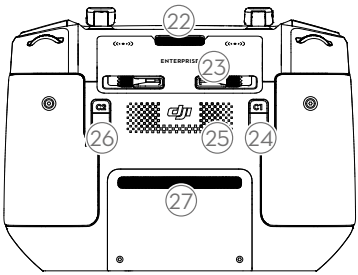
Display the current battery level of the remote controller.

20. Focus/Shutter Button

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

21. Camera Settings Dial

For zoom control.



22. Air Vent

For heat dissipation. Do not block the air vent during usage.

23. Control Sticks Storage Slot

For storing the control sticks.

24. Customizable C1 Button

Use to switch the wide and zoom screen by default. The functions can be customized in DJI Pilot 2.

25. Speaker

26. Customizable C2 Button

Use to switch the map and camera view by default. The functions can be customized in DJI Pilot 2.

27. Air Intake

For heat dissipation. Do not block the air intake during usage.

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.

Make sure that the aircraft is linked to the remote controller before activation. The devices are linked by default. If linking is needed, refer to the Remote Controller Linking section for more details.

Check the internet connection if the activation fails. Make sure internet access is available and try activating the remote controller again. Contact DJI Support if the activation fails multiple times.

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Flight Safety

Make sure to have training and practice before operating any actual flight. Practice with the simulator in DJI Assistant 2 or fly under the guidance of experienced professionals. Pick a suitable area to fly in according to the following flight requirements and restrictions. Fly the aircraft below 120 m (400 ft). Any flight altitude higher than that may violate local laws and regulations. Make sure you understand and comply with the local laws and regulations before flying. Read the Safety Guidelines carefully to understand all safety precautions before flying.

Flight Environment Requirements

1. DO NOT operate the aircraft in severe weather conditions, including wind speeds exceeding 12 m/s, snow, 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. It is recommended to keep the aircraft at least 5 m away from structures.
3. Fly the aircraft within visual line of sight (VLOS). 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 (recommended height is at least 3 m above water).
4. Minimize interference by avoiding areas with high levels of electromagnetism, such as locations near power lines, base stations, electrical substations, and broadcasting towers.
5. DO NOT take off from an altitude more than 6,000 m (19,685 ft) above sea level. The performance of the aircraft and its battery is limited when flying at high altitudes. Fly with caution.
6. GNSS cannot be used on the aircraft in polar regions. Use the vision system instead.
7. DO NOT take off from moving objects, such as cars and ships.
8. Make sure the beacon and the auxiliary bottom light are enabled at night for flight safety.
9. To avoid affecting the motor service life, DO NOT take off or land the aircraft on sandy or dusty areas.
10. DO NOT use the aircraft, remote controller, battery, and battery charger near accidents, fires, explosions, floods, tsunamis, avalanches, landslides, earthquakes, dust, or sandstorms.
11. Use the battery charger in a temperature range of 5° to 40° C (41° to 104° F).
12. Operate the aircraft, battery, remote controller, and battery charger in a dry environment.
13. DO NOT use the battery charger in humid environments.

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Operating the Aircraft Responsibly

To avoid serious injury and property damage, observe the following rules:

1. Make sure you are NOT under the influence of anesthesia, alcohol, or drugs or suffering from dizziness, fatigue, nausea, or other conditions that could impair the ability to operate the aircraft safely.
2. When landing, power off the aircraft first, then switch off the remote controller.
3. DO NOT drop, launch, fire, or otherwise project any dangerous payloads on or at any buildings, persons, or animals, which could cause personal injury or property damage.
4. DO NOT use an aircraft that has been crashed or accidentally damaged or an aircraft that is not in good condition.
5. Make sure to train sufficiently and have contingency plans for emergencies or when an incident occurs.
6. Make sure to have a flight plan. DO NOT fly the aircraft recklessly.
7. Respect the privacy of others when using the camera. Make sure to comply with local privacy laws, regulations, and moral standards.
8. DO NOT use this product for any reason other than general personal use.
9. DO NOT use it for illegal or inappropriate purposes such as spying, military operations, or unauthorized investigations.
10. DO NOT use this product to defame, abuse, harass, stalk, threaten, or otherwise violate legal rights such as the right to privacy and publicity of others.
11. DO NOT trespass onto the private property of others.

Wireless Communication Requirements

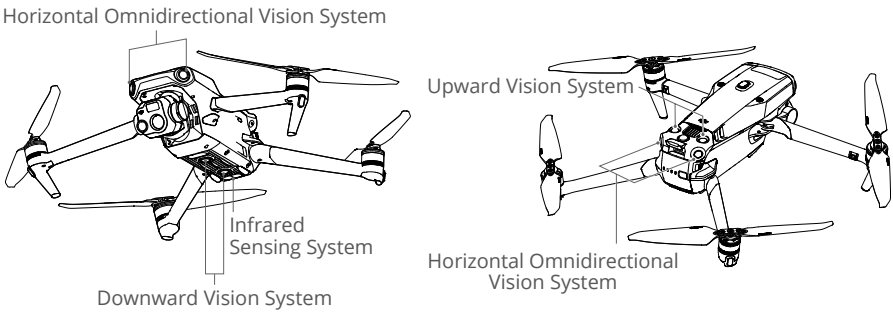
1. Fly in wide open areas. Tall buildings, steel structures, mountains, rocks, or tall trees may affect the accuracy of the GNSS and block the video transmission signal.
2. Avoid interference between the remote controller and other wireless equipment. Make sure to power off nearby Wi-Fi and Bluetooth devices when controlling the aircraft by remote control.
3. Be extremely alert when flying near areas with magnetic or radio interference. Pay close attention to the image transmission quality and signal strength on DJI Pilot 2. Sources of electromagnetic interference include but are not limited to: high voltage lines, large-scale power transmission stations or mobile base stations, and broadcasting towers. The aircraft may behave abnormally or lose control when flying in areas with too much interference. Return to the Home Point and land the aircraft if prompted to do so in DJI Pilot 2.

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Vision Systems and Infrared Sensing System

The Upward and Downward Vision Systems consist of two cameras each, and the Forward, Backward, and Lateral Vision Systems consist of four cameras in total.

The Infrared Sensing System consists of two 3D infrared modules. The Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing System help the aircraft maintain its current position, hover more precisely, and fly indoors or in other environments where GNSS is unavailable.



Detection Range

Forward Vision System

Precision Measurement Range: 0.5-20 m; FOV: 90° (horizontal), 103° (vertical)

Backward Vision System

Precision Measurement Range: 0.5-16 m; FOV: 90° (horizontal), 103° (vertical)

Lateral Vision System

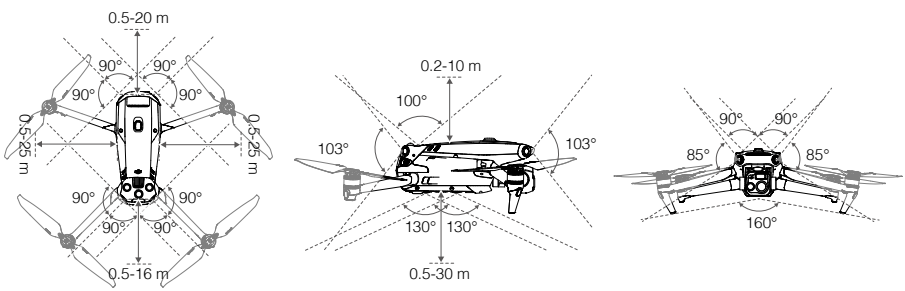
Precision Measurement Range: 0.5-25 m; FOV: 90° (horizontal), 85° (vertical)

Upward Vision System

Precision Measurement Range: 0.2-10 m; FOV: 100° (front and back), 90° (left and right)

Downward Vision System

Precision Measurement Range: 0.3-18 m; FOV: 130° (front and back), 160° (left and right). The Downward Vision System works best when the aircraft is at an altitude of 0.5 to 30 m.



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Using the Vision System

The positioning function of the Downward Vision System is applicable when GNSS signals are unavailable or weak. It is automatically enabled in Normal mode.

The Horizontal Omnidirectional and Upward Vision Systems will activate automatically when the aircraft is powered on if the aircraft is in Normal mode and Obstacle Avoidance is set to Avoid or Brake in DJI Pilot 2. The aircraft can actively brake when detecting obstacles when using the Horizontal Omnidirectional, and Upward Vision Systems. The Horizontal Omnidirectional and Upward Vision Systems work best with adequate lighting and clearly marked or textured obstacles. Due to inertia, users must make sure to brake the aircraft within a reasonable distance.

⚠
- Pay attention to the flight environment. The Vision Systems and Infrared Sensing System only work in certain scenarios and cannot replace human control and judgment. During a flight, always pay attention to the surrounding environment and the warnings on DJI Pilot 2, and be responsible for and maintain control of the aircraft at all times.
- The Downward Vision System works best when the aircraft is at an altitude from 0.5 to 30 m if there is no GNSS available. Extra caution is required if the altitude of the aircraft is above 30 m as the vision positioning performance may be affected.
- The Downward Vision System may not function properly when the aircraft is flying over water. Therefore, the aircraft may not be able to actively avoid the water below 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 work properly over surfaces without clear pattern variations or where the light is too weak or too strong. The vision system cannot work properly in the following situations:
  a. Flying near monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green).
  b. Flying near highly reflective surfaces.
  c. Flying near water or transparent surfaces.
  d. Flying near moving surfaces or objects.
  e. Flying in an area with frequent and drastic lighting changes.
  f. Flying near extremely dark (< 10 lux) or bright (> 40,000 lux) surfaces.
  g. Flying near surfaces that strongly reflect or absorb infrared waves (e.g., mirrors).
  h. Flying near surfaces without clear patterns or texture.
  i. Flying near surfaces with repeating identical patterns or textures (e.g., tiles with the same design).
  j. Flying near obstacles with small surface areas (e.g., tree branches).
- 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.

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- Check the following each time before takeoff:
  a. Make sure there are no stickers or any other obstructions over the glass of the Vision Systems and Infrared Sensing system.
  b. Use soft cloth if there is any dirt, dust, or water on the glass of the Vision Systems and Infrared Sensing system. DO NOT use any cleaning product that contains alcohol.
  c. Contact DJI Support if there is any damage to the glass of the Infrared Sensing and Vision Systems.
- DO NOT obstruct the Infrared Sensing System.

Return to Home

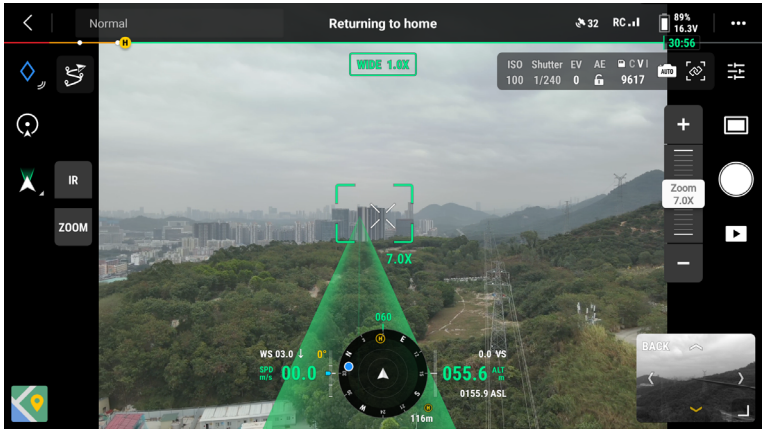
Return to Home (RTH) brings the aircraft back to the last recorded Home Point when the positioning system is functioning normally. There are three types of RTH: Smart RTH, Low Battery RTH, and Failsafe RTH. The aircraft automatically flies back to the Home Point and lands when Smart RTH is initiated, the aircraft enters Low Battery RTH, or the signal between the remote controller and the aircraft is lost during flight.

	GNSS	Description
Home Point	10	The first location where the aircraft receives a strong to moderately strong GNSS signal (indicated by a white icon) will be recorded as the default Home Point. The Home Point can be updated before takeoff as long as the aircraft receives another strong to moderately strong GNSS signal. If the signal is weak, the Home Point will not be updated. DJI Pilot 2 will give a voice prompt when the Home Point is set.

During RTH, if the video transmission signal is normal, the AR RTH route and AR Landing Point will be displayed in the camera view by default. This improves the flight experience by helping users view the RTH route and landing point and avoid obstacles on the route. The display can be changed in System Settings > Flight Settings > 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 Advanced 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 button on the remote 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. The gimbal tilt will not be adjusted automatically during Straight Line RTH.
- When reaching and flying above the Home Point, the aircraft will automatically adjust the gimbal tilt vertically down.

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Smart RTH

Press and hold the RTH button on the remote controller to initiate Smart RTH. Press the RTH button or flight pause button to exit Smart RTH and regain full control of the aircraft.

Advanced RTH

Advanced RTH is enabled if the lighting is sufficient and the environment is suitable for vision systems when Smart RTH is triggered. The aircraft will automatically plan the best RTH path, which will be displayed in DJI Pilot 2 and will adjust according to the environment.

RTH Settings

RTH settings are available for Advanced RTH. Go to the camera view in DJI Pilot 2, tap • • • > , and then RTH.

1. Preset: if the aircraft is further than 50 m from the home point when RTH begins, the aircraft will plan the RTH path, fly to an open area while avoiding obstacles, ascend to the RTH Altitude, and return to home using the best path.
   If the aircraft is at a distance of 5 to 50 m from the home point when RTH begins, the aircraft will not ascend to the RTH Altitude and instead return to home using the best path at the current altitude.
   When the aircraft is near the home point, the aircraft will descend while flying forward if the current altitude is higher than the RTH Altitude.



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2. Optimal: regardless of the RTH Altitude settings, the aircraft automatically plans the optimal RTH path and adjusts the altitude according to environmental factors such as obstacles and transmission signals. The optimal RTH path means the aircraft will travel the shortest distance possible, reducing the amount of battery power used and increasing flight time.



Advanced RTH Procedure

1. The Home Point is recorded automatically.
2. Advanced RTH is triggered.
3. The aircraft brakes and hover in place.
   a. The aircraft lands immediately if it is less than 5 m from the Home Point when RTH begins.
   b. If the aircraft is farther than 5 m from the home point when RTH begins, the aircraft will plan the best path according to the RTH settings and fly to the Home Point while avoiding obstacles and GEO zones. The aircraft front will always point in the same direction as the flight direction.
4. The aircraft will fly automatically according to the RTH settings, environment, and transmission signal during RTH.
5. The aircraft lands and the motors stop after reaching the Home Point.

Straight Line RTH

The aircraft will enter Straight Line RTH when the lighting is not sufficient and the environment is not suitable for the Advanced RTH.

Straight Line RTH Procedure:

1. The Home Point is recorded.
2. Straight Line RTH is triggered.
3. The aircraft brakes and hovers in place.
   a. If the aircraft is farther than 50 m from the Home Point when RTH begins, the aircraft first ascends to a height of 20 m (this step will be skipped if the current height is higher than 20 m), then the aircraft adjusts its orientation and ascends to the preset RTH altitude and flies to the Home Point. If the current altitude is higher than the RTH altitude, the aircraft will fly to the Home Point at the current altitude.

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b. If the aircraft is at a distance of 5 to 50 m from the Home Point when RTH begins, the aircraft adjusts its orientation and flies to the Home Point at the current altitude. If the current altitude is lower than 2 m when RTH begins, the aircraft will ascend to 2 m and flies back to the Home Point.

c. The aircraft lands immediately if it is less than 5 m from the Home Point when RTH begins.

4. The aircraft lands and the motors stop after reaching the Home Point.

⚠
- During Advanced RTH, the aircraft will adjust the flight speed automatically to environmental factors such as wind speed and obstacles.
- The aircraft cannot avoid small or fine objects such as tree branches or power lines. Fly the aircraft to an open area before using Smart RTH.
- Set Advanced RTH as Preset if there are power lines or towers that the aircraft cannot avoid 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 RTH settings are changed during RTH.
- If the max altitude is set below the current altitude during RTH, the aircraft will descend to the max altitude and return to home.
- The RTH Altitude cannot be changed during RTH.
- If there is a large difference in the current altitude and the RTH altitude, the amount of battery power used cannot be calculated accurately due to wind speeds at different altitudes. Pay extra attention to the battery power and warning prompts in DJI Pilot 2.
- Advanced RTH will not be available if the lighting condition and environment are not suitable for vision systems during takeoff or RTH.
- During Advanced RTH, the aircraft will enter Straight Line RTH if the lighting condition and environment are not suitable for vision systems and the aircraft cannot avoid obstacles. An appropriate RTH altitude must be set before entering RTH.
- 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 flown left or right. Acceleration uses more power. The aircraft cannot avoid obstacles if the flight speed exceeds the effective sensing speed. The aircraft will brake and hover in place and exit from RTH if the pitch stick is pulled all the way down. The aircraft can be controlled after the pitch stick is released.
- When the remote controller signal is normal during Straight Line RTH, the flight speed and altitude can be controlled using the remote controller, but the orientation of the aircraft cannot be controlled and the aircraft cannot be flown left or right. The aircraft cannot avoid obstacles if the pitch stick is used to accelerate and the flight speed exceeds the effective sensing speed. When the aircraft is ascending or flying forward, push the control stick completely in the opposite direction to exit RTH. Release the control stick to regain control of the aircraft.
- If the aircraft reaches the max altitude while it is ascending during RTH, the aircraft stops and returns to the Home Point at the current altitude.
- The aircraft will hover in place if it reaches the max altitude while it is ascending after detecting obstacles in front.

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Low Battery RTH

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.

To avoid unnecessary danger caused by insufficient power, the aircraft will automatically calculate if it has enough power to fly to the Home Point from its current location. A warning prompt will appear in DJI Pilot 2 when the battery level is low and the aircraft can only support Low Battery RTH.

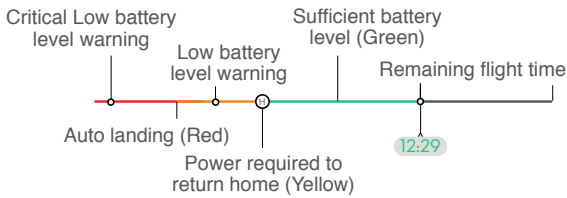
The aircraft will automatically fly to the Home Point if no action is taken after a 10-second countdown. Cancel RTH by pressing the RTH button or flight pause button on the remote controller.

A low battery level warning will be prompted only once during a flight. If RTH is canceled following the warning, the Intelligent Flight Battery may not have enough power for the aircraft to land safely, which may lead to the aircraft crashing or being lost.

The aircraft will land automatically if the current battery level can only support the aircraft long enough to descend from its current altitude. Auto landing cannot be canceled but the remote controller can be used to alter the horizontal movement and the speed of descent of the aircraft during landing. If there is sufficient power, the throttle stick can be used to make the aircraft ascend at a speed of 1 m/s.

During auto landing, move the aircraft horizontally to find an appropriate place to land as soon as possible. The aircraft will fall if the user keeps pushing the throttle stick upward until the power is depleted.

The illustration shown below is the Battery Level Indicator Bar located at the top bar of the DJI Pilot 2 app. Refer to the Top Bar section in the DJI Pilot 2 app chapter for more information.



Battery Level Warning	Implication	Flight
Low Battery RTH	The remaining battery level is only enough for the aircraft to fly to the Home Point safely.	If RTH is selected, the aircraft will fly to the Home Point automatically and landing protection will be enabled. Users can regain control of the aircraft and land it manually during RTH. ⚠ **The warning will not appear again after choosing not to use RTH. Decide carefully and ensure flight safety.**

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Auto Landing	The remaining battery level is only enough for the aircraft to descend from its current altitude.	The aircraft will land automatically and landing protection will be enabled.
Estimated Remaining Flight Time	The estimated remaining flight time of the aircraft is based on its current battery level.	/
Low Battery Level Warning	Tap • • • > in camera view to set the low battery level threshold value.*	Long beeps will sound from the remote controller. The user can still control the aircraft.
Critical Low Battery Level Warning	Tap • • • > in camera view to set the critical low battery level threshold value.*	Short beeps will sound from the remote controller. The user can still control the aircraft. It is unsafe to continue flying the aircraft. Land immediately.

* The threshold value is different from that of Low Battery RTH or auto landing.

⚠ The colored zones and the estimated remaining flight time on the battery level indicator are automatically adjusted according to the aircraft's current location and status.

Failsafe RTH

The action of the aircraft when the remote controller signal is lost can be set to RTH, land, or hover in DJI Pilot 2. If the Home Point was successfully recorded and the compass is functioning normally, Failsafe RTH automatically activates after the remote controller signal is lost for more than six seconds.

When the lighting is sufficient and the vision systems are working normally, DJI Pilot 2 will display the RTH path that was generated by the aircraft before the remote controller signal was lost and return to home 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 is not sufficient and the vision systems are not available, the aircraft will enter Original Route RTH.

Original Route RTH Procedure:

1. The aircraft brakes and hover in place.
2. a. If the aircraft is farther than 50 m from the Home Point, the aircraft adjusts its orientation and flies backward for 50 m on its original flight route before entering Straight Line RTH.
   b. If the aircraft is farther than 5 m but less than 50 m from the Home Point, it enters Straight Line RTH.
   c. The aircraft lands immediately if it is less than 5 m from the Home Point when RTH begins.

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3. The aircraft lands and the motors stop after reaching the Home Point.

The aircraft will enter or remain in Straight Line RTH if the remote controller signal is restored during RTH.

- The aircraft may not be able to return to the Home Point normally if the GNSS signal is weak or unavailable. The aircraft may enter ATTI mode if the GNSS signal becomes weak or unavailable after entering Failsafe RTH. The aircraft will hover in place for a while before landing.
- 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 avoid obstacles during Failsafe RTH if the vision systems are unavailable.
- GEO zones may affect the RTH. Avoid flying near GEO zones.
- The aircraft may not be able to return to a Home Point when the wind speed is too high. Fly with caution.
- Be aware of 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.
- RTH may not be available in some environments even if the vision systems are working. The aircraft will exit RTH in such cases.

Landing Protection

Landing Protection will activate during Smart RTH. Landing Protection is enabled once the aircraft begins to land.

1. During Landing Protection, the aircraft will automatically detect and carefully land on suitable ground.
2. If the ground is determined unsuitable for landing, the aircraft will hover and wait for pilot confirmation.
3. If Landing Protection is not operational, DJI Pilot 2 will display a landing prompt when the aircraft descends to 0.5 m from the ground. Tap confirm or push the throttle stick all the way down and hold for one second, and the aircraft will land.

- Landing protection will not work in the following circumstances:
  a. When the downward vision system is disabled.
  b. When the user is operating the pitch/roll/throttle stick (landing protection will be re-activated when the control stick is not in use).
  c. When the positioning system is not functioning properly (e.g., position drift errors).
  d. When the vision system needs calibrating. When the lighting is too dim for the vision system to operate.
  e. If no valid observation data is obtained and the ground conditions cannot be detected, the aircraft will descend to 0.5 m above the ground and hover pending confirmation by the user to land.

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Precision Landing

The aircraft automatically scans and attempts to match the terrain features below during RTH. The aircraft will land when the current terrain matches the Home Point. A prompt will appear in DJI Pilot 2 if the terrain match fails.

⚠
- Landing Protection is activated during Precision Landing.
- The performance of Precision Landing is subject to the following conditions:
  a. The Home Point must be recorded upon takeoff and must not be changed during flight. Otherwise, the aircraft will have no record of the terrain features of the Home Point.
  b. During takeoff, the aircraft must ascend at least 7 m before moving horizontally.
  c. The Home Point terrain features must remain largely unchanged.
  d. The terrain features of the Home Point must be sufficiently distinctive. Terrain such as a snow-covered field is not suitable.
  e. The lighting conditions must not be too light or too dark.
- The following actions are available during Precision Landing:
  a. Press the throttle stick down to accelerate landing.
  b. Move the control sticks in any direction apart from the throttle direction to stop Precision Landing. The aircraft will descend vertically after the control sticks are released.

Flight Restrictions

GEO (Geospatial Environment Online) System

DJI's 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 flight. Prior to that, the user must submit an unlocking request based on the current restriction level in the intended flight area. The GEO system may not fully comply with local laws and regulations. Users shall be responsible for their own flight safety and must consult with the local authorities on the relevant legal and regulatory requirements before requesting to unlock a flight in a restricted area.

GEO Zones

DJI's 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. Users 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.

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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://www.dji.com/flysafe/geo-map.

Flight Restrictions in GEO Zones

The following section describes in detail the flight restrictions for the above mentioned GEO Zones.

GEO Zone	Flight Restriction	Scenario
Restricted Zones (Red)	UAVs are prohibited from flying in Restricted Zones. If you have obtained permission to fly in a Restricted Zone, please visit https://www.dji.com/flysafe or contact flysafe@dji.com to unlock the zone.	Takeoff: the aircraft motors cannot be started in Restricted Zones.
		In Flight: when the aircraft flies inside a Restricted Zone, a 100-second countdown will commence in DJI Pilot 2. When the countdown is finished, the aircraft will land immediately in semi-automatic descent mode and turn off its motors after landing.
		In Flight: when the aircraft approaches the boundary of a Restricted Zone, the aircraft will automatically decelerate and hover.
Authorization Zones (Blue)	The aircraft will not be able to take off in an Authorization Zone unless it obtains a permission to fly in the area.	Takeoff: the aircraft motors cannot be started in Authorization Zones. To fly in an Authorization Zone, the user is required to submit an unlocking request registered with a DJI-verified phone number.
		In Flight: when the aircraft flies inside an Authorization Zone, a100-second countdown will commence in DJI Pilot 2. When the countdown is finished, the aircraft will land immediately in semi-automatic descent mode and turn off its motors after landing.
Warning Zones (Yellow)	A warning will be displayed when the aircraft flies inside a Warning Zone.	The aircraft can fly in the zone but the user is required to understand the warning.
Enhanced Warning Zones (Orange)	When the aircraft flies in an Enhanced Warning Zone, a warning will be displayed prompting the user to confirm the flight path.	The aircraft can continue to fly once the warning is confirmed.

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Altitude Zones (Gray)	The aircraft altitude is limited when flying inside an Altitude Zone.	When the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft cannot fly above the altitude limit. In Flight: when the GNSS signal changes from weak to strong, a 100-second countdown will commence in DJI Pilot 2 if the aircraft exceeds the altitude limit. When the countdown is finished, the aircraft will descend below the altitude limit and hover.
		When the aircraft approaches the boundary of an Altitude Zone and the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft will decelerate automatically and hover if the aircraft is above the altitude limit.

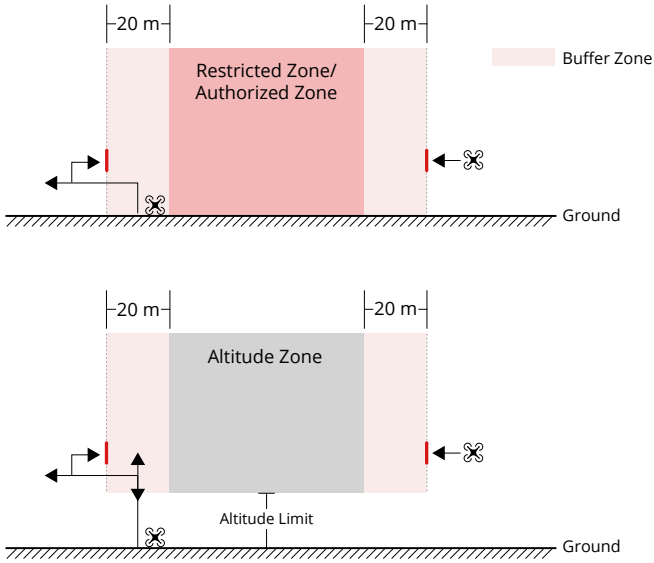
Semi-Automatic Descent: All stick commands except the throttle stick command and the RTH button are available during descent and landing. The aircraft motors will turn off automatically after landing. It is recommended to fly the aircraft to a safe location before the semi-automatic descent.

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 away from the Restricted or Authorization Zone when inside the buffer zone. The aircraft 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 away from the Altitude Zone. The aircraft cannot fly toward the Altitude Zone. The aircraft cannot fly back into the buffer zone in a horizontal direction after leaving the buffer zone.

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Unlocking GEO Zones

To satisfy the needs of different users, DJI provides two unlocking modes: Self-Unlocking and Custom Unlocking. Users may request either on the DJI Fly Safe website or via a mobile device.

Self-Unlocking is intended for unlocking Authorization Zones. To complete Self-Unlocking, the user must submit an unlocking request via the DJI Fly Safe website at https://www.dji.com/flysafe. Once the unlocking request is approved, the user may synchronize the unlocking license through the DJI Pilot 2 app (Live Self-Unlocking). To unlock the zone, alternatively, the user may launch or fly the aircraft directly into the approved Authorization Zone and follow the prompts in DJI Pilot 2 to unlock the zone (Scheduled Self-Unlocking). For Live Self-Unlocking, the user can designate an unlocked period during which multiple flights can be operated. Scheduled Self-Unlocking is only valid for one flight. If the aircraft is restarted, the user will need to unlock the zone again.

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 Fly Safe website at https://www.dji.com/flysafe.

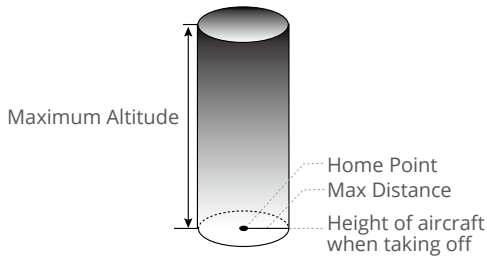
Unlocking on Mobile Device: run the DJI Pilot 2 app and tap GEO Zone Map on the home screen. View the list of the unlocking licenses and tap ⓘ to view details of the unlocking license. A link to the unlocking license and a QR code will be displayed. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code and apply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

For more information about unlocking, please visit https://www.dji.com/flysafe or contact flysafe@dji.com.

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Maximum Altitude & Distance Restrictions

Maximum flight altitude restricts the aircraft flight altitude, while maximum flight distance restricts the aircraft flight radius around the Home Point. These limits can be set using the DJI Pilot 2 app for improved flight safety.



Home Point not manually updated during flight

Strong GNSS Signal		
	Flight Restrictions	Prompt in DJI Pilot 2
Max Altitude	The altitude of the aircraft cannot exceed the value set in DJI Pilot 2.	Aircraft approaching max flight altitude. Fly with caution.
Max Distance	The straight-line distance from the aircraft to the Home Point cannot exceed the max flight distance set in DJI Pilot 2.	Aircraft approaching max flight distance. Fly with caution.
Weak GNSS Signal		
	Flight Restrictions	Prompt in DJI Pilot 2
Max Altitude	When the GNSS signal is weak, namely, when the GNSS icon is yellow or red, and the ambient light is too dark, the max altitude is 3 m (9.84 ft). The max altitude is the relative altitude measured by the infrared sensor. When the GNSS signal is weak, but the ambient light is sufficient, the max altitude is 60 m (196.85 ft).	Aircraft approaching max flight altitude. Fly with caution.
Max Distance	No limit.	N/A

⚠
- If there is a strong GNSS signal every time powered on, the altitude limit becomes invalid automatically.
- If an aircraft exceeds a specified limit, the pilot can still control the aircraft but cannot fly any closer to the restricted area.
- 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.

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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 DJI AirSense technology can receive flight information broadcast from ADS-B transceivers that comply with 1090ES or UAT standards within a radius 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 DJI aircraft to calculate in real-time the potential risk of collision with the surrounding manned airplanes. DJI AirSense will 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:

1. 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.
2. If there is an obstacle between a manned airplane and a DJI aircraft, DJI AirSense will not be able to receive ADS-B messages from the airplane or send warnings to the user. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.
3. Warning prompts may be delayed if DJI AirSense experiences any interference from the surrounding environment. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.
4. Warning prompts may not be received if the DJI aircraft is unable to obtain information on its location.
5. DJI AirSense cannot receive ADS-B messages from manned airplanes or send warnings to the user when it is disabled or misconfigured.

When the DJI AirSense system detects a risk, the AR projection display will appear 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.

1. **Notice:** a blue airplane icon will appear on the map.
2. **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.
3. **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 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.

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Advanced Pilot Assistance Systems (APAS 5.0)

The Advanced Pilot Assistance Systems 5.0 (APAS 5.0) feature is available in Normal mode and Tripod mode. When APAS is enabled, the aircraft will continue to respond to user commands and plan its path according to both control stick inputs and the flight environment. APAS makes it easier to avoid obstacles, obtain smoother footage, and give a better flying experience.

Keep moving the control sticks in any direction. The aircraft will avoid the obstacles by flying above, below, or to the left or right of the obstacle. The aircraft can also respond to the control stick inputs while avoiding obstacles.

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, enter the camera view in DJI Pilot 2, tap ••• > Ⓐ, then Obstacle Avoidance, and enable APAS by selecting Avoid.

Landing Protection

Landing Protection will activate if Obstacle Avoidance is set to Avoid or Brake and the user pulls the throttle stick down to land the aircraft. Landing Protection is enabled once the aircraft begins to land.

1. During Landing Protection, the aircraft will automatically detect and carefully land on suitable ground.
2. If the ground is determined unsuitable for landing, the aircraft will hover when the aircraft descends to 0.8 m above ground. Pull down on the throttle stick for more than five seconds, and the aircraft will land without obstacle avoidance.

⚠
- Make sure to use APAS when the Vision Systems are 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 vision systems are 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.

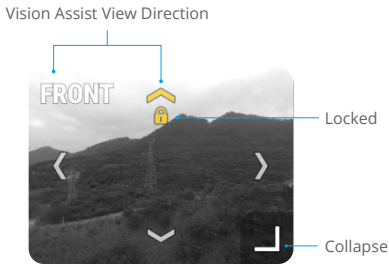
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Vision Assist

The vision assist view, powered by the horizontal vision system, changes the horizontal speed direction (forward, backward, left, and right) to help users navigate and observe obstacles during flight.

The vision assist view is in the lower right corner of the liveview. The display can be disabled in System Settings > Flight Settings > Assist.

- When using Vision Assist, the quality of the video transmission may be lower due to transmission bandwidth limits 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, electrical wires, and kite strings cannot be displayed accurately.
- Vision Assist is not available when the video transmission signal is weak.



Vision Assist View Direction	Indicates the direction of the vision assist view. Tap and hold to lock the direction.
Collapse	Tap to minimize the vision assist view.
Locked	Indicates that the direction of the vision assist view is locked. Tap to cancel the lock.

- 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 three seconds before returning to the view of the current horizontal flight direction.
- When the direction is locked in a specific direction, tap any other directional arrow to switch the direction of the vision assist view for three seconds before returning to the current horizontal flight direction.

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Pre-Flight Checklist

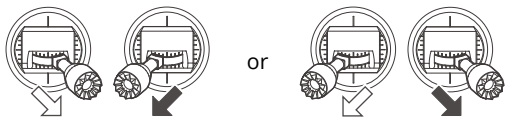
1. Make sure the remote controller and the aircraft batteries are fully charged and the Intelligent Flight Battery is installed firmly.
2. Make sure the propellers are securely mounted and not damaged or deformed, there are no foreign objects in or on the motors or propellers, and the propeller blades and arms are unfolded.
3. Make sure the lenses of the vision systems, cameras, the glass of the infrared sensors, and the auxiliary lights are clean, free of stickers, and not blocked in any way.
4. Make sure to remove the gimbal protector before powering on the aircraft.
5. Make sure the covers of the microSD card slot and the PSDK port have been closed properly.
6. Make sure the remote controller antennas are adjusted to the proper position.
7. Make sure DJI Pilot 2 and the aircraft firmware have been updated to the latest version.
8. Power on the aircraft and the remote controller. 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.
9. Make sure your flight area is outside any GEO zones, 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.
10. To ensure flight safety, enter the camera view of DJI Pilot 2 and check the parameters on the pre-flight checklist, such as the failsafe settings, control stick mode, RTH height, and obstacle distance. It is recommended to set the out-of-control action to RTH.
11. 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 AFTERSALES SUPPORT TO YOU OR ASSUME LIABILITY.
12. Divide the airspace for flight when multiple aircraft are operating simultaneously in order to avoid collision mid-air.

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Starting/Stopping the Motors

Starting the Motors

A Combination Stick Command (CSC) is used to start the motors. Push both sticks to the inner or outer bottom corners to start the motors. Once the motors start spinning, release both sticks simultaneously.

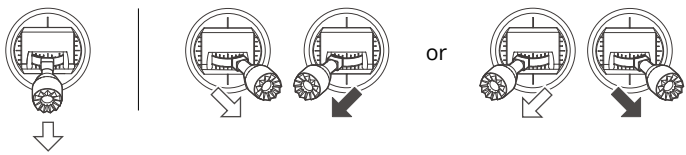


Stopping the Motors

When the aircraft is on the ground and the motors are spining, there are two ways to stop the motors:

Method 1: Push the throttle stick down and hold. The motors will stop after one second.

Method 2: Perform the same CSC used to start the motors and hold. The motors will stop after two seconds.



Method 1 Method 2

Stopping the Motors Mid-Flight

Stopping motors mid-flight will cause the aircraft to crash. The motors should only be stopped mid-flight in an emergency situation, such as if the aircraft is involved in a collision, a motor has stalled, the aircraft is rolling in the air, or the aircraft is out of control and is ascending or descending very quickly. To stop the motors mid-flight, perform the same CSC that was used to start the motors.

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Flight Test

1. Place the aircraft in an open, flat area with the aircraft rear facing towards you.
2. Power on the remote controller and the aircraft.
3. Launch DJI Pilot 2 and enter the camera view.
4. Wait for the aircraft self-diagnostics to complete. If DJI Pilot 2 does not show any irregular warning, you can start the motors.
5. Push the throttle stick up slowly to take off.
6. To land, hover over a level surface and gently push the throttle stick down to descend.
7. After landing, push the throttle down and hold until the motors stop.
8. Power off the Intelligent Flight Battery before the remote controller.

⚠ Make sure to place the aircraft on a flat and steady surface before takeoff. DO NOT launch the aircraft from your palm or while holding it with your hand.

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Aircraft

Flight Modes

Normal Mode:

The aircraft utilizes GNSS, the Horizontal Omnidirectional, Upward, and Downward Vision Systems, and the Infrared Sensing System to locate itself and stabilize. When the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft uses GNSS to locate itself and stabilize. When the GNSS is weak, but the lighting and other environmental conditions are sufficient, it uses the vision systems. When the vision systems are enabled, and lighting and other environmental conditions are sufficient, the maximum tilt angle is 30° and the maximum flight speed is 15 m/s.

Sport Mode:

In Sport mode, the aircraft uses GNSS for positioning and the aircraft responses are optimized for agility and speed, making it more responsive to control stick movements.

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 A-mode when the vision systems are unavailable or disabled and when the GNSS signal is weak or the compass experiences interference. In A-mode, the aircraft may be more easily affected by its surroundings. Environmental factors such as wind can result in horizontal shifting, which may present hazards, especially when flying in confined spaces.

If the aircraft is flying in the EU with C1 certification, there is no A-mode in DJI Pilot 2.

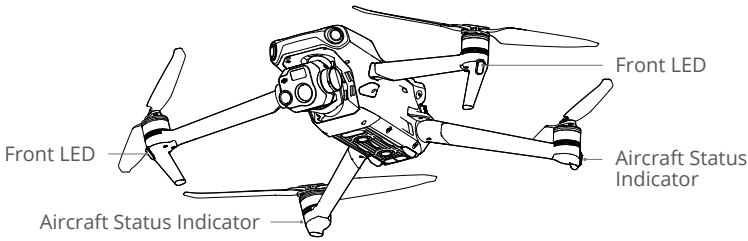
If the aircraft is flying in the EU with C2 certification, the aircraft will switch to Low Speed mode when the flight mode is switched to F (T-mode) on the remote controller. Low Speed mode limits the maximum horizontal flight speed to 2.8 m/s based on Normal mode, and there is no limit for the ascent 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 flight modes are only valid for manual flight.

- 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 speed and braking distance of the aircraft significantly increase in Sport mode. A minimum braking distance of 30 m is required in windless conditions.
- A minimum braking distance of 10 m is required in windless conditions while the aircraft is ascending and descending in Sport mode or Normal mode.
- The responsiveness of the aircraft significantly increases in Sport mode, which means a small control stick movement on the remote controller translates into the aircraft moving a large distance. Make sure to maintain adequate maneuvering space during flight.
- When switching the GNSS to the BeiDou satellite positioning system in DJI Pilot 2, the aircraft only uses a single positioning system and the satellite search capability becomes poor. Fly with caution.

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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 flight control system. Refer to the table below for more information about the aircraft status indicators.

Aircraft Status Indicators Descriptions

Normal States		
●●●·····	Blinks red, yellow, and green alternately	Powering on and performing self-diagnostic tests
● ×4	Blinks yellow four times	Warming up
●·····	Blinks green slowly	GNSS enabled
● ×2 ·····	Blinks green twice repeatedly	Vision systems enabled
●·····	Blinks yellow slowly	GNSS and vision systems disabled (ATTI mode enabled)
Warning States		
●·····	Blinks yellow quickly	Remote controller signal lost
●·····	Blinks red slowly	Takeoff is disabled, e.g. low battery*
●·····	Blinks red quickly	Critically low battery
●——	Solid Red	Critical error
●●·····	Blinks red and yellow alternately	Compass calibration required

* If the aircraft cannot takeoff while the status indicators are blinking red slowly, connect to the remote controller, run DJI Pilot 2, and view the details.

After the motor starts, the front LEDs blink red and green alternately, and the aircraft status indicators blink green.

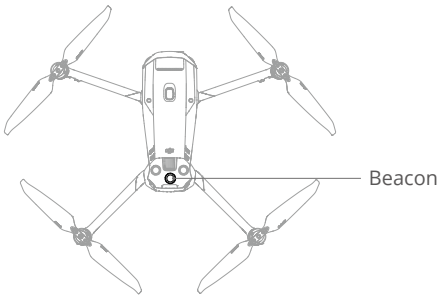
⚠ To obtain better footage, the front LEDs turn off automatically when shooting if the front LEDs are set to auto in DJI Pilot 2. Lighting requirements vary depending on the region. Observe local laws and regulations.

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Beacon and Auxiliary Light

Beacon

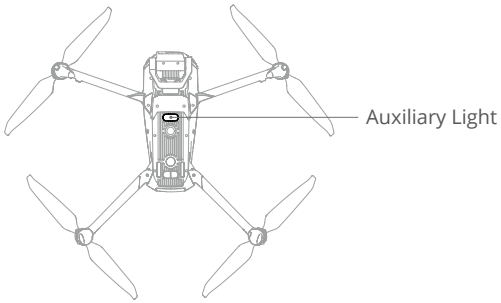
The beacon on the top of the aircraft enables you to find the aircraft when flying at night. The beacon can be manually turned on or off in DJI Pilot 2.



⚠ DO NOT look directly at the beacon when it is in use to avoid damaging your eyes.

Auxiliary Light

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



⚠
- In low-light environments, the vision systems may not achieve optimal positioning performance even if the auxiliary bottom light is turned on. Fly with caution if the GNSS signal is weak in such environments.
- The auxiliary LED is set to auto when used in the EU and cannot be changed. The aircraft Front Arm LEDs are always on when used in the EU and cannot be changed.

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Flight Recorder

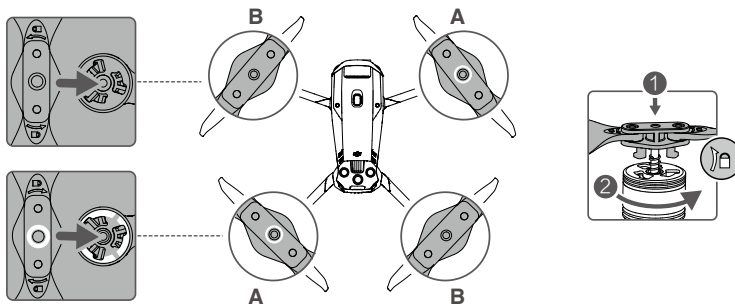
Flight data, including flight telemetry, aircraft status information, and other parameters, are automatically saved to the internal data recorder of the aircraft. The data can be accessed using DJI Assistant 2 (Enterprise Series).

Propellers

⚠ Low-Noise Propellers (Model: 8658F) must be used in countries and regions with C2 certification.

Attaching the Propellers

Attach the propellers with marks to the motors with marks and the unmarked propellers to the motors without marks. Hold the motor, press the propeller down, and rotate in the direction marked on the propeller until it pops up and locks in place.



Detaching the Propellers

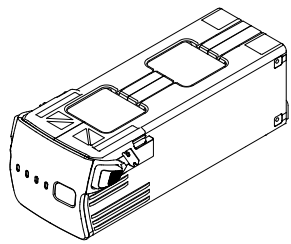
Hold the motor, press the propeller down, and rotate in the opposite direction to the one marked on the propeller until it pops out.

⚠
- The propeller blades are sharp. Handle with care.
- Only use official DJI propellers. DO NOT mix propeller types.
- Propellers are consumable components. Purchase additional propellers if necessary.
- Make sure that the propellers and motors are installed securely before each flight.
- Make sure that all propellers are in good condition before each flight. DO NOT use aged, chipped, or broken propellers.
- To avoid injury, stay away from rotating propellers or motors.
- To avoid damaging the propellers, place the aircraft in the direction shown in the carrying case during transportation or storage. DO NOT squeeze or bend the propellers. If propellers are damaged, the flight performance is affected.

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- 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.

Intelligent Flight Battery



Battery Features

1. Battery Level Display: the battery level LEDs display the current battery level.
2. Auto-Discharging: to prevent swelling, the battery automatically discharges to 96% battery level when idle for three days and automatically discharges to 60% battery level when idle for nine days (the default is nine days, but it can be set to 4-9 days in the app). It is normal to feel moderate heat being emitted from the battery during the discharging process.
3. Balanced Charging: during charging, the voltages of the battery cells are automatically balanced.
4. Overcharge Protection: the battery stops charging automatically once fully charged.
5. Temperature Detection: to prevent damage, the battery only charges when the temperature is between 5° and 40° C (41° and 104° F).
6. Overcurrent Protection: the battery stops charging if an excess current is detected.
7. Over-Discharge Protection: discharging stops automatically to prevent excess discharge when the battery is not in use. Over-discharge protection is not enabled when the battery is in use.
8. Short Circuit Protection: the power supply is automatically cut if a short circuit is detected.
9. Battery Cell Damage Protection: the app will display a warning prompt when a damaged battery cell is detected.

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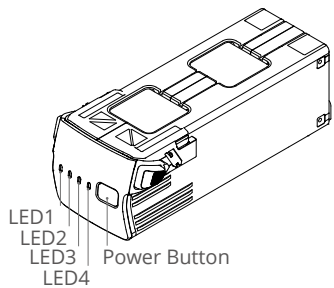
10. Hibernation Mode: the battery switches off after 20 minutes of inactivity to save power. If the battery level is less than 5%, the battery enters Hibernation mode to prevent over-discharge after being idle for six hours. In Hibernation mode, the battery level indicators do not illuminate. Charge the battery to wake it from hibernation.
11. Communication: information about the voltage, capacity, and current of the battery is transmitted to the aircraft.

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

Using the Battery

Checking the Battery Level

Press the power button once to check the 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 blinking. ○ LED is off.

LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Battery Level
○	○	○	○	89%-100%
○	○	○	☼	76%-88%
○	○	○	○	64%-75%
○	○	☼	○	51%-63%
○	○	○	○	39%-50%
○	☼	○	○	26%-38%
○	○	○	○	14%-25%
☼	○	○	○	1%-13%

Powering On/Off

Press the power button once, then press again, and hold for two seconds to power the battery on or off. The battery level LEDs display the battery level when the aircraft is powered on.

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Low-Temperature Notice

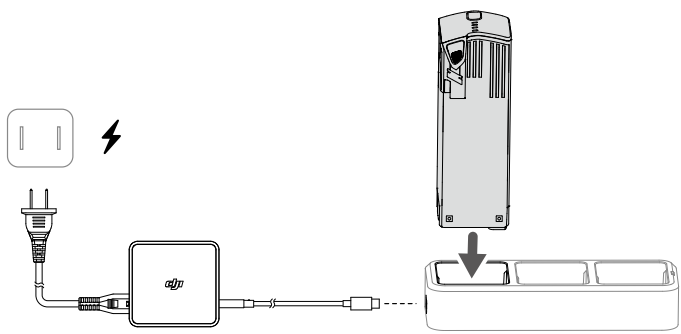
1. Battery capacity is significantly reduced when flying at low temperatures from -10° to 5° C (14° to 41° F). It is recommended to hover the aircraft in place for a while to heat the battery. Make sure to charge the battery fully before takeoff.
2. Batteries cannot be used in extremely low-temperature environments of lower than -10° C (14° F).
3. When in low-temperature environments, end the flight as soon as DJI Pilot 2 displays the low battery level warning.
4. To ensure optimal performance, keep the battery temperature above 20° C (68° F).
5. The reduced battery capacity in low-temperature environments reduces the wind speed resistance performance of the aircraft. Fly with caution.
6. Fly with extra caution at high altitudes.

Charging the Battery

Fully charge the battery before each use. Only use a DJI-approved charging device to charge the Intelligent Flight Battery.

Using the Charging Hub

DJI Mavic 3 Battery Charging Hub (100W) is designed for use with Mavic 3 Intelligent Flight Batteries. When used with the DJI USB-C Power Adapter (100W), it can charge up to three Intelligent Flight Batteries in sequence from high to low power levels. The charging time for one battery is approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes.



How to Charge

1. Insert the Intelligent Flight Battery into the battery port. Connect the charging hub to a power outlet (100-240 V, 50-60 Hz) using the DJI USB-C Power Adapter (100W).
2. The Intelligent Flight Battery with the highest power level will be charged first, and then the rest will be charged in sequence according to their power levels. Refer to the Status LED Indicator Descriptions for more information about the blinking patterns of the status LED indicator.

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3. The Intelligent Flight Battery can be disconnected from the charging hub when charging is complete.

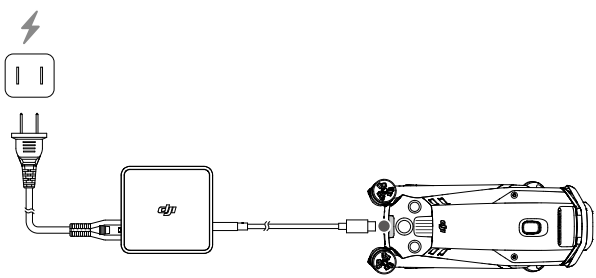
Status LED Indicator Descriptions

Blinking Pattern	Description
Solid yellow	No battery is inserted
Pulses green	Charging
Solid green	All batteries fully charged
Blinks yellow	Temperature of batteries too low or too high (no further operation needed)
Solid red	Power supply or battery error (remove and reinsert the batteries or unplug and plug in the charger)

- It is recommended to use a DJI USB-C Power Adapter (100W) when using the Mavic 3 Battery Charging Hub.
- 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 attempt to touch the metal terminals on the battery case.
- Clean the metal terminals with a clean, dry cloth if there is any noticeable buildup.

Using DJI USB-C Power Adapter (100W)

1. Connect the charger to an AC power supply (100-240V, 50/60 Hz; use a power adapter if necessary).
2. Connect the aircraft to the charger with the battery powered off.
3. The battery level LEDs display the current battery level during charging.
4. The Intelligent Flight Battery is fully charged when all the battery level LEDs are off. Detach the charger when the battery is fully charged.



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- 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 operating temperature before charging again.
- The charger stops charging the battery if the battery cell temperature is not within the operating range of 5° to 40° C (41° to 104° F). The ideal charging temperature is from 22° to 28° C (71.6° to 82.4° F).
- Fully charge the battery at least once every three months to maintain battery health.
- DJI does not take any responsibility for damage caused by third-party chargers.

For safety purposes, keep the batteries at a low power level in transit. This can be done by flying the aircraft outdoors until there is less than 30% charge left.

The table below shows the battery level during charging.

LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Battery Level
☼	☼	○	○	1%-50%
☼	☼	☼	○	51%-75%
☼	☼	☼	☼	76%-99%
○	○	○	○	100%

Battery Protection Mechanisms

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

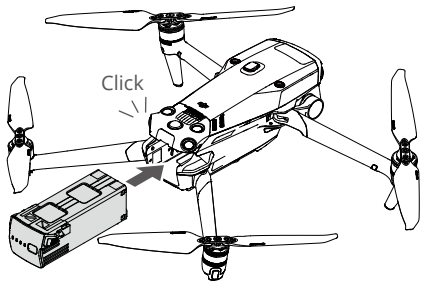
Battery Protection Mechanisms					
LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Blinking Pattern	Status
○	☼	○	○	LED2 blinks twice per second	Overcurrent detected
○	☼	○	○	LED2 blinks three times per second	Short circuit detected
○	○	☼	○	LED3 blinks twice per second	Overcharge detected
○	○	☼	○	LED3 blinks three times per second	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 the charger again.

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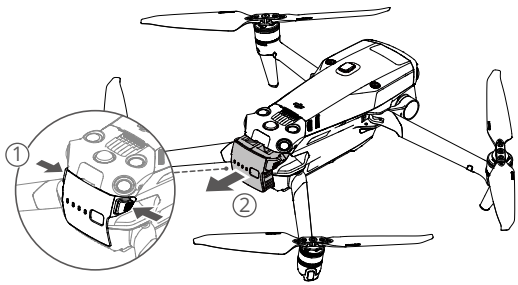
Inserting the Intelligent Flight Battery

Insert the Intelligent Flight Battery into the battery compartment of the aircraft. Make sure it is mounted securely and that the battery buckles are clicked into place.



Removing the Intelligent Flight Battery

Press the textured part of the battery buckles on the sides of the battery to remove it from the compartment.

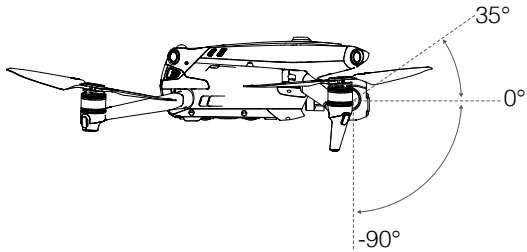


- DO NOT insert or remove the battery while the aircraft is powered on.
- Make sure the battery is mounted securely.

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Gimbal

Gimbal Profile



Use the gimbal dial on the remote controller to control the tilt of the camera. Alternatively, enter the camera view in DJI Pilot 2. Press the screen until a circle appears and drag the circle up and down to control the tilt of the camera.

Gimbal Mode

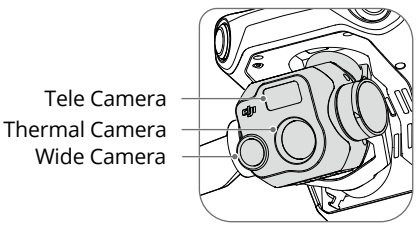
The gimbal operates in Follow mode: the tilt angle of the gimbal remains stable relative to the horizontal plane, which is suitable for shooting stable images. Users can adjust the gimbal tilt.

- DO NOT tap or knock the gimbal after the aircraft is powered on. Launch the aircraft from open and flat ground to protect the gimbal during takeoff.
- Precision elements in the gimbal may be damaged by a collision or impact, which may cause the gimbal to function abnormally.
- Avoid getting dust or sand on the gimbal, especially in the gimbal motors.
- A gimbal motor may enter protection mode in the following situations: a. The aircraft is on uneven ground, and the gimbal is obstructed. b. The gimbal experiences an excessive external force, such as during a collision.
- DO NOT apply external force to the gimbal after the gimbal is powered on. DO NOT add any extra payload to the gimbal, as this may cause the gimbal to function abnormally or even lead to permanent motor damage.
- Make sure to remove the gimbal protector before powering on the aircraft. Also, make sure to mount the gimbal protector when the aircraft 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.

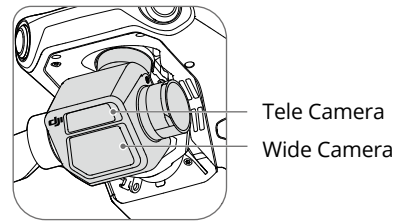
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Camera

Camera Profile



Mavic 3T
Mavic 3T Advanced



Mavic 3E

- DO NOT expose the thermal camera lenses to strong sources of energy such as the sun, lava, or a laser beam. Otherwise, the camera sensor may be burned, leading to permanent damage.
- Make sure the temperature and humidity are suitable for the camera during use and storage.
- Use a lens cleanser 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 and injure the user.

Storing Photos and Videos

A microSD card is in the microSD card slot when shipped. The aircraft supports microSD cards with a maximum capacity of up to 512 GB. To ensure that the camera can quickly read and write data for HD video recording, use a microSD card with UHS Speed Class 3 or above and a write speed greater than 30 MB/s. Refer to the Recommended microSD Cards in specifications.

- DO NOT remove the microSD card from the aircraft when recording. Otherwise, the microSD card may be damaged.
- To ensure the stability of the camera system, single video recordings are limited to 30 minutes.
- Check camera settings before use to ensure they are configured correctly.
- Before shooting important photos or videos, shoot a few images to test whether the camera is operating correctly.
- Photos and videos cannot be transmitted or copied from the camera if the aircraft is powered off.
- Make sure to power off the aircraft 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.

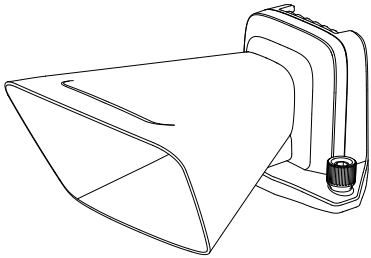
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PSDK Port

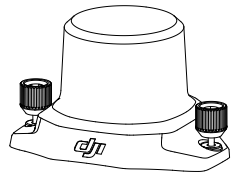
The aircraft features a PSDK port for mounting additional compatible DJI modular accessories that are listed below:

Speaker: used for long-range, real-time broadcasting or audio playback.

RTK module: tracks the dual-frequency multi-mode signals of visible satellites in complex environments, provides higher accuracy and more reliable data for positioning, and improves the anti-interference ability in strong magnetic environments, which ensures reliable operation and flight. When used with a D-RTK 2 High Precision GNSS Mobile Station or a custom Network RTK, more accurate positioning data can be obtained.



Speaker

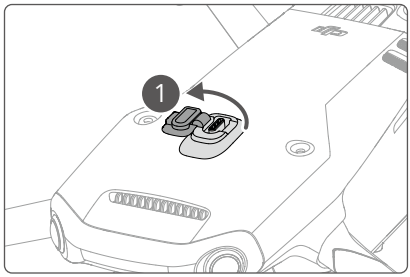


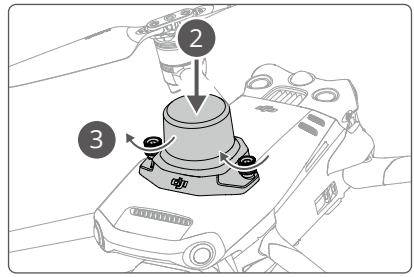
RTK Module

Usage

The following example illustrates how to install and use modular accessories. The RTK module is used as an example.

1. Remove the PSDK port cover on the top of the aircraft when the aircraft is powered off.
2. Mount the RTK module onto the PSDK port of the aircraft.
3. Tighten the knobs on both sides to ensure that the RTK module is firmly mounted onto the aircraft.





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4. Power on the aircraft and launch DJI Pilot 2 to use the accessory.

- Make sure that the accessories are correctly and securely mounted on the aircraft before use. Otherwise, they may fall from the aircraft during flight.
- DO NOT use the speaker near people or in an urban area where noise-sensitive structures are concentrated, as the loudness could lead to accidents or injuries.
- It is recommended to use the DJI RC Pro Enterprise remote controller to play vocals or import a vocal source for the best playback effect. It is not recommended to play single-frequency sounds such as an alarm to avoid irreversible damage to the speaker.
- The RTK module does not support hot swapping. Please avoid blocking the RTK module to ensure positioning accuracy.

Using the RTK Module

Enabling/Disabling RTK

Ensure that the RTK function is enabled and the RTK service type is correctly set (D-RTK 2 Mobile Station or Network RTK) before each use. Otherwise, RTK cannot be used for positioning. Go to the camera view in the DJI Pilot 2 app, tap ••• > RTK , to check the settings. Make sure to disable the RTK function if not in use. Otherwise, the aircraft will not be able to take off when there is no differential data.

- RTK positioning can be enabled and disabled during flight. Remember to select an RTK service type first.
- After RTK is enabled, Maintain Positioning Accuracy mode can be used.

DJI D-RTK 2 Mobile Station

1. Refer to the D-RTK 2 High Precision GNSS Mobile Station User Guide (available from https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise/downloads) to set up the D-RTK 2 Mobile Station and link the aircraft and the station. Power on the D-RTK 2 Mobile Station and switch to the Broadcast mode for the Mavic 3 Enterprise Series.
2. In the RTK settings in the app, select D-RTK 2 Mobile Station as the RTK service type, connect to the mobile station by following the on-screen instructions, and wait for the system to search for a satellite. 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 the mobile station.
3. D-RTK 2 Mobile Station communication distance: 12 km (NCC/FCC), 6 km (SRRC/CE/MIC).

Custom Network RTK

To use Custom Network RTK, make sure that the remote controller has a Wi-Fi connection. Custom Network RTK can be used to replace the D-RTK 2 Mobile Station. Connect the Custom Network RTK account to the designated NTRIP server to send and receive differential data. Keep the remote controller turned on and connected to the internet when using this function.

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1. Make sure that the remote controller is connected to the aircraft and the internet.
2. Go to the camera view in the DJI Pilot 2 app, tap ••• > RTK , 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 Custom Network RTK.

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Remote Controller

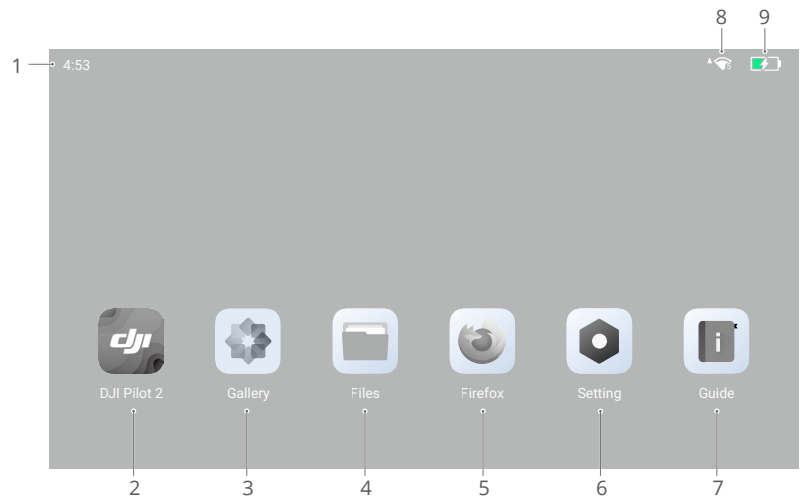
The DJI RC Pro Enterprise remote controller features O3 Enterprise. The latest version of DJI's signature OcuSync image transmission technology works at both 2.4 and 5.8 GHz, is capable of selecting the best transmission channel automatically, and can transmit a live HD view from the camera of the aircraft at a distance of up to 15 km. The built-in 5.5-in high-brightness 1000 cd/m^2 screen boasts a resolution of 1920×1080 pixels, while the remote controller comes with a wide range of aircraft and gimbal controls and customizable buttons. Users can connect to the internet via Wi-Fi, and the Android 10 operating system comes with a variety of functions such as Bluetooth and GNSS (GPS+GLONASS+Galileo).

With the built-in microphone and speaker, the remote controller supports H.264 4K/120fps and H.265 4K/120fps video (the actual display effect depends on the resolution and frame rate of the screen), which also supports video output via the Mini HDMI port. The internal storage of the remote controller is 64 GB and supports the use of microSD cards to store photos and videos.

The 5000mAh 36Wh battery provides the remote controller a maximum operating time of 3 hours.

Remote Controller System Interface

Homepage



1. **Time**

   Displays current time.

2. **DJI Pilot 2 App**

   Tap to enter DJI Pilot 2.

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3. **Gallery**

   Tap to view stored images and videos.

4. **Files**

   Tap to view stored files.

5. **Browser**

   Tap to open the browser.

6. **Settings**

   Tap to enter system settings.

7. **Guide**

   Tap to read the guide with detailed information on the remote controller buttons and LEDs.

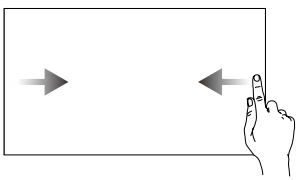
8. **Wi-Fi Signal**

   Displays Wi-Fi signal strength when connected to a Wi-Fi network. Wi-Fi can be enabled or disabled in the shortcut or system settings.

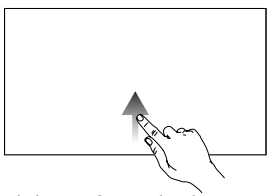
9. **Battery Level**

   Displays the battery level of the internal battery of the remote controller. The icon indicates that the battery is charging.

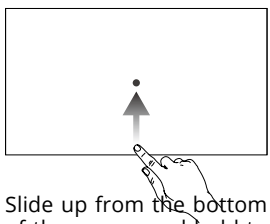
Screen Gestures



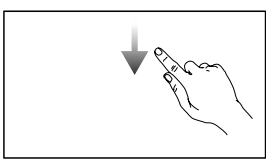
Slide from the left or right to the center of the screen to return to the previous screen.



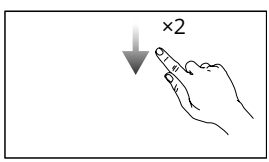
Slide up from the bottom of the screen to return to the homepage.



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



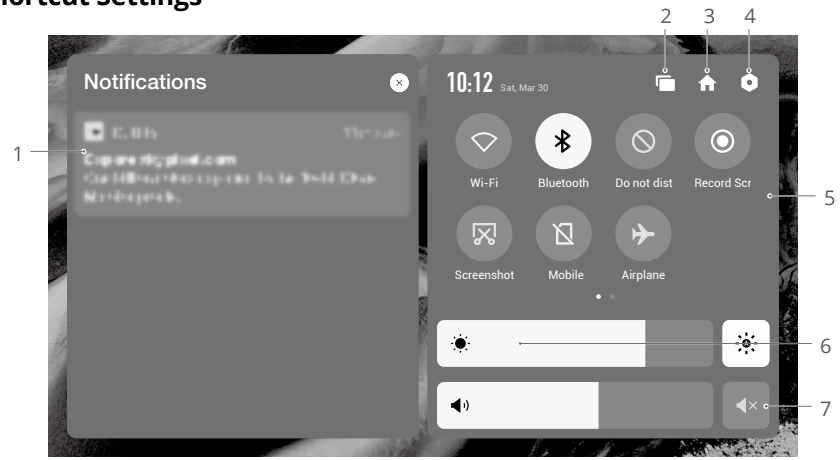
Slide down from the top of the screen to open the status bar when in DJI Pilot 2. The status bar displays information such as time, Wi-Fi signal, and remote controller battery level.



Open Quick Settings: 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.

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Shortcut Settings



1. **Notifications**

   Tap to view system or app notifications.

2. **Recent**

   Tap to view and switch to recently opened apps.

3. **Home**

   Tap to return to the homepage.

4. **System Settings**

   Tap to access system settings.

5. **Shortcuts**

   : tap to enable or disable Wi-Fi. Hold to enter settings and connect to or add a Wi-Fi network.

   : tap to enable or disable Bluetooth. Tap and hold to open settings and connect with nearby Bluetooth devices.

   : tap to enable DO NOT Disturb mode. In this mode, system prompts will be disabled.

   : tap to start screen recording.

   : tap to screenshot the screen.

   : mobile data.

   : tap to enable Airplane mode. Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and mobile data will be disabled.

6. **Adjust Brightness**

   Slide the bar to adjust the brightness. Tap the icon to auto-brightness mode. Tap or slide the bar to switch to manual brightness mode.

7. **Adjust Volume**

   Slide the bar to adjust the volume and tap to mute. Note that after muting, all sounds of the remote controller will be completely disabled, including related alarm sounds. Please turn on the mute with caution.

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Remote Controller LEDs and Alerts

Remote Controller LEDs

Status LED

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

Battery Level LEDs

Blinking Pattern				Battery Level
●	●	●	●	76%-100%
●	●	●	○	51%-75%
●	●	○	○	26%-50%
●	○	○	○	1%-25%

Remote Controller Alert

The remote controller vibrates or beeps twice to indicate an error or warning. Pay attention to the prompts that appear on the touchscreen or in DJI Pilot 2. Slide down from the top and select Mute to disable alerts.

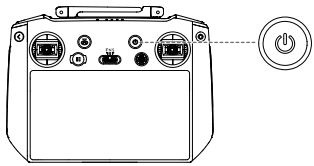
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Operation

Powering On/Off

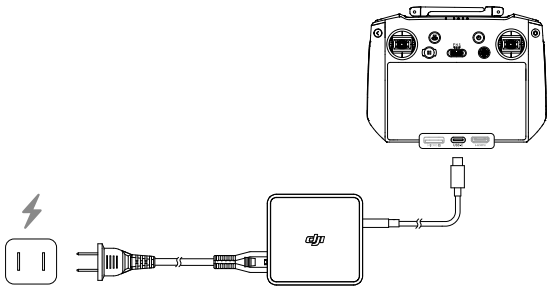
Press the power button once to check the current battery level.

Press once, then press again and hold for two seconds to power the remote controller on or off.



Charging the Battery

Use a USB-C cable to connect the charger to the USB-C port of the remote controller.



Fully discharge and charge the remote controller every three months. The battery depletes when stored for an extended period.

- The remote controller cannot be powered on before activating the internal battery.
- It is recommended to use the included USB-C to USB-C cable for optimal charging.

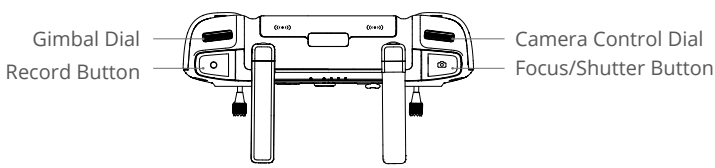
Controlling the Gimbal and Camera

Focus/Shutter Button: press halfway down to auto-focus and press all the way down to take a photo.

Record Button: press once to start or stop recording.

Camera Control Dial: adjust the zoom.

Gimbal Dial: control the tilt of the gimbal.

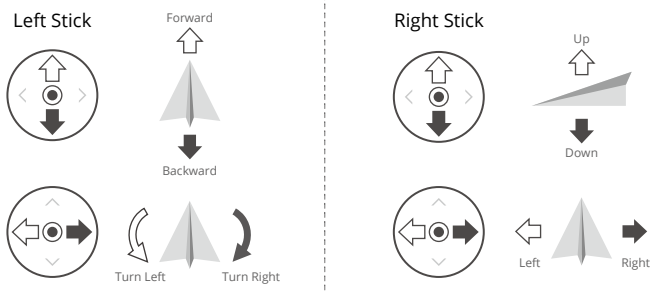


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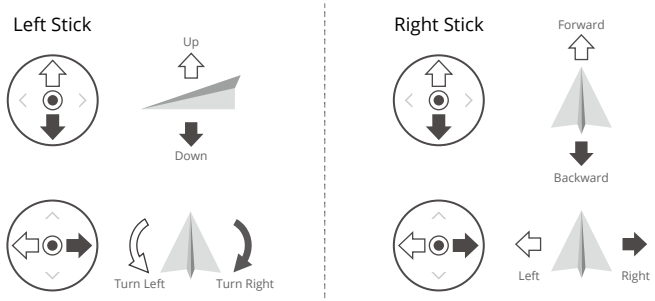
Controlling the Aircraft

The control sticks can be operated in Mode 1, Mode 2, or Mode 3, as shown below.

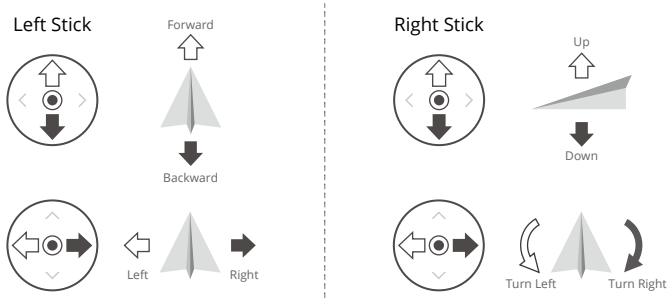
Mode 1



Mode 2



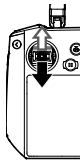
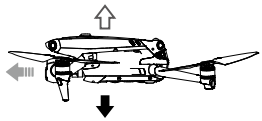
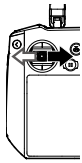
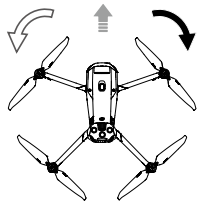
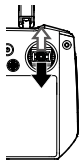
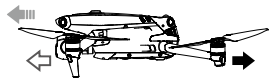
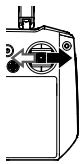
Mode 3



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.

- Stick Neutral/Center Point: control sticks are in the center.
- Moving the control stick: the control stick is pushed away from the center position.

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Remote Controller (Mode 2)	Aircraft (◀ Indicates nose direction)	Remarks
		Throttle Stick: moving the left stick up or down changes the altitude of the aircraft. Push the stick up to ascend and push down to descend. The aircraft hovers in place if the stick is in the center. Use the left stick to take off when the motors are spinning at an idle speed. The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft changes elevation. Push the stick gently to prevent sudden and unexpected changes in altitude.
		Yaw Stick: moving the left stick to the left or right controls the orientation of the aircraft. Push the stick left to rotate the aircraft counterclockwise and right to rotate the aircraft clockwise. The aircraft hovers in place if the stick is in the center. The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft rotates.
		Pitch Stick: moving the right stick up and down to change the pitch of the aircraft. Push the stick up to fly forward and down to fly backward. The aircraft hovers in place if the stick is in the center. The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft moves.
		Roll Stick: moving the right stick to the left or right changes the roll of the aircraft. Push the stick left to fly left and right to fly right. The aircraft hovers in place if the stick is in the center. The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft moves.

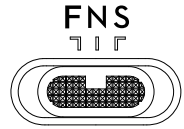
⚠
- Keep the remote controller away from magnetic materials such as magnets and loudspeaker boxes to avoid magnetic interference.
- To avoid damage to the control sticks, it is recommended that the remote controller be stored in the carrying case when being carried or transported.

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Flight Mode Switch

Toggle the switch to select the desired flight mode.

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

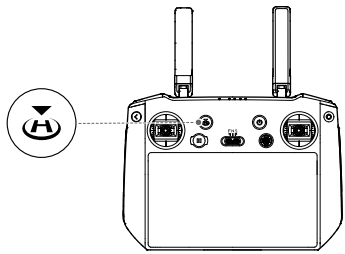


Function mode can be set to T-mode* (Tripod mode) or A-mode (Attitude mode) in DJI Pilot 2.

* Low Speed mode in EU.

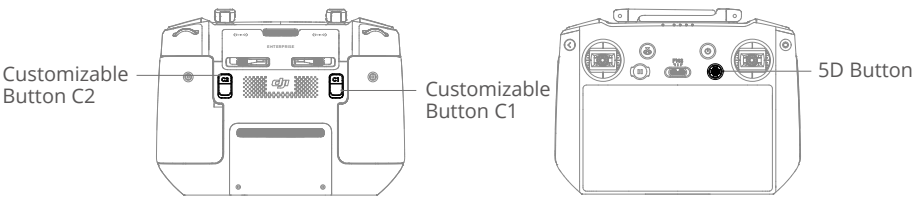
RTH Button

Press and hold the RTH button until the remote controller beeps to start RTH. The aircraft will fly to the last updated Home Point. Press the button again to cancel RTH and regain control of the aircraft. Refer to the Return to Home section for more information about RTH.



Customizable Buttons

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



Combination Buttons

Some frequently-used features can be activated by using combination buttons. To use combination buttons, hold the back button and operate the other button in the combination. In actual use, enter the homepage of the remote controller and tap Guide to check all available combination buttons quickly.

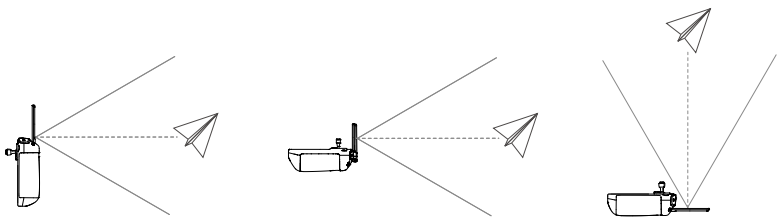
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Combination Operation	Function
Back Button + Left Dial	Adjust Brightness
Back Button + Right Dial	Adjust Volume
Back Button + Record Button	Record Screen
Back Button + Shutter Button	Screenshot
Back Button + 5D Button	Toggle up - Home; Toggle down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

Optimal Transmission Zone

The signal between the aircraft and the remote controller is most reliable when the antennas are positioned in relation to the aircraft, as illustrated below.

The optimal transmission range is where the antennas face the aircraft, with the angle between the antennas and the back of the remote controller being 180° or 270°.



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 remote controller and the aircraft after activation.

Method 1: Using Button Combinations

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 more than four seconds. The aircraft beeps twice after a short beep, 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.

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Method 2: Using DJI Pilot 2

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 beeps.
3. Press and hold the power button of the aircraft for more than four seconds. The aircraft beeps twice after a short beep, 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 50 cm of the aircraft during linking.

Advanced Features

Calibrating the Compass

The compass may need to be calibrated after the remote controller is used in areas with electromagnetic interference. A warning prompt will appear if the compass of the remote controller requires calibration. Tap the warning prompt to start calibrating. In other cases, follow the steps below to calibrate your remote controller.

1. Power on the remote controller and enter the homepage.
2. Select Settings, scroll down, and tap Compass.
3. Follow the on-screen instructions to calibrate the compass.
4. A prompt will be displayed when the calibration is successful.

HDMI Settings

The touchscreen can be shared with a display screen via an HDMI cable.

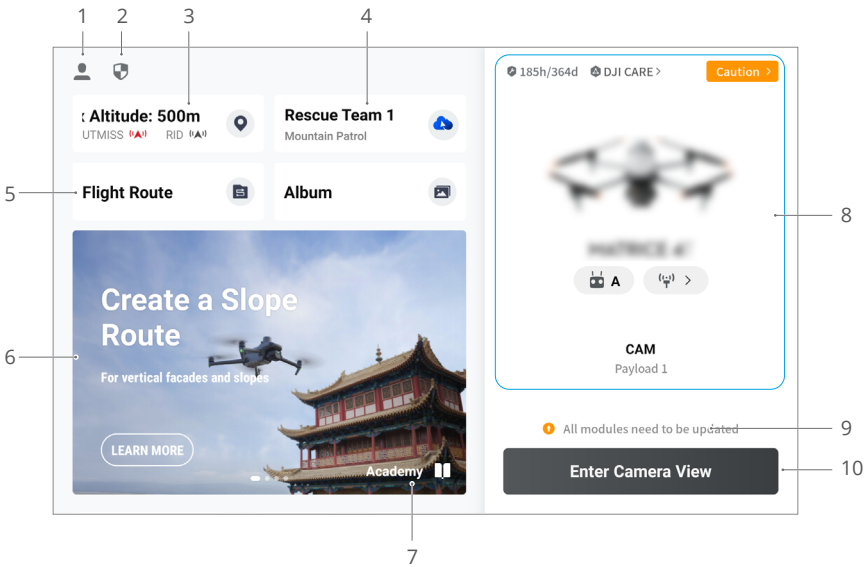
The resolution can be set in Settings, Display, and then HDMI.

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DJI Pilot 2 App

The DJI Pilot 2 app is specifically developed for enterprise users. Manual flight integrates a variety of professional features that make flying simple and intuitive. Flight task supports flight planning and automatically operation of the aircraft, making your workflow much simpler and more efficient.

Homepage



1. **Profile**

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

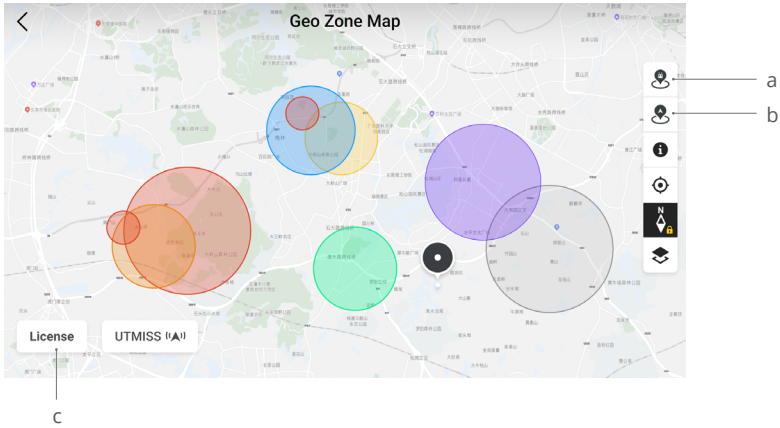
2. **Data and Privacy**

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

3. **GEO Zone Map**

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

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a. Tap to update the GEO Zone database of the remote controller if an update is available.

b. Tap to update the GEO Zone database of the aircraft if an update is available.

c. Tap to enter and manage the unlocking certificate. If the aircraft is already connected to the remote controller, users can select the unlocking certificate directly to unlock the aircraft.

4. **Cloud Service**

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

a. If the DJI account logged in by the user has the DJI FlightHub 2 license, tap the cloud service on the app homepage to automatically log in to DJI FlightHub 2. DJI FlightHub 2 is a cloud-based integrated online management platform for aircraft, providing users with real-time project details and equipment and member management.

   For more information about DJI FlightHub 2, please visit https://www.dji.com/flighthub-2.

b. If connected to the GB28181 service, GB28181 and its connection status will be displayed.

c. If connected to a live service such as RTMP or RTSP, the corresponding live URL and connection status will be displayed.

If the service is connected, the font will be displayed in dark black; if it is connecting, a connecting prompt will appear in the upper right corner of the cloud service; if it is offline or disconnected, an orange icon will appear in the upper right corner of the cloud service as an abnormal alert.

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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 DJI FlightHub 2 is connected, you can also view all flight tasks sent from or upload local flight tasks to the cloud. Refer to the Flight Task section for more details.

6. **Album**

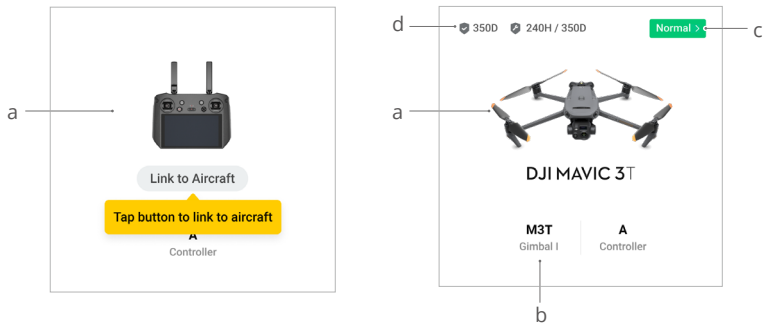
   Tap to view your media all in one place. You can save the photos or videos to your remote controller. Only the downloaded photos and videos can be viewed in Album when the aircraft is disconnected.

7. **Academy**

   Tap to view Enterprise Product Tutorials, Flight Tips, and Case Studies, and download User Manuals to the remote controller.

8. **Health Management System**

   Displays the health status of the aircraft, remote controller, and payload.



a. If the current remote controller is not connected to the aircraft, the picture of the remote controller will be displayed. Tap to link the remote controller to the aircraft, and the aircraft model and picture will be displayed after it is connected.

b. If the payload is abnormal, the payload name will appear in orange or red. Tap to view the error information on the payload.

c. Tap to enter the Health Management System. The health status of the aircraft and the remote controller is displayed here. If it appears in green (normal), the aircraft is normal and can take off. If in orange (caution) or red (warning), the aircraft has an error and must be checked and cleared before takeoff. Read the Health Management System (HMS) section for more details.

d. The maintenance information of the current aircraft is displayed here. If the aircraft has DJI Care Enterprise, its validity period will also be shown. Tap to view the device information, including cycle count, flight duration, flight history, activation time, flight mileage, etc.

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9. Firmware Update Shortcut

If an update is necessary, a prompt will appear notifying the user that new firmware is available or a consistent firmware update is needed for the aircraft and remote controller.

Inconsistent firmware versions will affect flight safety. The app will prioritize consistent firmware updates. Tap the prompt to enter the firmware update page.

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. In a typical consistent firmware update situation, the aircraft and remote controller will be updated to the latest version except for extra batteries. When these batteries are used, a prompt will appear requiring a consistent firmware update to ensure flight safety.

10. Enter Camera View

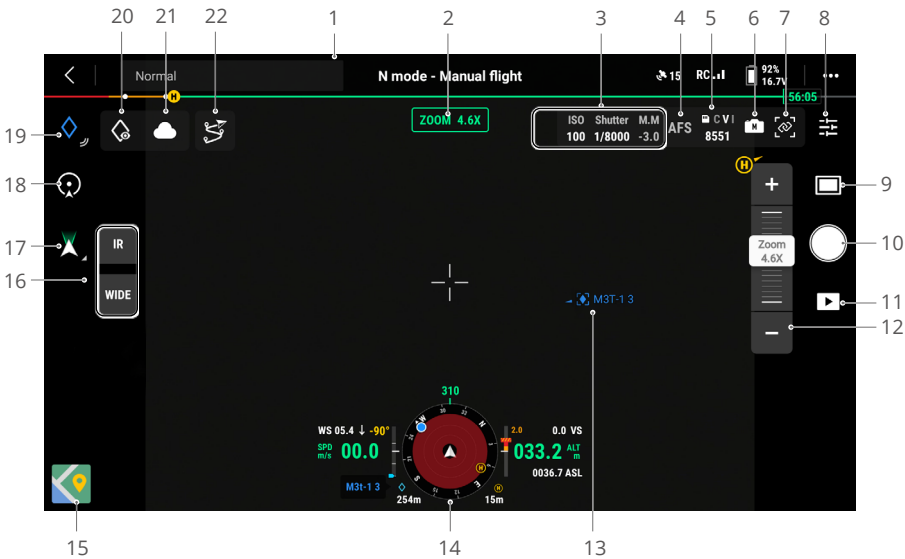
Tap to enter Preflight Check and switch between different modes of the camera view. Refer to Preflight Check and Camera View sections for more details.

Camera View

Introduction

After tapping Enter Camera View on the home screen of DJI Pilot 2 and completing the Preflight Check, users will be directed to the camera view. The introduction below is based on the Mavic 3T Zoom mode.

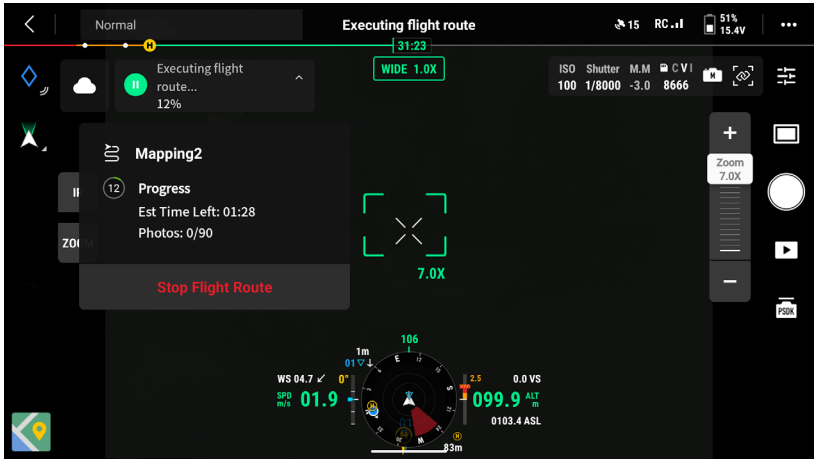
Features marked with * are only available on Mavic 3T/Mavic 3T Advanced.



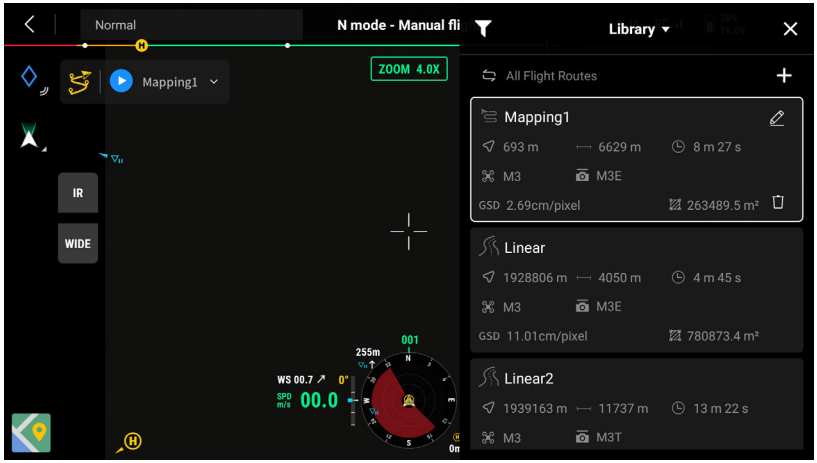
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1. Top Bar: displays the aircraft status, flight mode, signal quality, etc. Refer to the Top Bar section for more details.
2. Current Mode: displays the mode of the current camera view.
3. Camera Parameters: displays the camera's shooting/recording parameters.
4. Focus Mode: tap to switch between MF (manual focus), AFC (continuous autofocus), and AFS (single autofocus).
5. Storage Info: displays the remaining storage information of the aircraft microSD card. It shows the number of photos that can be shot or the remaining recording time.
6. Exposure Settings: EV, AE lock, ISO, shutter, and other parameters can be configured accordingly in different exposure modes.
7. Link Zoom*: tap to synchronize the zoom setting in the IR and Wide modes. Users can view the linked zoom effect by enabling SBS in the IR camera view.
8. Camera Setting Menu: tap to enter the camera setting menu. The settings may vary depending on the camera type. Switch between different camera types to view the settings.
9. Photo/Video Mode: tap to switch between photo and video modes and select different shooting options.
10. Shutter/Record Button: tap to take a photo or start or stop recording.
11. Playback: tap to view and download photos or videos stored on the aircraft microSD card.
12. Adjust Zoom: tap or drag to adjust the zoom in Zoom mode.
13. AR Projection: project information such as PinPoints, waypoints, and the home point in the camera view to improve flight situation awareness. Refer to the AR Projection section for more details.
14. Navigation Display: displays the aircraft flight speed, altitude, orientation, home point information, etc. Refer to the Navigation Display section for details.
15. Map View: tap to display the map view on the screen, and locations can be searched. Users can maximize or minimize the map view.
16. Camera View Switch: tap to switch between the Wide, Zoom, and IR camera views.
17. Gimbal Mode: tap to recenter gimbal or tilt gimbal down.
18. POI: tap to enable the POI mode. Refer to the POI section for more information.
19. PinPoint: tap to add the current aircraft location as a PinPoint. Tap and hold to open the PinPoint setting menu. Refer to the PinPoint section for more details.
20. Look At: after selecting a PinPoint, users can tap the Look At icon, and the camera will face the PinPoint.
21. Status of File Upload to Cloud: displays the file upload status from DJI Pilot 2 to DJI FlightHub 2 or the live stream connection status. Tap to view the details. If the DJI FlightHub 2 cloud service is enabled, users can quickly configure the media file upload settings.

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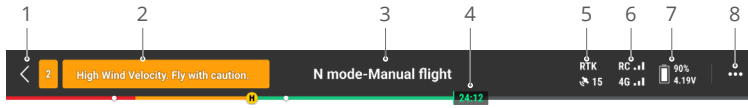


22. Flight Route: tap to enter the flight route library. Users can create and view all flight tasks and more.



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Top Bar



1. Back: tap to return to the home screen of the DJI Pilot 2 app.
2. System Status Bar: indicates the aircraft flight status and displays various warning messages. If an alert appears during flight, it will be displayed in the system status bar and continue flashing. Tap to view the message, and the flashing will stop.
3. Flight Status:
   a. The flight statuses include: standby, preparing to take off, ready to go, manual flight, mission flight, pano in progress, landing, vision positioning, etc.
   b. When the aircraft is in vision positioning, standby, or manual flight status, the current flight mode will be displayed, including N, S, A, and T modes.
   c. 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. Different battery levels are represented by different colors. When the battery level is lower than the warning threshold, the battery icon turns red, reminding the user to land the aircraft as soon as possible and replace the batteries.
5. GNSS Positioning Status: displays the number of searched satellites. RTK is only displayed after the RTK module is installed. 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: includes the video and control signal quality. Three white dots indicate strong signals, two yellow dots for medium signal strength, and one red dot for poor signal quality. If the signal is lost, it displays a disconnected icon in red.
7. Intelligent Flight Battery Level: displays the battery level of the aircraft. Tap to view battery level, voltage, and temperature.
8. Settings: tap to open the Settings menu to set the parameters of each module.
   a. Flight Control System Settings: includes flight mode switch, Home Point, RTH altitude, maximum altitude, maximum flight distance, sensor status, out-of-control action, coordinated turn, GNSS, and Find My Drone.
   b. Sensing System Settings: includes obstacle avoidance switch, vision positioning switch, and precision landing switch.
   c. Remote Controller Settings: includes stick mode, customizable button settings, and remote controller calibration and linking.
   d. Video Transmission Settings: includes work frequency, channel mode, and video output type.

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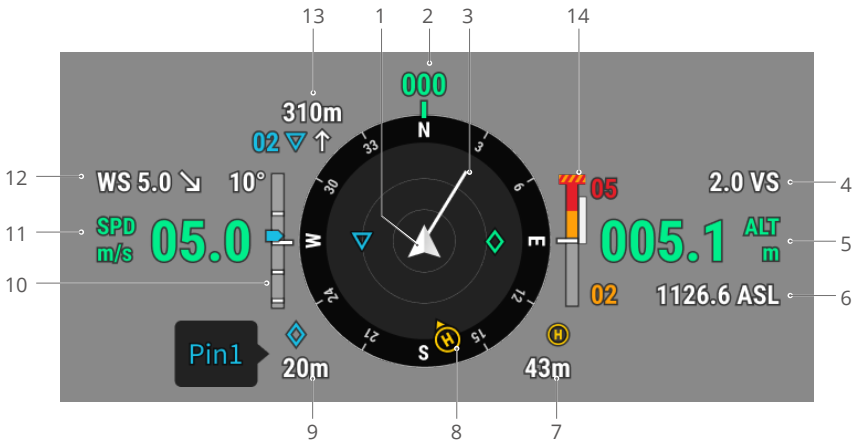
e. Intelligent Flight Battery Settings: includes battery information, smart return-to-home, low battery warning thresholds, and number of days required for self-discharge.

f. Gimbal Settings: only appears when RTK module is mounted. Include gimbal pitch settings, and gimbal auto calibration.

g. RTK Settings: includes the RTK positioning function, RTK service type, and their corresponding settings and status displays.

h. ••• General Settings: includes map selection, track display, unit setting, and lights setting.

Navigation Display



1. Aircraft: the attitude indicator will rotate as the aircraft changes its orientation.
2. Aircraft Orientation: displays the current orientation of the aircraft. The compass has 360° in total, and each direction is separated by 30°. The north corresponds to 0 and 360°. For example, when the aircraft points at the number 24, it represents that the aircraft yaws 240° in a clockwise direction starting north.
3. Aircraft Horizontal Speed Vector: the white line extending from the aircraft icon indicates the flight direction and how fast the aircraft is flying.
4. Vertical Speed (VS): displays the vertical speed of the aircraft when ascending or descending.
5. Altitude (ALT): displays the altitude of the aircraft relative to the takeoff point.
6. True Altitude (ASL): displays the altitude of the aircraft relative to the average sea level.
7. Distance from Home Point: displays the horizontal distance between the home point and the aircraft.

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8. Home Point and Remote Controller Orientations:
   a. Displays the position of the home point relative to the aircraft location. When the horizontal distance between the aircraft and the home point exceeds 16 m, the home point icon will still be displayed and stay on the edge of the Navigation Display.
   b. When the relative distance between the home point and the remote controller is no more than 5 m, only the home point will be displayed. When the relative distance is more than 5 m, a blue dot will be displayed to indicate the position of the remote controller. When the horizontal distance between the remote controller and the aircraft exceeds 16 m, the remote controller icon will still be displayed and stay on the edge of the Navigation Display.
   c. The pointer on the blue dot can be used to indicate the direction the remote controller is facing when the compass of the remote controller is functioning properly. During the flight and when the signal is weak, the user can adjust the position of the remote controller and make the pointer of the blue dot face the direction of the aircraft to improve signal transmission.
9. PinPoint Information: displays the name of the PinPoint and the horizontal distance between the aircraft and the PinPoint when PinPoint is enabled.
10. Gimbal Tilt.
11. Aircraft Horizontal Speed.
12. Wind Speed and Direction. The wind direction is relative to the aircraft.
13. Waypoint Information: displays the name of the waypoint and the horizontal distance between the aircraft and the waypoint and indicates the ascending or descending trend of the immediate flight route during a flight task.
14. Vertical Obstacle Indicator: 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 Avoidance Information:

    a. If the obstacle is within 16 m but has not reached the warning distance, the obstacle will be indicated by a green frame; when the obstacle is within 16 m and reaches the warning distance, the frame turns orange; and when the obstacle approaches the obstacle breaking distance, the frame turns red.

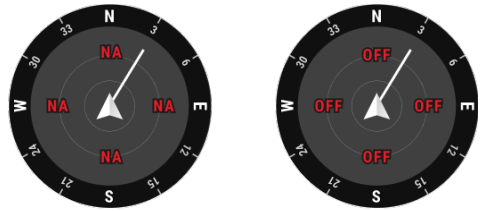






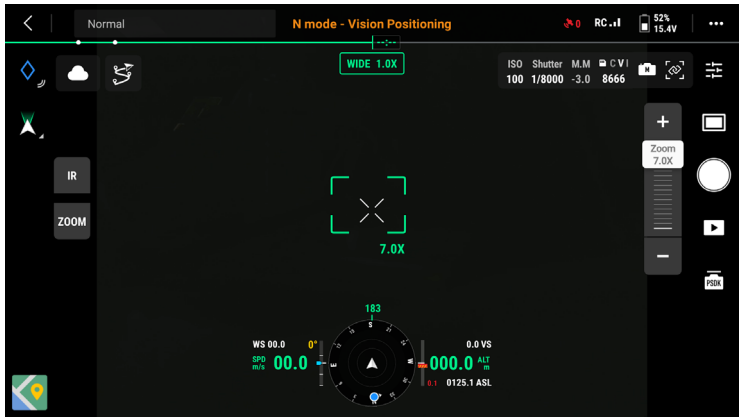
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b. When the obstacle avoidance is disabled, OFF will be displayed. When the obstacle avoidance is enabled, but the vision systems and the infrared sensing system are not available, NA will be displayed.



Wide Mode

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

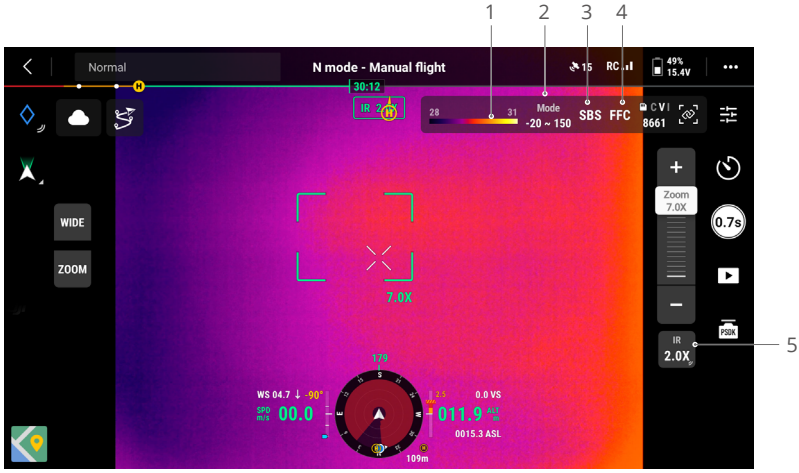


Zoom Frame: after switching to the wide mode as the main view, the field of view and camera zoom ratio will be displayed on the zoom frame.

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IR Mode*

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



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 Modes: high gain mode provides more accurate temperature measurements with a measurement range from -20° to 150° C (-4° to 302° F), while low gain mode supports a wider temperature measurement range of 0° to 500° C (32° to 932° F). Note that the range is only a theoretical value, and even though the thermal camera can measure temperatures beyond the range, the value may deviate substantially.
3. Display Mode: the infrared screen displays the infrared view alone by default. Tap to enable or disable side-by-side view. When enabled, both the infrared and zoom view will be displayed side by side.
4. FFC Calibration: 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. Zoom (Thermal Camera): tap to adjust the digital zoom of the thermal camera with a maximum zoom capability of 28x. Tap and hold to zoom directly to 2x.

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AR Projection

DJI Pilot 2 supports AR Projection of the following:

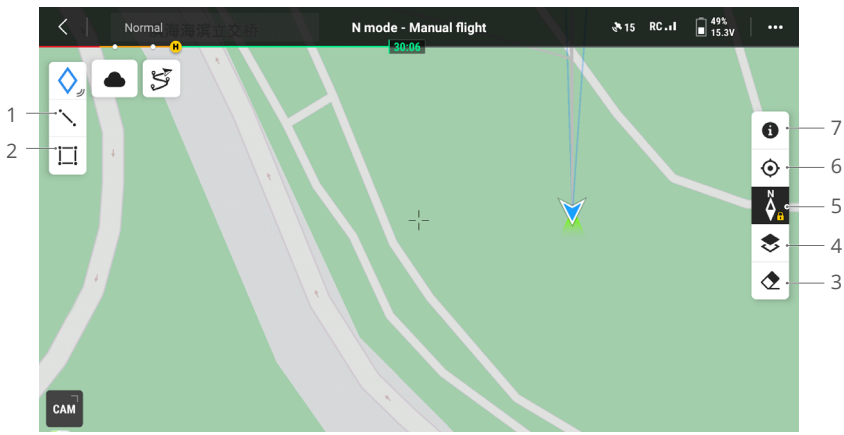
a. Home Point: when the home point is beyond the range of the current view, it will still be displayed on the edge of the view. The aircraft can be turned toward the home point, following the direction of the arrow.

b. PinPoints: a PinPoint appears bigger when near the aircraft and smaller when it is far. This allows the users to judge the distance between the PinPoint and the aircraft based on the size of the PinPoint. When a PinPoint selected is beyond the range of the current view, it will still be displayed on the edge of the view. The aircraft can be turned toward the PinPoint following the direction of the arrow.

c. Waypoints: in a flight task, the two waypoints that the aircraft is about to pass will be projected on the camera view. The next waypoint to be reached will appear as a solid triangle marked with a serial number, while the subsequent waypoint will appear as a dotted triangle marked with a serial number.

d. ADS-B Manned Airplane: when a manned airplane is detected nearby, it will be projected on the camera view. Ascend or descend the aircraft as soon as possible to avoid the manned airplane by following the prompted instructions.

Map View



1. Tap to draw a line on the map.
2. Tap to draw an area on the map.
3. Tap to clear the flight route of the aircraft.

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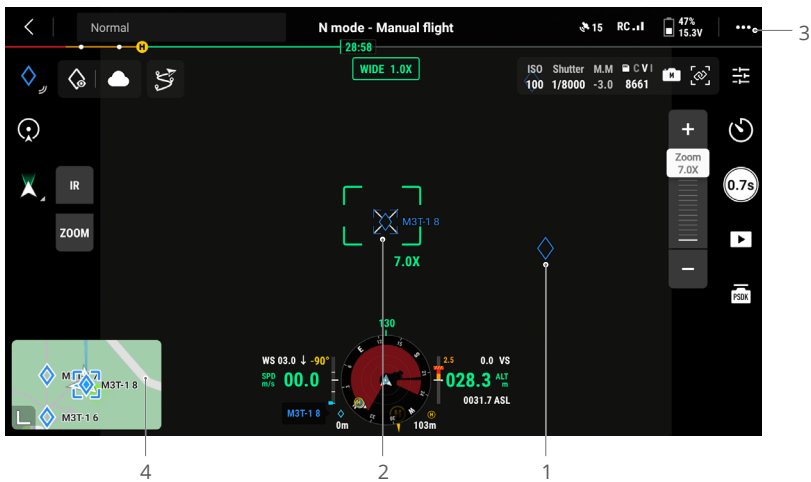
4. Map Layer Selection: tap to select a satellite or street map (standard mode) according to operational requirements. If external maps in MBTiles format have been imported using DJI Pilot 2 by tapping Profile on the homepage > Map Settings > MapTiler > Custom Layer, one or more of the imported maps in the MBTiles format can be selected to add above the currently shown MapTiler map.
5. Map Lock: when enabled, the map cannot be rotated; when disabled, the map can be rotated freely.
6. Recenter View: tap to quickly center the remote controller location in the view.
7. GEO Zone Map Layers: tap to view all GEO Zone layers and enable or disable the GEO Zones layer display on the map.

Annotation Management and Synchronization

PinPoint

For quick observation and information synchronization, PinPoint can be used to mark the aircraft location in the camera view or the center point of the map in the map view.

Steps to create a PinPoint in the camera view: adjust aircraft location, tap the PinPoint icon on the left side of the screen. PinPoint can be set based on the current aircraft location and includes the latitude, longitude, and altitude of the aircraft.



1. AR projection will be created for the PinPoint in the camera view. PinPoint size will be adjusted according to the distance between the aircraft and the PinPoint (big when near, small when far).
2. Selected PinPoint:
   a. A small frame will appear around the PinPoint, indicating it is selected.

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b. The lower left corner of the Navigation Display shows the horizontal distance from the PinPoint to the aircraft and the name of the PinPoint. The orientation of the PinPoint relative to the aircraft is also shown within Navigation Display.

c. If the selected PinPoint is outside the video transmission view, the PinPoint icon will stay on the edge of the screen, indicating the PinPoint orientation relative to the center of the view.

d. After selecting a PinPoint, the user can edit the name, color, latitude, longitude, and altitude of the PinPoint or drag the PinPoint on the map.

3. Tap ••• > to set functions of customizable buttons of the remote controller as add PinPoint, delete the selected PinPoint, or select the previous or next PinPoint. Users can quickly add and select PinPoints by pressing the buttons.

4. Switch to Map View:

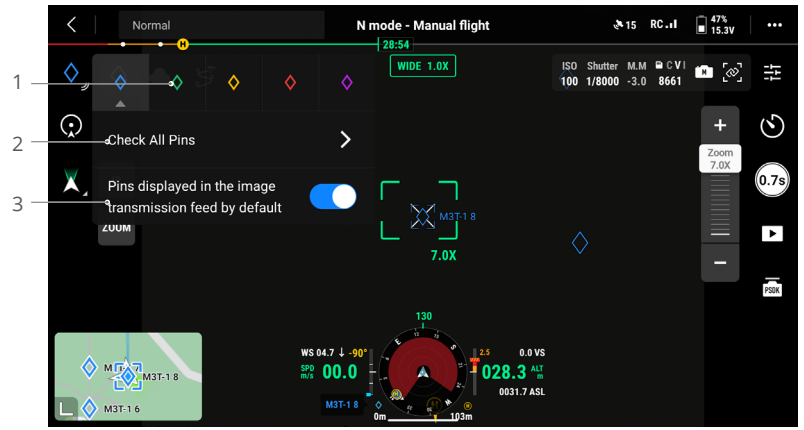
a. The PinPoint and its name will be displayed on the map accordingly.

b. In map view, you can add a PinPoint by dragging the point to the crosshairs in the center of the map. The altitude is the current flight altitude of the aircraft.

c. Tap to select a PinPoint on the map to view the creator of the point, the distance between the PinPoint and aircraft, and the altitude, latitude, and longitude. Set the PinPoint as the Home Point, or edit or delete the PinPoint.

PinPoint positioning is limited by factors such as the GNSS positioning accuracy. The latitude and longitude, horizontal distance, Navigation Display, and AR projection are provided for reference only.

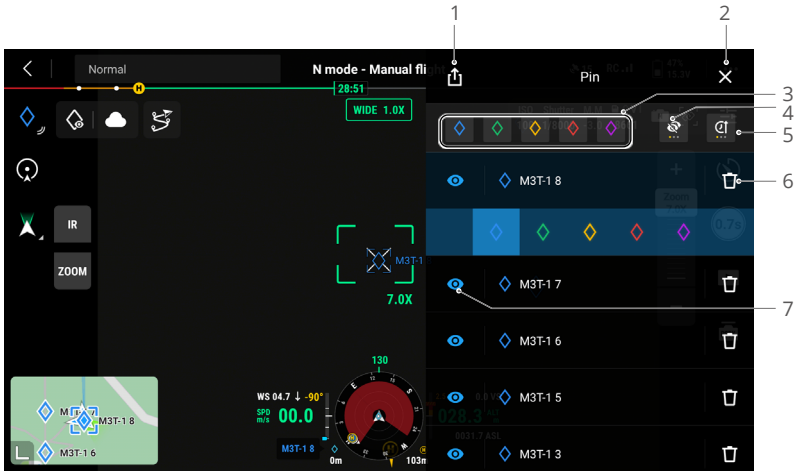
Editing PinPoints



1. Press and hold the PinPoint icon on the touchscreen to bring up the settings panel of PinPoint. There are five color options for the PinPoint, and users are advised to set a color for each type of PinPoint based on the operation scenario.

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2. Tap to expand the PinPoint list to view all PinPoints.
3. Set whether to display the newly created PinPoint in video transmission view.

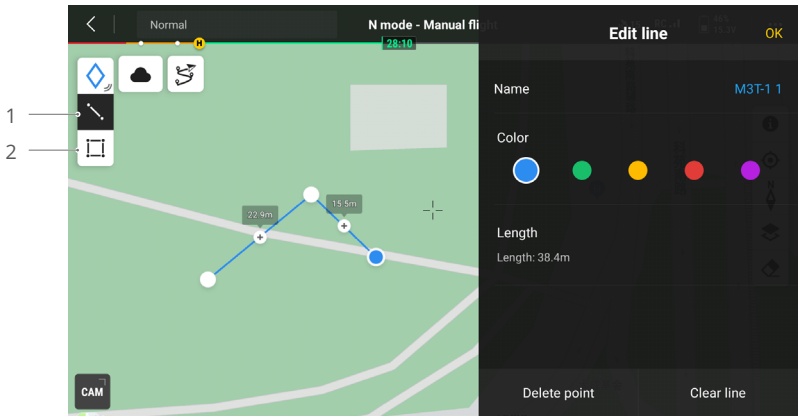


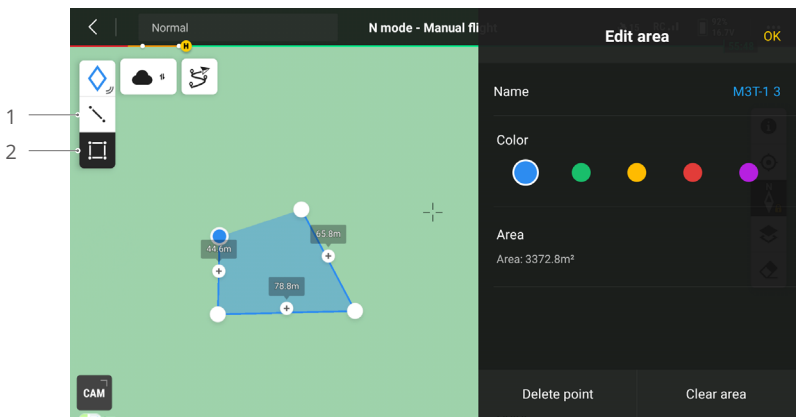
1. Tap to export all PinPoints to the local folder of the remote controller.
2. Tap to close the current panel.
3. Filter the PinPoints by color. Multiple colors can be selected, and PinPoints will be filtered by the colors selected.
4. Filter the PinPoints by their visibility in the video transmission view. The PinPoints can be filtered by any of these three criteria: show all PinPoints on this list; only show PinPoints that are visible in the video transmission view on this list; only show PinPoints that are not visible in the video transmission view on this list.
5. Tap to sort PinPoints in forward or reverse chronological or alphabetical order by their names.
6. Tap to delete the PinPoint.
7. Tap to enable or disable AR projection display for the PinPoint in video transmission view.

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Line and Area Annotation Management

Users can draw lines and areas on the map to synchronize key information about roads and land.





1. Tap to display the Edit Line view.
2. Tap to display the Edit Area view.

Annotation Sharing

For information sharing, the location of the PinPoint identified by the PinPoint feature can be synchronized with the camera view, Navigation Display, map view, and DJI FlightHub 2. It can be displayed on both camera and map views.

When connected to DJI Flighthub 2, the DJI Pilot 2 app and the point, line and area annotations of DJI Flighthub 2 can be synchronized with each other. Locations and annotations can be viewed on the remote controller and other devices logged into DJI FlightHub 2 for real-time sharing.

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POI

After enabling the POI mode, the aircraft flies around the selected PinPoint in a circle, making it convenient for users to take orbit shots. POI can be enabled only when the aircraft is in Normal mode.

In POI mode, users can move the control sticks to control the movement of the aircraft. Move the roll stick to adjust the aircraft circling speed, the pitch stick to alter the distance from the PinPoint, which is the circling radius, the throttle stick to change the altitude, and the yaw stick to adjust the frame.

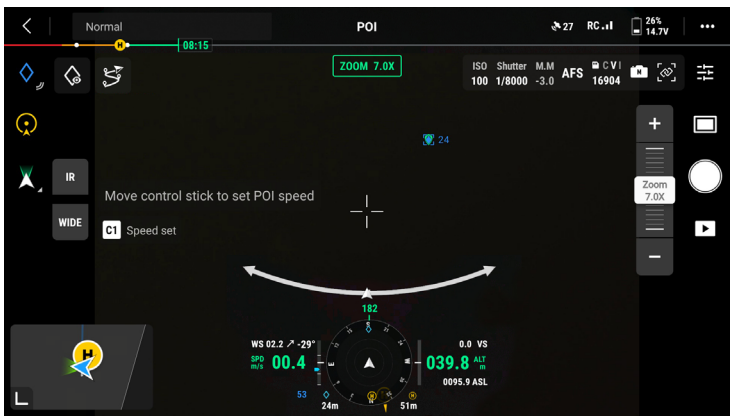
If the user has adjusted the radius with the pitch stick or changed the altitude with the throttle stick, the aircraft can automatically adjust the gimbal tilt to ensure the camera faces toward the PinPoint. Users can also lock or adjust the gimbal tilt manually.

In POI mode, if the vision systems are working normally, the aircraft will brake when an obstacle is detected, regardless of whether obstacle avoidance is set to Avoid or Brake in DJI Pilot 2.

Using POI

1. After takeoff, select an existing PinPoint from the camera view or the map view or create a new PinPoint after finding the target.
2. Manually control the aircraft to adjust the radius.
3. Tap the POI icon in the camera view to enable the POI mode. The aircraft looks at the selected PinPoint automatically, a speed bar will appear in the camera view, and a flight route circle will appear in the map view.

As the PinPoint has altitude, when the aircraft looks at the PinPoint, it will look at the altitude of the PinPoint. To look at the target right below the PinPoint, lock or adjust the gimbal angle manually after tapping the POI icon.



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4. Move the roll stick left or right to make the aircraft start to fly clockwise or counterclockwise. The more the roll stick is pushed away from the center position, the faster the aircraft will move. The yellow line in the speed bar refers to the circling speed manually controlled by the user.



5. Once the desired speed has been reached, press the C1 button on the remote controller or tap the C1 icon C1 in the camera view to set the current speed as the POI speed. The aircraft will automatically circle at the POI speed. The yellow line in the speed bar turns green, which indicates that the aircraft is circling at the set POI speed.



6. While the aircraft is circling automatically, users can move the roll stick left or right to decrease or increase the circling speed. A yellow line will appear in the speed bar, which represents that the user has manually decreased or increased the speed.



7 Once the desired speed has been reached, press the C1 button on the remote controller or tap the C1 icon C1 in the camera view to set the updated speed as the POI speed. The aircraft will automatically circle at the new POI speed. The yellow line in the speed bar turns green, which indicates that the aircraft is circling at the new POI speed.



8. Tap the shutter/record button to take photos or start recording.
9. Press the Flight Pause button or the C1 button once on the remote controller or tap the C1 icon C1 in the camera view, the aircraft will brake and hover in place. Tap the POI icon in the camera view to exit the POI mode.

- Only Single and Timed photos and video recordings are supported in POI mode.
- When the aircraft icon moves to the end of the speed bar, it shows that the aircraft has reached the maximum speed at the current circling radius. The maximum circling speed changes based on the current circling radius. The larger the circling radius, the higher the maximum circling speed.
- While the aircraft is circling, if the user has changed the aircraft orientation with the yaw stick so that the aircraft does not look directly at the selected PinPoint, in this condition, if the user moves the pitch stick up and down, the aircraft will not fly forward or backward following current orientation. Instead, the aircraft will fly toward or away from the selected PinPoint.

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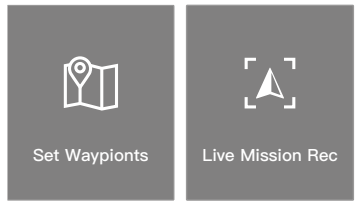
Flight Tasks

Tap on the home screen of DJI Pilot 2 to enter the flight route library, or tap the flight route icon in the camera view or in the map view to enter the flight route library. Users can view flight tasks or create a waypoint route, area route, linear route, or slope route task. These tasks are generated by the app. Meanwhile, waypoint route and linear route tasks can also be created using Live Mission Recording.



Waypoint Route

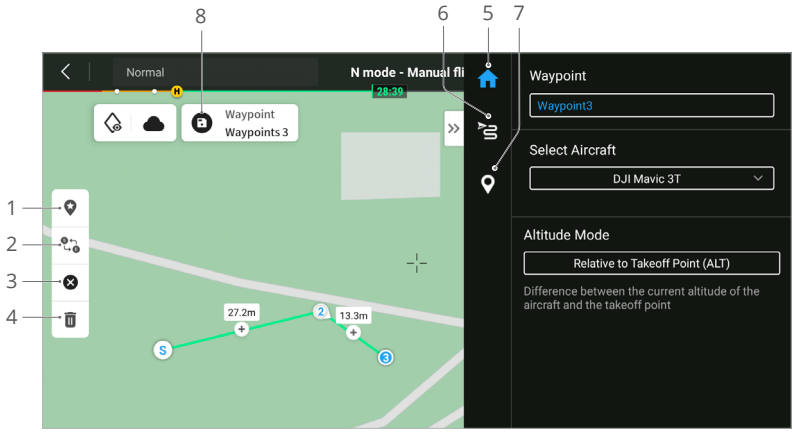
Waypoint Route can be planned in two ways: Set Waypoints or Live Mission Recording. Use Set Waypoints to create a route by adding and editing waypoints on the map. Use Live Mission Recording to create a route by adding waypoints when taking photos along the route.



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Set Waypoints

Tap Create a Route, Waypoint, and then Set Waypoints to create a flight route. Tap on the map to add waypoints, then configure route and waypoint settings.



1. Point of Interest (POI): tap to enable the POI feature, and a POI will be displayed on the map. Drag to adjust its position. After a POI is added, the aircraft yaw can be set as facing the POI, so the aircraft nose always faces the POI during the task. Tap this icon again to disable the POI feature.
2. Reverse Flight Route: tap to reverse the flight route by swapping the start and endpoint. S refers to the start point.
3. Clear Waypoints: tap to clear all the added waypoints.
4. Delete Selected Waypoints: tap to delete the selected waypoints.
5. Parameters List: edit the route name and altitude mode. Set the aircraft type.
6. Flight Route Settings: the settings are applied to the entire route, including safe takeoff altitude, ascend to start point, aircraft speed, aircraft altitude, aircraft yaw, gimbal control, waypoint type, and completion action. The settings will take effect on all waypoints of the route. If users want to set parameters of an individual waypoint, please refer to the next description.
7. Set Individual Waypoints: select a waypoint and set its parameters. Tap “<” or “>” to switch to the previous or next waypoint. The settings include aircraft speed, aircraft altitude, aircraft yaw mode, waypoint type, aircraft rotation direction, gimbal tilt mode, waypoint actions, longitude, and latitude.
8. Save: tap to save the current settings and generate a flight route.



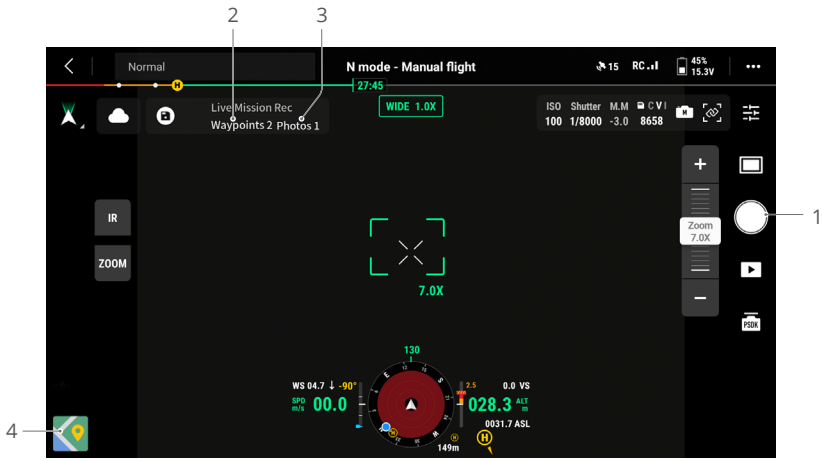
9. Perform: tap the button and then check the settings and status of the aircraft in the Pre-flight Checklist. Tap to upload the flight route. Once the upload completes, tap the Start button to perform the current task.

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10. Flight Route Information: displays the flight length, estimated flight time, waypoint, and photo quantity.

Live Mission Recording

Tap Create a Route, Waypoint, and then Live Mission Rec to record photo information and the waypoint location of the aircraft.

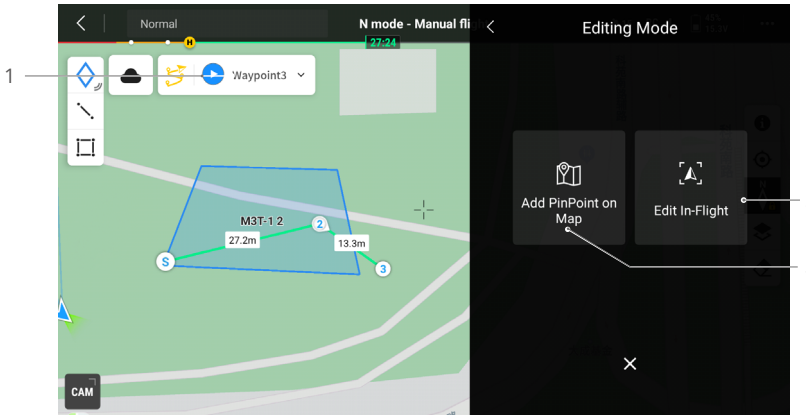


1. Control the gimbal, adjust the zoom scale, and aim at the target. Tap to capture photos or press the C1 button of the remote controller to add a waypoint. The number of waypoints and photos will be added accordingly.
2. The number of planned waypoints.
3. The number of planned photos.
4. Tap to switch to Map View for editing or viewing.

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Flight Task Editing

Enter the flight route library and select a created flight route for editing or viewing.



1. Tap to perform the current task.
2. Tap to enter the Flight Route Editing. The edits will be merged into the original route once saved.
3. Tap to enter the Set Waypoints page.

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Area Route

Area route has Ortho Collection and Oblique Collection, the aircraft can automatically complete the data collection for the aerial photogrammetry of the planned area along the s-shaped route according to the route parameters.

Smart Oblique and Terrain Follow can be enabled in the area route.

Oblique Collection

Oblique collection generates five s-shaped routes in the mapping area, respectively controlling the gimbal to collect orthophoto and oblique photos in 5 different directions, which can be used to make real 3D models.

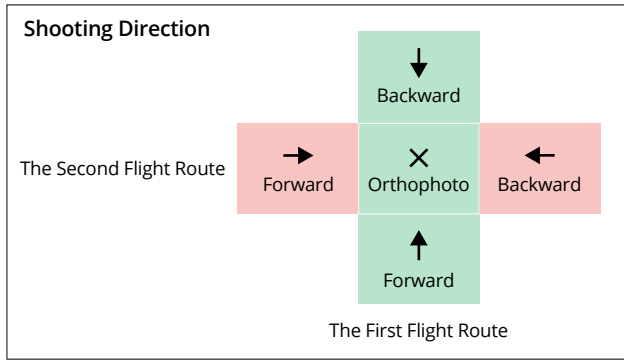
Smart Oblique

Smart Oblique is an innovative oblique photograph solution that can be enabled in the Oblique Collection settings. Automatically control the gimbal to capture images in different required positions. The aircraft only needs to fly two mutually perpendicular s-shaped routes to collect orthophoto and oblique photos required for 3D reconstruction, which greatly improves operational efficiency. The aircraft will only take photos essential to reconstruction at the edge of the mapping area, which reduces the number of photos taken and greatly improves post-processing efficiency.

Smart Oblique is not supported by DJI Mavic 3T/Mavic 3T Advanced.

The gimbal tilt for capturing images may vary in different segments of the flight route. All of the photos taken depend on the mapping area.

a. The gimbal tilt for capturing images may vary in different segments of the flight route. During a smart oblique flight, the aircraft will fly two mutually perpendicular s-shaped routes. The two routes will photograph the mapping area from different angles in sequence.

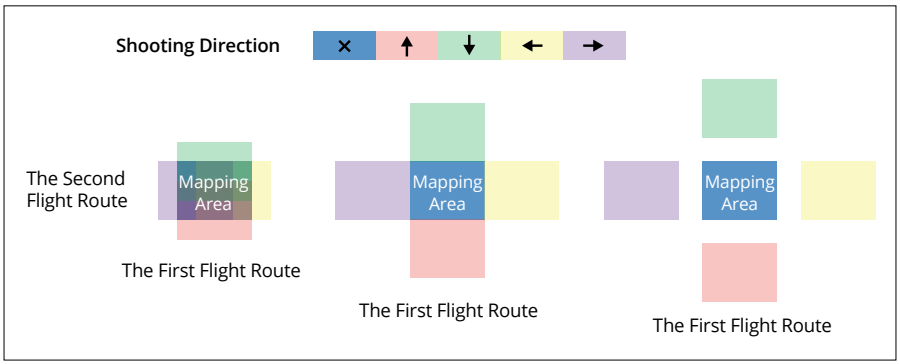


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b. The aircraft will automatically adjust the flight speed according to the number of photos required to ensure operational efficiency.

Photo Number	1	2	3
Flight Speed	Fast	Medium	Slow

c. The flight area will vary depending on the mapping area, flight altitude, and gimbal pitch. The flight area will also vary when the mapping area is the same, but the flight altitude or gimbal pitch varies.



Terrain Follow

When collecting data in areas with large elevation differences, such as mountainous areas, Terrain Follow allows the aircraft to adjust the flight altitude following the changes in the terrain. Terrain Follow ensures that the relative height of the aircraft and the ground below remains unchanged so that the Ground Sampling Distance (GSD) of the photos collected in each area is consistent, improving the accuracy of mapping data while ensuring flight safety.

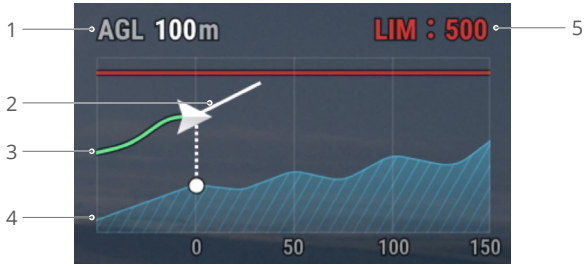
⚠ Select AGL for the Altitude Mode to enable Terrain Follow.

Real-Time Follow

Real-Time Follow does not require DSM files. The aircraft vision system detects the terrain fluctuations 200 m ahead in real time during the flight. It is recommended to use this function in areas where the terrain slope is less than 75° and the lighting condition and environment are suitable for the vision system.

When performing a mapping task while Real-Time Follow is enabled, the aircraft altitude above ground level (AGL) and the terrain trend (150 m ahead of the aircraft) will be displayed in the lower right corner of the camera view.

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1. Altitude above Ground Level (AGL): displays the altitude of the aircraft relative to the ground below.
2. Aircraft velocity direction: displays the velocity vector direction of the aircraft movement.
3. Flight Path: displays the flight path that the aircraft has flown.
4. Terrain Trend Line: displays the terrain trend in the area where the aircraft is currently located.
5. Altitude Limit: displays the maximum flight altitude of the aircraft.

⚠
- The long-distance detection range of the vision system is 30-200 m. When flying beyond this range, Real-Time Follow cannot be performed. Fly with caution. Real-Time Follow cannot work in locations that feature cliffs, steep slopes, power lines, and towers.
- The vision system cannot work properly in low-light environments. Real-Time Follow cannot be used normally in rainy, snowy, and foggy environments.
- The vision system may not work properly over water. Therefore, the aircraft may not be able to actively detect the distance to the water for real-time follow. It is not recommended to use real-time follow in large areas of water and ocean waves.
- The vision system cannot work properly over surfaces without clear pattern variations or where the light is too weak or too strong. The vision system cannot work properly in the following situations:
  a. Flying over monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green).
  b. Flying over highly reflective surfaces. (e.g., ice, glass).
  c. Flying over water or transparent surfaces.
  d. Flying over moving surfaces or objects.
  e. Flying in an area with frequent and drastic lighting changes.
  f. Flying over extremely dark (< 10 lux) or bright (> 40,000 lux) surfaces.
  g. Flying over surfaces that strongly reflect or absorb infrared waves (e.g., mirrors).
  h. Flying over surfaces without clear patterns or textures.
  i. Flying over surfaces with repeating identical patterns or textures (e.g., tiles with the same design).
  j. Flying over obstacles with small surface areas (e.g., tree branches).
- Keep the sensors clean at all times. DO NOT tamper with the sensors. DO NOT use the aircraft in dusty or humid environments.

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DSM Follow

By importing the DSM file, the app will generate a flight with altitude changes. The DSM files of the mapping area can be obtained using the following two methods:

1. Import Local File
   a. Collect the 2D data of the mapping area and perform a 2D reconstruction using DJI Terra by selecting Fruit Tree mode. A .tif file will be generated and can be imported to the microSD card of the remote controller.
   b. Download the terrain mapping data from a geobrowser.
2. Download from Internet
   DSM files can be directly obtained by downloading the open source data of the ASTER GDEM V3 geoid database.

- Make sure the DSM file is a geographic coordinate system file, not a projected coordinate system file. Otherwise, the imported file may not be recognized. It is recommended that the resolution of the imported file should be no more than 10 meters.
- Make sure that the mapping area is within the range of the DSM file.

- The open-source geoid database may have errors. DJI is not responsible for the accuracy, authenticity, or validity of the data. Pay attention to the flight environment and fly with caution.

Linear Route

Linear Route is used to collect orthophotos for strip-shaped areas such as rivers and pipelines. The mapping area can be generated by selecting the center line of the strip and extending outward along this line.

Set Waypoints

First, set Flight Band by selecting points on the map to generate the band-shaped mapping area, and confirm the center line and the scope of the mapping area. Switch to Flight Route to generate the corresponding s-shaped route, and adjust the route parameters to complete the setting.

Center line can be generated by tapping on the map or importing a linear KML file. Note: after the band-shaped area is generated, check along the path to see if there is a large deviation from the original mapping area. If there is a deviation, increase some points to cover the area completely or increase the length of the left and right extensions to cover the mapping area completely.

Terrain Follow can also be enabled in the Linear Route. Both Real-Time Follow and DSM Follow are available. Refer to the Terrain Follow section in Area Route for more information.

Live Mission Recording

Live Mission Recording is used to plan the route by adding waypoints as the center line of the flight area when the aircraft is close to the subject. Live Mission Recording for linear route supports an adjustable altitude during flight, which is suitable for scenarios such as channel inspection.

- To ensure flight safety, RTK needs to be connected when recording live mission and collecting aerial photogrammetry data.

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Slope Route

Slope Route is used to collect photogrammetry data for a single elevation or slope, which is mainly used for modeling and inspection of building facades and slopes. By planning the spatial flight route and verifying the route safety with AR projection, users can collect modeling data. A Slope Route task can be assigned by following the steps below:

1. Create slope.
2. Adjust and confirm AR Slope.
3. Adjust flight route parameters.

Create Slope

1. Adjust the aircraft and the camera to face the slope. Ensure the camera view is parallel to the slope.
2. When the distance between the aircraft and the slope appears on the screen, press the C1 button on the remote controller to obtain the AR Slope and Route View

- If the distance to the slope cannot be identified, move the aircraft left or right under safe circumstances to obtain additional spatial information.
- The maximum distance at which the slope can be recognized is 200 m. Make sure the slope has a clear texture and the lighting is sufficient.
- Make sure RTK is connected during the entire process of planning and performing Slope Route. Otherwise, the function cannot be used.
- Route Viewer is generated once slope is created and can be updated during the route planning process. Adjusting boundaries of the mapping area is available in Route Viewer.



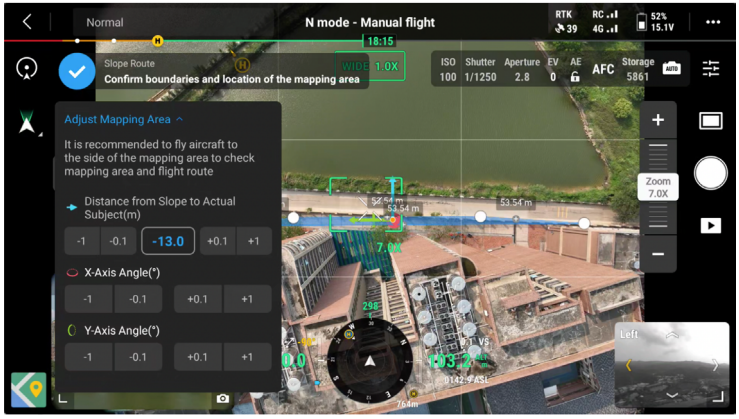
Adjust and Confirm AR Slope

1. To adjust the distance and angle between AR slope and actual slope to be mapped, fly the aircraft to the side of the AR slope. It is recommended that the AR slope fits the actual slope for more accurate GSD calculation.

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- Adjust the boundary points of the slope and add additional boundary points to modify the shape of the slope.
- Click Slide/Rotate Mapping Area to open the parameter settings panel for the mapping area. Users can adjust the mapping area angle and move the mapping area forward and backward.
- If the angle and position of the Route Viewer is inappropriate, click in the lower right corner of the Route Viewer to reset.

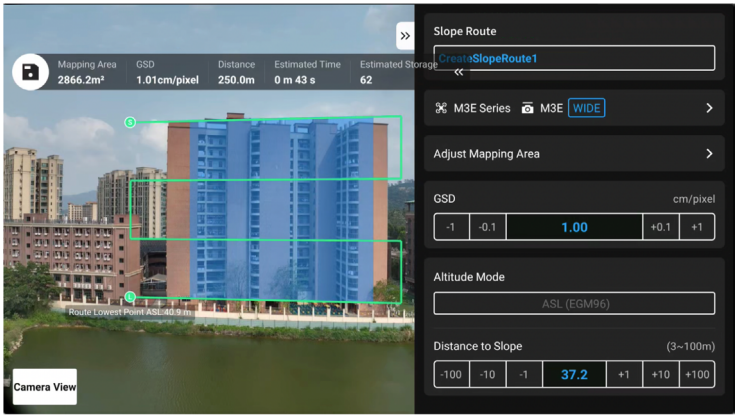
2. When the AR slope matches the actual slope sufficiently, click in the upper left corner to confirm the mapping area and generate a route.



Adjust Flight Route Parameters

After the flight route is generated, tap on the Route Viewer to adjust the route parameters. Refer to the Collecting Aerial Photogrammetry Data section for more information about route parameters.

Tap Adjust Mapping Area to readjust the mapping area, if necessary.



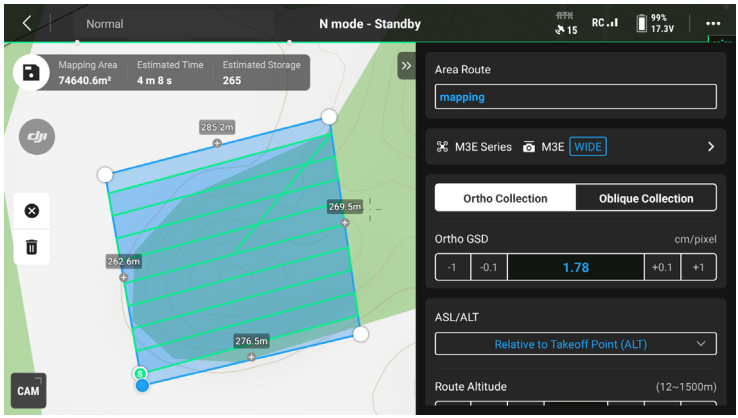
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Collecting Aerial Photogrammetry Data

The collection of aerial photogrammetry data can be achieved using two flight tasks: Area Route and Linear Route. The following takes the Ortho Collection in the Area Route as an example for specific operation instructions.

Before collecting aerial photogrammetry data, enter the aircraft settings to enable RTK, and ensure that RTK is connected and in FIX state.

1. Tap on the home screen of DJI Pilot 2 to enter the flight route library, select Create a Route or Import Route (KMZ/KML), and select to create an Area Route. Tap on the map view, and drag the boundary point to adjust the range of the mapping area. Tap + in the middle of the boundary point to add a boundary point, and adjust the longitude and latitude of the point in the parameter settings on the right. Tap to delete the selected boundary point, and click to delete all boundary points.



2. Select the aircraft model, the camera model, and the lens, then set the following flight route parameters in sequence:
   a. Set the task name and select Ortho Collection.
   b. Set the altitude mode (ASL/ALT), flight route altitude, target surface to takeoff point/ flight route to target surface, takeoff speed, flight route speed, course angle, the action upon completion, and enable elevation optimization.
   c. In Advanced Settings, set the side overlap ratio, frontal overlap ratio, margin, photo mode, and customize camera angle.
3. Tap to save the task and tap to upload and execute the flight task.
4. Power off the aircraft after the task is completed. Remove the microSD card from the aircraft, and connect it to the computer to check the taken photos and the generated files.

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- When using Area Route and Linear Route, the default camera focus mode is MF infinity, and the distortion correction is disabled.
- During an orthophoto operation, it is recommended to adjust the flight route speed to the maximum value and enable elevation optimization.

The route parameters are described as follows:

Specifications	Description
Ortho GSD	Ortho GSD is the ground sampling distance of the orthophotos taken on the first route, i.e., the distance between two consecutive pixel centers measured on the ground. The larger the Ortho GSD value, the lower the resolution of the orthophotos. The flight route altitude will be changed accordingly when changing the Ortho GSD value.
Altitude Mode	The starting plane of the flight route altitude. • Relative to Takeoff Point (ALT): the altitude of the aircraft relative to the takeoff point. It is recommended to use this option for aerial mapping operations. Then, Target Surface to Takeoff Point will appear. Target Surface to Takeoff Point = the altitude of the target surface - the altitude of the take-off point. • ASL (EGM96): the altitude of the aircraft relative to the EGM96 geoid. Flight Route to Target Surface will appear. Flight Route to Target Surface = the altitude of the flight route - the altitude of the target surface. • AGL: Altitude above Ground Level, which is the altitude of the aircraft relative to the ground below. Terrain Follow Altitude will appear.
Flight Route Altitude	The altitude of the flight route of a flight task. Different altitude modes have different starting planes for the flight route altitude. The Ortho GSD value will be changed accordingly when changing the flight route altitude.
Safe Takeoff Altitude	After taking off, the aircraft will fly up to the safe takeoff altitude (relative to the takeoff point), then fly to the start point of the flight route. Safe Takeoff Altitude is effective only when the aircraft executes a flight task before takeoff. If the aircraft starts to execute a flight task after takeoff, the safe takeoff altitude will not be effective.
Speed	The operating speed of the aircraft after entering the flight route. This speed is related to the GSD and the frontal overlap ratio.
Course Angle	The route angle can be adjusted, and the starting and ending positions of the route will be adjusted accordingly. Note: the estimated time of the task varies for different course angles. By adjusting the course angle, the task with the shortest estimated time can be planned to improve the operation efficiency.

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Elevation Optimization	When enabled, the aircraft will fly to the center of the mapping area to collect a set of oblique images to optimize the elevation accuracy. It is recommended to enable this option for orthophoto operation, which requires high elevation accuracy. This feature is not supported for Oblique Collection.
Upon Completion	The flight action performed by the aircraft after completing the operation. The default selection is Return to Home.
Side Overlap Ratio/ Frontal Overlap Ratio	Side overlap ratio is the overlap ratio of two pictures taken on two parallel paths. Frontal overlap ratio is the overlap ratio of two pictures captured consecutively in the same heading along the flight path. The overlap ratio is one of the key factors affecting the success of later model reconstruction. The default side overlap ratio is 70%, and the default frontal overlap ratio is 80%, which is suitable for most scenarios. If the mapping area is flat and has no undulations, the overlap ratio can be appropriately reduced to improve operational efficiency. If the mapping area has large fluctuations, it is recommended to increase the overlap ratio to ensure the reconstruction effect. When using Oblique Collection, two more settings will be available: Side Overlap Ratio (Oblique) and Frontal Overlap Ratio (Oblique). The overlap ratio of oblique photos can be lower than that of orthophotos.
Margin	The distance of the flight area beyond the mapping area. The purpose of setting the margin is to ensure the edge accuracy of the mapping area by capturing images outside the mapping area. Smart Oblique does not support setting margin; it will automatically expand the margin according to the range of the mapping area and the gimbal pitch.
Photo Mode	The camera's photo mode. The default selection is Timed Interval Shot.
Custom Camera Angle	Once enabled, users can customize the aircraft yaw angle and the gimbal pitch angle. Only the Ortho Collection in the Area Route supports customizing the camera angle.
Route Start Point	The starting point of the route can be customized in the optional points of the map view.
Takeoff Speed	After the aircraft takes off and reaches the flight route altitude, the flight speed before entering the flight route. This speed is not the vertical take-off speed of the aircraft. It is recommended to set it to the maximum to improve operational efficiency.

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Oblique Collection and Smart Oblique tasks also support the following specifications:

Specifications	Description
Gimbal Pitch (Oblique)	Adjusts the camera pitch angle when capturing oblique photos. The default angle is -45°. When the altitude difference of the buildings in the mapping area increases, it is recommended to increase the angle to capture more images of the upper floors of the buildings. When the buildings in the mapping area are dense, it is recommended to appropriately reduce the angle to capture more images between buildings. When capturing images with Smart Oblique, the option is Gimbal Angle, and the default angle is 45°.
Oblique GSD	Oblique GSD is the ground sampling distance of the oblique photos captured by the remaining four routes, i.e., the distance between two consecutive pixel centers measured on the ground. The larger the Oblique GSD value, the lower the resolution of the oblique photos. The Oblique GSD value will be changed accordingly when changing the flight route altitude.

Linear Route also supports the following specifications:

Specifications	Description
Single Route	If the Single Route is enabled, a route in the center of the mapping area will be generated. This function is suitable for scenes where only the center of the mapping area needs to be photographed, such as an oil pipeline inspection.
Extension Length	Plan the range of the flight band by adjusting the distance that the route expands from the center to the left and right sides. After enabling Equal Left/Right Extensions, the range of the flight band remains symmetrical compared to the center of the route.
Flight Band Cutting Distance	Adjusting the cutting distance of the flight band can divide the band area into several small areas for operation. The communication range of the aircraft should be mainly considered for the division range, ensuring that the aircraft will not lose control in a small area.
Include Center Line	If enabled, flight routes are generated outwards along the center line. This route will ensure that the center line of the band-shaped mapping area is included.
Boundary Optimization	Add new flight routes outside the current planning flight area to take more photos of the edge of the mapping area. Turn on for objects that mainly capture edge areas, such as river channels.

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Slope Route also supports the following specifications:

Specifications	Description
Flight Route Direction	The slope route can be executed vertically or horizontally. It is recommended to select the orientation based on the surrounding environment of the target.

Data Storage

Photo File

Refer to this list to check the descriptions for the photo file field.

Field	Field Description
ModifyDate	Time photo was modified
CreateDate	Time photo was created
Make	Manufacturer
Model	Product model
Format	Photo format
Version	XMP version
ImageSource	Camera type
GpsStatus	GPS status
AltitudeType	Elevation type
GpsLatitude	GPS latitude when photo was taken
GpsLongitude	GPS longitude when photo was taken
AbsoluteAltitude	Absolute altitude (geodetic altitude) when photo was taken
RelativeAltitude	Relative altitude (relative to the altitude of takeoff point) when photo was taken
GimbalRollDegree	Gimbal roll angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
GimbalYawDegree	Gimbal yaw angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
GimbalPitchDegree	Gimbal pitch angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
FlightRollDegree	Aircraft roll angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
FlightYawDegree	Aircraft yaw angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
FlightPitchDegree	Aircraft pitch angle when photo was taken (NED coordinate system, the rotation order is ZYX)
FlightXSpeed	Flight speed in the north direction when photo was taken
FlightYSpeed	Flight speed in the east direction when photo was taken
FlightZSpeed	Flight speed in the elevation direction when photo was taken
CamReverse	Whether the camera is upside down or not
GimbalReverse	Whether the gimbal is upside down or not
SelfData	Customized data

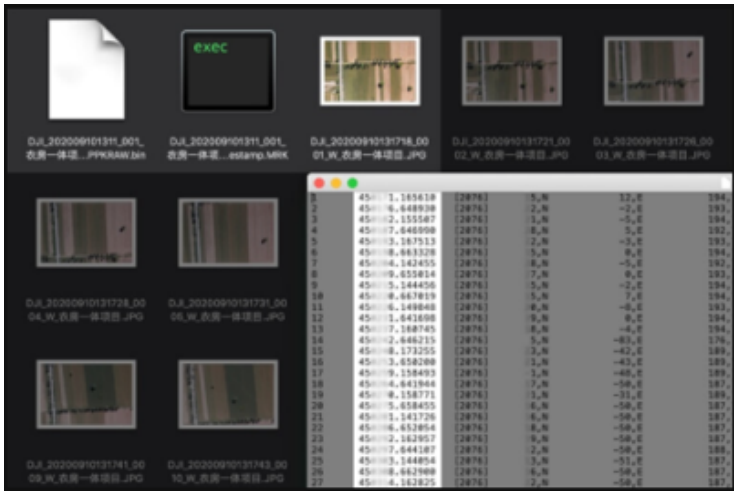
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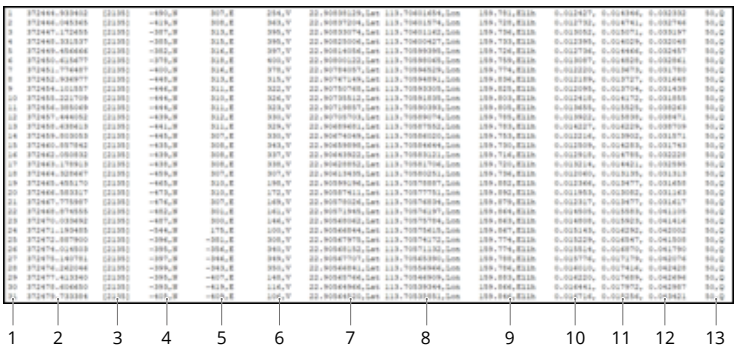
RtkFlag	RTK status: 0 - Failed to position 16 - Single point positioning (meter-level accuracy) 32~49 - Floating point solution positioning (decimeter-level to meter-level accuracy) 50 - Fixed solution positioning (centimeter-level accuracy)
RtkStdLon	RTK positioning standard longitude deviation
RtkStdLat	RTK positioning standard latitude deviation
RtkStdHgt	RTK positioning standard elevation deviation
RtkDiffAge	RTK difference age (correction age)
NTRIPMountPoint	Mount point of Network RTK
NTRIPPort	Port of Network RTK
NTRIPHost	IP address or domain name of Network RTK
SurveyingMode	Whether the photo is suitable for mapping operation or not: 0 - Not recommended, as the accuracy cannot be guaranteed 1 - Recommended as the accuracy can be guaranteed
DewarpFlag	Whether the camera parameters have been dewarped or not: 0 - Not dewarped 1 - Dewarped
DewarpData	Camera parameters for dewarping (the calibration file must be imported and calibrated in DJI Terra for the data to be generated): Parameter sequence - fx, fy, cx, cy, k1, k2, p1, p2, k3 fx, fy - Calibrated focal length (unit: pixel) cx, cy - Calibrated optical center position (unit: pixel, origin point: photo center) k1, k2, p1, p2, k3 - Radial and tangential distortion parameters
CalibratedFocalLength	Designed focal length of lens, unit: pixels
CalibratedOpticalCenterX	X coordinate of the designed optical center position, unit: pixels
CalibratedOpticalCenterY	Y coordinate of the designed optical center position, unit: pixels
UTCAtExposure	UTC when the camera is exposed.
ShutterType	Shutter type
ShutterCount	Shutter count used
CameraSerialNumber	Camera SN
LensSerialNumber	Lens serial number
DroneModel	Aircraft model
DroneSerialNumber	Aircraft serial number

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Image Log File

Open an image log file with the extension .MRK to view the data below.





1. Photo series number: the series number of the image log file stored in this folder.
2. GPS TOW: when the photo was taken expressed in GPS TOW.
3. GPS Week: when the photo was taken expressed in GPS week.
4. Compensation value in the north direction: unit is mm and the northern direction is represented by a positive value.
5. Compensation value in the east direction: unit is mm and the eastern direction is represented by a positive value.
6. Compensation value in the elevation direction: unit is mm and the downward direction is represented by a positive value.

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7. Longitude after compensation.
8. Latitude after compensation.
9. Ellipsoid height.
10. Positioning standard deviation in the north direction.
11. Positioning standard deviation in the east direction.
12. Positioning standard deviation in the elevation direction.
13. Positioning status.

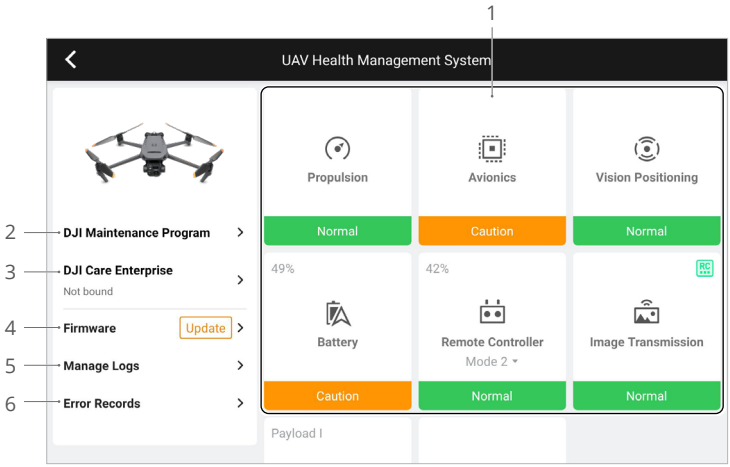
GNSS Observation File

The GNSS observation file with the extension .bin contains the satellite observation data of the four dual-band (L1+L2) GNNS systems (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou) received by the positioning module during the flight. The data is stored in the camera system in RTCM3.2 format at a frequency of 5 Hz. The data includes the original observation and ephemeris information of the four GNSS systems.

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Health Management System (HMS)

The HMS system includes: DJI Maintenance Program, DJI Care Enterprise, Firmware Update, Manage Logs, Error Records, and Error Diagnosis.



1. Error Diagnosis: for checking the current status of each aircraft module. Users can solve issues by following the corresponding prompted instructions.

Color	Status
Green	Normal
Orange	Caution
Red	Warning

2. DJI Maintenance Program: users can view historical flight data and refer to the maintenance manual to determine if maintenance is required.
3. DJI Care: relevant information can be viewed if the device is bound to DJI Care.
4. Firmware Update: tap to enter the Firmware Update page.
5. Manage Logs: displays the remote controller and aircraft log data of recent flights. Users can assist by exporting and saving the relevant logs locally or uploading them directly to the DJI Support cloud to help DJI Support solve issues.
6. Error Records: records aircraft issues to determine if any serious problem has occurred during usage. This helps users evaluate the stability of the aircraft and assist DJI Support in conducting aftersales analysis.

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DJI FlightHub 2

Paired with the DJI FlightHub 2 cloud platform, the Mavic 3 Enterprise Series offer integrated air and ground handling with efficient operation management. The combined features of the two products make a wide range of real-time operations possible, including cloud mapping, point, line, and area annotations, flight information syncing, live viewing, media file upload or download, mutual access to statuses of multiple aircraft, flight tasks syncing, and real-time control from mobile devices.

For more details, refer to the DJI FlightHub 2 User Guide, which is available to download from the official DJI website https://www.dji.com/flighthub-2/downloads.

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Appendix

Specifications

Visit the following website for specifications.

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

Firmware Update

Use DJI Pilot 2 or DJI Assistant 2 (Enterprise Series) to update the remote controller, aircraft, and other connected DJI devices.

Using DJI Pilot 2

1. Power on the aircraft and remote controller. Ensure the aircraft is linked to the remote controller, their battery levels are higher than 25%, 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.
4. The aircraft and remote controller will automatically restart after the firmware update is completed.

⚠
- Make sure the remote controller is charged over 25% before updating. The update takes approximately 15 minutes (depending on network strength). Make sure the remote controller is connected to the internet during the whole update process.
- The Intelligent Flight Battery installed on the aircraft will be updated to the latest firmware version.

Offline 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. Tap Offline Update to select the firmware package of the remote controller or aircraft from the external storage device and tap Update All to update.

Using DJI Assistant 2 (Enterprise Series)

1. Connect the remote controller or aircraft to a computer separately, as the assistant software 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 with a battery level higher than 25%.

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3. Launch DJI Assistant 2 and log in with a DJI account.
4. Tap the firmware update button on the left side.
5. Select the firmware version and tap to update. The firmware will be downloaded and updated automatically.
6. When the "Update successful" prompt appears, the update is completed, and the DJI device will restart automatically.

- The battery firmware is included in the aircraft firmware. Be sure to update all batteries.
- Make sure that the battery levels of the aircraft and remote controller are higher than 25% before updating.
- Make sure all DJI devices are connected properly to the computer during an update.
- 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. Re-link them if necessary.

Enhanced Transmission

It is recommended to click the link below or scan the QR code to watch the tutorial video for installation and usage methods.

https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise/video

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.
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.

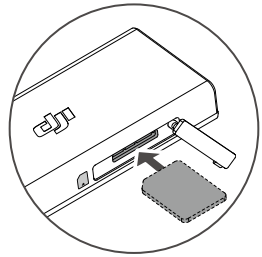
- Enhanced Transmission is only supported in some countries and regions.
- The DJI Cellular Dongle and its related service are only available in some countries and regions. Comply with local laws and regulations and DJI Cellular Dongle Terms of Service.

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Inserting the nano-SIM Card

DJI Cellular needs to be inserted with a nano-SIM card (purchased separately).

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 then 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 a virtual mobile network operator, otherwise it may lead to an inability to connect to the Internet.
- 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

The aircraft needs to be installed with the DJI Cellular Dongle Mounting Kit for DJI Mavic 3 (purchased separately). The remote controller can be equipped with a DJI Cellular Dongle (purchased separately) or can be connected to a Wi-Fi hotspot to use Enhanced Transmission.

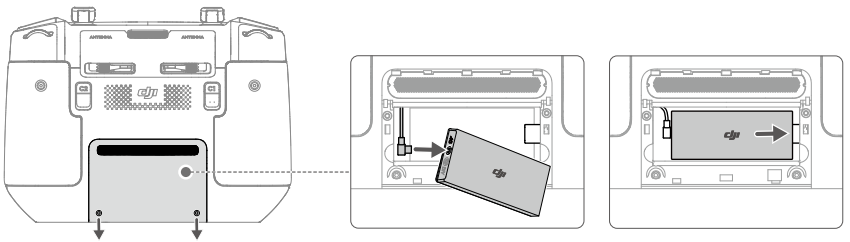
1. Refer to the Mavic 3 DJI Cellular Dongle Mounting Kit Product Information to install the dongle onto the aircraft.
2. Install the DJI Cellular Dongle to the remote controller.
   a. Use a H1.5 screwdriver to remove the screws. Open the cover by using the gap on the bottom left of the cover and then remove it.
   b. Connect the antenna cable inside the remote controller to the antenna port marked with a 4G symbol on the dongle.

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c. Place the dongle inside the remote controller, then push it to the right until it connects with the USB-C connector.

d. Reinstall the cover, and secure it with the screws.

e. Check the 4G icon in the upper right corner of the system desktop. If the 4G logo appears, it means that the dongle and nano-SIM card are working properly.



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 the app 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.

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Remote Controller Usage Notes

- If using the 4G network via the DJI Cellular Dongle, make sure to install the DJI Cellular Dongle 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 mobile device or to connect multiple devices to the same hotspot.

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:

- Make sure to use the remote controller and aircraft in locations where the 4G signal is close to full for a better transmission experience.
- 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.
- 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.
- For flight in the city with tall buildings, make sure to set a suitable RTH altitude (higher than the tallest building).
- For flight in a restricted flight area with tall buildings, fly with caution.
- When the app prompts that the 4G signal is weak, fly with caution.

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Post-Flight Checklist

- Make sure to perform a visual inspection so that the aircraft, remote controller, gimbal camera, Intelligent Flight Batteries, and propellers are in good condition. Contact DJI support if any damage is noticed.
- Make sure that the camera lens and vision system sensors are clean.
- Make sure to store aircraft correctly before transporting it.

Maintenance Instructions

To avoid serious injury to children and animals, observe the following rule:

1. Small parts, such as cables and straps, are dangerous if swallowed. Keep all parts out of reach of children and animals.
2. Store the Intelligent Flight Battery and remote controller in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight to ensure the built-in LiPo battery does NOT overheat. Recommended storage temperature: between 22° and 28° C (71° and 82° F) for storage periods of more than three months. Never store in environments outside the temperature range of 14° to 113° F (-10° to 45° C).
3. DO NOT allow the camera to come into contact with or become immersed in water or other liquids. If it gets wet, wipe dry with a soft, absorbent cloth. Turning on an aircraft that has fallen in water may cause permanent component damage. DO NOT use substances containing alcohol, benzene, thinners, or other flammable substances to clean or maintain the camera. DO NOT store the camera in humid or dusty areas.
4. DO NOT connect this product to any USB interface older than version 3.0. DO NOT connect this product to any “power USB” or similar devices.
5. Check every aircraft part after any crash or serious impact. If there are any problems or questions, contact a DJI authorized dealer.
6. Regularly check the Battery Level Indicators to see the current battery level and overall battery life. The battery is rated for 200 cycles. It is not recommended to continue use afterward.
7. Make sure to transport the aircraft with the arms folded when powered off.
8. Make sure to transport the remote controller with antennas folded when powered off.
9. The battery will enter sleep mode after long-term storage. Charge the battery to exit from sleep mode.
10. Store and transport the aircraft, remote controller, battery, and charger in a dry environment. It is recommended to store and transport the product in an environment with an ambient temperature of 15° to 25° C and a humidity of about 40%.
11. Remove the battery before servicing the aircraft (e.g., cleaning or attaching and detaching the propellers). Make sure that the aircraft and the propellers are clean by removing any dirt or dust with a soft cloth. Do not clean the aircraft with a wet cloth or use a cleanser that contains alcohol. Liquids can penetrate the aircraft housing, which can cause a short circuit and destroy the electronics.
12. Make sure to turn off the battery to replace or to check the propellers.

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Troubleshooting Procedures

1. Why can the battery not be used before the first flight?

   The battery must be activated by charging before using it for the first time.
2. How to solve the gimbal drift issue during flight?

   Calibrate IMU and compass in DJI Pilot 2. If the problem persists, contact DJI Support.
3. No function

   Check if the Intelligent Flight battery and the remote controller are activated by charging. If the problems persist, contact DJI support.
4. Power-on and start-up problems

   Check if the battery has power. If yes, contact DJI support if it cannot be started normally.
5. SW update issues

   Follow the instructions in the user manual to update the firmware. If the firmware update fails, restart all the devices and try again. If the problem persists, contact DJI support.
6. Procedures to reset to factory default or last known working configuration

   Use the DJI Pilot 2 app to reset to factory default.
7. Shutdown and power-off problems

   Contact DJI support.
8. How to detect careless handling or storage in unsafe conditions

   Contact DJI support.

Risk and Warnings

When the aircraft detects a risk after powering on, there will be a warning prompt on DJI Pilot 2.

Pay attention to the list of situations below.

1. If the location is not suitable for takeoff.
2. If an obstacle is detected during flight.
3. If the location is not suitable for landing.
4. If the compass and IMU experience interference and need to be calibrated.
5. Follow the on-screen instructions when prompted.

Disposal



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

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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 on/off button on the Intelligent Flight Battery is disabled and the battery cannot be fully discharged, contact a professional battery disposal/recycling agency for further assistance.

C1 and C2 Certification

The aircraft model and corresponding UAS class is listed below. There are some requirements and restrictions when using the aircraft in European Economic Area (EEA, i.e. EU plus Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, and Georgia).
Please use the drone in compliance with local regulations. Any risks arising from non-compliant usage are the sole responsibility of the user.

Model	M3E-EU, M3T-EU, M3TA-EU
UAS Class	C1 When used with the DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Battery (EU C1 Version, BWX265-4230-15.4) and DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (8658F).
Sound Power Level	81 dB
Maximum Take-Off Mass (MTOM)	899 g
Maximum Propeller Speed	8100 RPM

Model	M3E-EU, M3T-EU
UAS Class	C2 When used with the DJI Mavic 3 Intelligent Flight Battery (BWX260-5000-15.4) and DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (8658F).
Sound Power Level	82 dB
Maximum Take-Off Mass (MTOM)	1050 g
Maximum Propeller Speed	7500 RPM

MTOM Statement

The MTOM of DJI Mavic 3E EU & DJI Mavic 3T EU & DJI Mavic 3T Advanced EU (Model M3E-EU/M3T-EU/M3TA-EU) is not larger than 899 g to comply with C1 requirement.

The MTOM of DJI Mavic 3E EU & DJI Mavic 3T EU (Model M3E-EU/M3T-EU) is not larger than 1050 g to comply with C2 requirement.

Users must follow the instructions below to comply with the MTOM requirements for each model:

1. Make sure that when installing any external devices that the total weight of the aircraft does not exceed the maximum takeoff weight. In addition, the external device must be installed in a location so that the center of gravity is maintained within the range of the aircraft top shell to keep the aircraft stable and that the vision systems, the infrared

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sensing systems, and the auxiliary lights are not blocked..

2. DO NOT use any non-qualified replacement parts, such as intelligent flight batteries or propellers, etc.
3. DO NOT retrofit the aircraft.

⚠
- The prompt "Low Battery RTH" will not appear in case of a horizontal distance between the pilot and aircraft is lower than 5 m.
- The auxiliary LED is set to auto when used in the EU and cannot be changed. The aircraft Front Arm LEDs are always on when used in the EU and cannot be changed.

Notices for the DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Battery (EU C1 Version)

1. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Battery (EU C1 Version, hereinafter referred to as “C1 Battery”) is lighter than the DJI Mavic 3 Series Intelligent Flight Battery. In the EU region, when using DJI Mavic 3E EU/3T EU/3T Advanced EU with the C1 Battery:
   a. It can be used with the DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series RTK Module, and the total weight does not exceed 899 g, allowing for compliant flight.
   b. Alternatively, it can be used with other payloads, users must ensure that the maximum takeoff weight of the aircraft does not exceed 899 g to meet the compliance requirements.
2. The C1 Battery currently only supports DJI Mavic 3E EU/3T EU/3T Advanced EU. Ensure that the firmware is updated to the latest version before flight. Otherwise, the aircraft will not be able to take off.
3. When using the C1 Battery, the aircraft's flight time will be reduced. Please pay attention to the battery level and RTH time during flight to avoid being unable to return due to low battery.

Direct Remote ID

1. Transport Method: Wi-Fi Beacon
2. Method of uploading the UAS Operator Registration Number to the aircraft: Enter DJI Pilot 2 > GEO Zone Map > UAS Remote Identification, and then upload UAS Operator Registration Number.
3. According to applicable rules, operators shall provide the correct registration number to broadcast inflight. Please make sure you understand and comply with the rules.

List of Items, including qualified accessories

For C1

1. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (Model: 8658F, 8.4g)
2. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Battery (EU C1 Version) (Model: BWX265-4230-15.4, 285 g, Size:125.7mm×41.5mm×39.4mm)
3. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series RTK Module (24±2g) (Model:M3RTK, Size:50.2mm×40.2mm×66.2mm)
4. Included microSD card (0.33 g)

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5. DJI Cellular Dongle Mounting Bracket (including the connection cable)* (Approx. 13.4 g, Size: 78.24mm×63.96mm×39.96mm)
6. DJI Cellular Dongle* (Model: IG832, Approx. 15 g)
7. nanoSIM Card* (Approx. 0.5 g)

For C2

1. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (Model: 8658F, 8.4g)
2. DJI Mavic 3 Intelligent Flight Battery (Model: BWX260-5000-15.4, 335.5 g)
3. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series RTK Module* (24±2g)
4. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Speaker* (85±2g)
5. Included microSD card (0.33 g)
6. DJI Cellular Dongle Mounting Bracket (including the connection cable)* (Approx. 13.4 g)
7. DJI Cellular Dongle* (Model: IG832, Approx. 15 g)
8. nanoSIM Card* (Approx. 0.5 g)

* Not included in the original package.
For how to install and use the DJI Cellular Dongle, refer to the Enhanced Transmission section.

List of Spare and Replacement Parts

For C1

1. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (Model: 8658F)
2. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Battery (EU C1 Version) (Model: BWX265-4230-15.4)

For C2

1. DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series Low-Noise Propellers (Model: 8658F)
2. DJI Mavic 3 Intelligent Flight Battery (Model: BWX260-5000-15.4)

Remote Controller Warnings

The remote controller indicator will glow red after disconnecting from the aircraft for more than two seconds.

DJI Pilot 2 will prompt a warning after disconnecting from the aircraft for more than 4.5 seconds.

The remote controller will beep and power off automatically after disconnecting from the aircraft or without operation for a long time.

⚠
- Avoid interference between the remote controller and other wireless equipment. Make sure to turn off the Wi-Fi on nearby mobile devices. Land the aircraft as soon as possible if there is interference.
- DO NOT operate the aircraft if lighting conditions are too bright or dark when using a mobile phone to monitor the flight. Users are responsible for correctly adjusting the display brightness when using the monitor in direct sunlight during flight operation.
- Release the control sticks or press the flight pause button if an unexpected operation occurs.

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GEO Awareness

GEO Awareness contains the features listed below.

UGZ (Unmanned Geographical Zone) Data Update: Users can update the FlySafe data by using the data update feature automatically or storing the data in the aircraft manually.

- Method 1: Run DJI Pilot 2, tap GEO Zone Map > FlySafe Database, and select Auto Update from Data Source to update the FlySafe data automatically.
- Method 2: Check the website of your national aviation authority regularly and obtain the latest UGZ data to import to your aircraft. Run DJI Pilot 2, tap GEO Zone Map > FlySafe Database, select Import Local File from Data Source, and then follow the on-screen instructions to store and import the UGZ data manually.

- A prompt will appear in the app when the import completes successfully. If the import fails due to improper data format, follow the on-screen prompt and try again.

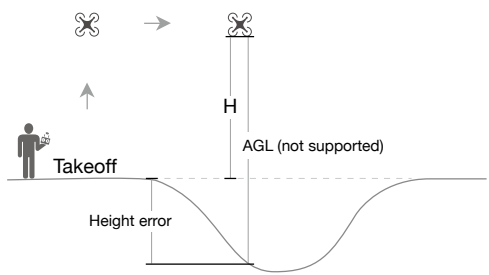
- Before takeoff, users must download the latest GEO Zone data from the official aviation regulation website of the country or region where the aircraft is being used. It is the responsibility of the user to make sure that the GEO zone data is the latest version and that it is applied to every flight.

GEO Awareness Map Drawing: After the latest UGZ data is updated, a flight map with a restricted zone will be displayed in the app. Name, effective time, height limit, etc., can be viewed by tapping the related area.

When GNSS signal is weak, Geo-awareness function will be degraded and the remote controller will provide a prompt. Fly with caution.

AGL (Above Ground Level) Statement

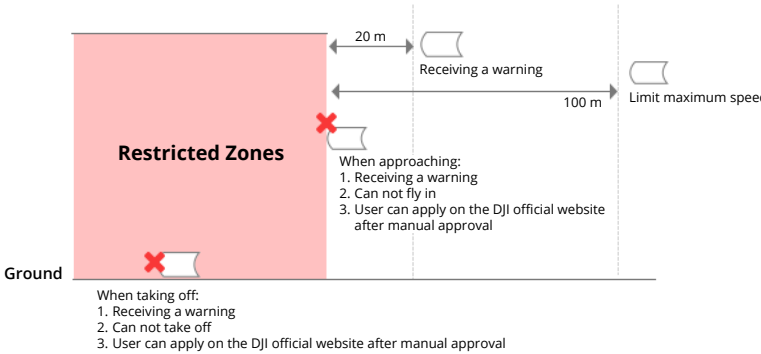
The vertical part of “Geo-awareness” may use the AMSL altitude or the AGL height. The choice between these two references is specified individually for each UGZ. Neither AMSL altitude nor the AGL height is supported by DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series. The height H appears in the DJI Pilot 2 app camera view, which is the height from the aircraft takeoff point to the aircraft. The height above the takeoff point may be used as an approximation but may differ more or less from the given altitude/height for a specific UGZ. The remote pilot remains responsible for not breaching the vertical limits of the UGZ.



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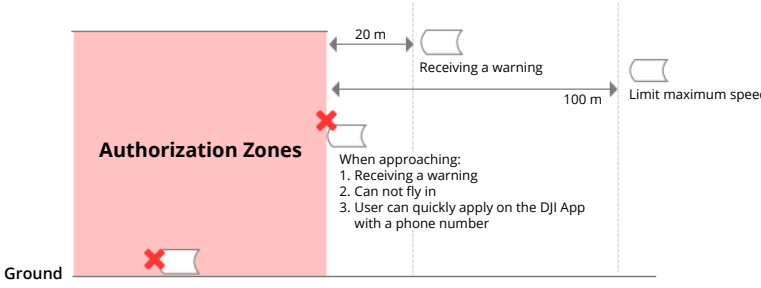
Restricted Zones

Appear red in the DJI app. Users will be prompted with a warning, and flight is prevented. UA cannot fly or takeoff in these zones. Restricted Zones may be unlocked, to unlock contact flysafe@dji.com or go to Unlock A Zone at dji.com/flysafe.



Authorization Zones

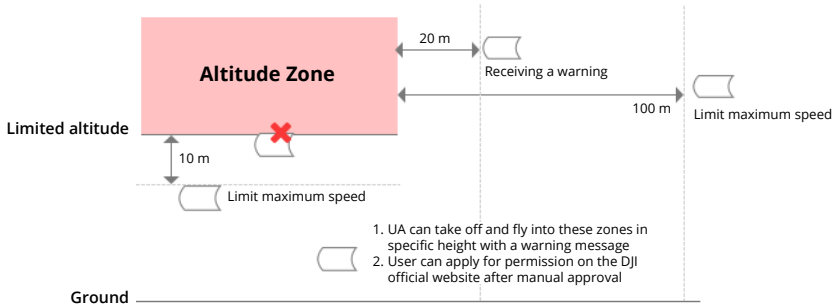
Appear blue in the DJI app. Users will be prompted with a warning, and flight is limited by default. UA cannot fly or takeoff in these zones unless authorized. Authorization Zones may be unlocked by authorized users using a DJI verified account.



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Altitude Zones

Altitude zones are zones with a limited altitude and appear in gray on the map. When approaching, users receive warnings in the DJI app.



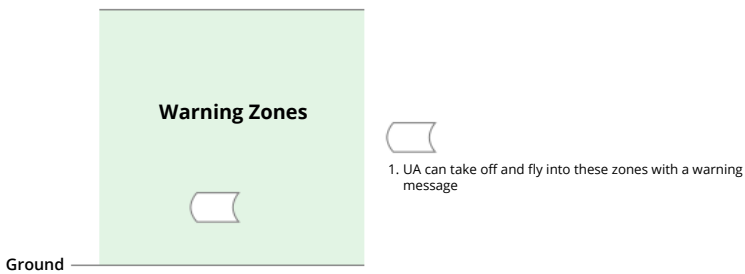
Enhanced Warning Zones

A warning message will prompt users when the drone reaches the edge of the zone.



Warning Zones

A warning message will prompt users when the drone reaches the edge of the zone.



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⚠ • When the aircraft and DJI Pilot 2 app cannot obtain a GPS signal, the GEO awareness function will be inoperative. Interference of the aircraft antenna or disabling the GPS authorization in DJI Pilot 2 will cause the GPS signal fails to be obtained.

EASA Notice

Make sure to read the Drone Information Notices document included in the package before use.

Visit the link below for more EASA notice information on traceability.

https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/document-library/general-publications/drones-information-notices

Original Instructions

This manual is provided by SZ DJI Technology, Inc., and the content is subject to change.

Address: Lobby of T2, DJI Sky City, No. 53 Xianyuan Road, Xili Community, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China, 518055.

FAR Remote ID Compliance Information

The aircraft complies with 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.
- 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.
- The user shall keep the DJI flight app running in the foreground and always allow it to obtain the location information of the remote controller.
- 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].

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/

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WE ARE HERE FOR YOU

Contact
DJI SUPPORT

This content is subject to change.
Download the latest version from

https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise/downloads

If you have any questions about this document, please contact DJI by sending a message to **DocSupport@dji.com.**

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