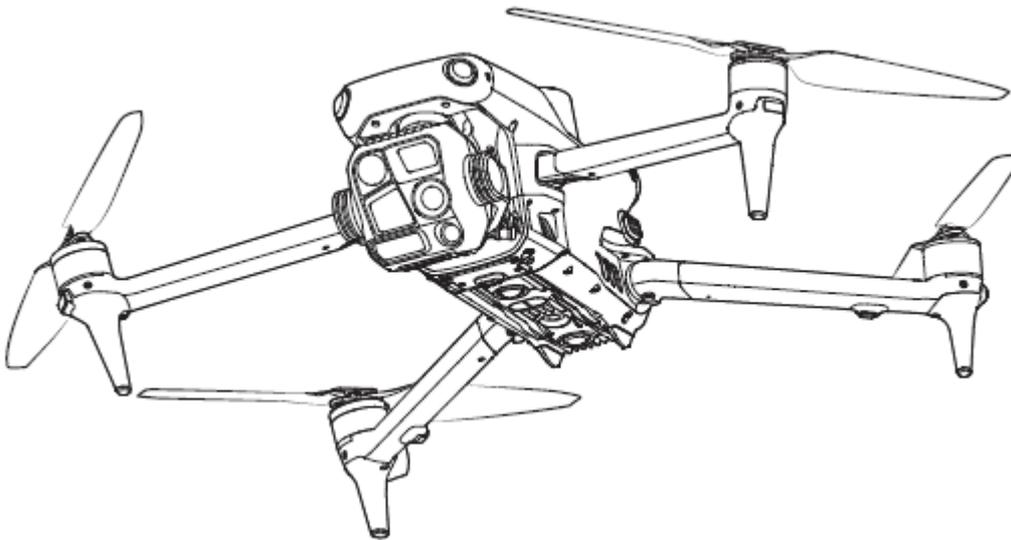


dji MATRICE 4 SERIES

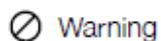
User Manual

v1.0

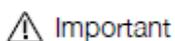


Using this Manual

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 DJI MATRICE™ 4 series safely:



<https://enterprise.dji.com/matrice-4-series/video>

Download DJI Assistant 2

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

<https://enterprise.dji.com/matrice-4-series/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.

Product Profile

Introduction

DJI MATRICE™ 4 Series features both an omnidirectional vision system and a three-dimensional infrared sensing system, it is capable of hovering and flying indoors and outdoors, and can intelligently Return to Home while sensing obstacles in all directions. The high-performance multi-camera payload uses a precision three-axis gimbal for stabilization. Combined with the DJI Pilot™ 2 app, it allows for photos and videos to be viewed in real-time, enabling multi-camera relay zoom or linkage. The laser rangefinder can be used to assist the camera in focusing and obtaining the coordinate information of the target position. The NIR auxiliary light can assist the camera in obtaining clearer images in the dark. The built-in DJI AirSense technology detects nearby aircraft in the surrounding airspace to ensure safety, and the GNSS antenna provides data for centimeter-level precision positioning accuracy when the RTK function is enabled. The aircraft can be connected to designated accessories to perform additional functionalities in different scenarios such as security and patrol inspections and mapping.



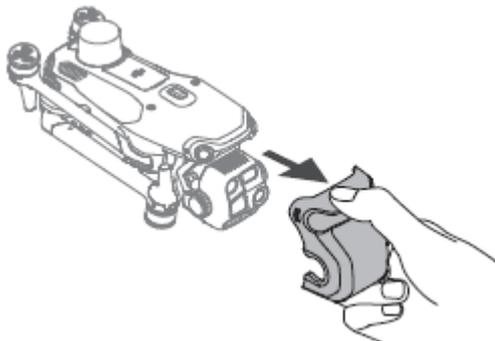
- The major difference between the DJI Matrice 4E and DJI Matrice 4T is the gimbal and camera. The general descriptions in this manual apply to both Matrice 4E and Matrice 4T. The illustration takes Matrice 4T as an example.
- There are some requirements and restrictions when using DJI Matrice 4T/4E in EU since they are comply with C2 certification.

Using for the First Time

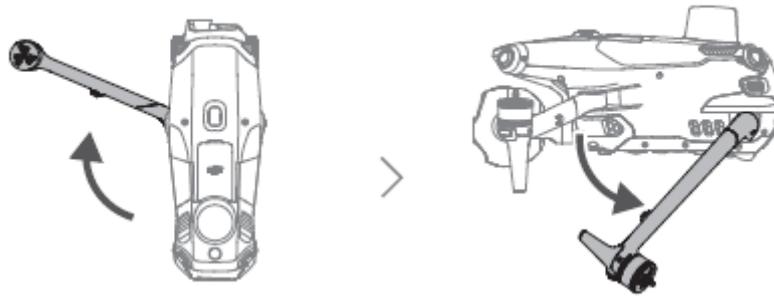
The aircraft is folded before being packaged. Follow the steps below to unfold the aircraft and remote controller.

Preparing the Aircraft

1. Remove the gimbal protector from the camera.

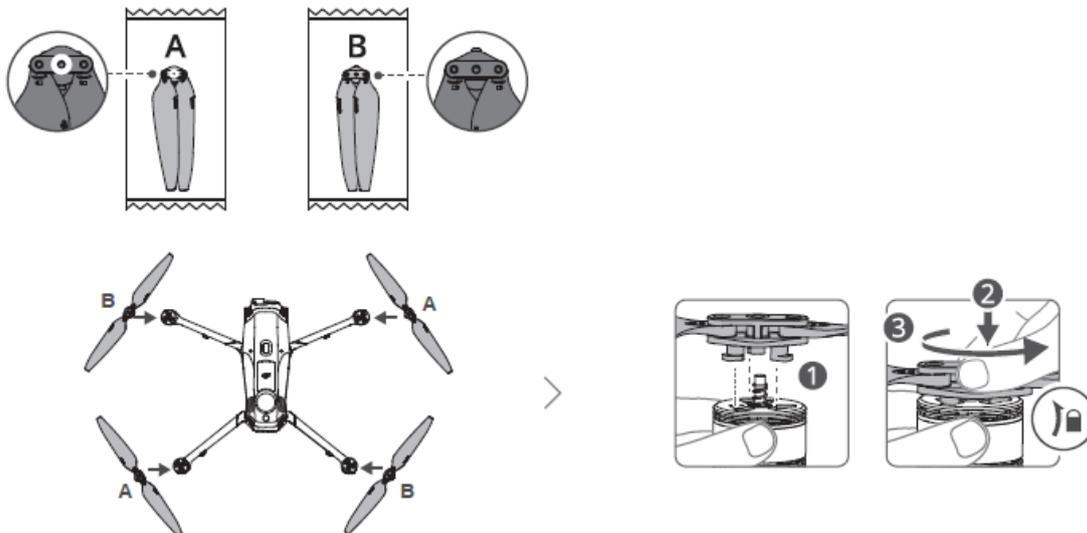


2. Unfold the front arms before unfolding the rear arms.



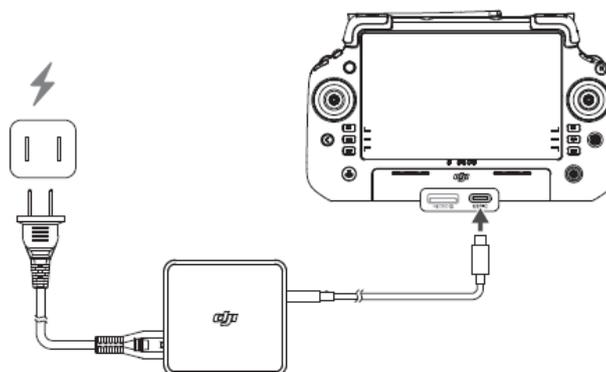
3. Attaching the propellers.

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.



Preparing the Remote Controller

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

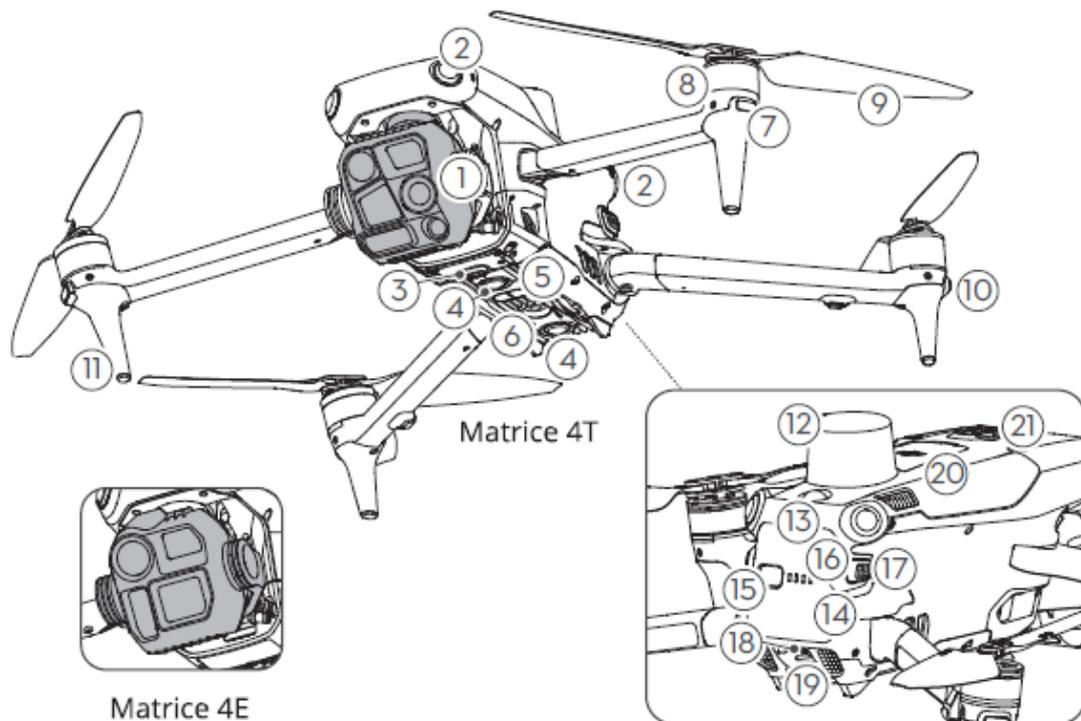


2. Unfold the antennas



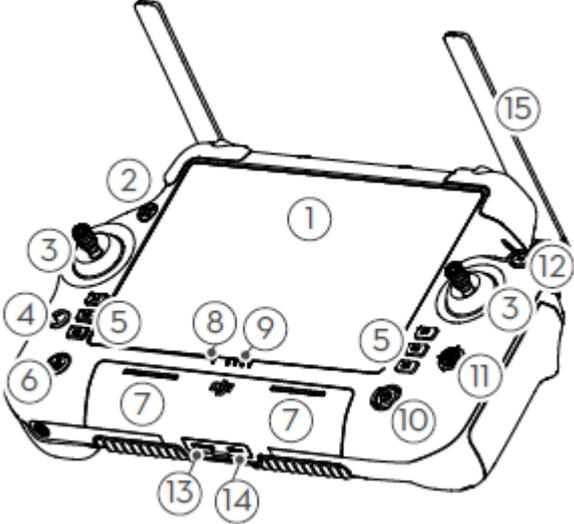
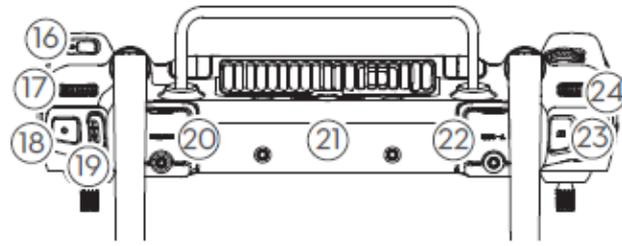
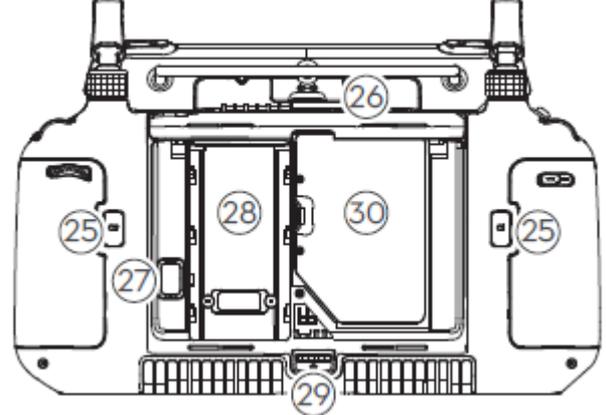
Overview

Aircraft



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gimbal and Camera | 10. Aircraft Status Indicators |
| 2. Omnidirectional Vision System | 11. Landing Gears (built-in antennas) |
| 3. Extension Port | 12. GNSS Antenna |
| 4. Downward Vision System | 13. Beacon |
| 5. Three-Dimensional Infrared Sensing System | 14. Intelligent Flight Battery |
| 6. Auxiliary Light | 15. Power Button |
| 7. Front LEDs | 16. Battery Level LEDs |
| 8. Motors | 17. Battery Buckles |
| 9. Propellers | 18. USB-C Assistant Port (E-Port Lite) |
| | 19. microSD Card Slot |

Remote Controller

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Touchscreen 2. Connection Status LED 3. Control Sticks 4. Back Button 5. L1/L2/L3/R1/R2/R3 Buttons 6. Return to Home (RTH) Button 7. Microphones 8. Status LED 9. Battery Level LEDs 10. Power Button 11. 5D Button 12. Flight Pause Button 13. microSD Card Slot 14. USB-C Port
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. External Antennas 16. Customizable C3 Button 17. Gimbal Dial 18. Record Button 19. Flight Mode Switch 20. HDMI Port 21. Internal Antennas 22. USB-A Port 23. Focus/Shutter Button 24. Camera Settings Dial
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Customizable C1/C2 Buttons 26. Rear Cover 27. Battery Release Button 28. Battery Compartment 29. Rear Cover Release Button 30. Dongle Compartment

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.

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. 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.

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.

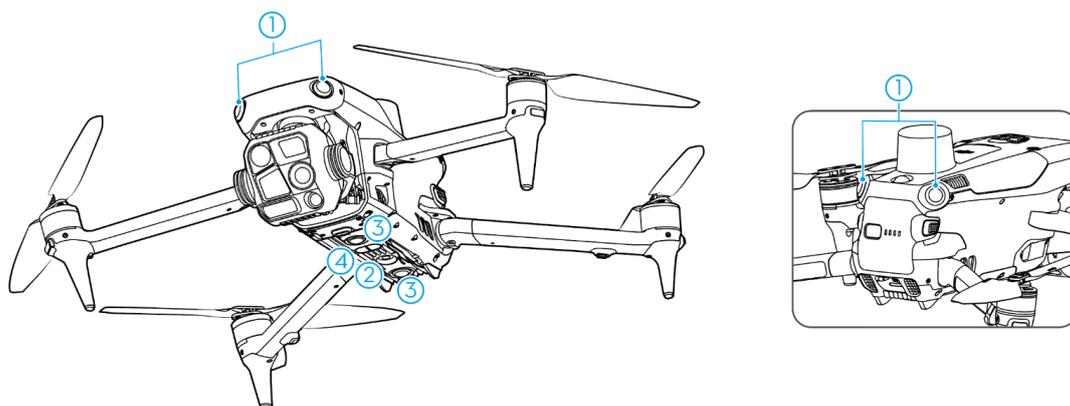
4. DO NOT use an aircraft that has been crashed or accidentally damaged or an aircraft that is not in good condition.
5. Make sure to train sufficiently and have contingency plans for emergencies or when an incident occurs.
6. Make sure to have a flight plan. DO NOT fly the aircraft recklessly.
7. Respect 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.

Vision Systems and 3D Infrared Sensing System

The aircraft is equipped with both an omnidirectional vision system (forward, backward, lateral, upward), downward vision system, and 3D infrared sensing system, which allows for positioning and omnidirectional obstacle sensing.



1. omnidirectional vision system
2. Auxiliary Light
3. Downward Vision System
4. 3D Infrared Sensing System

The omnidirectional vision system works best with adequate lighting and clearly marked or textured obstacles. The omnidirectional vision system will activate automatically when the aircraft is in Normal mode and Obstacle Avoidance is set to Avoid or Brake in DJI Pilot 2. The positioning function of the downward vision system is applicable when GNSS signals are unavailable or weak.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attention to the flight environment. The Vision System 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 Systems work 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 Auxiliary Bottom Light can be set in DJI Pilot 2. If set to Auto, it is automatically enabled when the environment light is too weak. Note: the Vision System camera performance may be affected. Fly with caution if the GNSS signal is weak. • 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flying over monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green). b. Flying over highly reflective surfaces. 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 texture. 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 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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the following each time before takeoff: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Return to Home

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

	GNSS	Description
Home Point		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.

Notice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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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Advanced RTH

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

If the control signal between the remote controller and the aircraft is good, exit RTH by tapping in DJI Pilot 2 or by pressing the RTH button on the remote controller. After exiting RTH, you will regain control of the aircraft.

RTH Settings

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

1. Preset: When 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.

When 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.

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.

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landing protection will not work in the following circumstances:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. When the downward vision system is disabledb. 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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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.

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, 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.
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.
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.

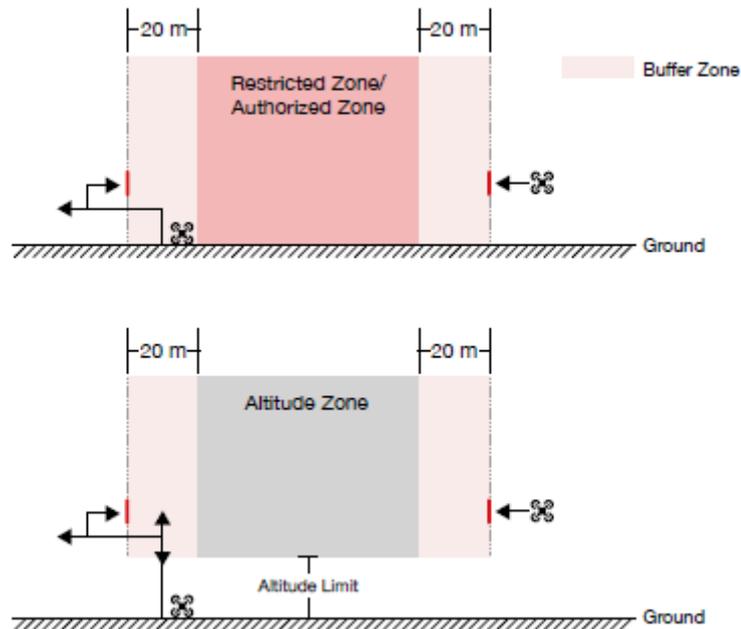
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-Automatic Descent: All stick commands except the throttle stick command and the RTH button are available during descent and landing. The aircraft motors will turn off automatically after landing. It is recommended to fly the aircraft to a safe location before the semi-automatic descent.
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Buffer Zone

Buffer Zones for Restricted Zones/Authorization Zones: To prevent the aircraft from accidentally flying into a Restricted or Authorization Zone, the GEO system creates a buffer zone of about 20 meters wide outside each Restricted and Authorization Zone. As shown in the illustration below, the aircraft can only take off and land 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.



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>.

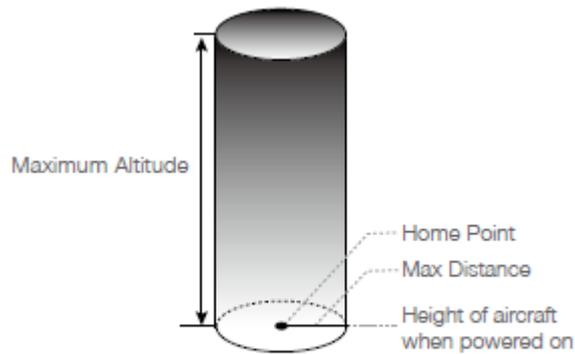
Unlocking on Mobile Device: Run the DJI Pilot 2 app and tap GEO Zone Map on the home screen.

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.

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 30 m (98.43 ft).	Aircraft approaching max flight altitude. Fly with caution.
Max Distance	No limit	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For safety reasons, DO NOT fly the aircraft close to airports, highways, railway stations, railway lines, city centers, or other sensitive areas. Only fly the aircraft within a visual line of sight. |
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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. Always fly your aircraft within your visual line of sight and be cautious at all times to ensure flight safety. 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.

Pre-Flight Checklist

1. Make sure the remote controller and the aircraft batteries are fully charged, and that both of the battery buckles pop out ensuring that the intelligent flight battery is installed firmly.
2. Make sure there are no foreign objects inside the aircraft or its components, such as water, oil, soil, or sand. Make sure the air vents of the aircraft, the cooling holes of the camera, and the ventilation holes of the motor are not blocked. Ports such as the PSDK port must be closed firmly if not used.
3. Make sure the propellers are of the same model and securely mounted. Make sure the motors or propellers are not damaged or deformed, there are no foreign objects in or on the motors or propellers, and the propeller blades and arms are unfolded.
4. Make sure the lenses of the vision systems, the cameras, the glass of the infrared sensors, and the auxiliary lights are clean, free of stickers, and not blocked in any way.
5. Make sure to remove the gimbal protector before powering on the aircraft.
6. Make sure the covers of the microSD card slot and the PSDK port have been closed properly.
7. Make sure the remote controller antennas are adjusted to the proper position.
8. Make sure DJI Pilot 2 and the aircraft firmware have been updated to the latest version.
9. Power on the aircraft and the remote controller, and toggle the flight mode switch to N-mode. Make sure the status LED on the remote controller and the battery level indicators on the aircraft are solid green. This indicates that the aircraft and the remote controller are linked, and the remote controller is in control of the aircraft.
10. Make sure your flight area is 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.
11. To ensure flight safety, enter the flight view of DJI Pilot 2 and check the parameters on the preflight checklist.
12. Make sure DJI Pilot 2 is properly opened to assist your operation of the aircraft. WITHOUT THE FLIGHT DATA RECORDED BY THE DJI PILOT 2 APP, IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS (INCLUDING THE LOSS OF YOUR AIRCRAFT), DJI MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PROVIDE AFTER SALES SUPPORT TO YOU OR ASSUME LIABILITY.
13. Divide the airspace for flight when multiple aircraft are operating simultaneously in order to avoid collision mid-air.

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.

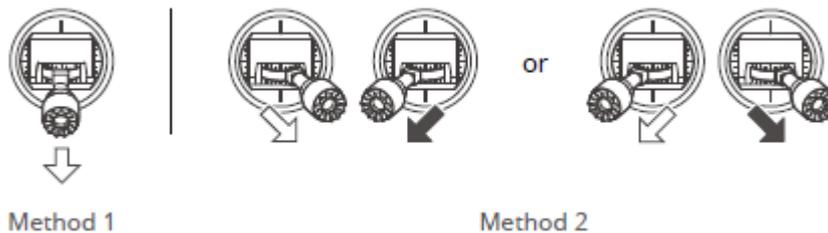


Stopping the Motors

The motors can be stopped in two ways:

Method 1: When the aircraft has landed, push the throttle stick down and hold. The motors will stop after three seconds.

Method 2: When the aircraft has landed, push the throttle stick down, and perform the same CSC used to start the motors. Release both sticks once the motors have stopped.



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. The default setting can be changed in DJI Pilot 2.

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. The motors will stop after three seconds.
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.

Aircraft

DJI Matrice 4 series contains a flight controller, video downlink system, vision systems, infrared sensing system, propulsion system, and an Intelligent Flight Battery.

Flight Modes

The aircraft supports the following flight modes:

Normal Mode:

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

Sport Mode:

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

Function Mode:

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

The aircraft automatically changes to 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.

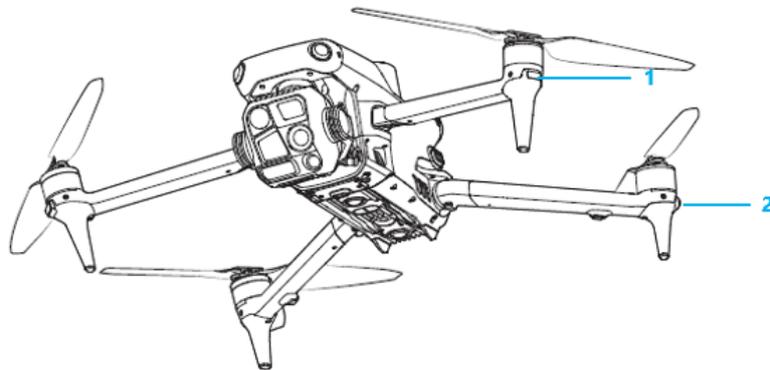
If the aircraft is flying in the EU, the aircraft will switch to Low Speed mode when the flight mode is switched to C on the remote controller. Low Speed mode limits the maximum horizontal flight speed to 2.8 m/s based on Normal mode, and there is no limit for the ascent or descent speed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 and cruise control.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Aircraft Status Indicator

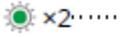
DJI Matrice 4 series has front LEDs and aircraft status indicators.



1. Front LED
2. Aircraft Status Indicator

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

When the aircraft is powered on, but the motors are not running, the aircraft status indicators will display the current status of the flight control system. Refer to the table below for more information about the aircraft status indicators.

Normal States		
	Blinks red, yellow, and green alternately	Powering on and performing self-diagnostic tests
	Blinks yellow four times	Warming up
	Blinks green slowly	GNSS enabled
	Blinks green twice repeatedly	Vision systems enabled
	Blinks yellow slowly	GNSS and vision 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.

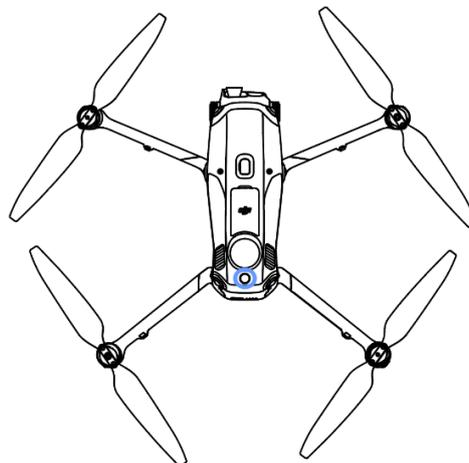
After the motor starts, the front LEDs blink red and green alternately, and the aircraft status indicators blink green.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



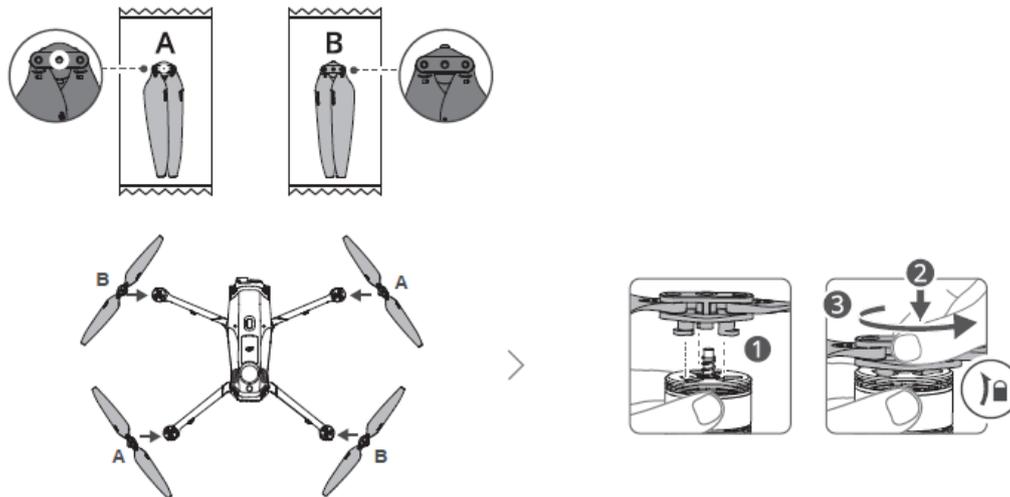
- In low-light environments, the vision systems may not achieve optimal positioning performance even if the auxiliary bottom light is turned on. Fly with caution if the GNSS signal is weak in such environments.
- The auxiliary LED is set to auto when used in the EU and cannot be changed. The aircraft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

Propellers

There are two types of DJI Matrice 4 series Quick-Release Propellers designed to spin in different directions. Marks are used to indicate which propellers should be attached to which motors. Make sure to match the propeller and motor following the instructions.

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

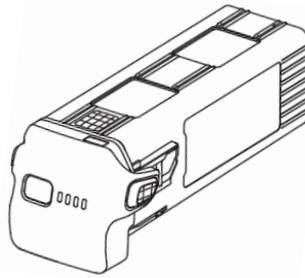
Hold the motor, press the propeller down, and rotate in the opposite direction to the one marked on the propeller until it pops out.



- 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.
- 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

The Matrice 4 series Intelligent Flight Battery is a 14.76V, 6741mAh battery with smart charging and discharging functionality.



Battery Features

1. **Battery Level Display:** The battery level LEDs display the current battery level.
2. **Auto-Discharging Function:** 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.
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

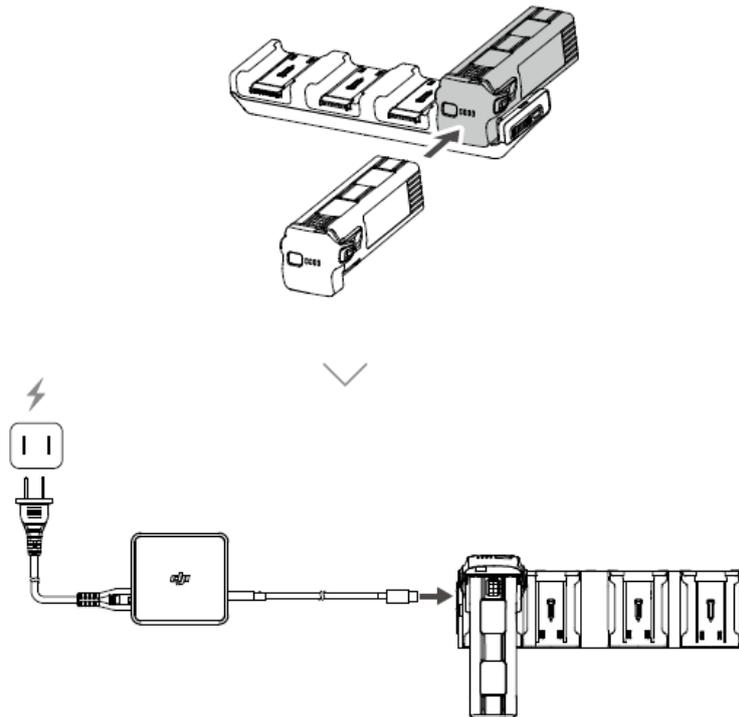
Press the power button once, then press again, and hold for two seconds to power the battery on or off. The battery level LEDs display the battery level when the aircraft is powered on.

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.



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 included standard power adapter.
2. Toggle the mode switch to select a charging mode.

-  Standard Mode: Each battery is charged to 100% in sequence.
-  Ready-to-Fly Mode: Each battery is charged to 90% in sequence and kept at 90% after charging. This mode facilitates quick use of batteries.

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. The status LEDs indicate the battery status during charging. Refer to the Status LEDs Descriptions for more information about the blinking patterns.

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

Status LEDs Descriptions

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DJI 100W USB-C Power Adapter is required when using the charging hub to charge Intelligent Flight Batteries. The charging hub is only compatible with the BPX345-6741-14.76 Intelligent Flight Battery. DO NOT use the charging hub with other battery models. Place the charging hub on a flat and stable surface when in use. Make sure the device is properly insulated to prevent fire hazards. DO NOT touch the metal terminals on the battery ports. Clean the metal terminals with a clean, dry cloth if there is any noticeable buildup. 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. 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Gimbal

Gimbal Profile

The DJI Matrice 4 series 3-axis gimbal stabilizes the camera, allowing you to capture clear and steady images and videos at high flight speed.

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.

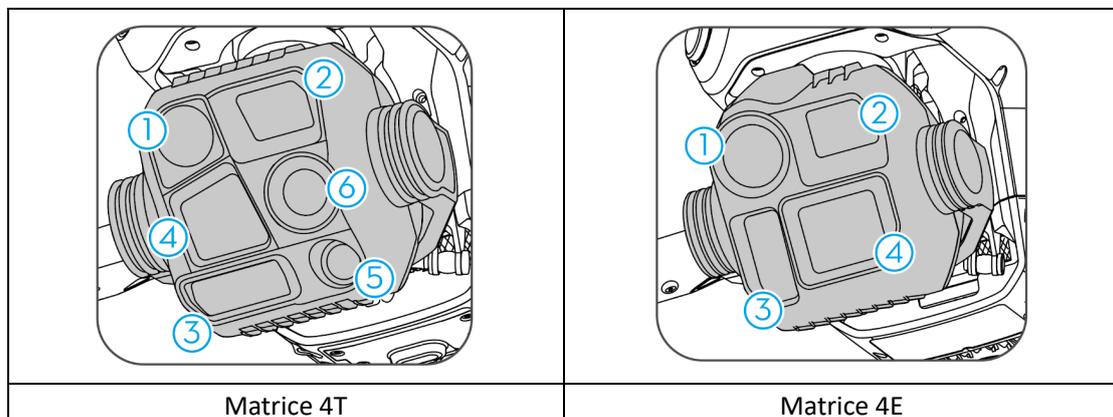
Gimbal Mode

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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



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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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Using the RTK Module

Enabling/Disabling RTK

Ensure that the RTK function is enabled and the RTK service type is correctly set before each use. Otherwise, RTK cannot be used for positioning. Go to the camera view in the DJI Pilot 2 app, tap *** -> , 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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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.

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 *** -> , 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.

PSDK Port

DJI Matrice 4 series features an E-port for mounting additional compatible DJI modular accessories.

Usage

The speaker 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 speaker onto the PSDK port of the aircraft.
3. Tighten the knobs on both sides to ensure that the speaker is firmly mounted onto the aircraft.
4. Power on the aircraft and launch DJI Pilot 2 to use the accessory.



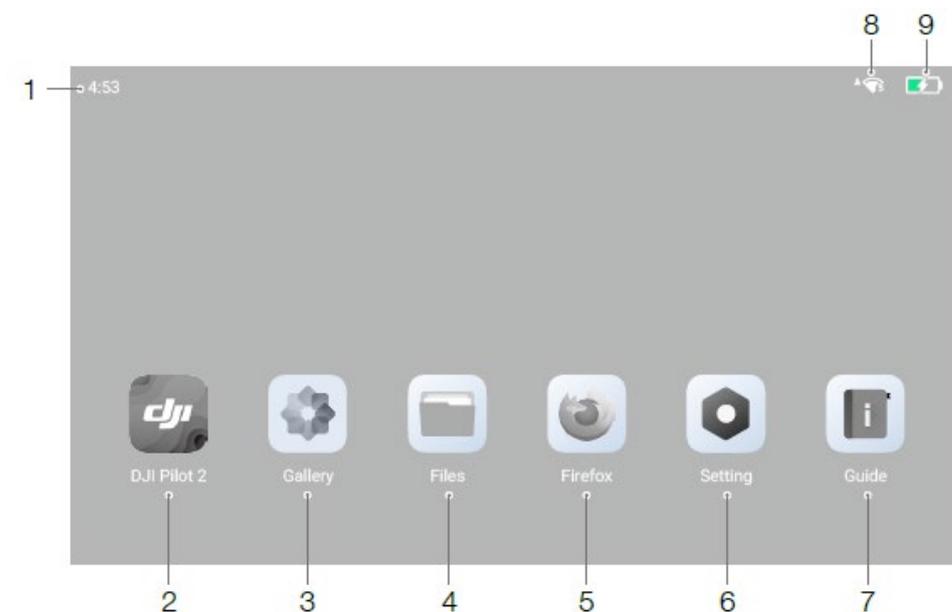
- Make sure that the accessories are correctly and securely mounted on the aircraft before use. Otherwise, they may fall from the aircraft during flight.
- DO NOT use the speaker near people or in an urban area where noise-sensitive structures are concentrated, as the loudness could lead to accidents or injuries.
- It is recommended to use the DJI RC Plus 2 remote control 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.

Remote Controller

The DJI RC Plus 2 Enterprise remote controller features O4 Enterprise image transmission technology, and can transmit an HD live view from the camera of the aircraft at a distance of up to 25 km. The remote controller has a wide range of aircraft and gimbal controls as well as customizable buttons. The built-in microphone allows for recording audio and the 7-inch high-brightness screen boasts a resolution of 1920×1200 pixels. Users can connect to the internet via Wi-Fi and the Android operating system comes with a variety of functions such as Bluetooth and GNSS.

Remote Controller System Interface

Homepage



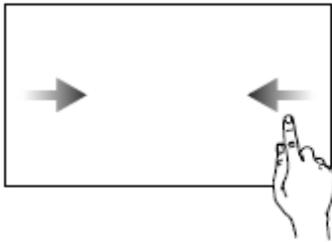
- 1. Time**
Displays current time.
- 2. DJI Pilot 2 App**
Tap to enter DJI Pilot 2.
- 3. Gallery**
Tap to view stored images and videos.
- 4. Files**
Tap to view stored files.
- 5. Browser**
Tap to open the browser.
- 6. Settings**
Tap to enter system settings.
- 7. Guide**
Tap to read the guide with 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.

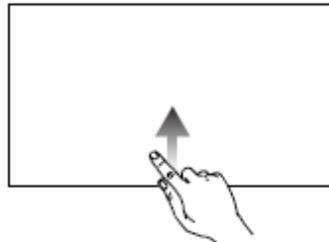
9. Battery Level

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

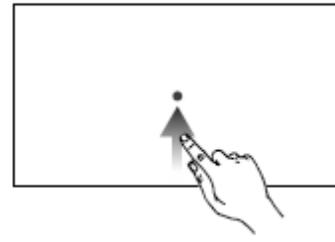
Screen Gestures



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 home screen.



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

Remote Controller LEDs and Alerts

Remote Controller LEDs



1. Status LED

The status LED indicates the status of the remote controller, the aircraft, and the link between them.

Blinking Patterns	Descriptions
 — Solid red	Disconnected with aircraft
 Blinking red	Low aircraft battery level
 — Solid green	Connected with aircraft
 Blinking blue	The remote controller is linking to an aircraft
 — Solid yellow	Firmware update failed
 Blinking yellow	Low remote controller battery level
 Blinking cyan	Control sticks not centered

2. Battery Level LEDs

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

Battery Level LEDs				Battery Level
				88%~100%
				75%~87%
				63%~74%
				50%~62%
				38%~49%
				25%~37%
				13%~24%
				0%~12%

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.

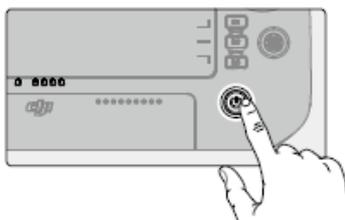
Any voice prompts and alerts will be disabled in Mute mode, including alerts during RTH and low battery alerts for the remote controller or aircraft. Use with caution.

Operation

Powering On/Off

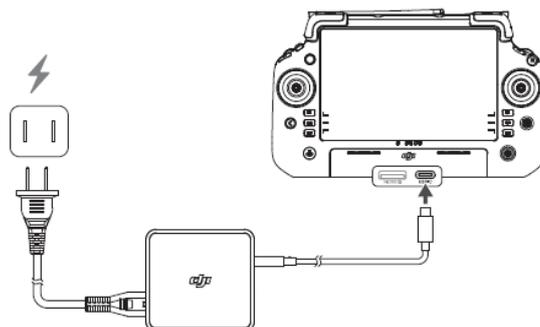
Press the power button once to check the current battery level.

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.

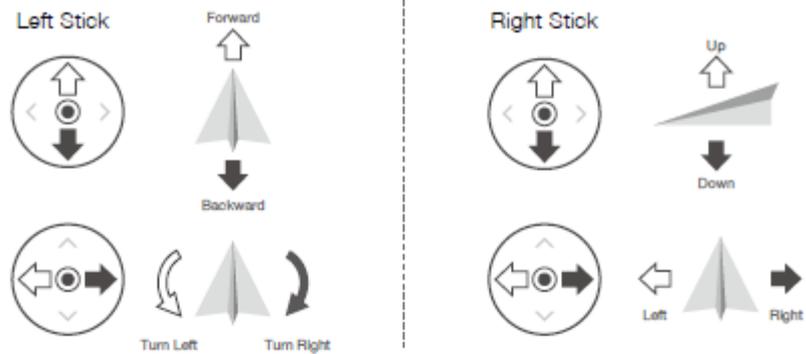


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully discharge and charge the remote controller every three months. The battery depletes when stored for an extended period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remote controller cannot be powered on before activating the internal battery.

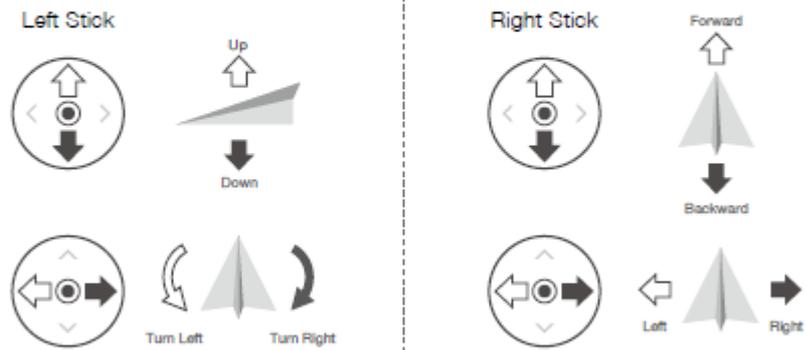
Controlling the Aircraft

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

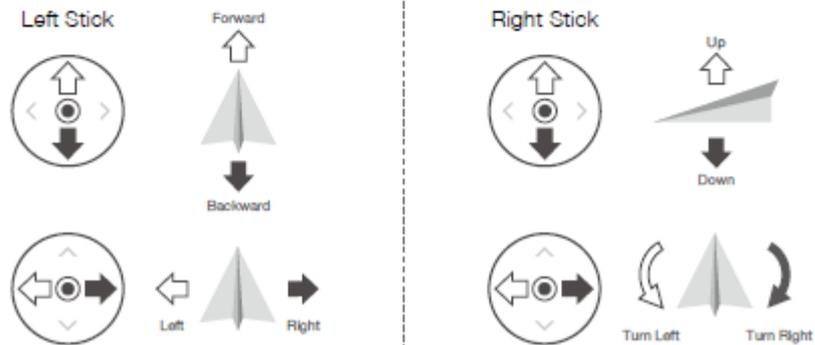
Mode 1



Mode 2

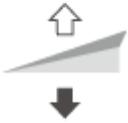


Mode 3



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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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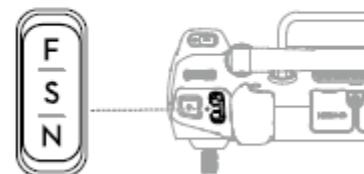
Remote Controller (Mode 2)	Aircraft	Remarks
		Moving the left stick up or down changes the aircraft's altitude. Push the stick up to ascend and down to descend. The more the stick is pushed away from the center position, the faster the aircraft will change altitude. Push the stick gently to prevent sudden and unexpected changes in altitude.
		Moving the left stick to the left or right controls the orientation of the aircraft. Push the stick left to rotate the aircraft counter-clockwise and right to rotate the aircraft clockwise. The more the stick is pushed away from the center position, the faster the aircraft will rotate.
		Moving the right stick up and down changes the aircraft's pitch. Push the stick up to fly forward and down to fly backward. The more the stick is pushed away from the center position, the faster the aircraft will move.
		Moving the right stick to the left or right changes the aircraft's roll. Push the stick left to fly left and right to fly right. The more the stick is pushed away from the center position, the faster the aircraft will move.

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
|---|--|

Flight Mode Switch

Toggle the switch to select a flight mode.

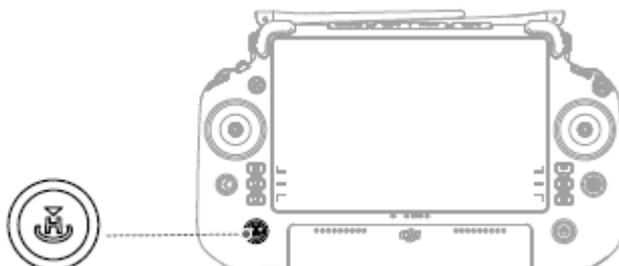
Icon	Flight Mode
F	F-mode (Function)
S	S-mode (Sport)
N	N-mode (Normal)



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

RTH Button

Press and hold the RTH button until the remote controller beeps twice 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.



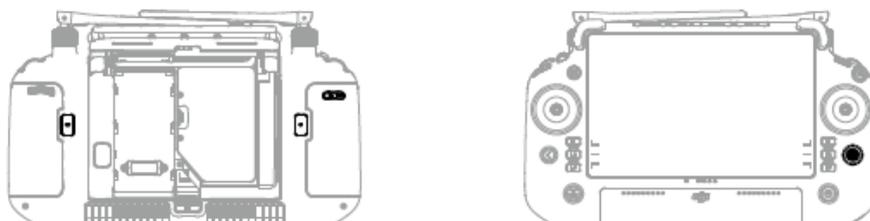
L1/L2/L3/R1/R2/R3 Buttons

The remote controller will automatically switch the functions of these buttons depending on the camera type on the aircraft. Find the descriptions of these button functions next to the L1/L2/L3/R1/R2/R3 buttons after running DJI Pilot 2.



Customizable Buttons

The C1, C2, C3, and 5D buttons are customizable. Open DJI Pilot 2 and enter camera view. Tap **...** and tap  to configure the functions of these buttons. In addition, combination buttons can be customized using the C1, C2, and C3 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 home screen of the remote controller, and tap Guide to quickly check all available combination buttons.

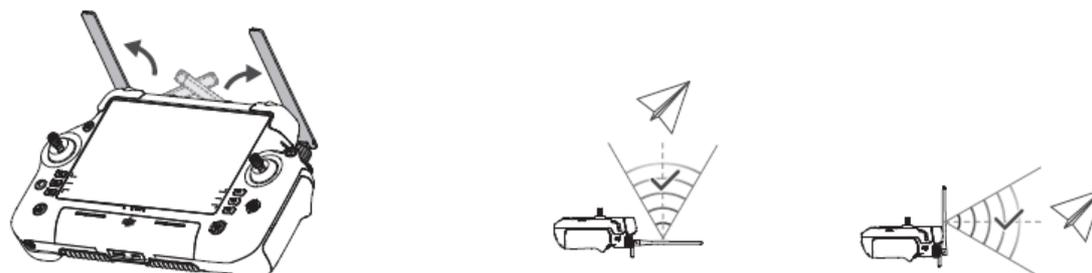


The default combination buttons cannot be changed. The following table displays the function of each default combination button.

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

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



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

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 twice.
3. Press and hold the power button on the aircraft for at least five seconds. The aircraft power indicator will blink and will beep twice to indicate linking has started. When linking is successful, the aircraft status indicators will blink green while the remote controller will beep twice, and the remote controller status LEDs will turn solid green.

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 will blink blue, and the remote controller will beep during linking.
3. Press and hold the power button on the aircraft for at least five seconds. The aircraft power indicator will blink and will beep twice to indicate linking has started. When linking is successful, the aircraft status indicators will blink green while the remote controller will beep twice, and the remote controller status LEDs will turn solid green.



- 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 System 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.

Appendix

Specifications

Aircraft

Model	M4T/M4E	
Takeoff Weight (with propellers)	Matrice 4T: 1219 g, 1229 g (Low-Noise Propellers) Matrice 4E: 1219 g, 1229 g (Low-Noise Propellers)	
Max Takeoff Weight	1430 g	
Max Ascent Speed	10 m/s	
Max Descent Speed	8m/s	
Max Horizontal Speed (near sea level, no wind)	21 m/s	
Max Takeoff Altitude	4000 m	
Max Flight Time (without wind)	49 minutes	
Max Hover Time (without wind)	42 minutes	
Max Wind Speed Resistance	12 m/s	
Operating Temperature	-10° to 40° C (14° to 104° F)	
Global Navigation Satellite System	GPS + Galileo + BeiDou + GLONASS (GLONASS is supported only when RTK module is enabled)	
Operating Frequency ^[1]	2.400-2.4835 GHz, 5.170-5.250 GHz, 5.725-5.850 GHz	
Transmitter Power (EIRP)	2.4 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <20 dBm (CE/SRRC/MIC) 5.1 GHz: <23 dBm (FCC/CE) 5.8 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <14 dBm (CE), <30 dBm (SRRC)	
Propeller Model	1157F Propellers, 1154F Propellers when in EU region	
Gimbal		
Angular Vibration Range	±0.007°	
Controllable Rotation Range	Tilt: -90° to +35°	
Wide Camera	Matrice 4T	Matrice 4E
Image Sensor	1/1.3" CMOS; Effective pixels: 48MP	4/3 CMOS; Effective pixels: 20 MP
Lens	FOV: 82° Format Equivalent: 24 mm Aperture: f/1.7	FOV: 84° Format Equivalent: 24 mm Aperture: f/2.8-f/11

	Focus: 1 m to ∞	Focus: 1 m to ∞
Medium Tele Camera	Matriceee 4T	Matriceee 4E
Image Sensor	1/1.3" CMOS; Effective pixels: 48 MP	1/1.3" CMOS; Effective pixels: 48 MP
Lens	FOV: 35° Format Equivalent: 70 mm Aperture: f/2.8 Focus: 3 m to ∞	FOV: 35° Format Equivalent: 70 mm Aperture: f/2.8 Focus: 3 m to ∞
Tele camera	Matriceee 4T	Matriceee 4E
Image Sensor	1/1.5" CMOS; Effective pixels: 48 MP	1/1.5" CMOS; Effective pixels: 48 MP
Lens	FOV: 15° Format Equivalent: 168 mm Aperture: f/2.8 Focus: 3 m to ∞	FOV: 15° Format Equivalent: 168 mm Aperture: f/2.8 Focus: 3 m to ∞
Thermal Camera	Matriceee 4T	Matriceee 4E
Thermal Imager	Uncooled VOx Microbolometer	/
Lens	DFOV: 45° Format Equivalent: 53 mm Aperture: f/1.0 Focus: 5 m to ∞	/
Infrared Temperature Measurement Accuracy	High Gain mode: $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ or $\pm 2\%$ (using the larger value) Low Gain mode: $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ or $\pm 3\%$ (using the larger value)	/
Intelligent Flight Battery		
Capacity	6741 mAh	
Standard Voltage	14.76 V	
Max Charging Voltage	17.0 V	
Battery Type	Li-ion 4S	
Energy	99.5 Wh	
Weight	401 g	
Charging Temperature	5° to 40° C (14° to 104° F)	
Charger		
Input	100-240 V AC, 50-60 Hz, 2.5 A	
Output	Max. 100 W (Total) When both ports are in use, the maximum output of one of the ports is 82 W. The charger will dynamically allocate the output of the two ports according to the power load.	

Remote Controller

Model	TKPL2
Weight	Approx. 1200 g
Battery	Li-ion (3250 mAh × 2 @ 7.2 V)
Operating Time	Internal battery: 3.8 hrs External battery: 3.2 hrs
Operating Temperature	-20° to 50° C (-4° to 122° F)
Charging Temperature	5° to 40° C (41° to 104° F)
O4 Enterprise	
Operating Frequency ^[1]	2.400-2.4835 GHz, 5.150-5.250 GHz, 5.725-5.850 GHz
Max Transmission Distance (Unobstructed, free of interference)	25 km (FCC), 12 km (CE/SRRC/MIC)
Max Transmission Distance (with interference)	Strong Interference (urban landscapes, residential areas, etc.): 1.5-5 km Medium Interference (suburban landscapes, city parks, etc.): 5-15 km Weak Interference (remote fields, open farmland, etc.): 15-25 km
Transmitter Power (EIRP)	2.4 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <20 dBm (CE/SRRC/MIC) 5.1 GHz: <23 dBm (FCC/CE) 5.8 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <14 dBm (CE), <30 dBm (SRRC)
Wi-Fi:	
Protocol	802.11 a/b/g/n/ac/ax
Operating Frequency ^[1]	2.400-2.4835 GHz, 5.150-5.250 GHz, 5.725-5.850 GHz
Transmitter Power (EIRP)	2.4 GHz: <26 dBm (FCC), <20 dBm (CE/SRRC/MIC) 5.1 GHz: <26 dBm (FCC), <23 dBm (CE/SRRC/MIC) 5.8 GHz: <26 dBm (FCC/SRRC), <14 dBm (CE)
Bluetooth	
Protocol	Bluetooth 5.2
Operating Frequency	2.400-2.4835 GHz
Transmitter Power (EIRP)	<10 dBm

[1] The supported operating frequency and the available frequency range may vary in different countries and regions. Refer to the local laws and regulations for more information.

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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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%.
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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
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may become disconnected. Re-link them if necessary.

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. Use the ND filter if the exposure time needs to be prolonged. Refer to the product information on how to install the ND filters.
11. 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%.
12. 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.

13. Make sure to turn off the battery to replace or to check the propellers.

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.

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 or the command and control link 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 hovers in place.

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 20 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 20 m from the Home Point when RTH begins.

2. 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.

Caution:

- 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 Attitude 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.

Flight Recorder

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

Disposal



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

Battery Disposal

Dispose of the batteries in specific recycling containers only after a complete discharge. DO NOT

dispose of the batteries in regular trash containers. Strictly follow the local regulations regarding the disposal and recycling of batteries.

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

If the power 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.

C2 Certification

DJI Matrice 4E/4T is comply with C2 certification, there are some requirements and restrictions when using DJI Matrice 4E/4T in European Economic Area (EEA, i.e. EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein). DJI Matrice 4E/4T and its similar products are distinguished by model name.

UAS Class	C2
Sound Power Level	85 dB@1430dBm
Maximum Propeller Speed	6130 RPM (1154F) @14.76V
Propeller Complied with C2 Certification	1154F
Max Payload Dimension Complied with C2 Certification	
Max Payload Weight Complied with C2 Certification	190g

MTOM Statement

The MTOM of DJI Matrice 4T & DJI Matrice 4E (Model M4T/M4E), including 1 battery, a microSD card, a 4G dongle, a speaker and a spotlight is not larger than 1430 g to comply with C2 requirement. Users must follow the instructions below to comply with the MTOM C2 requirements. Otherwise, the aircraft cannot be used as a C2 UAV:

1. Make sure that when installing any external devices that the total weight of the aircraft does not exceed the maximum takeoff weight (1430g). 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 sensing systems, and the auxiliary lights are not blocked. Make sure that the MTOM is not larger than 1430g for any flight.
2. DO NOT use any non-qualified replacement parts, such as intelligent flight batteries or propellers, etc.
3. DO NOT retrofit the aircraft.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The maximum flight speed of RTH is 12m/s.
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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 aviatl 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, et., can be viewed by tapping the related area.

GEO Awareness Pre-Warning: The app will prompt the user with warning information when the aircraft is near or in a restricted area to remind the user to fly with caution

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 in flight. Please make sure you understand and comply with the rules.

List of Items, including qualified accessories

Part	Weight	Dimension
DJI Matric 4 Series Low-Noise Propellers (1pcs)	13.7g	27.4x13.7cm
DJI Matric 4 Intelligent Flight Battery	400±2 g	145.47x60.6x46.3cm
Upward-looking radar*	200g	9.3x7.7x8.6cm
Downward-looking radar*	20g	6.9x3.8x1.2cm
DJI AL1 SpotLight*	95±2g	16.4x7.9x2.8cm
DJI AS1 Speaker*	91.5±2g	6.9x5.2x7.3cm
MicroSD card	0.26 g	0.88x1.23x0.07 cm
DJI Cellular Dongle 2*	11.5g	4.35x2.3x0.7cm
DJI Matrice 4 Series Propeller Guard*	165g±2	63.4*22.3*86.7cm

*Not included in the original package.

List of Spare and Replacement Parts

Part	Weight	Dimension
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DJI Matric 4 Series Low-Noise Propellers (1pcs)	13.7g	27.4×13.7cm
DJI Matric 4 Intelligent Flight Battery	400±2 g	145.47×60.6×46.3cm
Upward-looking radar*	200g	9.3×7.7×8.6cm
Downward-looking radar*	20g	6.9×3.8×1.2cm
DJI AL1 SpotLight*	95±2g	16.4×7.9×2.8cm
DJI AS1 Speaker*	91.5±2g	6.9×5.2×7.3cm
MicroSD card	0.26 g	0.88×1.23×0.07 cm
DJI Cellular Dongle 2*	11.5g	4.35×2.3×0.7cm
DJI Matrice 4 Series Propeller Guard*	165g±2	63.4*22.3*86.7cm
*Not included in the original package.		

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

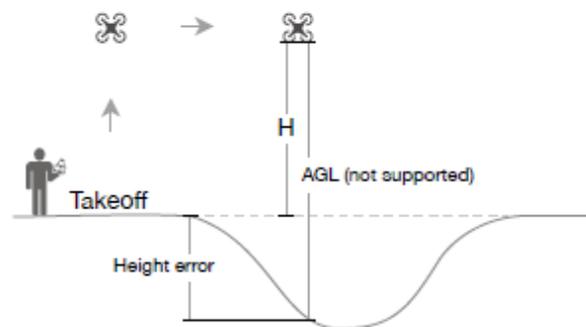
 • Before takeoff, users must download the latest GEO Zone data from the official aviation regulation website of the country or region where the aircraft is being used. It is the responsibility of the user to make sure that the GEO zone data is the latest version and that it is applied to every flight.

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.

GEO Awareness Pre-Warning: The app will prompt the user with warning information when the aircraft is near or in a restricted area to remind the user to fly with caution.

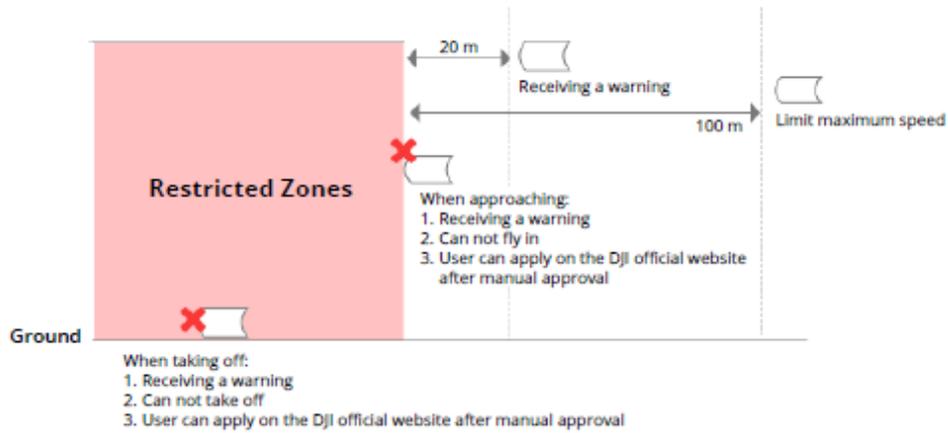
AGL (Above Ground Level) Statement

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 3E/3T. The height H appears in the DJI Fly 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.



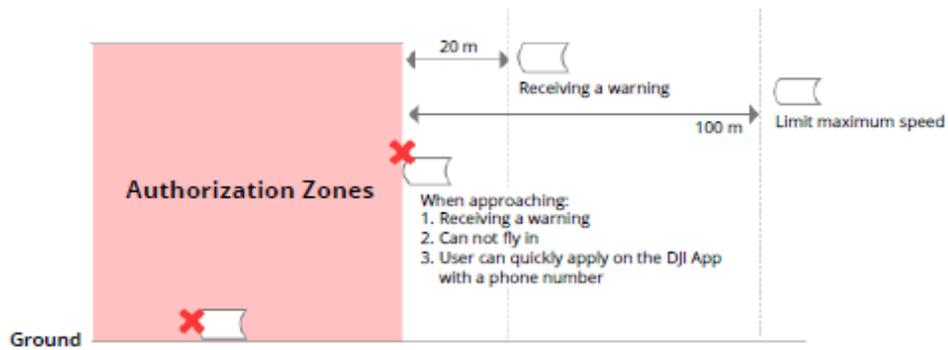
Restricted Zones

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

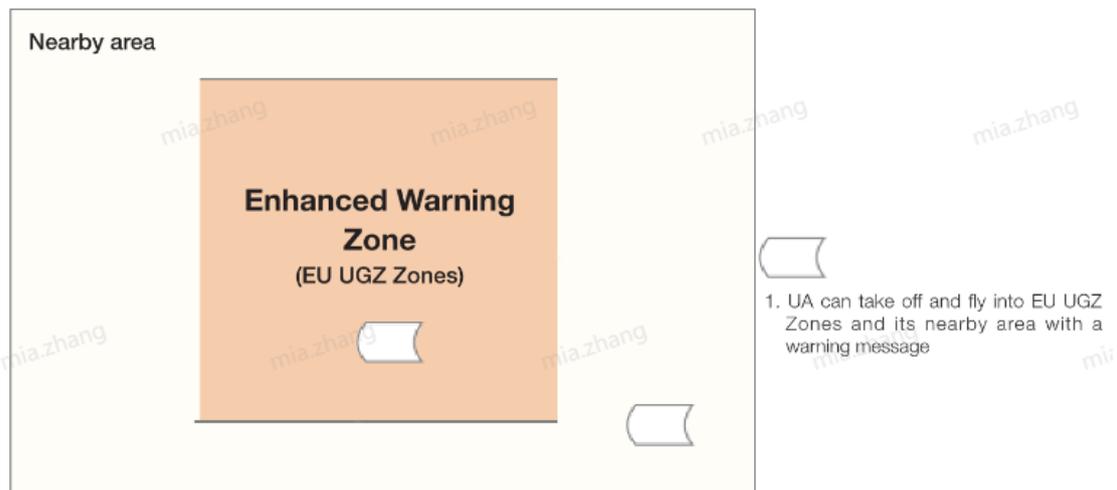
Appear blue in the DJI app. Users will be prompted with a warning, and flight is limited by default. UA cannot fly or takeoff in these zones unless authorized. Authorization Zones may be unlocked by authorized users using a DJI verified account.



Altitude Zones

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

UGZ Zone for Geo-awareness function



EASA Notice

Make sure to read the Drone Information Notices document included in the package before use. Go to the address below for more EASA notice information for 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. Lobby of T2, DJI Sky City, No. 53 Xianyuan Road, Xili Community, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China, 518057.

DJI Geo Zones with Geo Fencing Function

DJI Geo zones are divided into seven categories with only five of them taking effect. If more than one restriction is set at the same position, the alert generated is in the following order: Restricted Zones > Authorization Zones > Altitude Zones > Enhanced Warning Zones > Warning Zones

C2 Firmware Version Information

Aircraft Firmware: v00.04.0517

Remote Controller Firmware: v00.17.05.02

Intelligent Battery: v02.00.20.58

DJI Pilot 2 : v7.1.0.32

Refer to the DJI Matrice 4 Release Notes for more firmware update information for traceability.

www.dji.com/DJI_Matrice_4/downloads