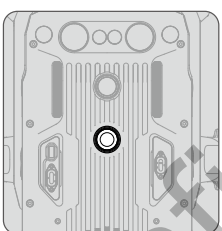
Ⓡ ·····	Fast red flashing	Critical Low Battery Warning
Ⓡ ·····	Red flashing for 5 seconds (when performing CSC)	IMU Error
Ⓡ ——	Solid Red	Critical Error
Ⓡ Ⓨ ·····	Fast alternating red and yellow flashing	Compass Calibration Required
Ⓡ Ⓖ ·····	Alternating red and green flashing	The RTK function is enabled but RTK data is unavailable.

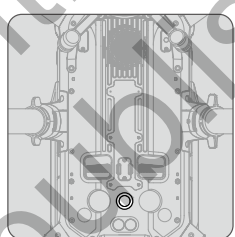
* Slow green flashes indicate P-mode, and fast green flashes indicate S-mode.

Aircraft Beacons

Enables aircraft identification during flight at night or in low light areas.



Top view

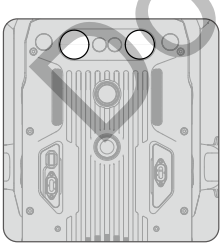


Bottom view

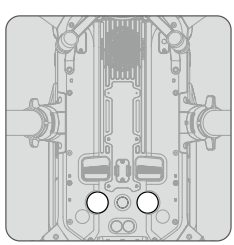
⚠ DO NOT look directly at the beacons when they are in use to avoid damage to your eyes.

Aircraft Auxiliary Lights

The Auxiliary Lights located at the top and bottom of the aircraft improve visibility for the camera sensing System in poor light conditions.



Top view



Bottom view

⚠ The Auxiliary Light is automatically enabled when the environment light is too weak and the flight altitude is lower than 5 m. Please note that the camera sensing System's camera performance may be affected when the auxiliary bottom light is enabled. Fly with caution if the GNSS signal is weak.

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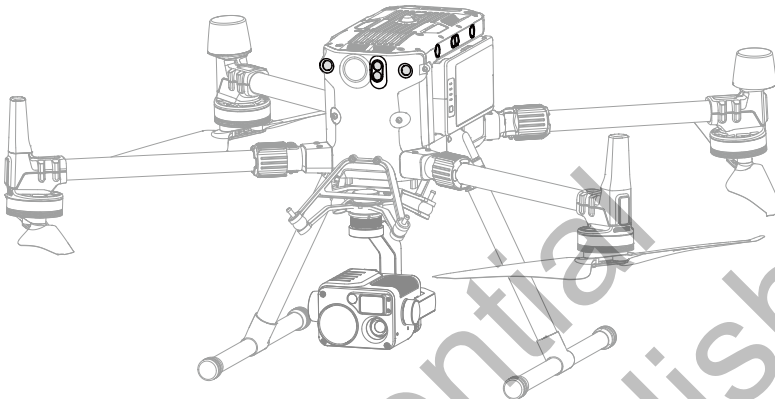
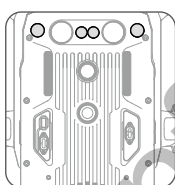
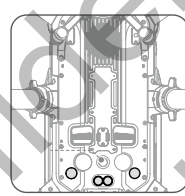
camera sensing System and Infrared Sensing System Introduction

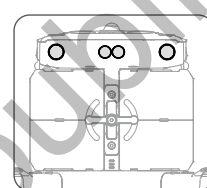




Top view



Bottom view



Rear view

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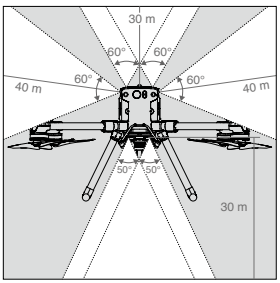
The main components of the camera sensing System are located on the front, rear, left, right, top and bottom of the aircraft, including stereo camera sensing sensors. The Infrared Sensing System consists of two infrared sensors on the front, rear, left, right, top and bottom of the aircraft.

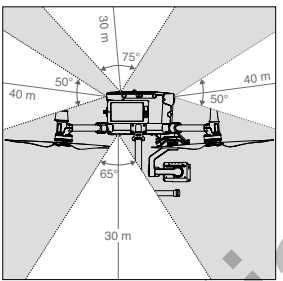
The camera sensing System uses image data to help the aircraft constantly scan for obstacles and obtain the aircraft position information, and the Infrared Sensing System uses the infrared modules to detect obstacles to judge the aircraft height, allowing the aircraft to maintain its current position, enabling precision hovering indoors or other environments.

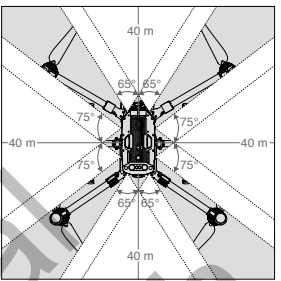
⚠ To ensure steady flight and general flight safety, DO NOT block the visual and infrared sensors.

Detection Range of the camera sensing System

The detection range of the Vision System is depicted below. Note that the aircraft cannot sense and avoid obstacles that are not within the detection range.





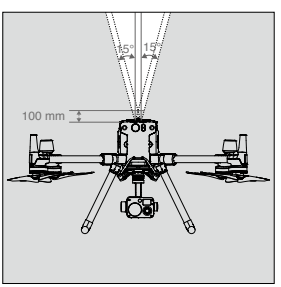


⚠ The aircraft cannot detect objects in the grey area. Please fly with caution.

Users can set the braking distance and warning distance in the App. The aircraft can automatically stop when flying near to the braking distance. Once the aircraft enters the warning distance, the obstacle information will be displayed as yellow. When the aircraft is close to the obstacle avoidance safety distance, the obstacle information will be displayed as red.

Detection Range of the Infrared Sensing System

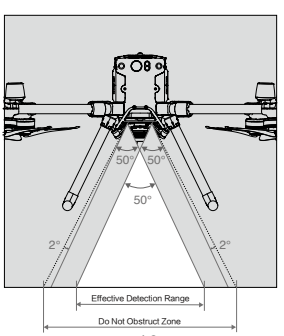
The detection range of the infrared sensors is 8 m. Note that the aircraft cannot sense and avoid obstacles that are not within the detection range.



Not Obstruct Zone Note

A note on the camera sensing System and the ultrasonic sensor detection range is illustrated below.

There may be a ±2° error in the angle of the camera sensing System due to errors in the assembly process. To prevent accidents, please DO NOT attach any payload that might be in the sensors' Do Not Obstruct Zone. If the payload comes into the Do Not Obstruct Zone, it is recommended to turn off the camera sensing system in the app and fly with caution.



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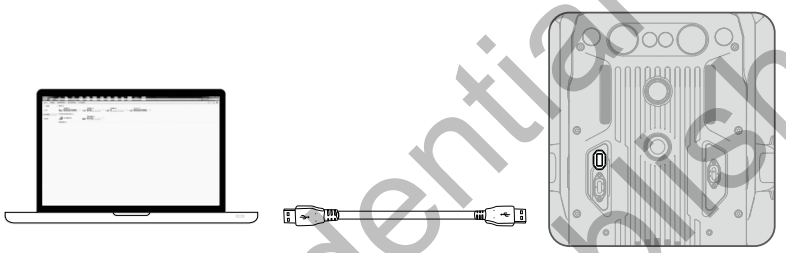
Calibration

The Vision cameras installed on the aircraft are factory calibrated. If the aircraft experiences a collision or the working temperature has changed significantly, it may require calibration via DJI Assistant 2 for Matrice. Connect the aircraft to a computer and calibrate the Vision System cameras when prompted in DJI Pilot.

1. Power on the aircraft.
2. Connect the aircraft and the PC with a USB-C cable.
3. Launch Skycatch Update Manager for Explore2.
4. Click Explore2 and the calibration button.
5. Place the side of visual calibration plate with the dots facing the camera sensing System, and follow the instructions in the Skycatch Update Manager to complete calibration.



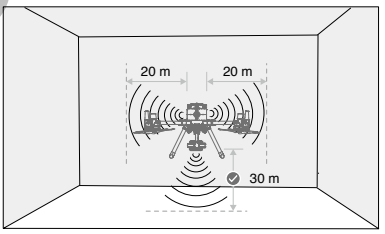
⚠ DO NOT power off or unplug the USB-C cable after calibration. Wait for data calculation.

Using the camera sensing System

The camera sensing System enables precision hovering indoors or in environments where GNSS signal isn't available.

When the GNSS signal is available, the camera sensing System provides auxiliary information for improving aircraft positioning accuracy. The camera sensing System can work well when within 30 m from the ground and horizontal of 20 m of a wall or other objects to its side, requiring surfaces of clear patterns and adequate lighting.

When the camera sensing System and Infrared Sensing System are disabled, the flight mode will switch to Attitude Mode.



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