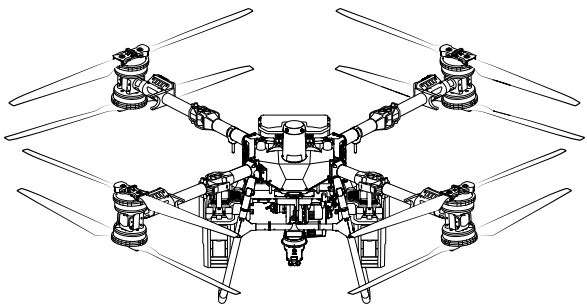
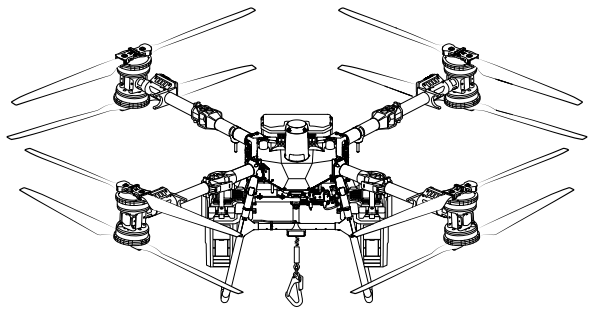
FLYCART 100

User Manual

v1.0 2026.01





Searching for Keywords

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

Navigating to a Topic

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

Printing this Document

This document supports high resolution printing.

Using this Manual

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

Legend

⚠ Important Hints and Tips Reference

Read Before Use

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

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

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

Video Tutorials

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

https://www.dji.com/flycart-100/video

Download DJI Assistant 2 (Delivery Drones Series)

Download DJI ASSISTANT™ 2 (Delivery Drones Series) from:

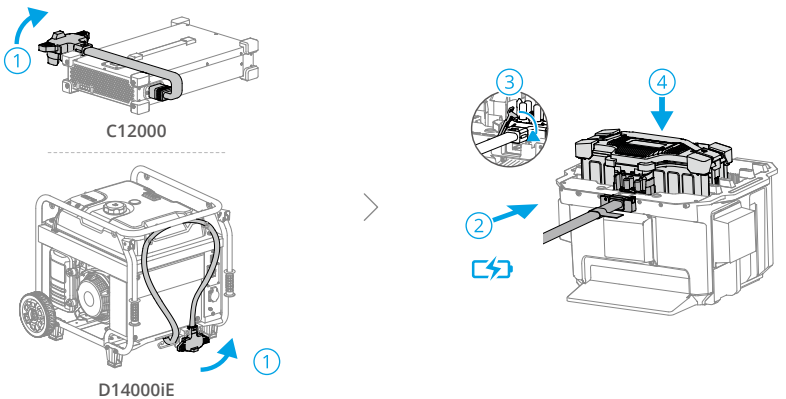
https://www.dji.com/downloads/softwares/dji-assistant-2-for-delivery-series

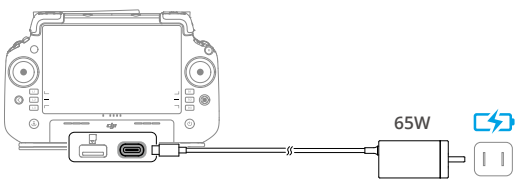
Contents

1 Product Profile

1.1 Using for the First Time

Charging

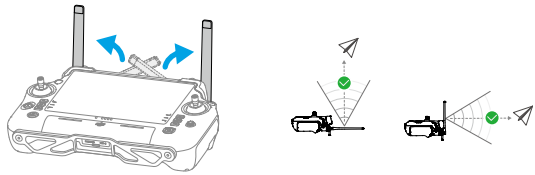




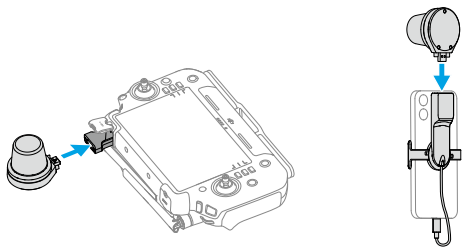
Charge to activate the internal battery of the remote controller before using for the first time. Otherwise, it cannot be powered on. The battery level LEDs start to flash to indicate that the internal battery is activated.

Preparing the Remote Controller

Adjusting the Antennas

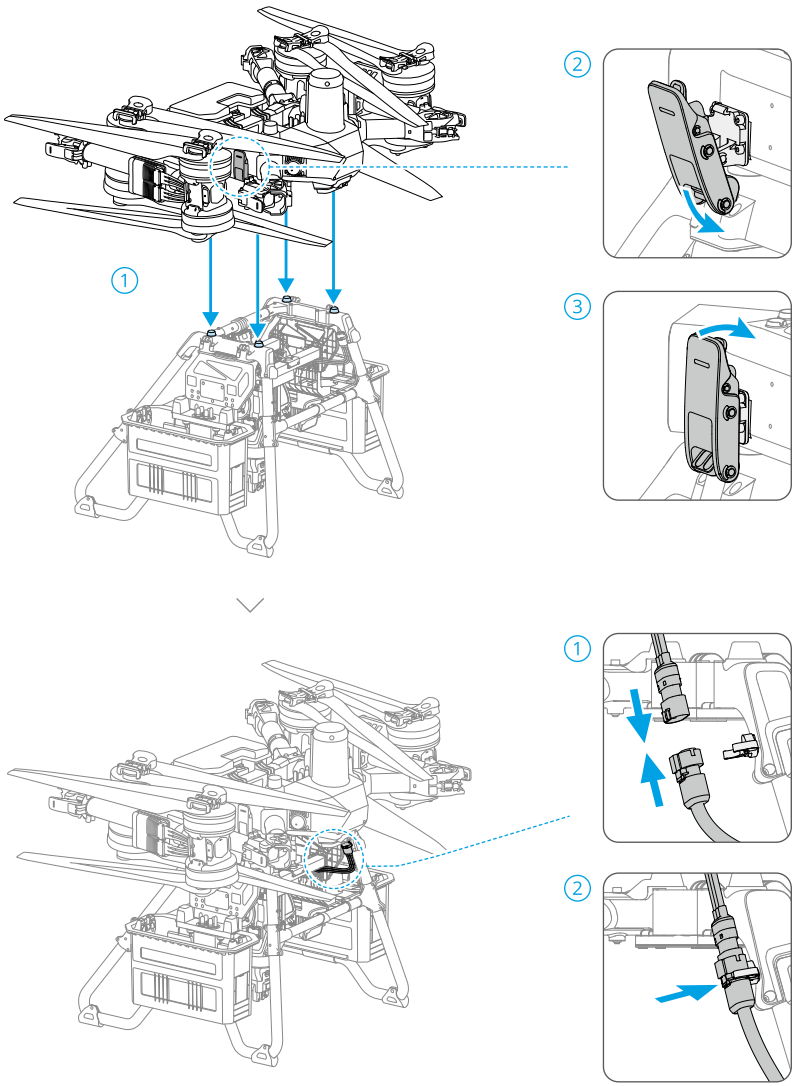


Mounting the RTK Dongle

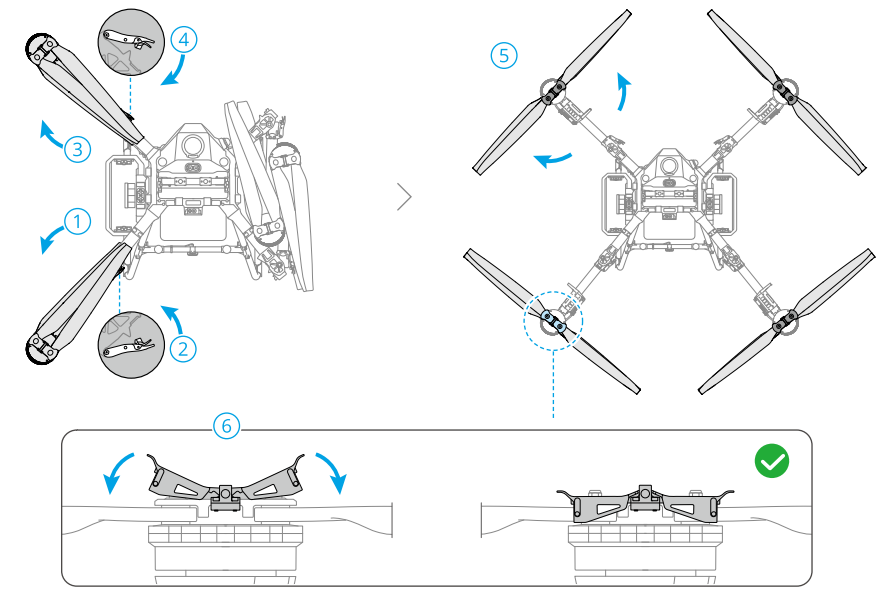


Preparing the Aircraft

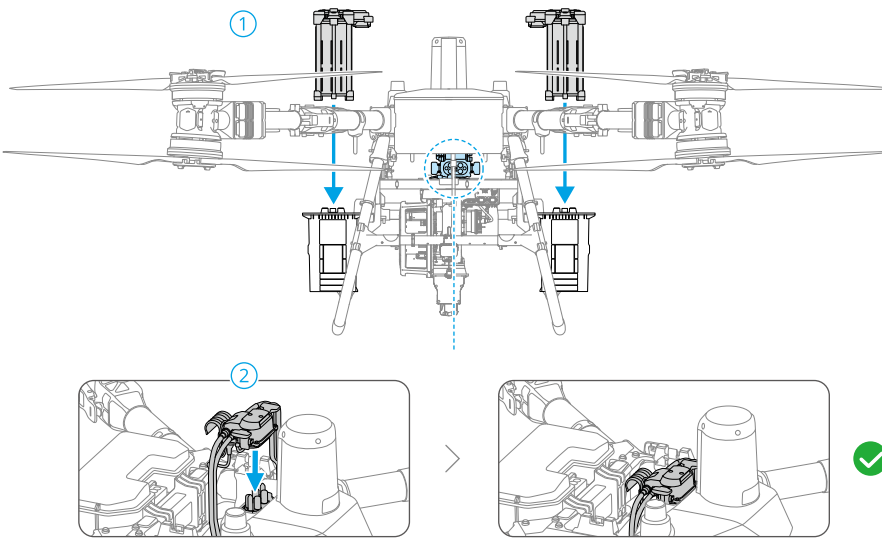
Installing the Payload



Unfolding the Aircraft



Installing the Intelligent Flight Battery



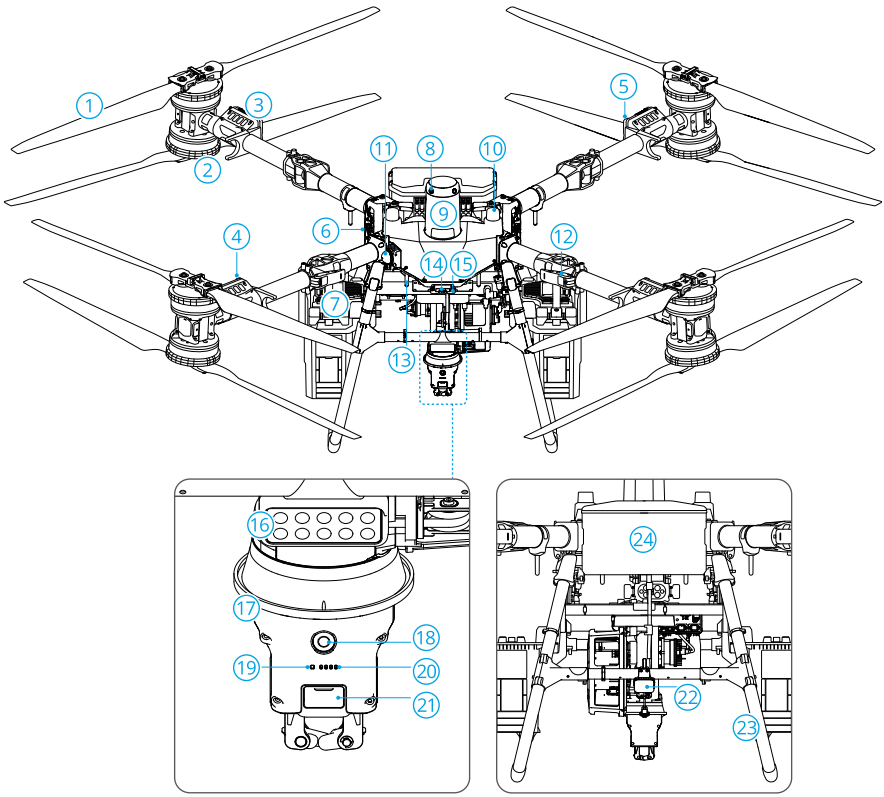
⚠
- The installation is the same for both the flagship winch system or the dual-battery lifting system. The illustration shows the aircraft used with the flagship winch system as an example.
- The aircraft can be used with the parachute. Parachute installation requires a high level of expertise and is complex. Make sure to follow the tutorial video and install the parachute only if you have the necessary skills.
- Make sure that the battery is firmly attached to the aircraft. To remove the battery, press and hold the clamp and lift the battery up.
- When folding the arms, make sure to fold them in the reverse order of unfolding, and ensure that the arms are secured to the storage clamps on both side of the aircraft. Otherwise, the arms may be damaged.

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.

1.2 Aircraft

Overview



1. Propellers
2. Motors
3. Electronic Speed Controller (ESC)
4. Front Indicators
5. Rear Indicators
6. Payload Lock
7. Intelligent Flight Battery
8. Vision System
9. Front Radar
10. Onboard D-RTK Antennas
11. LiDAR
12. Arm Lock
13. External OcuSync Image Transmission Antennas
14. FPV Camera
15. Downward Radar
16. Spotlight
17. Winch Hook

When connected to the aircraft, the hook will automatically power on or off with the aircraft. It will power off automatically after disconnected from aircraft for 30 minutes.

18. Control Button

    Press once, then press and hold for 5 seconds to power on or off the winch hook. Manual power-off is not supported when the winch hook is connected to the aircraft. Press once to open or engage the hook. When powered off, press once, then press and hold for 10 seconds to start linking with the aircraft.

19. Winch Hook Status LED

    The LED glows solid green when connected to the aircraft. It glows red when disconnected. The LED glows solid blue when using the control button to retract or release the cable. The LED blinks red when using the control button to open or engage the hook.

20. Winch Hook Battery Level LEDs

21. Winch Hook Spotlight, Alarm, and USB-C Port

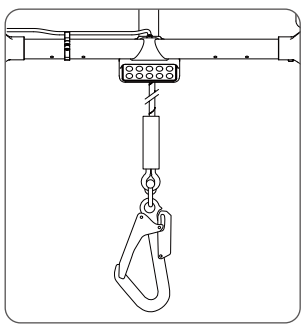
    The hook spotlight can be set to On, Off, or Auto in the app. The light is off during the day in Auto mode and is automatically turned on at night based on operation. The alarm can be turned on or off in the app. The winch hook can be wirelessly charged when the aircraft is powered on, or charged separately using the USB-C port.

22. Rear Radar

23. Landing Gear

24. Parachute

- The illustration uses the flagship winch system as an example. If used with the dual-battery lifting system, the sling and hook of the dual-battery lifting system (shown in the figure below) are used instead of the winch hook, while the other components remain the same.



Propulsion System

The propellers can be used from 0 to 6000 m above sea level. The payload of the aircraft varies when it flies at different altitudes.

- Only use official DJI propellers. DO NOT mix propeller types.
- Propellers are consumable components. Purchase additional propellers if necessary.
- Make sure the propellers are mounted correctly and firmly. Check if the washers are worn.
- Make sure the motors are mounted securely and rotating smoothly. Land the aircraft immediately if a motor is stuck and unable to rotate freely.
- Make sure the ESCs sound normal when powered on.

Safety System

Detection Range

Click the link for more information:

https://www.dji.com/flycart-100/specs

- Radar and vision systems have detection blind spots. Fly with caution.
- The aircraft cannot sense obstacles that are not within the detection range. Fly with caution.
- The effective detection range varies depending on the size and material of the obstacle. Obstacle sensing may be affected or unavailable in areas outside of the effective detection distance.
- Fly with caution when operating near obstacles that are aligned with or below the aircraft's underside.
- The aircraft's rear obstacle-sensing capability is limited. Avoid flying backward whenever possible.

Obstacle Avoidance Function

In Operation View in the app, tap > and enable horizontal & upward obstacle avoidance. When enabled, the aircraft will activate obstacle avoidance mode upon detecting obstacles. User can control the aircraft to fly in a direction away from the obstacle according to the prompt in the app.

- In some scenarios such as with power lines, small obstacles, or objects that are at the same level as the landing gear or located behind the aircraft, obstacle sensing may be rendered ineffective. Fly with caution. Manually control the aircraft if necessary to prevent flight accidents.

Altitude Stabilization Function

Go to Operation View in the app, tap > and enable altitude stabilization. The aircraft will stabilize its altitude during flight based on the preset altitude when performing the operation. The aircraft will automatically hover when an obstacle is detected. Users need to manually bypass the obstacle by controlling the aircraft.

- When flying at night, in low-light conditions, or when the vision cameras are dirty, the aircraft will use radar for altitude stabilization flight. Its flight performance may differ from normal operation scenarios. Fly with caution.
- Altitude stabilization will be affected when the aircraft is flying over water. Fly with caution. Make sure the relative flight altitude is higher than 2 m to avoid any accidents with the aircraft.
- Altitude stabilization is currently only available in Manual operation mode. More modes will be supported in the future. Check the firmware update notifications.

Radar Usage Notice

- DO NOT touch or let your hands or body come in contact with the metal parts of the radar module when powering on or immediately after flight as they may be hot.
- Maintain full control of the aircraft at all times and do not rely completely on the radar module and the app. Keep the aircraft within VLOS at all times. Use your discretion to operate the aircraft manually to avoid obstacles.
- In Manual operation mode, users have complete control of the aircraft. Pay attention to the flying speed and direction when operating. Be aware of the surrounding environment and avoid the blind spots of the radar module. Make sure to appropriately use the radar module according to the surrounding environment.
- The obstacle avoidance functions are disabled in Attitude mode.
- Fly with caution when encountering the following objects with limited radar detection performance.

- Inclined lines, utility poles with significant tilt (exceeding 10°), or power lines at an inclined angle against the flying direction of the aircraft.
- Vertical pole-shaped objects when the downward radar is above the top of the object.
- Objects with complex structures, such as power towers.

- The radar module enables the aircraft to maintain a fixed distance from vegetation only within its working range. Observe the distance of the aircraft from vegetation at all times.
- Operate with extra caution when the aircraft is flying above surfaces with tilt angles exceeding the following values.
  - 10° (≤ 1 m/s)
  - 6° (≤ 3 m/s)
  - 3° (≤ 5 m/s)
- Comply with local radio transmission laws and regulations.
- The radar module is a precision instrument. DO NOT squeeze, tap, or hit the radar module.
- Before use, make sure that the radar module is clean and the outer protective cover is not cracked, chipped, sunken, or misshapen.

- Keep the protective cover of the radar module clean. Clean the surface with a soft damp cloth and air dry before using again.

Vision System Usage Notice

- The performance of the vision system is affected by the light intensity and the patterns or texture of the surface being flown over. Operate the aircraft with great caution in the following situations:
  - Flying near monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green surfaces).
  - Flying over highly reflective surfaces.
  - Flying over water or transparent surfaces.
  - Flying in an area where the lighting changes frequently or drastically.
  - Flying near extremely dark (<5 lux) or bright (>10,000 lux) surfaces.
  - Flying over surfaces with repeating identical patterns or textures or with particularly sparse patterns or textures.
  - Flying over ground without clear patterns or textures.

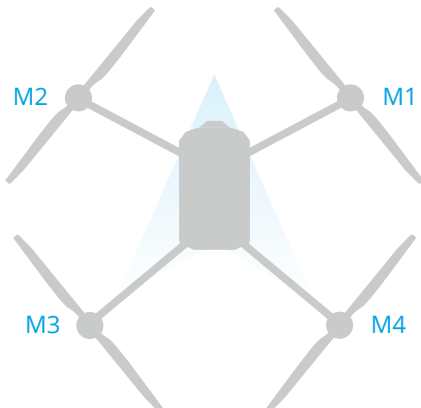
- Keep the cameras of the vision system clean at all times.

- Before cleaning the dust and other debris on the surface of the visual system, make sure the aircraft is powered off and then wipe it with a clean, soft cloth.

Aircraft LEDs

Aircraft Indicators

There are LEDs on the frame arms marked M1 to M4. The LEDs on frame arms M1 and M2 are front LEDs that blink slowly in red to indicate the front of the aircraft. The LEDs on frame arms M3 and M4 are rear LEDs that blink slowly in green to indicate the rear of the aircraft. All the LEDs are turned off when the aircraft is grounded. The front LEDs blink quickly in red and the rear LEDs blink quickly in green when the motors start spinning. Make sure to take off immediately.



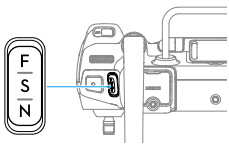
Spotlight

The aircraft is equipped with spotlights to enhance flight safety. Go to Operation View, tap > to enable/disable the spotlight.

DO NOT look directly at the spotlight when it is in use to avoid eye damage.

Flight Modes

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



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

Normal Mode: Precise hovering and positioning are available. When the RTK module is enabled, it provides centimeter-level positioning.

Sport Mode: Precise hovering and positioning are available. The obstacle sensing performance will be reduced. Fly with caution.

Function Mode: The default mode is Cine mode. The flight speed and acceleration is limited based on Normal mode. It is suitable for scenarios in which the aircraft requires only minor position adjustment, such as before unloading cargo.

If ASN mode has been selected in the app, switch to F-mode to enter Attitude mode (A-mode). In this mode, GNSS is not used for positioning and the aircraft can only maintain altitude using the barometer. The flight speed in A-mode depends on the surroundings of the aircraft, such as wind speed.

Attitude Mode Warning

In A-mode, the aircraft cannot position itself and is easily affected by its surroundings, which may result in horizontal shifting. Use the remote controller to position the aircraft. Maneuvering the aircraft in A-mode can be difficult. Fly with caution. Avoid flying in confined spaces or in areas where the GNSS signal is weak. Otherwise, the aircraft will enter A-mode, leading to potential flight risks. Land the aircraft in a safe place as soon as possible.

⚠
- Obstacle sensing performance is reduced in S-mode. Pay attention to the surrounding environment and obstacles on the route when flying the aircraft in S-mode.
- Please note that when flying in S-mode, the flight speed of the aircraft will greatly increase compared with that in N-mode (Normal). Accordingly, the braking distance will also increase significantly. When flying in a windless environment, a minimum braking distance of 50 m (164 ft) is required.
- DO NOT switch from N-mode to either S-mode or A-mode unless you are sufficiently familiar with the aircraft behavior under each flight mode.

Aircraft RTK

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

- Visit https://www.dji.com/flycart-100/downloads to view the accessory user guide and learn about how to use the product.

Enabling/Disabling RTK

Ensure that the RTK function is enabled and the RTK signal source is correctly set before each use. Otherwise, RTK cannot be used for positioning. Go to **Operation View** > ⚙ > **RTK** to view and check the settings.

Disable RTK Positioning if RTK is not in use. Otherwise, the aircraft is not able to take off when there is no differential data.

Custom Network RTK

When using the network RTK service of a third party provider, follow the instructions below to set it up.

1. Make sure the remote controller is connected to the internet.
2. Go to **Operation View** > ⚙ > **RTK**, select **Custom Network RTK** as the RTK signal source. Tap **Edit** and input the required parameters.
3. Wait to connect to the server. The RTK status icon at the top of the Operation View will turn green, indicating that the aircraft has obtained and used the RTK data from the server.

Parachute

Depending on the situation, the parachute can deploy automatically or be triggered manually to protect the aircraft and cargo.

Deployment Method

- When the aircraft is malfunctioning or loses power, the parachute will deploy automatically.
- When the parachute detects a malfunction, it will deploy automatically.

- In an emergency, users can manually deploy the parachute using the remote controller. Tap the parachute icon in the upper right corner of Operation View in the app.

⚠
- After installing the parachute and powering on the aircraft, the parachute LED blinks green slowly, indicating a normal connection. If the LED displays other colors or blinking patterns, check the app notifications and contact official support promptly.
- The parachute can only be used once. Contact official support to replace the parachute after use.
- Due to a slight delay in parachute deployment, a minimum flight altitude of 100 m is recommended to ensure successful deployment.
- After the parachute is deployed, pay attention to the landing position of the aircraft. Be cautious and ensure safety when searching for the aircraft.

DJI AirSense

Only aircraft equipped with the flagship winch system support DJI AirSense.

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

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

- DJI AirSense can only receive messages sent by airplanes installed with an ADS-B Out device that is in compliance with 1090ES (RTCA DO-260) or UAT (RTCA DO-282) standards. DJI devices cannot receive broadcast messages from or display warnings on airplanes not equipped with properly functioning ADS-B Out devices.
- If there is an obstacle between a manned aircraft and a DJI aircraft, DJI AirSense will not be able to receive ADS-B messages from the aircraft or send warnings to the user. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.

- Warning prompts may be sent with delay if DJI AirSense experiences any interference from the surrounding environment. Keenly observe your surroundings and fly with caution.
- Warning prompts may not be received if the DJI aircraft is unable to obtain information on its own location.
- DJI AirSense cannot receive ADS-B messages from manned airplanes or send warnings to the user when it is disabled or misconfigured.

When the DJI AirSense system detects a manned aircraft nearby, an aircraft icon will appear on both the map view and the attitude indicator in the app. When the map view is displayed in full screen, tap the aircraft icon to view the relative altitude and horizontal distance between the manned airplane and DJI aircraft.

When the DJI AirSense system detects a risk, it issues an alert based on the aircraft's altitude, speed direction, and distance from the manned aircraft. Users should follow the instructions upon receiving the alert.

Notice: A gray airplane icon will appear on the map view.

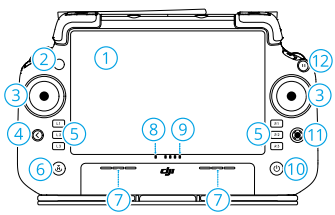
Caution: A prompt will notify the operator that a manned aircraft has been detected nearby and should be avoided. An orange airplane icon will appear on the map view.

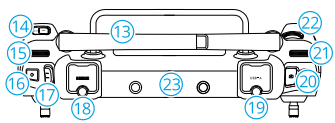
Warning: An aircraft collision warning will prompt the operator to ascend or descend immediately. Operate the aircraft as prompted. A red airplane icon will appear on the map view. The remote controller will vibrate to alert.

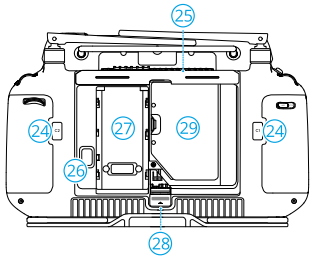
1.3 Control Station

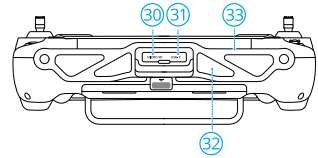
Remote Controller

Overview









1. Touchscreen
2. Aircraft Authority Button

   Used to take control of the aircraft and indicate the aircraft control status. Refer to Guide on the home screen for more information.
3. Control Sticks
4. Back/Function Button

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

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

   Go to Operation View in the app to view the specific functions of these buttons.
6. Return to Home (RTH) Button

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

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

    Press once to make the aircraft brake and hover in place (only when GNSS or Vision Systems are available).
13. External Antennas
14. Customizable C3 Button
15. Left Dial
16. Reserved Button
17. Flight Mode Switch
18. HDMI Port
19. USB-A Port

    For connecting devices such as the RTK dongle, intelligent power supply, or multifunctional inverter generator.
20. FPV/Map Switch Button
21. Right Dial

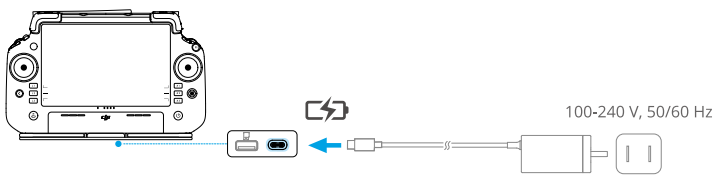
    When using with the the flagship winch system, turn the dial right to release the winch cable, while turn it left to retract.
22. Scroll Wheel

23. Internal Antennas
24. C1/C2 Buttons
25. Rear Cover
26. Battery Release Button
27. Battery Compartment

    For installing the WB37 Intelligent Battery.
28. Rear Cover Release Button
29. Cellular Dongle Compartment
30. microSD Card Slot
31. USB-C Port
32. Air Intake
33. Bracket

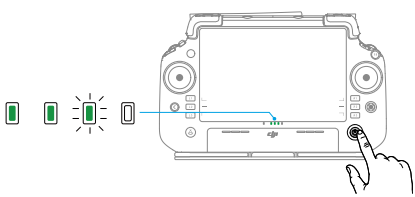
Charging the Batteries

- Use the DJI 65W Portable charger to charge the remote controller. Otherwise, use a locally certified USB-C charger with a maximum rated power and voltage of 65 W and 20 V.
- Recharge the battery at least every three months to prevent over discharging. The battery depletes when stored for an extended period.



Checking the Battery Level

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



Using the Remote Controller

Customizable Button

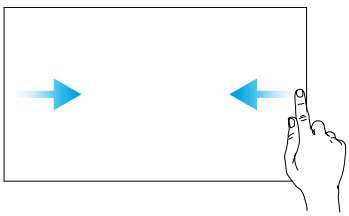
The L1, L2, L3, C3 and 5D buttons are customizable. Open DJI Delivery and enter Operation View. Tap ⚙ > 🤖 to configure the functions of these buttons.

Button Combinations

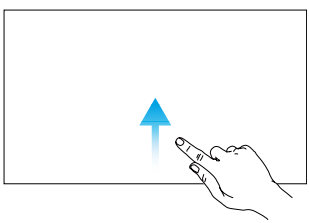
Some frequently-used features can be activated by using button combinations. Use the back button and the other button at the same time to execute a specific function.

Button Combinations	Description
Back Button + Left Dial	Adjust the screen brightness
Back Button + Right Dial	Adjust the system volume
Back Button + Spray Button	Record the screen
Back Button + FPV/Map Switch Button	Screenshot the screen
Back Button + 5D Button	Toggle up - Home Toggle down - Quick Settings Toggle left - Recently opened apps

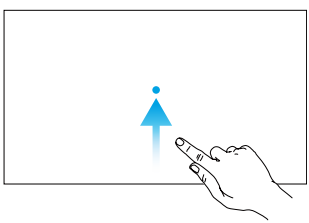
Operating the Touchscreen



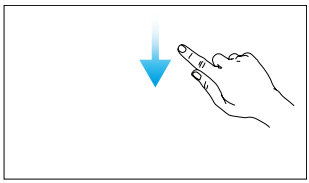
Slide from the left or right to the center of the screen to return to the previous screen.



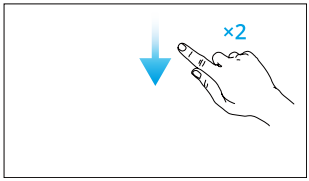
Slide up from the bottom of the screen to return to the homepage.



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



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



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

Remote Controller LEDs

Status LED

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

Battery Level LEDs

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

Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
● ● ● ●	88-100%
● ● ● ◉	75-87%
● ● ● ○	63-74%
● ● ◉ ○	50-62%
● ● ○ ○	38-49%

Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
● ✹ ○ ○	25-37%
● ○ ○ ○	13-24%
✹ ○ ○ ○	0-12%

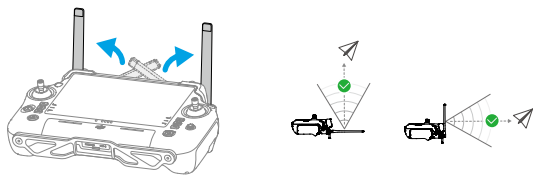
Remote Controller Alert

The remote controller vibrates or beeps to issue an error alert or warning. For detailed information, see the real-time prompts on the touchscreen or in the DJI Delivery app. To disable some alerts, slide down from the top and select **Do Not Disturb** in Quick Settings.

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

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 RC antennas of the remote controller 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 devices.

1. Power on the remote controller and open DJI Delivery. Power on the aircraft.
2. Go to Operation View, tap ⚙ > 🤖, and then tap **Linking**. The status LED blinks blue and the remote controller sounds a repeated double beep, indicating that the remote controller is ready for linking.
3. Press and hold the power button on the intelligent flight battery for five seconds. The battery LEDs blink in sequence, indicating that the linking is in progress.
4. The Status LED on the remote controller glows solid green if linking is successful. If linking fails, enter linking status again and retry.

HDMI Settings

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

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

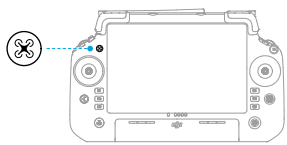
Dual Controller Mode

The aircraft supports Dual Controller mode. The remote controller with flight control can control all aircraft operations, while the other remote controller has no control over the operation of the aircraft and will only display a live view of operation.

Setting the Dual Controller Mode

Before using Dual Controller mode, link both the main controller and secondary controller with the aircraft separately.

1. Launch DJI Delivery.
2. Enter the home screen and tap the aircraft connection status to active linking. During linking, the status LED of the remote controller blinks blue and the remote controller beeps. Press and hold the power button on the Intelligent Flight Battery for five seconds. The battery level LEDs blink in sequence and the aircraft beeps to indicate that linking has started. The status LED on the remote controller glows solid green if linking is successful.
3. After linking both the main controller and secondary controller, the aircraft authority button on the remote controller with flight control will turn green, while the aircraft authority button on the remote controller without flight control will turn white.



Using Dual Controller Mode

Obtain Control

Press the aircraft authority button once to gain control of the aircraft. After gaining aircraft control, the pilot can lock it by pressing and holding the aircraft authority button on the remote controller. The aircraft authority button will turn blue when the control is locked.

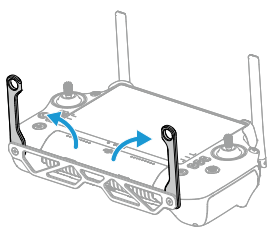
Transfer of Control

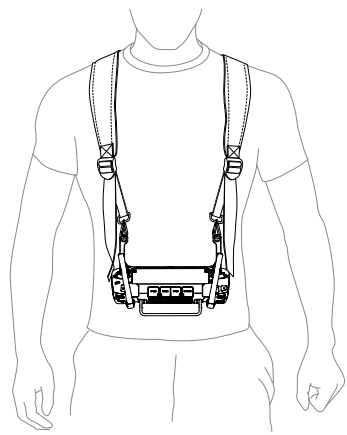
- In Dual Controller mode, a control transfer mechanism will be triggered if one of the remote controllers is disconnected from the aircraft. If the disconnected remote controller has aircraft control, the other remote controller will receive a notification that the user may manually take over aircraft control. If the pilot of the connected remote controller does not take over aircraft control or does not choose an option within the specified time period, the aircraft will activate the failsafe action.
- If the disconnected remote controller reconnects with the aircraft during the flight, it will not resume its previous control when the aircraft is controlled by the other remote controller. The pilot may gain control of the device again as needed. It will resume its previous control if the aircraft is not controlled by another remote controller.

Explanation of Control Rights

- Main controller can be used to update the firmware of the aircraft when connected with the aircraft, while the secondary controller can only be used to update the firmware of the remote controller.
- Uploading Logs Using DJI Delivery: Users can upload the logs of both the aircraft and remote controller through the remote controller that has aircraft control, and can only upload the logs of the remote controller that has no aircraft control.

Installing the Strap





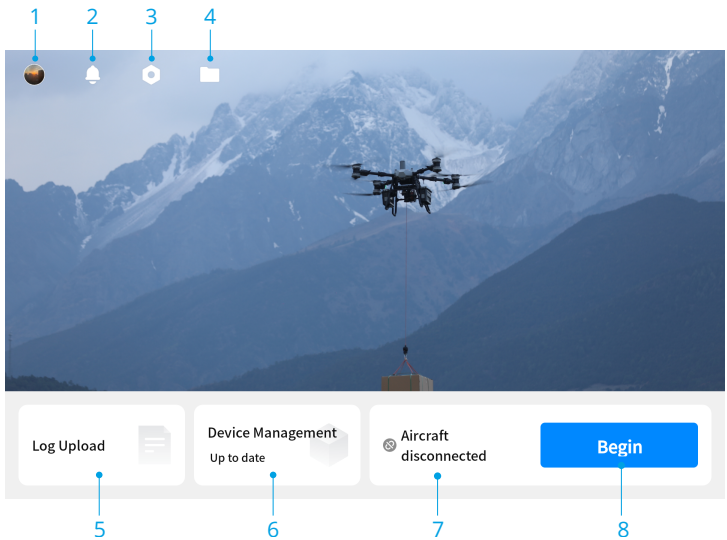
After use, hold the remote controller with one hand and unlatch the strap hooks from the brackets. Put the remote controller down, and then take off the strap.

DJI Delivery App

Users can check the real-time status of the aircraft, operation status, and connected devices via DJI Delivery.

- The following image is for reference only. The actual interface varies according to the app version.

Home Screen



1. **User Info**
2. **Notification Center**

   Check notifications about any changes to the aircraft, users, or operations.
3. **General Settings**

   Set parameter units and privacy permissions, and manage storage.
4. **Document Management**

   Tap to view local and cloud files.
5. **Log Upload**

   View solutions for errors of each module and upload error logs.
6. **Device Management**

Tap to check the device connection status and firmware version, or enter the Health Management System (HMS).

7. **Aircraft Connection Status**
8. **Begin**

   Tap to enter Operation View.

Operation View

1. **Mode Switch Button**
2. **Expand List**

   Tap to expand operation and flight settings. Set the speed, altitude, and cable length for automatic operations in the task menu. Configure RTH mode, obstacle avoidance, and other related parameters in the flight menu.

3. **FPV Camera View**
4. **Vision Assist**

   Tap to view Vision Assist and configure related settings.

5. **Radar Indicator**

   Displays information such as the orientation of the aircraft and the Home Point. If obstacle avoidance is enabled, the radar indicator will display information about

the detected obstacles. Tap the radar indicator to enable or disable the obstacle avoidance and altitude stabilization functions in the pop-up menu.

6. **Flight Telemetry and Operation Status**
7. **Operation Panel**
8. **Settings**

   Tap to set the parameters of all settings.

9. **Status Bar**

   Displays information about the aircraft and remote controller. Press and hold the icon to view specific features and change settings.

- DJI DeliveryHub is a cloud-based management platform for delivery drones. It helps manage and monitor flight tasks remotely, and flight route planning and data management are also supported. Visit the DJI DeliveryHub page on the official website for more information: https://www.dji.com/delivery-hub

2 Performance and Limitations

2.1 DJI FlyCart 100

Basic Empty Weight	55.2 kg (with dual-battery lifting system) 60.2 kg (with flagship winch system) Excludes the weight of the battery, dual battery compartment and accessories, cable, and hook.
Max Takeoff Weight	149.9 kg (at sea level)
Max Hovering Endurance [1]	Under 149.9kg takeoff weight: dual battery 12 minutes, single battery 6 minutes
Max Flight Time [2]	Under 149.9kg takeoff weight: dual battery 14 minutes , single battery 7 minutes.
Top Speed/Never Exceed Speed [3]	20 m/s
Max Ascent/Descent Speed [3]	5 m/s
Max Flight Altitude (above the takeoff altitude)	1500 m
Max Wind Resistance	12 m/s (during taking off and landing)
Max Takeoff Altitude (above sea level) [4]	4500 m
IP Rating [5]	IP55
Flight Battery	Type: Li-ion Capacity: 41000 mAh
Operating Frequency [6] & Transmitter Power (EIRP)	2.4000-2.4835 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <20 dBm (SRRC/CE/MIC) 5.725-5.850 GHz: <33 dBm (FCC), <30 dBm (SRRC), <14 dBm (CE)

[1] This data is obtained from DJI FlyCart 100 equipped with fully charged new battery at a takeoff weight of 149.9kg, flying at a constant optimal speed to 0% charge in a windless environment at 25° C at sea level. Results may vary depending on the environment, actual use, and firmware version. Always pay attention to app reminders during actual operation.

[2] This data is obtained from DJI FlyCart 100 equipped with fully charged new battery at a takeoff weight of 149.9kg, flying at a constant optimal speed to 0% charge in a windless environment at 25° C at sea level. Results may vary depending on the environment, actual use, and firmware version. Always pay attention to app reminders during actual operation.

[3] Measured in dual battery mode at sea level in a 25°C windless experimental condition.

[4] Payload capacity decreases as takeoff altitude increases. 6,000 m above sea level is the maximum safe height for the aircraft with two batteries and no payload, taking off at 4,500 m above sea level.

[5] This protection rating is not permanent and may reduce over time after long-term use due to aging and wear. The protection rating does not apply to the propulsion system. After a flight in rain, it is recommended to keep it idling on the ground for 1 minute to prevent corrosion or rust to afflict the propulsion system (precipitation of more than 24.9 mm within 24 hours). The product warranty does not cover water damage. The protection ratings of the aircraft mentioned above may decrease in the following scenarios:

- There is a collision and the seal structure is deformed.
- The seal structure of the shell is cracked or damaged.
- The waterproof covers are not properly secured.

[6] 5.8 and 5.1GHz frequencies are prohibited in some countries. In some countries, the 5.1GHz frequency is only allowed for use indoors.

2.2 Prohibited Maneuvers

Follow the safety guidelines below and DO NOT perform any prohibited actions.

- Daytime and nighttime operations. If flying at night, make sure the takeoff and landing sites are well-lit, and equip the aircraft with a dedicated strobe light to ensure the cargo and sling are visible from a distance.
- The recommended horizontal and vertical safety distance during takeoff and landing is 6 m. The recommended horizontal and vertical safety distance during flight is 50 m.
- When creating an automated flight route, operators must ensure that the designated flight area (including alternate landing sites) is free of obstacles that could affect flight safety and that no unauthorized personnel are present at the alternate landing sites.
- DO NOT stop the motors mid-flight unless in an emergency situation where doing so will reduce the risk of damage or injury.
- DO NOT drop, launch, fire, or otherwise project any dangerous payloads on or at any buildings, persons, or animals, or which could cause personal injury or property damage.
- Make sure you have been sufficiently trained and have contingency plans for emergency situations or for when accidents occur.
- Make sure you have a flight plan before each flight. DO NOT fly the aircraft recklessly.
- DO NOT use this product for any illegal or inappropriate purpose such as spying, military operations, or unauthorized investigations.
- DO NOT use this product to defame, abuse, harass, stalk, threaten, or otherwise violate the legal rights of others, such as the right of privacy and publicity.

- DO NOT trespass onto private property of others.
- DO NOT operate the aircraft indoors.
- In single battery mode, DO NOT continue to fly when the battery level is less than or equal to 15%. Land safely immediately.
- In single battery mode, DO NOT perform sudden braking, dives, or other aggressive flight maneuvers when the aircraft's true altitude is less than or equal to 10 m.

2.3 Flight Environment Requirements

- During takeoff, landing, flight, and when selecting an emergency recovery area (including alternate landing, forced landing, or crash sites), keep away from roads, railways, water surfaces, and obstacles such as utility poles, high-voltage lines, and trees. Fly in open areas.
- Fly in moderate weather conditions with temperatures between -20° C to 40° C (-4° to 104° F). DO NOT use the aircraft in severe weather conditions. Avoid operating in wind speeds over 12 m/s, heavy rain, moderate or heavy snow, icy conditions, or extreme weather, including but not limited to lightning. Make sure to follow the IP rating requirements when flying in the rain.
- DO NOT fly the aircraft in conditions with a weak GNSS signal, such as indoors, and in environments unsuitable for the sensing system positioning, such as significant altitude, surfaces with weak textures like water, snow, or plain-colored walls.
- The performance of the aircraft and its battery is limited when flying at high altitudes. Fly with caution.
- In low temperature environments, make sure that the flight battery is fully charged and be sure to reduce the payload of the aircraft. Otherwise, it will affect flight safety or a takeoff limit will occur.
- DO NOT use the aircraft near accidents, fire, explosions, floods, tsunamis, avalanches, landslides, earthquakes, dust, or sandstorms.
- To avoid affecting the flight performance and motor service life, DO NOT takeoff or land the aircraft on sandy or dusty surfaces.
- Avoid flying in areas with high-voltage power lines, mobile base stations, or radio transmission towers nearby, and ensure the electric field strength is ≤10 V/m. It is recommended to maintain a safe distance of at least 100 m for all transport operations except for power-line-related transportation.
- Be extremely alert during flight. Pay close attention to the video transmission quality and signal strength. Return to the Home Point and land the aircraft if prompted to do so in the app to ensure flight safety. 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.

- DO NOT fly the aircraft above 6,000 m (19,685 ft) or higher above sea level.

3 Normal Procedures

3.1 Airspace Environment

GEO (Geospatial Environment Online) System

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

GEO Zones

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

Flight Restrictions

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

Restricted Zones (Red)

UAVs are prohibited from flying in Restricted Zones. If you have obtained permission to fly in a Restricted Zone, visit https://fly-safe.dji.com or contact flysafe@dji.com to unlock the zone.

Scenario

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 Delivery. 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.

Scenario

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 Delivery. 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.

Scenario

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.

Scenario

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.

Scenario

When the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft cannot fly above the altitude limit.

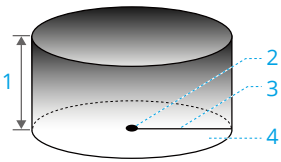
In Flight: when the GNSS signal changes from weak to strong, a 100-second countdown will commence in DJI Delivery if the aircraft exceeds the altitude limit. When the countdown is finished, the aircraft will descend below the altitude limit and hover.

When the aircraft approaches the boundary of an Altitude Zone and the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft will decelerate automatically and hover if the aircraft is above the altitude limit.

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

Flight Altitude and Distance Limits

Max altitude restricts the flight altitude of the aircraft, while max distance restricts the flight radius around the Home Point of the aircraft. These limits can be set in DJI Delivery.



1. Max Altitude
2. Home Point (Horizontal Position)
3. Max Distance
4. The altitude of the aircraft during takeoff (when altitude stabilization is unavailable).

   The distance of the aircraft to the surface (when altitude stabilization is functioning normally).

Strong GNSS Signal	
	Flight Restrictions
Max Altitude	Altitude of the aircraft cannot exceed the value set in DJI Delivery.
Max Distance	The straight-line distance from the aircraft to the Home Point cannot exceed the max flight distance set in DJI Delivery.

Weak GNSS Signal	
	Flight Restrictions
Max Altitude	Altitude of the aircraft cannot exceed the value set in DJI Delivery.
Max Distance	No limits

- If the aircraft flies into a Restricted Zone, it can still be controlled, but the aircraft can only fly in a backward direction.
- DO NOT fly near airports, highways, railway stations, subway stations, city centers, or other busy areas.

- If there is no GNSS signal during the flight, the aircraft will automatically enter Attitude mode, and the app will display a safety warning. At this time, the aircraft's position information will no longer be updated. Fly with caution to avoid exceeding the max flight distance restricted by regulations.

3.2 Interference with Flight Controller and Communications

- Fly in open areas. Tall buildings, steel structures, mountains, rocks, or forests may affect the accuracy of the on-board compass and block both GNSS and remote control signals.
- Avoid using wireless devices that use the same frequency bands as the remote controller.
- When using with multiple aircraft, make sure that the distance between each aircraft is more than 10 m to avoid interference.
- The sensitivity of the radar module may be reduced when operating several aircraft within a short distance. Operate with caution.
- Be alert when flying near areas with magnetic or radio interference. These include but are not limited to, high-voltage power lines, large-scale power transmission stations or mobile base stations, broadcasting towers, and electronic interference devices. Failing to do so may compromise the transmission quality of this product or cause transmission errors which may affect flight orientation and location accuracy. The aircraft may automatically enter failsafe RTH if severe interference causes signal loss.
- When using the RTK function, operate in an open environment free from radio interference. DO NOT obstruct the RTK antennas when used.
- If the RTK Dongle is used for field planning, the module should be disconnected from the remote controller after planning is completed. Otherwise, it will affect the communication performance of the remote controller.

3.3 Calibrating the Compass

⚠
- It is important to calibrate the compass. The calibration result affects the flight safety. The aircraft may malfunction if the compass is not calibrated.
- DO NOT calibrate your compass where there is a chance of strong magnetic interference. This includes areas where there are utility poles or walls with steel reinforcements.

- DO NOT carry ferromagnetic materials with you during calibration such as keys or mobile phones.
- After calibrating successfully, the compass may be abnormal when you place the aircraft on the ground. This may be because of underground magnetic interference underground. Move the aircraft to another location and try again.

Calibrate the compass when prompted by the app. Tap ⚙ > ➤ and select **Sensor Data Display & Calibration**. Tap **Calibration** to the right of compass calibration. Then follow the on-screen instructions. It is recommended to calibrate the aircraft when there is no load.

3.4 Basic Flight

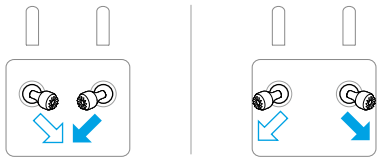
Pre-Flight Checklist

- Make sure all the devices are fully charged. Make sure the aircraft firmware and DJI Delivery have been updated to the latest version.
- Make sure there are no foreign objects inside the aircraft. Make sure the air vents and cooling holes of the aircraft are not blocked. Make sure the covers of all the ports have been closed properly if not used.
- Ensure that all parts of the aircraft are intact, securely installed, and functioning properly. Make sure all cables are connected properly and securely.
- Power on the remote controller and the aircraft. Toggle the flight mode switch to N-mode. Make sure the remote controller antennas are adjusted to the proper position. Make sure the aircraft and the remote controller are linked, and the remote controller is in control of the aircraft.
- Place the aircraft in an open, flat area. The pilot and ground support staff must wear a helmet during the operation and maintain a safe distance of at least 6 m from the aircraft. Make sure there are no other personnel, vehicles, or obstacles around the aircraft.
- Go to Operation View in the app. Follow the pop-up prompts to check parameter settings and other information to make sure they meet the flight requirements.
- Divide the airspace for flight when multiple aircraft are operating simultaneously in order to avoid collision mid-air.

Starting/Stopping the Motors

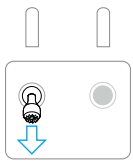
Starting the Motors

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



Stopping the Motors

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



Control Stick Mode: Mode 2

⚠
- Spinning propellers can be dangerous. Stay away from spinning propellers and motors. DO NOT start the motors in confined spaces or when there are people nearby.
- Keep your hands on the remote controller when the motors are spinning.

Stopping the Motors Mid-Flight

Press and hold the C1, C2, and flight pause button simultaneously until the motor stops if there is an emergency.

⚠ DO NOT stop the motors mid-flight. Otherwise it will cause the aircraft to crash. The motors should only be stopped mid-flight if an emergency situation occurs, such as if the aircraft is involved in a collision.

Taking off

1. Place the aircraft near the operation area with the rear of the aircraft facing you.
2. Make sure the cargo is loaded securely.
3. Power on the remote controller, make sure that the DJI Delivery app is open, and then power on the aircraft. Make sure the remote controller is linked to the aircraft and it is functioning normally.
4. If using RTK Positioning, make sure that the RTK signal source is correctly set. Go to **Operation View** > ⚙ > **RTK** and select the signal source.

   Disable RTK Positioning if RTK is not in use. Otherwise, the aircraft is not able to take off when there is no differential data.
5. Wait for satellites to be searched, make sure that there is a strong GNSS signal and RTK is ready. Perform the Combination Stick Command (CSC) to start the motors. If the RTK is not ready after waiting for an extended period, move the aircraft to an open area with a strong GNSS signal.)
6. Select the desired operation mode. Push the throttle stick up slowly to take off.

⚠
- For the first flight of the day, make sure that the remote controller stick control and aircraft response are normal. If there are any abnormalities, land immediately and solve the issue.
- If the app indicates a weak connection signal, improve the signal strength as prompted before taking off.

Landing

1. Exit the operation to manually control the aircraft for landing. To land, pull down the throttle stick to descend until the aircraft touches the ground.
2. After landing, pull down the throttle stick and hold it in that position until the motors stop.
3. After the motors stop, power off the aircraft before turning off the remote controller.

⚠
- When the low battery warning prompt appears in the app, fly the aircraft to a safe area and land as soon as possible. Stop the motors and replace the battery. The aircraft will automatically descend and land when the critical low battery warning prompt appears in the app. Landing cannot be cancelled.
- Operate the aircraft with caution when controlling the aircraft manually during auto landing.

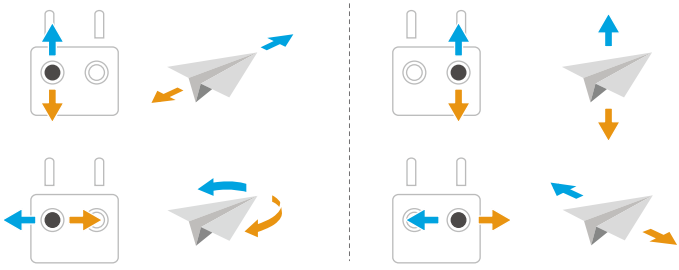
3.5 Cruise/Maneuvering Flight

Controlling the Aircraft

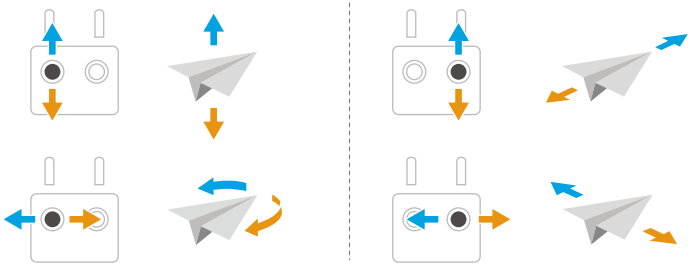
The control sticks of the remote controller can be used to control the aircraft movements. The control sticks can be operated in Mode 1, Mode 2, or Mode 3, as shown below.

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

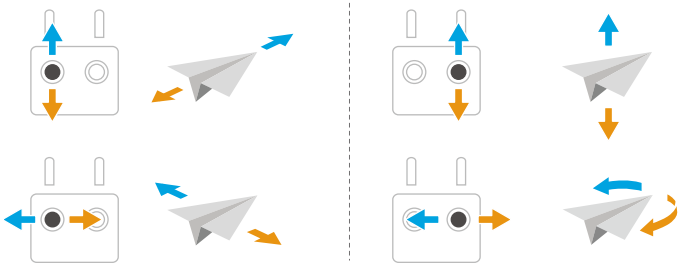
Mode 1



Mode 2



Mode 3



Operation Mode

Route Operation

The aircraft can fly and deliver cargo to the destination automatically when using a Route operation.

Manual Operation

In Manual operation mode, users can manually control cargo transport based on different operation scenarios.

Refer to the Delivery section for more information.

- Make sure that you fully understand the aircraft's behavior under each operation mode before use.

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 the following ways: the user actively triggers RTH, or the remote control signal has been lost (Failsafe RTH is triggered). If the aircraft records the Home Point successfully and the positioning system is functioning normally, when the RTH function is triggered, the aircraft will automatically fly back and land at the Home Point.

Home Point: The Home Point will be recorded at takeoff as long as the aircraft has a strong GNSS signal. If it is necessary to update the Home Point during a flight (such as if you have changed your position), the Home Point can be manually updated in > in DJI Delivery.

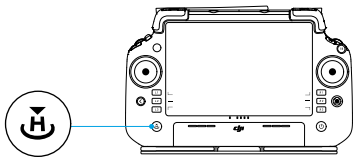
Notices

- RTH will not work if there is a weak or no GNSS signal.
- Make sure the space above the remote controller's GNSS module is not obstructed and that there are no tall buildings around when updating the home point.
- Tall buildings may adversely affect RTH. Therefore, it is important to set an appropriate failsafe altitude before each flight. Adjust the aircraft location, altitude, and speed while returning home to avoid obstacles when there is a strong remote controller signal.

- RTH function may be affected by the weather, the environment, or any nearby magnetic fields.
- The aircraft will not enter RTH if RTH is triggered when the aircraft is within a 5m radius of the Home Point, but the remote controller will still sound an alert. Exit RTH to cancel the alert.

Smart RTH

Press and hold the RTH button on the remote controller to enable Smart RTH, and the aircraft will return to the latest updated Home Point. Both Smart and Failsafe RTH use the same procedure. With Smart RTH, you may control the altitude of the aircraft to avoid collisions when returning to the home point. Press the RTH button once or push the pitch stick to exit Smart RTH and regain control of the aircraft.



Failsafe RTH

The aircraft will take emergency measures when the remote controller signal is lost. The failsafe action should be set to RTH, Hover, or Land in the app in advance. If set to RTH, the aircraft will enter Failsafe RTH and fly to the most recently recorded Home Point when the remote controller signal is lost. The RTH continues if the remote controller signal is recovered, and users can control the aircraft using the remote controller. Press the RTH button once to cancel RTH and regain control of the aircraft.

RTH Route Settings

RTH route settings are available for Smart RTH. Go to Operation View in the app and tap ⚙ > ➤ > **Departure & RTH Settings**.

Direct

- When the aircraft's altitude is higher than the preset RTH altitude, it will fly to the Home Point at the current altitude.
- When the altitude of the aircraft is lower than the preset RTH altitude, it will first ascend to the RTH altitude before returning.

Backtrack

Taking aircraft current point as starting point and takeoff point as RTH end point, the optimal route is generated based on flight waypoints.

Obstacle Avoidance During RTH

In an optimal operating environment, obstacle avoidance during RTH is available. If there is an obstacle along the RTH route, the aircraft decelerates and then stops and hovers. The aircraft exits RTH and waits for further commands after hovering.

Landing Protection Function

During RTH, landing protection activates once the aircraft arrives at the Home Point. The procedure is as follows:

1. After arriving at the Home Point, the aircraft descends to a position 3 m above the ground and hovers.
2. Control the pitch and roll sticks to adjust the aircraft position and make sure the area is suitable for landing.
3. Pull down the throttle stick or follow the onscreen instructions in the app to land the aircraft.

- The aircraft will land automatically if there is no command from the remote controller within 20 seconds.
- When using fixed RTK positioning, indicated by a green RTK icon, the aircraft will land directly instead of entering Landing Protection.

3.6 Flight Data

Flight data is automatically recorded to the internal storage of the aircraft. You can connect the aircraft to a computer via the USB port and export this data via DJI Assistant 2 or DJI Delivery app.

3.7 Storage, Transportation and Maintenance

Storage and Transportation

- Make sure to remove the battery from the aircraft during transportation. Secure the aircraft landing gear, and then fold and secure the propellers and arms to prevent damage to the aircraft during transportation.
- Charge the remote controller immediately if the power level reaches 0%. Otherwise, the remote controller may be damaged due to being over discharged for an extended period. Discharge the remote controller to between 40% and 60% if stored for an extended period.

Maintenance

Maintain the product every 100 flights or after flying for over 20 hours in order to keep the product in the best condition possible and reduce potential safety hazards.

- Check for and replace worn propellers.
- Check for loose propellers. Replace propellers and propeller washers if needed.
- Check for aging plastic or rubber parts.

- Refer to the product manuals for information on how to clean, inspect, and maintain the product.

LiDAR Maintenance

Dust and stains on the optical window can negatively affect the performance. It is recommended to clean the LiDAR optical window at the end of each day's operation after the aircraft returns to a normal temperature.

- Rinse the optical window with clean water, then use a compressed or canned air to clean the optical window and wipe with a clean, soft cloth.

- DO NOT use alcohol or other solvents to clean the LiDAR, as this may cause surface damage.
- DO NOT disassemble the LiDAR protective dome without authorization, as this may cause dust ingress into the sensor.
- DO NOT directly wipe the granular dust or impurities on the optical window to prevent scratching the surface, which may negatively affect the LiDAR's performance.

4 Emergency Procedures

4.1 Obstacle Avoidance

During flight, the aircraft will automatically brake to avoid detected obstacles within the declared obstacle avoidance performance boundaries. If the aircraft does not automatically brake, use the remote controller to manually control the aircraft to brake or avoid the obstacles.

When there are moving aerial obstacles (such as third-party drones or manned aircraft), check the prompts in the app, such as FPV camera view or ADS-B (Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast) alerts, observe the surroundings, and manually control the aircraft to descend or ascend to avoid the obstacles.

4.2 Critical Low Battery/Critical Overheated Warning

The aircraft will automatically descend and land when the critical low battery warning or critical voltage warning prompt appears in the app. Landing cannot be cancelled. If the critical overheated warning prompt appears in the app, control the aircraft to land or return to home immediately.

4.3 Loss of Navigation Systems

When using fixed RTK positioning, the aircraft will switch to GNSS if RTK is unavailable during flight. If GNSS signal is also unavailable, the aircraft will switch to Attitude (ATTI) mode automatically, and a prompt will appear in the app to remind users to fly with caution and land as soon as possible. In A-mode, the aircraft may drift and only supports manual flight.

4.4 Loss of C2 Link

If the remote controller signal is lost for more than 3 seconds, the aircraft will automatically perform the signal lost action, which can be set to RTH (default), landing, or hover. If set to RTH, the aircraft will enter failsafe RTH. During the RTH process, if the connection is restored, the pilot can cancel RTH and regain control of the aircraft.

4.5 Single Propulsion Failure

1. Use the remote controller to adjust the flight direction, allowing the aircraft to fly forward along the arm with the failed motor.
2. Manually control the aircraft to return to home or land following the above flight direction.
3. After the aircraft lands, take photos of the site, and upload the complete flight logs.
4. Contact official support or an authorized dealer.

If more than one propulsion motor fails, the aircraft will crash. Refer to the Aircraft Crash section for more information.

4.6 Aircraft Out of Control

Follow these emergency procedures if the aircraft loses control (for example, when the aircraft may crash into a crowd or building).

1. Evacuate people within a 50-meter radius of the aircraft.
2. Control the aircraft to hover using the remote controller.
3. If the aircraft is unable to hover, press the the RTH button to trigger Smart RTH.
4. If RTH cannot be triggered, press and hold the C1, C2, and flight pause buttons on the remote controller until the motors stop. The aircraft will immediately stop to reduce the risk of damage or injury. Stopping motors mid-flight will cause the aircraft to crash.

   Note that if you perform the command to stop motors mid-flight using the remote controller, the parachute will not be deployed automatically.

In case of a crash, refer to the Aircraft Crash section for more information.

4.7 Aircraft Crash

When the aircraft malfunction causes a crash, the parachute will deploy automatically. Follow these emergency procedures if the parachute does not deploy automatically.

1. Manually deploy the parachute using the remote controller by tapping the parachute icon in Operation View in the app.
2. Evacuate people within a 50-meter radius of the aircraft.
3. After the aircraft lands, take photos of the site, and upload the complete flight logs.

4. DO NOT use the battery again. Remove the battery from the aircraft and place it in an open area away from flammable materials.
5. Contact official support or an authorized dealer. In case of fire, refer to the Fire section for more information.

Note that after parachute deployment, the aircraft's touchdown location and impact severity depend on the deployment altitude, wind spped, and ground obstacles.

4.8 Flyaway

1. Users can search for the aircraft according to the location of the aircraft and remote controller displayed on the map in the app.
2. If the GNSS signal of the aircraft is lost after the aircraft flies away, then the aircraft will not be displayed on the map in the app. Users can estimate the location of the aircraft according to its last location, flight speed, and heading before the loss of the GNSS signal.
3. Record details of lost aircraft incidents, including aircraft model, time, location, task status, direction in which the aircraft was lost, and other relevant information.
4. Contact official support or an authorized dealer.

4.9 Fire

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

4.10 Cable Entanglement

If the cable is entangled with obstacles, tap **Discard Cable** in the app. The aircraft will cut the cable to ensure flight safety.

Once the discard cable function is activated, the payload will be released and fall. Ensure there are no unauthorized personnel within a 6-meter radius.

5 Delivery

Click the link or scan the QR code to watch the tutorial videos.

https://www.dji.com/flycart-100/video

5.1 Operation Requirements

1. DO NOT load or unload cargo directly above people.
2. DO NOT fly the aircraft above people. Maintain a safety distance of at least 6 m between people and the aircraft at all times. Stay away from the rotating propellers.
3. Select open, flat areas for takeoff and landing points. Check and make sure the area is free of any objects. DO NOT take off or land on the road with people.
4. Check if the frame arm locks are securely in the lock position after unfolding the aircraft. Check if the propellers are tightened properly on the motors and in good condition, the washers show only minimal wear, and the nuts are secure. Make sure the battery port is free of black oxidation or rust.
5. Check in Operation View in the app for any red alerts. When a red icon appears, follow the prompts to calibrate accordingly.
6. Operators must wear a helmet. Watch the official video for more safety guidelines of the payload system operations.

5.2 Weight Sensor Calibration

When the aircraft is hovering without payload but the measured weight in the app does not equal 0, weight sensor calibration is required.

1. Place the aircraft on level ground, ensuring the aircraft is unloaded and the sling is not pressed by other objects.
2. In Operation, tap > , then tap **Calibration** of **Tare Calibration** and the weight will reset to zero.

5.3 Loading Process

⚠ Before each use, ensure the sling and hook are secure. If the sling is visibly worn or cracked, contact your dealer promptly to replace the sling of the flagship winch system. For the dual-battery lifting system, replace it according to the following requirements.

- Sling Length: 10-15 m
- Sling Diameter: ≥8 mm
- Sling Material: Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene or aramid fiber (high-strength polyester can be used as the inner core)
- Hook: Withstands a pulling force of ≥500 kg

Ground Cargo Loading

1. When the aircraft is on the ground, use appropriate ropes to secure the cargo and attach it to the hook.
   - Using the dual-battery lifting system: Pull the sling clear of the aircraft underside. Manually open and close the hook.
   - Using the flagship winch system: Use the control button on the winch hook to reserve an appropriate length of the sling and pull it clear of the aircraft underside. Press the control button on the winch hook or tap in Operation View in the app to open or close the hook.

     Sling cable retraction and release: Press and hold the control button on the winch hook to continuously release the cable. Release the button to stop. When retracting the cable, first press and hold the control button to release the cable, and then release the button to stop. Press and hold the button again within two seconds to start retracting the cable. Continue to press and hold to keep retracting the cable. Release the button to stop retraction.
2. Check if the cargo is firmly secured and the hook is properly locked. The ground support staff must not leave the site only after all checks are complete.

Aerial Cargo Loading

1. Fly the aircraft above the cargo and hover.
   - Using the dual-battery lifting system: The hover height should be greater than the length of the sling. Manually lower the aircraft until the hook touches the ground, then continue descending the aircraft a further 5 m, and fly backward 6 m.
   - Using the flagship winch system: Use the right dial on the remote controller to retract or release the cable, allowing the hook to touch the ground. You can also tap the buttons for cable retraction and release in Operation View in the app.

After the hook touches the ground, release a further 5 m of the sling cable, and then fly the aircraft backward 6 m.

2. After the ground support staff receives a signal from the pilot, put on a helmet and enter the site for cargo loading. Use appropriate ropes to secure the cargo and attach it to the hook.
3. Check if the cargo is firmly secured and the hook is properly locked. The ground support staff must not leave the site only after all checks are complete.
4. After the ground support staff reaches a safe area, fly the aircraft to hover directly above the cargo, and then ascend vertically to pull the cargo off the ground.

5.4 Unloading Process

Ground Cargo Unloading

Once the aircraft arrives at the designated area, make sure the ground meets landing requirements. Lower the aircraft to let the cargo touches the ground, then land and wait for the motors to stop. The ground support staff go to pick up the cargo.

Aerial Cargo Unloading

1. The aircraft arrives at the designated area and maintains a suitable altitude. Once the aircraft is steady in hover, adjust the FPV camera downward so that the AR projection aligns with the unloading point.
   - Using the dual-battery lifting system: Lower the aircraft until the cargo reaches the ground.
   - Using the flagship winch system: Use the right dial on the remote controller or the buttons in Operation View in the app to retract or release the cable, until the cargo touches the ground and unloads with the winch hook opened.
2. The aircraft continues to descend, and then flies away from directly above the cargo. The ground support staff go to pick up the cargo.

- Only the flagship winch system supports cable retraction and release control.
- When retracting or releasing the cable on the ground, hold and guide the winch hook to prevent entanglement or impact.

5.5 Manual Operation

In Operation View, tap the mode switch button on the upper left corner and select Manual.

1. Tap **Add** in Operation View to add a mark point. Crosshair is used by default. Tap to select a point on the map and set it as a A point (for loading) or B point (for unloading).
2. Manually control the aircraft to take off. Select the A point and tap **Fly to Selected Point**. The aircraft will fly to the point and hover.
3. Follow the loading procedure to complete loading.
4. Select the B point and tap **Fly to Selected Point**. The aircraft will fly directly to the point and hover.
5. Follow the unloading procedure to complete unloading.

⚠
- If Add Point with Controller or Add Point with Aircraft is selected, the position of the remote controller or aircraft will be used for the mark point.
- Users can manually control the aircraft to the unloading/loading location without planning the mark points.
- When planning, it is necessary to observe the conditions around the task points and task routes to avoid the people, livestock, and obstacles in advance.
- During flight, if the cargo swings excessively, tap ••• > **Balance Control** in the control panel on the right side of Operation View. When balancing, pay attention to the surrounding environment to avoid collisions.
- When the sling becomes entangled with trees or other objects, tap ••• > in the control panel on the right side of Operation View to discard the cable and ensure flight safety.

Cruise Control

During flight, press the cruise control button (customized in advance) and control stick on the remote controller at the same time to enter cruise control. The aircraft will continue to fly with the current control stick input. No control stick operation is required. Press the same button or the flight pause button to exit cruise control.

Dual Controller Mode

This function is suitable for scenarios where two remote controllers are used at loading and unloading points to manage cargo transport from different locations.

- Link each remote controller to the aircraft separately. Distinguish the color of the aircraft authority button on the main controller (green) and secondary controller (white). The main controller has permission to add points. Both remote controllers can view the location of the added points.
- Two remote controllers at different locations can gain flight control separately as needed to take off or land the aircraft within line of sight.

5.6 Route Operation

The aircraft can fly and deliver cargo to the destination automatically when using a Route operation. In Operation View, tap the mode switch button on the upper left corner and select Route.

1. Tap **Add** and select the altitude mode. When adding waypoints using the map, it is recommended to select **Relative to takeoff point**. When adding waypoints with the aircraft, it is recommended to select **ASL**. When adding waypoints using the map, it is recommended to select Relative to takeoff point. When adding waypoints with the aircraft, it is recommended to select ASL.
2. The flight route is generated sequentially from two or more waypoints. Add waypoints using one of the following methods.
   - Adding Point Using the Map

     Crosshair is used to add waypoints by default. Move on the map to select the waypoint location and tap Add to add a waypoint. You can also add a waypoint with the remote controller.
   - Adding Point with Aircraft

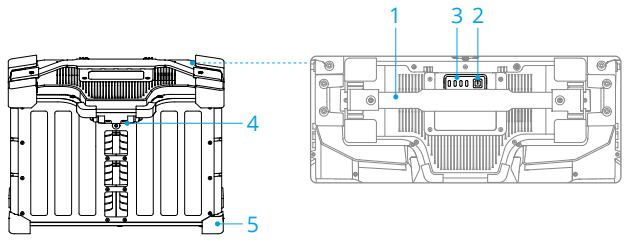
     It is necessary to set a custom button on the remote controller to the Add Point function before use. Fly to the start point of the flight route. Ensure the aircraft is hovering steadily. Press the add point button on the remote controller to add the first waypoint. The screen will show a prompt indicating waypoint 1 added. Fly to the next waypoint and press the add point button to add each waypoint in sequence.
3. Set flight route parameters in the pop-up window on the left side of Operation View. Select a waypoint and set its parameters. The waypoint parameters are consistent with the corresponding flight route settings by default.
4. After completing the flight route and waypoint settings, tap Save. In the pop-up window, name the flight route and then confirm to save.
5. Follow the loading procedure to complete loading.
6. Select a flight route from the pop-up window on the left side of Operation View. Tap **Use**, enter flight parameters, extension cable length, and other information in the pop-up window, and then tap **Start**. Check that all parameters have been properly set when prompted. The aircraft will take off automatically and perform the flight route operation after comfirmation.
7. Follow the unloading procedure to complete unloading. When using with the flagship winch system, if **Auto Payload Release** is selected for a waypoint action, the aircraft will automatically open the hook and deliver the payload after arriving at this waypoint.

⚠
- If there is any emergency during flight, press the flight pause button to brake and hover. The aircraft can continue flight from the breakpoint.
- The safe altitude for parachute deployment is 100 m. It is recommended to keep the aircraft altitude above 100 m when planning a flight route.

6 Intelligent Flight Battery

6.1 Overview

The DB1580 Intelligent Flight Battery is used as an example.



1. Handle
2. Power Button
3. Status LEDs
4. Power Port
5. Rubber Caps

6.2 Warnings

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

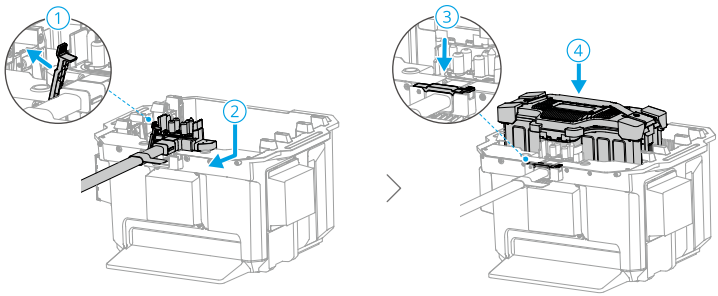
⚠
- DO NOT use or charge the battery near heat sources, such as inside a vehicle on hot days, near a furnace or heater, or near the exhaust outlet of the generator.
- Make sure the battery is powered off before connecting to or disconnecting from the aircraft. DO NOT connect or disconnect the battery while it is powered on. Otherwise, the power ports may be damaged.
- DO NOT use the battery in strong electrostatic or electromagnetic environments or near high-voltage transmission lines. Otherwise, the battery circuit board may malfunction, which could cause a serious flight hazard.
- Put out a battery fire using sand, a fire blanket, or a dry powder or carbon dioxide fire extinguisher according to the actual situation.
- DO NOT connect the positive and negative poles of a battery with a cable or other metal objects. Otherwise, the battery will short-circuit.

- Always use a clean, dry cloth when cleaning the battery terminals. Otherwise, this may affect the battery connection, resulting in energy loss or failure to charge.
- DO NOT fly when the battery power level is below 15% to avoid damage to the battery and flight risks.
- Make sure the battery is correctly connected. Otherwise, the battery may overheat or even explode due to abnormal charging. Only use approved batteries from authorized dealers. DJI assumes no responsibility for any damage caused by using batteries that are not approved.
- Make sure that the battery is placed on a flat surface to avoid damage to the battery from sharp objects.
- DO NOT place anything on a battery or charging device. Otherwise, the battery may be damaged, which may lead to fire hazards.
- The battery is heavy. Be careful when moving the battery to avoid dropping it. If the battery is dropped and damaged, immediately leave the battery in an open area away from people and combustible objects. Wait 30 minutes and then soak the battery in salt water for 24 hours. After making sure the power has completely run out, dispose of the battery in accordance with local laws.
- DJI does not take any responsibility for damage caused by third-party chargers.
- DO NOT charge the battery near flammable materials or on flammable surfaces such as carpet or wood. DO NOT leave the battery unattended during charging. There should be a distance of at least 30 cm between the battery station and any charging batteries. Otherwise, the battery station or charging batteries may be damaged by excessive heating and may even lead to a fire hazard.
- DO NOT immerse the battery in water to cool it down or when it is charging. Otherwise, the battery cells will corrode causing serious damage to the battery. Users accept full responsibility for damage to the battery caused by immersing the battery into water.
- Keep the battery dry at all times.
- Make sure the battery is powered off before charging. After charging is complete, power off the battery before disconnect it from the charging device. Otherwise, the battery ports may be damaged.

- Make sure the battery is fully charged before each flight.
- Before operating in a low-temperature environment, make sure the battery is at least above 5° C (41° F). Ideally, above 20° C (68° F). Warm up the battery by hovering the aircraft.

6.3 Using the Air-cooled Heat Sink

The battery temperature will be high after flight. Place the battery into the official air-cooled heat sink or a third-party heat dissipation device to charge it. Otherwise, charging may not be allowed.



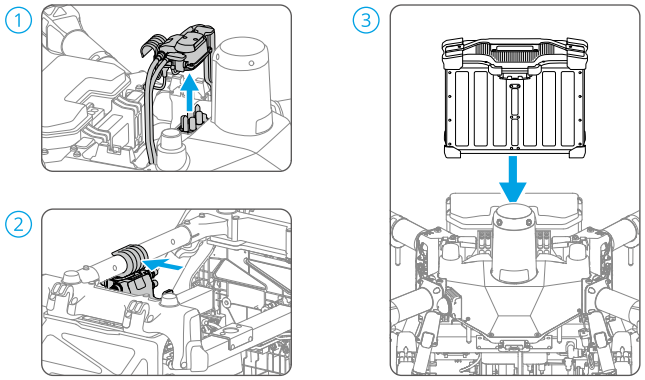
⚠
- Charge the battery at a temperature range of 0° to 60° C (32° to 140° F). The ideal charging temperature range is 22° to 28° C (72° to 82° F). Charging at the ideal temperature range can prolong battery life.
- Only charge one battery at a time. Otherwise, heat dissipation will be affected.
- During charging, the air-cooled heat sink will automatically activate according to the temperature of the battery.
- When transporting the air-cooled heat sink with the battery connected, make sure to remove the charging cable from the air-cooled heat sink. Otherwise, the charging cable will be worn out.
- DO NOT rinse with water.
- Regularly clean the protective mesh and cooling fan to ensure good heat dissipation.
- DO NOT step on the air-cooled heat sink to remove the battery.

6.4 Single Battery Mode

The aircraft supports single and dual battery mode. Dual battery mode is used by default. To use single battery mode, follow the instructions below.

1. Remove the dual battery power port cover.
2. Remove the fixing screws for the Power Cables on both sides of the main body and tidy up the cables, then place the power port cover back onto the payload crossbar.

3. Install the battery in the battery compartment of the flight platform.



⚠
- Single battery mode only supports charge through the flight platform battery compartment. Installing a single battery in one of the payload battery compartments does not enable single battery mode.
- The max payload can be increased but the operation time will be reduced in single battery mode.

6.5 LED Patterns

Checking the Battery Level

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

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

LED is on

LED is flashing

LED is off

Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
● ● ● ●	88-100%
● ● ● ✺	76-87%
● ● ● ○	63-75%
● ● ✺ ○	51-62%

Blinking Pattern	Battery Level
	38-50%
	26-37%
	13-25%
	0-12%

Battery Level LEDs

The table below shows the battery level during charging.

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

⚠
- When the battery cell temperature is below 15° C (59° F), the blinking frequency of the LEDs slows down and the charging speed is relatively slow.
- The battery level indicated by the LEDs is affected by environmental factors such as temperature and elevation.

Battery Error LED Patterns

The table below shows battery protection mechanisms and corresponding LED patterns.

LEDs	Blinking Pattern	Description
	LED 2 and 4 blink three times per second	Aircraft short circuit/overcurrent at power on
	LED 2 and 4 blink twice per second	Undervoltage at power on
	LED 2 blinks twice per second	Overcurrent detected
	LED 2 blinks three times per second	Battery System Error
	LED 3 blinks twice per second	Overcharge detected
	LED 3 blinks three times per second	Charging device over-voltage
	LED 4 blinks twice per second	Temperature is too low when charged/powered on

LEDs	Blinking Pattern	Description
	LED 4 blinks three times per second	Temperature is too high when charged/powered on
	All 4 LEDs blink fast	The battery is abnormal and unavailable
	Display the current battery level, light up for 2 seconds every 1 second.	Battery installed incorrectly. Unable to provide high current to start the generator and aircraft normally.

If overcurrent at power on is detected or a short circuit occurs, unplug the battery, then check if there are foreign objects in the port.

If undervoltage at power on is detected, charge the battery before use.

If the battery temperature is abnormal, wait for the temperature to return to normal. The battery will then automatically power on or resume charging.

For other situations, after resolving the issue (overcurrent, excess battery voltage due to overcharging, or excess charging device voltage), press the power button to cancel the LED indicator protection alert and unplug and plug in the charger again to resume charging.

If the battery is not installed correctly, clean the connector of the battery, aircraft, and charging device, then reinstall the battery.

6.6 Storage and Transportation

⚠
- Power off and disconnect the battery from the aircraft or other devices during transportation or long-term storage.
- If the battery level is critically low, charge the battery to a power level of 40% to 60%. DO NOT store a battery with a low power level for an extended period. Otherwise, the performance will be negatively affected.
- The battery must be stored in a dry environment.
- DO NOT place the battery near explosive or hazardous material or near metal objects such as eyeglasses, watches, jewelry, and hairpins.
- DO NOT attempt to transport a damaged battery or a battery with a power level higher than 30%. Discharge the battery to 25% or lower before transportation.
- If storing the battery for more than three months, it is recommended to store the battery in a battery safety bag or battery safety box in an environment at a temperature range from -20° to 40° C (-4° to 104° F).

- If a battery with a low power level has been stored for an extended period, the battery will be in deep hibernation mode. Charge to wake the battery.

6.7 Maintenance

⚠
- DO NOT clean the battery with water.
- Regularly check the terminals and battery ports. DO NOT clean the battery using alcohol or any other flammable liquid. DO NOT use a damaged charging device.
- Battery performance will be negatively affected if the battery is not used for an extended period.
- Fully charge and discharge the battery at least once every three months to ensure the performance of the battery.
- If a battery has not been charged or discharged for five months or more, the battery will no longer be covered by the warranty.

6.8 Disposal

⚠
- It is recommended to open the battery cover and put it in a 5% salt solution for more than two weeks to completely discharge the battery. Then dispose of the battery in specific recycling boxes. Contact official support or an authorized dealer if you have any problems.
- The battery contains hazardous chemicals, DO NOT dispose of the battery in a regular waste disposal container. Strictly follow your local regulations regarding the disposal and recycling of batteries.
- If the battery cannot be discharged completely, DO NOT dispose of the battery in a battery recycling box directly. Contact a professional battery recycle company for assistance.

7 Appendix

7.1 Specifications

Visit the following website for specifications.

https://www.dji.com/ae/flycart-100-sa/specs

7.2 Firmware Update

Using DJI Delivery

1. Power on the aircraft and remote controller. Ensure the aircraft is linked to the remote controller, and the remote controller is connected to the internet.
2. Run DJI Delivery. A prompt will appear on the homepager if new firmware is available. Tap to enter the Firmware Update view.
3. Tap Update All Selected, and the app will download the firmware for all selected devices and update automatically.
4. Make sure all the devices are connected to the remote controller and wait for the update to complete. The aircraft front indicators will blink yellow during update.
5. The aircraft front indicators will glow solid green after an update is completed. Restart the remote controller and the aircraft manually. If the indicators glow solid red indicating that a firmware update has failed, try running the update again.

- To update the firmware of the generator, intelligent power supply, or winch hook, connect it to the USB-A port on the remote controller and select the device. You can also connect the device to a computer and use DJI Assistant 2 (Delivery Series) for update.

Using DJI Assistant 2

1. Connect the aircraft or remote controller to a computer separately, as the DJI Assistant 2 does not support updating multiple DJI devices at the same time.

   Connect the USB-C port under the bottom cover on the front of the aircraft to a computer with a USB-C cable, and then power on the aircraft.

2. Make sure the computer is connected to the internet and the DJI device is powered on.
3. Launch DJI Assistant 2 and log in with a DJI account.

4. Tap the **firmware update** on the left side of the main interface.
5. Select the firmware version and click to update. The firmware will be downloaded and updated automatically.
6. When the "Update successful" prompt appears, the update is completed, and the DJI device will restart automatically.

Notices

- Make sure to check all connections and remove the propellers from the motors before performing the firmware update.
- Make sure the aircraft and remote controller are fully charged before updating the firmware.
- DO NOT remove accessories or turn off the devices during the update process.
- Make sure to update the remote controller's firmware to the latest version after you update the aircraft's firmware.
- Keep people and animals at a safe distance during any firmware update, system calibration, and parameter setting procedures.
- For safety, always update to the latest firmware version.
- The remote controller may become unlinked from the aircraft after updating. Re-link the remote controller and aircraft.
- If the USB-C port is not in use, make sure to attach the waterproof cover. Otherwise, water may enter the port which can short circuit.

7.3 Using Enhanced Transmission

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

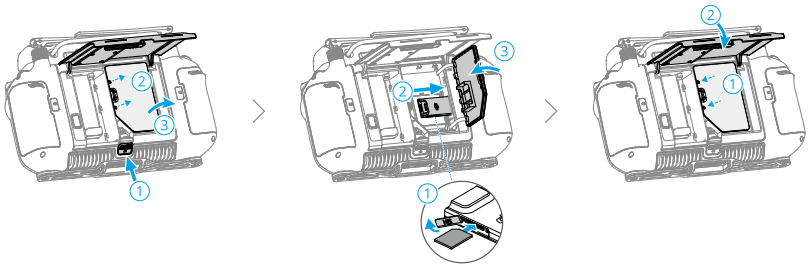
The usage requirements are as shown below:

- The aircraft needs to be installed with a DJI Cellular Dongle kit (sold separately).
- The remote controller can be equipped with a DJI Cellular Dongle or can be connected to a Wi-Fi hotspot to use Enhanced Transmission.

- Enhanced Transmission is only supported in some countries and regions.

- The DJI Cellular Dongle and its services are only available in some countries and regions. Comply with local laws and regulations and DJI Cellular Dongle Terms of Service.

Inserting the nano-SIM Card

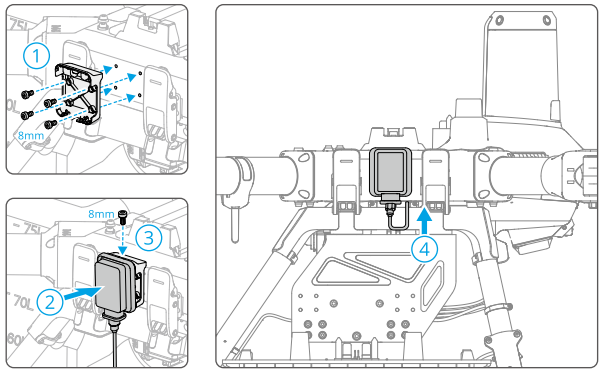


- It is strongly recommended to purchase a nano-SIM card which supports a 4G network from official channels of the local mobile network operator.
- DO NOT use an IoT SIM card, otherwise the video transmission quality will be seriously compromised.
- DO NOT use a SIM card provided by a virtual mobile network operator, otherwise it may lead to an inability to connect to the Internet.
- If the SIM card is set with a password (PIN code), make sure to insert the SIM card into the smartphone and cancel the PIN code setting, otherwise it will fail to connect to the Internet.

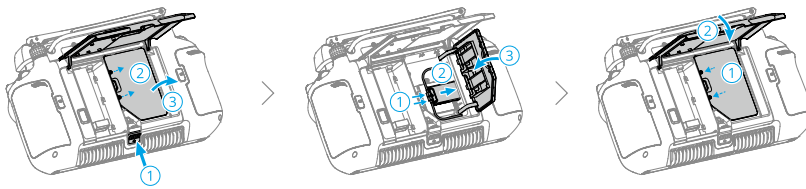
- If the DJI Cellular Dongle kit requires to replace the nano-SIM card, remove the screws from the casing, then disconnect the DJI Cellular Dongle to replace. When reinstalling, make sure to correctly connect the DJI Cellular Dongle and tighten the screws.

Installing the DJI Cellular Dongle

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



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



Using Enhanced Transmission

Power on the remote control and the aircraft and make sure that they are connected normally. Ensure the remote controller is connected to the internet. Enhanced Transmission can be enabled in the app.

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

When the 4G icon appears, it means that the enhanced transmission is available.

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

Security Strategy

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

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

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

Remote Controller Usage Notes

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

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

4G Network Requirements

To ensure a clear and smooth video transmission experience when using Enhanced Transmission:

1. Make sure to use the remote controller and aircraft in locations where the 4G signal is close to full for a better transmission experience.
2. If the OcuSync signal is disconnected, the video transmission may lag and stutter when the aircraft relies fully on a 4G network. Fly with caution.
3. When the image transmission signal is weak or disconnected, return to home promptly. It is not recommended to continue the task relying on a 4G signal.
4. When the app prompts that the 4G video transmission signal is weak, fly with caution.

7.4 FAR Remote ID Compliance Information

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

- The aircraft automatically initiates a pre-flight self-test (PFST) of the Remote ID system before takeoff and cannot take off if it does not pass the PFST [1]. The results of the PFST of the Remote ID system can be viewed in a DJI flight control app such as DJI Delivery.
- The aircraft monitors the Remote ID system functionality from pre-flight to shut down. If the Remote ID system malfunctions or has a failure, an alarm will be displayed in a DJI flight control app such as DJI Delivery.
- The user shall keep the DJI flight control app running in the foreground and always allow it to obtain the location information of the remote controller.
- Developers developing payload devices based on DJI PSDK shall read and comply with the requirements in the PSDK's "Flight Safety Notification", and shall not disrupt or degrade the functionality of the Remote ID system. For "Non-RC Flight" developers, they shall send the true and accurate geographic location information of the pilot or operator obtained by appropriate technology to the Remote ID system by calling specific APIs[2] provided by the PSDK, and shall obtain and display the PFST results and the failure status of the Remote ID system during operation by calling specific APIs.
- You can visit the official website of FAA to learn more about aircraft registration and Remote ID requirements.

Footnotes

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

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

Contact
DJI SUPPORT

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Download the latest version from

https://www.dji.com/flycart-100/downloads

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