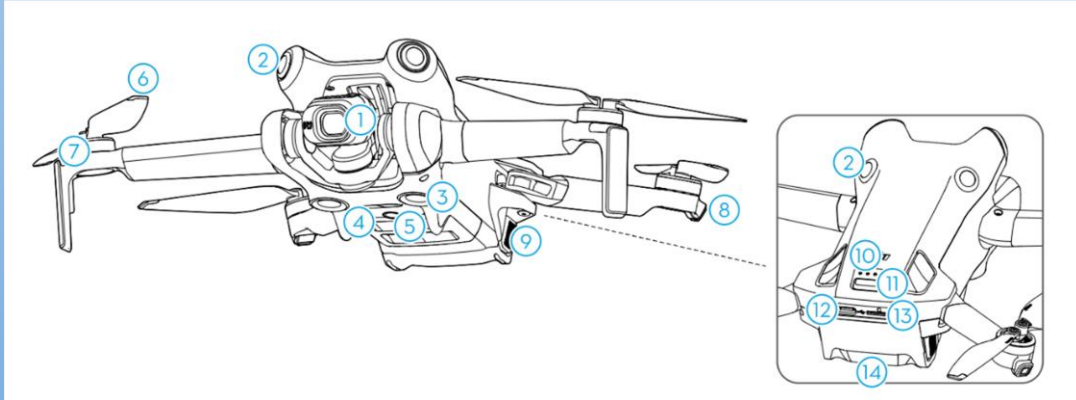


1. Parts

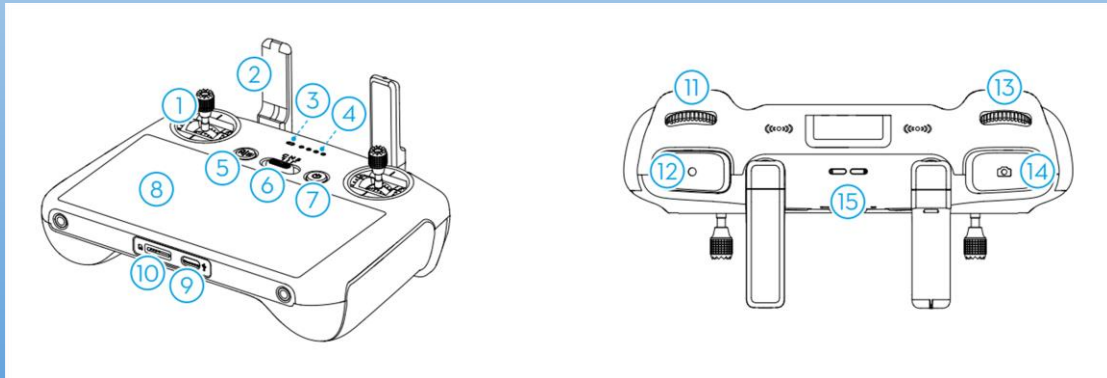


1. Gimbal and Camera
2. Omnidirectional Vision System
The omnidirectional vision system can sense obstacles in horizontal directions and above
3. Downward Vision System
4. 3D Infrared Sensing System
5. Auxiliary Light
6. Propellers
7. Motors
8. Aircraft Status Indicators
9. Battery Buckles
10. Battery Level LEDs
11. Power Button
12. USB-C Port
13. Micro SD Card Slot
14. Intelligent Flight Battery

2. Specifications

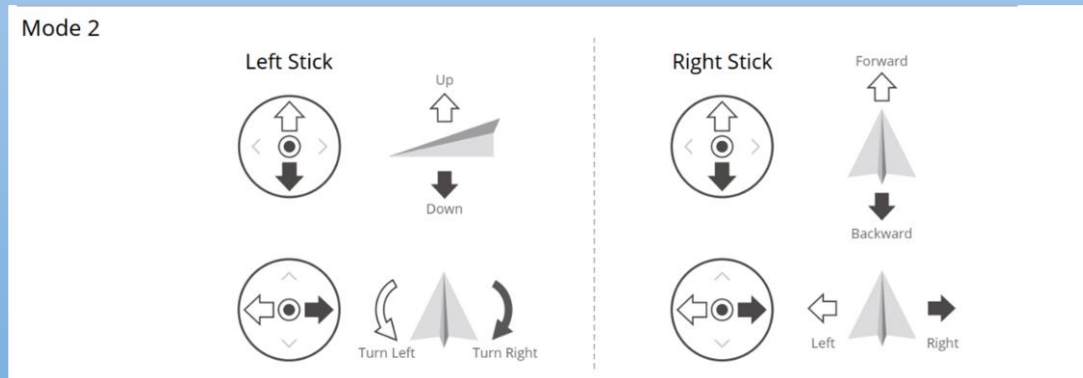
Takeoff Weight	< 249 g
Dimensions	298 x 373 x 100 mm
Maximum Horizontal Speed	16 m/s
Maximum Vertical Speed	5 m/s
Maximum Takeoff Altitude	4000m
Maximum Flight Distance	18 km
Maximum Flight Time	34 minutes

3. Remote control



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Control Sticks | 11. Gimball Dial, to control the tilt of the camera |
| 5. Return To Home (RTH) Button | 12. Record Button |
| 8. Touchscreen | 13. Camera Zoom Dial |
| | 14. Shutter Button, to take a picture |

4. Controlling the aircraft manually



Pitch: Moving the right stick up or down changes the pitch of the aircraft.
Push the stick up to fly forward and down to fly backward.
The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft moves.

Roll: Moving the right stick to the left or right changes the roll of the aircraft.
Push the stick left to fly left and right to fly right.
The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft moves.

Throttle: Moving the left stick up or down changes the altitude of the aircraft.
Push the stick up to ascend and push down to descend.
The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft changes elevation.

Yaw: Moving the left stick to the left or right controls the orientation of the aircraft.
Push the stick left to rotate the aircraft counterclockwise and right to rotate the aircraft clockwise.
The more the stick is pushed away from the center, the faster the aircraft rotates.

5. Controlling the aircraft automatically

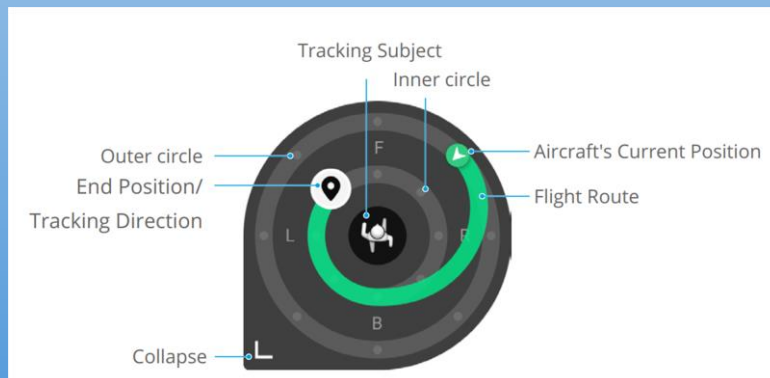
Drag-select the subject in the camera view, or enable Subject Scanning under Control setting in the app and tap the recognized subject to enable the tracking.



Point of Interest (POI)

The aircraft tracks the subject in a circle based on the set radius and flight speed.

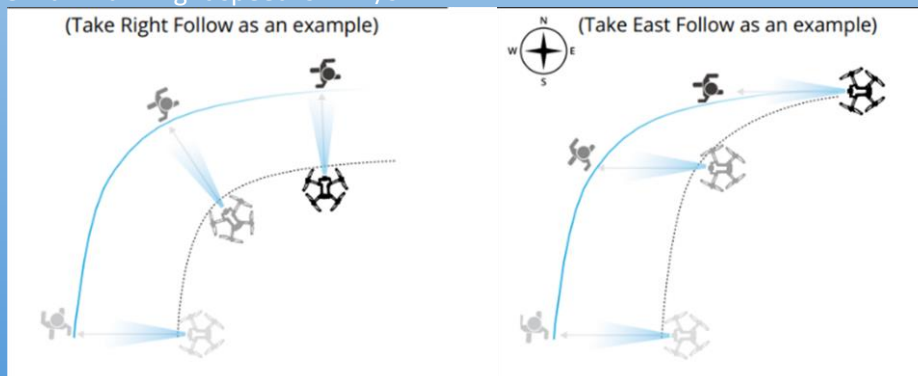
The max flight speed is 12 m/s and the flight speed may be adjusted dynamically according to the actual radius.



Supported Subjects: Stationary subjects and moving subjects (only vehicles, boats, and people)

Active Tracks

The aircraft keeps a certain distance and altitude from the track subject, and there are two modes: Trace and Parallel. The maximum flight speed is 12m/s.



Supported Subjects: Moving subjects (only vehicles, boats, and people)

6. Return to Home

The Return to Home (RTH) function brings the aircraft back to the last recorded Home Point. The RTH can be triggered in three ways: the user actively triggers RTH, the aircraft has low battery, or the control signal between the remote controller and the aircraft is lost.

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 first location where the aircraft receives a strong to moderately strong GPS signal (indicated by a white icon) will be recorded as the default Home Point. The Home Point can be updated before takeoff as long as the aircraft receives another strong to moderately strong GPS signal. If the signal is weak, the Home Point will not be updated. After the Home Point is recorded, DJI Fly will issue a voice prompt.

If it is necessary to update the Home Point during a flight (such as where the position of the user has changed), the Home Point can be manually updated in Setting > Safety page in DJI Fly.

The user triggers RTH

Advanced RTH can be initiated either by tapping the specific button in DJI Fly or by pressing and holding the RTH button on the remote controller until it beeps.

Aircraft low battery

To avoid unnecessary danger caused by insufficient power, the aircraft automatically calculates if the battery power is sufficient to return to the Home Point according to the current position, environment, and flight speed. A warning prompt will appear in DJI Fly when the battery is low and only enough to complete an RTH flight. The aircraft will automatically fly to the Home Point if no action is taken after a countdown.

Loss of remote controller signal

The action of the aircraft when the remote controller signal is lost can be set to RTH, land, or hover in Setting > Safety > Advanced Safety Settings in DJI Fly.

If the action is set to RTH, the Home Point was successfully recorded and the compass is functioning normally, Failsafe RTH automatically activates after the remote controller signal is lost for more than six seconds.



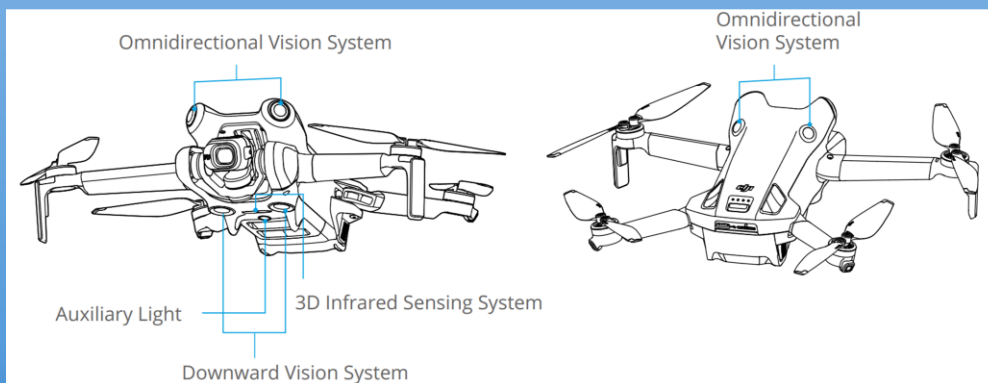
7. Obstacle avoidance system

Vision Systems and 3D Infrared Sensing system

The aircraft is equipped with both an omnidirectional vision system and 3D infrared sensing system, which allow for positioning and obstacle sensing.

The omnidirectional vision system consists of four cameras, which are located at the front of the aircraft. The downward vision system consists of two cameras, located at the bottom of the aircraft. The vision systems sense obstacle by image ranging.




























The 3D infrared sensing system on the bottom consists of a 3D infrared emitter and a receiver. The 3D infrared sensing system helps the aircraft to assess the distance to obstacles, the distance to the ground, and to calculate the aircraft position together with the downward system. The 3D infrared sensing system meets the human eye safety requirement for Class 1 laser products.



	Precision Measurement Range	FOV horizontal	FOV vertical
Forward Vision System	0.5m – 18 m	90°	72°
Backward Vision System	0.5 – 15 m	90°	72°
Lateral Vision System	0.5 – 12m	90°	72°
Upward Vision System	0.5 – 15 m	90°	72°
Downward Vision System	0.3 – 12 m	90°	106°
3D Infrared Sensing System	0.1 – 18 m	60°	60°

FOV: Field of View

8. Comparison with other models

			
DJI Mini 4 Pro	DJI Mini 3 Pro	DJI Mini 3	DJI Air 3
£689	£709	£429	£962
Buy Now	Buy Now	Buy Now	Buy Now
Learn More >	Learn More >	Learn More >	Learn More >
 <249g Under 249 g	 <249g Under 249 g	 <249g Under 249 g	 720g 720 g
 1/1.3" CMOS 1/1.3-Inch CMOS Wide-Angle Camera True Vertical Shooting	 1/1.3" CMOS 1/1.3-Inch CMOS Wide-Angle Camera True Vertical Shooting	 1/1.3" CMOS 1/1.3-Inch CMOS Wide-Angle Camera True Vertical Shooting	 1/1.3" CMOS 1/1.3-Inch CMOS Wide-Angle Camera 1/1.3-Inch CMOS Medium Tele Camera
 4K 60fps 4K/60fps HDR Slow Motion: 4K/100fps Night Shots Video	 4K 60fps 4K/60fps, 4K/30fps HDR Slow Motion: 1080p/120fps -	 4K 30fps 4K/30fps HDR - -	 4K 60fps 4K/60fps HDR Slow Motion: 4K/100fps Night Shots Video
 10-bit 10-bit D-Log M, HLG	 D-Cinelike D-Cinelike	-	 10-bit 10-bit D-Log M, HLG
 Omnidirectional Obstacle Sensing, APAS 5.0 Advanced RTH, Waypoint Flight, Cruise Control	 Forward/Backward/Downward Obstacle Sensing, APAS 4.0 Smart RTH	 Downward Obstacle Sensing Smart RTH	 Omnidirectional Obstacle Sensing, APAS 5.0 Advanced RTH, Waypoint Flight, Cruise Control
 20km DJI O4: Up to 20 km 1080p/60fps Live Feed	 12km DJI O3: Up to 12 km 1080p/30fps Live Feed	 10km DJI O2: Up to 10 km 720p/30fps Live Feed	 20km DJI O4: Up to 20 km 1080p/60fps Live Feed