

DJI GO 4 Manual: The Pilot's Handbook



Introduction:

This DJI GO 4 manual will cover the various settings and functions within the DJI GO 4 app for drone operation which can be used as a standalone remote controller for the Spark and Mavic Pro or in conjunction with a remote controller for the Phantom 4 Series, Inspire 2, Spark and Mavic Pro. Overall, the app is the gateway to your drone's settings, so it's important to understand how the settings work and what they do. Please note that this DJI GO 4 manual is focused on the Phantom 4 Pro, Mavic, Spark, and Inspire 2. Due to different functions of the aircraft, some of the screenshots of DJI GO 4 show settings that are available to only specific drones. For ease of use, any aircraft-dependent settings are tagged with the aircraft's name.

DJI GO 4 Manual Contents:

- DJI GO 4 General Settings
- Main Controller Settings
- Visual Navigation Settings
- Remote Controller Settings
- Image Transmission, Battery, Wi-Fi, and Virtual Joystick Settings
- Gimbal Settings
- Camera Settings
- Hyperlaps
- Intelligent Flight Modes
- Miscellaneous

Marketing videos:

[Introducing the DJI Mavic 2](#)

[A Cosmic Voyage with the DJI Mavic 2](#)

[DJI – Mavic 2 – Engineered to Amaze](#)

DJI tutorials for Mavic 2:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0sMNC2SGnM-wD3ZGYj3MAQ/search?query=mavic+2>

Camera View:



You will spend most of your time here when flying your drone as this is your drone's view of the area in front of it. The icons around the side of the screen will take you to different settings when tapped.

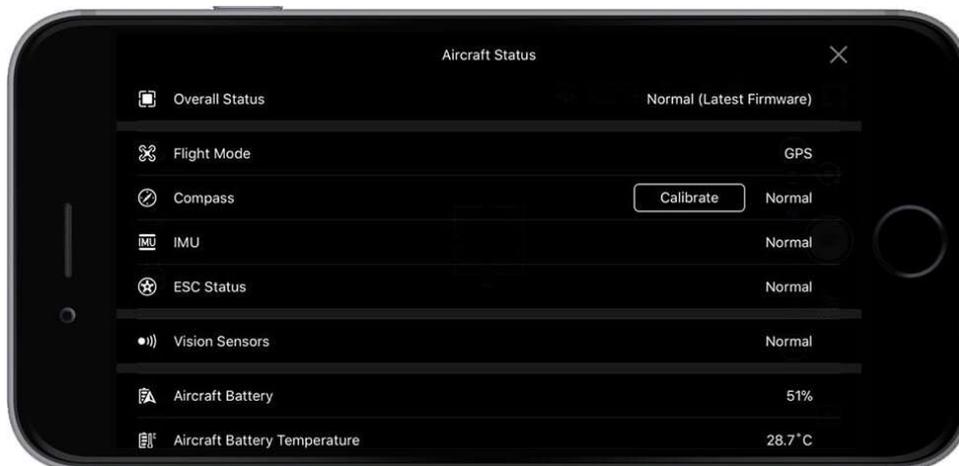
1. **System Status:** This icon indicates aircraft flight status and displays various warning messages.
2. **Obstacle Detection Status:** Red bars are displayed when an obstacle is close to the aircraft. Orange bars are shown when obstacles are in detection range. For Mavic 2 green shows the active sensors, red the inactive sensors.
3. **Battery Level Indicator:** The battery level indicator provides a dynamic display of the battery level. The colored zones on the battery level indicator represent the power levels needed to carry out different functions.
4. **Flight Mode:** The text next to this icon indicated the current flight mode. Tap to configure the Main Controller Settings. These settings allow you to modify flight limits and set gain values
5. **GPS Signal Strength:** Show the current number of connected GPS satellites. The white bar indicates adequate GPS signal.
6. **3D Sensing System Status:** Tap this icon to enable or disable features provided by the 3D Sensing System
7. **Wi-Fi Settings:** Tap to enter Wi-Fi settings.
8. **Battery Level:** This icon shows the current battery level. Tap to view the battery information menu, set the various battery warnings threshold, and view the battery warning history
9. **General Settings:** Tap to enter the general settings menu for settings, metrics, enabling live streaming, and displaying flight routes and so on
10. **Gimbal Slide:** Displays the pitch of the gimbal
11. **Photo/Video Toggle:** Tap to switch between photo and video recording modes.
12. **Shoot/Record Button:** Tap to start shooting photos or recording video.
13. **Camera Settings:** Tap to enter camera settings menu
14. **Playback:** Tap to enter the Playback page and preview the photos and videos as soon as they are captured.

15. **Flight Telemetry:** This area displays flight information such as flying speed
16. **Virtual Joystick:** Tap this to display the virtual joysticks to control the aircraft via the touchscreen on your mobile device
17. **Intelligent Flight Mode:** Tap to select Intelligent Flight mode
18. **Smart RTH:** Initiate RTH procedure. Tap to have the aircraft return to the last recorded home point
19. **Auto Take Off/ Landing:** Tap to initiate auto take-off or landing
20. **Back:** Tap this icon to return to the main menu.

System Status:

When you enter camera mode, this bar will be one of three colors: red, yellow or green. If the bar is green, then it means you have a strong GPS connection, and it is safe to fly. If it is yellow, then it means to fly with caution as the drone may be in ATTI mode meaning it doesn't have enough GPS signal to maintain a stable position. Finally, if the bar is red, it means the drone can't fly and it will prompt you to take action to fix this situation.

If you tap on the status bar, you'll see an overview of the aircraft systems as follows:



Compass: This lets the drone know where it is and sometimes needs to be recalibrated when you fly from a new location. Pay attention to this as the compass can very easily be disrupted by electromagnetic interference.

IMU (Inertia Measurement Unit): Basically, this is a barometer and a gyroscope used by the drone to see its attitude and angle when flying. If DJI GO 4 prompts you to recalibrate it, follow the onscreen instructions. See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOWD_OfOROI

ESC (Electronic Speed Control) Status: This will tell you if there is a problem with your motors. If you see a warning, try resetting your drone, if the warning won't go away then you'll need to send your drone in for repair.

Vision Sensors: These are the sensors that check for obstacles when you're flying. It is strongly recommended that you keep these turned on at all times.

Obstacle Detection Status: This is a visual warning that pops up on your screen when your drone detects that it is close to an obstacle.

Battery Level Indicator:



This shows you how much power your battery has left. The line gets shorter as the battery power is depleted. The first dot on the left is when the drone will automatically land due to

low power. The second dot is when the app will try to activate RTH unless you stop it. The yellow H represent your home point and moves along the line to show how much power you will need to get your drone back home.

Flight Mode:

There are four flight modes that can be displayed in the DJI GO 4 app:

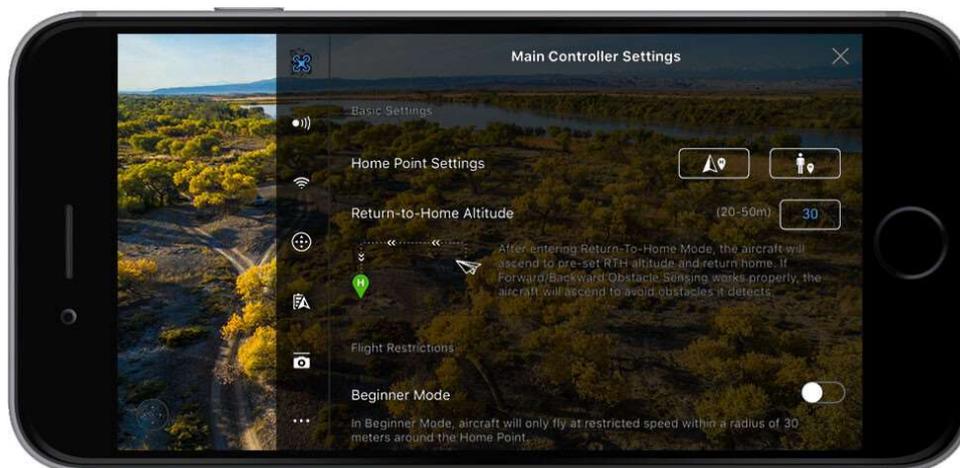
Positioning mode (P-mode): P Mode is when all the drones' sensors are active, so the drone should always be stable. This is the safest mode to fly the drone in as if you take your hands off the control sticks then the drone will automatically brake and then hover in position.

Attitude or ATTI mode (A-mode): The aircraft will switch to ATTI mode if there is no GPS signal or it is weak, and it is too dark for the Vision Systems to work. The aircraft will only maintain its altitude, but it will drift.

Sport mode (S-mode): In Sport Mode, your drone can fly at full speed while using GPS for positioning. However, the vision systems will be disabled, so they aircraft won't be able to sense and avoid obstacles. Last but not least Ground Station and Intelligent Flight functions are not available.

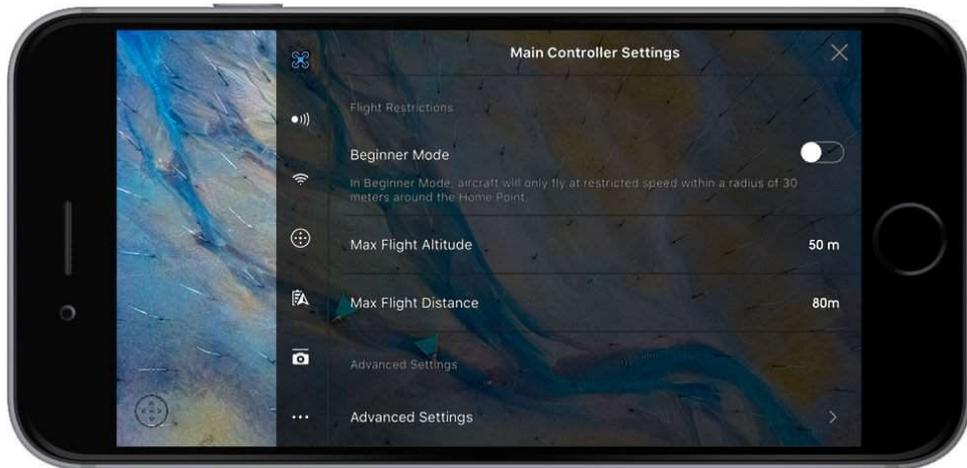
Tripod mode (T-mode): T-mode is based on P-mode and the flight speed is limited, which makes the aircraft more stable during shooting. The maximum flight speed, maximum ascend speed and maximum descend speed are 1 m/s.

Main Controller Settings:



Home Point Settings: Here you can set either the current position of the aircraft or the controller's position as the home point.

RTH Altitude: Here you set the altitude that the aircraft will go to once RTH is triggered. To learn more about RTH checkout the '[How to use RTH Safely](#)' article.



Beginner Mode: This is the default mode that drones come in. In this mode, the drone will only take off if it has a good GPS signal, and its flight distance, height, and speed will be limited. Beginner mode lets first-time users get familiar with the controls safely. Once you feel comfortable flying the drone, you can toggle it off.

Advanced Controller Settings:



These settings control how fast the stick inputs are translated into movement by the drone. The higher the value, the more responsive the drone will be to stick movements.

EXP (Exponential Curve):

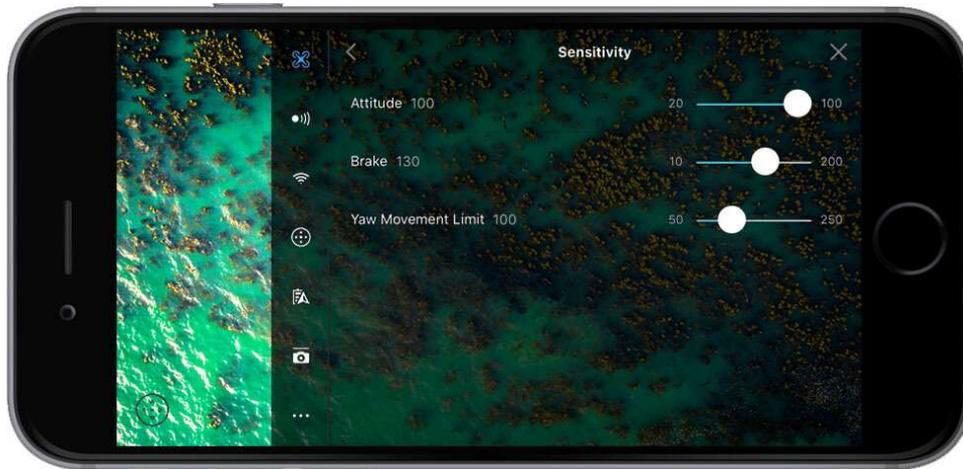


EXP values reflect the logical relationship between the control stick movements you make and the feedback from the aircraft. The X-axis represents how much the control stick is

being pushed, and the Y-axis represents the amount that the aircraft responds based on the adjusted EXP value.

Please note that EXP is not available on Spark.

Sensitivity:



You can adjust the sensitivity of your controls in this part of the app:

- **Attitude:** How fast your drone will react and level out
- **Brake:** This controls how fast your drone will brake in GPS mode. The higher the value, the more abrupt the brake.
- **Yaw Point End:** This controls the speed of the yaw. The higher the value, the faster your aircraft will yaw.

Gain:



These settings control how fast the aircraft reacts to external forces such as wind. **It is recommended not to change** them unless you're a proficient pilot. Changing these settings will change the way your aircraft flies, and if you set them up wrong, then it may result in your drone being unstable in flight. The EXP changes the controlling feedback by adjusting the curve of the remote controller. The sensitivity implements this by adjusting the reaction speed of the craft during flight.

Visual Navigation Settings:



This is where you can control which sensors are on. It is recommended that all the sensors are kept on at all times.

Enable Obstacle Avoidance: With this setting enabled your aircraft will detect obstacles in front of it, and it will limit the max speed to 10 m/s, so the aircraft has time to break when it detects something. Obstacle avoidance may not work in low light situations (300 lux or below), and it will struggle to detect thin obstacles such as wires.

Enabled Horizontal Obstacle Avoidance in Tapfly: If this is activated your aircraft will fly around obstacles in TapFly mode.



Enable Backward Flying:

If this is toggled, then the drone will fly backward when an approaching subject is being tracked. Please note that only some DJI drones (Phantom 4 Pro, Mavic Air and Mavic 2) have rear obstacle sensors – others may crash into anything behind it.

Enable Obstacle Avoidance in Active Track: If enabled the aircraft will avoid obstacles in ActiveTrack. If disabled, the aircraft will just come to a stop.

Display Radar Chart: If this enabled then the app will display a small radar chart on the bottom left of the flight view, which shows your orientation when flying.

Advanced Sensor Settings:



Enabled Vision Positioning: If this is toggled then the downwards sensors will be turned on which will help to keep the aircraft in a fixed position when hovering. When turned off your aircraft will drift when it hovers if the GPS signal is too weak.

Landing Protection: When enabled the aircraft will check its landing area for suitability before it touches down.

Precision Landing: If this is turned on then the aircraft will try to land in the exact spot it took off from when RTH is triggered.

RTH Obstacle Check: If enabled the aircraft will automatically ascend to avoid any obstacle if it detects an obstacle during RTH. For Spark, if the distance is over 100 meters, then the aircraft won't avoid an obstacle as it will be traveling too fast.

Remote Controller Settings:

Here you can configure your remote controller's settings.



Remote Controller Calibration: Here you can calibrate your remote controller's sticks and toggle wheels. You can only calibrate the RC when the aircraft is turned off. To calibrate just follow the onscreen instructions.

Stick Mode: This is where you can choose the stick mode for how to fly your aircraft. Mode 2 is the default for both the remote controller and the virtual joysticks.



Set to Fixed-Wing Mode: Here you can toggle fixed-wing mode on and off. In this mode, the drone will fly forward automatically at a certain speed after entering Fixed-Wing Mode. Push the left stick up to ascend and down to descend. Push either stick left or right to rotate the aircraft.

Remote Controller LCD Screen Introduction: This screen will give a brief overview of what you are seeing when you look at the Remote Controllers screen. This is currently available for the Mavic Pro and Mavic 2 only.



Button Customization:



You can set what the C1 and C2 buttons do when pressed. You have a choice of:

- **Turn on/off Front LEDs** turns the aircraft's front LEDs on or off, so you can avoid any glare when taking photos.
- **Centre-weighted Metering** tells the camera to evaluate the light in the middle of the frame.
- **AF Lock/Unlock** locks or unlocks the autofocus.
- **Advanced camera** settings for quick access to ISO, Shutter, and EV settings.
- **Camera Forward/Down** will switch camera direction from facing forward to 90° down.
- **Gimbal follow/FPV mode.** Follow mode (Phantom 3 series only) is the one we usually use for video shooting, which supports 3-axis stabilization. FPV mode locks Roll axis stabilization, so the pilot can see the camera's horizontal tilt while turning or going sideways.
- **Toggle map/live view** brings the map to the full screen.
- **Clear flight route** function clears the past route line on a map.
- **Battery info** shows voltage and capacity left in the battery.
- **Playback** shows you your photos or videos.
- **Centre Auto Focus** makes the camera focus on the center of the frame
- **Right Dial ISO/Shutter Control** alternates what the right dial controls.

5D Button Customization:

When flying the Mavic Pro, Mavic 2 Pro or Mavic 2 Zoom this lets you control what the 5D joystick button does, which are:



- **Camera Forward/Down** will switch camera direction from facing forward to 90° down.
- **Zoom In** makes the camera zoom in.
- **Zoom Out** makes the camera zoom out.
- **Portrait Mode** makes the camera rotate into a vertical position (Mavic Pro).
- **Focusing/Metering** switches between focus and metering when in manual focus.
- **AE Lock** locks the focus and exposure values when taking a photo

Other Settings:

Remote Controller Type: Here you can set a controller as master or slave if you are using dual remote controllers.

Linking Remote Controller: To link the remote controller to the aircraft.

HD: Image Transmission Settings



This controls the signal between the aircraft and the remote controller. The signal can be set to Auto or Manual. You can also choose transmission mode for streaming to your mobile device.



You can choose your image transmission settings, which affects the quality of the image you see in your camera view. You have the following options:

- **Smooth mode:** 720p 60fps; **Normal mode:** 720p 30fps; **HD:** 1080p 30fps

Please note that using Smooth mode and HD mode will increase the bandwidth needed to send the transmission stream, thus reducing the wireless range. Furthermore, you can't record in 4K when using HD mode, and you can't record in 4K or 2.7K in Smooth mode. This applies to the Mavic Pro, Inspire 2, and Phantom 4 Series.

Battery Level:



Shows your battery's health. You can adjust Critically Low Battery Warnings and Low Battery Warning percentages here, and this will change when the app sends you a warning about the battery level. Read this article to learn more about your [intelligent battery and how to care for it](#).

Wi-Fi Settings:

The Wi-Fi settings screen will show you the strength of the Wi-Fi signal, and if there is any interference, also you can use it to switch it from 2.4 GHz to 5.8 GHz. You can also reset the Wi-Fi settings and change the username and password. (Mavic, Spark)



Virtual Joystick Switch:



This is where you can choose the stick mode for how to fly your aircraft; the default joystick mode is 2 for both the remote controller and the virtual joysticks. At present, only the Mavic and Spark supports virtual joysticks.

Gimbal Settings:



Here you can adjust how your gimbal moves.

Gimbal Mode:

There are two choices Follow and First Person View (FPV).

- **Follow:** In this mode, the camera will remain stable and maintain the horizon
 - **FPV:** This orients the gimbal with the movement of the drone. So, when you change the orientation of the drone, the camera view will move with it.
- **Centering Camera:** If you tap this then the camera will move into center place horizontally or straight down.
 - **Adjust Gimbal Roll:** You can use this to adjust the tilt of the gimbal if it is misaligned. You can do this when flying rather than having to bring your drone back to fix it.
 - **Gimbal Auto Calibration:** The drone will automatically try to center the gimbal; this must be done when the drone is on a level surface.

Advanced Settings:



Here you can set gimbal functions.

Gimbal Pitch Speed: This controls the speed at which the gimbal tilts. A higher value means a faster-moving gimbal and lower value means a slower gimbal.

Enable Upwards Gimbal Tilt Limit to 30 Degree: Turning this off will allow the camera to tilt up beyond 30°, but you'll be able to see the propellers in any shots you take, unless you are flying backward.

Gimbal Pitch Smoothness: This controls how quickly the gimbal will come to a complete stop after you move it. A lower value means a quick stop and a higher value means a slower stop.

Enable Synchronized Gimbal Pan Follow: Enabling this makes the camera move with the yaw stick. This helps videos to be smoother when you move the yaw stick.

Camera Settings:



This is where you can adjust the following camera settings:

- **Auto:** The camera decides what it thinks are the optimal settings for your photo or video.
- **Aperture (A)** This controls how much light gets through when you take a picture. This is measured in 'f-stops.' A smaller f-stop number means a bigger aperture and so more light comes through, and a bigger f-stop number means a smaller aperture, so less light comes through. In A mode, you can set the Aperture, but other settings will still be set automatically to match exposure.
- **Shutter (S)** The Shutter controls for how long light is let into the lenses. To simplify the shutter, a low shutter speed lets more light in and is good for taking pictures in dim lighting while a high shutter speed lets in more light and is good for taking crisp shots of moving objects or people. In S mode, you can set the shutter speed, but other settings will be set automatically to match exposure
- **Manual (M)** – You can set both Aperture and Shutter manually for maximum control.
- **EV (Exposure Compensation Value):** This dial shows you how far away from the recommended settings you are before you take a photo with manual settings. Ideally, you want the EV to read 0 as if it's +2 then your whites will be far too bright and if it's -2 then your picture will be very dark. There are some situations where you might want a high or low EV for example if you are trying to take a picture in a dark environment with a slow shutter speed then you will want a higher EV setting. To learn more Aperture, Shutters & EV check out [Drone Camera Settings: All You Need to Know](#).

Photo Settings:

Here you can adjust the way your camera takes pictures.



Photo:



Here you can select the mode for how the pictures are taken.

- **Single Shot:** The standard mode, it takes a 1 picture every time you tap the shoot button.
- **HDR Shot (High Dynamic Range):** If this option is selected then the camera will take three images of the same scene. One will be underexposed, another overexposed and the last will be properly exposed then it will combine the three images to create a more dynamic JPEG.
- **Multiple:** With this mode, the camera will take multiple pictures when you press the shoot button. You might want to use this mode if you are trying to get a shot of a moving subject.
- **AEB (Automatic Exposure Bracketing):** This can be set to 3 or 5 shots and works similarly to HDR Shots taking overexposed, underexposed and properly exposed photos. However, in AEB the images are in RAW and not combined as this is up to the user to combine them with image editing software. (Not Spark)
- **Timed Shot:** This allows you to set a countdown timer before the shot is taken, it's useful for taking selfies.
- **Pano:** Capture a panoramic image quickly. [Read this article for more details about Pano mode.](#) Pano has another mode attached to it called Sphere mode; this is where the drone will take multiple shots and stitch them together to make a sphere shaped image. For more details check out this [article](#).
- **ShallowFocus:** This mode allows you to create a depth of field effect in your photo.

Image Size:

You can choose the size of your picture 4:3 this is the old standard 35mm size, 16:9 is the common size for HD capable devices and 3:2 is the traditional size for printed photos (3:2 P4P).

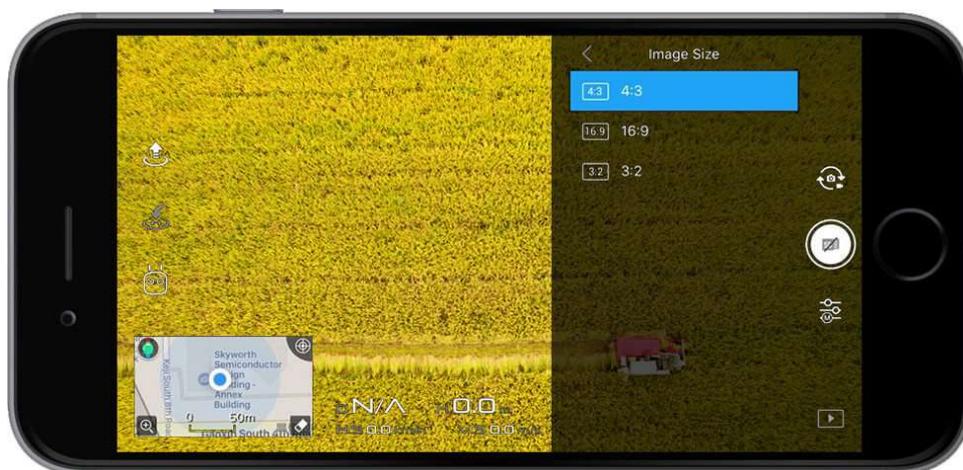


Image Format:

In this area, you can choose between taking photos in RAW, JPEG and RAW + JPEG. (NOTE Spark can only take pictures in JPEG) Read this article for a more in-depth look at [RAW vs. JPEG](#).



White Balance:

This is the process of removing unrealistic color casts so that objects which appear **white** in person are rendered **white** in your photo. It is measured in Kelvins. If you have **Auto** selected, then the camera will decide what the best setting is. You can also choose from a selection of profiles or set it yourself.



- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1000 – 2000 K | Candlelight | 5000 – 5500 K | Electronic Flash |
| 2500 – 3500 K | Tungsten Bulb | 5000 – 6500 K | Daylight with Clear Sky |
| 3000 – 4000 K | Sunrise/Sunset (clear sky) | 6500 – 8000 K | Moderately Overcast Sky |
| 4000 – 5000 K | Fluorescent Lamps | 9000 – 10000 K | Shade or Heavily Overcast Sky |

Style:

This is where you can configure the sharpness, contrast, and saturation of the images or videos that your drone's camera takes.

 Digital Sharpness this makes the picture sharper.

 Contrast controls the strength of the lights and the darks in the picture.

 Saturation of colors: low saturation makes the photos look dull, and high saturation make the colors pop. These can be set in a range of -3 to +3.



Color:

Here you can set the camera color profile. These settings affect the colors in your photo. D-Cinelike and D-Log are both designed for taking photos that will be post-processed later on. The rest of the color profiles are ready to go with no post-processing required.



Other Camera Options:

Here you can turn on and off a variety of settings. The options available are drone dependent. The screenshots used in this section are from the Mavic Pro.



- **Histogram:** Turning this on will make a little histogram box appear on the screen. This box will show the exposure of the picture you are going to take. The left side of the graph represents the blacks or shadows, the right-side represents the highlights or the bright areas, and the middle section is the mid tones. For a more in-depth look at this histogram [click here](#).
- **Front LEDs Auto Turn off:** If this switch is toggled it means your Front LEDs will turn off when you start recording.
- **Lock Gimbal When Capture:** If this is toggled on then the gimbal will try to keep the camera pointing in the same direction when you take a photo. If it is turned off, then the gimbal will follow the movement of the aircraft.
- **Enabled AFC Mode:** AFC stands for 'Auto Focus Continuous,' and if this is toggled on then the camera will automatically focus when you start recording.
- **MF Focus Assistant (P4P):** If this is toggled it helps you to focus when shooting in the manual camera mode.
- **Mechanical Shutter (P4P, Inspire 2, Mavic 2 Pro):** If this is enabled then it will prevent getting 'jelly' images when taking a photo of a fast moving subject.
- **Portrait Capture (Mavic):** Enabling this spins the gimbal into portrait mode. (Not for Mavic 2...)
- **Over Exposure Warning:** If you turn this on then the app will tell you when your photo is overexposed. (MAVIC/ Phantom 4 / Inspire 2, Mavic 2)

- **Auto Sync HD Photos:** If this setting is enabled then the aircraft will stream full resolution pictures taken from the drone to the mobile device during flight.



- **Long Exposure Preview:** If this is toggled a preview of a long exposure shot will pop up before you take the shot.
- **Video Caption:** If this is toggled on then when you take a video the app will make a text-based subtitle file (SRT) that contains information about Altitudes, GPS, ISO, Shutter, Barometer, Home Point GPS coordinates, etc.
- **Grid:** Turning this one will bring up a guidelines grid to help you frame your pictures better following the rule of thirds. You can also turn on diagonals to help find your leading lines.
- **Centre Points:** Here you can choose the visual style of your center point in the live view.
- **Anti-Flicker:** This prevents flicker when recording and it has two options 50 Hz and 60 Hz. These options are region based with Europe (50 Hz) and the US (60 Hz).
- **File Index Mode:** This controls the file numbers assigned to videos and photo you make with your drone. If you set it to continuous, then the number will just keep on going up with every picture or video you take. If it is reset, then the number will start again at 001.
- **Peak Focus Threshold:** This adds red lines around edges to indicate focus. You can switch between off/low/normal/high these setting control when the effect activates.
- **Format SD Card:** This wipes your SD card's information.
- **Reset Camera Settings:** This will reset camera's settings to default if activated.

Video Settings:

Here you can configure how drone takes videos.

Video Size:

Here you can choose from a range of resolutions and frames per second. The options you'll see here will depend on what drone you're flying or which camera you have attached to your Inspire 2.



Video Format:



Here you can choose what file type your video is in. Again, the options you'll see here depend on what drone you are flying or which camera you have attached to your Inspire 2.

NTSC/PAL:



These are formats used for displaying videos. To put it basically, if you're in the Americas, then you'll want it set to NTSC, and the rest of the world uses PAL.

Intelligent Flight Modes

These modes help you to effortlessly create professional aerial shots that would require practice and training with their help to achieve the same shot. May vary per type - the screen shows the Mavic 2 options.



Normal: Leave Intelligent Flightmode and return to main screen.

Hyperlaps

[Hyperlaps instructions.](#)

[Hyperlaps Circle](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 1 - Hyperlapse Circle](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 2 - Dolly Zoom](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 3 - ActiveTrack](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 4 - Zoom](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 5 - Super Resolution](#)

[Mavic 2 Quick Tip 6 - Hyperlapse Waypoint](#)

QuickShots: These are autopilot flight modes that take a 10-second video of a subject that can be viewed, edited, or shared to social media from the playback menu. (Spark + Mavic)



- **Dronie:** Fly backward and upward, with the camera locked on your subject. [How to use Dronie.](#)
- **Circle:** Circle around your subject. [How to use Circle.](#)
- **Helix:** Fly upward, spiraling around your subject. [How to use Helix.](#)
- **Rocket:** Ascend with the camera pointing downwards. [How to use Rocket.](#)
- **Boomerang:** The aircraft flies in an oval path around the subject, ascending as it flies away, descending as it flies back. Clear 30 m around and 10 m above the subject.
- **Asteroid:** The aircraft flies back and up, starts video with a panorama at the highest position then descends. Clear 40 m behind and 50 m above the aircraft.
- **Dolly Zoom:** Mavic 2 Zoom flies back and up, zooming such that the subject stays the same size. Clear 3 times the distance between the Mavic 2 Zoom and the subject.

ActiveTrack: This mode allows you to mark and track a moving object on your mobile device screen. The aircraft will automatically avoid obstacles in its flight path. Make sure the aircraft is at least 6ft (2m) above the ground then In DJI GO 4 select ActiveTrack and then tap once on the subject you want to track then tap Confirm. If the subject is not automatically recognized, drag a box around it. The box will turn green when tracking is in progress. If the box turns red, the object could not be identified, and you should try again.

Point of Interest: Two ways exist to define a POI: circle around the POI or hover above it and press the C1 button (Mavic2). See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=waQ3QQNupq0>.

Waypoints: Record a flight path, then the aircraft will fly along the same path repeatedly while you control the camera and orientation. The flight path can be saved and reused in the future. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t94m3FZXfQ> (Not Spark)

TapFly: With the TapFly feature, you can tap on your mobile device's screen to fly in the designated direction without using the remote controller. The aircraft will automatically avoid

obstacles it sees, or brake and hover provided the light is sufficient. Make sure the aircraft is at least 6ft (2m) above the ground then in DJI GO 4 select TapFly, read the prompts and then tap once on the target direction and wait for the (GO) icon to appear. Tap again to confirm the selection, and the aircraft will fly in that direction.

Cinematic Mode: In Cinematic mode, the braking distance for the aircraft is extended. The aircraft will slow down gently until it stops, keeping footage smooth and stable even if the control inputs are choppy.

To use Quickshot your drone needs to be at least 1.5 m above the ground, then select QuickShot and follow the prompts. Select your target subject in the camera view and choose a shooting mode. Tap GO to begin recording. The aircraft will fly back to its original position after shooting is finished.

Gesture: If this is enabled you can use certain gestures to control your aircraft. Please consult your aircraft's manual for more details. (Not Mavic 2)



Tripod Mode: In Tripod Mode, the maximum flight speed is limited to 2.2 mph (3.6 kph). Responsiveness to stick movements is also reduced for smoother more controlled movements. This mode can only be used when lighting conditions are good, and the drone has a strong GPS signal.

Follow Me: A virtual tether is created between the aircraft and the mobile device so that the aircraft can track your movement as you move. Note that Follow Me performance is subject to GPS accuracy on the mobile device. (Not Spark)

Home Lock: If this is enabled then when you pull the pitch stick backward the aircraft will move towards its recorded Home Point. (Not Spark)

Course Lock: If this is enabled it will lock the current nose direction as the aircraft's forward direction. The aircraft will move in the locked direction regardless of its orientation (yaw angle). (Not Spark)

Draw: In this mode, the aircraft will fly along a flight path drawn on-screen. As it flies, it will automatically brake and hover when it sees obstacles provided that the lighting is adequate – no darker than 300 lux nor brighter than 10,000 lux. To use this mode, make sure the aircraft is at least 2m (6ft) above the ground, select the mode, next draw a line on the screen to create a path. Finally, Tap GO and the aircraft will fly along the path. **(Phantom 4 Pro/A and Inspire 2)**

Terrain Follow Mode: In this mode, the aircraft uses its Downward Vision System to maintain height above ground between 1 and 10 meters. This mode is designed for use on grassland sloped by no more than 20°. When this mode is turned on the aircraft will record its current height and maintain it as it ascends the slopes. NOTE: the aircraft will not descend on downwards slopes.

To use this mode tap (Intelligent Flight Icon) **(Phantom 4 Pro/A + Mavic + Inspire 2)**

Spotlight Pro: In this mode allows a single pilot to capture complex, dramatic images. The gimbal will automatically adjust to keep the camera pointing at the subject.

Quick Mode: use your finger to draw a square around the object to begin tracking

Composition Mode: Use your finger to draw a square. When the subject enters the square, press the C2 button to begin tracking. Press the C2 button again to stop tracking.

In free mode: you can control the aircraft's heading independently of the camera.

In follow mode: the aircraft heading will be the same as that of the camera. (**Inspire 2**)

Miscellaneous:

Editor: An intelligent editor is built into DJI Go 4. After recording several video clips and downloading them to your mobile device, go to the editor screen on your home screen. You can then select a template and a specified number of clips which are automatically combined to create a short film that can be shared immediately.

SkyPixel: View and share photos and videos on DJI's [SkyPixel](#) website the web's largest platform for drone media sharing.

Me: If you already have a DJI account, you will be able to participate in forum discussions, and share your creations with the community.

Source: <https://store.dji.com/guides/dji-go-4-manual> plus extras for Mavic 2.



More stuff!

- How to unlock geo zones: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBG0TD5M3w4>
- Update firmware: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-K_2HgksJM4
- Measure the Wind Speed during Flight: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKloYMJOVTg>
- DJI GEO system 2.0: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjYPKDVMlVlE>
- How to unlock geofences: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjYPKDVMlVlE>
- All DJI tutorials: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCIH0xVO3zOfYdGjoPU6S2hw>

Source: <https://store.dji.com/guides/dji-go-4-manual/>

But added more references found all over the web for especially Mavic 2 Pro and Mavic 2 Zoom.

Compilation: Tinus

Addendum 1: Add ATTI mode to your Mavic 2!

ATTI mode is ideal to train when GPS fails and to maneuver the aircraft with more confidence,

For Apple see <https://www.thedroneu.com/blog/atti-mode-mavic-2-pro-hack-zoom/>

For Windows:

1. Find DJI Assistant 1.1.2. and install it. Rename the install folder to e.g. 'DJI Assistant 112'. Now in Explorer navigate to folder DJI Assistant 112\Appfiles and there modify the file 'main.js'. You can do this by first renaming the file to main.txt, then double click to edit. Find the text `mainWindow.webContents.openDevTools()` and remove the two preceding slashes. Then save the file and rename main.txt back to main.js.
2. In Explorer, navigate to the 'DJI Assistant 112' folder and double click DJI Assistant 2.exe
3. In tab 'Resources', "Location Storage", "File" change field 'debug' to 1 and 'debug_enabled' to true. Close the edit window with the "x"
4. Double-click the Mavic icon, find "Parameters" in the left menu bar, type "fsw" in the search bar, you will then have three hits. The value of parameter "fswitch...mode(0)" is 12 which is Tripod mode: change 12 to 3 to change Tripod mode to ATTI.

I found for my Mavic 2 controller, that to stop ATTI and return to P-mode it is easier to define the S(positions)-position as ATTI: sliding the mode switch down is quicker and more convenient.

This can be achieved by changing mode(1) from 8 to 3 (leave mode(0) to 12!). Now the T and P switches stay as they are, but the S-position will be the ATTI mode.

Switch codes: (0) = T, (1) = S, (2) = P. Functions: 3 = ATTI, 7 = Position, 8 = sport, 12 = Tripod

Remember: in ATTI mode GPS mode is inactive and all collision protection is OFF! Luckily, RTH still works!

Addendum 2: Dual controllers

It is possible for Mavic 2 Pro and Zoom to add a secondary controller, see main user manual, but how to link a secondary controller is not very clear.

Normally the current remote controller is set as primary controller. From the Remote Controller Settings check this at the bottom of the page.

Now switch the primary controller off, then switch the new (secondary) controller on. Start Go4 on the smartphone and choose "Camera" view first, then tap on the Remote Controller icon to enter Remote Controller Settings. At the bottom of the page click on the blue "Remote Controller Linking", next click Secondary Control, then OK. On the side of the aircraft shortly press the black link button and after some time your secondary controller will be linked.

For the differences between both controllers, see the User Manual p. 46. Ideal to let a student use the secondary controller and when things go wrong you simply take over. Also ideal for 2-person video shooting: you effectively fly the aircraft.

Good luck and have fun!