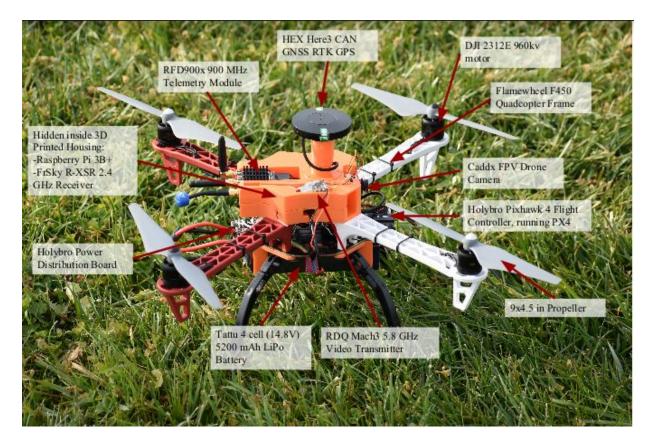
How to Build Quadditch Drones



Gather Parts



DJI Screws (24)

Bottom Plate, Top Plate, Battery Holder,

https://github.com/Quadditch/quadditch-

GPS Holder Available at

hardware/tree/main/STI

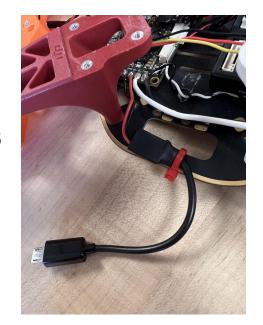
2) Assemble Frame

- Use DJI Screws for motors
- Connect motors to ESC and use zip tie to attach to frame
- Using double sided sticky tape, attach Pixhawk to front of bottom plate and PDB behind it
- Solder ESC wires onto PDB (4 wires per ESC)
- Use cables to connect power and I/O PWM from PDB to Pixhawk



3) Add Extra Wires to PDB

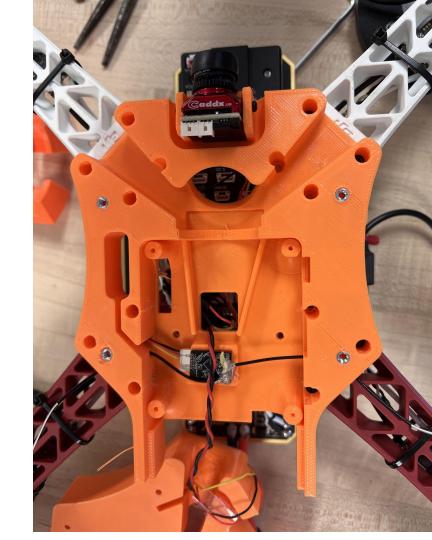
- Connect 5V BEC to any positive and negative port on PDB
- Strip Micro USB cable and connect to output of 5V BEC
- Cover BEC in heat shrink



- Add another positive and negative wire to any power out on PDB for video transmitter
- Make this one longer as it needs to reach transmitter on top plate

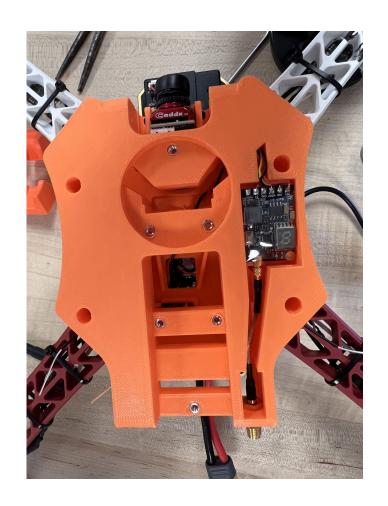
4) Assemble Bottom Plate

- Use solder tip to add 4 3M Alunimum inserts to set holes on bottom plate
- Attach Caddx FPV Camera using included screws
- Insert FrSky RXSR Receiver into slot
 - Need to use knife to remove antenna adhesive and rotate one antenna wire 180*. Add super glue to hold into place
 - Feed antenna wires through designated holes, and feed connector to Pixhawk 4 DSM/SBUS port
 - Bind to transmitter (look up how to do this)
- Insert raspberry pi (pressure fit) so no need for screws
- Screw in bottom plate using 16 DJI screws



5) Assemble Top Plate

- Use solder tip to add 6 3M Inserts to desired holes
- Insert video transmitter
 - 5V, GND, and Video go connect to camera
 - 26V and GND go to PDB (wire added in step 3)
- Use 4 M3 socket head screws to attach top plate to bottom plate



6) Finish top plate

- Screw in 3d Printed GPS holder using socket screws
 - Pressure fit Here3 into place and feed wire through hole to Pixhawk4 CAN port
- Screw in RFD900x telemetry radio (heat sink side up) and feed wire to Pixhawk4 Telem1 port
- Connect video transmitter wire to FPV camera
- Add video transmitter antenna



7) Battery Holder and Legs

- Place battery holder beneath bottom aluminum plate and legs beneath that, screw into place using socket screws
- Add micro usb cable from Pixhawk to Raspberry Pi



Tips

- After soldering, use a multimeter under continuity setting to check for any shorts before plugging in battery
- Set up wires first, as they can be hard to manage once top and bottom plate are screwed in
- Use QGroundControl to ensure all parts working as expected

Setting up RFD900X Telemetry Radios

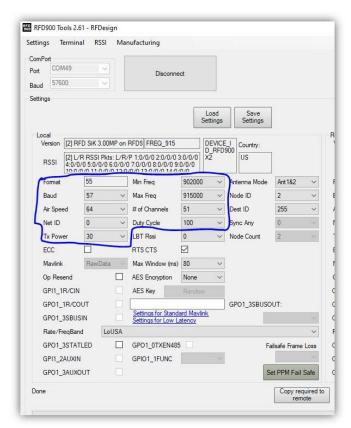
Parts:



RFD900x radio (2)
Long Antennas (2)
Short Antennas (2)
6 pin to USB (1)
6 pin to TELEM1 (1)
RFD900 Tools Application
(https://files.rfdesign.com.au/tools/)

Point to Point configuration (1 ground radio per UAV)

- Download latest RFDSIK firmware (V2 for US version, V1 for non-US)
 - a) https://files.rfdesign.com.au/firmware/
- Connect each modem to computer via USB cable, upload latest firmware using RFD900 tools
- 3) For 2 radios to communicate, ensure the following settings are identical
- 4) Set Net ID to any number from 40-49, two radios need the same NetID to communicate
- 5) US Version will work with non-US version as long as the settings circled are the same



Multipoint Configuration (1 ground radio for all UAV)

- 1) Download latest multipoint firmware (V2 for US version, V1 for non-US)
- Connect each modem to computer, change NetID to desired value and ensure settings circled on previous slide are the same in GUI
- 3) Open the terminal within RFD900 tools
- 4) What a second for it to load and type "AT" + enter, should see "OK" response

Sample configuration for 3 UAVs

At Commands for each modem in order

Node 1(Master) Network 0	Node2 (UAV1)	Node 3 (UAV2)	Node 4 (UAV3)
'+++' No enter before or after, wait 1.2 seconds before and after also	'+++' No enter before or after, wait 1.2 seconds before and after also	'+++' No enter before or after, wait 1.2 seconds before and after also	'+++' No enter before or after, wait 1.2 seconds before and after also
'ATS6=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS6=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS6=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS6=1' then 'enter key'
'ATS13=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS13=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS13=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS13=1' then 'enter key'
'ATS24=1' then 'enter key'	'ATS24=2' then 'enter key'	'ATS24=3' then 'enter key'	'ATS24=4' then 'enter key'
'ATS25=255' then 'enter key' 225 is broadcast mode. 'ATS26=4' then 'enter key' 'AT&W' then 'enter key' 'AT&M0=0,4' then 'enter key' 'AT&W' then 'enter key'	'ATS25=1 then 'enter key' 1 means to communicate back to the master node 'AT&W' then 'enter key' 'ATZ' then 'enter key'	'ATS25=1 then 'enter key' 1 means to communicate back to the master node 'AT&W' then 'enter key' 'ATZ' then 'enter key'	'ATS25=1 then 'enter key' 1 means to communicate back to the master node 'AT&W' then 'enter key' 'ATZ' then 'enter key'
'ATZ' then 'enter key'			

Note:

Set 'ATS25=255' for all nodes, not 'ATS25=1'

For 4 UAVs, change master commands 'ATS26=5' and 'AT&M0=0,5'

The terminal is pretty buggy and commands don't seem to work unless they are types perfectly before hitting enter (no backspace to fix any typos)

