

TBS CROSSFIRE R/C System

Adaptive Long Range Remote Control System

Revision 2017-07-28



The TBS CROSSFIRE (XF) system is a R/C link system made for FPV enthusiasts. It features unheard of range without sacrificing basic functionality such as being immune to interference from onboard equipment, low latency control or two-way communications including telemetry functionality.

Key features

- Long range, adaptive and robust remote control system for your aircraft
- Immune to on-board noise
- Two-way communication link with real-time link vitals and telemetry
- Self-healing frequency hopping link
- Receiver beacon mode to recover your downed aircraft
- Super easy binding and configuration via built-in OLED display or TBS TANGO remote
- Low latency control for perfect immersive feeling
- Free output mappable 8 output diversity with integrated backup battery or super tiny receiver (4g weight only) both with up to 12 channel PPM
- Ability to fly with multiple friends at the same time (10 or more)
- Dynamic self-selecting or selectable RF power from 10mW to 2W (local restrictions apply)
- Dedicated head-tracking input option for full FPV immersion
- Transmitter LED shows link health, OLED display for built in configuration
- Expansion port for future feature support



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Specifications

Type:	Long Range Two-Way Remote Control System
Band:	Europe: 868 MHz SRD Band America: 915 MHz ISM Band
Output RF power:	Micro TX: Selectable 25mW and 100mW Standard TX: Selectable 10mW to 500mW, additional 1W and 2W available with external power connected via XT30 socket RX: 30mW
Receiver sensitivity:	Up to -130dBm
Antenna:	TX: 1x omnidirectional dipole antenna - single stage RX: 2x omnidirectional dipole antennas - diversity, dual independent RF stages
R/C Channels:	8-channel traditional PWM (freely mappable) or up to 12-channel PPM stream outputs, standard 2.54mm servo connectors
Radio compatibility:	Any radio with PPM stream output (absolute max. ratings: -0.3V - 15V) JR Adapter for easy install on JR, FrSky and similar radios
Interface:	Micro TX: RGB LED light, push button, configuration via CRSF (TBS TANGO, OpenTX ect.) Standard TX: 1.3-inch OLED display and joystick for configuration, binding and link stats, real-time telemetry link to any computer, tablet or phone and Micro-USB for firmware upgrade and configuration via TBS Agent software
Recovery mode:	Diversity RX: Beacon-mode, receiver backup LiPo battery - operating time of approx. 2 days
Failsafe:	Pre-set servo positions or stops outputting servo pulse - selectable in configuration menu or via push button
Antenna connector:	Standard SMA (not RP-SMA)
Operating range:	Variable depending on output power and radio environment
Input power:	TX: +3.5 to 12.6V via RC or HT 3-pin input connector, External 2S to 3S LiPo via XT30 connector (standard RX only) RX: +4.5V to 8.4V via servo header All reverse-polarity protected
Power consumption:	TX: 1.1W, at 25mW TX: 3.2W, at 2000mW
Ports:	Standard RX: 1x BST (the CROSSFIRE RX does not power the BST line), 8x Servo connectors - Micro RX: V1 1x Servo, 1x BST, V2 4x Servo, 1x BST
Working temperature:	0 - 40°C
Size:	Standard TX: 150 x 80 x 20 mm, Micro TX: 73 x 56 x 35 mm Diversity RX: 30 x 50 x 12 mm, Micro RX: 40 x 14 x 9.5mm
Weight:	Micro TX: 38 grams Standard TX: 340 grams Diversity RX: 25 grams, Micro RX: 3.2 grams
Kit contents:	1x TBS CROSSFIRE TX transceiver unit, 1x TBS CROSSFIRE RX transceiver unit, 1x JR-adapter module, 1x Futaba-cable, 1x JR-cable, 1x custom-cable, 1x XT30 cable, 1x Transmitter SMA antenna, 2x Receiver SMA antenna



Attention

These Long Range Systems are capable to use radio frequency transmissions and output power that may be not allowed in your country.

Please always check your local RF legislation to set the frequency and output power according with the regulation.

A general rule for RC aircrafts is that they must be controlled always under sight of view, check your RC regulation to keep up to date with regulations.



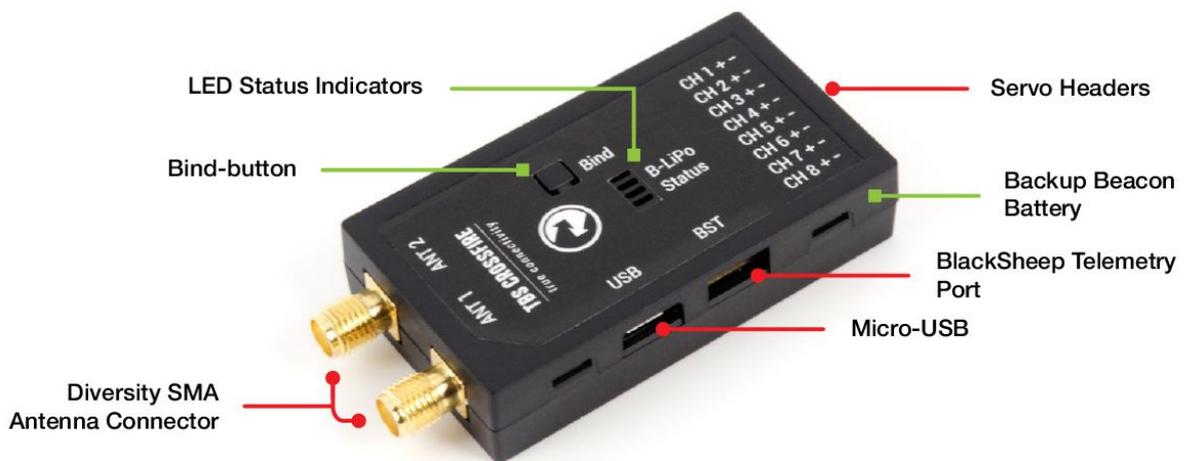
Overview

The following diagram indicates the essential inputs and features of the transmitter and receiver.

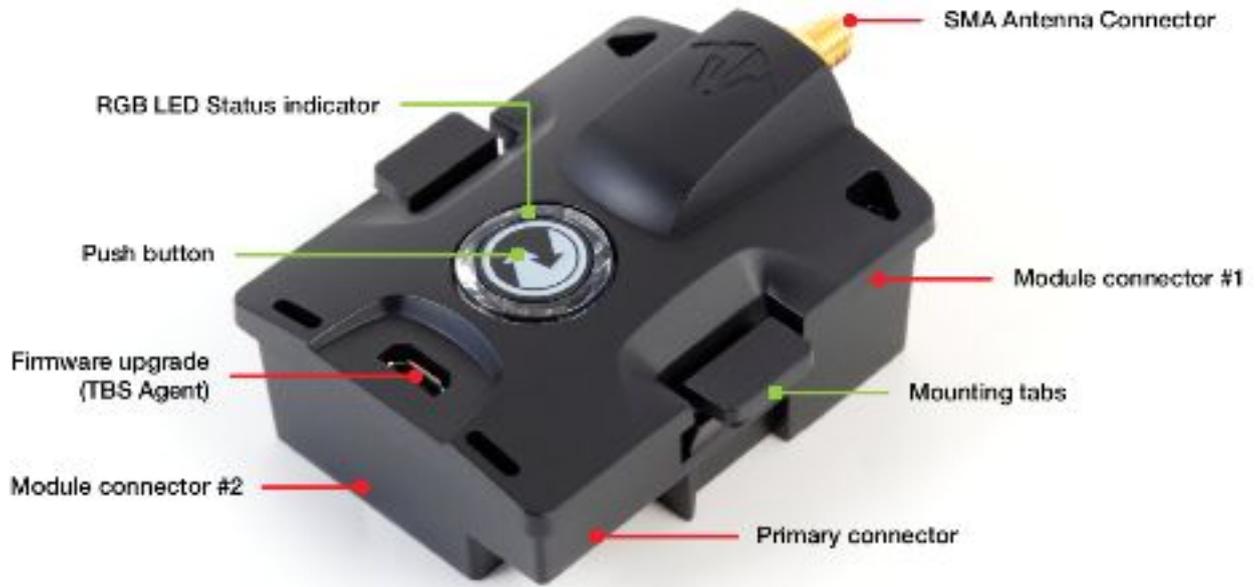
Standard transmitter module



Diversity receiver unit



Micro transmitter module



Micro receiver unit



Note: V1 model



Setup

Getting set up and ready to fly is a quick and simple task. In most cases plug&play when using common R/C equipment.

Connecting CROSSFIRE Standard Transmitter to radio

Using JR-adapter

The kit comes with a JR-adapter which simply works as a connection bridge between the JR-pins on the radio and the TBS CROSSFIRE transmitter. The adapter simply fits into the slot on the back of the radio. The radio battery power to the TBS CROSSFIRE and no additional power is necessary for RF output up to 500mW.



Insert the JR-adapter into the slot on the back of the radio, remove the adhesive sheet from the TBS CROSSFIRE back and align the four studs with the matching holes on the transmitter. Connect the 3-pin to the left port (RC) and 6-pin cable (expansion) to the right port on the transmitter.





Power on the radio, configure a new model profile and enable the external RF module - see the radio manufacturers manual for further details on how to complete this step.

Using Hitec/Graupner/JR-cable

If you own a Hitec, Graupner or JR radio without a JR-module slot, you can still use the trainer output connector to get the necessary power and PPM control signals to the TBS CROSSFIRE transmitter.

Connect the included cable to the radio trainer port and the other end to the left port (RC) on the transmitter.



Using Futaba-cable

For Futaba radios you can use the trainer port to feed the PPM signal to the TBS CROSSFIRE transmitter. Connect the included cable to the radio trainer port and the other end to the left port (RC) on the transmitter.



Using custom PPM cable

If you want to connect any other radio, or have a custom setup, you can use the 3-pin pigtail-cable and solder the wires according to the table below to suite your needs.



Radio pin (left in photo above)	TBS CROSSFIRE 3-pin cable
White - PPM	1 - PPM
Red - Power	2 - Power
Black - Ground	3 - Ground



Connecting CROSSFIRE Micro transmitter to radio

The CROSSFIRE Micro TX has a standard JR-form factor and works with any radio that supports PPM-stream and/or TBS CRSF-format output. Transmitter power is selectable between 25mW and 100mW and TX status is shown using a RGB LED lite behind the push button. Frequency band 868 MHz and 915 MHz are supported.



Push button functionality

If there is no link (LED pulsing orange 

- Long press: Toggle frequency between 868 MHz and 915 MHz. Once changed it will blink white 1x for 868 MHz and 2x for 915 MHz.
- Short press: Enter bind-mode (LED blinking green 

If the receivers needs to be updated it will start blinking blue (). Press the button again to confirm. The update will start and the LED will be solid blue () until the update is complete. Once update is complete the LED will turn solid green () or orange (

If there is a link (LED solid green  or orange 

- Long press: Set failsafe

Configuration of the internal settings (region, output power, dynamic power, and operation mode) is done via any remote supporting CRSF (TBS TANGO, OpenTX ect.) remote, detailed later in the manual under Configuration.



The CROSSFIRE Micro TX module fits perfectly on the back of the TBS TANGO FPV remote. It clips easily in place and can use the telemetry compatible CRSF-format between the module and radio.



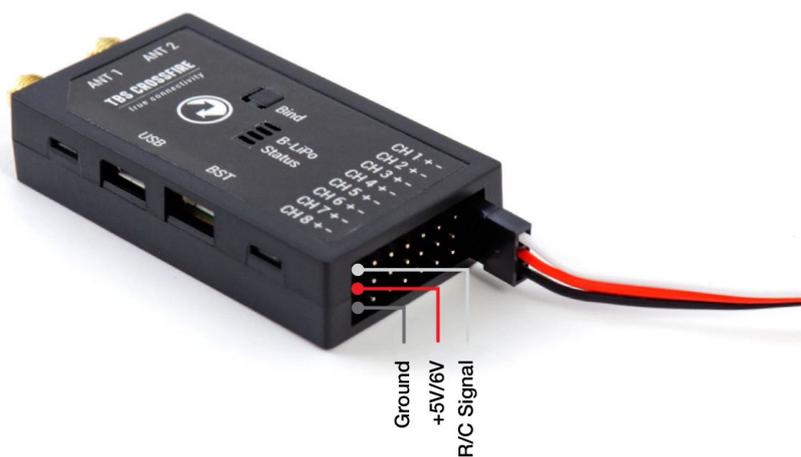
Connecting CROSSFIRE Diversity receiver



The compact receiver unit fits everything from small multirotors to very large airplanes. The receiver is capable up to 8.4V and needs at least 4.5V input voltage. This can be applied to any of the eight servo headers, e.g. a servo cable from a ESC with BEC, or a stand-alone BEC, with a suitable amperage rating - min. 1A recommended. Make sure that adequate power is available by letting the model run for a few minutes with servos connected, and check your BEC temperature.

If you want to connect additional TBS products to you setup, e.g. CORE PRO, CURRENT SENSOR, BLACKBOX and GPS, we are providing a 4-way BST splitter adapter to connect everything together.

The receiver servo header pin-polarity is standard and shown in the photo below. All the power pins are reverse-polarity protected.



Connecting CROSSFIRE Micro receiver



V1:

The TBS CROSSFIRE micro receiver comes with two sockets. One is for BST capability (BlackSheep Telemetry), the other is for one (1) R/C output which can be configured to either PWM, PPM or SBUS. The receiver can run off anything between 4.5V and 8.4V and can either drive one servo, or connect to any PPM or SBUS capable flight control. Binding the receiver to the transmitter is described on the next page and is the same as the diversity receiver.



V1:

CleanFlight pilots with a STM32F1 processor board (e.g. Naze32 and similar) can select the “n.i. SBUS” (Not-Inverted SBUS) to directly connect to your FC without any inverters or special soldering hacks.

Connecting antenna

The CROSSFIRE system used regular SMA connectors - where the antenna has the center pin. Connect the supplied antennas to the SMA connectors on the transmitter and receiver. The straight connector is for the transmitter and the other two for the diversity receiver.

For optimal radio coverage and range, mount the receiver antennas perpendicular (90°) to each other.

Caution: It is never safe to run a RF transmitting device without an antenna, regardless if it is the transmitter or receiver as both function as transceivers in this system. The absolute maximum rating for the receiving part is +10dBm, so if you use high power settings (>500mW) and hold the antennas (TX and RX) very close together the RX can be damaged.



Set failsafe

Setting the R/C failsafe parameters is a very important part of the configuration, don't skip it! You never know when you will have problems with uplink and lose control of your aircraft.

1. Power up both the transmitter and receiver
2. Adjust the radio stick positions or trims to the desired failsafe position, i.e. low throttle, flat glide angle or failsafe mode on your flight control. Make sure no propellers are mounted - just in case.
3. On the standard transmitter, there are two ways to set failsafe, either simply press the joystick Up for 3 seconds, or enter the configuration menu by pressing and holding the joystick for 3 seconds, select "General" and "Set failsafe" - this will transfer the current R/C control parameters to the receiver which will store them internally.

On the micro transmitter, a long press on the button will set the failsafe parameters.

4. Try the failsafe by turning off the transmitter and watch the servo outputs engage in the pre-set failsafe positions

Connectivity with TBS equipment via BST

There is an issue when you want to run BST devices like the GPS or BLACKBOX direct without a CORE PRO. Most of the BST devices needs 5V which the CORE PRO provides. You can also power the BST line by using the TBS 3-way splitter with a servo header to connect a 5V regulator or BEC. The CROSSFIRE RX does not power the BST line when 5V is applied to the servo connectors.

The following explains the required power needs:

- TBS BLACKBOX - Can be powered by the BST 5V or by the Flight Controller over the ext. FC port
- TBS GPS - Can only be powered by the BST 5V
- TBS CURRENT SENSOR - Provides VBatt but needs BST 5V to run itself
- TBS CROSSFIRE RX - Can be powered over one of the eight servo connectors or by BST 5V
- TBS CORE PRO / FPVISION - This is only device is providing 5V on the BST line

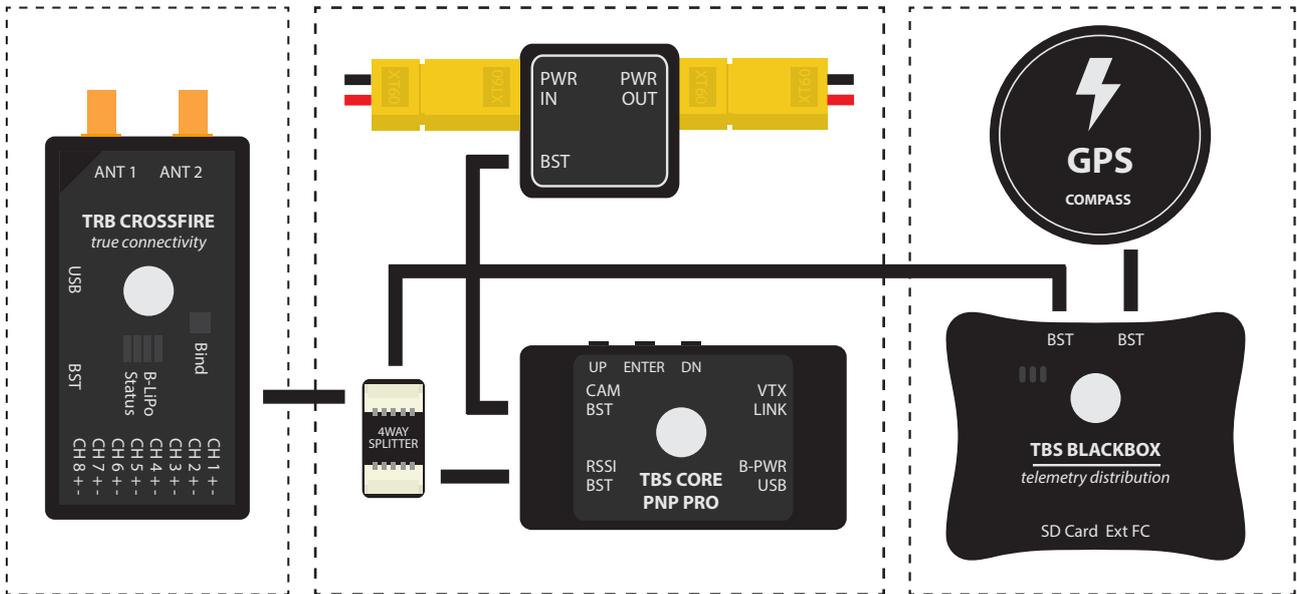
Power type:	BST 5V	VBATT	ESC BEC 5V	FC 5V
TBS CROSSFIRE	✓ PWR IN		✓ PWR IN	
TBS BLACKBOX	✓ PWR IN			✓ PWR IN
TBS GPS	✓ PWR IN			
TBS CORE PRO / FPVISION	✓ PWR OUT	✓ PWR IN		
TBS CURRENT SENSOR	✓ PWR IN	✓ PWR OUT		
TBS BULLETPROOF ESC (SET)			✓ PWR OUT	



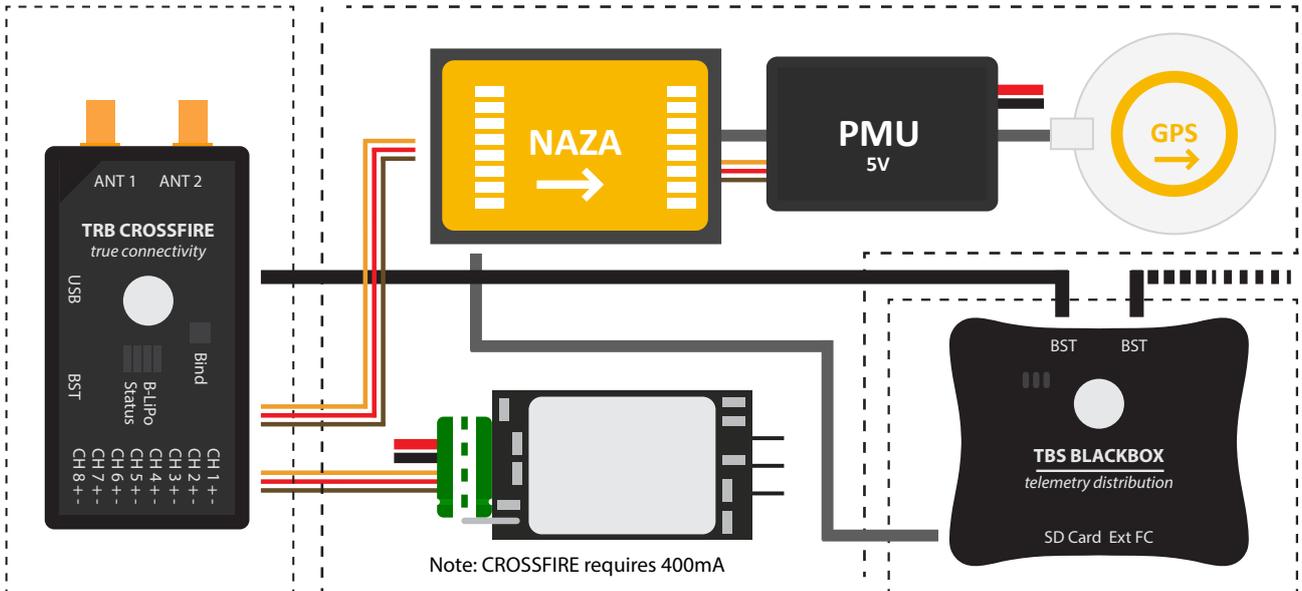
TBS BST DEVICES - Power Connectivity

Sept. 2015 - by ivc.no/tbs

CORE PRO supplies 5V power to all BST devices

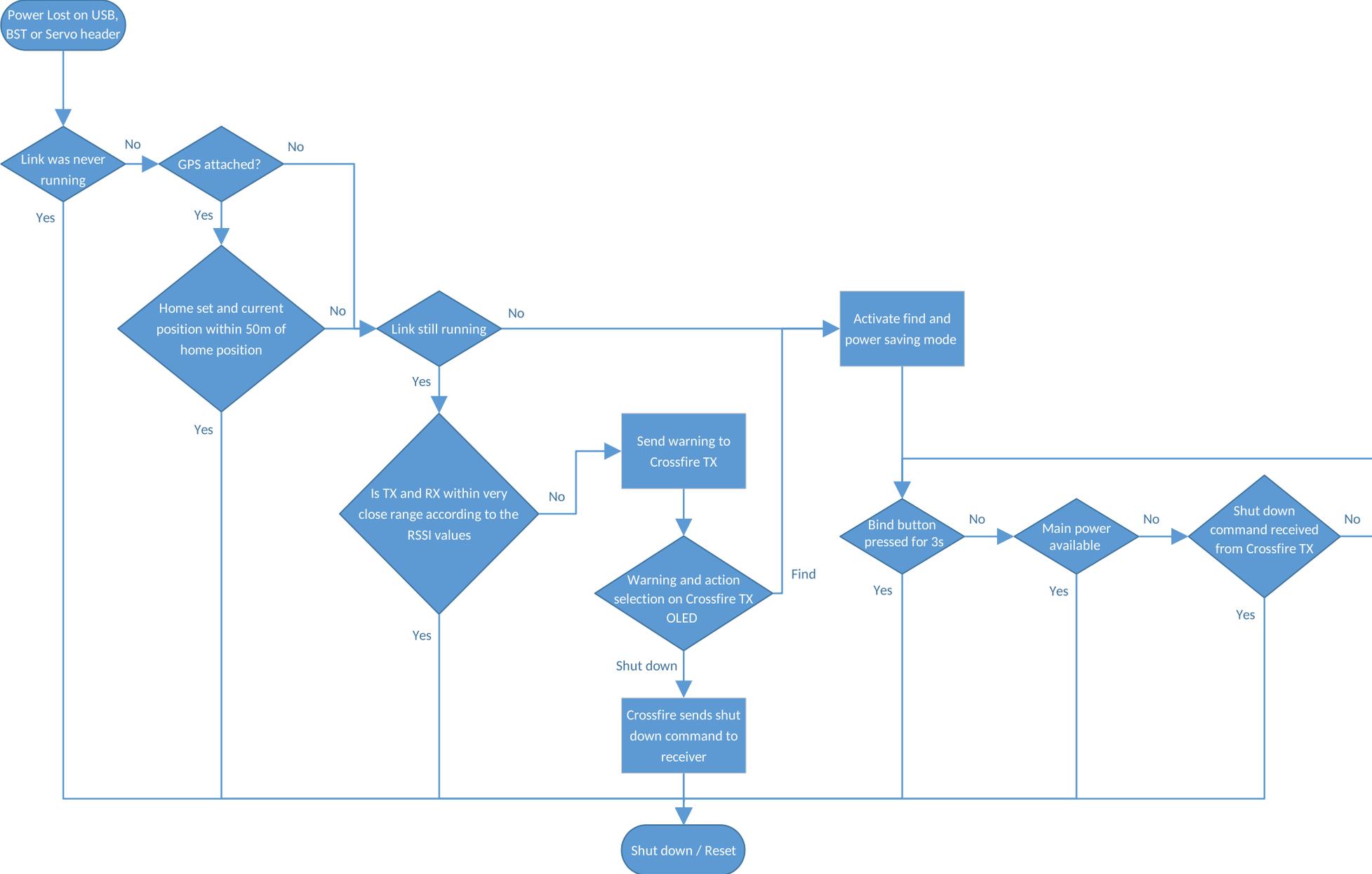


Flight Controller provides 5V via ESC/BEC to all devices



TBS CROSSFIRE - Find Mode Operation

Sept. 2015 - by Remo



Antenna



Transmitter antenna



Diversity receiver antenna

The TBS CROSSFIRE kit comes with standard dipole antennas, these are perfect for normal flying. Metallic objects, such as cables or handles, should be kept away from the antenna while it is in use, from both the transmitter and the receiver.

The amount of clearance required is higher for lower frequencies than it is for higher frequencies. To achieve the best range possible, the 900 MHz antenna needs to be almost 60% higher compared to a normal 2.4GHz setup. In normal use try to hold the radio fairly high off the ground and with the antenna vertical, without straining yourself of course. This is also a good technique you can use to quickly improve the RF transmission if the link is about to fail or you briefly lost the signal. Standing on a hillside or on top of a slope also helps to improve the conditions and range.



Correct transmitter antenna mounting direction



The receiver antennas for the CROSSFIRE Micro Receiver is by necessity smaller and simpler. To remove and replace the antenna, remove the heat-shrink tubing with a small scissor or cutting plier. Disconnect the small U.FL connector and replace with a new replacement.



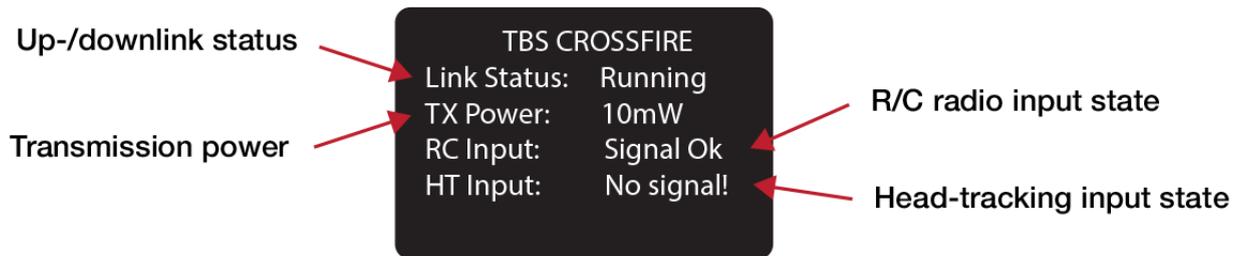
Micro receiver antenna with U.FL connector



Operation

Status display

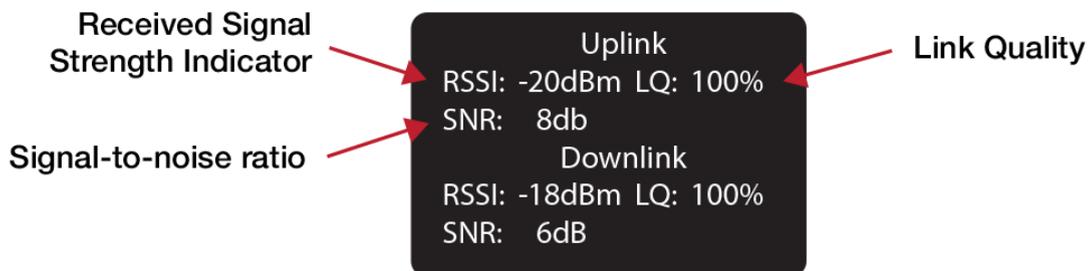
After power-on, the main screen shows the current state of the transmitter, i.e. link status, transmission power, R/C- and head-tracking input signal state.



- **Link Status** - State of the wireless link [Connecting, Running]
- **TX Power** - Output transmission power [10mW, 25mW, 100mW, 500mW, 1W, 2W]
- **RC Input** - Radio R/C PPM signal input status [No signal, Signal OK]
- **HT Input** - Head-tracking PPM signal input status [No signal, Signal OK]

Up- and downlink status

Toggle the joystick to the right to show the status of the up- and downlink.



- **RSSI** - Received signal strength indicator, measurement of the power present in a received radio signal [typ. -1dBm (good) to -130dBm (bad), logarithmic scale]
- **LQ** - Link Quality, based on the percentage of signal data received at the end-point [0 to 300%]
- **SNR** - Signal-to-noise ratio, compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise

The RSSI determines your available link budget on a logarithmic scale, with each additional -6dBm representing twice the range of your current distance. E.g. you are at 5km range with a RSSI of -84dBm. At a range of 10km you are expected to see a -90dBm RSSI. The receiver is capable of receiving signals up to -130dBm. The SNR plots your current RSSI against the noise floor, giving you a rough indication of the remaining range in real-time. The CROSSFIRE can receive signals down to about -12dB SNR, way below the noise floor. Any SNR above 8dB cannot be accurately measured and will result in an SNR of 8dBm.

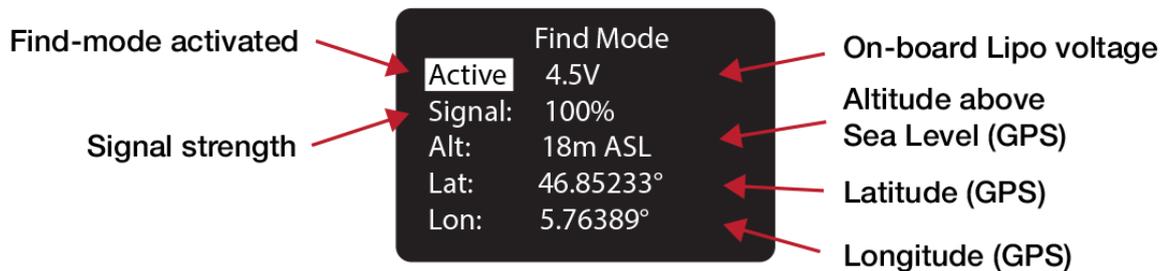


CROSSFIRE runs different [RF Profiles](#) at time. For a better understanding which RF profile is active we assume 50Hz update rate as 100%. This will give you up to 300% LQ for operation mode normal and up to 100% LQ for force telemetry. Any LQ above 80% is fine. LQ at 50% you can still comfortably fly a gimbal-quad in ATTI or GPS mode since there is still a certain amount of valid data reaching the flight controller.

Find mode

The Find-mode provides you with a way to locate a downed aircraft. A GPS signal is currently required to use this mode (other detection modes are being developed). Install our TBS GPS module or TBS BLACKBOX logging unit (via APM/NAZA GPS) to the BST-port on side of the receiver.

In normal use the GPS coordinates are continuously updated and the latest data is displayed on the "Find Mode" screen. If the model loses power you can review the last known coordinates to locate your model.



- **Inactive (Press Enter) / Active** - Enable/disable the Find-mode, shows on-board LiPo voltage
Do NOT enable during flight!
- **Signal** - Receiver signal strength, makes it possible to triangulate the location [0 to 100%]
- **Alt** - Altitude above Sea Level, GPS required [0 to 5000m]
- **Lat** - Latitude, GPS required
- **Lon** - Longitude, GPS required

The receiver has an on-board LiPo battery to operate in beacon-mode. This allows the transmitter to send the last known GPS coordinates to the display on the transmitter, after certain trigger events have happened. See the operation flow diagram on the following page.



Direction finder

Using the transmitter antenna together with a parabolic reflector, you can estimate the heading of the receiver by looking at the signal strength indicator. Print out the DIY reflector template included on the last pages of this manual with no scaling on thick paper, place a of aluminium foil on top of the main reflector sheet and cut out the shapes with an exacto knife. Place the reflector in the middle of the antenna.



How does find mode work

Please see the flow chart to see when the receiver decide to shut down or enter find mode. In short the receiver shuts down if transmitter and receiver are close to each other or the receiver never got a signal from the TX, In any other case it enters the find mode if there is a power down event. If the main battery still powering the system after a crash the receiver will not enter the find mode and keeps running in the selected operation mode.

Once the receiver entered the find mode also a power saving mode will be activated. This power saving mode will decrease the beacon signal interval over time. It stays for 10 beacon signals on the same interval level and remain on the slowest once reached. The interval levels are 1s, 5s, 10s, 15s, 30s and 60s. This means it can take up to 60s for your transmitter to pick up a beacon signal. This is required to make the receiver run as long as possible. Once the transmitter receives a beacon signal and send an acknowledge the receiver will switch back to the fastest interval until the link is lost again.

Once a connection is established the receiver will share the GPS information with the transmitter if a GPS source is connected or RSSI values to find the receiver with signal strength and the DYI reflector.

Testing find mode

It is highly recommended to go through a crash scenario first so that you are fully aware of all the neat things we have packed into the Find Mode or Beacon Mode of the TBS Crossfire system.

Preparations

The find mode needs to be armed before it will take any action.

- Receiver only:
 - Power up receiver and transmitter and make sure they are connected to each other.
- Receiver with GPS:
 - Make all steps above and ensure the GPS is having a solid sat lock.
- Receiver with GPS and TBS CORE PRO:
 - Make all steps above and simulate a take off. This can be done throttle above 3A or walking your receiver until you see the take off message on the OSD.

Simulating flight

The find mode is armed now and you need to simulate a flight. Just separate transmitter and receiver by more than 50 meters.



Simulating a Crash

A crash can happen in different ways. Let's simulate it only :) Here are some scenarios.

- Turn off your transmitter (failsafe) and move your plane to another spot (scenario: flying behind a mountain, with subsequent crash)
- Power down the battery (scenario: battery eject on crash)
- Just let it sit there (scenario: landing in a tree)

Search and rescue

The copter/plane is lost - now we'll start the S&R mission. It's important to get the link back to either get the latest GPS coordinates or have the ability to point into the direction based on the signal strength.

- In some cases the link is not even lost. Skip below and move to "Link regained" chapter
- Read the coordinates from your OLED and go to the place of the latest coordinates. If you don't have a GPS try to go as close as possible to the last known position.
- Get yourself to an exposed position as close to the target as you remember from the crash or based on OLED coordinates
- Toggle between find mode (greater range, less telemetry) and full link (less range, full telemetry). If you have lost main power your quad will respond in find mode. For all other scenarios, you should be able to regain control. When you see "find mode activated" on your LCD, give it more than a minute before you deactivate it again (beacon timing, see description above). If you use the DIY reflector point and hold in different directions until you get your link back.

Link regained

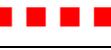
Once you got your link back to your copter/plane you can now try to find it. It's recommended to keep the mode you got your signal back no matter if it's actually find mode or selected operation mode.

- GPS source attached to receiver
 - The receiver will share the latest coordinates with the transmitter and display them on the OLED.
 - For Droidplanner app select Bluetooth (Crossfire App link mode needs to be set to MAVLink emulator) to locate your copter/plane
 - Write down the coordinates use any GPS to find the location
- No GPS source attached
 - Make your transmitter antenna a directional one. This can be done by the DIY reflector or you can use your body to lower the signal strength from one direction (works for emergencies)
 - Turn yourself slowly in a circle and try to figure out the direction the signal strength is the strongest. Walk this direction and repeat this until you found the copter/plane. For this practice some exercise is recommended.



Transmitter LED status indicator

The RGB LED on the transmitter gives you at any moment an indication of your link status. Going from green to yellow. Once you are in yellow your RSSI values are either very low or you are already in the low-framerate link mode.

Transmitter LED sequence	Description
Pulsing 	Ready, trying to connect to receiver or no down link established
Green 	Solid uplink, high framerate link mode
Yellow 	Unreliable uplink or low-framerate link mode
Fast green blinking 	(Standard TX) Transmitter bootloader active or firmware upgrade
Fast green blinking 	(Micro TX) transmitter bootloader active or firmware upgrade
Fast red flashing 	Warning, a message is shown on the OLED display
Purple 	Find-mode engaged

Receiver LED status indicator

There are four LEDs on the receiver giving you an indication of link- and backup-battery status.

Receiver LED indicators	Description
Solid green 	Link is up and running OK
Solid red 	No packages received from the transmitter and receiver is in failsafe mode
Slow green blinking 	Receiver is in binding mode
Fast green blinking 	Receiver bootloader active or firmware upgrade
Green is flashing 	Receiver is in Find-mode (up to 1 min. delay between flashing)

If the receiver is in Find-mode it can be cancelled by pressing the “Bind”-button. So if you are back home and the receiver still thinks it got lost, you can turn it off like by pressing the button once.

The on-board LiPo battery in the receiver is automatically charged every time the receiver is used. The third LED indicators on the receiver’s front face displays the current state of the battery.

LiPo LED indicator	Status
Red 	Backup battery is charging

The backup battery is used if the model gets lost. The receiver can stay alive even if the entire plane or copter does not have power anymore.



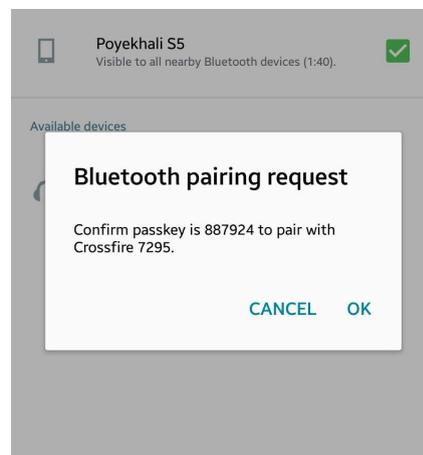
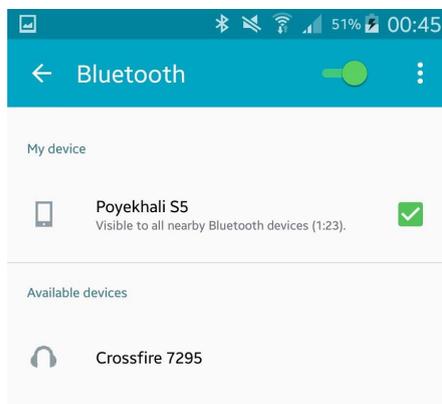
Real-time telemetry using app link

The transmitter has a wireless close range telemetry module built-in for easy telemetry distribution to a PC, MAC, tablet or phone. TBS CROSSFIRE supports different modes for different use cases.

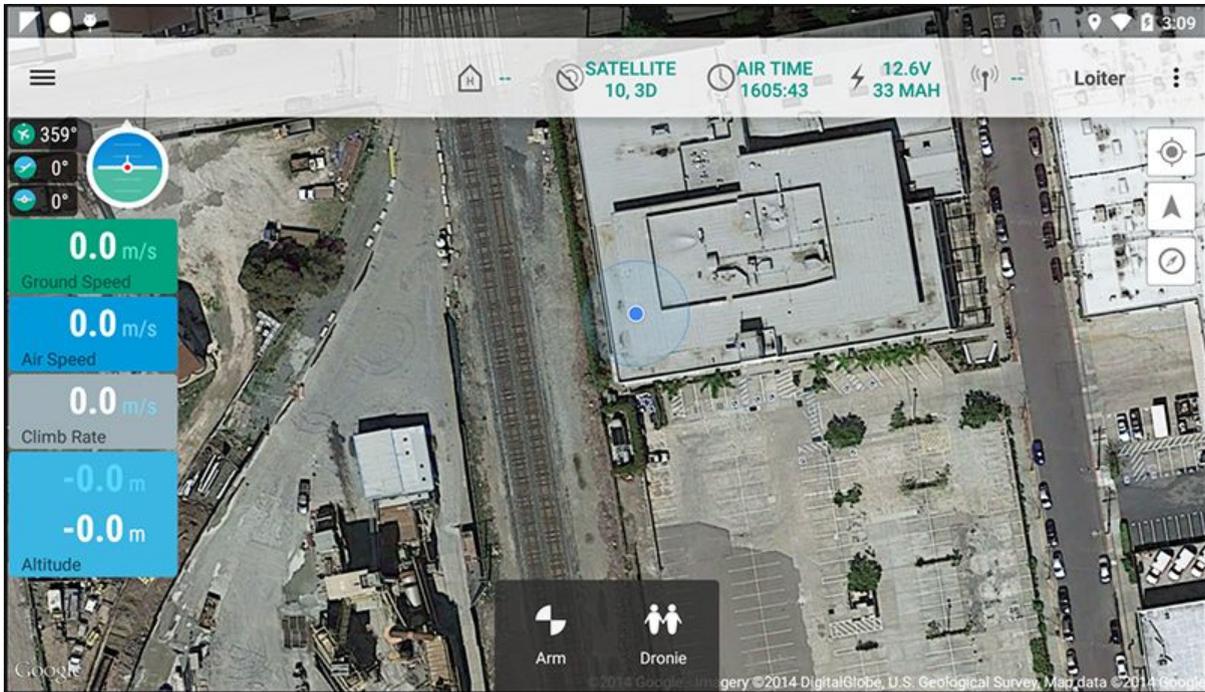
- OFF
 - Close range telemetry module is completely disabled and won't show up if you search for devices.
- MAVLink Emulator (MAV Emu)
 - This mode is recommended if you have any kind of GPS source attached over BST (TBS GPS, DJI NAZA over TBS BLACKBOX, MAVLink FC over TBS BLACKBOX, ET Vector). If this mode is selected an FC is emulated inside the TBS CROSSFIRE transmitter. This gives you the ability to track your copter/plane in real-time with any MAVLink capable app on your phone (e.g. [Droidplanner app](#)) or GCS on your PC or MAC (e.g. [QGroundControl](#))
- TBS
 - Telemetry data is sent in JSON format if this mode is active.
- Serial Bridge
 - This mode is used for serial bridge between your connected device and the diversity receiver. Please refer to the [Serial bridge](#) section for further information.
- MAVLink
 - This mode is used to pass MAVLink messages back and forth. Use this mode if you have a MAVLink FC connected to the diversity receiver. Please refer to the [MAVLink](#) section for further information.

Device pairing

Once the CROSSFIRE is up and running, go to the PC, MAC, tablet or phone's pairing screen and look for a new device called "Crossfire ####" in the list. Tap the CROSSFIRE entry and accept the pairing request. It is now ready to be used with Droidplanner.



Real-time telemetry updates will now stream from the CROSSFIRE transmitter to your handheld device. For instance a live map overlay makes this a great way to track race performance or to locate a down aircraft.



Configuration

Changing any setting related to the TBS CROSSFIRE R/C link is done using a handy OLED display and five-way joystick on the back of the standard transmitter, or via the TBS TANGO display for the micro transmitter. All configuration for the receiver, including servo signal type and binding, can be initiated from the display only.

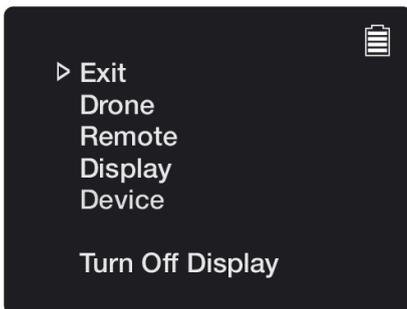
Standard transmitter configuration

Use the joystick on the transmitter to enter and navigating the menu system:

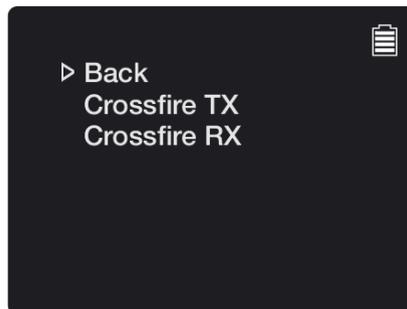
- Configuration menu - long press the joystick, 3 seconds
- Enter change - short press the joystick or left navigation
- Select item - short press or right navigation
- Menu navigation - Up, down, left, right joystick press

Micro transmitter configuration

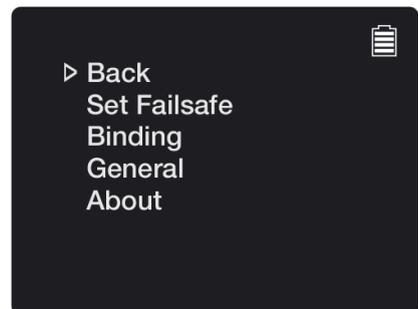
To configure the internal settings on the micro transmitter, a TBS TANGO remote is required. The changes are stored internally on the transmitter module, so if you do not own a TANGO remote, you can borrow one for a minute to make the necessary changes and then pop it out.



Enter the configuration menu by holding the jog-scroller for 3 seconds



Select Device and the detected CROSSFIRE modules will be listed



Pick the "Crossfire TX" module to find a listing of all the available modes and changeable settings

This method is also available on the standard transmitter module.



Receiver

PWM or PPM servo output

The default setting is to output traditional PWM signals on all eight channels on the receiver. To output PPM, e.g. for multicopters, you can enable this in the configuration menu. Each channel can be configured independently to output traditional PWM, RSSI, LQ or RSSI/LQ combined. Channel 1 and 2 can be configured to output PPM stream. If both channels are set to PPM, you will get the identical stream on both outputs, e.g. useful for large aircraft with servo decoder hubs. To change output mapping:

1. Power on both the transmitter and receiver
2. Enter the configuration menu, select "RX Diversity" or "RX Micro" and then "Output Map" - Note: this option is only available when the transmitter has detected the receiver
3. Pick a channel from 1 to 8, and toggle between "Ch.1 to 12" (PWM), "PPM", "RSSI", "LQ", "RSSI/LQ" and special options on 6 to 8.

The following table shows the available channel mapping options for the diversity RX:

Receiver pin	Output type	Default value
1	PWM Ch1 to 12, PPM , RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ	PWM Ch. 1
2	PWM Ch1 to 12, PPM , RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ	PWM Ch. 2
3	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ	PWM Ch. 3
4	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ	PWM Ch. 4
5	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ	PWM Ch. 5
6	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ, Serial RTS	PWM Ch. 6
7	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ, Serial RX, MAVLink RX, CRSF RX (switch Ch.8 first)	PWM Ch. 7
8	PWM Ch1 to 12, RSSI, LQ, RSSI/LQ, SBUS, n.i.SBUS, Serial TX, MAVLink TX, CRSF TX	PWM Ch. 8



Receiver SBUS output

The CROSSFIRE 8ch diversity receiver as well as the CROSSFIRE micro receiver support SBUS and n.i.SBUS (non-inverted) respectively. The diversity receiver exposes this functionality on output port 8, selectable via the output port mapping menu. The micro receiver only has one output port, and it is either PWM, PPM, SBUS or n.i.SBUS capable. The setting for this is also available via the output port mapping menu.

Receiver RSSI or/and LQ output

To get digital (PWM) RSSI, LQ (Link Quality) or RSSI/LQ output for use on OSD and similar equipment, pick a free channel and set the output to signal type you need. You can also output one of those signals by injecting it into the PPM stream for processing on an OSD or FC. Use the "PPM Mapping" menu for this. Beside of RSSI the receiver can also output link quality (LQ) or a combined value (RSSI/LQ). The RSSI/LQ value will always show the worse value of both. This is mostly useful if the used OSD only has one input for link statistics. It will show you an estimation for your range based on RSSI but you will also see if the LQ drops when you have bad reception because of interference or any other reason.

Serial bridge

The bridge feature gives you the ability to pass any kind of serial uart data from any device connected to the receiver to any device connected to the transmitter. If you select "Bridge TX" on output 8, then output 7 will automatically change to "Bridge RX" and channel 6 to "Bridge RTS". Please connect your device according to this information. The baudrate is set to 57600 8N1 and the voltage level is 3.3V only. The RTS pin will change to logical high when the internal FIFO is almost full and low if the FIFO is almost empty. There is no hardware flow control for the uplink as the wireless close range telemetry module does not support it. The app-link mode on the TX will automatically change to bridge on the first few bytes sent down from the receiver if the mode is not set to "OFF".

MAVLink

MAVLink is a very lightweight, header-only message marshalling library for air vehicles. Most of the common flight controller support MAVLink message format. For specific message documentation please refer here: [MAVLink Messages](#)

If you select "MAVLink TX" on output 8, then output 7 will automatically change to "MAVLink RX". There is no hardware flow control required as we support software flow control (RADIO_STATUS message) on both ends. You can connect it to any telemetry port of a MAVLink compatible FC. The MAVLink baudrate is set to 57600 baud. The MAVLink TX pin (output 8) needs to be connected to the FC telemetry RX pin and the MAVLink RX pin (output 7) need to be connected to the FC telemetry TX pin. The app-link mode on the TX will automatically change to MAVLink on the first frame sent down from the receiver if the mode is not set to "OFF".



Also, if you enable MAVLink for output 8 there will be an option to send RC signals over the MAVLink connection. You can find this setting under “RX Diversity” menu called “MAVLink PPM”. If this setting is enabled there is no PPM, SBUS connection required anymore between TBS CROSSFIRE and the FC. Note this MAVLink message (RC_CHANNELS_OVERRIDE) will only send channel 1 to 8 to the FC even if TBS CROSSFIRE is set to 12 channels.

The TBS CROSSFIRE diversity receiver has a build in MAVLink engine which forwards messages like GPS, attitude, current sensor, flight mode, time, air speed and more to the BST bus. In case you use the TBS CORE PRO or TBS BLACKBOX all required messages will be forwarded. The engine also adapt the MAVLink bandwidth to make it perfectly fit the RF link bandwidth. This gives you the best performance for both OSD on the TBS CORE PRO side and on the telemetry over TBS CROSSFIRE in terms of latency and update rate.

If you run the system with a TBS CORE PRO you can decide if you want to run the digital TBS current sensors or use the current sensor information from the FC for the OSD display. In case of using the current sensor from the FC you need to make a custom wire to power the TBS CORE PRO. This cable requires only two leads out of the default BST cable. +VBATT goes to the flight battery plus and GND goes to the flight battery minus. Make sure the other leads do not touch anything or short against each other.



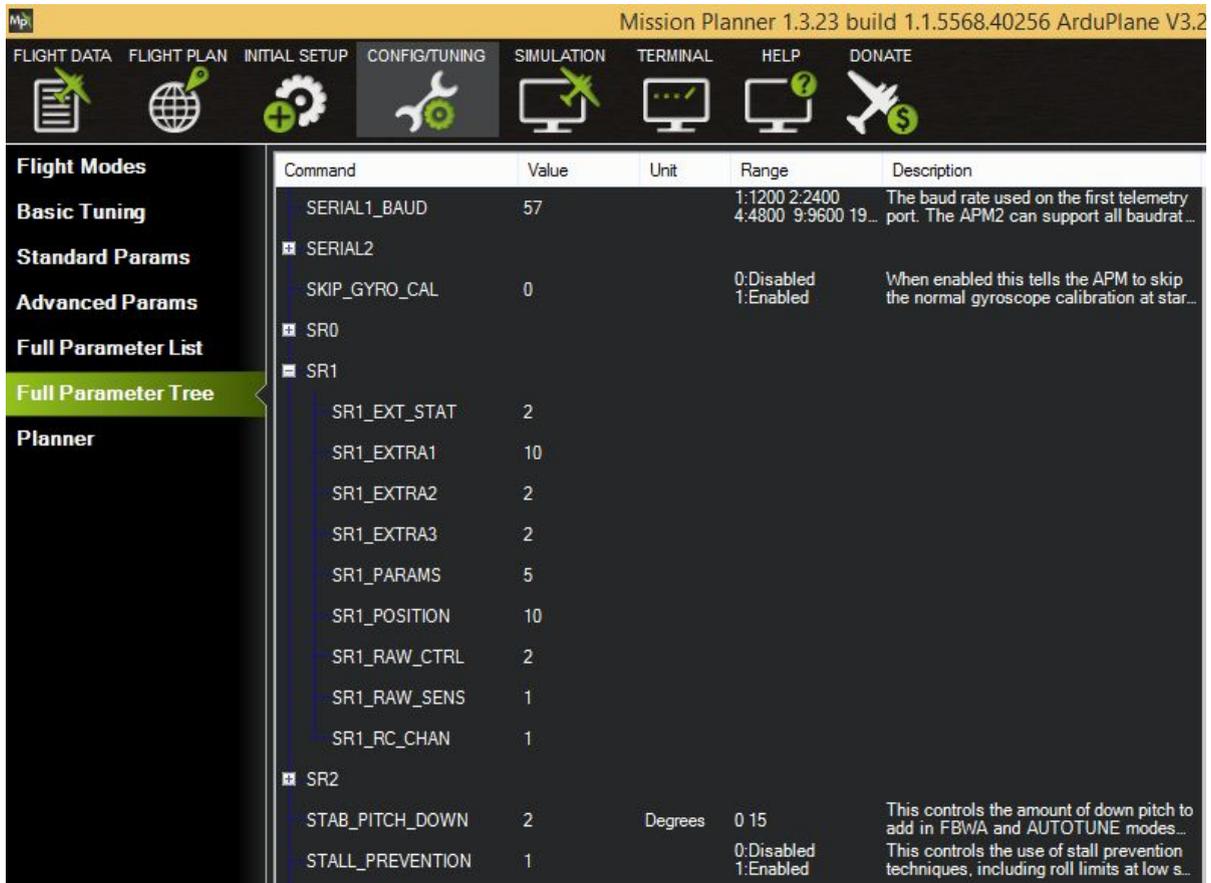
Note: If you use the TBS CROSSFIRE and the TBS BLACKBOX at the same time, make sure only the TBS CROSSFIRE is connected to the FC by MAVLink. It will automatically forward all necessary information to all other devices connected by BST to the TBS CROSSFIRE.



MAVLink APM

For APM (ArduPilot) the telemetry port also need to be configured on the FC side. Otherwise you only will get telemetry if you connect by Tower app or similar first.

Please use mission planner for configuration. Settings can be found under "CONFIG/TUNING"-tab → "Full Parameter Tree" → "SR1-SR2". SR1 stands for telemetry port 1 and SR2 for telemetry port 2. Configure the telemetry port you are using according to the sample below.



The screenshot shows the Mission Planner interface with the 'CONFIG/TUNING' tab selected. The 'Full Parameter Tree' is expanded, showing parameters for SR1 and SR2. The parameters are listed in a table below.

Command	Value	Unit	Range	Description
SERIAL1_BAUD	57		1:1200 2:2400 4:4800 9:9600 19...	The baud rate used on the first telemetry port. The APM2 can support all baudrat...
SERIAL2				
SKIP_GYRO_CAL	0		0:Disabled 1:Enabled	When enabled this tells the APM to skip the normal gyroscope calibration at star...
SR0				
SR1				
SR1_EXT_STAT	2			
SR1_EXTRA1	10			
SR1_EXTRA2	2			
SR1_EXTRA3	2			
SR1_PARAMS	5			
SR1_POSITION	10			
SR1_RAW_CTRL	2			
SR1_RAW_SENS	1			
SR1_RC_CHAN	1			
SR2				
STAB_PITCH_DOWN	2	Degrees	0 15	This controls the amount of down pitch to add in FBWA and AUTOTUNE modes...
STALL_PREVENTION	1		0:Disabled 1:Enabled	This controls the use of stall prevention techniques, including roll limits at low s...

Disable telemetry

Telemetry can be disabled under RX Settings. If the telemetry is turned off the transmitter will not get any feedback. This will affect the dynamic power and the status information on the transmitter side. Dynamic power will be automatically switched off and remain on the max. power setting. Links statistics will not be updated anymore and the link status will say "Connecting" with an orange pulsing LED.

Note: None of this will affect the the link. It just changes the link from a bidirectional one to a unidirectional one. Refer this paper for further information: [FPV Racing Whitepaper](#)

CRSF

Our CRSF protocol provides bidirectional end-to-end communication, fault detection and very-low latency.



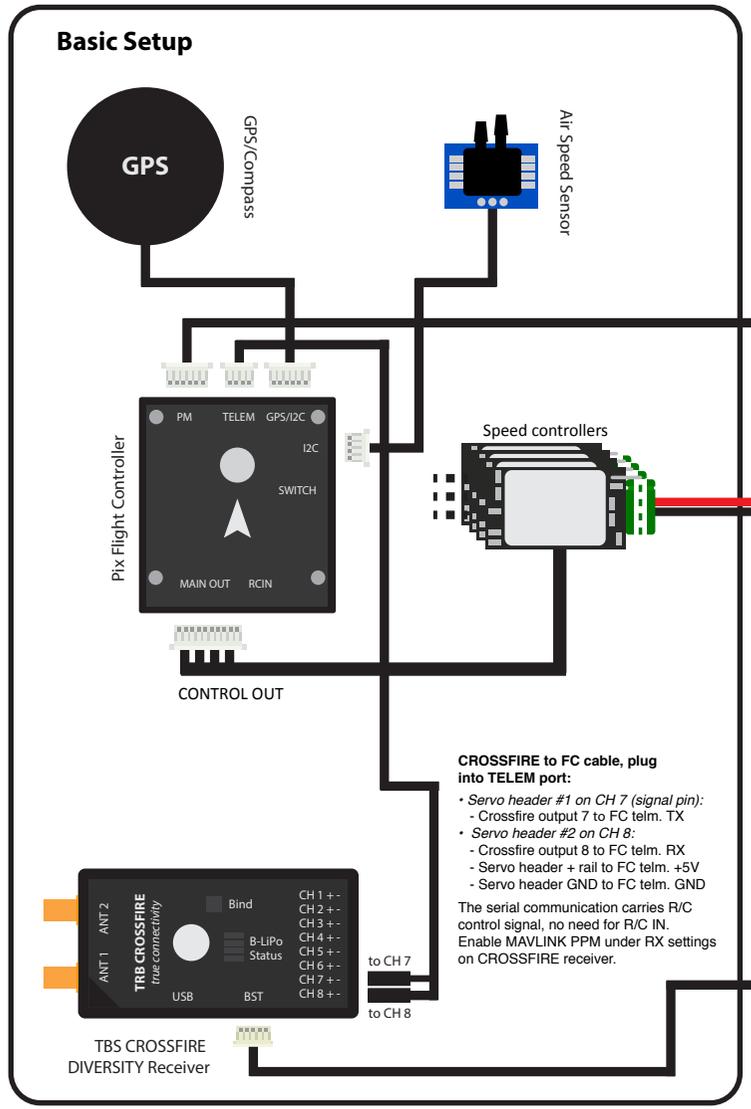
Connecting any PixFalcon/Pixhawk/APM flight controller to the TBS ecosystem

May 2016 - by ivc.no/tbs

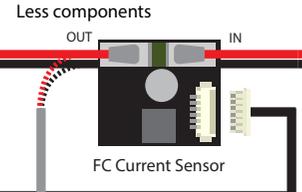
Logging option via TBS BLACKBOX

OSD option via TBS CORE PRO

Basic Setup



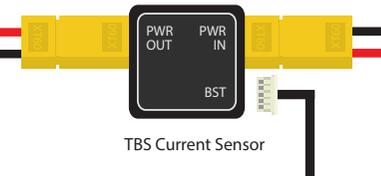
With FC Current Sensor/ Power Module



Custom BST cable wiring!
Connect only +VBATT and GND from FC Current Sensor to CORE!
Only if single FC Current sensor is used

TBS Current Sensor (Optional)

Better accuracy, plug&play, but added weight



Setup note
FC Current Sensor is required when using TBS Current Sensor, but the FC Current Sensor can be used independently.

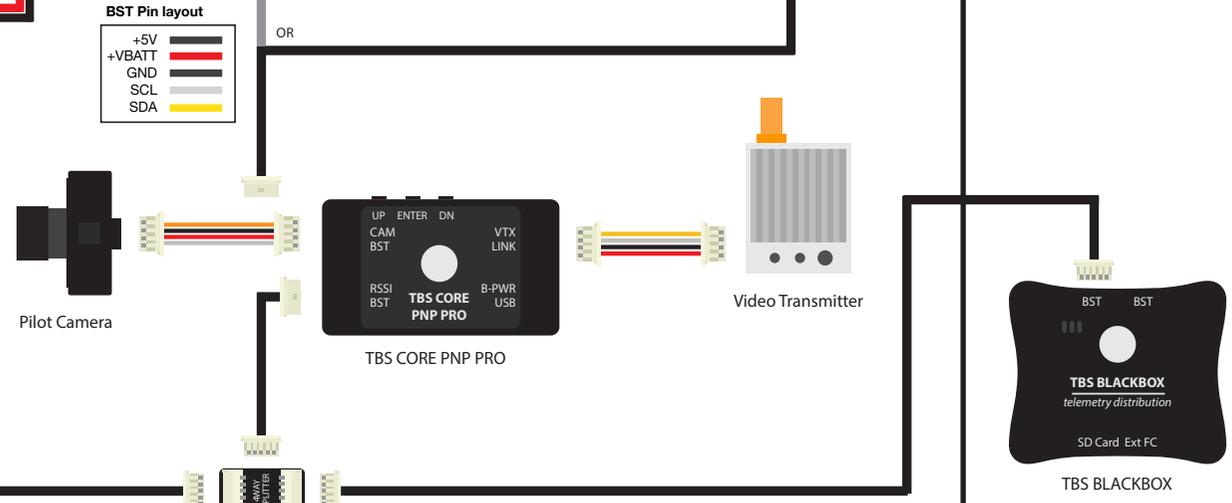
BST Pin layout

+5V	(Red)
+VBATT	(Red)
GND	(Black)
SCL	(Grey)
SDA	(Yellow)

CROSSFIRE to FC cable, plug into TELEM port:

- Servo header #1 on CH 7 (signal pin):
- Crossfire output 7 to FC telm. TX
- Servo header #2 on CH 8:
- Crossfire output 8 to FC telm. RX
- Servo header + rail to FC telm. +5V
- Servo header GND to FC telm. GND

The serial communication carries R/C control signal, no need for R/C IN.
Enable MAVLINK PPM under RX settings on CROSSFIRE receiver.



From battery

Transmission power

The transmitter's RF output power is highly configurable and can be selected dynamically via the menu. It defaults to 100mW and will provide 15 km of safe range in rural conditions.

It is recommended to use dynamic power option. This will allow you to fly at very low power and the system will increase the power automatically (faster than you can hit the power switch yourself) if you are about to lose the link.

Some output power restrictions apply depending on the available power source:

Power source	Available output power
USB power input (+5V)	10mW (10dBm)
RC/HT radio power input (+3.5 to +12.6V)	10mW (10dBm), 25mW (14dBm), 100mW (20dBm), 500mW (27dBm)
External LiPo power input (+3.5V to +12.6V) (XT30-JST, shown in photo below)	10mW (10dBm), 25mW (14dBm), 100mW (20dBm), 500mW (27dBm), 1W (30dBm), 2W (33dBm)



To change RF power:

1. Enter the configuration menu, select "General" and "Max Power"
2. Pick the RF output power you require and exit the menu to confirm
3. The change is instant if the required input power is available and can be done at any moment

Every 6 dBm increase in output power results in a doubling of the theoretical possible distance that is achievable.

If you set a power level that is outside the connected power source, it will still be remembered for later but the output power will be limited to according to the cable above.

You may hear a subtle buzzing or humming sound on some radios or nearby speakers on higher power levels. This is completely normal and non-harmful. In the case of the Taranis it is an issue of the remote itself and can be fixed by following [this guide by boltrc.com](https://www.boltrc.com).



Dynamic transmission power

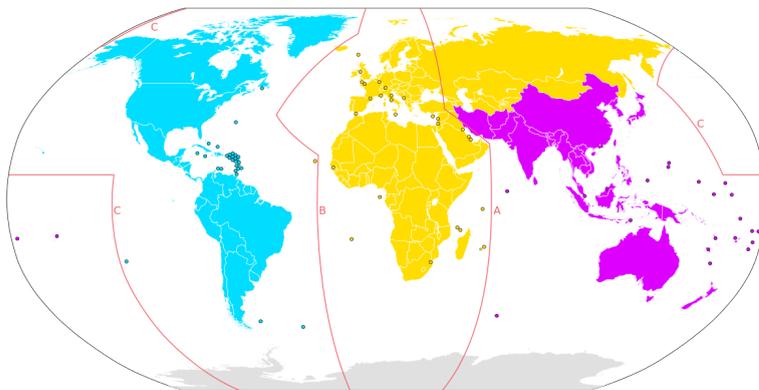
The system can automatically choose the power level most suitable for the situation at hand. For instance, if you fly close to the transmitter you normally only require minimal TX power and the system will therefore switch to lowest possible TX power level required to maintain a good up-link.

The maximum TX power level the system is allowed to use, can be defined by changing “Max Power” in the configuration menu.

To enable dynamic power:

1. Enter the configuration menu, select “General” and “Dyn. Power”
2. Toggle “Off” to “On” by pressing Down, exit the menu to apply the change
3. The current dynamic TX power level is displayed in the main display (standard TX)

Transmission frequency



CC Wikipedia

The TBS CROSSFIRE supports two different frequency bands, depending on your local regulation. The frequency is locked to your locale when you upgrade the firmware, but can be changed in TBS AGENT.

Below is a general overview of the primary frequency segmentation.

General area	Frequency
ITU Region 1 - Europe/Africa/Middle East (yellow)	868 MHz SRD band
ITU Region 2 - America/Greenland (blue)	915 MHz ISM band
ITU Region 3 - Asia/Oceania (purple)	915 MHz ISM band

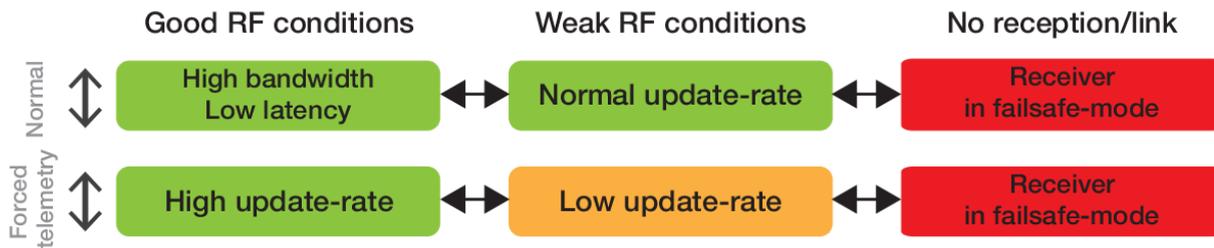
To change frequency band:

1. Power up both the transmitter and receiver
2. Enter the configuration menu, select “General” and “Frequency”
3. Pick the either 868MHz or 915Mhz depending on your locale

The frequency change is instant, and affects transmitter and receiver. It can even be changed in-flight if necessary.



Operating modes



The link has two operation modes which are based on three RF profiles. Every mode has its pros and cons. TBS CROSSFIRE always switches between two RF profiles, depending on the current link health while you are flying. The two profiles used is according to your decision to use "Normal" or "Force telemetry" modes. Which two RF profiles are in use for each mode is showed in the diagram above. We recommend to use the default "Normal" mode as it fits the most of the use cases.

RF Profiles

- **High bandwidth / Low latency profile**

This mode is tuned for ultra-high update-rate and super low latency. Stick inputs translates to almost instantaneous reaction (150Hz). It is capable of exchanging large amounts of serial data in both directions besides the regular RC signals. The range of this mode is lower but comparable to other LRS systems on the market. Provides full MAVLink or serial bridge, if used.

- **Normal update-rate profile**

This profile is made for long range flight with a normal update rate on your stick inputs (50Hz). It has also telemetry support in both directions, but only for the most important information i.e. GPS, current sensor, attitude, and simple commands. The range improves about two-fold.

- **Low update-rate profile**

This mode is made for ultra long range. It has a very low update rate (4Hz). Only 4 new servo positions per second is sent over the link but it will give you 4 times more range compared to the "Normal update-rate" profile. Telemetry has even less bandwidth. It is recommended to only use this RF profile (Forced telemetry mode) when in assisted flight modes (GPS, position hold, waypoint navigation).

To change link mode:

1. Enter the configuration menu, select "General"
2. Toggle between "Normal" and "Forced Telemetry"
3. Exit the menu to instantaneously enable the new link mode



Re-bind receiver

If you need to rebind the receiver, pick "Bind" in the TBS CROSSFIRE transmitter configuration menu and, with the receiver already powered on, press the "BIND"-button once. The display should display "Binding complete".

Note that there is no complicated - "3-hands-required" - plug-in and push button procedure. Just power your model, wait for the receiver to turn on and then push the "Bind"-button. Be sure that the same firmware version is installed on both the transmitter and receiver.



CRSF Connectivity with flight controller (COLIBRI)

Getting either of our two CROSSFIRE receivers connected to the flight controller (BetaFlight/COLIBRI) through our CRSF serial protocol enables you to have the most accurate and low-latency remote control possible on the market. By integrating the CRSF protocol end-to-end (currently supported on Taranis/OpenTX and BetaFlight FC) allows you to make the full use of the new bidirectional protocol.

In addition to a wide range of telemetry data about the uplink, downlink and the model itself via our BST protocol, the CRSF protocol also supports remote changes of the flight controller settings (BetaFlight).

The CROSSFIRE receiver (firmware 1.59 and later) comes our latest digital CRSF V2 (**CRosSFire**) protocol. It has the following advantages:

- R/C data transferred at high speed serial format
- Up to 150Hz , 3x faster than SBUS
- Lower latency
- CRC protection (error detection)
- Bidirectional communication, telemetry capable
- Changing settings remotely (via OSD or LUA scripts)

Minimum requirements

To get started, the system requires the following prerequisites:

- Flight controller (COLIBRI FC) with one free UART port (no inverter)
- Betaflight V3.1 or higher, CleanFlight to follow soon
- Taranis or X Q7 radio with OpenTX V2.2 or later
- TBS CROSSFIRE with BETA V1.62 or later (transmitter and receiver)
- JST-SH-to-Servo cable to connect FC UART to CROSSFIRE



Connecting CRSF from TBS CROSSFIRE RX to TBS POWERCUBE FC

May 2017 - by ivc.no/tbs

CROSSFIRE DIVERSITY to COLIBRI FC cable, plugs into UART1 port on FC:

- Servo header #1 on CH 7 (signal pin only):
 - Pin 1 - Crossfire output 7 RX from FC UART1 TX
- Servo header #2 on CH 8:
 - Pin 1 - Crossfire output 8 TX to FC UART1 RX
 - Pin 2 - Servo header + rail to FC +5V
 - Pin 3 - Servo header GND to FC GND

CROSSFIRE DIVERSITY TX configuration:
Under receiver settings, map output 7 to "CRSF RX" and output 8 to "CRSF TX".

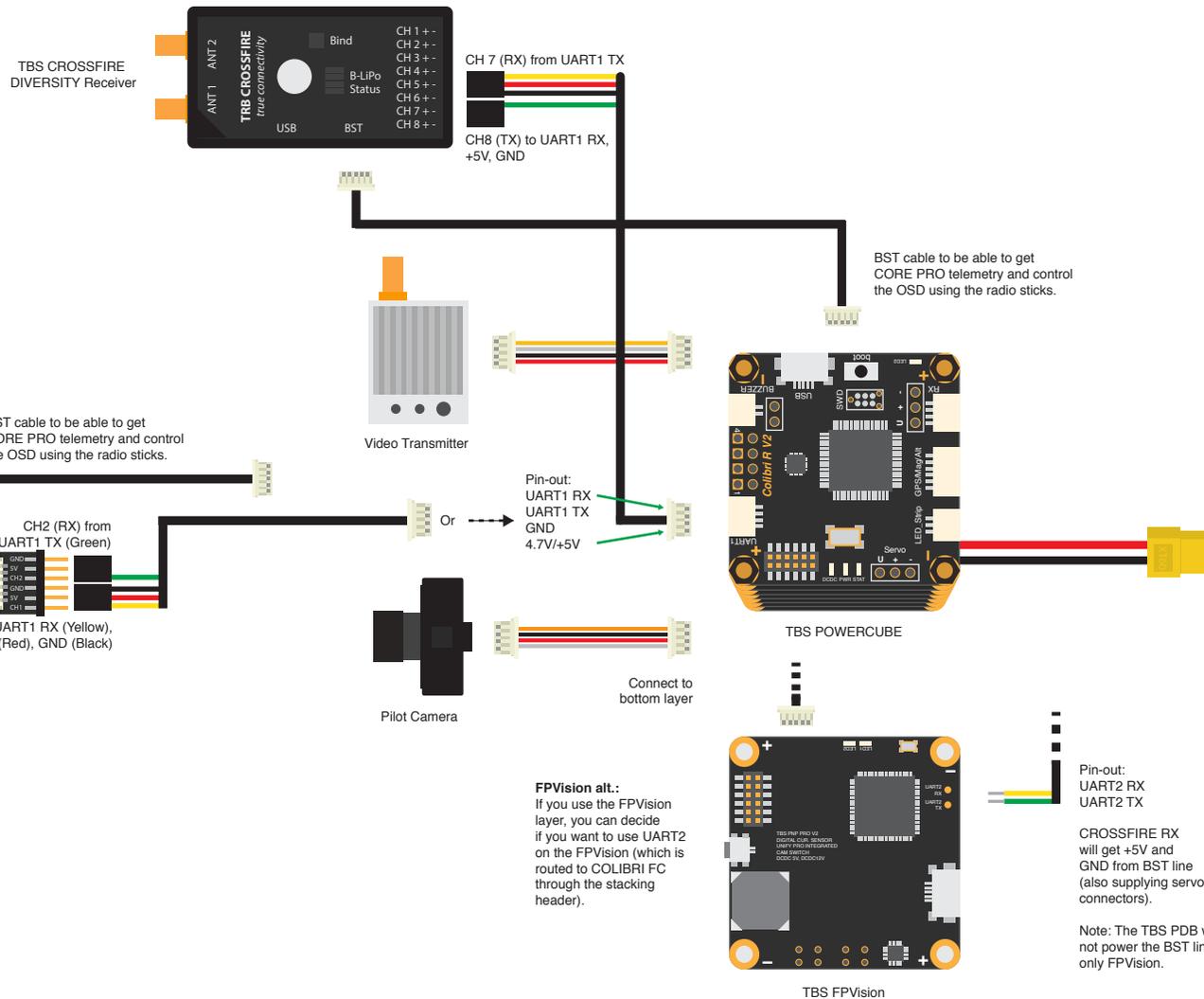
The bi-directional serial communication carries R/C control signal, no need for R/C IN connection.

TBS CROSSFIRE MICRO V2

CROSSFIRE MICRO to COLIBRI FC cable, plugs into UART1 port on FC:

- Servo header #1 on CH 2 (signal pin only):
 - Pin 1 - Crossfire output 2 RX from FC UART1 TX
- Servo header #2 on CH 1:
 - Pin 1 - Crossfire output 1 TX to FC UART1 RX
 - Pin 2 - Servo header + rail to FC +5V
 - Pin 3 - Servo header GND to FC GND

CROSSFIRE MICRO TX configuration:
Under receiver settings, map output 2 to "CRSF RX" and output 1 to "CRSF TX".



FPVision att.:
If you use the FPVision layer, you can decide if you want to use UART2 on the FPVision (which is routed to COLIBRI FC through the stacking header).

Pin-out:
UART2 RX
UART2 TX

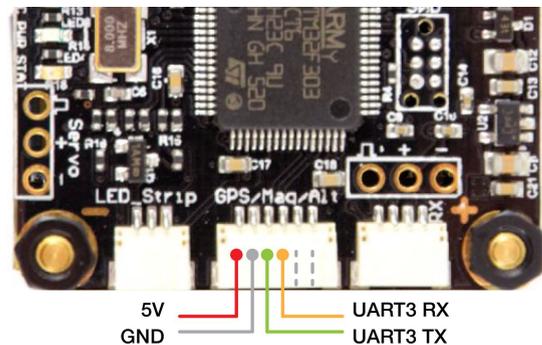
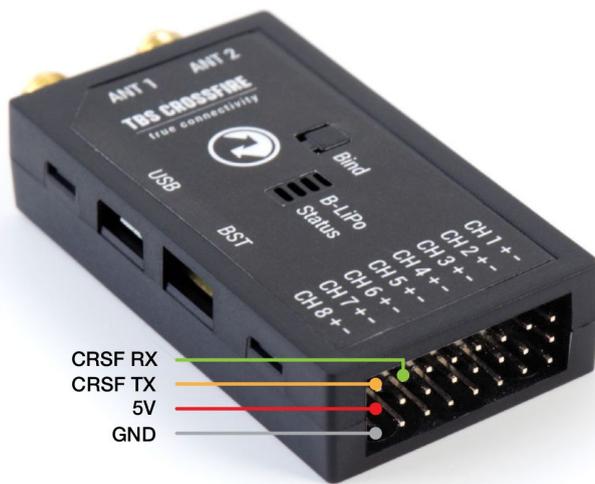
CROSSFIRE RX will get +5V and GND from BST line (also supplying servo connectors).

Note: The TBS PDB will not power the BST line, only FPVision.

Wiring layout

Since the CRSF protocol is serial, it has to be connected to a free serial/UART port on the flight controller. On the COLIBRI RACE it must be UART3. If you use the POWERCUBE with FPVission, you can use also use UART2. The pin-out and wiring layout shown in the following table and on the included diagram.

CROSSFIRE MICRO V1 RX	CROSSFIRE MICRO V2 RX	CROSSFIRE DIVERSITY RX		Clean-/BetaFlight Serial port (COLIBRI or other)
Ch./Pin 1 TX	Ch./Pin 1 TX, 5V, GND	Ch./Pin 8 TX, 5V, GND	⇒	UART2 or 3 RX, 5V, GND
Not available	Ch./Pin 2 RX only	Ch./Pin 7 RX only	⇐	UART2 or 3 TX



In addition to the CRSF serial connection, you might want to connect BST (BlackSheep Telemetry) between the CROSSFIRE RX and COLIBRI to provide more telemetry and make changes remotely on the CORE PRO (if connected) or FPVission (if part of the POWERCUBE).

CROSSFIRE RX	BST ⇒	CORE PRO	BST ⇒	POWERCUBE standard	INT.	COLIBRI FC
CROSSFIRE RX	BST ⇒		BST ⇒	POWERCUBE FPVission	INT.	COLIBRI FC

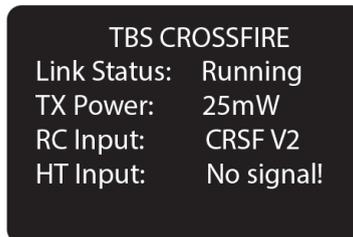


Setting up radio for CRSF

With the CROSSFIRE transmitter in place on the radio, you have to change the to change, or make sure, that the internal radio is OFF and the external radio protocol (between the radio and transmitter module) is set to CRSF, and change the channel range to only the number you need (8/12.).

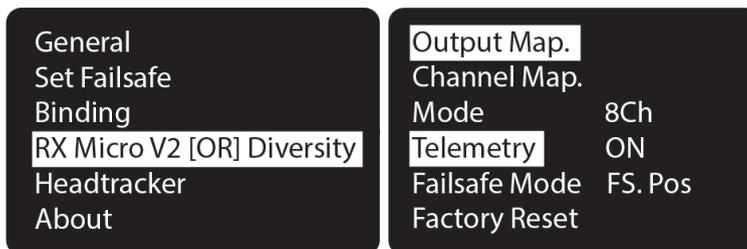


On the CROSSFIRE transmitter OLED display, you should now see “RC Input: CRSF”, meaning you have CRSF enabled and running.



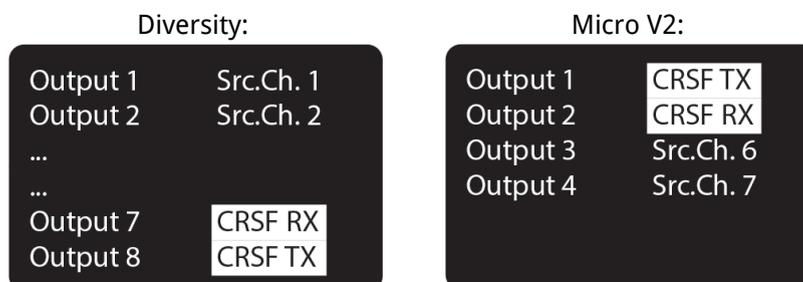
Setting up receiver for CRSF

With the CROSSFIRE receiver powered and connected, go into the settings menu, turn “Telemetry” to “On”, then open the “Output mapping” screen. On the CROSSFIRE MICRO V1, only CRSF TX will be available.



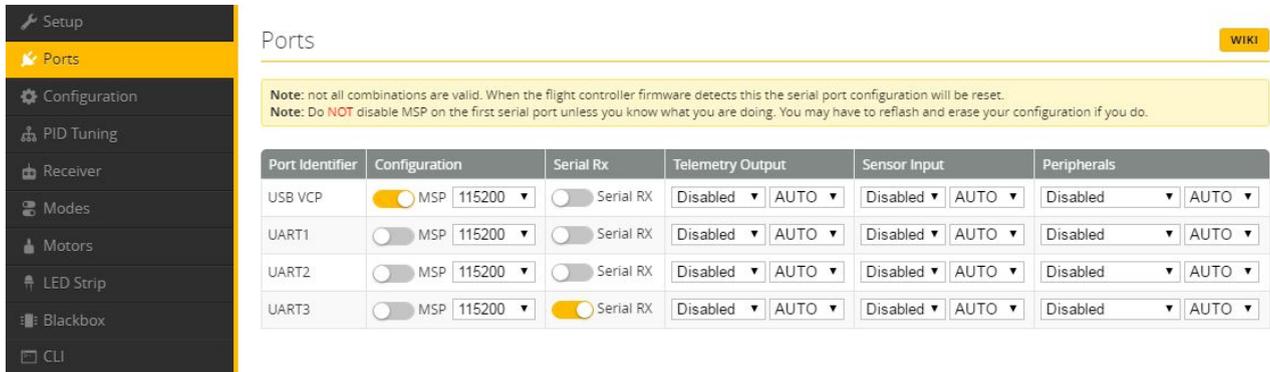
For the CROSSFIRE DIVERSITY RX, change “Output 7” to “CRSF RX” and “Output 8” to “CRSF TX”. While on the CROSSFIRE MICRO V2 RX, change “Output 1” to “CRSF TX” and “Output 2” to “CRSF RX”.

This will output CRSF on the respective ports on the receiver pin header. 5V compatible.



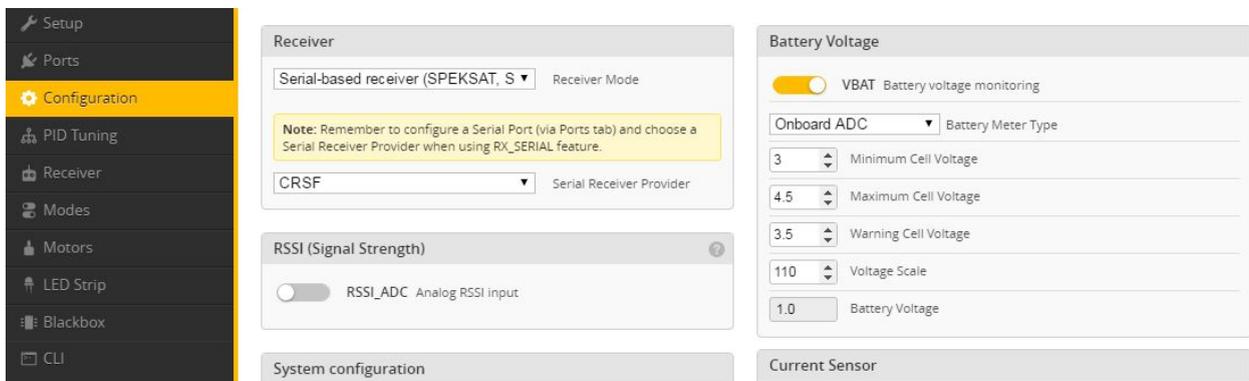
Configuring BetaFlight for CRSF protocol

Last thing is to set up BetaFlight. Open the configurator and connect USB to the the flight controller. Hit “Ports” and disable UART2 and enable UART3. Click “Save and reboot”.



Port Identifier	Configuration	Serial Rx	Telemetry Output	Sensor Input	Peripherals
USB VCP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSP 115200	<input type="checkbox"/> Serial RX	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO
UART1	<input type="checkbox"/> MSP 115200	<input type="checkbox"/> Serial RX	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO
UART2	<input type="checkbox"/> MSP 115200	<input type="checkbox"/> Serial RX	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO
UART3	<input type="checkbox"/> MSP 115200	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serial RX	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO	Disabled AUTO

Next, open the “Configurations” and in the “Receiver” section pick “Serial based receiver” and “CRSF”.



Receiver

Serial-based receiver (SPEKSAT, S) Receiver Mode

Note: Remember to configure a Serial Port (via Ports tab) and choose a Serial Receiver Provider when using RX_SERIAL feature.

CRSF Serial Receiver Provider

Battery Voltage

VBAT Battery voltage monitoring

Onboard ADC Battery Meter Type

3 Minimum Cell Voltage

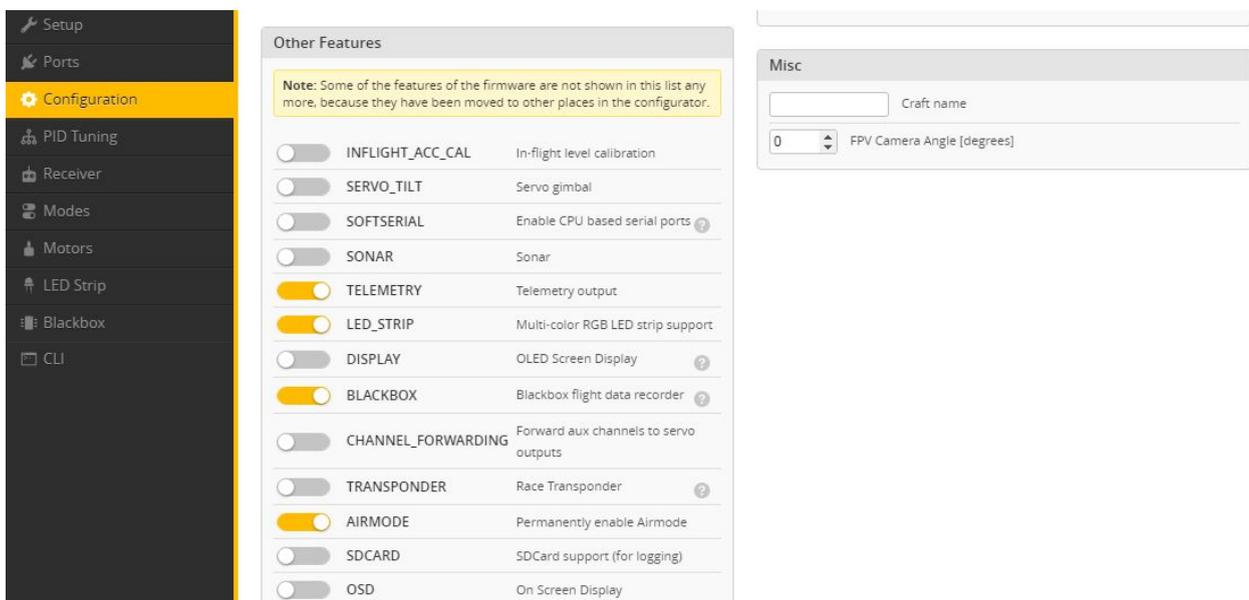
4.5 Maximum Cell Voltage

3.5 Warning Cell Voltage

110 Voltage Scale

1.0 Battery Voltage

To allow flight controller telemetry to be sent back, make sure “Telemetry” is enabled in the “Other features” section.



Other Features

Note: Some of the features of the firmware are not shown in this list any more, because they have been moved to other places in the configurator.

- INFLIGHT_ACC_CAL In-flight level calibration
- SERVO_TILT Servo gimbal
- SOFTSERIAL Enable CPU based serial ports
- SONAR Sonar
- TELEMETRY Telemetry output
- LED_STRIP Multi-color RGB LED strip support
- DISPLAY OLED Screen Display
- BLACKBOX Blackbox flight data recorder
- CHANNEL_FORWARDING Forward aux channels to servo outputs
- TRANSPONDER Race Transponder
- AIRMODE Permanently enable Airmode
- SDCARD SDCard support (for logging)
- OSD On Screen Display

Misc

Craft name

0 FPV Camera Angle [degrees]



Discovering telemetry data sensors

To get the new telemetry data running and showing on the radio, you have to update and discover the new remote sensors available.

On taranis, select the model and go to the "Telemetry" page. Delete all the old sensors, if any, and hit "Discover new sensors".

```
TELEMETRY 12/13
RSSI
Low alarm      45
Critical alarm  42
Sensors        Value      ID
Discover new sensors
Add a new sensor...
Delete all sensors
```

Momentarily, the new (four character) sensors will populate the list, f.ex. CROSSFIRE downlink/uplink stats, altitude, GPS position, battery voltage, current draw, current consumption, FC pitch, FC roll, FC yaw, and more. The available sensors depend on the auxiliary sensors you may have connected, e.g. TBS GPS, TBS Current sensor/TBS POWERCUBE and/or CRSF flight controller.

```
TELEMETRY 12/13
Sensors        Value      ID
1: 1RSS      *      22dB      0
2: 2RSS      *      22dB      1
3: RQ1y      *      100%      2
4: RSNR      *      75dB      3
5: RFMD      *      2          4
6: TPWR      *      10mW      5
7: TRSS      *      21dB      6
8: TQ1y      *      100%      7
9: TSNR      *      82dB      8
10: RxBt     *      13.7U     9
11: Curr     *      0.1A      0
12: Capa     *      116mAh    1
13: GPS      *      0°00'N 0°00'E 2
14: Alt      *      0m        0
15: Sats     *      0         4
16: Ptch     *      0.07rad   5
17: Roll     *      0.04rad   0
18: Yaw      *      1.43rad   1
19: FM       *      AIR       2
Discover new sensors
Add a new sensor...
Delete all sensors
Ignore instances
```



You can now assign the telemetry data points as you want to the main radio screens and set up any alarms that might come in handy.

DISPLAY		13/13
Top bar		
Voltage source	RxBt	
Altitude	Alt	
Screen 1	Nums	
1RSS	RQ1y	RSNR
2RSS	TQ1y	TSNR
TRSS	RFMD	TPWR

Having the radio stats on one screen and flight critical information on another provides a fine way of keeping on top of operations.

TBS		13.7U
1RSS	33	RQ1y 100 RSNR 59
2RSS	33	TQ1y 100 TSNR 68
TRSS	27	RFMD 2 TPWR 10

TBS		13.7U
RxBt	13.8	Curr 3.1 CapA 114
Sats	4	Alt 18 °00'0.0"N °00'0.0"E



Remote configuration of CORE PRO / CROSSFIRE RX from radio

The CROSSFIRE allows bidirectional communication, that means the radio display interface (currently only OpenTX radios supported) can be used to remotely configure any TBS device (currently CROSSFIRE, CORE PRO) over the BST connection.

Requirements

The following requirements must be fulfilled to be able to use this feature:

- Any OpenTX radio (any Taranis, Horus) with OpenTX 2.2.x or higher
 - Nightly builds provided in the “News” section at <http://www.open-tx.org/>
- TBS CROSSFIRE LUA script package on root of SD card
 - Currently provided at <http://downloads.open-tx.org/2.2/nightly/sdcard/>
- TBS CROSSFIRE TX/RX V1.62 or higher
- TBS CORE PRO/FPVision V1.70 or higher
- TBS CORE PRO with SmartAudio (purchased after 07/2015) - for UNIFY PRO control

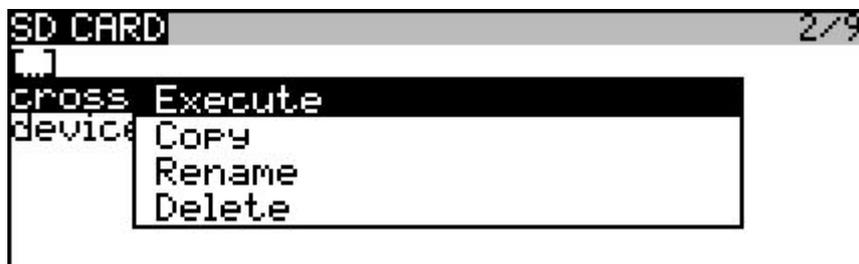
Setup

Connect the devices as normal via BST cables and make sure the CROSSFIRE radio link is up and running.

On the radio, press and hold the “Menu” button to bring up the “Radio setup”. Press “Page” to go to page 2 “SD Card”.

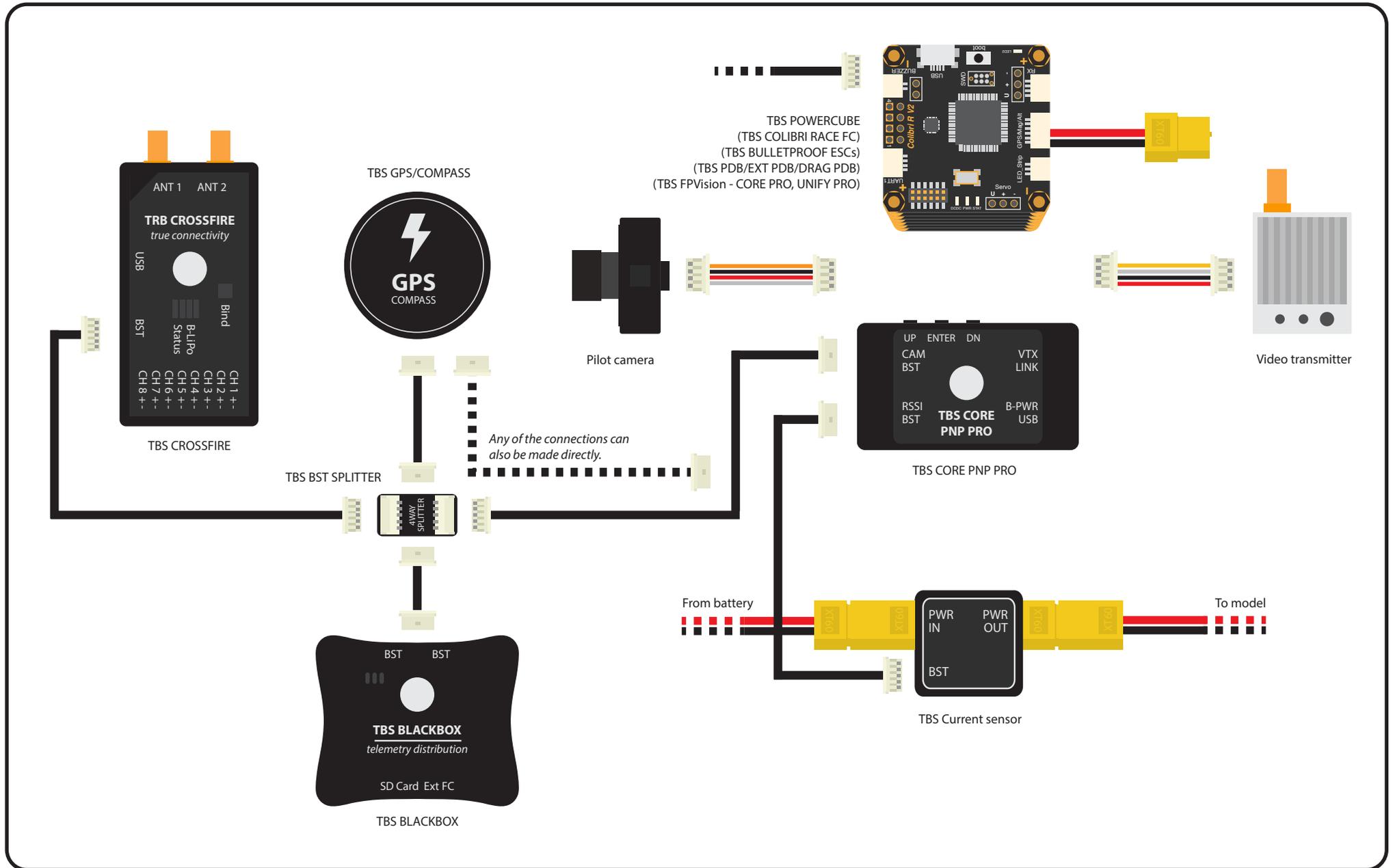


Move to the “CROSSFIRE” directory and open it. Press and hold “Enter” on the “crossfire.lua” file, select “Execute” to open the script. The device.lua file is not meant to be executed.



TBS ECOSYSTEM - CORE PRO/FPVision, GPS, BLACKBOX, CURR. SENSOR BST connectivity

March 2017 - by ivc.no/tbs



All the supported TBS devices that is connected via BST to the CROSSFIRE RX will show up immediately, e.g. "TBS CROSSFIRE TX", "TBS CROSSFIRE Diversity RX" or "TBS CORE PRO". Pick either to change the settings. Note: the CORE PRO will not show up of the standard POWERCUBE is connected, disconnect it first from BST.

```
CROSSFIRE SETUP
TBS CROSSFIRE TX
TBS CROSSFIRE Diversity RX
TBS CORE PNP PRO
```

TBS CROSSFIRE TX settings:

```
TBS CROSSFIRE TX
Set Failsafe
Binding
General
Region Open
Max Power 10mW
Dyn. Power On
Frequency 868 MHz
Op. Mode Normal
Bluetooth Off
Headtracker
Pan Source Off
Pan Dest. Off
Tilt Source Off
Tilt Dest. Off
Roll Source Off
Roll Dest. Off
About
Firmware: U1.63
Hardware: U1.02
Bootloader: U1.06
Serial No: 016-000040
```

TBS CORE PRO / FPVision settings:

```
TBS CORE PNP PRO
-Video Transmitter
-Band A
-Channel 1
-User Frequency 5865MHz
-Power Level 25mW
-PitMode Disable
-Exit PitMode
-Callsign
-Show Call Sign Minutely
-Callsign TBS
```



TBS CROSSFIRE Diversity RX settings:

```
TBS CROSSFIRE Diversity RX
Output Map
Output 1      CH1
Output 2      CH2
Output 3      CH3
Output 4      CH4
Output 5      CH5
Output 6      CH6
Output 7      CROSSF RX
Output 8      CROSSF TX
Channel Map
Dst.Ch. 1     CH1
Dst.Ch. 2     CH2
Dst.Ch. 3     CH3
Dst.Ch. 4     CH4
Dst.Ch. 5     CH5
Dst.Ch. 6     CH6
Dst.Ch. 7     CH7
Dst.Ch. 8     CH8
Dst.Ch. 9     CH9
Dst.Ch. 10    CH10
Dst.Ch. 11    CH11
Dst.Ch. 12    CH12
General
Mode          12 Ch.
Telemetry     On
Failsafe Mode FS. Pos.
RC by MAVLink On
SBUS Rate     50Hz
```

The changes will be committed once you leave the settings page.



Telemetry

The following table provides an overview of the telemetry points available for the TBS compatible equipment. Note that Pixhawk and APM telemetry is not included here.

Datapoint	Description	Data source
1RSS	Uplink - received signal strength antenna 1 (RSSI)	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
2RSS	Uplink - received signal strength antenna 2 (RSSI)	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
RQly	Uplink - link quality (valid packets)	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
RSNR	Uplink - signal-to-noise ratio	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
RFMD	Uplink - update rate, 0 = 4Hz, 1 = 50Hz, 2 = 150Hz	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
TPWR	Uplink - transmitting power	TBS CROSSFIRE RX
TRSS	Downlink - signal strength antenna (radio controller)	TBS CROSSFIRE TX
TQly	Downlink - link quality (valid packets)	TBS CROSSFIRE TX
TSNR	Downlink - signal-to-noise ratio	TBS CROSSFIRE TX
GPS	GPS Coordinates	TBS GPS/Compass
Alt	GPS Altitudes	TBS GPS/Compass
Sats	GPS Satellites acquired	TBS GPS/Compass
RxBt	Battery voltage	TBS CORE PRO / FPVision
Curr	Current draw	TBS CORE PRO / FPVision
Capa	Current consumption	TBS CORE PRO / FPVision
Ptch	FC Pitch angle	BetaFlight FC with CRSF
Roll	FC Roll angle	BetaFlight FC with CRSF
Yaw	FC Yaw angle	BetaFlight FC with CRSF
FM	Flight mode	BetaFlight FC with CRSF



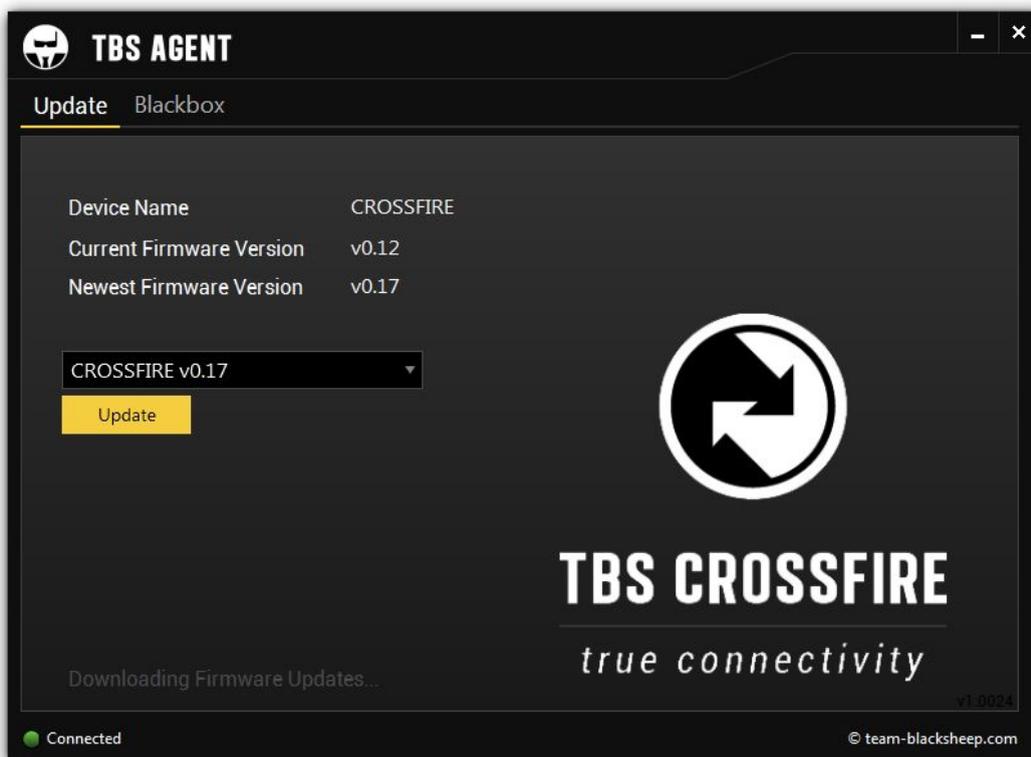
Firmware upgrade

Updates to the transmitter and receiver is applied using our TBS Agent software. This takes care of all the downloading of the latest firmware, verification- and upgrade process.

Installing TBS Agent

Download the installer from <http://www.team-blacksheep.com/corepro/agent> (Windows7/8/10+, 64-bit required) - no drivers needed to use the application, but an Internet connection is required to download the latest firmware versions.

Turn off the radio or disconnect any model batteries. Plug in a micro-USB cable on the transmitter or receiver, power is provided via USB. The software will automatically detect the device and offer you the option to upgrade the firmware if a newer version is available. If you like beta versions, press F1 and enable the checkbox.



When the status indicator is green and says "Connected", you can upgrade or downgrade the firmware.

To upgrade the firmware, select the latest version from the drop-down menu and click Update. You can also upgrade the Crossfire receiver via the CORE PRO if it is connected on BST. Rapid blinking indicates that the process is working and being updated. The process will take about 1 minute. Check all settings after the process is finished.



Over-The-Air software updates

As of V1.06, the TBS CROSSFIRE supports over-the-air (OTA) software updates to the receiver. This means that the last time you ever need to remove your receiver from the aircraft to reach the USB socket is your update to V1.06 or higher.

To use over-the-air software updates, connect your CROSSFIRE transmitter to the TBS Agent and run the update. Once finished, bind to your receiver and follow the instructions on the OLED screen as normal. Apply this update once for each aircraft/receiver you have set up.

Emergency update

Every device has the option to still upload the firmware if something went wrong during the normal update procedure. For the devices with USB it is very simple. You just press and hold the bind button for the diversity receiver or the joystick enter button for the transmitter while you plug in the USB cable. The device will show up inside the TBS Agent and you have the ability to reload the firmware.

For the micro receiver it is a little bit more complicated. As the device itself does not have a USB connector the firmware needs to be loaded by BST for emergency update. This requires a TBS CORE PRO or a diversity receiver. Connect the micro receiver to one of those devices by BST. Press and hold the bind button of the micro receiver while powering up the TBS CORE PRO or the diversity receiver by USB. In case of the diversity receiver you need to keep pressing the bind button while powering up the micro receiver with an own power supply.

The LED of the micro receiver should blink fast which indicates the receiver is in bootloader mode.

Open your TBS Agent and load the latest version. Once the device connected directly to the USB is updated, the TBS Agent will update the micro receiver too.



FAQ

Some common and some special outlier questions for the CROSSFIRE system.

- Droidplanner can't connect to wireless close range telemetry module
 - Use DroidPlanner 2 only for MAVLink emulator not the Tower app
 - Go under settings and make sure connection type is set to Bluetooth
 - Go under Settings -> Advanced -> Connection Preferences and press Forget default device
- Transmitter keep saying "connecting" and the LED is pusing orange even when I can control the servos
 - This means your telemetry channel is disabled. If the receiver doesn't receive any signal back from the receiver he can't tell if there is a receiver connected or not. There is nothing wrong about this behavior. Re-enable telemetry will bring back a solid green to your transmitter.
- TBS CROSSFIRE Seems not to work with Futaba T18SG
 - It required you use an external battery to power the TBS Crossfire
 - Go to Trainer port settings and select ACT, Student and 8 Ch. or 12 Ch.
- Does the transmitter forget the receiver when I bind a new receiver
 - No. The receiver stores the serial number of the transmitter. Everything is based on this. So you can bind as many receivers as you want.
- What happens if I have more than one receiver running at time
 - We recommend to run only one receiver at time but if you like to, you can run more than one receiver at time. As the system is not designed for this use case some features need to be disabled to make it work properly. Make sure both receivers run in the same operation mode, 8 or 12 channel mode and both have telemetry disabled.



Good practices

We have compiled a list of all of practices which have been tried and tested in countless environments and situations by the TBS crew and other experienced FPV pilots.

Follow these simple rules, even if rumors on the internet suggest otherwise, and you will have success in FPV.

- Start with the bare essentials and add equipment one step at a time, after each new equipment was added to proper range- and stress tests.
- Do not fly with a video system that is capable of outperforming your R/C system in terms of range.
- Do not fly with a R/C frequency higher than the video frequency (e.g. 2.4GHz R/C, 900MHz video).
- Monitor the vitals of your plane (R/C link and battery). Flying with a digital R/C link without RSSI is dangerous.
- Do not use 2.4GHz R/C unless you fly well within its range limits, in noise-free environments and always within LOS. Since this is most likely never the case, it is recommended to not use 2.4GHz R/C systems for longer range FPV.
- Do not fly at the limits of video, if you see noise in your picture, turn around and buy a higher-gain receiver antenna before going out further.
- Shielded wires or twisted cables only, anything else picks up RF noise and can cause problems.
- When using powerful R/C transmitters, make sure your groundstation equipment is properly shielded.
- Adding Return-To-Home (RTH) to an unreliable system does not increase the chances of getting your plane back. Work on making your system reliable without RTH first, then add RTH as an additional safety measure if you must.
- Avoid powering the VTx directly from battery, step-up or step-down the voltage and provide a constant level of power to your VTx. Make sure your VTx runs until your battery dies.
- Do not power your camera directly unless it works along the complete voltage range of your battery. Step-up or step-down the voltage and provide a constant level of power to your camera. Make sure your camera runs until your battery dies.
- A single battery system is safer than using two dedicated batteries for R/C and FPV. Two batteries in parallel even further mitigate sources of failure.
- For maximum video range and “law compatibility”, use 2.4GHz video with high-gain antennas.
- When flying with R/C buddies that fly on 2.4GHz, or when flying in cities, it is perfectly possible to use 2.4GHz video provided you stick to the channels that do not lie in their band (CH5 to CH8 for Lawmate systems, available from TBS).
- Do not use diversity video receivers as a replacement for pointing your antennas, diversity should be used to mitigate polarization issues.



-
- Improving the antenna gain on the receiver end is better than increasing the output power (except in RF-noisy areas). More tx power causes more issues with RF on your plane. 500mW is plenty of power!
 - Try to achieve as much separation of the VTx and R/C receiver as possible to lower the RF noise floor and EMI interference.
 - Do not buy the cheapest equipment unless it is proven to work reliably (e.g. parts falling off, multitudes of bug fix firmware updates, community hacks and mods are a good indicator of poor quality and something you do NOT want to buy for a safe system). Do due diligence and some research before sending your aircraft skyward.

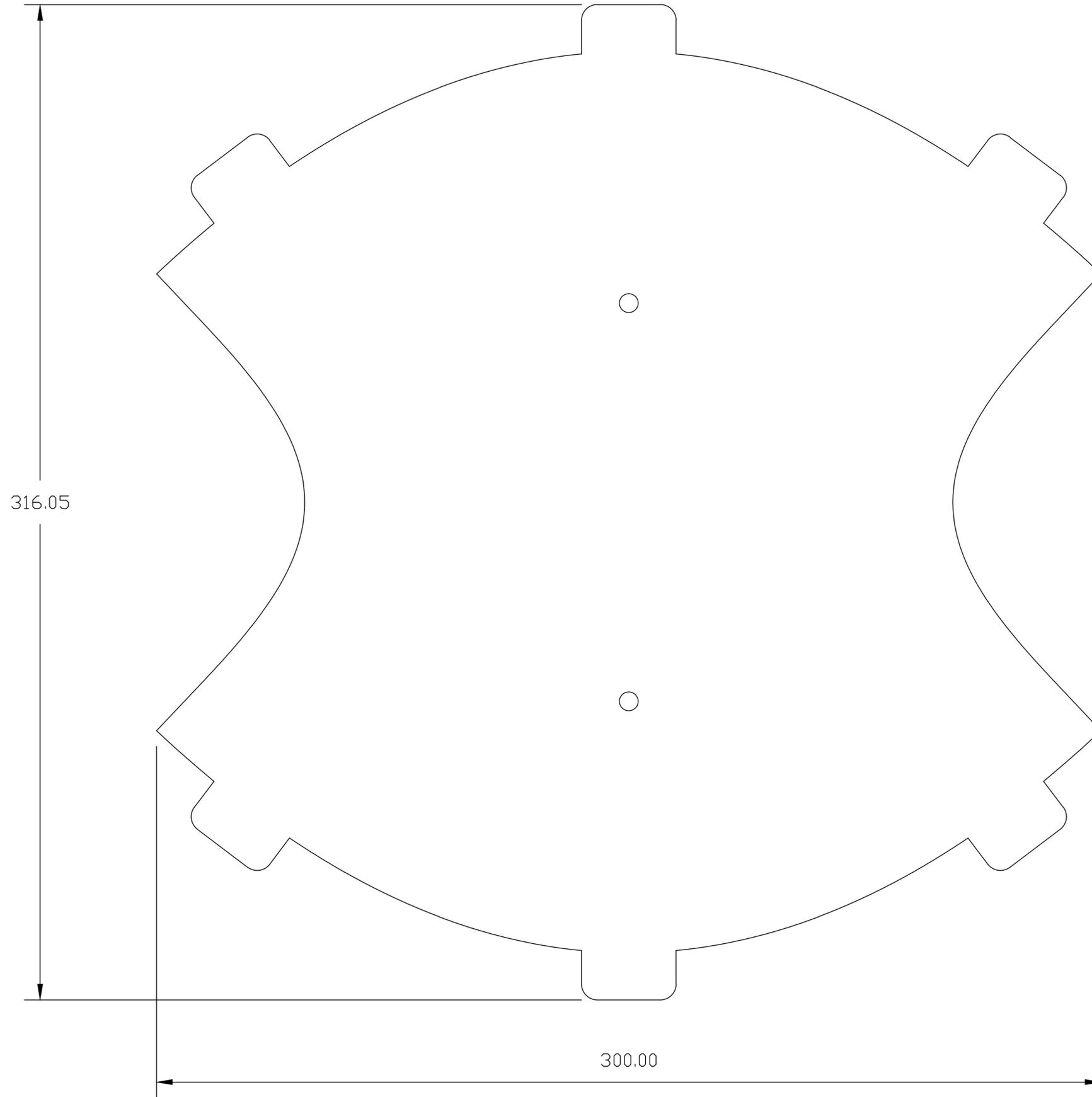
Manual written and designed by ivc.no in cooperation with TBS.



TBS CROSSFIRE - DIY Reflector - Front holder

Sept. 2015 - by Remo

Sheet size a little larger than A3
Alternatively print on multiple A4 sheets



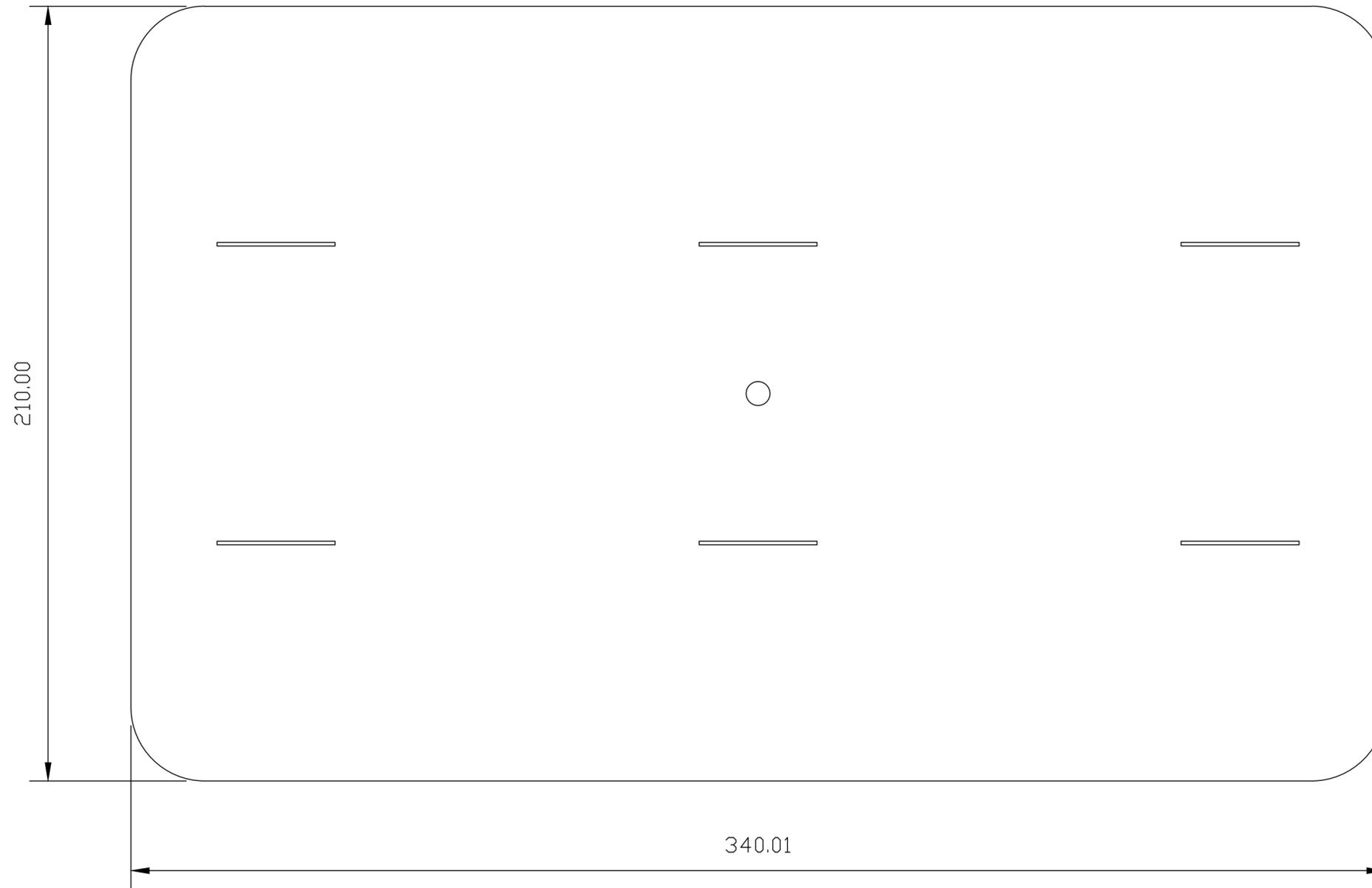
Parabolic reflector - front card die-cut (Dimension in mm)

TBS CROSSFIRE - DIY Reflector - Main reflector

Sept. 2015 - by Remo

Sheet size a little larger than A3

Alternatively print on multiple A4 sheets



Parabolic reflector - back card die-cut (Dimension in mm)