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Upgrading my Radio turnigy 9X to OpenTX firmware was an exciting project. I started with the Turnigy 9X, which is a good starter radio especially for those on a tight budget. Although I eventually upgraded to the Taranis X9D, I can provide valuable tips on how to upgrade your 9X if you prefer. One of the advantages of the Turnigy 9X is its expandability and potential for upgrading to match the quality of the Taranis. If you enjoy DIY projects or want to space out your upgrades, here are some suggestions: 1. ****Add a backlight****: A really annoying feature of the Turnigy 9X is the lack of a backlight on the display screen. Adding one is relatively simple and can be purchased from HobbyKing for just \$5 plus shipping. 2. ****Add a module****: The protocol used by Turnigy/FlySky has limitations, resulting in limited range (around 500 meters) and unreliability. Replacing the stock module with a DSM/DSMX or FrSky module can enhance your experience, especially if you're using miniquads, which require smaller receivers. 3. ****ER9X Firmware****: Upgrading the firmware is an advanced mod that requires fine soldering and modifying the transmitter's casing to install a plug for connecting it to a computer. This upgrade may cost \$5-10 for tools and parts, making it relatively affordable. The Taranis upgrade journey continues with a focus on rechargeable batteries and new gimbals, setting the stage for firmware upgrades and potential alternatives. Smartieparts board on a 9x didn't work well after a few flights, and HK doesn't sell replacements. I bought a 9xr with built-in AVR header, which has replacement gimbals available. The 9xr has similar prices to the 9x, but it's better since you can replace the stock module with a FrSky one. One thing that 9x users don't like is the low-res screen and back light that makes reading hard. I'm selling my spare parts from the 9x, so if I meet someone who has one, I'll give them some parts for free. I ordered more channels to add to my FrSky X8R with a decoder. The telemetry setup still puzzles me - the receiver transmits as well? My old FrSky was replaced by a nice DX6i. To understand how telemetry works, you need sensors that transmit data to your flight controller. My ArduFiyer 2.5 has a telemetry radio that connects to the controller at I2C port and sends data back to my laptop at 915MHz. The FrSky GPS sensor is actually a GPS unit but doesn't feed my flight controller. I see another sensor that transmits telemetry via USB, but there's no info about it. My power module already measures volts and current, so maybe knowing what each cell does isn't necessary while flying. To route data out of the APM without OSD, I'd need to understand how X8R is transmitting back to Taranis. The radio alerts users that the link becomes weak, but it's not explained clearly. The X8R has two antenna leads - one is likely a transmitter antenna. However, there are no precautions about keeping it away from other antennas. I like understanding how each part works and learning about protocols like ACCST. Smart Port and S.BUS seem mysterious - SBUS is a standard but devices don't daisy chain, they get assigned channels first. I wish companies would provide more info in the RC hobby industry. The ATtiny44 USBTinyISP Programmer: A Comprehensive Guide to Downloading and Installing the Driver The ATtiny44 USBTinyISP programmer is a versatile device that can be used for various applications, including programming microcontrollers. However, it is essential to note that the documentation does not explicitly mention the use of both in and out headers, leaving some users confused. To resolve this issue, we recommend referring to the AI-enhanced title and description provided by the developer, which directs users to download the usbtinyisp w32 driver v1.12 for Windows 32bit from . Simply click on the installer_x86.exe file to begin the installation process. It is crucial to acknowledge that this installer will not work on 64-bit operating systems. Therefore, users with 64-bit systems must ensure they are using the correct driver, which can be found in the device manager properties. After installing the driver, users should connect the ATtiny44 USBTinyISP programmer to the prepared pin header socket and PC's USB port. If the operating system selects the FabISP driver instead of the usbtiny driver, users must modify this setting in the device manager properties. Flashing the firmware does not require turning on the transmitter; however, users need to download and install the eePe-EEPROM Editor from . This software is essential for editing and programming the microcontroller. To proceed with flashing, users should select the er9x standard firmware and save it to their hard drive. They then need to open the eePe-EEPROM Editor, set the parameter according to the provided picture, and adjust the transmitter profile as per their settings. The next step involves opening the Read Firmware and Flash Firmware options in the Burn menu. Users should save their original firmware to a specified directory and browse to select the er9x.hex file for flashing. After clicking "ok" and waiting for the process to complete, users must disconnect the USBTinyISP programmer. Finally, turning on the transmitter will cause it to beep and display its logo. It is essential to test the new firmware by playing with every function, binding with a receiver, and testing with servo/esc components to ensure everything works correctly.

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