Instruction Manual Intelligent Shooting Device  
Technical Field  
[0001] The invention relates to an intelligent launching device, especially one that can achieve automatic recognition and shooting through an artificial intelligence system.  
Background  
[0002] Shortcomings of traditional launching devices: high cost, difficult to replenish consumables and expensive, and uncontrollable power. However, we have made up for the above shortcomings:

1. The price of an M4A1 is around $2,000, while our manufacturing cost is only around $200.
2. Consumables can only be purchased at specific gun stores, and a single bullet costs at least $2, while 100 steel balls for us cost only $1.5.
3. The power of traditional weapons is uncontrollable, and the muzzle kinetic energy is fixed. To change it, you need to change the gun and ammunition. However, our device only needs to change the number and size of the springs. It is more flexible in different situations, such as for maiming or dispersing.
4. Traditional devices have limited power and high cost, while our single spring can generate thousands of Newtons of force and easily produce thousands of joules of kinetic energy.
5. Traditional devices have a loud shooting volume, while our weapon produces a smaller volume as there is no gunpowder.
6. Traditional devices are difficult to shoot and require continuous training. We only need the biological characteristics of the target, such as appearance or bioelectromagnetic signals. These can be entered through an APP.
7. Traditional devices can only be operated by one person per device, while our device can be deployed by one person to control multiple devices simultaneously and be networked for control.  
   Content of the Invention  
   [0003] Low-cost intelligent launching device, to achieve the above objectives, the present invention adopts the following technical solutions:
8. By driving the pressure receiving plate (12) to move backward through the track (11), the pressure receiving plate (12) stretches the tension spring (), and after the pressure receiving plate (12) reaches a certain position, it is adsorbed by the electromagnet (4) to achieve the purpose of loading.
9. By pushing the motor (5) upward through the propeller (2) to enable the track (11) to hook the pressure receiving plate (12). When the pressure receiving plate (12) is adsorbed by the electromagnet (4), the propeller (2) pulls the motor (5) downward, causing the track (11) to release the pressure receiving plate (12).
10. By setting the suction force of the electromagnet (4) to 0 to release the pressure receiving plate (12), the pressure receiving plate (12) is pulled back to its original position by the tension spring (⑥), and the pressurizing rod (13) on the pressure receiving plate (12) will strike the object placed in the hollow spiral tube (1). The kinetic energy generated by a large amount of elastic potential energy will cause the object to fly out, achieving the purpose of shooting.
11. By receiving the data sent by the camera (15), the wind speed sensor (16), and the radar device (17) through the microcomputer (10), and then performing special processing on the data through the artificial intelligence system of the microcomputer (10), the hit rate and video stream data are obtained for synthesis and sent to the display (14). The microcomputer (10) can also extract biological characteristic information from the data collected by the radar device (17) and the camera (15) through deep learning. The microcomputer (10) then configures and operates the biological characteristic information by communicating with a mobile phone or other devices, such as automatically striking similar targets, sharing data over a network, persistently reporting data for automatic alarm in the next identification, recognizing target behaviors, such as automatically striking in case of riots, and predicting target movement trajectories.
12. By communicating with a mobile phone or other devices through the microcomputer (10), the data of the display (14) can be shared, and then instructions, such as shooting, can be sent from the mobile phone or other devices to the microcomputer (10) to control the instrument adjustment base (18) to perform corresponding actions.
13. By connecting the serial line of the microcomputer (10) in the inner layer of the multi-layer metal box (22) with the Internet of Things module (21), the microcomputer (10) can be remotely controlled by other devices to achieve the purpose of simultaneous control of multiple devices. By connecting the Internet of Things module (21) with the power display module (23), it can be used to monitor the remaining power of the power supply.