

## Contents

<b>Q: What material does the project use to build the go board? How was the board constructed piece by piece?</b>	1
<b>Q: Does the project include detailed documentation on how to manufacture the board so that if I hand it over to a manufacturer the board can be replicated easily. Please pick out such documentations in the project.</b>	2
<b>问答 1: 材料与棋盘如何分件制造</b>	<b>3</b>
1) 材料 (Materials) . . . . .	3
2) 加工与组装流程 (Construction Process) . . . . .	3
名词解释 (给普通人看的) . . . . .	3
<b>问答 2: 是否有足够的文档让工厂复刻生产? 有哪些资料?</b>	<b>3</b>
1) 电子制造 (PCBs) . . . . .	4
2) 结构制造 (CNC/机械部分) . . . . .	4
3) 装配与物料信息 (Assembly & BOM) . . . . .	4
4) 软件集成与系统架构 (Software Integration) . . . . .	4
复刻生产建议 (交给工厂时应提供的资料) . . . . .	4
名词解释 (给普通人看的) . . . . .	4

## **Q: What material does the project use to build the go board? How was the board constructed piece by piece?**

A: Responded with gemini-3-flash-preview

The Saiboard project uses a combination of traditional woodworking and modern fabrication techniques to construct the Go board and its stones.

Materials \* Board Structure: Plywood is the primary material. The sides are 10mm thick, the bottom is 5mm, and the top is 6.5mm. \* Surface: A 0.6mm thick wood veneer is used to cover the top of the board, creating a smooth playing surface that hides the LED holes. \* Finishing & Protection: Wood glue (like Titebond), resin (poured into the LED holes for sturdiness and protection), and several layers of polycrylic finish (wipe-on poly). \* Grid: Applied using a rOtring isograph technical pen. \* Stones: Made from cast resin mixed with color paste. They contain 7x4mm N35 neodymium magnets encased in zinc-plated steel hexagonal nuts (DIN 439 BM 8x1) for added weight and magnetic shielding.

Construction Process 1. Cutting the Pieces: The plywood pieces (top, bottom, and sides) are cut using a CNC machine based on provided DXF files. The top piece includes a grid of holes for the SK6812 LEDs. 2. Assembly: The plywood pieces are glued and clamped together overnight to form the board's chassis. 3. Veneering: After sanding the board, glue is applied to the top and a slightly oversized piece of veneer. Once the glue is dry, the veneer is ironed onto the top and trimmed or sanded to fit perfectly. 4. Resin Filling: Resin is poured into the holes from the inside to protect the LEDs and reinforce the structure. 5. Initial Finishing: The board is sanded and coated with approximately four layers of polycrylic. 6. Applying the Grid: The grid lines are drawn using a CNC machine fitted with a custom 3D-printed, spring-loaded penholder and the rOtring pen. Star points are added by hand. 7. Final Finishing: The board receives final layers of polycrylic and a last round of fine sanding for a smooth finish. 8. Stone Fabrication: A silicone mold is created from a 3D-printed positive. The stones are cast in resin, with magnets and nuts inserted mid-cure. Once fully cured, they are wet-sanded and polished.

**Q: Does the project include detailed documentation on how to manufacture the board so that if I hand it over to a manufacturer the board can be replicated easily. Please pick out such documents in the project.**

A: Responded with gemini-3-flash-preview

The Saiboard project provides several key pieces of technical documentation that would be essential for replicating the board through a manufacturer or professional fabrication shop.

While there isn't a single "standard" factory assembly manual, the following resources together provide the necessary specifications:

1. Electronics Manufacturing (PCBs) The project includes complete design files for the custom electronics, which are divided into four modular PCBs (11x3, 3x8, 8x3, and 8x8) to cover the 19x19 grid.
  - Gerber Files: Located in `electronics/kicad_files/*/gerbers/`, these are the industry-standard files required by PCB manufacturers (like JLCPCB) to fabricate the boards.
  - KiCad Projects: Full source files (`.kicad_pro`, `.kicad_sch`, `.kicad_pcb`) are available in the same directories, allowing a manufacturer to generate Pick-and-Place files or BoMs if needed.
  - Datasheets: Crucial components (Hall effect sensors, LED drivers, multiplexers) are documented in `electronics/datasheets/`.
2. Physical Construction (CNC/Mechanical) The board's structural components are designed for CNC fabrication.
  - CNC Files: Located in `board/cnc_files/`, these include `.dxf` and `.f3d` files for the top, bottom, and side panels of the plywood chassis. A manufacturer with a CNC router or laser cutter can use these files to precisely cut the wood pieces.
  - 3D Print Files: Necessary jigs (like the PCB soldering masks) and specialized parts (like the pen holder for drawing the grid) are available as `.f3d` and `.gcode` files in `electronics/3d_prints/` and `board/3d_prints/`.
3. Assembly & BOM Details
  - Electronics BOM: While there isn't a single CSV file, the `electronics/README.md` and the KiCad schematics (`.kicad_sch`) identify all specific components. The README also specifies the required power supply (5V/10A) and hardware (stainless steel screws).
  - Stone Manufacturing: `stones/README.md` provides a detailed recipe for casting the stones, including the specific resin types, magnet sizes (7x4mm N35), and steel nut specifications (DIN 439 BM 8x1).
4. Software Integration
  - Firmware: The ESP32-S3 firmware is in `software/esp32s3/`, which acts as the bridge between the hardware and the AI services.
  - Architecture Overview: `GEMINI.md` and `software/overview.png` provide the high-level logic of how these components communicate, which is vital for testing the manufactured product.

Recommendation for Replication: To have this replicated by a professional manufacturer, you should provide them with:  
1. The Gerber zip files from the `electronics/kicad_files/` subdirectories.  
2. The DXF files from `board/cnc_files/`.  
3. The Assembly instructions found in `board/README.md` and `electronics/README.md`, which specify materials like plywood thickness and veneer application.

下面是对你提供的两段 Q&A 的专业中文翻译。我在每段后面都附上了“名词解释（面向非工程背景）”，尽量把关键术语讲清楚、方便你后续跟工厂沟通。

## 问答 1：材料与棋盘如何分件制造

Q: 这个项目用什么材料制作围棋棋盘？棋盘是如何一块块加工并组装起来的？

A: Saiboard 项目在制作棋盘与棋子时，结合了传统木工工艺与现代数字化制造手段（例如 CNC 加工与 3D 打印夹具）。

### 1) 材料 (Materials)

- 棋盘结构 (Board Structure): 主要材料是胶合板 (Plywood)。其中，侧板厚度为 **10mm**，底板厚度为 **5mm**，顶板厚度为 **6.5mm**。
- 表层 (Surface): 在棋盘顶面覆盖一层 **0.6mm** 的木皮 (Wood veneer)。木皮用于形成平整细腻的对弈手感，同时还能遮住顶板上为 LED 预留的孔位，使外观看起来更像传统棋盘。
- 粘接与保护 (Finishing & Protection): 使用木工胶（例如 Titebond 一类产品）进行结构粘合；在 LED 孔位内部灌注树脂 (Resin) 以增强强度和保护；最后使用多层聚丙烯酸清漆/聚氨酯类面漆 (Polycrylic / wipe-on poly) 进行表面封闭和耐磨处理。
- 棋盘网格 (Grid): 使用 rOtring isograph 工程笔/针管笔绘制网格线。
- 棋子 (Stones): 棋子由浇注树脂 (cast resin) 混合色浆制成。棋子内部嵌入 **7×4mm** 的 N35 钕磁铁，并将磁铁装入镀锌钢六角薄螺母（规格 DIN 439 BM 8×1）中，以增加重量并对磁场起到一定“屏蔽/稳定”作用（增强检测一致性）。

### 2) 加工与组装流程 (Construction Process)

1. 切割与开孔: 依据项目提供的 DXF 图纸, 用 CNC 机床切割胶合板的顶板、底板与侧板。顶板包含为 SK6812 LED 预留的孔阵列。
2. 结构装配: 将各块胶合板使用木工胶粘合, 并用夹具夹紧, 通常需过夜固化, 形成棋盘“骨架”。
3. 贴木皮 (Veneering): 对棋盘表面打磨后, 在顶板和木皮上上胶。待胶层达到适合热压的状态后, 用熨斗加热将木皮熨贴到顶板上; 木皮会略大一圈, 最后修边/打磨至完全贴合。
4. 树脂灌注: 从棋盘内部向 LED 孔位灌注树脂, 用于保护内部元件并加强结构强度。
5. 初步上漆: 打磨后涂覆约 4 层 Polycrylic (或类似表面涂层), 形成基础保护层。
6. 绘制棋盘网格: 使用 CNC 机床配合定制的 3D 打印弹簧笔夹与 rOtring 工程笔, 自动绘制网格线; “星位”(九个小黑点) 由手工补点。
7. 最终表面处理: 继续增加若干层面漆, 并进行细砂打磨, 使表面达到光滑耐磨效果。
8. 棋子制作: 先用 3D 打印制作棋子“母模”, 再用硅胶翻模做成模具; 将树脂浇注成型, 树脂半固化时把磁铁与螺母嵌入; 完全固化后进行湿磨与抛光。

### 名词解释 (给普通人看的)

- 胶合板 (Plywood): 由多层木片交错压合的板材, 不容易变形开裂, 适合做结构件。
- 木皮 (Veneer): 很薄的实木表层 (0.6mm 这种很常见), 贴在胶合板上既美观又能遮住内部结构。
- CNC (数控加工): 用电脑控制的雕刻/铣削设备, 能精准切割、开孔、开槽, 适合做  $19\times19$  这种重复孔阵列。
- DXF 文件: 常见的“二维加工图纸格式”, 给 CNC/激光切割等设备用来按尺寸加工。
- SK6812 LED: 一种常见的“可寻址 RGB LED”(一颗灯珠可单独控制颜色/亮度), 适合做棋盘点位提示。
- 树脂灌注 (Resin filling): 把液态树脂灌进孔/腔体, 固化后变硬, 能加固、防潮、防尘、保护内部器件。
- Polycrylic / wipe-on poly: 透明保护涂层 (类似清漆), 用于耐磨、防水、提升手感与外观。
- rOtring isograph 工程笔: 一种针管式绘图笔, 线宽稳定, 适合画网格线。
- 钕磁铁 N35: 钕铁硼磁铁的等级, “N35”表示磁性能等级, 常用于需要稳定磁场的检测场景。
- DIN 439 薄螺母: 一种标准件规格的薄六角螺母。这里主要作为“配重 + 结构固定 + 磁场形态更稳定”的载体。

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## 问答 2：是否有足够文档让工厂复刻生产？有哪些资料？

Q: 这个项目是否包含足够的制造文档？如果我交给生产厂家，能否较容易地复制制造？请从项目中挑出相关文档。

A: Saiboard 项目提供了若干关键技术资料，组合起来足以支持交付给制造商或专业加工厂进行复刻生产。虽然项目未必提供一份“标准化的工厂装配手册 (assembly manual)”，但以下资源基本覆盖了生产所需的规格与文件。

## 1) 电子制造 (PCBs)

项目包含完整的定制电子设计文件，并将  $19 \times 19$  的棋盘区域拆分为四种尺寸的模块化 PCB (例如  $11 \times 3$ 、 $3 \times 8$ 、 $8 \times 3$ 、 $8 \times 8$ ) 来覆盖整盘。

- **Gerber 文件**: 位于 `electronics/kicad_files/*/gerbers/`, 这是 PCB 工厂 (如 JLCPCB) 用于生产电路板的工业标准文件。
- **KiCad 工程文件**: 同目录下提供 `.kicad_pro`、`.kicad_sch`、`.kicad_pcb` 等源文件, 制造商可据此生成贴片坐标 (Pick-and-Place) 文件、物料清单 (BOM) 等。
- **Datasheets (器件规格书)**: 关键器件 (如霍尔传感器、LED 驱动、复用器等) 的规格说明位于 `electronics/datasheets/`。

## 2) 结构制造 (CNC/机械部分)

棋盘结构件是为 CNC 加工而设计的:

- **CNC 文件**: 位于 `board/cnc_files/`, 包含顶板、底板、侧板的 `.dxf`、`.f3d` 等文件。具备 CNC 雕刻机或激光切割能力的工厂可用这些文件精准切割木板。
- **3D 打印文件**: 必要的夹具 (例如 PCB 焊接遮罩/治具) 及专用零件 (例如用于画网格的笔夹) 以 `.f3d` 和 `.gcode` 形式提供, 位于 `electronics/3d_prints/` 与 `board/3d_prints/` 等目录。

## 3) 装配与物料信息 (Assembly & BOM)

- **电子物料 (BOM)**: 虽未必提供单独的 CSV, 但 `electronics/README.md` 与 KiCad 原理图 (`.kicad_sch`) 中标识了具体元器件; README 还说明了所需电源规格 (例如 **5V / 10A**) 与硬件件 (如不锈钢螺丝)。
- **棋子制作**: `stones/README.md` 提供了较详细的浇注配方与材料规格, 包括树脂类型、磁铁尺寸 ( $7 \times 4\text{mm}$  N35)、螺母规格 (DIN 439 BM 8×1) 等。

## 4) 软件集成与系统架构 (Software Integration)

- **固件 (Firmware)**: ESP32-S3 固件位于 `software/esp32s3/`, 作为硬件与 AI 服务之间的桥接层。
- **架构概览**: `GEMINI.md` 与 `software/overview.png` 给出了高层通信逻辑说明, 便于工厂在装配完成后进行系统联调与测试。

复刻生产建议 (交给工厂时应提供的资料)

如果要交给专业制造商复刻, 建议至少提供:

1. `electronics/kicad_files/` 子目录下的 **Gerber 压缩包** (给 PCB 厂投板);
2. `board/cnc_files/` 下的 **DXF 文件** (给 CNC 木工厂切割);
3. `board/README.md` 与 `electronics/README.md` 的装配说明 (包含胶合板厚度、木皮工艺等关键信息)。

## 名词解释 (给普通人看的)

- **PCB (印刷电路板)**: 承载电子元件的板子, 相当于电子系统的“骨架与线路”。
- **Gerber 文件**: PCB 工厂生产电路板必须的标准输出文件 (包含每层铜箔/阻焊/丝印/钻孔信息)。
- **KiCad**: 一种常见的开源电路设计软件。
- **BOM (Bill of Materials, 物料清单)**: 列出所有元件型号、数量、封装, 用于采购与生产备料。
- **Pick-and-Place 文件**: 给贴片机用的“元件坐标表”, 自动把元件贴到 PCB 上。
- **Datasheet (规格书)**: 元器件的官方说明书, 包含电气参数、引脚定义、尺寸等。
- **复用器 (Multiplexer)**: 一种“多路选择器”, 用较少的 MCU 引脚去读取更多的传感器输入。
- **ESP32-S3 固件**: 运行在 ESP32-S3 微控制器上的程序, 用来采集棋盘传感器数据、控制 LED, 并与上位机通信。
- **.f3d / .gcode**: `.f3d` 常见于 Fusion 360 的三维设计文件; `.gcode` 是 CNC/3D 打印设备执行的“加工指令”。

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如果你愿意, 我也可以把上面这两段内容进一步整理成一页“可交付工厂的项目说明”(含材料厚度表、工艺流程图、交付文件清单), 方便你直接发给 CNC 木工厂 / 贴片厂 / 装配厂。