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## 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 Sailboard 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 Sailboard 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)**：在棋盘顶部覆盖一层 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 19×19 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。

## 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详细的制造文档？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  $8 \times 1$ ）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。