

Open-Source Robotics in Practice: Lessons from Upkie Wheeled Biped

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FOSDEM 2026

31 January 2026

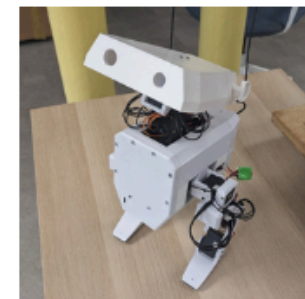
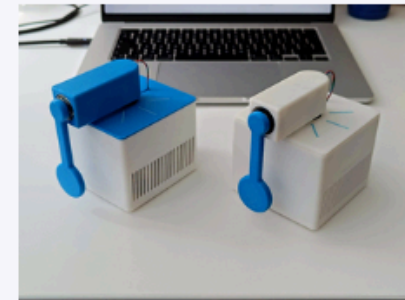
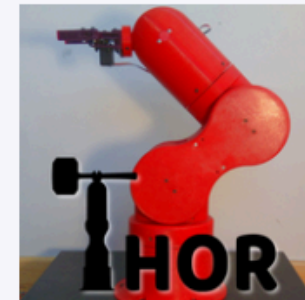
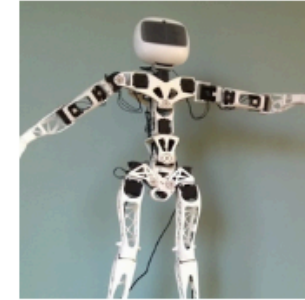
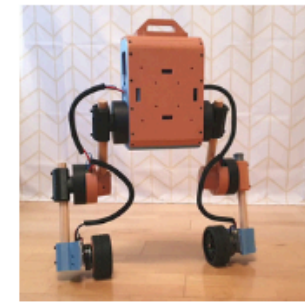
Open-source robots

Awesome Open-Source Robots

Curated collaborative [list](#), for instance:

Bipeds

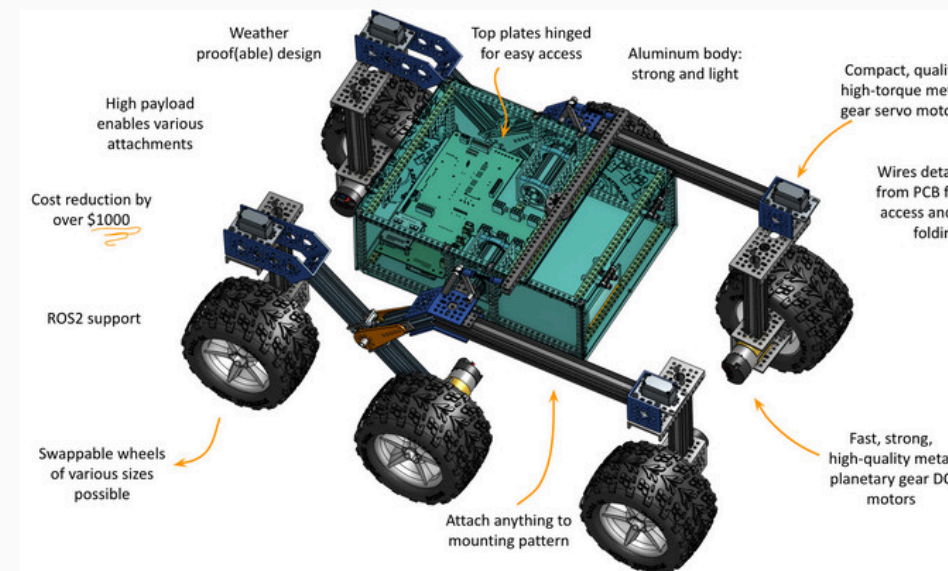
Project	Maker	Hardware	HW License	Software	SW License
Bolt	Open Dynamic Robot Initiative	Instructions	BSD-3-Clause	GitHub	BSD-3-Clause
Duke Humanoid	Duke University	Wiki	MIT	GitHub	MIT
Kayra	Ramin Assadollahi	GitHub	BSD-3-Clause	GitHub	BSD-3-Clause
MABEL	Raspibotics	GitHub	GPL-3.0	GitHub	GPL-3.0
Open Duck Mini	Antoine Pirrone	GitHub	Apache-2.0	GitHub	Apache-2.0
TipTap	Darren V Levine	GitHub	MIT	GitHub	MIT
Upkie	Stéphane Caron	Wiki	Apache-2.0	GitHub	Apache-2.0



JPL Open Source Rover

- Maker: [Jet Propulsion Laboratory](#)
- Released: 2018
- License: Apache-2.0
- **Documentation: yes**
- Reproduced: ?
- Active: yes

spec	value
top speed	~1.6m/s (~slow running, subject to motor selection)
nb motors	10
structural material	aluminum
total cost	~\$1600 (about the cost of a TurtleBot 3 Waffle)



The OSR mostly uses parts from [GoBilda](#) for the mechanical assembly. For GoBilda's (international) shipping options, see [here](#).



Other open-source, cheaper alternatives exist but are slower, less strong, and are more fragile. [Additional Projects.](#)

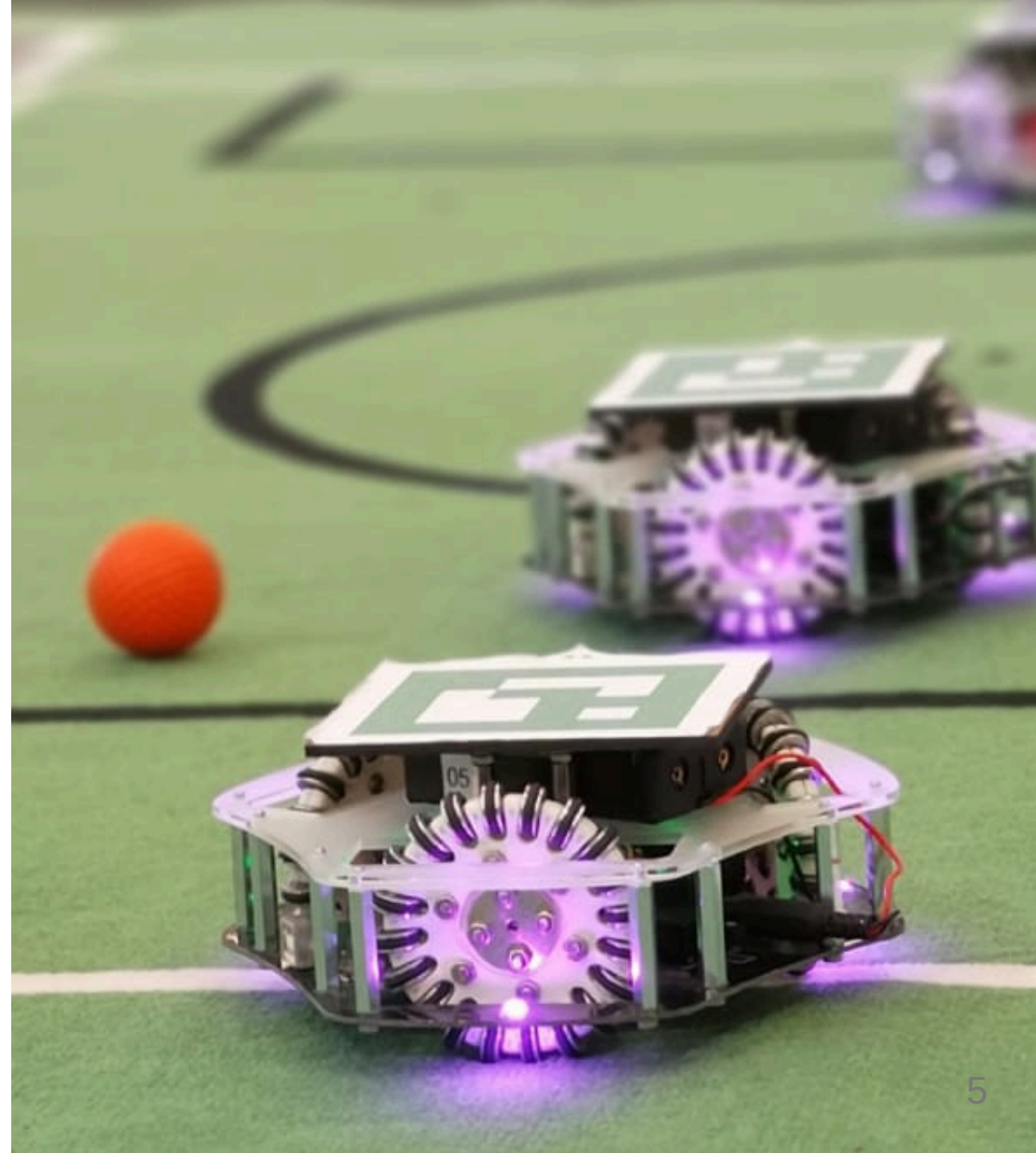
Features

This rover is designed to function similarly to the 6 wheel rover designs on Mars and employs a number of the major driving mechanics that the mars rovers use to traverse rocky surfaces:

- **Rocker-Bogie:** The Rocker-Bogie suspension system allows all 6 wheels to continually be in contact with the ground while climbing over obstacles
- **Differential Pivot:** Allows weight to be mechanically offloaded from one side of the rover to the other while climbing
- **6-Wheel Ackerman Steering:** Driving and steering/turning mechanism that governs where

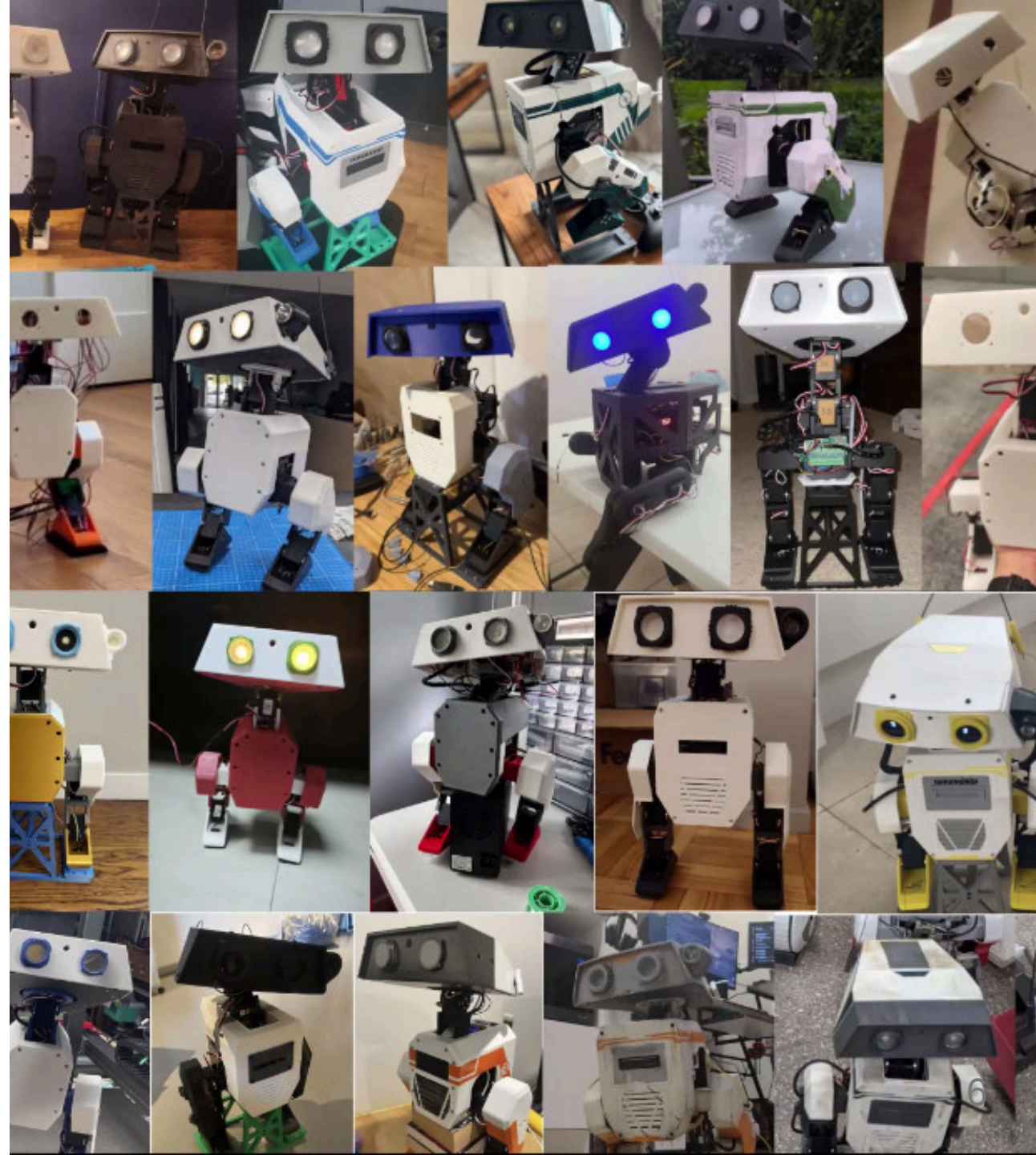
Robot Soccer Kit

- Maker: [Robot Soccer Kit](#)
- Released: 2021
- License: CC-BY-NC  
- Documentation: yes
- Reproduced: yes
- **Active: yes**



Open Duck Mini

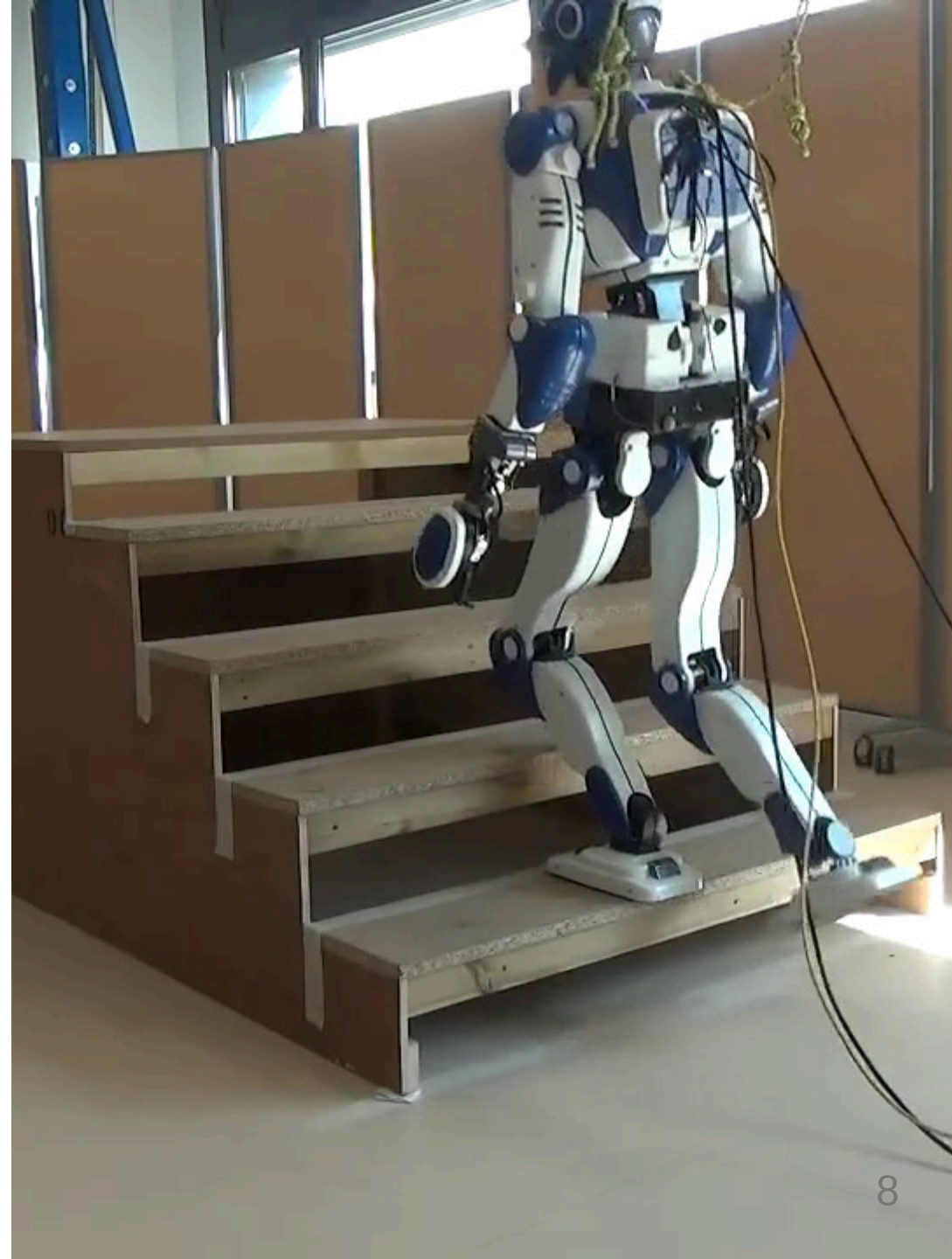
- Maker: [Antoine Pirrone](#)
- Released: 2024
- License: Apache-2.0
- Documentation: ?
- **Reproduced: yes**
- Active: yes



How we got there?

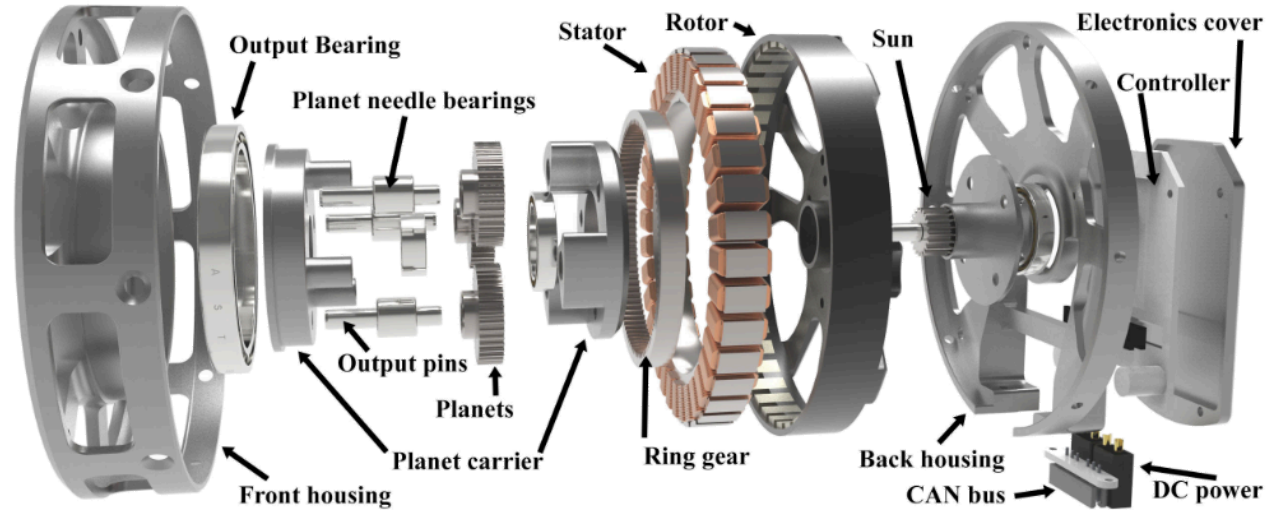
Ten years ago

- Expensive robots, labs only
- Not breaking them was high priority
- Software: open-source frameworks
- Hardware: **not** open-source



And then: QDD actuators

Ben Katz's MSc thesis: [A Low Cost Modular Actuator for Dynamic Robots](#) (2018)

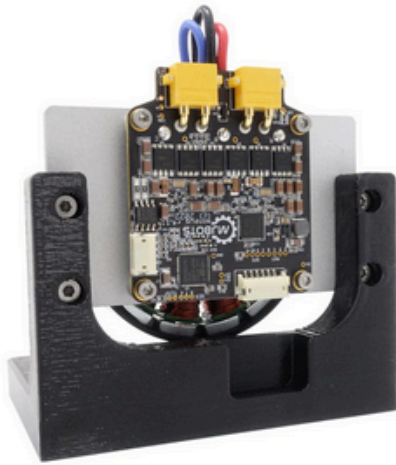


See also: [Ben Katz's blog](#), the QDD actuators of the [Berkeley humanoids](#).

Open-source actuators



[Home](#) [Products](#) [Full Catalog](#) [About](#)



moteus r4.11 developer kit
\$204.00 USD



moteus-n1 developer kit
\$284.00 USD



moteus-x1 developer kit
\$304.00 USD



qdd100 beta 3 servo
\$559.00 USD

mjbots

- **Open-source** QDD actuators, brushless motor controllers, Raspberry Pi hat, ...
- [Hardware](#): mech. and electrical designs
- [Firmware](#): of the brushless controllers
- [Software](#): C++/Python libraries
- [Discord](#) channel



Thermal modeling for mo - a beginning

🕒 June 19, 2025 📁 Development

One of the things I've been wanting to understand better for q performance of moteus and motors when used in realistic app thermal limits of one or another determine the eventual sizing the most important performance factors. I've covered this befo post (**customizable pwm rate**) but it was far from a general s **dynamometer fixture**, with its ability to accurately measure in opportunity for finally tackling this. This post will describe a bit you should care.

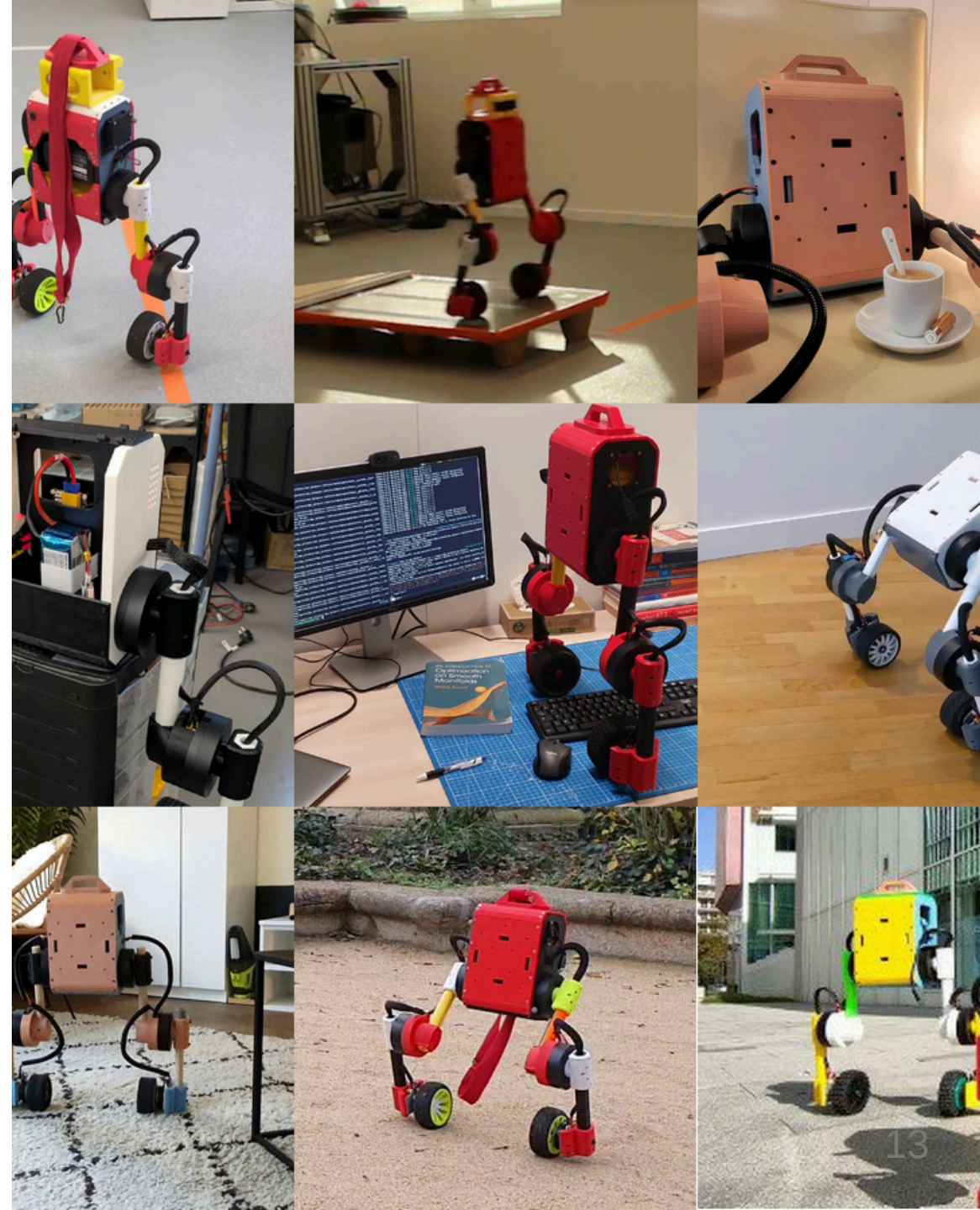
Simple thermal modeling

A thermal model of a system is one that relates the quantities evolve over time. For any given system, you can imagine it as a (the thermal load), heat goes out the other side (cooling) and th changes over time. In practical systems, the cooling heat trans the system's temperature and ambient temperature and the w static quantity or an independent variable that is divorced from

Upkie wheeled bipeds

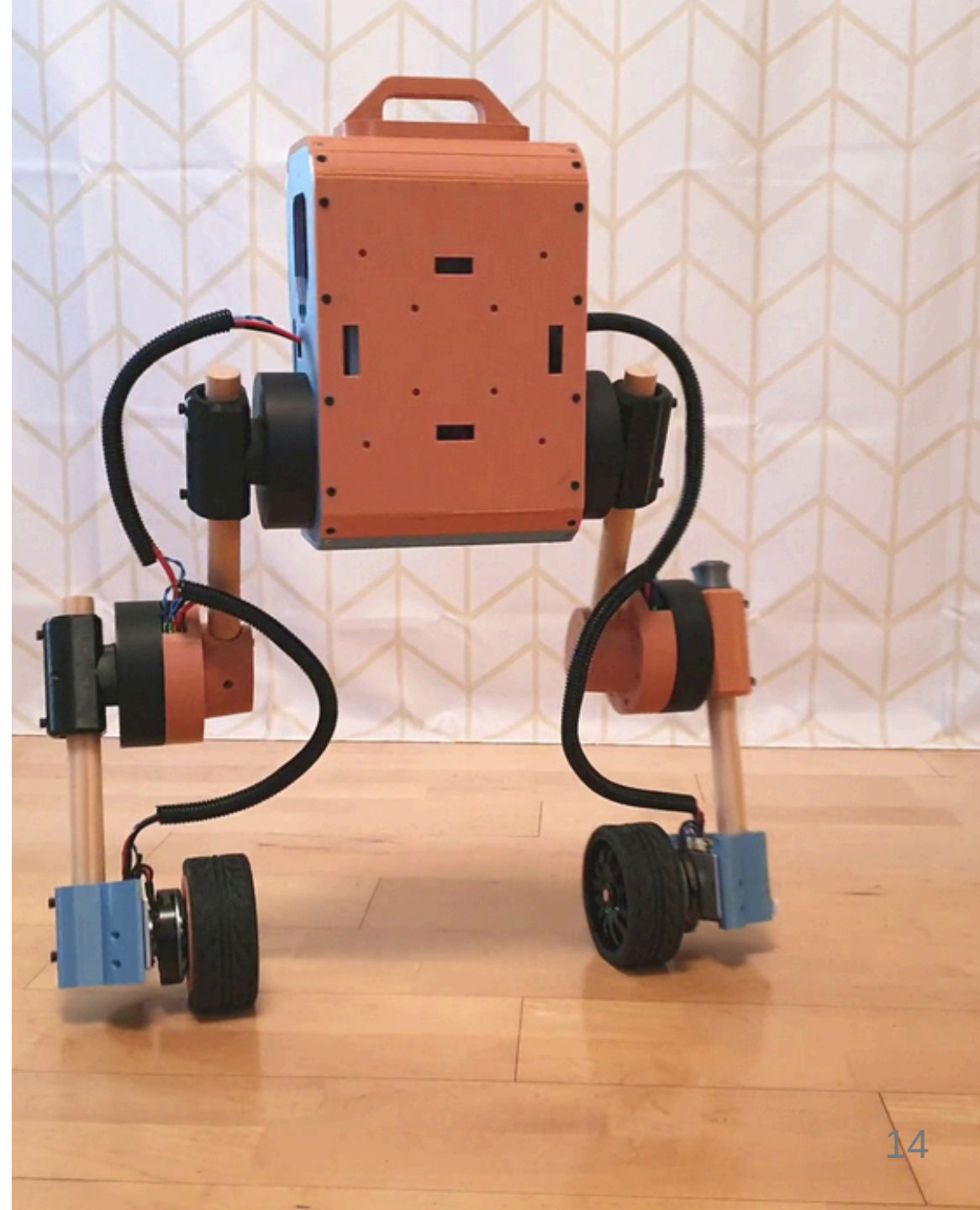
Upkie wheeled bipeds

- Released: 2022
- License: Apache-2.0
- Documentation: yes
- Reproduced: 6+
- Learning: yes
- Active: yes



Goals

- Open-source hardware and software
- Hybrid locomotion capabilities
- Reproducibility and accessibility
- Education and training
 - Model predictive control
 - Reinforcement learning
- Research platform

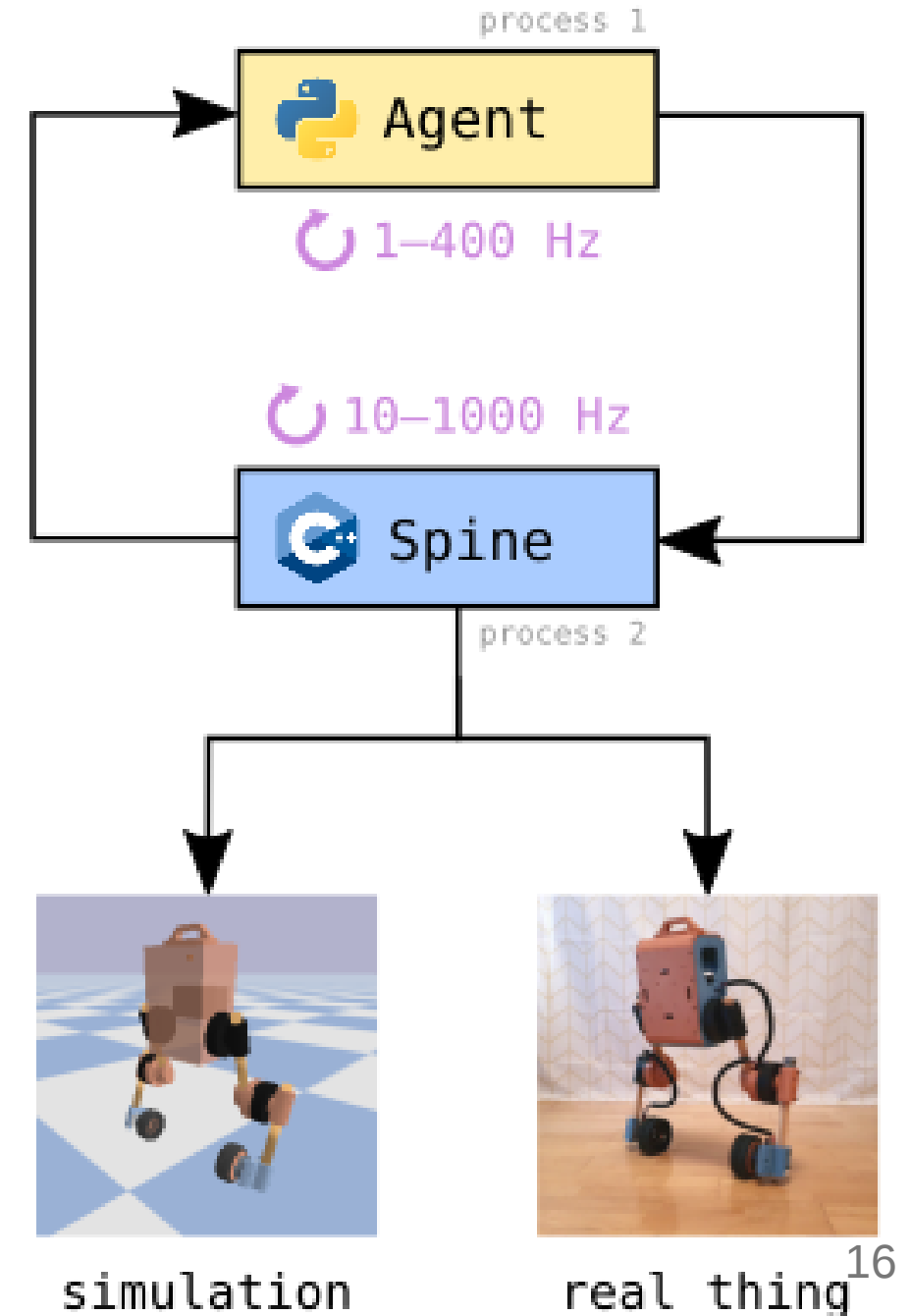


Upkies' software

Software

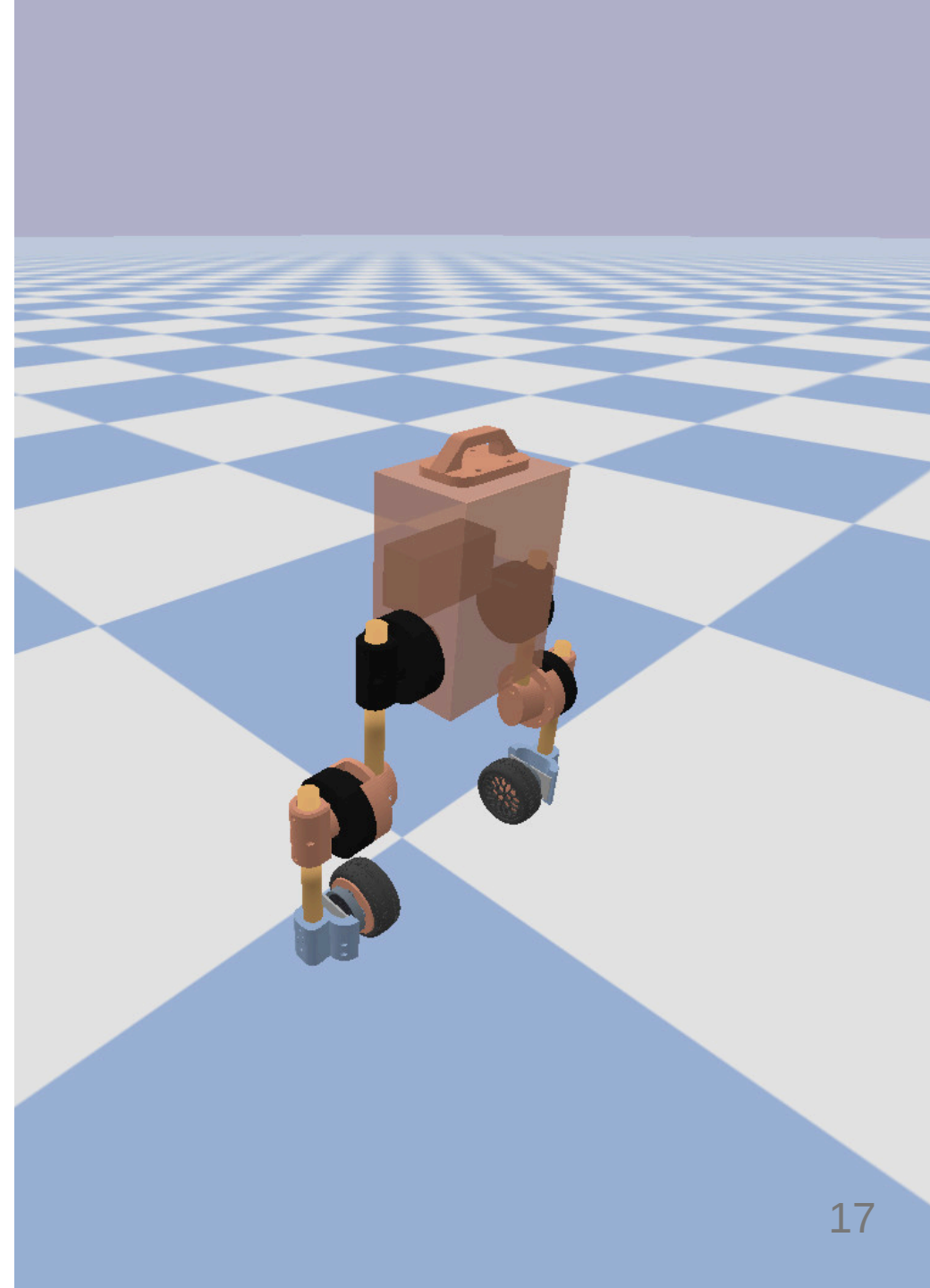
```
pip install upkie
```

- **Agents** in Python for new behaviors
- **Spines** in C++ for low-level motor control
- Logging and inter-process communication
- Gymnasium API for reinforcement learning
- Interface to different physics simulators
- Basic state estimation and control

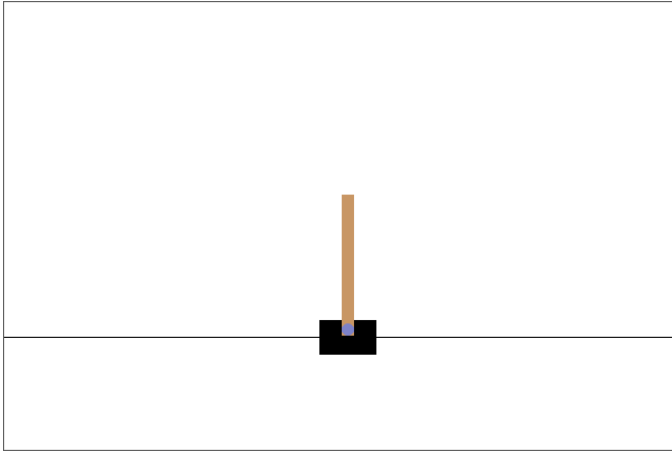


Try it out

```
$ git clone https://github.com/upkie/upkie  
$ cd upkie  
$ uv run examples/mpc_balancing.py
```



Gymnasium API



```
with gym.make("CartPole-v1", render_mode="human") as env:  
    observation, _ = env.reset()  
    action = env.action_space.sample()  
    for step in range(1_000_000):  
        observation, reward, _, _, _ = env.step(action)  
        position = observation[0]  
        action = 0 if position > 0.0 else 1
```

Gymnasium API

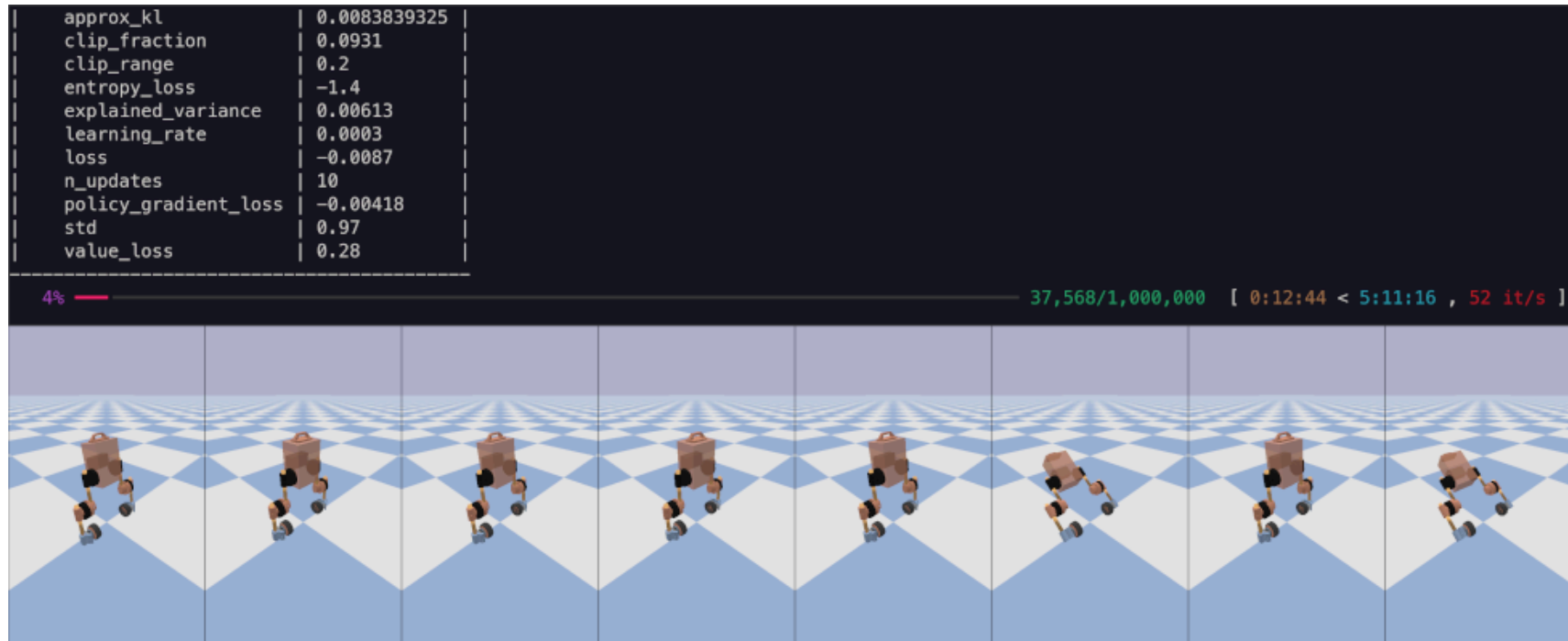


```
with gym.make("Upkie-PyBullet-Pendulum", frequency=200.0) as env:  
    observation, _ = env.reset()  
    action = env.action_space.sample()  
    for step in range(1_000_000):  
        observation, reward, _, _, _ = env.step(action)  
        pitch = observation[0]  
        action[0] = 10.0 * pitch # action is [ground_velocity]
```

Stable-Baselines3

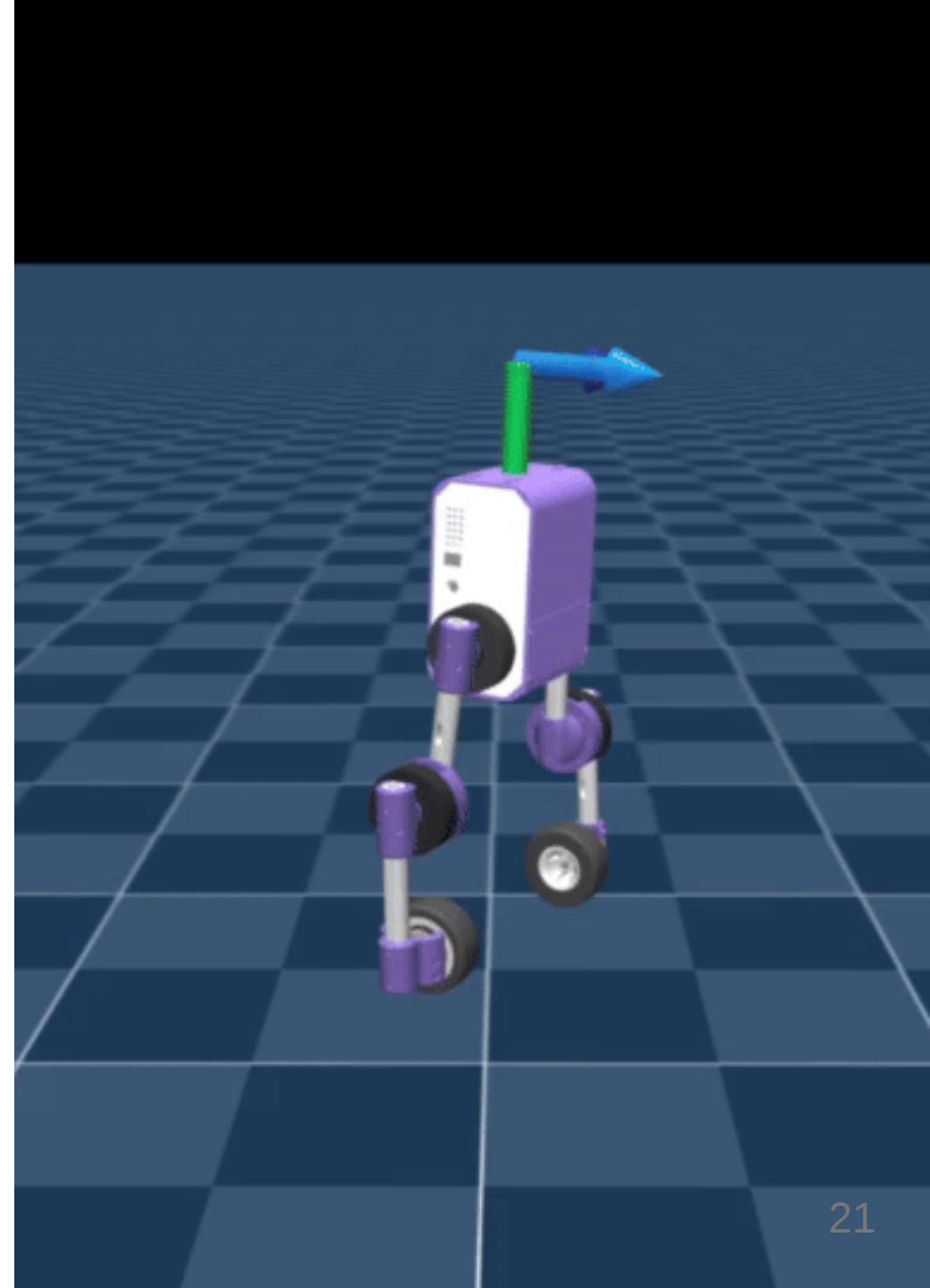
- [Stable-Baselines3](#): reliable implementations of reinforcement-learning algorithms
- [RL Baselines3 Zoo](#): training framework for Stable-Baselines3

Thanks to the Gymnasium API, we can use these libraries to [train](#) agent policies:



MjLab Upkie

- RL training environment by [Marc Duclaud](#)
- Repository: [mjlab_upkie](#)
- GPU-optimized training based on [mjlab](#):
 - Pro: train on e.g. 2048 environments
 - Con: requires an Nvidia GPU
- Larger FPS than current CPU-based sims
- Can train richer policies in less wall time



Lessons learned

Worked:

- Open source *everything*
- Use conda-forge then [pixi](#)
- Model predictive control works on various robots with only two parameters

Didn't work:

- [Vulp](#): too much initial modularity
- Custom C++ spines: no usage so far
- Simulation spines for both testing and reinforcement learning

Applications and future works

Applications of Upkies:

- [Articulated head](#) doing marker tracking
- [Contact estimation](#) using machine learning from real-robot data
- [Obstacle avoidance](#) trained with Gaussian splatting and reinforcement learning

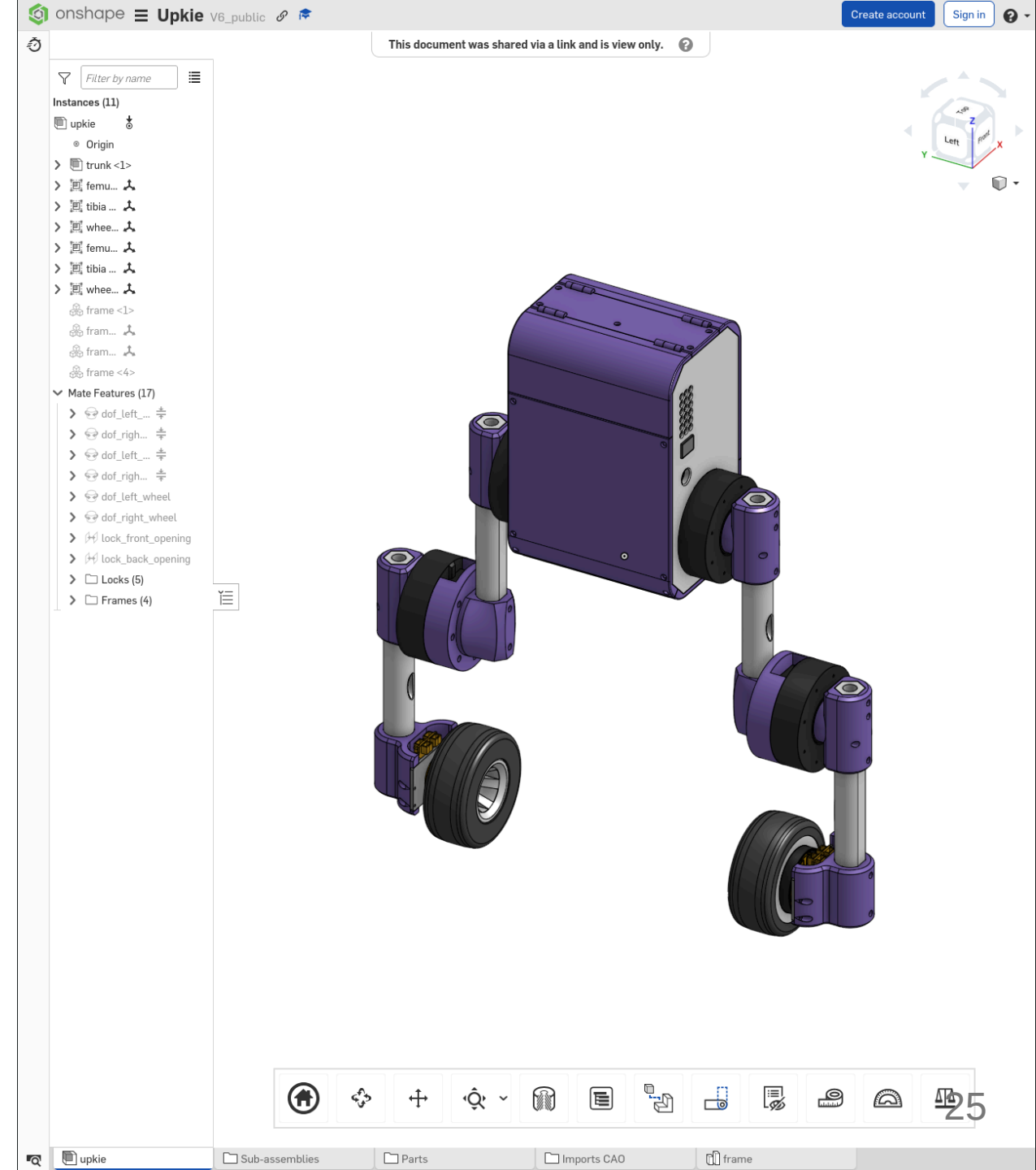
In the pipeline:

- Execute dynamic motions, like jumping
- Vision-based locomotion with RGB-D cameras

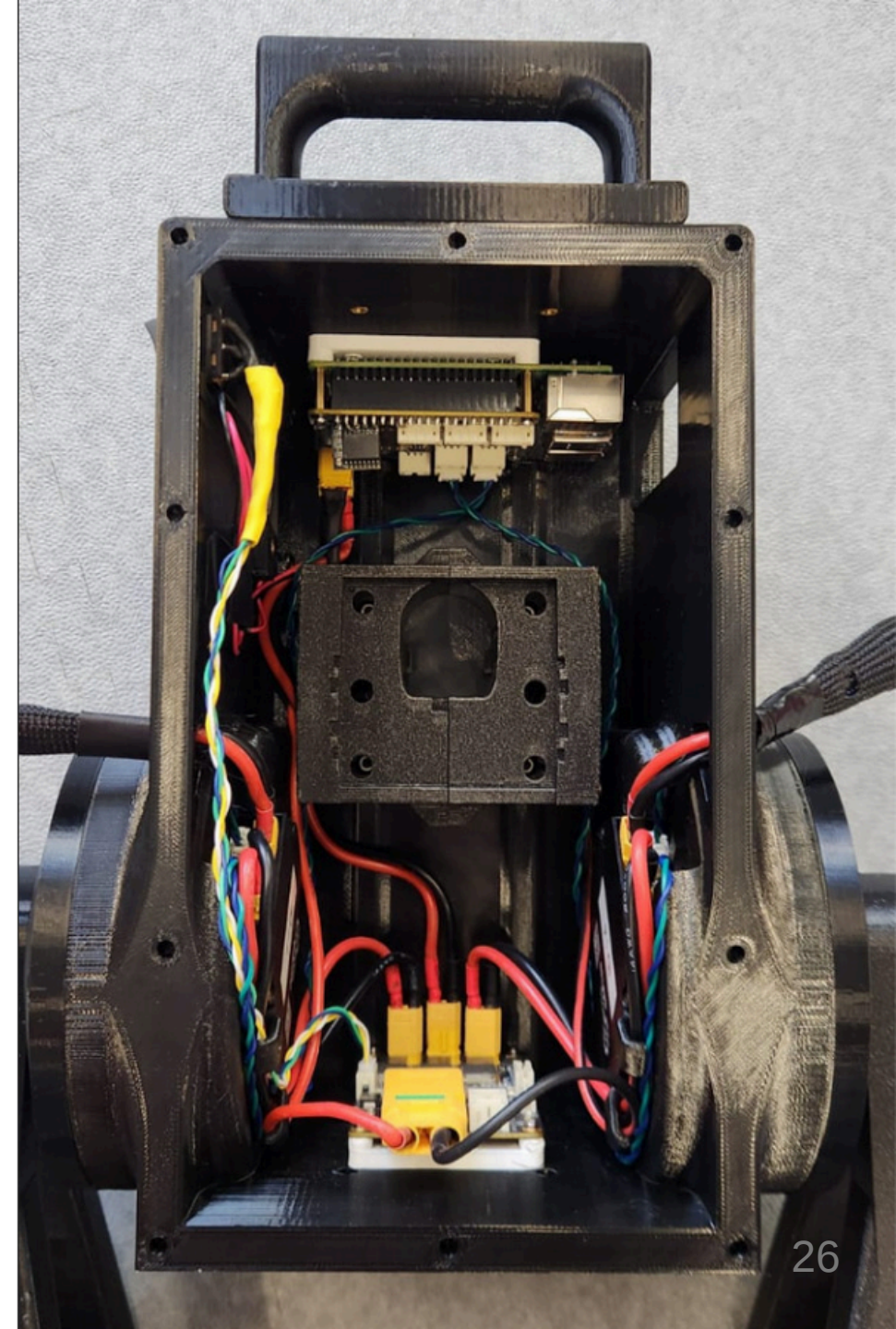
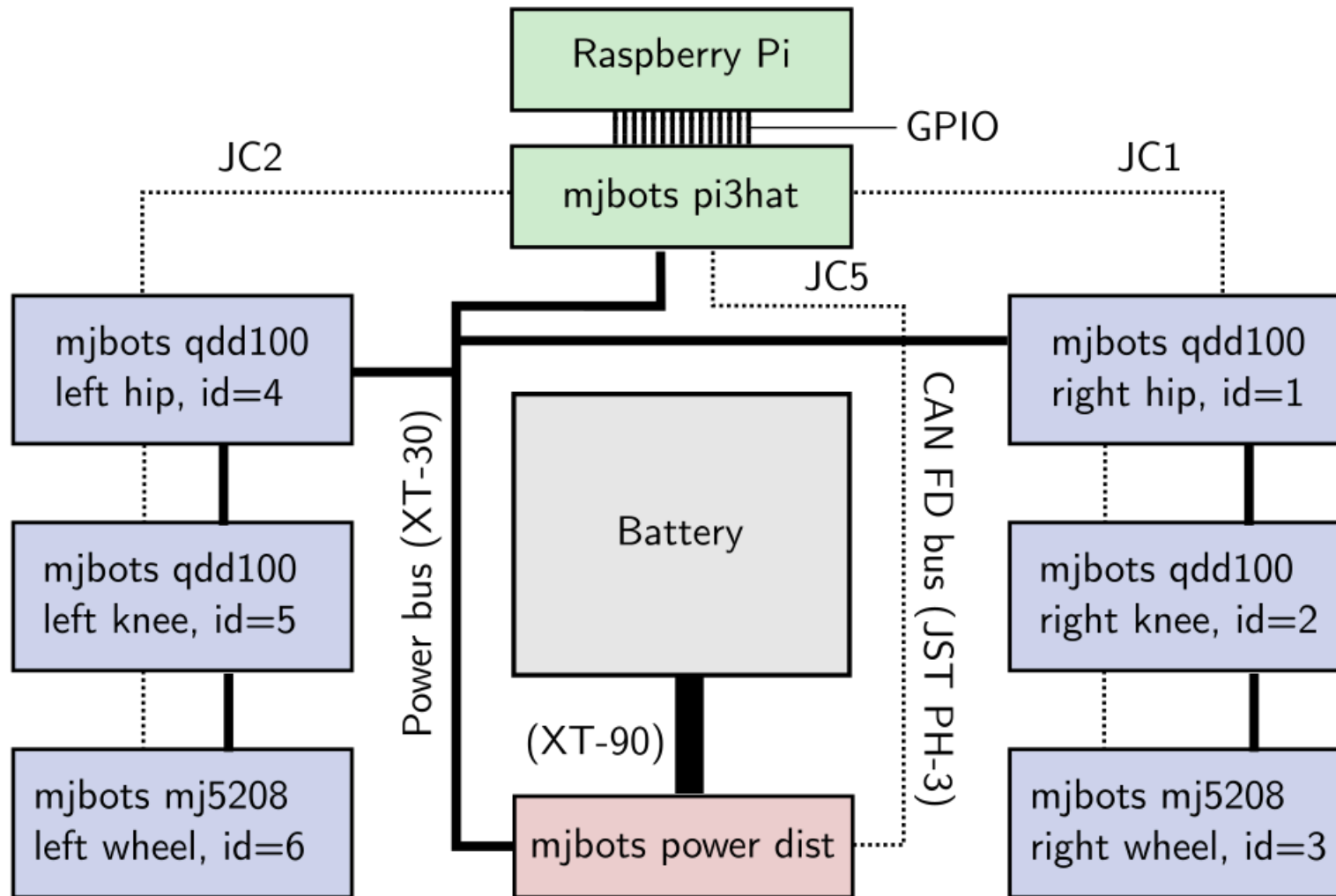
Upkies' hardware

Hardware

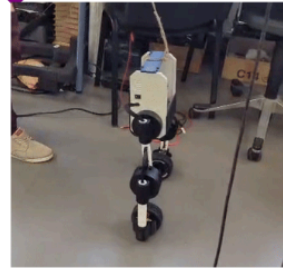
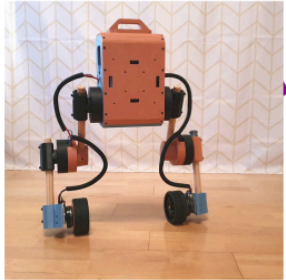
- [Build manual](#) with pictures
- [Bill of materials](#)
- 3D printed parts [repository](#)
- Add-ons using four-screw patterns
- Variants and redesigns:
 - [Version 1](#)
 - [Version 2](#)
 - Michael Mathieu's [Upkie-T](#)
 - Marc Duclusaud's [redesign](#)



Electronics



Tree of Upkies



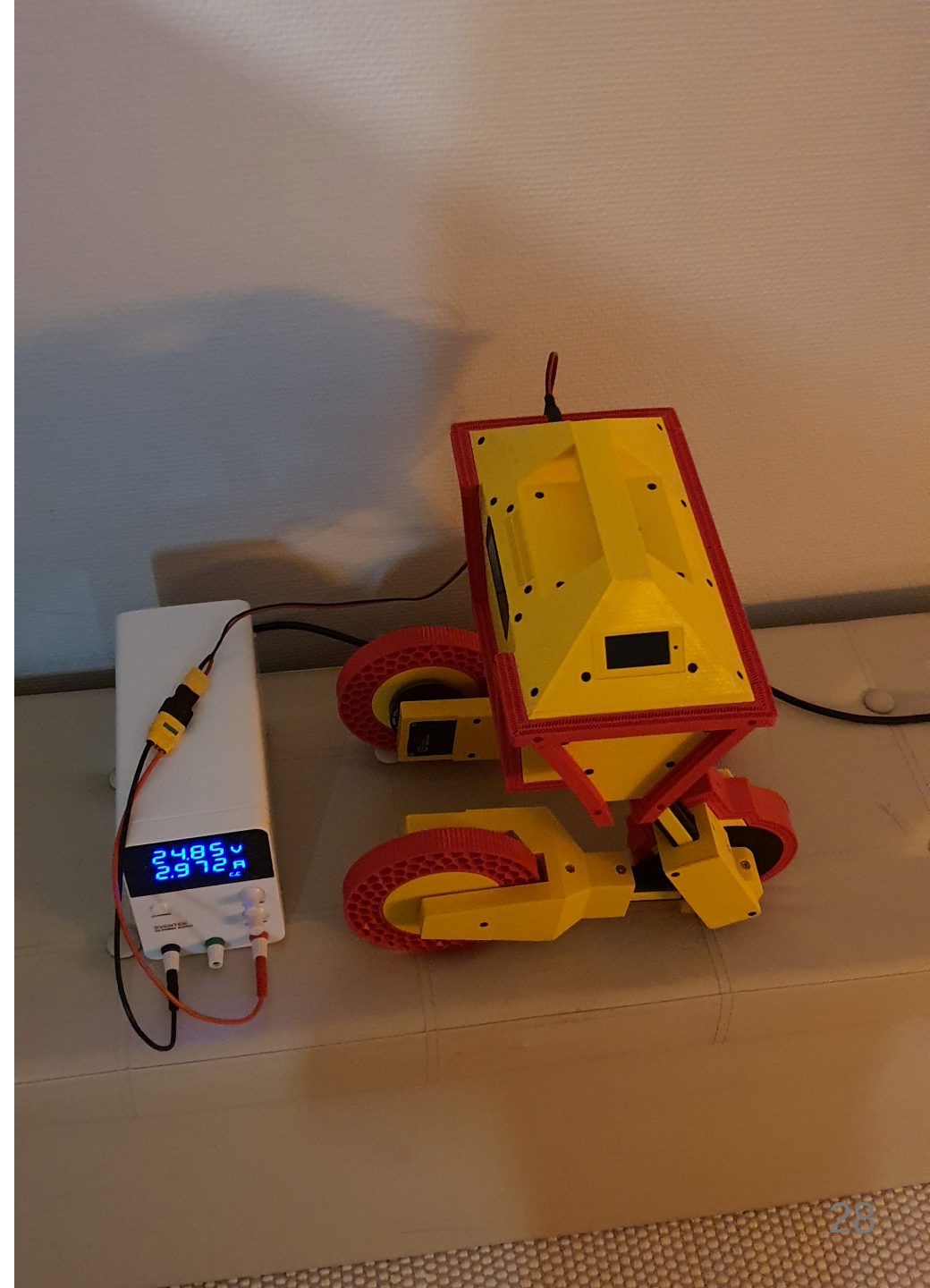
Not exactly a linear progression...

Upkie-T

Michael Mathieu's [Upkie-T](#) design:

- All cables are internal
- Battery cells and BMS are internal
- Bumpers for fall protection
- Charging while the robot is on
- Custom 3D-printed wheels
- Screen on the robot's back

Direction: more features, harder to reproduce



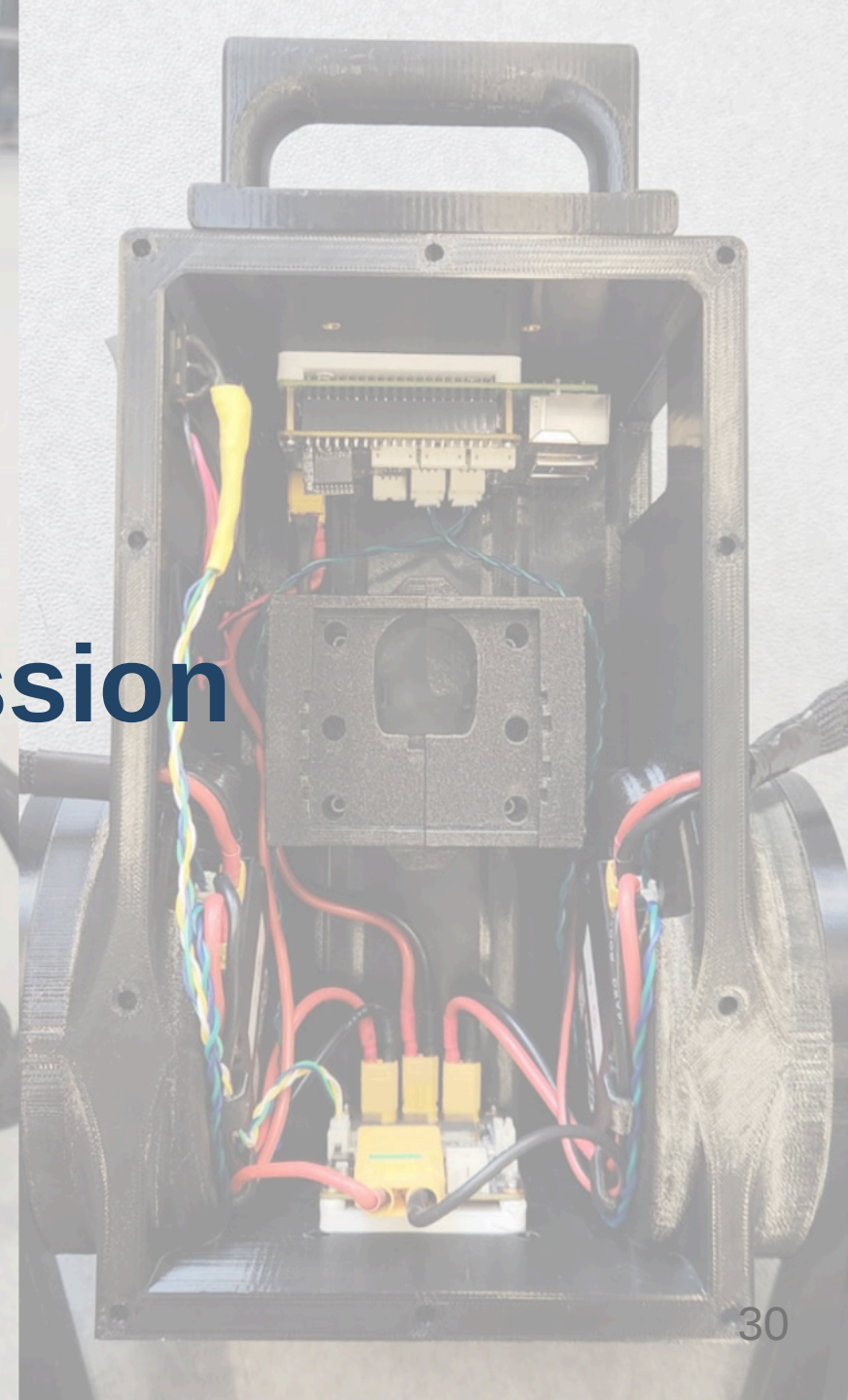
Upkie v2

Etienne Arlaud's and Valentin Tordjman--
Levavasseur's revision:

- Redesign parts with [FreeCAD](#)
- Reduce number of 3D printed parts
- Ease electronics/cable management
- Reduce play in hip and knee joints
- Improve durability of the robot
- Add mounting patterns for extensions
- Improve legs range of motion

Direction: streamlining, easier to reproduce





Live demo & Discussion

Extra slides

Definition of open source for robots?

Defining “open source” for robots:

1. **Software:** open-source license (copyleft or permissive)
2. **Mechanics:** Creative Commons? CERN Open Hardware License?
3. **Electronics:** Creative Commons? TARP Open Hardware License?
4. **Datasets:** Create Commons? Open Database License?

Copyleft and permissive licenses were written *for software*.

Open-source hardware

There is an [OSHW Definition](#):

- "Hardware": anything physical with public source files
- Definition applies to electronics and mechanical designs
- Requires sharing the files to build *and* modify the hardware

See also: [OSHW certification program](#).

