

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

Stéphane Caron, Etienne Arlaud, Valentin Tordjman--Levavasseur

FOSDEM 2026

31 January 2026

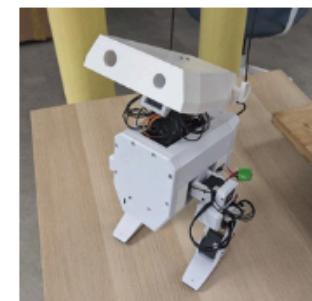
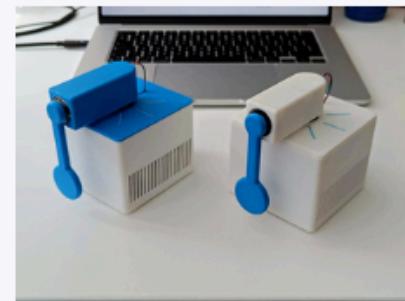
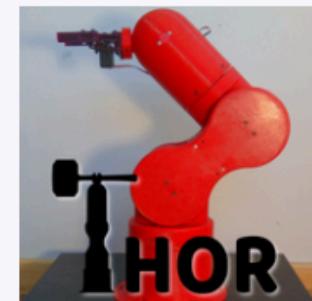
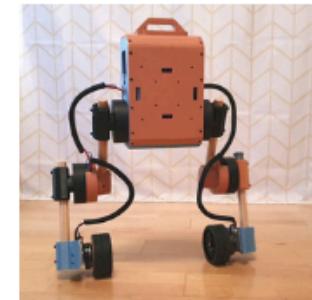
Open-source robots

Awesome Open-Source Robots

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

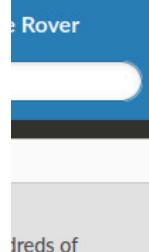
Bipeds

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



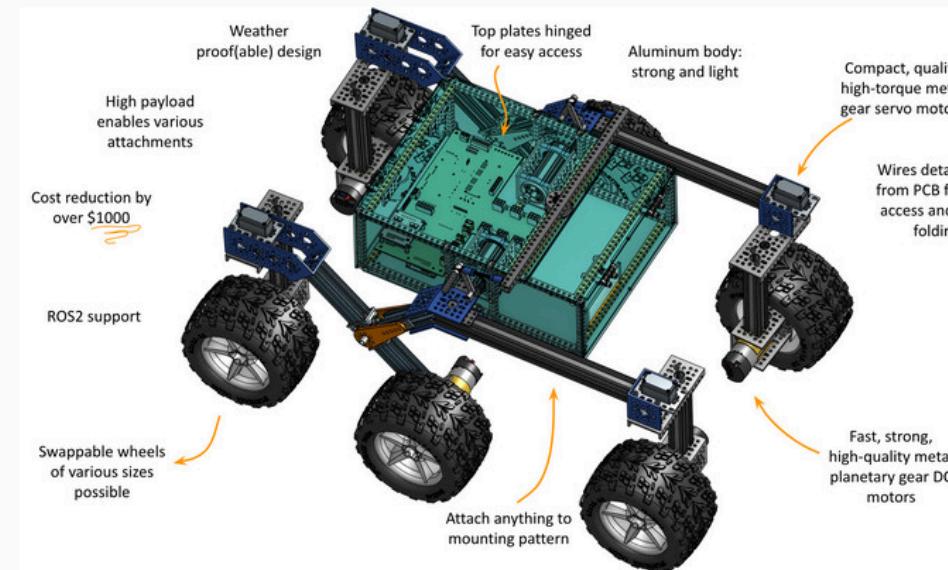
JPL Open Source Rover

- Maker: Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- Released: 2018
- License: Apache-2.0
- **Documentation: yes**
- Reproduced: ?
- Active: yes



hundreds of

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](#).

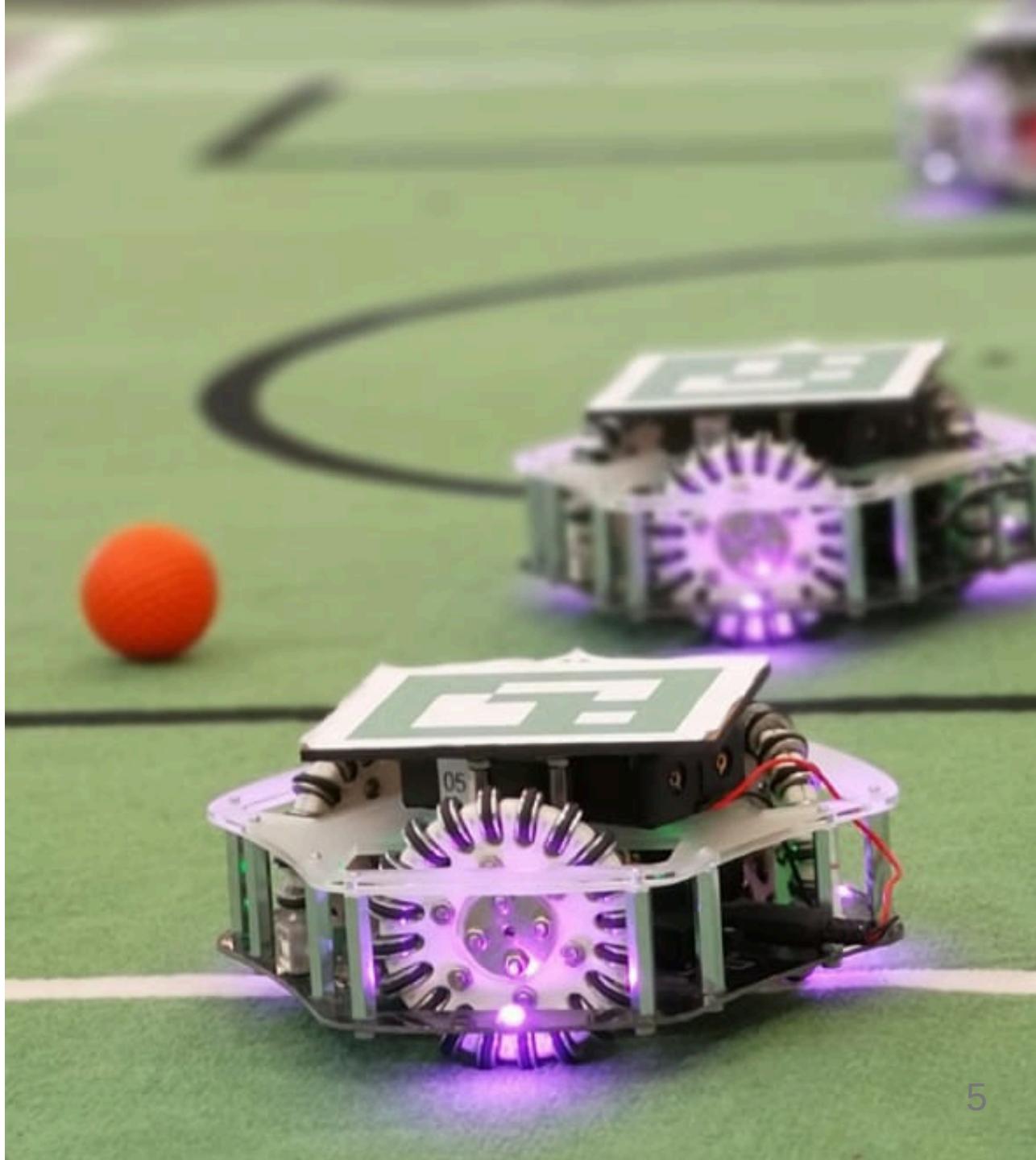
Features

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

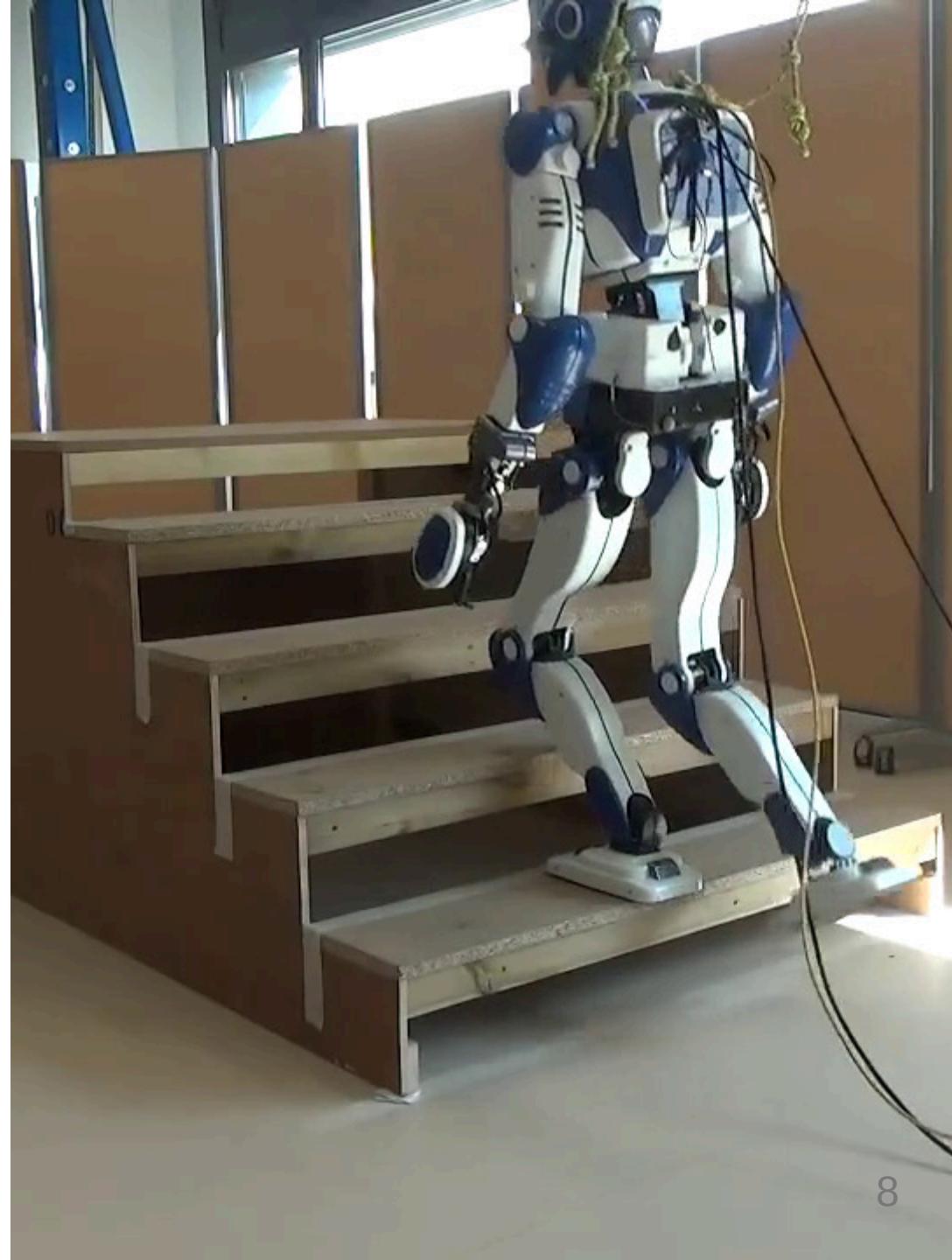
- Maker: [Antoine Pirrone](#)
- Released: 2024
- License: Apache-2.0
- Documentation: ?
- **Reproduced:** yes
- Active: yes



How we got there?

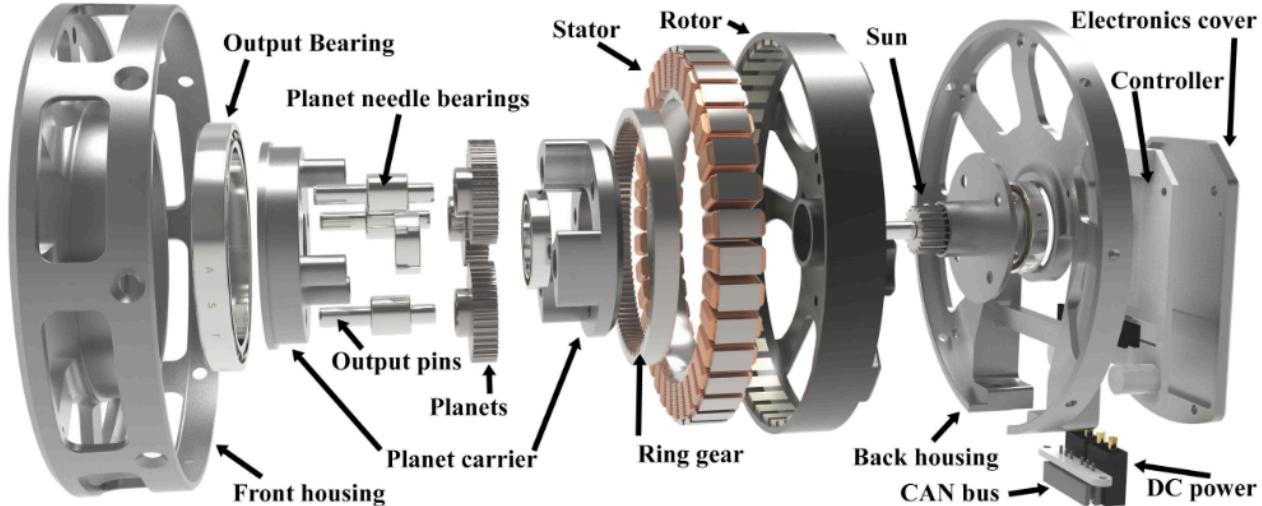
Ten years ago

- 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)

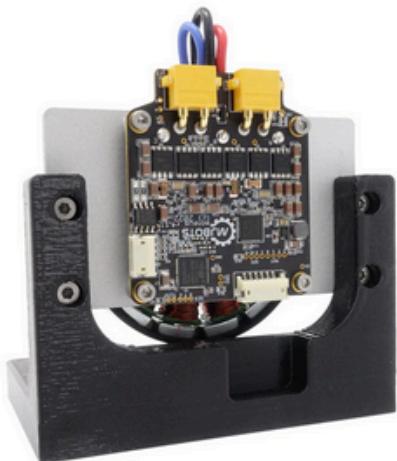


See also: [Ben Katz's blog](#), the QDD actuators of the Berkeley humanoids.

Open-source actuators



Home Products [Full Catalog](#) About



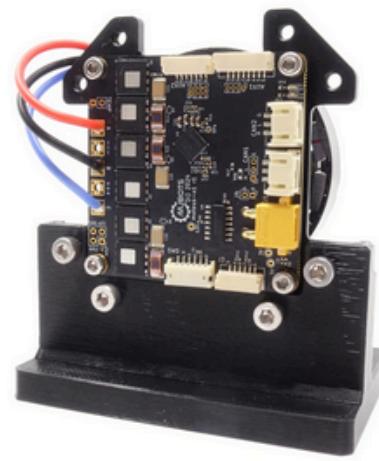
moteus r4.11 developer kit

\$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



MJBOTS BLOG

Thermal modeling for mo - a beginning

⌚ June 19, 2025

One of the things I've been wanting to understand better for quite some time is the performance of moteus and motors when used in realistic applications. Thermal limits of one or another determine the eventual sizing of the system, and the most important performance factors. I've covered this before in a post ([customizable pwm rate](#)) but it was far from a general solution. I've also used a [dynamometer fixture](#), with its ability to accurately measure input and output power, to opportunity for finally tackling this. This post will describe a bit of what 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 the changes over time. In practical systems, the cooling heat transfer the system's temperature and ambient temperature and the we static quantity or an independent variable that is divorced from

Upkie wheeled bipeds

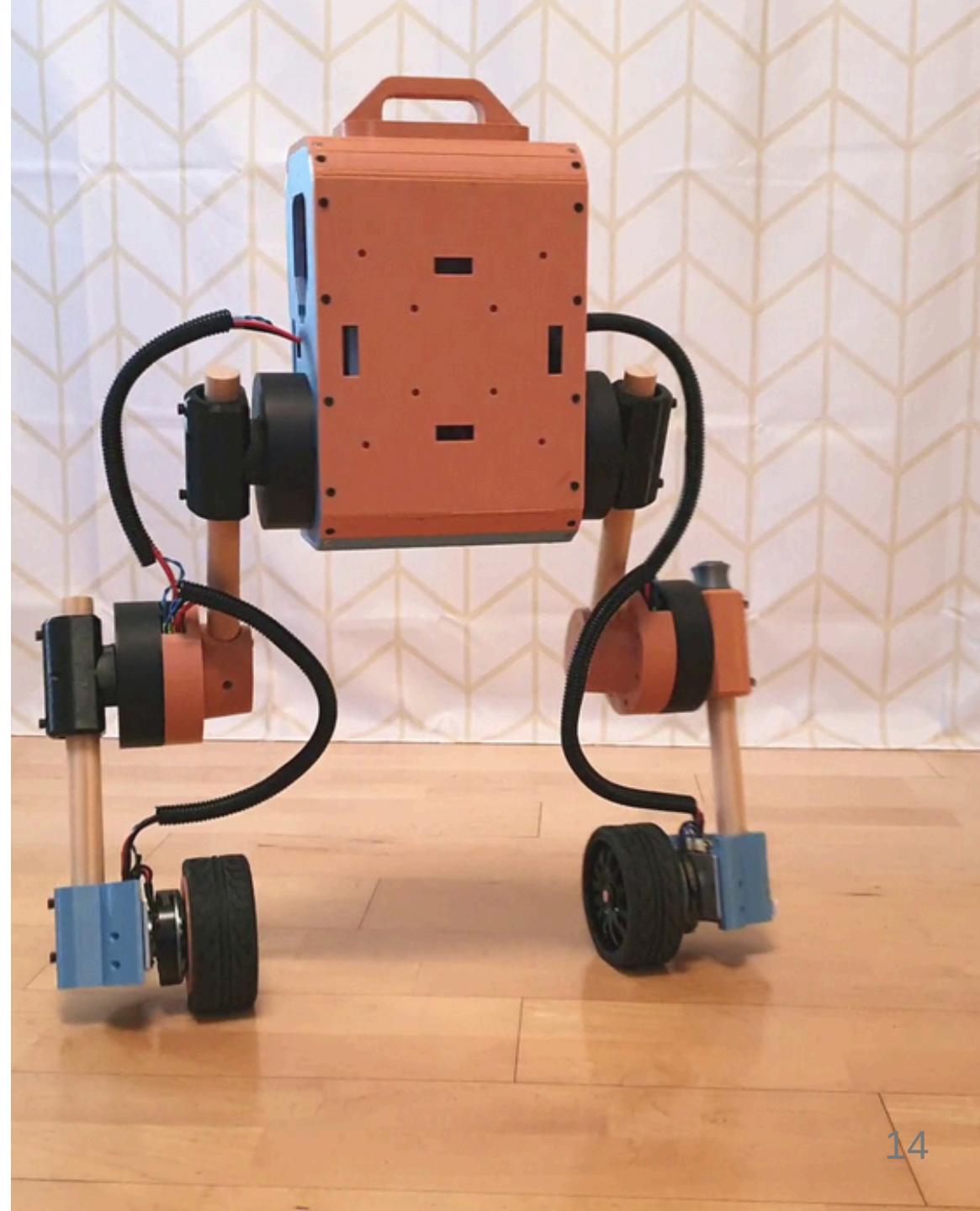
Upkie wheeled bipeds

- 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

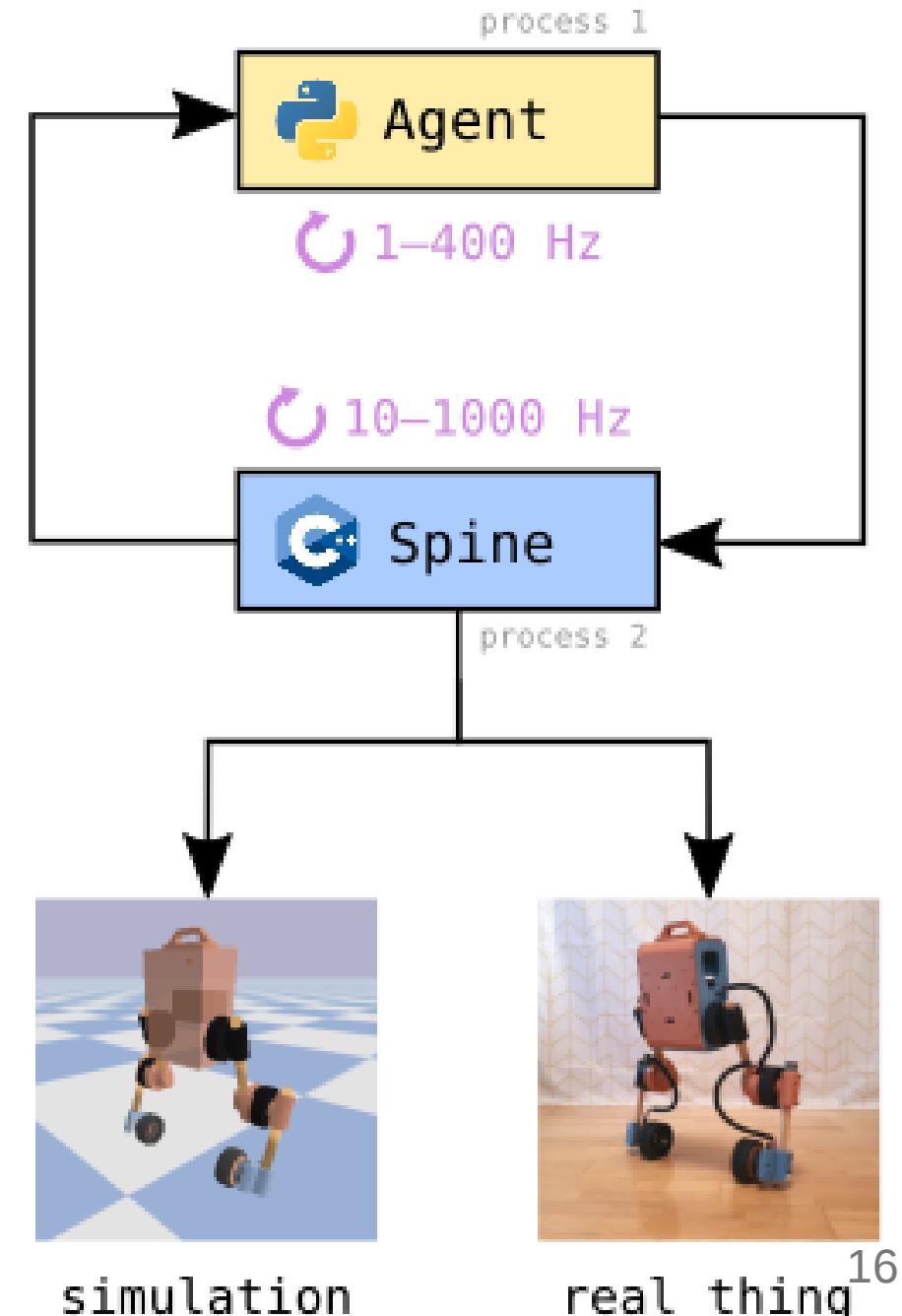


Upkies' software

Software

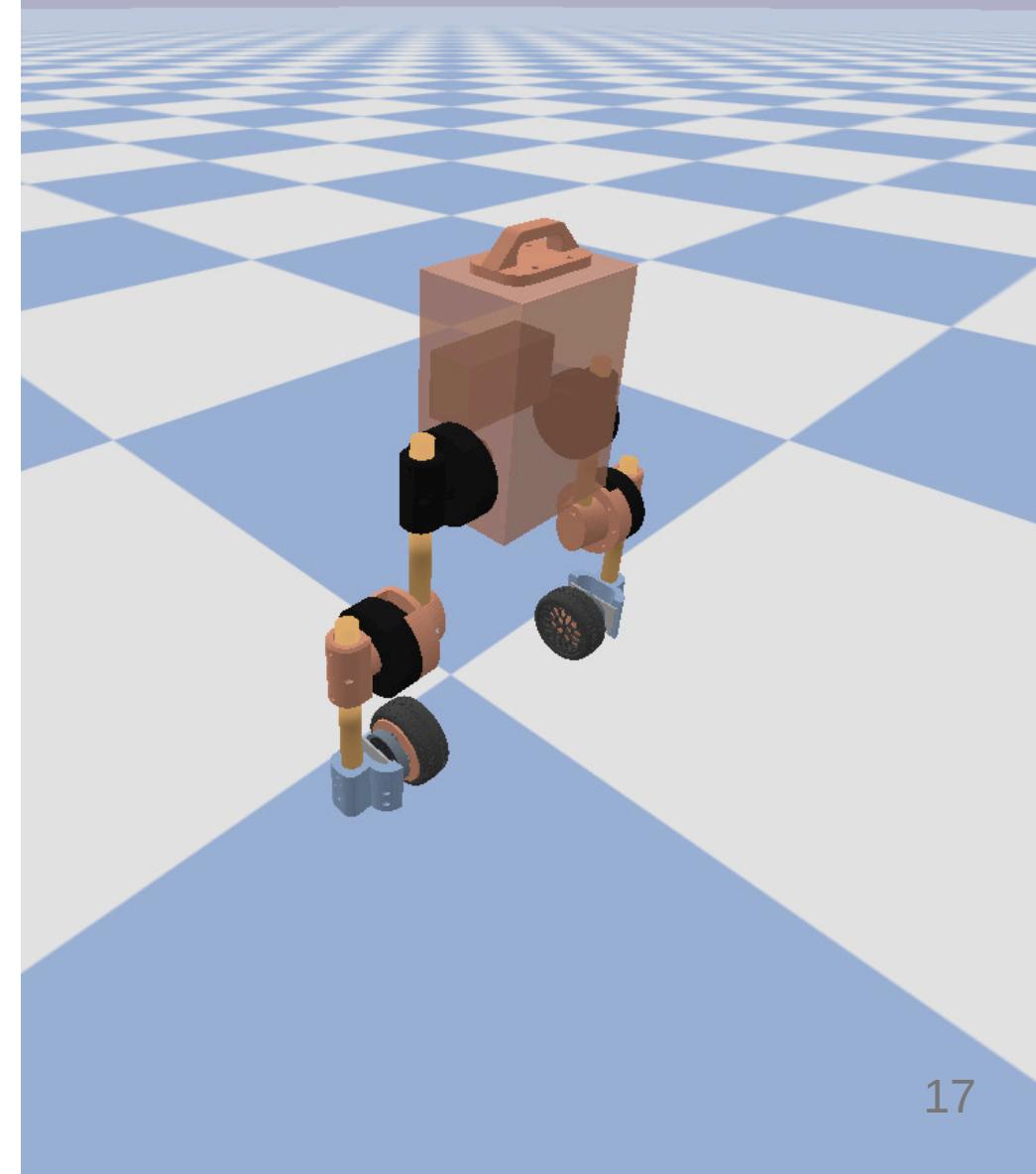
```
pip install upkie
```

- **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

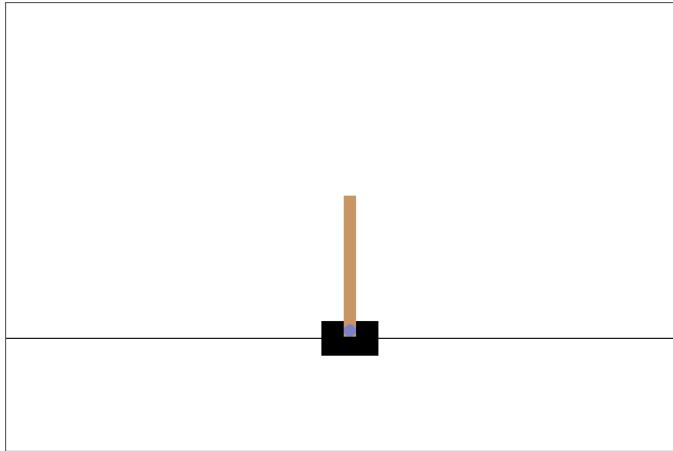


Try it out

```
$ 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

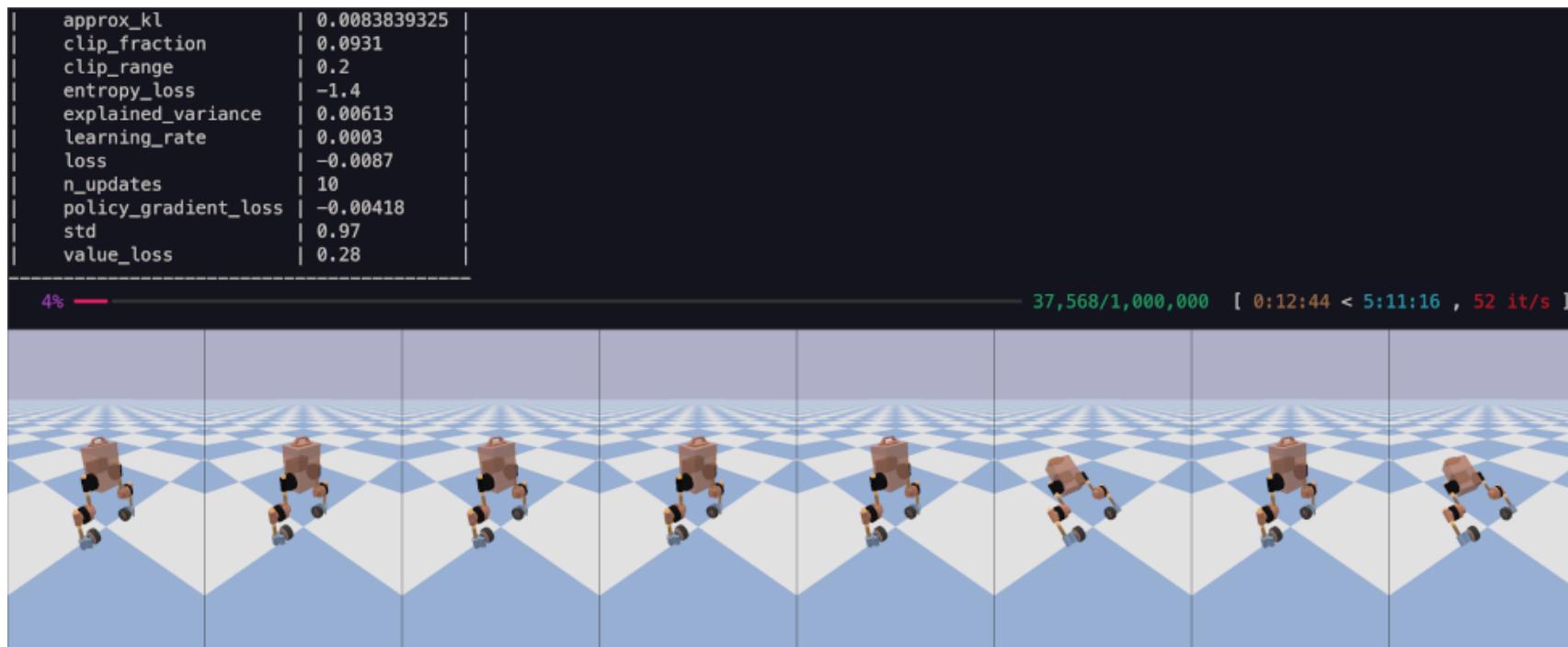


```
with gym.make("Upkie-PyBullet-Pendulum", frequency=200.0) as env:
    observation, _ = env.reset()
    action = env.action_space.sample()
    for step in range(1_000_000):
        observation, reward, _, _, _ = env.step(action)
        pitch = observation[0]
        action[0] = 10.0 * pitch # action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

Stable-Baselines3

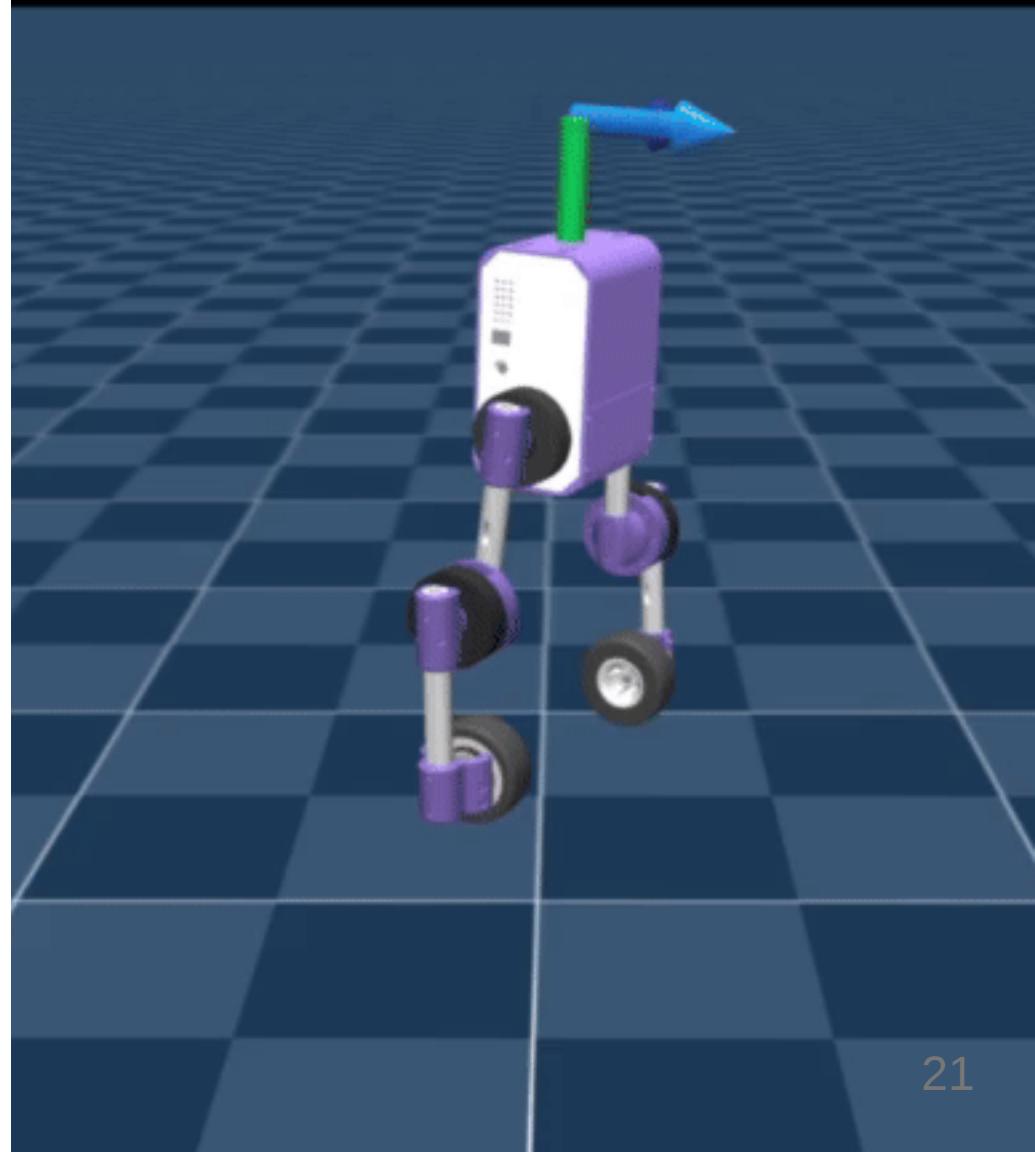
- [Stable-Baselines3](#): reliable implementations of reinforcement-learning algorithms
- [RL Baselines3 Zoo](#): training framework for Stable-Baselines3

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



MjLab Upkie

- RL training environment by [Marc Duclusaud](#)
- 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

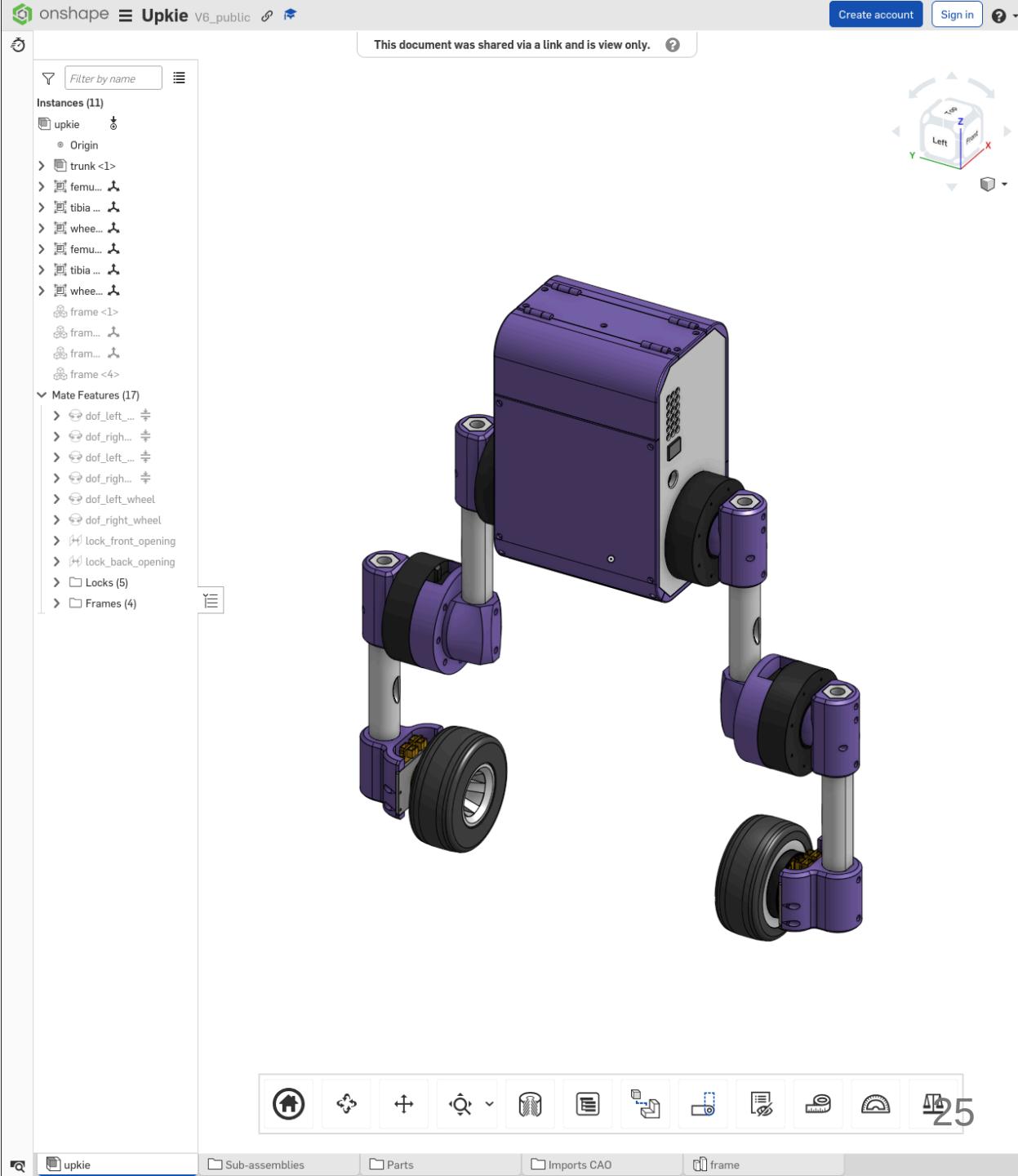
In the pipeline:

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

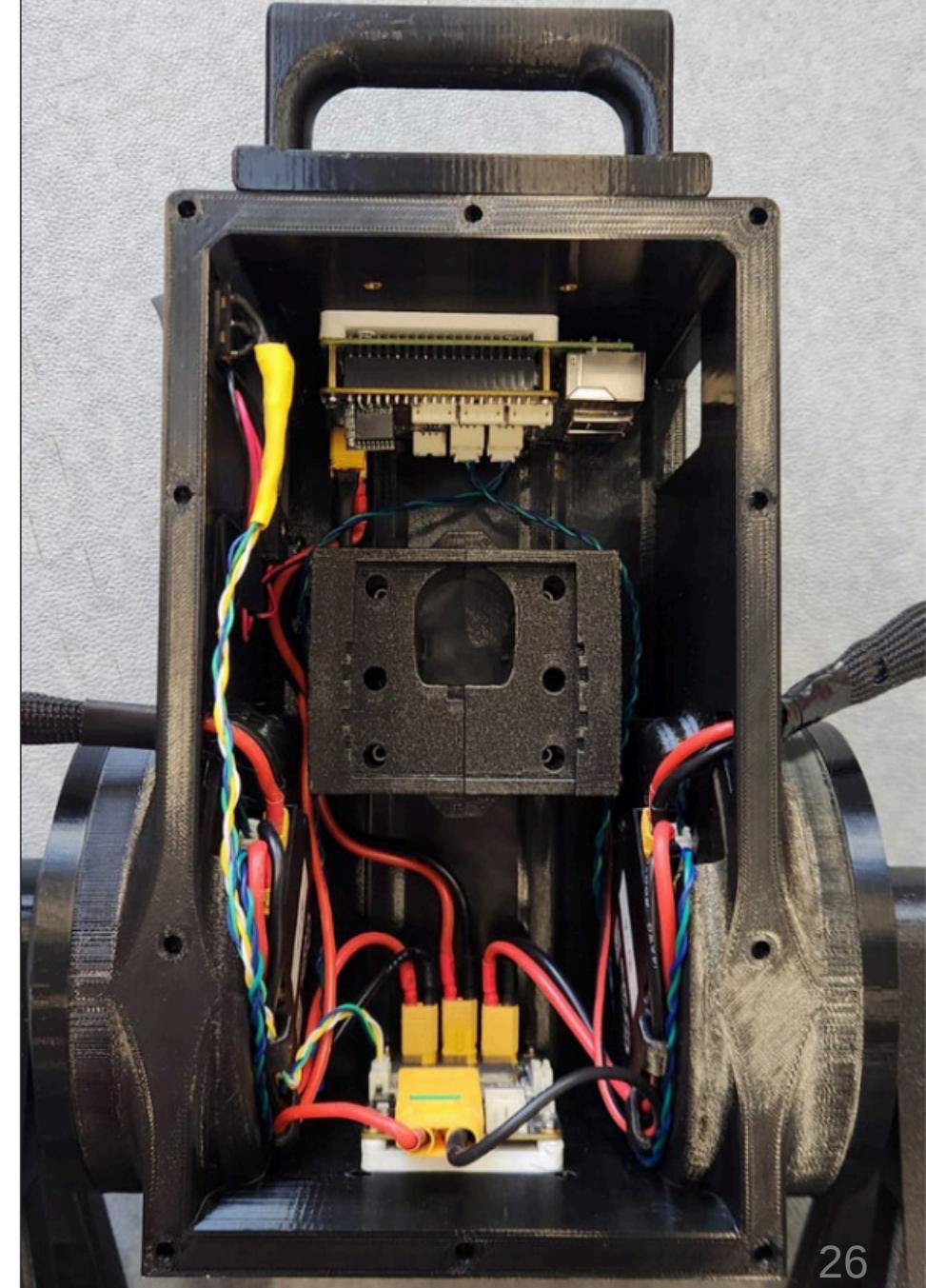
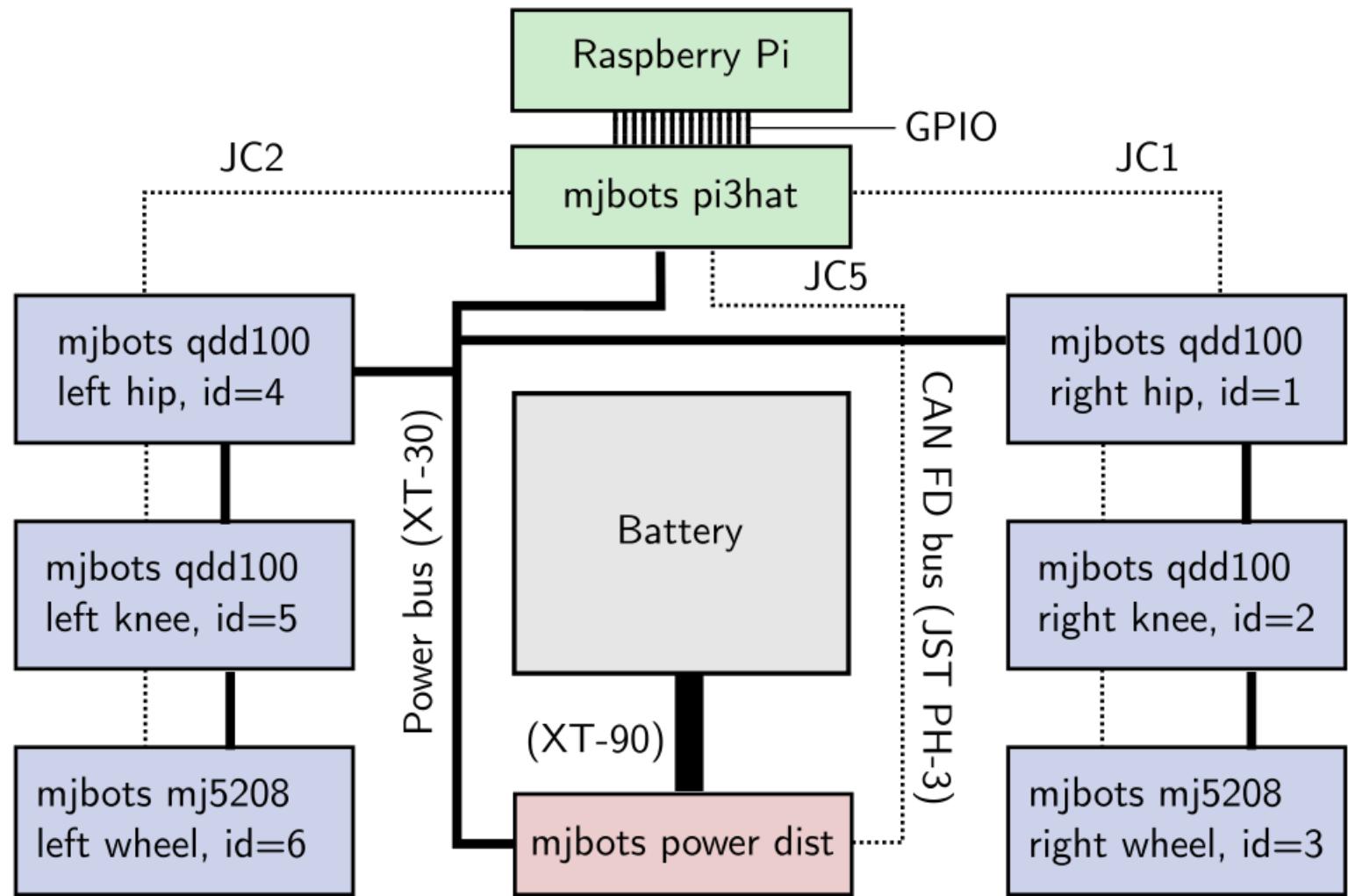
Upkies' hardware

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



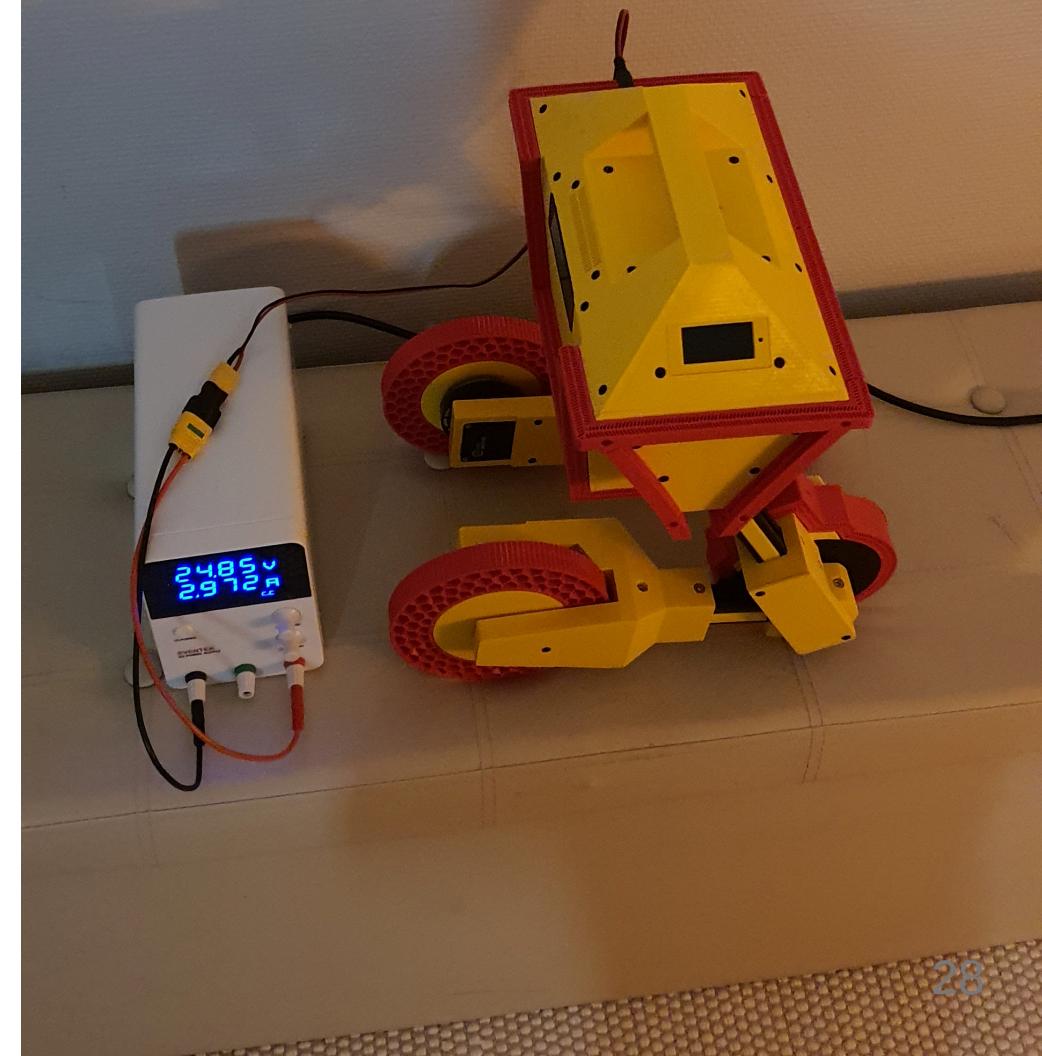
Not exactly a linear progression...

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



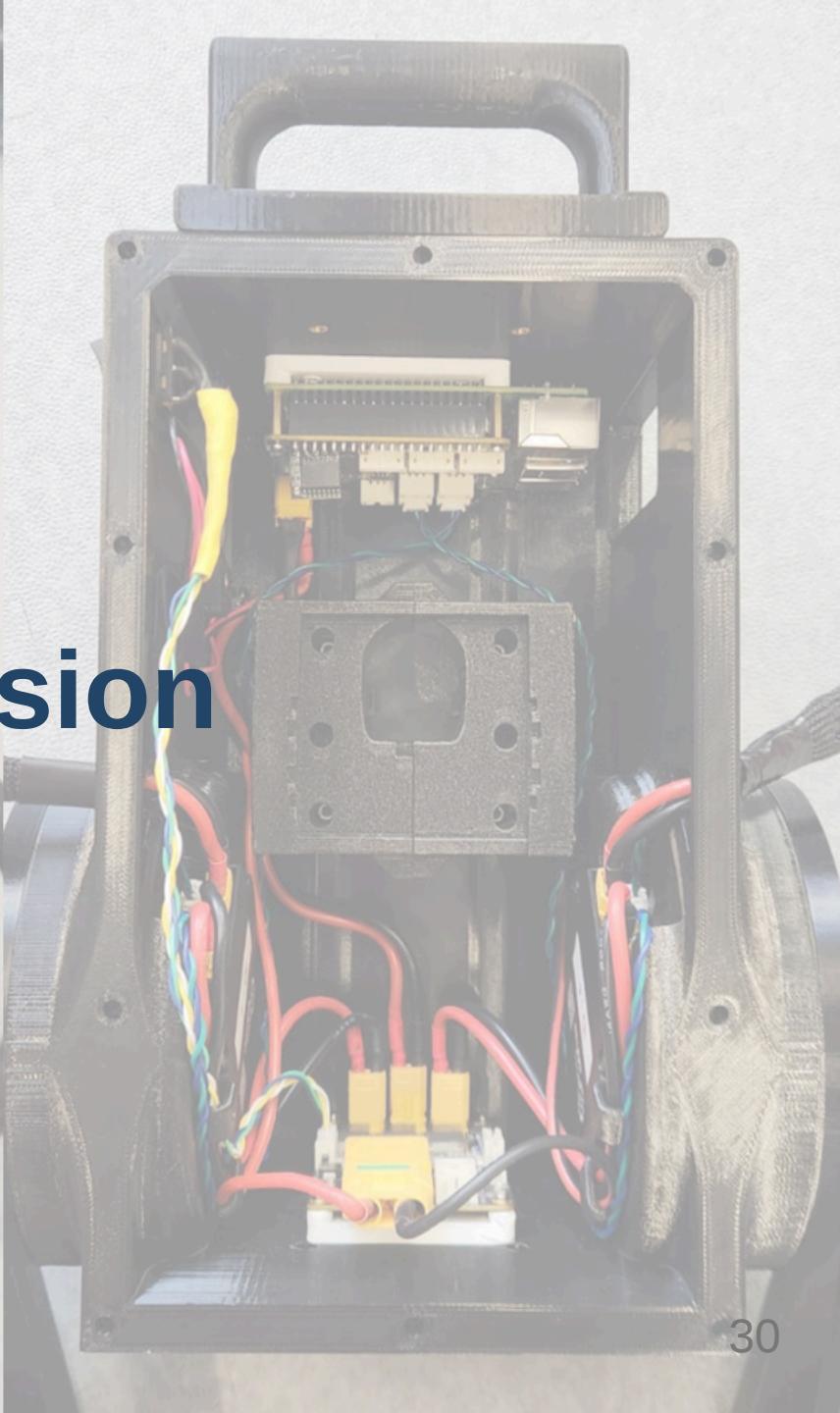
Upkie v2

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](#).

