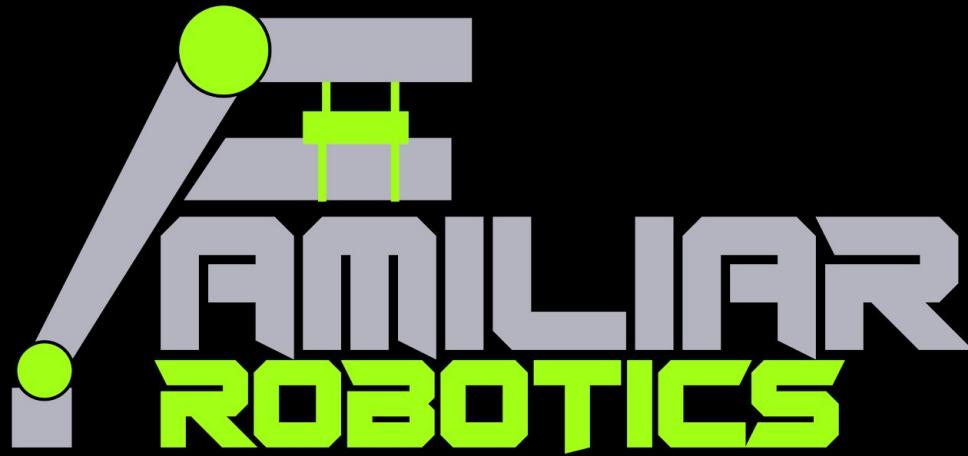


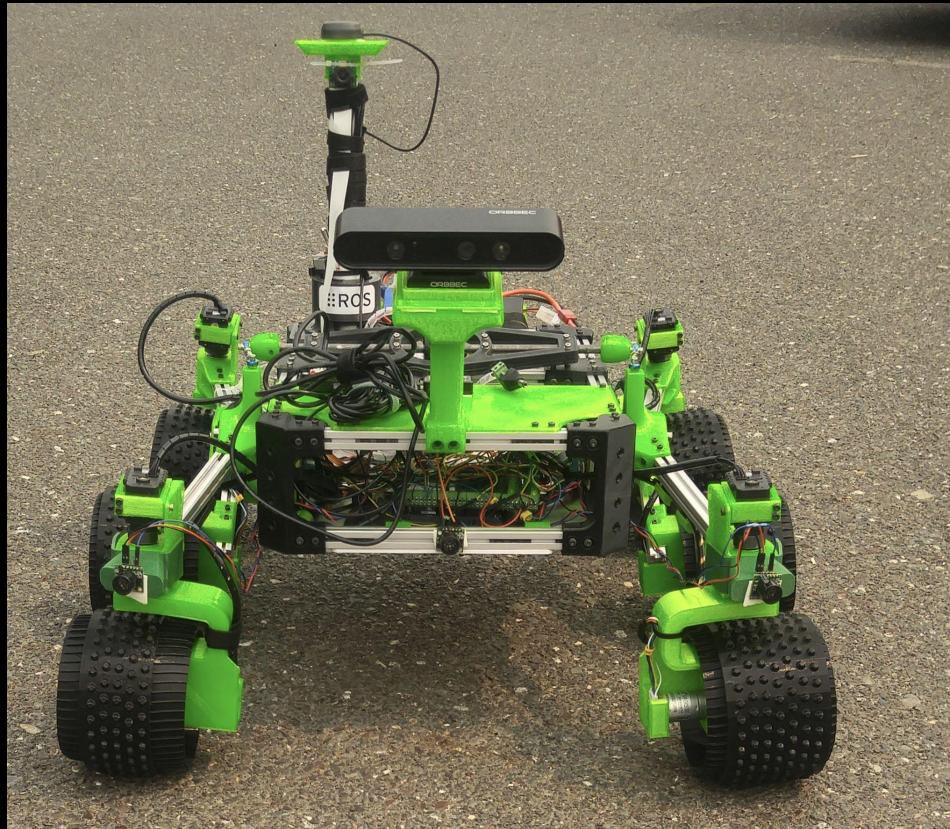
Turning a cheap RoboVac into an Open Source  
Mapping Tool



FOSDEM, January 31, 2026  
Brussels

Stephen Okay AKA 'Stef Dillo'  
Consulting Roboticist, Familiar Robotics  
[espressobot@gmail.com](mailto:espressobot@gmail.com)

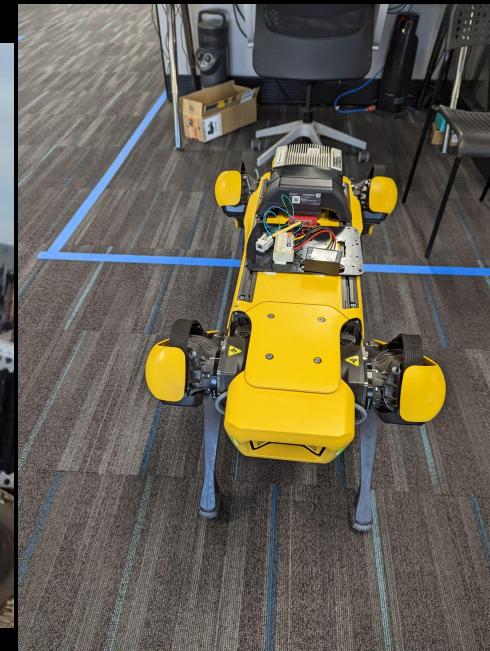
# This is my robot...



# These are some of my other robots...



# I also get paid to work on Other People's Robots...



...which is like the best job \*EVAR\*

Let's go back to this robot...



# The “Hackerbot”



# HACKER BOT INDUSTRIES

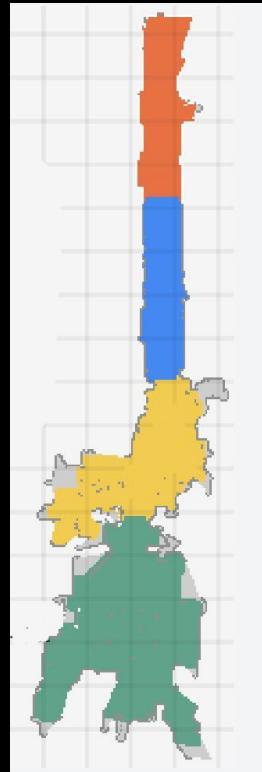
Latest Robot from Ian Bernstein (Founder of Misty Robotics & Co-Founder of Sphero)

Applying vision, AI & character/social robotics onto an open “Turtlebot”-like mobile base.

- Commodity robot vacuum base
- On-board LIDAR w/ push-button mapping to map your house for cleaning
- Map saved internally on the robot
  - which just invites hacking...

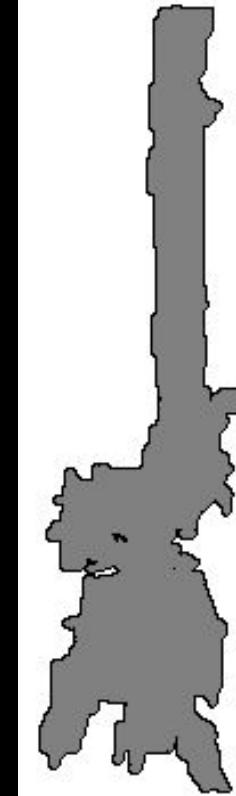
# My goal: one-touch mapping utility robot

- Robot-generated onboard map, w/ auto-colored "rooms"
- Stored as bitmap on robot, accessed via "Tuya" app or HA w/ Tuya SDK.
- HA is its own lifestyle
- Tuya SDK is \$\$\$

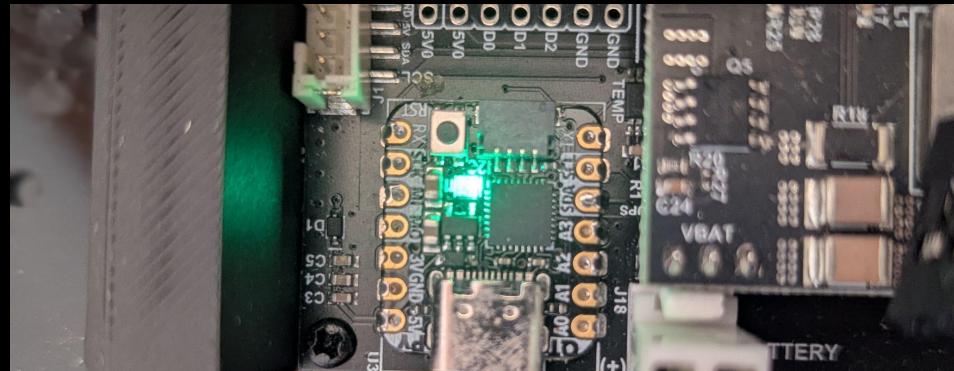


Convert to ROS  
"Occupancy Grid" map

...never have to lug a laptop around again when mapping !



Access to hex commands via serial debug port...



Grab the map as a byte stream...



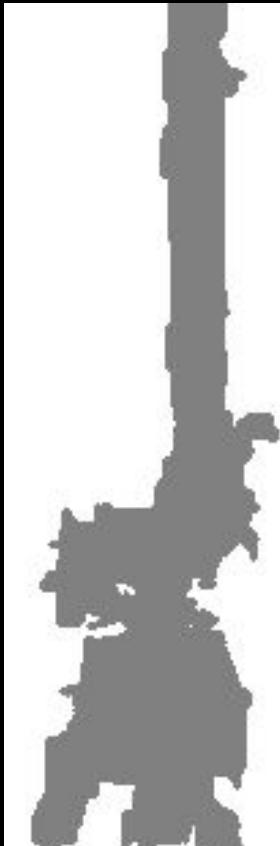
```
INFO: Sending get_map_frame
INFO: Transmitted 55 AA 02 00 06 21 04 03 00 00 00 00 05 30
INFO: Received 55 AA 03 00 06 21 04 03 00 00 00 EE 13 (13)
INFO: Sending CTRL_OTA_START_RESP
INFO: Transmitted 55 AA 2F 00 17 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 0
0 AA 16
INFO: Received 55 AA 10 00 20 A2 10 00 00 60 84 53 3B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
0 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 23 98 (39)
INFO: Sending CTRL_OTA_FILE_INFO_RESP
INFO: Transmitted 55 AA 30 00 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7C FE
INFO: Received 55 AA 11 00 04 00 00 00 00 06 1C (11)
INFO: Sending CTRL_OTA_FILE_POS_RESP
INFO: Transmitted 55 AA 31 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 68 EA
03000909000084100000680000007A010000Cdcc4C3D9A99B9BF000000CC11FFE0100FFDF26FDfC01000FFD011F0F33001623
FD00D1004FFDFDFDFD360016402001FFC330015130E6600269000F6800210F3400120767001F0D6700203FFFCFD690013
096800040D010F02001831FCFDfDE0010F33000C0867001F0D2C0000C0F02000211FCd6010F0A010D180E68001F0E4900020F
020002AFFCFD0D0D0D0C0C0D0D0E3F00080967001F0C2900080F02000711FC42020168000F4000070F680036650D0D0D0D0E
```

- Occupancy/Obstacle Grid(like most robots)
- Short(ish) range LIDAR

Greyscale, but still encoding some color

- White region is part of the image

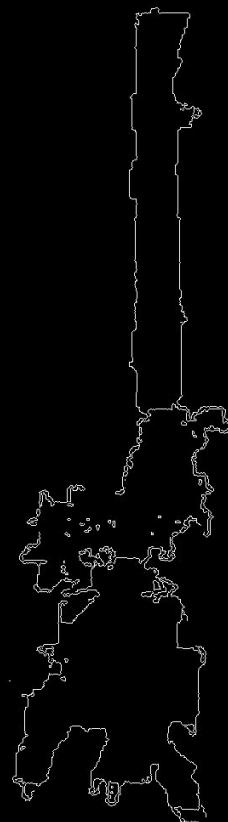
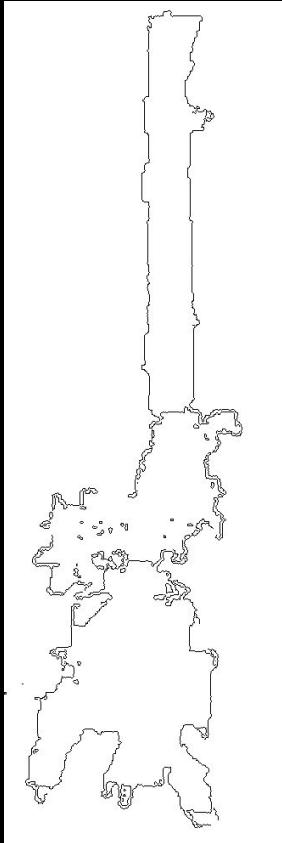
# Clearly, my work was cut out for me...



- Onboard map
  - encodes color for user convenience, but ignored in navigation
  - White is just one more color
  - Single layer
- ROS abstracts things like "rooms" to waypoints or other layers.
  - White is "explored and open" space
  - Grey is "unexplored"

Hey, I know, I'll use OpenCV!

# ...yeah, no



## Edge detection with cv2.Canny()

- Not completely enclosing the map
- Creates false edges
- Canny algorithm notorious w/ respect to small features
  - Tuning this can be quite fussy -cv2.add() results in obscuring/losing features
  - OpenCV functions apply to the whole image/region

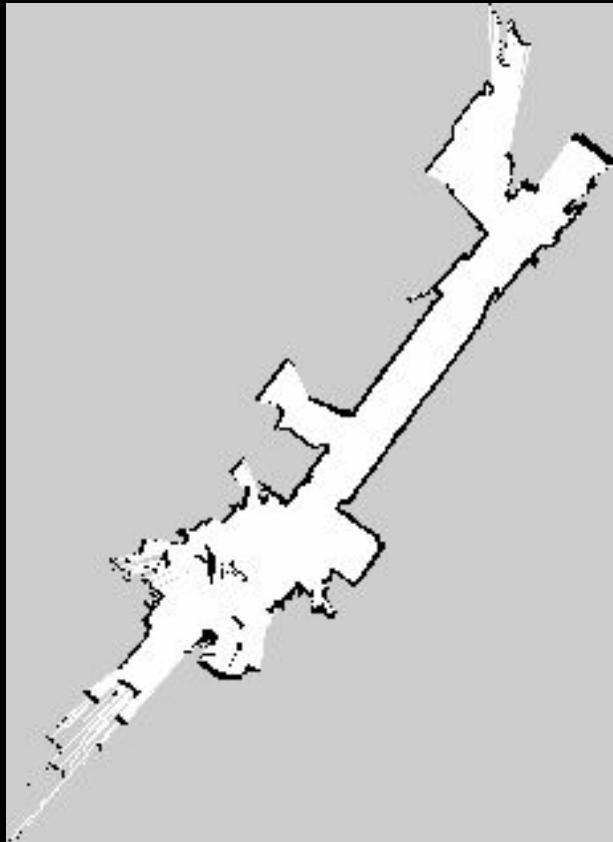
# I (partially) blame LIDAR...



-LIDAR inherently produces tiny edges and artifacts, just having a “better one” doesn’t help

<-Hackerbot LIDAR

Nova Carter w/ Velodyne ->



# If OpenCV says no, go ask numPy!

- Images are just `array.shape(2,3,N)` to numPy
- So, everything you could do to some training data, you can do to an image.
- Has a rich library with which to slice, dice & chop arrays, into vectors, cells

# this looks promising...

## **numpy.argwhere**

**numpy.argwhere(a)**

[\[source\]](#)

Find the indices of array elements that are non-zero, grouped by element.

**Parameters:** *a* : *array\_like*

Input data.

**Returns:** *index\_array* : *ndarray*

Indices of elements that are non-zero. Indices are grouped by element.

**See also:**

[where](#), [nonzero](#)

### Notes

`np.argwhere(a)` is the same as `np.transpose(np.nonzero(a))`.

The output of `argwhere` is not suitable for indexing arrays. For this purpose use `nonzero(a)` instead.

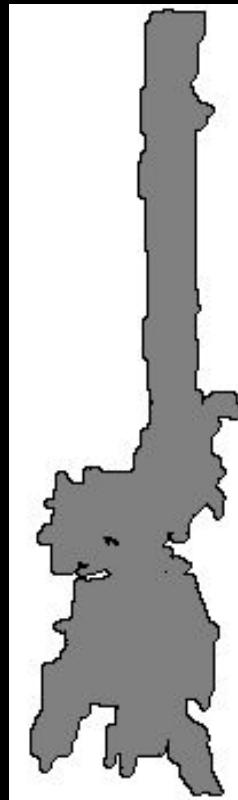
### Examples

```
>>> x = np.arange(6).reshape(2,3)
>>> x
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5]])
>>> np.argwhere(x>1)
array([[0, 2],
       [1, 0],
       [1, 1],
       [1, 2]])
```

>>>

<Code walkthrough and demo>

# Success!



Cleaning up also helps...



# Code

---

Hackerbot Github:

<https://github.com/hackerbotindustries>

Mapping Tool:

<https://github.com/jetdillo/hackerbot-maptools>

# Hire me!

- Currently looking for work, contract or FT(for the right fit)
  - Github: <https://github.com/jetdillo>
  - Email: [armadilo@special-circumstanc.es](mailto:armadilo@special-circumstanc.es)
  - Web: <https://www.familiarrobotics.com>

---

## Thanks to....

- FOSDEM for inviting me here...
- Andra, Dan, Patrick, Alex & the rest of my CircuitLaunch family for having me there as their Roboticist in Residence in Oakland, CA. and giving me the space to build robots
- The Homebrew Robotics Club of Silicon Valley for inspiration to build robots.
- The [alnum] chars C,V, 2, R,O & S.

...and also to folks like you...

---