IMPORTANT NOTE: This was run with ax, ay = 5.0, 5.0

(see $\underline{\texttt{https://github.com/mithi/Fusion-EKF-CPP/blob/master/headers/fusionekf.h}} \)$

The following RMSE requirements should be met (less than the value given):

DATASET 1	0.08	0.08	0.60	0.60
DATA SET 2	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.85

When the following measurement covariance matrices are used as provided by udacity:

R_LIDAR		R_RADAR		
0.0225 (x)	0	0.09 (rho)	0	0
0	0.0255 (y)	0	0.0009 (phi)	0
		0		0.09 (drho)
				•

We get the following RMSE values:

DATASET 1	0.088088	0.0789795	0.608127	0.595732
DATASET 2	0.184873	0.189381	0.449241	0.669357

Which is unacceptable. We can compute for the measurement variances comparing the measurement values and the ground truth values as written in this python code:

- https://github.com/mithi/Fusion-EKF-Python/blob/master/variances.py
- https://github.com/mithi/Fusion-EKF-Python/blob/master/Fusion-EKF-Variances.ipynb

We get the following values:

Covariances of	Using data1 only	Using data2 only	Both data1 and data2
x	0.0030318456883	0.0432845677688	0.00872031903422
У	0.00232796032072	0.0478147050908	0.00871732038878
vx	1.75231650122	0.0225024900134	1.51063829744
vy	2.81928216089	0.290537073523	2.46571865544
rho	0.0103696181683	0.0391404813605	0.0144125890908
phi	1.0680397691e-06	3.15121868185e-06	1.36108366223e-06
drho	0.011294795278	0.00970452550137	0.0110733569443

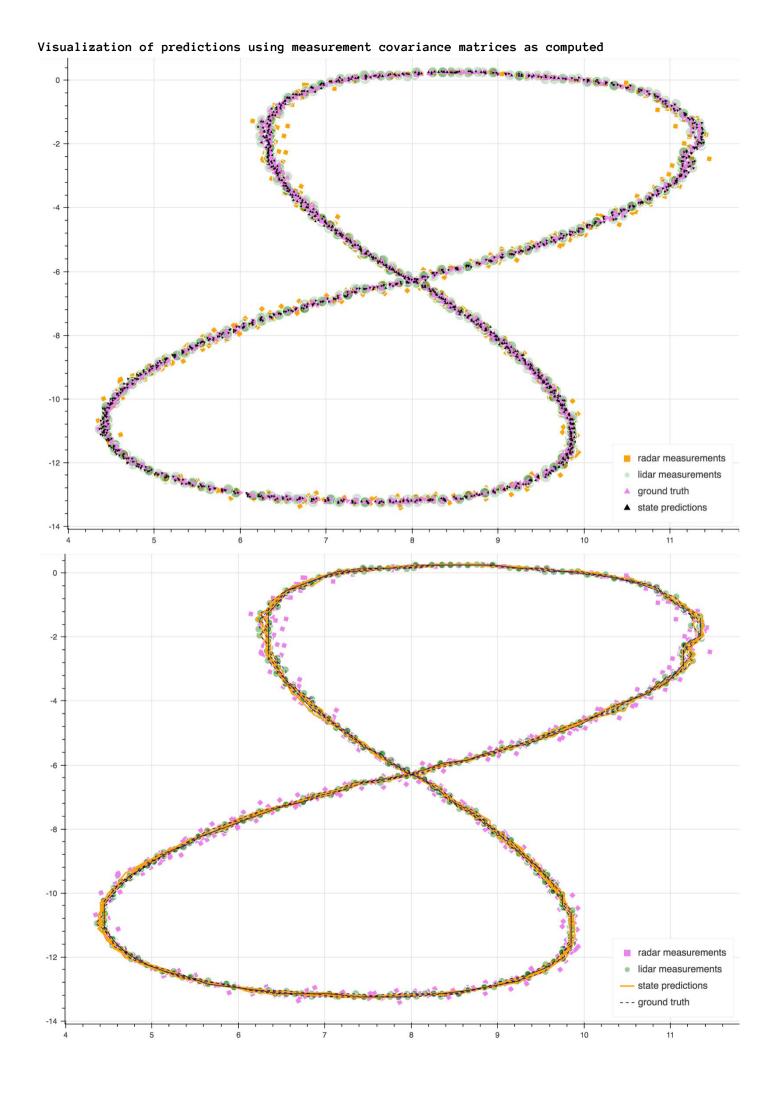
Let's use the rounded values from these covariances instead to form our measurement covariance matrices

R_LIDAR		R_RADAR			
0.01 (x)	0		0.01 (rho)	0	0
0	0.01 (y)		0	1.0e-6 *(phi)	0
			0	0	0.01 (drho)

Which produces the following results that meet the required $\ensuremath{\mathsf{RMSE}}$

DATASET 1	0.0251817	0.0228512	0.339001	0.369616
DATASET 2	0.174266	0.164838	0.394556	0.703697

Here are some visualizations (with Jupyter Notebook and Bokeh)



Visualization of predictions using measurement covariance matrix as computed

