

Write Up for P5: Extended Kalman Filter

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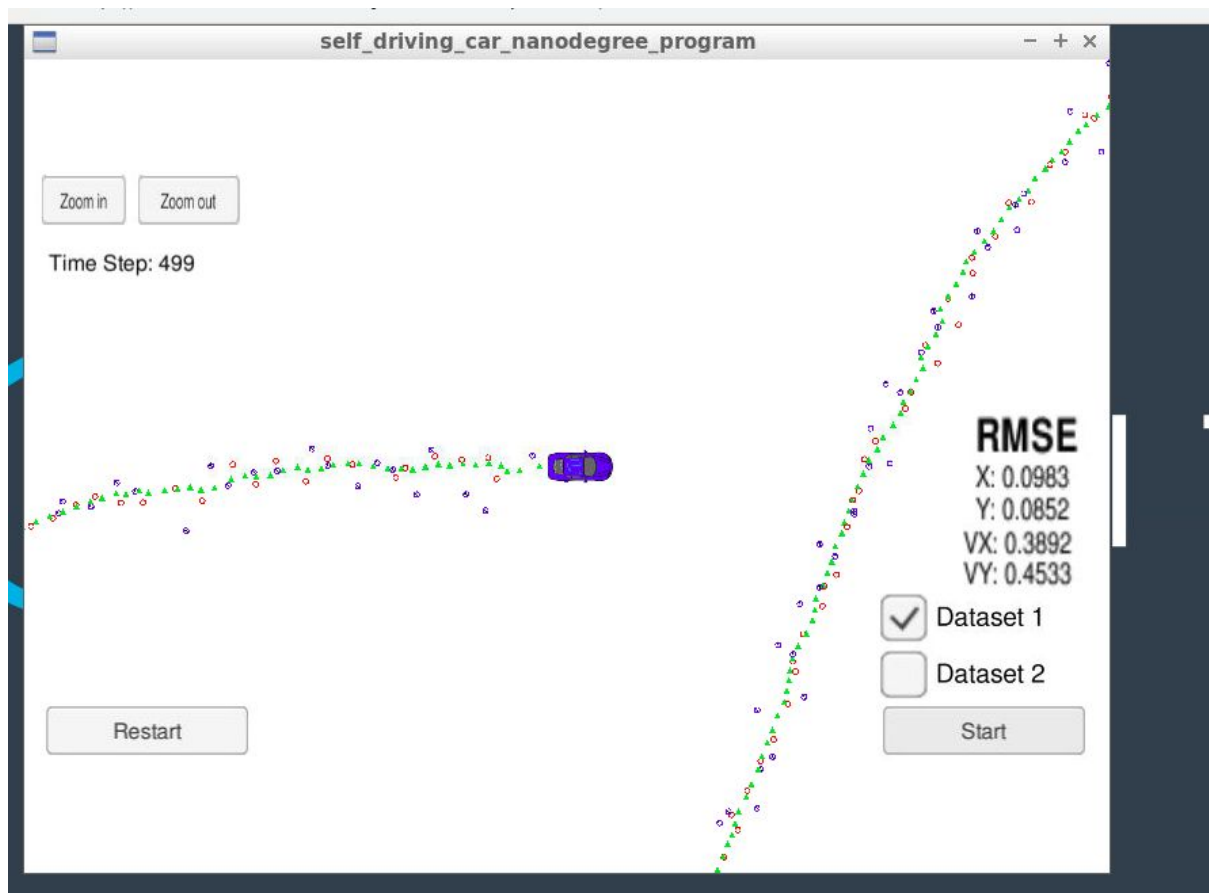
Compiling

This document is a write up for the 5th project. My submission is included in the git repository: <https://github.com/mmarouen/CarND-Behavioral-Cloning-P3>

The code was run using the workspace settings and is compiled using `cmake` and `make`

Accuracy

RMSE=[**0.0983,0.0852,0.3892,0.4533**]



Following correct algorithm

Code follows general flow

1. Initialization

```
if (!is_initialized_) {
    // first measurement
    cout << "EKF: " << endl;
    VectorXd x_(4);
    x_ << 1, 1, 1, 1;

    if (measurement_pack.sensor_type_ == MeasurementPackage::RADAR) {
        double rho = measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[0]; //radius
        double theta = measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[1]; //angle
        x_ << rho*cos(theta), rho*sin(theta), 0.0, 0.0;
        ekf_.Init(x_, P_, F_, Hj_, R_radar_, Q_);
    }
    else if (measurement_pack.sensor_type_ == MeasurementPackage::LASER) {
        x_ << measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[0], measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[1], 0.0, 0.0;
        ekf_.Init(x_, P_, F_, H_laser_, R_laser_, Q_);
    }
    previous_timestamp_ = measurement_pack.timestamp_;

    // done initializing, no need to predict or update
    is_initialized_ = true;
    return;
}
```

2. Prediction

```
float dt = (measurement_pack.timestamp_ - previous_timestamp_) / 1000000.0; //dt - expressed in seconds
previous_timestamp_ = measurement_pack.timestamp_;

/*****
 * Prediction
 *****/

// State transition matrix update
ekf_.F_(0,2) = dt;
ekf_.F_(1,3) = dt;

float dt_2 = dt * dt;
float dt_3 = dt_2 * dt;
float dt_4 = dt_3 * dt;
//set the process covariance matrix Q
ekf_.Q_ = MatrixXd(4, 4);
ekf_.Q_ << dt_4*noise_ax/4, 0, dt_3*noise_ax/2, 0,
0, dt_4*noise_ay/4, 0, dt_3*noise_ay/2,
dt_3*noise_ax/2, 0, dt_2*noise_ax, 0,
0, dt_3*noise_ay/2, 0, dt_2*noise_ay;

ekf_.Predict();
```

3. Update

```

/*****
 * Update
 *****/

/**
 * TODO:
 * Use the sensor type to perform the update step.
 * Update the state and covariance matrices.
 */

if (measurement_pack.sensor_type_ == MeasurementPackage::RADAR) {
    //return;
    ekf_.H_ = tools.CalculateJacobian(ekf_.x_);
    ekf_.R_ = R_radar_;
    ekf_.UpdateEKF(measurement_pack.raw_measurements_);
} else {
    //return;
    ekf_.H_ = H_laser_;
    ekf_.R_ = R_laser_;
    ekf_.Update(measurement_pack.raw_measurements_);
}

```

Dealing with first frame

The parameters that can be tuned for the first frame are:

Initial state \mathbf{x}_0 + initial covariance \mathbf{P}_0 (other parameters were chosen adequately).

- Initial state \mathbf{x}_0 :
I use the first measurement as initialization for \mathbf{p}_x & \mathbf{p}_y and set $\mathbf{v}_x = \mathbf{v}_y = 0$.

```
x_ << rho*cos(theta), rho*sin(theta), 0.0, 0.0;
```

```
x << measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[0], measurement_pack.raw_measurements_[1], 0.0, 0.0;
```

- Initial covariance \mathbf{P}_0 :
For me this is the trickiest part in all the project!
After several trials, I decided to use the following covariance matrix as initialization:

```

P_ << 200.0, 50.0, 30.0, 0.0,
      50.0, 100.0, 0.0, 15.0,
      30.0, 0.0, 20.0, 5.0,
      0.0, 15.0, 5.0, 10.0;

```

Here are the main reasons for this:

- High covariance for \mathbf{p}_x compared to \mathbf{p}_y because movement is mostly along x-axis
- Same applied for \mathbf{v}_x and \mathbf{v}_y
- An increase in \mathbf{p}_x will affect positively \mathbf{p}_y

Project discussion

Remove radar/laser

Laser only



```
RMSE
X: 0.1477
Y: 0.1155
VX: 0.7030
VY: 0.5356
```

Radar only



```
RMSE
X: 0.2275
Y: 0.3468
VX: 0.5731
VY: 0.8098
```

- Laser is better at detecting `px` & `py`
- Radar is better at detecting `vx`
- Laser is better at detecting `vy`

These results are not surprising because radar measurements are more noisy.

On the other hand, radar observes speed, which may explain why radar detect `vx` better.

Going further

This project was beneficial to get started with `c++` and apply my knowledge on Kalman filters. I think the RMSE can be improved by:

- Better initialization of `P_0`
- Better initialization of `x_0`