Subject: Re: very fast spline interp function for heavy oversampling? Posted by Paul van Delst on Thu, 22 Jun 2000 07:00:00 GMT

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Peter Suetterlin wrote:

>

- > In article <7nS35.70\$482.44454@den-news1.rmi.net>,
- > "R.G. Stockwell" <stockwell@co-ra.comremove> writes:
- >> Greetings,

>>

- >> I have a situation where I take a time series, and need to interpolate the
- >> function to many more samples.
- >> i.e. original time index = [1,2,3,4....10]
- >> and I need samples at new time index =
- >> [1.000,1.001,1.002......9.999,10.000].

>

- > You could try fourier interpolation by zero padding, i.e. calculating
- > the FFT and insert zeroes (remember the ordering inthe fft!) for the
- > high frequency terms, then transform it back.

I think this is a much better suggestion than using spline interpolation - unless the data you're fitting is very smooth - particularly when you're dealing with time series/sampling issues. Unfortunately, depending on how many interpolates you want (i.e. the number of points can't be factored into primes easily) it can be slow. You also have to be careful how you perform the interpolation and be cognisant of the artifacts that can be introduced by fourier interpolation (ringing, or Gibb's phenomena, for example).

I may be overly cautious, but I *never* use spline interpolation for interpreting data (but I don't know what you're doing with your re-interpolated data). If you're at all interested, I have a routine that performs fourier interpolation (fourier_interpolate.pro) on high resolution IR spectra - you can find it (and the other routines it requires) at:

http://airs2.ssec.wisc.edu/~paulv/#idl

Follow the "Spectral" link. Note that a cosine filter is applied to the edges of the input to minimise ringing.

paulv

p.s. what's the go with all the "remove this text from email address for reply" that people do nowadays? Are they getting that badly spammed?

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