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Subject: Re: spatial interpolation

Posted by [Isa Usman](#) on Mon, 29 Sep 2003 11:57:49 GMT

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"Mark Hadfield" <m.hadfield@niwa.co.nz> wrote in message  
news:bl55ik\$iq9\$1@newsreader.mailgate.org...

> Isa Usman wrote:

>> Hello All,

>>

>> I have a program which interpolates an irregularly gridded set of data  
>> points onto another irregular grid. I have tried as much as possible to  
make

>> the calculations as fast as possible (using the dreaded reverse indices  
in

>> Histogram) but i am at my wits end. It currently takes about two days to  
go

>> through the whole data. Anybody got any suggestions on speed-up

>> improvements? The code is shown below.

>

> What do you mean by "irregularly gridded"? (Sorry, but I can't determine  
> this from your code.) Are your data points randomly scattered about, or  
> are they on some sort of deformed, stretched, or rotated Cartesian grid?  
> Or something else?

>

> If you do have two grids (taking the word to mean a set of nodes with  
> some sort of geometric structure) then the key part of your regridding  
> is to determine where the nodes of the first grid are relative to the  
> nodes of the second. I have some routines to do this for 2D curvilinear  
> grids, one using triangular linear interpolation and the other using  
> Powell minimisation. I can explain further or send you the code, but  
> first I need to know more about what you are trying to do.

Sorry, I should have really said that the data I am interpolating from  
(radar data) is on a polar grid. But because the data does not have a  
central node due to only data within a radial distance of 20km and 40km  
being available, I termed it as irregularly gridded. The data spans out in  
~0.25 degree increments up to an angle of 50 degrees. The points I am  
interpolating to have a central node situated on the centre of the plane  
defined by the radar data points.

What I did in the program was to histogram the original points and the  
points that I wanted to interpolate to over a certain rectangular area.  
Essentially this constructed a mesh grid over the points and then it would  
loop over each grid to do the interpolation. I did this so that i wouldn't  
need to loop over every point to interpolate. To make sure there weren't any  
"edge effects" in the interpolation, either 8 or 24 grids surrounding the  
main grid were joined together before interpolating using MIN\_CURVE\_SURF.

I hope this helps...

Isa

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