
Subject: Re: Q: Lat/Lon to gridpoint interpolation
Posted by [paul](#) on Tue, 25 Apr 1995 07:00:00 GMT
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In article <3ngi2i\$6m8@spool.cs.wisc.edu>, Liam Gumley <liamg@ssec.wisc.edu> writes:

|> Hey folks,
|>
|> I have two arrays, one is latitude and the other longitude. These
|> lat/lons correspond to satellite sensor fields-of-view on the earth
|> surface, and are irregularly spaced. I am trying to come up with a method
|> of finding the array indices closest to a given lat/lon, without having to
|> do a search of the lat/lon arrays. This is so that I can lay a coastline over
|> an un-resampled satellite image. I have already found a couple of ways to
|> do it by array searching, and it's a bit cumbersome.
|>
|> I can't figure out how to do it using a simple fitting algorithm. What I want
|> to do is this:
|>
|> lat is an x by y real array
|> lon is an x by y real array
|>
|> I want to find the fractional x, y corresponding to a given lat, lon.
|>
|> Any suggestions?
|>

POLYWARP can be used to find polynomial fit coefficients which will take lat and lon as inputs and return ix and iy, the satellite sample and line indices.

The call to polywarp goes like,

```
polywarp,xi,yi,lon,lat,degree,kx,ky
```

where lon and lat are your satellite longitude and latitude fields and xi and yi are the satellite sample and line indices they correspond to, degree is the degree of the polynomial fit (try 2) and kx and ky are the polynomial coefficients such that

```
ix=poly_2d(alon,alat,kx)
iy=poly_2d(alon,alat,ky)
```

This whole procedure will work fine as long as your lat and lon fields aren't too distorted. You'll have trouble near the geographic poles.

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