## Subject: Re: How to represent the spatial distribution of a parameter Posted by Jean H. on Wed, 10 Dec 2008 21:20:57 GMT

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Hi Du,

ok, so you have a set of X and Y coordinates

You want to plot them in a regular grid, so to know in which cell to plot the corresponding data, you divide the coords by the cell size ex: X = [1,2,2.5] cellSizeX = 0.5

Now, you want to know the size of your grid, so you do nbCol = ceil((maxX+1.0) / cellSizeX)

this assume that the 1st cell of the grid is coord 0;0, do maxX-minX if not. So basically, you take the highest X value and divide by the cell size. Up-round this, so that you are sure that the new coord is within your grid.

Create a grid (an array) with the number of columns and rows. Create a "count" layer, that you will use for doing the average.

For each point that you have, using the new X and Y coordinate, you 1)add the value V to the image, 2) add 1 to the count layer

then, simply divide the image by the count, and you get the average value in each pixel.

Jean

Excuse me!
I do not understand your routine.
Could you show me an example? or give me some detailed explanations?
Du
On Dec 10, 9:05 pm, "Jean H." < jghas...@DELTHIS.ucalgary.ANDTHIS.ca>
wrote:
Hi,

```
>>
>> I did something similar a while ago... here is part of it:
>>
>> newX = Xdata / CellSizeX
                               ;Agregate the data
>> newY = Ydata / CellSizeY
>>
>> nbCol = ceil((maxX+1.0) / cellSizeX)
>> nbRow = ceil((maxY+1.0) / cellSizeY)
>> nPoint = n_elements(newX)
>>
>> image = lonarr(nbCol, nbRow)
>> nbPointsXY = lonarr(nbCol, nbRow)
>>
>> for i = 0L, nPoint-1 do begin
      image[newX[i], newY[i]] += v[i]
>>
      nbPointsXY[newX[i], newY[i]] += 1
>>
>> endfor
>>
>> image /= nbPointsXY ;do the average
>>
>> tvscl, image
>> Jean
>
```