
Subject: matching irregular data sets

Posted by [Steve W. Nesbitt](#) on Wed, 07 Nov 2001 23:45:55 GMT

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Howdy,

This may or may not be a dumb question. I am working on matching two irregularly-spaced remote sensing data sets, specifically doing a nearest-neighbor or bilinear interpolation of one data set to another. I have written a routine to do this, but it is painfully slow since the arrays I'm matching are lat/lon grids [400,3000]. I have searched the manual ad nauseum! for an IDL canned routine to do this, but they seem to require that the output grids be regularly spaced. I would like the output to be gridded to the second irregular grid, and it would be nice if it would return the indices of the original grid in the output. Let me know if one of you IDL gurus can help me out on this one.

Many thanks,

-Steve

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Subject: Re: matching irregular data sets

Posted by [Pavel A. Romashkin](#) on Thu, 08 Nov 2001 20:39:23 GMT

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Is BILINEAR(P, X, Y) of any use? Or is it the one that is so slow?

Pavel

"Steve W. Nesbitt" wrote:

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> -Stevee

Subject: Re: matching irregular data sets
Posted by [air_jlin](#) on Fri, 09 Nov 2001 01:25:30 GMT
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hi Steve,

i'm not an idl guru, but my experience with interpolating large fields
is that it's just plain slow (i've tried a couple methods).

if you're interested in how i did my near neighbor, you can see it at:

<http://www.johnny-lin.com/lib.html#atmos>

it's called NN_INTERP, and isn't the prettiest, but it seems to work.
the main slow down is that it calculates the distances between *all*
possible location pairs, since i wanted the procedure to be able to
accomodate irregular input and output grids. if you have a timeseries
of fixed grids, you can speed things up tremendously by precalculating
the distances (the procedure has that option in it).

hope this helps!

best,
-Johnny

Johnny Lin
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"Steve W. Nesbitt" <snesbitt@met.utah.edu> wrote in message
news:<3BE9C7B3.DE76D102@met.utah.edu>...

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