Subject: interpolation for resizing
Posted by bryan.s.hong on Tue, 02 Dec 2008 22:29:39 GMT
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I have a 100 X 100 spatial image to be resized to 1000*1000.
The data of this image is surface temperature and includes some part
of ocean.
Because I want to exclude data of ocean area during interpolation, I'm
trying to resize it using "interpolate".
But I cannot understand the IDL help pages for the 'interpolate'.
Could anyone help me with a simple command line for this job? Thanks.

- Bryan

Subject: Re: interpolation for resizing
Posted by Jean H. on Fri, 05 Dec 2008 16:04:50 GMT
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> I guess you didn't read my question properly (although I maybe didn't
> have to ask it in this thread to avoid this, but I didn't want to make
> a new thread because of David's post several days ago). I'm not trying
> to resize anything. I just want the -999 or NaN (I make them with !
> Values.F_NAN option btw.) values to have a value in the b array that
> is calculated by interpolation (for instance: the IDW of the
> surroundig pixels in a 3x3 window).
>
> So sorry for the mixup and thanks if you guys still feel like finding
> a solution for this.

Hi,
ah, now you give more information... a 3*3 window, and IDW... well, the
"do it yourself" solution is the easiest... You can put that in a
function or else.

```
pro test_interpol

  nx=10
  ny=10

  data = findgen(nx,ny)
  data[2,2] = !VALUES.F_NAN
  data[6,6] = !VALUES.F_NAN

  ;print,data

  badIdx = where(finite(data) eq 0, countBad)
  print,'Bad index: ', badIdx
```

```
  ;badNeighbors = rebin(badIdx, 8 ,countBad)
  badNeighbors = transpose(rebin(badIdx, countBad,8))

  ;Get the index of the cells in the Moore neighborhood of each bad
;pixel (you deal with the pixels on the border...)
  badNeighbors[0,*] -= 1
  badNeighbors[1,*] += 1
  badNeighbors[2,*] -= nx
  badNeighbors[3,*] -= nx-1
  badNeighbors[4,*] -= nx+1
  badNeighbors[5,*] += nx
  badNeighbors[6,*] += nx-1
  badNeighbors[7,*] += nx+1

  print, 'Neighbors of bad index: ',badNeighbors

  goodValue = (data[badNeighbors[0,*]] + data[badNeighbors[1,*]] +$
data[badNeighbors[2,*]] + data[badNeighbors[3,*]]+$
data[badNeighbors[4,*]] + data[badNeighbors[5,*]] +$
data[badNeighbors[6,*]] +data[badNeighbors[7,*]])/8
;Adjuste the equation yourself.

  print,'Interpolated values: ', goodValue

  data[badIdx] = goodValue

  print,'The new data: ', data
end
```

Jean

Subject: Re: interpolation for resizing
Posted by ben.bighair on Sun, 07 Dec 2008 16:57:20 GMT

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On Dec 5, 11:04 am, "Jean H." <jghas...@DELTHIS.ucalgary.ANDTHIS.ca>
wrote:
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>> a new thread because of David's post several days ago). I'm not trying
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> Hi,
> ah, now you give more information... a 3*3 window, and IDW... well, the
> "do it yourself" solution is the easiest... You can put that in a
> function or else.
>

Hi,

I am not sure if I am following this new twist (isn't IDW a type of root beer?) I should point out that IDL's built in GRIDDATA routine will accept polygonal breaks in interpolation (such as a polygon describing the break between land and water). I have found that it works well even if it is a pain to develop the polygons. That might be just what you are looking for. It is worth getting over the hump to learn the ins-and-outs of GRIDDATA if you will be doing this kind of thing often.

Cheers,
Ben
