

---

Subject: Smooth and /EDGE\_TRUNCATE  
Posted by [Fabzi](#) on Tue, 29 Apr 2014 14:35:39 GMT  
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

---

IDLers,

I've lost 3 hours of my life on this. Can someone explain me why the /EDGE\_TRUNCATE keyword has an incidence on the results WITHIN the image, where the kernel meets no edge?

pro test\_smooth

```
; make an array with a nan in the center
array = FINDGEN(5,5)
array[2,2] = !VALUES.F_NAN

print, ' Exp 1'
print, 'Expected', MEAN(array[1:3,1:3], /NAN)
print, 'No truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN))[2,2]
print, 'Truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN, /EDGE_TRUNCATE))[2,2]

; so far so good. Add a NaN somewhere else
array[1,1] = !VALUES.F_NAN
print, ' Exp 2'
print, 'Expected', MEAN(array[1:3,1:3], /NAN)
print, 'No truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN))[2,2]
print, 'Truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN, /EDGE_TRUNCATE))[2,2]
```

end

Thanks a lot!

Fabien

---

---

Subject: Re: Smooth and /EDGE\_TRUNCATE  
Posted by [David Fanning](#) on Tue, 29 Apr 2014 16:04:09 GMT  
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

---

Fabien writes:

```
> I've lost 3 hours of my life on this. Can someone explain me why the
> /EDGE_TRUNCATE keyword has an incidence on the results WITHIN the image,
> where the kernel meets no edge?
>
> pro test_smooth
>
> ; make an array with a nan in the center
```

```

> array = FINDGEN(5,5)
> array[2,2] = !VALUES.F_NAN
>
> print, ' Exp 1'
> print, 'Expected', MEAN(array[1:3,1:3], /NAN)
> print, 'No truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN))[2,2]
> print, 'Truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN, /EDGE_TRUNCATE))[2,2]
>
> ; so far so good. Add a NaN somewhere else
> array[1,1] = !VALUES.F_NAN
> print, ' Exp 2'
> print, 'Expected', MEAN(array[1:3,1:3], /NAN)
> print, 'No truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN))[2,2]
> print, 'Truncate', (smooth(array, 3, /NAN, /EDGE_TRUNCATE))[2,2]
>
> end

```

Not sure this "explains" it, but this section of the documentation might have at least saved you a couple of hours. :^)

Note: Normally, two-dimensional floating-point arrays are smoothed in one pass. If any of the `EDGE_*` keywords are specified for a two-dimensional floating-point array, the result is obtained in two passes, first for all of the rows, and second for all of the columns. Therefore, the results for points in the interior of the array may differ slightly when any of the `EDGE_*` keywords are set. This difference will be most pronounced if the array contains NaN values.

Cheers,

David

--

David Fanning, Ph.D.

Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.

Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.idlcoyote.com/>

Sepore ma de ni thue. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: Smooth and /EDGE\_TRUNCATE

Posted by [Fabzi](#) on Tue, 29 Apr 2014 16:23:24 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

On 29.04.2014 18:04, David Fanning wrote:

```

> Not sure this "explains" it, but this section of the documentation might
> have at least saved you a couple of hours. :^)

```

OMG, "obvious" as allways. My opinion surely has absolutely no value, but this means to me that the `EDGE_*` keywords are more than useless:

they are also dangerous.

Note, also, that CONVOL doesn't have this issue:

```
print, 'Convol', (convol(array, fltarr(3,3)+1./9, /NAN, $  
/EDGE_TRUNCATE, /NORMALIZE))[2,2]
```

Produces the correct results.

Not for the future: "smooth" is ok for using on your last holiday's pictures, not for real data filtering ;)

Thanks dave!

Fabien

---