Subject: Re: Random # generator?
Posted by meron on Tue, 30 Jan 1996 08:00:00 GMT
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In article <4em2j8$ga8@ra.nrl.navy.mil>, nicholas@uap.nrl.navy.mil (Andy Nicholas) writes:
> Hi,
> I'm looking for a random number generator that uses Poisson
> statistics rather than Gaussian (that is what the IDL routine uses).
> I'm modeling some low-count rate noise in Dynamics Explorer images.
> Anybody out there have one, or know where I could find one? Thought I'd
> check before i re-invent the wheel....
> Thanks,
> -Andy
>
The following function should do what you want. It takes as an input
an arbitrary array and adds a Poisson noise to it. Thus, if you call
it with an array initialized to a given constant it'll return an array
with Poisson distributed random numbers (with the constant being the
mean). The function calls two other functions, CAST and TYPE which
are provided underneeth.

```
Function Noise_Poiss, dat

   on_error, 1
   neld = n_elements(dat)
   if neld eq 0 then message, 'No data!'

   wdat = Cast(dat,2,3) > 0
   res = -wdat
   u = where(res lt 0, ndo)

   if ndo gt 0 then begin
 ddat = 2*wdat
 sdat = sqrt(ddat)
 mdat = sdat/(ddat + 1./6)
 edat = fltarr(neld)
 edat(u) = 1 + alog(wdat(u))
 while ndo gt 0 do begin
    kres = wdat(u) + sdat(u)*tan(!pi*(randomu(se,ndo) - 0.5))
    kres = Int(-1e9 > kres < 1e9)
    v = where(kres ge 0, ndo)
    if ndo gt 0 then begin
  u = u(v)
  kpr = kres(v) + 0.5
  rat = exp(kpr*(edat(u) - alog(kpr - (1./24)/kpr))- wdat(u))/ $
       atan(sdat(u), (kpr - wdat(u))^2 + ddat(u) - 0.25)*mdat(u)
```

```
  w = where(rat ge randomu(se,ndo), ndo)
  if ndo gt 0 then res(u(w)) = kres(v(w))
     endif
     u = where(res lt 0, ndo)
 endwhile
   endif

   return, res
end
```

Function Cast, x, low, high

```
;+
; NAME:
; CAST
; PURPOSE:
; Generalized type casting.  Converts all variables whose type code is
; out of the range [LOW,HIGH] into this range.
; CATEGORY:
; Type conversion
; CALLING SEQUENCE:
; Result = CAST( X, [LOW [,HIGH]])
; INPUTS:
;    X
; Numerical, arbitrary, or a character representation of a number(s).
;    LOW
; Number representing a type code, range (1:9).  If greater than 9, it is
; set to 9.  If less then 1, or not given, it is set to 1.
; OPTIONAL INPUT PARAMETERS:
;    HIGH
; Type code, same as LOW.  Default value is 9.  If provided and less then
; LOW, it is set to LOW.
; KEYWORD PARAMETERS:
; None.
; OUTPUTS:
; If the type of X is < LOW, CAST returns X converted to type LOW.
; If the type of X is > HIGH, CAST returns X converted to type HIGH.
; Otherwise CAST returns X.
; OPTIONAL OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
; None.
; COMMON BLOCKS:
; None.
; SIDE EFFECTS:
; None.
; RESTRICTIONS:
```

```
; 1)  An attempt to convert a string which is NOT a character
;     representation of a number into a numeric type will yield error.
; 2)  X cannot be a structure (but can be a structure element).
; 3)  The value 8 for either LOW or HIGH is not allowed (since it
;     corresponds to structure type).
; PROCEDURE:
; Identifies the type of X, and if out of the range given by [LOW,HIGH]
; calls the proper conversion routine using the system routine
; CALL_FUNCTION.  Also uses TYPE from MIDL.
; MODIFICATION HISTORY:
; Created 25-DEC-1991 by Mati Meron.
; Modified 15-JUN-1995 by Mati Meron to accept the new DOUBLECOMPLEX type.
;-

    on_error, 1
    conv = ['nada', 'byte', 'fix', 'long', 'float', 'double', 'complex', $
     'string', 'nonap', 'dcomplex']
    if n_elements(low)  eq 0 then ilo = 1 else ilo = 1   > fix(low)  < 9
    if n_elements(high) eq 0 then ihi = 9 else ihi = ilo > fix(high) < 9

    ityp = Type(x)
    if ilo eq 8 or ihi eq 8 or ityp eq 8 or ityp eq 0 then $
    message, 'Can''t do that!' else $
    if ityp lt ilo then return, call_function(conv(ilo),x) else $
    if ityp gt ihi then return, call_function(conv(ihi),x) else return, x

end
```

Function Type, x

```
;+
; NAME:
; TYPE
; PURPOSE:
; Finds the type class of a variable.
; CATEGORY:
; Programming.
; CALLING SEQUENCE:
; Result = TYPE(X)
; INPUTS:
;    X
; Arbitrary, doesn't even need to be defined.
; OPTIONAL INPUT PARAMETERS:
; None.
; KEYWORD PARAMETERS:
; None.
```

```
; OUTPUTS:
; Returns the type of X as a long integer, in the (0,9) range.
; OPTIONAL OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
; None.
; COMMON BLOCKS:
; None.
; SIDE EFFECTS:
; None.
; RESTRICTIONS:
; None.
; PROCEDURE:
; Extracts information from the SIZE function.
; MODIFICATION HISTORY:
; Created 15-JUL-1991 by Mati Meron.
;-

   dum = size(x)
   return, dum(dum(0) + 1)
end
```

Mati Meron | "When you argue with a fool,
meron@cars3.uchicago.edu | chances are he is doing just the same"

Subject: Re: Random # generator?
Posted by landsman on Tue, 30 Jan 1996 08:00:00 GMT
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In article <4em2j8$ga8@ra.nrl.navy.mil>, nicholas@uap.nrl.navy.mil (Andy Nicholas) writes...
> Hi,
> I'm looking for a random number generator that uses Poisson
> statistics rather than Gaussian (that is what the IDL routine uses).

The procedure POIDEV in the IDL Astronomy Library should do what you want.
The Library is located at http://idlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov/homepage.html

--Wayne Landsman landsman@sorbet.gsfc.nasa.gov