

- ※ Kinect 感應器原始的深度影像,離感應器 越近的物體顏色越暗,這與我們一般的感覺 越近越亮剛好相反
- ❷深度量測有問題的情況有3種
 - UnKnowDepth (無法決定深度)
 - TooFarDepth(深度超過最大感測範圍)
 - TooNearDepth(深度小於最近感測範圍)

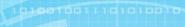




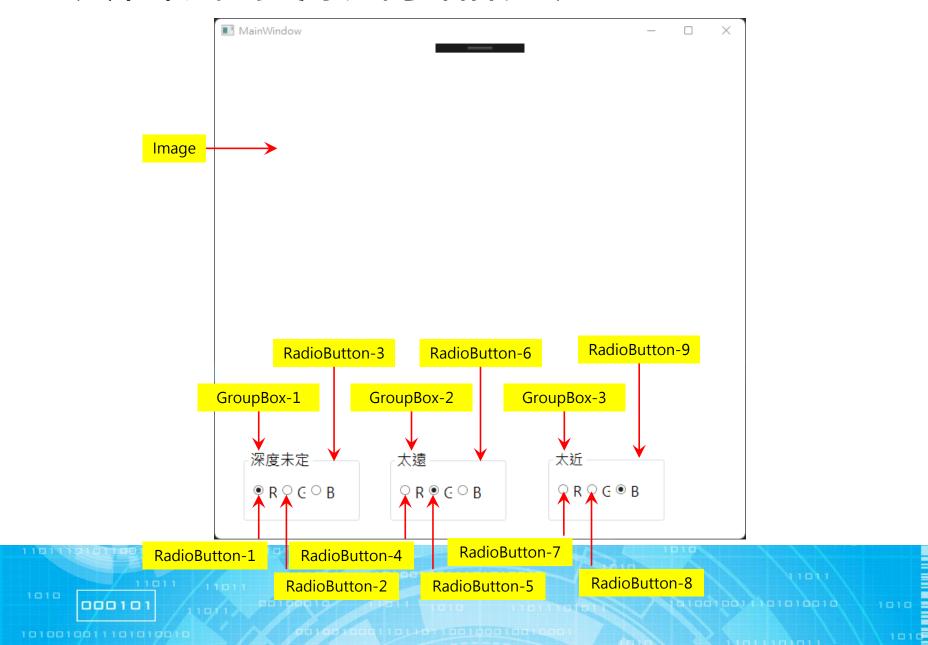
✔ Kinect 感應器正常模式下能正常感測的深度範圍是0.8~4公尺,而0.4~0.8公尺的範圍定義為 TooNearDepth ,4~8公尺定義為 TooFarDepth 的範圍,0.4公尺以內與8公尺以外則是 UnKnowDepth 代表的範圍







- Step 01: 建立新專案-EnhancedImageTest,
 在專案中增加對 Kinect SDK 參考
- Step 02: 建立使用者介面,新增1個 Image 控制項、3個 GroupBox 控制項,每一個 GroupBox 控制項內放置3個 RadioButton 控制項



Step 03:初始化作業,登錄 StatusChanged 事件及定義其事件處理常式 KinectSensor_StatusChanged,新增3個控 制深度有問題的像素色彩欄位

```
private byte[] _colorDataByte; //定義影像暫存資料陣列
private int _unknowCode=0; //控制深度未定像素顏色
private int _tooFarCode = 1; //控制深度太遠像素顏色
private int _tooNearCode = 2; //控制深度太近像素顏色
```

Step 04: 串流初始化、啟動與停止作業

```
//InitialStream函式
   private void InitialStream()
     this._myKinect.DepthStream.Enable(); //要求Kinect感應器產生深度資料串流
     //建立WriteableBitmap物件及影像區域
     this. writeableBitmap = new WriteableBitmap( myKinect.DepthStream.FrameWidth,
_myKinect.DepthStream.FrameHeight, 96, 96, PixelFormats.Bgr32, null);
     this._imageRect = new Int32Rect(0, 0, _myKinect.DepthStream.FrameWidth,
_myKinect.DepthStream.FrameHeight);
     //指定Image控制項影像來源為WriteableBitmap物件,使Image控制項顯示內容隨
WriteableBitmap物件內容改變
     DepthImage.Source = this._writeableBitmap;
     //用影格資料像素資料大小的4倍定義暫存資料陣列長度
     _colorDataByte = new byte[this._myKinect.DepthStream.FramePixelDataLength*4];
     //註冊Kinect_DepthFrameReady事件處理函式
     this._myKinect.DepthFrameReady += Kinect_DepthFrameReady;
     this._myKinect.Start(); //啟動Kinect感應器硬體
```



❷ Step 05: 深度影格備妥事件處理常式

```
//影格備妥事件處理常式-- Code 4-15
   private void Kinect_DepthFrameReady(object sender, DepthImageFrameReadyEventArgs e)
     using (DepthImageFrame frameData = e.OpenDepthImageFrame()) //取得傳遞的影格資料
       if (frameData == null) //如果影格資料不存在,直接離開事件處理函式
         return;
       short[] depthDataArray=new short[this._myKinect.DepthStream.FramePixelDataLength];
                                                                                       //定義
影像暫存資料陣列
       //將影格資料複製到資料陣列
       frameData.CopyPixelDataTo(depthDataArray);
       int brightPosition = 0; //設定處理第1個像素
       for (int i = 0; i < depthDataArray.Length; <math>i++)
         int depthValue = depthDataArray[i] >> DepthImageFrame.PlayerIndexBitmaskWidth; //取得目前像
素深度資料
```

```
//如果像素問題是深度未定·依unknowCode欄位值設定像素顏色
if (depthValue == this._myKinect.DepthStream.UnknownDepth)
 switch (_unknowCode)
   case 0:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+2] = 255; //設定紅色頻道
     break;
   case 1:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+1] = 255; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+2] =0; //設定紅色頻道
     break:
   case 2:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 255; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition+2] = 0; //設定紅色頻道
     break;
```

```
//如果像素問題是深度太遠,依tooFarCode欄位值設定像素顏色
else if (depthValue == this._myKinect.DepthStream.TooFarDepth)
  switch (tooFarCode)
    case 0:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 255; //設定紅色頻道
     break;
    case 1:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 255; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 0; //設定紅色頻道
     break:
    case 2:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 255; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 0; //設定紅色頻道
     break;
```

```
//如果像素問題是深度太近,依tooNearCode欄位值設定像素顏色
else if (depthValue == this._myKinect.DepthStream.TooNearDepth)
  switch (_tooNearCode)
    case 0:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 255; //設定紅色頻道
      break;
    case 1:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 0; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 255; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 0; //設定紅色頻道
      break:
    case 2:
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = 255; //設定藍色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = 0; //設定綠色頻道
     this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = 0; //設定紅色頻道
     break;
```

```
else
{
    //先正規化像素的深度值·再取相反亮度
    //byte brightByte = (byte)(255 - (depthValue >> 4));
    byte brightByte = (byte)(255-255 * depthValue / 0xFFF);
    this._colorDataByte[brightPosition] = brightByte; //設定藍色頻道
    this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 1] = brightByte; //設定綠色頻道
    this._colorDataByte[brightPosition + 2] = brightByte; //設定紅色頻道
    }
    brightPosition += 4; //移至下一像素
    }
    this._writeableBitmap.WritePixels(this._imageRect, this._colorDataByte,
frameData.Width*4, 0);
    }
}
```



❷ Step 06: 深度值有問題像素顏色指定

```
//RadioButton共用事件處理常式, 設定問題像訴顏色
private void Radio_Clicked(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
 //UnknowDepth像素顏色設定
 if ((bool)UR.IsChecked) _unknowCode = 0;
  if ((bool)UG.IsChecked) _unknowCode = 1;
 if ((bool)UB.IsChecked) _unknowCode = 2;
 //TooFarDepth像素顏色設定
  if ((bool)FR.IsChecked) tooFarCode = 0;
  if ((bool)FG.IsChecked) _tooFarCode = 1;
  if ((bool)FB.IsChecked) _tooFarCode = 2;
  //TooNearDepth像素顏色設定
  if ((bool)NR.IsChecked) _tooNearCode = 0;
 if ((bool)NG.IsChecked) _tooNearCode = 1;
 if ((bool)NB.IsChecked) _tooNearCode = 2;
```



0160100111010101010

610010011101010011

測試

