LEAD TECHNOLOGY CREATE BEAUTY

A5 AI Intelligent Imager

A5 AI Intelligent Imager: With a research and development focus on solving skin problems, it integrates eight spectral imaging technologies and can professionally and objectively analyze seventeen problems of facial skin with flexible operations. The original intention of the research and development is to take photos and analyze reports with just one click, making it more convenient to operate.



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Supports 19 languages

Traditional Chinese	English	French	German	Japanese	Korean
Spanish	Portuguese	Italian	Russian	Dansk	Dutch
Polish	C* Turkish	想說別期 ————————————————————————————————————	Tiếng Việt	Indonesian	Thai



Catalogue





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A5 Intelligent Imager

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Click on the setting to adjust the parametersters

Banner

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Analysis of 4major symptoms 30+detection dimensions







3D SHOOTING





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Right face

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Four skin tones available



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• Eight spectral images



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seventeen testing indicators



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Three comparison modes



Parallel comparison



Vertical comparison



Multinomial contrast

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Single independent reporting Let consumers 1 Score accurately understand their skin problems 2.Level Bitmolí Shallow detection 6 6 Introduction to 3.Number Ø 4 Area Accurately quantify data analysis the underlying effect 5.Percentage of and empower doctors to treat area Data score It is divided into 5 levels according to the skin condition from high to low and marked with different colours. A Green B Blue C Yellow D Orange E Red **Multidimensional** 10 30 50 70 100 perspective Multi-angle comprehensive image display Е С в D А

Three reporting modes-Single independent report



Slide the arrow up to a pop-up window of a single report.

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Three reporting modes-Comprehensive analysis report



Sebum

Three reporting modes-Comprehensive analysis report

Problem analysis

Your sebaceous glands are slightly abnormal, with an oily T-zone, as well as slightly greasy and dull skin.

Mixed spot Acne Sk \$7 All

Various factors affect the function of sebaceous glands, including race, age, gender, health, temperatum, humidiny, UV radiation, diet and endocrine system. The endocrine system is the main endogenous factor that affects the function of sebaceous glands. A large number of young people have obj skin due to overactive sebaceous glands and work/Tike pressure.

Daily skincare advice

 Proper cleansing: Control the frequency of cleansing to twice a day in the morning and evening. You can use amino acid cleansing products, and avoid soap-based products and excessive use of explaining products.

 Oil control and hydration: Hydrate your skin after cleansing. You can use oil-control moisturizer, moisturizing gel or moisturizing lotion to achieve water-oil balance of the skin.

 Daily skincare routine: Adopt regular cleansing habits. If you have oily skin, use a properconcentration of fruit acid or salicylic acid for chemical peels.



Note: The results are used as the basis for this analysis only. The organization reserves the right to final interpretation o the results.

• • •

Single report

For the text report of a single test item (problem analysis and daily care advice), the system will update in real time according to the level score in the state at that time with five different scoring levels.



H5 Mobile phone report

Download the report

Scan the code on your mobile phone to get the report

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Skin prediction



Skin prediction

Deeply predict the future of the skin and awaken customers' desire for young skin.

According to the customer's current skin condition, AI algorithm is used to simulate the ageing situation of different ages to realise the prediction of skin ageing.



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3Innovative self-editing reports





The background automatically selects the image to be edited for annotation

Customize any test results you want

You can debug results for each indicator

Free copy editing

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Manual optimization of detection projects





Data result optimization manual debugging

It can be adjusted as a whole

Hidden detectionproject settings



Serial number

You can find the instrument problem through the background and solve it.

Cloud storage file management





Backend management

Recording nursing project freely

Unified management of multiple equipments Customer profile management in real-time

Review and edit detection record in real-time



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Device Name	A5-AI intelligent skin tester			
Model	ZMLH-A5			
Pixel	36 million (Industrial-grade)			
Spectrum	RGB white light, positively polarized light, negatively polarized light,			
	Wu's light, UV light, red light, brown light, and mixed light			
Light shielding mode	mode: semi-open			
Materials	ABS (Industrial grade)			
Power supply	AC 100-260V, 50/60Hz			
Dimension	433x637x520mm (folded: 433 × 424x520mm)			
Central processing unit	Rockchip RK3568, quad-core Cortex-A55, with a maximum clock speed of 2.06H			
Motherboard	R10-S6810, equipped with Android 11 system			
Memory	Dual-channel LP DD R4, 4G			
Hard drive	MMC 5.1, 32G			
Operation	Capacitive multi-touch touchscreen			
Screen feature	90-degree foldable			
WIFI	Built-in dual-band WIFI (2.4G, 5GB)			
HDMI	1 Pcs			
USB	2 Pcs			
Screen ratio	16:9			
Screen size	15.6 inches			
Screen pixels	1920*1080			
Device net weight	11.5 KG			
Packing weight	17.8 KG			
Packaging box size	600 x 580 x 640mm			
Packaging material	corrugated paper + EPE			
Other accessories	power cord			





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EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

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Eight spectral image analysis



White light

THEORY

Visible spots and other blemishes on the skin surface (acne,spots,wrinkles, pores, etc.) under natural light sources, which are mainly used as the basis for other spectral image comparison.



Eight spectral image analysis



Positive polarized light

THEORY

Positive polarized light can improve the clarity of superfacial texture, magnify local details, so as to clearly observe the smoothness of skin, fine lines and wrinkles and bumps (wrinkles, pores,Acne scars, Acne, etc).



Eight spectral image analysis



Negative polarized light

THEORY

Using negative polarized technology to filter out the refracted light on the skin surface, so that you can clearly examine the light brown, tan, dark brown, light yellow or dark red skin lesions; It can distinguish the condition of capillaries, facial acne, uniformity skin and other skin problems.







Eight spectral image analysis



Wood's light

THEORY

Wood' s light can detect deep pigments in dermis. The principle behind this is that melanin does not fluoresce after exposure to ultraviolet radiation, allowing melanin to stand out more clearly with stronger contrast.







Eight spectral image analysis



UV light

THEORY

Under UV light source, the content and distribution of the purple pigment bilirubin are displayed clearly through fluorescence, which can be used for the auxiliary diagnosis and efficacy observation of pigmentary dermatoses, pore issues, skin infections, and porphyria.



Eight spectral image analysis



Brown light

THEORY

The position, area, shape, and severity of subcutaneous facial UV spots are processed by using RBX light source technology, which demonstrate skin damage from UV radiation and the accumulation of subcutaneous melanin.



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Eight spectral image analysis



Red light

THEORY

Used to analyze subcutaneous hemoglobin and inflammatory pigment deposition on the face, such as sensitivity, skin lesions, acne, erythema, etc. .







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Eight spectral image analysis



Mixed light

THEORY

Skin texture roughness and collagen loss were revealed by polarizing analysis.





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04. 17 Items

Indicators

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Shallow detection

6 6

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49.

Α

19 Detection function-Moisture Test Report 1

Zoned moisture detection Partition detection of skin and facial moisture The water content of the skin is sorted from high to low according to five levels and marked with color. Skin water content score 20 30 23 F D С в

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19 Detection function-Moisture Test Report 2











Sebum/Oil

- □ The oil secretion of the skin surface can be checked under positive polarized light source.
- The algorithm displays areas of the skin with active oil secretion through yellow fluorescence, Through the form of data, you can see the oiliness of facial skin more clearly and intuitively.
- Excess oil is one of the factors that trigger acne growth, so please take good oil control care if you have acne.









Pores

- Under negative polarized light source, it is possible to check if enlarged pores have formed on the skin surface.
- The algorithm uses RBX technology to display areas with enlarged pores in the skin by deepening the color of the pores; The pores in the facial skin can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.
- Pore clogging refers to the pores on the surface of the skin being blocked, which prevents sebum from being discharged normally, accompanied by the accumulation of stratum corneum and dirt. This phenomenon usually manifests itself in the form of blackheads, whiteheads or acne, and in severe cases may lead to skin problems such as acne and folliculitis.









Blackheads

- Under negative polarized light source, you can see blackheads formed by pores clogged by oil in the T-zone.
- The algorithm uses RBX technology to highlight the blackheads in the T-zone by deepening their color; The blackheads of the nose can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the data.
- Blackheads are formed by excess oil accumulation in the nose area of the skin and air oxidation. Areas with large pores are more likely to accumulate and store oil and dust in the air, so it is necessary to clean and moisturize in time to reduce the formation of large pores.









Superficial Pigment

- Superficial pigmentation refers to pigmentation that has formed on the superficial layer of the skin, including: acne scars, spots, inflammatory pigmentation, etc.
- The coverage of pigmentation may exist in both deep and shallow layers. You can compare the image with the deep pigment image. If the shallow layer shows pigmentation but the deep layer shows no pigmentation, it means that the pigment is only deposited in the superficial layer of the skin.
- The algorithm marks the pigmented area with a purple polygon curve, and the shallow pigment can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.









Mixed Spots Image Analysis

- Under negative polarized light, we can see the distribution of mixed spots on the skin surface. The algorithm identifies the facial complex spot area and marks it with a brown block.
- The mixed spot map shows skin pigmentation such as melasma, age spots, and freckles. Melasma is a darker patch on the skin that can appear brown, black, or dark brown. Melasma may expand over time, especially if daily sun protection and skin care are not taken care of. Some melasma may be slightly raised and feel slightly convex to the touch.
- The algorithm marks the mixed spot area with brown color blocks, and the mixed spot situation can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.









Acne

- Look at the distribution of skin acne and superficial redness under negative polarized light.
- When pores are clogged with oil and dust, it is easy to fester or form inflammation, which will then turn into acne and acne.
- The algorithm identifies the distribution area of facial acne and marks it with blue circles. The more the number and the more obvious the redness of the skin, the more serious the skin acne problem is, and the skin needs to be oil-controlled to unclog the pores and eliminate inflammation.You can see the acne situation more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.









The Barrier

- We can check the skin barrier health under negative polarized light source.
- The barrier image shows the skin redness problem and the distribution of red blood streaks. The formation of red blood streaks is mainly due to the damage of keratin, the weakness of the epidermis, and the long-term damage of the capillary position, which leads to vascular dilation and congestion.
- The red area indicates that the skin barrier is damaged, which can be used as a reference for judging the skin sensitivity and inflammation area. The damage to the barrier can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.













Wrinkle

- The texture of the skin surface can be viewed under a positive polarized light source.
- The wrinkle image shows the roughness of the skin texture, such as large pores, dry lines, fine lines, and wrinkles. It can be used as a reference for judging the fineness of the skin and the loss of collagen.
- The algorithm identifies the lines of the facial skin and marks the distribution of the five parts of the skin wrinkles (head-up lines, nose-back lines, peri-eye lines, crow's tail lines, decree lines) with a green short line. The more intermittent lines, the rougher the skin. You can see the wrinkles more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.

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19 Detection function









Porphyrin

- The brick-red fluorescent spots in the picture are Propionibacterium acnes and Malassezia. These two bacteria will aggravate the occurrence of skin acne, so they can be used as a basis for judging skin acne. Through the form of data, the situation of porin can be seen more clearly and intuitively.
- The living environment of Propionibacterium acnes and Malassezia must have oil, so they can be used as a basis for judging the accumulation of oil in skin pores.







Deep Pigment Image Analysis

- □ The green color of the whole face in the picture is Wood's light, and the color is not analyzed for problems.
- The purple area is the facial comprehensive spot area identified by the algorithm and marked with a polygonal curve. Through the form of data, the situation of deep pigments can be seen more clearly and intuitively.
 - The dark (black, brown) block or dot skin that appears on the face is a display of skin pigmentation (such as: melasma, freckles, malar spots, inflammatory pigmentation, acne marks, hemoglobin aggregation, etc.).
- The pigmentation in the deep layer of the skin can be compared with the sensitivity to determine whether it is an inflammatory hemoglobin accumulation or a spot problem.











Brown Pigment

- The depth of the overall brown color of the skin is mainly related to the skin color. People with darker skin or more hemoglobin have darker overall pigmentation.
- The areas with heavier pigmentation in the image are mostly those with higher pigment concentration density.
- Through the form of data, the brown pigment can be seen more clearly and intuitively.









Pigment heat map

- Pigment heat map can check the distribution of pigment deep in the skin.
- The algorithm identifies the distribution of pigments on the face and presents it in the form of a heat map. Different colors are used to represent the distribution of spots, moles, and scars visible to the naked eye under negative polarized light. Red indicates severe skin pigmentation, yellow for medium, green for lighter skin, and blue for normal skin.
- Pigment production mechanism: The body's own regulation, physical or chemical factors stimulate melanocytes, increasing their number and enhancing their activity. The melanin produced cannot be completely excreted with the stratum corneum and blood circulation, and eventually deposits in the local skin.



Sensitive red pigment map

- Conne



- Under negative polarized light source, we can check the redness of the superficial layer of the skin and the distribution of red blood vessels.
- Clear distribution of red blood vessels in polarized light indicates that the skin has thin cuticle and is sensitive, requiring proper protection and care.
- The depth of the hemoglobin base color is related to the overall skin color. People with less hemoglobin will have a lighter color.
- Areas with more concentrated red represent areas where skin hemoglobin accumulation is more concentrated, which can be used as a reference for judging skin sensitivity and inflammation areas.Through the form of data, you can see the degree of skin sensitivity more clearly and intuitively.









Sensitive heatmap

- The "sensitive heatmap" represents skin sensitivity. When the skin shows significant redness and thinning of the stratum corneum, it becomes more susceptible to external stimuli and damage, leading to issues such as dryness, sensitivity, and redness.
- The sensitive heatmap is based on the distribution of subcutaneous capillaries, with areas of greater sensitivity having more capillaries. Visible redness and acne on negative polarized light images indicate areas of severe sensitivity.
- The algorithm uses different colors to indicate varying degrees of sensitivity and their distribution on the skin. Areas with severe sensitivity are shown in deep red, including the lips; medium sensitivity is represented in yellow, mild sensitivity in green, and normal skin appears in blue. The sensitivity is more clearly and intuitively reflected in the form of data.







Fluorescent dye

- Fluorescent dyes and pigments might both appear in facial imaging. To assess the fluorescent dye, focus specifically on the fluorescence response.
- The difference between fluorescent dyes and porphyrins is as follows: Porphyrins exhibit brick-red fluorescent spots, while fluorescent dyes display intense blue light and usually appear as large, sheet-like areas.
- **D** The difference between fluorescent dyes and facial
- dust is as follows: Facial dust appears as white, bright, floating, and short, wispy lines on the surface, while fluorescent dyes typically display bright colors and are often more diffuse or spread over larger areas.







Collagen

- Under polarized light, we can assess the loss of collagen on the skin's surface.
- Mixed light images reveal skin texture issues such as enlarged pores, dry lines, fine lines, and wrinkles. They serve as a reference for evaluating skin smoothness and collagen loss.
- In mixed light images, a higher number of discontinuous lines indicates rougher skin texture and more severe collagen loss. The sensitive process is more clearly and intuitively reflected in the form of data.

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Profile chart





---- Profile chart

Through white light, negative polarized light and UV light source comparison, multi-dimensional, deep analysis of skin problems.







SERVICE

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Our services





Our services

Educational materials, user manuals, and instructional videos are all provided.









BRAND COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

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EXHIBITION DISPALY





Ghuangzhou Beauty Expo

Shanghai Hongqiao Exhibition

Continuous Innovation . Leading Technology . Intelligent Skin Care



DISPLAY OF PRODUCT PATENTS, TESTING REPORTS, AND CERTIFICATION CERTIFICATES



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