Bitmoji® 摩玑

LEAD TECHNOLOGY CREATE BEAUTY

A6 AI Intelligent Imager

A6 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.

Supports 19 languages


Traditional Chinese


English


French


German


Japanese


Korean


Spanish


Portuguese


Italian


Russian


Dansk


Dutch


Polish


Turkish


Arabic


Tiếng Việt


Indonesian


Thai

Adapt to the scene

Catalogue

A6 Intelligent Imager

01

FUNCTION DEMO

Click on the setting to adjust the parametersters

Banner

Must-read guidance for startup

Instructional video

Function video

Analysis of 4 major symptoms

30+ detection dimensions

Analysis of aging


Forehead lines


Dorsal nasal lines


Lines around the eyes


Crow's feet


Nasolabial folds

Sensitive analysis


Acne


Redness


Acne rosacea


Barrier

Pigment analysis


Mole


Freckles


Acne marks


Spots

Skin quality analysis


Pores


Porphyrin


Wrinkle


Moisture

Function demo

3D SHOOTING

EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGING

TWO SKIN TESTING MODES

CLOUD DATA STORAGE

A6 Intelligent Imager

SEVENTEEN TESTING INDICATORS

CUSTOMER FILE MANAGEMENT

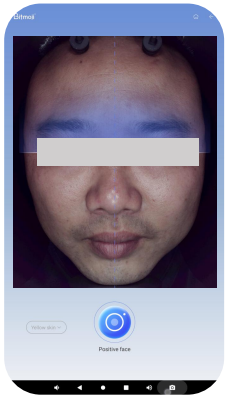
THREE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS MODES

ADJUSTING SKIN TEST RESULTS

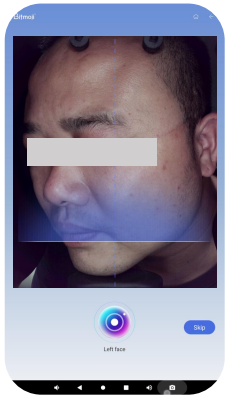
THREE REPORTING MODES

BACKEND SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

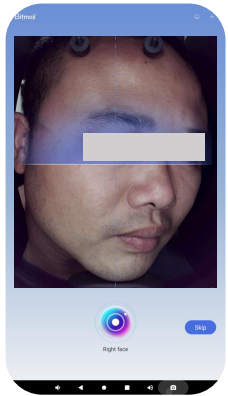
3D Shooting



Front face

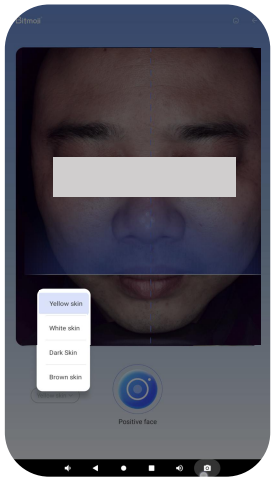


Left face



Right face

Four skin tones available



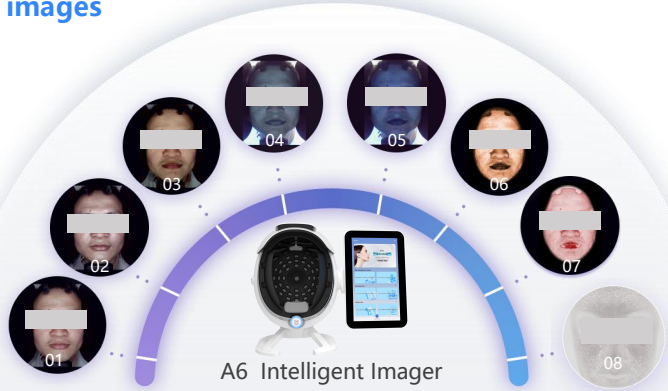
Yellow Skin

White skin

Dark skin

Brown skin

• Eight spectral images

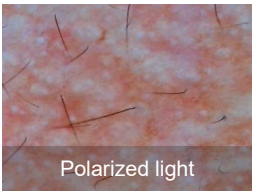


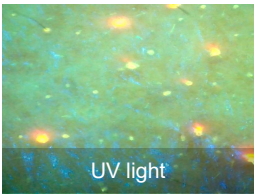
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
White light	Positive polarized light	Negative polarized light	Wood’s light	UV light	Brown light	Red light	Mix light

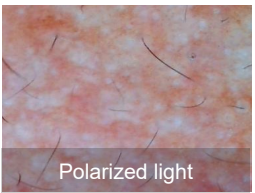
Functional coverage

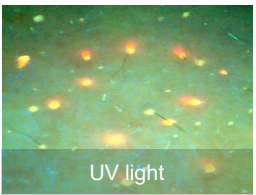
- Microscopic image presentation of skin detail problems

Handheld skin microimager









Multiple light source targeting analysis

Seventeen testing indicators

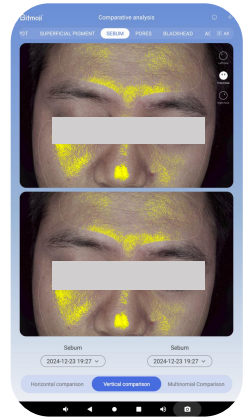
- Hydration
- Pore
- Blackhead
- Lipid
- Sensitivity
- Acne
- Wrinkle
- Mixed spot
- Superficial pigment

A6 Intelligent Imager

- Porphyrin
- Collagen
- Fluorescent agent
- Deep pigment
- Brown pigment
- Sensitive thermogram
- Pigment thermogram
- Sensitive rubein map

Three comparison modes

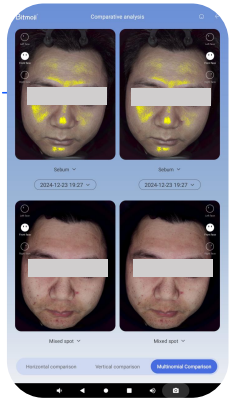
Parallel comparison



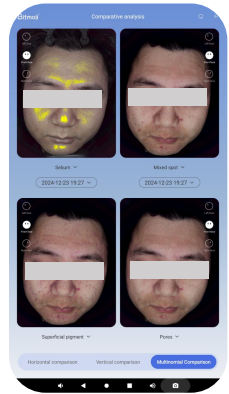
Vertical comparison

Three comparison modes

Comparison of the effects of single indicators before and after.



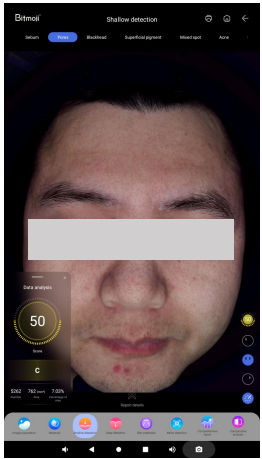
Comparison of four figures



Comparison of four figures

Analysis and comparison of multiple problem indicators before and after skin care.

Single independent reporting



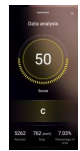
Introduction to data analysis

1.Score
2.Level
3.Number
4.Area
5.Percentage of area

Let consumers accurately understand their skin problems

Accurately quantify the underlying effect and empower doctors to treat

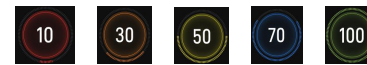
Data score



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

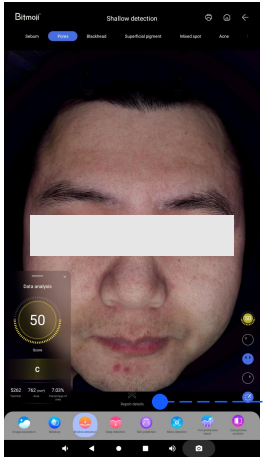
Multidimensional perspective

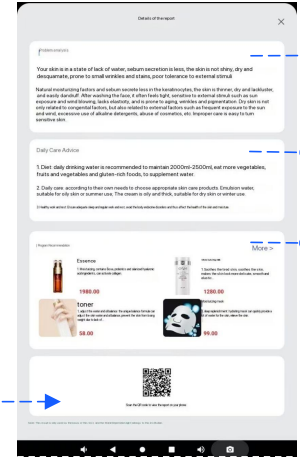
Multi-angle comprehensive image display



E D C B A

Three reporting modes-single independent report

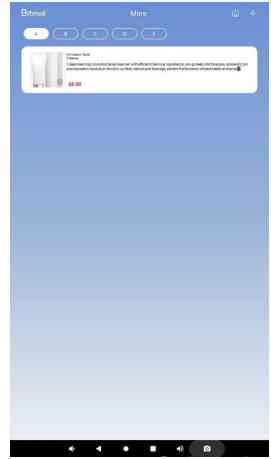




Problem analysis

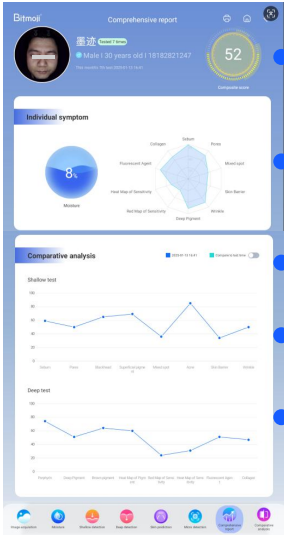
Nursing advice

Scheme recommendation



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

Three reporting modes-comprehensive analysis report



Personal information and comprehensive score

On the left is the skin water content and on the right is a single report.

Single indicators below C will be realised in the form of radar charts.

Comparative analysis, only compare and analyse with the results of the last shooting.

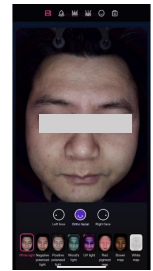
Shallow test

Deep test

Three reporting modes-comprehensive analysis report

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

Skin prediction

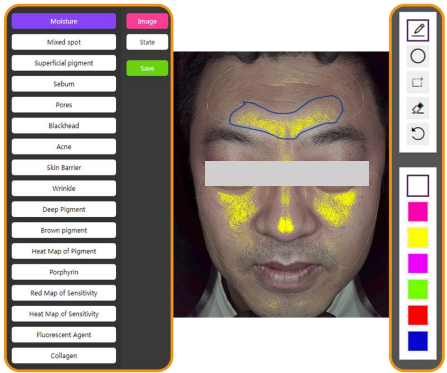
Skin prediction

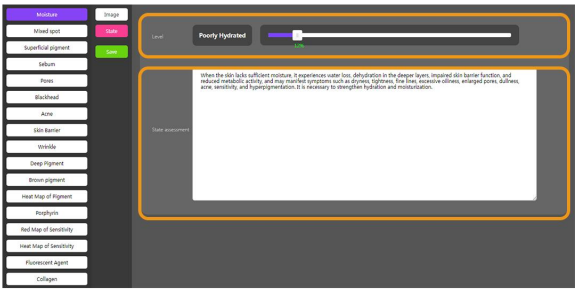
Deeply predict the future of the skin and awaken customers' desire for young skin.

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.

Skin prediction

Innovative self-editing reports





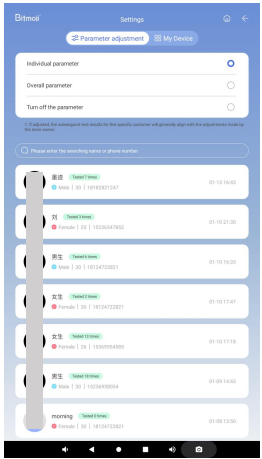
The background automatically selects the image to be edited for annotation

Customize any test results you want

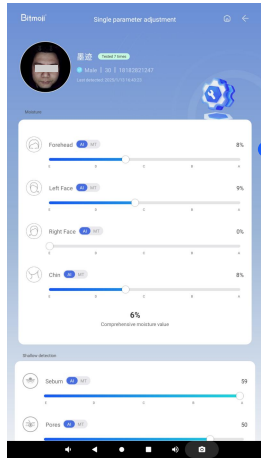
You can debug results for each indicator

Free copy editing

Manual optimization of detection projects



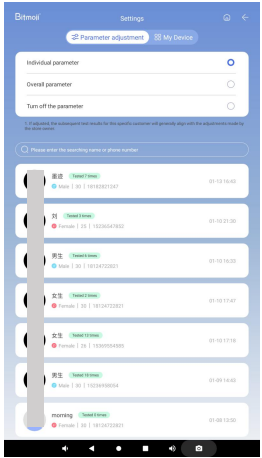
Parameter adjustment



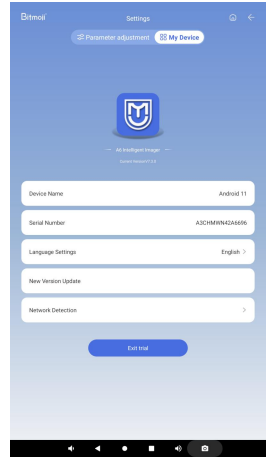
Data result optimization manual debugging

It can be adjusted as a whole

Test items for My equipment



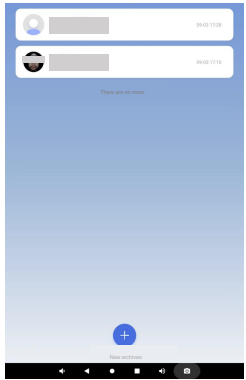
The language can be adjusted



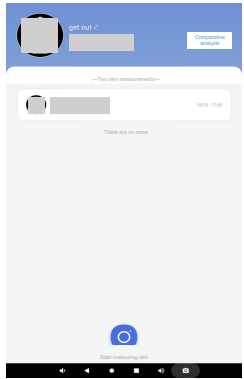
Serial number

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

Cloud storage file management



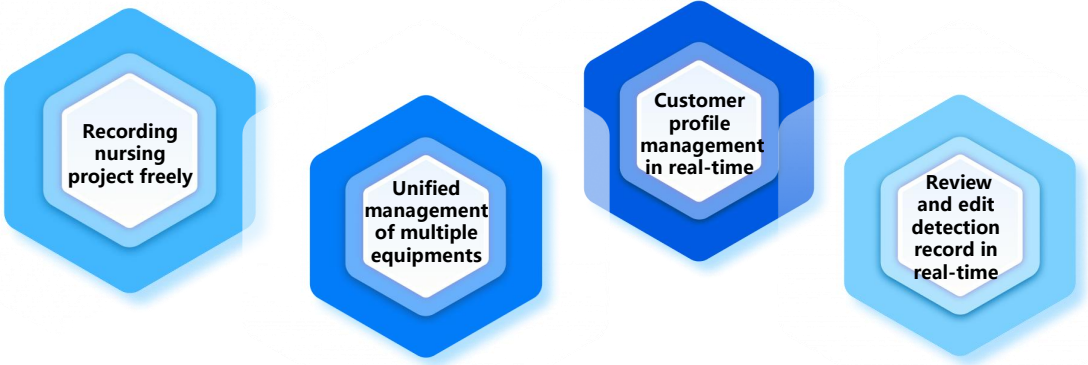
File Management



Profile

- Cloud storage
- One click search
- Number of skin tests

Backend management



A6 Intelligent Imager

02

PARAMETERS

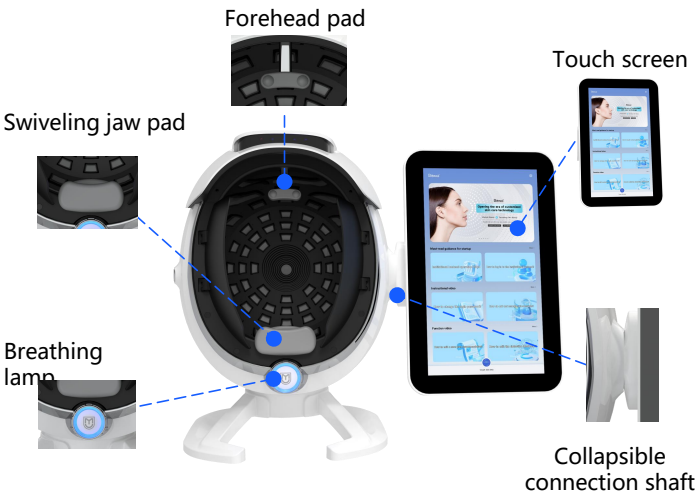
Parameters

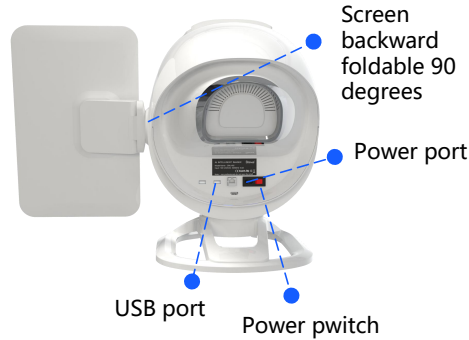
DEVICE NAME	A6-AI INTELLIGENT IMAGE INSTRUMENT
MODEL	ZMLH-A6
PIXEL	Industrial grade 36 Million pixel
SPECTRUM	RGB white light、Positive polarized light、Negative polarized light、Wood's light、UV light、Red light、Brown light、Mixed light
SHADING METHOD	Semi-open
PRODUCT MATERIAL	Industrial Grade ABS
POWER SUPPLY	AC 100-260V, 50/60Hz
PRODUCT DIMENSIONS	Unfolded: 636 x 521 x 489mm Folded: 361 x 521 x 489mm
CENTRAL PROCESSING	Rockchip RK3568; Quad-core Cortex-A55
MOTHERBOARD	R10-S 6810p Pmotherboard, running Android 11 system
MAIN MEMORY	Dual-channel LP DD R4, 4G
STORAGE	MMC 5.1, 32G

Parameters

DEVICE NAME	A6-AI INTELLIGENT IMAGE INSTRUMENT
OPERATING METHOD	Ulti-point capacitive touch
SCREEN FEATURES	Foldable 90 degrees
WIFI	Built-in dual-band WIFI (2.4G, 5G)
HDMI	1 port (optional)
USB	2 ports
SCREEN RATIO	16 : 9
SCREEN SIZE	15.6 inches
SCREEN RESOLUTION	1920*1080
NET WEIGHT	9.5KG
GROSS WEIGHT	14.6KG
PACKAGING DIMENSIONS	640*570*605mm
PACKAGING MATERIAL	Corrugated paper + pearl cotton
OTHER ACCESSORIES	Handheld skin analyzer, power cord

Hardware parameters





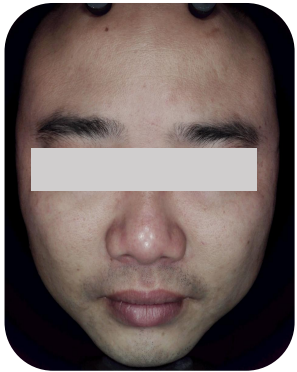
Handheld skin microimager

A6 Intelligent Imager

03

EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

Eight spectral image analysis

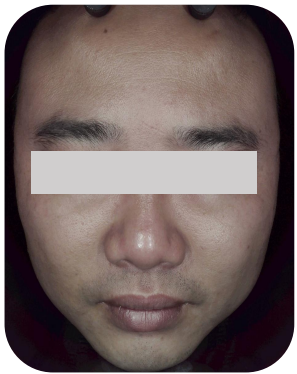


White light

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.

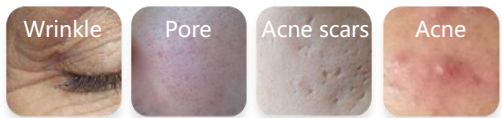
Eight spectral image analysis



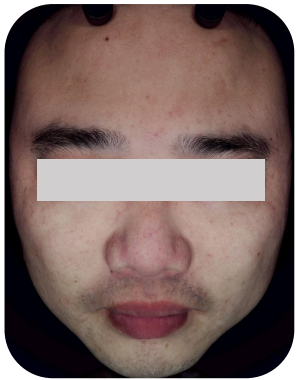
Positive polarized light

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).



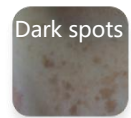
Eight spectral image analysis



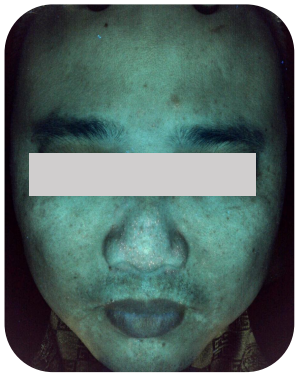
Negative polarized light

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.



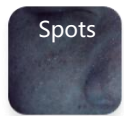
Eight spectral image analysis

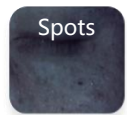


Wood ‘s light

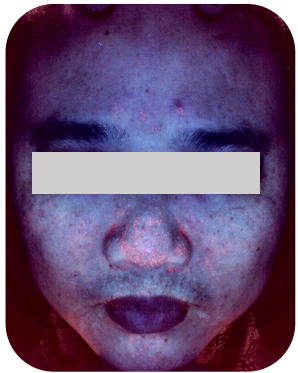
THEORY

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.

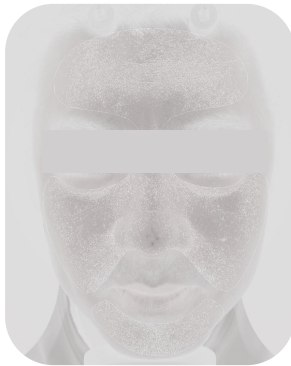
Eight spectral image analysis

Red light

THEORY

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

Eight spectral image analysis



Mixed light

THEORY

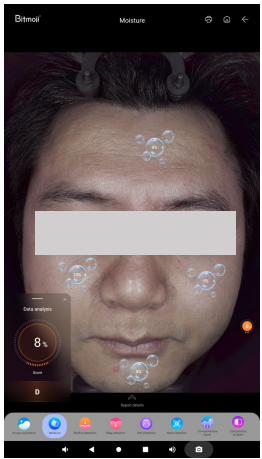
Skin texture roughness and collagen loss were revealed by polarizing analysis.

A6 Intelligent Imager

04

17 ITEMS
INDICATORS

20 Detection function-Moisture test report 1



Zoned moisture detection

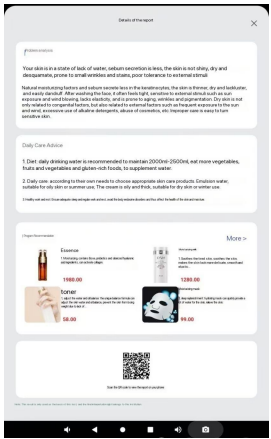
Partition detection of skin and facial moisture

Skin water content score

The water content of the skin is sorted from high to low according to five levels and marked with color.

E D C B A

20 Detection function-Moisture test report 2

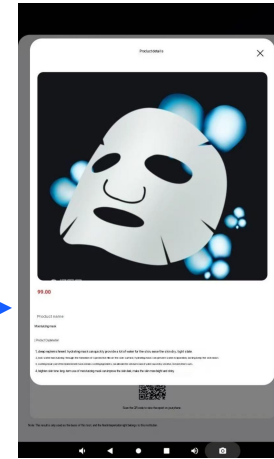


Problem analysis

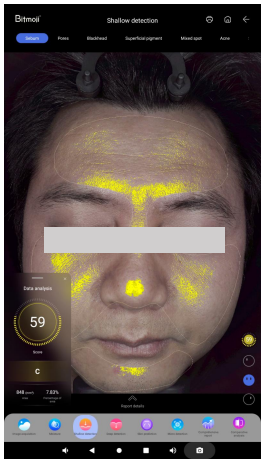
Nursing advice

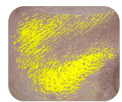
Scheme recommendation

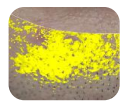
Scan the code to view the report



20 Detection function





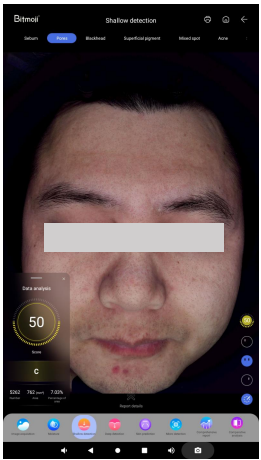


Sebum/Oil

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

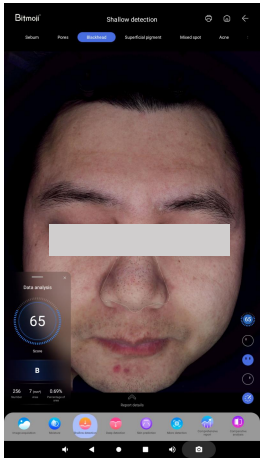


Pores

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

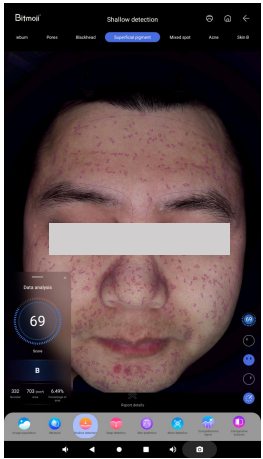


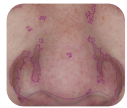
Blackheads

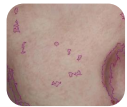
Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function





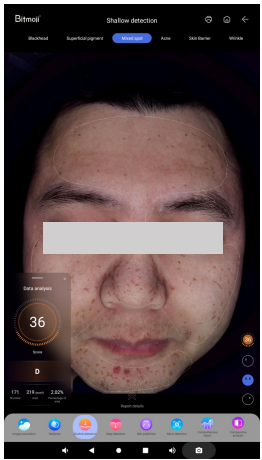


Superficial Pigment

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

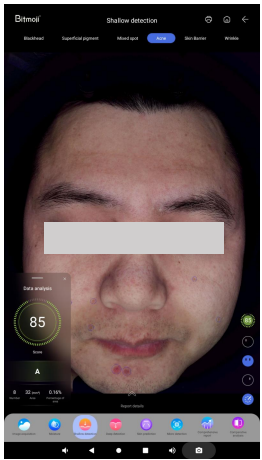


Mixed Spots

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.

20 Detection function

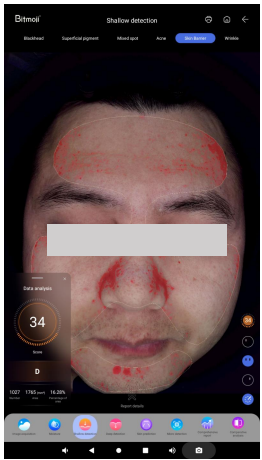


Acne

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

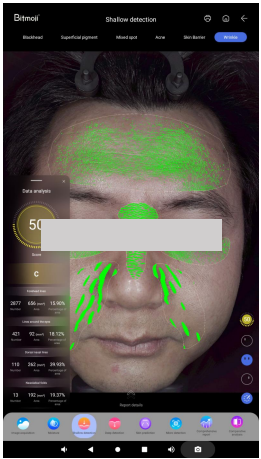


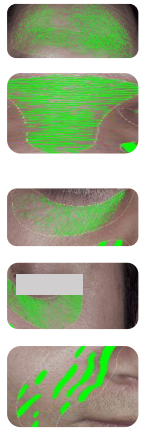
Skin Barrier

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function



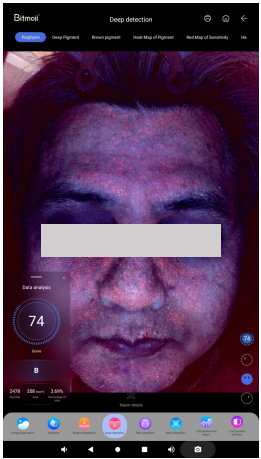


Wrinkle

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

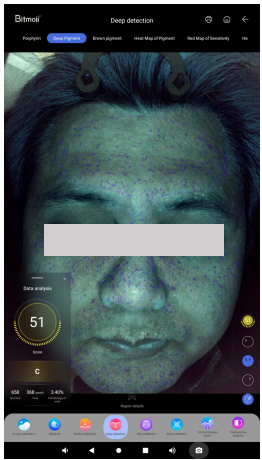


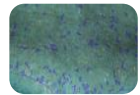
Porphyrin

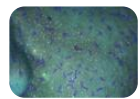
Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function



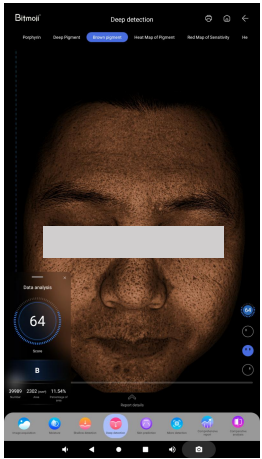




Deep Pigment
Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

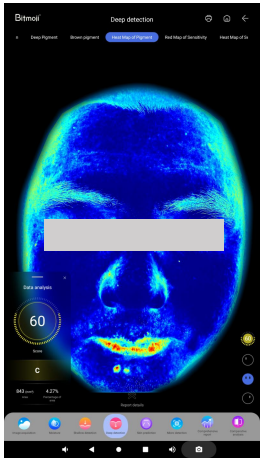


Brown Pigment

Image Analysis

- 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.

20 Detection function

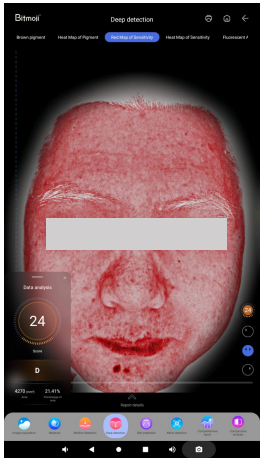


Pigment Heat Map

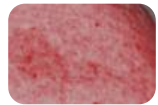
As shown in these images

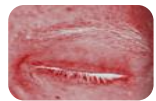
- Pigment heat map can check the distribution of pigment deep in the skin.
- The algorithm identifies the distribution of pigments on the face and presents it in the form of a heat map. Different colors are used to represent the distribution of spots, moles, and scars visible to the naked eye under negative 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.

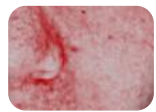
20 Detection function



Sensitive red pigment map



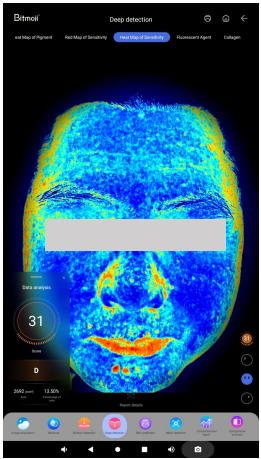


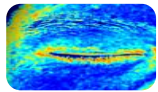


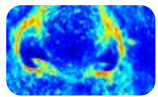
As shown in these images

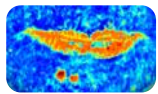
- Under negative polarized light source, we can check the redness of the superficial layer of the skin and the distribution of red blood vessels.
- Clear distribution of red blood vessels in polarized light indicates that the skin has thin cuticle and is sensitive, requiring proper protection and care.
- 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.

20 Detection function









Sensitivity Heatmap

As shown in these images

- The "sensitivity 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.

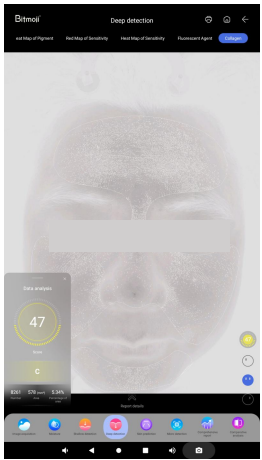
20 Detection function

Fluorescent Agent

As shown in these images

- Fluorescent agent and pigments might both appear in facial imaging. To assess the fluorescent agent, focus specifically on the fluorescence response.。
- The difference between fluorescent agents 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.
- The difference between fluorescent agents 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.

20 Detection function

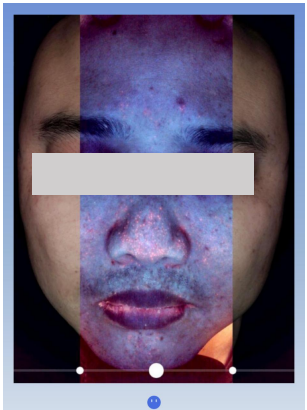


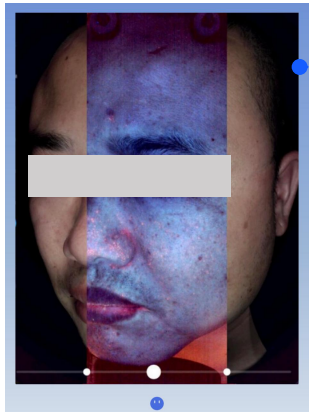
Collagen

As shown in these images

- 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.

Profile chart





Profile chart

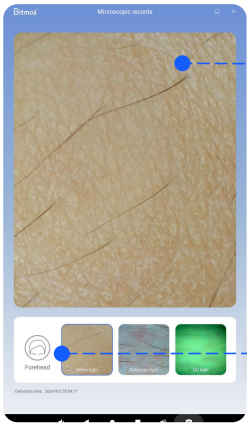
Through white light, negative polarized light and UV light source comparison, multi-dimensional, deep analysis of skin problems.

A6 Intelligent Imager

05

MICROSCOPIC DETECTION SKIN DETAILS

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



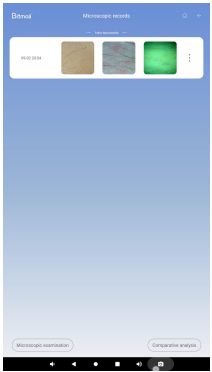
Local microscopic display

Part marking: Convenient for labeling

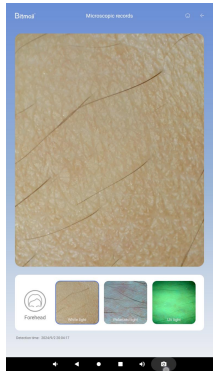
Multiple light sources detect skin problems

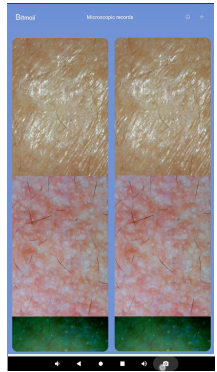
Handheld skin microimager

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



Independent record tracking for each customer





Comparison display for the same area

A6 Intelligent Imager

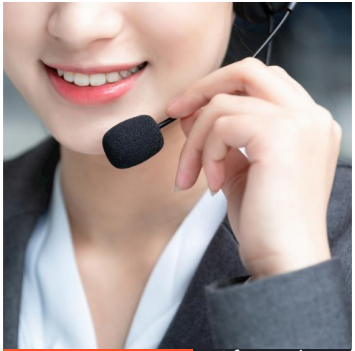
06

OUR SERVICE

Our services

Meticulous craftsmanship

Original manufacturer



Specialist service

After-sales service

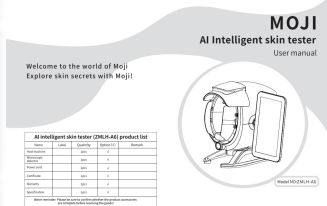
Training and guidance

Specialized teaching

Bitmoji 摩玑

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

Our services



A6 Intelligent Imager

07

BRAND COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

Brand cooperation organization

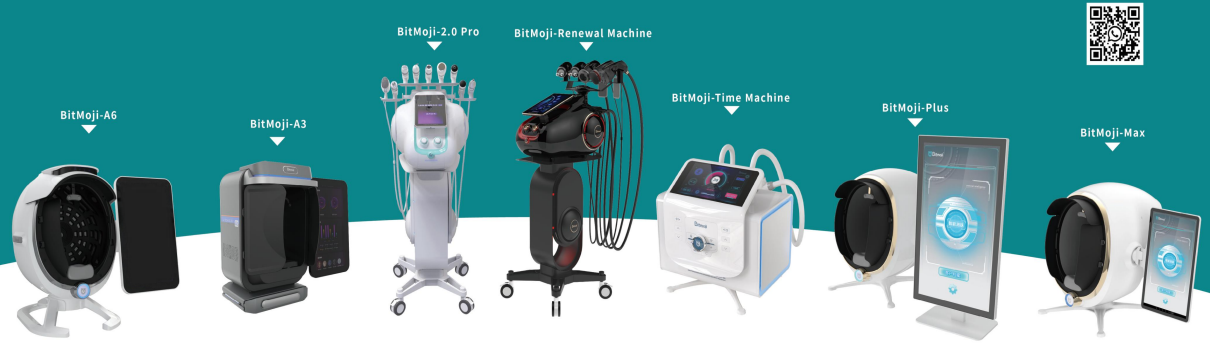
Exhibition Display

Ghuangzhou Beauty Expo

Shanghai Hongqiao Exhibition

Bitmoji® 摩玑

Continuous Innovation . Leading Technology . Intelligent Skin Care



Display of product patents, testing reports, and certification certificates

Welcome you join us!