Bitmoji® 摩玑

LEAD TECHNOLOGY CREATE BEAUTY

X3 AI Intelligent Imager

X3 AI Intelligent Imager: With a research and development focus on solving skin problems, it integrates fourteen spectral imaging technologies and can professionally and objectively analyze twenty 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

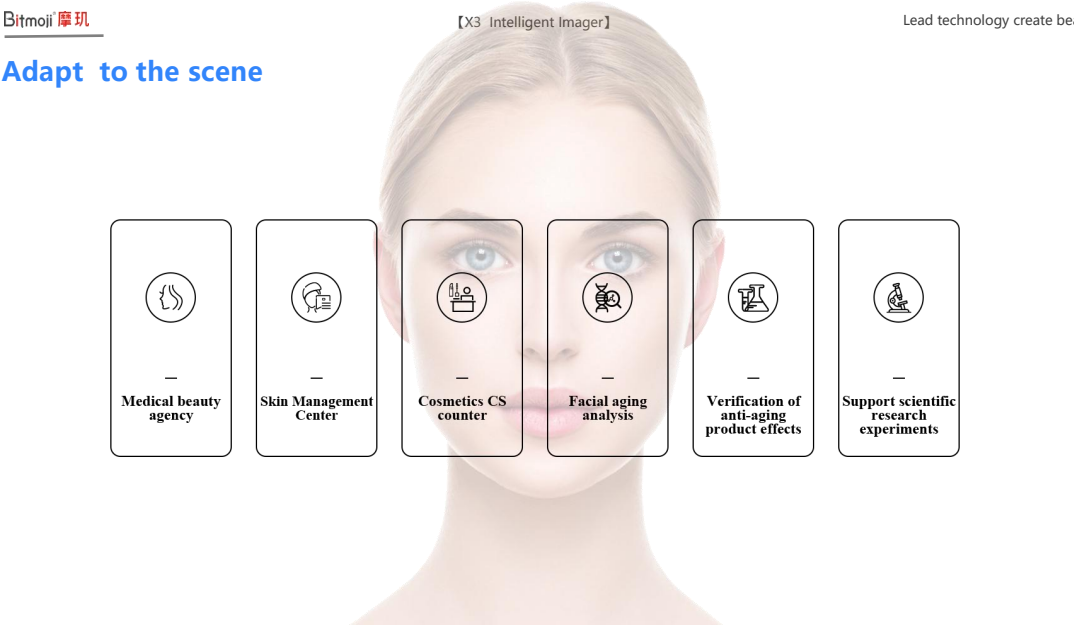

Arabic


Tiếng Việt


Indonesian


Thai

Adapt to the scene

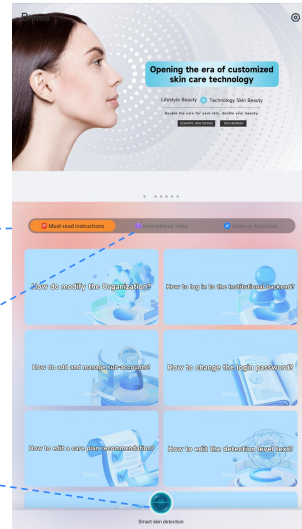


Catalogue

X3 Intelligent Imager

01

FUNCTION DEMO



Click on the setting to adjust the parametersters

Banner

Must-read instructions

Video on Functions

Instructional video

Smart skin detection

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

FIVE-SPECTRAL PHOTOGRAPHY, FOURTEEN-SPECTRAL IMAGING

TWO SKIN TESTING MODES

CLOUD DATA STORAGE

X3 Intelligent Imager

SEVENTEEN TESTING INDICATORS

CUSTOMER FILE MANAGEMENT

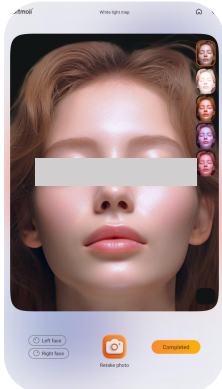
FIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS MODES

ADJUSTING SKIN TEST RESULTS

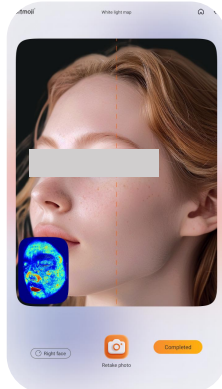
THREE REPORTING MODES

BACKEND SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

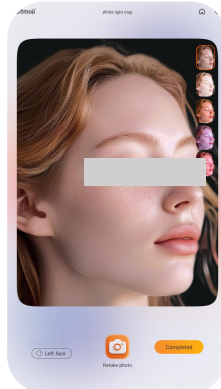
3D Shooting



Front face

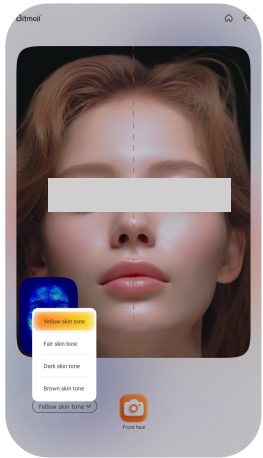


Left face



Right face

Four skin tones available



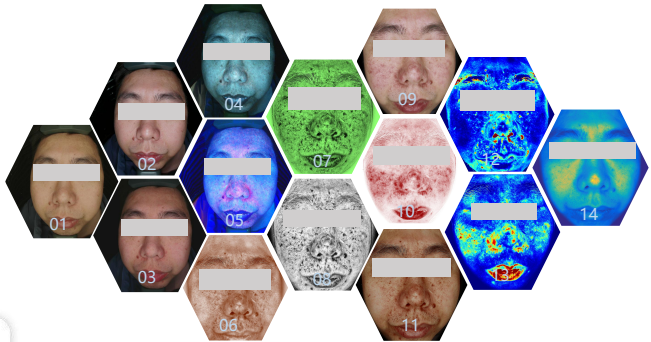
Yellow Skin

White skin

Dark skin

Brown skin

• Fourteen spectral images



01 White light

02 Positive polarized light

03 Negative polarized light

04 Wood's light

05 UV light

06 Brown pigment

07 Deep spots green map

08 Sunspots

09 Superficial sensitivity

10 Red Map of Sensitivity

11 Superficial pigment

12 Heat Map of Sensitivity

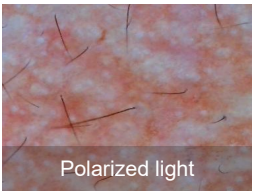
13 Heat Map of Pigment

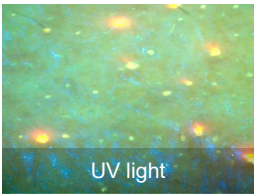
14 Sebum

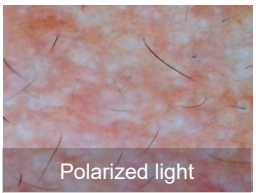
Functional coverage

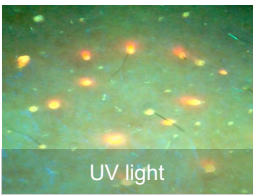
- Microscopic image presentation of skin detail problems

Handheld skin microimager









Multiple light source targeting analysis

Seventeen testing indicators

- Hydration
- Pore
- Blackhead
- Sebum
- Superficial sensitivity
- Acne
- Wrinkle
- Sunspots
- Superficial pigment

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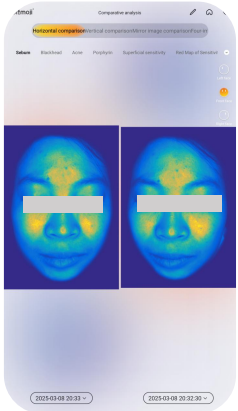
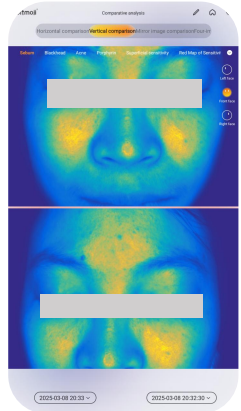
- Porphyrin
- Collagen
- Fluorescent agent
- Deep spots green map
- Pigment brown map
- Heat Map of Sensitivity
- Heat Map of Pigment
- Red Map of Sensitivity

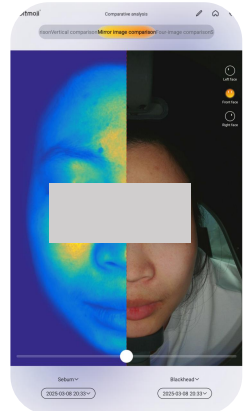
Five comparison modes



Parallel comparison



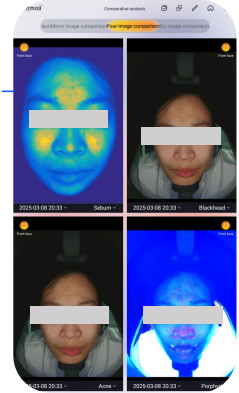
Vertical comparison



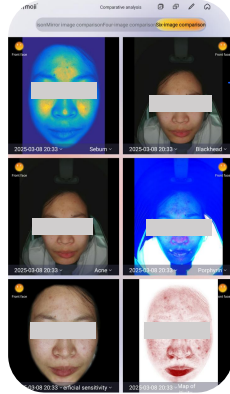
Mirror comparison

Five comparison modes

Comparison of the effects of single indicators before and after.



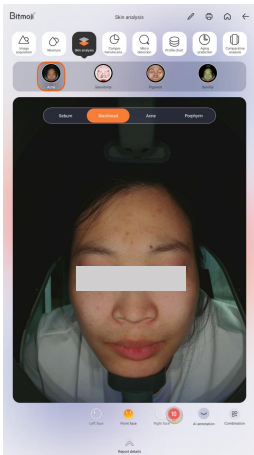
Comparison of four figures



Comparison of six figures

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

Three reporting modes-single independent report



Introduction to data analysis

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

Let consumers accurately understand their skin problems

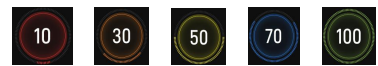
Accurately quantify the underlying effect and empower doctors to treat

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



Three reporting modes-single independent report

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.

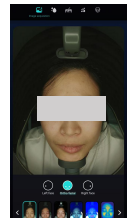
Shallow test

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

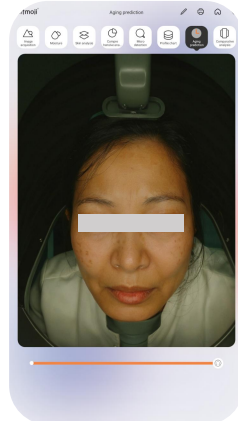
Download the report

Scan the code on your mobile phone to get the report

Skin prediction

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

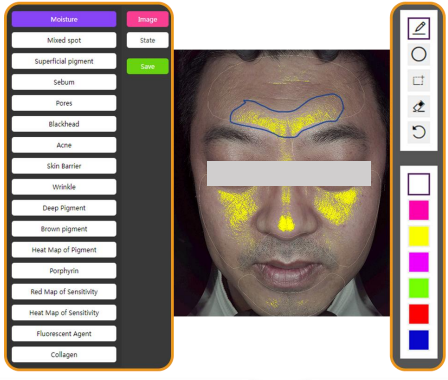
According to the customer's current skin condition, AI algorithm is used to simulate the ageing situation of different ages to realise the prediction of skin ageing.

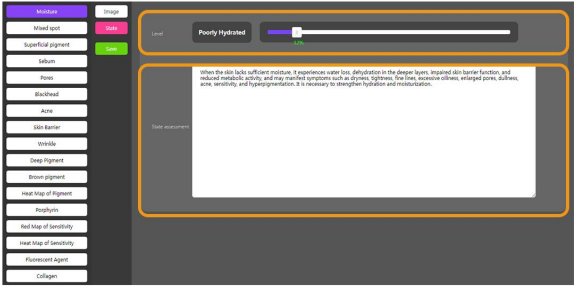


Skin prediction

Skin prediction

Innovative self-editing reports





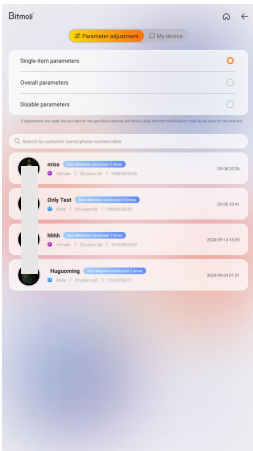
The background automatically selects the image to be edited for annotation

Customize any test results you want

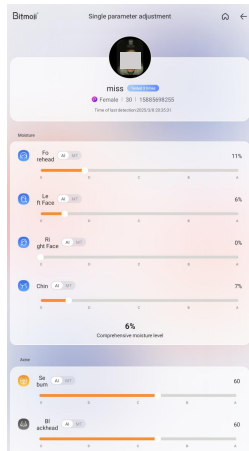
You can debug results for each indicator

Free copy editing

Manual optimization of detection projects



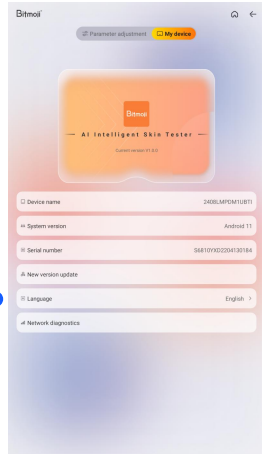
Parameter adjustment



Data result optimization manual debugging

It can be adjusted as a whole

Test items for My equipment

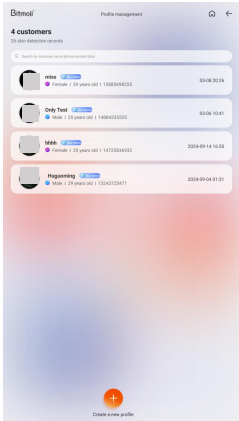


The language can be adjusted

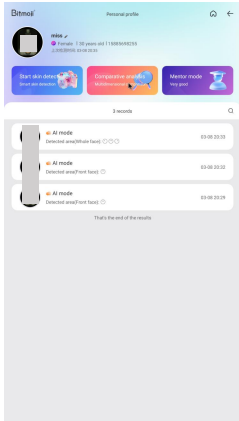
Serial number

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

Cloud storage file management



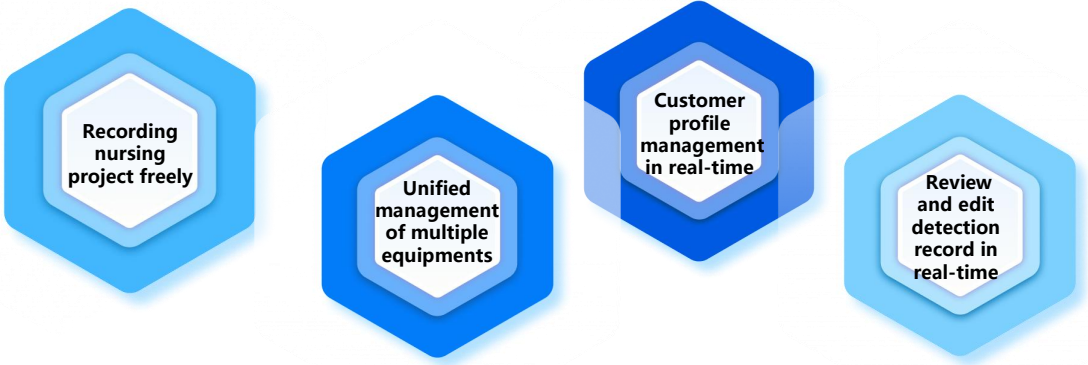
File Management



Profile

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

Backend management



X3 Intelligent Imager

02

PARAMETERS

Hardware parameters

Parameter information X3

Type number	X3
Image element	Industrial grade 36 million
Light spectrum	White light, positive polarization, negative polarization, Wu, UV, brown pigment, deep spot green image, ultraviolet spot,Shallow sensitive map, sensitive erythroxin map, pigment heat map, shallow pigment map, sensitive heat map, oil
Shading mode	Pull-down hood
Product material	Industrial grade ABS
Electric source	AC100-260V,50/60Hz
Product size	368 x 368 x 550mm
Central processing unit	The RK3568 quad-core Cortex-A55 has a maximum frequency of 2.0GHz
Main plate	R10-S6810 motherboard with Android11 system
Internal memory	Dual channel LP DD R4, 4G
Hard disk	MMC5 .1, 32G
Mode of operation	Multipoint capacitive touch
Screen feature	Individual screen
WIFI	Built-in dual-band WIFI(2.4G, 5G)
HDMI	1 Pcs
USB	3 Pcs
Screen scale	16:9
Screen size	20.5 inches
Screen pixel	1920 * 1080

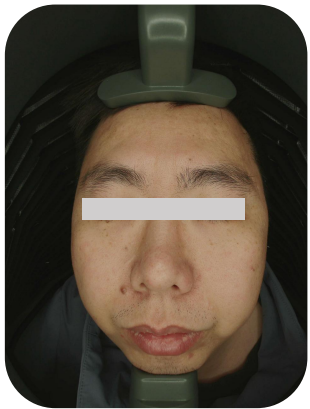
Hardware parameters

X3 Intelligent Imager

03

FOURTEEN SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

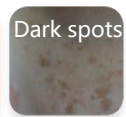
Fourteen spectral image analysis



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.

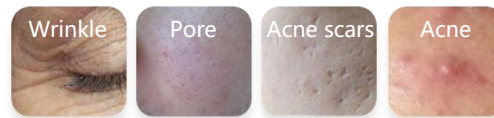


Fourteen spectral image analysis

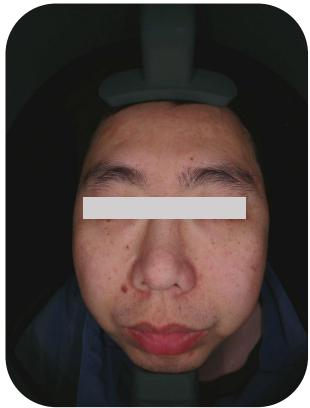
Positive polarized light

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).



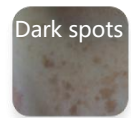
Fourteen spectral image analysis



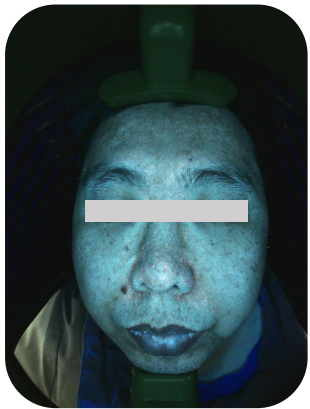
Negative polarized light

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.



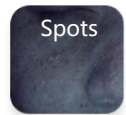
Fourteen spectral image analysis

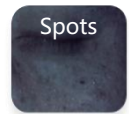


Wood’ s light

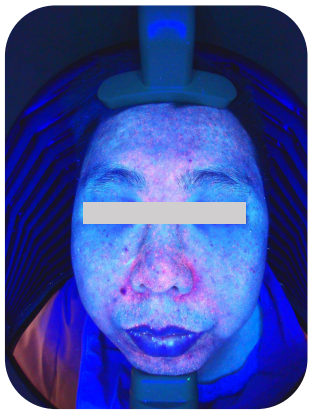
THEORY

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.





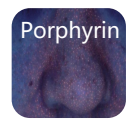
Fourteen spectral image analysis

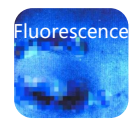


UV light

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.





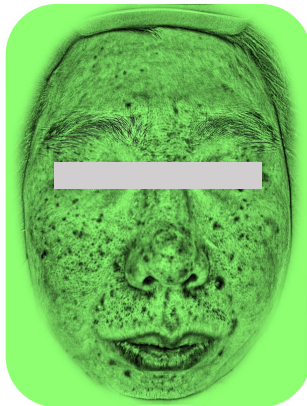
Fourteen spectral image analysis

Brown pigment

THEORY

The brown image can not only show deep pigmentation, such as the early manifestations of chloasma in the dermis, but also more obvious pigmentation in the superficial layer, such as moles, freckles, sun spots, uneven skin tone, etc.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

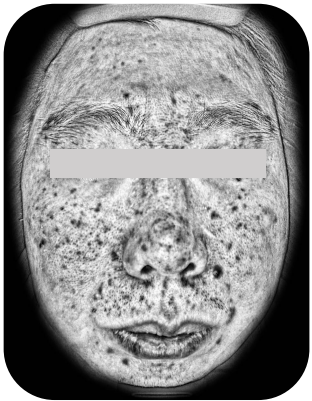


Deep spots green map

THEORY

Under the green pigmentation map, the pigmentation condition of the underlying skin can be presented deeply and intuitively. For example, deep melasma, freckles and other spots can be more clearly displayed in terms of location, distribution range and color depth under the green map, helping to judge the severity of the pigmentation problem.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

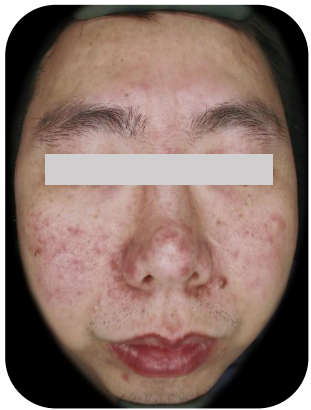


Sunspots

THEORY

Under the pigment lead map, potential pigment spots under the epidermis can be detected, even early sun spots or potential sun spots that are difficult to detect with the naked eye can be displayed. If daily sun protection is not in place, more dark spots will appear.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

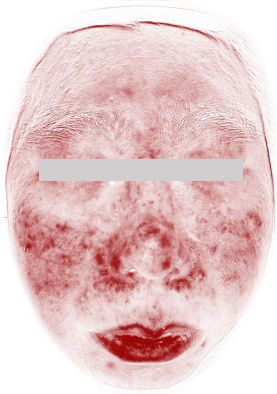


Superficial sensitivity

THEORY

Under the light source, sensitive areas will appear noticeably red. If there is inflammation or an allergy, the area will be more obvious in the picture, and the scope and severity of the inflammation can be clearly seen.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

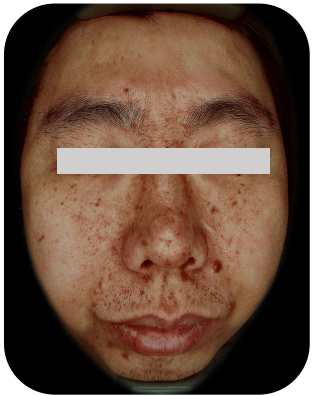


Red of Sensitivity

THEORY

The hemoglobin chart shows the distribution of red pigment in the superficial layer of the skin, which in turn reflects the status of hemoglobin in the skin. It can help observe whether the skin has problems such as redness and inflammation. If the color of a certain area is significantly darker, it may indicate inflammation, sensitivity or vasodilation in that area.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

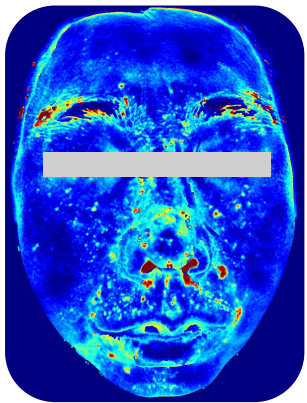


Superficial pigment

THEORY

The superficial pigment map clearly shows the location, range and severity of superficial pigmentation and inflammation.

Fourteen spectral image analysis

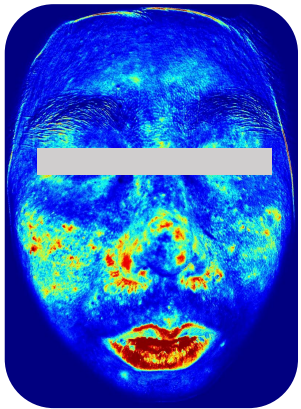


Heat Map of Sensitivity

THEORY

Under the sensitivity heat map, you can clearly see the skin sensitive areas displayed intuitively in different colors, such as red for high sensitivity, yellow for moderate sensitivity, green for mild sensitivity, and blue for relatively normal. This allows professionals and users to quickly understand the distribution and range of skin sensitivity.

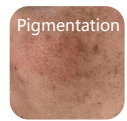
Fourteen spectral image analysis



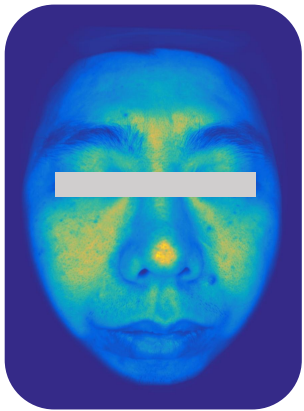
Heat Map of Pigment

THEORY

The pigment heat map can clearly show the location, range and severity of spots, inflammation and uneven skin tone.



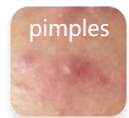
Fourteen spectral image analysis



Sebum

THEORY

The bright yellow distribution is clearly shown in the image, which can clearly show the distribution and concentration of oil in each layer of the epidermis. Excessive oil secretion will affect the keratinization of the sebaceous gland duct of the hair follicle, causing blockage of the hair follicle opening, and then symptoms such as acne, papules, and pustules will appear on the surrounding skin.



X3 Intelligent Imager

04

20
DETECTION
FUNCTIONS

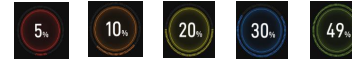
20 Detection function-Moisture test report 1

Zoned moisture detection

Partition detection of skin and facial moisture

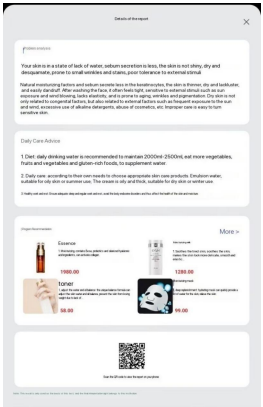
Skin water content score

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

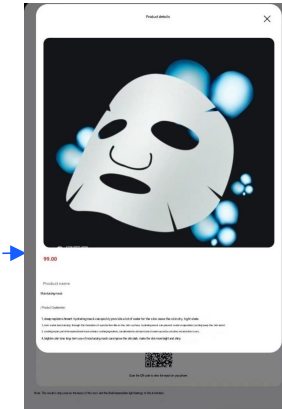


Problem analysis

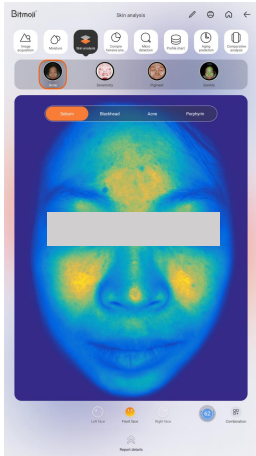
Nursing advice

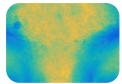
Scheme recommendation

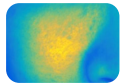
Scan the code to view the report

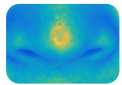


20 Detection function







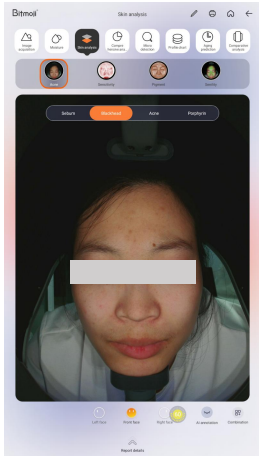


Sebum/Oil

Image Analysis

- The oil secretion of the skin surface can be checked .
- 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

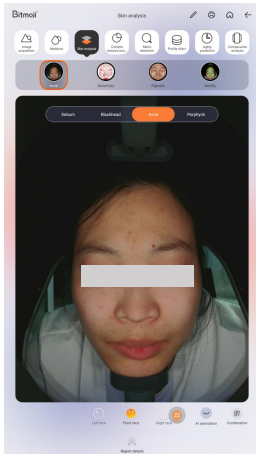


Blackheads

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

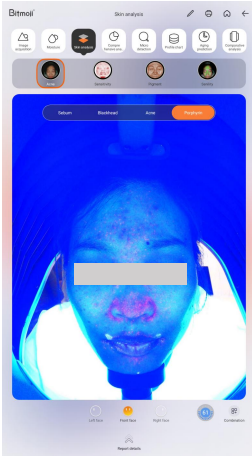


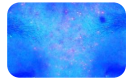
Acne

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



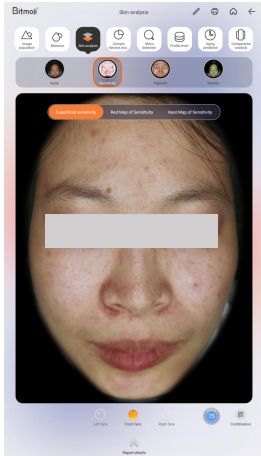


Porphyrin

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

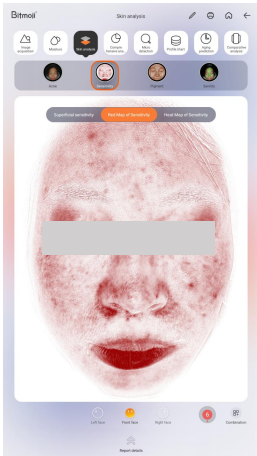


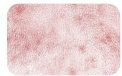
Superficial sensitivity

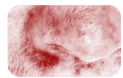
Image Analysis

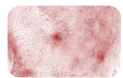
- We can check the skin barrier health under negative polarized light source.
- The barrier map shows the skin redness problem and the distribution of red blood streaks. The formation of red blood streaks is mainly due to the damage of keratin, the weakness of the epidermis, and the long-term damage of the capillary position, which leads to blood vessel 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.

20 Detection function







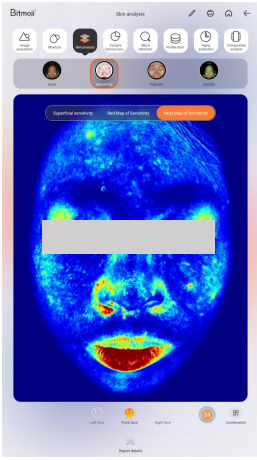


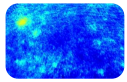
Red Map of Sensitivity

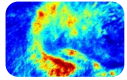
Image Analysis

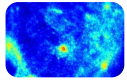
- We can check the distribution of hemoglobin in the dermis and subcutaneous tissue of the skin.
- Clear hemoglobin in the image means that the skin is thin and sensitive, prone to itching, stinging and other discomforts.
- Areas with more concentrated red represent areas where hemoglobin accumulates more concentratedly in the skin, which can be used as a reference for judging the degree of skin sensitivity and inflammation areas.

20 Detection function







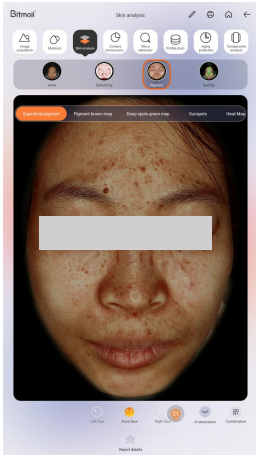


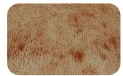
Heat Map of Sensitivity

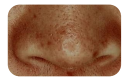
As shown in these images

- The "Heat Map of Sensitivity" 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.

20 Detection function





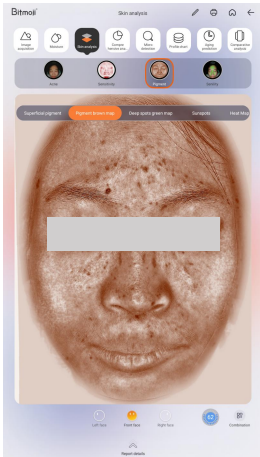


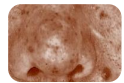
Superficial Pigment

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 situation of brown pigment can be clearly and intuitively seen in the form of data.

20 Detection function



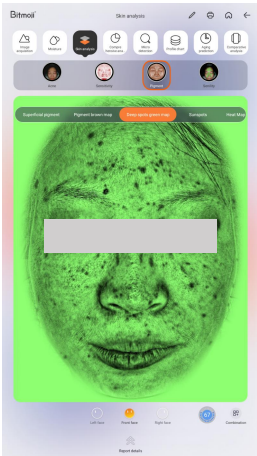


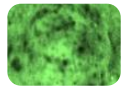
Brown Pigment

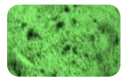
Image Analysis

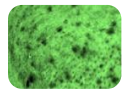
- The depth of the overall brown color of the skin is mainly related to the skin color. People with darker skin or more hemoglobin have darker overall pigmentation.
- The areas with heavier pigmentation in the image are mostly those with higher pigment concentration density.
- Through the form of data,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

20 Detection function







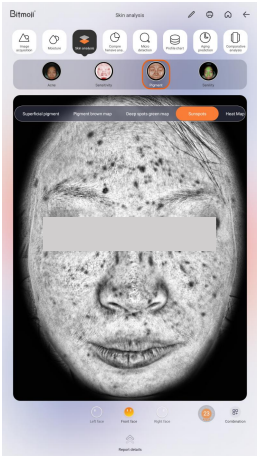


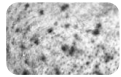
Deep spots green map

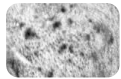
Image Analysis

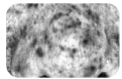
- The black area in the image is the area of facial comprehensive pigmentation identified by the algorithm. The deep pigmentation can be seen more clearly and intuitively in the form of data.
- The dark (black, gray) block or dot-shaped skin on the face is a display of skin pigmentation (such as: melasma, 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 pigmentation problem.

20 Detection function







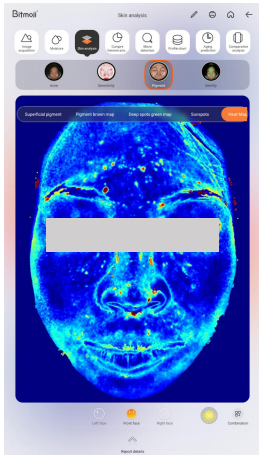


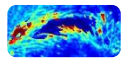
Sunspots

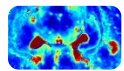
Image Analysis

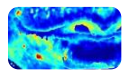
- The black area in the image is the facial comprehensive spot area identified by the algorithm. The deep sunburn situation can be seen more clearly and intuitively in the form of data.
- The dark (black, gray) block or dot-shaped skin that appears on the face is a display of skin pigmentation.
- UV spots usually refer to skin spots caused by ultraviolet radiation, and common ones include sunburn, chloasma, and aggravated freckles.

20 Detection function







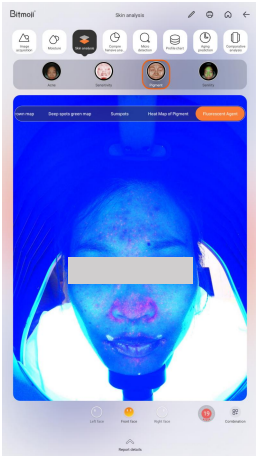


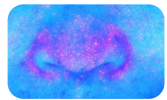
Pigment Heat Map

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



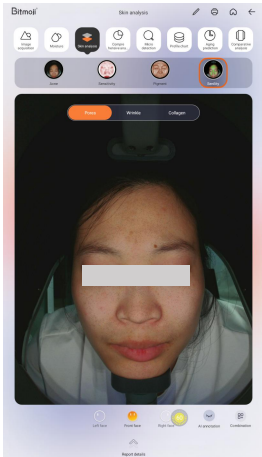


Fluorescent Agent

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

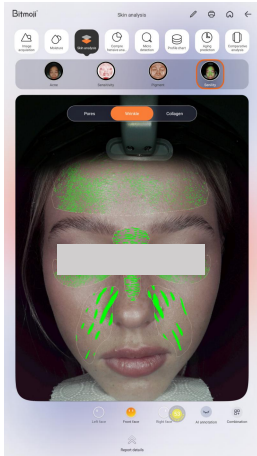


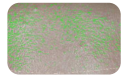
Pores

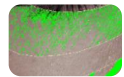
Image Analysis

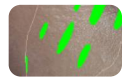
- Under negative polarized light source, it is possible to check if enlarged pores have formed on the skin surface.
- The algorithm uses RBX technology to display areas with enlarged pores in the skin by deepening the color of the pores;The pores in the facial skin can be seen more clearly and intuitively 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







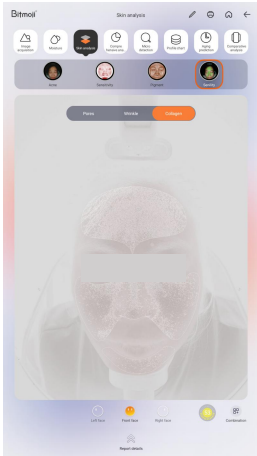


Wrinkle

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

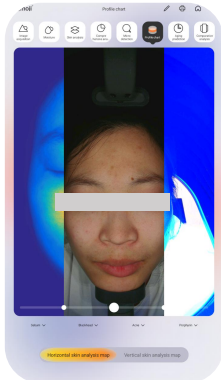


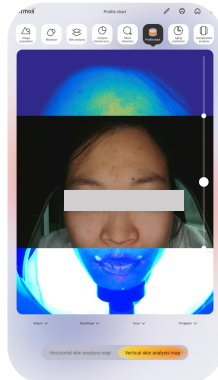
Collagen

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

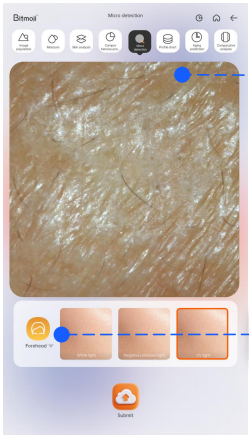
Through UV light, Red pigment map, Wood's light and collagen source comparison, multi-dimensional, deep analysis of skin problems.

X3 Intelligent Imager

05

MICROSCOPIC DETECTION SKIN DETAILS

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



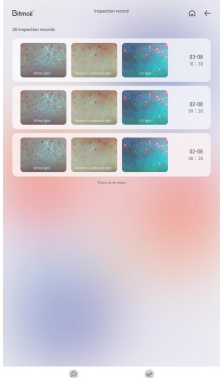
Local microscopic display

Part marking: Convenient for labeling

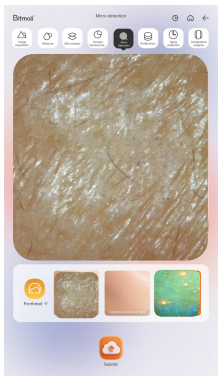
Multiple light sources detect skin problems

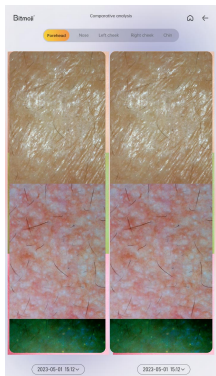
Handheld skin microimager

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



Independent record tracking for each customer





Comparison display for the same area

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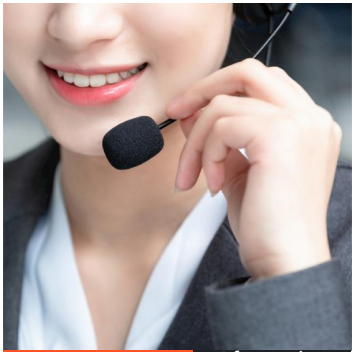
06

OUR SERVICE

Our services

Meticulous craftsmanship

Original manufacturer



Specialist service

After-sales service

Training and guidance

Specialized teaching

Our services

【X3 Intelligent Imager】

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

X3 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!