CE

A3 AI Intelligent Imager Cilt Analiz Cihazı

Kullanma Kılavuzu



Marka: Defond Model:ZMLH-A3

A3 AI YAPAY ZEKA İLE AKILLI GÖRÜNTÜLEME CİHAZI

YENI URUN LANSMANI

A3 Al akıllı görüntüleyici: Cilt sorunlarını çözmeye odaklanan bir araştırma ve geliştirme ile sekiz spektral görüntüleme teknolojisini entegre eder ve esnek işlemlerle on beş cilt sorununu profesyonel ve objektif bir şekilde analiz edebilir. Araştırma ve geliştirmenin asıl amacı, tek bir tıklama ile fotoğraf çekmek ve analiz raporları oluşturmak, böylece kullanımı daha kolay hale getirmektir.



CONTENT







A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER



3D SHOOTING





face



Right face

sitive



TWO SKIN TESTING MODES

 Local area detection, microscopic image presentation



Handheld skin microimager



Multiple light source targeting analysis

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



THREE COMPARISON MODES



Horizontal comparison



Vertical comparison



Multinomial comparison

THREE REPORTING MODES Single independent report 1



Multinomial comparison Two spectra were compared

simultaneously

Multidimensional perspective

Multi-angle image display comprehensive

Microscopic image Skin detail problem, microscopic image presentation

State assessment

Dynamic Skin condition shows that there are 3 states in total (poor means poor skin quality, warning means average skin quality, good means good skin condition) as picture showed:









Warning (yellow)

Good (green)

THREE REPORTING MODES Single independent report 1



THREE REPORTING Comprehensive analysis Report 2





Problem analysis

Advices for skin care

 Be sure to protect yourself from the sun when going out, apply sunscreen, wear a hat or hold an umbrella for protection;

Pay attention to facial cleansing and moisturizing, and apply some essence with whitening effect after cleansing.

Rank analysis

Analysis results are displayed comprehensively and dynamically(Purple is poor, yellow is warning, and green is good

Focus analysis

The more serious skin problems will be displayed priority, click on the image to enlarge the focus

THREE REPORTING Editable Individual report 3





Gereksinimlere göre, arka plan sisteminde açıklama eklenecek ilgili görüntüyü seçin Test sonuçlarını gereksinimlerinize göre özelleştirin

Her gösterge hata ayıklaması yapılabilir İçerikleri özgürce düzenleme

OPTIMIZING DETECTION PROJECTS MANUALLY



HIDING SETTINGS FOR DETECTION PROJECT

Individual Customization

According to customer's Nursing project needs, hiding analysis project if no needed



Single item hiding

Bulk hiding

•

.

•

-

-

-

CLOUD STORAGE FILE MANAGEMENT



Bitmoji[°]

www.bitmoji.com.tr

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



PARAMETERS

62

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER

HARDWARE PARAMETERS

DENICE NAME

DEVICE NAME	A3-AI INTELLIGENT IMAGE INSTRUMENT
MODEL	ZMLH-A3
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	Industrial Grade ABS
POWER SUPPLY	AC 100-260V, 50/60Hz
PRODUCT	Unfolded: 600 x 415 x 504mm Folded: 309 x 415 x 504mm
CENTRAL PROCESSING	Rockchip RK3568; Quad-core Cortex-A55
MOTHERBOAR D	R10-S 6810p Pmotherboard, running Android 11 system
MAIN MEMORY	Dual-channel LP DD R4, 4G
STORAGE	MMC 5.1, 32G

HARDWARE PARAMETERS

DEVICE NAME	A3-AI INTELLIGENT IMAGE INSTRUMENT
OPERATING METHOD	Multi-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	11.8KG
GROSS WEIGHT	16.6KG
PACKAGING DIMENSIONS	590*530*605mm
PACKAGING	Corrugated paper + pearl cotton
OTHER ACCESSORIES	Handheld skin analyzer, power cord



A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER





EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER





White light

THEORY

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







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, potholes, pimples, etc).







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.







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.













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.



UV light





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.







Red light

THEORY

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







Mixed light

THEORY

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







 $n\Lambda$

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER

15 DETECTION&ANALYSIS INDICATORS Moisture test report 1



Bitmoji 摩玑

15 DETECTION&ANALYSIS INDICATORS Moisture test report 2



15 DETECTION&ANALYSIS INDICATORS



Superficial pigment

pThe image displays pigment deposition formed in the superficial layers of the skin, including acne scars, pigmentation, and inflammatory pigmentation. pPigment may exist in both deep and superficial layers of the skin. This image can be compared with a deep pigment image. If pigment is present in the superficial layer but not in the deep layer, it indicates that the pigment is only deposited in the superficial layer of the skin. pPlease refer to the examples below the report to determine the type of pigmentation.

Bitmoji 摩玑

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Superficial pigment

Recognize

pAlgorithm identifies the integrated facial spots and marks them with polygonal curves.
pAlgorithm recognize will avoid the eye and lip areas to reduce eyelashes and lip hair interference.
pProvide different type of pigment pictures and text, to identify different types of pigment.
FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Deep pigment

 Picture shows blue marks, which is generated through Wood's light, and the blue color is not used for analysis.

Dark (black, brown) patches or spots on the face, showing skin pigmentation (such as melasma, freckles, cheekbone plaques, inflammatory pigmentation, acne marks, heme aggregation, etc.). Please compare the deep pigmentation picture with sensitivity picture to distinguish whether it is an inflammatory heme buildup or a stain problem.

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Fluorescent agent

Fluorescent agent and pigment problems may appear in the face image at the same time, to see the fluorescent agent only need to look at the fluorescence reaction.

The difference between the fluorescent agent and the porphyrin is that the porphyrin shows brick red fluorescent spots, and the fluorescent agent shows high blue light and is mostly large-area flake.

The difference between the fluorescent agent and the facial dust is that the facial dust presents a white light and floats on the surface.



FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS







Brown patch

Look at the picture

- -The brown color of the skin is mainly related to skin tone, and people with darker skin tone or more hemoglobin have darker pigment.
- -Darker pigmentation area generally correspond to higher pigment density
- -This picture can be compared with Wood's
 - picture to recognize deep pigment.

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Porphyrin - acne

The red fluorescent spots showed in the picture are propionibacterium acnes and Malazzia. Propionibacterium acnes and Malassezia are two types of bacteria that can exacerbate the formation of acne on the skin. Therefore, they can serve as indicators for diagnosing skin acne.
 The survival environment of Propionibacterium acnes and Malassezia in acne requires the presence of sebum. Therefore, they can serve as indicators of sebum.

Bitmoji'摩玑

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Oil - Acne

Negative Polarized light is used to observe the distribution of acne on the skin as well as the superficial redness condition.
The sebum map shows the distribution of yellow fluorescence, with areas of yellow fluorescence indicating the current surface oiliness of the skin.
Excess sebum is one of the factors that trigger acne growth. Therefore, please take care to control oiliness, especially in cases of acne.

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Large pores - Blackheads

- In a positive polarized light source, you can observe the situation where pores have already enlarged on the skin surface, contrasting it with black images for comparison.
- In black images, areas of enlarged pores in the skin are processed using RBX technology to present a stronger contrast with smoother areas, allowing for a clearer and more intuitive view of the areas where pores have enlarged on the facial skin. Blackheads form in the skin's nasal area due to excess accumulation of sebum and air oxidation. Regions with enlarged pores are more prone to accumulate sebum and dust from the air. Therefore. timely cleansing and moisturizing are essential to reduce the formation of enlarged pores.

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Sensitive - Red blood

- In a negative polarized light source, we can observe the redness condition of the superficial skin as well as the distribution of blood vessels.
 - The obvious distribution of telangiectasia in the polarized light source means that the skin is thin and sensitive and need proper nursing care.
- The depth of the red background in the red images is related to the overall skin tone, individuals having lower levels of hemoglobin appearing lighter red background The areas with more concentrated redness indicate accumulation of hemoglobin in the skin, and these concentrated areas can serve as reference points for assessing the sensitivity of the skin and the presence of inflammation.

Bitmoji'摩玑

FIFTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



Texture-roughness

- In a positive polarized light source, we can observe the texture condition of the skin surface.
- The mixed light image presents the condition of rough skin texture, such as enlarged pores, fine lines, and wrinkles, which can serve as reference for assessing skin smoothness and collagen loss.
 The more discontinuous lines in the mixed light image, the rougher the skin texture.



05 MICROSCOPIC

DETECTION SKIN DETAILS

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER

www.bitmoji.com.tr

MICROSCOPIC DETECTION - SKIN DETAILS





Each individual report window enters











 Multiple indicators can be detected through Microscopic detection
 Allow real-time viewing of the skin problems, to reduce the cumbersome steps of page navigation

www.bitmoji.com.tr





MICROSCOPIC DETECTION - SKIN DETAILS







SERVICE

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER

OUR SERVICES



OUR SERVICES

Training materials, user manuals and operation videos are all available





COOPERATION BRAND

A3 AI INTELLIGENT IMAGER



DISPLAY OF PRODUCT PATENTS, TESTING REPORTS, AND CERTIFICATION CERTIFICATES



Aramıza katılmaya Hoş geldiniz. www.bitmoji.com.tr

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING