

# B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer

**B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer** : 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.



B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer

## Supports 19 languages



Traditional Chinese



English



French



German



Japanese



Korean



Spanish



Portuguese



Italian



Russian



Dansk



Dutch



Polish



Turkish



Arabic



Tiếng Việt

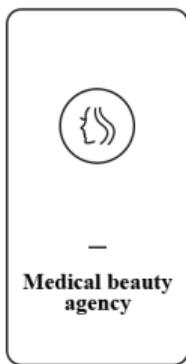


Indonesian

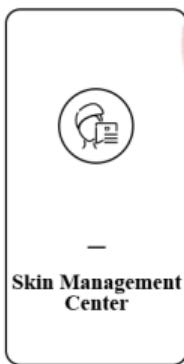


Thai

## Adapt to the scene



—  
Medical beauty  
agency



—  
Skin Management  
Center



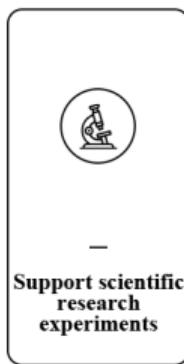
—  
Cosmetics CS  
counter



—  
Facial aging  
analysis



—  
Verification of  
anti-aging  
product effects



—  
Support scientific  
research  
experiments

# Catalogue

01

FUNCTION  
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03

EIGHT  
SPECTRAL  
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04

24  
DETECTION  
FUNCTION

05

MICROSCOPIC  
DETECTION  
SKIN DETAILS

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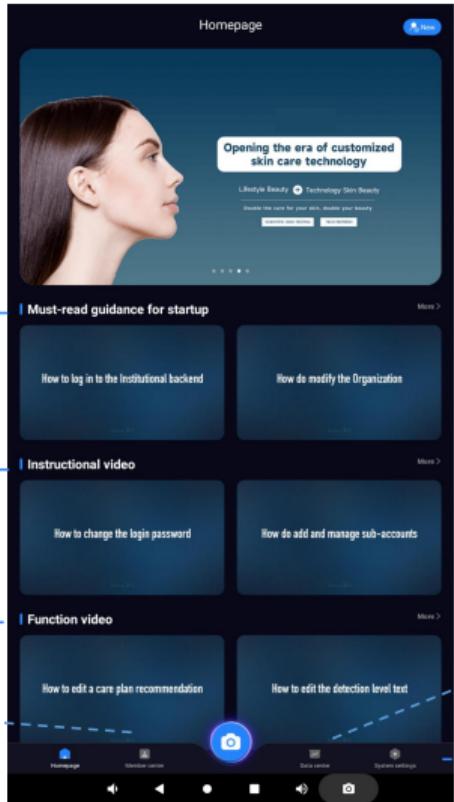
Lead technology create beauty



B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer

01

FUNCTION  
DEMO



Banner

Must-read  
guidance for startup

Instructional video

Function video

Member Center

Data Center

Click on the setting to adjust  
the parameters

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

THREE DIMENSIONAL SHOOTING



TWO SKIN TESTING MODES



SEVENTEEN TESTING INDICATORS



THREE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS MODES



THREE REPORTING MODES



EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGING



CLOUD DATA STORAGE



CUSTOMER FILE MANAGEMENT



ADJUSTING SKIN TEST RESULTS

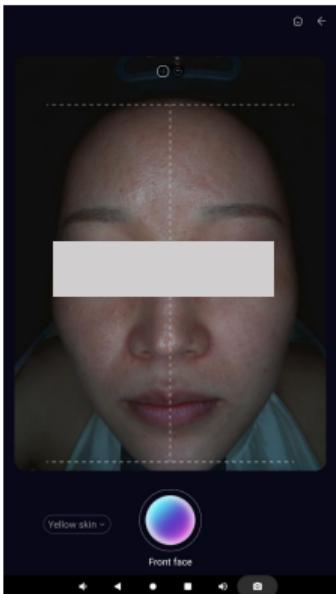


BACKEND SYSTEM MANAGEMENT



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## Three dimensional shooting



Front face

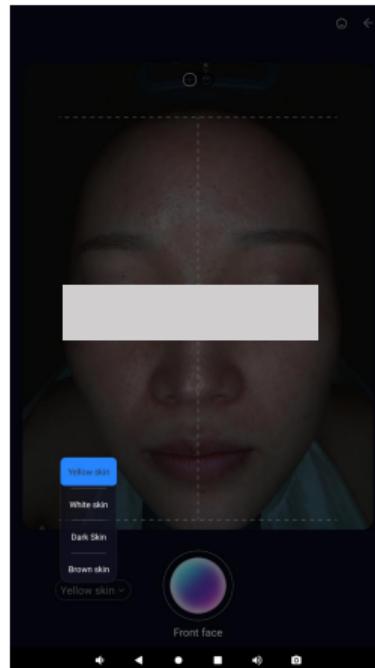


Left face



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

Negative polarized light

Positive polarized light

Wood's light

UV light

Brown light

Red light

Mixed light

## Seventeen testing indicators



Moisture



Pore



Blackhead



Sebum



Sensitivity



Acne



Wrinkle



Mixed spot



Superficial pigment



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Porphyrin



Collagen



Fluorescent agent



Deep pigment



Brown pigment



Heat Map of Sensitivity



Heat Map of Pigment

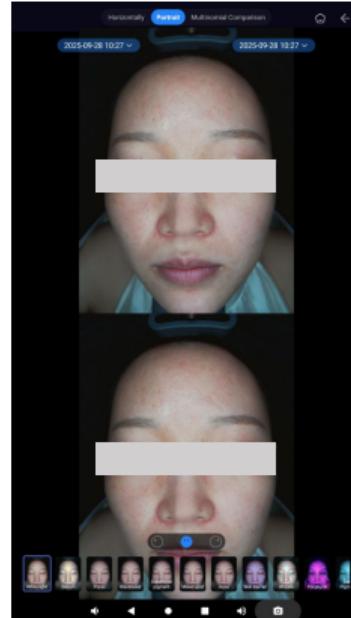


Red Map of Sensitivity

## Three comparison modes



Parallel comparison



Vertical comparison

## Three comparison modes

Comparison of the effects of single indicators before and after.



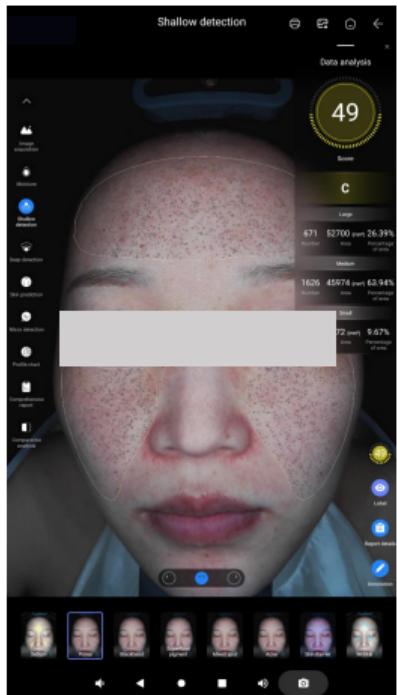
Comparison of four figures



Comparison of four figures

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

## Three reporting modes-single independent report 1



Introduction to data analysis

Data score



Multidimensional perspective

Multi-angle comprehensive image display

- 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

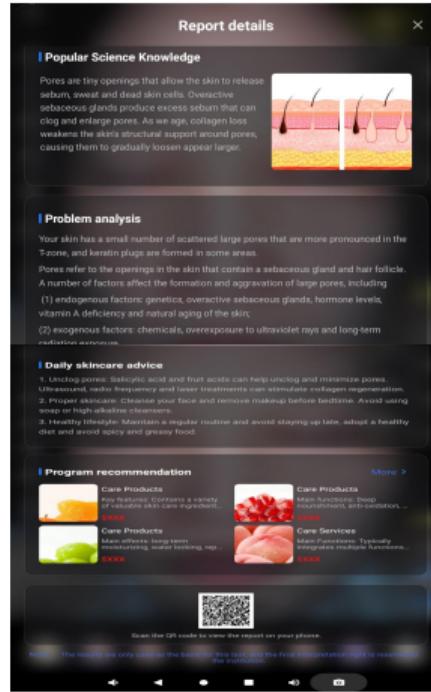
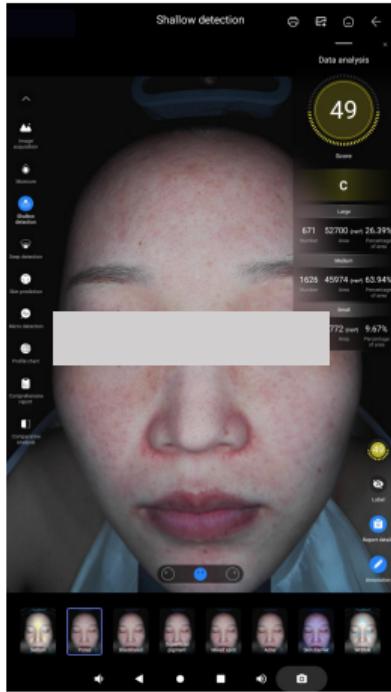
It is divided into 5 levels according to the skin condition from high to low and marked with different colours.

A Green    B Blue    C Yellow    D Orange    E Red



E    D    C    B    A

## Three reporting modes-single independent report 1



Popular Science Knowledge

Problem analysis

Daily skincare advice

Program recommendation

# The classification of 16 skin types in Baumann Skin Typing System

Oily		Dry	
Sensitive	Pigmented	Non-pigmented	Pigmented
Wrinkle	Tight	Wrinkle	Tight
<b>OSPW</b> Oily/Sensitive Pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>OSPT</b> Oily/Sensitive Pigmented/Tight	<b>ORPW</b> Oily/Resistant Pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>ORPT</b> Oily/Resistant Pigmented/Tight
<b>OSNW</b> Oily/Sensitive Non-pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>OSNT</b> Oily/Sensitive Non-pigmented/Tight	<b>ORNW</b> Oily/Resistant Non-pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>ORNT</b> Oily/Resistant Non-pigmented/Tight
<b>DSPW</b> Dry/Sensitive Pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>DSPT</b> Dry/Sensitive Pigmented/Tight	<b>DRPW</b> Dry/Resistant Pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>DRPT</b> Dry/Resistant Pigmented/Tight
<b>DSNW</b> Dry/Sensitive Non-pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>DSNT</b> Dry/Sensitive Non-pigmented/Tight	<b>DRNW</b> Dry/Resistant Non-pigmented/Wrinkle	<b>DRNT</b> Dry/Resistant Non-pigmented/Tight
Wrinkle	Tight	Wrinkle	Tight
Dry		Resistant	

Type	English	Type	English
<b>DSPT</b>	Dry, Sensitive, Pigmented, Tight	<b>OSPT</b>	Oily, Sensitive, Pigmented, Tight
<b>DSPW</b>	Dry, Sensitive, Pigmented, Wrinkle	<b>OSPW</b>	Oily, Sensitive, Pigmented, Wrinkle
<b>DSNT</b>	Dry, Sensitive, Non - Pigmented, Tight	<b>OSNT</b>	Oily, Sensitive, Non - Pigmented, Tight
<b>DSNW</b>	Dry, Sensitive, Non - Pigmented, Wrinkle	<b>OSNW</b>	Oily, Sensitive, Non - Pigmented, Wrinkle
<b>DRPT</b>	Dry, Resistant, Pigmented, Tight	<b>ORPT</b>	Oily, Resistant, Pigmented, Tight
<b>DRPW</b>	Dry, Resistant, Pigmented, Wrinkle	<b>ORPW</b>	Oily, Resistant, Pigmented, Wrinkle
<b>DRNT</b>	Dry, Resistant, Non - Pigmented, Tight	<b>ORNT</b>	Oily, Resistant, Non - Pigmented, Tight
<b>DRNW</b>	Dry, Resistant, Non - Pigmented, Wrinkle	<b>ORNW</b>	Oily, Resistant, Non - Pigmented, Wrinkle

## Three reporting modes-Comprehensive analysis report 2



### Personal information

16-type skin classification and comprehensive score

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

### Overall recommendation

Real-time analysis of problems and nursing suggestions based on Bauman's 16 types of skin classification

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

## Three reporting modes-Comprehensive analysis report 2



Shallow test



Deep test



Shallow analysis



Deep analysis



Download the report

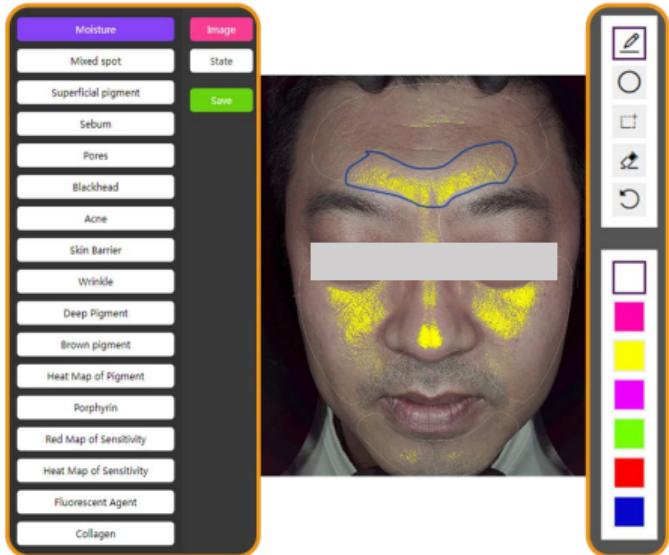
Comparative analysis,  
only compare and  
analyse with the results  
of the last shooting.



H5 Mobile phone report

Scan the code on your mobile phone to get the report

## Three kinds of reporting modes Innovation Independent Editing Report 3



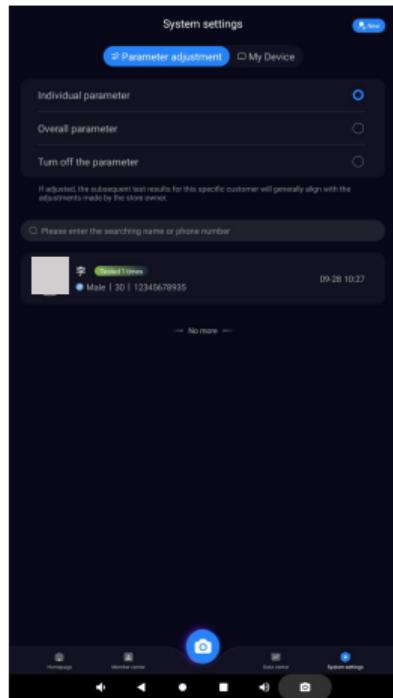
The background automatically selects the image to be edited for annotation

Customize any test results you want

You can debug results for each indicator

Free copy editing

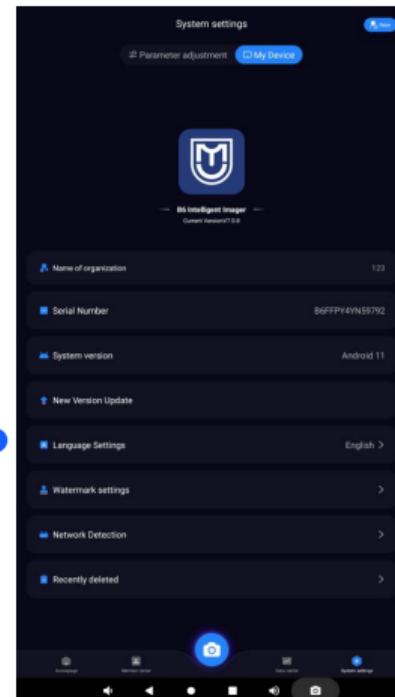
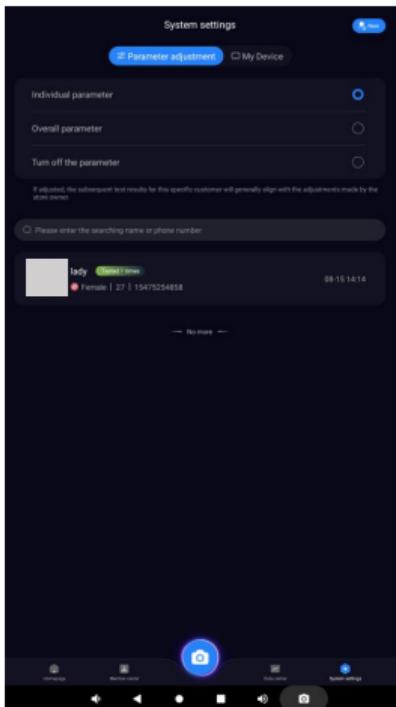
## Parameter adjustment



Data result optimization manual debugging

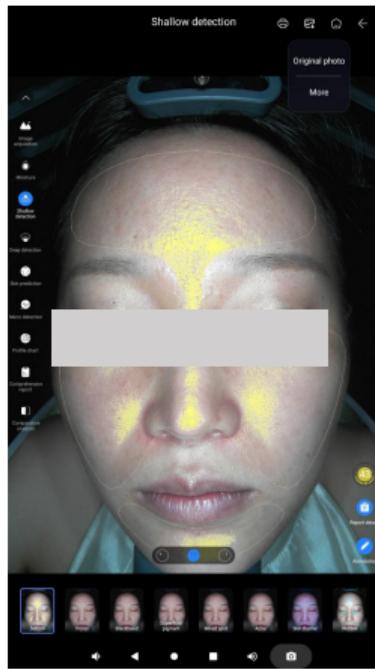
It can be adjusted as a whole

# My device

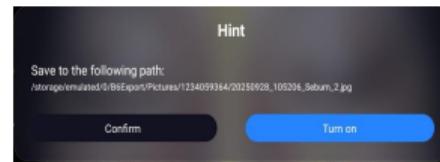


You can find the instrument problem through the background and solve it.

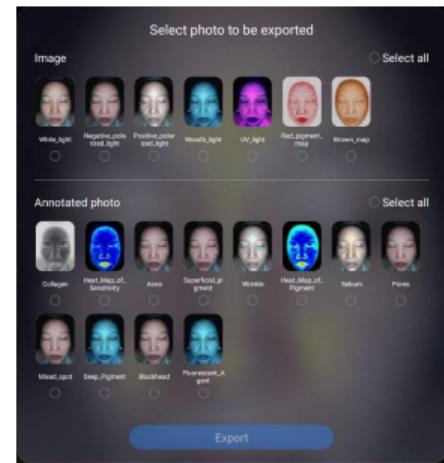
# Image export function



## Exporting images

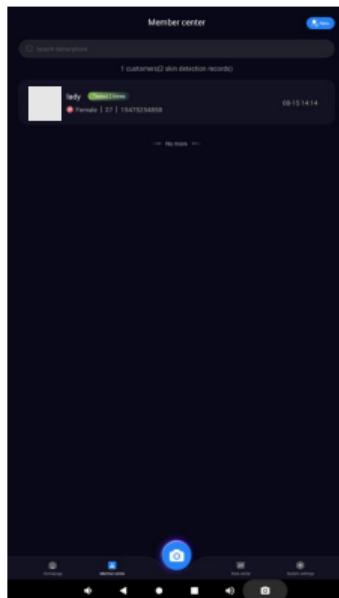


This figure is exported.



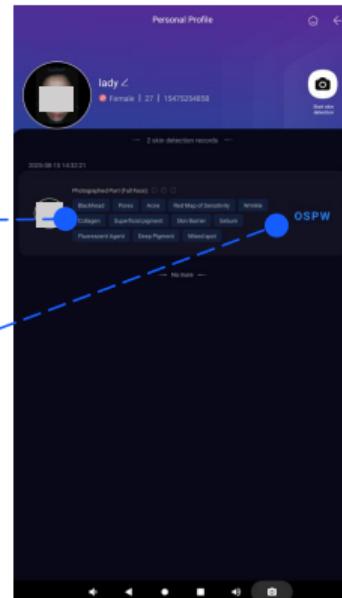
Export multiple images

# Member Center



The test items with scores below 60 will be listed here.

Bauman 16-type classification



Cloud storage

One click search

Number of skin tests

File Management

Profile

# Data Center

## Choose the year and the month

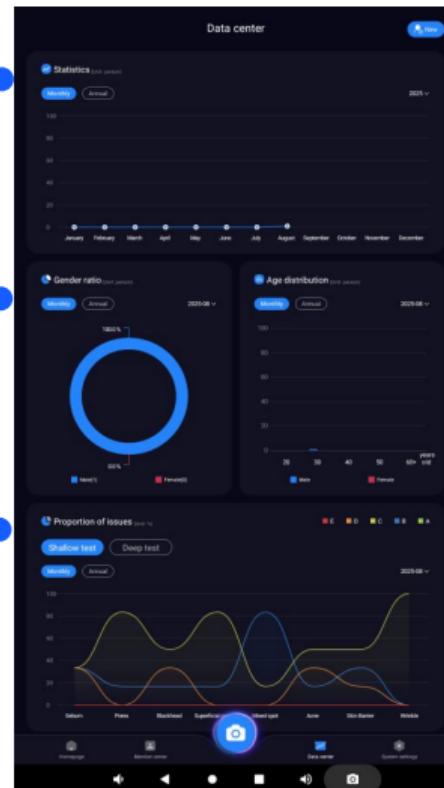
The number of people entering the store in a month or a year can be displayed more intuitively through the line chart

## Ratio of men to women

The men and women who enter the store can see the ratio of male and female women who enter the store through the data form more clearly and intuitively

## Problem proportion

In the form of data, the current population is divided into five levels with different colors to represent the data in each indicator



## Available year

## Age distribution

Through the age division of the number of people entering the store in the form of data.

## Backend management



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02

PARAMETERS

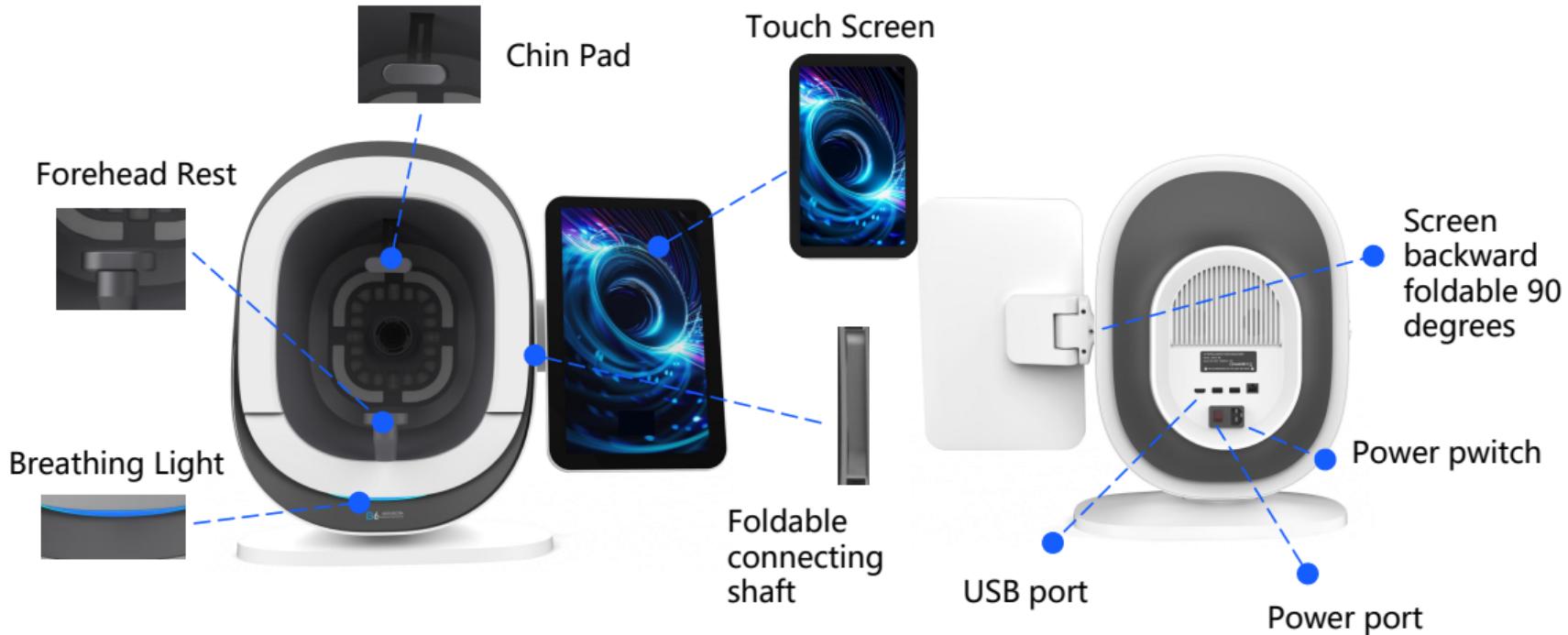
## Parameters

### Parameter information

**B6**

Type number	B6
Image element	Industrial grade 36 million
Light spectrum	White light, positive polarization, negative polarization, Wu, UV, erythroid, brown, white
Shading mode	Pull-down hood
Product material	Industrial grade ABS
Electric source	AC100-260V/50/60Hz
Product size	695 x 305 x 569mm (after folding: 516x 402 x 569mm)
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	It folds 90 degrees
WIFI	Built-in dual-band WIFI(2.4G, 5G)
HDMI	1 Pcs
USB	2 Pcs
Screen scale	16:9
Screen size	15.6 inches
Screen pixel	1920 * 1080

## Hardware parameters



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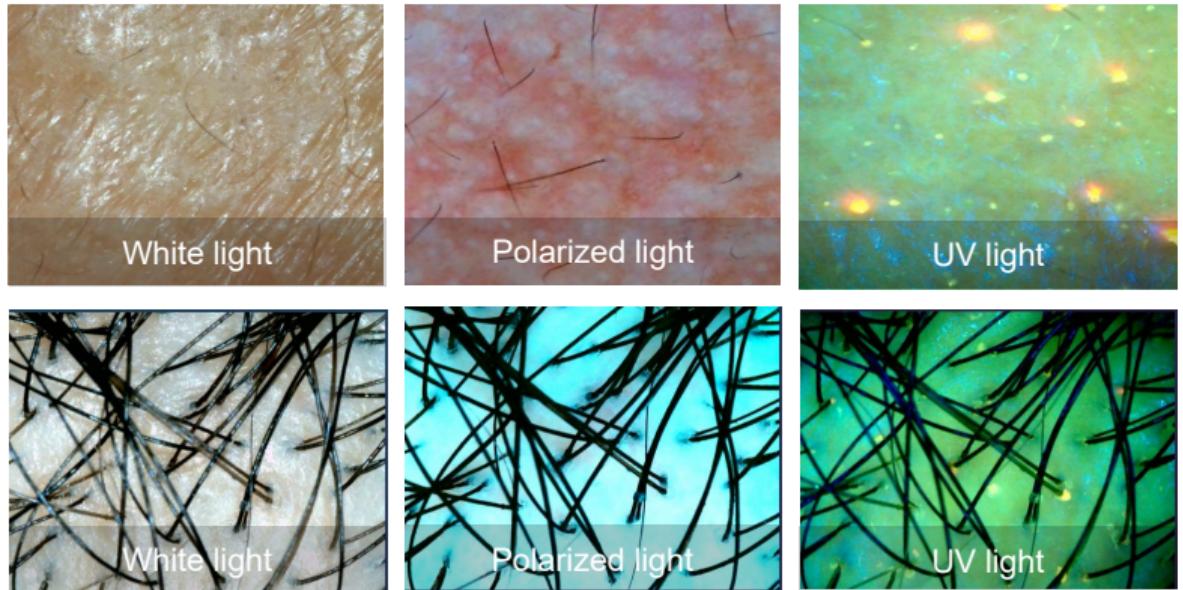
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03

EIGHT  
SPECTRAL  
IMAGE  
ANALYSIS

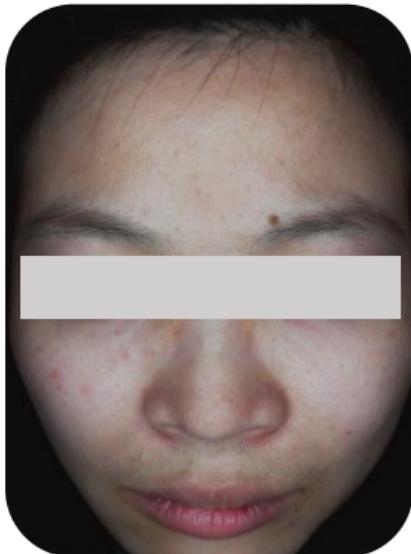
## Microscopic detection

- Microscopic imaging of skin and scalp details issues



Multiple light source targeting 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.



Acne



Dark spots

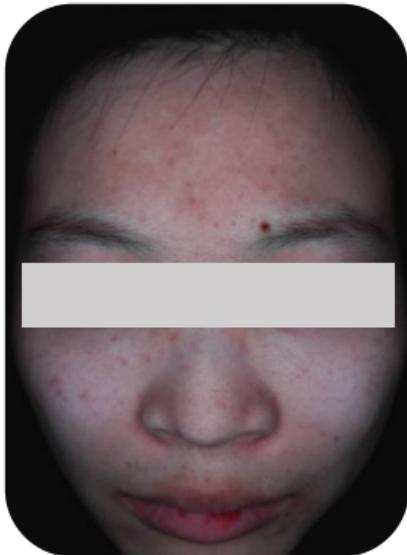


Wrinkle



Pore

## 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.



Dark spots



Pigment



Acne

## Eight spectral image analysis



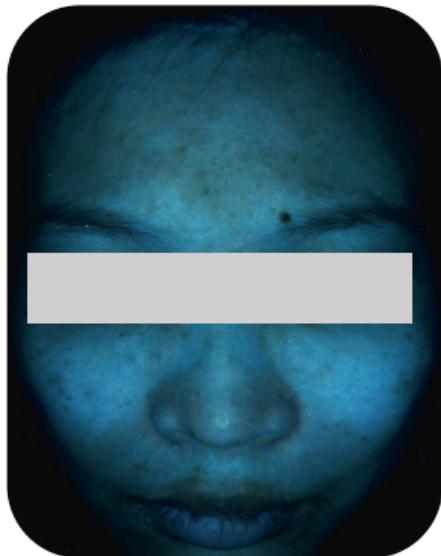
Positive polarized light

### 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



Wood's light

### THEORY

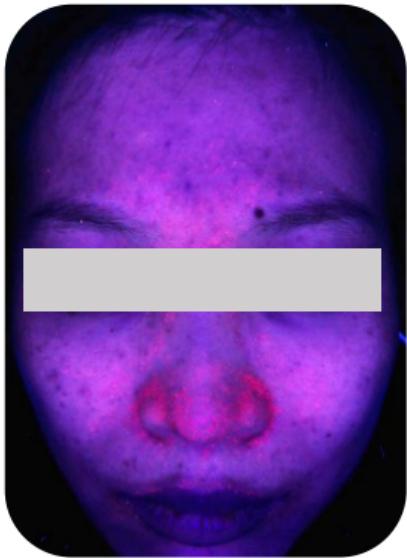
Wood's light can detect deep pigments in dermis. The principle behind this is that melanin does not fluoresce after exposure to ultraviolet radiation, allowing melanin to stand out more clearly with stronger contrast.

Spots

Spots

Fluorescence

## 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.

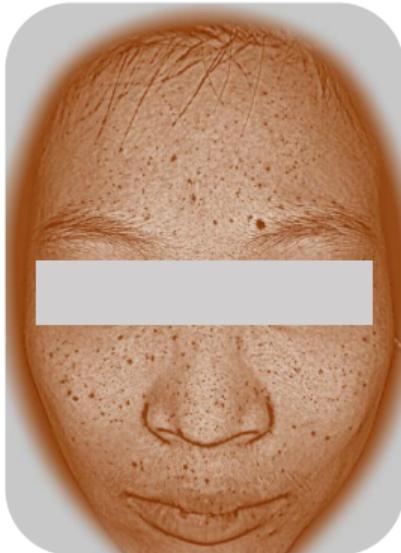


Porphyrin



Fluorescence

## 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.



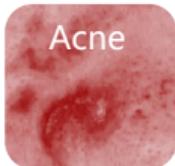
## Eight spectral image analysis



Red light

### THEORY

Using the RBX light source technology, it is applied for analyzing the subcutaneous hemoglobin on the face as well as inflammatory pigmentation (such as sensitive skin, lesions, acne, red blood vessels, etc., which are skin inflammatory conditions)



Acne



Blood  
streak



Mole

## Eight spectral image analysis



Mixed light

### THEORY

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

Rough  
texture

Wrinkle



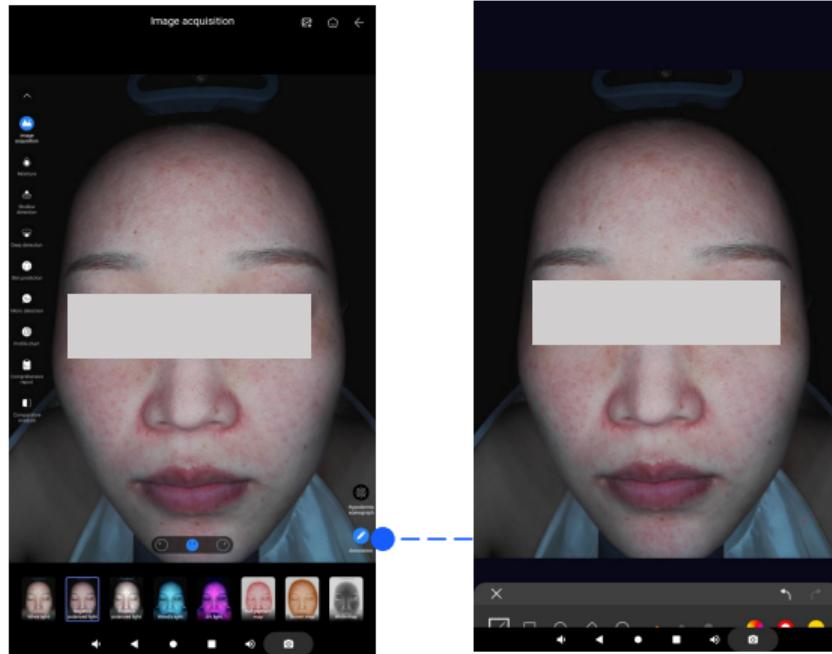
B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer

04

24

DETECTION  
FUNCTION

## 24 Detection function- Annotation function 1



### THEORY

Annotation function uses tools to mark visible skin issues (e.g., redness, spots) on images, intuitively showing conditions and facilitating skincare advice explanation.

## 24 Detection function-Moisture test report 2



### Zoned moisture detection

Partition detection of skin and facial moisture



Moisture detection handle

### 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

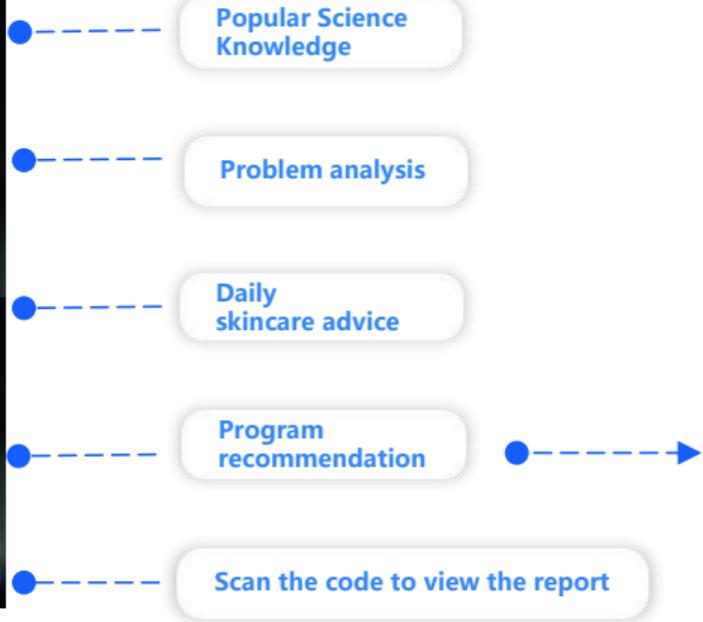


B

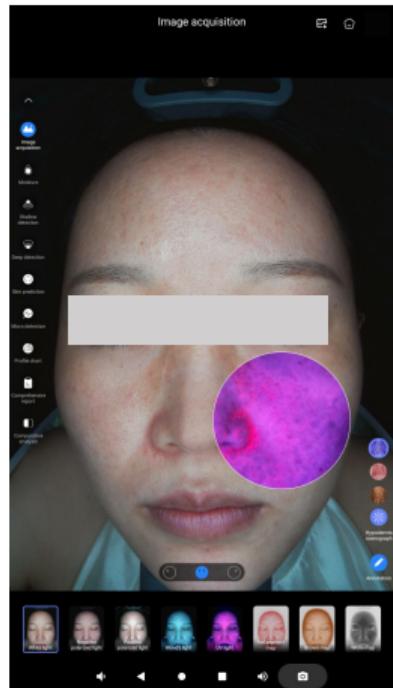


A

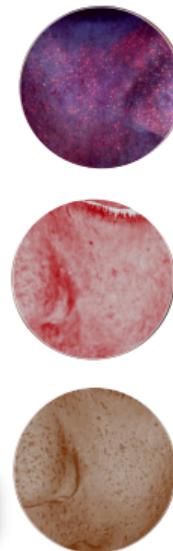
# 23 Detection function-Moisture test report 2



## 24 Detection function-Under - skin perspective

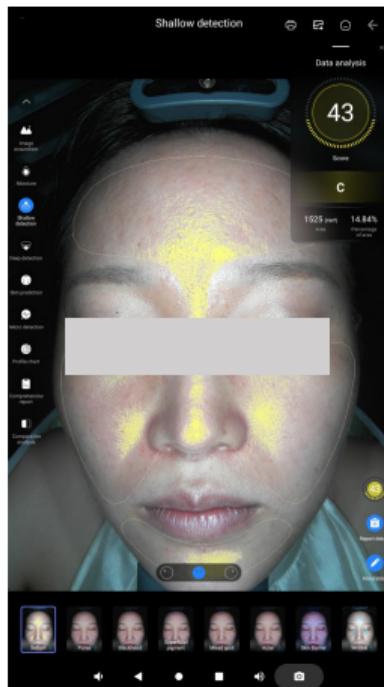


Under - skin  
perspective



Clicking the "Muscle Layer Perspective" button on the right side will reveal three icons: the UV light map, the melanin map, and the brown map. You can freely move the perspective lens to compare issues such as pigmentation, red blood vessels, and skin inflammation on the superficial layer and the base layer of the skin.

## 24 Detection function

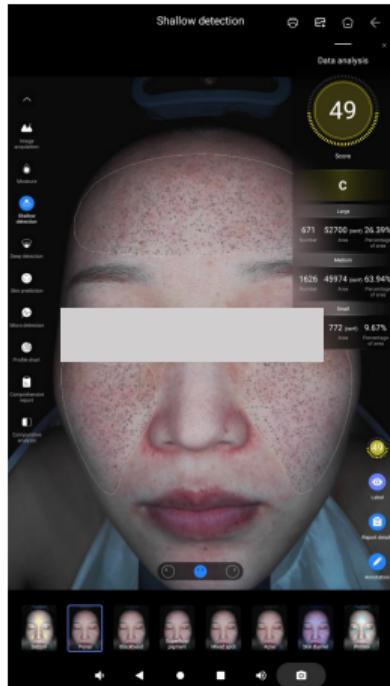


### Sebum

#### 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 ,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.

## 24 Detection function



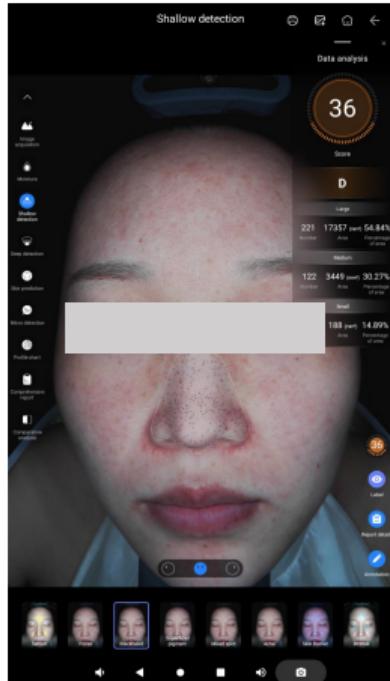
### Pores

#### Image Analysis



- Under negative polarized light source, it is possible to check if enlarged pores have formed on the skin surface.
- The algorithm uses the RBX technology to process and present the areas with large pores in the skin as dark gray small circles; it can also show the situation of already enlarged pores in the facial skin in a clearer and more intuitive data form.
- 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.

## 24 Detection function

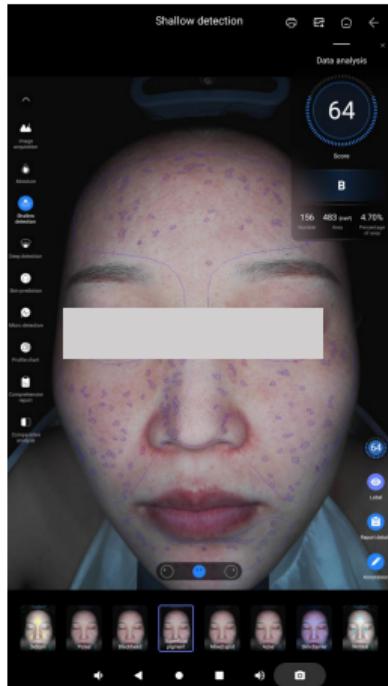


### Blackhead

#### Image Analysis

- Under negative polarized light source, you can see blackheads formed by pores clogged by oil in the T-zone.
- The algorithm uses the RBX technology to process and present the area of blackheads in the T-zone as small dark gray circles; it enables a clearer and more intuitive view of the blackheads on the nose area 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.

## 24 Detection function



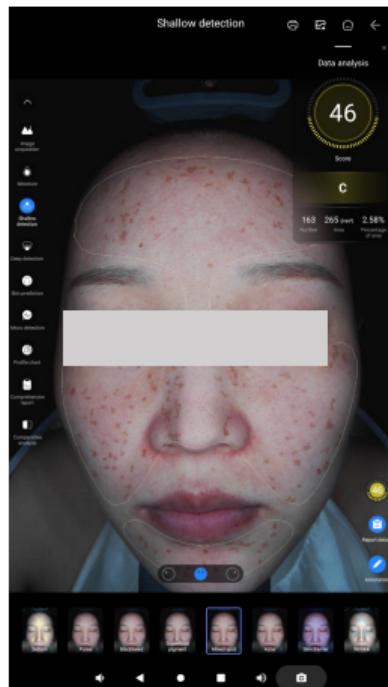
### Superficial Pigment

#### Image Analysis



- Superficial pigment 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.

## 24 Detection function

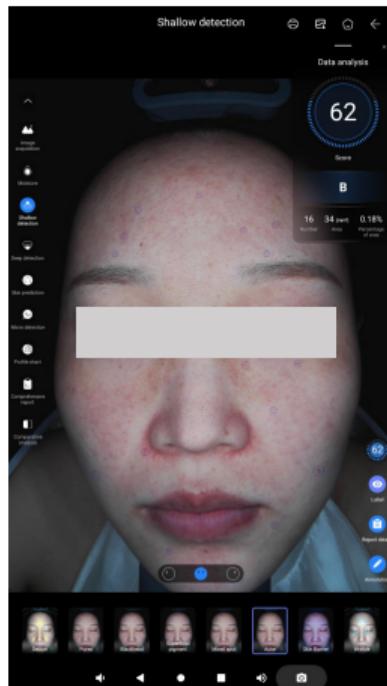


### Mixed Spot

#### 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.

## 24 Detection function

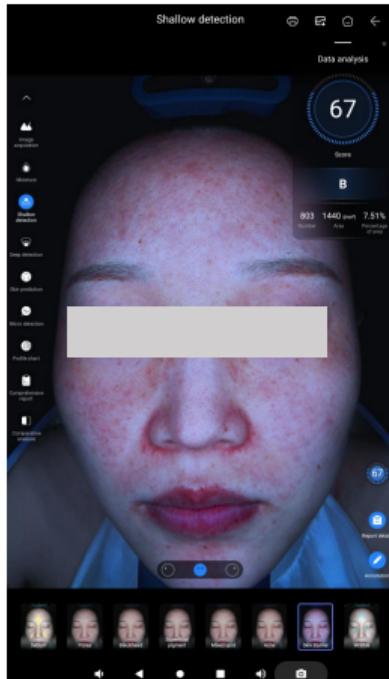


### Acne

#### 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.

## 24 Detection function

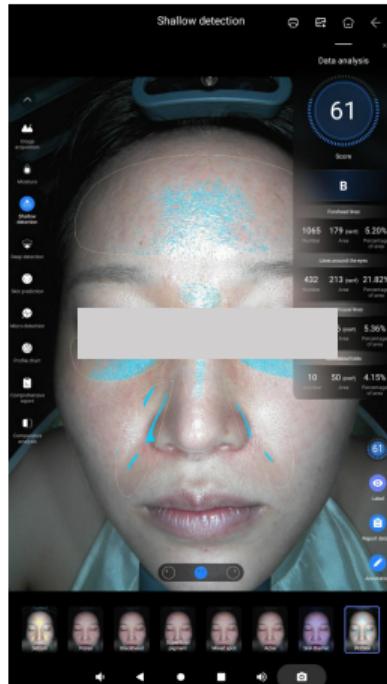


### Skin Barrier

#### 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 redder the area, the more severe the damage to the skin barrier. This can be used as a reference for judging the sensitivity of the skin and the presence of inflammatory areas. The damaged condition of the barrier can be seen more clearly and intuitively in the form of data.

## 24 Detection function

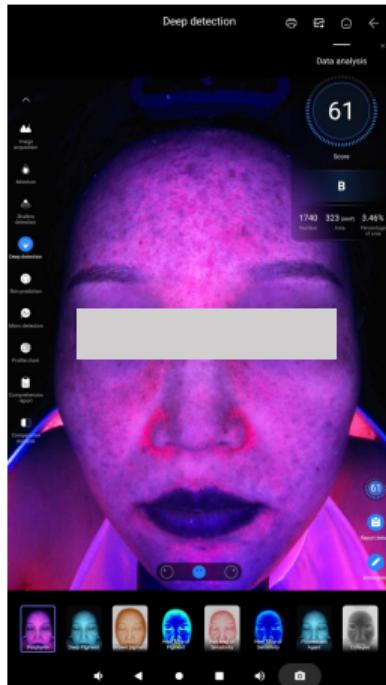


### Wrinkle

#### 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 patterns on the facial skin and marks the distribution of skin wrinkles in five areas (forehead wrinkles, nasal bridge wrinkles, eye area wrinkles, crow's feet wrinkles, and laugh lines) with Lake blue dotted lines. The more discontinuous the lines, the rougher the skin. This way, the wrinkles can be seen more clearly and intuitively in a data form.

## 24 Detection function

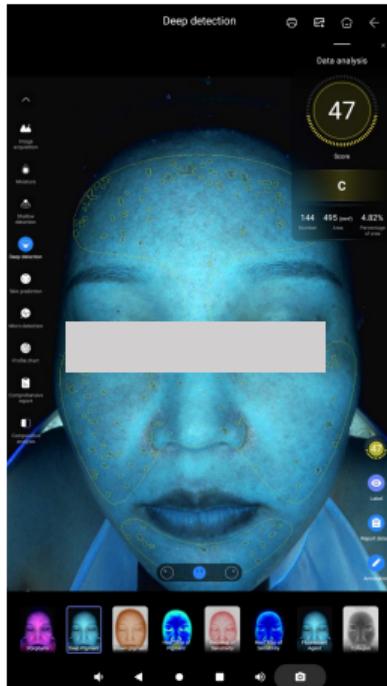


### Porphyrin

### 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.

## 24 Detection function

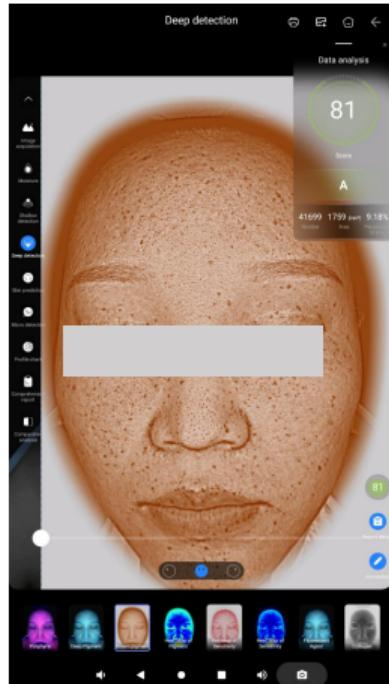


## Deep Pigment

## Image Analysis

- The bottom part of the figure shows wood's light. The yellow area represents the comprehensive color spot area identified by the algorithm and is marked with polygonal curves. This way, the situation of deep pigmentation can be seen more clearly and intuitively in the form of data.
- 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.

## 24 Detection function

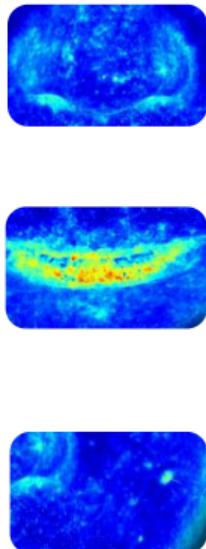
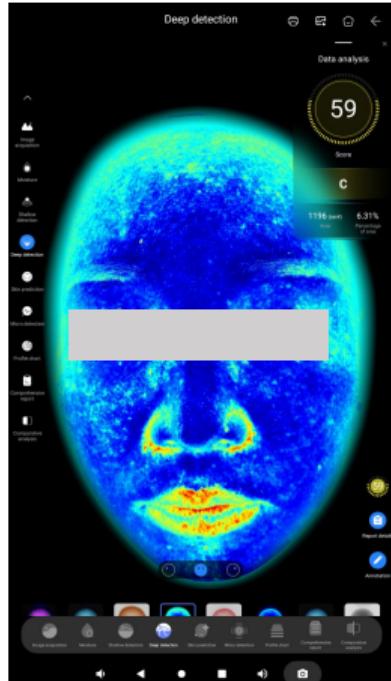


### Brown Pigment

#### 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.

## 24 Detection function

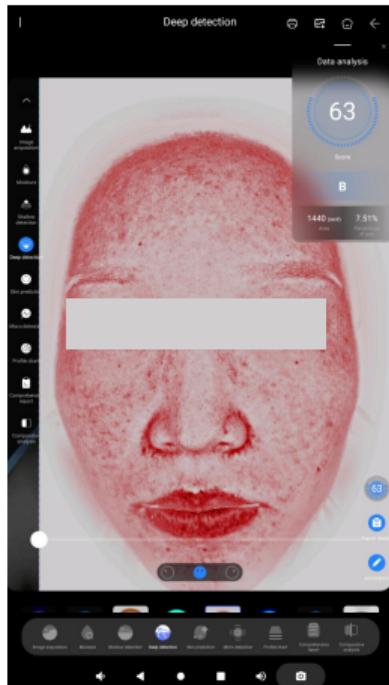


### Heat Map of Pigment

As shown in these images

- Heat map of pigment 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. The situation of pigmentation can be seen more clearly and intuitively through the form of data.
- Pigment production mechanism: the body's own regulation, physical or chemical factors stimulate melanocytes, so that their number increases and activity increases. The melanin produced cannot be completely removed with the stratum corneum and blood circulation, and finally deposits in the local skin.

## 24 Detection function



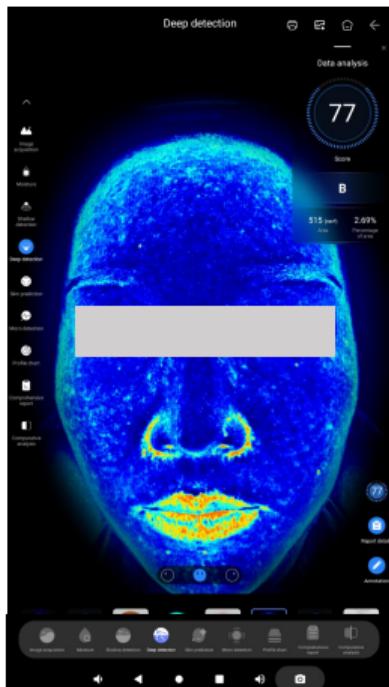
### Red Map of Sensitivity

As shown in these images



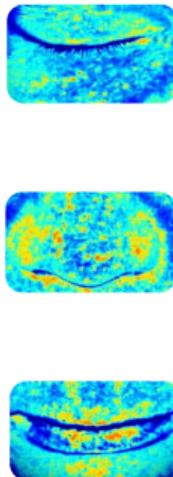
- In the Red Map of Sensitivity, we can observe the redness of the skin's surface layer and the distribution of red blood vessels.
- The picture clearly shows the distribution of red blood vessels, indicating that the skin is thin and sensitive, and requires proper protection and care.
- The shade of the background color in the red photo is related to the overall skin tone. Those with less hemoglobin will have a lighter color.
- The areas with a higher concentration of red color indicate a more concentrated accumulation of hemoglobin in the skin, which can be used as a reference for judging the sensitivity of the skin and the presence of inflammatory areas. The degree of skin sensitivity can be clearly and intuitively seen through the data form.

## 24 Detection function



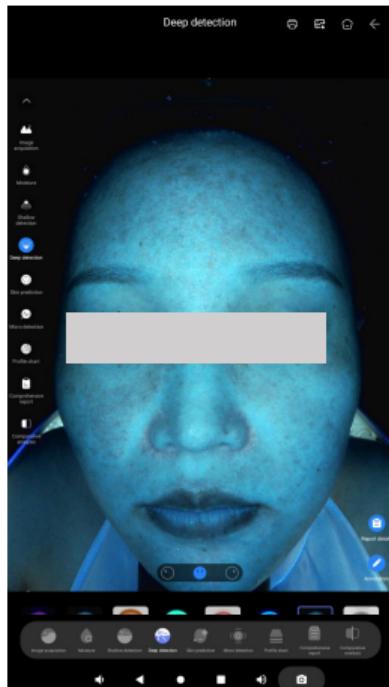
### Heat Map of Sensitivity

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 heat map of sensitivity 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.

## 24 Detection function

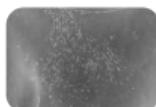
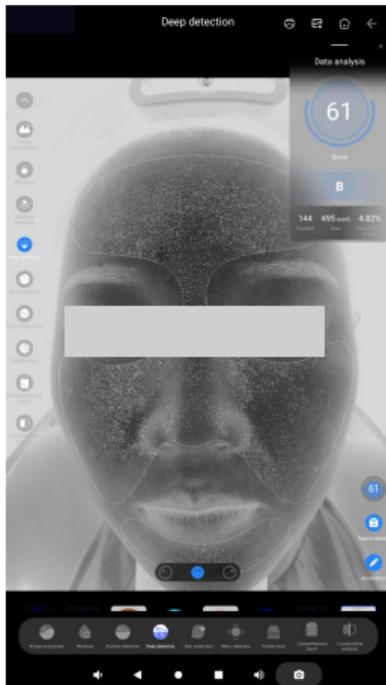


### Fluorescent Agent

#### 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 agent and porphyrins is as follows porphyrins exhibit brick-red fluorescent agent, while fluorescent agent display intense blue light and usually appear as large, sheet-like areas.
- The difference between fluorescent agent and facial .
- Dust is as follows facial dust appears as white, bright, floating, and short, wispy lines on the surface, while fluorescent agent typically display bright colors and are often more diffuse or spread over larger areas.

## 24 Detection function

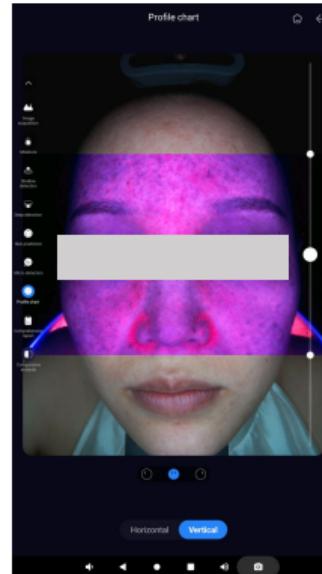
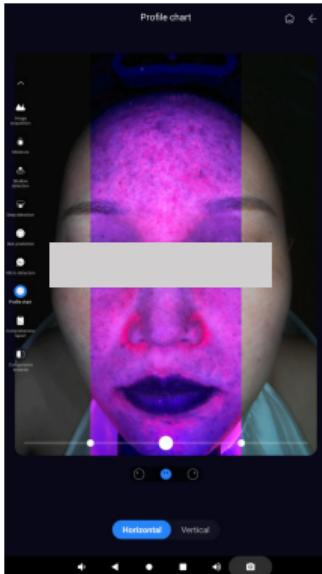


### Collagen

#### As shown in these images

- Under the mixed light image, we can observe the loss of collagen on the skin surface.
- The mixed light image shows a situation where the skin texture is rough. For example: large pores on the skin, fine lines and wrinkles. It can be used as a reference for judging the skin's smoothness and the loss of collagen.
- The white dotted lines in the mixed light image indicate the loss of skin collagen and the rupture of elastic fibers. This way, the loss of collagen can be clearly and intuitively observed in a data form.

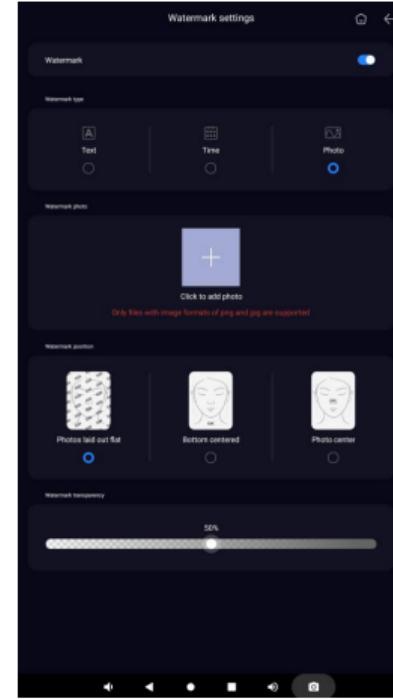
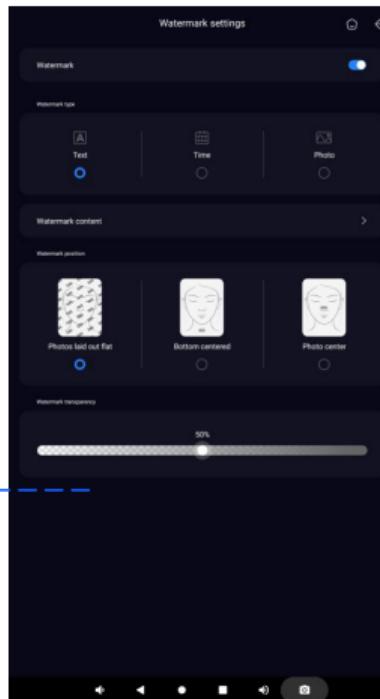
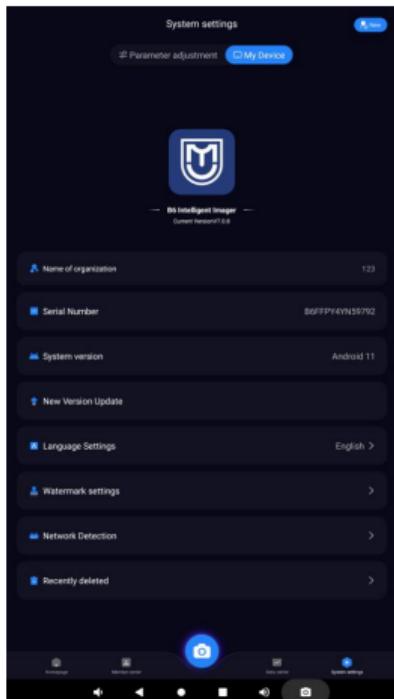
## 24 Detection function



### Profile chart

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

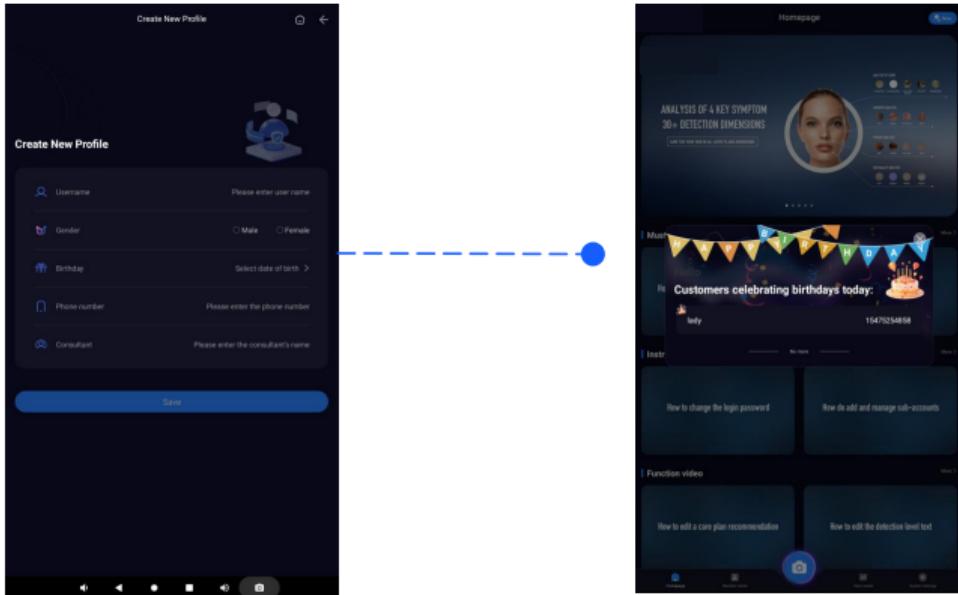
## 24 Detection function



### Watermark function

Customizable text watermark, image watermark

## 24 Detection function



### Birthday reminder function

Automatically send out the list of customers whose birthdays are on that day, in order to enhance customer retention.

## 24 Detection function



### Skin prediction

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

According to the current skin condition of the customer, through the training of AI large model, simulate the skin condition after customer care and the aging situation of different age groups.

Nursing simulation



Aging simulation

【B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer】

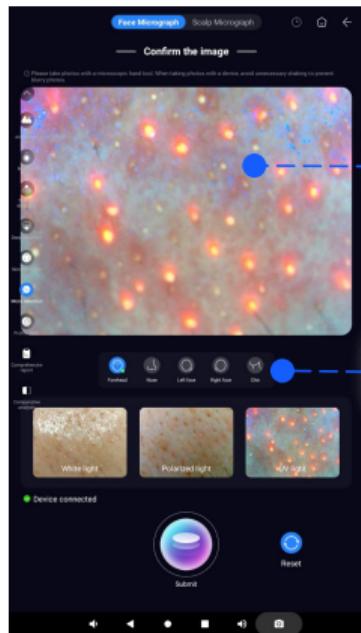
Lead technology create beauty



B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer

05  
MICROSCOPIC  
DETECTION  
SKIN DETAILS

# Microscopic detection - Skin Details



Local microscopic display

Location selection, partition detection.

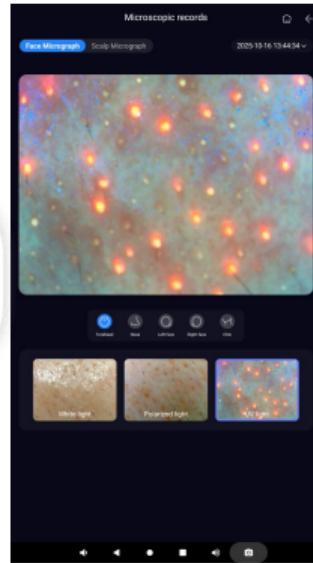


Multiple light sources detect skin problems

# Microscopic detection - Skin Details

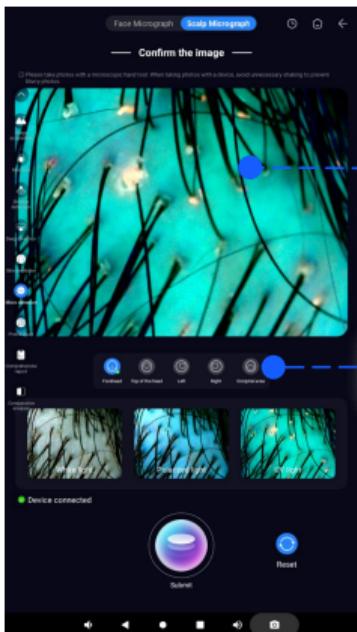


Independent record tracking for each customer



Comparison display for the same area

# Microscopic examination - scalp details



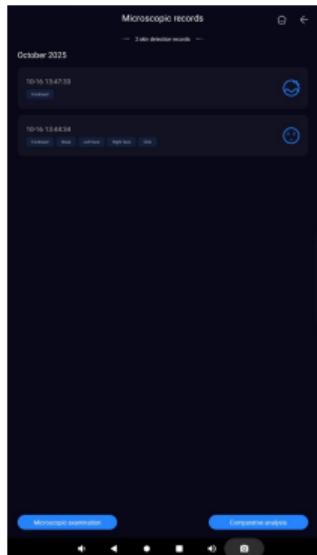
Local microscopic display

Location selection, partition detection.

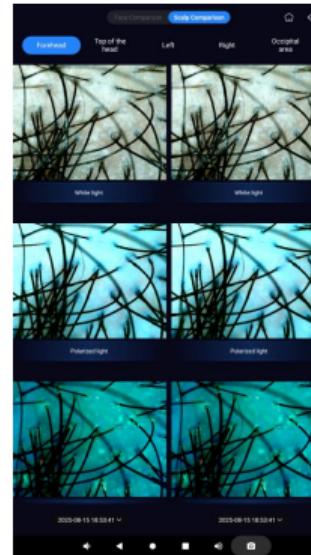
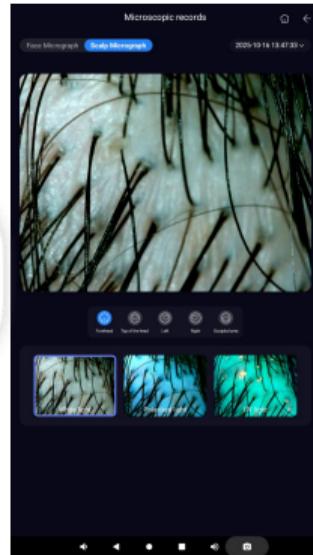


Handheld skin microimager

# Microscopic examination - scalp details



Independent record tracking for each customer



Comparison display for the same area

【B6 AI Intelligent skin analyzer】

Lead technology create beauty

# Welcome you join us!