X1-AI Intelligent Imager

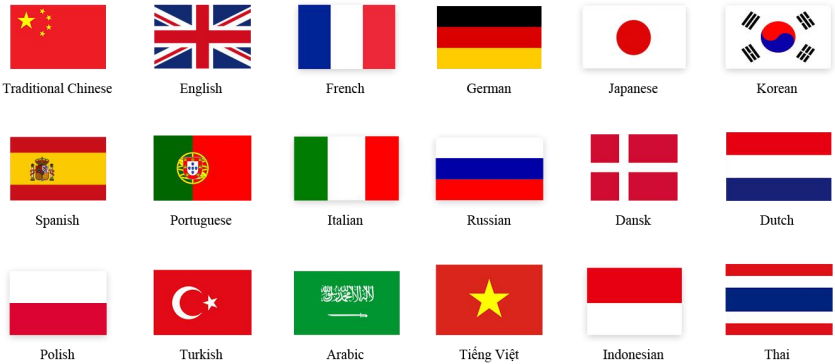
LEAD TECHNOLOGY CREATE BEAUTY

X1 AI Intelligent Imager

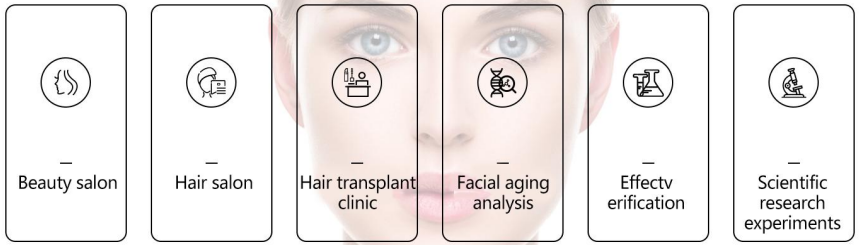
X1 AI Intelligent Imaging Instrument is developed with the core focus on solving skin and scalp problems. It integrates ISP image processing technology and eight-spectrum light-sensing imaging technology to achieve professional and objective detection and analysis.

For facial skin, it can accurately identify nineteen issues; for scalp health, it can comprehensively capture eight indicators. The operation design adheres to the concept of flexibility and convenience, enabling one-click photo taking and report generation, making the detection process efficient and intuitive, and providing a scientific basis for skin and scalp care.

Supports 19 languages



Adapt to the scene



Catalogue

【X1 AI intelligent skin tester】

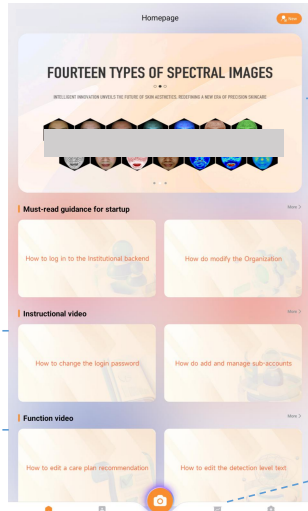
X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

01

FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE

APP Home page

【X1 AI intelligent skin tester】



New file

Banner

Must Read

Tutorial

Case

Member

Data

Settings

Camera button

【X1 AI intelligent skin tester】

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

FOUR SPECTRAL IMAGING

TWO SKIN TYPE PREDICTION MODES

EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGING

CLOUD DATA STORAGE

TWENTY-SIX TESTING INDICATORS

CUSTOMER FILE MANAGEMENT

X1 AI intelligent skin tester

THREE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS MODES

ADJUSTING SKIN TEST RESULTS

THREE REPORTING MODES

BACKEND SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Four skin tones available

Front face

Left face

Right face

Four skin tones available

Yellow Skin

White skin

Dark skin

Brown skin

Eight spectral images

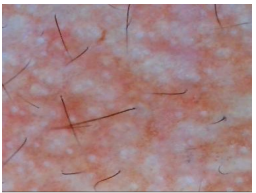
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
White light	Negative polarized light	Positive polarized light	Wood’s light	UV light	Brown light	Red light	Mixed light

Functional coverage

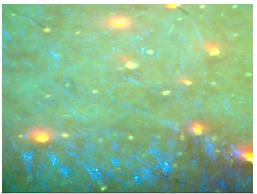
- Microscopic imaging of skin details presentation

Handld skin microimager

White light



Polarized light



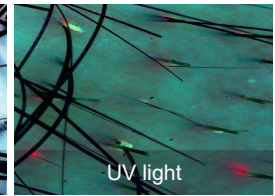
UV light

Multiple light source targeting analysis

Functional coverage

- Microscopic imaging of skin details presentation

Handld skin microimager



Multiple light source targeting analysis

Twenty-Six testing indicators

- Moisture
- Pores
- Blackhead
- Sebum
- Skin Barrier
- Acne
- Wrinkle
- Mixed spot
- Superficial pigment

X1 AI intelligent skin tester

- Porphyrin
- Collagen
- Fluorescent agent
- Deep pigment
- Brown pigment
- Heat Map of Sensitivity
- Heat Map of Pigment
- Red Map of Sensitivity

Twenty-Six testing indicators

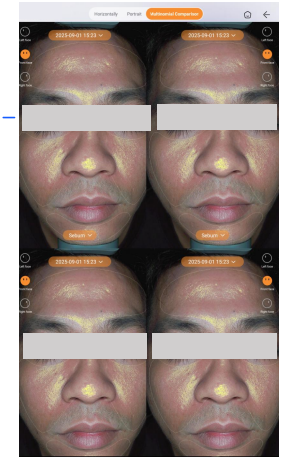
Three comparison modes

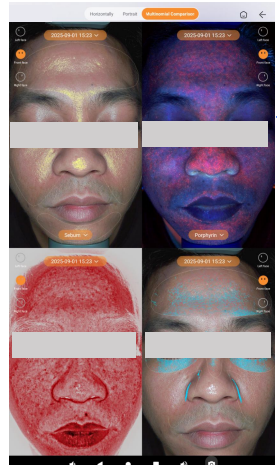
Horizontal comparison

Vertical comparison

Three comparison modes

Multiple testing indicators
Comparison of effects before and after nursing care

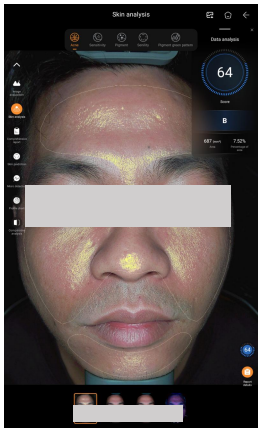




Analysis and comparison of multiple problem indicators in a single test

Multinomial contrast

Three reporting modes-Single independent report



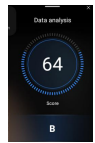
Introduction to data analysis

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

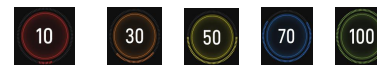


It is divided into 5 levels according to the skin condition from high to low and marked with different colours.

A Green B Blue C Yellow D Orange E Red

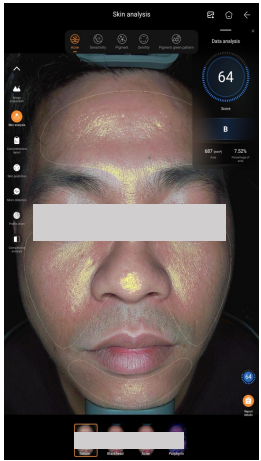
Multidimensional perspective

Multi-angle comprehensive image display



E D C B A

Three reporting modes-Single independent report



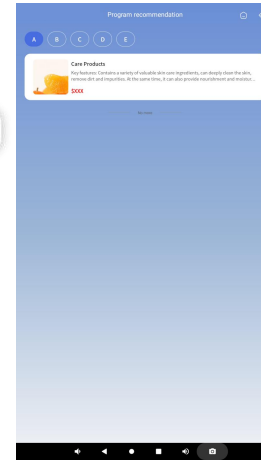
Popular Science Knowledge

Problem analysis

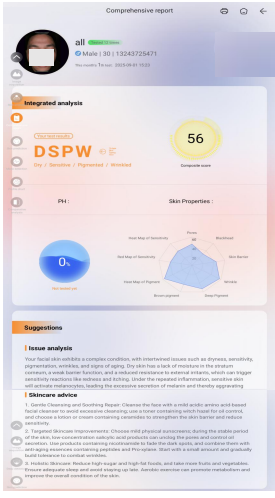
Nursing advice

Scheme recommendation

Download the report



Three reporting modes-Single independent report



Personal Information

Comparative analysis

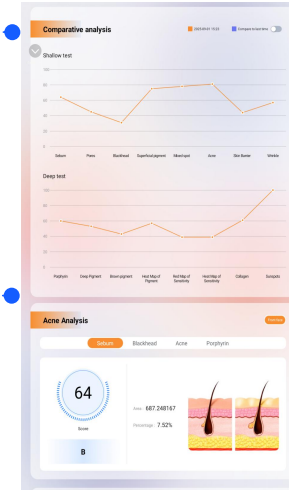
Only conduct a comparative analysis with the previous shooting results. If there is only one shooting, only the line chart of the current single indicator will be displayed.

Data analysis

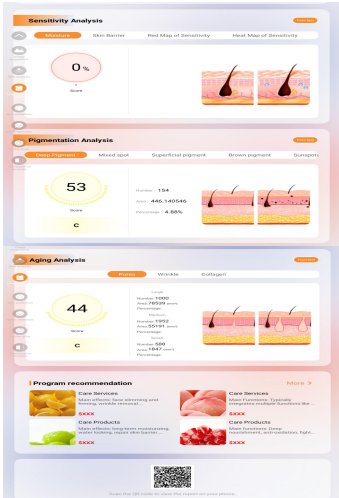
Among them, all individual indicators with a grade below C will be displayed in the form of a radar chart.

Acne analysis

Suggestions



Three reporting modes-Single independent report

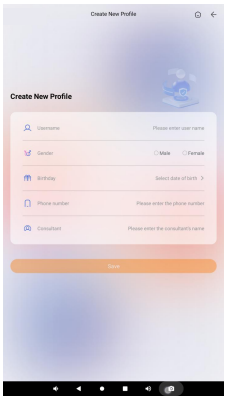


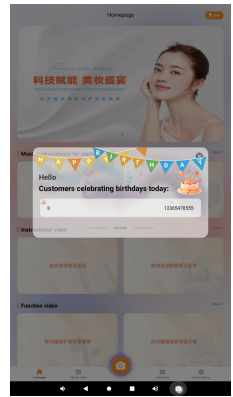
- Superficial analysis
- Pigmentation Analysis
- Aging Analysis
- Scheme recommendation
- Download the report

H5 Mobile phone report

Scan the code on your mobile phone to get the report

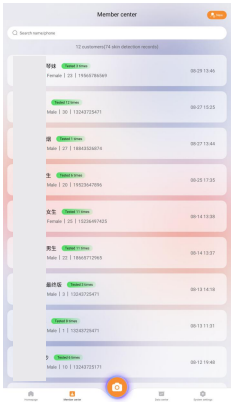
Birthday reminder function



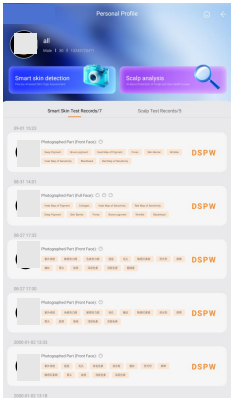


Automatically send out the list of customers whose birthdays are on that day, in order to enhance customer retention.

Cloud storage file management



Archives Management



Personal Profile

Cloud storage

One-click search

Count the number of skin tests

Data Center

Choose the year and the month

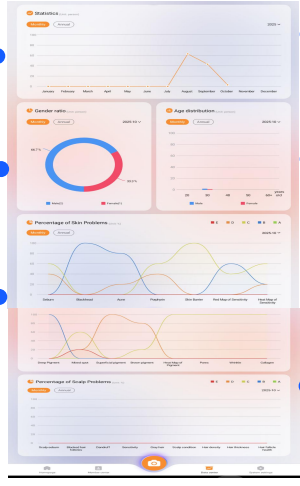
The number of people entering the store in a month or a year can be displayed more intuitively through the line chart

Ratio of men to women

He 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

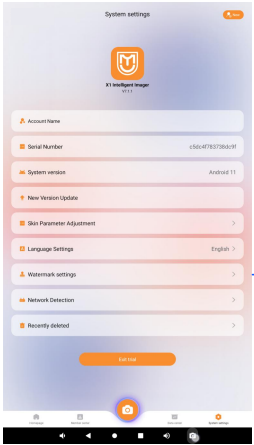
Age distribution

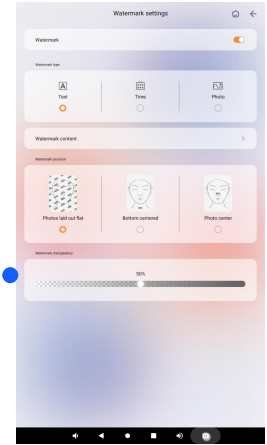
Through the age division of the number of people entering the store in the form of data.

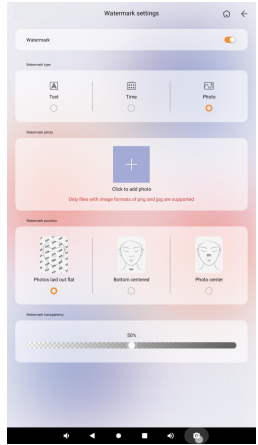
Proportion of Scalp Problems

Divide the current population into five levels in the form of data, and represent the data of each indicator with different colors

Watermark function

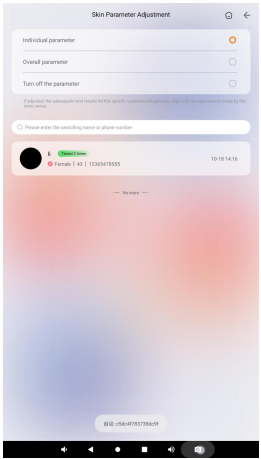




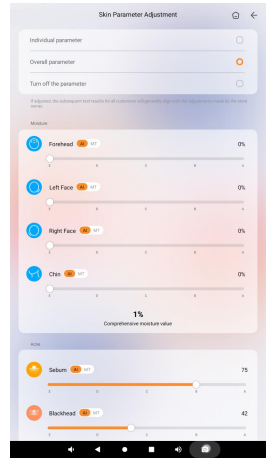


Customizable text watermark, image watermark

Parameter adjustment



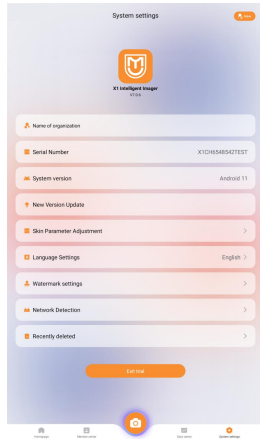
Parameter adjustment



Data result optimization manual debugging

It can be adjusted as a whole

My device

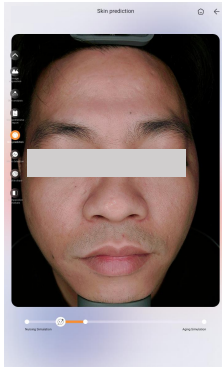


The language can be adjusted

Serial number

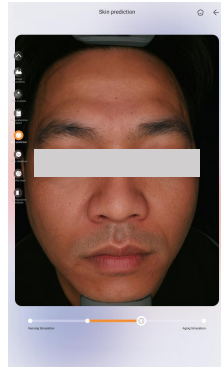
You can find the instrument problem through the background and solve it.

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.

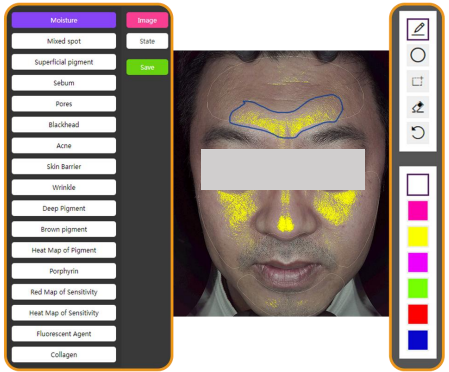


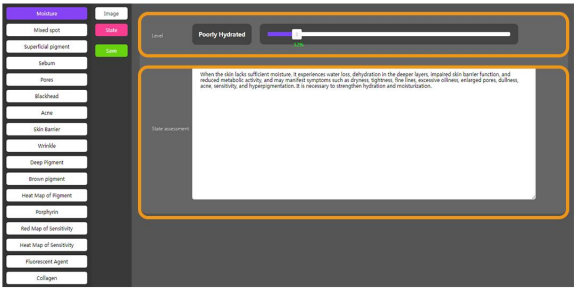
Nursing simulation

Aging simulation

Three kinds of reporting modes

Innovation Independent Editing Report 3





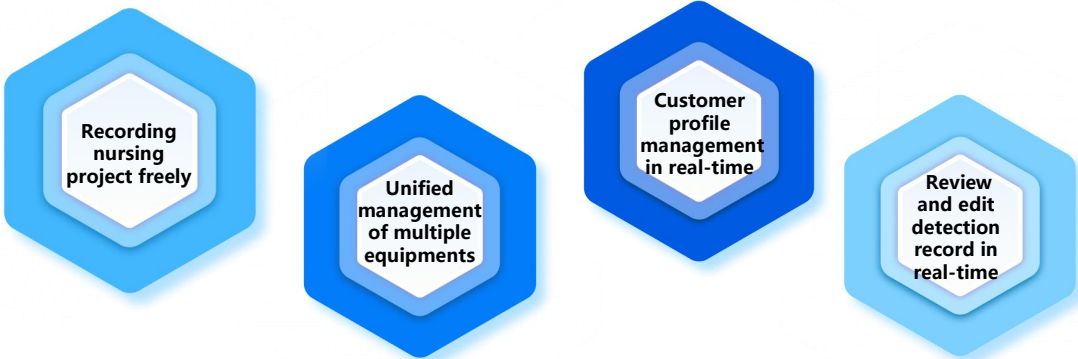
The background automatically selects the image to be edited for annotation

Customize any test results you want

You can debug results for each indicator

Free copy editing

Backend management



02

HARDWARE PARAMETERS

X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

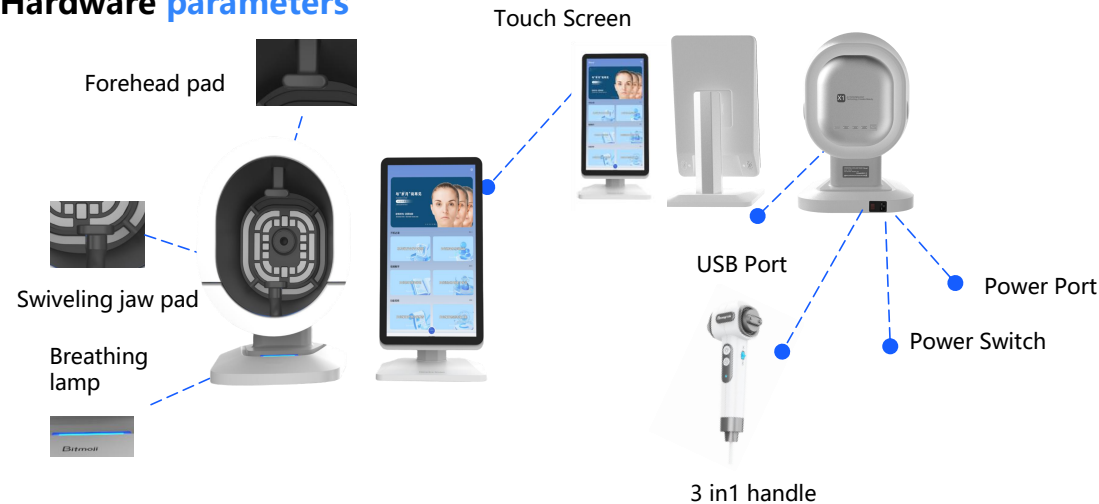
Hardware parameters

Parameter information

X1

Type number	X1
Image element	Industrial grade 35 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	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
Net weight of instrument	
Packing weight	
Box size	605 * 530 * 650mm
Packaging material	Corrugated paper + pearl cotton
Other accessories	Handheld skin analyzer, power cord

Hardware parameters



03

EIGHT SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

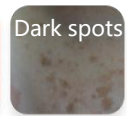
X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

Eight spectral image analysis

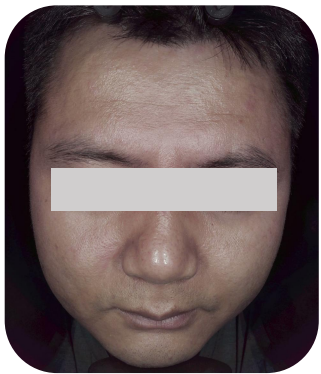
White light

Image Analysis

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



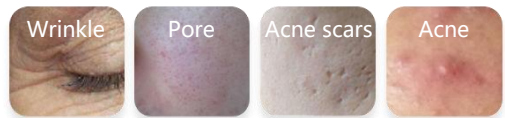
Eight spectral image analysis



Positive polarized light

Image Analysis

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

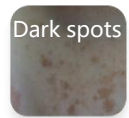


Eight spectral image analysis

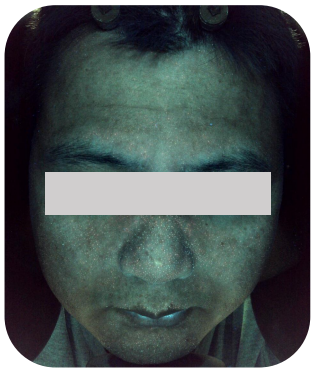
Negative polarized light

Image Analysis

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



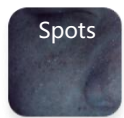
Eight spectral image analysis

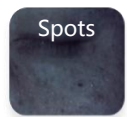


Wood’ s light

Image Analysis

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





Eight spectral image analysis

UV light

Image Analysis

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

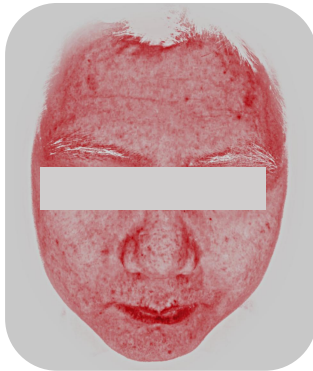
Eight spectral image analysis

Brown light

Image Analysis

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.

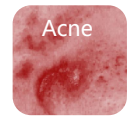
Eight spectral image analysis



Red light

Image Analysis

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



Eight spectral image analysis

Mixed light

Image Analysis

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

04

FOUR-SPECTRAL IMAGE ANALYSIS

X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

Four-spectrum image analysis

White light

Image Analysis

Under uniform natural light illumination, stray light is filtered out to clearly present visible scalp problems in the epidermis to the naked eye. Under white light, the distribution characteristics of scalp texture, skin grooves, and skin ridges can be observed. It can be used to observe issues such as scalp color, hair density, hair thickness, and scalp sensitivity.

Four-spectrum image analysis

Positive polarization light

Image Analysis

Parallel polarization technology is used to capture images formed by light reflected from the surface (stratum corneum) of the scalp skin entering the camera. It suppresses scattered light beneath the scalp surface, enhances epidermal reflection, and improves the clarity of imaging for skin surface textures. By magnifying local details, it allows for clear observation of issues related to the smoothness of skin textures, such as oiliness and scalp texture.

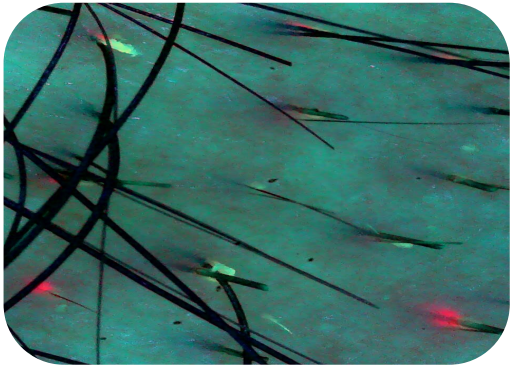
Four-spectrum image analysis

Negative polarization light

Image Analysis

A special cross-polarizer lens group is adopted, which can effectively reduce direct reflected light. The cross-polarization mode captures images formed by light reflected from the basal layer and dermis of the scalp skin entering the lens. Since the basal layer and dermis are rich in melanin and hemoglobin, the cross-polarization mode is used to observe the deep conditions of the scalp skin (basal layer and dermis), displaying the status of capillaries and pigmentation. It aids in the auxiliary diagnosis and efficacy observation of symptoms such as white hair, hair thickness, hair follicle health, dandruff, red blood streaks, sensitive inflammation, as well as pigmentation-abnormal scalp problems.。

Four-spectrum image analysis



UV light

Image Analysis

With a wavelength of 365nm, the cells and tissues of the scalp skin have a natural function of converting invisible light into visible fluorescence, thereby effectively making the scalp skin a light emitter. UV light penetrates from the surface layer of the scalp skin to various layers, exciting different fluorescences. These fluorescences enter the lens to form images showing scalp symptoms, which can be used to detect problems such as blockage of scalp hair follicle openings, dandruff, and fluorescent agents.

X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

05

33

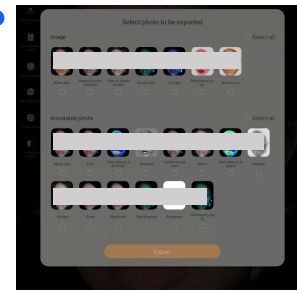
DETECTION

FUNCTION

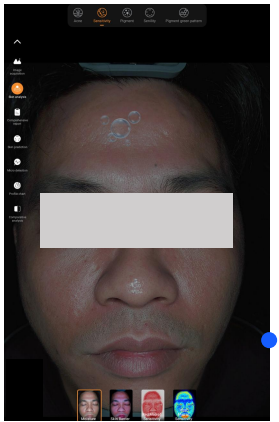
33 Detection function-Image export function

Export image

After the image is exported, it will be saved in the local file explorer.



33 Detection function-Moisture Test Report 1



Zoning moisture detection

Multifunctional Microscopic Detection Hand Tool

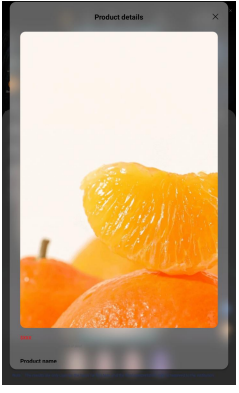
Skin water content score

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

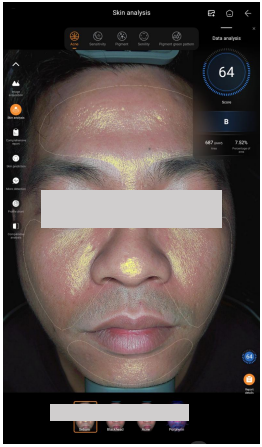
E D C B A

33 Detection function-Moisture Test Report 2

- Popular Science Knowledge
- Problem analysis
- Nursing advice
- Scheme recommendation
- Scan the QR code to view the report



33 Detection function

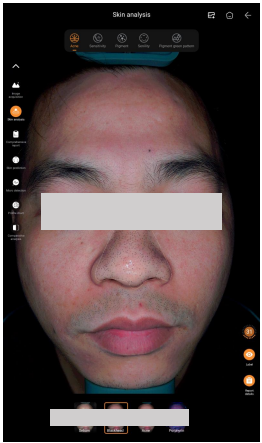


Sebum

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.

33 Detection function



Blackhead

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.

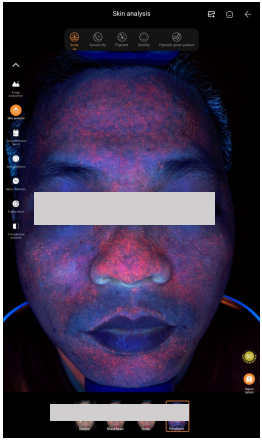
33 Detection function

Acne

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.

33 Detection function



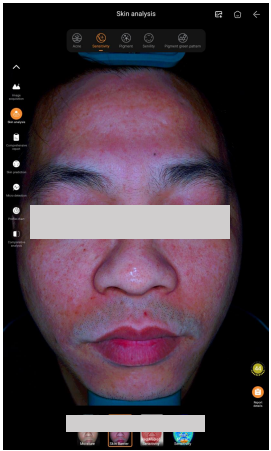
Porphyrin

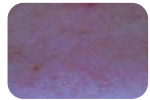
Image Analysis

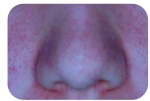
- The brick-red fluorescent spots in the picture are propionibacterium acnes and malassezia. these two bacteria will aggravate the occurrence of skin acne, so they can be used as a basis for judging skin acne.Through the form of data, the situation of porin can be seen more clearly and intuitively.

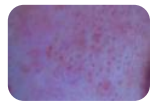
- The living environment of propionibacterium acnes and malassezia must have oil, so they can be used as a basis for judging the accumulation of oil in skin pores.

33 Detection function







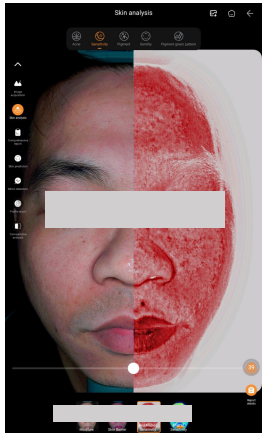


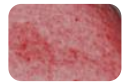
Barrier

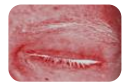
Image Analysis

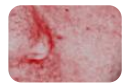
- Under a negatively polarized light source, we can check the health of the skin's barrier.
- The barrier map shows skin redness issues and the distribution of telangiectasia. The formation of telangiectasia is mainly due to damaged cuticles, thin epidermis, and long-term damage to the position of capillaries, leading to vasodilation and blockage.
- The areas showing red indicate damaged skin barriers, which can be used as a reference for judging skin sensitivity and inflammatory areas. The condition of barrier damage can be seen more clearly and intuitively through data.

33 Detection function







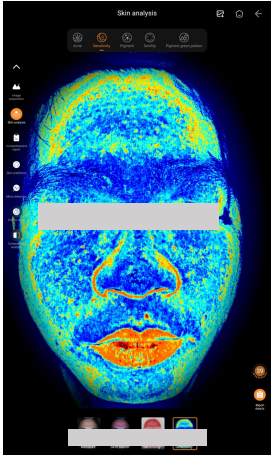


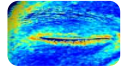
Red Map of Sensitivity

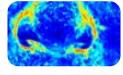
Image Analysis

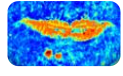
- In the Red Map of Sensitivity, we can observe the redness of the skin's surface layer and the distribution of red blood vessels.
- The picture clearly shows the distribution of red blood vessels, indicating that the skin is thin and sensitive, and requires proper protection and care.
- The shade of 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.

33 Detection function







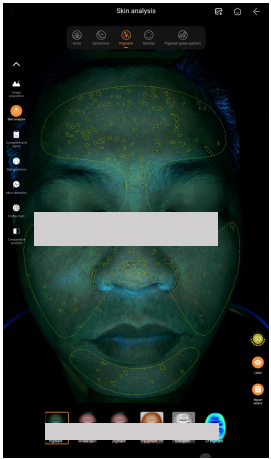


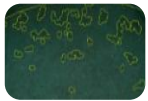
Heat Map of Sensitivity

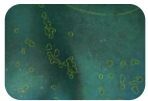
Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function





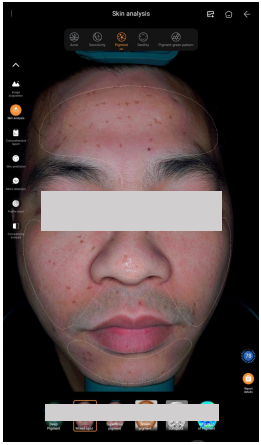


Deep Pigment

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.

33 Detection function

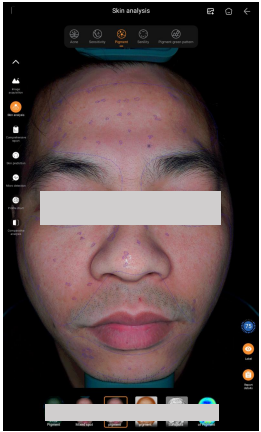


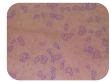
Mixed Spot

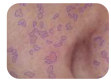
Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function





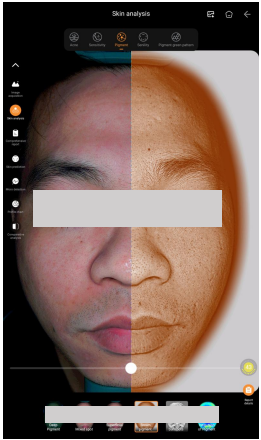


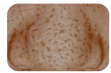
Superficial Pigment

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.

33 Detection function



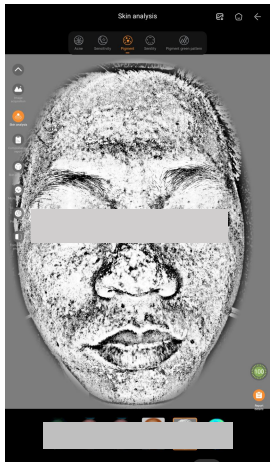


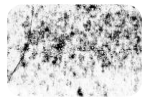
Brown Pigment

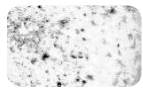
Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function





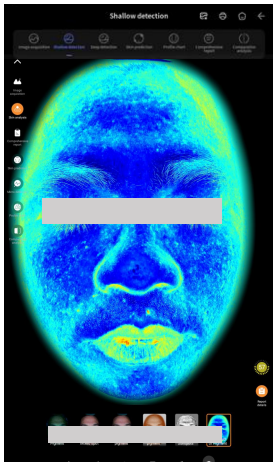


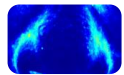
Ultraviolet spots

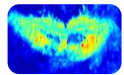
Image Analysis

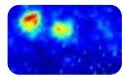
- Black-and-white images amplify pigment differences through light-dark contrast, clearly showing the distribution range of potential pigment spots, sun spots, and chloasma (dark areas are where pigments are dense). They can even detect "hidden pigment spots" that have not yet appeared (invisible to the naked eye, but pigment deposition has already begun).
- For example: Pigmentation caused by ultraviolet radiation appears as darker blocky or dot-like shadows than the surrounding skin in black-and-white images.
- The situation of melanin can be clearly and intuitively seen through data.

33 Detection function





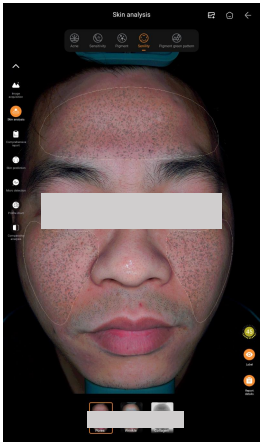




Heat Map of Pigment
Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function

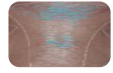


Pores

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.

33 Detection function

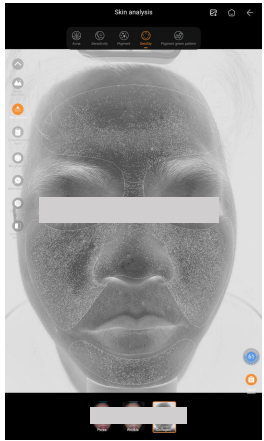


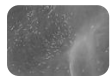
Wrinkle

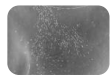
Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function





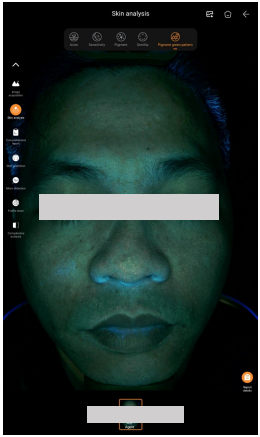


Collagen

Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function

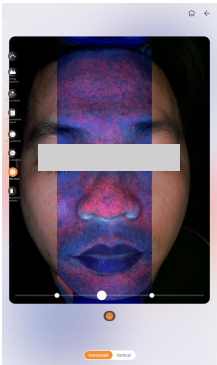


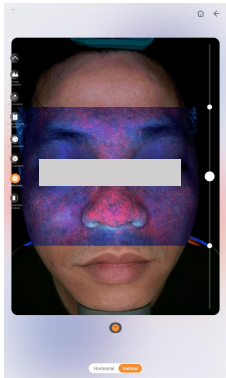
Fluorescent Agent

Image Analysis

- 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.

33 Detection function

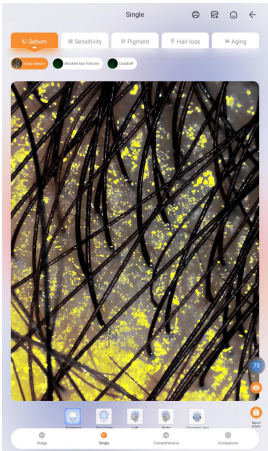




Profile chart

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

33 Detection function

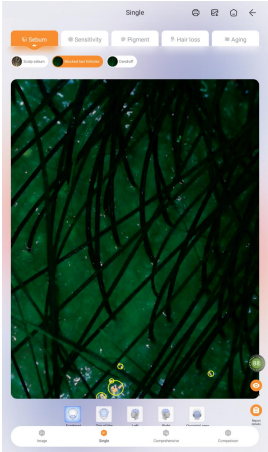


Scalp sebum

Image Analysis

- Under polarized light, the oil secretion on the scalp surface can be observed.
- The algorithm presents areas with excessive oil secretion on the scalp through yellow fluorescence, making the scalp oil condition more clearly and intuitively visible in the form of data.
- Excessive oil secretion can make the scalp look greasy and shiny, and it easily absorbs dust, breeds bacteria and fungi (such as Malassezia), which in turn can cause scalp problems like seborrheic dermatitis and folliculitis, and may even lead to hair loss. However, if oil secretion is too little, the scalp will become dry, producing dandruff, and the hair will be dry and prone to breakage.

33 Detection function

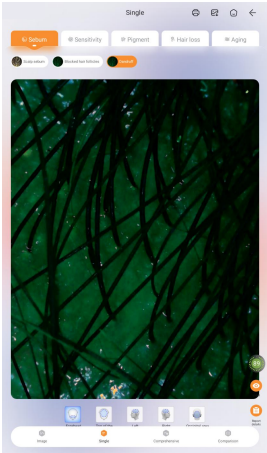


Blocked hair follicles

Image Analysis

- Under UV light, the blockage of scalp hair follicles can be observed.
- The algorithm presents the areas with blocked hair follicles on the scalp through yellow circles, making the condition of hair follicle blockage more clearly and intuitively visible in the form of data.
- When sebum secretion is excessive and cannot be discharged in a timely manner, it tends to accumulate in the hair follicles, thereby causing blockage. Blocked hair follicles provide a favorable environment for the growth of bacteria and fungi, which can easily trigger inflammations such as folliculitis and seborrheic dermatitis. These inflammations may lead to symptoms like scalp redness, swelling, itching, and pain, further damaging the health of the scalp.

33 Detection function

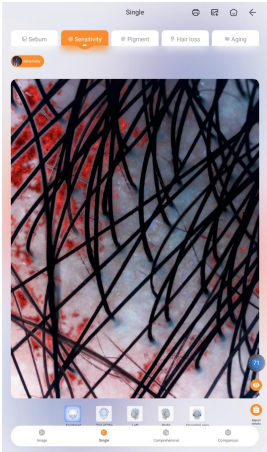


Dandruff

Image Analysis

- Under UV light, the distribution of dandruff on the scalp can be observed.
- The algorithm presents the dandruff areas on the scalp in the form of irregular white blocks, making the dandruff condition more clearly and intuitively visible through data.
- There is a microbial community on the scalp, and Malassezia, for example, is a common type of fungus. Under normal circumstances, it has a symbiotic relationship with the scalp. However, when Malassezia overgrows, it breaks down sebum to produce oleic acid, which irritates the scalp and causes excessive proliferation of the cuticle, thereby generating a large amount of dandruff.

33 Detection function

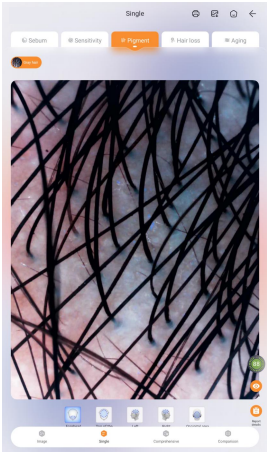


Sensitivity

Image Analysis

- In negative polarized light, we can observe the redness of the superficial skin and the distribution of red blood vessels.
- The algorithm presents sensitive areas on the scalp in red, making the sensitivity condition more clearly and intuitively visible through data.
- The clear presentation of red blood vessel distribution in polarized light indicates that the skin has a thin stratum corneum and is more sensitive, requiring proper protective care.

33 Detection function

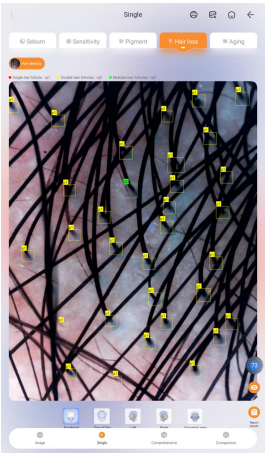


Gray hair

Image Analysis

- In the image, the AI algorithm presents white hair in yellow, making the white hair more clearly and intuitively reflected through data.
- The premature appearance of white hair is closely related to the decline of physical functions and nutritional imbalance. If it continues to develop, it may lead to more serious health problems.

33 Detection function



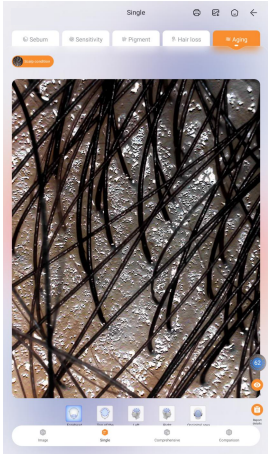
Hair density

Image Analysis

- The algorithm identifies the number of hair follicles at the hair follicle orifices and presents them through rectangular boxes of different colors. Among them, P1 indicates one hair at a hair follicle orifice, P2 indicates two hairs at a hair follicle orifice, and P3 indicates three hairs at a hair follicle orifice. The number of hair follicles can be seen more clearly and intuitively through data.

- Seborrheic dermatitis can also have an impact. Excessive sebum secretion and inflammatory reactions can block hair follicle orifices, damage hair follicles, interfere with the normal growth of hair, and cause hair loss.

33 Detection function

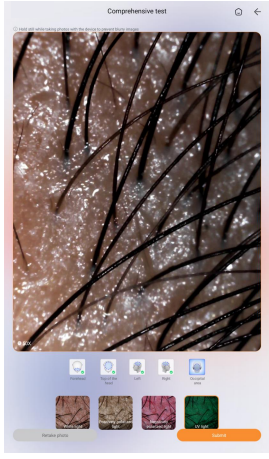


Scalp condition

Image Analysis

- Under positive polarized light, the texture of the scalp surface can be observed.
- The loss of elastic fibers and collagen in the scalp leads to reduced elasticity and subsequent sagging, accompanied by the appearance of wrinkles. In severe cases, this can result in the sagging of the forehead skin and the recession of the hairline.
- Hair follicles atrophy, resulting in hair becoming thinner and softer, slower growth, reduced hair volume, and exacerbated problems of white hair and hair loss.

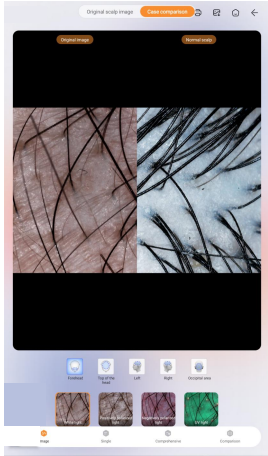
Free mode



Four-spectrum shooting allows detection of any selected part. After taking the photo, you can choose to retake it or confirm it.

Detect based on any five parts of the scalp.The detection parts are: forehead, top of the head, left , right, and occiput area.

Comparison mode



You can choose to compare locally or globally.

Scalp - Single Item Report

Popular Science Knowledge

Problem analysis

Nursing advice

Scheme recommendation

Download the report

Scalp - Single Item Report

32 types of scalp conditions

Suggestions

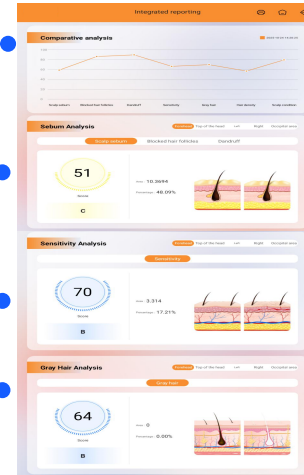
Comparative analysis

Scores of each individual test item

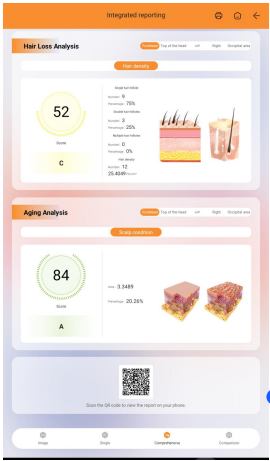
Sebum Analysis

Sensitivity Analysis

Gary Hair Analysis



Scalp - Single Item Report

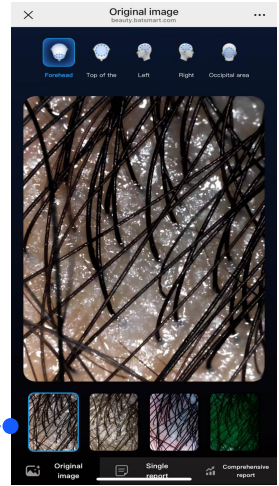


Hair Loss Analysis

Aging analysis

QR

Scan the QR code with your mobile phone to get the report

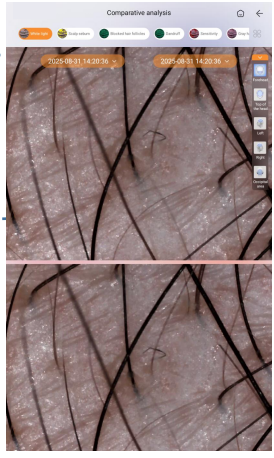


H5 Mobile Report

Comparison mode

You can select any single indicator for comparison.

Different time points can be selected for comparison.

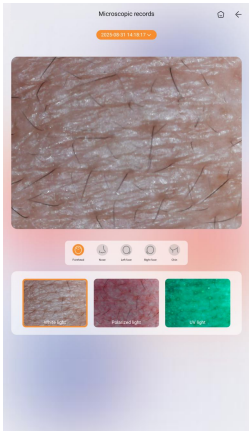


06

Microscopic detection

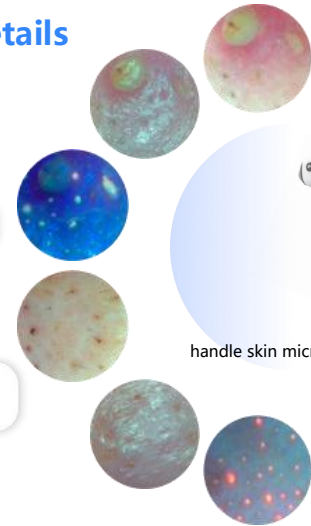
X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



Local microscopic display

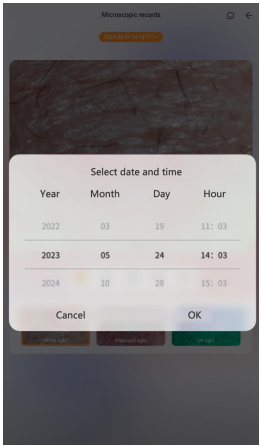
Location selection, partition detection



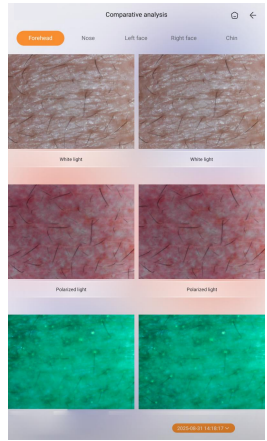
Multiple light sources detect skin problems

handle skin microimager

Microscopic detection - Skin Details



Independent record tracking for each customer



Comparison display for the same area

07

SERVICE

X1 AI INTELLIGENT SKIN TESTER

Product patent, test report, certification certificate display

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