

Presented by : Shiwei Ll<sup>1</sup> shiwei.li@ec-lyon.fr

Co-authors : Dr. Mohsen ARDABILIAN <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Abdel-Malek ZINE <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> LIRIS UMR 5205 CNRS <sup>2</sup> ICJ UMR 5208 CNRS



Laboratoire d'InfoRmatique en Image et Systèmes d'information Ecole Centrale de Lyon, LIRIS UMR 5205 CNRS http://www.ec-lyon.fr/ http://liris.cnrs.fr







# Research Results

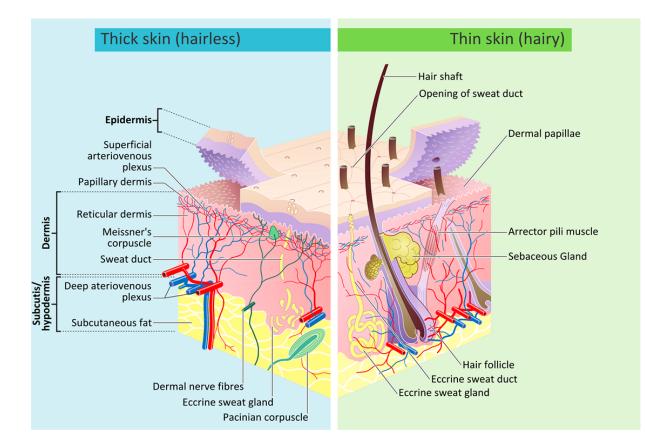






**Skin properties:** 

- The largest organ of human body
- Multi-layered translucent tissue
- Skin appearance 🗘 Skin diseases





## **Hyperspectral Imaging Technique:**

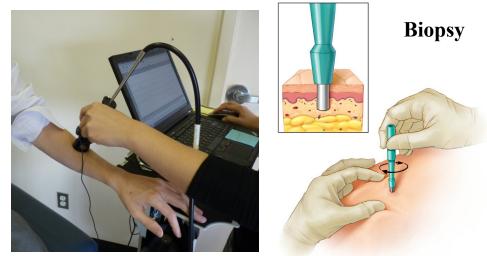
- High resolution: 1~10 nm interval
- Ability to extract the inner information from biological materials

• Widely used in agriculture, chemical imaging, etc.





- Non-invasively Determination of Skin components: melanin, blood concentration
- Skin and Non-Skin Detection
- Quantification and diagnosis of skin diseases

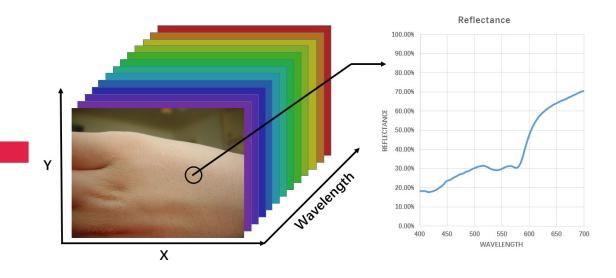




Layers	Biological parameters	Range
Epidermis	$P_1$ : melanin volume fraction	1.3-43%
	$P_2$ : water volume fraction	10-20%
	$P_3$ : melanin blend	4.9-36%
	$th_1$ : thickness	0.027-0.15mm
Dermis	$P_4$ : blood volume fraction	0.2-7%
	$P_5$ : oxygen saturation	50-95%
	$P_6$ : water volume fraction	40-90%
	$th_2$ : thickness	0.6-3mm
Subcutis	$P_7$ : fat volume fraction	40-70%
	$P_8$ : blood volume fraction	5-20%
	$P_9$ : water volume fraction	40-90%
	$P_5$ : oxygen saturation	50-95%
	$th_3$ : thickness	1-5mm

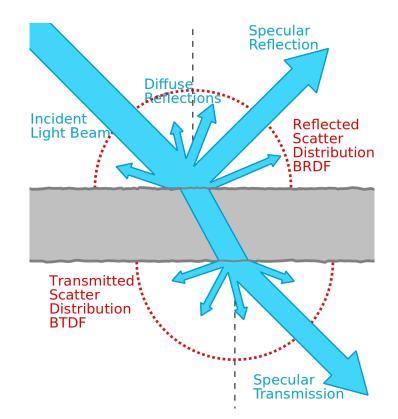
 TABLE I

 Definition and range of skin biological parameters



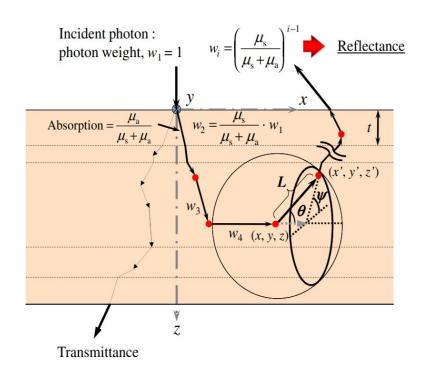


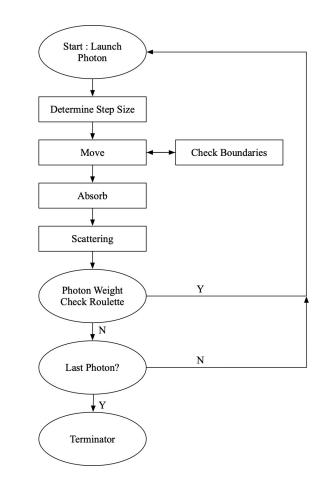
• Light-Skin interaction: Monte Carlo (Gold Standard Method), Diffusion Approximation, Kubelka-Munk Theory, etc.





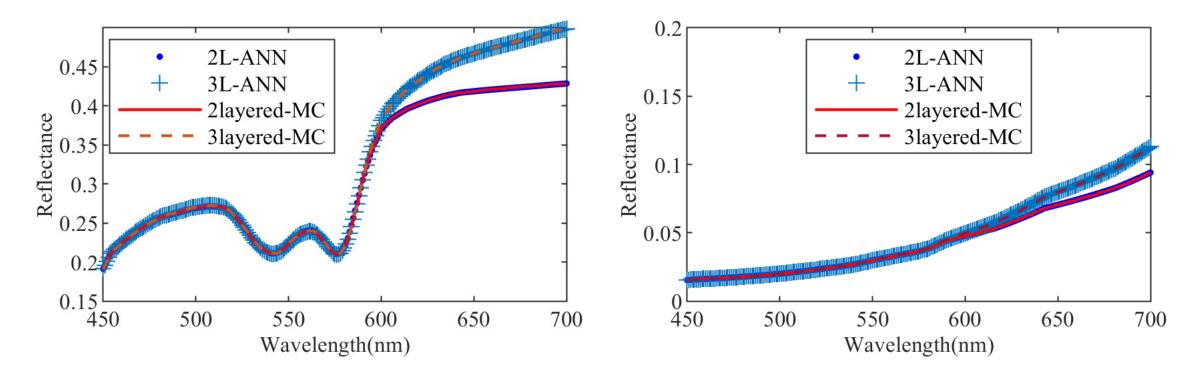
#### **Method-Monte Carlo**





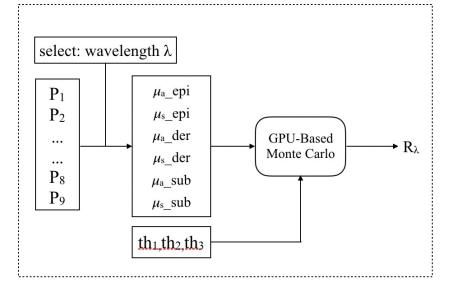


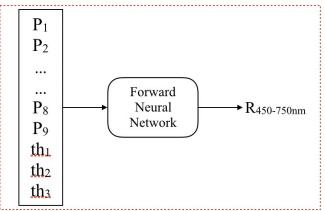
• Modeling using both 2-layered skin and 3-layered skin model with neural networks





- Melanin is the most important pigment within skin
- 3-layered skin model
- Inverse neural network to speed up







• Lightly pigmented skin

 TABLE II

 Melanin[%] Determination results of our direct methods for lightly pigmented skin type

Samples	no.1	no.2	no.3	no.4	no.5	no.6	no.7	no.8	no.9	no.10
Target	2.51	2.02	1.76	1.85	2.26	1.74	1.96	1.88	2.79	1.47
RF	1.98	2.08	1.63	2.33	1.65	1.04	2.65	1.31	3.11	1.63
INN	2.30	1.78	2.13	1.88	2.41	1.67	1.66	1.30	3.24	1.32
SVR	4.93	7.40	7.85	3.91	6.40	5.97	6.17	7.83	5.87	6.54



• Moderately pigmented skin

 TABLE III

 Melanin[%] Determination results of our direct methods for moderately pigmented skin type

Samples	no.11	no.12	no.13	no.14	no.15	no.16	no.17	no.18	no.19	no.20
Target	15.63	12.44	12.18	13.01	13.82	13.48	11.24	14.28	14.45	11.43
RF	15.94	11.56	12.92	12.49	12.77	14.93	13.32	14.24	13.61	12.80
INN	15.72	12.59	12.28	12.60	13.77	13.64	12.10	13.89	14.05	11.98
SVR	15.45	12.76	12.30	11.77	12.86	13.30	12.35	15.96	13.66	9.82



• Darkly pigmented skin

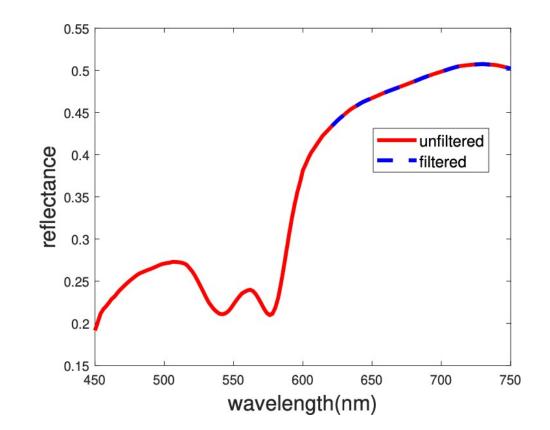
 TABLE IV

 Melanin[%] Determination results of our direct methods for darkly pigmented skin type

Samples	no.21	no.22	no.23	no.24	no.25	no.26	no.27	no.28	no.29	no.30
Target	28.65	24.49	30.97	19.79	36.19	39.78	27.24	28.35	22.17	37.46
RF	28.86	24.67	30.70	19.50	35.68	28.33	27.64	32.53	23.00	38.62
INN	28.64	24.01	30.73	19.28	36.14	33.88	27.02	30.42	22.02	37.83
SVR	27.37	24.73	30.98	19.36	36.48	33.20	28.43	32.11	22.02	38.24



• Dimensionality reduction: Low Variance Filter





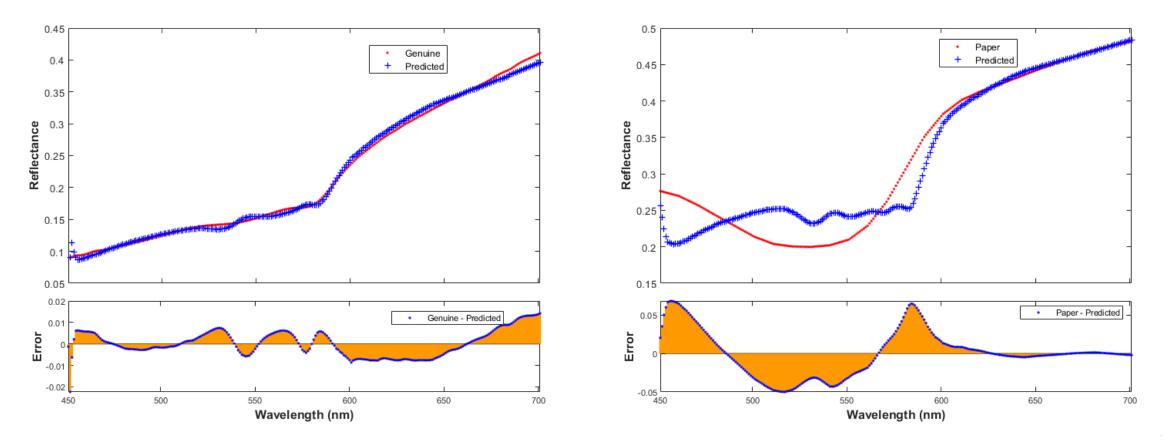
## Research steps

- Collecting hyperspectral skin images: there is no public hyperspectral skin images database so far
- Applying our skin detection method to more hyperspectral skin images
- Implementation of our fast melanin determination with the help of hyperspectral images reconstruction from RGB images

#### **Future Work**



#### **Curve fitting results from Skin (left) and Paper (right)**



#### **Future Work**



#### **Skin Detection using Images from CAVE**

