

Fig.1 The flow of real-time estimation for pigmentations.

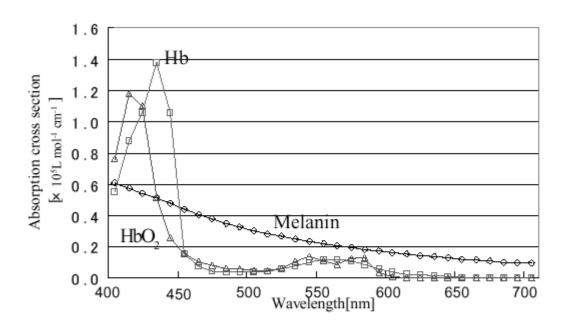


Figure 2. Absorption cross section of melanin, oxy-hemoglobin ( $HbO_2$ ), and deoxy-hemoglobin (Hb).

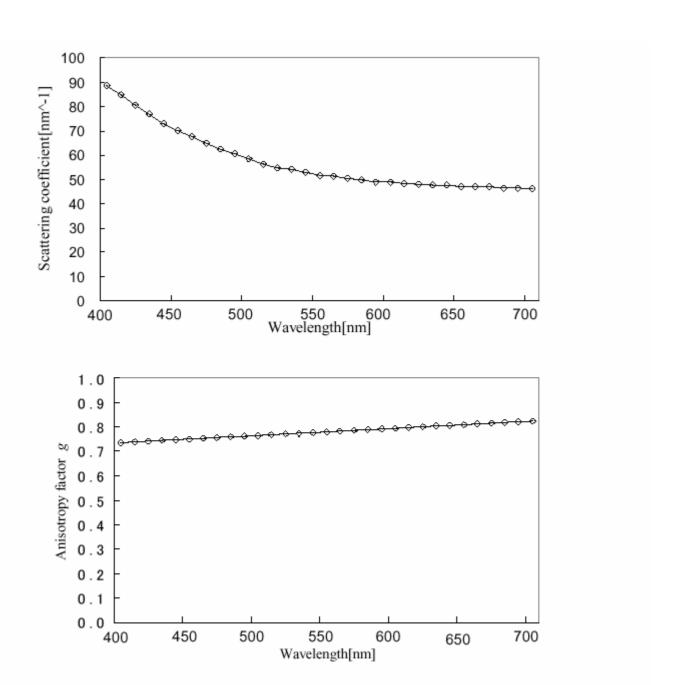


Figure 3. Scattering coefficient and anisotropy factor in epidermis and dermis layer.

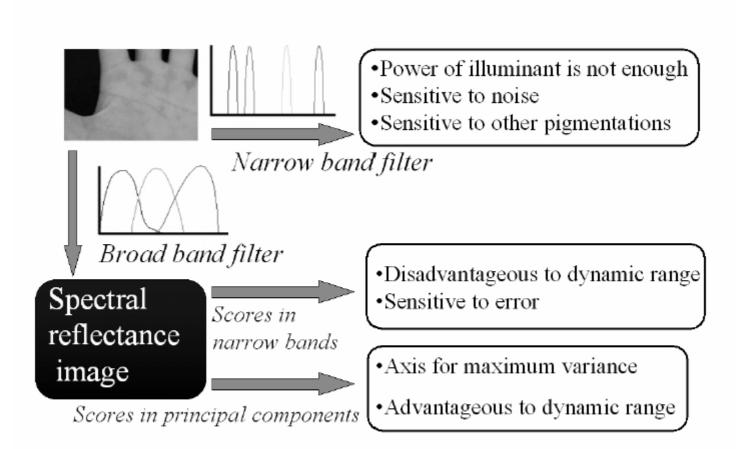


Fig.4 Three ways to extract pigmentations from multi-band image.

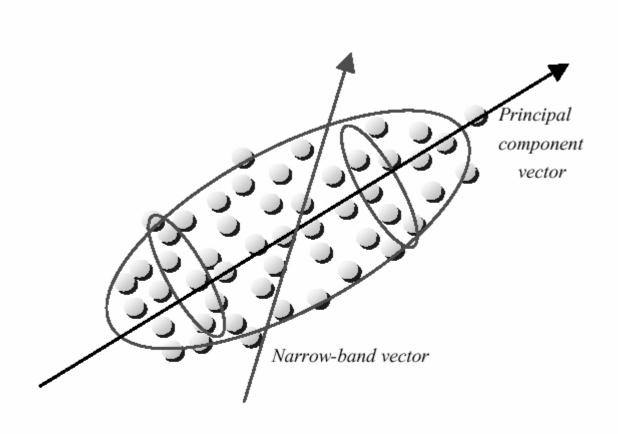


Fig.5 Principal vector covers large range of the distribution.

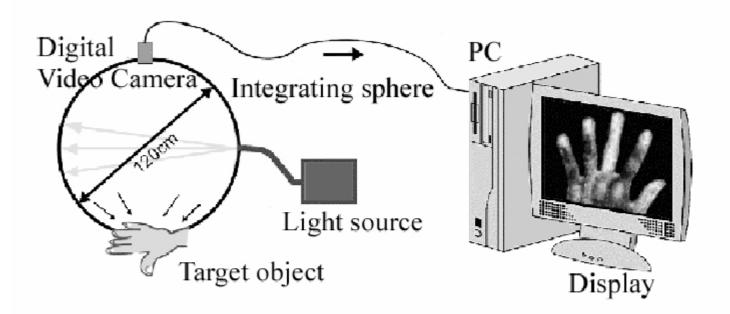


Fig.6 System configuration.

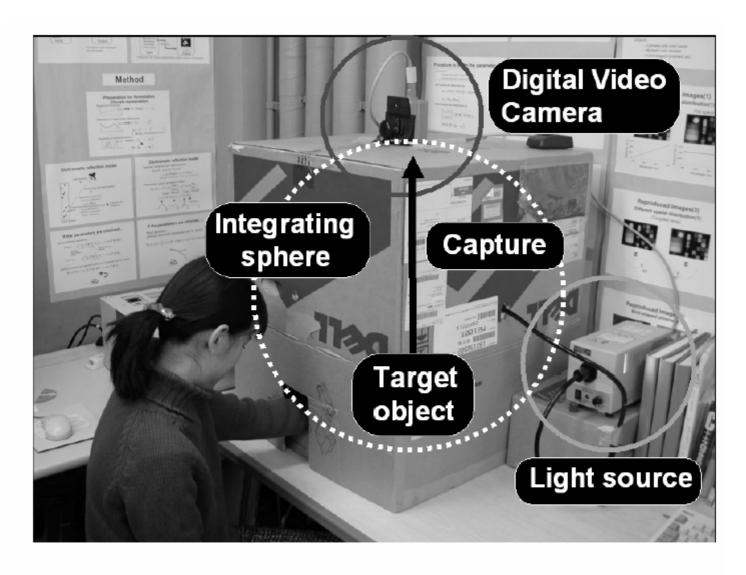


Fig.7 Overview of the proposed system.

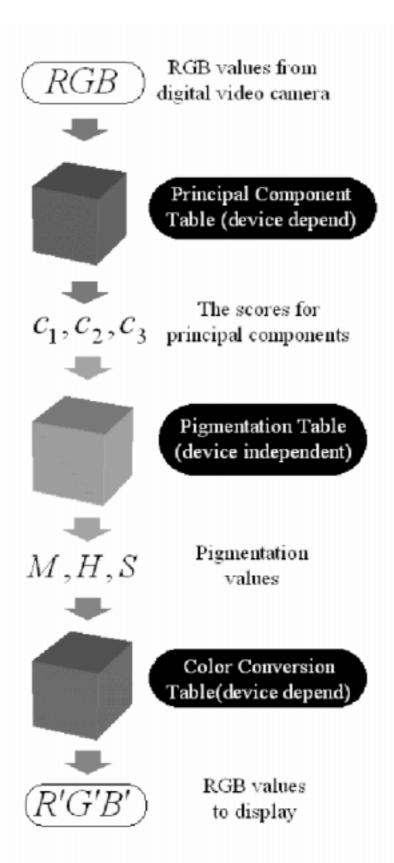


Fig.8 The flow of real-time estimation for pigmentations with look up tables.



start measuring



20s later



60s later (30s later after cutting thread)



180s later (150s later after cutting thread)

Fig.9 Maps of hemoglobin density in occlusion and release.

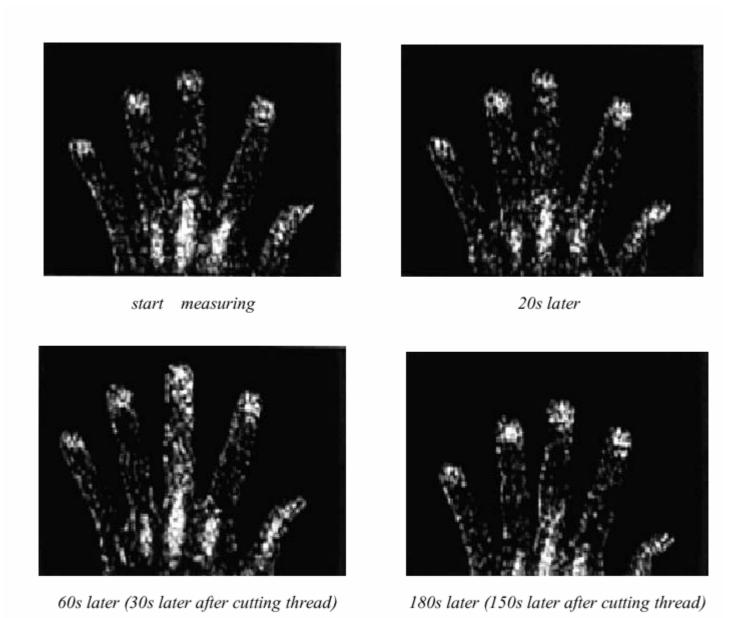


Fig. 10 Maps of oxygen saturation in occlusion and release.



start measuring



20s later



60s later (30s later after cutting thread)



180s later (150s later after cutting thread)

Fig.11 Maps of melanin density in occlusion and release.

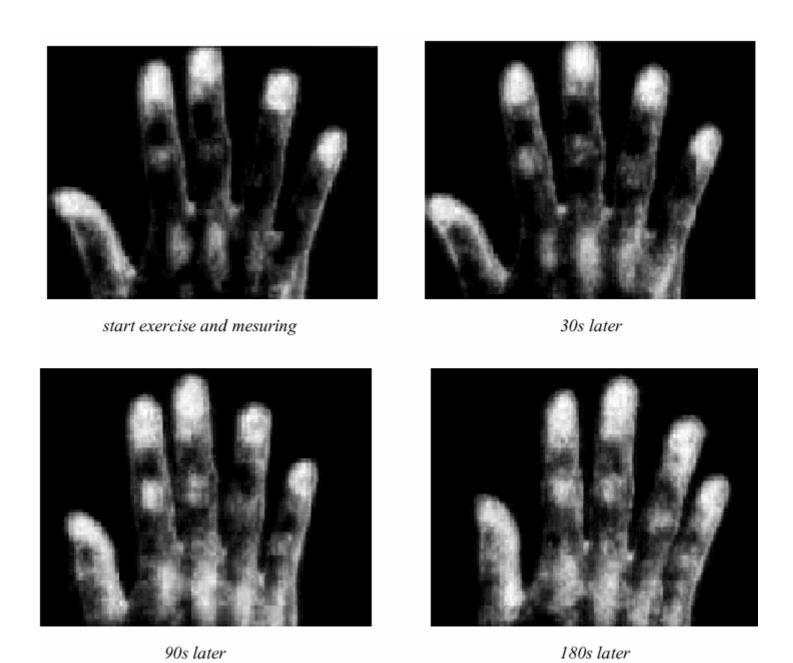


Fig.12 Maps of hemoglobin density in anaerobic.

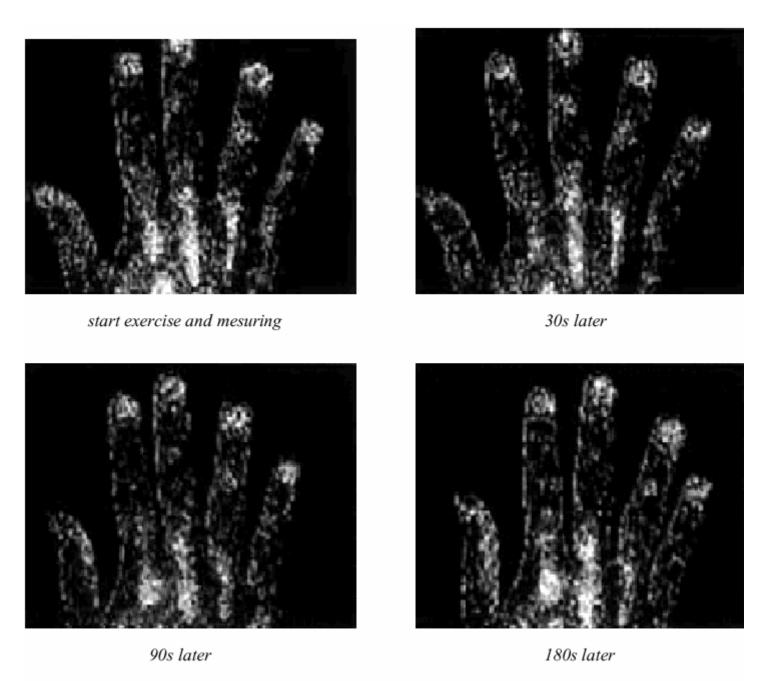


Fig.13 Maps of oxygen saturation in anaerobic.



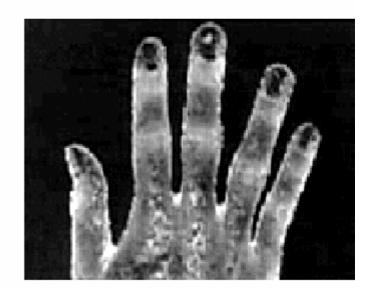
start exercise and mesuring



30s later



90s later



180s later

Fig. 14 Maps of melanin density in anaerobic.

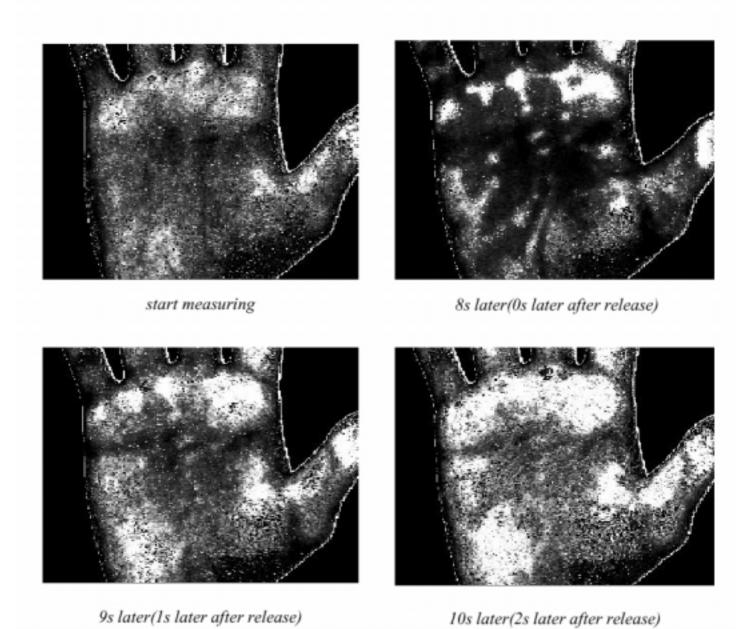


Fig.15 Maps of hemoglobin density in pressure stress

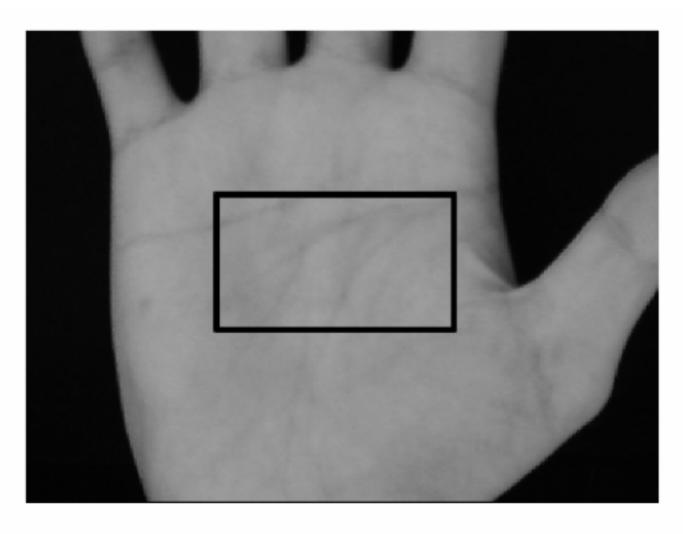


Fig.16 Mesured area in pressure stress experiment

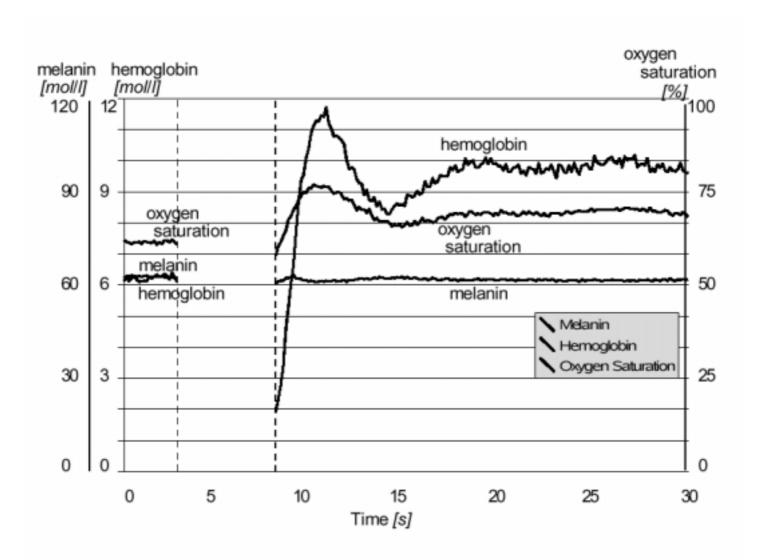


Fig.17 Real-time variance of the skin pigmentation

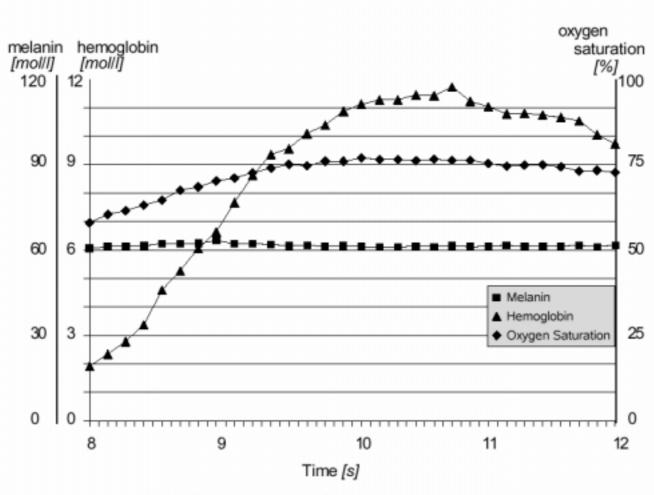


Fig. 18 Real-time variance of the skin pigmentation in detail