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Article

Research on the integration of biomechanical expression of microscopic biological forms and modern painting techniques

Fengmin Wang

Normal College, Xinxiang Vocational and Technical College, Xinxiang 453006, China; xzywfm@163.com

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Abstract: This study explores the integration of artistic expression of microbial forms with modern painting techniques, focusing on the application of digital art tools in the reproduction of microscopic structures. Through the use of computer-aided design, 3D modeling, and virtual reality technology, we accurately present the details, dynamics, and textures of microscopic organisms. Incorporating insights from biomechanics, the study explores how the physical characteristics and movement patterns of microorganisms can inform and enhance artistic representation. Biomechanics, the study of the mechanical aspects of living organisms, provides a unique lens through which artists can understand the fluidity and complexity of microbial life. By observing the locomotion and interaction of these organisms within their environments, artists can create more dynamic and realistic portrayals that capture the essence of microbial behavior. Drawing on knowledge of how microbes move, interact, and adapt in their minuscule habitats, as gleaned from biomechanics, we are able to animate our digital models in a more biologically plausible manner. For example, mimicking the undulating motion of cilia or the elastic deformation of cell membranes under stress imparts a new level of authenticity to our artistic reconstructions. Experimental results show that an increase in drawing resolution significantly enhances the fidelity of details and artistic effects. When texture details reach 100 ppi, the artwork's expressiveness scores 9 points. Additionally, as the style fusion coefficient increases to 0.7, both the accuracy of the artistic style and the visual impact are notably improved. These findings suggest that the application of digital tools not only provides innovative expressive possibilities for the artistic creation of microbial forms but also allows for the exploration of their biomechanical characteristics, such as elasticity, motility, and response to external forces. By incorporating biomechanical principles into the artistic representation of microorganisms, this research opens new avenues for understanding how these organisms function and interact within their ecosystems. The fusion of art and biomechanics can lead to a deeper appreciation of the complexity of life at the microscopic level and inspire future studies in both scientific and artistic domains.

Keywords: microbial forms; biomechanical expression; modern painting techniques; digital art tools; structural integrity; motility

1. Introduction

The artistic expression of microscopic biological forms not only focuses on the detailed description of the structure and dynamic characteristics of small organisms in nature, but also explores the deep relationship between biological forms and artistic expression based on the theoretical framework of morphology. Microbial morphology provides a scientific understanding of the microstructure and changes of living organisms, while artistic creation further deepens the connotation and expressive power of these forms through visual representation. This interdisciplinary combination not only broadens the horizons of artistic creation, but also provides a new research perspective for the interaction between microbiology and art.

In recent years, the rapid development of digital art tools, especially in the fields of computer graphics, 3D modeling, and virtual reality technology, has provided artists with more powerful and accurate creative methods, enabling the artistic representation of microscopic biological forms to break through the limitations of traditional painting and express more vivid and three-dimensional artistic effects. Traditional methods often struggle to capture the intricate details and dynamic qualities of microscopic organisms, which are essential for conveying their complexity and beauty. However, with the integration of modern technologies, artists can now present the details of the microscopic world more accurately than ever before. The profound changes in the expressive power and creative methods of visual art are driven by these technological innovations. Artists can manipulate digital tools to explore and visualize forms that were previously invisible, transforming our understanding of the micro world. By utilizing computer graphics, they can create lifelike representations that highlight the unique characteristics of microorganisms, such as their textures, colors, and movements. This capability not only enhances the aesthetic quality of the artworks but also serves an educational purpose, allowing viewers to gain insights into the biological processes that govern these life forms.

As artists continue to explore and apply these digital tools, new forms of art are gradually emerging. The artistic creation of microbial forms has entered a new era, characterized by experimentation and innovation. This evolution reflects a broader trend in the art world, where technology is increasingly integrated into creative practices. The fusion of art and technology fosters a space for interdisciplinary collaboration, encouraging artists to engage with scientific concepts and collaborate with researchers. This synergy not only enriches artistic expression but also deepens our understanding of science, creating a dialogue between these two fields. The combination of technology and art not only enriches the means of artistic expression but also provides a new perspective for the integration of science and art. This intersection opens up avenues for artists to convey complex scientific information through visual narratives, making it more accessible to a wider audience. As a result, the study of the integration of micro biological form art expression and modern painting techniques holds significant academic value and practical significance. It can promote the innovation of artistic creation methods, encouraging artists to push the boundaries of their work and explore new possibilities.

Furthermore, this research can open up new directions for the development of digital art, inspiring future artists to experiment with emerging technologies and redefine the parameters of artistic practice. By embracing these advancements, the art community can continue to evolve, reflecting the complexities of the modern world while celebrating the beauty of life at the microscopic level. Ultimately, the integration of digital tools in the artistic representation of microbial forms not only enhances the visual experience but also enriches our understanding of the interconnectedness of art and science, paving the way for a more innovative and inclusive future in the arts.

2. Current application of modern painting techniques in microscopic representation

The widespread application of modern painting techniques, especially in the fields of digital art and computer graphics processing, has significantly changed the way micro biological form art is created. Taking 3D modeling and virtual reality technology as examples, artists no longer rely solely on traditional brushes and pigments, but can accurately restore the details of microscopic organisms through computer-aided design (CAD) and high-resolution image processing. By using 3D modeling tools such as Blender, artists can reconstruct the three-dimensional structure of microscopic organisms and display their dynamic changes through rendering techniques [1]. Artworks based on bacteria or cell division, utilizing virtual reality technology, allow artists to create immersive experiences that showcase the three-dimensional dynamic process of cells under a microscope, allowing viewers to not only see their external form but also feel the changes in their vitality. In addition, the innovation of computer algorithms in texture generation and light and shadow simulation has made the details of the work more abundant, and the changes in light are more natural, enhancing the visual impact of the work. The integration of these technologies provides artists with a broader creative space, while also promoting the expression of micro biological form art from static two-dimensional to dynamic three-dimensional, expanding the boundaries of art.

3. Construction of the creative model for artistic expression of microbial forms

3.1. Analysis of artistic characteristics of microbial forms

In the artistic representation of microbial forms, the artistic features are characterized by intricate details and highly variable shapes. Microbial forms refer to biological units such as cells, microorganisms, and tiny organs, which can be observed under a microscope. These forms are often distinguished by complex structures, variable shapes, and delicate textures in artistic creations. From a biological perspective, the shapes of microorganisms are complex and full of variation, such as cell division and the movement of microorganisms. These dynamic characteristics are transformed into expressive visual elements in artistic creation [2]. With the integration of modern computer technology, artists can use digital methods to meticulously depict these microscopic forms, restoring their rich details at different angles and scales. As a result, these tiny biological worlds are recreated in two-dimensional or three-dimensional space.

3.2. Selection and application of digital art tools

The application of digital art tools in this century has significantly changed the way art is created. Taking digital painting and 3D modeling as examples, artists can use tools such as Blender and Photoshop to not only accurately depict the details of microscopic organisms, but also create dynamic displays in virtual environments. For example, using 3D modeling technology, artists can reconstruct the cell division process of microscopic organisms, providing an immersive interactive experience for the audience. The practical application of such digital tools not only expands the boundaries of artistic expression, but also enhances the scientific accuracy of works, making artistic creation and scientific research complement each other. Adobe Photoshop is widely used in image processing and detail enhancement, particularly suitable for representing the texture and details of microscopic organisms. Through its powerful layer processing and detail adjustment functions, artists can finely restore the delicate texture of biological forms, such as the transparency of cell membranes or the luster of microbial surfaces. Blender, as a 3D modeling tool, has unique advantages in representing the three-dimensional structure of microscopic organisms. Artists can use Blender’s modeling and rendering techniques to accurately present the spatial relationships and dynamic changes of the microscopic world, and even use animation functions to depict cell division or microbial movements [3].

Virtual reality technology, such as Unity 3D, allows art creation to go beyond flat displays. Artists can freely manipulate, observe, and display their works in a three-dimensional virtual environment, creating an immersive interactive art experience that is particularly important for depicting the dynamic characteristics of microscopic organisms. Through these digital art tools, artists are able to achieve artistic effects that are difficult to achieve with traditional methods, pushing micro biological form art creation into a new dimension. **Table 1** Common digital art tools and their applications in micro biological expression.

Table 1. Common digital art tools and their applications in microbial representation.

Tool/Software	Function Description	Application Scenarios
Adobe Photoshop	Image processing, texture generation, detail enhancement	Used for expressing details and processing the textures of biological forms, enhancing the visual depth of microscopic effects.
Blender	3D modeling, rendering, and animation creation	Used to create 3D models of microbial organisms, expressing their three-dimensionality and dynamic changes.
Autodesk Maya	Advanced 3D modeling and animation creation	Used for more complex 3D modeling, suitable for artistic creation of complex biological forms.
ZBrush	High-precision digital sculpting and modeling	Used for detailed sculpting of microbial forms, especially for representing complex structures of cells and tissues.
Unity 3D	Virtual reality and augmented reality creation platform	Used to construct interactive art pieces, presenting microbial forms in a virtual environment for an immersive experience.

3.3. Visual language and expression techniques in the creation of biological forms

In the creation of microbial forms, the use of visual language plays a key role in conveying the depth and expressiveness of the artwork. Color, shape, and texture are the core elements in representing the artistic sense of microbial life forms [4]. The choice of color not only affects the emotional expression of the work but also simulates the natural colors of biological cells or microorganisms. For example, the transparency of cell membranes and the color contrast of cell nuclei can be accurately controlled through computer graphics software to create smooth color gradients and layering effects. The expression of shape reflects the diversity and variability of biological forms, such as the spiral and spherical shapes of microorganisms. Different geometric shapes can be precisely restored to their natural structures through 3D modeling.

The level of detail in texture, particularly in the representation of cellular surfaces and membrane structures, can be more accurately rendered using digital sculpting and image processing techniques, enhancing the realism of biological forms [5]. Essential techniques include high dynamic range imaging (HDR), texture mapping, and normal mapping. These techniques help artists meticulously display the light and shadow effects, surface textures, and morphological details of microorganisms, further enhancing the expressiveness of the artwork.

3.4. Fusion model of modern painting techniques and artistic styles

In the artistic representation of microbial forms, the application of computer graphics allows artists to accurately reproduce their work according to different artistic styles. Modern painting techniques provide artists with a variety of tools and methods for expression, while artistic styles influence how these techniques are applied in the creation of the artwork [6]. By combining computer science with the personalization of artistic styles and the innovation of techniques, a new model of artistic creation has emerged. In terms of expressing artistic styles, computer image processing technologies can accurately represent various artistic styles (such as realism, abstract expressionism, etc.) through detailed texture mapping and light-shadow simulation. The fusion model of artistic styles can be represented by the following formula:

$$I(x,y) = \alpha \cdot S_f(x,y) + (1-\alpha) \cdot T_g(x,y) \quad (1)$$

In this formula, $I(x,y)$ represents the pixel value of the final image, $S_f(x,y)$ represents the artistic style features (such as texture, color distribution, etc.), $T_g(x,y)$ is the image data of the microbial form, and α is the weight factor for style fusion. This formula describes how to integrate artistic style with microbial form data, where the influence of the artistic style can be adjusted through the weight factor. To preserve more details in the artistic style, high dynamic range imaging (HDR) technology is used to enhance the light and shadow expressiveness of the image, as well as to increase the three-dimensionality and depth of the microbial form. At this point, the lighting and color mapping model can be expressed by the following formula:

$$L_o(x,y) = L_a(x,y) \cdot exp\left(\frac{T(x,y)}{K}\right) \quad (2)$$

In this formula, $L_o(x,y)$ represents the output lighting value after illumination variation, $L_a(x,y)$ represents the original lighting intensity, $T(x,y)$ is the texture information of the surface of the microbial form, and K is the adjustment factor for lighting intensity. This formula demonstrates how the interaction between texture and lighting enhances the expressiveness of microbial forms, particularly in virtual environments or 3D modeling applications. In artistic creation, simulating the dynamic changes of forms and visual effects requires algorithms to model the movement trajectories of microorganisms. Particularly when expressing the dynamic characteristics of microorganisms, the following equation can be used:

$$M(t) = M_0 \cdot E = e^{-\lambda t} \cdot cos(\omega t) \quad (3)$$

In this formula, $M(t)$ represents the morphological change at time t, M_0 is the initial morphological value, λ is the attenuation coefficient, and ω is the angular frequency. This formula uses mathematical modeling to simulate the dynamic changes in the morphology of microorganisms, and through the combination of the attenuation function and oscillation function, it presents the movement characteristics of microorganisms over time [7].

4. Experimental results and analysis

4.1. Experimental design and methodology

In order to better reveal the impact of digital art tools on the expression of microscopic biological forms, a comparative analysis method was adopted in the study, combining traditional painting and digital art creation to test their performance effects under different art styles [8]. The experimental methods include image acquisition, data processing, and the application of style fusion models. The specific steps are as follows: (1) Select different types of microscopic biological forms as samples, and create traditional and digital drawings separately; (2) In the process of digital drawing, Adobe Photoshop is used for image detail enhancement, and Blender is used for 3D modeling to ensure the accuracy of details and dynamic representation of the work. All software choices are based on their advantages in handling microstructural details and dynamic rendering. Photoshop focuses on improving details and textures, while Blender provides a sense of depth and dynamism through efficient modeling and rendering; (3) Evaluate the artistic expression and style restoration of the work through quantitative and qualitative analysis methods. During the experiment, special emphasis was placed on drawing resolution (300–600 DPI), texture details (10–100 ppi), and the accuracy and complexity of light and shadow processing. These parameters can precisely control the balance between artistic effects and scientific accuracy, ensuring the scientific and expressive nature of experimental results. The specific parameters are shown in **Table 2**:

Table 2. Experimental parameter settings.

Parameter	Description	Value Range
Drawing Resolution	Pixel resolution of the image	300–600 DPI
Texture Detail	Number of texture elements per unit area	10–100 ppi
Light-shadow Rendering	Light intensity, number and position of light sources	3–5 light sources
Style Fusion Coefficient (α)	Weight factor for fusion of traditional and digital art	0.3–0.7

4.2. Analysis of the digital fusion effects of different painting techniques

In the analysis of the digital fusion effect of different painting techniques, the experimental results show that the advantages of digital tools in micro biological form creation are mainly reflected in the fine detail reproduction and light and shadow expression. Especially through high dynamic range imaging (HDR) technology, not only can the layering and realism of light and shadow be effectively enhanced, but also the subtle differences in microbial structure can be highlighted, enhancing the three-dimensional sense of the work. The data in **Figure 1** shows that as the drawing resolution increases, the degree of detail restoration significantly improves, indicating that higher resolution helps to capture the details and complex structures of microscopic organisms more accurately. This provides a solid experimental foundation for further promoting the combination of digital art and scientific expression [9]. Through quantitative analysis, the results indicate that an increase in resolution can significantly enhance the expressiveness of the work, indicating that high resolution plays an important role in visual effects and detail reproduction.

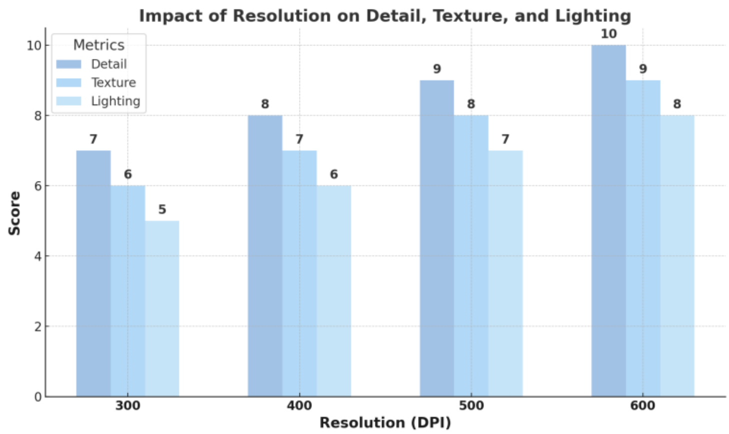

Figure 1. Impact of different drawing resolutions on detail representation.

The data in **Figure 1** indicate that at 300 DPI, the detail reproduction score is 7, while at 600 DPI, the score reaches 10. The improvement in detail is primarily reflected in the microbial cell structures and texture representation, suggesting that higher resolutions are better at capturing and reproducing the fine structures and complexities of microbial forms. Additionally, the score for light-shadow depth increases with the resolution, indicating that higher resolution not only helps in detail representation but also enhances the visual depth of the artwork, making the three-dimensionality of the microbial forms more pronounced [10].

Next, in **Table 3**, the adjustment of texture details and light-shadow rendering significantly affects the expressiveness of the artwork.

Table 3. Impact of texture details and light-shadow rendering on artistic effect.

Texture Detail (ppi)	Number of Light Sources	Lighting Intensity (Lux)	Expressiveness Score	Depth Perception Score
10	3	100	6	5
50	4	200	7	6
100	5	300	9	8

Table 3 shows that as the texture details increase, the expressiveness of the image significantly improves. When the texture detail is 10 ppi, the performance score is only 6, but when the texture detail increases to 100 ppi, the performance score jumps to 9. This change reflects the crucial role of fine texture in the expression of microscopic biological morphology, especially in the reproduction of surface structure and small

changes. Fine texture can more realistically reproduce the natural texture of microscopic organisms. In addition, delicate textures not only enhance visual impact, but also effectively enhance the artistic appeal of the work, proving the important bridging role of texture details between artistic expression and scientific accuracy. Further analysis of the data in **Figure 2** reveals that the style fusion coefficient has a direct impact on the artistic effect of the work.

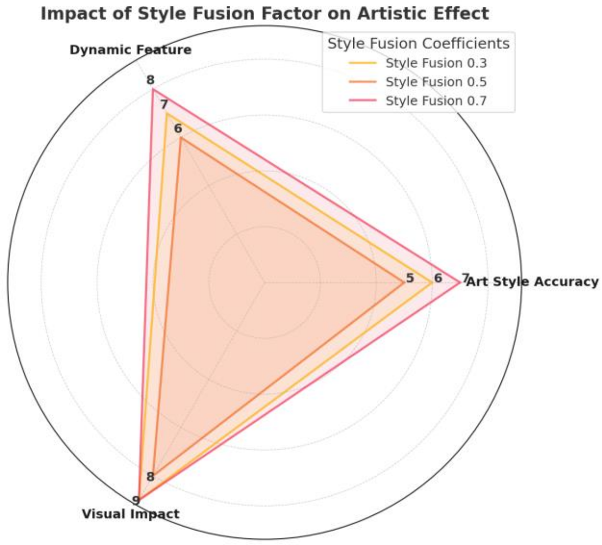

Figure 2. Impact of style fusion coefficient on artistic effect.

The data in **Figure 2** indicates that the style fusion coefficient has a significant impact on the artistic effect of the work. At a lower style fusion coefficient (0.3), the artistic style accuracy of the work is 6, and the visual impact rating is 7; When the style fusion coefficient increases to 0.7, the accuracy of artistic style and visual impact are significantly improved, reaching 9 points and 9 points respectively. This indicates that increasing the style fusion coefficient appropriately can help better preserve the characteristics of traditional art styles and enhance the artistic impact and dynamic expression ability of digital works. Further analysis shows that moderate adjustment of style fusion can enhance the balance between visual and expressive aspects of a work, and strengthen the synergy between its artistic and scientific qualities.

4.3. Evaluation of artistic expressiveness and scientific accuracy

In the evaluation of the artistic expressiveness and scientific accuracy of the works, the differences between digital painting and traditional painting—particularly in the precise reproduction of microbial forms—demonstrate significant advantages. By comparing the scientific accuracy of different painting techniques, the strengths and weaknesses of each can be more clearly seen, as well as their practical application effects in the creation of microbial art. The specific data is shown in **Figures 3** and **4**.

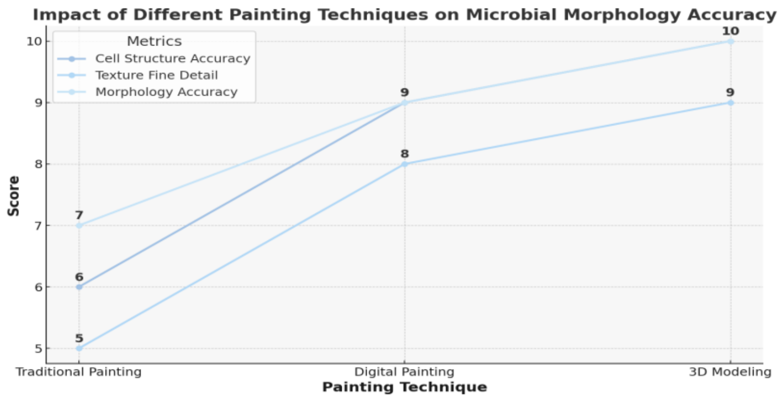

Figure 3. Impact of different painting techniques on the scientific accuracy of microbial forms.

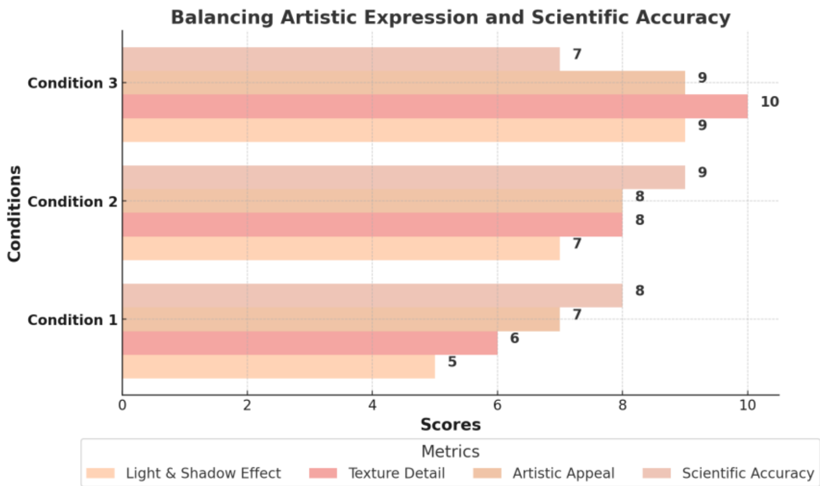

Figure 4. Balance evaluation of artistic expressiveness and scientific accuracy.

As shown in **Figure 3**, traditional painting exhibits low scientific accuracy in representing microbial forms, particularly in terms of cell structure and texture. The accuracy scores for these aspects are only 6 and 5, respectively. In contrast, digital painting, supported by modern computer tools, provides more precise texture and form reproduction. The accuracy score for cell structure reaches 9, and the texture detail score is also 8, significantly outperforming traditional painting. More importantly, 3D modeling technology, through the use of three-dimensional space and detailed sculpting, perfectly presents the various structures of microorganisms, with all scores at 10, indicating its exceptional performance in terms of scientific accuracy.

The data in **Figure 4** reflect the delicate balance between artistic expressiveness and scientific accuracy. As the lighting effects and texture details increase, the artistic impact score gradually rises from 7 to 9. However, when the lighting effects and texture details are overemphasized, scientific accuracy slightly declines, particularly when the highest lighting effect and detail scores reach 9 and 10, respectively, resulting in a decrease in scientific accuracy to 7. This suggests that in the creative process, it is essential to carefully adjust the relationship between artistic effects and scientific accuracy to avoid overly emphasizing one aspect at the expense of other important features.

5. Discussion

The exploration at the confluence of art, biomechanics, and microbial forms, as presented in this study, has unearthed a wealth of implications that span across multiple disciplines. This interdisciplinary approach has not only redefined artistic expression but has also deepened our scientific understanding of the microscopic world. At the heart of this research is the utilization of digital art tools, which have emerged as a powerful enabler. Computer-aided design, 3D modeling, and virtual reality technology have transcended the limitations of traditional art forms in representing microbial life. By accurately depicting the details, dynamics, and textures of microscopic organisms, we have brought the invisible to the forefront of visual perception.

However, what sets this study apart is the emphasis on their biomechanical properties. The integration of biomechanical knowledge into artistic representation has unlocked a new dimension of understanding. When we focus on the movement of microorganisms, we observe how they navigate their minuscule habitats. For instance, the undulating motion of flagella-propelled bacteria can be replicated with astonishing precision through digital art. This not only serves as a visually captivating spectacle but also provides insights into their survival strategies [11–13]. Understanding the structural integrity of these organisms is equally crucial. The rigidity and flexibility of cell walls, which govern their ability to withstand osmotic pressure and mechanical stress, can be artistically rendered to showcase the delicate balance of their physical form. Moreover, the interactions with the environment, such as the way bacteria adhere to surfaces or respond to chemical gradients, can be visualized, shedding light on ecological relationships that are otherwise difficult to comprehend [14,15].

In this context has far-reaching consequences for artistic creation. It has furnished artists with innovative expressive possibilities that were previously unimaginable. Artists can now blend scientific accuracy with aesthetic sensibilities to produce works that are both visually stunning and intellectually stimulating [16]. The ability to manipulate the elasticity of microbial structures, for example, allows for dynamic and engaging visual narratives. By altering the motility patterns of organisms in a digital realm, artists can create a sense of life and energy that captivates viewers. This newfound freedom in artistic expression has the potential to revolutionize the art world, inspiring a new generation of artists to explore the microscopic realm as a source of inspiration.

From a scientific perspective, this fusion of art and biomechanics offers novel avenues for research. The artistic representations can act as a form of visual hypothesis, prompting scientists to further investigate the biomechanical phenomena they depict. For example, an artist’s interpretation of the response of a microorganism to an external force might trigger a series of experiments to validate or refute the visual cues [17]. Additionally, these artworks can enhance communication between scientists from different fields. A microbiologist can use an artistically rendered model of a microbial community to explain complex ecological interactions to a physicist or an engineer, facilitating interdisciplinary collaborations that are essential for tackling complex scientific problems. In education, the implications are equally profound. Traditional teaching methods in microbiology often rely on static diagrams and complex scientific jargon. However, the integration of art and biomechanics can transform the learning experience. Students can engage with interactive digital artworks that showcase the biomechanical properties of microorganisms, making learning more accessible and enjoyable. This hands-on, visual approach can spark curiosity and encourage students to pursue further studies in both science and art. Nevertheless, challenges abound in this emerging field. One of the primary hurdles is the need for seamless collaboration between artists and scientists. Artists must have a basic understanding of biomechanics to accurately represent the phenomena, while scientists need to appreciate the artistic vision to ensure that the works are both scientifically valid and aesthetically pleasing. Bridging this knowledge gap requires concerted efforts in interdisciplinary education. Another challenge lies in the dissemination of these artworks. Ensuring that they reach a wide audience, including schools, museums, and the general public, demands the development of accessible platforms and technologies [18].

Looking ahead, the future of this interdisciplinary endeavor appears promising. As technology continues to evolve, we can anticipate even more sophisticated digital tools that will enhance our ability to capture and represent the biomechanical intricacies of microorganisms. Augmented reality experiences could allow viewers to interact with microbial forms in real-time, further blurring the lines between art and science. This synergy between art and biomechanics has the potential to not only deepen our understanding of the microscopic world but also to inspire a new wave of creativity and innovation that will reverberate across scientific and artistic communities.

6. Conclusion

The integration of modern painting techniques and the artistic expression of microscopic biological forms not only promotes the innovation of artistic creation methods, but also promotes the deep cross-border integration of art and science. Digital tools provide artists with more precise means of expression, breaking through the limitations of traditional painting in expressing the micro world, and helping artistic creation to present the details and dynamics of micro biological forms more vividly and accurately. Especially in the integration of visual language and artistic style, the application of digital tools breaks the boundaries between art and science, promoting deep interaction between the two. Artists can not only reproduce the structure and function of microscopic organisms through innovative technological means, but also convey complex scientific information and emotional resonance to the audience through their works. In the future, artistic creation will continue to broaden the intersection between artistic expression and scientific accuracy, forming more diverse interdisciplinary forms of expression.

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