# Additional Process

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## **Magic Shot Exhibition**



What is the optimum brightness of the light? Does it differ for each type of art piece?

What if the background was not white, but black? Would the images appeal better to the audience?

Most photographs were fashion related.





This photograph was my personal favorite. The moment I saw this photograph it made me feel relaxed and peaceful at the same time.

Zoomed in photographs have a great impact and it makes the viewer to step back in order to observe and appreciate the whole art. How do we determine the effectiveness of the contrast between the artwork and the color of the background it's placed?

This photography was created under the theme of fantasy and I realized the importance of the background of where the art is exhibited along with the lighting that will highlight the art from the background.





### MMCA - National Museum of Modern & Contemporary Art

### First Impression

The sound was moderately loud. The temperature was cool. The brightness was somewhat dim. The space was filled with people wondering about, who were also an observer like me. The white walls, the vast and hollow space all the way up to the ceiling, made me feel like I was in a void. However, it was a queer kind of void. Due to the installed artistic creations the void was mystical.

TMI: The ticket was free for me since I was below the age of 24.

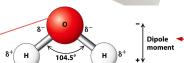


The structure of water is special in a lot of ways.

Oxygen is more electronegative than the hydrogen.

The water molecule's polarity gives rise to its adhesiveness and cohesiveness with water and other molecules

Water is the reason we can survive. Without water, metabolic processes will not happen, thus we die without water.



Circles = the main object that is and will constitute my art works.

There is a biological reason for the spherical shape of the water molecule. The spherical shape is due to the surface tension of water due to the weaken hydrogen bond between the water molecules.

> The clustering of water molecules is possible because of the hydrogen bonds giving rise to its adhesive property.

Eliciting physical response as the works presented here test the technical confines of audio-visual moving images, "Optical Tactility" explores multi-dimensional sensoria beyond screens. This chapter examines the phenomena of perceptual stimuli that are transmitted, transformed, and translated, e.g., from sound to touch and from smell to light. It presents stories of the synthetic tentacles that have evolved in us through technology, including optical lenses that maximize the human retina and condenser microphones that capture ultra-fine frequencies barely audible to the human ear. In the process, it attempts to explore the things we are capable of sensing in the digital realm - the resonance and patterns of matter, as well as their intercommunication.



Headphone for audio of the sound of the object in motion.



Technology has made it possible for humans to sense this that isn't naturally possible with our own biological functionalities. Thus, this art piece utilized technologies such as optical lenses and ultrafine frequencies to show how the sense of sight and hear can be combined in order to enhance the observation of matter 4 dimensionally.

Looks like an ice cream.

Continuous motion of swirls.



Maybe I can utilize this tactic in my exhibition to enhance what my audiences observe from my artworks.



염지혜, 《사이보그핸드스탠더러스의 코>, 2021, 컬러, 유성, 19분 10초. 작가 소장. 아르코미술관 제작지원.

Yeom Ji Hye, CyborgHandstanderus's Nose, 2021, color, sound, 19 min. 10 sec. Courtesy of the artist. Commissioned by Arko Art Center. Smell is what connects all living organisms.

Our ability to smell comes from specialized sensory cells, called olfactory sensory neurons. They are found in a small patch of tissue high inside the nose. These cells connect directly to the brain. This is why, smell is related to our ability to remember.

In that sense, different types of smells acts as an indicator that identifies different organisms (humans). Thus, we can identify an individual by their smell.

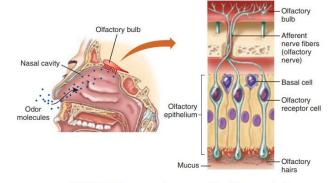
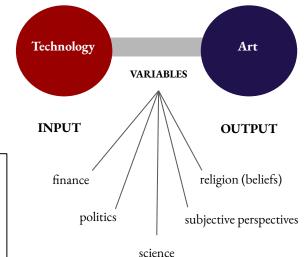


FIGURE 15-1 Location and structure of the olfactory epithelium.

#### Modern Art



This concept was quite difficult to understand.





As a visual learner, constructing my own simplified diagram aids me to process and remember the knowledge I've learned better and clearer.