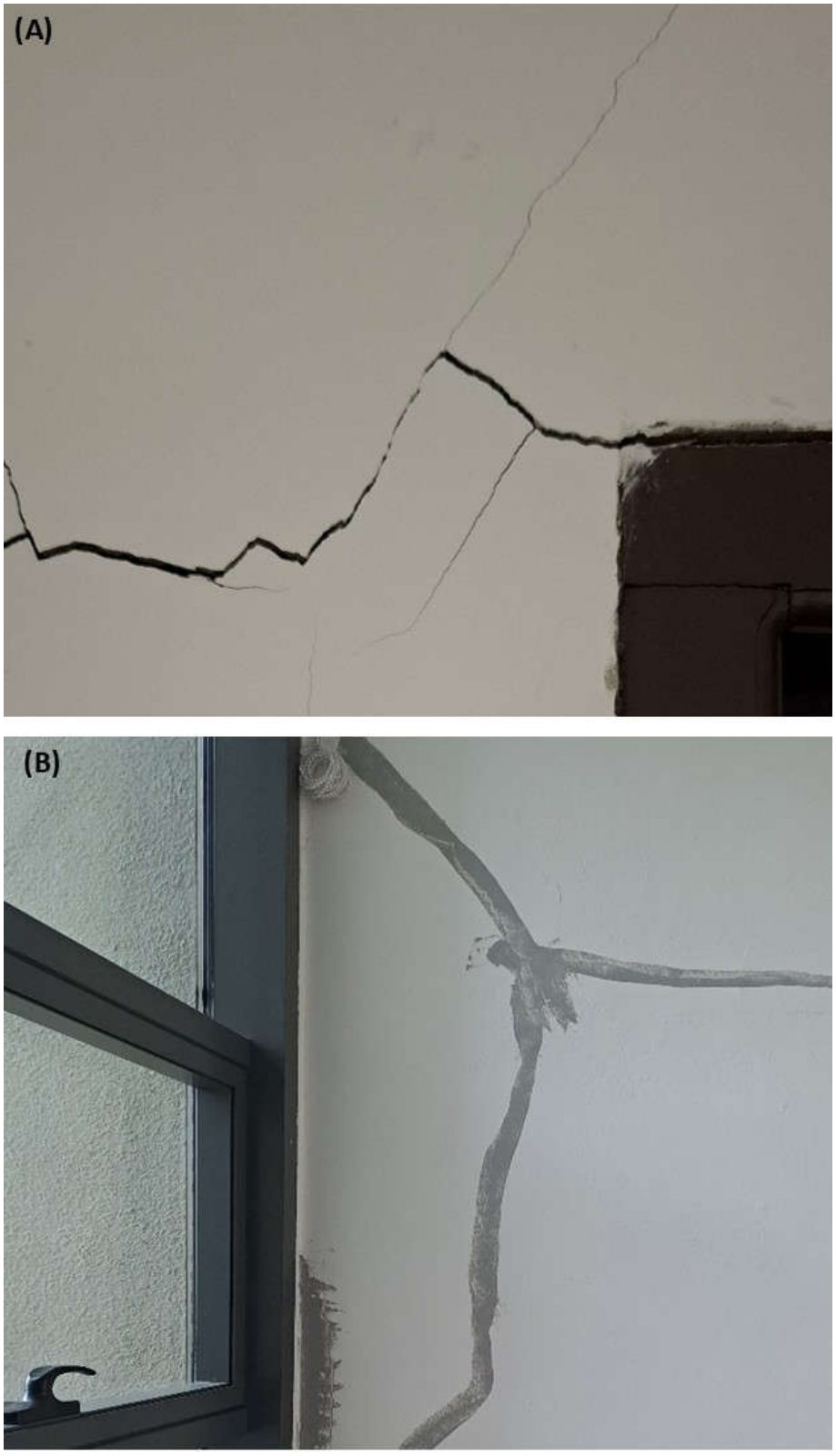
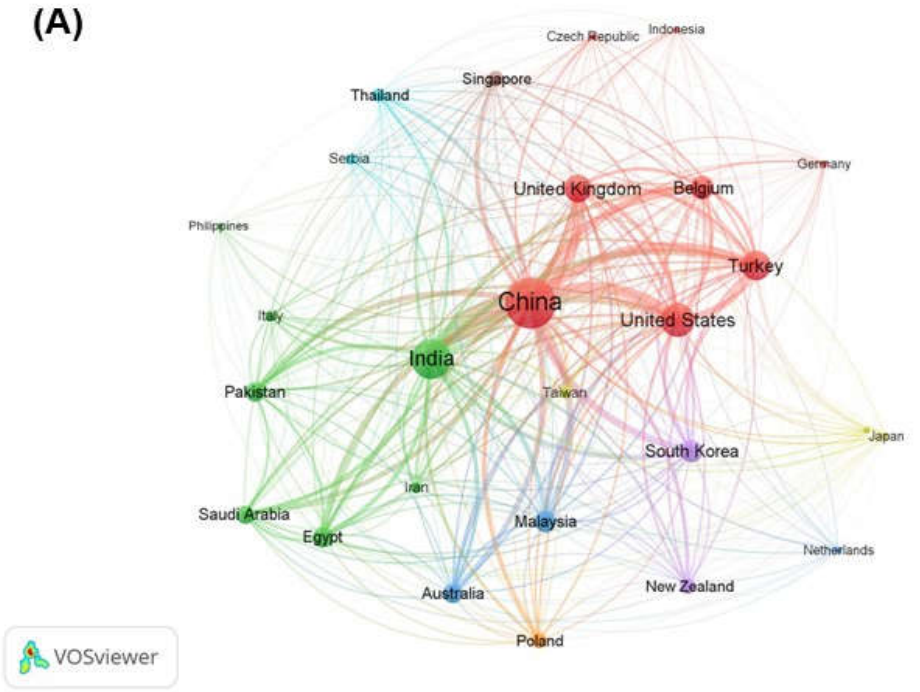


Figure S1 illustrates the crack formation in a Malaysian office building (A) and the repair performed using a common epoxy injection technique (B). This widely used approach effectively fills cracks and prevents further water ingress, leveraging the adhesive and mechanical strength properties of epoxy resins.



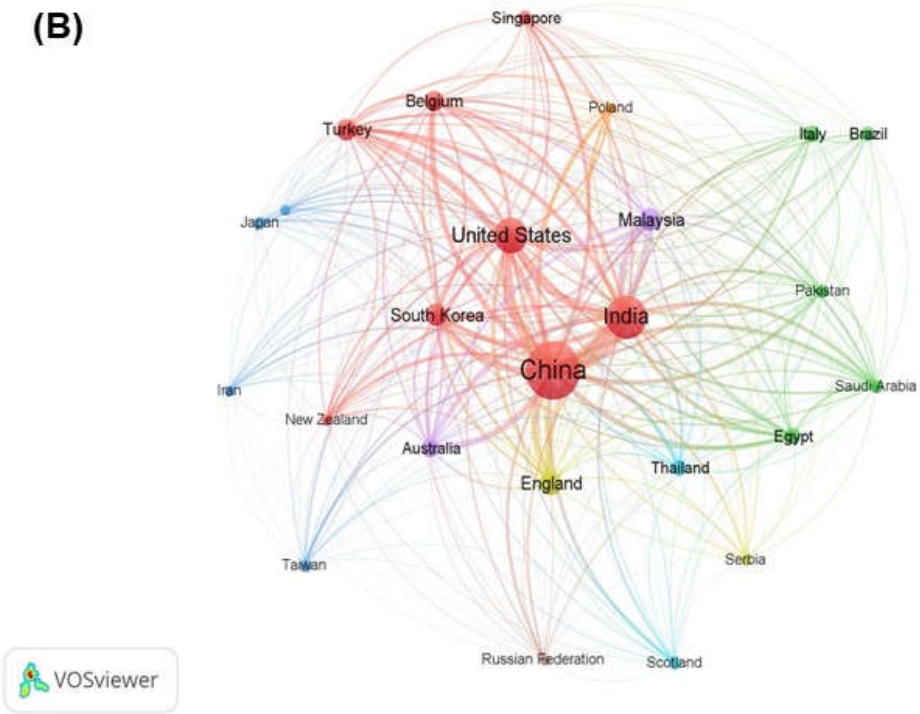


Figure S2. Network visualization of bibliographic coupling among countries based on VOSviewer analysis from the (A) Scopus and (B) WOS databases. The figures highlight China's dominant position in the research landscape, followed by India and the United States, indicating their significant influence and interconnectedness through shared references.

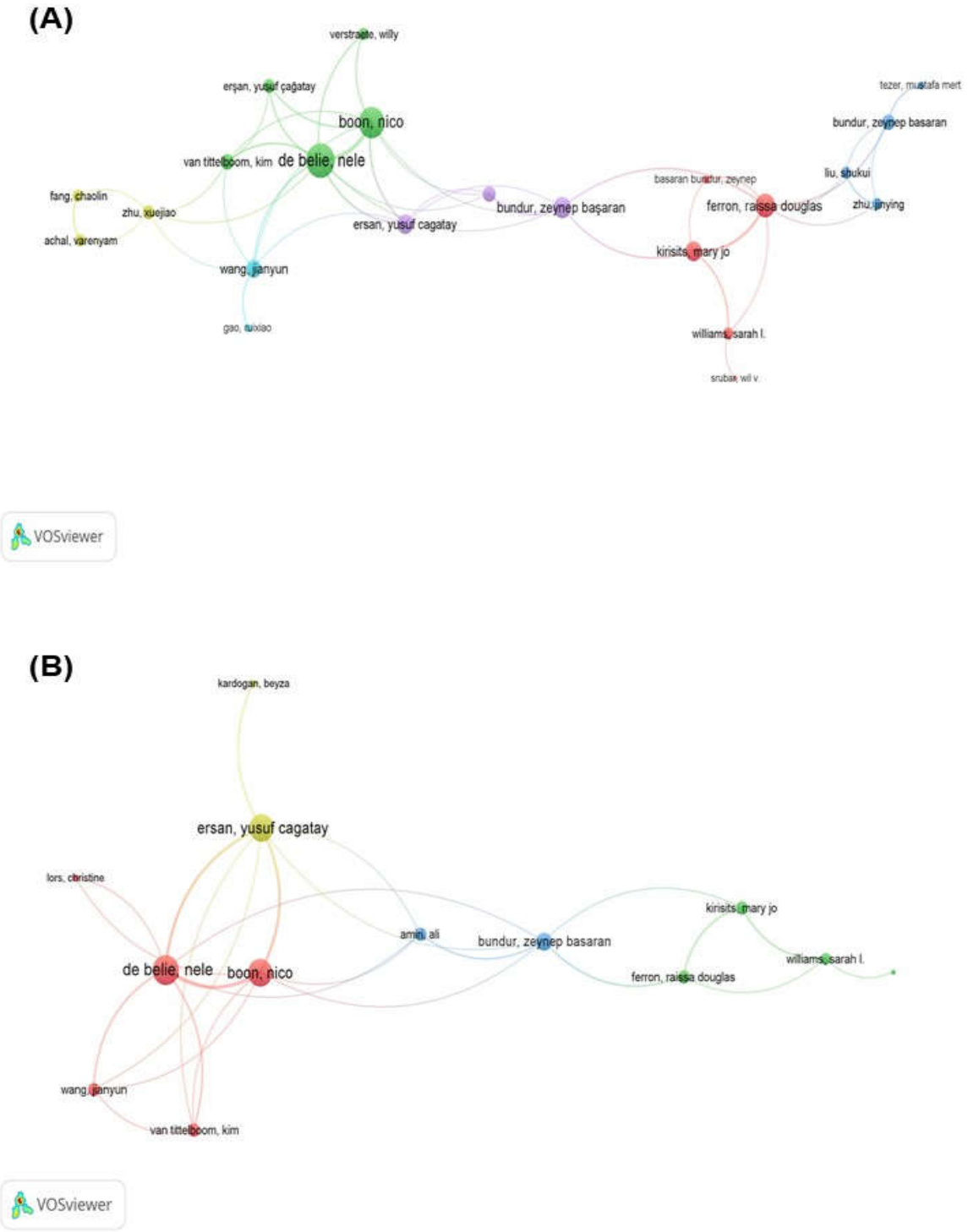


Figure S3. Co-authorship networks of key researchers from both Scopus and WOS databases highlight the collaborative networks of key researchers in MICP research for concrete crack repair and sealing. This figure illustrates the interconnectedness of researchers, with notable figures such as Nele De Belie, Nico Boon, and Raissa Douglas Ferron showing significant collaborations within the field.

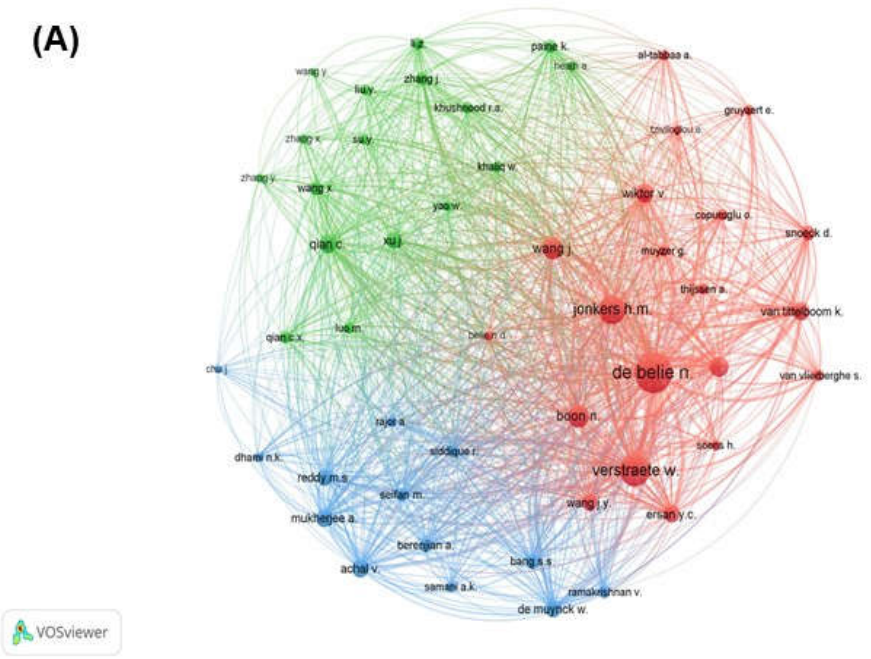


Figure S4: Co-citation analysis of key researchers using VOSviewer software. (A) Data from Scopus. (B) Data from WOS.

Table S1: Leading terms based on textual analysis of titles and abstracts in Scopus and WOS databases

Database	Label	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences
Scopus	process	1	83	2791	201
	application	1	83	2994	198
	mortar	2	83	3032	191
	condition	1	83	2619	172
	strength	2	83	2260	154
	sample	2	82	2111	150
	specimen	2	82	2244	147
	compressive strength	2	82	2200	145
	day	2	82	2218	143
	self	2	81	2036	140
WOS	micp	2	60	3385	231
	healing	4	60	2771	192
	process	2	59	2123	156
	application	2	60	2285	153
	property	1	60	2068	144
	strength	1	59	2044	137
	condition	2	59	1967	128
	specimen	1	59	2176	126
	mortar	1	58	1902	118
	structure	4	60	1444	105