Special Issue

New Trends in Biomimetics for Life-Sciences

Message from the Guest Editors

The physical world, where human existence takes place, has a partially natural and partially artificial origin; consequently, it could be imagined as the interpenetration region between these two worlds. The natural world (e.g., living organisms) self-generated according to the evolution law, unlike the artificial world, which is the product of the human intelligence. Physical problems and related solutions (found by man or in nature) are present both in the artificial and natural worlds. Nature has spent millions of years optimally solving living creatures' existential problems, and, therefore, it is useful to use natural solutions for artificial-world problems. Many modern technologies can have symmetric problems (i.e., be analogous with respect to something) in nature that have already been solved by evolution. The biomimetic approach exploits the solutions that nature has found over millions of years to solve those 'symmetric' problems found in modern technologies. The symmetric element that creates a bridge between the natural and artificial cases is the problem type. Although referring to different contexts, ...

Guest Editors

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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