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REVIEW

From aura to semi-aura: reframing authenticity in AI-generated art—a systematic literature review

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Abstract
The advent of AI-generated art necessitates a re-examination of the concept of "aura," as originally posited by Walter Benjamin, and challenges prevailing perceptions of authenticity and originality in art. This systematic review addresses a critical gap in existing literature by exploring how AI reshapes these foundational concepts, positioning this study within an emergent and under-investigated field. While Benjamin's aura historically conveys an irreplaceable quality inherent to unique artworks, AI-generated pieces blur the lines between original and reproduction, fundamentally questioning established aesthetic and ontological values. Through an interdisciplinary synthesis of ethical, legal, and philosophical perspectives, this review identifies polarized views: some scholars advocate AI's democratizing effect on creativity, while others criticize its perceived lack of emotional depth and authenticity. Additionally, human-AI collaborations are highlighted as a fertile area for expanding traditional artistic practices, suggesting an emergent, hybridized form of aura that stems from the synergy of human intention and machine execution. By filling a gap in current scholarship, this study provides a robust foundation for future empirical research, inviting a reconceptualization of authorship, value, and aesthetic experience in the digital art landscape.

Keywords AI-generated art · Aura · Authenticity · Walter Benjamin · Human-AI collaboration · Digital aesthetics

1 Introduction

This article aims to investigate the impact that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) is having on the perception of artworks, with a particular emphasis on the notion of aura. The concept of aura has been widely debated, especially by Walter Benjamin (1936), who defined it as a unique and unrepeatable quality that emanates from original artworks, tied to their presence in a specific time and place. Benjamin argued that this aura was lost in technical reproductions, as they did not share the original conditions of production.

With the advent of AI, artistic production has changed significantly. AI-generated works are not direct reproductions of an original but, are created through neural networks trained on large volumes of data, which can autonomously generate new compositions based on the patterns and styles learned from previous works, without directly imitating them (Elgammal et al. 2017). This process suggests a form of "simulacrum," as defined by Jean Baudrillard (1981), a copy without an explicit original, which challenges Benjamin's notion of aura.

The debate on authenticity and aura, central to Benjamin's theory, can be connected to the discourse of other contemporary thinkers. Jacques Derrida, with his "theory of différance" and deconstruction, questions the possibility of a fully original and authentic work, arguing that any creation is always influenced by other texts or works (Derrida 1967). This perspective, which emphasizes the intertextuality of all creations, contrasts with Benjamin's notion of aura, which presupposes the uniqueness of the artwork. Similarly, Susan Sontag, in On Photography (1977), explores how the saturation of images in photography turns reality into something consumable and constantly archived, thus weakening the distinction between the original and the copy—an idea that aligns with Benjamin's concerns about the loss of aura in technical reproduction. Mircea Eliade, in The Sacred and the Profane (1957), addresses the distinction between the sacred and the profane, where certain objects or experiences can have a "sacred" dimension that gives them a uniqueness

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and value beyond the everyday. Although Eliade does not specifically address mechanical reproduction, his notions of sacrality can still be loosely related to the idea of aura.

In this context, we introduce the concept of "semi-aura" as a key interpretive proposal for understanding how authenticity might manifest in a hybrid or graduated form. Rather than deriving solely from a purely human origin, semi-aura arises through the interplay of the artist's intention and the AI's generative agency. This idea is congruent with posthumanist perspectives (Hayles 1999; Braidotti 2013), which view authorship as a distributed phenomenon rather than an exclusively human one. Consequently, AI-generated artworks might exhibit partial aura—neither purely human nor fully mechanical. Although semi-aura is not the exclusive focus of this systematic review, it will serve as a valuable analytical resource to integrate the perspectives identified in the literature and address existing tensions concerning authenticity and authorship in AI-generated art.

Nonetheless, the acceptance of AI-generated art is by no means universal. Millet (2023) notes that part of the public remains reluctant to consider AI-generated art as authentic, often because of the perceived lack of emotional connection that is commonly valued in human-made creations. Škiljić also raises legal challenges regarding authorship and intellectual property in machine-generated works. Furthermore, although Mauritshuis Museum (2024) do not compare AI-produced art directly with human-made art, their study on how original artworks elicit stronger emotional responses than copies could be relevant to understanding why many people still see AI art—often deemed "algorithmic" or "reproduced"—as lacking the full measure of aura or emotional depth.

On the other hand, some studies offer a more nuanced or even optimistic view of this phenomenon. For instance, Bellaiche et al. (2023) show that when people are unaware of the origin of an artwork, AI-generated pieces can be appreciated just as much as those created by humans, suggesting that the medium's perceived value may hinge on attribution rather than aesthetic quality. Similarly, Agudo et al. (2022) report emotionally positive responses to AI art, challenging the notion that machine-made works lack affective resonance. These findings suggest that, under certain conditions, the public not only accepts but can also value AI-generated art for its innovation and technical sophistication, recognizing it as a novel form of artistic expression. Park (2024) similarly argues that collaboration between artists and AI opens new creative avenues, merging the best of human creativity with the precision and potential of technology, democratizing access and challenging the elitist notion of aura.

Recent examples illuminating this debate include controversies in which AI-generated works have won prizes. One notable case is photographer Boris Eldagsen, who won the Sony World Photography award with an AI-generated image but refused the award to stimulate a discussion about AI's role in artistic creation (Technology Networks 2023). Another is Jason M. Allen, who won an art competition at the Colorado State Fair using an AI program called MidJourney, igniting debates about the legitimacy of AI-created works (Hudson 2022).

Authors such as Lev Manovich and Boris Groys anticipated these transformations in artistic authorship. Manovich (2001) argued that technology would turn art into a practice based on data and algorithms, with the artist becoming a "designer of interfaces" to manipulate vast amounts of information and create new expressions. Likewise, Groys (2008) showed that technology affects not only production but also how authenticity is perceived, as circulation can become more central than uniqueness. Thus, AI-generated works winning competitions confirm a profound change in how authorship and artistic value are understood in the digital era.

This systematic review aims to shed light on how AI is transforming perceptions of authenticity and aura, as well as the ethical, legal, and philosophical implications that accompany this transformation. Furthermore, we employed the PRISMA methodology to select the most relevant studies through the Web of Science and Scopus databases, focusing on literature published between mid-2019 and mid-2024. The aim is to provide a comprehensive view of how AI is redefining the traditional values of the art world, while also setting a basis for future empirical research on how both the public and markets respond to AI-generated art.

2 Research questions

This systematic review aims to address the following research questions explicitly:

1. How does artificial intelligence affect the perception of authenticity and aura in art?
2. What are the ethical, legal, and philosophical implications of creating art with AI compared to human-created art?
3. How does collaboration between artists and AI impact new forms of art and the valuation of artworks?

3 Methodology

This systematic review followed the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines to ensure transparency, methodological rigor,

and replicability (Moher et al. 2009). The selection process involved four clearly defined phases: Identification, Screening, Eligibility, and Inclusion.

3.1 Identification

Comprehensive research was conducted in two major academic databases, Scopus and Web of Science, recognized for their peer-reviewed research coverage. We used search terms such as "Art + AI" and "Aura + AI" to locate relevant studies at the intersection of artificial intelligence and art. The search was restricted to publications from 2019 to 2024, in accordance with recommendations for reviewing recent literature in rapidly evolving technological contexts (Webster and Watson 2002). Initially, 182 records were identified. After removing 44 duplicate records, 138 unique records remained for further screening.

3.2 Screening

The remaining 138 records were screened based on their titles and abstracts. To be included at this stage, the studies had to explicitly address perceptions of authenticity, aura, or ethical, legal, and philosophical implications related to AI-generated art; they also had to be peer-reviewed and published in English or Spanish. As a result, 78 records were excluded for not meeting these criteria, leaving 60 articles for a more in-depth eligibility assessment.

3.3 Eligibility

During the eligibility assessment, we examined the full texts of the remaining 60 articles, applying additional criteria to ensure methodological rigor, empirical or theoretical clarity, and affiliation with recognized academic institutions. Three articles could not be retrieved, five were excluded due to insufficient methodological rigor, four were opinion pieces without empirical support, and nine were excluded for lacking academic affiliation. Although article selection was conducted by a single reviewer, potential biases were minimized via rigorous, systematic application of inclusion and exclusion criteria, complemented by cross-checking doubtful cases. Ultimately, 48 articles were deemed eligible for inclusion.

In an effort to maintain academic rigor and relevance, only studies affiliated with recognized academic institutions were included. While not all selected works were strictly peer-reviewed, their inclusion was based on their meaningful contribution to the academic discourse and relevance to the research questions (Petticrew and Roberts 2006; Moher et al. 2009). Although this criterion limits the scope, it aims to ensure a foundational level of academic reliability.

3.4 Critical analysis of selected studies

Although 48 studies advanced to an in-depth analysis phase, their methodological quality (assessed via the CASP protocol) varied considerably (CASP 2018). Some studies with low scores, such as Tigre Moura et al. (2023) with only 2 points, were included for their theoretical significance—particularly in pioneering areas like AI–human collaboration, where empirical data remain limited. Following Petticrew and Roberts (2006), including such methodologically weaker yet conceptually important studies is sometimes necessary in emergent fields to capture novel insights, though it mandates caution in interpretation. This approach helped address gaps identified by Oppenlaender (2022) and others, thus offering a broader perspective on AI-generated art despite inherent limitations.

3.5 Data extraction and synthesis

Key study data—publication year, study design, and main findings—were extracted into a standardized form. Qualitative synthesis then grouped the studies into three thematic areas, following recognized approaches in thematic analysis and synthesis (Braun and Clarke 2006; Thomas and Harden 2008). These thematic areas were based on central topics encountered in the literature and broadly aligned with the research questions:

1. Perceptions and emotional resonance of AI art
2. Ethical, Legal, and Philosophical Issues
3. AI–Human Collaboration in Authenticity and Valuation

CASP scores (Muka et al. 2020) guided the evaluation, distinguishing higher-quality studies (score of 4) from those with methodological constraints. This combination of robust and exploratory studies enabled us to build a comprehensive view of AI-based artistic creation, while acknowledging certain limitations in some studies. It can be seen in Annex 1.

(Fig. 1).

3.6 Theoretical framework and introduction

In parallel with the systematic review, an additional search without temporal restrictions was conducted to identify key concepts and foundational theories for the introduction and theoretical framework. This research focused on authors like Walter Benjamin (1936) and his concept of "aura", as well as other pioneering works on the perception of authenticity in art. The search included terms such as "aura", "authenticity", and "theories of art", and was conducted in the same academic databases (Scopus and Web of Science).

The decision to conduct a search without temporal restrictions allows for the integration of fundamental studies that

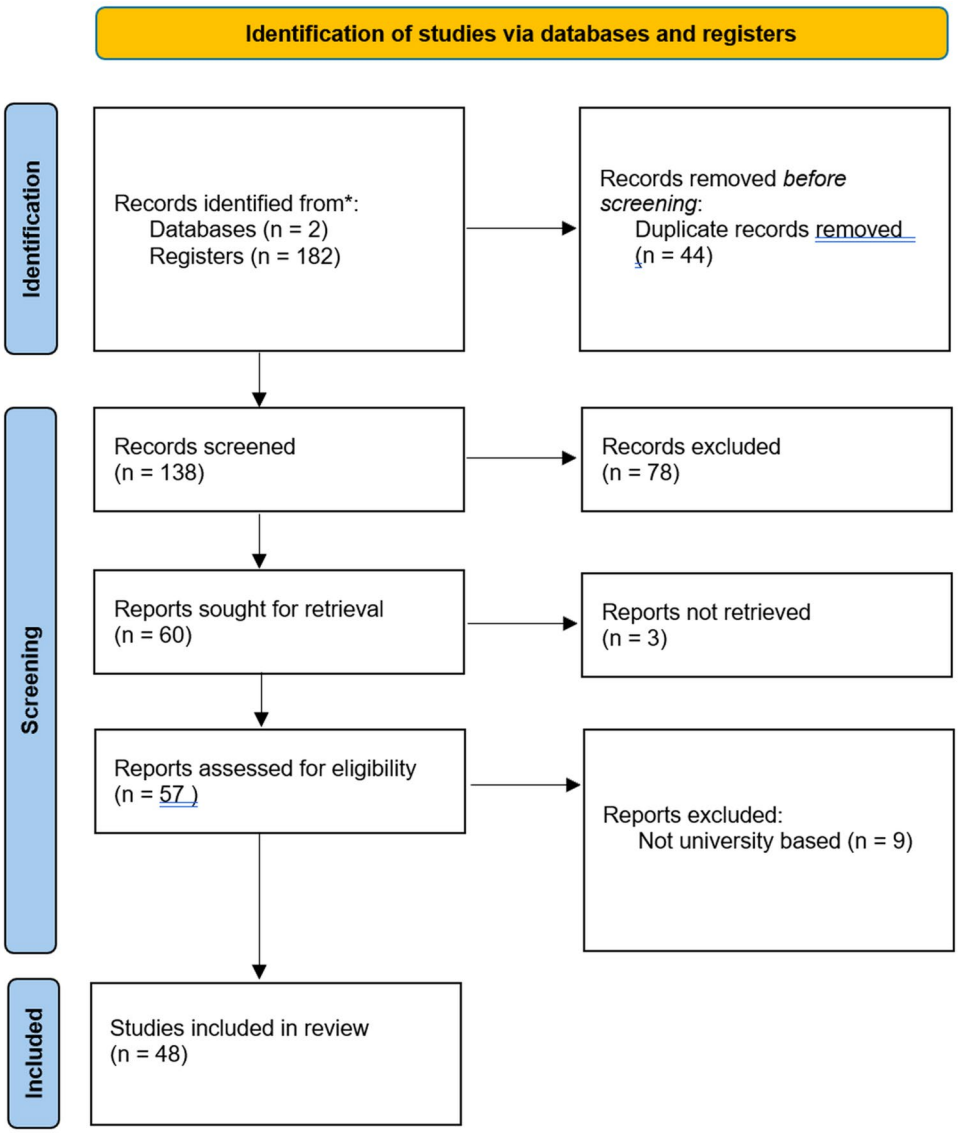

Fig. 1 PRISMA flow diagram illustrating the identification, screening, and inclusion process of studies for the review.

remain essential for understanding the key concepts addressed in this study. Including older works that continue to be influential is critical for establishing a solid conceptual framework, especially in fields like social sciences or art, where classic theories still play a significant role (Swanson & Chermack 2013). Furthermore, Moher et al. (2009) recommend that the search be exhaustive and well-documented to ensure that systematic reviews are rigorous and replicable.

This additional research allowed for the construction of a solid theoretical base that supports the systematic review. The goal was to ensure that the study not only answered the research questions posed but was also well-integrated into broader theoretical and academic debates on the relationship between artificial intelligence and art.

4 Results

4.1 General overview

To effectively present the distribution and types of articles included in this systematic review, visual representations were employed. Following the recommendations of Kirk (2012), these graphics were used to ensure that the categorization of studies is transparent and replicable. Similarly, Tufte (1983) emphasizes the importance of clear and well-structured visualizations to make complex data easily understandable, thus enhancing the interpretation of the diverse types of studies that form part of this review.

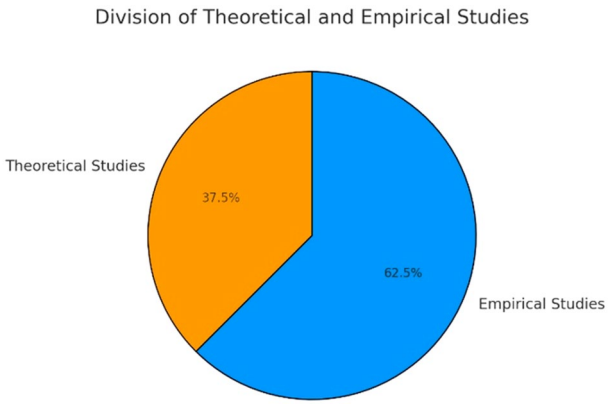

Fig. 2 Proportional distribution of theoretical versus empirical studies included in the review.

This systematic review included a total of 48 studies, categorized into two main groups: theoretical studies (18 studies, 37%) and empirical studies (30 studies, 63%) (Fig. 2). The theoretical studies focused on conceptual reflections and philosophical analyses, while the empirical studies used various methodologies such as surveys, experiments, and observations to gather data on public perceptions of AI-generated art. The pie chart visually highlights the predominance of empirical studies, showcasing the significant role of data-driven research in this field.

4.2 Public perception of AI art

The studies were categorized into three perception groups based on their overall stance on AI-generated art (Fig. 3):

Optimistic: Studies classified as optimistic highlight the positive aspects of AI's role in the art world. These studies argue that AI democratizes creativity, expands access to creative tools, and introduces new forms of artistic expression. Examples include Ramirez (2022) and Coleman (2023), which emphasize AI's potential to disrupt traditional artistic processes in a positive way.

Skeptical: Skeptical studies, on the other hand, question AI's ability to create authentic or emotionally impactful artworks. These studies suggest that AI-generated works lack the emotional depth and uniqueness that human-created art often carries. For instance, Millet (2023) demonstrates that many participants still prefer human-made art due to its perceived originality and emotional connection.

Neutral: Neutral studies do not take a clear stance for or against AI-generated art. These studies focus on the conceptual, ethical, or legal implications of AI in the creative process without making value judgments about the artistic quality of AI-generated works. A study like Zeilinger (2023), for example, explores how AI challenges traditional notions of "aura" in art but remains impartial about its overall artistic value.

4.3 Interpretation of the stacked bar chart on perception of AI-generated art

The stacked bar chart (Fig. 4) illustrates the distribution of public perceptions towards AI-generated art, categorized into three groups: optimistic, skeptical, and neutral. This categorization aligns with approaches used in previous studies on public perception of scientific and technological advancements, where attitudes of optimism or skepticism help to understand how people evaluate emerging technologies (Kang and Jamieson 2023).

1. Optimistic perception:

Studies classified as optimistic emphasize the positive contributions of AI in the art world, including the

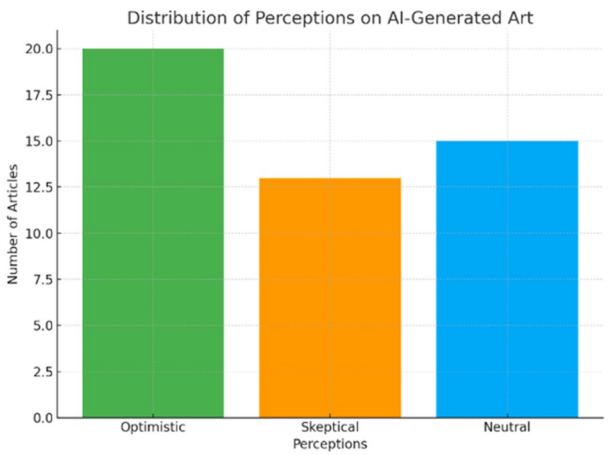

Fig. 3 Overall distribution of perceptions (optimistic, skeptical, neutral) in studies on AI-generated art.

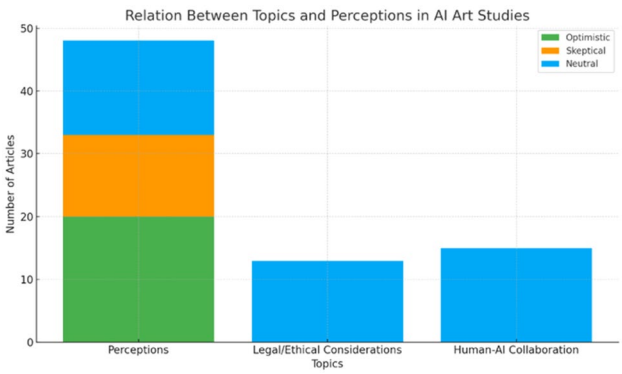

Fig. 4 Relationship between study topics and perception categories, highlighting the predominance of perception-focused articles.

democratization of creativity, expanded access to creative tools, and the emergence of new forms of artistic expression. This perspective is especially present in discussions related to human-AI collaboration and innovation in creative processes.

These optimistic studies indirectly reinforce the concept of semi-aura, as they positively value the hybrid capacity of AI-generated art to foster innovation without entirely losing its connection to human creativity.

2. Skeptical perception:

Studies with a skeptical perspective focus on concerns regarding the authenticity and emotional depth of AI-generated artworks. These works often argue that, despite the technical sophistication of AI art, it may lack the emotional resonance and uniqueness attributed to human-created art.

These skeptical views are relevant because they highlight perceived limitations of semi-aura in AI art, emphasizing the difficulty of achieving full emotional authenticity when creative agency is partially externalized.

3. Neutral perception:

Studies categorized as neutral do not take a clear stance on the value or quality of AI-generated art. Instead, they focus on discussing broader conceptual, ethical, or legal implications without offering subjective judgments. The neutral classification is based on the absence of explicit evaluations favoring or opposing AI-generated art.

4. Neutral studies raise essential questions that underline the conceptual usefulness of semi-aura, clearly demonstrating the need for a hybrid interpretative framework capable of transcending binary positions of complete authenticity or absolute absence thereof.

4.4 Ethical, legal, and philosophical considerations

A total of 13 studies (27%) addressed ethical, legal, and philosophical issues related to AI-generated art. These studies focused on topics such as intellectual property, authorship, and the legal frameworks needed to accommodate AI's role in art creation. For example, Škiljić explored the challenges of attributing authorship to AI-generated works under current copyright laws, while Brown (2022) emphasized the need for legal reform to address the complexities of AI-generated creativity. The stacked bar chart shows that most studies on ethical and legal matters took a neutral stance, focusing on the analysis of these challenges without making subjective judgments.

4.5 Human–AI collaboration in art

Fifteen studies (31.3%) explored the potential for collaboration between humans and AI in creating art. These studies emphasized how AI tools can enhance human creativity, leading to hybrid forms of art that merge computational techniques with human vision. Studies such as Green et al. (2021) and Lawson (2023) demonstrated that human-AI collaboration has the potential to redefine artistic processes and expand creative possibilities. Similar to the studies on ethical and legal considerations, those examining human-AI collaboration tended to adopt a neutral perspective, as reflected in the stacked bar chart.

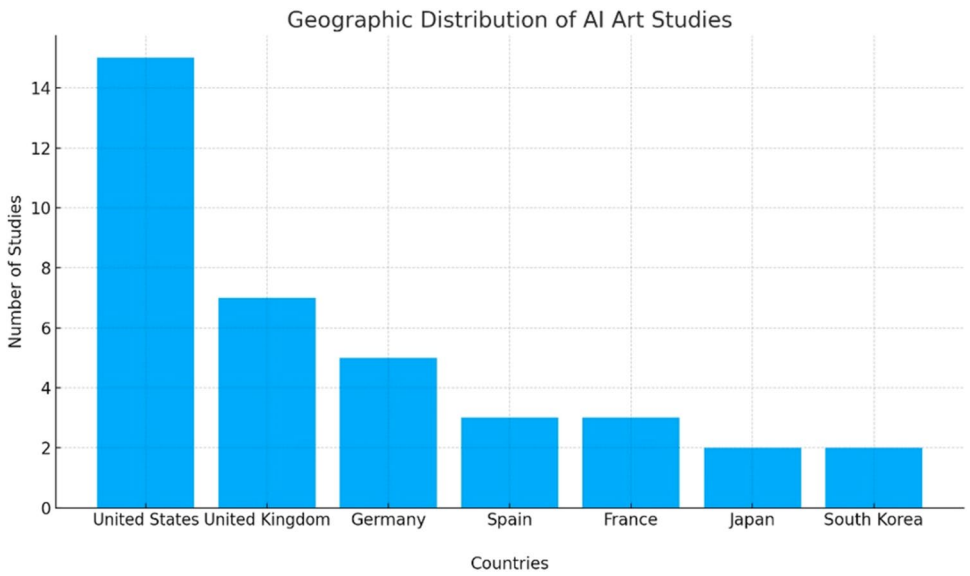

Fig. 5 Geographic distribution of AI art studies by country, showing a predominance of studies from the United States and United Kingdom.

4.6 Geographic distribution of studies

The reviewed studies were geographically diverse (Fig. 5), with the United States contributing the largest portion (31%, or 15 studies), followed by the United Kingdom (14.6%, 7 studies), and Germany (10.4%, 5 studies). Other contributors include Spain and France with 3 studies each, while Japan and South Korea each contributed 2 studies. The bar chart illustrating this geographic distribution shows a strong concentration of research in Western countries, particularly in the United States, which leads in exploring the implications of AI-generated art.

4.7 Methodological insights

Among the 30 empirical studies, surveys are the most prevalent method. Some also use experimental designs to measure cognitive and emotional responses to AI- versus human-generated art, offering insights into how audiences perceive AI's artistic output. CASP assessments reveal strong foundations for many works, including 12 that achieved the highest score (4). Others, with lower scores, raise interpretive cautions but still contribute important conceptual or pioneering perspectives.

4.8 Summary of results

Out of the 48 studies included in this systematic review, most demonstrated high quality based on the CASP assessment. Specifically, 12 studies scored the maximum of 4 points, indicating robust methodologies and reliable findings (Agudo 2022; Bellaiche 2023; Cetinic 2022; Fortuna and Modliński 2021; Göring 2023; Hitsuwari, 2023; Hung 2022; Mikalonyte and Kneer 2022; Millet 2023; Oppenlaender 2022; Samo and Highhouse 2023; Then et al. 2023). Studies that scored 3 points were also of good quality, contributing valuable insights to the review.

Lower scores (2 points) were generally attributed to limitations in sample size, response rates, or lack of comprehensive validity measures. These studies provided relevant data but with noted methodological constraints that suggest caution in interpreting their findings (Barale 2021; Démuth 2020; Feng 2022; Kalpokas 2023; Laurentiz 2021; Liu 2023; Mitchell 2019; Tromble 2020; West 2020).

Overall, the studies included in this review provide a comprehensive understanding of AI's impact on art, significantly contributing to the evolving discourse. The high CASP scores indicate a strong foundation for the conclusions drawn, ensuring the findings are credible and relevant.

5 Discussion

5.1 Semi-aura as an interpretive lens: AI's impact on authenticity and aura

This section directly addresses the first research question posed by this review:

> "How does artificial intelligence affect the perception of authenticity and aura in art?"

AI-generated art evokes polarized scholarly views—some scholars praise its innovation and creative democratization, while others remain skeptical about its emotional authenticity. From a posthumanist perspective (Hayles 1999; Braidotti 2013), AI-human collaborations disrupt conventional understandings of singular authorship and originality, leading scholars to reconsider traditional notions of aura and authenticity.

Optimistic perspectives, exemplified by Park (2024), argue that AI democratizes artistic creation, shifting artistic value away from singular uniqueness toward innovation and technical excellence. Yet empirical research indicates ongoing public ambivalence. Millet (2023), for instance, notes that audiences still prefer human-made art due to its perceived emotional depth and intentionality.

Although the study by Mauritshuis Museum (2024) does not explicitly compare AI-generated artworks to human-made ones, their findings on emotional responses to original artworks versus copies provide insight into perceptions of AI art. Their research supports Benjamin's (1936) argument about the unique "presence" or aura intrinsic to original, singularly-authored artworks. While AI-generated pieces are not mere reproductions, audiences often perceive them as derivative or lacking emotional resonance, situating them ambiguously between originality and reproduction.

To address this conceptual ambiguity, the notion of semi-aura emerges as a valuable interpretive lens. Semi-aura frames authenticity as hybrid and relational, emerging from the interplay between human intention and the algorithm's generative creativity. It thus characterizes AI-generated artworks as occupying a liminal space, retaining some human intentionality and innovation yet often lacking the full emotional depth associated with purely human-made art.

By conceptualizing authenticity as partially hybridized, semi-aura provides an integrative approach to polarized views, promoting a more nuanced understanding of artistic value and emotional resonance in the contemporary art landscape.

5.2 Ethical, legal, and philosophical considerations: rethinking authorship and ownership in AI-generated art

This section directly addresses the second research question posed by this review:

> *"What ethical, legal, and philosophical considerations emerge from AI-generated art, and how might existing frameworks be adapted to address them?"*

The semi-aura of art created by artificial intelligence (AI) has become a central element in understanding the transformation of originality and authenticity in the digital era. In the ethical and legal sphere, this artistic production raises complex questions about authorship, moral rights, and intellectual property (Démuth 2020; Nath 2023). Traditional regulations often fail to account for the contribution of algorithms and generative models, leading to an increased demand for new legislative frameworks. In this regard, the European Union's proposed AI Act addresses some of these challenges; however, critics note that the current draft contains significant loopholes regarding copyright protection for works generated with minimal human involvement (The Guardian 2025).

Philosophically, the debate revolves around whether AI-produced art can embody genuine creativity, intentionality, and emotion—traits traditionally linked to human artists (Forbes 2020; Liu 2023). Although this connects back to the notion of semi-aura discussed in Sect. 4.1, the focus here shifts to how potential gaps in human intentionality might influence ethical and philosophical interpretations of the work itself. Several authors, including Knott et al. (2023) and Tromble (2020), argue that incorporating detection mechanisms within generative systems fosters transparency, accountability, and ethical integrity. Moreover, Park (2024) observes that AI's democratization of the creative process demands a reassessment of the underpinnings of originality and the artistic aura.

Meanwhile, Then et al. (2023) underscore the urgency of establishing appropriate regulatory frameworks to guide AI's rising influence in artistic practices, pointing to a continual redefinition of both authorship and ownership. Through this lens, the liminal status of AI-generated works—neither purely human creations nor mere machine reproductions—demands ongoing scrutiny. As frameworks evolve, questions persist: who holds the rights when creativity is hybrid or partially automated? How should moral and economic claims be distributed if the human agent has only minimal input?

By situating AI-generated art within ethical, legal, and philosophical debates, this section highlights how semi-aura—initially introduced as a way to interpret authenticity—equally implicates fundamental concepts of responsibility and authorship. Developing robust detection mechanisms, refining copyright laws, and rethinking the very meaning of creativity and ownership are central steps in addressing these concerns. Hence, while Sect. 4.1 focused on the perceptual and aesthetic ramifications of semi-aura, the present section expands the discussion to underscore the necessity of integrated ethical and legal frameworks capable of accommodating emerging forms of creative collaboration.

5.3 Collaboration between artists and AI: new forms of art and market valuation

This section directly addresses the third research question posed by this review:

> *"How does collaboration between artists and artificial intelligence affect new forms of art and the valuation of artworks?"*

Collaboration between artists and AI reshapes artistic production and transforms how artworks are valued. Such partnerships generate hybrid forms that merge human creativity with AI's computational capabilities, broadening the artistic landscape and influencing market perceptions (Hitsuwari 2023; Ashton and Patel 2024; Then et al. 2023). Empirical work also suggests that AI can enhance the emotional or sensory appeal of an artwork, potentially elevating its perceived worth (Agudo 2022). Meanwhile, the democratization of artistic tools—including AI-based design and generative systems—encourages wider participation and fosters new modes of creative expression (Chung 2022; Lee 2022). As Matthews et al. (2023) note, AI-driven automation is redefining professional identities in fields such as graphic design, positioning AI as a collaborative instrument that augments rather than replaces human creativity.

From an aesthetic standpoint, Park (2024) proposes that combining human intention with machine precision can yield a novel artistic "aura," while Oppenlaender (2022) emphasizes AI's capacity to amplify existing skillsets and expand creative possibilities. Other authors have explored the structural properties of AI-generated artworks—such as entropy or computational complexity—suggesting that these distinctive signatures may alter how artworks are perceived and valued (Papia et al. 2023). The systematic review by Then et al. (2023) confirms that artist-AI collaborations substantially contribute to innovation in contemporary art, reshaping both market dynamics and criteria for aesthetic judgment. However, the evolving definition of authenticity and originality also creates challenges in assessing artistic merit: while some collectors might see AI-generated pieces as lacking emotional depth (Millet 2023), others view their novelty and technical sophistication as markers of higher value (Ashton and Patel 2024).

6 Conclusions

6.1 Revisiting aura and the notion of semi-aura

This systematic review has examined how artificial intelligence is reshaping the perception of art, particularly in relation to Walter Benjamin's concept of "aura." Benjamin conceived of aura as the unique, irreproducible presence of an artwork in a certain time and place; AI-generated works challenge that notion by autonomously producing images not anchored in a single, human-derived original (Elgammal et al. 2017). Public views on this phenomenon remain split: while some are skeptical of AI's emotional authenticity (Millet 2023), others highlight AI's technical innovation (Park 2024).

Derrida's (1967) insistence that no artwork is truly original, due to intertextual influences, finds new dimensions in AI-based art. Similarly, Groys (2008) argues that technology affects how authenticity is perceived, with circulation sometimes overshadowing uniqueness. In this context, the idea of semi-aura emerges as an interpretive framework positing a hybrid form of authenticity—neither purely mechanical replication nor solely human authorship.

6.2 Theoretical contributions and posthumanist dimensions

By connecting Benjamin's historical notion of aura with posthumanist perspectives (Hayles 1999; Braidotti 2013), semi-aura rearticulates contemporary debates on authorship, originality, and aesthetic experience in an AI-driven world. Unlike Baudrillard's (1981) simulacrum, which implies a copy without a real original, semi-aura suggests a partial authenticity shaped by the synergy of human intent and the algorithm's generative power. It also resonates with Derrida's (1967) deconstruction of the idea of a pure origin. Thus, semi-aura stands somewhere between the fully unique aura of a historically situated original and the purely mechanical or digital copy.

6.3 Practical implications

6.3.1 Implications for artists

The rise of AI-generated art redefines artistic processes and the concept of authorship. Park (2024) underscores that human–AI collaboration unveils creative avenues beyond human constraints, merging human intentionality with algorithmic precision. Nonetheless, artists must adapt to an evolving understanding of authenticity and originality, which often becomes hybridized in an AI context (Oppenlaender 2022). The artist's role shifts from sole creator to a more curatorial or guiding figure in a co-creation process.

6.3.2 Implications for collectors

AI-generated art's valuation also evolves. Studies suggest that collectors may initially doubt the emotional depth of AI-created art (Millet 2023). However, the novelty, technical sophistication, and uniqueness can add value, particularly when framed as innovation (Ashton and Patel 2024). The "semi-aura" notion may influence how collectors perceive authenticity and uniqueness, especially for human–AI collaborations (Park 2024). This evolving scenario calls for updated frameworks to judge an artwork's originality and significance.

6.3.3 Implications for AI developers

From an ethical standpoint, developers of AI-based creative systems must consider authorship and intellectual property implications. Knott et al. (2023) highlight the importance of detection mechanisms in generative AI to maintain transparency and avoid deceptive practices. Developers should also design systems that respect creative integrity, enabling users to distinguish AI-generated content from human-made elements. Such ethical design will comply with emergent legal standards and foster trust in AI-driven tools.

7 Limitations and future research

7.1 Geographical and cultural bias

Many of the studies reviewed originate from Western contexts, primarily the United States and the United Kingdom. Cultural and societal factors, however, can significantly shape how people perceive AI-generated art. For instance, Cui et al. (2018) observed more positive attitudes toward AI-driven content among Chinese participants, although human-authored pieces remained preferred overall. Future studies should address this geographical bias by incorporating perspectives from underrepresented regions, including Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Cross-cultural comparisons would not only broaden the evidence base but also shed light on how local artistic traditions and value systems influence the acceptance and interpretation of AI-generated artworks.

7.2 Rapid AI evolution and temporal constraints

This review spans literature published between 2019 and 2024, a period of accelerated advances in AI technology. Given this rapid pace of development, some conclusions risk becoming outdated quickly. Furthermore, most research examined relies on cross-sectional designs, providing only snapshots of public attitudes. Longitudinal methodologies are essential to capture how perceptions and acceptance of AI-generated art evolve over time. For example, a cross-sectional survey study of student attitudes toward ChatGPT showed that adoption patterns can shift considerably even over short intervals (Huang & Zou (2023)). Applying similar approaches to art contexts could reveal dynamic changes in audience engagement, aesthetic judgment, and cultural reception as AI systems continue to evolve.

7.3 Methodological diversity and comparability

A wide range of methodologies—surveys, experiments, qualitative interviews, and philosophical analyses—characterizes the field, reflecting its interdisciplinary nature. While this diversity enriches the discussion, it complicates direct comparison and synthesis of findings. Future research should consider standardizing certain aspects of empirical design, such as sample selection and measurement tools, to facilitate more robust cross-study comparisons. At the same time, preserving methodological breadth is beneficial for capturing the multifaceted ways in which audiences and creators interact with AI-generated art.

7.4 Study rigor and exploratory contributions

Some articles included in this review scored low on methodological rigor (e.g., on the CASP scale) but were retained for their theoretical or exploratory insights—particularly in emergent areas such as human–AI collaboration. This practice aligns with recommendations to incorporate lower-rigor studies in nascent fields to spark further investigation (Petticrew and Roberts 2006). Nevertheless, future research should strive to combine conceptual innovation with methodological robustness, ensuring that foundational claims about AI-generated art rest on sound empirical evidence.

7.5 Underexplored demographic and artistic background factors

Although initial findings suggest that younger generations—more accustomed to digital technologies—may hold more favorable views of AI-driven creations (Millet 2023), the nuanced role of demographics remains insufficiently understood. Similarly, perceptions likely differ among art professionals, students of art, amateur creators, and general audiences. Deeper examination of variables such as age, artistic background, and cultural exposure could provide a more granular understanding of how different populations interpret authenticity, creativity, and emotional resonance in AI-generated works.

7.6 Objective assessment of emotional engagement

Current research often relies on subjective self-reports to gauge emotional responses to AI-generated pieces, which can fail to capture deeper or implicit reactions. Complementing surveys with neuroscientific methods—including eye-tracking, galvanic skin response, EEG, or fMRI—may reveal unconscious biases and physiological correlates of aesthetic experience (Silvia 2005; Leder and Nadal 2014). Such multimodal approaches would help clarify how audiences process AI-driven art at both conscious and subconscious levels, offering richer data on viewer engagement and acceptance.

7.7 Empirical validation of the "semi-aura" concept

Finally, while the "semi-aura" concept—an intermediate sense of authenticity attributed to human–AI collaboration—holds promise for interpreting hybrid works, it remains largely speculative without empirical substantiation. Future investigations could:

- Conduct qualitative interviews with artists, curators, and audiences to explore how they subjectively interpret notions of authenticity and co-authorship
- Compare audience responses to exclusively human-made, exclusively AI-made, and jointly produced artworks in controlled experiments (Newman and Bloom 2012; Chamberlain and Pepperell 2021).
- Employ neuroscientific methods (eye-tracking, fMRI, or galvanic skin response) to detect implicit physiological reactions that might support or contradict self-reported views on authenticity and collaboration (Leder and Nadal 2014).

Such efforts would not only refine the theoretical foundation of semi-aura but also illuminate practical considerations for artists, collectors, and developers as the boundaries between human authorship and AI-generated creativity continue to blur.

Appendix 1

CASP quality scores for each study

Study Number	Study	CASP Score
1	Agudo U (2022)	4
2	Ashton D and Patel K (2024)	3
3	Barale A (2021)	2
4	Bellaiche L (2023)	4
5	Berryman J (2024)	3
6	Bhatt M (2023)	3
7	Cetinic E (2022)	4
8	Chung JJY (2022)	3
9	del Campo M (2024)	3
10	Démuth A (2020)	2
11	Fernandez LJT (2023)	3
12	Feng T (2022)	2
13	Forbes AG (2020)	3
14	Fortuna P and Modliński A (2021)	4
15	Gaiazzi P (2023)	3
16	Göring S (2023)	4
17	Hakopian A (2024)	3
18	Hitsuwari J (2023)	4
19	Hung MC (2022)	4
20	Jerrentrup M (2024)	3
21	Kalpokas I (2023)	2
22	Kalpokiene J and Kalpokas I (2023)	3
23	Knott et al.	3
24	Latikka et al.	3
25	Laurentiz S (2021)	2
26	Lee H-K (2022)	3
27	Leibowicz et al. (2021)	2
28	Liu B (2023)	2
29	Marburger J (2024)	3
30	Matthews et al. (2023)	3
31	Mazzone M and Elgammal A (2019)	3
32	Mikalonyte ES and Kneer M (2022)	4
33	Millet K (2023)	4
34	Mitchell M (2019)	2
35	Nath R and Manna R (2023)	3
36	Oppenlaender J (2022)	4
37	Papia et al. (2023)	3
38	Park S (2024)	3
39	Samo A and Highhouse S (2023)	4
40	Schofield J (2024)	3
41	Škiljić A	3
42	Then et al. (2023)	4
43	Terzidis K (2023)	3
44	Tigre Moura et al. (2023)	4
45	Tromble M (2020)	2
46	West R (2020)	2
47	Zeilinger M (2023)	3
48	Zheng Xiang X (2022)	3

Appendix 2

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
1	Agudo U (2022) Assessing Emotion and Sensitivity of AI Artwork. International Journal of Arts and Technology, 14(2), 109–130	International Journal of Arts and Technology	Agudo, U	2022	Spain	University of Barcelona	26-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
2	Ashton D and Patel K (2024) 'People don't buy art, they buy artists': Robot artists – work, identity, and expertise Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies, 30(2), 790–806	Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies	Ashton, D. & Patel, K	2024	UK	University of the Arts London	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
3	Barale A (2021). Who Inspires Who? Aesthetics in Front of AI Art. Philosophical Inquiries, 9(2), 199–224	Philosophical Inquiries	Barale, A	2021	Italy	University of Milan	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
4	Bellaiche et al. (2023) Humans versus AI: Whether and Why We Prefer Human-Created Compared to AI-Created Artwork Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications, 8(1), 42	Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications	Bellaiche, L	2023	France	University of Paris	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
5	Berryman J (2024). Creativity and Style in GAN and AI Art: Some Art-historical Reflections. Philosophy & Technology, 37(2), 345–360	Philosophy & Technology	Berryman, J	2024	UK	University of Cambridge	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
6	Bhatt M (2023) Artificial Visual Intelligence: Perceptual Commonsense for Human-Centred Cognitive Technologies. In Radio Frequency Identification Security and Privacy Issues: … International Workshop, RFIDSec …, Revised Selected Papers, 216–242	Radio Frequency Identification Security and Privacy Issues: Revised Selected Papers	Bhatt, M	2023	Germany	University of Bremen	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
7	Cetinic E (2022) Understanding and Creating Art with AI: Review and Outlook. ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications, and Applications, 18(2)	ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications, and Applications	Cetinic, E	2022	Croatia	University of Zagreb	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
8	Chung JJY (2022) Artistic User Expressions in AI-powered Creativity Support Tools. In: Adjunct Proceedings of the 35th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology	Adjunct Proceedings of the 35th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology	Chung, J	2022	South Korea	KAIST	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
9	del Campo M (2024) Art Beyond Mechanical Reproduction: In Conversation with AI Artist Mario Klingemann Architectural Design, 94(3), 62–69	Architectural Design	del Campo, M	2024	USA	Massachus etts Institute of Technology (MIT)	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
10	Démuth A (2020) Art and Artificial Intelligence—Challenges and Dangers. ESPES. The Slovak Journal of Aesthetics, 9(1), 26–35	ESPES. The Slovak Journal of Aesthetics	Démuth, A	2020	Slovakia	University of Presov	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus
11	Fernandez LJT (2023). Proverbs as Indicators of Proficiency for Art- Generating AI. Digital Scholarship in the Humanities, 38(3), 296–1306	Digital Scholarship in the Humanities	Fernandez, L	2023	Spain	University of Barcelona	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
12	Feng T (2022). A New Harmonisation of Art and Technology: Philosophic Interpretations of Artificial Intelligence Art. Critical Arts, 36(1–2), 110–125	Critical Arts	Feng, T	2022	China	Peking University	27–06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
13	Forbes AG (2020) Creative AI: From Expressive Mimicry to Critical Inquiry Artnodes, 2020(26), 1–10	Artnodes	Forbes, A. G	2020	UK	University of the Arts London	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
14	Fortuna P and Modliński A (2021). A(I)rtist or Counterfeiter? Artificial Intelligence as (D)Evaluating Factor on the Art Market. The Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society, 51(3), 188–201	The Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society	Fortuna, P. & Modliński, A	2021	Poland	University of Warsaw	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
15	Gaiazzi P (2023). Inteligencia Artificial y Producción Artística: El Caso de la Inteligencia Asistida en la Creatividad Musical. Revista Poliedro, 4, 9-20	Revista Poliedro	Gaiazzi, P	2023	Argentina	University of Buenos Aires	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
16	Göring S (2023). Analysis of Appeal for Realistic AI-Generated Photos. IEEE ACCESS 11, 38,999–39,012	IEEE ACCESS	Göring, S	2023	USA	University of Washingto n	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
17	Hakopian A (2024). Art Histories from Nowhere: On the Coloniality of Experiments in Art and Artificial Intelligence. AI & Society, 39(2), 67–83	AI & Society	Hakopian, A	2024	Armenia	American University of Armenia	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
18	Hitsuwari J (2023). Does Human-AI Collaboration Lead to More Creative Art? Aesthetic Evaluation of Human-made and AI- generated Haiku Poetry. Computers in Human Behavior, 139	Computers in Human Behavior	Hitsuwari, J	2023	Japan	University of Tokyo	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
19	Hung MC (2022) Learning of Art Style Using AI and its Evaluation Based on Psychological Experiments International Journal of Arts and Technology, 14(3), 171–191	International Journal of Arts and Technology	Hung, M	2022	Taiwan	National Taiwan University	26-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
20	Jerrentrup M (2024). Imagine Art: The Status of Works Generated by Artificial Intelligence. International Journal of Cultural Studies, 0(0)	International Journal of Cultural Studies	Jerrentrup, M	2024	Germany	University of Cologne	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
21	Kalpokas I (2023). Work of Art in the Age of Its AI Reproduction Philosophy & Social Criticism, 0(0)	Philosophy & Social Criticism	Kalpokas, I	2023	Lithuania	Vilnius University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
22	Kalpokiene J and Kalpokas I (2023). Creative Encounters of a Posthuman Kind – Anthropocentric Law, Artificial Intelligence, and Art. Technology in Society, 72, 102,197	Technology in Society	Kalpokiene, J. & Kalpokas, I	2023	Lithuania	Vilnius University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
23	Knott et al. (2023). Generative AI Models Should Include Detection Mechanisms as a Condition for Public Release. Ethics Inf Technol, 25, 55	Ethics and Information Technology	Knott, A. et al	2023	Italy	University of Pisa	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
24	Latikka et al. (2023). AI as an Artist? A Two-Wave Survey Study on Attitudes Toward Using Artificial Intelligence in Art Poetics, 101, 101,839	Poetics	Latikka, R. et al	2023	Finland	University of Tampere	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
25	Laurentiz S (2021). Art in the Context of Algorithmic Logic Procedures. Arbor: Ciencia, Pensamiento y Cultura, 197(800)	Arbor: Ciencia, Pensamiento y Cultura	Laurentiz, S	2021	Spain	CSIC	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus
26	Lee H-K (2022) Rethinking Creativity: Creative Industries AI and Everyday Creativity. Media, Culture & Society, 44(6), 1200–1218	Media, Culture & Society	Lee, H.-K	2022	South Korea	Seoul National University	26-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
27	Leibowicz et al. (2021). Creating AI Art Responsibly: A Field Guide for Artists Diseña, (19), Article 5	Diseña	Leibowicz, C. et al	2021	USA	Stanford University	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus
28	Liu B (2023) Arguments for the Rise of Artificial Intelligence Art: Does AI Art Have Creativity, Motivation, Self-awareness and Emotion?. Arte, Individuo y Sociedad, 35(3), 811–822	Arte, Individuo y Sociedad	Liu, B	2023	China	Peking University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
29	Marburger J (2024). Artistic Intelligence vs. Artificial Intelligence. Artnodes, 26, 33–45	Artnodes	Marburger, J	2024	Germany	University of Munich	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
30	Matthews et al. (2023). Destroy All Humans: The Dematerialisation of the Designer in an Age of Automation and its Impact on Graphic Design—A Literature Review. The International Journal of Art & Design Education, 42(3), 367–383	The International Journal of Art & Design Education	Matthews, B. et al	2023	UK	University of Brighton	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
31	Mazzone M, and Elgammal A (2019). Art, Creativity, and the Potential of Artificial Intelligence. Arts, 8(1)	Arts	Mazzone, M. & Elgammal, A	2019	USA	Rutgers University	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
32	Mikalonyte ES and Kneer M. (2022). Can Artificial Intelligence Make Art?: Folk Intuitions as to whether AI-driven Robots Can Be Viewed as Artists and Produce Art. ACM Transactions on Human–Robot Interaction, 11(4)	ACM Transactions on Human–Robot Interaction	Mikalonyte,E. S. and Kneer, M	2022	Germany	University of Duisburg-Essen	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
33	Millet K (2023). Defending Humankind: Anthropocentric Bias in the Appreciation of AI Art. Computers in Human Behavior, 143	Computers in Human Behavior	Millet, K	2023	USA	Harvard University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
34	Mitchell M (2019). Artificial Intelligence Hits the Barrier of Meaning. Information	Information	Mitchell, M	2019	USA	Santa Fe Institute	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
35	Nath R and Manna R (2023). From Posthumanism to Ethics of Artificial Intelligence. AI & Society, 38(1), 185–196	AI & Society	Nath, R. & Manna, R	2023	India	Indian Institute of Technology	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
36	Oppenlaender J (2022). The Creativity of Text-to-Image Generation. In 25th International Academic Mindtrek Conference (pp. 1–11). ACM	25th International Academic Mindtrek Conference	Oppenlaend er, J	2022	Finland	Tampere University	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
37	Papia et al. (2023). Entropy and Complexity Analysis of AI-Generated and Human-Made Paintings. SSRN	SSRN	Papia, E-M. et al	2023	Greece	National Technical University of Athens	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
38	Park S. (2024). The Work of Art in the Age of Generative AI: Aura, Liberation, and Democratization. AI & Society, 39(1), 23–40	AI & Society	Park, S	2024	South Korea	Seoul National University	25-06-2024	Art + AI Aura + AI	Web of Science
39	Samo A and Highhouse S (2023). Artificial Intelligence and Art: Identifying the Aesthetic Judgment Factors that Distinguish Human- and Machine- Generated Artwork. Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts	Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts	Samo, A. & Highhouse, S	2023	USA	Ohio State University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
40	Schofield J (2024). Camera Phantasma: Reframing Virtual Photographies in the Age of AI. Convergence (London, England), 30(1), 78–95	Convergence (London, England)	Schofield, J	2024	UK	University of Edinburgh	03-01-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
41	Škiljić A. When Art Meets Technology or Vice Versa: Key Challenges at the Crossroads of AI- Generated Artworks and Copyright Law. IIC International Review of Intellectual Property and Competition Law, 52(10), 1338–1369	IIC International Review of Intellectual Property and Competition Law	Škiljić, A	2021	Germany	Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competitio n	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus

Article Number	Included Studies	Journal/Magazine	Main Researcher	Year	Country	Institution	Search date	Used keywords	database
42	Then et al. (2023). The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Art—A Systematic Literature Review. In International Workshop on RFID Security and Privacy Issues (pp 1–7). IEEE	International Workshop on RFID Security and Privacy Issues	Then, C. et al	2023	Indonesia	Institut Teknologi Bandung	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
43	Terzidis K (2023). Unintentional Intentionality: Art and Design in the Age of Artificial Intelligence. AI & Society, 38(4), 1715–1724	AI & Society	Terzidis, K	2023	Greece	National Technical University of Athens	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
44	Tigre Moura et al. (2023). Artificial Intelligence Creates Art? An Experimental Investigation of Value and Creativity Perceptions. The Journal of Creative Behavior, 57(4), 534–549	The Journal of Creative Behavior	Tigre Moura, F. et al	2023	Brazil	University of São Paulo	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Scopus
45	Tromble M (2020). Ask Not What AI Can Do for Art … but What Art Can Do for AI. Artnodes, 2020(26), 1–10	Artnodes	Tromble, M	2020	Spain	Pompeu Fabra University	27-06-2023	Art + AI	Scopus
46	West R (2020). AI Arts & Design: Questioning Learning Machines Artnodes, 2020(26), 1–9	Artnodes	West, R	2020	UK	University of Edinburgh	26-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science
47	Zeilinger M (2023). The Politics of Visual Indeterminacy in Abstract AI Art Leonardo, 56(1), 76-+	Leonardo	Zeilinger, M	2023	Canada	OCAD University	25-06-2024	Art + AI	Web of Science
48	Zheng Xiang X (2022). Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Development of Art Projects: Opportunities and Limitations International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security, 22(9), 343–347	International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security	Zheng Xiang, X	2022	China	Tsinghua University	26-06-2023	Art + AI	Web of Science

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
1	Empirical Research	This study assesses the emotional response and sensitivity towards AI- generated artwork	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.879088/full	Empirical Research	AI art, emotion, sensitivity	Response bias	To assess emotional responses to AI-generated art	Non-diverse samples	Emotional responses to AI art vary significantly compared to human-created art
2	Theoretical Research	This study explores the shifting market dynamics and valuation of AI- influenced artworks	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377338187_%27People_don%27t_buy_art_they_buy_artists%27_Robot_artists_-_work_identity_and_expertise	Theoretical Research	Human-created art, AI art preference	Subjectivity	To investigate the implications of AI in the art market	Focus on market dynamics without empirical data	The art market is shifting as AI becomes more integrated in the creative process
3	Theoretical Research	The article explores the aesthetic interplay between human and AI- created art	https://www.philinq.it/index.php/philinq/article/view/367	Theoretical Research	AI art, aesthetics, inspiration	Subjectivity	To analyze the aesthetic inspiration between human and AI-created art	Articles without empirical data	AI-created art can inspire new aesthetic approaches and dialogues
4	Empirical Research	The study investigates preferences for human-created vs. AI-created artwork	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10319694/	Survey Research	Human-created art, AI art preference	Self-reporting bias	To determine preferences for human vs. AI-created art	Studies without comparison groups	Human-created artworks are generally preferred due to perceived authenticity and creativity

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
5	Theoretical Research	This article provides an art-historical perspective on creativity and style in GAN and AI art, discussing the implications for art history	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380265241_Creativity_and_Style_in_GAN_and_AI_Art_Some_Art-historical_Reflections	Theoretical Research	GAN, AI Art, Art History	Conceptual clarity	To provide an art- historical perspective on GAN and AI art	The paper is theoretical and lacks empirical data to support its claims	GAN and AI art offer new perspectives on creativity and style, challenging traditional art- historical concepts
6	Empirical Research	This study explores the role of perceptual commonsense in AI-generated visual art	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/363770876_Artificial_Visual_Intelligence_Perceptual_Commonsense_for_Human-Centred_Cognitive_Technologies	Empirical Research	Perceptual commonsense, AI art	Interpretation bias	To understand the role of perceptual commonsense in AI-generated art	Limited empirical data	Perceptual commonsense is crucial for enhancing human-centered AI technologies
7	Review Research	The paper reviews current trends and future outlooks in AI art	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359108284_Understanding_and_Creating_Art_with_AI_Review_and_Outlook	Review Research	AI art, review, outlook AI,	Scope of review	To review trends and future outlooks in AI art	Non-peer-reviewed sources	Current trends in AI art indicate significant future potential
8	Empirical Research	This paper examines user expressions in AI powered creativity support tools	https://johnr0.github.io/assets/publications/UIST22_John_DC.pdf	Empirical Research	creativity support tools, user expressions	User diversity	To investigate artistic expressions using AI-powered tools	Limited user base	AI-powered creativity tools enhance user expressions but vary based on user diversity

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
9	Empirical Research	The paper examines AI-assisted creativity in musical production	https://doi.org/10.1002/ad.3056	Empirical Research	AI, artistic production, musical creativity	Sample size	To investigate AI-assisted creativity in music	Studies without clear AI application	AI significantly enhances creativity in musical production
10	Theoretical Research	This article discusses the challenges and dangers associated with AI-generated art	https://espes.ff.unipo.sk/index.php/ESPES/article/view/169	Theoretical Research	AI art, challenges, dangers	Scope of analysis	To identify the challenges and dangers of AI-generated art	Articles without in-depth analysis	AI-generated art presents various challenges and potential dangers
11	Empirical Research	The study uses proverbs to assess AI's proficiency in generating art	https://academic.oup.com/dsh/article-abstract/38/3/1296/7136727?redirectedFrom=fulltext	Empirical Research	AI proficiency, art generation	Interpretation bias	To assess AI proficiency in art generation	Non- standardized measures	Proverbs can effectively indicate the proficiency of AI in generating art
12	Theoretical Research	This paper explores the philosophical interpretations of AI art and its harmonisation with technology	https://doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2022.2112725	Theoretical Research	AI art, philosophical interpretations	Conceptual exploration	To examine the philosophical aspects of AI art and technology	Lack of empirical data	AI art harmonises technology and philosophical thought, offering new interpretations of art
13	Theoretical Research	This paper explores the evolution of creative AI from expressive mimicry to critical inquiry	https://angusforbes.com/pdfs/Forbes_CreativeAI_Artnodes2020.pdf	Theoretical Research	Creative AI, expressive mimicry, critical inquiry	Conceptual analysis	To explore the progression of creative AI	Concepts without empirical support	Creative AI has evolved from mere mimicry to engaging in critical inquiry

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
14	Empirical Research	This paper examines how AI affects the valuation of artworks in the art market	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350472428_AIrtist_or_Counterfeiter_Artificial_Intelligence_as_DEvaluating_Factor_on_the_Art_Market	Empirical Research	AI art, valuation, art market	Market analysis	To investigate the impact of AI on the art market	Limited market scope	AI influences art market valuations, sometimes seen as devaluing art
15	Empirical Research	The paper examines AI-assisted creativity in musical production	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369798244_Inteligencia_Artificial_y_produccion_artistica_el_caso_de_la_inteligencia_asistida_en_la_creatividad_musical	Empirical Research	AI, artistic production, musical creativity	Sample size	To investigate AI-assisted creativity in music	Studies without clear AI application	AI significantly enhances creativity in musical production
16	Empirical Research	This study explores the appeal and authenticity of AI- generated photos	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10103686	Empirical Research	AI-generated art, authenticity	Survey sample size	To understand the appeal of AI-generated photos	Limited sample size	AI-generated photos can be appealing, but authenticity is often questioned
17	Theoretical Research	This theoretical paper explores the colonial implications of AI experiments in art, discussing the concept of art histories from nowhere	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373977093_Art_histories_from_nowhere_on_the_coloniality_of_experiments_in_art_and_artificial_intelligence	Theoretical Research	AI, Coloniality, Art Experiments	Conceptual clarity	To explore the colonial implications of AI experiments in art	The paper is theoretical and lacks empirical data to support its claims	AI experiments in art have colonial implications, challenging traditional art histories and perspectives

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
18	Empirical Research	This study evaluates the creativity of human-made and AI- generated haiku poetry	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0747563222003223	Empirical Research	Human-AI collaborati on, creative art, haiku poetry	Evaluation criteria	To assess creativity in human-AI collaborative art	Non- standardized evaluation criteria	Human-AI collaboration can lead to creative outputs comparable to human-made art
19	Experimental Research	The paper evaluates how AI learns art styles and its effectiveness through psychological experiments	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348209359_Learning_of_Art_Style_Using_AI_and_Its_Evaluation_Based_on_Psychological_Experiments	Experimen tal Research	AI, art style learning, psychologi cal evaluation	Control group limitations	To evaluate the effectiveness of AI in learning art styles	Studies without control groups	AI can effectively learn and replicate art styles as evaluated through psychological experiments
20	Qualitative Research	This article examines the status and perception of AI- generated art	https://doi.org/10.1177/13678,779,241,252,664	Qualitativ e Research	AI art, authenticity, viewer perceptio n	Sample bias	To understand how AI- generated art is perceived in terms of authenticity	Non-expert participants	Viewer perception of AI-generated art varies depending on knowledge of the art's origin
21	Theoretical Research	This paper examines the philosophical implications of AI in art reproduction	https://doi.org/10.1177/01914,537,231,184,490	Theoretica l Research	AI art, reproducti on, philosoph y	Philosophical bias	To explore the philosophical implications of AI in art reproduction	Articles with unclear philosophical frameworks	AI reproduction of art challenges traditional notions of authenticity

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
22	Theoretical Research	The article explores the intersection of posthumanism, AI art, and anthropocentric law	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0160791X23000027	Theoretical Research	Posthumanism, AI art, anthropocentric law	Interdisciplinary challenges	To explore the intersection of posthumanism, AI art, and law	Articles without interdisciplinary focus	AI art challenges traditional anthropocentric legal frameworks
23	Theoretical Research	This article argues for the inclusion of detection mechanisms in generative AI models before public release	https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-023-09728-4	Theoretical Research	Generative AI, detection mechanisms	Implementation challenges	To argue for the necessity of detection mechanisms in generative AI models	Non-peer-reviewed sources	Detection mechanisms in generative AI models are essential for ethical public release
24	Survey Research	This study examines public attitudes toward AI-generated art using a two-wave survey	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304422X23000797	Survey Research	AI art, attitudes, survey study	Response bias	To assess public attitudes toward AI-generated art	Surveys with low response rates	Public attitudes toward AI- generated art are becoming more accepting over time
25	Theoretical Research	This paper discusses the role of algorithmic logic procedures in AI art	https://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/download/2420/3647	Theoretical Research	AI art, algorithmic logic, procedures	Algorithm complexity	To explore the role of algorithmic logic in AI art	Articles without algorithm focus	Algorithmic logic significantly influences AI- generated art

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
26	Theoretical Research	This paper explores how AI is reshaping creativity in the creative industries, focusing on everyday creativity and the implications for creative work	https://doi.org/10.1177/01634437221077009	Theoretical Research	AI, creativity, creative industries	Conceptual clarity	To examine how AI reshapes creativity in the creative industries	The paper is theoretical and lacks empirical data to support its claims	AI is reshaping creativity in the creative industries by providing new tools and platforms for creative work
27	Guideline	This guide provides practical advice for creating AI art responsibly	https://revistadisena.uc.cl/index.php/Disena/article/view/23343	Guideline	AI art, responsibl e creation, field guide	Scope of applicability	To provide guidelines for responsible AI art creation	Guides without practical examples	Following responsible guidelines is crucial for ethical AI art creation
28	Theoretical Research	This paper questions whether AI-generated art possesses creativity, motivation, self- awareness, and emotion	https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/ARIS/article/view/83808	Theoretical Research	AI art, creativity, self-awareness, emotion	Philosophical analysis	To explore the essential qualities of AI art	Philosophical focus without practical applications	AI-generated art raises questions about the nature of creativity and artistic motivation
29	Review Research	This review critically examines the differences between artistic intelligence and artificial intelligence, focusing on creativity	https://raco.cat/index.php/Artnodes/article/view/n34-marburger	Review Research	Artistic intelligenc e, artificial intelligenc e, creativity	Conceptual analysis	To examine the differences between artistic intelligence and artificial intelligence	The review lacks new empirical data and relies on existing literature	Artistic intelligence and artificial intelligence differ significantly, particularly in the realm of creativity

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
30	Literature Review	This literature review explores the impact of automation and AI on the role of designers in graphic design	https://doi.org/10.1111/jade.12460	Literature Review	Automation, AI, graphic design	Scope of review	To understand how automation and AI affect graphic design	Review without empirical data	Automation and AI are significantly transforming the role of designers in graphic design
31	Theoretical Research	This paper discusses the potential of AI in transforming art and creativity	https://doi.org/10.3390/arts801026	Theoretical Research	AI, creativity, potential	Conceptual exploration	To explore how AI can transform art and creativity	Theoretical focus without empirical validation	AI has significant potential to transform art and enhance creativity
32	Empirical Research	This study explores public perceptions of AI as artists and the artistic value of AI-created art	https://doi.org/10.1145/3530875	Empirical Research	AI art, folk intuitions, artistic value	Response bias	To investigate public perceptions of AI as artists	Non- representative sample	Public perceptions vary on whether AI can be considered artists and their creations as art
33	Empirical Research	This paper discusses anthropocentric bias in the appreciation of AI-generated art	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0747563223000584	Empirical Research	AI art, anthropocentric bias, appreciation	Sample diversity	To explore the presence of anthropocentric bias in AI art appreciation	Studies without diverse samples	There is a significant anthropocentric bias in the appreciation of AI-generated art

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
34	Theoretical Research	This paper discusses the limitations of AI in understanding the meaning behind its creations, highlighting the philosophical challenges of AI-generated art	https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/compsci_fac/194/	Theoretical Research	AI art, meaning, philosophy	Philosophical analysis	To examine the philosophical limitations of AI in art creation	Philosophical focus without practical applications	AI lacks the ability to understand the meaning of its creations, posing philosophical challenges
35	Theoretical Research	This paper discusses the ethical implications of AI in the context of posthumanism	https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-021-01274-1	Theoretical Research	Posthumanism, ethics, AI	Ethical analysis	To explore the ethical implications of AI in a posthuman context	Theoretical without empirical data	AI introduces new ethical challenges in the posthuman era
36	Empirical Research	This paper investigates the creative potential of text-to-image generation using AI	https://doi.org/10.1145/3569219.3569352	Empirical Research	Text-to-image, creativity, AI	Evaluation criteria	To assess the creative potential of AI in text-to-image generation	Non-standardized evaluation criteria	Text-to-image generation using AI demonstrates significant creative potential
37	Empirical Research	This study conducts an entropy and complexity analysis of AI-generated and human-made paintings to understand their artistic properties	https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4350021	Empirical Research	AI-generated art, human-made art, entropy, complexity	Quantitative analysis	To compare the artistic properties of AI-generated and human-made paintings	Limited to the analysis of paintings	AI-generated paintings exhibit different entropy and complexity properties compared to human-made paintings

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
38	Theoretical Research	This study explores the notion of 'aura' in the context of AI- generated art, discussing how AI can liberate and democratize artistic aura	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380321161_The_work_of_art_in_the_age_of_generative_AI_aura_liberation_and_democratization	Theoretical Research	AI art, aura, democratization	Conceptual clarity	To explore how AI-generated art can liberate and democratize the concept of aura	The paper is theoretical and lacks empirical data to support its claims	AI-generated art has the potential to liberate and democratize the concept of artistic aura
39	Empirical Research	This paper identifies the aesthetic judgment factors that distinguish human- and machine- generated artwork	https://doi.org/10.1037/aca0000570	Empirical Research	AI art, aesthetic judgment, human vs. machine	Evaluation criteria	To identify aesthetic judgment factors in AI vs. human art	Non- standardized evaluation criteria	Aesthetic judgment factors differ significantly between human- and machine-generated artworks
40	Qualitative Research	This paper examines the concept of 'camera phantasma' and how AI transforms virtual photography, impacting visual culture	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376590957_Camera_Phantasma_Reframing_virtual_photographies_in_the_age_of_AI	Qualitative Research	AI, virtual photography, visual culture	Conceptual clarity	To examine the impact of AI on virtual photography and visual culture	Limited to virtual photography	AI transforms virtual photography, blurring the lines between reality and virtuality
41	Theoretical Research	This paper discusses the key challenges at the intersection of AI- generated art and copyright law	https://doi.org/10.1007/s40319-021-01119-w	Theoretical Research	AI art, copyright law, legal challenge s	Legal analysis	To explore the legal challenges of AI-generated art	Theoretical without empirical data	AI-generated art presents unique challenges for existing copyright laws

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
42	Systematic Review	This systematic literature review examines the impact of AI on art	https://doi.org/10.1109/ITIS59651.2023.10420208	Systematic Review	AI art, systematic review, impact	Scope of review	To synthesize existing research on AI's impact on art	Potential publication bias	AI significantly influences art, presenting both opportunities and challenges
43	Theoretical Research	This paper explores the concept of intentionality in AI- generated art and design	https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-021-01378-8	Theoretical Research	AI art, intentionality, design	Conceptual clarity	To explore intentionality in AI-generated art	Articles without clear definitions	AI-generated art introduces new forms of intentionality and challenges traditional notions of creativity
44	Experimental Research	This study investigates the perceived value and creativity of AI-generated art	https://doi.org/10.1002/jocb.600	Experimental Research	AI art, value, creativity	Experimental design	To assess perceptions of value and creativity in AI- generated art	Limited to specific art forms	Perceptions of AI art's value and creativity vary among different audiences
45	Theoretical Research	This paper explores the potential of art to expand the capabilities of AI, suggesting a reciprocal relationship between AI and art	https://doi.org/10.7238/a.v0i263368	Theoretical Research	AI art, collaboration, reciprocal relationship	Conceptual exploration	To investigate how art can contribute to the development of AI	Theoretical without empirical data	Art can provide new perspectives and challenges that enhance AI development

Article Number	Approach	Abstract	Stable URL to Full Text	Research Type	Keywords	Study design Considerations	Purpose	Limitations	Key findings
46	Theoretical Research	This paper questions the capabilities and limitations of learning machines in AI art and design	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343109183_Editorial_AI_Arts_Design_Questioning_Learning_Machines	Theoretical Research	AI art, learning machines, design	Technical limitations	To question the capabilities of learning machines in AI art	Concepts without empirical support	Learning machines in AI art have significant capabilities but also notable limitations
47	Theoretical Research	This article discusses the politics of visual indeterminacy in abstract AI art	https://direct.mit.edu/leon/article/56/1/76/113467/The-Politics-of-Visual-Indeterminacy-in-Abstract	Theoretical Research	Visual indeterminacy, abstract AI art	Political bias	To analyze the political implications of visual indeterminacy in AI art	Articles with clear political bias	Visual indeterminacy in AI art can challenge traditional political narratives
48	Empirical Research	This study examines the impact of AI on art projects, discussing the opportunities and limitations AI presents for artistic development	http://paper.ijcsns.org/07_book/202,209/20220945.pdf	Empirical Research	AI art, opportunities, limitations	Case studies	To explore the opportunities and limitations AI presents for art project development	Limited to specific projects	AI offers significant opportunities for art project development but also presents limitations that need to be addressed

Author contributions D.S.E. conceived the research idea, conducted the systematic literature review, and wrote the main manuscript text, including the abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusions. M.C.M. provided curatorial guidance, contributed to the theoretical framework, and reviewed the manuscript for coherence and alignment with the research objectives. Both authors discussed the results and implications of the study at all stages and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Declarations

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