



New Element Periodic Table 3: Historical Principles of Electronic Motion

Tao Lei¹, Siping Hu², Ling Zhang², Cai Wang², Feng Wen^{2*}

¹Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, China

²Hubei University of Science and Technology, Xianning, China

Email: *466787449@qq.com

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Abstract

The traditional periodic table of chemical elements believes that the properties of chemical elements are closely related to the outer electrons. This paper introduces history and innovation and entrepreneurship thinking to explore the specific characteristics of each electron. Because the new arrangement cycle of electrons is exactly the same as that of the Chinese historical dynasties, the properties of each electron are mapped by the gradual evolution characteristics of the Chinese historical dynasties. For example, the first Chinese dynasty is the Yanhuang Dynasty that human beings begin to move from settlement to farming. This dynasty corresponds to the element H, which shows that the nature of the H electron also helps the H nucleus to settle in physical space and obtain external energy. The second dynasty is Xia, beginning from Dayu's flood control, which shows that the electron nature of the corresponding He is to withstand the external shock wave and better to expand the energy absorption function of the atomic nucleus. With regard to sodium chloride, sodium (Na) represents drug development, and chlorine (Cl) stands for the activities aimed at eliminating adverse lesions such as cancer. There is an analogy between physiological function of sodium chloride (salt) and surgery and drug treatment in hospitals, and sodium chloride plays a role in the treatment and repair of natural substances. The content mentioned above is the historical principle of electronic motion. In this way, a deeper understanding of the properties shown by microscopic particles will be achieved.

Subject Areas

Atomic Physics, Nuclear Chemistry

Keywords

Atom, Electronics, Proton, Chinese Culture, Historical Dynasties, Periodic

Table of Elements

1. Introduction

Since Mendeleev presents the periodic table of elements, the nature of elements has been further understood through the development of scientists. However, with the development of modern society, the laws of basic physics and chemistry need further research. It is also necessary to explore the properties of chemical elements more clearly in the domain of pharmacy, biosynthesis, chemical engineering and nuclear fusion. Because chemical elements constitute the human body, and then participate in the evolution of a rich and varied historical life, this paper compares the new nature of chemical elements from the perspective of history and human philosophy. According to the characteristics of team origin and innovation and entrepreneurship, Chinese history is divided into more than 10 new dynasties, and the reasoning process is not introduced due to space and time.

According to the characteristics displayed by the evolution of the history in ancient China, this paper divides Chinese history into several periods/cycles with two thousand years as a period. The first three periods are composed of 1, 4 and 9 dynasties or stages, respectively. From ancient times to the present, Chinese history can be divided into a total of 16 dynasties—Yanhuang, Xia, Shang, Zhou, Eastern Zhou-Qin, Western Han, Eastern Han, Wei-Jin, Tuoba Wei-Sui, Tang, Shatuo-Song, Jin-Yuan, Ming and Qing, Electrical Era and Linkage, as shown in **Figure 1**. For example, the 11th level is the Shatuo-Song Dynasty, which includes the dynasties or independent forces of Liao, Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms, Northern Song, Western Xia and so on, within the time range from AD 907 to AD 1127. However, the team established by Li Keyong of the Shatuo nationality

1 Yanhuang																	
2 Xia				3 Shang				4 Western Zhou				5 Eastern Zhou-Qin					
6 Western Han		7 Eastern Han		8 Wei-Jin		9 Tuoba -Sui		10 Tang		11 Shatuo - Song		12 Jin-Yuan		13 Ming		14 Qing	
15 Electrical		16 Linkage															

Figure 1. New division of Chinese historical dynasties.

with his father and son functioned as the mainstream till Zhao Kuangyin's establishment of the Northern Song Dynasty, which is called the Shatuo-Song System, or Song for short [1] [2]. For example, Liu Xiu's Group in the Eastern Han Dynasty started in Hubei and Henan Province, when its organizational origin has nothing to do with the Western Han Dynasty, so it is independent of the Western Han Dynasty.

Now it has entered the fourth period, when the history of China and the world have officially merged. The 15th Dynasty is marked by the development of electromagnetism and semiconductor electronic equipment, while the 16th Dynasty features the world's cooperation in the production of more sophisticated equipment and measures employed in service.

2. Historical Responsibility of Each Period and Dynasty

2.1. The First Cycle: The Yan Huang Era, also Known as the Humanoid Era

This period can be defined as two thousand years, and it is possible that it can be pushed forward longer in accordance with the time when human beings were born. This paper defines this stage within the period from around 44th century BC to 24th century BC, which refers to the period of evolution stage for human beings from animal society to human society. Based on the records in Chinese history books, including the Historical Records, there are a total of five families in Chinese history, namely Youchao, Sui ren, Fuxi, Shennong and Xuanyuan [3] [4]. Their achievements and contributions lie in the creation of a series of the most basic conditions for human beings to survive and live a peaceful life, such as house building, drilling wood to make fire, using hundreds of grasses and grains, poultry raising, farming, etc., which provided human beings with the ability to survive and multiply, and put an end to the harsh primitive social living conditions, including living in caves, picking fruits hanging on the trees, and eating raw foods. Freeing man from the living conditions experienced by other animals is beneficial to better prospects for human development.

2.2. The Second Period, Including Xia, Shang, Zhou and Qin, Serves as the Era of Foundation Building

The time ranges from the 23rd century BC to the 3rd century BC, with each dynasty lasting for about 500 years. After human beings' knowing how to plant crops in the first period, they stored food for a period of time after the harvest. In their spare time, human beings managed to tame floods, expand arable land, produce bronze ware, develop handicrafts, and invent characters to enhance learning and communication, strengthen their ties with other human groups, and pursue better cooperation models, with the aim of developing higher productivity and improving human beings' living standards and health.

- 1) In the Xia Dynasty, Dayu tamed the flood.
- 2) The emergence of loan and lease in the Shang Dynasty led to the large-scale

establishment and development of cities.

3) During the Zhou Dynasty, social and natural phenomena began to be summarized and discussed on a regular basis, and the discipline of literature and art began to emerge in books and works.

4) Under the Eastern Zhou-Qin system, the construction of national roads, canals and the Great Wall connected the Chinese people completely with each other, which was corresponding to the ancient Greek period ruled by Alexander.

2.3. The Third Cycle, Considered as the Era of Entrepreneurship

When the society has been enlightened, accompanied by the emergence of a unified writing and national road system, some advanced people considered getting rid of agricultural production and getting engaged in the development of advanced handicrafts and technical tools, which was called the era of entrepreneurship. The time span ranged from the 2nd century BC to the 19th century AD, and it was divided into 9 dynasties, with an average of 222 years for each dynasty. It fell into the 6th to 14th dynasties in Chinese history.

The nine dynasties divided were different from the 24 period's of history of the traditional type, because some dynasties were parallel and they completed the tasks on their own. Many separatist regimes were at the end of the dynasty, because although some dynasties still had a structure, a new era was around the corner, such as Southern-Northern Dynasties and Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms. In the third cycle, the total number of previous dynasties was a little less than 220 years, while the later dynasties were a little more. This might be similar to engineering projects—the construction during the early period had a relatively tight schedule.

3. Historical Responsibility Shouldered by Each Dynasty

The historical responsibilities of each dynasty are displayed in **Table 1** [5] [6] [7]. For example, in the Western Han Dynasty, Liu Bang entered post courier station in charge of the national road, after working in the Pei County for a short period. On the national road, there was Xiahou Ying who delivered letters by carriage, Fan Kuai who sold dog meat in the market, and Guan Ying who trafficked cloth. It reflected the characteristics of operation on the national road platform, the foundation of which had been laid by the first emperor of Qin Dynasty previously. Tofu was also produced in the Western Han Dynasty, reflecting the abundance of diet and richness of life. Therefore, the historical task of the Western Han Dynasty was doing business on the national road and entering the more advanced handicraft workshops in the city.

4. The Relationship between Atom and Chinese History

According to **Table 1** and **Figure 2**, corresponding relationship between atoms and different dynasties is rather clear. Hydrogen (H) is corresponding to the first dynasty, which represents its function from settlement to farming. At a deeper

Table 1. The task of each Chinese history.

Num	Dynasty	Duration of the Dynasty (Year)	Historical Task
1	Yanhuang	about 2200BC	From settlement to food planting
2	Xia	About 2200BC to 1700BC	control flood and open up wasteland
3	Shang	1700BC-1200BC	market town handicraft to credit lease
4	Western Zhou	1200BC-712BC	summarize leaning and form disciplines
5	Eastern Zhou-Qin	712BC-207BC	municipal construction to national transportation
6	West Han	207BC-AD 8	national road business to Tofu workshop
7	East Han	AD 8-220	advance handicraft industries such as iron smelting to paper making
8	Wei-Jin	AD 220-420	home construction to furniture design
9	Tuoba-Sui	AD 420-618	wharf construction to the national canal
10	Tang	AD 618-907	academic exchange to provincial cultural areas
11	Shatuo-Song	AD 907-1127	herbal medicine to banknote trading
12	Jin-Yuan	AD 1127-1368	Eurasian science and technology Exchange and interaction
13	Ming	AD 1368-1644	ocean voyage and independent technology
14	Qing	AD 1644-1877	the first industrial revolution and world trade system
15	Electrical	AD 1877-2012	Electromagnetism and semiconductor manufacturing
16	Linkage	AD 2012-	Integrated Microelectronic Equipment and Services

1 Yanhuang-H																	
2 Xia - He				3 Shang - Li				4 Western Zhou-Be				5 Eastern Zhou-Qin-B					
6 Western Han-C		7 Eastern Han-N		8 Wei-Jin-O		9 Tuoba-Sui-F		10 Tang-Ne		11 Shatuo-Song-Na		12 Jin-Yuan-Mg		13 Ming-Al		14 Qing-Si	
15 Electrical-P		16 Linkage-S		17 Cl													

Figure 2. Correspondence between chemical elements and historical dynasties.

level, it is believed that the proton in H refers to the product architecture which is adopted to conduct research on settlement and farming, while the peripheral electronic helps realize this function (H would build its own space and extracting energy from lower level materials in outer space). The second dynasty is Dayu's

flood control, which shows that the nature of the outermost electron of the corresponding He element is to withstand the external shock wave and better expand the energy absorption function of the atomic nucleus.

The third dynasty is the Shang, which developed the industry of making bronzes and borrowing. The corresponding element is lithium (Li), which shows that its structure is beginning to be hard, with fast flow and transfer of energy. The fourth dynasty is the Western Zhou, which began to summarize the objective laws, and developed literature and art. Its corresponding element is beryllium (Be), which shows that its solid structure can protect and develop the production of high-level energy bodies. The fifth dynasty is Eastern Zhou-Qin, where National roads and canals were built, and the circulation of grain storage, lending, handicrafts, academia and commerce was completed, connecting all parts of the country and forming a unified market. Corresponding to boron (B), it shows that the element has completed the process of energy collection, processing and formation of new energy body and feedback cycle, and the atomic properties have reached a new height.

With regard to C, it is corresponding to business and Tofu workshops on the national road in the Western Han Dynasty, and its outermost protons and electrons are responsible for all these things. In the process, the 1-5th protons or electrons of C are corresponding to the 1-5th dynasties and they cooperate with the above key tasks. The Qing Dynasty is the 14th dynasty, representing the final formation of the basic framework or platform for subversive creation. The corresponding element is silicon (Si), which indicates that the architecture of the third cycle has been formally formed, and this architecture will support the formation of new spatial regions. Silicon is also a semiconductor carrier in the electrical age.

Phosphorus (P) is the first element of the fourth cycle, which also stands for the electromagnetic and semiconductor revolution. The 15th proton of P represents the architecture design of electromagnetism, semiconductor, materials, and bio-medicine, etc., while the outermost electron represents the manufacturing of computers, chips, and other products. On the whole, the most obvious features shown by the elements such as C and P are represented by the outermost electron.

In accordance with the nature of sodium chloride, the combination of medicine and surgery can also be deduced, which is similar to the function of a hospital. Under the circumstance of such intense activity experienced by organisms, the supplement of sodium chloride is equal to the supplement of medical and health services, in which the historical philosophy displayed is very novel.

5. Discussion and Conclusions

This paper puts forward a new method employed to the division of ancient Chinese dynasties. Taking 2000 years as a major historical cycle, each time span can be divided into 1, 4, 9 and 16 dynasties etc., and each dynasty stage is also a pe-

riod experiencing the process from the establishment of a new system to the stage of aging. It can be observed from historical records that such division is very consistent with the segmentation of historical events. Surely, it is also necessary to analyze the histories of other countries in the world adopting a better historical perspective.

All of the later dynasties experienced advancement based on the full development undergone by the previous dynasties. For example, when the Western Han Dynasty's national road business system was mature, the amount of food production increased, and food flavors increased as well. Moreover, the Eastern Han Dynasty began to breed on such basis. The development of handicraft manufacturing such as papermaking in the Eastern Han Dynasty paved the way for the home decoration in the Wei-Jin Dynasties. As a result, China's historical process continued and progressed in a progressive manner, which turned out to be a unique highlight in world history. Besides, China's history presented a process of iterative evolution.

This paper holds the view that the evolution of chemical elements is the same as that of Chinese historical dynasties. With similar characteristics, atoms also evolve iteratively. From H to high level elements, they are also equipped with the tendency of evolving to be more functional.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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