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A Table That Produces Elements

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Abstract

How do elements originate, how atoms are formed, and what are the laws? According to the unified logic of "Tong Yi Lun Thought", combined with the elements' attributes and the atomic composition that have been discovered now, after determining that the mechanism of increasing yang in the atomic system is the increase of proton number, the Bian Zheng relationship among proton, neutron and electron determines that there are only 128 kinds of elements in the atomic system. At the same time, element atoms have corresponding logical relations when they are generated.

Keywords

Table That Produces Elements, Periodic Table of Elements, Element Attributes, Element Relations, Number of Elements

1. Introduction

This paper discusses the table of generating elements, not the periodic table of elements. The element generation table refers to the principle table of element generation, that is, how elements are generated. The current periodic table of various elements starts from the existing elements, summarizes some of their common attributes, and draws a table. The element generation table refers to how the element was born and originated before the element did not exist. It precedes the element periodic table.

It is not easy to explore this problem. It cannot be solved in isolation. Indeed, Wang Xijia and Wu Jianxun completed a lot of work before getting the element generation table. After more than 30 years of effort, they have completed a lot of philosophical and scientific research.

First, they established a new and complete philosophical and scientific system. This is marked by the book on *The Unity Theory* [1] published by Wang Xijia and Wu Jianxun in Shenzhen Haitian publishing house in 1992. The book on

The Unity Theory won the book award in central and southern China, and this achievement won the excellent achievement award of Social Science in Hunan Province.

The second is the further improvement of philosophy and the scientific system. In 2001, Wang Xijia and Wu Jianxun published the book "*Solving the Mystery of Scientific Unification*" [2] in Hunan Science and Technology Press. The book further improved their new philosophy and new scientific system on the basis of the theory of unity. On the basis of the philosophical law of the unity of matter, motion, and thinking in holography proposed in the theory of unity, the book also summarizes the logical law of the unity of material form, motion form, and thinking form in holography, and calls it the law of discrimination and correction. This great logical law was born. In the book, Mr. Wang Xijia also mathematically analyzed the thought of "Yi ology", revealed the mathematical law in the thought of "Yi ology", and also discussed the mathematical law of "Yin-Yang Theory".

The third is the standardization of philosophy and the scientific system. Wang Xijia and Wu Jianxun collectively referred to their new philosophy and the new scientific system as "Tong Yi Lun Thought". Mr. Wang Xijia published a paper from the perspective of mathematics on the basis of "Tong Yi Lun Thought", which further improved and standardized the "Tong Yi Lun Thought". This paper discusses the main basic theory of "Tong Yi Lun Thought". This paper was published in scientific research publishing (https://www.scirp.org/) in 2018. The title of the paper is cosmological continuum theory: a new idea on Hilbert's sixth problem [3]. The Internet link for the publication of the paper is https://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=84764.

It can be said that the further standardization of "unity theory" provides a basis for its further breakthrough.

Then it is the further improvement of the "Tong Yi Lun Thought". Mr. Wu Jianxun has also made a new major breakthrough on the basis of "Tong Yi Lun Thought", which is marked by his trilogy "Thought is thinking" published in the United States. This trilogy includes nature, man and their unified Medicine published by him in 2019 at Zzwave publishing house in the United States. This trilogy includes his three Monographs on *Nature, Man and His Unified Medicine* [4], *Human Society and Its Economics* (top and bottom) [5], and *Enduring as the Universe* [6] published by Zzwave publishing in 2019. And his monograph "*Object and Conceptual Science and the Essence of Mathematics*" [7] published by China International Press in the United States in 2020. And the monograph *From Aliens, Dark Matter to the Essence of Quantum Entanglement* [8] was published by Zzwave Publishing Press in 2022.

The last is the comprehensive breakthrough of "Tong Yi Lun Thought" in conceptual science. Wu Jianxun standardized conceptual science in the book "*Object and Conceptual Science and The Essence of Mathematics*", and pointed out that conceptual science includes grand conceptual science and mathematics, logic and psychology (not human psychology), and the systems, informatics, cy-

bernetics, aesthetics, forecasting, etc. derived from them. He founded new psychology, unified logic, clarified the boundary of mathematics, and established new mathematics. The establishment of unified logic is guided by philosophy. It is based on the law of differentiation and correction, the law of yin and Yang, and the law of unity, and deduces other logical inferences through mathematics and logic. Unified logic is a logical scientific system.

2. Quoting the Law of "Unified Logic" System

Like physics, chemistry, and biology, human conceptual science is also developing, that is, mathematics, logic, and psychology are also developing. On the basis of experimental methods, human beings should also seek more progress in tool science. From Klein's *Ancient and Modern Mathematical Thought* [9], we can see that mathematics is developing. Logic, like mathematics, is also developing. From Aristotle's syllogism logic to modern logic and the development of contemporary logic, the development of logic is also fascinating. In terms of logic, Hegel's "*Logic*" [10] is unique, and Wittgenstein's "*Philosophy of Logic*" [11] has made an in-depth analysis of logic. As for the history of the development of logic, *The Development of Logic* [12] by Niels describes the history of the development of logic, as well as the Chinese logician Jin Yuelin's *Simple Logic Theory Logic* [13] and Zhu Zhikai's *Logic and Methods* [14] also have unique views.

With the development of logic, it is time for human beings to develop logic on the premise of abundant experimental results. This is the realistic scientific prerequisite for Wu Jianxun to establish unified logic.

Wu Jianxun founded unified logic.

It is the establishment of unified logic that makes us put forward new ideas on the formation of elements in chemistry. That is, chemical elements have a law of origin, which is the element generation table (or called the element generation periodic table).

In the unified logic, there are twelve system logics, which reveal the generation law of things. As long as the conditions conform to the law of yin and Yang, the law of differentiation and correction and the law of unity, they can generate the twelve systems. The atomic system conforms to this logical condition, so the atomic system is a complete generation system of twelve systems.

XII. The system logic table is expressed as follows, in which the name of the product in the table is the general name of its attributes.

XII. System logic table.

下卦 Lower Hexagrams　　上卦 Shang Gua	坎	坤	震	巽	乾	兑	艮	离
坎(*) Kan	128 坎	127 师	126 解	125 涣	124 讼	123 困	122 蒙	121 未济
	64 离	63 同人	62 家人	61 丰	60 明夷	59 贲	58 革	57 既济

Continued

坤 Kun	120 比	119 坤	118 豫	117 观	116 否	115 萃	114 剥	113 晋
	56 大有	55 乾	54 小畜	53 大壮	52 泰	51 大畜	50 夬	49 需
震(*) Zhen	112 屯	111 复	110 震	109 益	108 无妄	107 随	106 颐	105 噬嗑
	48 鼎	47 姤	46 巽	45 恒	44 升	43 蛊	42 大过	41 井
巽(*) Xun	104 井	103 升	102 恒	101 风	100 姤	99 大过	98 蛊	97 鼎
	40 噬嗑	39 无妄	38 益	37 震	36 复	35 颐	34 随	33 屯
乾 Qian	96 需	95 泰	94 大壮	93 小畜	92 乾	91 夬	90 大畜	89 大有
	32 晋	31 否	30 观	29 豫	28 坤	27 剥	26 萃	25 比
兑 Dui	88 节	87 临	86 归妹	85 中孚	84 履	83 兑	82 损	81 睽
	24 旅	23 遁	22 渐	21 小过	20 谦	19 艮	18 咸	17 蹇
艮 Gen	80 蹇	79 谦	78 小过	77 渐	76 遁	75 咸	74 艮	73 旅
	16 睽	15 履	14 中孚	13 归妹	12 临	11 损	10 兑	09 节
离(*) Li	72 既济	71 明夷	70 丰	69 家人	68 同人	67 革	66 贲	65 离
	08 未济	07 讼	06 涣	05 解	04 师	03 蒙	02 困	01 坎

Note: Each name of the 128 divinatory symbols in the table above is separated by horizontal and vertical lines. Notes to the above table *: Up and down correspond to yin and yang, forming a new dialectical system.

The relative attributes of yin and yang in the upper and lower 64 hexagrams are as follows:

组别 Group	阳 Yang	与阳相对应的阴 Yin corresponding to yang
坤组 Kun group	乾、颐、坎、小过 Qian, Yi, Kan, Xiaoguo	坤、大过、离、中孚 Kun, Daguo, Li, Zhongfu
中孚组 Zhongfu group	屯、蒙、遁、大壮 Tun, Meng, Zhi, Dazhuang	临、观、革、鼎 Lin, Guan, Ge, Ding
离组 Li group	需、讼、震、艮 Xu, Song, Zhen, Gen	晋、明夷、巽、兑 Jin, Mingyi, Xun, Dui
坎组 Kan group	师、大有、咸、益 Shi, Dayou, Xian, Yi	比、同人、恒、损 Bi, Tongren, Heng, Sun
小过组 Xiaoguo group	小畜、谦、噬嗑、困 Xiaoxu, Qian Shike, Kun	履、豫、贲、井 Lv, Yu, Ben, Jing
乾组 Qian group	泰、随、渐、未济 Tai, Sui, Jian, Weiji	否、蛊、归妹、既济 Fou, Gu, Guimei, Jiji
颐组 Yi group	复、夬、旅、涣 Fu, Ying, Lv, Huan	剥、姤、丰、节 Bo, Gou, Feng, Jie
大过组 Daguo group	无妄、大畜、蹇、解 Wuwang, Dachu, Jian, Jie	家人、睽、萃、升 Family, Kui, Cui, Sheng

According to the Shi Er Xi Tong logic, the above table follows the "Shi Er Xi Tong Hou Bian Zheng logic" and the "Shi Er Xi Tong Hou Bian Zheng Tong Yi logic", i.e. Based on (Gan 1 + Gan 2 + Li 1 dialectical Li 2 + Zhen 1 dialectical Zhen 2), driven by (Dui 1 + Dui 2 + Gen 1 + Gen 2), and (Kun 1 + Kun 2 + Kan 1 dialectical Kan 2 + Xun 1 Dialectical Xun 2) for leading. The three Bian Zheng are unified in the "unity" of the total system composed of twelve systems. At the same time, these twelve systems follow the "Shi Er Xi Tong Hou Si Xiang logic" and "Shi Er Xi Tong Hou Wu Xiang logic", etc.

3. Logical Calculus Process of Element Generation Table

Atom is a system with its own attributes. It is composed of protons, neutrons, and electrons, and their unity is the attribute of atoms. Yin is the passive attribute, Yang is the active attribute and unity is the dialectical attribute of Yin and Yang. Here, protons and neutrons form a yin-yang relationship, with yin being a neutron and yang being a proton. Protons and electrons form the relationship between yin and yang, while yin is electrons and yang is proton, which conforms to the dialectical logic of yin and yang and the dialectical Tong Yi logic of yin and yang.

The yin-yang dialectical relationship between protons and electrons is electric field, and the yin-yang dialectical relationship between protons and neutrons is nuclear force field. When these two fields interact, a new yin-yang relationship will be formed between electric field and nuclear force field. This yin-yang relationship indicates that a new attribute will emerge, which is magnetic field. Of course, the generation of magnetic field is not enough only with this new yin yang relationship, it must also have the properties of atomic unity to control the generation.

Under the control of the atomic unity attribute, this yin yang relationship will produce a new unity field, which is magnetic field.

The attribute of atomic unity is a kind of Bian Zheng attribute of atomic formation. Therefore, this state attribute must be generated in the Bian Zheng relationship among electrons, protons, and neutrons, and above the protons that play a role in promoting the attribute. Therefore, protons are the main body of magnetic fields, and magnetic fields are the fields that regulate the Bian Zheng relationship between electrons, protons, and neutrons.

That is to say, as long as electrons, and neutrons, including protons, are moving under the control of magnetic field, they will show magnetic field, which is the fundamental reason for magnetic field generated by moving or changing electric field that we usually see in experiments.

The above field relations are the typical characteristics of the "unified field". Wu Jianxun, in his book *From Aliens, Dark Matter to the Essence of Quantum Entanglement*, demonstrated and described the "unified field" in detail, and gave the "unified field" equation.

This means that the electric field, nuclear force field and magnetic field are entangled under the atomic unity. On the essence of "quantum entanglement",

Wu Jianxun also made a detailed discussion in the book "*From Aliens, Dark Matter to the Essence of Quantum Entanglement*".

At the same time, there is a Bian Zheng relationship in atomic system, that is, protons, neutrons, and electrons constitute a Bian Zheng relationship, which conforms to Bian Zheng logic and Bian Zheng Tong Yi logic.

The unity of the above two yin-yang Tong Yi logic, Dialectical forms the attribute of the unity of Bian Zheng. This forms logic for system attributes. Here is the logic of attribute formation in atoms, that is, the dialectical unity of neutrons and protons and the dialectical unity between protons and electrons. The unity formed by the two dialectically is the attribute state of atomic attributes. The atomic morphology attribute is a unity attribute formed by the Bian Zheng of protons, neutrons, and electrons.

Therefore, the attribute of atomic system is under the operation of two yin-yang dialectical logics, driving the Bian Zheng of protons, neutrons, and electrons, forming atomic unity attribute. This formation process follows the logic of Bian Zheng, so as to form two Bian Zheng systems. Then follow the twelve system logic, 128 elementary particles of atomic systems. Bian Zheng constitutes the basic particle of 128 atomic systems.

The detailed calculation process is as follows:

The periodic table of elements is the "generation table" of atomic system, which follows the law of "twelve system logic".

For an atomic system, its internal Bian Zheng is the Bian Zheng among protons, neutrons and electrons. The two basic contradictions of the Bian Zheng are the contradiction between protons and neutrons, and the contradiction between protons and electrons. The basic contradictions of these two atomic systems interact to form four images of the atomic system.

According to the Tong Yi logic, the material form here refers to neutrons, the movement form refers to protons, the thinking form refers to electrons, and their unity refers to the overall attributes of the atomic system. Their images are sub-orbital states of S, P, D, and F, in which S is Shao Yang, P is Lao Yang, D is Shao Yin and F is Lao Yin.

Its orbital mechanism k, l, m, n, o, p, q, etc. is its yin-yang mechanism, the n orbit is divided into yin and yang, which is a unified yin-yang differentiation mechanism. KLMN is a negative mechanism, NOPQ is a positive mechanism, and N is a positive element after the beginning of element 65. The differentiation of yin and yang attributes of unity also determines the yin and yang attributes of "yang qi".

The progressive laws of different levels of electrons show the different attributes of atoms, thus constituting the existing attribute of atoms in the periodic table of elements.

Atomic system is a whole system subordinate to a type and image. What is this system? It should be said that it is this system that gives the atomic "Ju Xing" functional differentiation of the Bian ZZheng requirements.

We trace from the atomic system to the functional structure of atoms, molecules to macromolecules, to mixtures, to planetary systems, or galaxies, and so on.

Atomic system is a "Ju Xing" system of functional differentiation of the unity of the whole system.

According to the Ju Xing attribute of an element, it can be traced back to the "type" attribute of its twelve systems, according to the "Shi Er Xi Tong logic", the Ju Xing periodic table of an atomic system is given here. Among them, the element names are named with attribute names, and the names are borrowed from the 64 hexagrams of Chinese traditional Yi ology, which are expressed as follows:

A table that produces elements.

下卦 Lower Hexagrams \ 上卦 Shang Gua	坎	坤	震	巽	乾	兑	艮	离
坎(*)Kan	128 坎	127 师	126 解	125 涣	124 讼	123 困	122 蒙	121 未济
	64 离 钆 Gd	63 同人 铕 Eu	62 家人 钐 Sm	61 丰 钷 Pm	60 明夷 钕 Nd	59 贲 镨 Pr	58 革 铈 Ce	57 既济 镧 La
坤 kun	120 比	119 坤	118 豫 氭Og	117 观 础Ts	116 否 铊Lv	115 萃 镆Mc	114 剥 钛Fl	113 晋 钦Nh
	56 大有 钡 Ba	55 乾 铯 Cs	54 小畜 氙 Xe	53 大壮 碘 I	52 泰 碲 Te	51 大畜 锑 Sb	50 夬 锡 Sn	49 需 铟 In
震(*) Zhen	112 屯 镉Cn	111 复 铊Rg	110 震 钛Ds	109 益 铸Mt	108 无妄 镙Hs	107 随 铍Bh	106 颐 镭Sg	105 噬嗑 钆Db
	48 鼎 镉 Cd	47 姤 银 Ag	46 巽 钯 Pd	45 恒 铑 Rh	44 升 钌 Ru	43 蛊 锝 Tc	42 大过 钼 Mo	41 井 铌 Nb
巽(*) Xun	104 井 铲Rf	103 升 铹Lr	102 恒 锘No	101 风 钔Md	100 姤 镄Fm	99 大过 锿Es	98 蛊 锎Cf	97 鼎 锔Cm
	40 噬嗑 锆 Zr	39 无妄 钇 Y	38 益 锶 Sr	37 震 铷 Rb	36 复 氪 Kr	35 颐 溴 Br	34 随 硒 Se	33 屯 砷 As
乾 Qian	96 需 锫Bk	95 泰 镅Am	94 大壮 钚Pu	93 小畜 镎Np	92 乾 铀U	91 夬 镤Pa	90 大畜 钍Th	89 大有 锕Ac
	32 晋 锗 Ge	31 否 镓 Ga	30 观 锌 Zn	29 豫 铜 Cu	28 坤 镍 Ni	27 剥 钴 Co	26 萃 铁 Fe	25 比 锰 Mn
兑 Dui	88 节 Ra 镭	87 临 Fr 钫	86 归妹 氡 Rn	85 中孚 砹 At	84 履 钋 Po	83 兑 铋 Bi	82 损 铅 Pb	81 暌 铊 Tl
	24 旅 铬 Cr	23 遁 钒 V	22 渐 钛 Ti	21 小过 钪 Sc	20 谦 钙 Ca	19 艮 钾 K	18 咸 氩 Ar	17 塞 氯 Cl

Continued

艮 Gen	80 塞 汞 Hg	79 谦 金 Au	78 小过 铂 Pt	77 渐 铱 Ir	76 遁 锇 Os	75 咸 铼 Re	74 艮 钨 W	73 旅 钽 Ta
	16 暌 硫 S	15 履 磷 P	14 中孚 硅 Si	13 归妹 铝 Al	12 临 镁 Mg	11 损 钠 Na	10 兑 氖 Ne	09 节 氟 F
离(*) Li	72 既济 铪 Hf	71 明夷 镥 Lu	70 丰 镱 Yb	69 家人 铥 Tm	68 同人 铒 Er	67 革 钬 Ho	66 贲 镝 Dy	65 离 铽 Tb
	08 未济 氧 O	07 讼 氮 N	06 涣 碳 C	05 解 硼 B	04 师 铍 Be	03 蒙 锂 Li	02 困 氦 He	01 坎 氢 H

Note: In the table 128 above, the names of each "divinatory element" are separated by horizontal and vertical lines. Notes to the above table *: Up and down correspond to yin and yang, forming a new dialectical system.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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