

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**ARTISTIC ELEMENTS
EXTRACTION AND BLEND
CREATION OF
CHINESE TRADITIONAL TILE
IMAGES WITH MODERN
NANO-MATERIAL IMAGES**

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ABSTRACT

The thesis research studies the "Qin Brick and Han Tile" model and the scanning images of nano-materials and combines two modes with innovation research. The "Qin Brick and Han Tile" model is the representative of the tile model in traditional Chinese classical architecture. The problem here is that art and technology are regarded as separate entities. It is not only architectural technology but also explores high aesthetic value, literary value, and artistic value. The "Qin Brick and Han Tile" mode represents the most traditional classical Chinese model. In modern life, nanomaterials are more widely used. The energy storage technology development of nano-technical materials has been studied, as has the artistry of scanning nanomaterial graphics under the electronic microscope. The electronic microscopes of nano-materials scan black-and-white images, and these images cannot directly see the eyes. This is a beautiful pattern that cannot be directly discovered but has conventional beauty. Therefore, in order to explore the direct connections between technology and art, art, new energy, and traditional technologies, aesthetic and artistic methodology, a quantitative and qualitative study is needed. The two modes are fused and innovated, and the model of innovation and imagination is used for the design and practice of cultural and creative products. Cultural and creative products with these two characteristics will not only promote the concepts of inheritance protection and cultural heritage but also new environmental protection and energy concepts. As a result, a series of technologies and cultural and creative products were designed to sell the cultural and creative products and achieve actual economic value.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Dynasty Background Qin Dynasty

The Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC) was the first unified feudal dynasty in Chinese history developed from the state of Qin in the Warring States period. Da Fei (大费), the ancestor of the Qin people(胡嘉麟, 2020), was a descendant of Zhuan Xu, the grandson of the Yellow Emperor (黄帝), and Shun (舜) gave him the surname Ying (嬴). During the reign of Duke mu of Qin, he appointed virtuous and capable people, accepted advice with an open mind, destroyed the country for twelve years, opened the land for thousands of miles, and the national strength was growing day by day. In 361 BC, Qin Xiao gong (秦孝公 381-338 BC) succeeded to the throne and reused Shang Yang's (商鞅) two reforms. As a result, the economy of Qin was developed, the combat effectiveness of the army was continuously strengthened, and it developed into the richest and most powerful vassal state in the late Warring States period(葛志毅, 2007).

Ying Zheng, King of Qin, successively destroyed Han, Zhao, Wei, Chu, Yan, and Qi (韩、赵、魏、燕、齐) and completed the great cause of reunification. In 221 BC, Ying Zheng became emperor and was known as "Qin Shi Huang" (秦始皇 210-259 BC) in history (崔建华, 2022). The Qin Dynasty set up three officials and nine ministers in the central government to manage state affairs; Local governments abolished the enfeoffment system and replaced it with the county system; Implement the same books and texts, the same track for vehicles, and unified weights and measures. Attack the Huns in the north, invade Bai yue in the south, build the Great Wall to resist foreign enemies, and dig Ling Qu (灵渠) to connect the water system.

The establishment of the centralized power system has laid the basic pattern of China's political system for more than 2000 years and laid the foundation for the rule of China's unified dynasty. Therefore, it is called "Qin politics and law apply to all