

Research Status and Development Trends of Archaeological Cultural Interaction Based on CiteSpace



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Abstract: This study employs bibliometric methods and the visualization tools CiteSpace and VOSviewer to systematically examine the research status and development trends of archaeological cultural interaction over the past two decades (2000–2025). A total of 83 relevant publications from the CNKI and Wanfang databases are analyzed, focusing on annual publication volume, author and institution collaboration networks, keyword co-occurrence, and burst detection. The results show a continuous growth in research output, with a marked increase after 2017. Chinese language publications dominate the field, indicating relatively limited international engagement. While a few core research institutions, such as the Institute of Archaeology, Henan Normal University, and Jilin University, occupy central positions in the collaboration network, the overall network remains fragmented, characterized by local cooperation and weak international linkages. Keyword analysis reveals a clear thematic evolution: early studies concentrated on cultural typology and distribution, often relying on static artifact-based descriptions. From around 2009, research gradually shifted toward regional interaction, methodological refinement, and case-specific analyses. After 2016, interdisciplinary approaches—including network analysis and ancient DNA studies—began to emerge, although theoretical integration remains limited. The paper further discusses the role of national policies in shaping research agendas and promoting methodological innovations. Despite these advances, the field still faces fragmentation and insufficient cross-regional synthesis. The findings provide a quantitative overview of the intellectual landscape of archaeological cultural interaction and suggest directions for future theoretical and empirical integration.

Keywords: CiteSpace; Archaeological Culture; Cultural Interaction; Research Hotspots; Knowledge Mapping

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1 Introduction

Archaeology, as a discipline that studies past human life and socio-cultural development, reveals the interactive and dynamic relationships between different regional cultures or different cultural groups within the same region through the analysis of excavated materials. As early as the early 20th century, German scholars proposed the "theory of cultural diffusion", [1, 2] emphasizing that cultural transmission is the primary driver of cultural development, rather

than independent invention or parallel evolution. Since then, research on archaeological cultural interaction has grown steadily. In the 21st century, with the development of digital humanities technologies, CiteSpace has been widely used in medical and pharmaceutical research, but rarely in the humanities and social sciences. This study, based on CiteSpace and VOSviewer, collects data from

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CNKI and Wanfang journals to systematically analyze research on archaeological cultural interaction, helping researchers gain a comprehensive understanding of the field and identify new directions for future study. [3]

2 Data Sources and Methods

2.1 Data Sources

The data sources include both domestic and international components. Domestic data are primarily from the CNKI journal database, supplemented by Wanfang data and academic monographs. The search theme was "archaeological cultural interaction", with no restrictions on publication sources, covering January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2025. A total of 45 valid documents were retrieved from CNKI and 38 from Wanfang. After screening and removing irrelevant documents, 83 documents on archaeological cultural interaction were finally obtained.

2.2 Research Methods

This study combines bibliometric analysis and knowledge mapping. After removing non-research items such as conference notices and book reviews, the refined data were imported into CiteSpace for analysis, including publication time distribution, author collaboration networks, institutional collaboration networks, keyword co-occurrence analysis, keyword clustering analysis, and research hotspot analysis. [4]

3 The Developmental Stages of Cultural Interaction in Archaeology

3.1 Traditional Archaeological Cultural Studies (Before 2008)

In the early 20th century, research on archaeological cultural interactions was primarily influenced by the Western "theory of cultural transmission", with its leading scholar James Child authoring **The Dawn of European Civilizations**. The term "theory of cultural transmission" here draws from cultural anthropology and can be understood in archaeology as the process by which innovations are so-

cially accepted—that is, the diffusion of new ideas or cultural characteristics from one individual or group to others. However, the prevailing monolithic evolutionary theory of the late 19th century offered alternative perspectives: it posited that cultural traits radiate outward in a network pattern from distant origins, with transmission patterns observable through the medium and scale of dissemination; alternatively, it argued that cultural regions were closely linked to ecological adaptability. For the first time, researchers employed a cultural-historical approach, integrating transmission theory with archaeological findings to establish a new interpretive paradigm, while also proposing that European material culture evolved through an east-to-west transmission process. From this cultural-transmission perspective, some scholars began examining interrelationships between archaeological cultures based on artifact types and site locations—a tradition known as traditional archaeological cultural interaction studies. In 1921, Johan Gunnar Andersson proposed the "Western origin hypothesis of the Yangshao Culture" based on similarities in painted pottery at the Yangshao Village site. Although this theory was later refuted by subsequent archaeological discoveries, it marked the inception of research into archaeological cultural interactions. Although this view was subsequently rejected by the development of China's archaeological scholarship, it sparked sustained academic interest in tracing cultural transmission pathways.

By 2008, fewer than ten studies had been published during this phase, and research remained at a fragmented exploratory stage. Representative contributions included Zheng Hongli's archaeological observations on cultural interactions between Shang and Shu civilizations, Xue Xinming's investigation of cultural exchanges from the Qianyangshao to Yangshao periods across Shanxi and Hebei provinces, and Zhang Jun's reflections on interactions between early bronze cultures in Central China and northern regions. Scholars of this period primarily focused on archaeological cultural elements from individual sites or specific regions, lacking systematic theoretical frameworks.

3.2 Regional Cultural Interaction Research Phase (2009–2017)

With the advancement of the Chinese Civilization Origins Project and the continuous accumulation of archaeological materials, scholars began systematically examining cultural interactions between different regions based on

new evidence. The research focus shifted from static analyses of cultural elements and descriptive portrayals to in-depth investigations into dynamic cultural processes, interaction mechanisms, and driving forces, accompanied by significant enhancement in methodological rigor. Annual publication volumes reached approximately eight papers during this period. Representative studies included Gu Fei's theoretical framework and methodologies for analyzing archaeological cultural interactions in the Bronze Age; Dr. Chen Wei's doctoral dissertation at Jilin University, which systematically investigated pre-Qin archaeological cultures and their interrelationships in the Gansu-Qinghai region and southwestern mountainous areas, laying foundational groundwork for regional comparative archaeology; Shan Yueying's analysis of cultural patterns in northern China during the Eastern Zhou and Qin dynasties and interactions among Rong, Di, Hu peoples with Huaxia; and Yu Fangjie's study of Neolithic cultural configurations in the Hengduan Mountains and their exchanges with neighboring regions. Research perspectives expanded from single-cultural studies to comprehensive regional interactions, with markedly strengthened methodological awareness, achieving substantial progress in theoretical development, methodological innovation, and geographical scope expansion.

3.3 Interdisciplinary Integration Research Phase (2018–2025)

With the rapid advancement of science and technology, research on archaeological cultural interactions has increasingly adopted an interdisciplinary approach. Some scholars utilize ancient DNA to investigate population evolution and

ethnic interactions, reconstructing migration routes and population mixing ratios of ancient populations; others employ GIS-based geospatial analysis systems for settlement archaeology studies, examining ethnic groups and settlement patterns. The application of new technologies has provided fresh evidence and perspectives for studying cultural interactions in archaeology, shifting such research from basic phenomenon description to mechanistic analysis.

4 Visualization Analysis

4.1 Annual Publication Volume Analysis

Using SPSS for statistical processing, the following results were obtained (Figure 1). Overall, publication volume has gradually increased, with significant fluctuations and distinct phase differences. The linear fit ($R^2 \approx 0.23$) shows an upward trend, indicating an expanding research scale. Most years see 1–4 publications, but after 2017, volumes rise noticeably, reaching 6 or more in some years. The three-year moving average shows a continuous upward trend, with a clear rise after 2015, stabilizing at higher levels between 2018 and 2023.

The phase analysis shows clear differences: 2000–2008: low volume, median near 1; 2009–2016: the median rises to 2–3, the interquartile range expands; 2017–2026: the median exceeds 4, the maximum reaches 8, indicating frequent high-output years. The Lorenz curve shows a relatively balanced distribution across years, with no extreme concentration. Overall, the four significant features are: sustained growth with fluctuations; notable phase differences; increased high-output years after 2017; and a cumulative development pattern.

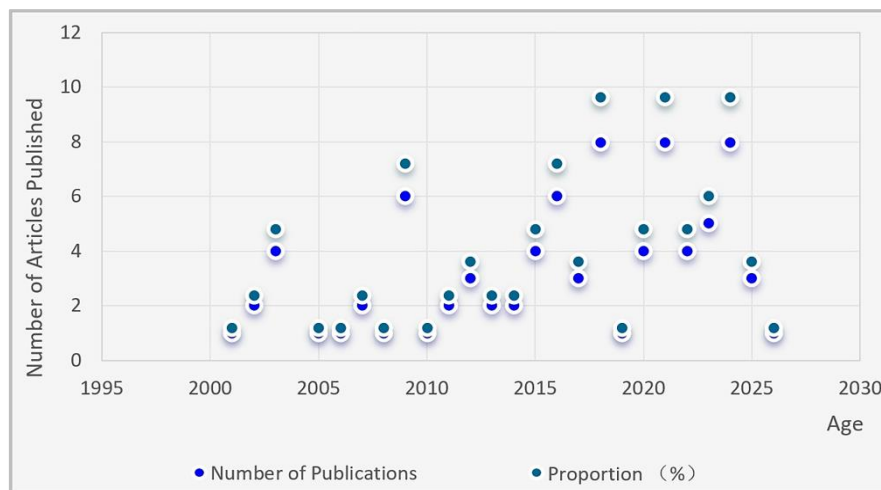


Figure 1 Statistics and Percentage Distribution of Publication Volume (2000–2026)

4.2 Authors of Published Papers

Using VOSviewer and CiteSpace, the 83 collected documents were analyzed for authorship. After removing duplicates, a total of 139 authors were identified. An author collaboration network was constructed using VOSviewer (Figure 2). Statistics on the top five authors by publication volume in China and abroad are presented. According to the results (Figure 1), among domestic authors, Zheng Hongli [5, 6] ranks first with three papers, holding a relatively leading position. Dou Haifeng, Zhang Jun, Shan Yueying, and Bao Yingjian each have two papers, forming a secondary active group. Among international authors, Liebmann Matthew and “Unknown” each have three papers, making them high-frequency authors in this sample. Brughmans Tom, Aubán, and Herrero Borja Legarra each have two papers, comparable to the secondary high-output domestic authors. The gaps among high-output authors are small. [7] Combining publication volume with the collaboration network structure, it can be seen that although Dou Haifeng has two papers, he occupies a relatively central position in the collaboration network. In contrast, some authors with higher publication volumes show relatively limited network connectivity, and their influence is more reflected in individual academic output rather than serving as hubs in the collaboration network. Both domestically and internationally, the number of highly productive authors is small. Most researchers have published only one or two papers, indicating that academic influence depends not only on output quantity but also on structural position within collaboration networks.

4.3 Research Institutions

Based on the clustering of research institutions [8] (Figure 4), several core institutions can be identified, such as the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social

Sciences, Henan Normal University, and Jilin University. These institutions occupy relatively central positions in the network and are connected to several universities or research units, playing a certain leading role. However, upon closer examination of their connections, the centrality is not strong; it is more a matter of positional centrality rather than high-density relational ties. A highly concentrated research network cluster has not yet formed, and what is observed is mainly local cooperation and small-scale interactions, with the overall structure remaining relatively fragmented. Meanwhile, regarding international institutions, the figure more intuitively shows that international nodes are either isolated or weakly connected. [9] Only a few institutions have links with one another, and a stable cross-national collaboration network has not yet been established. [10]

In the early stage (2002–2003), the School of Cultural Heritage at Northwest University [11] had a burst intensity of 1.36, indicating a strong leading role during the initial phase of this field. Between 2005 and 2008, institutions such as Sichuan University and the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology experienced short-term bursts, with intensities around 0.69, but these bursts were short-lived, and research hotspots were relatively scattered, with no stable center yet formed. In the middle stage, institutions such as Nanjing University, Xi’an Academy of Fine Arts, the University of Valencia, and University College London began to appear, with burst intensities ranging from 0.67 to 0.68. Bursts during this stage were also short in duration, indicating that research hotspots were still undergoing rapid turnover. It is worth noting that from 2016 to 2018, Henan University showed a burst intensity of 1.05; from 2017 to 2018, Nanjing Normal University had a burst intensity of 1.14; from 2018 to 2021, Liaoning University had a burst intensity of 0.83; and from 2021 to 2022, Zhengzhou University had a burst intensity of 1.14.

Table 1 Statistics of Top Five Authors by Publication Volume

Order number	Number of articles published by domestic authors	Number of publications	Number of publications by foreign authors	Number of publications
1	Zheng Hongli	3	Liebmann, Matthew	3
2	Dou Haifeng	2	Unknown	3
3	Zhang Jun	2	Brughmans Tom	2
4	Shanyue Ying	2	Aubán	2
5	Bao Yingjian	2	Herrero Borja Legarra	2

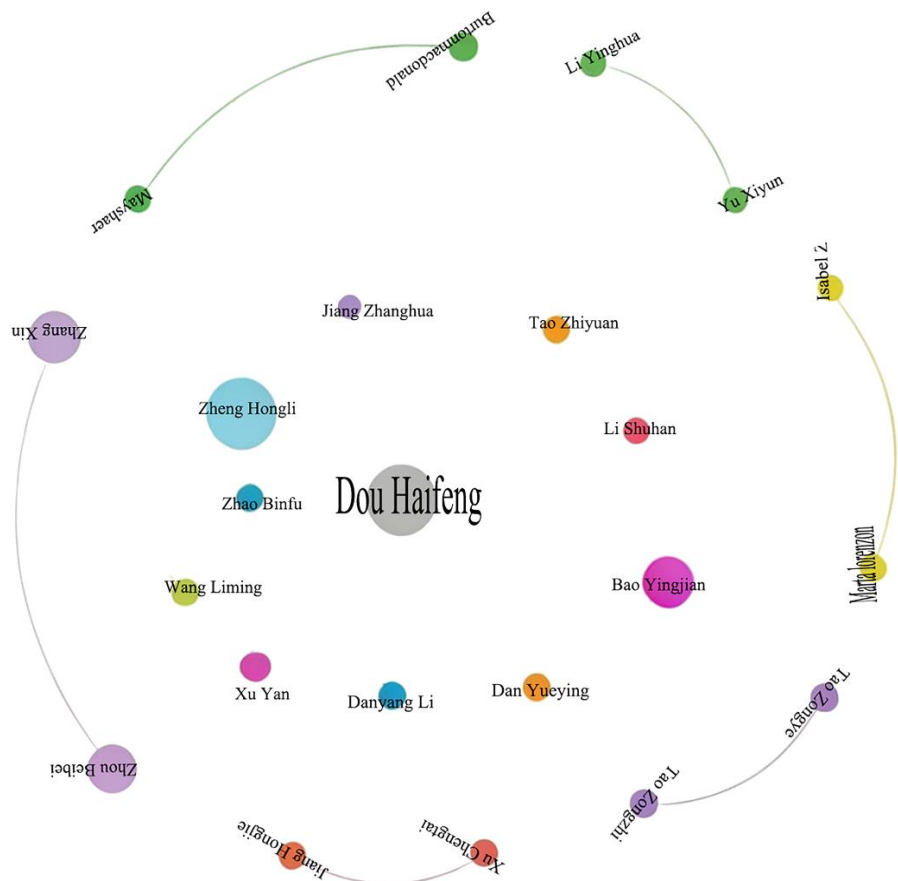


Figure 2 Author clustering of the published articles

Top 25 Authors with the Strongest Citation Bursts

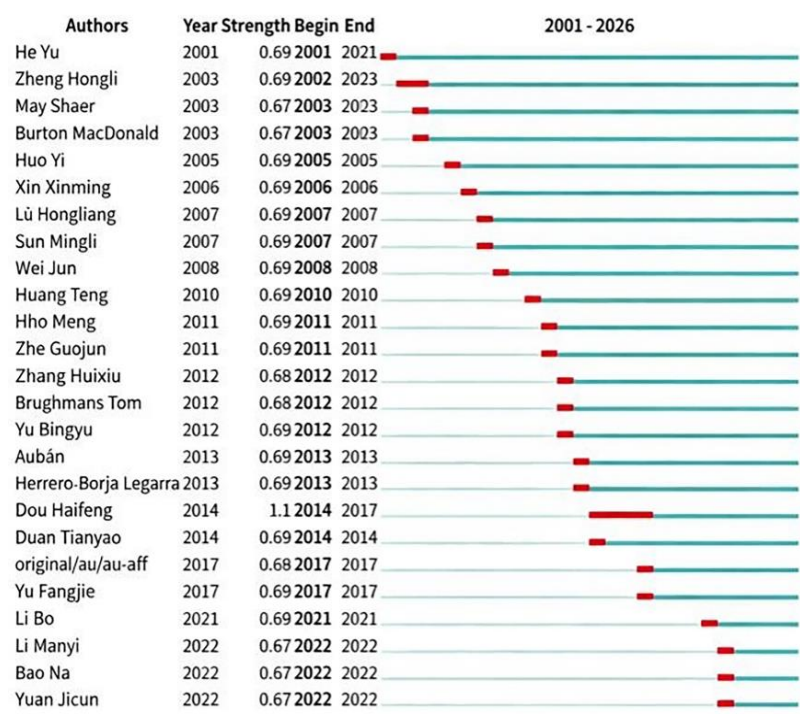


Figure 3 Cites the top 25 authors with the strongest impact citations



Figure 4 Research Institution Clustering

Top 15 Institutions with the Strongest Citation Bursts

Institutions	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2001 - 2026
Northwest University School of Cultural Heritage and Museology	2002	1.36	2002	2003	
Sichuan University	2005	0.69	2005	2005	
Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology	2006	0.69	2006	2006	
Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology	2008	0.69	2008	2008	
Nanjing University	2012	0.67	2012	2012	
Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts	2012	0.67	2012	2012	
University of Valencia	2013	0.68	2013	2013	
University College London	2013	0.68	2013	2013	
Jilin University Frontier Archaeology Research Center	2014	0.68	2014	2014	
Northwest University School of Cultural Heritage	2014	0.68	2014	2014	
China National Museum	2015	0.68	2015	2015	
Henan University	2016	1.05	2016	2018	
Nanjing Normal University	2017	1.14	2017	2018	
Liaoning University	2018	0.83	2018	2021	
Zhengzhou University	2021	1.14	2021	2022	

Figure 5 The top 15 institutions with the strongest outbursts

4.4 Keyword Co-occurrence and Burst Features

This section uses VOSviewer and CiteSpace to perform keyword clustering and burst analysis on the data, providing a comprehensive overview of the structure and evolution of research hotspots. As shown in Figure 6, "cultural interaction" consistently occupies the central position in the network. Both its node connectivity and betweenness centrality are significantly higher than those of surrounding nodes, indicating that it is not only a high-frequency term

but also serves as a central hub guiding the development of research directions. Around this high-frequency term "cultural interaction", several subgroups have gradually emerged among the keywords. These subgroups are not isolated from each other but exhibit certain overlaps and connections, collectively presenting a typical "center-periphery" structure. On the one hand, this indicates a strong concentration of research themes; on the other hand, it shows that different topics have formed certain internal relationships and are no longer operating independently.

The first category is more theoretical, represented by terms such as "cultural factors", "cultural origins", and "cultural evolution", focusing on the internal mechanisms

and evolutionary logic of cultural interaction from a theoretical perspective. The second category emphasizes temporal and spatial dimensions, with core terms like "Neolithic period", "Shang period", "middle reaches of the Yangtze River", and "Qinghai region", focusing on cultural differences and interaction processes across different time periods and regional backgrounds. The third category is more concrete, represented by terms such as "pottery chronology" and "Baoshan site", emphasizing empirical support through typological analysis and case studies.

To more concretely capture the dynamic changes in research hotspots, this study introduces keyword burst analysis based on keyword co-occurrence, examining the intensity and duration of attention to specific keywords over different time periods (Figure 7). The results show that the burst intensity of most keywords ranges from 0.60 to 0.68, a relatively stable interval, indicating that the overall pace of development is not dramatic but rather a continuous process. To further understand the dynamic evolution of research, I analyze the temporal dimension in more detail. In the early period, around 2003, there were a few burst keywords, and their types were relatively concentrated, mainly including "Shu culture", "Shang culture", "interactive exchange", "Sanxingdui", and "archaeology". The intensity differences among these terms were small, and their durations were short,

indicating that research at that time remained at the level of cultural type identification and basic relationship sorting, with clear characteristics of an initial stage. Around 2012–2017, the situation began to change. The number of keywords increased significantly, and the content became more detailed, with terms such as "painted pottery", "pottery chronology", "cultural factors", and "Baoshan site" beginning to appear. This indicates that research was shifting from macro-level discussions to concrete material analysis. At the same time, regional terms such as "middle reaches of the Yangtze River" and "Hengduan Mountains" appeared frequently, suggesting that the research perspective was gradually expanding to the spatial dimension. During this stage, research began to attempt to integrate "region", "type", and "mechanism", moving beyond single-level descriptions. Changes since 2020 are even more pronounced. keywords such as "network analysis" and "human-centered interaction networks" began to appear, indicating a shift in research methods, with quantitative analysis and interdisciplinary tools gradually being introduced. However, "Cultural interaction" is an exception; it has a long duration and wide coverage, spanning almost the entire research process. This situation is quite interesting—on the one hand, specific research topics are constantly changing; on the other hand, the core issue has never changed.

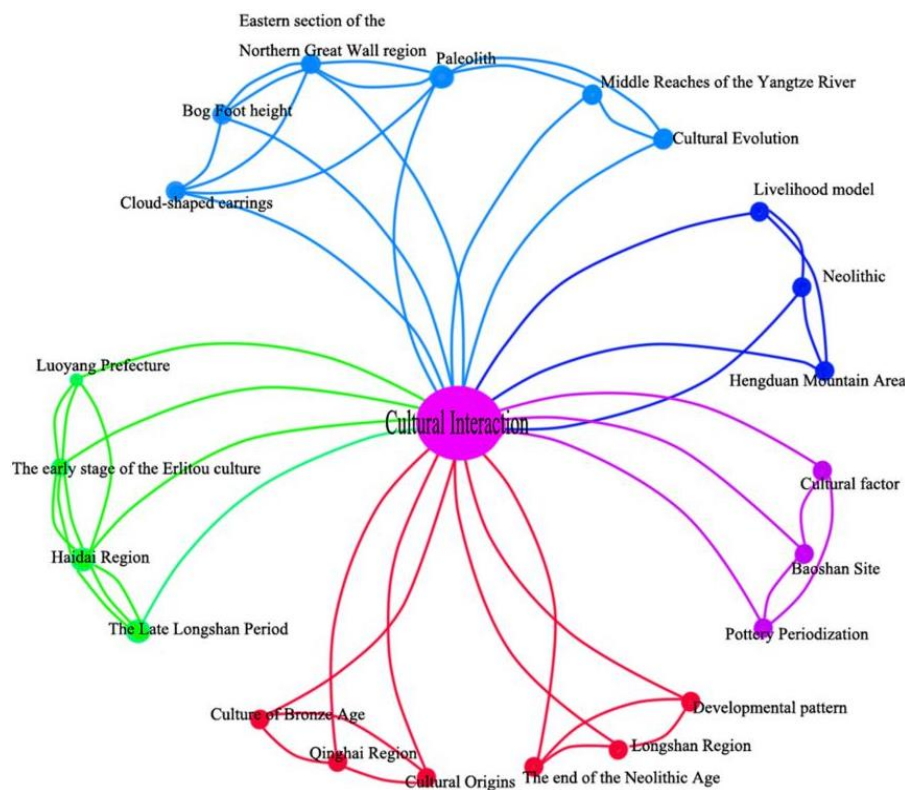


Figure 6 Keyword Co-occurrence Clustering

Top 30 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts

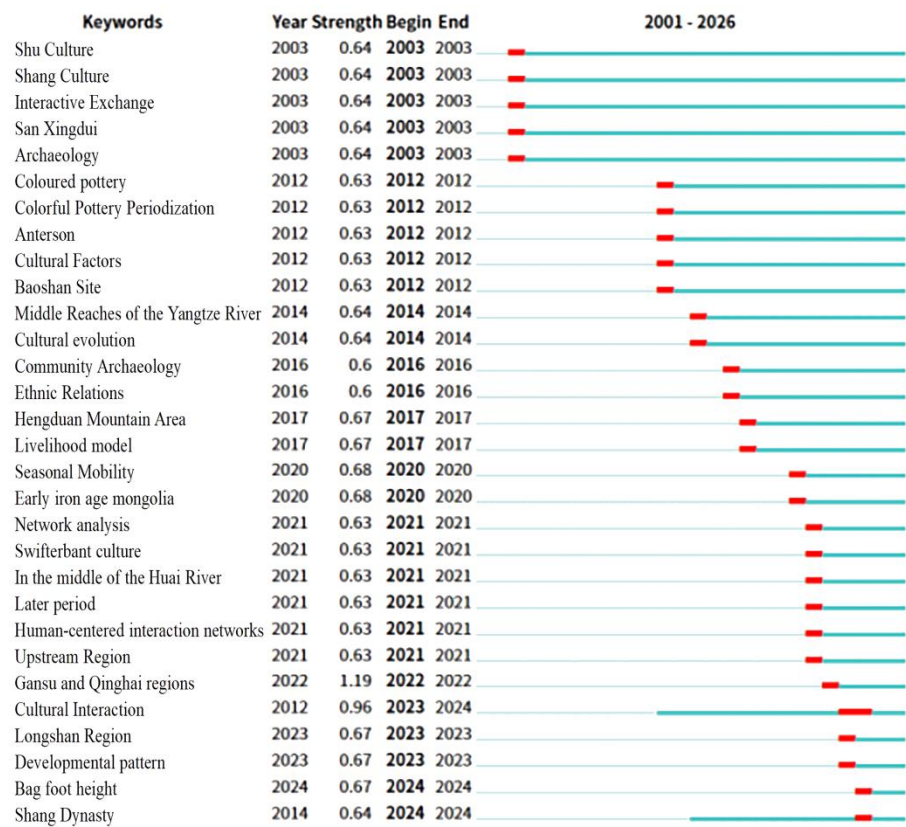


Figure 7 The top 30 keywords with the strongest search spikes

5 Discussion

5.1 Relationship Between National Policies and Research Hotspots

According to the overall trends in publication volume and research hotspots over the past 25 years, research on archaeological cultural interaction shows an overall upward trend. [3] However, there is a significant difference between Chinese and English publication volumes, with Chinese-language literature dominating, indicating that international attention to archaeological cultural interaction is relatively limited. The notable increase in publication volume from 2017 to 2026 coincides with the convening of the First Chinese Archaeology Congress in 2016 [12], which promoted the rapid development of archaeological cultural research and provided academic support for the field. Furthermore, in recent years, institutional support for archaeological work has been continuously strengthened.

During the “14th Five-Year Plan” period, relevant policies introduced institutional arrangements such as “archaeology first, then land transfer” and reinforced the protection of major sites and the pre-construction archaeology mechanism, thereby enhancing the status of archaeological work in infrastructure construction and social development. The “Archaeological China” major project has been incorporated into the national strategic layout, emphasizing systematic research to substantiate the development of Chinese civilization. This has, to some extent, guided research themes toward macro-level frameworks and major issues, indirectly driving the growth of related academic research. In 2024, the National Cultural Heritage Administration published an interpretive document on the Guidelines for Promoting the Construction of World-Class Archaeological Institutions (Trial), which echoes the appearance of methodological keywords such as “network analysis” in the research, indicating that changes in research methods are not entirely spontaneous but are, to some degree, guided by the policy environment. However, based on the comparison be-

tween Chinese and English literature, the research still exhibits regional characteristics. Chinese-language literature dominates absolutely, while international publications are relatively limited, suggesting that the dissemination and impact of this field within the global academic system still have room for improvement. Although some foreign institutions and scholars have appeared in the collaboration network and keyword structure, the overall connections remain relatively loose, and a stable transnational research community has not yet formed. This phenomenon reflects, to some extent, that while Chinese archaeological topics hold unique value, their integration into the international discourse system remains insufficient.

5.2 Evolution of Research Themes

Around 2016, with the convening of national academic conferences and the advancement of related research projects, archaeological research as a whole entered a relatively active stage of development. Against this background, research themes not only increased in number but also became more diverse in type, and methodological applications gradually enriched. Combining the results of keyword co-occurrence and burst analysis, we can clearly see the thematic changes in research on archaeological cultural interaction at different stages, showing a temporal progression from macro-level to concrete, and from descriptive to interpretive.

In the early stage, research themes were relatively concentrated and limited in number. The vast majority of studies judged the existence of cultural connections based on artifact typology or site distribution, focusing more on the description and of artifacts. The research path was relatively, and the problem awareness was relatively thin, mostly revolving around basic issues such as “cultural types”, “cultural exchange”, and “archaeology”. From the existing research results, this orientation was closely related to the developmental stage of archaeology at that time. Early research also had certain limitations. The most prominent issue was that the understanding of cultural interaction was relatively simple, often equated with the spread of artifacts and the diffusion of influences. Factors such as population migration, technological choices, and social organization were often not incorporated into the analytical framework. Most studies focused on whether connections existed between artifacts, but rarely explored how such connections arose. To some extent, this made cultural interaction appear as a relatively static, linear explanatory model.

In the middle and late stages, research themes began to diversify. This is mainly reflected in the increase in the number of keywords and the gradual increase in content. Based on keyword co-occurrence results, the keywords gradually became specific sites, pottery, and typological and analytical terms, indicating that research at this time had shifted from macro-level judgments to the analysis of concrete materials. [13] It is evident that in the middle and late stages, research was no longer satisfied with simply judging whether connections existed between cultures, but began to explore the specific forms of those connections. The increase in regional research and the frequent appearance of keywords such as “middle reaches of the Yangtze River” and “Hengduan Mountains” suggest that the research perspective was expanding from single cultural units to larger spatial scales. [9, 14] At this stage, research no longer stopped at “whether connections exist” but began to attempt to explain the specific forms of these connections. This transformation meant that cultural interaction was no longer just an abstract concept but began to have more concrete archaeological support. Case studies became increasingly abundant, but the differences between different studies were not clear. Some studies remained at the level of interpreting concrete materials, lacking advancement toward higher-level generalizations. To some extent, this phenomenon is related to the shift in research paths. When the research focus shifts from macro to micro, material analysis inevitably takes up a larger proportion. However, without corresponding theoretical integration, it is easy to form a “fragmented” research pattern. Looking at the keyword network in this study, connections between different subgroups have been established, but the overall network density remains limited, reflecting this issue to some extent. [15]

6 Conclusion

In the preceding narrative, the collected data were subjected to visualization analysis. The research findings indicate that research on archaeological cultural interaction has generally shown continuous growth, with a particularly significant increase after 2017. The research subjects are mainly domestic institutions, while international participation is relatively limited. Although core nodes have formed in the collaboration network, the overall connections remain relatively loose. The evolution of research themes has progressed from early studies on cultural types and distri-

butions to regional and typological analyses, methodological integration, and in-depth development in key regions.

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