

The Jiang Periodic Table Of Elements

Chun-Xuan Jiang

Institute for Basic Research, Palm Harbor, FL34682-1577, USA

And: P. O. Box 3924, Beijing 100854, China

jiangchunxuan@sohu.com, cxjiang@mail.bcf.net.cn, jcxuan@sina.com, Jiangchunxuan@vip.sohu.com

Abstract: Using the stable number theory we calculate the best electron configurations of the elements and not from experimental data. We make the Jiang periodic table of the elements. In studying the stability of the many-body problem we suggest two principles. Using the 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 5s we make the Jiang periodic table of elements with five periods. The Jiang periodic table reflects the order in which atomic orbitals are filled. The s orbitals are filled in the two rows. The p orbitals are filled in the six rows. The d orbitals are filled in the ten rows. The f orbitals are filled in the fourteen rows. The g orbitals are filled in the eighteen rows.

[Chun-Xuan Jiang. **The Jiang Periodic Table Of Elements.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(1):75-83]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/report>. 11. doi:[10.7537/marsroj08011611](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsroj08011611).

Keywords: Jiang; Periodic; Table; Element

In studying the stability of the many-body problem we suggest two principles [1-9].

(1) The prime number principle. A prime number is irreducible in the integers, it seems therefore natural to associate it with the most stable subsystem. We prove that 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 23, 47 are the most stable primes.

(2) The symmetric principle. The most stable configuration of two prime numbers is then stable symmetric system in nature. We prove that 2, 4, 6, 10, 14, 22, 46, 94 are the most stable even numbers. The stability can be defined as long life and existence in nature, and instability as short life or non-existence in nature.

In this paper by using the prime number principle and the symmetric principle we calculate the best electron configurations of the elements. Total quantum number n and orbital quantum number l determine the best electron configurations of the elements:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 n = 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \dots \\
 \text{Electron shells:} \quad \quad K \quad L \quad M \quad N \quad O \quad P \dots \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 2(2l+1) = 2 \quad 6 \quad 10 \quad 14 \quad 18 \quad 22 \dots \\
 \text{Electron subshells:} \quad \quad \quad s \quad p \quad d \quad f \quad g \quad h \dots
 \end{array}$$

An atomic subshell that contains its full quota of electrons is said to be closed. A closed s subshell ($l=0$) holds two electrons, a closed p subshell ($l=1$) six electrons, a closed d subshell ($l=2$) ten electrons, a closed f subshell ($l=3$) fourteen electrons, these subshells are the most stable, a closed g subshell ($l=4$) eighteen electrons is the most unstable. Using the symmetric principle it has been proved the $2(2l+1) = 2, 6, 10$ and 14 are stable and $2(2l+1) = 18$ is unstable. The s, p, d , and f subshells are stable and the g subshell is unstable[3].

Table 1 shows the best electron configurations of the elements. From 1 to 92 of the atomic numbers every subshell is stable. It has been proved that the last stable element that occurs naturally is uranium with an atomic number of 92 and there are only 92 stable elements in nature. Since $5g$ subshell is unstable, the elements 93-110 are unstable. Since $5g$ is unstable, $6s, 6p, 6d, 6f, 6g$ and $6h$ subshells are unstable. Therefore the elements 111-182 are unstable.

Using the 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 5s of table 1 we make the Jiang periodic table of elements with five periods. Table 2 shows the relationship between the outermost subshell electron configurations and the Jiang periodic table. The Jiang periodic table reflects the order in which atomic orbitals are filled. The s orbitals are filled in the two rows. The p orbitals are filled in the six rows. The d orbitals are filled in the ten rows. The f orbitals are filled in the fourteen rows. The g orbitals are filled in the eighteen rows.

Table 1. The Best Electron Configuration of the Elements

Z	Sym	K			L			M			N				O				
		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	5g			
1	H	1																	
2	He	2																	
3	Li	2	1																
4	Be	2	2																
5	B	2	2	1															
6	C	2	2	2															
7	N	2	2	3															
8	O	2	2	4															
9	F	2	2	5															
10	Ne	2	2	6															
11	Na	2	2	6	1														
12	Mg	2	2	6	2														
13	Al	2	2	6	2	1													
14	Si	2	2	6	2	2													
15	P	2	2	6	2	3													
16	S	2	2	6	2	4													
17	Cl	2	2	6	2	5													
18	Ar	2	2	6	2	6													
19	K	2	2	6	2	6	1												
20	Ca	2	2	6	2	6	2												
21	Sc	2	2	6	2	6	3												
22	Ti	2	2	6	2	6	4												
23	V	2	2	6	2	6	5												
24	Cr	2	2	6	2	6	6												
25	Mn	2	2	6	2	6	7												
26	Fe	2	2	6	2	6	8												
27	Co	2	2	6	2	6	9												
28	Ni	2	2	6	2	6	10												
29	Cu	2	2	6	2	6	10	1											
30	Zn	2	2	6	2	6	10	2											
31	Ga	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	1										
32	Ge	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	2										
33	As	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	3										
34	Se	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	4										
35	Br	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	5										
36	Kr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6										
37	Rb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	1									
38	Sr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	2									
39	Y	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	3									
40	Zr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	4									
41	Nb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	5									
42	Mo	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	6									
43	Tc	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	7									
44	Ru	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	8									
45	Rh	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	9									
46	Pd	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10									

Table 1. (Continued)

Z	Sym	K			L			M			N				O				
		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	5g			
47	Ag	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	1								
48	Cd	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	2								
49	In	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	3								
50	Sn	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	4								
51	Sb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	5								
52	Te	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	6								
53	I	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	7								
54	Xe	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	8								
55	Cs	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	9								
56	Ba	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	10								
57	La	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	11								
58	Ce	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	12								
59	Pr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	13								
60	Nd	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14								
61	Pm	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	1							
62	Sm	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2							
63	Eu	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	1						
64	Gd	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	2						
65	Tb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	3						
66	Dy	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	4						
67	Ho	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	5						
68	Er	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6						
69	Tm	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	1					
70	Yb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	2					
71	Lu	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	3					
72	Hf	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	4					
73	Ta	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	5					
74	W	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	6					
75	Re	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	7					
76	Os	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	8					
77	Ir	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	9					
78	Pt	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10					
79	Au	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	1				
80	Hg	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	2				
81	Tl	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	3				
82	Pb	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	4				
83	Bi	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	5				
84	Po	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	6				
85	At	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	7				
86	Rn	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	8				
87	Fr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	9				
88	Ra	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	10				
89	Ac	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	11				
90	Th	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	12				
91	Pa	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	13				
92	U	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14				

Table 1. (Continued)

Z	Sym	K			L			M			N				O				
		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	5g			
93	Np	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	1			
94	Pu	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2			
95	Am	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	3			
96	Cm	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	4			
97	Bk	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	5			
98	Cf	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	6			
99	Es	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	7			
100	Fm	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	8			
101	Md	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	9			
102	No	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	10			
103	Lr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	11			
104	Rf	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	12			
105	Db	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	13			
106	Sg	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	14			
107	Bh	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	15			
108	Hs	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	16			
109	Mt	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	17			
110	Ds	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	18			

Table 3. Wrong Mendeleev Electronic Configuration Of The Elements

1. Period2. Period3. Period4. Period5. Period6. Period7. Period

Num.	Symbol	K			L			M			N				O				P		Q	
1. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p	
1	<u>H</u>	1																				
2	<u>He</u>	2																				
2. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p	
3	<u>Li</u>	2	1																			
4	<u>Be</u>	2	2																			
5	<u>B</u>	2	2	1																		
6	<u>C</u>	2	2	2																		
7	<u>N</u>	2	2	3																		
8	<u>O</u>	2	2	4																		
9	<u>F</u>	2	2	5																		
10	<u>Ne</u>	2	2	6																		
3. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p	
11	<u>Na</u>	2	2	6	1																	
12	<u>Mg</u>	2	2	6	2																	

13	<u>Al</u>	2	2	6	2	1															
14	<u>Si</u>	2	2	6	2	2															
15	<u>P</u>	2	2	6	2	3															
16	<u>S</u>	2	2	6	2	4															
17	<u>Cl</u>	2	2	6	2	5															
18	<u>Ar</u>	2	2	6	2	6															
4. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	
19	<u>K</u>	2	2	6	2	6	..	1													
20	<u>Ca</u>	2	2	6	2	6	..	2													
21	<u>Sc</u>	2	2	6	2	6	1	2													
22	<u>Ti</u>	2	2	6	2	6	2	2													
23	<u>V</u>	2	2	6	2	6	3	2													
24	<u>Cr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	5	1													
25	<u>Mn</u>	2	2	6	2	6	5	2													
26	<u>Fe</u>	2	2	6	2	6	6	2													
27	<u>Co</u>	2	2	6	2	6	7	2													
28	<u>Ni</u>	2	2	6	2	6	8	2													
29	<u>Cu</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	1													
30	<u>Zn</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2													
31	<u>Ga</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	1												
32	<u>Ge</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	2												
33	<u>As</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	3												
34	<u>Se</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	4												
35	<u>Br</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	5												
36	<u>Kr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6												
5. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p
37	<u>Rb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	1									
38	<u>Sr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	2									
39	<u>Y</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	1	..	2									
40	<u>Zr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	2	..	2									
41	<u>Nb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	4	..	1									
42	<u>Mo</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	5	..	1									
43	<u>Tc</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	6	..	1									
44	<u>Ru</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	7	..	1									
45	<u>Rh</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	8	..	1									
46	<u>Pd</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10									
47	<u>Ag</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	1									
48	<u>Cd</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2									
49	<u>In</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	1								

50	<u>Sn</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	2									
51	<u>Sb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	3									
52	<u>Te</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	4									
53	<u>I</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	5									
54	<u>Xe</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	6									
6. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p	
55	<u>Cs</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	6	..	..	1					
56	<u>Ba</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	6	..	..	2					
57	<u>La</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	..	2	6	1	..	2						
58	<u>Ce</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	2	6	..	..	2					
59	<u>Pr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	3	2	6	..	..	2					
60	<u>Nd</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	4	2	6	..	..	2					
61	<u>Pm</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	5	2	6	..	..	2					
62	<u>Sm</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	6	2	6	..	..	2					
63	<u>Eu</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	7	2	6	..	..	2					
64	<u>Gd</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	7	2	6	1	..	2						
65	<u>Tb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	9	2	6	..	..	2					
66	<u>Dy</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	10	2	6	..	..	2					
67	<u>Ho</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	11	2	6	..	..	2					
68	<u>Er</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	12	2	6	..	..	2					
69	<u>Tm</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	13	2	6	..	..	2					
70	<u>Yb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	..	..	2					
71	<u>Lu</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	1	..	2						
72	<u>Hf</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	2	..	2						
73	<u>Ta</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	3	..	2						
74	<u>W</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	4	..	2						
75	<u>Re</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	5	..	2						
76	<u>Os</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	6	..	2						
77	<u>Ir</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	7	..	2						
78	<u>Pt</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	9	..	1						
79	<u>Au</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	1						
80	<u>Hg</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2						
81	<u>Tl</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	1					
82	<u>Pb</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	2					
83	<u>Bi</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	3					
84	<u>Po</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	4					
85	<u>At</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	5					
86	<u>Rn</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	6					
7. Period		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	4s	4p	4d	4f	5s	5p	5d	5f	6s	6p	6d	6f	7s	7p	

87	<u>Fr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	6	..	..	1	
88	<u>Ra</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	6	..	..	2	
89	<u>Ac</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	6	1	..	2	
90	<u>Th</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	6	2	..	2	
91	<u>Pa</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	2	2	6	1	..	2	
92	<u>U</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	3	2	6	1	..	2	
93	<u>Np</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	4	2	6	1	..	2	
94	<u>Pu</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	6	2	6	..	..	2	
95	<u>Am</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	7	2	6	..	..	2	
96	<u>Cm</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	7	2	6	1	..	2	
97	<u>Bk</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	9	2	6	..	..	2	
98	<u>Cf</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	10	2	6	..	..	2	
99	<u>Es</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	11	2	6	..	..	2	
100	<u>Fm</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	12	2	6	..	..	2	
101	<u>Md</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	13	2	6	..	..	2	
102	<u>No</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	..	..	2	
103	<u>Lr</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	1	..	2	
104	<u>Rf</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	2	..	2	
105	<u>Db</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	3	..	2	
106	<u>Sg</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	4	..	2	
107	<u>Bh</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	5	..	2	
108	<u>Hs</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	6	..	2	
109	<u>Mt</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	7	..	2	
110	<u>Uun</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	9	..	1	
111	<u>Uuu</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	1	
112	<u>Uub</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	
114	<u>Uug</u>	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	14	2	6	10	..	2	2

Table 2. The Jiang periodic table of elements.

Atomic Orbitals	Outermost Subshell electrons	1. Period	2. Period	3. Period	4. Period	5. Period
s	1	1 H	3 Li	11 Na	29 Cu	61 Pm
	2	2 He	4 Be	12 Mg	30 Zn	62 Sm
p	1		5 B	13 Al	31 Ga	63 Eu
	2		6 C	14 Si	32 Ge	64 Gd
	3		7 N	15 P	33 As	65 Tb
	4		8 O	16 S	34 Se	66 Dy
	5		9 F	17 Cl	35 Br	67 Ho
	6		10 Ne	18 Ar	36 Kr	68 Er
d	1			19 K	37 Rb	69 Tm
	2			20 Ca	38 Sr	70 Yb
	3			21 Sc	39 Y	71 Lu
	4			22 Ti	40 Zr	72 Hf
	5			23 V	41 Nb	73 Ta
	6			24 Cr	42 Mo	74 W

	7		25 Mn	43 Tc	75 Re
	8		26 Fe	44 Ru	76 Os
	9		27 Co	45 Rh	77 Ir
	10		28 Ni	46 Pd	78 Pt
f	1			47 Ag	79 Au
	2			48 Cd	80 Hg
	3			49 In	81 Tl
	4			50 Sn	82 Pb
	5			51 Sb	83 Bi
	6			52 Te	84 Po
	7			53 I	85 At
	8			54 Xe	86 Rn
	9			55 Cs	87 Fr
	10			56 Ba	88 Ra
	11			57 La	89 Ac
	12			58 Ce	90 Th
	13			59 Pr	91 Pa
	14			60 Nd	92 U
g	1				93 Np
	2				94 Pu
	3				95 Am
	4				96 Cm
	5				97 Bk
	6				98 Cf
	7				99 Es
	8				100 Fm
	9				101 Md
	10				102 No
	11				103 Lr
	12				104 Rf
	13				105 Db
	14				106 Sg
	15				107 Bh
	16				108 Hs
	17				109 Mt
	18				110 Ds

References

1. B. Green and T. Tao, The primes contain arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions, *Ann. Math.*, 167(208), 481-547.
2. B. Green, Generalising the Hardy-Littlewood method for primes, In: *Proceedings of the international congress of mathematicians (Madrid. 2006)*, Europ. Math. Soc., Vol. II, 373-399, 2007.
3. B. Green, Long arithmetic progressions of primes, *Clay Mathematics Proceedings Vol. 7*, 2007, 149-159.
4. B. Kra, The Green-Tao theorem on arithmetic progressions in the primes: An ergodic point of view, *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 43(2006), 3-23.
5. Chun-Xuan Jiang Prime theorem in Santilli's isonumber theory, 19(2002), 475-494.
6. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Disproof's of Riemann's hypothesis, *Algebras Groups and Geometries*, 22(2005), 123-136. <http://www.i-b-r.org/docs/Jiang Riemann.pdf>.
7. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Fifteen consecutive integers with exactly k prime factors, *Algebras Groups and Geometries*, 23(2006), 229-234.
8. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory with applications to new cryptograms, Fermat's theorem and Goldbach's conjecture, *Inter. Acad. Press*, 2002, MR2004c:11001, <http://www.i-b-r.org/jiang.pdf>
9. ChunXuan Jiang, Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory, Part II, *Algebras Groups and Geometries*, 15(1998), 509-544.
10. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory, Part I, *Algebras Groups and Geometries*, 15(1998), 351-393.
11. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Foundations Santilli's

- isonumber theory, In: Fundamental open problems in sciences at the end of the millennium, T. Gill, K. Liu and E. Trelle (Eds) Hadronic Press, USA, (1999), 105-139.
12. Chun-Xuan Jiang, On the Yu-Goldbach prime theorem, Guangxi Sciences (Chinese) 3(1996), 91-2.
 13. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Prime theorem in Santilli's isonumber theory (II), Algebras Groups and Geometries, 20(2003), 149-170.
 14. Chun-Xuan Jiang, Proof of Schinzel's hypothesis, Algebras Groups and Geometries, 18(2001), 411-420.
 15. Chun-Xuan Jiang, The simplest proofs of both arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions of primes, preprint, 2006.
 16. D. R. Heath-Brown, Primes represented by $x^3 + 2y^3$, Acta Math., 186 (2001), 1-84.
 17. E. Szemerédi, On sets of integers containing no k elements in arithmetic progressions, Acta Arith., 27(1975), 299-345.
 18. Granville, Harald Cramér and distribution of prime numbers, Scand. Actuar. J, 1995(1) (1995), 12-28.
 19. H. Furstenberg, Ergodic behavior of diagonal measures and a theorem of Szemerédi on arithmetic progressions, J. Analyse Math., 31(1997), 204-256.
 20. H. Iwaniec and E. Kowalski, Analytic number theory, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 2004
 21. J. Friedlander and H. Iwaniec, The polynomial $x^2 + y^4$ captures its primes, Ann. Math., 148(1998), 945-1040.
 1. Jiang, Chun-xuan. A mathematical model for particle classification. Hadronic J. Supp. 2, 514-522(1986).
 2. Jiang, Chun-xuan. A new theory for many-body problem stabilities. (Chinese) Qian Kexue 1, 38-48 (1981).
 3. Jiang, Chun-xuan. Foundations of Santilli Isonumber Theory with applications to new cryptograms, Fermat's theorem and Goldbach's Conjecture. pp.85-88. Inter, Acad, Press. 2002. MR2004c:11001.
<http://www.i-b-r.org/docs/jiang.pdf>.
 4. Jiang, Chun-xuan. Foundations of Santilli's isonumber theory Part 1. Algebras, Groups and Geometries. 15, 351-393 (1998).
 5. Jiang, Chun-xuan. On the limit for the periodic table of the elements. Apeiron Vol. 5 Nr. 1-2, 21-24(1998).
 6. Jiang, Chun-xuan. On the symmetries and the stabilities of $4n + 2$ electron configurations of the elements. Phys. Lett. 73A, 385-386(1979).
 7. Jiang, Chun-xuan. The application of stable groups to biological structures. Acta Math. Sci. 5, 243-260(1985).
 8. Jiang, Chun-xuan. The prime principle and the symmetric principle in clusters and nanostructures. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1004.0043v1.pdf>.
 9. Jiang, Chun-xuan. The prime principle in biology (Chinese), J. Biomath, 1, 123-125(1986).
 22. K. Soundararajan, Small gaps between prime numbers: The work of Goldston-Pintz-Yildirim, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc., 44(2007), 1-18.
 23. R. Crandall and C. Pomerance, Prime numbers a computational perspective, Springer-Verlag, New York, 2005.
 24. T. Tao, The dichotomy between structure and randomness, arithmetic progressions, and the primes, In: Proceedings of the international congress of mathematicians (Madrid. 2006), Europ. Math. Soc. Vol. 581-608, 2007.
 25. W. T. Gowers, A new proof of Szemerédi's theorem, GAFA, 11(2001), 465-588.

1/25/2016