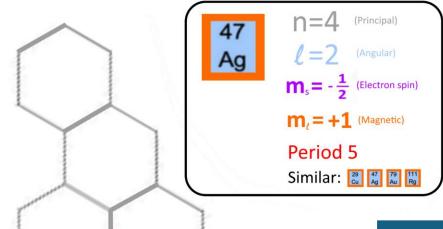
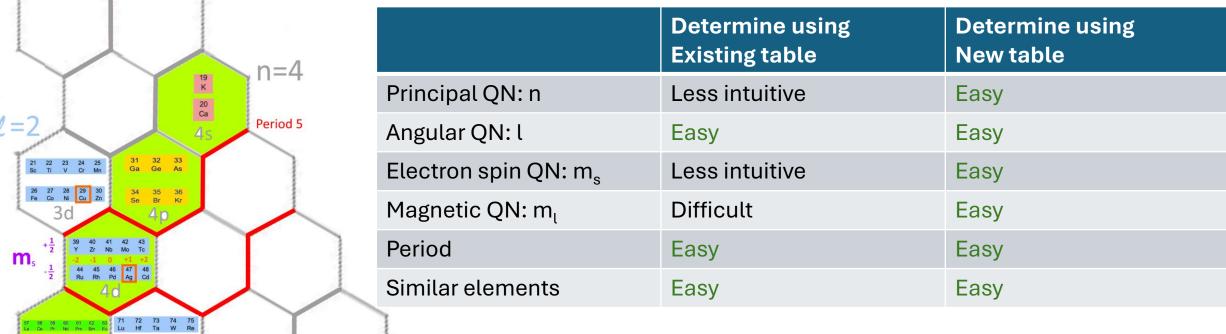
#### Period 1 n=1Period 2 n=2 $\ell = 1$ Period 3 n=35 6 7 B C N Period 4 n=416 17 18 S CI Ar Period 5 n=5Period 6 n=6 39 40 41 42 43 Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Period 7 $\ell = 3$ n=763 71 72 73 74 75 Eu Lu Hf Ta W Re 103 104 105 106 107 Lr Rf Db Sg Bh

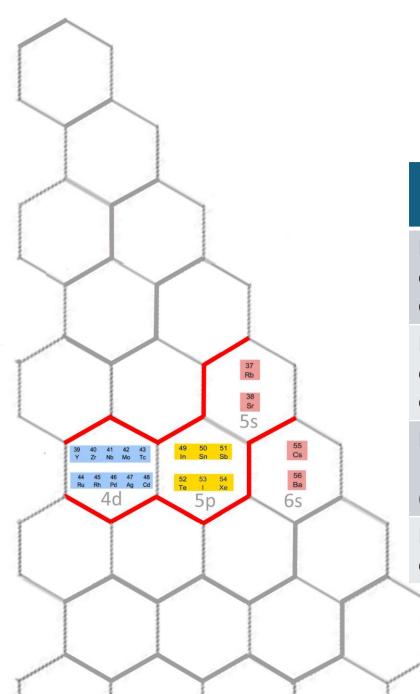
# HexaFrame periodic table



108 109 110 111 112 Hs Mt Ds Rg Cn

### Pro: Coordinates can determine quantum numbers (QNs) easily



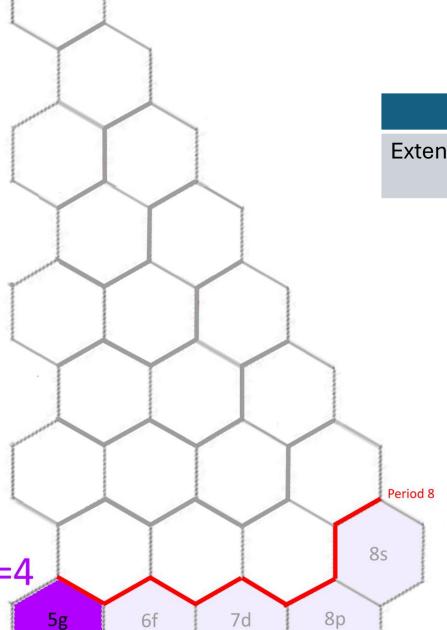


## Pro: perform element number accounting easily

	Reflected in Existing table	Reflected in New table
Electron filling order of elements e.g. $Rb \rightarrow Sr \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Zr$	Yes	Yes
Electron filling order of orbits e.g. $5s \rightarrow 4d \rightarrow 5p \rightarrow 6s$	Yes, but less intuitive	Yes
Magnetic QN of orbits are 1, 3, 5, 7, (i.e. 2l + 1)	Difficult to see	Yes
Number of elements of each period	Yes, but less intuitive	Yes e.g. Period 5: (1 + 3 + 5)*2



	Existing table	New table
Extend to period 8	Need to find new space for block g	Already have a place for block g



### References

- Other possible form of periodic table:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types\_of\_periodic\_tables