Comparison of triples

The table shows the frequencies of some triples represented by the smallest member p. The data for the current sequence a(n) are listed in the last column: 110763 triples are smaller than 10^8 etc. The frequencies of all these sorts of triples do not differ very much. F(3,n) is the assumed asymptotic approximation (Hardy and Littlewood) for them all:

$$F(3,n) = c(3) \int_2^n \frac{dt}{(\log t)^3} \text{ with } c(3) = 9\prod_{p>3}\left(1-\frac{2}{p-1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{p-1}\right)^2 = 5.71649719$$

n	F(3,n)	p,p+3±1,p+6	p,p+6,p+12	p,p+12,p+24	p,p+18,p+36	p,p+24,p+48
10^8	110982	111156	110392	110744	110811	110763
$2\cdot10^8$	196975	196836	196309	196893	196912	197044
$3\cdot10^8$	276136	275821	275429	276179	275961	276232
$4\cdot10^8$	351257	350443	350309	351381	350608	350962
$5\cdot10^8$	423553	422440	422515	423631	422809	423265
$6\cdot10^8$	493699	492692	492513	493532	492553	493642
$7\cdot10^8$	562122	560968	560457	561563	561312	562527
$8\cdot10^8$	629114	628138	627875	628438	628553	629786
$9\cdot10^8$	694888	694355	693273	694291	694228	695233
10^9	759606	759256	758163	758708	758895	760118

Note: The primes in a triple are not necessarily consecutive, except for (p,p+3±1,p+6).
If we permitted only consecutive primes in (p,p+d,p+2d) the frequencies would decrease with increasing d.