

# The Quintic Hologram

A Unified Geometric Framework of the Standard Model Mass Spectrum  
Synthesis of Sphere Packing, Golden Geometry, Lie Group Dimensions,  
and Quasicrystalline Symmetry

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## Abstract

The Standard Model of particle physics contains 19 free parameters whose values remain theoretically unexplained. This paper presents a comprehensive phenomenological framework deriving particle masses from geometric first principles, unifying the hadronic, leptonic, and electroweak sectors through a single fundamental mass unit  $M_G = \pi\alpha^{-1}m_e \approx 220$  MeV.

We propose that the mass spectrum emerges from a *Holographic Projection* of 4-dimensional geometric constraints governed by the interplay of *Discrete Sphere Packing* ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ) and *Continuous Golden Geometry* ( $\varphi$ ). Key results include:

1. **Topological Origin of  $\alpha^{-1}$ :** We derive the fine-structure constant from the 4-sphere volume corrected for photon topology, achieving 0.007% precision.
2. **Golden Lepton Ladder:** Charged lepton masses follow  $m_\mu = M_G \ln(\varphi)$  and  $m_\tau = 5\varphi M_G$ , reproducing the Koide relation to 0.003%.
3. **Hadron Quantization:** Heavy quark and meson masses are integer multiples of  $M_G$  corresponding to sphere packing numbers:  $n_b = 19$  (centered hexagonal),  $n_B = 24$  (4D kissing number).
4. **Top Quark Duality:** The heaviest fermion satisfies  $28^2 \approx 2\pi \times 5^3$  (0.18%), unifying Lie group geometry (SO(8)) with quintic rotation.
5. **Electroweak Quintic Symmetry:** Boson masses follow  $5^n$  scaling:  $m_H = 5^3$  GeV with 0.08% precision.
6. **Cosmological Predictions:** A dark matter candidate at 15.5 keV emerges from the geometric seesaw  $m_{DM} = M_G^2/5^5$ .

We identify 21 independent mass relations, 10 achieving sub-0.1% precision, with combined random probability  $\sim 10^{-56}$ . The framework predicts scalar resonances at 95 GeV and 650 GeV, consistent with reported LHC excesses.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Flavor Puzzle

The Standard Model (SM) successfully describes fundamental interactions but provides no explanation for why particle masses span twelve orders of magnitude—from sub-eV neutrinos to the 173 GeV top quark. In the SM, masses arise from Yukawa couplings to the Higgs field, which are arbitrary free parameters. This *flavor puzzle* has motivated decades of research into grand unified theories, supersymmetry, and string theory.

## 1.2 Historical Context

Attempts to find numerical order in fundamental constants have a long history:

- **Eddington (1929)**: Attempted to derive  $\alpha^{-1} = 136$  from counting arguments [1].
- **Koide (1982)**: Found that  $(m_e + m_\mu + m_\tau)/(\sqrt{m_e} + \sqrt{m_\mu} + \sqrt{m_\tau})^2 = 2/3$  to remarkable precision [2].
- **Lenz (1951)**: Noted  $m_p/m_e \approx 6\pi^5 = 1836.12$ .

These observations were largely dismissed as numerology. However, the discovery of the Higgs boson at exactly 125 GeV—equal to  $5^3$ —demands reconsideration.

## 1.3 The Present Approach

This paper takes a different approach: rather than modifying the SM, we search for geometric patterns in the existing mass spectrum. We find that masses are not arbitrary but follow precise mathematical relationships based on:

1. **Sphere packing numbers** (kissing numbers, centered hexagonal numbers)
2. **The golden ratio**  $\varphi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$
3. **Quintic symmetry** (powers of 5)
4. **Lie group dimensions** (8, 14, 24, 28)

We propose that the SM is an effective field theory arising from a *5-dimensional quasicrystalline vacuum* that projects onto 4-dimensional spacetime.

# 2 The Geometric Foundation

## 2.1 The Topological Origin of $\alpha^{-1}$

The fine-structure constant  $\alpha \approx 1/137$  dictates electromagnetic coupling strength. In a geometric framework, coupling constants represent phase space volumes.

**Definition 2.1** (Geometric Fine-Structure Constant). *The inverse fine-structure constant equals the exponential of the 4-sphere volume, corrected for photon topology:*

$$\boxed{\alpha_{geo}^{-1} = e^{\pi^2/2} - 2} \tag{1}$$

The volume of a 4-ball with unit radius is  $V_4 = \pi^2/2 \approx 4.9348$ . The photon, as a massless spin-1 boson, has Euler characteristic  $\chi(S^2) = 2$  for its polarization manifold.

**Proposition 2.2** (Precision of  $\alpha^{-1}$ ). *The geometric formula achieves:*

$$\alpha_{geo}^{-1} = e^{\pi^2/2} - 2 = 139.0456 - 2 = 137.0456 \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha_{exp}^{-1} = 137.035999177 \quad (\text{CODATA 2022 [3]}) \tag{3}$$

**Relative error:** 0.007%

This suggests electromagnetism is fundamentally rooted in 4-sphere geometry.

## 2.2 The Fundamental Mass Quantum $M_G$

**Definition 2.3** (Geometric Mass Unit). *The fundamental hadronic mass unit combines electromagnetic and spatial geometry:*

$$\boxed{M_G \equiv m_e \times \alpha^{-1} \times \pi = 219.99 \text{ MeV}} \quad (4)$$

Remarkably,  $M_G \approx 220 \text{ MeV}$  coincides precisely with the QCD confinement scale  $\Lambda_{QCD} \approx 200\text{--}250 \text{ MeV}$ . This is not input but rather *emergent*: the electromagnetic constant  $\alpha$  and the strong confinement scale are geometrically linked through  $M_G$ .

**Remark 2.4.**  $M_G$  acts as the “pixel size” of hadronic mass—the minimum energy quantum for bound states.

## 3 The Hadron Sector: Discrete Sphere Packing

Hadrons are composite objects. Their masses follow **Sphere Packing Theory** [4]: bound states minimize energy by arranging into optimal lattice configurations, represented by integer packing numbers  $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**Proposition 3.1** (Hadron Mass Formula).

$$M_{hadron} = N \times M_G \quad (5)$$

where  $N$  corresponds to geometric packing numbers.

### 3.1 Centered Hexagonal Numbers

**Definition 3.2.** *The centered hexagonal numbers represent 2D circle packing:*

$$H(k) = 3k(k-1) + 1 = \{1, 7, 19, 37, 61, 91, 127, \dots\} \quad (6)$$

#### 3.1.1 Bottom Quark: $N = 19$

The bottom quark, belonging to the *third* generation, maps to the *third* centered hexagonal number:

$$n_b = H(3) = 19 \quad (7)$$

$$m_b^{pred} = 19 \times 219.99 = 4179.8 \text{ MeV} \quad (8)$$

**Experimental** (PDG 2024 [5]):  $m_b^{\overline{MS}} = 4180 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$

**Precision:** 0.004% — the most precise relation in the entire framework.

### 3.2 Kissing Numbers

**Definition 3.3.** *The kissing number  $K(d)$  is the maximum number of non-overlapping unit spheres touching a central sphere in  $d$  dimensions:*

$$K(1) = 2 \quad K(2) = 6 \quad K(3) = 12 \quad K(4) = 24 \quad K(8) = 240 \quad K(24) = 196560$$

#### 3.2.1 B Meson: $N = 24$

When a bottom quark binds with a light antiquark, the system ascends to 4D packing:

$$n_B = K(4) = 24 \quad (9)$$

$$m_B^{pred} = 24 \times 219.99 = 5279.8 \text{ MeV} \quad (10)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_{B^0} = 5279.66 \pm 0.12 \text{ MeV}$

**Precision:** 0.002%

### 3.2.2 The +5 Binding Gap

The mass gap between quark and meson is:

$$\Delta N = n_B - n_b = 24 - 19 = 5 \quad (11)$$

This “+5 gap” represents the minimal topological charge for quasicrystalline binding (Section 8).

### 3.3 Bottomonium: Composite Geometry

The  $\Upsilon(1S)$  meson ( $b\bar{b}$ ) combines quark and meson geometries:

$$n_\Upsilon = n_b + n_B = 19 + 24 = 43 \quad (12)$$

$$m_\Upsilon^{pred} = 43 \times 219.99 = 9459.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (13)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_{\Upsilon(1S)} = 9460.30 \pm 0.26 \text{ MeV}$

**Precision:** 0.007%

### 3.4 Complete Hadron Table

Table 1: Hadron masses as multiples of  $M_G = 219.99 \text{ MeV}$ .

Particle	Composition	$N$	Pred (MeV)	Exp (MeV)	Error
$b$ quark	—	19	4179.8	4180	0.004%
$B^0$ meson	$b\bar{d}$	24	5279.8	5279.66	0.002%
$\Upsilon(1S)$	$b\bar{b}$	43	9459.6	9460.30	0.007%
$D^\pm$ meson	$c\bar{d}$	17/2	1869.9	1869.66	0.014%
$J/\psi$	$c\bar{c}$	14	3079.9	3096.9	0.55%
$\Xi^-$ baryon	$dss$	6	1319.9	1321.71	0.13%
$\rho$ meson	$u\bar{d}$	7/2	770.0	775.26	0.68%
Proton	$uud$	$(4/3)\pi$	921.5	938.27	1.8%

**Remark 3.4.** *Half-integer values (17/2, 7/2) suggest fermionic substructure. The proton deviates by 1.8%, representing QCD binding energy.*

## 4 The Lepton Sector: The Golden Ladder

Unlike hadrons, leptons are fundamental point particles with no internal structure. They are governed by **continuous geometry**, specifically the golden ratio:

**Definition 4.1** (Golden Ratio).

$$\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.61803398... \quad (14)$$

The golden ratio governs systems with maximum information efficiency and fractal scaling.

## 4.1 The Muon: Entropic Phase

The muon represents the first excitation of the electron. In information theory, entropy scales logarithmically:

**Proposition 4.2** (Muon Mass Formula).

$$\boxed{m_\mu = M_G \times \ln(\varphi)} \quad (15)$$

$$m_\mu^{pred} = 219.99 \times 0.4812 = 105.86 \text{ MeV} \quad (16)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_\mu = 105.6584 \text{ MeV}$

**Precision:** 0.19%

## 4.2 The Tau: Quintic-Golden Unification

The tau lepton bridges golden geometry and quintic symmetry:

**Proposition 4.3** (Tau Mass Formula).

$$\boxed{m_\tau = M_G \times 5 \times \varphi} \quad (17)$$

$$m_\tau^{pred} = 219.99 \times 5 \times 1.618 = 1779.8 \text{ MeV} \quad (18)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_\tau = 1776.86 \text{ MeV}$

**Precision:** 0.16%

## 4.3 The Mass Ratio Consistency

**Corollary 4.4.** *The tau-to-muon mass ratio is:*

$$\frac{m_\tau}{m_\mu} = \frac{5\varphi}{\ln(\varphi)} = 16.81 \quad (19)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_\tau/m_\mu = 16.82$

**Precision:** 0.03%

## 4.4 Derivation of the Koide Relation

In 1983, Yoshio Koide discovered an empirical formula [2]:

$$K = \frac{m_e + m_\mu + m_\tau}{(\sqrt{m_e} + \sqrt{m_\mu} + \sqrt{m_\tau})^2} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (20)$$

**Theorem 4.5** (Geometric Origin of Koide Relation). *Substituting our geometric predictions:*

$$K_{geo} = \frac{0.511 + 105.86 + 1779.8}{(\sqrt{0.511} + \sqrt{105.86} + \sqrt{1779.8})^2} \quad (21)$$

$$= \frac{1886.17}{(0.715 + 10.29 + 42.19)^2} \quad (22)$$

$$= \frac{1886.17}{2830.9} = 0.6666 \quad (23)$$

**Deviation from 2/3:** 0.003%

This striking result implies the Koide relation is a *consequence* of golden geometry, not a coincidence.

## 5 Fractal Genesis: Light Quarks

Light quarks exhibit **fractal inversion**: while heavy particles scale as  $N \times M_G$ , light quarks scale as  $M_G/N$  or  $M_G \times \varphi^{-n}$ .

### 5.1 Strange Quark: Inverse Quintic

$$m_s = \frac{M_G}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{219.99}{2.236} = 98.4 \text{ MeV} \quad (24)$$

**Experimental** (PDG):  $m_s = 93_{-5}^{+11}$  MeV

**Agreement**: Within experimental uncertainty.

### 5.2 Charm Quark: 2D Kissing Number

$$m_c = K(2) \times M_G = 6 \times 219.99 = 1320 \text{ MeV} \quad (25)$$

**Experimental**:  $m_c = 1270 \pm 20$  MeV

**Precision**: 3.9%

### 5.3 Up and Down Quarks: Fractal Descent

The lightest quarks follow golden ratio descent:

$$m_{u,d} \sim \frac{M_G}{\sqrt{5}} \times \varphi^{-n}, \quad n \in \{6, 7, 8\} \quad (26)$$

$$n = 6: m = 5.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$n = 7: m = 3.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$n = 8: m = 2.1 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{Experimental: } m_u \approx 2.2, m_d \approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}$$

## 6 The Electroweak Sector: Quintic Symmetry

At high energies, the vacuum exhibits  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  quasicrystalline symmetry. Masses scale as powers of 5:

$$M_n \propto 5^n \text{ GeV} \quad (27)$$

### 6.1 The Higgs Boson: The Cubic Anchor

**Theorem 6.1** (Higgs Mass).

$$\boxed{m_H = 5^3 \text{ GeV} = 125 \text{ GeV}} \quad (28)$$

**Experimental** (LHC):  $m_H = 125.10 \pm 0.14$  GeV

**Precision**: 0.08%

As a spin-0 scalar, the Higgs represents the unperturbed quintic state.

### 6.2 The Z Boson: Rotational Phase

Vector bosons (spin-1) introduce rotational corrections:

$$m_Z = 5^2 \left( \pi + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 25 \times 3.6416 = 91.04 \text{ GeV} \quad (29)$$

**Experimental**:  $m_Z = 91.1876$  GeV

**Precision**: 0.16%

### 6.3 The W Boson: Dual Formulation

The W boson admits two equivalent descriptions, revealing deep structure:

**Theorem 6.2** (W Boson Duality). *Hadron bridge:*

$$m_W = m_\pi \times 24^2 = 139.57 \times 576 = 80.39 \text{ GeV} \quad (30)$$

*Quintic bridge:*

$$m_W = 5^2\pi + m_\tau = 78.54 + 1.78 = 80.32 \text{ GeV} \quad (31)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_W = 80.377 \text{ GeV}$

**Precision:** 0.02% (hadron), 0.07% (quintic)

This duality connects the pion (hadronic) to the quintic (electroweak) sector through the W boson.

### 6.4 The Weinberg Angle

**Proposition 6.3** (Geometric Weinberg Angle).

$$\boxed{\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{\pi}{4\pi + 1} = 0.2316} \quad (32)$$

**Experimental:**  $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.23122$

**Precision:** 0.15%

## 7 The Top Quark: The Rosetta Stone

The top quark, with mass  $m_t \approx 172.6 \text{ GeV}$ , occupies a unique position bridging the discrete and continuous sectors.

### 7.1 The Fundamental Duality

**Theorem 7.1** (Top Quark Duality). *Two mathematically distinct formulas converge:*

$$n_t = 28^2 = 784 \quad (\text{Lie group: } \dim(\text{SO}(8))^2) \quad (33)$$

$$n_t = 2\pi \times 5^3 = 785.4 \quad (\text{Quintic rotation}) \quad (34)$$

*Difference:* 1.4 (0.178%)

This is not coincidence—it represents the **unification point** where:

- Lie group geometry (SO(8), dimension 28)
- Quintic structure ( $5^3 = 125$ )
- Rotational phase ( $2\pi$ )

all converge.

### 7.2 Mass Prediction

$$m_t = M_G \times 28^2 = 219.99 \times 784 = 172.47 \text{ GeV} \quad (35)$$

**Experimental:**  $m_t = 172.57 \pm 0.29 \text{ GeV}$

**Precision:** 0.06%

### 7.3 Physical Interpretation

The number 28 is the dimension of  $\text{SO}(8)$ , the rotation group in 8 dimensions. This connects to:

- The 8 gluons of QCD ( $\dim(\text{SU}(3)) = 8$ )
- The exceptional Lie group  $E_8$  (dimension  $248 = 8 \times 31$ )
- Superstring theory (critical dimension  $D = 10 = 8 + 2$ )

## 8 The Role of 5: Quasicrystalline Symmetry

### 8.1 Why 5?

Five-fold rotational symmetry is *forbidden* in classical crystallography but *allowed* in quasicrystals (Penrose tilings) [6]. The number 5 provides:

1. **Binding gap:** +5 for meson formation ( $n_B = n_b + 5$ )
2. **Electroweak scaling:**  $5^n$  for boson masses
3. **Golden connection:**  $\varphi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$
4. **Fibonacci sequence:**  $F_5 = 5$

### 8.2 Derivation of the +5 Gap

The +5 binding gap emerges from multiple independent arguments:

#### 8.2.1 Fibonacci Argument

The Fibonacci sequence  $\{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \dots\}$  governs quasicrystal geometry. Crucially:

$$F_5 = 5 \tag{36}$$

This is the only Fibonacci number (besides 1) that equals its index, marking the onset of aperiodicity.

#### 8.2.2 Golden Ratio Powers

The golden ratio satisfies  $\varphi^2 = \varphi + 1$ . Expanding:

$$\varphi^5 = 5\varphi + 3 \tag{37}$$

The coefficient of  $\varphi$  in  $\varphi^5$  is exactly 5.

#### 8.2.3 Pentagon Geometry

The pentagon—fundamental to 5-fold symmetry—has:

- 5 vertices, 5 edges
- Internal angle  $108 = 3\pi/5$
- Diagonal/side ratio =  $\varphi$

## 9 Predictions: New Scalar Resonances

### 9.1 The 95 GeV Scalar

Recent LHC analyses report persistent excesses around 95 GeV in di-photon and di-tau channels.

**Proposition 9.1** (95 GeV Prediction). *Two independent derivations:*

$$M_S = n_b \times 5 = 19 \times 5 = 95 \text{ GeV} \quad (38)$$

$$M_S = 432 \times M_G = 3 \times 12^2 \times M_G = 95.04 \text{ GeV} \quad (39)$$

The factor  $432 = 3 \times 144 = 3 \times 12^2$  connects to:

- $12 = N_{fermions}/2$  (fermions without antiparticles)
- $3 = \text{color factor (QCD)}$

## 9.2 The 650 GeV Scalar

**Proposition 9.2** (650 GeV Prediction).

$$M_X = 5^4 + 5^2 = 625 + 25 = 650 \text{ GeV} \quad (40)$$

This aligns with di-Higgs excesses in ATLAS/CMS data.

## 9.3 Decay Cascade

**Proposition 9.3** (Symmetry-Suppressed Decay). *Standard 2HDM models predict  $X(650) \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ . However, in our framework,  $X_{650}$  belongs to  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  symmetry while the top quark belongs to  $SO(8)$ . This symmetry mismatch suppresses  $t\bar{t}$ , favoring:*

$$X(650) \rightarrow H(125) + S(95) + S(95) + \gamma\gamma \quad (41)$$

This provides a **distinctive signature** for HL-LHC testing.

# 10 Cosmology: The Quintic Wall

## 10.1 The Spectral Cutoff

The geometric hierarchy terminates at:

$$M_{max} = 5^5 = 3125 \text{ GeV} \quad (42)$$

We call this the **Quintic Wall**—a phase transition energy where the discrete particle spectrum dissolves.

## 10.2 Reheating Temperature

The maximum temperature after inflation:

$$T_{rh} = \frac{M_{max}}{\varphi} = \frac{3125}{1.618} = 1931 \text{ GeV} \quad (43)$$

This supports “low-reheating” scenarios, increasingly favored for electroweak vacuum stability.

## 10.3 Dark Matter: Geometric Seesaw

**Theorem 10.1** (Dark Matter Mass). *We propose dark matter is the inverse projection of  $M_G$  against the Quintic Wall:*

$$m_{DM} = \frac{M_G^2}{M_{max}} = \frac{(0.220)^2}{3125} \text{ GeV} = 15.5 \text{ keV} \quad (44)$$

A **15.5 keV sterile neutrino** is a prime candidate for *Warm Dark Matter*:

- Avoids small-scale structure problems of Cold Dark Matter
- Consistent with X-ray decay bounds
- Falls in the theoretically motivated keV regime

## 10.4 The Planck Scale Connection

**Theorem 10.2** (Planck Mass Formula).

$$M_{Planck} = M_G \times \frac{3}{2} \times 5^{28} \quad (45)$$

$$M_{Planck}^{pred} = 0.220 \times 1.5 \times 5^{28} = 1.229 \times 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \quad (46)$$

$$M_{Planck}^{exp} = 1.221 \times 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \quad (47)$$

**Precision:** 0.69%

The exponent  $28 = \dim(\text{SO}(8))$  connects the Planck scale to the top quark duality.

## 11 The Complete Number Hierarchy

Table 2: The geometric number hierarchy underlying the Standard Model.

Number	Geometric Origin	Physical Appearance
2	$\chi(S^2)$ , photon polarizations	$\alpha^{-1} = e^{V_4} - 2$
3	Color factor (QCD)	$3/2$ baryon, $3 \times 12^2$
5	$F_5$ , quasicrystal	Binding gap, $5^n$ scaling
6	$K(2D)$	Charm quark
7	$H(2)$	$\rho$ meson ( $7/2$ )
8	$\dim(\text{SU}(3))$	Gluons, tau factor
9	$3^2$	Pion splitting ( $\Delta m_\pi = 9m_e$ )
12	$K(3D)$	Fermions/2
14	$\dim(G_2)$	$J/\psi$
19	$H(3)$	Bottom quark
24	$K(4D) = 4!$	B meson, fermion count
28	$\dim(\text{SO}(8))$	Top quark ( $28^2$ ), Planck ( $5^{28}$ )
43	$19 + 24$	Bottomonium
125	$5^3$	Higgs boson
432	$3 \times 12^2$	95 GeV scalar
576	$24^2$	$m_W/m_\pi$
784	$28^2 \approx 2\pi \times 5^3$	Top quark
3125	$5^5$	Quintic Wall

## 12 Statistical Analysis

### 12.1 Summary of Precision

Table 3: Complete list of geometric relations and their precision.

Relation	Formula	Error
<i>Ultra-High Precision (&lt; 0.1%)</i>		
Fine-structure constant	$\alpha^{-1} = e^{\pi^2/2} - 2$	0.007%
B meson	$m_B/M_G = 24$	0.002%
Koide relation	$K = 2/3$	0.003%
Bottom quark	$m_b/M_G = 19$	0.004%
Bottomonium	$m_\Upsilon/M_G = 43$	0.007%
D meson	$m_D/M_G = 17/2$	0.014%
W boson (hadron)	$m_W/m_\pi = 24^2$	0.019%
Tau-muon ratio	$m_\tau/m_\mu = 5\varphi/\ln\varphi$	0.03%
Top quark	$m_t/M_G = 28^2$	0.06%
Higgs boson	$m_H = 5^3 \text{ GeV}$	0.08%
<i>High Precision (0.1%-1%)</i>		
Pion splitting	$\Delta m_\pi = 9m_e$	0.12%
$\Xi$ baryon	$m_\Xi/M_G = 6$	0.13%
Weinberg angle	$\sin^2\theta_W = \pi/(4\pi + 1)$	0.15%
Z boson	$m_Z = 5^2(\pi + 1/2)$	0.16%
Tau lepton	$m_\tau = 5\varphi M_G$	0.16%
Top duality	$28^2 \approx 2\pi \times 5^3$	0.18%
Muon	$m_\mu = M_G \ln\varphi$	0.19%
Kaon-pion ratio	$m_K/m_\pi = \sqrt{4\pi}$	0.22%
$J/\psi$	$m_{J/\psi}/M_G = 14$	0.55%
Planck mass	$M_P = (3/2)M_G \times 5^{28}$	0.69%
$\rho$ meson	$m_\rho/M_G = 7/2$	0.68%

### 12.2 Combined Probability

Assuming independent relations, the probability of 21 correlations with observed precision:

$$P_{combined} = \prod_{i=1}^{21} 2\epsilon_i \approx 10^{-56} \quad (48)$$

#### Statistical Significance

**Odds of random occurrence:** 1 in  $10^{56}$

This exceeds the number of atoms in the observable universe ( $\sim 10^{80}$ ) by “only” 24 orders of magnitude, but it is effectively impossible for these correlations to arise by chance.

## 13 Discussion

### 13.1 Strengths of the Framework

1. **Economy:** Only 3 inputs ( $m_e, \alpha, 5$ ) generate all masses

2. **Precision:** 10 relations achieve sub-0.1% accuracy
3. **Unification:** Connects hadronic ( $M_G$ ) and electroweak ( $5^n$ ) scales
4. **Predictive:** Forecasts 95 GeV, 650 GeV resonances and 15.5 keV dark matter
5. **Physical interpretation:** Sphere packing, Lie groups, quasicrystals

### 13.2 Limitations

1. **No Lagrangian:** The framework is phenomenological; a dynamical mechanism is not derived.
2. **Neutrino masses:** Not incorporated (require seesaw extensions).
3. **Light quarks:** Predictions for  $u, d, s$  are less precise (3–5%).
4. **CKM/PMNS matrices:** Mixing angles not addressed.
5. **Why these numbers?:** The appearance of specific integers (19, 24, 28) lacks first-principles derivation.

### 13.3 Comparison to Other Approaches

Table 4: Comparison with other mass generation frameworks.

Framework	Parameters	Precision	Predictions
Standard Model	19 free	—	None
Koide formula	3 leptons only	0.001%	Limited
SUSY	$\sim 120$	—	Sparticles
This work	3	0.002%–2%	95, 650 GeV; 15.5 keV DM

### 13.4 Future Directions

1. **Lagrangian derivation:** Construct a  $\mathbb{Z}_5$ -symmetric field theory
2. **Neutrino sector:** Extend geometric seesaw to neutrino masses
3. **Mixing angles:** Search for geometric patterns in CKM/PMNS matrices
4. **LHC tests:** Search for 95 GeV and 650 GeV resonances with suppressed  $t\bar{t}$
5. **Dark matter:** Test 15.5 keV sterile neutrino via X-ray observations

## 14 Conclusion

We have presented a unified geometric framework—the **Quintic Hologram**—for the Standard Model mass spectrum. The theory rests on a single fundamental mass unit:

$$M_G = \pi\alpha^{-1}m_e \approx 220 \text{ MeV} \quad (49)$$

Key findings include:

1. **Hadron masses** are integer multiples of  $M_G$  corresponding to sphere packing numbers (19, 24, 43).
2. **Lepton masses** follow the golden ratio:  $m_\mu = M_G \ln \varphi$ ,  $m_\tau = 5\varphi M_G$ .

3. **Electroweak bosons** follow quintic scaling:  $m_H = 5^3$  GeV.
4. **The top quark** unifies Lie groups and quintic geometry:  $28^2 \approx 2\pi \times 5^3$ .
5. **The Koide relation** emerges naturally from golden geometry.

The framework makes testable predictions:

- Scalar resonances at 95 GeV and 650 GeV with suppressed  $t\bar{t}$  coupling
- A 15.5 keV sterile neutrino dark matter candidate
- Planck mass connection:  $M_P \approx (3/2)M_G \times 5^{28}$

The combined probability of these 21 correlations arising by chance is approximately  $10^{-56}$ . Whether these patterns reflect deep physics or elaborate coincidence, they constrain any viable theory of mass generation and demand explanation.

### Central Thesis

Mass is not an intrinsic property of matter, but a *geometric consequence* of how the vacuum packs information—governed by sphere kissing numbers, golden ratios, and quintic symmetry.

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## A Numerical Constants

Table 5: Fundamental constants used in this work.

Constant	Symbol	Value
Electron mass	$m_e$	0.51099895 MeV
Fine-structure constant	$\alpha^{-1}$	137.035999177
Golden ratio	$\varphi$	1.6180339887...
Geometric mass unit	$M_G$	219.99 MeV
$\pi$	$\pi$	3.14159265...
$e$ (Euler)	$e$	2.71828182...

## B Complete Prediction Summary

Table 6: Complete mass predictions compared to experiment.

<b>Particle</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>Pred</b>	<b>Exp</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Error</b>
Electron	Base unit	0.511	0.511	MeV	0%
Muon	$M_G \ln \varphi$	105.86	105.66	MeV	0.19%
Tau	$5\varphi M_G$	1779.8	1776.9	MeV	0.16%
Up quark	$M_G \varphi^{-8}/\sqrt{5}$	2.1	2.2	MeV	5%
Down quark	$M_G \varphi^{-6}/\sqrt{5}$	5.5	4.7	MeV	17%
Strange quark	$M_G/\sqrt{5}$	98	93	MeV	5%
Charm quark	$6M_G$	1320	1270	MeV	3.9%
Bottom quark	$19M_G$	4180	4180	MeV	0.004%
Top quark	$28^2 M_G$	172.5	172.6	GeV	0.06%
W boson	$m_\pi \times 24^2$	80.39	80.38	GeV	0.02%
Z boson	$5^2(\pi + 1/2)$	91.04	91.19	GeV	0.16%
Higgs	$5^3$	125.0	125.1	GeV	0.08%
$B^0$ meson	$24M_G$	5280	5280	MeV	0.002%
$D^\pm$ meson	$(17/2)M_G$	1870	1870	MeV	0.01%
$J/\psi$	$14M_G$	3080	3097	MeV	0.55%
$\Upsilon(1S)$	$43M_G$	9460	9460	MeV	0.007%
Proton	$(4\pi/3)M_G$	921.5	938.3	MeV	1.8%
<i>Predictions</i>					
95 GeV scalar	$19 \times 5$	95.0	$\sim 95$	GeV	—
650 GeV scalar	$5^4 + 5^2$	650	—	GeV	—
Dark matter	$M_G^2/5^5$	15.5	—	keV	—