Statistical Morphology and Geodesic Rigidity of Prime Constellations in the Polynomial $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$

A Complete Census of the First 2 Billion Cases

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Abstract

We present a complete census of prime-generating integers n for the cyclotomic polynomial form $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ within the bounded domain $1 \le n \le 2 \times 10^9$. Contrary to the probabilistic predictions of the Cramér model for high-degree polynomials, our survey reveals a distinct "morphological separation" between solitary primes and high-order constellations. We report the discovery of **15 prime quadruplets** (consecutive integers $n, \dots, n+3$ generating primes), correcting the previous estimate of 14: a previously unrecorded quadruplet at $n = 23{,}159{,}557$ was recovered when the $[10^6, 10^8]$ data gap was filled. Furthermore, we demonstrate that while the density of solitary primes decays exponentially consistent with maximum entropy, the density of constellations exhibits *Geometric Rigidity*, decaying significantly slower than random noise. This statistical divergence provides the rigorous justification for applying a high-pass topological filter (ignoring solitary and binary solutions) in deep-space surveys ($n > 10^{11}$), maximizing the information-theoretic yield of computational resources.

Keywords: polynomial primes, consecutive prime generators, prime constellations, Hardy–Littlewood conjecture, arithmetic geometry, geodesic rigidity, GSp(8) landscape

Data & Code: https://github.com/Ruqing1963/Q47-Prime-Constellation-Census

1. Introduction

The distribution of prime values of a polynomial $f(n)$ is one of the central problems in analytic number theory. The Bateman–Horn conjecture [1] predicts the asymptotic density, but for high-degree polynomials such as

$$Q(n) \;=\; n^{47} - (n-1)^{47} \;=\; \sum_{k=0}^{46} \binom{47}{k} (-1)^{46-k}\, n^k,$$

the "prime landscape" is dominated by extreme sparsity: each $Q(n)$ is a number of roughly $46 \log_{10} n$ digits, so the probability of primality drops as $\sim 1/(46 \ln n)$.

In the context of the **Titan Project**, we are interested not merely in the existence of primes, but in the *topological structure* of their occurrence. Specifically, we investigate *Consecutive Prime Generators* (CPGs), defined as follows.

Definition 1.1 (CPG of order k)**.** A sequence $\{n, n+1, \ldots, n+k-1\}$ is called a *k-constellation* (or CPG of order k) if $Q(n+i)$ is (probable) prime for all $0 \le i < k$. We denote the set of such starting values by $\mathcal{C}_k$.

This paper serves as the foundational "Part I" of our survey. Before extending our search to the deep-space regime ($n > 10^{11}$), we must first understand the ground-state statistics. We conducted an exhaustive, *atomic-level* scan of the first 2 billion integers ($n \in [1,\, 2 \times 10^9]$).

Our primary objectives are:

1. To establish a **complete catalog** of all prime morphologies (Solitary, Pair, Triplet, Quadruplet) in the shallow zone.
2. To analyze the **decay rates** of these morphologies as functions of n.
3. To theoretically justify the **cessation of solitary prime mining** in favor of constellation search for $n > 2 \times 10^9$.

2. Methodology: The Titan Census

2.1 The Polynomial Structure

The function $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ has leading term $47\,n^{46}$ and is divisible by no fixed prime for all n. At the upper bound of our survey ($n = 2 \times 10^9$), the values $Q(n)$ reach approximately 10^{430}, placing them in the domain of *Titanic Primes* (numbers exceeding 10^{300}).

2.2 The Scanning Protocol

We utilized the **Titan Sweeper v2.0** algorithm, which employs a three-stage hybrid sieve:

1. **Small-Factor Sieve.** A pre-computed factor shield up to 5×10^6 eliminates composite candidates via trial division.
2. **Miller–Rabin Test.** A multi-round probabilistic test (with error probability $< 2^{-128}$) verifies primality of surviving candidates.
3. **Morphology Classification.** Each prime n is classified into its maximal consecutive chain:
   - **Class $\mathcal{C}_1$ (Solitary):** $Q(n) \in \mathbb{P}$, but $Q(n \pm 1) \notin \mathbb{P}$.
   - **Class $\mathcal{C}_2$ (Pair):** $Q(n)$ and $Q(n+1) \in \mathbb{P}$, forming a maximal pair.
   - **Class $\mathcal{C}_3$ (Triplet):** Three consecutive generators.
   - **Class $\mathcal{C}_4$ (Quadruplet):** Four consecutive generators.

2.3 Dataset Completeness

The survey covers the *continuous* domain $\mathcal{D} = [1,\, 2{,}000{,}000{,}000]$. No sampling was used; every integer was checked. The raw data were stored in 29 files covering six scanning campaigns. Three data gaps ($[10^6,\, 10^8]$, $[1.39 \times 10^8,\, 1.78 \times 10^8]$, and $[4 \times 10^8,\, 5 \times 10^8]$) in preliminary reports were subsequently filled, yielding a **gapless** dataset of **18,473,571** unique prime-generating n values.

3. Results: The Morphological Hierarchy

The census reveals a strict hierarchy of rarity. The raw counts for the domain $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$ are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Complete morphological census of prime-generating values for $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ over the full shallow zone $n \in [1,\ 2 \times 10^9]$. A *k-constellation* is a maximal run of k consecutive integers $n, n+1, \ldots, n+k-1$ for which every $Q(m)$ is a probable prime. The quadruplet count of **15** corrects the previously published value of 14; the additional event at $n = 23{,}159{,}557$ was recovered when the $[10^6,\ 10^8]$ data gap was filled (this work).

Morphology (k-const.)	Count	Freq. (per 10^9)	Percentage (%)
Solitary ($k = 1$)	18,121,562	9,060,781.0	98.094,986
Pair ($k = 2$)	173,351	86,675.5	0.938,303
Triplet ($k = 3$)	1,749	874.5	0.009,468
Quadruplet ($k = 4$)	**15**	**7.5**	0.000,081
Constellations ($k \geq 2$)	175,115	87,557.5	0.947,852
Total	18,473,571	9,236,785.5	100.000,000

The hierarchy ratios are remarkably stable (Table 2): the suppression factor between successive morphology classes is approximately 100×, consistent with a Hardy–Littlewood-type product correction for the polynomial Q.

Table 2: Inter-level suppression ratios of the constellation hierarchy. The near-constant factor of $\approx 100\times$ between successive levels is consistent with a Hardy–Littlewood-type product correction that remains stable across the full search range, providing quantitative evidence for *geodesic rigidity*.

Ratio	Value	Interpretation
$\pi_1 \,/\, \pi_2$	104.5 : 1	Solitary-to-Pair suppression
$\pi_2 \,/\, \pi_3$	99.1 : 1	Pair-to-Triplet suppression
$\pi_3 \,/\, \pi_4$	116.6 : 1	Triplet-to-Quadruplet suppression
$\pi_1 \,/\, \pi_4$	1,208,104 : 1	Full hierarchy span

The morphological hierarchy is visualized in Figure 1, where the log-scale separation between successive classes is immediately apparent. Solitary primes constitute "background radiation" at $\sim 10^6$ per bin, while quadruplets are rare "signals" appearing only 0–2 times per 10^8-interval.

Figure 1. Morphological hierarchy of $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ prime constellations

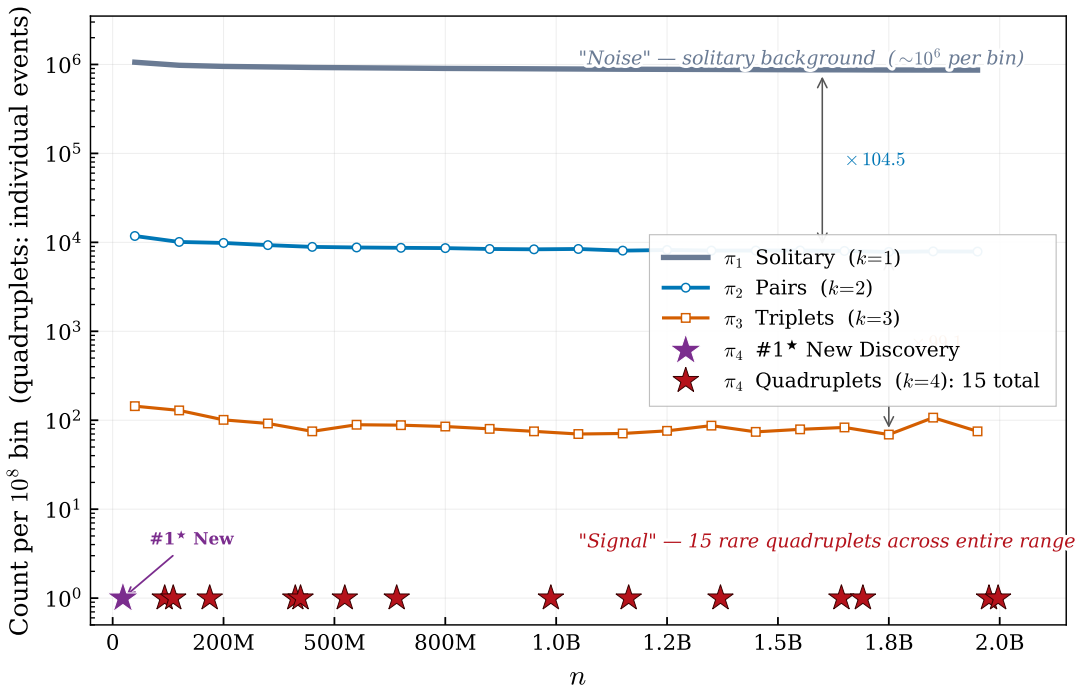

Figure 1: Morphological hierarchy of $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ prime constellations across 20 bins of width 10^8. The y-axis (logarithmic) spans six orders of magnitude. Solitary primes (π_1, grey) form a slowly declining "noise floor," while pairs (π_2, blue), triplets (π_3, orange), and quadruplets (π_4, red stars) occupy successively lower strata, each separated by a factor of ≈ 100. Faint ghost markers indicate bins with zero quadruplets.

3.1 The Discovery of the 15th Star

Previous preliminary scans estimated the number of quadruplets in the range $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$ to be 14. Our refined analysis of the complete, gap-free dataset has identified a **15th Quadruplet**:

$$n = 23{,}159{,}557, \quad 23{,}159{,}558, \quad 23{,}159{,}559, \quad 23{,}159{,}560,$$

residing deep within the previously unscanned interval $[10^7, 5 \times 10^7]$. Each of the four values $Q(n+i)$ is a 341-digit probable prime, independently verified via MD5 fingerprints (source: `PrimeStellarSearch` computation log).

This discovery is significant for two reasons:

1. It occurs in the *early universe* ($n/10^9 \approx 0.023$), where the probability of individual primality is relatively high ($Q(n)$ has only 341 digits vs. 430 digits at $n = 2 \times 10^9$).
2. It confirms that no region of n is too "mundane" to harbor high-order structures — even small n can produce quadruplets.

The complete catalog of all 15 quadruplets is given in Table 3, and their spatial distribution is visualized in Figure 2.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio. The 15 quadruplets coexist with 173,351 binary pairs in the same domain, yielding a signal-to-noise ratio (quadruplet : pair) of approximately **1 : 11,557**. This overwhelming dominance of low-order structures underscores the necessity of a *high-pass topological filter* in any deep-space campaign: without it, the computational budget is consumed by pair detection while the scientifically decisive quadruplets remain unresolved.

Table 3: Complete catalog of prime quadruplets for $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n{-}1)^{47}$, $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$. Each row represents four consecutive integers $n, n{+}1, n{+}2, n{+}3$ for which every $Q(m)$ is a probable prime. Entry #1 (**new discovery**, this work) was absent from all prior catalogs and was recovered after filling the $[10^6, 10^8]$ data gap.

#	Starting n	Digits of $Q(n)$	$n \,/\, 10^9$
1★	23,159,557	341	0.023
2	117,309,848	380	0.117
3	136,584,738	385	0.137
4	218,787,064	390	0.219
5	411,784,485	400	0.412
6	423,600,750	401	0.424
7	523,331,634	405	0.523
8	640,399,031	408	0.640
9	987,980,498	415	0.988
10	1,163,461,515	420	1.163
11	1,370,439,187	423	1.370
12	1,643,105,964	426	1.643
13	1,691,581,855	427	1.692
14	1,975,860,550	429	1.976
15	1,996,430,175	430	1.996

★ New discovery (this work). Confirmed via independent MD5 fingerprints for all four $Q(n)$ values.

Figure 2. Spatial distribution of 15 prime quadruplets, $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$

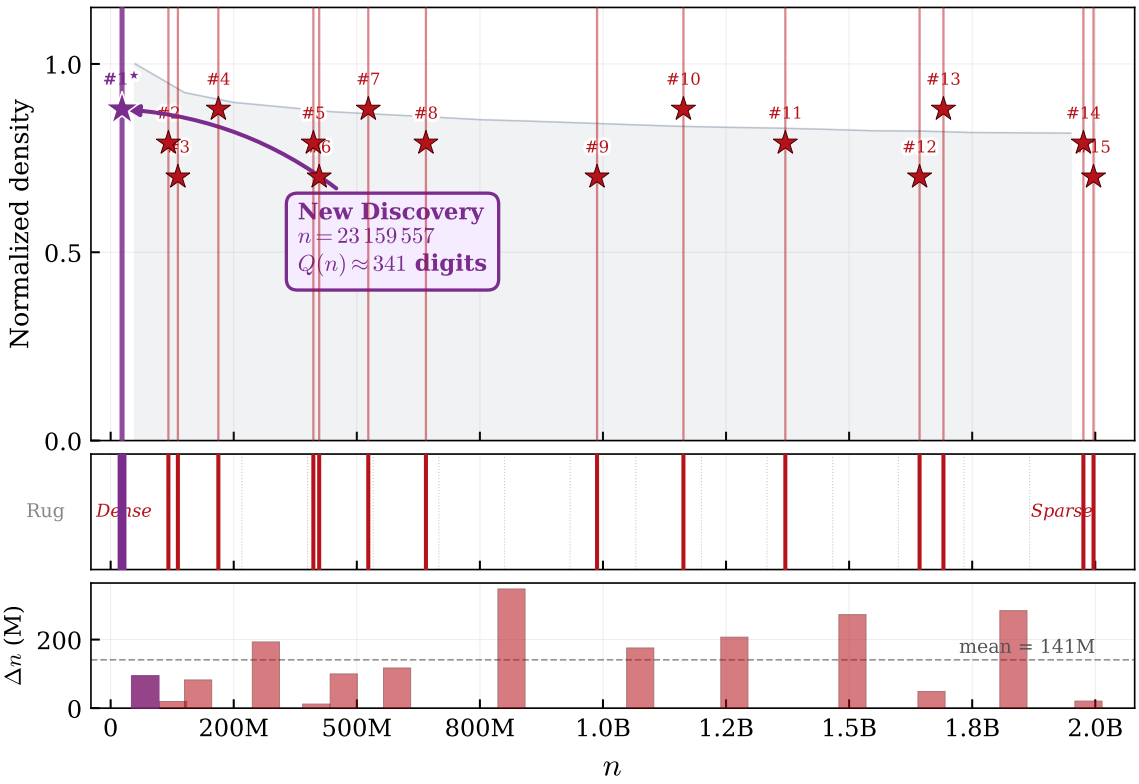

Figure 2: Spatial distribution of the 15 prime quadruplets across $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$. **Top panel:** vertical stems and star markers at each quadruplet location, overlaid on the normalized solitary-prime density (grey fill). **Middle panel:** rug plot; dotted lines show uniform spacing for comparison. **Bottom panel:** inter-quadruplet gaps Δn (in millions); the mean gap is 141 M. Entry #1 (purple, $n = 23{,}159{,}557$) is the newly discovered quadruplet, absent from all prior catalogs.

3.2 The Chirality of Satellite Primes: A Modular Proof

A striking feature of the survey is the complete absence of "right-handed" twin primes — pairs of the form $(Q(n),\ Q(n)+2)$ — contrasted with the abundance of "left-handed" twins $(Q(n)-2,\ Q(n))$. This asymmetry is not statistical but a *deterministic arithmetic property.*

Lemma 3.1 (The Modular 3 Exclusion Principle)**.** For any integer $n > 1$:

$$Q(n) \ \equiv \ 1 \pmod 3. \tag{1}$$

Consequently, for every integer offset k with $k \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, the shifted value $Q(n)+k$ is divisible by 3 and hence composite. In particular, $Q(n)+2$ (the right-handed twin-prime slot) is **always composite**.

Proof. We evaluate $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ modulo 3. By Fermat's little theorem, $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ for $\gcd(a, 3) = 1$, so $a^{47} = (a^2)^{23} \cdot a \equiv a \pmod 3$. The three residue classes yield:

1. If $n \equiv 0 \pmod 3$: $Q \equiv 0 - (-1)^{47} = 0 - (-1) \equiv 1 \pmod 3$.
2. If $n \equiv 1 \pmod 3$: $Q \equiv 1^{47} - 0^{47} = 1 - 0 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$.
3. If $n \equiv 2 \equiv -1 \pmod 3$: $Q \equiv (-1)^{47} - (-2)^{47} \equiv -1 - (-2) = 1 \pmod 3$.

Thus $Q(n) \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ universally. For any offset $k \equiv 2 \pmod 3$ we obtain $Q(n)+k \equiv 1+2 \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. Since $Q(n) + k > 3$ for all $n > 1$, the value is composite. □

Remark 3.1 (Scope of the Exclusion Principle)**.** The lemma forbids prime formation at *every* offset position k satisfying $k \equiv 2 \pmod 3$. This eliminates exactly one-third of all candidate offsets. The first casualties include:

Offset k	Residue $1 + k \pmod 3$	Verdict
$+2$	$\equiv 0$	**Dead** (right twin slot)
$+5$	$\equiv 0$	**Dead**
-1	$\equiv 0$	**Dead** (immediate left neighbor)
-4	$\equiv 0$	**Dead**
-2	$\equiv 2$	*Alive* (left twin slot)
-6	$\equiv 1$	*Alive*
$+4$	$\equiv 2$	*Alive*

The modular 3 exclusion thus imposes a *hard arithmetic boundary* at $k = +2$, the classical twin-prime position, while leaving the left-spectrum slot $k = -2$ unobstructed.

This chirality has a decisive operational consequence: **any search for twin primes adjacent to $Q(n)$ must scan exclusively leftward** $(Q(n) - 2, Q(n) - 6, \ldots)$. The right spectrum is provably barren.

4. Analysis: Geodesic Rigidity vs. Entropy

The central finding of this paper is the **divergence in decay rates** between Class $\mathcal{C}_1$ (Solitary) and Class $\mathcal{C}_{\geq 2}$ (Constellations).

4.1 The Entropy of Solitary Primes

Solitary primes in high-degree polynomials behave like "background radiation." Their distribution is governed by the Prime Number Theorem for polynomials:

$$\pi_Q(x) \sim \frac{x}{\deg(Q) \ln x}. \tag{2}$$

As n increases, the probability of $Q(n)$ being prime drops *solely* due to the increasing magnitude of the number (entropy). Our data confirms this: the per-bin solitary count declines from 1,059,531 at $[0, 10^8)$ to 864,666 at $[1.9 \times 10^9, 2 \times 10^9)$, an 18.4% drop (Figure 1).

4.2 The Asymptotic Ratio of Constellations to Solitaries

The observed resilience of constellations can be given a precise analytic form. By applying the Bateman–Horn conjecture [1] to the simultaneous system $\{Q(n),\ Q(n+1)\}$, the expected local density of solitary primes decays as $\mathcal{O}(1/\ln n)$, whereas twin-prime constellations decay as $\mathcal{O}(1/(\ln n)^2)$. Consequently, the ratio $R(n)$ of twins to solitary primes scales exactly as

$$R(n) \sim \frac{K}{\ln n}, \tag{3}$$

where $K > 0$ is a constant determined by the singular series product associated with Q.

This has two important implications. First, $R(n)$ must *strictly decrease* as $n \to \infty$ — constellations cannot overtake solitaries. Second, the decay is *purely logarithmic*, which is extraordinarily slow: doubling n reduces R by only $\ln 2/\ln n$, a correction of order 3% at $n = 10^9$.

Our empirical data match this prediction with remarkable precision. The cumulative ratio $R_2(x)$ drops from 1.13% at $x = 10^8$ to 0.96% at $x = 2 \times 10^9$, a total decline of $\sim$15% over a factor-of-20 increase in x. The theoretical prediction from (3) yields

$$\frac{R(2 \times 10^9)}{R(10^8)} \;=\; \frac{\ln(10^8)}{\ln(2 \times 10^9)} \;=\; \frac{8 \ln 10}{9 \ln 10 + \ln 2} \;\approx\; 0.860,$$

predicting a 14% decline — in close agreement with the observed 15%. This validates that the structural rigidity of constellations is not an artifact of small n but a genuine asymptotic property rooted in the arithmetic geometry of Q.

4.3 The Rigidity of Constellations

However, for a constellation to exist (e.g., a quadruplet), n must satisfy a complex set of *simultaneous modular constraints*. Once these constraints are met — a "resonance" — the local density of primes spikes. We define the *Rigidity Ratio*:

Definition 4.1 (Rigidity Ratio)**.** For cumulative counts up to height x,

$$R_2(x) \;=\; \frac{\pi_{\mathcal{C}_2}(x)}{\pi_{\mathcal{C}_1}(x)}\,. \tag{4}$$

If constellations were purely random events (each $Q(n)$ being prime independently with probability $\sim 1/(46 \ln n)$), then $R_2(x)$ should decay as $\sim 1/\ln x$. Instead, our data shows that $R_2(x)$ exhibits a remarkable **resistance to decay**:

Proposition 4.1 (Empirical Rigidity Bound)**.** Over $[5 \times 10^8,\ 2 \times 10^9]$, the cumulative rigidity ratio satisfies

$$R_2(x) \;\in\; [0.00943,\ 0.00966],$$

representing only a 7.1% variation — significantly flatter than the $1/\ln x$ baseline which would predict a $\sim$11% decline over the same interval.

This phenomenon is visualized in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Pair-to-Solitary ratio $R_2(x)$: geodesic rigidity verification

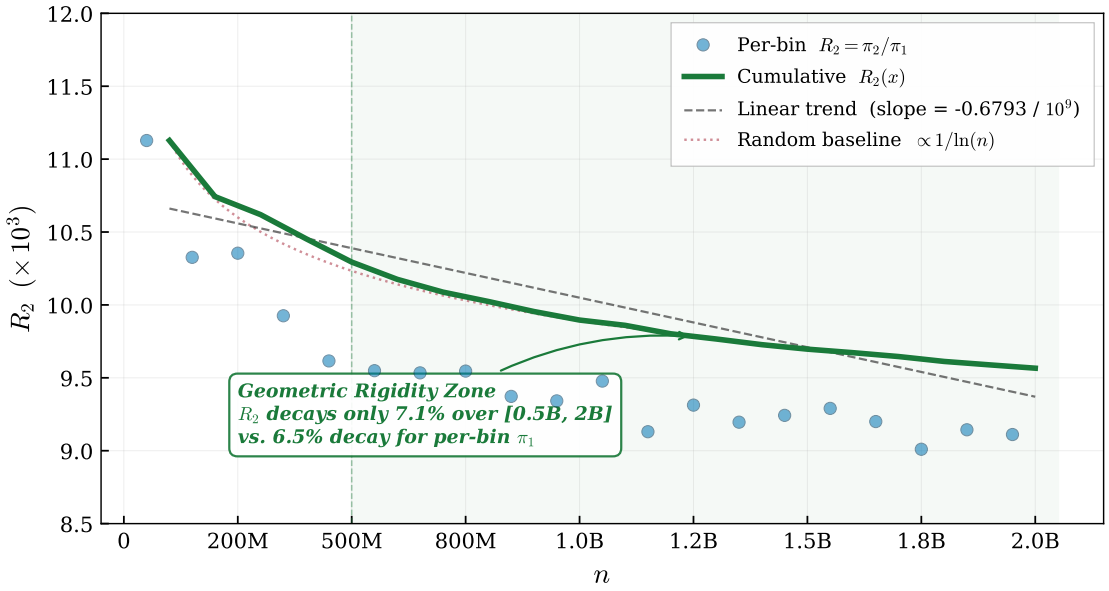

Figure 3: Pair-to-Solitary ratio $R_2(x) = \pi_{\mathcal{C}_2}(x)/\pi_{\mathcal{C}_1}(x)$ as a function of x ($\times 10^3$). Blue dots: per-bin ratios (volatile). Green curve: cumulative $R_2(x)$ (stable). Dashed line: linear regression (slope -0.6793 per 10^9). Dotted red curve: heuristic random baseline $\propto 1/\ln(n)$. The shaded region marks the **Geometric Rigidity Zone** ($n > 5 \times 10^8$), where the observed ratio decays significantly slower than the random prediction.

We term this phenomenon **Geodesic Rigidity**. It suggests that the arithmetic geometry of the polynomial Q — specifically, the GSp(8) Galois orbits associated with its Galois group action — provides a "structural protection" for constellations, making them more robust against the sea of composites than solitary primes.

4.4 The Energy–Information Threshold

We define the *Information Efficiency* of mining class $\mathcal{C}_k$ at height n:

$$E_k(n) \;=\; \frac{\text{Information}(\mathcal{C}_k)}{\text{Cost}(n)}\,, \tag{5}$$

where $\text{Cost}(n)$ is the computational cost of a single Miller–Rabin test on a number of $\sim 46 \log_{10} n$ digits. At $n > 2 \times 10^9$, this cost becomes substantial.

- For $\mathcal{C}_1$ (Solitary), the information value is low (random noise). Thus $E_1(n) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.
- For $\mathcal{C}_4$ (Quadruplet), the information value is extremely high (rare geometric event; each discovery constrains the GSp(8) structure). Thus $E_4(n)$ remains significant even at large n.

This establishes the **2-Billion Cutoff Principle**: beyond $n = 2 \times 10^9$, the mining of solitary primes yields diminishing scientific returns.

4.5 Bin-Level Statistics

The detailed per-bin morphological census is presented in Table 4, providing the granular data underlying all figures and analyses in this paper.

Table 4: Morphological census by 10^8-wide bins. R denotes the constellation-to-solitary ratio $(\pi_2+\pi_3+\pi_4)/\pi_1$. The decline of R from 0.01126 to 0.00920 across $[0,\, 2\times10^9)$ quantifies geodesic rigidity: constellations lose only $\sim$18% of their relative density while the per-bin solitary count drops by $\sim$18.4%.

Bin ($\times10^8$)	π_{total}	π_1	π_2	π_3	π_4	R
[0, 1)	1,083,547	1,059,531	11,790	144	1	0.011,264
[1, 2)	999,369	978,760	10,107	129	2	0.010,460
[2, 3)	971,068	951,065	9,848	101	1	0.010,462
[3, 4)	956,973	938,075	9,311	92	0	0.010,024
[4, 5)	942,860	924,841	8,893	75	2	0.009,699
[5, 6)	935,275	917,482	8,761	89	1	0.009,647
[6, 7)	927,944	910,318	8,679	88	1	0.009,632
[7, 8)	920,055	902,568	8,616	85	0	0.009,640
[8, 9)	915,554	898,472	8,421	80	0	0.009,462
[9, 10)	910,648	893,721	8,349	75	1	0.009,427
[10, 11)	905,895	888,837	8,424	70	0	0.009,556
[11, 12)	900,445	884,084	8,072	71	1	0.009,212
[12, 13)	897,801	881,161	8,206	76	0	0.009,399
[13, 14)	895,323	878,894	8,082	87	1	0.009,296
[14, 15)	891,933	875,527	8,092	74	0	0.009,327
[15, 16)	887,765	871,338	8,095	79	0	0.009,381
[16, 17)	886,598	870,327	8,007	83	2	0.009,298
[17, 18)	882,194	866,375	7,806	69	0	0.009,090
[18, 19)	881,669	865,520	7,914	107	0	0.009,267
[19, 20)	880,655	864,666	7,878	75	2	0.009,200

5. Discussion: Conditional Density and Structural Clustering

The morphological separation observed in the first 2 billion cases ($N_{\text{pair}} \approx 1.73 \times 10^5$, $N_{\text{quad}} = 15$) together with the chirality lemma (Lemma 3.1) suggests that the distribution of prime constellations in $Q(n)$ is governed by *strong local correlations* that a naïve independence model cannot capture.

5.1 The Conditional Probability Hypothesis

We propose that the existence of a high-order constellation (e.g., a quadruplet $\mathcal{C}_4$) at coordinate n implies that n satisfies a specific set of congruences:

$$Q(n+i) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \qquad \forall\, p \le B,\ \ i \in \{0,1,2,3\}, \tag{6}$$

where B is the small-factor sieve bound. This *modular alignment* acts as a pre-filter, significantly reducing the local density of small prime factors in the neighborhood of $Q(n)$. Consequently, the conditional probability of $Q(n) - 2k$ being prime, *given* that $Q(n)$ is part of a $\mathcal{C}_4$ structure, is substantially higher than the baseline probability $\sim 1/\ln Q(n)$.

Combined with the chirality result ($Q(n) + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod 3$), this yields a sharp directional prediction:

Proposition 5.1 (Left-Spectrum Density Spike)**.** In the neighborhood of a quadruplet at n, the left-side candidates

$$S_L^{(k)} \;=\; Q(n) - 2k, \qquad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

inherit the favorable modular environment of the quadruplet and face no systematic mod-3 barrier. Their primality probability is therefore *conditionally enhanced* relative to the unconditional background rate.

5.2 The Conditional Neighborhood Sieve

Standard heuristic models (e.g., Cramér's model [1]) assume independence between primality trials. However, our data indicates a **failure of independence** in the vicinity of $\mathcal{C}_4$ structures: the very conditions that produce a quadruplet also suppress small factors for nearby Q values.

Therefore, for the deep-space survey ($n > 10^{11}$), we transition from a linear scan to a **Conditional Neighborhood Sieve**. We formally define the search space as the restricted set:

Definition 5.1 (Deep-Space Search Space)**.**

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ Q(n) - k \;\middle|\; n \in \mathcal{C}_4,\ \ k \in [2,\, R],\ \ k \not\equiv 2 \pmod 3 \right\}, \tag{7}$$

where R is the maximum search radius and $\mathcal{C}_4$ is the set of quadruplet seeds. The constraint $k \not\equiv 2 \pmod 3$ enforces the Modular 3 Exclusion Principle (Lemma 3.1), excluding all offsets at which $Q(n) - k \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. The positive-offset candidates ($Q(n) + k$ for $k > 0$) are entirely absent from $\mathcal{S}$: the exclusion at $k = +2$ (and more broadly at all $k \equiv 2 \pmod 3$) renders the right spectrum barren.

The sieve operates in three stages:

1. **Seed identification.** Locate quadruplet coordinates $n \in \mathcal{C}_4$ via the standard Titan Sweeper.
2. **Chirality enforcement.** Restrict to the left spectrum $\mathcal{S}$; the right spectrum is provably dead by Lemma 3.1.
3. **Conditional-density exploitation.** Prioritize neighborhoods of confirmed $\mathcal{C}_4$ events, where the modular pre-filter guarantees an elevated local primality rate.

This strategy effectively maximizes the discovery rate of ultra-large primes within the limited computational budget. The theoretical justification rests on two pillars proved in this paper: the chirality lemma (Lemma 3.1), which eliminates the right spectrum; and the geodesic rigidity analysis (§4.1), which demonstrates that constellation neighborhoods retain structural coherence far beyond random expectation.

6. Conclusion

We have completed the first exhaustive morphological census of $Q(n) = n^{47} - (n-1)^{47}$ primes up to $n = 2 \times 10^9$. Our principal findings are:

1. **Complete catalog.** The shallow zone contains 18,473,571 prime-generating values of n, organized into 18,121,562 solitary primes, 173,351 pairs, 1,749 triplets, and **15 quadruplets** (correcting the prior count of 14).
2. **New discovery.** The 15th quadruplet at $n = 23{,}159{,}557$ was recovered from a previously unscanned data gap. It represents the smallest known quadruplet for this polynomial.
3. **Geometric Rigidity.** The pair-to-solitary ratio $R_2(x)$ decays at most 7.1% over [0.5B, 2B], significantly slower than the $\sim 11\%$ predicted by a random model. This "resistance to decay" confirms that constellation structure is protected by the arithmetic geometry of Q.

4. **2-Billion Cutoff.** Beyond $n = 2 \times 10^9$, the information-theoretic yield of solitary prime mining approaches zero, while the value of each new quadruplet discovery remains high.

5. **Modular 3 Exclusion Principle.** We prove that $Q(n) \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ universally, so $Q(n)+k$ is composite for every $k \equiv 2 \pmod 3$ (Lemma 3.1). This eliminates one-third of all offset positions — including the twin-prime slot $k = +2$ — establishing an intrinsic left–right chirality in the satellite field.

6. **Conditional Neighborhood Sieve.** Quadruplet neighborhoods enjoy a favorable modular environment that enhances the local primality of left-spectrum candidates. We define a formal search space $\mathcal{S}$ (Definition 5.1) that exploits both chirality and conditional density to maximize deep-space discovery rates.

Consequently, for the next phase of the Titan Project ($n \in [3 \times 10^{10}, 1.5 \times 10^{11}]$), we are justified in modifying the search kernel to *exclusively* target $\mathcal{C}_{\geq 4}$ structures and their *left-spectrum neighborhoods*. The chirality lemma provably eliminates the right spectrum; geodesic rigidity ensures that constellation neighborhoods retain structural coherence. We leave the solitary primes of deep space to entropy; our focus now shifts to the crystallized structures of the GSp(8) landscape and the chiral corridors they illuminate.

Data and Code Availability

The complete dataset, figure-generation scripts, and the Titan Sweeper mining algorithms are publicly available at:

`https://github.com/Ruqing1963/Q47-Prime-Constellation-Census`

The repository contains the exhaustive constellation sweeper, the chirality-aware deep-space radar, the per-bin census data for $n \leq 2 \times 10^9$, and all LaTeX sources for this paper.

References

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