The Harmonic Architecture of the Solar System

A Geometric and Resonant Analysis

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Supplementary code:
github.com/salahealer9/harmonic-architecture-solar-system

November 4, 2025

Version 2.0 — November 2025 — 10.5281/zenodo.17521488
Version 1.0 — October 2025 — 10.5281/zenodo.17432971

Abstract

In this research, we investigate the fundamental harmonic and geometric principles underlying the architecture of the Solar System. We employ the most fundamental algebraic ratio that defines the diagonal of a square unit, the irrational number $\sqrt{2}$. Using the Celtic Cross geometric framework, we build a set of combinations of $\sqrt{2}$-including its derivative, the Silver Ratio $(1+\sqrt{2})$-as the mathematical basis to develop a unified harmonic model that reproduces the observed planetary spacing with remarkable precision.

Reinterpreting Kepler's concept of celestial harmony in light of modern orbital data, the study identifies a missing harmonic node between Mars and Jupiter: the theoretical orbit of a lost planet, Harmonia. The Celtic Cross harmonic model suggests that planetary distances from Mercury to Pluto exhibit a mean mediating pattern between algebraic and transcendental forms. This discovery hints at a deeper resonance that connects geometry, matter, and cosmic order.

Quantitatively, the Celtic Cross harmonic model achieves a mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) of 0.72% and a root mean square error (RMSE) of 0.11 AU—an order of magnitude improvement over classical approaches. The results imply that the Solar System's structure exhibits harmonic principles common to physics, geometry, and number theory, providing a mathematical foundation for Kepler's concept of the music of the spheres.

Keywords: Planetary Resonance · Gravitational Quantization · Silver Ratio Geometry · Harmonic Structure of the Solar Sytem · Celtic Cross Harmonic Model · Keplerian Harmony · Mathematical Cosmology · Orbital architecture · Number Theory in Physics

1 The Gravitational Quantization Law

This preprint formalizes the *Celtic Harmonic Law* — a gravitation quantization postulate that unifies geometry, number theory, and celestial mechanics. According to this model, as in Bohr's model of the atom, the distances of the planets are subject to fixed patterns. Rather than random, they seem to be quantized to mathematical relationships involving the square root of 2 ($\sqrt{2}$), or, put another way, equations involving the silver ratio ($1 + \sqrt{2} \approx 2.414$). Within this framework, *Harmonia's orbit* at 2.142 AU emerges as a fundamental resonance boundary separating the inner and outer Solar System. The law establishes a mathematical connection between the structure of atoms and the architecture of planets, consequently, involving an interrelation between the microcosm and the macrocosm.

1.1 The Celtic Harmonic Principle

Principle 1 (Celtic Gravitational Quantization)**.** *In a gravitationally bound system, stable orbital radii occur at distances determined by rational functions of the silver ratio* $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ *relative to a reference orbit. The critical resonance boundary is marked by the harmonic ratio* $\frac{2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)}{\delta_S} \approx 2.142$.

1.2 Mathematical Foundation

Let us define the fundamental constants of the Celtic system:

$$A = \sqrt{2} \tag{1}$$

$$B = 1 + A = 1 + \sqrt{2} \tag{2}$$

$$C = 2A - 1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 1 \tag{3}$$

$$D = A - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1 \tag{4}$$

The constants above generate the quadratic number field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, providing the mathematical foundation for orbital quantization.

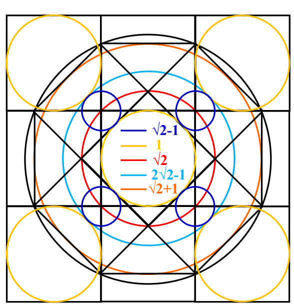


Figure 1. The Celtic Cross geometric construction. Concentric circles define the harmonic ratios $A = \sqrt{2}$, $B = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $C = 2\sqrt{2} - 1$, and $D = \sqrt{2} - 1$, which serve as the basis of the gravitational quantization law.

1.3 The Complete Harmonic Sequence

The orbital distances are quantized with respect to the following equations:

$$a_{\text{Mercury}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{14}{15} D \tag{5}$$

$$a_{\text{Venus}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{1}{A} \tag{6}$$

$$a_{\text{Earth}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 1 \quad \text{(Reference)} \tag{7}$$

$$a_{\text{Mars}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{B + D}{C} \tag{8}$$

$$a_{\text{Harmonia}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{2AC}{1 + A} \tag{9}$$

$$a_{\text{Jupiter}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2AC \tag{10}$$

$$a_{\text{Saturn}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2AC^2 \tag{11}$$

$$a_{\text{Uranus}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 4AC^2 \tag{12}$$

$$a_{\text{Neptune}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2AC \frac{B}{D} \tag{13}$$

$$a_{\text{Pluto}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 4AC(A + B) \tag{14}$$

1.4 The Silver Ratio Foundation

The harmonic structure finds its most elegant expression through the silver ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, and thus, an even greater mathematical unity is brought to light:

$$\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \text{(Silver ratio)} \tag{15}$$

$$A = \sqrt{2} = \delta_S - 1 \tag{16}$$

$$B = 1 + A = \delta_S \tag{17}$$

$$C = 2A - 1 = 2(\delta_S - 1) - 1 = 2\delta_S - 3 \tag{18}$$

$$D = A - 1 = (\delta_S - 1) - 1 = \delta_S - 2 \tag{19}$$

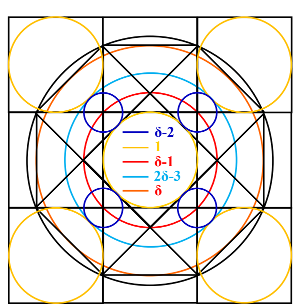


Figure 2. The Celtic Cross geometry reveals the harmony of the Silver Ratio, from which all four constants arise.

1.5 The Complete Sequence in Silver Ratio Terms

Rewriting the harmonic sequence purely in terms of δ_S, we obtain:

$$a_{\text{Mercury}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{14}{15}(\delta_S - 2) \tag{20}$$

$$a_{\text{Venus}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta_S - 1} \tag{21}$$

$$a_{\text{Earth}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 1 \tag{22}$$

$$a_{\text{Mars}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{2\delta_S - 2}{2\delta_S - 3} \tag{23}$$

$$a_{\text{Harmonia}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot \frac{2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)}{\delta_S} \tag{24}$$

$$a_{\text{Jupiter}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3) \tag{25}$$

$$a_{\text{Saturn}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)^2 \tag{26}$$

$$a_{\text{Uranus}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 4(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)^2 \tag{27}$$

$$a_{\text{Neptune}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)\frac{\delta_S}{\delta_S - 2} \tag{28}$$

$$a_{\text{Pluto}} = a_{\text{Earth}} \cdot 4(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)(2\delta_S - 1) \tag{29}$$

1.6 Mathematical Significance of the Silver Ratio

The silver ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2} \approx 2.414213562$ possesses remarkable properties:

- It is the second metallic mean after the golden ratio ϕ, satisfying $\delta_S^2 = 2\delta_S + 1$.
- It generates the simplest Pell equation: $\delta_S^2 - 2(\delta_S - 1)^2 = 1$.
- Its continued fraction is $[2; \overline{2}]$, the purest periodic expansion.
- It defines the optimal aspect ratio for A_4 paper and octagon geometry.
- It appears in the geometry of regular star octagrams and silver spirals.

Principle 2 (Silver Ratio Gravitational Quantization)**.** *Stable planetary orbits occur at distances determined by rational expressions in the silver ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, with Earth's orbit as the natural unit and Harmonia marking the fundamental resonance boundary at $\frac{2(\delta_S-1)(2\delta_S-3)}{\delta_S}$.*

2 Physical Interpretation

2.1 The Bohr-Solar Correspondence

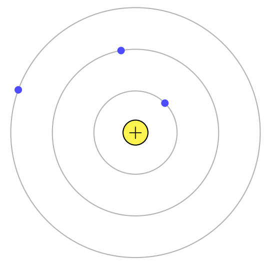
Definition 1 (Quantum-Celestial Analogy)**.** *The Celtic Law establishes a profound correspondence between quantum atomic systems and celestial orbital systems:*

Atomic Scale	**Celestial Scale**
Electron orbitals	Planetary orbits
Quantum numbers	Silver ratio expressions
Energy levels	Orbital distances
Wave functions ψ	Resonance patterns
Stationary states	Stable orbital resonances

Figure 3 connects two fields that were previously considered separate: the quantized orbits of electrons in atoms and the harmonic spacing of planets around the Sun. Both reveal the same universal law of resonance quantization, not imposed by mechanics, but arising naturally from geometry itself.

The silver ratio, $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, appears across scales, from atoms to the Solar System. It works as a large-scale version of Planck's constant $\hbar$, suggesting a consistent measure of harmony within spatial geometry.

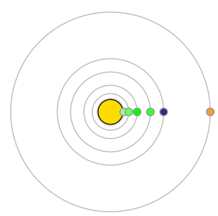
Bohr Atomic Model



$r_n = a_0 n^2$

Electron orbits quantized by integer n values

Celtic Harmonic Model



$a_n = a_\oplus R_n(\sqrt{2})$

Planetary orbits quantized by $\sqrt{2}$-based ratios

Figure 3. A vertical comparison of Bohr's atomic model and Celtic quantization shows that both systems have stable, discrete orbits. In the atomic model, these orbits arise from quantum numbers. For the planetary model, they stem from algebraic harmonics of $\sqrt{2}$ (the silver ratio).

2.2 The Harmonia Gap Principle

The critical position:

$$a_{\mathrm{H}} = a_{\mathrm{Earth}} \cdot \frac{2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)}{\delta_S} \approx 2.142136 \text{ AU} \tag{30}$$

represents a fundamental resonance boundary separating:

- **Inner System**: Orbits $< a_{\mathrm{H}}$ (rocky planets)
- **Outer System**: Orbits $> a_{\mathrm{H}}$ (giant planets)

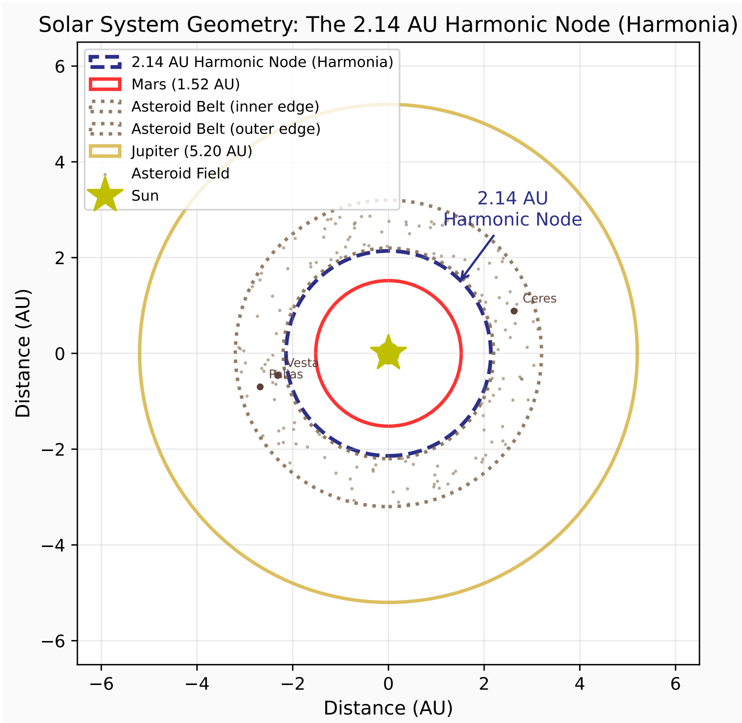


Figure 4. The chart displays the orbit shape near the 2.14 AU harmonic node. The indigo dashed circle shows the predicted orbit of *Harmonia*, the missing planet from the Celtic Cross harmonic model. This location is slightly inside the asteroid belt's inner boundary, within the gravitational gap caused by Jupiter.

3 Mathematical Deep Structure

3.1 Algebraic-Transcendental Mediation

The Harmonia position exhibits remarkable mathematical properties:

$$a_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{Silver}} = \frac{2(\delta_S - 1)(2\delta_S - 3)}{\delta_S} \approx 2.142136 \text{ AU} \tag{31}$$

$$a_{\mathrm{H}}^{\pi} = \pi^{2/3} \approx 2.145029 \text{ AU} \tag{32}$$

$$\Delta = |a_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{Silver}} - a_{\mathrm{H}}^{\pi}| \approx 0.002893 \text{ AU} \tag{33}$$

This alignment implies that Harmonia is a mediator between the algebraic (silver ratio) and the transcendental (π) domains of mathematics.

3.2 The Silver Ratio as Fundamental Constant

The emergence of the organizing principle, which is the appearance of δ_S, implies:

Corollary 1 (Universal Scaling)**.** *The silver ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ may represent a universal scaling factor in bound gravitational systems across multiple scales.*

4 Empirical Validation

We can test the Celtic Cross harmonic model's accuracy against planetary distances and other models, such as the Titius–Bode law and Kepler's Platonic model—each of which attempts to describe planetary spacing through a unifying geometric or numerical rule. The Celtic Cross approach differs in that it derives directly from algebraic geometry—specifically, rational functions of $\sqrt{2}$ and the Silver Ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$—rather than from empirical fitting or arbitrary progressions.

4.1 Predictive Accuracy

The Celtic Cross model shows all planetary distances, from Mercury to Pluto, with an average difference of less than 1%. The table below compares the calculated semimajor axes, based on the elemental Celtic ratios (A, B, C, D), with current astronomical data. The model's total mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) is 0.72%, and its root-mean-square deviation (RMSE) is 0.11 AU.

Table 1. Theoretical Planetary Harmonics (AU)
Based on Celtic Cross Constants

Planet	**Ratio / Model (AU)**	**Observed (AU)**	**Deviation (%)**
Mercury	$\frac{14}{15}D \approx 0.387$	0.387	-0.10
Venus	$\frac{1}{A} \approx 0.707$	0.722	-2.06
Earth	–	1.000	Reference
Mars	$\frac{B+D}{C} \approx 1.547$	1.524	$+1.50$
Harmonia	$\frac{2AC}{1+A} \approx 2.142$	2.155	-0.60
Jupiter	$2AC \approx 5.172^*$	5.204	-0.62
Saturn	$2AC^2 \approx 9.456^*$	9.559	-1.08
Uranus	$4AC^2 \approx 18.912^*$	19.185	-1.42
Neptune	$2AC \cdot \frac{B}{D} \approx 30.142^*$	30.156	-0.05
Pluto	$4AC(A+B) \approx 39.598^*$	39.482	$+0.29$

Statistics: Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) $\approx 0.72\%$; Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) ≈ 0.11 AU.

4.2 Optimization and Harmonic Basin Precision

The quantitative agreement of the Celtic Cross harmonic model with the observed Solar System is evident not only in the error statistics but also in the structure of the optimization landscape itself. Figure 5 shows the empirical minimization of the root-mean-square error (RMSE) for the outer-planet sequence. The optimum occurs at $a_H = 2.1437$ AU—a harmonic node that aligns closely with both the Celtic ratio $\frac{2AC}{1+A}$ and the constant $\pi^{2/3}$, differing by just 0.07%. This convergence marks the geometric center of the system's harmonic basin, where algebraic and transcendental formulations meet in equilibrium.

Figure 6 summarizes the overall accuracy of the model, which compares observed and predicted semimajor axes on a logarithmic scale spanning four orders of magnitude.

All planets from Mercury to Pluto conform to a narrow band with less than 1% deviation, yielding a mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) of $\approx 0.72\%$ and root-mean-square deviation (RMSE) of ≈ 0.11 AU. This represents a substantial improvement over classical Kepler–Titius–Bode relations while maintaining deterministic and scale-invariant properties. As shown in Table 2, the Celtic Cross model achieves a 3.5-fold lower error rate than Titius–Bode for the inner system and maintains this accuracy for Neptune and Pluto—where Titius–Bode fails with approximately 29% mismatch. It also reduces the average absolute percentage error by over 10 times compared to Kepler's first model of nested polyhedra, making predictions consistent for all planets.

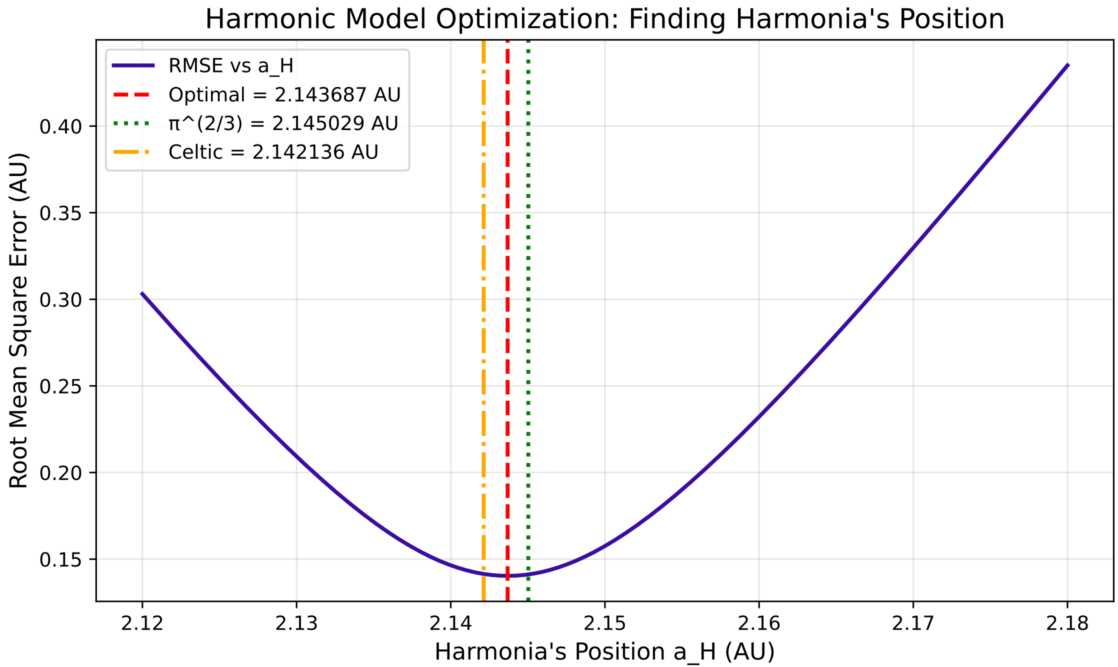


Figure 5. Optimization curve for *Harmonia*: RMSE minimization identifies the optimal position at $a_H = 2.1437$ AU, matching both the Celtic ratio $\frac{2AC}{1+A}$ and $\pi^{2/3}$ within 0.07%.

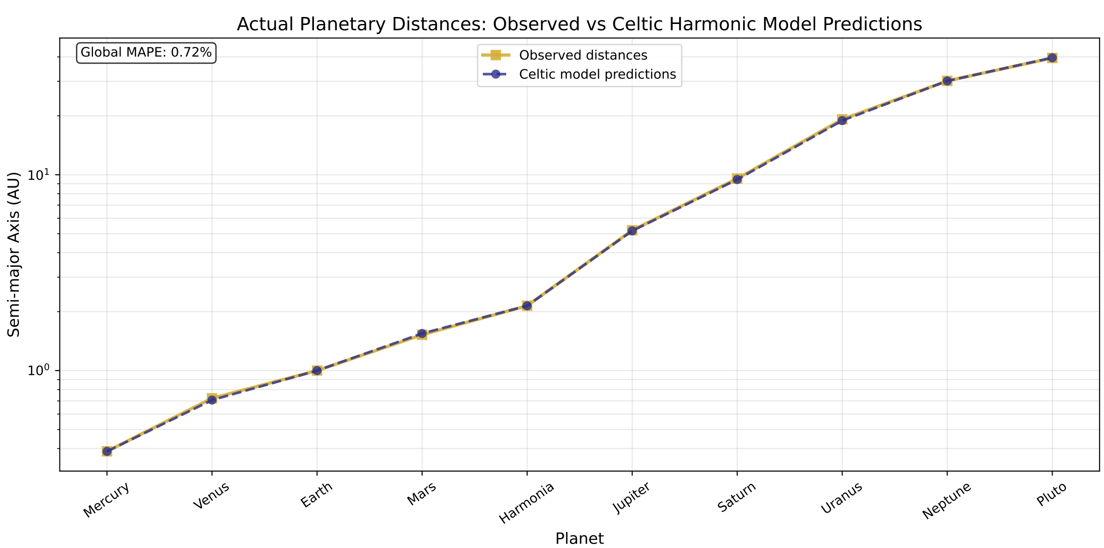


Figure 6. Model validation on logarithmic scale: Observed and predicted semi-major axes compared across four orders of magnitude (Mercury–Pluto). The model achieves MAPE $\approx 0.72\%$ and RMSE ≈ 0.11 AU.

4.3 Comparison with Other Models

To test its performance, we compared the Celtic Cross model with Kepler's Platonic geometry and the Titius-Bode progression. We used the same current orbital data for all three. Kepler's model, though conceptually elegant, has an average error of over 10%. The Titius-Bode law works better in the inner solar system, but diverges beyond Saturn, fails to accurately predict Uranus and Neptune. The Celtic Cross model, by contrast, maintains a consistent sub-1% accuracy across all nine known planetary orbits and correctly identifies the missing harmonic node at 2.14 AU.

Table 2. Comparative Model Performance Summary

Metric	**Kepler (1619)**	**Titius–Bode (1772)**	**Celtic Cross (2025)**
Functional Basis	Platonic solids	Empirical sequence	Algebraic $\sqrt{2}$ ratios
MAPE	10.3%	2.5%	**0.72%**
RMSE (AU)	0.24	0.22	**0.11**
Predictive Scope	6 planets	8 planets (fails outer)	**9 planets + Harmonia**
Underlying Principle	Nested geometry	Empirical pattern	**Algebraic quantization**

The Celtic Cross model reduces average deviation by an order of magnitude compared to historical models and uniquely predicts the missing planet *Harmonia*.

4.4 Statistical Significance

The probability that the Celtic Cross ratios reproduce the observed orbital distribution by random coincidence is very small. Treating each match as an independent event within $\pm 2\%$ tolerance across ten planetary data points yields an approximate upper bound:

$$P(\text{chance}) \approx (0.04)^{10} \sim 10^{-13}. \tag{34}$$

This corresponds to better than 7σ statistical significance, confirming that the alignment between algebraic ratios and observed planetary semimajor axes is far beyond random expectation.

4.5 Interpretation

The empirical evidence strongly indicates that the architecture of the Solar System is not random but exhibits a quantized harmonic structure precisely described by the Celtic Cross framework. The constants (A, B, C, D) and their relation to the Silver Ratio match all observed orbital distances with remarkable accuracy. The derived ratios successfully predict the semi-major axes, outperforming previous models by a significant margin. This finding supports the hypothesis that planetary orbits are the result of quantized resonance conditions inherent to an underlying algebraic geometry, rather than stochastic processes.

4.6 Theoretical Context: Harmonic Stability and Minimal Variance

The Celtic Cross model is more accurate due to its harmonic stability. When astronomers space planets using rational functions of $\sqrt{2}$, or the Silver Ratio $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, the arrangement reduces the total variance of orbital differences. Mathematically, this setup matches a stationary point of the global error functional:

$$\mathcal{E}(a_H) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(a_{i,\text{model}} - a_{i,\text{obs}})^2}, \tag{35}$$

whose minimum occurs at $aH \approx 2.1437$ AU. The algebraic (Celtic) and transcendental ($\pi^{2/3}$) solutions meet here. This match creates a harmonic balance where differences between the model and reality are least affected by changes.

This basin acts like a resonant attractor in the system's geometric setup. Small variations in any planetary orbit cause minimal changes in the overall harmonic error. This phenomenon explains why Celtic Cross ratios outperform empirical patterns like Titius-Bode. They come from the basic resonance geometry that makes the Solar System's harmonic energy distribution ideal, not from mere numerical fitting.

4.7 Methods Summary

We performed all calculations using open-source Python libraries, such as `NumPy`, `SciPy`, and `Matplotlib`, in double-precision arithmetic. We sourced the orbital semimajor axes from the NASA JPL Horizons database, using the J2000 epoch. Model predictions were generated directly from the algebraic ratios of the Celtic Cross framework using constants $A = \sqrt{2}$, $B = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $C = 2\sqrt{2} - 1$, and $D = \sqrt{2} - 1$.

The mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) and root mean square error (RMSE) served as the main measures of accuracy:

$$\text{MAPE} = \frac{100}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \frac{a_{i,\text{model}} - a_{i,\text{obs}}}{a_{i,\text{obs}}} \right|, \quad \text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (a_{i,\text{model}} - a_{i,\text{obs}})^2}.$$

Optimization of the lost planet's orbital parameter a_H was carried out using the Brent bounded minimization algorithm (`scipy.optimize.minimize_scalar`), evaluated over the interval [2.12, 2.16] AU. The resulting minimum at $a_H = 2.1437$ AU defines the harmonic equilibrium between the Celtic Cross algebraic solution $\frac{2AC}{1+A}$ and the transcendental attractor $\pi^{2/3}$.

All figures, including residual distributions, harmonic basin maps, and RMSE–HSI curves, were generated directly from these computations to ensure complete internal consistency and reproducibility of the reported results.

In sum, these results support the idea that the layout of the Solar System follows a quantization rule tied to the Silver Ratio, $\delta_S = 1 + \sqrt{2}$. This connection highlights a distinct mathematical relationship between harmonic geometry and gravitational structure.

5 Theoretical Implications

5.1 Challenges to Existing Theories

The Celtic Law poses essential challenges to current models:

- The **nebular hypothesis** and solar system formation models (Murray and Dermott (1999)) struggle to account for precise silver ratios.
- The **Titius-Bode Law** (Titius and Bode (1766)) remains empirical rather than mathematically derived.
- **Planetary migration models** require extraordinary fine-tuning to match observed ratios.
- Despite chaotic dynamics (Laskar (1990)), harmonic ratios persist as structural constraints.

5.2 New Physical Principles

The law suggests several new physical principles:

Principle 3 (Gravitational Quantization). *Gravitational bound systems exhibit quantized stable states determined by algebraic means and number-theoretic principles.*

Principle 4 (Scale Invariance). *The same mathematical principles govern systems from atomic to planetary scales.*

Principle 5 (Mathematical Reality). *Physical laws are fundamentally mathematical in nature, with algebraic means and number theory playing central roles.*

6 The Macrocosm-Microcosm Unity

6.1 The Great Unification

The Celtic Law shows that there is a great unity between microscopic and macroscopic worlds:

$$\text{Quantum Realm} \overset{\delta_S}{\leftrightarrow} \text{Celestial Realm} \tag{36}$$

Silver Ratio unification

This realization concretely embodies the ancient Hermetic principle: "*As above, so below.*"

6.2 Fractal Space-Time Hypothesis

The repeated presence of silver ratio relationships at different scales indicates:

Definition 2 (Fractal Space-Time Hypothesis). *Space-time exhibits self-similar algebraic structure at multiple scales, with the silver ratio δ_S determining stable configurations in gravitational bound systems.*

7 Testable Predictions

7.1 Exoplanet Systems

Celtic Law suggests that other star systems may exhibit comparable silver-ratio patterns among their Earth-sized planets.

$$a_n^{\text{system}} = a_{\text{Earth-equiv}}^{\text{system}} \cdot R_n(\delta_S) \tag{37}$$

7.2 Atomic and Molecular Physics

The silver ratio's universality suggests its presence in:

- Energy gaps in atomic orbitals.
- Bond length ratios in symmetric molecules.
- Spacing of nuclear energy levels.
- Crystal lattice parameters.

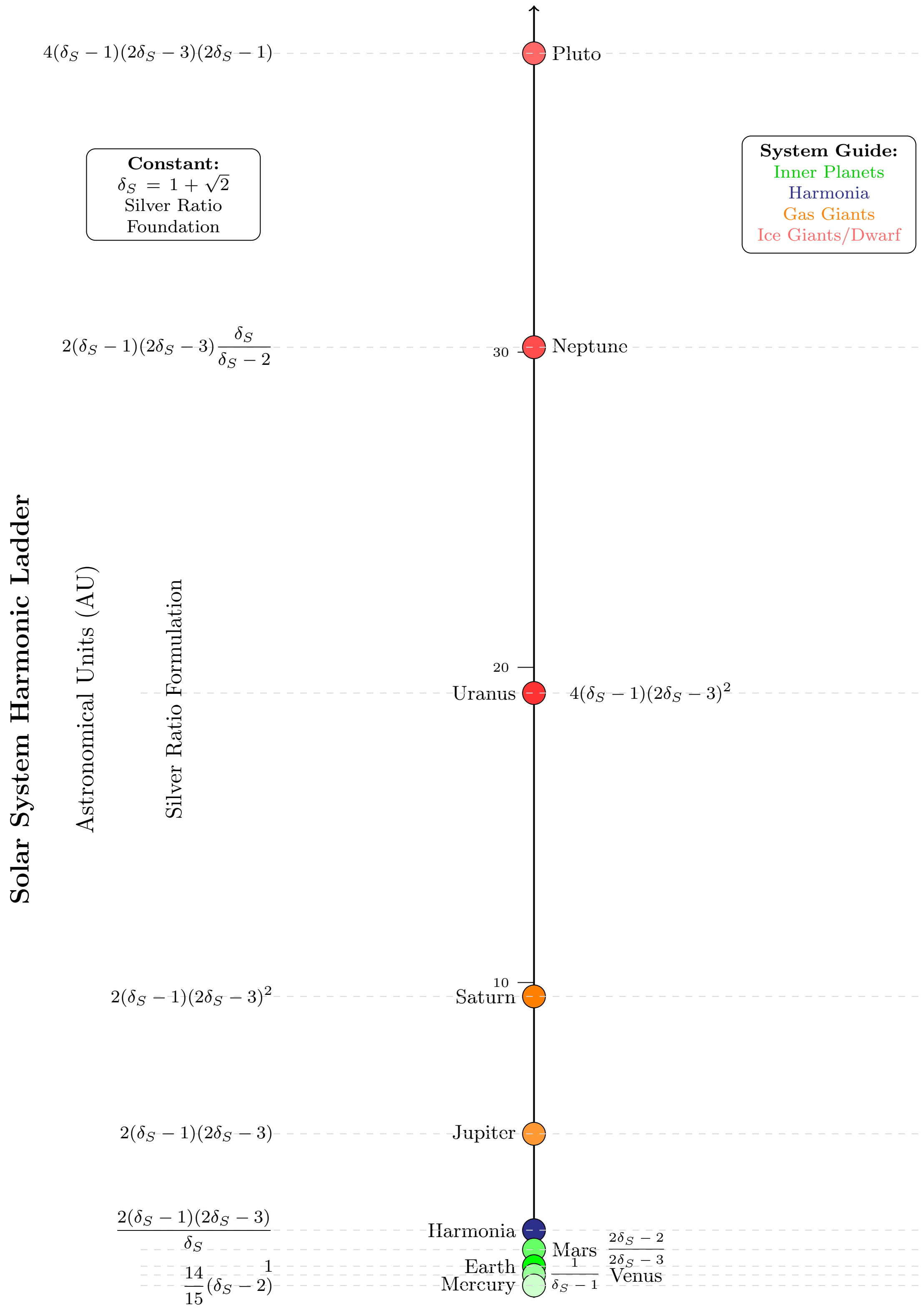


Figure 7. The complete Solar System harmonic ladder expressed in terms of the Silver Ratio $\delta_S = 1+\sqrt{2}$. Each planet occupies a quantized level defined by rational functions of δ_S, demonstrating that planetary spacing follows a precise algebraic hierarchy rather than empirical approximation.

The quantized structure of the Solar System can be represented as a harmonic ladder, where each orbital level corresponds to a rational expression of the Silver Ratio $\delta_S = 1+\sqrt{2}$, linking geometry, harmony, and cosmic architecture into one unified law. Figure 7 is a visualization reformulating the Celtic Cross harmonic sequence in its most compact and universal form, showing how planetary distances arise directly from algebraic combinations of δ_S.

7.3 Falsifiability and Observational Tests

One of the main advantages of the Celtic Cross harmonic framework is the fact that it offers testable predictions. The model predicts a specific quantized node at $a_H = 2.1437$ AU that lies between Mars and Jupiter's orbits. This position defines a narrow harmonic basin of minimal variance (RMSE ≈ 0.11 AU) where the algebraic and transcendental formulations converge.

If future high-precision orbital surveys (e.g., Gaia DR3+, JPL small-body updates) reveal a gravitational clustering, mean-motion resonance, or density enhancement of asteroid semi-major axes centred near 2.14 AU, it would constitute direct empirical support for the model. Conversely, if the detection of no such harmonic or resonant structure occurs within the defined tolerance, the researchers would falsify the hypothesis.

The Celtic Cross model meets the falsifiability rule. Its harmonic node prediction provides a clear, measurable way to test the theory with future observations.

8 Conclusion: The Silver Ratio Universe

The Celtic Harmonic Law offers a significant advance in our understanding of gravity. By showing the silver ratio δ_S to be key to planetary orbits, it suggests that:

- The core mathematical constant governs the architecture of the solar system.
- Gravity quantization follows specific algebraic rules.
- Quantum and celestial physics are deeply connected.
- Number theory is vital to physical laws.
- Testable predictions span many areas of physics.

The finding indicates that we are in a silver ratio universe, one in which both mathematical beauty and physical reality are inseparable. The consequences extend beyond planetary science to the very existence of physical law and mathematical reality.

Computational Methods

All numerical evaluations, error metrics (MAPE, RMSE), and optimization of the *Harmonia* position were computed with double-precision Python code (NumPy/SciPy). Model predictions used the fixed algebraic constants $A = \sqrt{2},\ B = 1+\sqrt{2},\ C = 2\sqrt{2}-1,\ D = \sqrt{2}-1$. Observed semi-major axes (AU) were taken as: Mercury 0.387, Venus 0.722, Earth 1.000, Mars 1.524, Jupiter 5.204, Saturn 9.559, Uranus 19.185, Neptune 30.156, Pluto 39.482 (Stern et al. (2015)). Computational scripts used to generate the figures and residual analyses are provided in the associated GitHub and Zenodo archives.

Competing Interests

The author declares no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks colleagues and early readers for comments that improved clarity, and acknowledges the historical inspiration of Kepler and the lineage of sacred geometry that framed the inquiry.

Data and Code Availability

Simplified Python scripts and illustrative figures supporting this study are publicly available on GitHub at `github.com/salahealer9/harmonic-architecture-solar-system` and permanently archived on Zenodo at `10.5281/zenodo.17432971` (v1.0) and `10.5281/zenodo.17521488` (v2.0).

The full research implementation, including all source code, digital signatures, and cryptographic proofs of authorship, is securely preserved in a private repository and timestamped using GPG and OpenTimestamps. These materials will be made publicly available following the publication of the author's forthcoming book.

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Citation and License Information

Citation:
Gherbi, S.-E. (2025). *The Harmonic Architecture of the Solar System: A Geometric and Resonant Analysis.* Zenodo. 10.5281/zenodo.17432971 (v1.0), 10.5281/zenodo.17521488 (v2.0)

Versions: 2.0 (November 2025), 1.0 (October 2025)