I think that it is possible to estimate the mass spectrum of an infinite generation in the standard model.

I try a simple law, inspired by the Balmer series:

$$M(n) = \alpha + \beta\ n^\gamma$$

where γ is a half-integer, or integer, value.

The three series (quarks and leptons) have not exact values (this happen only if the γ are real values, and there are three parameter and three data).

I obtain the three series:

$$M_{uct\dots}(n) = 1.881193077062768892 + 0.3188052300646115587\ n^{12}\ MeV$$
$$M_{dsb\dots}(n) = 4.575648907331948613 + 0.1243536139173471342\ n^{9.5}\ MeV$$
$$M_{e\mu\tau\dots}(n) = -0.3091114985400389044 + 0.8201674163860093688\ n^{7}\ MeV$$

minimizing the error (using the method of least square, and gradient descent):

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\sum_n \left[\beta + \gamma \ln(n) - \ln(M_n - \alpha)\right]^2$$

the masses in this serie are:

$M_{uct\cdots}$	$M_{dsb\cdots}$	$M_{e\mu\tau\cdots}$
2.199998 MeV	4.700746 MeV	0.5140149 MeV
1.307707 GeV	95.15529 MeV	105.0511 MeV
169.4281 GeV	4.269364 GeV	1.799868 GeV
5.348666 TeV	65.59124 GeV	13.48579 GeV
77.83331 TeV	546.3416 GeV	64.30644 GeV
693.9696 TeV	3.088042 TeV	230.4224 GeV

with errors: $E_{uct\cdots} = 9.197\cdot 10^{-4}$, $E_{dsb\cdots} = 4.639\cdot 10^{-4}$ and $E_{e\mu\tau\cdots} = 1.741\cdot 10^{-4}$

If there is no constraint on the exponent, the three series are;

$$M_{uct\cdots}(n) = 1.910036412573556550 + 0.2899635874264434505\ n^{12.105830026183158 81}\ MeV$$
$$M_{dsb\cdots}(n) = 4.566954224039138876 + 0.1330457759608611239\ n^{9.424649161550640029}\ MeV$$
$$M_{e\mu\tau\cdots}(n) = -0.3444624327064040175 + 0.8554624327064040175\ n^{6.953204782631492837}\ MeV$$

and the masses of the model are:

$M_{uct\cdots}$	$M_{dsb\cdots}$	$M_{e\mu\tau\cdots}$
2.200000 MeV	4.700000	0.5110000 MeV
1.280000 GeV	96.00000 MeV	105.6600 MeV
173.1000 GeV	4.180000 GeV	1.776800 GeV
5.633516 TeV	62.84010 GeV	13.13518 GeV
83.93741 TeV	514.6974 GeV	61.98407 GeV
762.9749 TeV	2.869487 TeV	220.2142 GeV