Dark matter gravitational phased space distortion projection without the use of fermion & hadron particles.

Virtual equivalent in the space-time continuum:

$\ln 4\pi = \frac{neutron\ \ mass - proton\ \ mass}{electron\ \ mass}$ equals 2.531024247….

Actual gravitational phased space distortion with dark matter.

Phase shift: $\phi_S = (\ln 4\pi + 3) \cdot \theta_0 = 5.53°$ (constant)

$a_c = H_0 \cdot c = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{e} \cdot G \cdot P_A^0 = 6.914 \times 10^{-10}\ {}^{m}/_{s^2}$, Universal acceleration of space

$H_0 =$ Hubble's constant

$P_A^0 = 1\ {}^{kg}/_{m^2}$, Area density, this equals 1 kilogram per meter squared (constant).

$$\frac{a_c}{G \cdot p_A^0} = \frac{H_0 \cdot c}{G \cdot p_A^0} = \frac{rad}{\phi_s} = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{e}$$

$$F_{V\Delta} = \frac{O_{VL} \cdot F_{LV}}{O_{VH}^2} \times \frac{1}{\sin(rad - 2\pi\sqrt{e})} = \frac{O_{VL} \cdot F_{LV}}{O_{VH}^2} \times \frac{1}{\sin\left(\left(rad - \frac{a_c}{G \cdot p_A^0}\right) \cdot \theta_0\right)}$$

θ_0 , Equals an observation to collapse the wave function to particle values and is constant to one degree.

G = Gravitational constant.

$G \cdot p_A^0$: This is equivalent to the gravitational acceleration, with a value of mass of one kilogram per meter squared used as a reference point.

$F_{V\Delta}$ = This is a factored number. 1 equals 100 percent. Factor of the flat line velocity of 226 km per second.

O_{VL} = Orbital velocity using conventional Newton's laws and light emitting stars in the galaxy. Sun = 160 km/s

O_{VH} = Observed velocity which is higher than the calculated O_{VL} value. Sun = 220 km/s

F_{LV} = Flat line velocity which is 226 km per second.

If $O_{VL} > F_{LV}$ then the orbital path of a star is toward the center of the galaxy and not under the influence of "Dark Matter".

If $O_{VL} < F_{LV}$ then the orbital path is under influence of "Dark Matter".