
Unified Understanding of Relativity and Quantum Mechanics through the Repulsion Graviton Space Model

Misaki Kasai, Independent Researcher

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E-mail: regravist.paper@gmail.com

Abstract

In this study, we propose the "Repulsion Graviton Space Model (Re:GraviS Model)" as a unified explanation for gravity, dark matter, and dark energy. This model asserts that **gravity is not an attractive force but an entropic-driven spatial repulsion countering the repulsive force of gravitons against space**. To support this claim, we derive the Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model by incorporating graviton effects into the circular orbital velocity equation derived from the Schwarzschild solution, which is the spherically symmetric solution of Einstein's field equation, and validate it against the observed galactic rotation curves in the SPARC dataset (175 galaxies). Our analysis successfully reproduces galactic rotation curves, affirming the hypothesis regarding the nature of gravity. Furthermore, we observe a strong correlation between graviton concentration and galactic rotation velocities, suggesting that gravitons act as dark matter on small scales, while their repulsive force drives cosmic expansion as dark energy. Additionally, this model implies that black hole formation begins when spatial repulsion surpasses graviton repulsion, providing a unified explanation for quantum effects at spacetime singularities, the information paradox, and time dilation and acceleration. By considering the equilibrium between graviton and spatial repulsion and the role of gravitons as interdimensional information carriers, a quantum spatial region emerges at singularities, producing quantum effects through interdimensional graviton movement and resolving the information paradox. In moderately strong gravitational fields, graviton repulsion extends space, increasing the Planck length and stretching time. In extremely strong fields, spontaneous spatial collapse exceeds graviton repulsion, compressing the Planck length and shortening time. This model suggests a foundational shift in understanding gravity, opening pathways to a quantum gravity theory that unifies relativity and quantum mechanics. Extending the model to spacetime as the "Repulsion Graviton Space-Time Model (Re:GraviST Model)" is essential for completing quantum gravity theory.

Keywords: Gravity, Quantum Gravity Theory, Graviton, Dark Matter, Dark Energy, Black Hole, Galactic Rotation Curve

1. Introduction

The discrepancy between observed and theoretical rotational velocities at the outer edges of galaxies has long been a major challenge in physics. This study proposes a novel hypothesis: gravitons exert a repulsive force against space, and gravity can be explained as "the entropic-driven reaction of space countering this repulsion." Using the circular orbital velocity equation derived from the spherically symmetric

solution to Einstein's field equations (the Schwarzschild solution) and incorporating the effects of gravitons, we analyze galactic rotation curves through a fitting model, the Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model. Based on the results, this study explores the potential for addressing the longstanding challenge of unifying general relativity and quantum mechanics while providing new insights into the nature of the cosmos.

2. Model Overview and Theoretical Background

The ‘‘Galactic Rotation Curve Graviton-Modified Inverse Square Decay Model (Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model)’’ employed in this study was derived by incorporating the effect of gravitons into the circular orbital velocity equation obtained from the Schwarzschild solution, a spherically symmetric solution to Einstein’s field equations. This model is based on the hypothesis that gravitons exert ‘‘spherically symmetric repulsive forces’’ against space, gradually decaying without interacting with matter, with their strength depending on the concentration of gravitons. Furthermore, the model assumes that gravitons act as dark matter on smaller scales, while on larger cosmic scales, they expand space and function as dark energy. By aligning the graviton concentration with the role of dark matter, this model resolves the longstanding mystery of ‘‘galactic rotation curves,’’ a significant challenge in physics.

Galactic Rotation Curve Graviton-Modified Inverse Square Decay Model (Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model)

$$v_{\text{total}}(r) = \sqrt{\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2} \right)}$$

- $v_{\text{total}}(r)$: The total rotational velocity of the galaxy at a distance r from the center.
- α : A variable parameter representing the concentration of gravitons.
- R : A variable parameter representing the range of influence of gravitons.
- r : The radius (distance from the center).

Derivation Process

1. Einstein’s Equation

Einstein’s equation is the fundamental equation in the theory of relativity, describing the relationship between matter distribution and the curvature of space-time.

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu} \quad (1)$$

2. Adoption of the Schwarzschild Solution

Assuming that ‘‘gravitons exert a spherically symmetric repulsion on space,’’ we adopt the Schwarzschild solution, which is a spherically symmetric solution to Einstein’s equation.

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right) c^2 dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 \quad (2)$$

3. Derivation of Circular Orbital Velocity Equation

From the Schwarzschild solution, the velocity equation for circular orbits is derived as follows :

$$v_{\text{orbit}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \quad (3)$$

4. Substitution Based on the New Hypothesis

In the above equation, $\frac{GM}{r}$ represents the gravitational attraction exerted by the central body on an object at distance r . Here, we introduce the hypothesis that ‘‘Gravitons exert a repulsive force on a spherically symmetric space that decays gradually without interacting with matter, and the strength of this force depends on the concentration of gravitons.’’ To reflect this, we designed a modified inverse-square decay function, using the scale parameter R to represent the range of the graviton’s influence, so that the graviton’s repulsive force acts strongly at short distances and gradually maintains its influence at long distances. We replace $\frac{GM}{r}$ with the following function, expressed as the product of the graviton concentration α and the modified inverse-square decay function $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2}$:

$$\frac{GM}{r} \rightarrow \alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

This equation represents the spherically symmetric repulsion of gravitons on space, decaying according to the inverse-square law as distance r increases. This allows us to incorporate the hypothesis into the formula while retaining the structural meaning of the original circular orbital velocity equation.

5. Final Derived Equation

As a result of applying the above substitution, the final circular orbital velocity equation that reproduces the galactic rotation curve is derived as follows :

$$v_{\text{total}}(r) = \sqrt{\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2} \right)} \quad (5)$$

- $v_{\text{total}}(r)$ is the total rotational velocity of the galaxy at distance r from the center
- α is the variable parameter representing the concentration of gravitons
- R is the variable parameter representing the range of influence of gravitons
- r is the radius (distance from the center)

To account for the influence of anti-gravitons, we do not ignore the imaginary component that appears when α is negative, and instead handle it appropriately using numpy functions.

3. Methodology

Using a high-precision fitting verification script developed with AI tools (ChatGPT4.0), we analyzed the alignment between the Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model and the SPARC dataset of observed galactic rotation curves (175 galaxies). This analysis, performed using nonlinear least squares fitting, involved visualizing results through plots, evaluating adjusted determination coefficients, and examining residuals. To account for the influence of anti-gravitons, imaginary components arising when α takes negative values were appropriately handled using numpy functions, enabling a comprehensive evaluation of the combined effects of gravitons and anti-gravitons. Furthermore, after completing all fittings, we conducted a comprehensive correlation analysis of key parameters, including the graviton concentration (parameter α), the graviton effect range (scale parameter R), and other physical parameters such as observed velocity components, disk components, and bulge components. To mitigate the risk of overfitting, parameter ranges during fitting were constrained to appropriate limits ($-150,000 < \alpha < 150,000$ and $0.1 < R < 200$).

4. Results and Discussion

The analysis confirmed a high degree of fit between the Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model and most galaxies, with a mean adjusted determination coefficient (adjusted R^2) of 0.802, a median of 0.964, and a standard deviation of 0.332. Across the 175 analyzed cases, the high median adjusted R^2 value of 0.964 and the small standard deviation of 0.332 demonstrate the model's accuracy. Fig. 1 shows the distributions of the determination coefficient (R^2) and the adjusted determination coefficient (adjusted R^2). The left panel illustrates the distribution of R^2 , while the right panel shows the distribution of adjusted R^2 , where negative values were adjusted to 0. It was confirmed that the adjusted R^2 values predominantly remain high across the analyzed galaxies. These findings visually support the robustness and accuracy of the model.

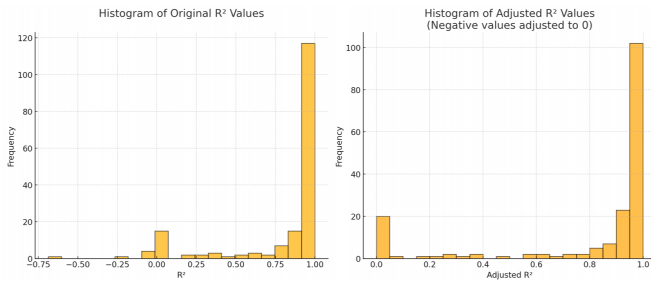


Fig. 1
Distribution of determination coefficient (R^2) and adjusted determination coefficient (Adjusted R^2).

Furthermore, the mean of the residuals across all observations was 0.110, and the standard deviation was 5.58. Fig. 2 shows the distribution of the average residuals for each galaxy, demonstrating that the average residuals are concentrated around 0, which suggests that the model reproduces the observational data without bias. The width of the distribution reflects observational errors, indicating no evidence of overfitting.

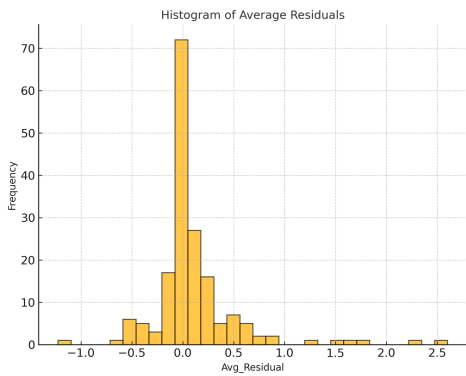


Fig. 2
Histogram of the average residuals for each galaxy.

Fig. 3 presents an autocorrelation plot of the residuals to evaluate their randomness, showing that most of the autocorrelation values fall within the confidence intervals. This result indicates that the residuals are statistically randomly distributed.

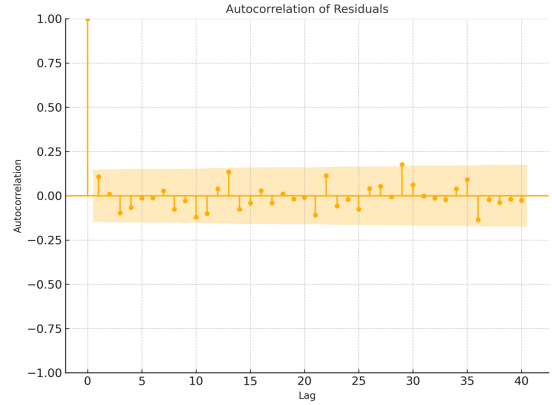


Fig. 3
Autocorrelation plot of residuals. The shaded area indicates the confidence interval.

The lack of bias shown in Fig. 2 and the randomness demonstrated in Fig. 3 together visually support the conclusion that the model appropriately reproduces the observational data while avoiding overfitting.

Additionally, out of the 175 fitting plots obtained, six representative ones with a large number of observational points relative to the radius are shown in Figs. 4–9.

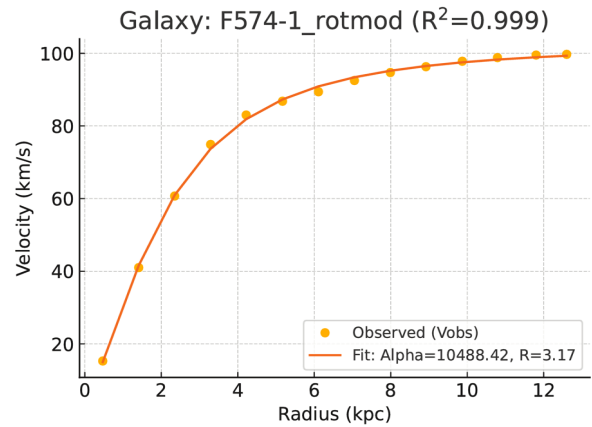


Fig. 4
Rotation curve of galaxy F574-1, showing observed data (dots) and the fitted curve (line) based on the Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model. The fit parameters are $\alpha = 10488.42$ and $R = 3.17$. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.999$) indicates an excellent fit between the observed and fitted data.

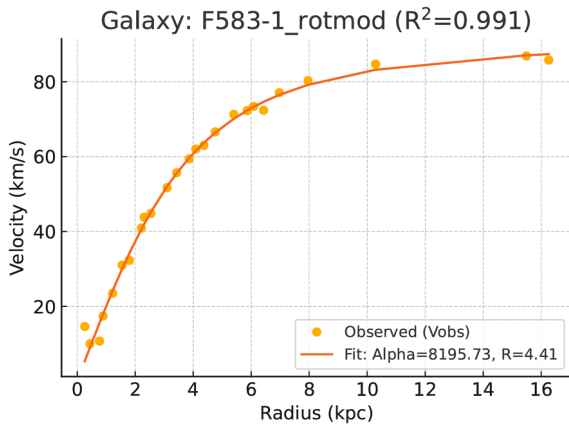


Fig. 5
Rotation curve of galaxy F583-1.
The coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.991$.

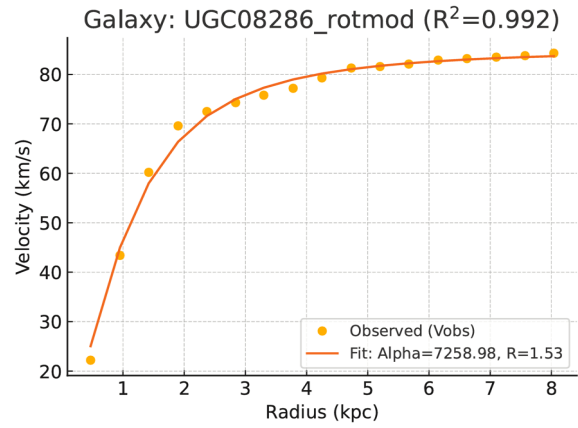


Fig. 8
Rotation curve of galaxy UGC08286.
The coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.992$.

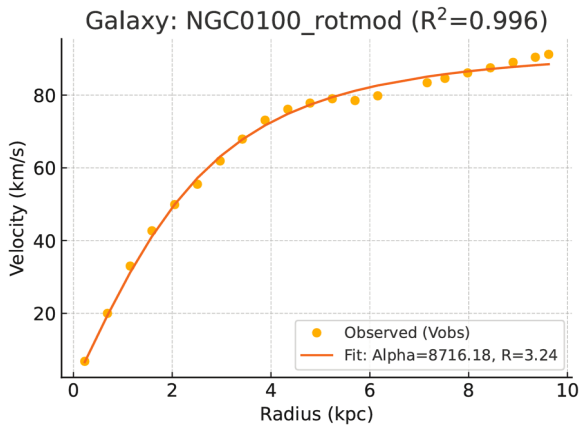


Fig. 6
Rotation curve of galaxy NGC0100.
The coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.996$.

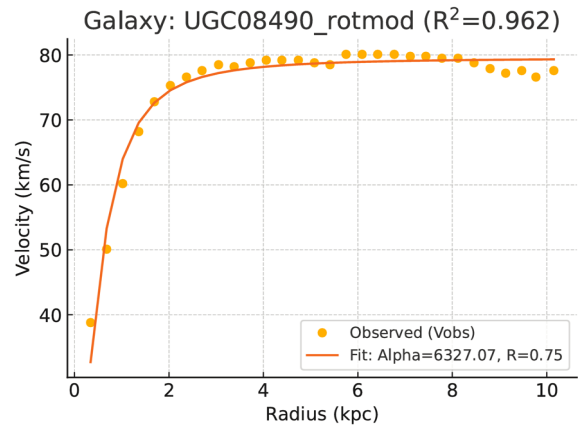


Fig. 9
Rotation curve of galaxy UGC08490.
The coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.962$.

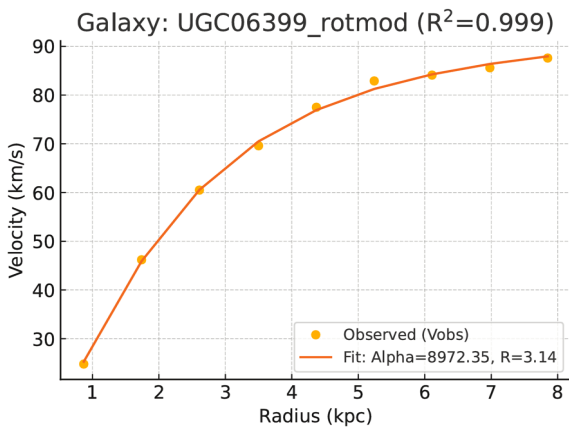


Fig. 7
Rotation curve of galaxy UGC06399.
The coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.999$.

The fitting plot figures demonstrate visually high-precision agreement with the observational data, particularly reproducing the rotational curves in the outer regions of the galaxies. These results, shown in Figs. 1–9, visually confirm the model’s reproducibility, reliability, and broad applicability to galactic rotation curves.

Pearson correlation analysis further revealed a very strong positive correlation between the graviton concentration parameter (α) and both the observed velocity and the disk velocity components (average observed velocity, Avg Vobs(r): 0.956; average disk velocity, Avg Vdisk(r): 0.863). This suggests that graviton concentration significantly influences galactic rotational velocities and aligns faithfully with the role of dark matter inferred from Einstein’s equations. On the other hand, R did not show any significant correlation with α or any other physical parameters. To further illustrate

the strength and direction of these correlations, Fig. 10 presents a grayscale heatmap of the Pearson correlation matrix.

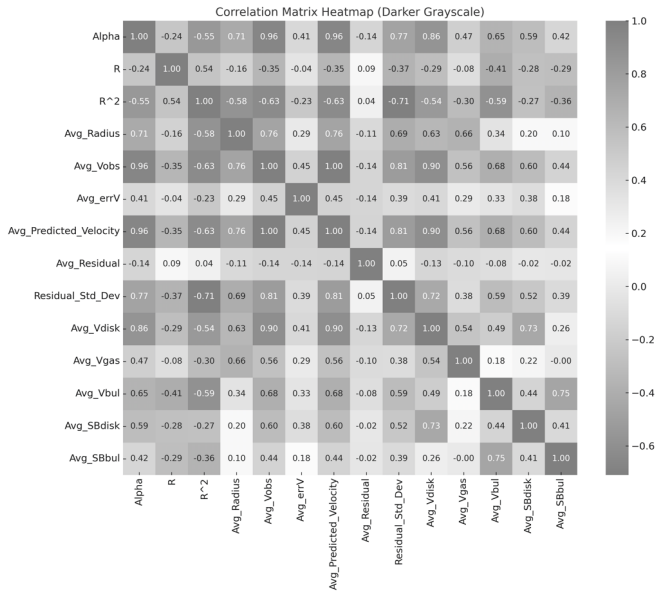


Fig. 10 Pearson correlation grayscale heatmap of the average parameters. Darker shades represent stronger correlations regardless of sign, while the numbers indicate the correlation coefficients with their respective signs.

Additionally, the distributions of α and the scale parameter R were found to be concentrated within specific ranges. For this analysis, 15 galaxies with negative determination coefficients were excluded, leaving 160 galaxies. These distributions are visually illustrated in the histograms shown in Fig. 11.

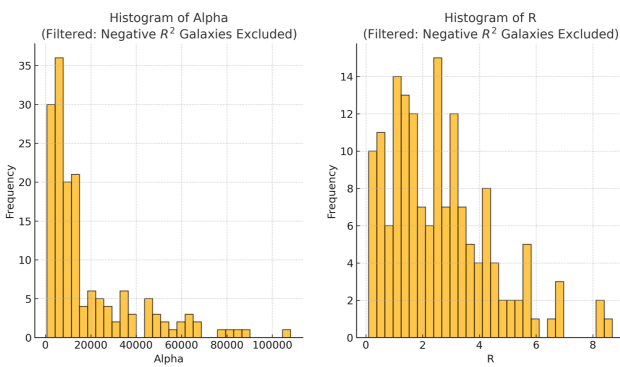


Fig. 11 Histograms of the distributions of α , representing graviton concentration (left panel), and the scale parameter R (right panel) from a total of 175 galaxies, excluding 15 galaxies with negative determination coefficients, leaving 160 galaxies.

The clustering of α suggests a certain threshold or standard for graviton concentration on galactic scales. Furthermore, the scale parameter R, which represents the range of graviton effects, showed no dependency on α or other physical parameters and consistently converged within a specific range. This indicates that graviton effects operate at a fixed scale independent of their concentration or the material density of individual galaxies. These findings clarify that gravitons exhibit no material interactions but instead gradually decay while exerting spherically symmetric repulsive forces against space, contributing to the maintenance of rotational velocities at the outer edges of galaxies through interactions with space. Furthermore, the absence of material interactions implies that gravitons do not interfere with the Higgs field or interact with Higgs particles responsible for imparting mass. This supports the unique characteristics required by conventional quantum mechanics, where gravitons are massless, closed strings capable of interdimensional movement. In this analysis, α did not take zero or negative values, and thus no direct effects of anti-gravitons were observed. However, this result does not directly negate the existence of anti-gravitons because α represents graviton concentration rather than the absolute number of gravitons. Based on these results, this study concludes that the mysterious force maintaining outer galactic rotational velocities is “the graviton’s repulsive force against space.” The model’s fit with observational data and its non-interactive properties suggest that gravity, considered the weakest of the four fundamental forces, originates from “the entropic-driven reaction of space countering the graviton’s repulsive force,” establishing a causal relationship between graviton effects and spatial curvature. Moreover, the findings strongly suggest that the nature of dark matter is “the gravitons themselves,” while the nature of dark energy is “the graviton’s repulsive force against space.” This implies that the mysterious energy accelerating the universe’s expansion at superluminal speeds is highly likely to be “the graviton’s repulsive force against space.” The mechanism by which massless gravitons concentrate may involve their indirect gravitational effects, namely, entropy-driven spatial repulsion confining gravitons within space and causing them to converge at a single point. This process represents a form of self-causality, potentially consistent within black hole event horizons and spacetime singularities, where traditional physical laws are believed to break down. This study suggests that black holes begin to form when spatial repulsion momentarily surpasses the graviton’s repulsive force against space. Spacetime singularities may not form as mere zero-dimensional points but rather as complex spatial regions that compress inward while exhibiting quantum-like spatial spread. When spatial repulsion strength approaches that of graviton repulsion, the resulting spacetime singularity can be interpreted as a spacetime region where graviton repulsion and spatial repulsion are in perfect equilibrium. This framework

allows for quantum effects within spacetime singularities, avoiding the infinities that have long posed challenges in traditional quantum mechanics. However, assuming perfect equilibrium between graviton repulsion and spatial repulsion might prevent quantum spread within the singularity. To reconcile this within quantum mechanics, it may be necessary to consider that gravitons transition from “open string” to “closed string” states under extreme conditions in spacetime singularities, allowing them to transform into energy and escape to other dimensions. In this interpretation, gravitons function as particles transmitting and preserving information across dimensions, ensuring that information is not lost beyond event horizons. This complements and potentially extends recent soft hair theory, providing a new perspective on resolving the black hole information paradox. Spacetime singularities may thus act as interdimensional gateways for gravitons, reconciling the information paradox while permitting quantum spread within singularities. Furthermore, this mechanism for black hole formation not only explains the phenomenon of time dilation in moderately strong gravitational fields but also predicts changes in time within black holes themselves. In moderately strong gravitational fields, including those near black holes, graviton repulsion expands space, lengthening the Planck scale and increasing the minimum unit of quantum motion. This slows physical processes on the quantum level, effectively lengthening time. This matches relativity’s prediction that objects near event horizons experience “time dilation” and appear to freeze from an external observer’s perspective. Reversing this phenomenon to view it from an opposite perspective, the spacetime region near the event horizon where the object is located is characterized by extremely strong graviton repulsion, which significantly expands space. This causes physical motion at the quantum level to slow down, elongating the object’s time. As a result, it can be explained that the observer’s time appears relatively shorter in comparison. This consistency with relativity and actual phenomena further supports the theoretical model. However, within black holes, this relationship may invert. As spatial compression continues spontaneously, the Planck scale shortens, reducing the minimum unit of quantum motion. Consequently, physical processes accelerate on the quantum level, shortening time in the black hole’s spacetime. From the perspective of an observer within the black hole, external objects may appear frozen, providing new insights into time changes in black holes. These findings suggest that observers’ perception of constant time may be a cognitive illusion arising from synchronization with quantum movement speed and Planck scale within their respective spacetime regions. Such spacetime phenomena might require an extended graviton spacetime repulsive model, termed the Repulsion Graviton Space-Time Model (Re:GraviST Model), as an evolution of the Repulsion Graviton Space Model (Re:GraviS Model).

5. Conclusion

In this study, the “Galactic Rotation Curve Graviton-Modified Inverse Square Decay Model (Galactic Rotation Curve MiSAKi Model)” was applied to analyze its alignment with the SPARC dataset of observed galactic rotation curves (175 galaxies). The results confirmed that the model demonstrates a high degree of consistency with observed galactic data, supporting the hypothesis that gravitons exert spherically symmetric repulsive forces against space. Furthermore, it was observed that the role of the parameter α , which represents graviton concentration, aligns with the role of dark matter within galaxies, while the scale parameter R converges within a specific range. These findings led to the following key conclusions and possibilities:

1. Gravitons exert spherically symmetric repulsive forces against space.
2. **The essence of gravity lies in the entropy-driven repulsion of space in response to the repulsive force of gravitons on space.** Furthermore, the reason why gravity is considered the weakest of the four fundamental forces is that it operates through an indirect mechanism mediated by space.
3. Dark matter is composed of gravitons, while dark energy is the repulsive force of gravitons against space.
4. The causal relationship between gravitons and space explains the mechanism of black hole formation and the quantum spread within spacetime singularities, enabling an understanding of singularities within the framework of quantum mechanics and offering a new perspective for resolving the information paradox.
5. The time dilation dependent on the strength of the gravitational field can be explained within the framework of quantum mechanics, and it is also suggested that time may be shortened inside the event horizon.
6. The application of the Repulsion Graviton Space Model (Re:GraviS Model) and its theoretical extension to the Repulsion Graviton Space-Time Model (Re:GraviST Model) suggests the possibility of unifying general relativity and quantum mechanics, which has long been considered challenging.

These insights obtained through this study provide a new understanding of the unresolved fundamental problems in physics, including gravity, dark matter, and dark energy. Moreover, the following issues are highlighted as future research directions based on the results of this analysis:

1. Additional Validation of the Theoretical Model

There is a need to further evaluate the validity of the theoretical model by verifying its consistency with observational data beyond galactic rotation curves, such as gravitational waves and cosmic microwave background radiation.

2. Further Research on Black Hole Formation Mechanisms

It is necessary to apply the relationship between gravitons and space to the process of black hole formation and to verify it in detail through observational data and simulations.

3. Further Research on Black Hole Spacetime Singularities

Detailed simulations are required to investigate the behavior of gravitons and space within spacetime singularities.

4. Interpretation of Proper Time

It is necessary to consider and examine the physical basis of the hypothesis that the “illusion of constant time” arises from the natural synchronization of awareness and bodily reaction speeds with the Planck scale and quantum scale movement speeds of each spacetime region.

Through these future validations, the Repulsion Graviton Space-Time Model (Re:GraviST Model) is strongly expected to be established as an essential foundation for the completion of a “quantum gravity theory.”

Acknowledgements

This study utilized the galactic rotation curve dataset (175 galaxies) provided by the SPARC (Spitzer Photometry and Accurate Rotation Curves) project. We express our gratitude to the researchers who made this dataset publicly available. Additionally, OpenAI’s ChatGPT4o was used for script development. All outputs generated by ChatGPT4o were thoroughly reviewed and refined by the authors, who take full responsibility for the final content.

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Ethical Statement

This research did not involve experiments on humans, animals, or biological samples, and thus did not require ethical committee approval.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to this manuscript.

Data Availability Statement

The data supporting this study are primarily sourced from the SPARC dataset, publicly available at <http://astroweb.cwru.edu/SPARC>.

Additional data generated during this study, including fitting scripts and raw data, are available at Zenodo: Kasai, M. (2024). ReGraviST_Fitting_Script_and_RawData (Data set). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14211634>

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UGC09037_rotmod	25128.78	5.549982	0.959671	15.198182	137.9273	7.23091	137.9297642	-0.00249146	5.038571585	133.8018	48.23864	0	56.964545	0
UGC09133_rotmod	69930.48	0.1	-0.02382	30.110588	264.1765	5.94382	264.1470325	0.0294381	24.08950572	169.375	30.46574	168.779	265.53074	679.11794
UGC09992_rotmod	1154.643	0.546297	0.955462	2.336	32.02	5.66	32.0182487	0.001751295	0.516376247	22.262	13.268	0	11.006	0
UGC10310_rotmod	5887.552	2.192953	0.995664	4.42	62.74286	5.06	62.79480316	-0.05194602	0.952092865	35.38429	18.43	0	15.16	0
UGC11455_rotmod	82092.02	5.728508	0.968982	15.364722	228.2444	7.75556	228.2703069	-0.02586246	12.2402897	249.5939	21.97472	0	396.47528	0
UGC11557_rotmod	9052.717	4.490537	0.981498	4.565	57.31667	7.875	57.78940712	-0.47274045	3.695726741	74.6275	11.3125	0	98.580833	0
UGC11820_rotmod	5766.035	1.552831	0.944763	5.576	51.205	2.938	51.02797629	0.17702371	6.205665124	19.477	16.072	0	29.292	0
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UGC12632_rotmod	5547.564	2.755229	0.985445	5.6866667	60.18667	3.56067	59.98395775	0.202708921	1.810224101	26.414	17.538	0	7.504	0
UGC12732_rotmod	8128.786	3.323883	0.911591	8.1625	75.75	3.62688	75.35639905	0.393600949	5.024140739	29.31188	20.67063	0	6.880625	0
UGCA281_rotmod	1046.985	0.461573	0.996247	0.5785714	22.11429	1.78	22.05844032	0.055845393	0.511977967	14.29571	7.062857	0	36.737143	0
UGCA442_rotmod	3846.251	2.285353	0.989286	3.375	44.7875	2.00375	44.58189554	0.205604459	1.631804162	11.2475	17.46875	0	2.7425	0
UGCA444_rotmod	1557.182	1.21903	0.977357	1.3663889	26.23556	3.90861	26.0496576	0.185897955	1.332897136	4.521667	12.04167	0	0.9616667	0

Summary Statistics

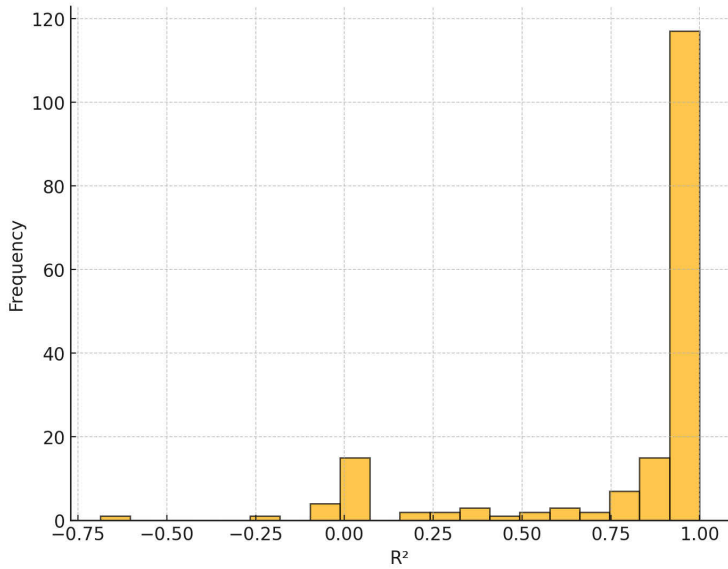
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	25th Percentile	75th Percentile
Alpha	175	21502.130	23706.282	373.206	5650.550	11458.156	31696.972	126069.768	5650.550	31696.972
R	175	2.379	1.862	0.100	0.969	2.096	3.311	8.688	0.969	3.311
R^2	175	0.796	0.351	-0.687	0.859	0.964	0.988	0.999	0.859	0.988
Avg_Radius	175	8.371	7.599	0.405	3.281	5.672	10.498	41.086	3.281	10.498
Avg_Vobs	175	108.751	76.537	10.689	50.471	80.664	167.094	355.059	50.471	167.094
Avg_errV	175	5.770	3.397	0.625	3.284	5.186	7.280	21.237	3.284	7.280
Avg_Predicted_Velocity	175	108.641	76.599	10.532	50.329	80.591	167.333	355.059	50.329	167.333
Avg_Residual	175	0.110	0.434	-1.225	-0.033	0.008	0.175	2.602	-0.033	0.175
Residual_Std_Dev	175	5.577	5.419	0.182	1.838	3.300	8.130	27.414	1.838	8.130
Avg_Vdisk	175	79.166	70.220	4.522	26.415	44.211	134.305	262.901	26.415	134.305
Avg_Vgas	175	19.716	9.891	3.898	13.398	17.538	24.840	63.507	13.398	24.840
Avg_Vbul	175	22.289	52.434	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	211.814	0.000	0.000
Avg_SBdisk	175	104.221	171.701	0.962	10.927	29.292	128.520	964.706	10.927	128.520
Avg_SBbul	175	68.717	255.214	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1992.620	0.000	0.000

R² Summary Statistics

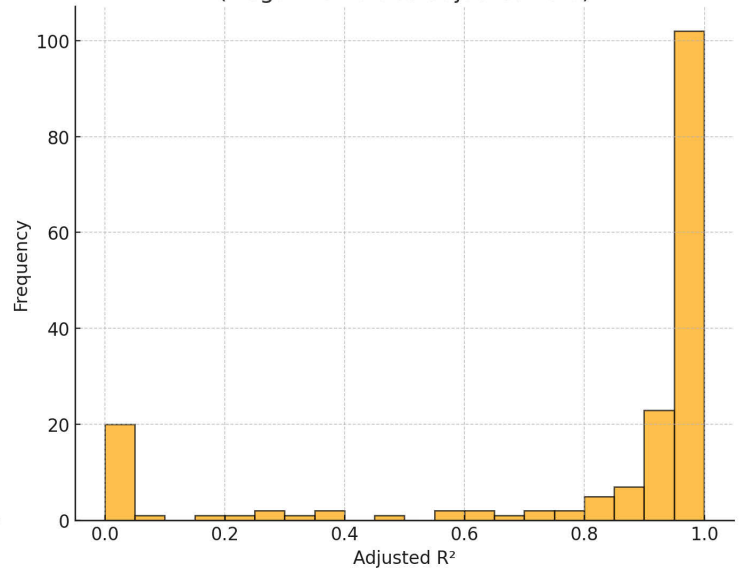
Metric	Original R ²	Adjusted R ²
Mean	0.796	0.802
Median	0.964	0.964
Standard Deviation	0.351	0.332
Min	-0.687	0.000
Max	0.999	0.999

(Negative R² values have been adjusted to 0.)

Histogram of Original R² Values

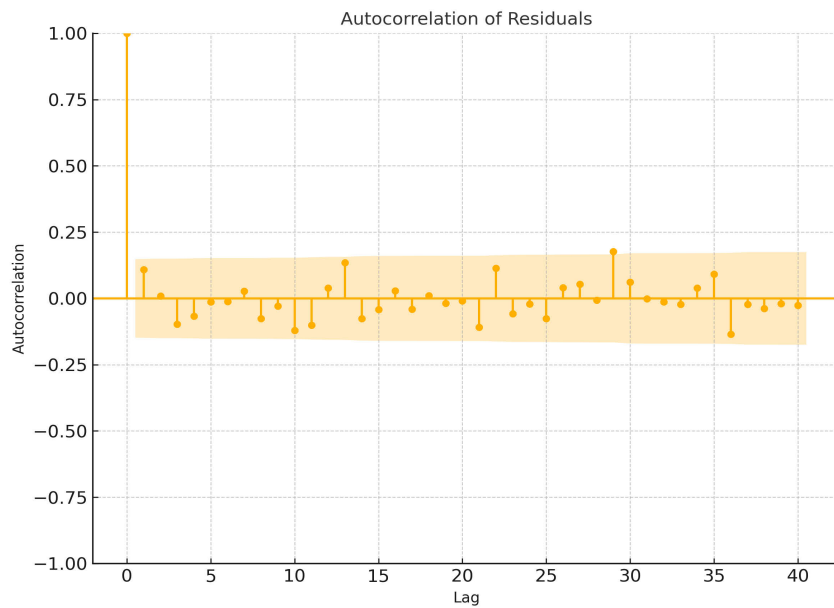
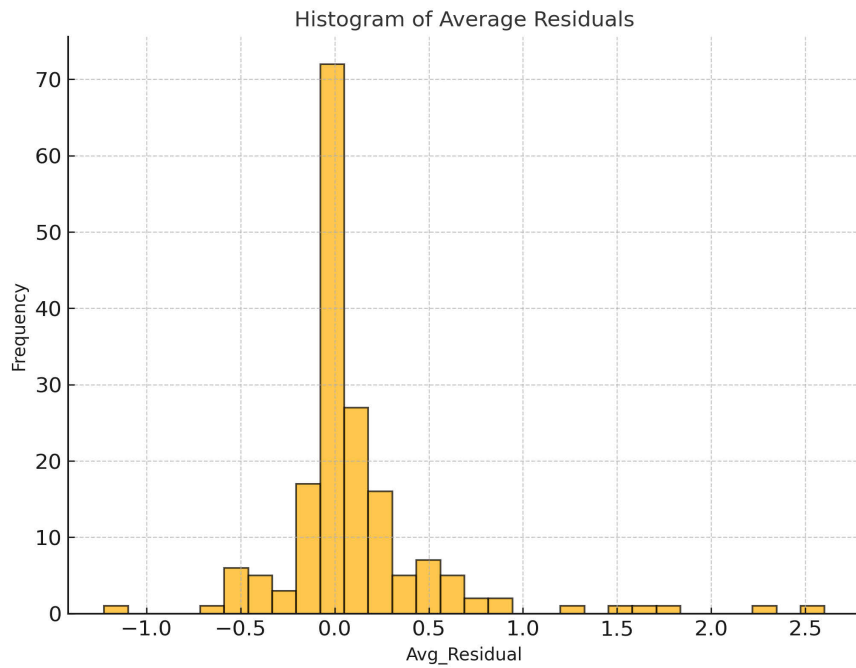


Histogram of Adjusted R² Values
(Negative values adjusted to 0)



Summary of Residuals for All Observations

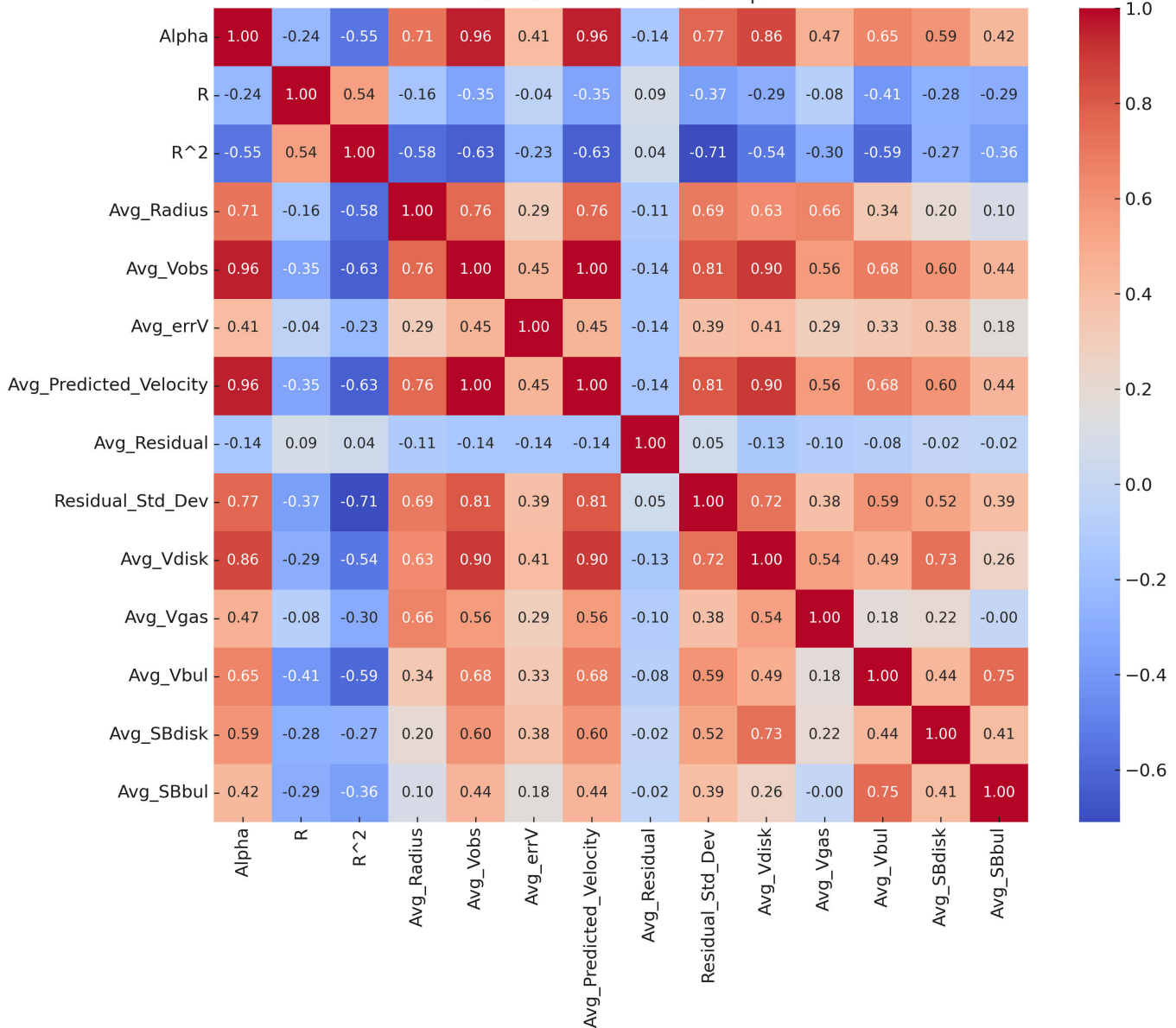
Metric	Value
Overall Average Residual	0.110
Overall Standard Deviation of Residuals	5.58



Pearson Correlation Matrix

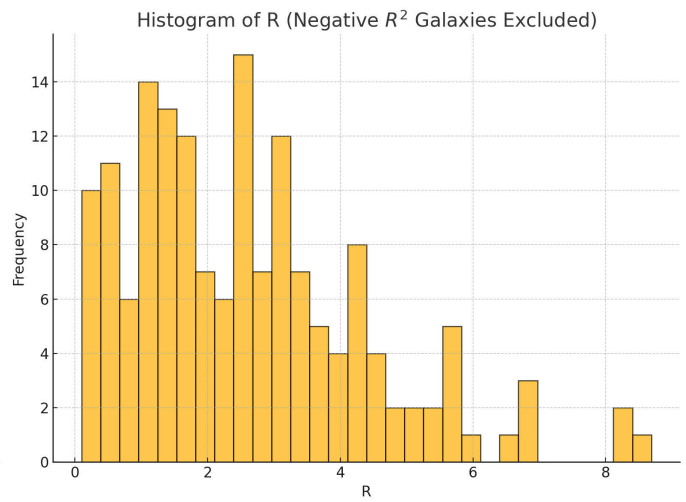
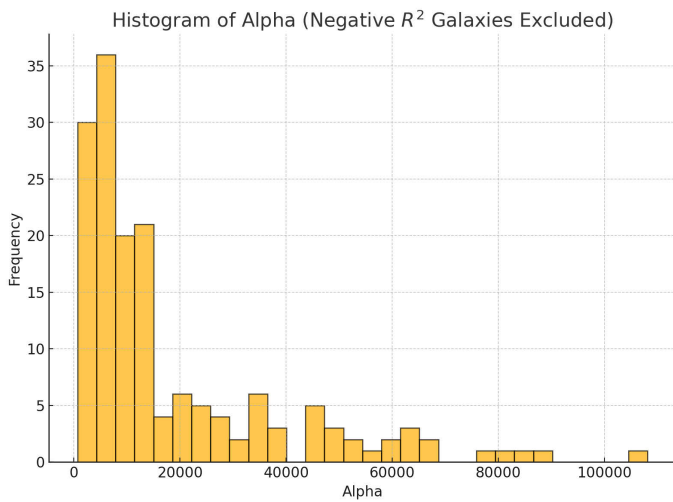
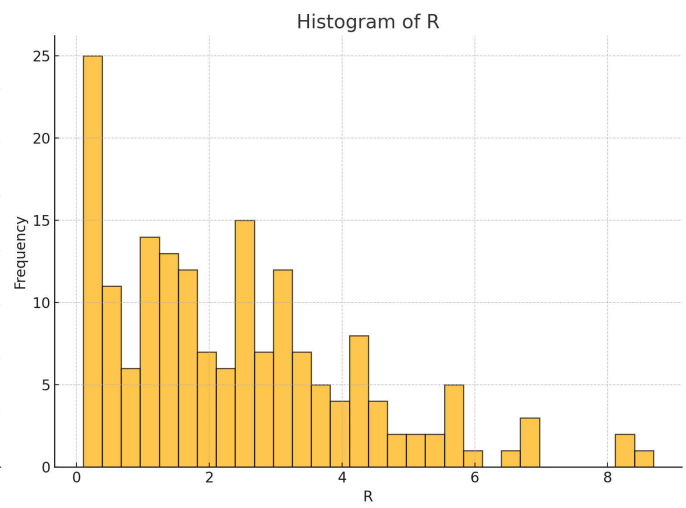
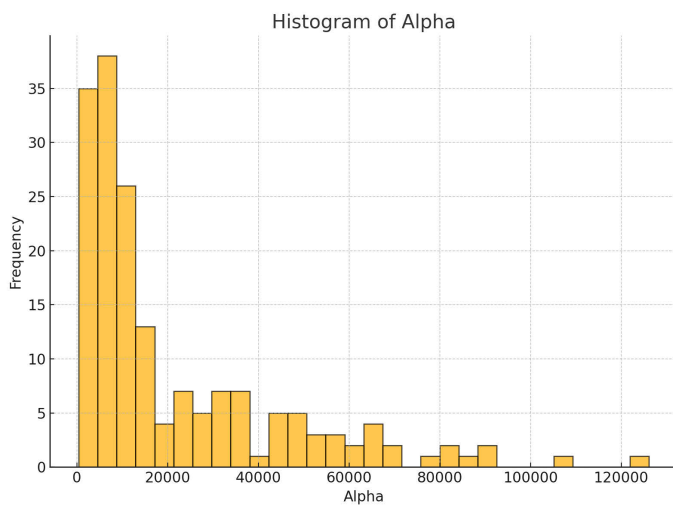
	Alpha	R	R^2	Avg_Radius	Avg_Vobs	Avg_errV	Avg_Predicted_Velocity	Avg_Residual	Residual_Std_Dev	Avg_Vdisk	Avg_Vgas	Avg_Vbul	Avg_SBdisk	Avg_SBbul
Alpha	1	-0.240	-0.548	0.714	0.956	0.411	0.956	-0.137	0.766	0.863	0.469	0.653	0.588	0.419
R	-0.240	1	0.544	-0.157	-0.349	-0.037	-0.349	0.088	-0.366	-0.289	-0.081	-0.408	-0.280	-0.289
R^2	-0.548	0.544	1	-0.579	-0.632	-0.228	-0.632	0.039	-0.709	-0.540	-0.303	-0.591	-0.275	-0.365
Avg_Radius	0.714	-0.157	-0.579	1	0.759	0.293	0.759	-0.109	0.694	0.629	0.665	0.338	0.195	0.095
Avg_Vobs	0.956	-0.349	-0.632	0.759	1	0.450	1.000	-0.138	0.811	0.903	0.564	0.683	0.598	0.443
Avg_errV	0.411	-0.037	-0.228	0.293	0.450	1	0.450	-0.139	0.387	0.412	0.286	0.327	0.377	0.178
Avg_Predicted_Velocity	0.956	-0.349	-0.632	0.759	1.000	0.450	1	-0.144	0.810	0.903	0.564	0.683	0.598	0.443
Avg_Residual	-0.137	0.088	0.039	-0.109	-0.138	-0.139	-0.144	1	0.054	-0.131	-0.099	-0.080	-0.015	-0.024
Residual_Std_Dev	0.766	-0.366	-0.709	0.694	0.811	0.387	0.810	0.054	1	0.722	0.380	0.595	0.522	0.393
Avg_Vdisk	0.863	-0.289	-0.540	0.629	0.903	0.412	0.903	-0.131	0.722	1	0.545	0.485	0.727	0.263
Avg_Vgas	0.469	-0.081	-0.303	0.665	0.564	0.286	0.564	-0.099	0.380	0.545	1	0.181	0.218	-0.002
Avg_Vbul	0.653	-0.408	-0.591	0.338	0.683	0.327	0.683	-0.080	0.595	0.485	0.181	1	0.438	0.749
Avg_SBdisk	0.588	-0.280	-0.275	0.195	0.598	0.377	0.598	-0.015	0.522	0.727	0.218	0.438	1	0.405
Avg_SBbul	0.419	-0.289	-0.365	0.095	0.443	0.178	0.443	-0.024	0.393	0.263	-0.002	0.749	0.405	1

Correlation Matrix Heatmap

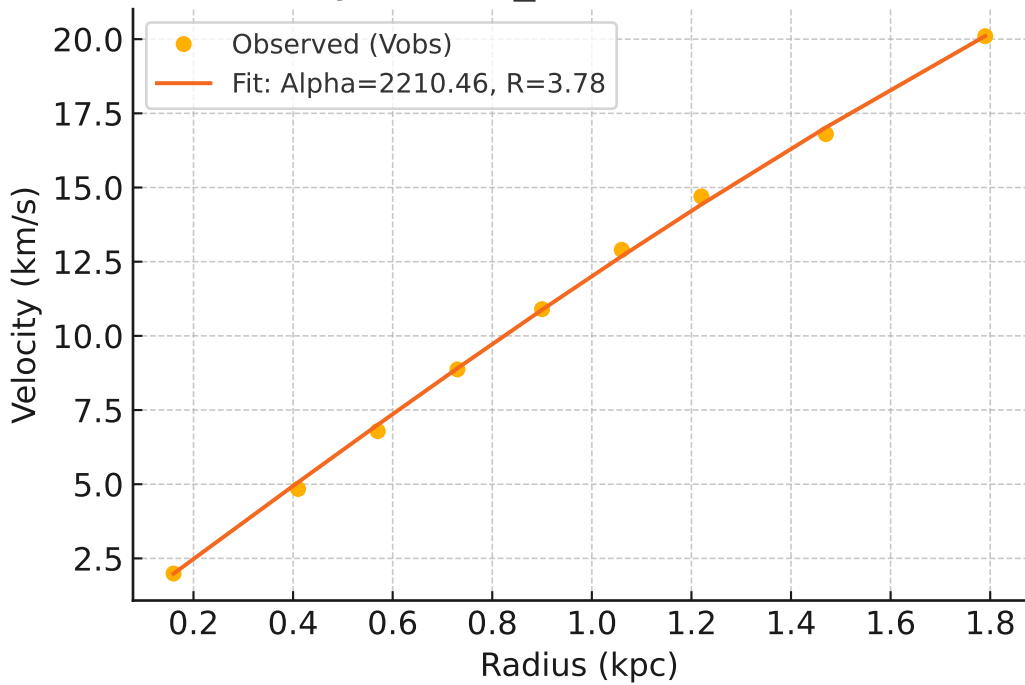


Summary Statistics of Alpha and R (Original and Filtered Dataset) (Filtered dataset excludes galaxies with negative R^2)

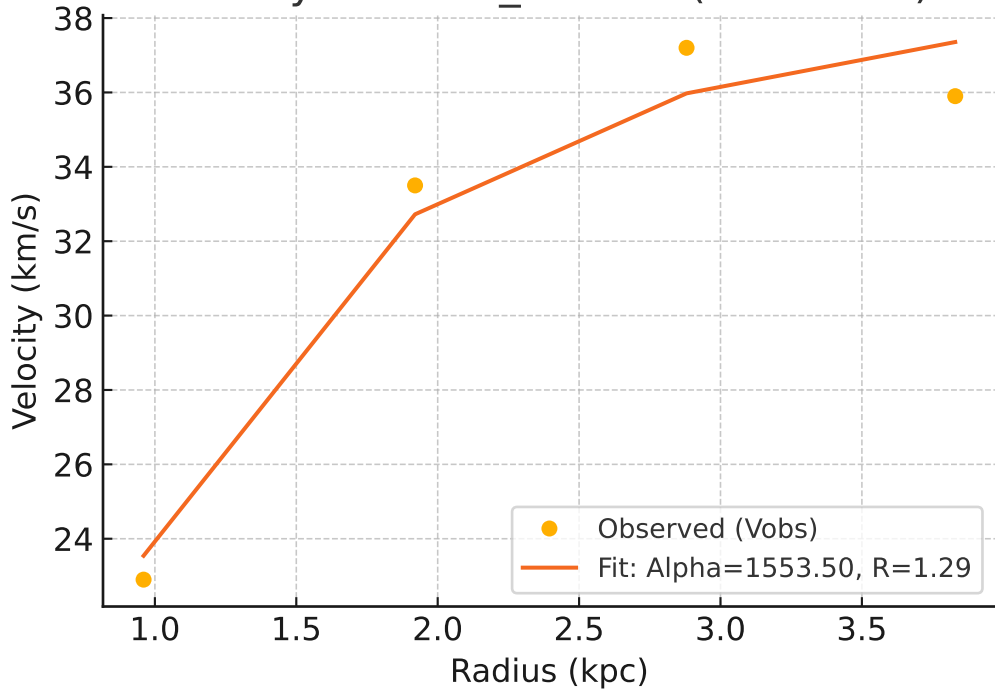
	Count	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Alpha	175	21502	11458	23706	373	126070
R	175	2.38	2.10	1.86	0.100	8.69
Alpha (Filtered Dataset)	160	18570	9663	20741	682	108092
R (Filtered Dataset)	160	2.59	2.42	1.80	0.100	8.69



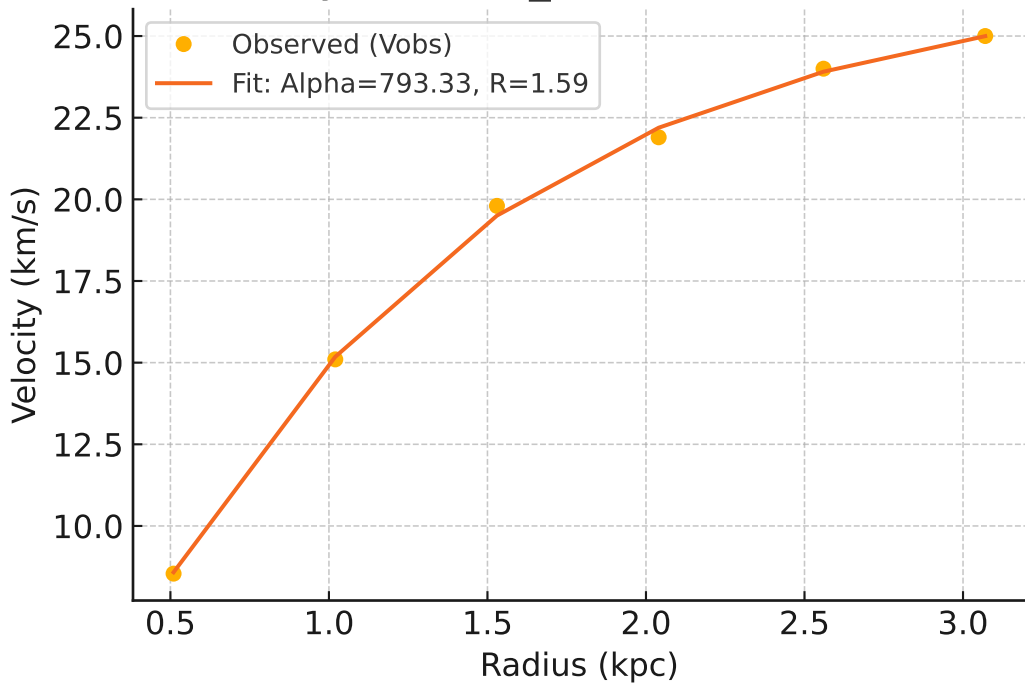
Galaxy: CamB_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



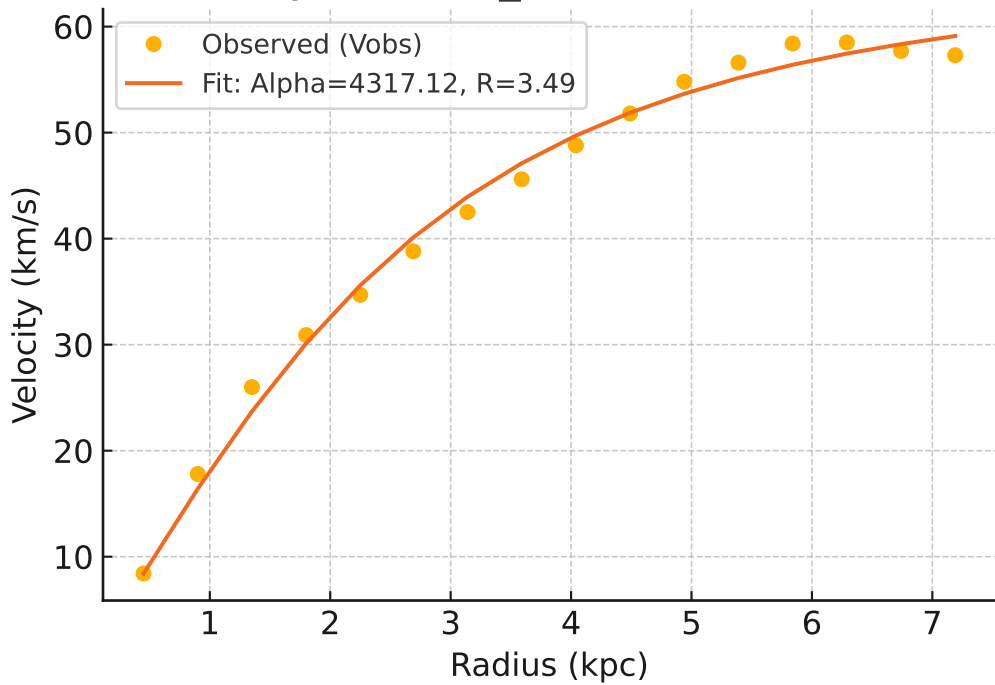
Galaxy: D512-2_rotmod ($R^2=0.963$)



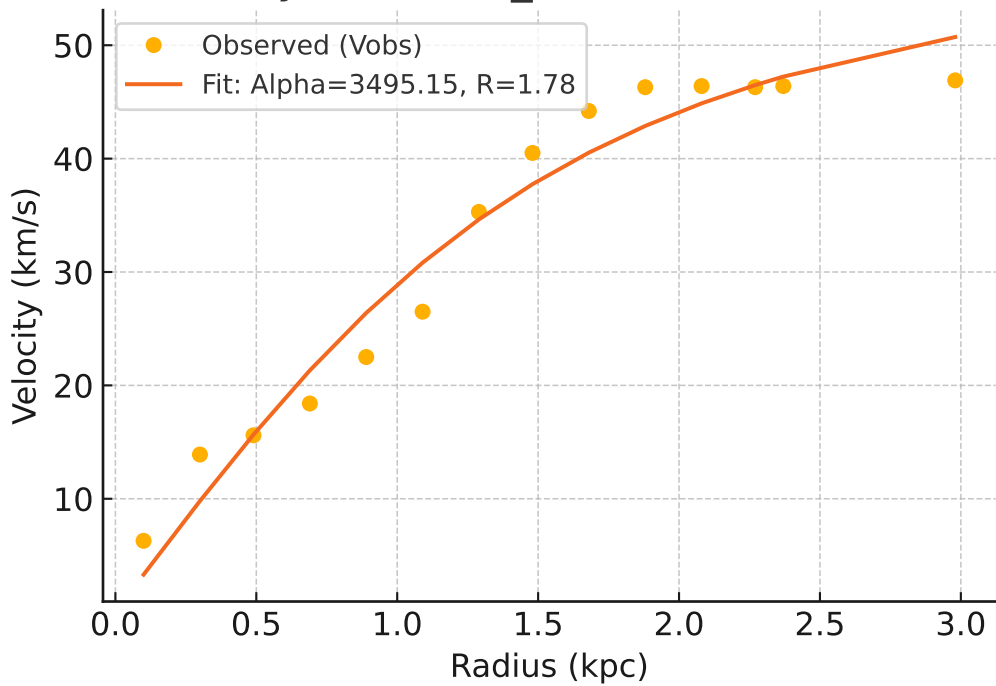
Galaxy: D564-8_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



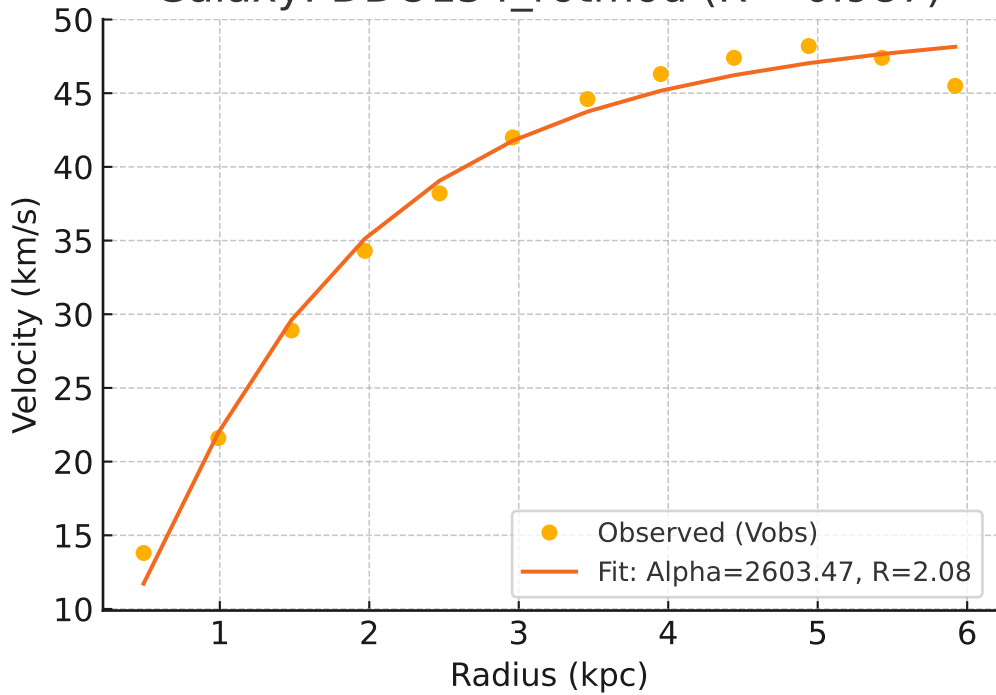
Galaxy: D631-7_rotmod ($R^2=0.992$)



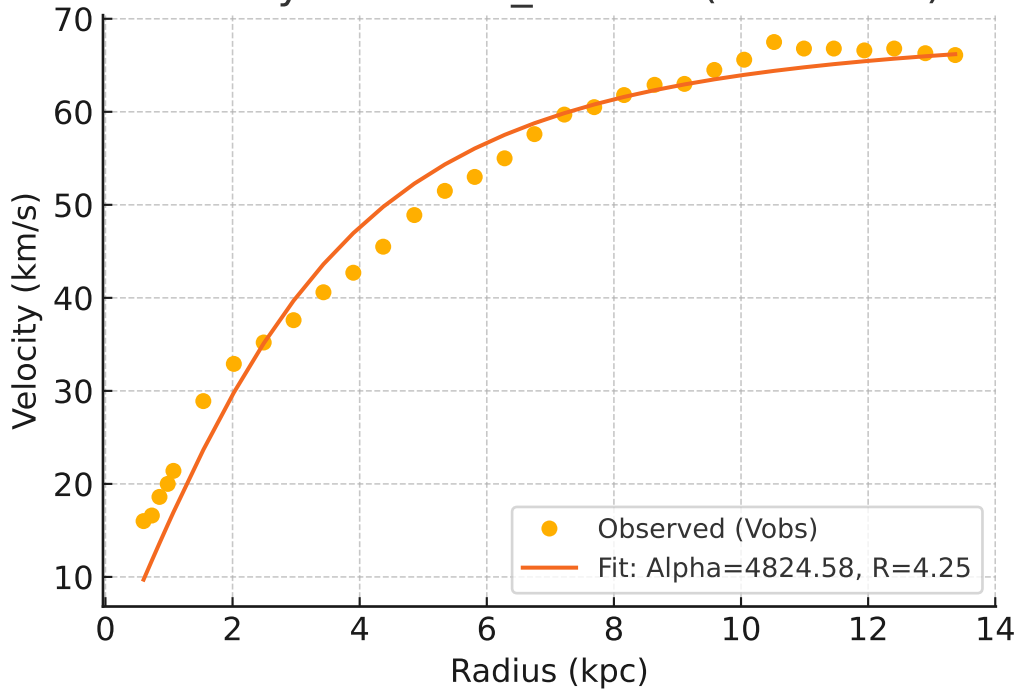
Galaxy: DDO064_rotmod ($R^2=0.958$)



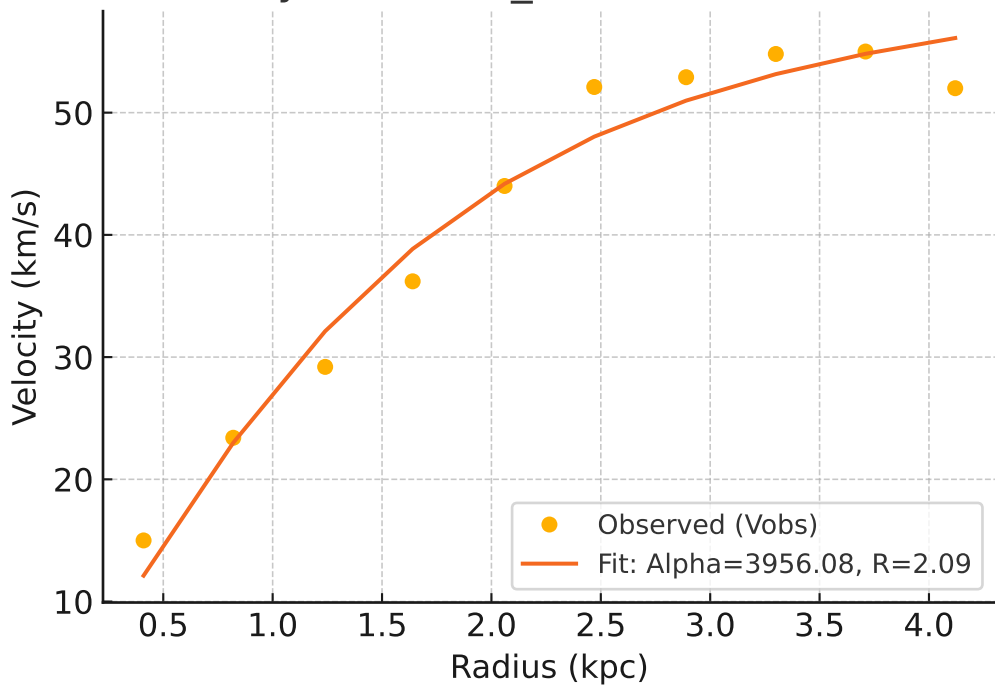
Galaxy: DDO154_rotmod ($R^2=0.987$)



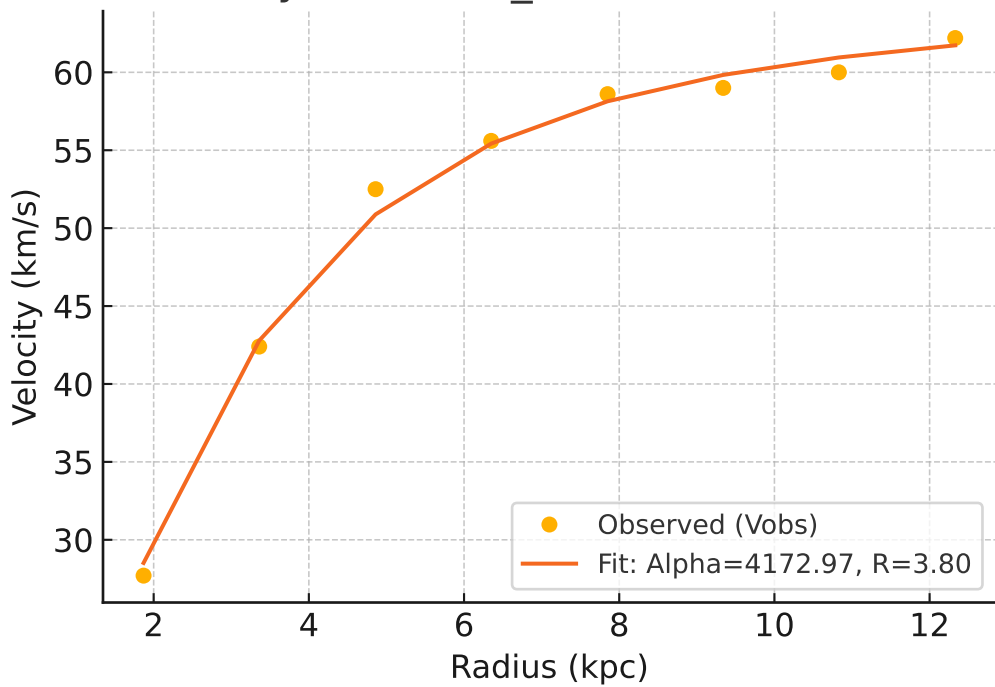
Galaxy: DDO161_rotmod ($R^2=0.971$)



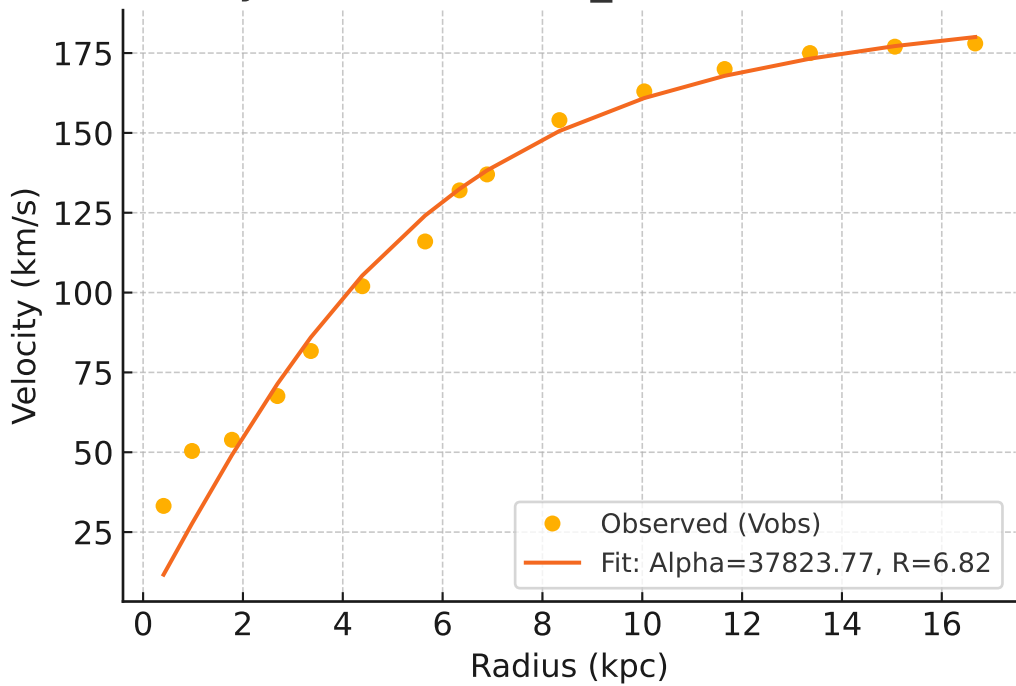
Galaxy: DDO168_rotmod ($R^2=0.967$)



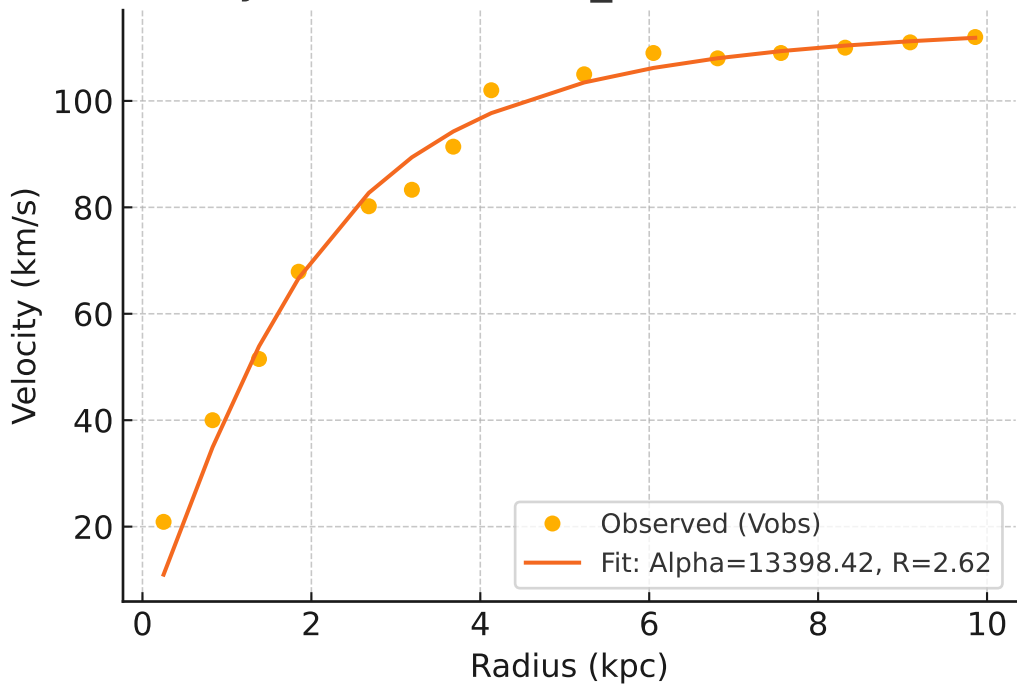
Galaxy: DDO170_rotmod ($R^2=0.994$)



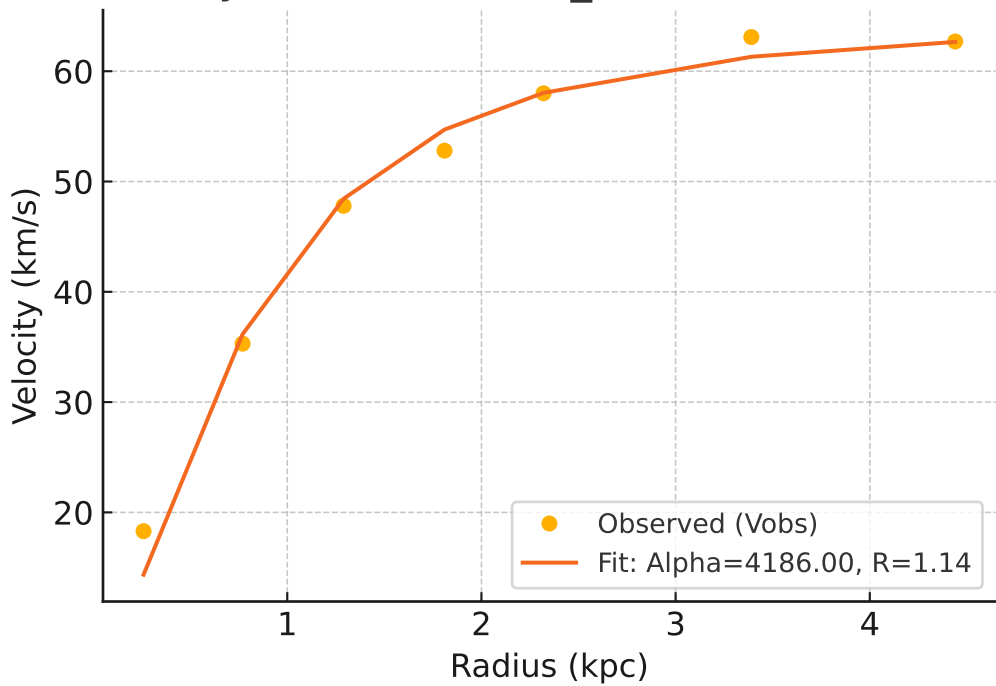
Galaxy: ESO079-G014_rotmod ($R^2=0.969$)



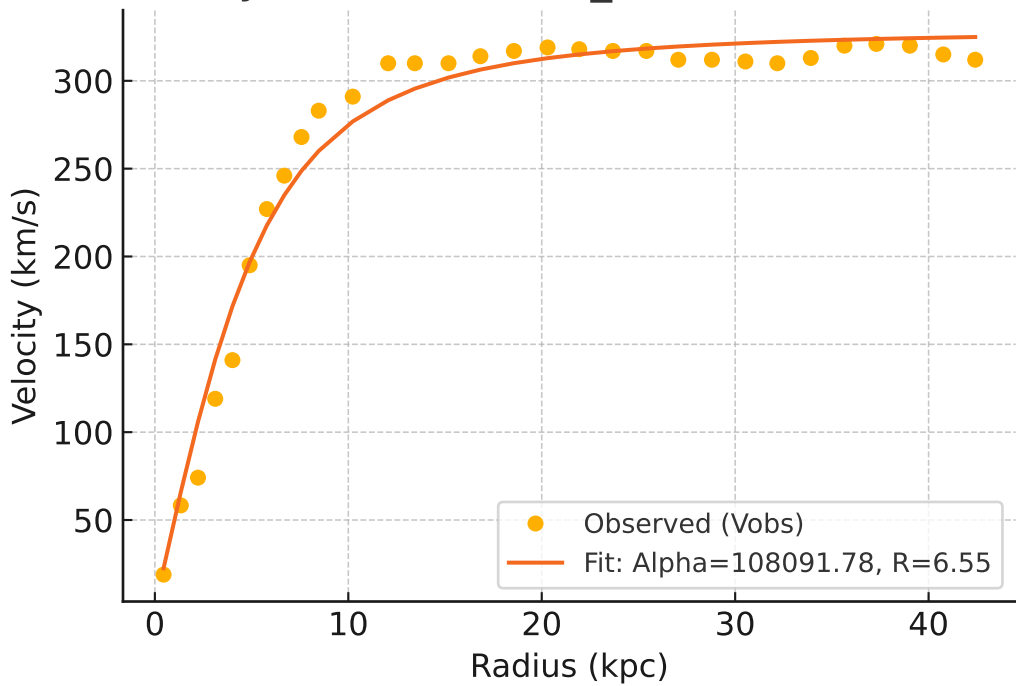
Galaxy: ESO116-G012_rotmod ($R^2=0.982$)



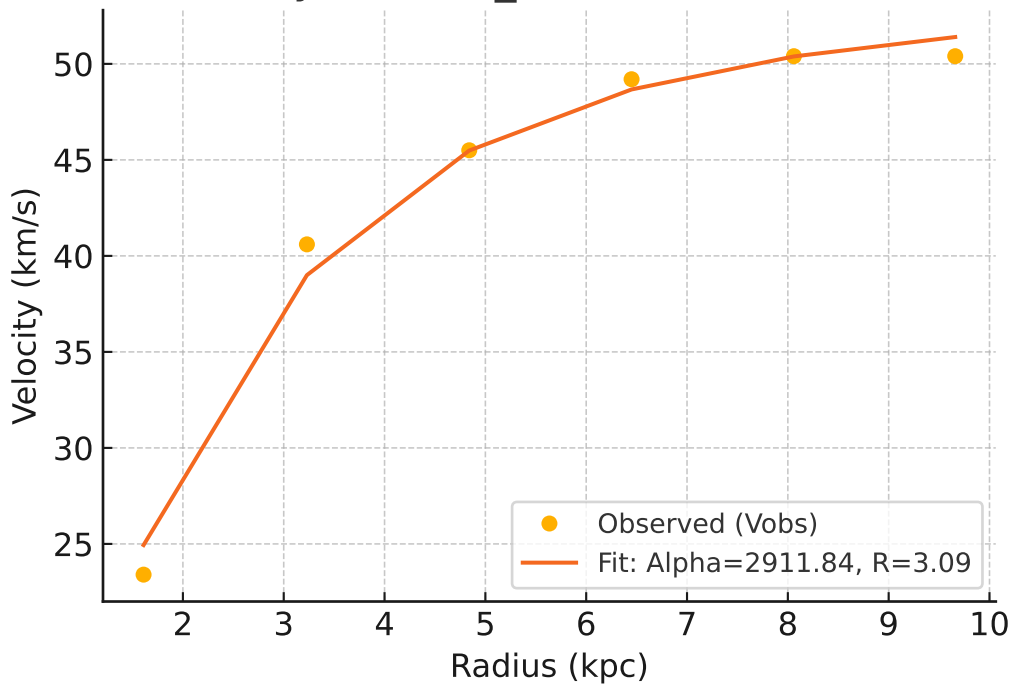
Galaxy: ESO444-G084_rotmod ($R^2=0.985$)



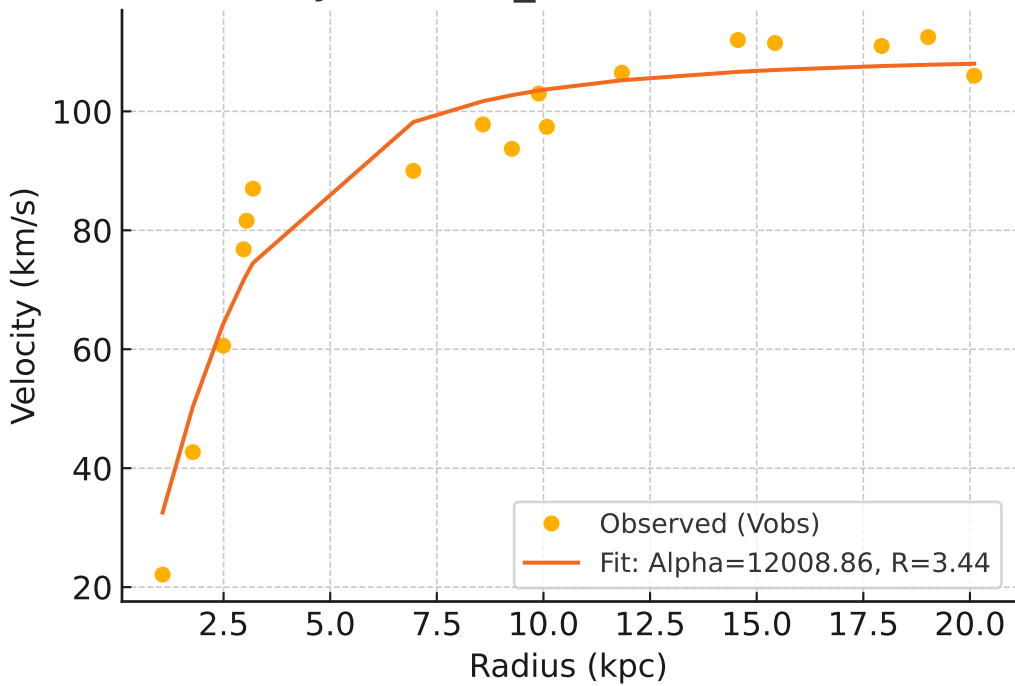
Galaxy: ESO563-G021_rotmod ($R^2=0.976$)



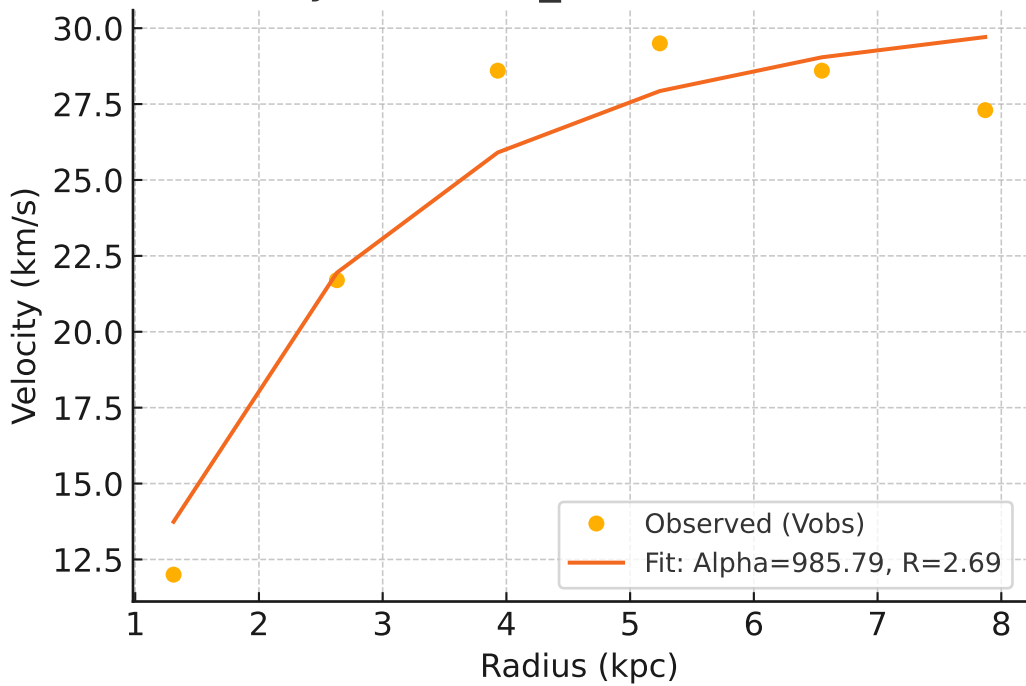
Galaxy: F561-1_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



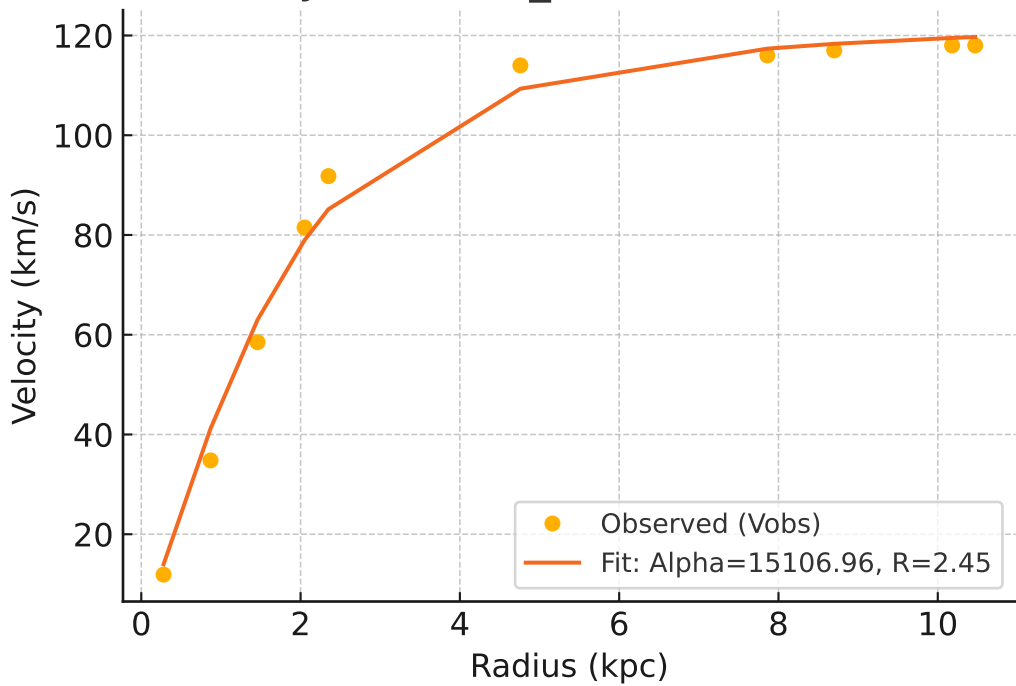
Galaxy: F563-1_rotmod ($R^2=0.931$)



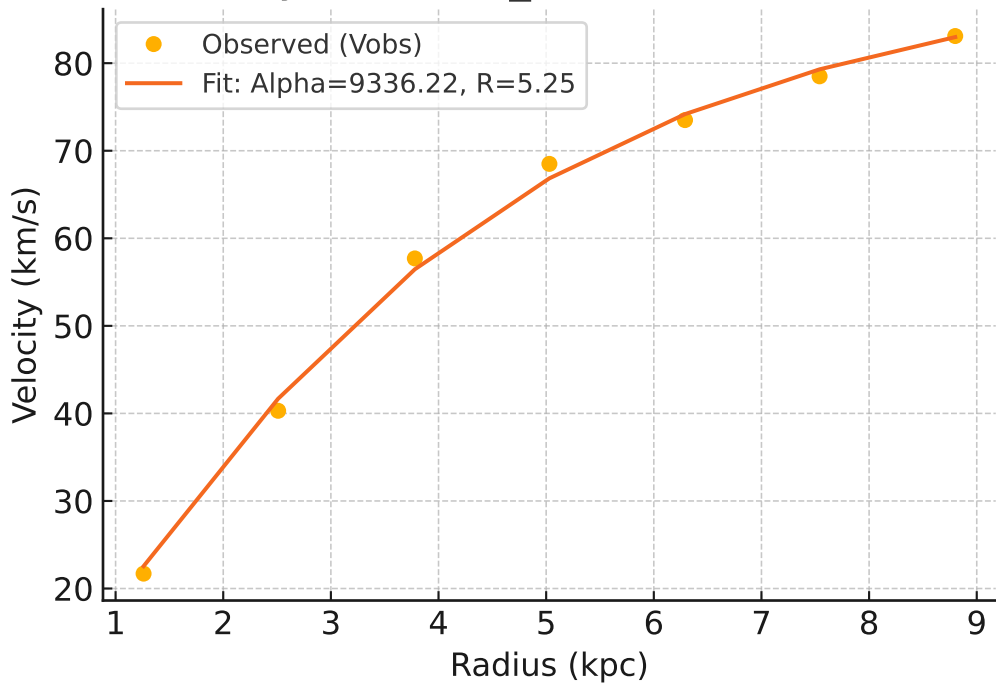
Galaxy: F563-V1_rotmod ($R^2=0.918$)



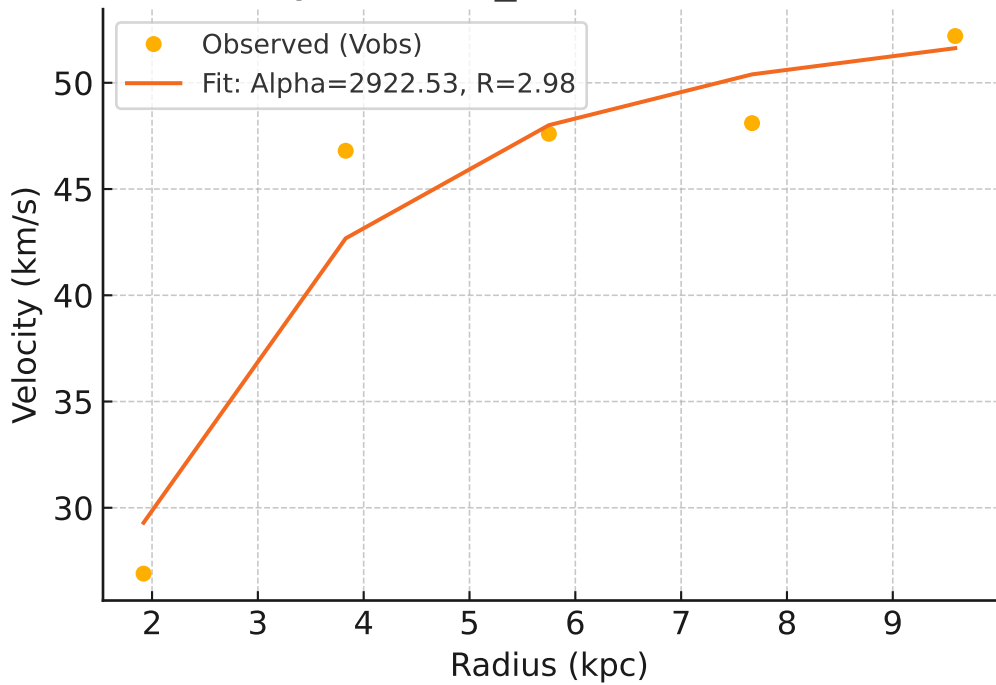
Galaxy: F563-V2_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



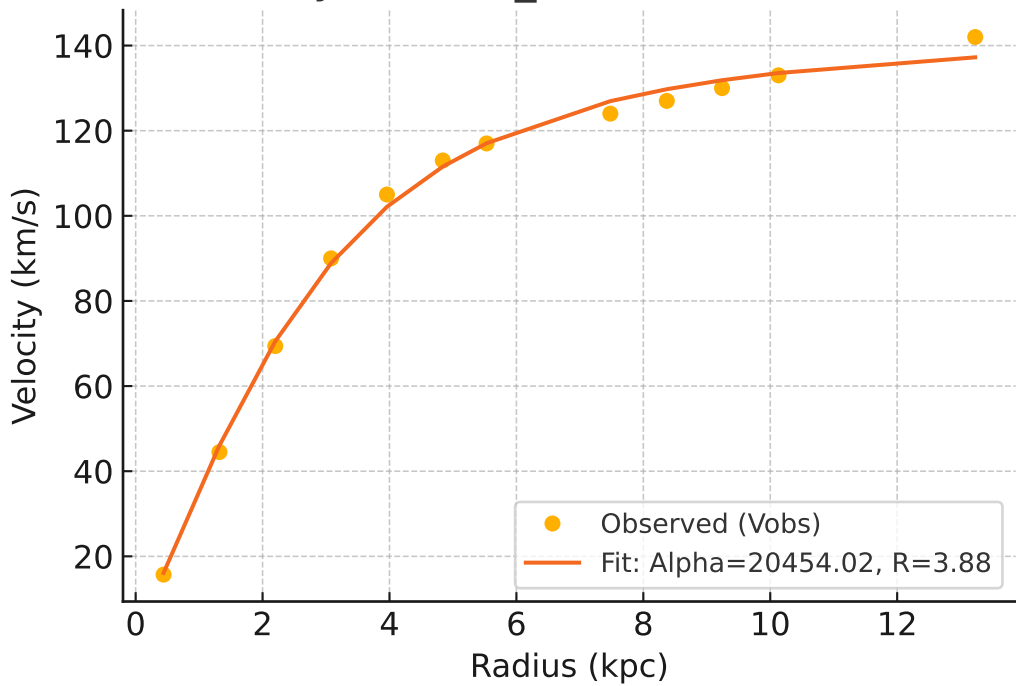
Galaxy: F565-V2_rotmod ($R^2=0.997$)



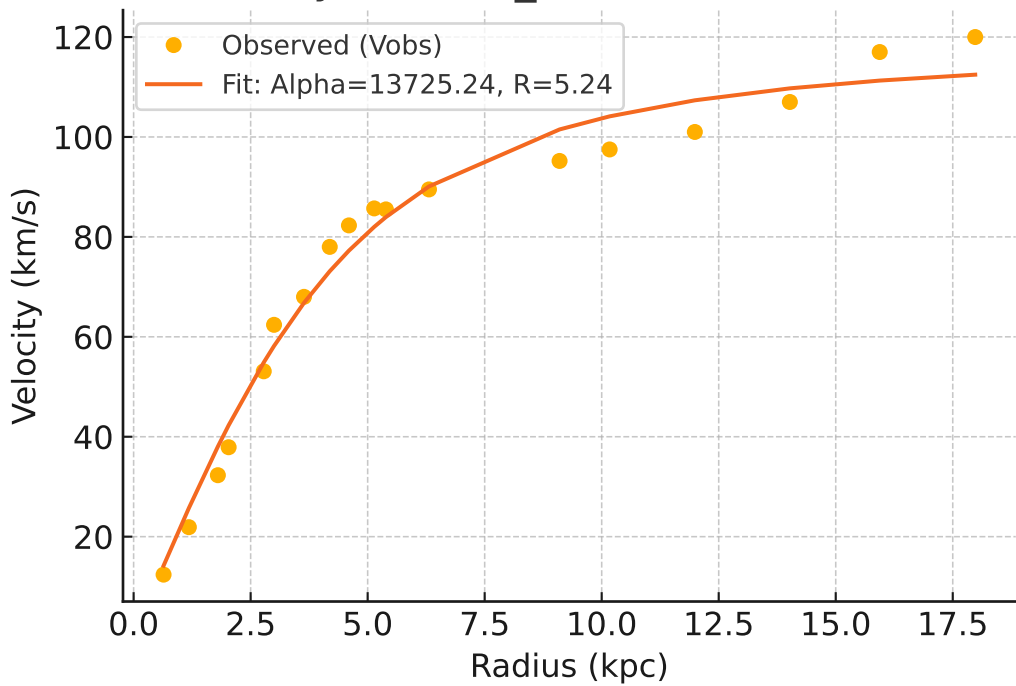
Galaxy: F567-2_rotmod ($R^2=0.928$)



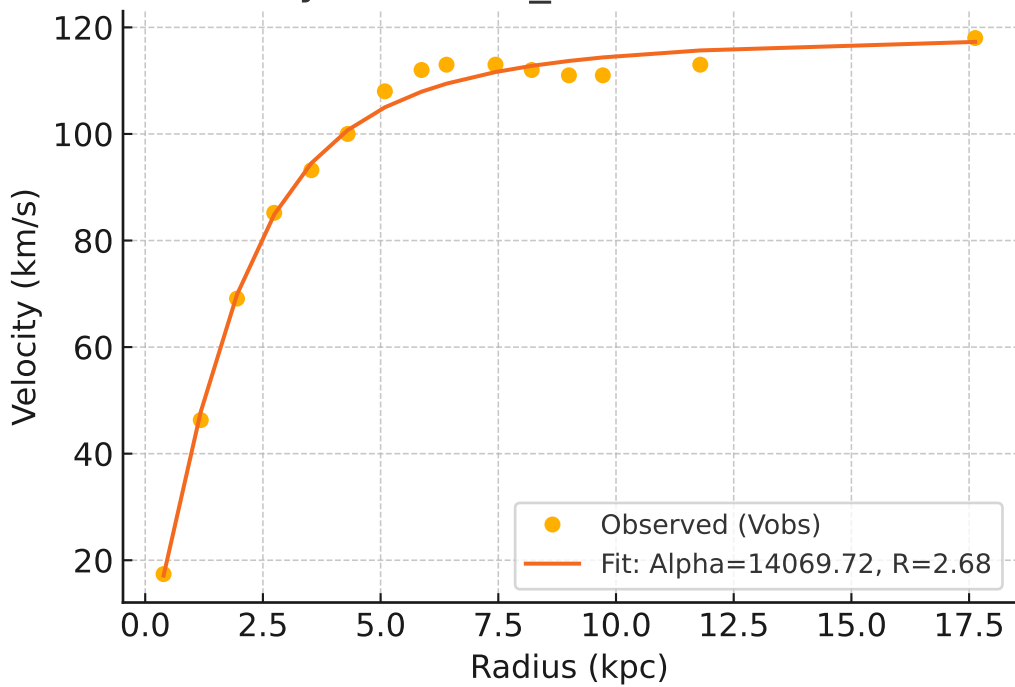
Galaxy: F568-1_rotmod ($R^2=0.997$)



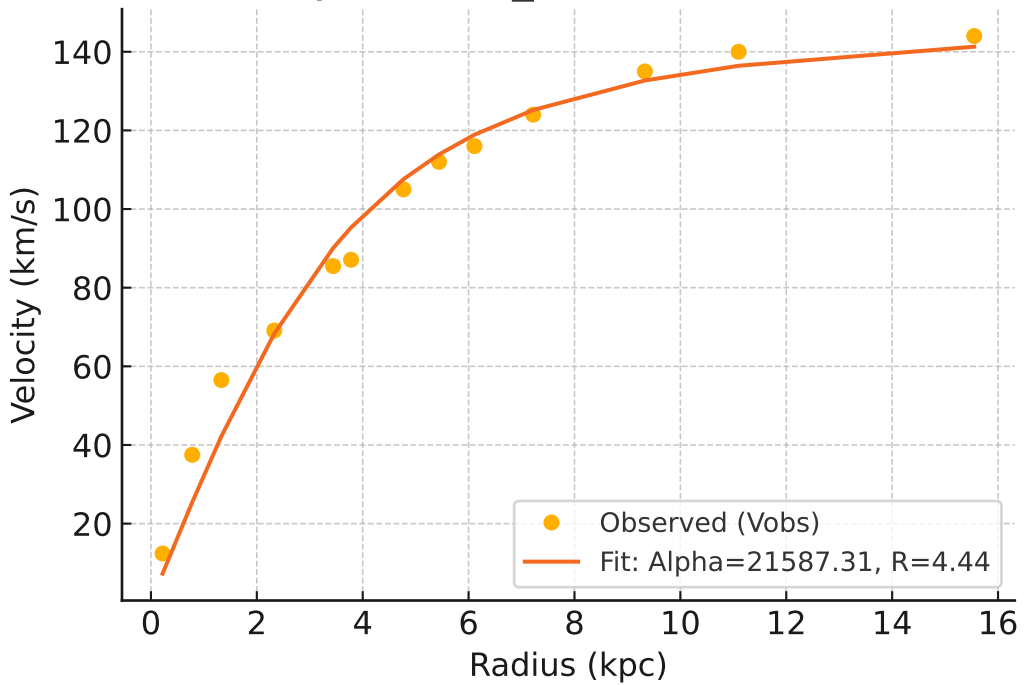
Galaxy: F568-3_rotmod ($R^2=0.978$)



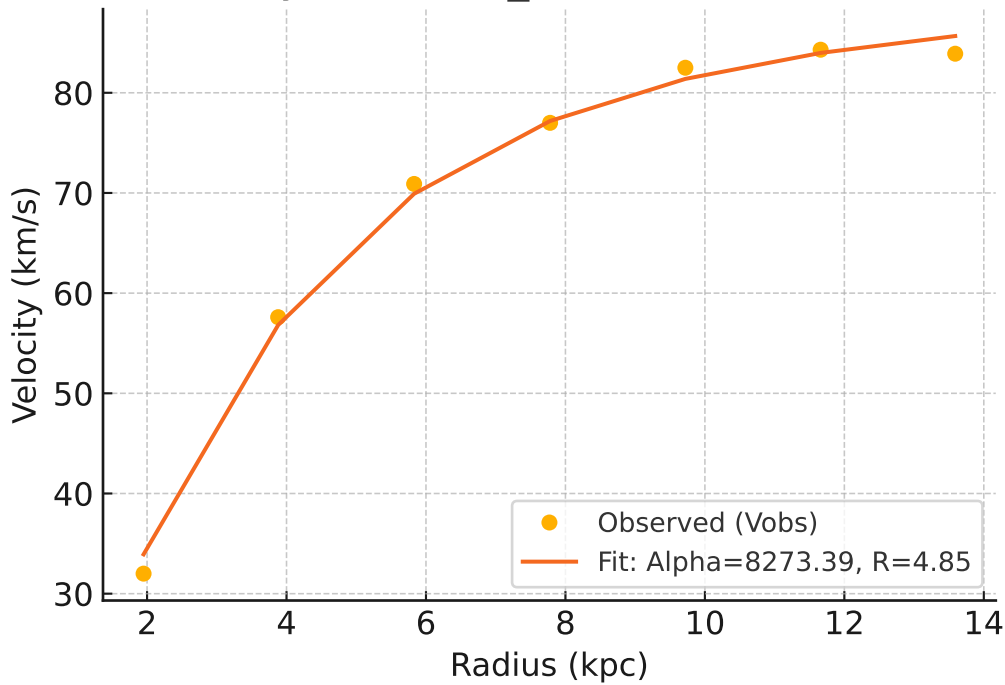
Galaxy: F568-V1_rotmod ($R^2=0.994$)



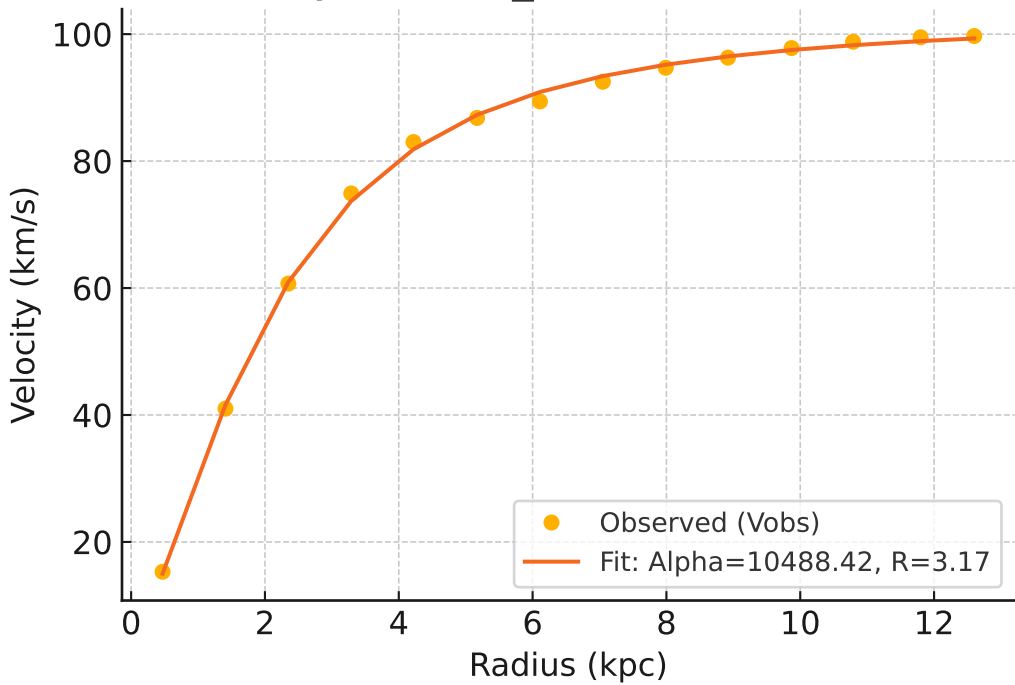
Galaxy: F571-8_rotmod ($R^2=0.975$)



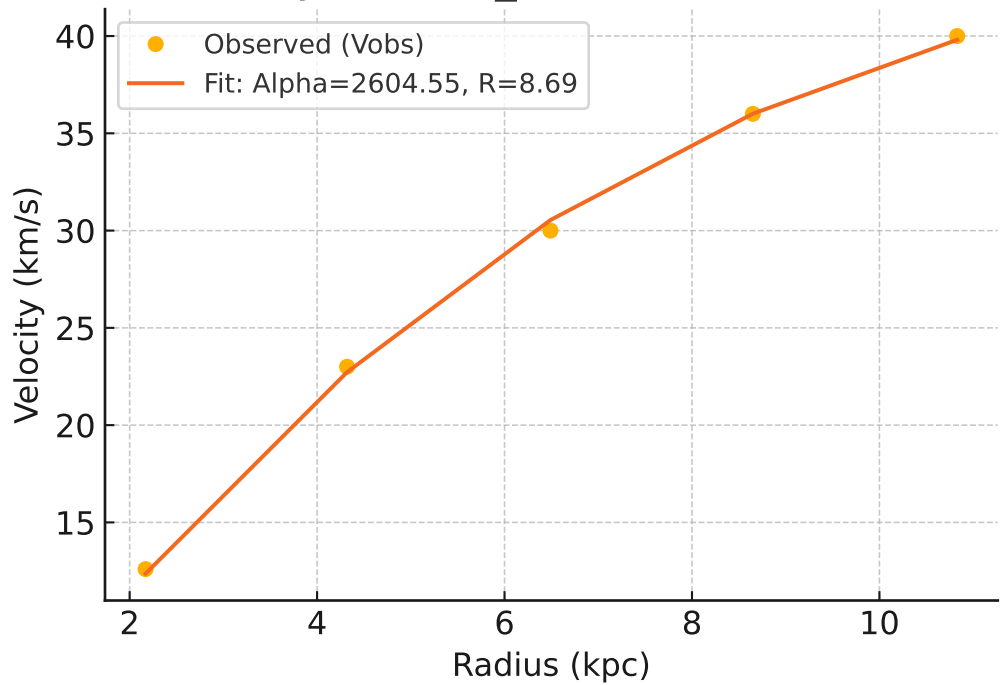
Galaxy: F571-V1_rotmod ($R^2=0.996$)



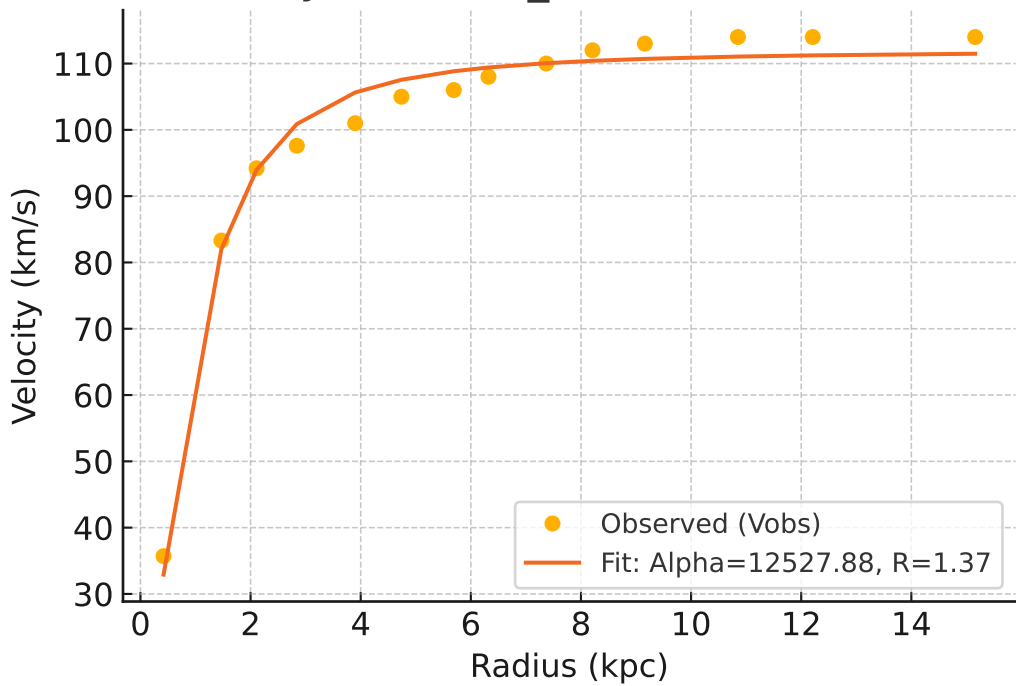
Galaxy: F574-1_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



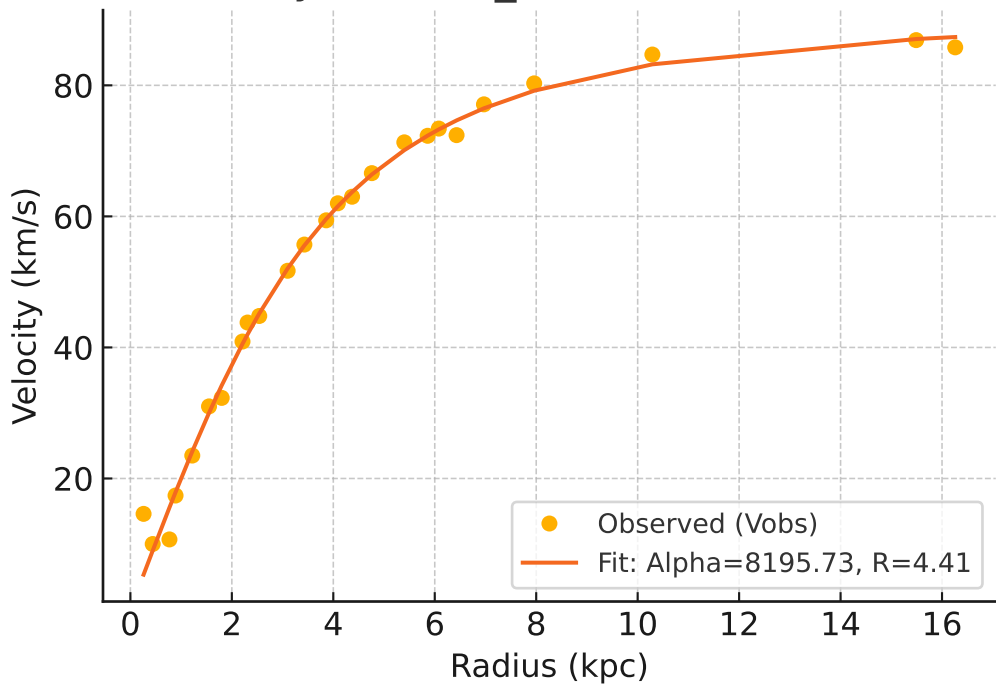
Galaxy: F574-2_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



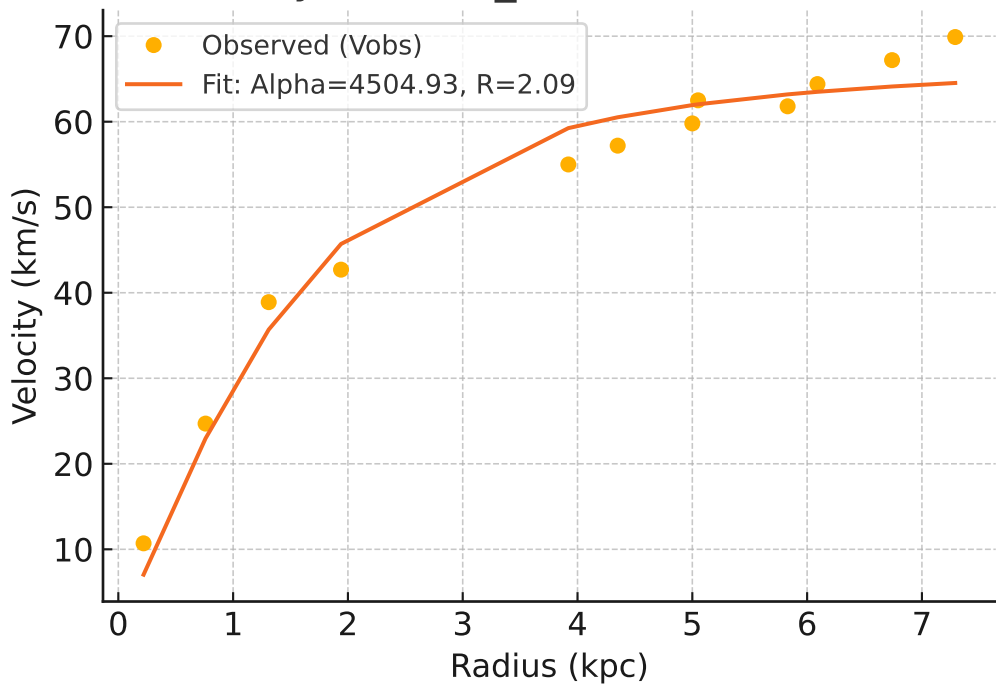
Galaxy: F579-V1_rotmod ($R^2=0.984$)



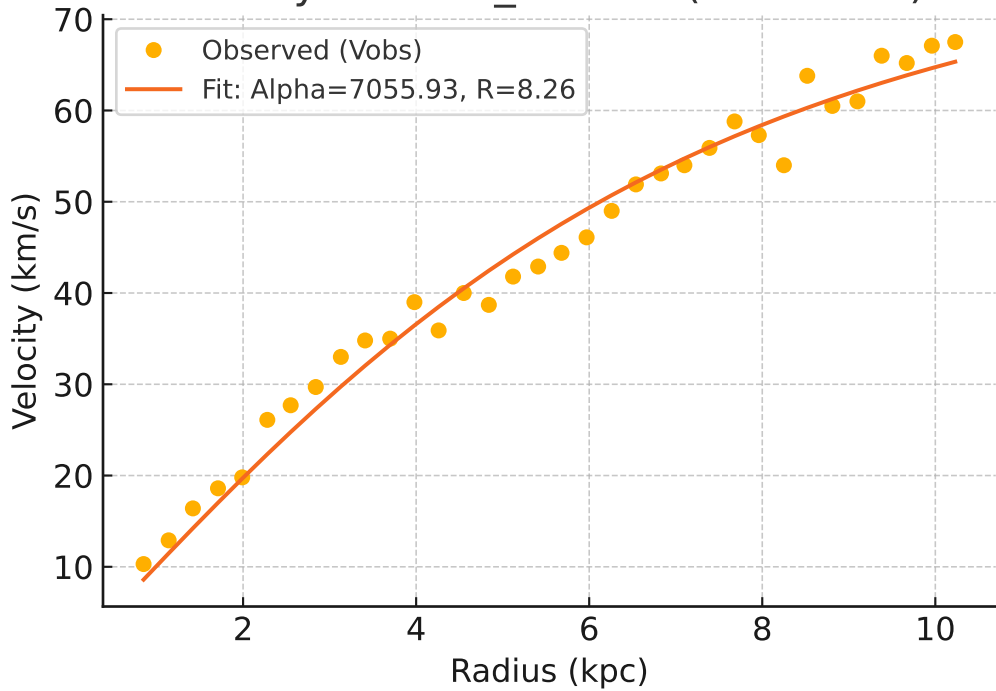
Galaxy: F583-1_rotmod ($R^2=0.991$)



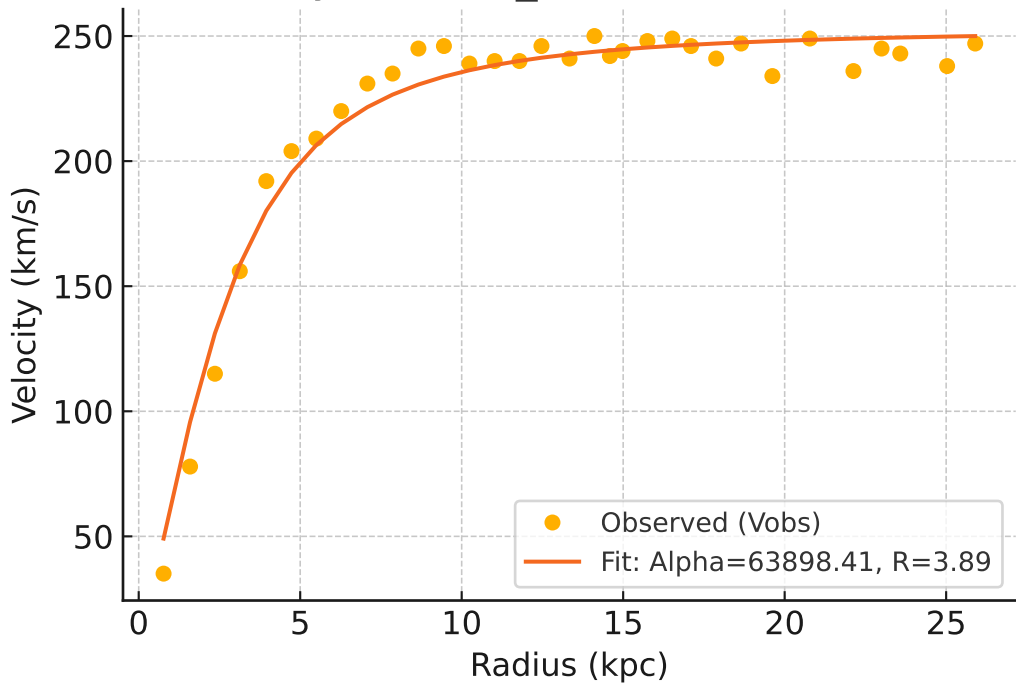
Galaxy: F583-4_rotmod ($R^2=0.970$)



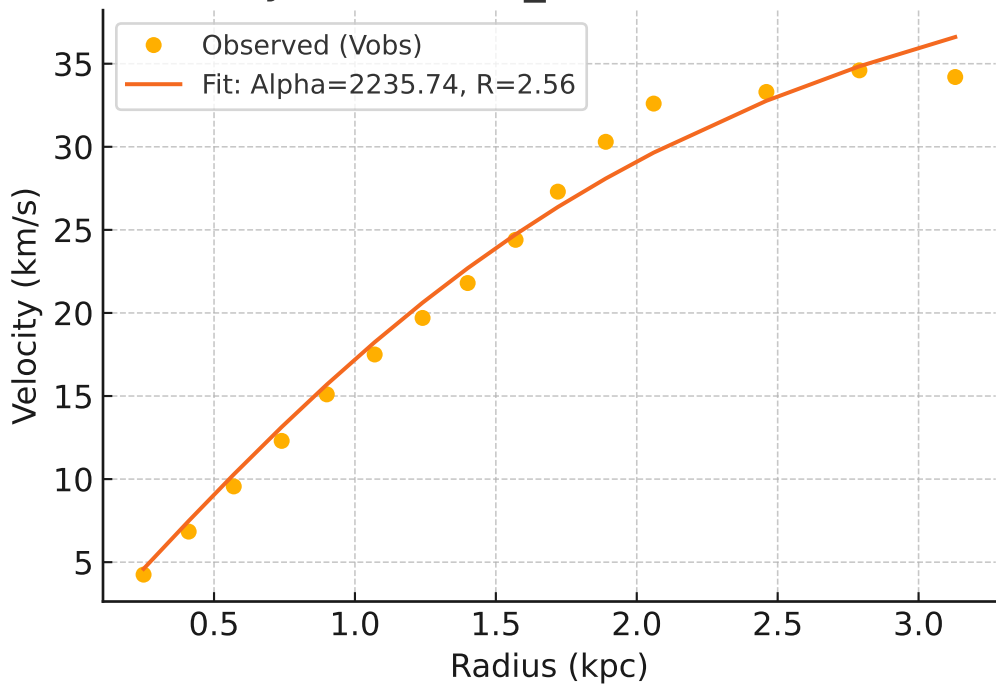
Galaxy: IC2574_rotmod ($R^2=0.979$)



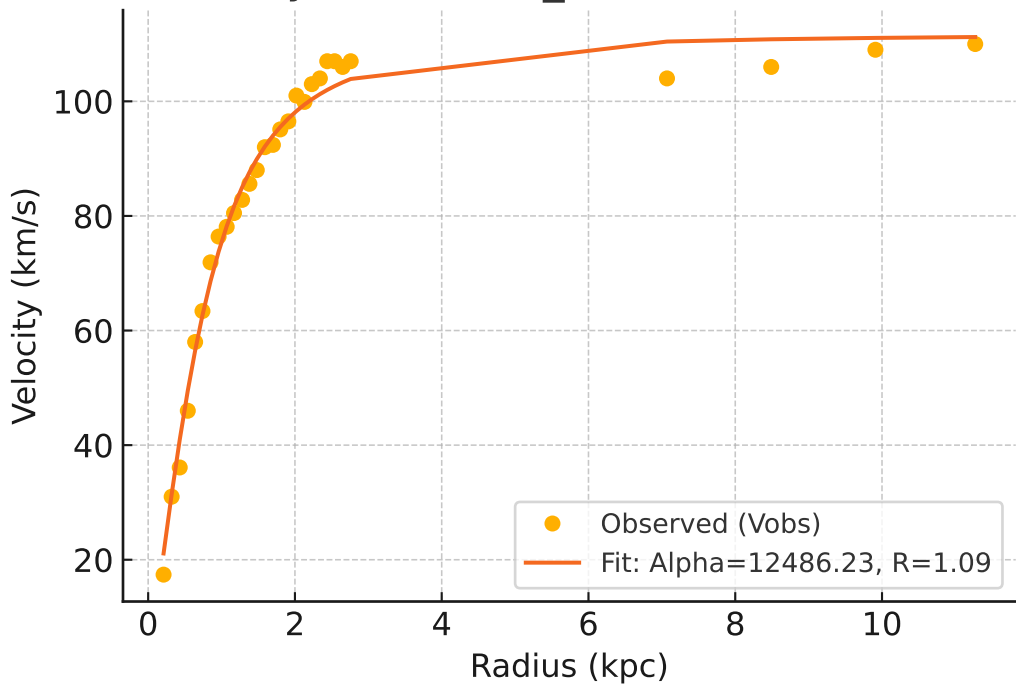
Galaxy: IC4202_rotmod ($R^2=0.973$)



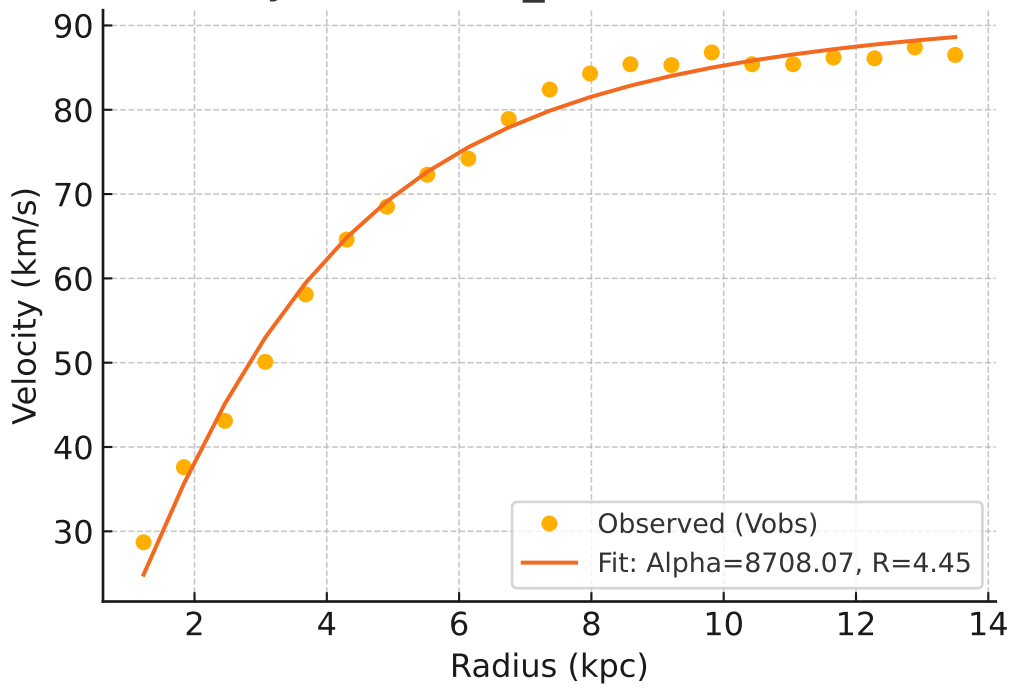
Galaxy: KK98-251_rotmod ($R^2=0.984$)



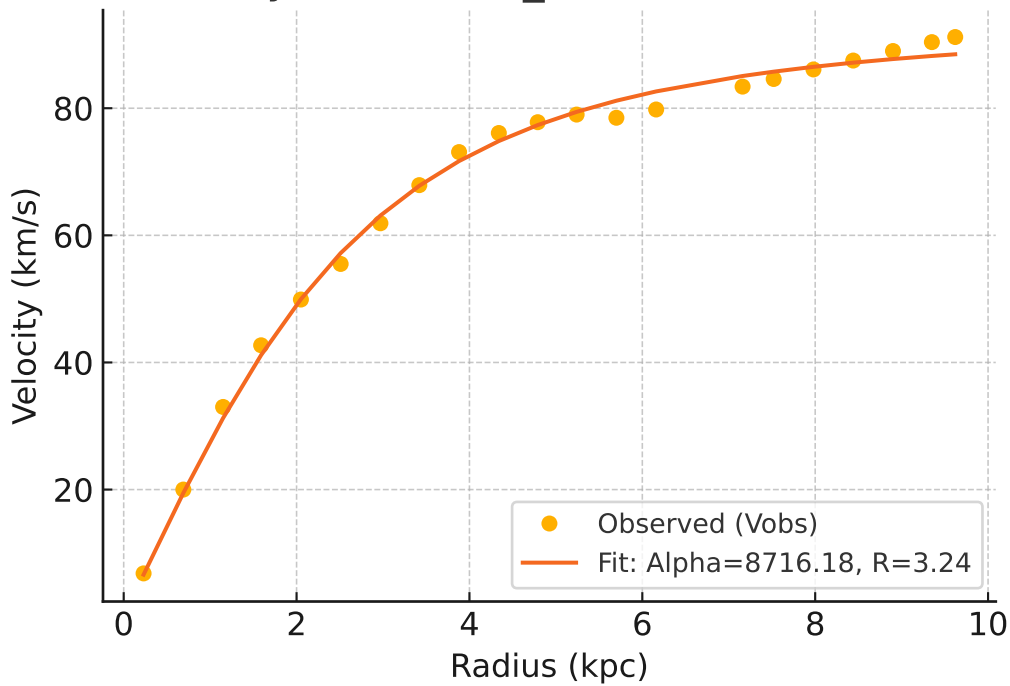
Galaxy: NGC0024_rotmod ($R^2=0.987$)



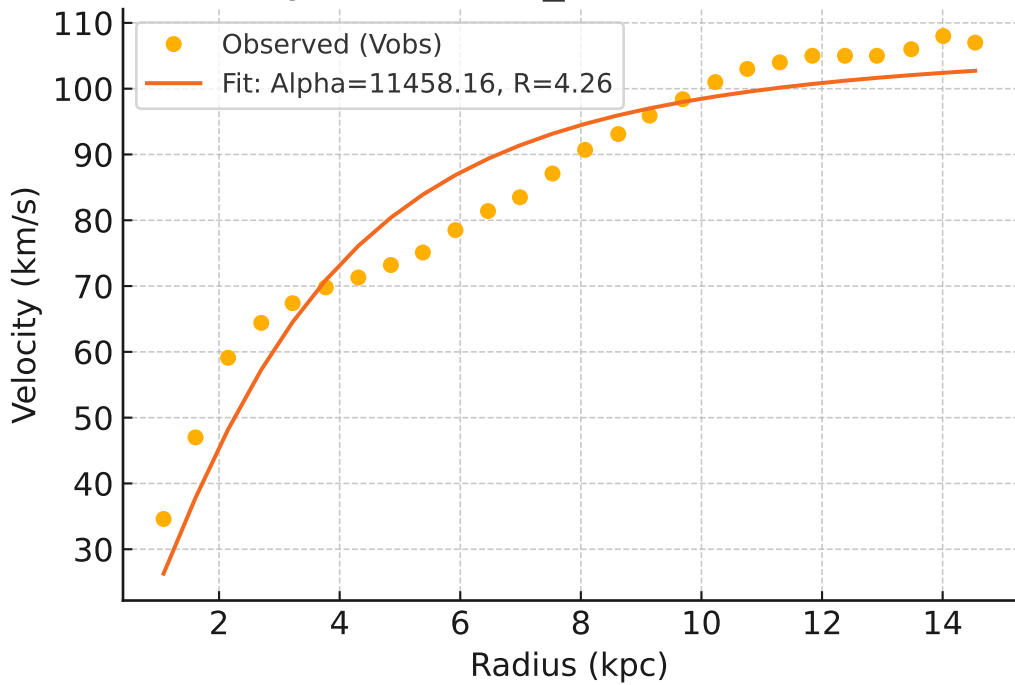
Galaxy: NGC0055_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



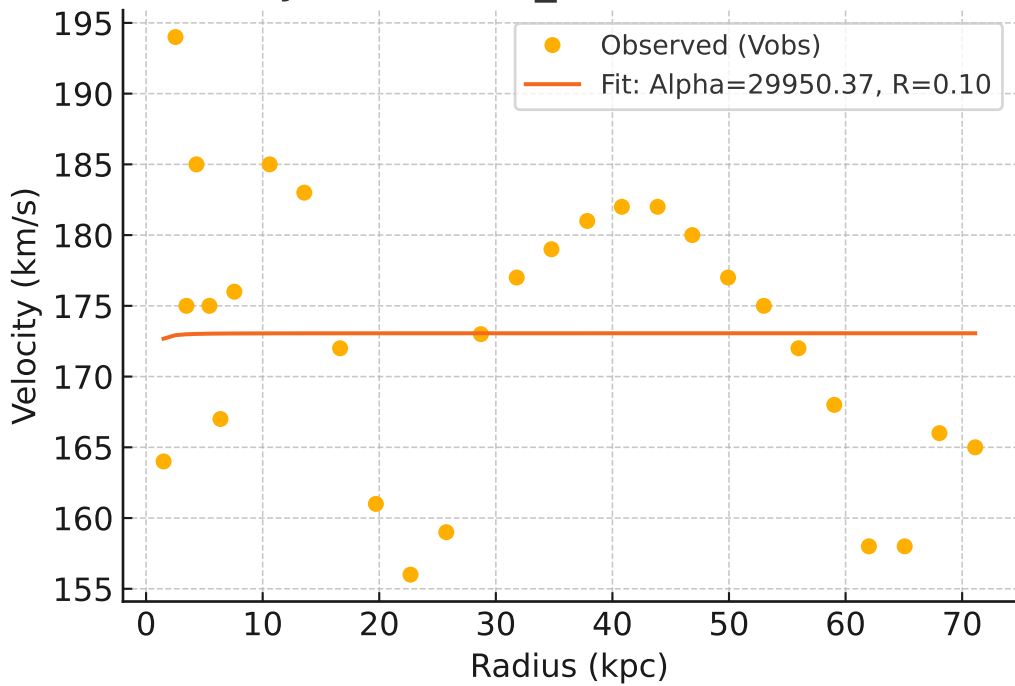
Galaxy: NGC0100_rotmod ($R^2=0.996$)



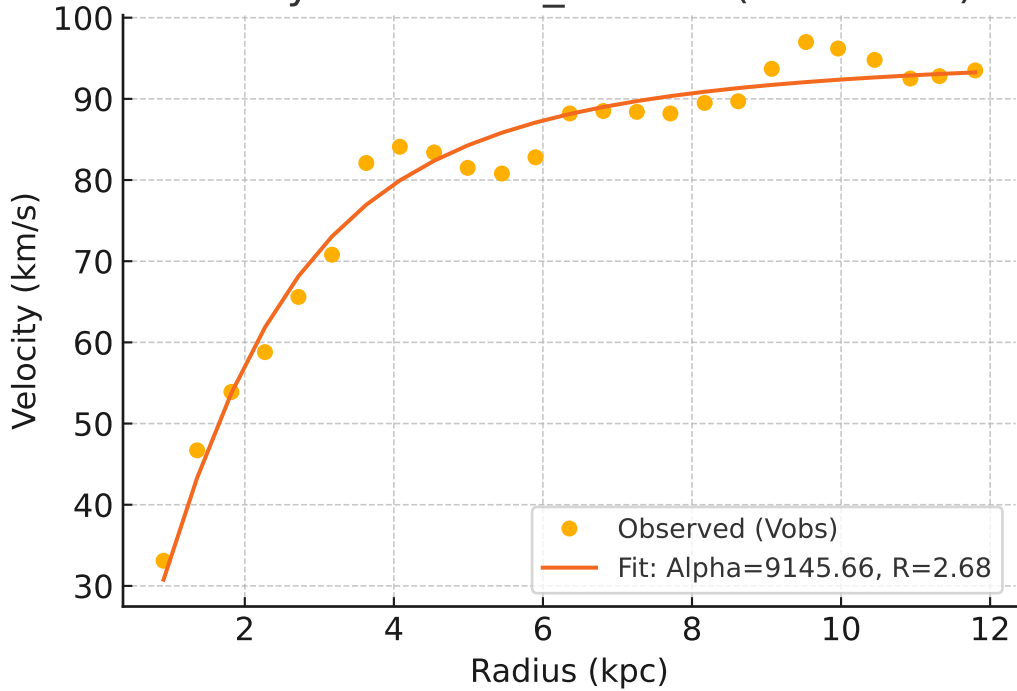
Galaxy: NGC0247_rotmod ($R^2=0.913$)



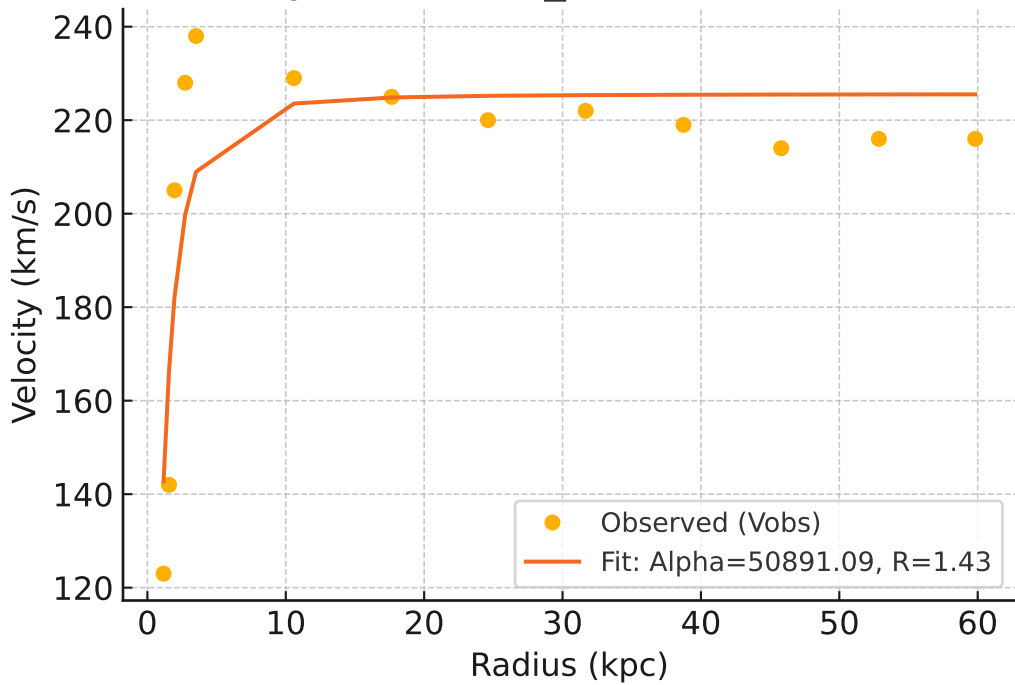
Galaxy: NGC0289_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.000$)



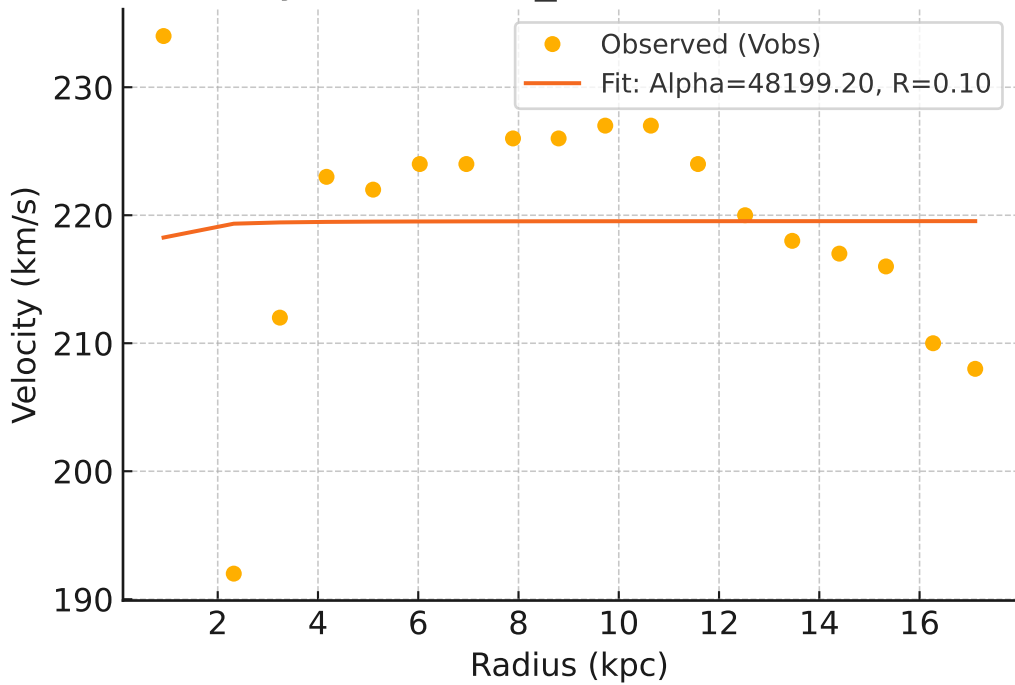
Galaxy: NGC0300_rotmod ($R^2=0.971$)



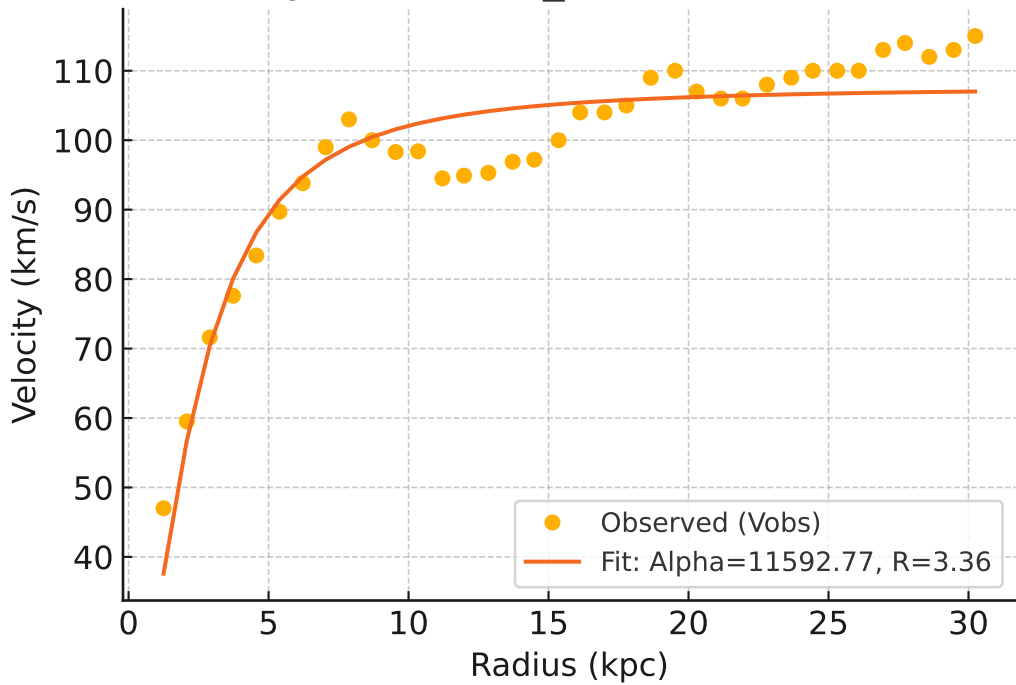
Galaxy: NGC0801_rotmod ($R^2=0.750$)



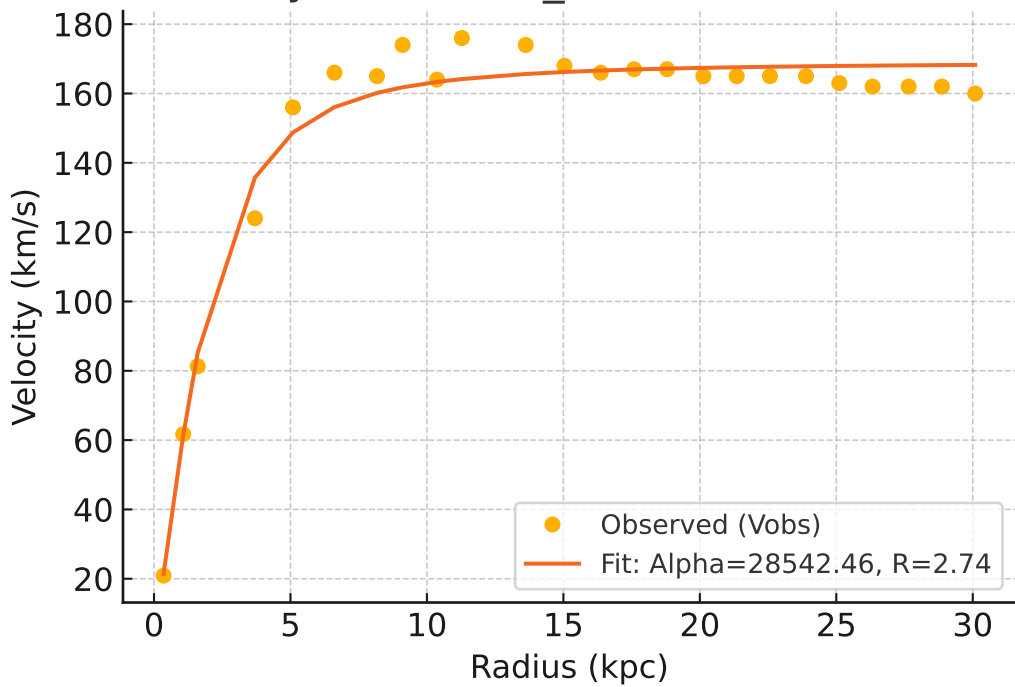
Galaxy: NGC0891_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.018$)



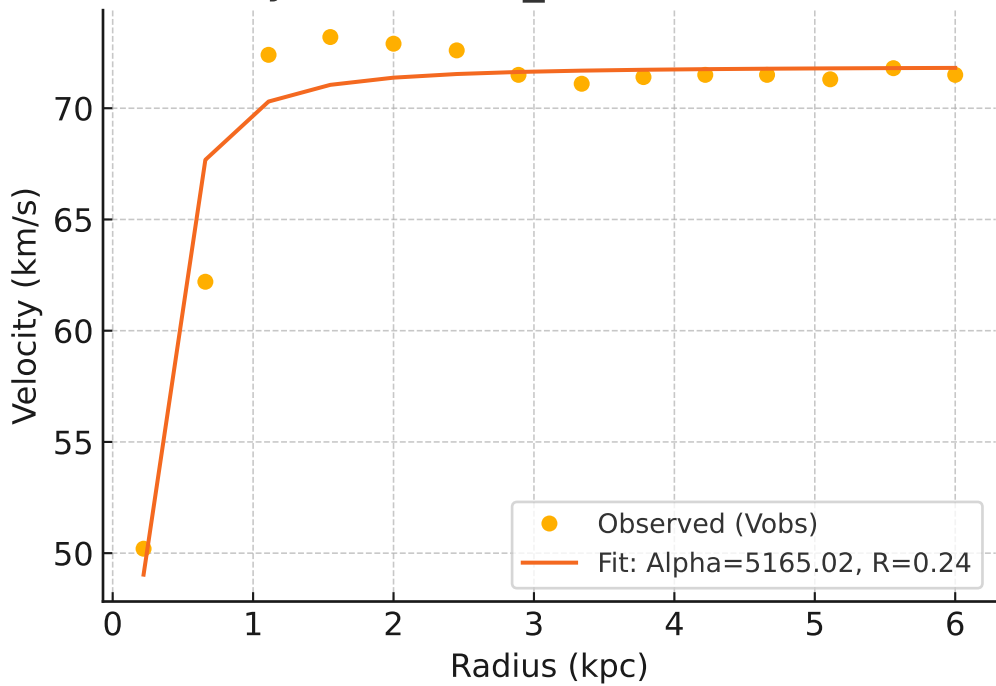
Galaxy: NGC1003_rotmod ($R^2=0.896$)



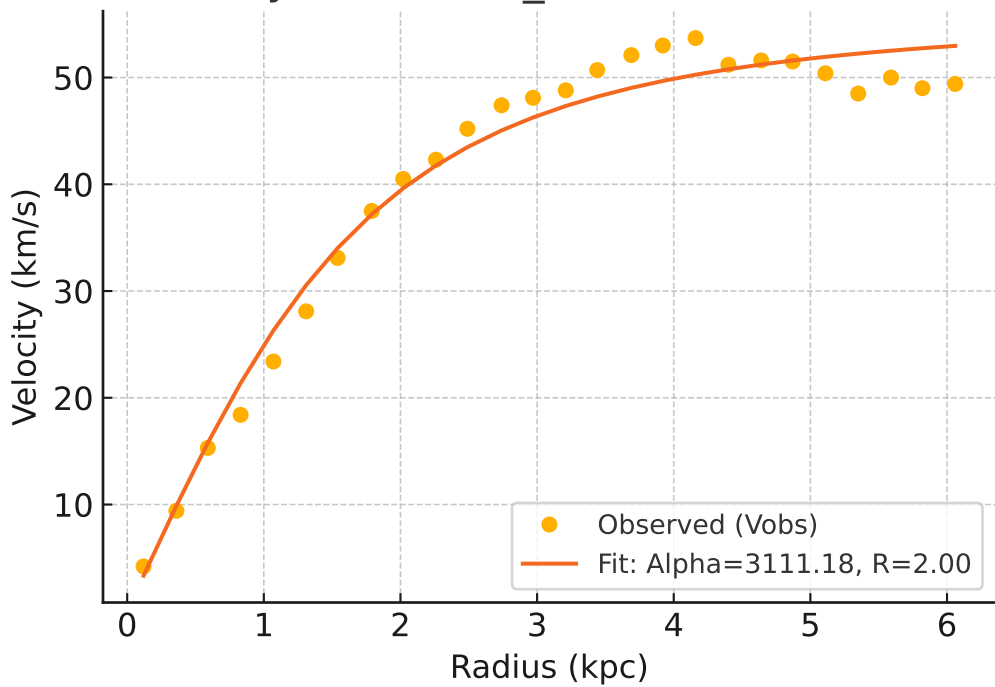
Galaxy: NGC1090_rotmod ($R^2=0.974$)



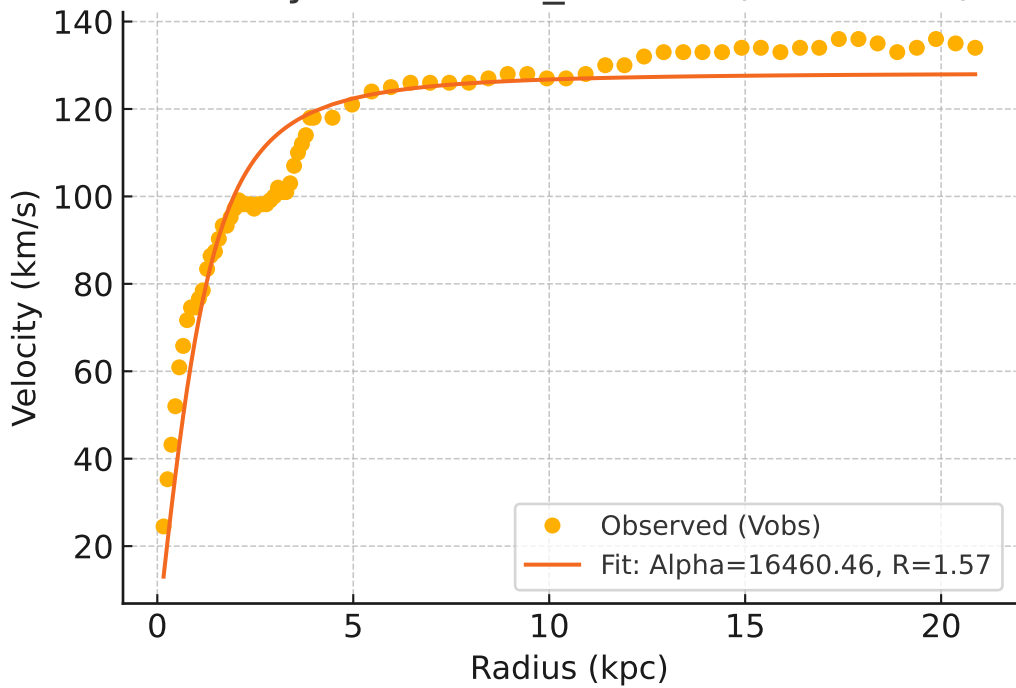
Galaxy: NGC1705_rotmod ($R^2=0.910$)



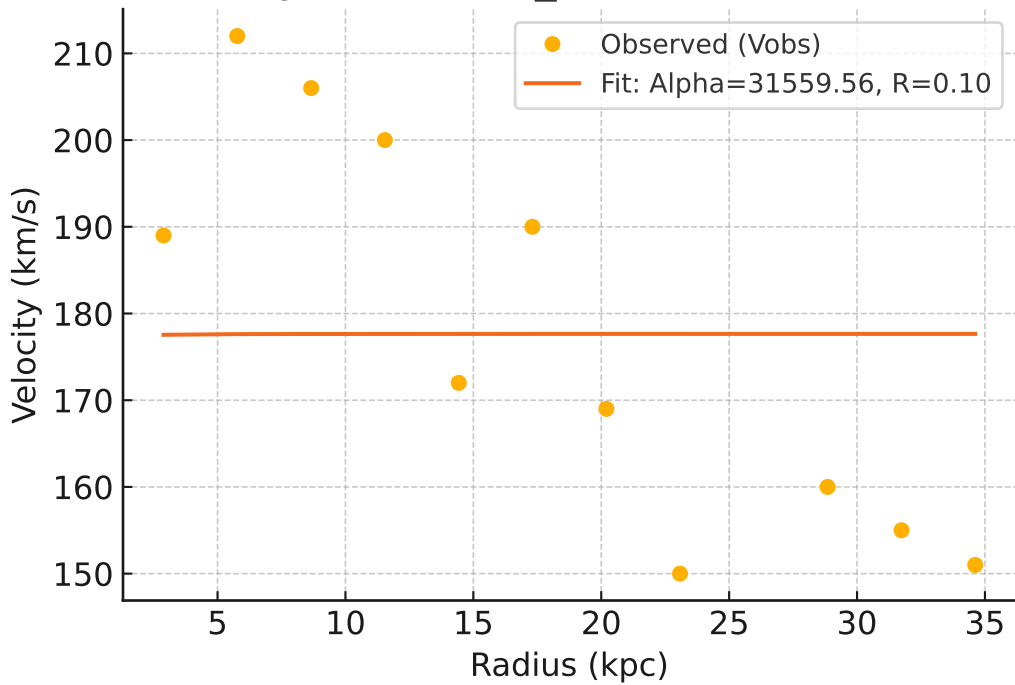
Galaxy: NGC2366_rotmod ($R^2=0.976$)



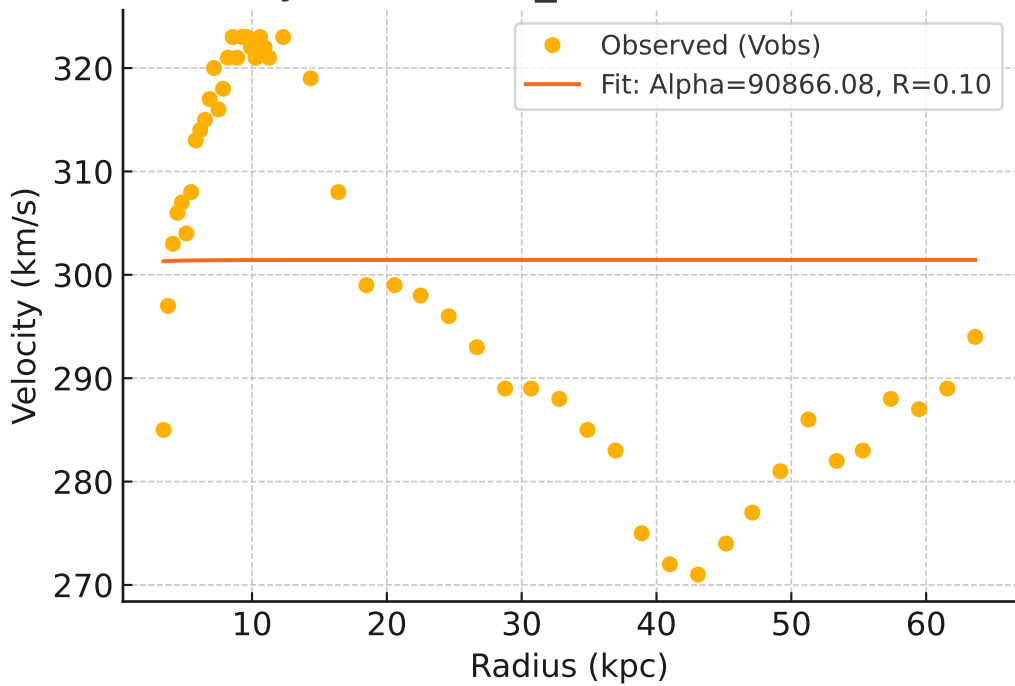
Galaxy: NGC2403_rotmod ($R^2=0.905$)



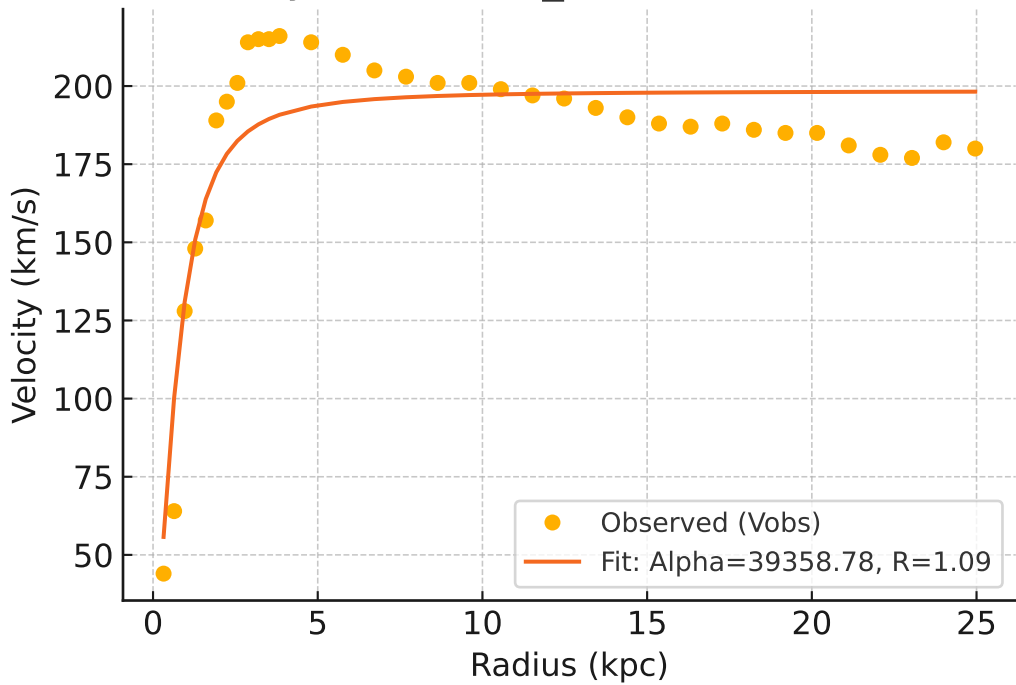
Galaxy: NGC2683_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.001$)



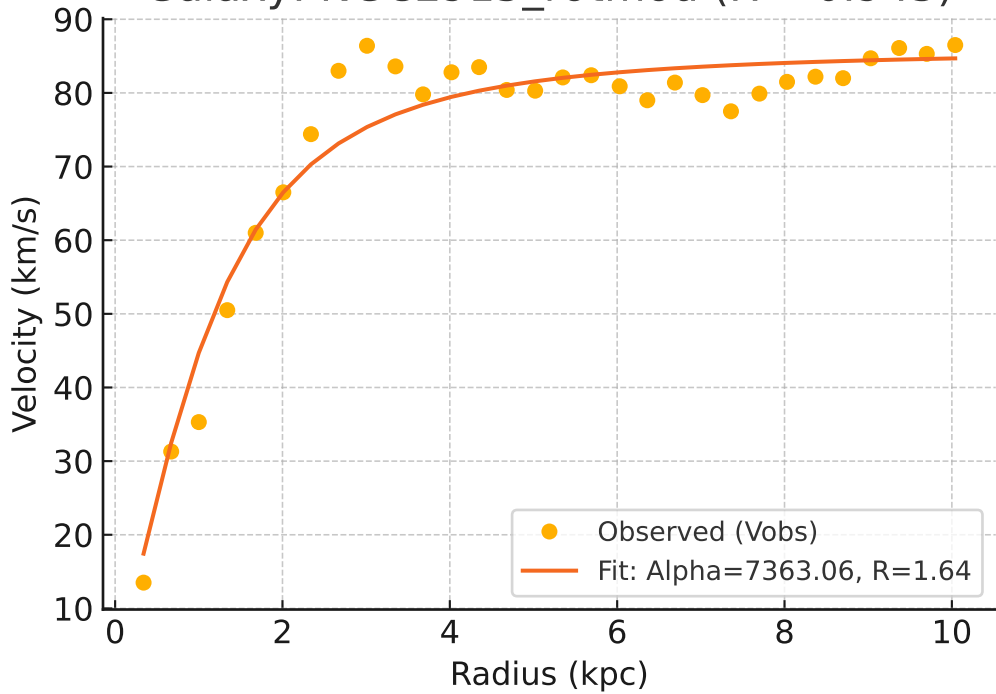
Galaxy: NGC2841_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.001$)



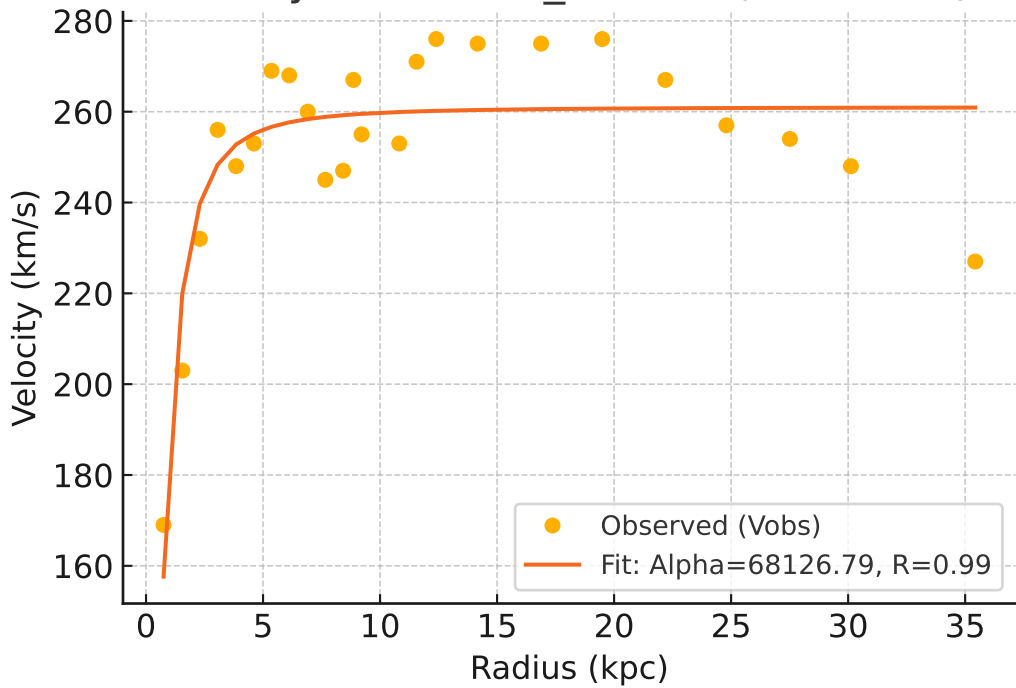
Galaxy: NGC2903_rotmod ($R^2=0.815$)



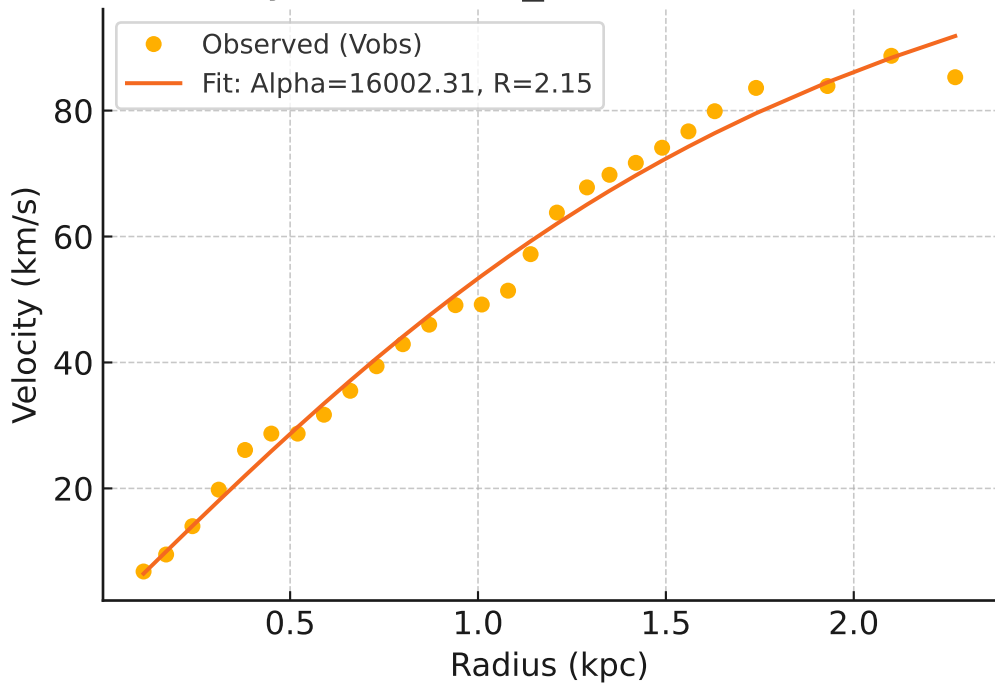
Galaxy: NGC2915_rotmod ($R^2=0.943$)



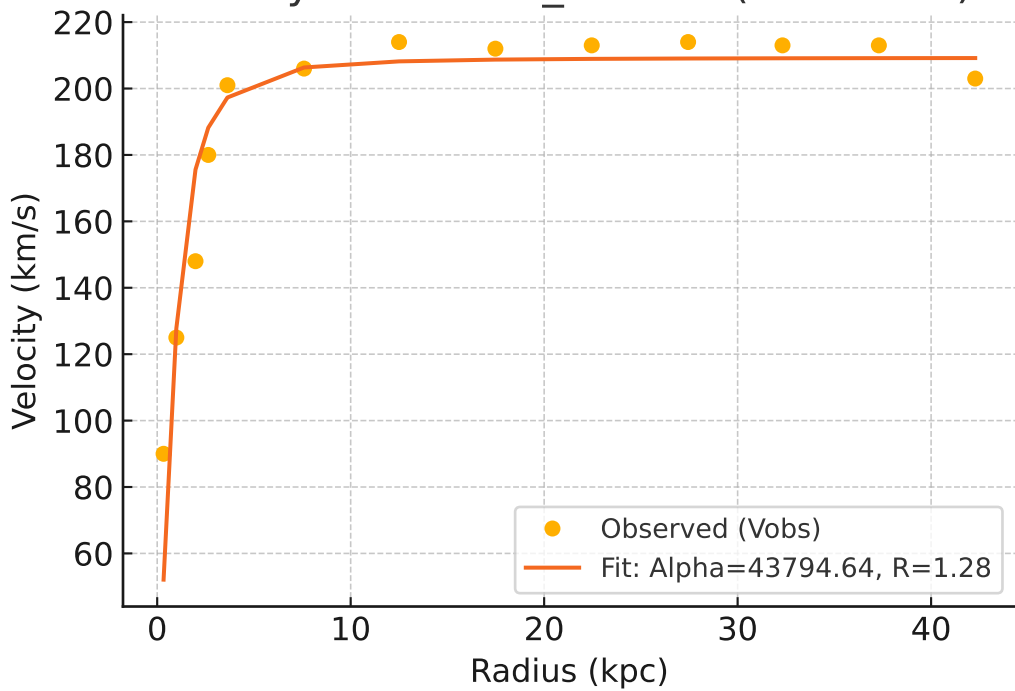
Galaxy: NGC2955_rotmod ($R^2=0.735$)



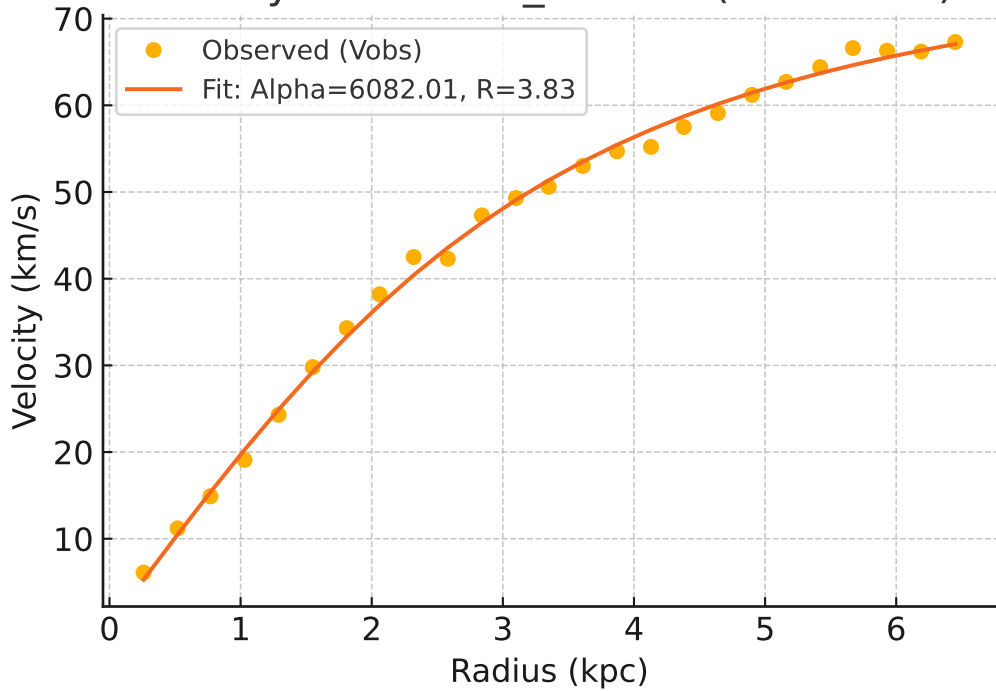
Galaxy: NGC2976_rotmod ($R^2=0.988$)



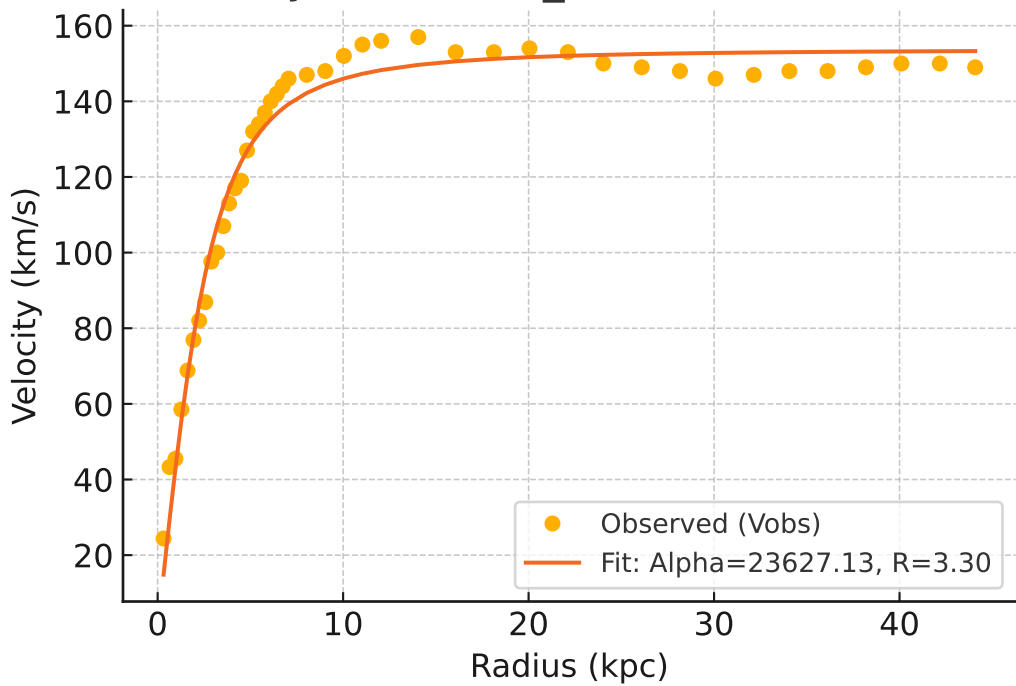
Galaxy: NGC2998_rotmod ($R^2=0.876$)



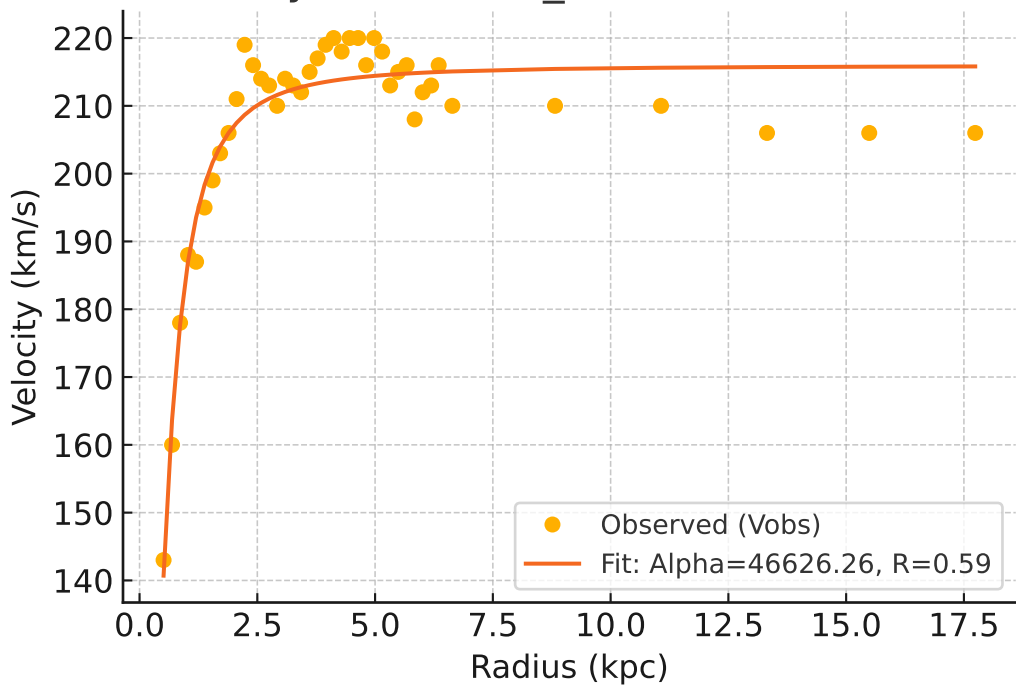
Galaxy: NGC3109_rotmod ($R^2=0.997$)



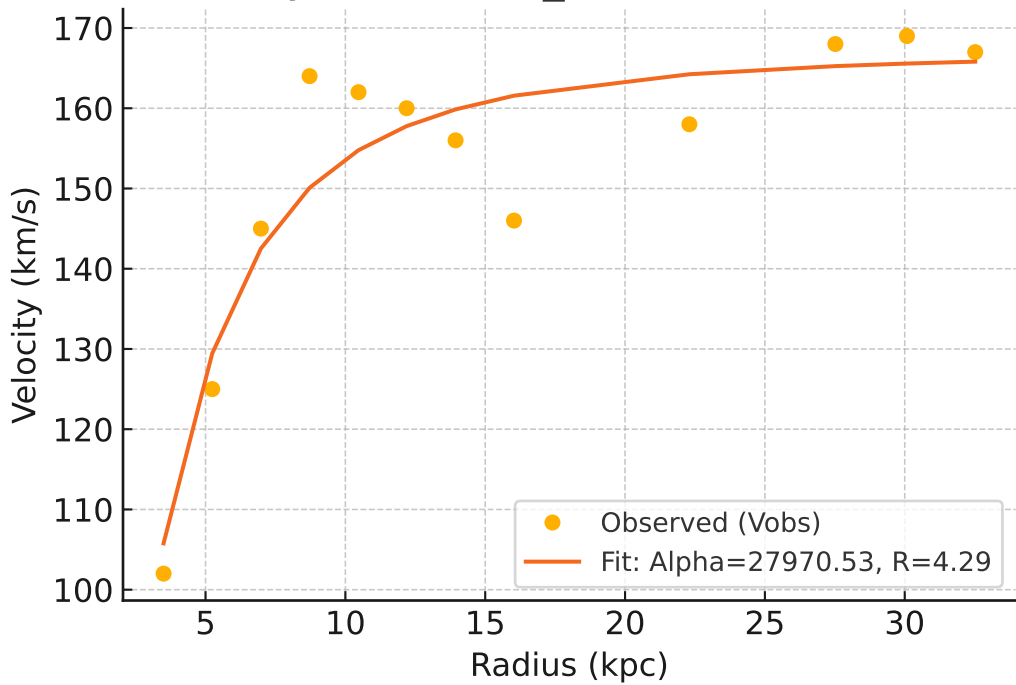
Galaxy: NGC3198_rotmod ($R^2=0.978$)



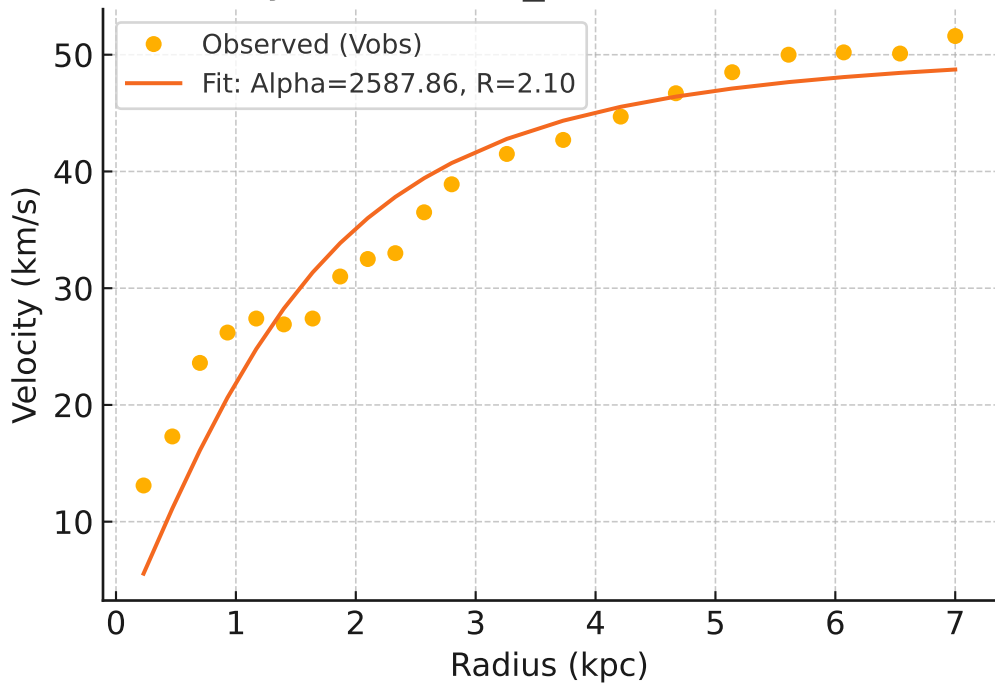
Galaxy: NGC3521_rotmod ($R^2=0.910$)



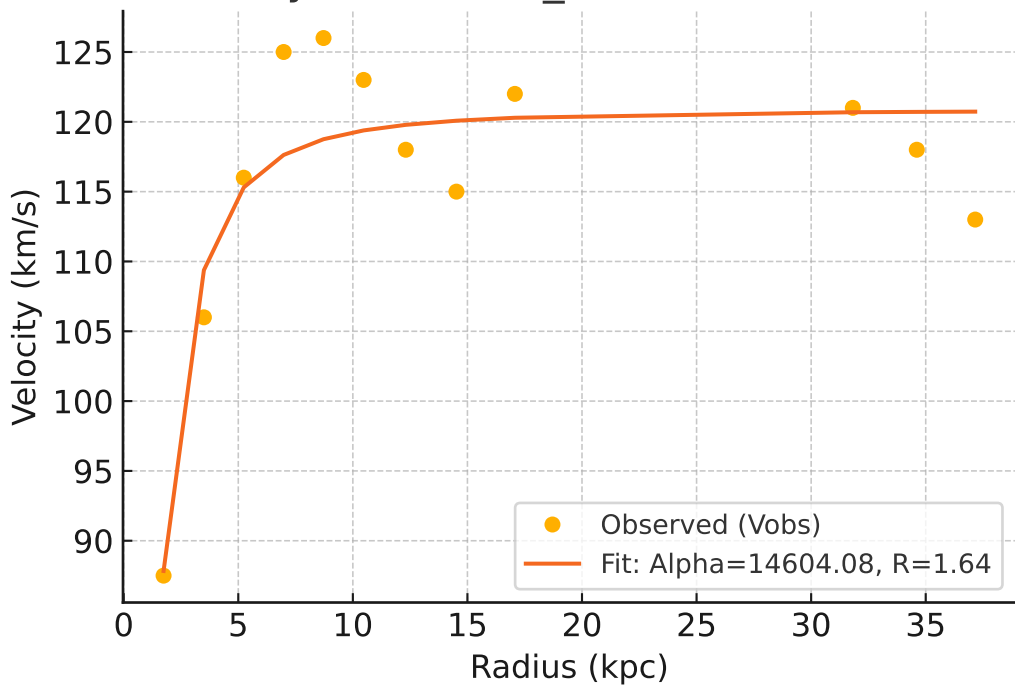
Galaxy: NGC3726_rotmod ($R^2=0.863$)



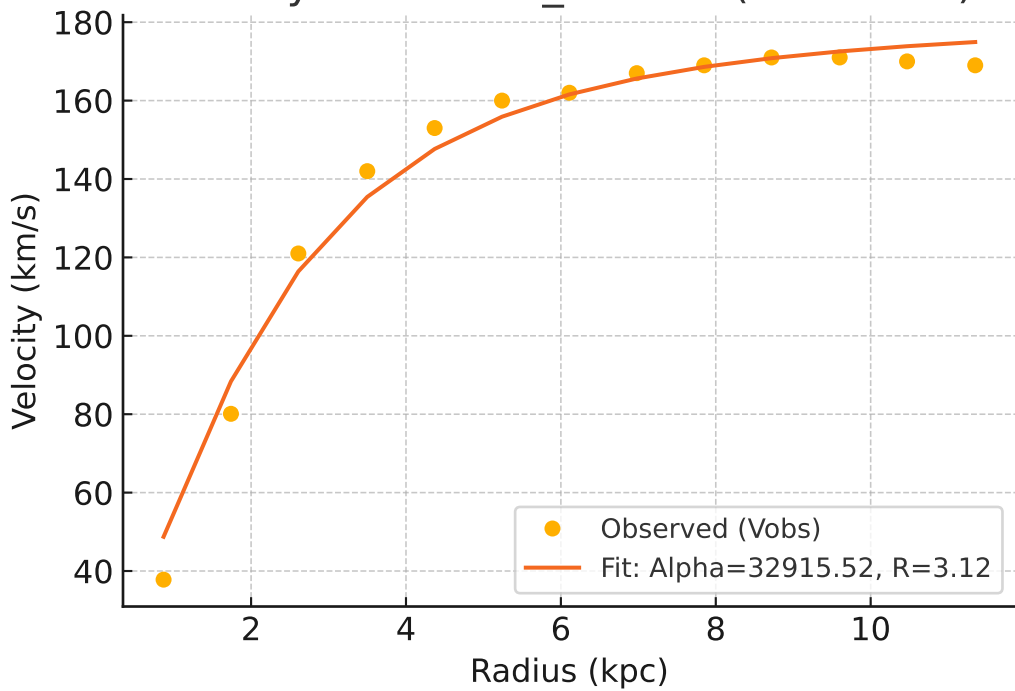
Galaxy: NGC3741_rotmod ($R^2=0.891$)



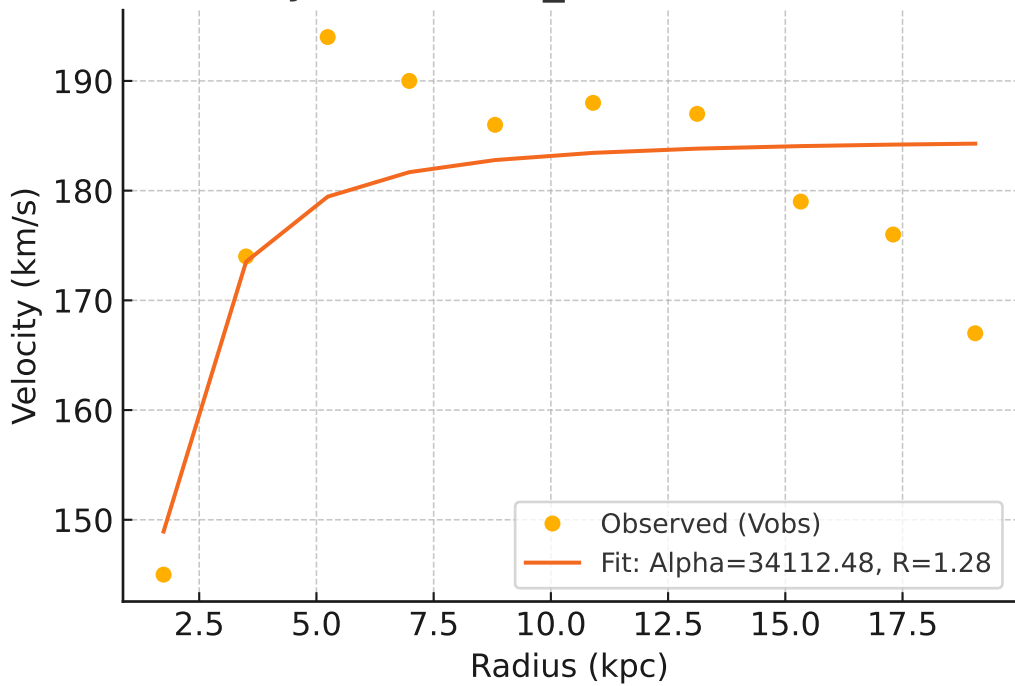
Galaxy: NGC3769_rotmod ($R^2=0.811$)



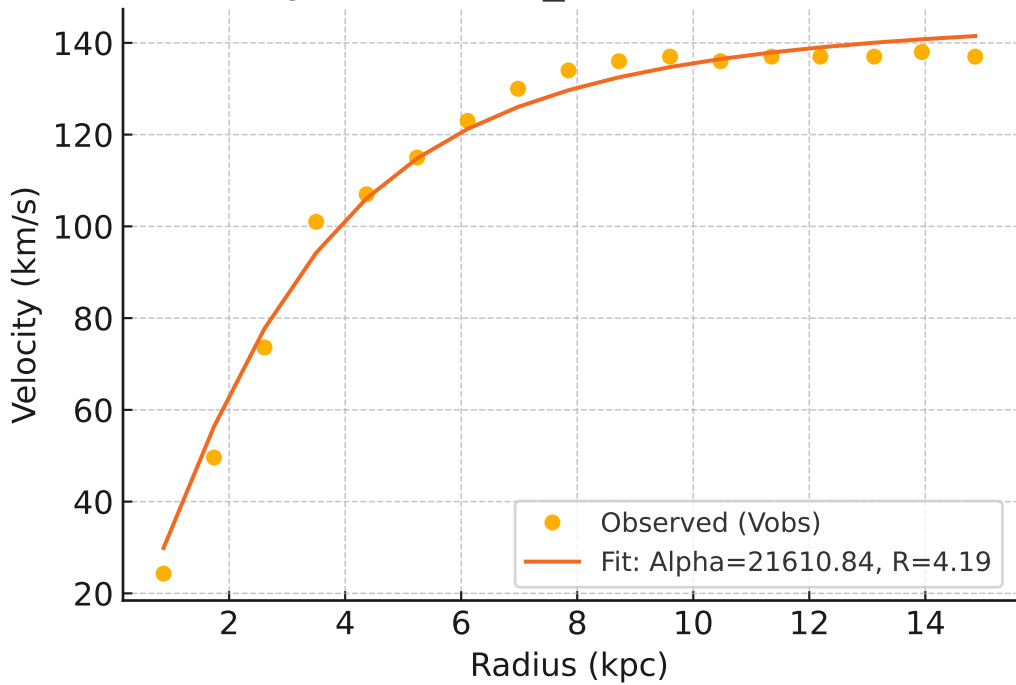
Galaxy: NGC3877_rotmod ($R^2=0.983$)



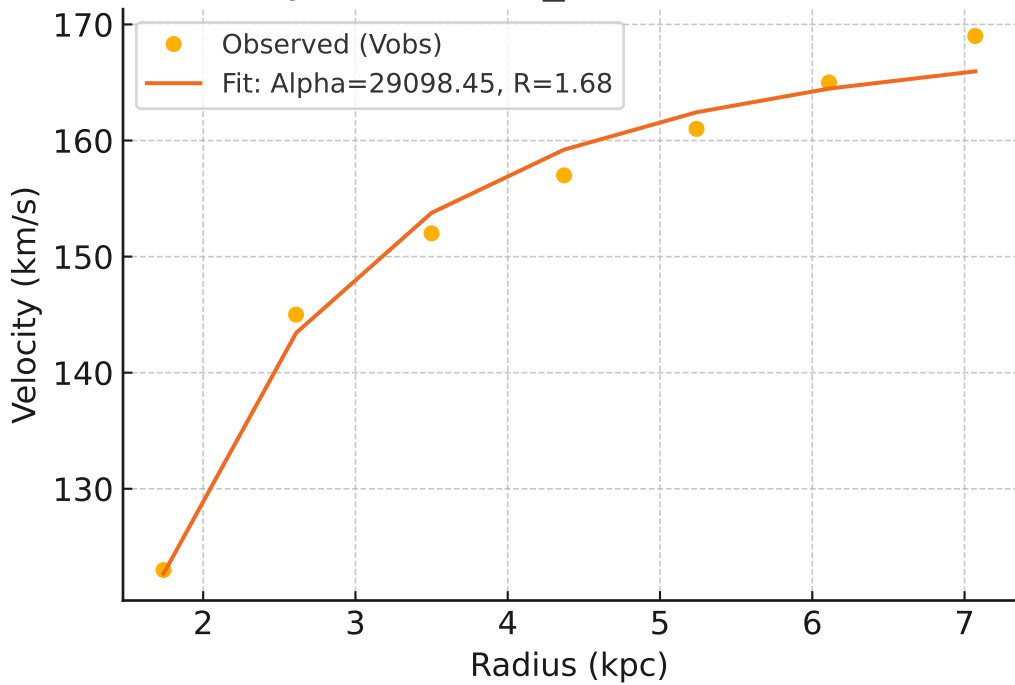
Galaxy: NGC3893_rotmod ($R^2=0.611$)



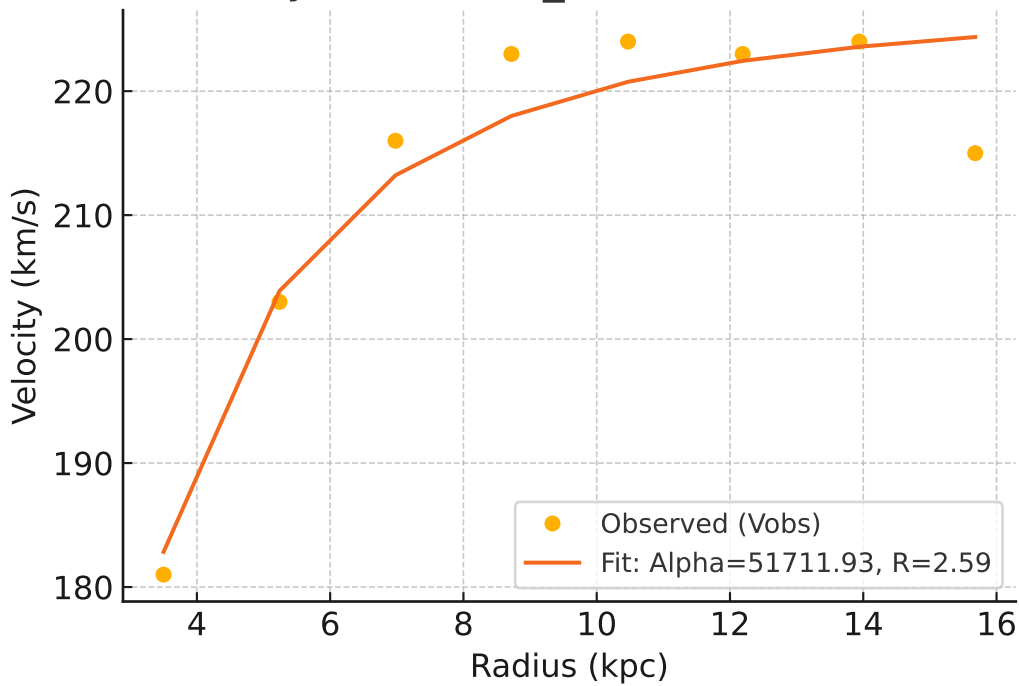
Galaxy: NGC3917_rotmod ($R^2=0.987$)



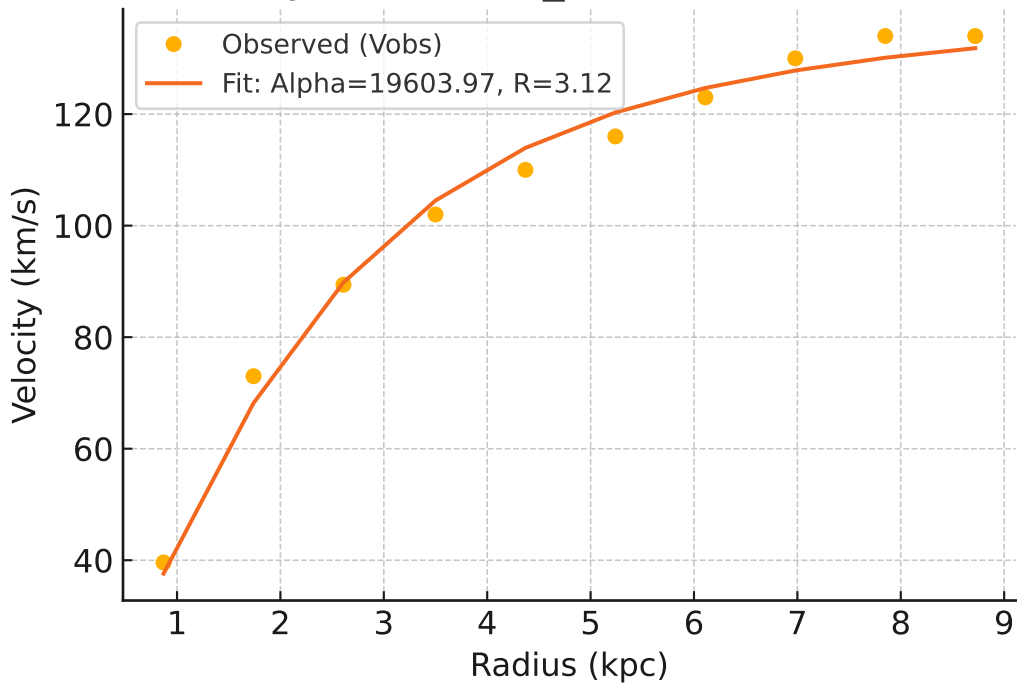
Galaxy: NGC3949_rotmod ($R^2=0.985$)



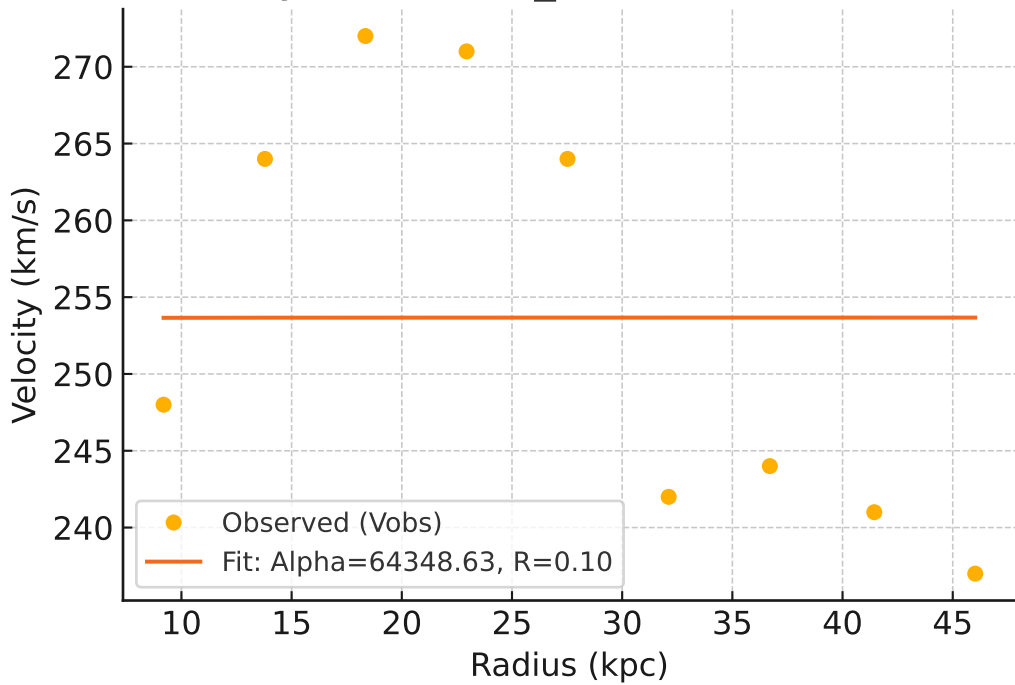
Galaxy: NGC3953_rotmod ($R^2=0.914$)



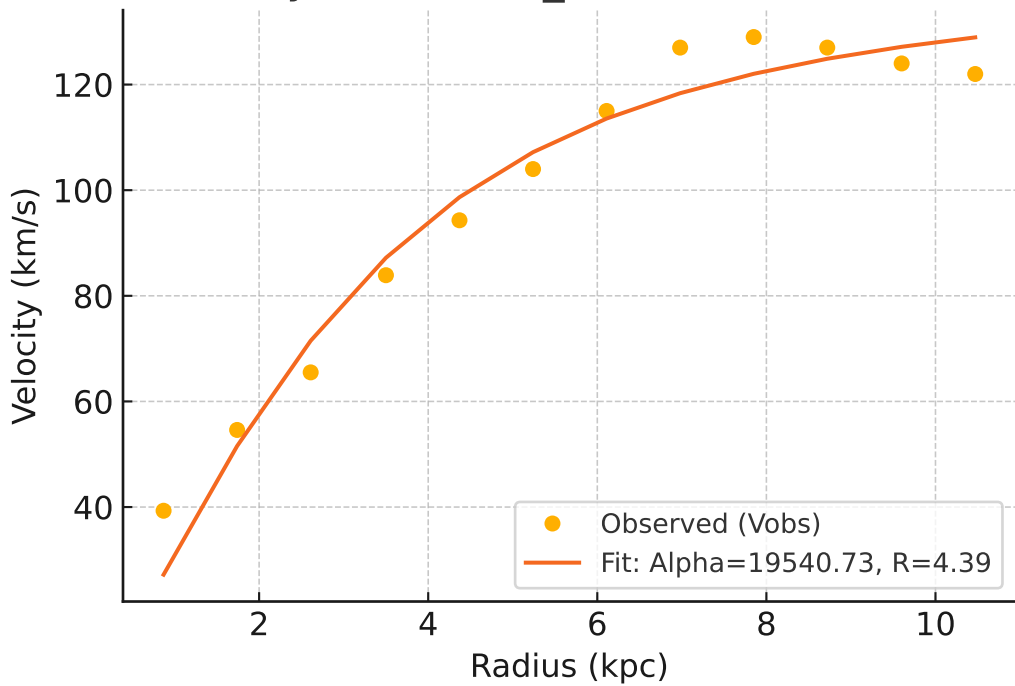
Galaxy: NGC3972_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



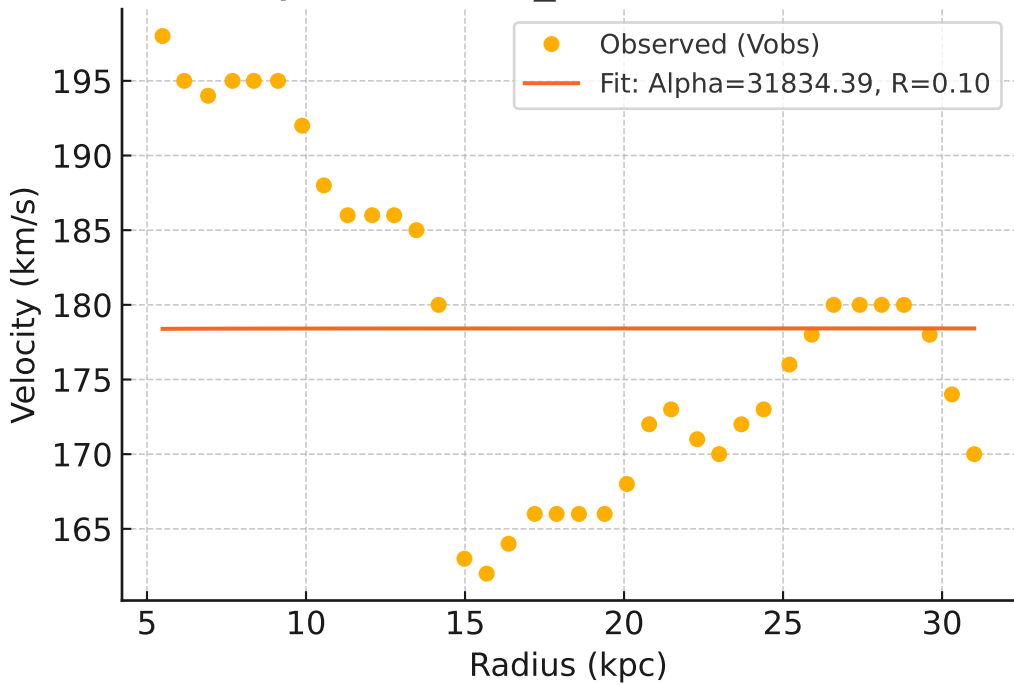
Galaxy: NGC3992_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.000$)



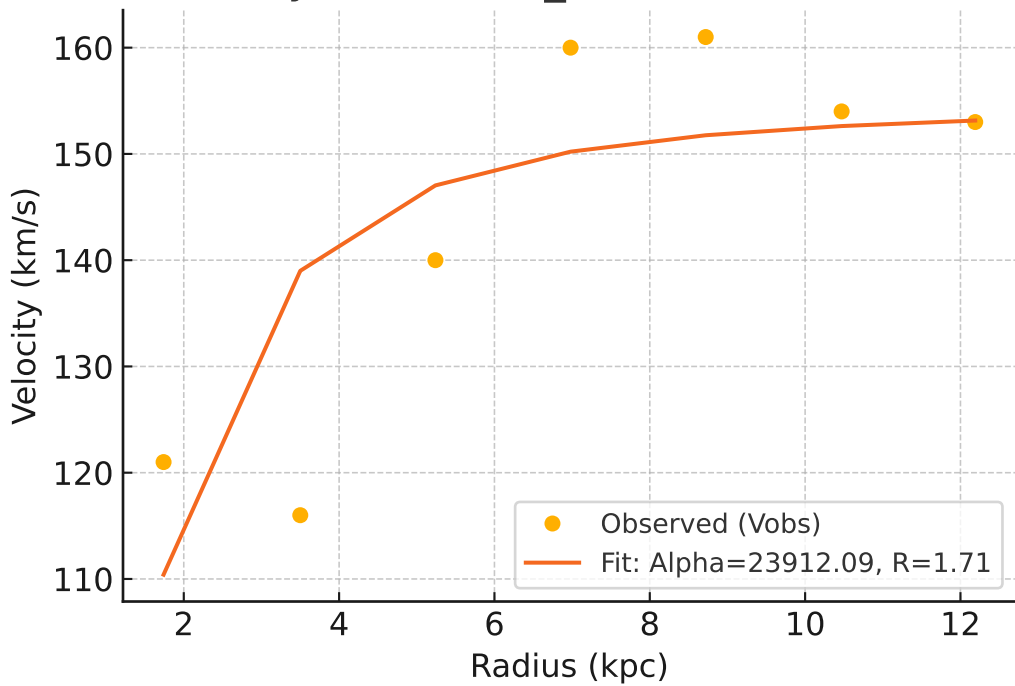
Galaxy: NGC4010_rotmod ($R^2=0.961$)



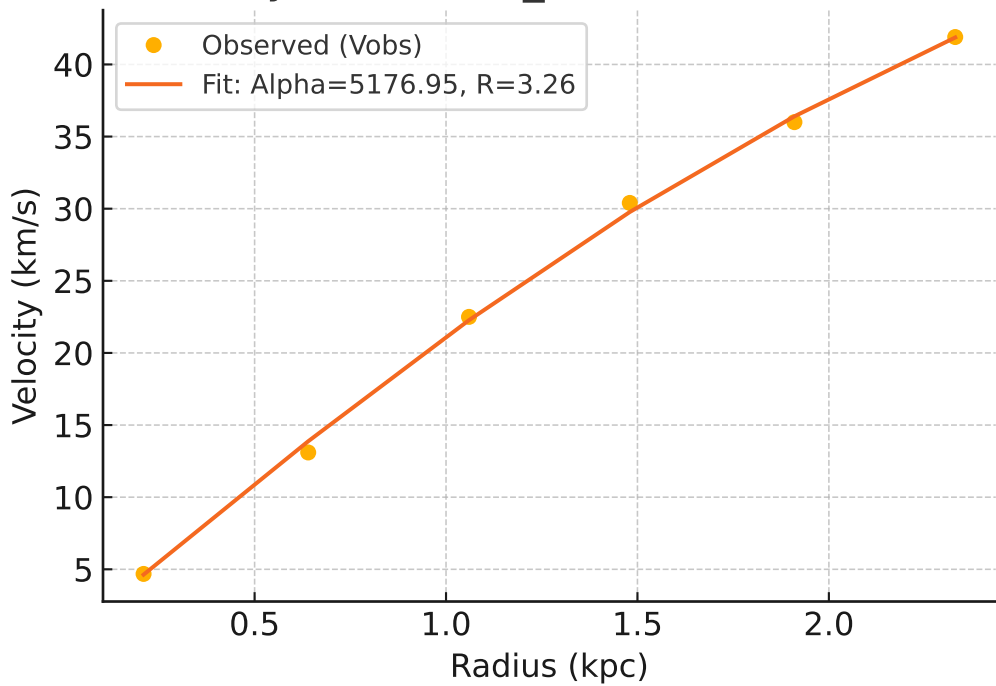
Galaxy: NGC4013_rotmod ($R^2=-0.001$)



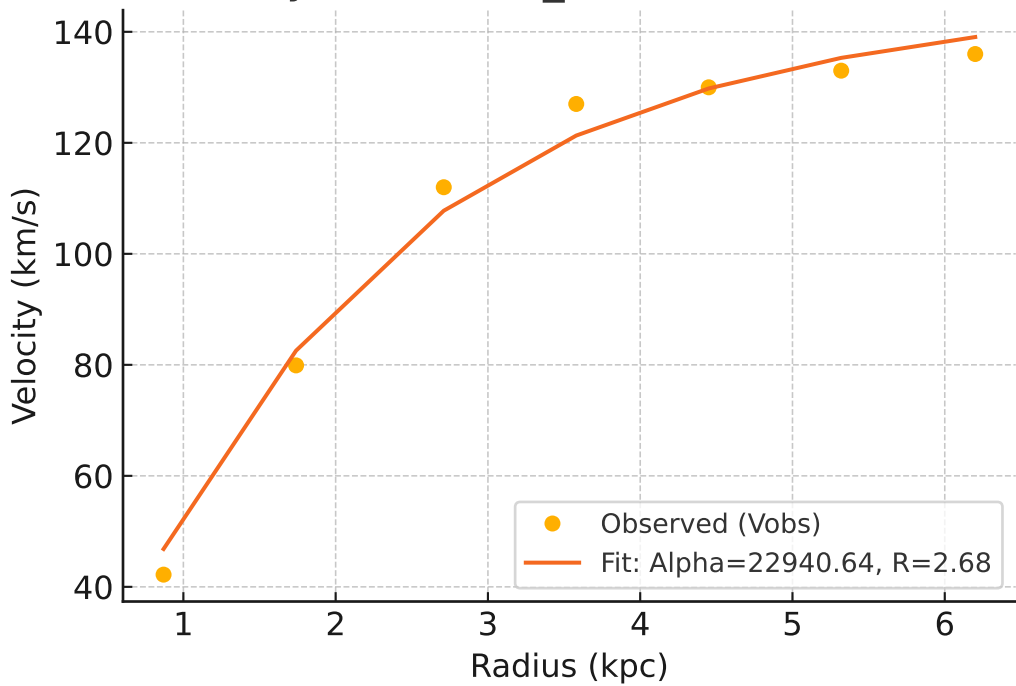
Galaxy: NGC4051_rotmod ($R^2=0.575$)



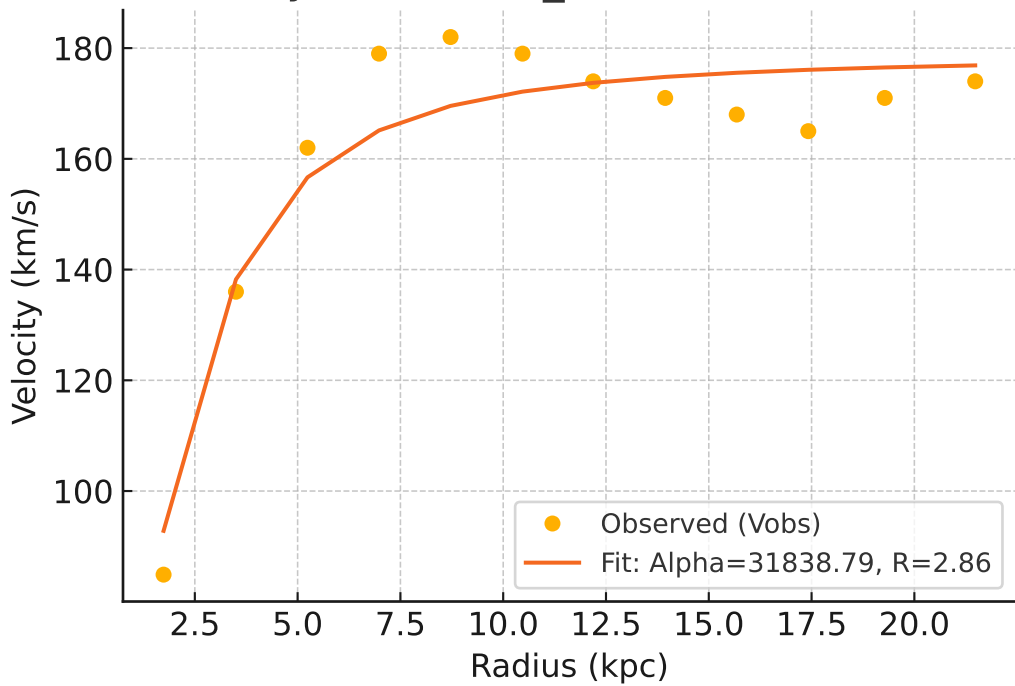
Galaxy: NGC4068_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



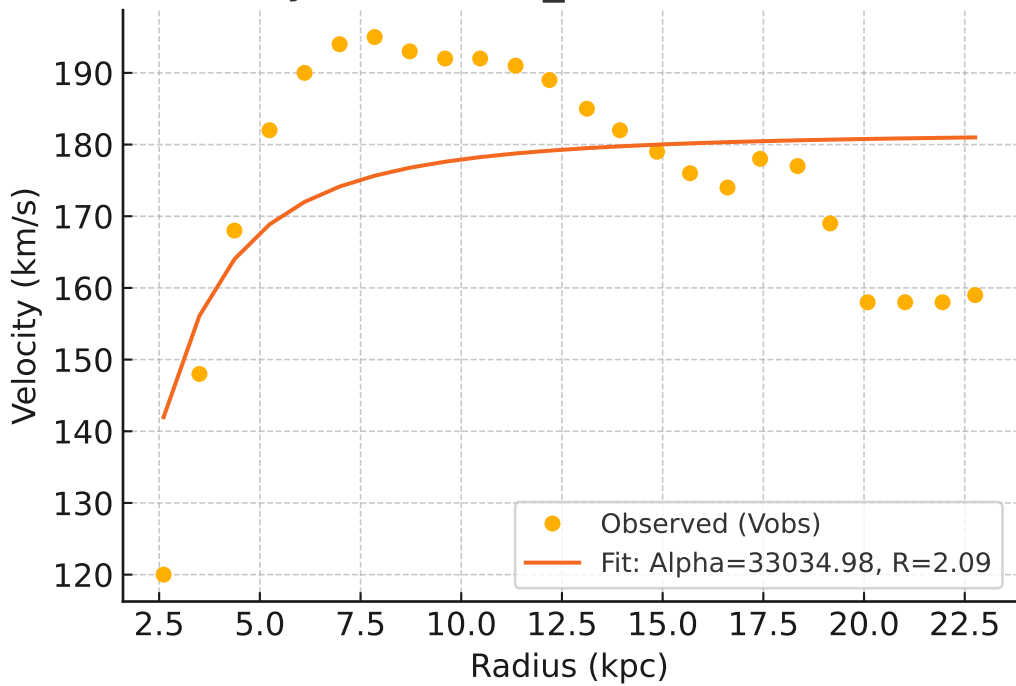
Galaxy: NGC4085_rotmod ($R^2=0.987$)



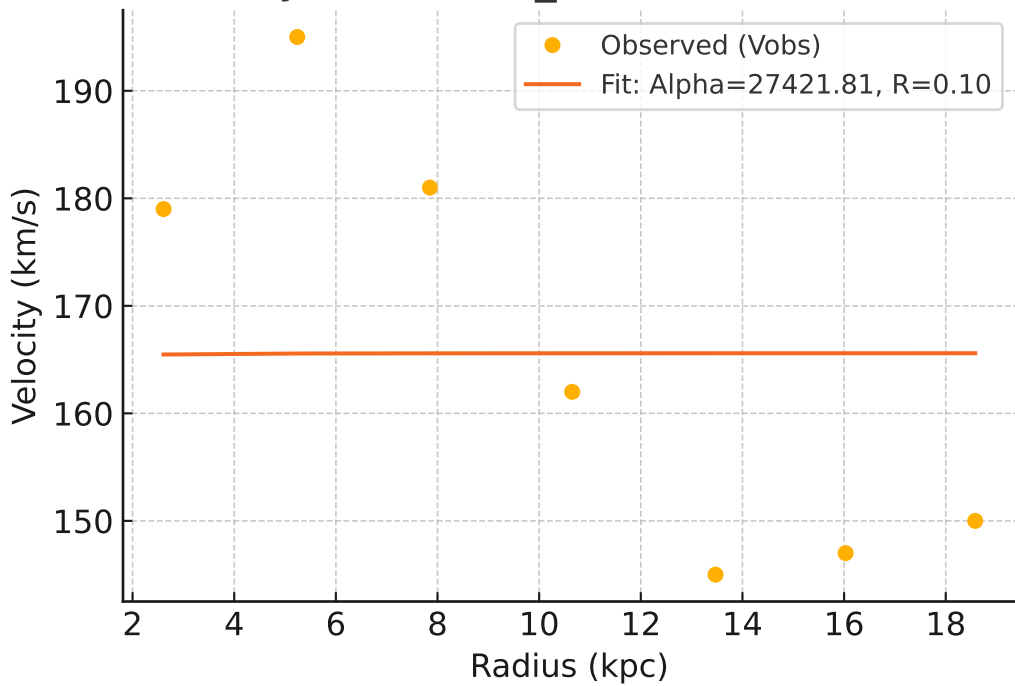
Galaxy: NGC4088_rotmod ($R^2=0.911$)



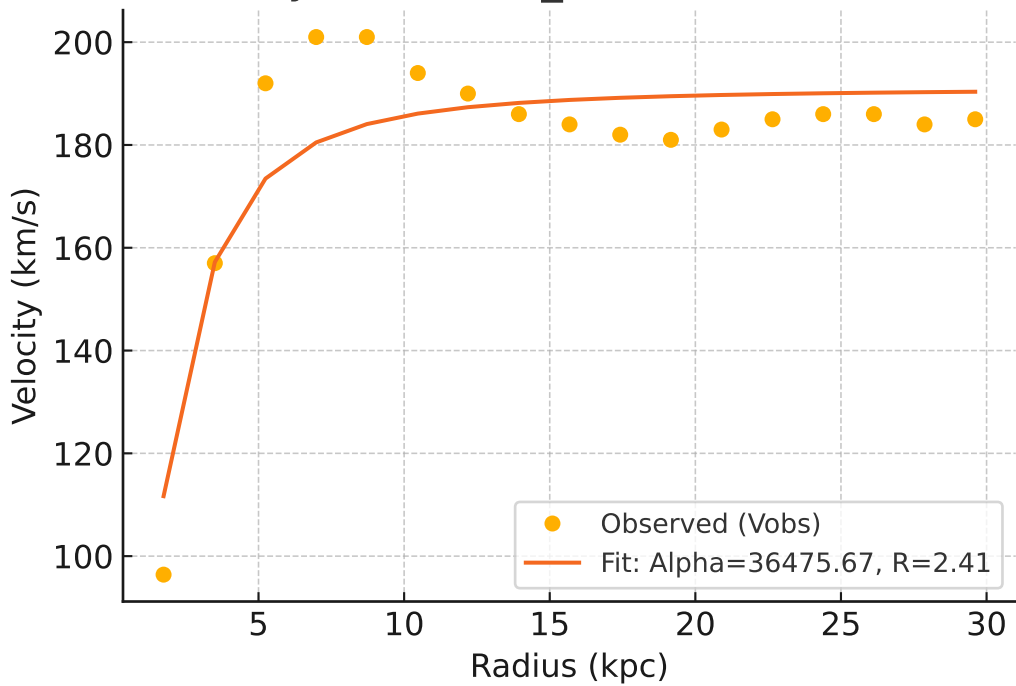
Galaxy: NGC4100_rotmod ($R^2=0.331$)



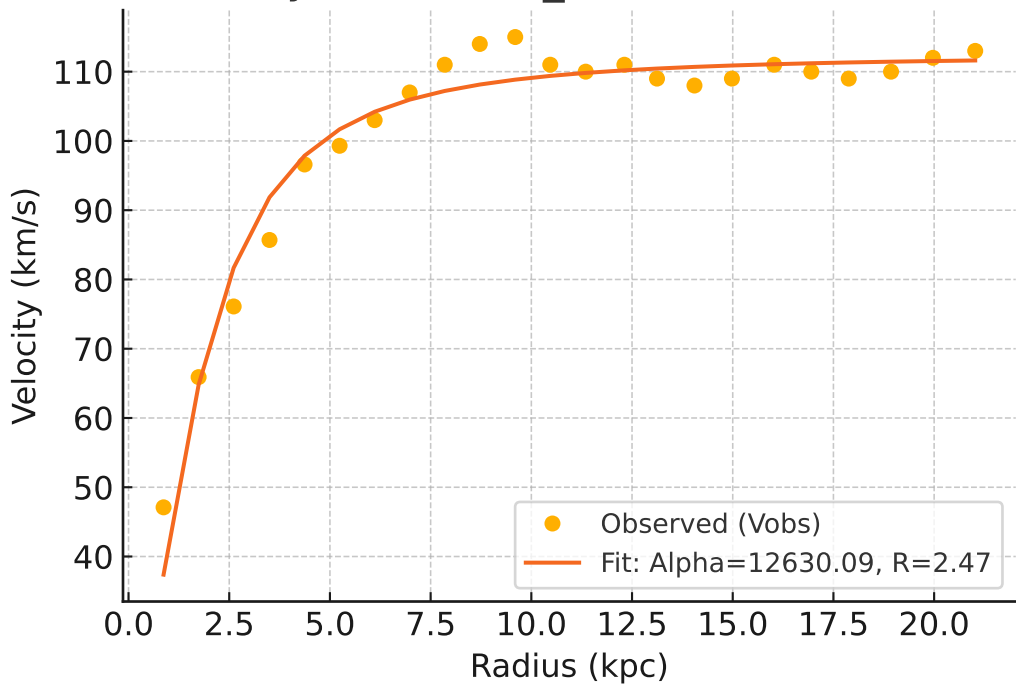
Galaxy: NGC4138_rotmod ($R^2=-0.002$)



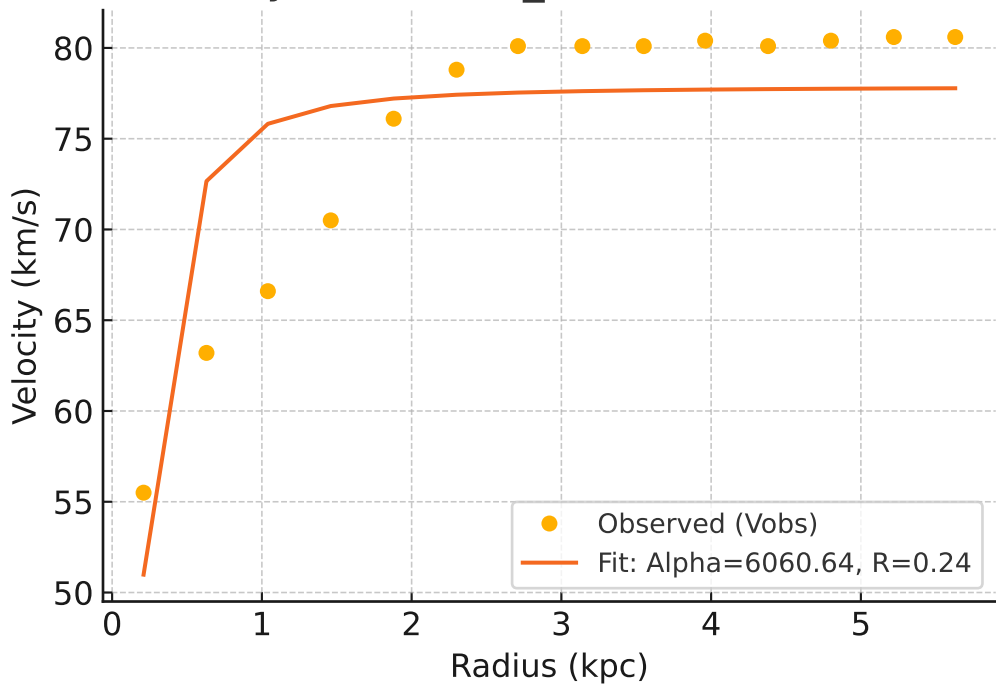
Galaxy: NGC4157_rotmod ($R^2=0.814$)



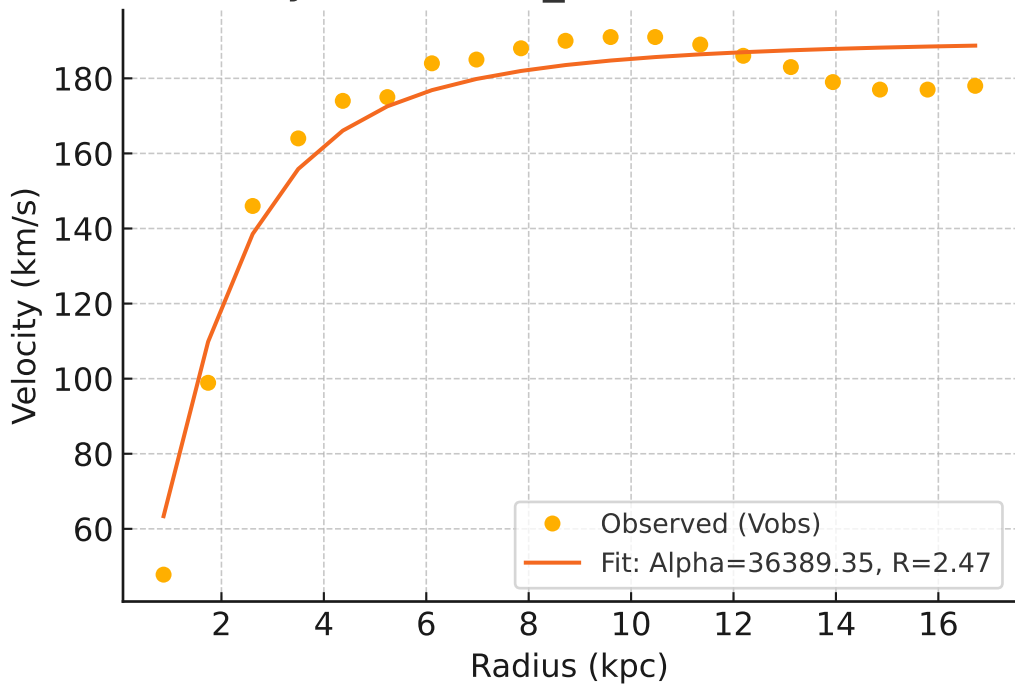
Galaxy: NGC4183_rotmod ($R^2=0.956$)



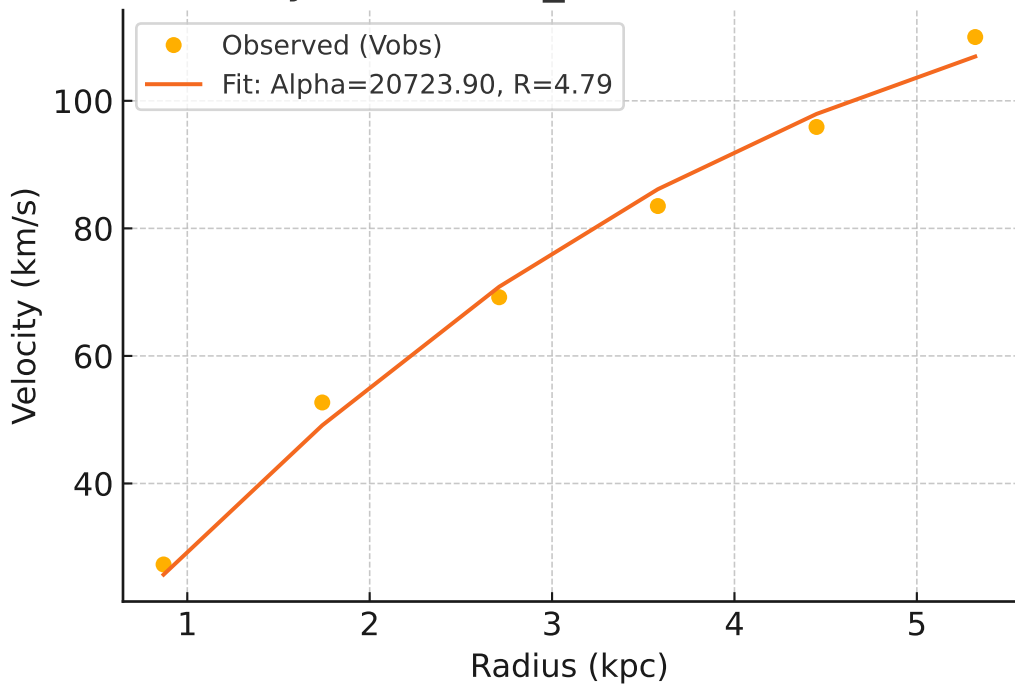
Galaxy: NGC4214_rotmod ($R^2=0.656$)



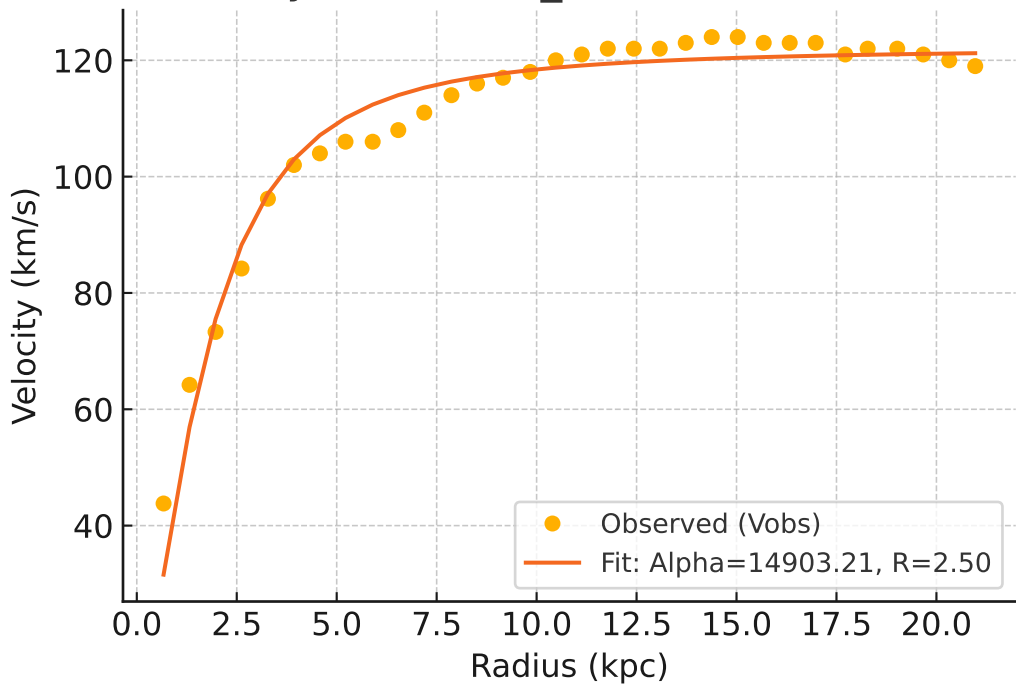
Galaxy: NGC4217_rotmod ($R^2=0.947$)



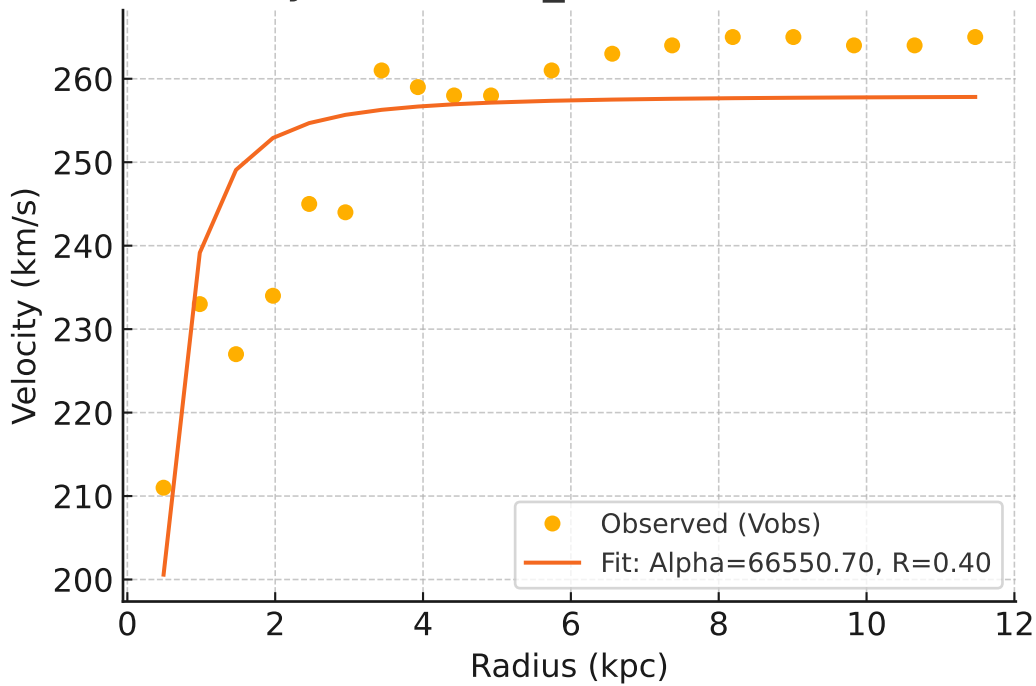
Galaxy: NGC4389_rotmod ($R^2=0.991$)



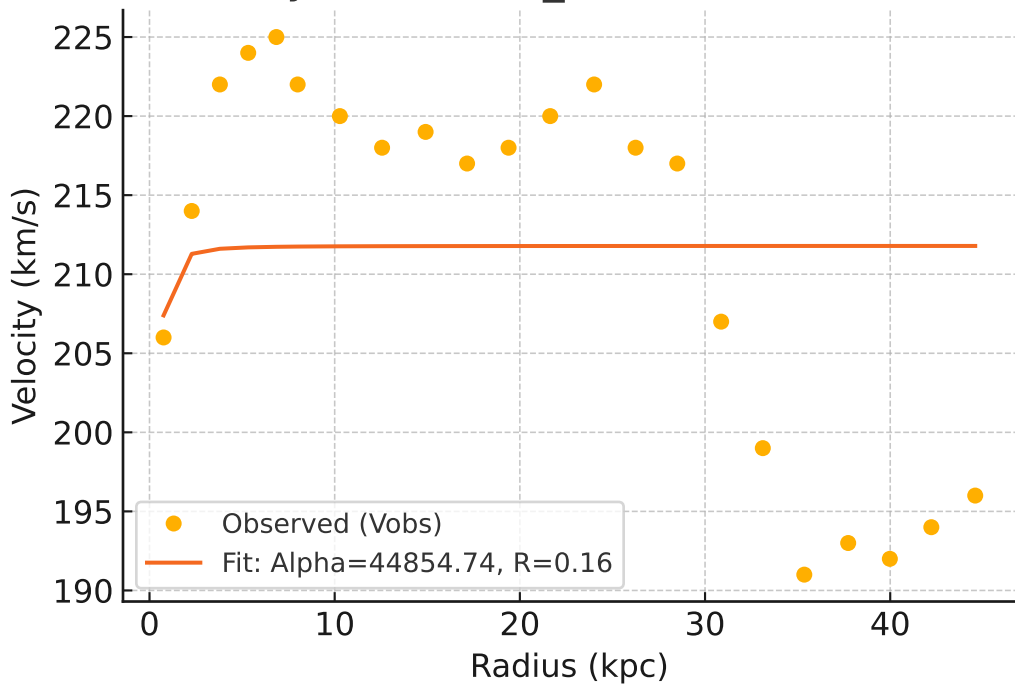
Galaxy: NGC4559_rotmod ($R^2=0.962$)



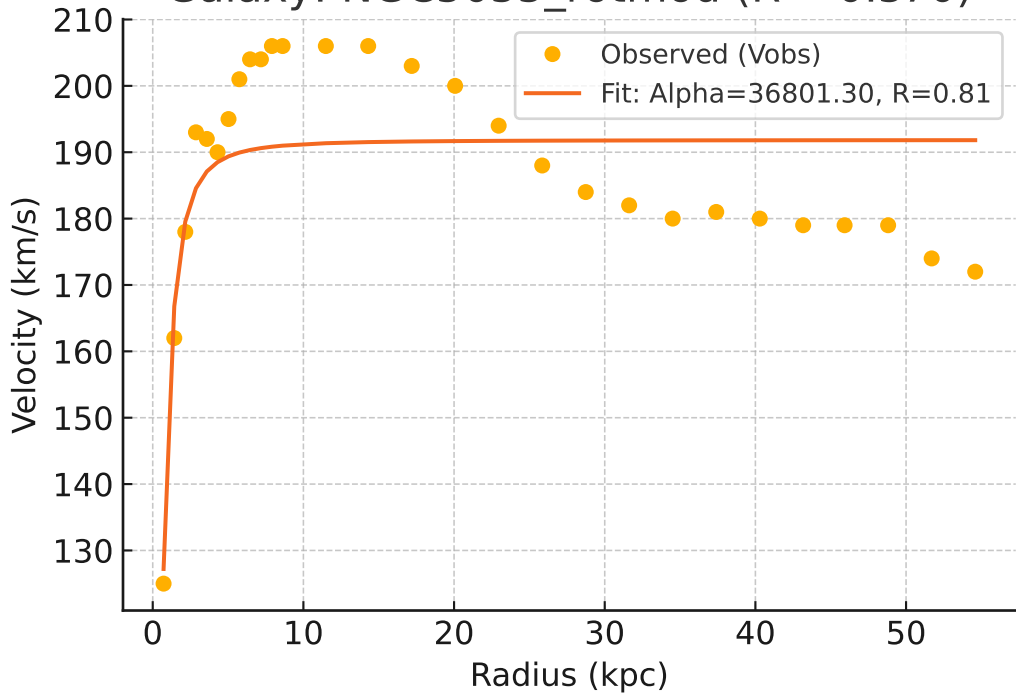
Galaxy: NGC5005_rotmod ($R^2=0.647$)



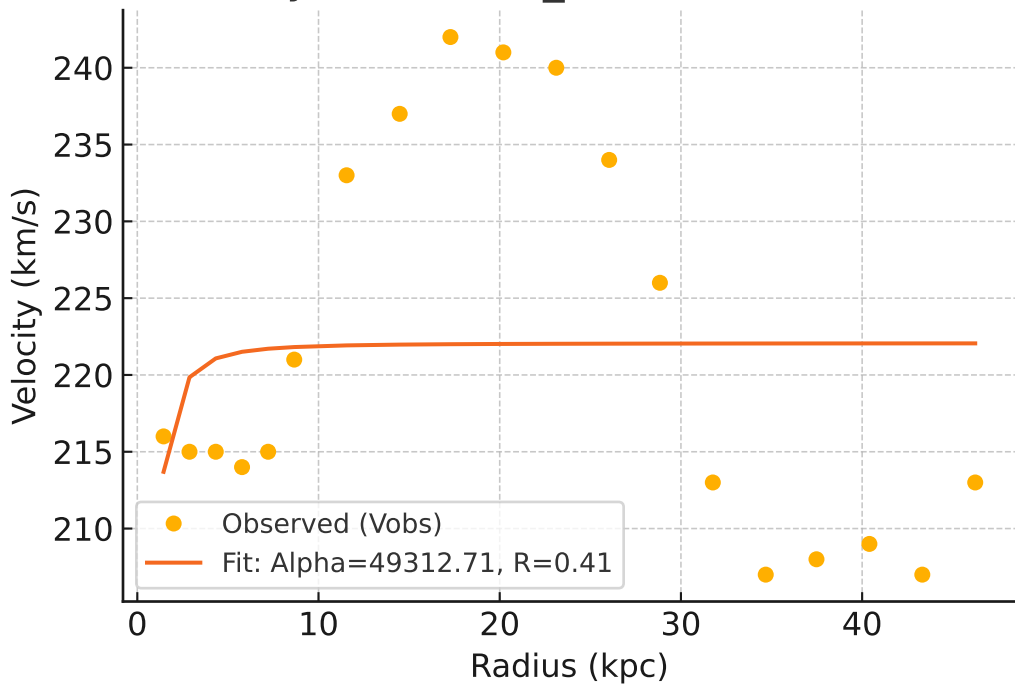
Galaxy: NGC5033_rotmod ($R^2=0.006$)



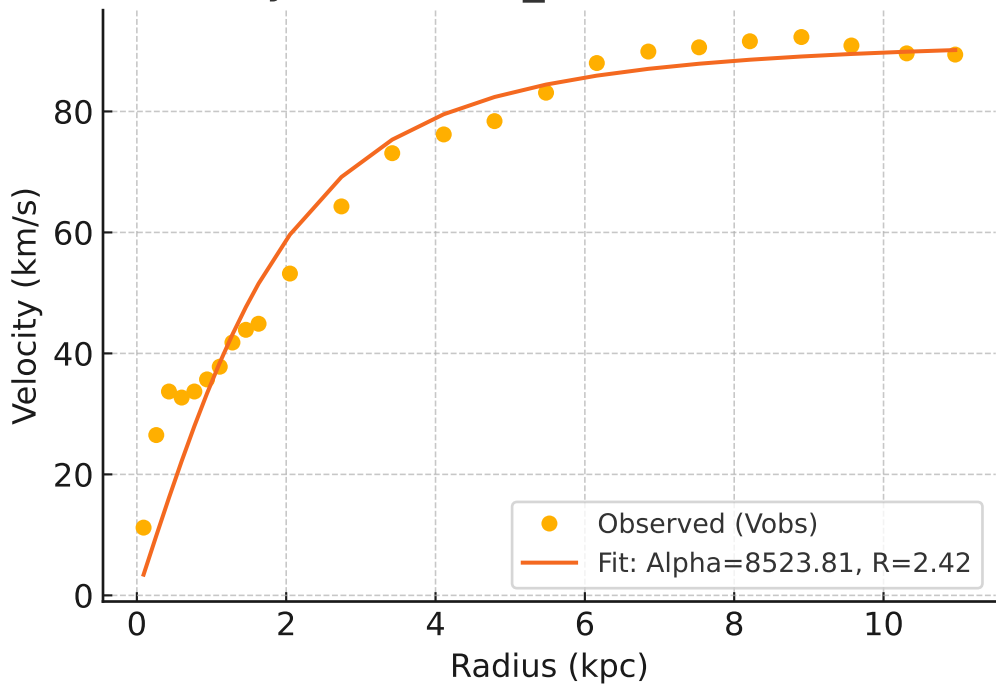
Galaxy: NGC5055_rotmod ($R^2=0.570$)



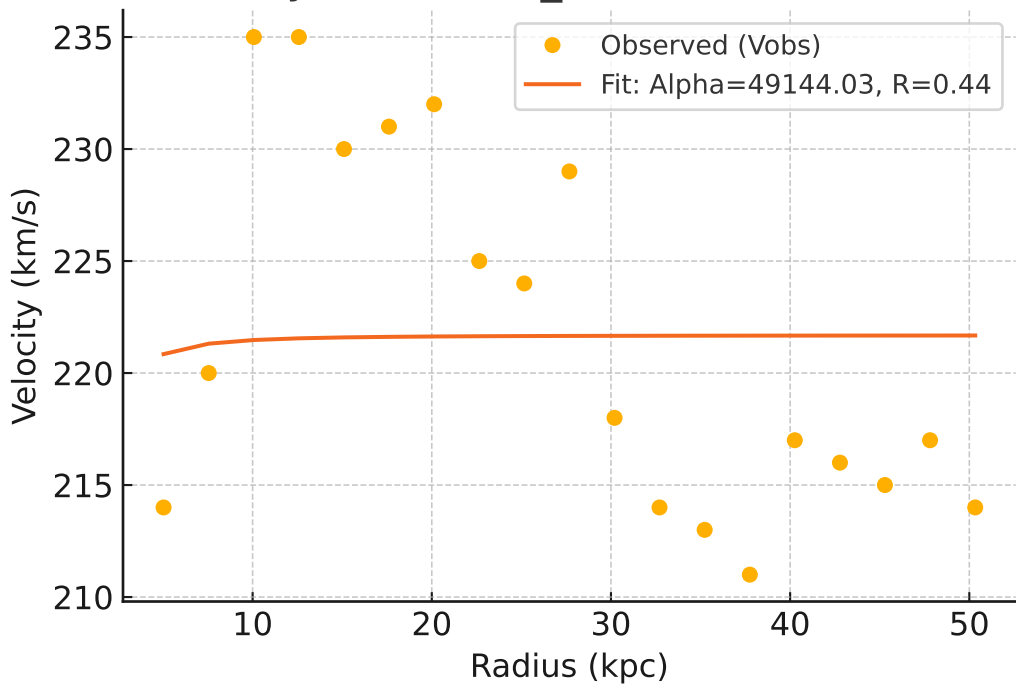
Galaxy: NGC5371_rotmod ($R^2=0.023$)



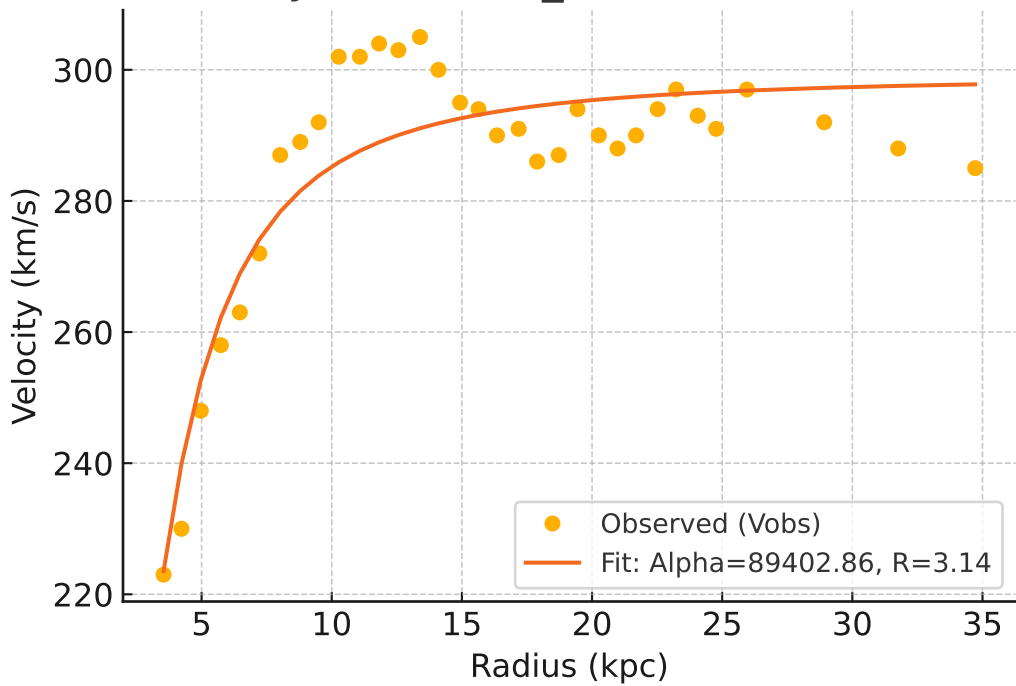
Galaxy: NGC5585_rotmod ($R^2=0.938$)



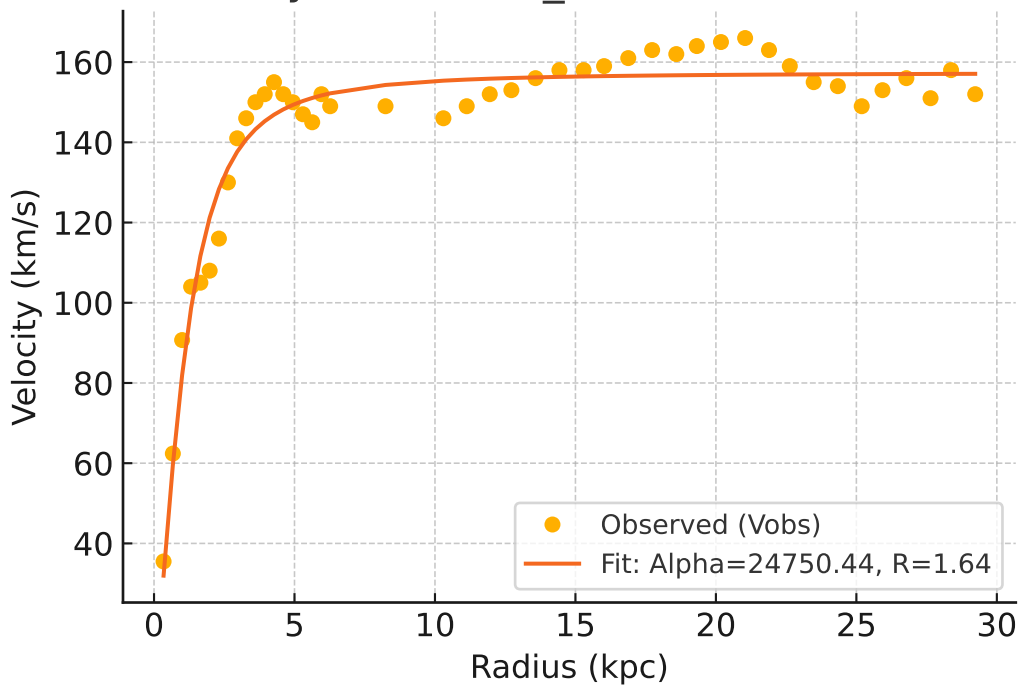
Galaxy: NGC5907_rotmod ($R^2=0.001$)



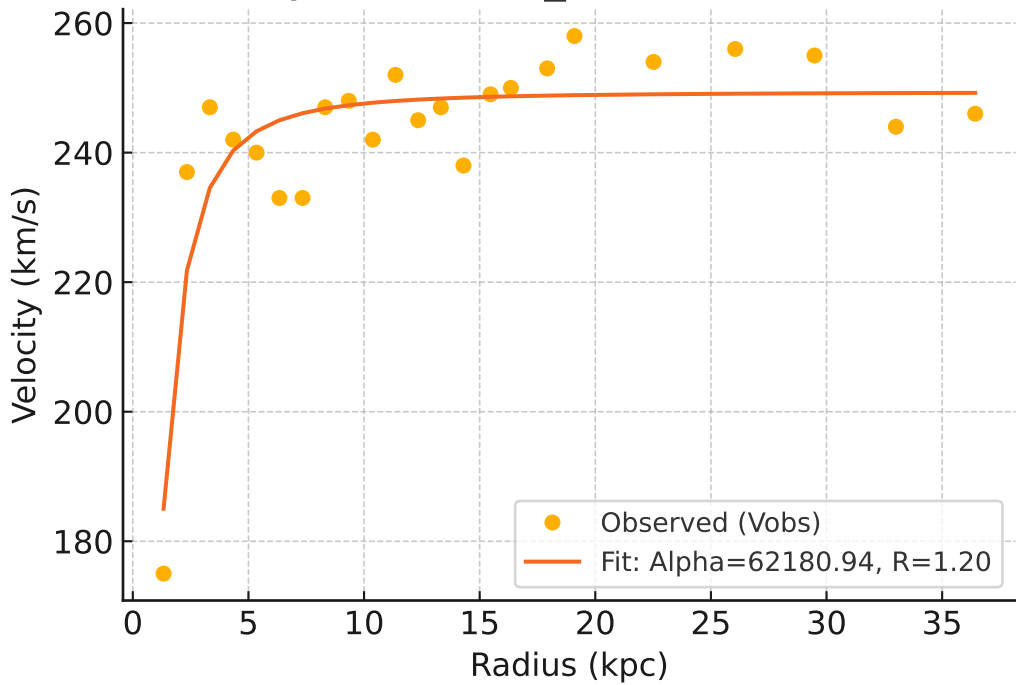
Galaxy: NGC5985_rotmod ($R^2=0.831$)



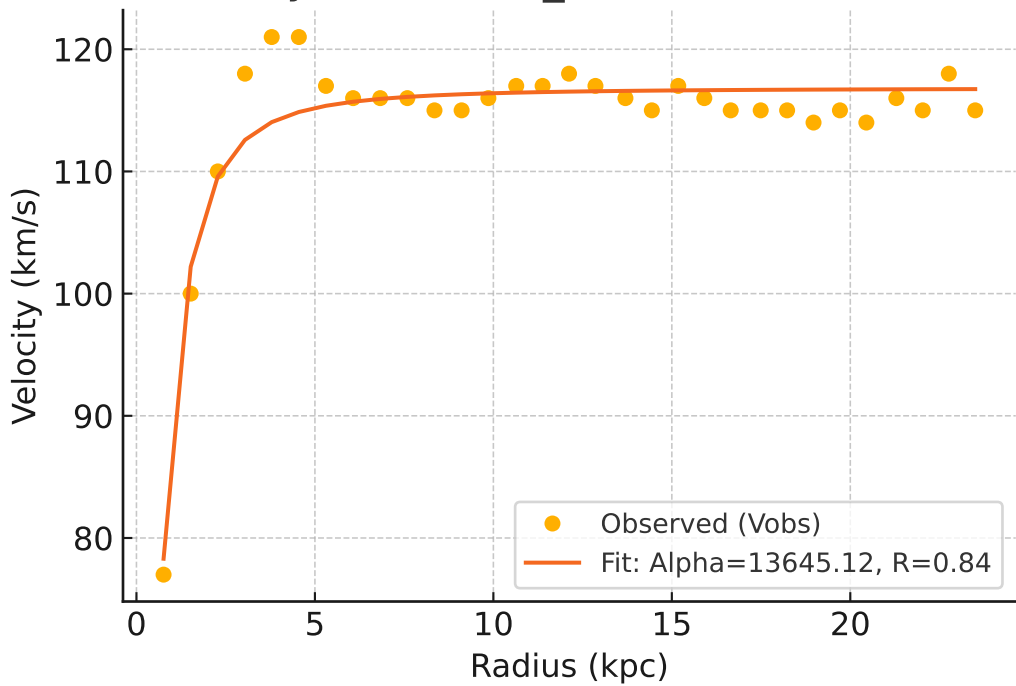
Galaxy: NGC6015_rotmod ($R^2=0.954$)



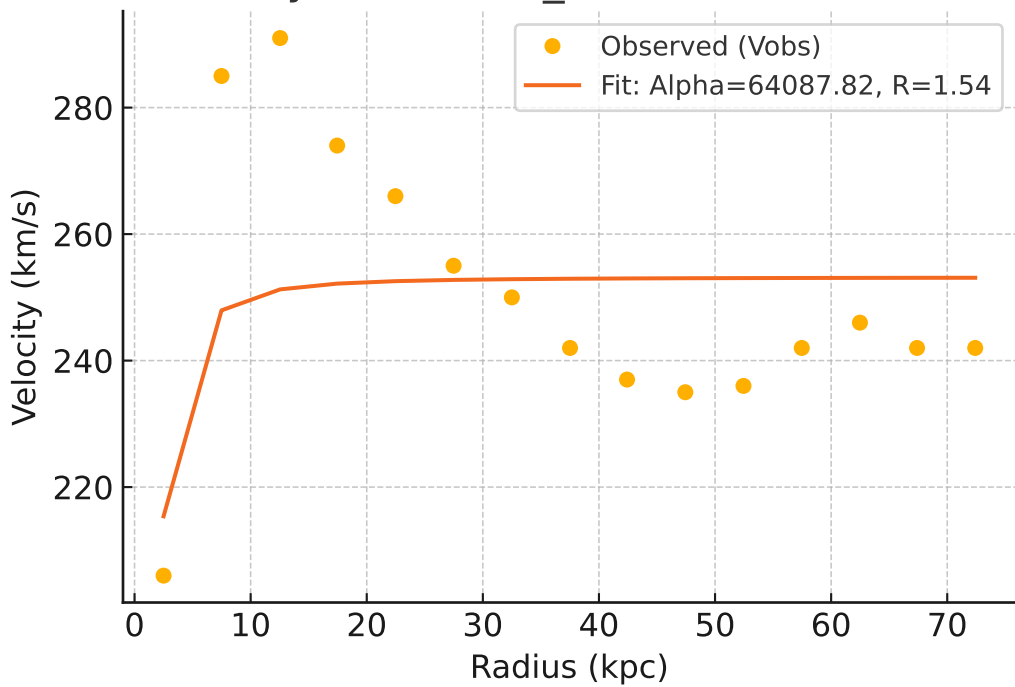
Galaxy: NGC6195_rotmod ($R^2=0.791$)



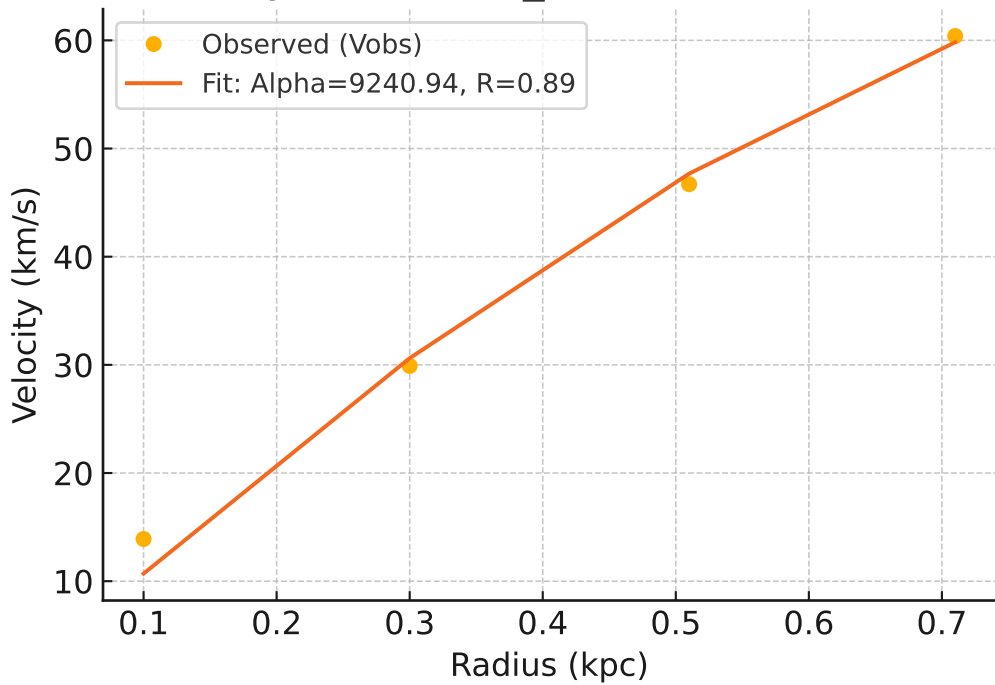
Galaxy: NGC6503_rotmod ($R^2=0.907$)



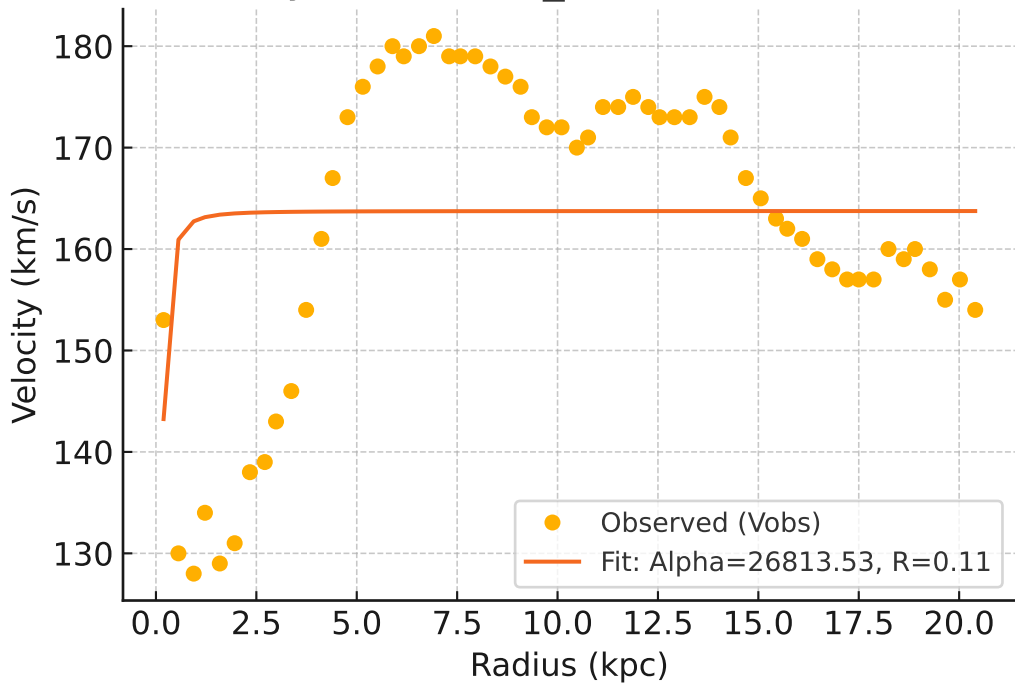
Galaxy: NGC6674_rotmod ($R^2=0.220$)



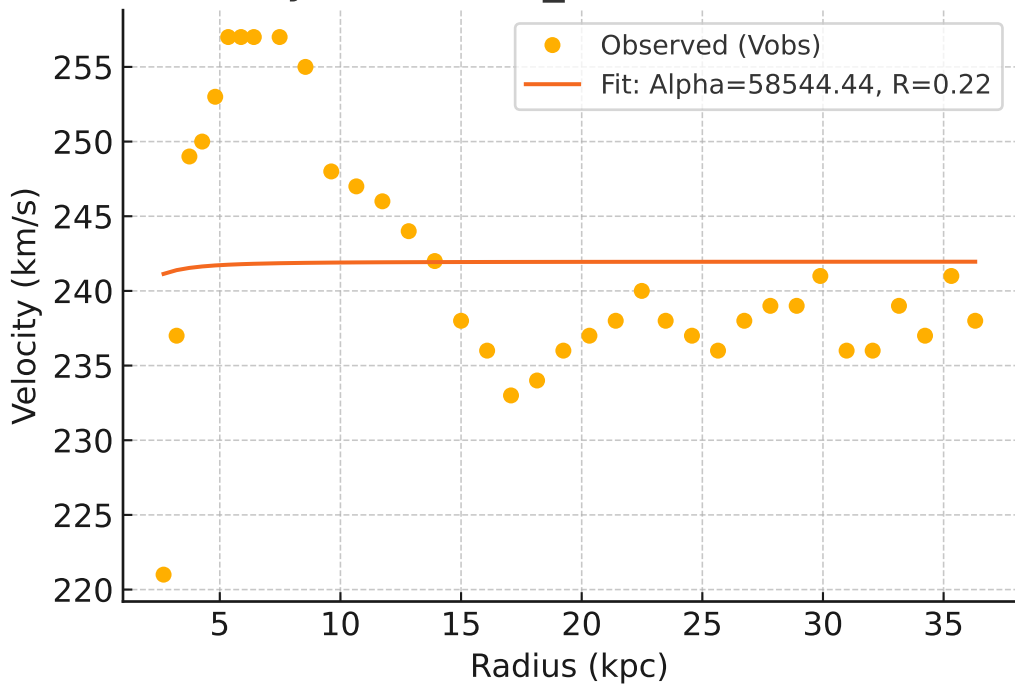
Galaxy: NGC6789_rotmod ($R^2=0.990$)



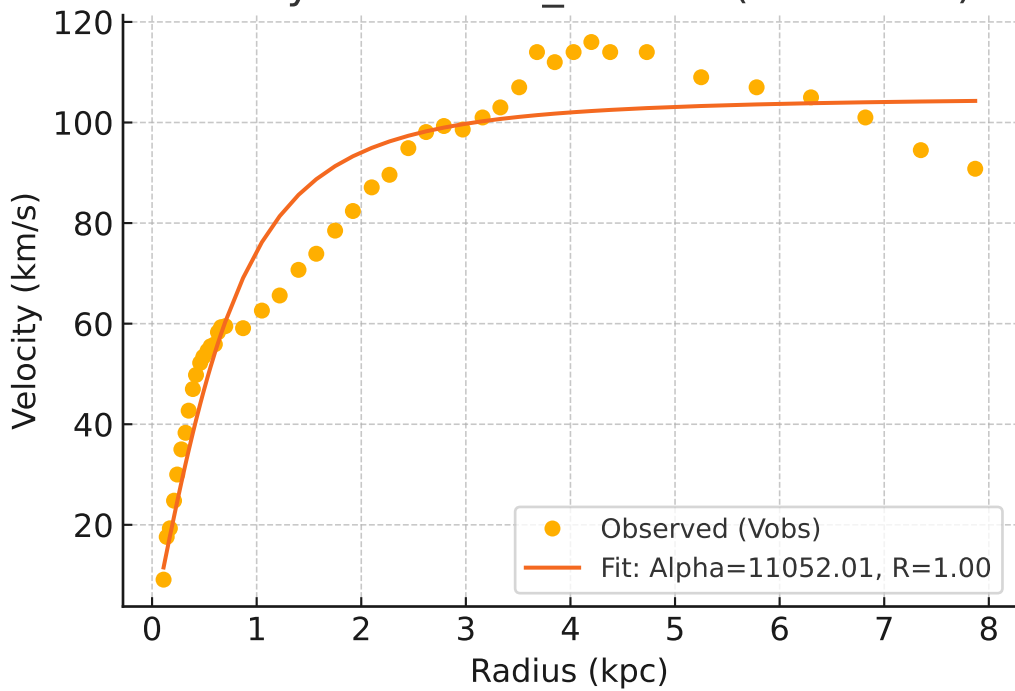
Galaxy: NGC6946_rotmod ($R^2=0.028$)



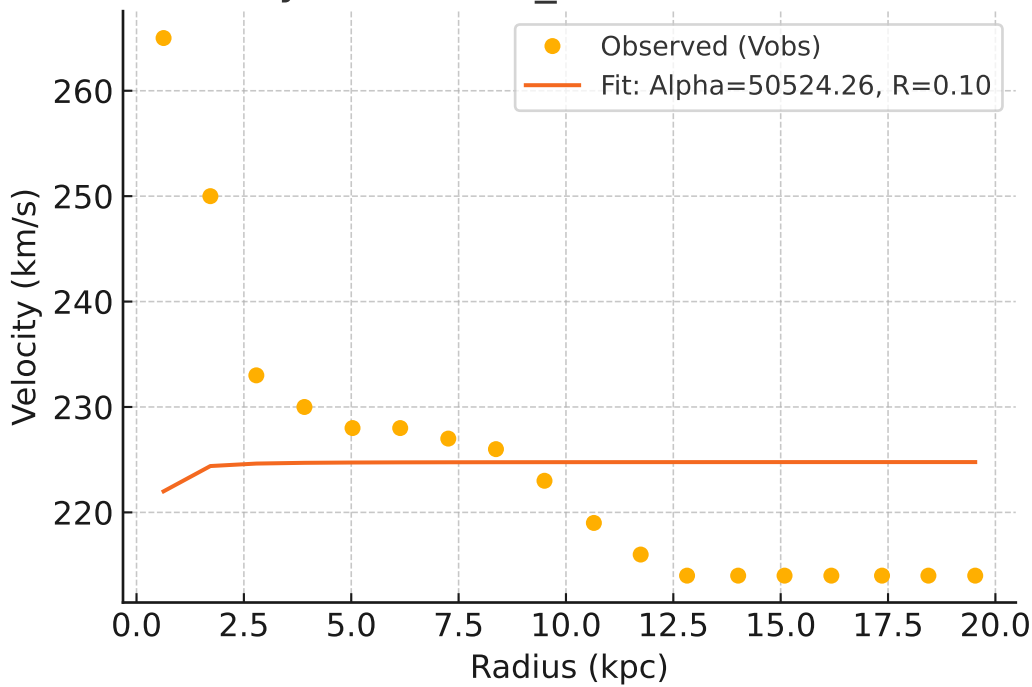
Galaxy: NGC7331_rotmod ($R^2=0.001$)



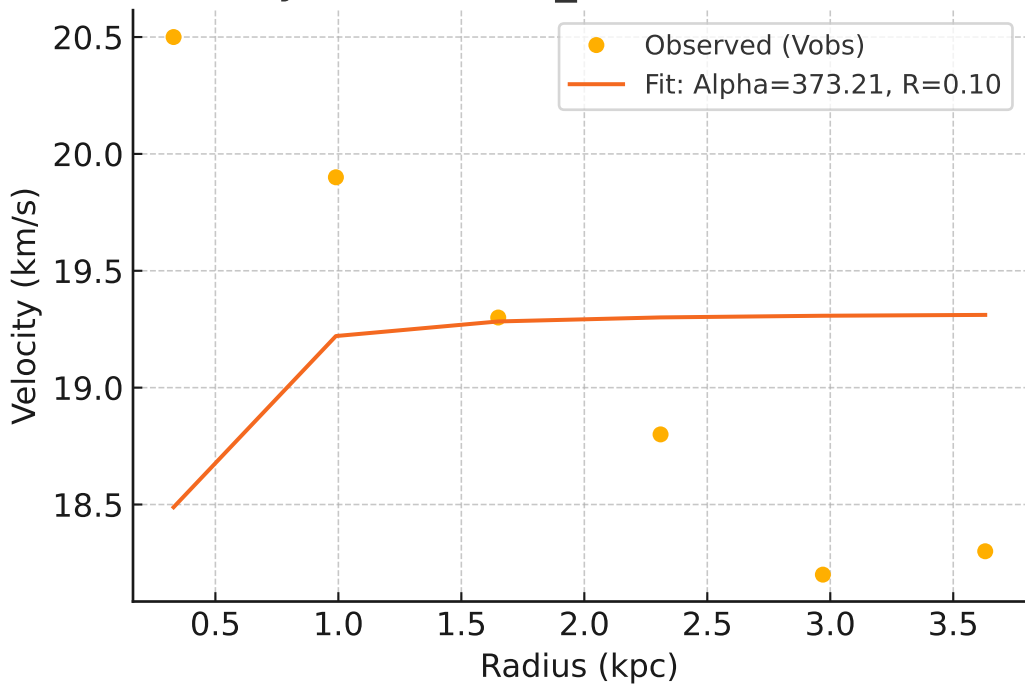
Galaxy: NGC7793_rotmod ($R^2=0.927$)



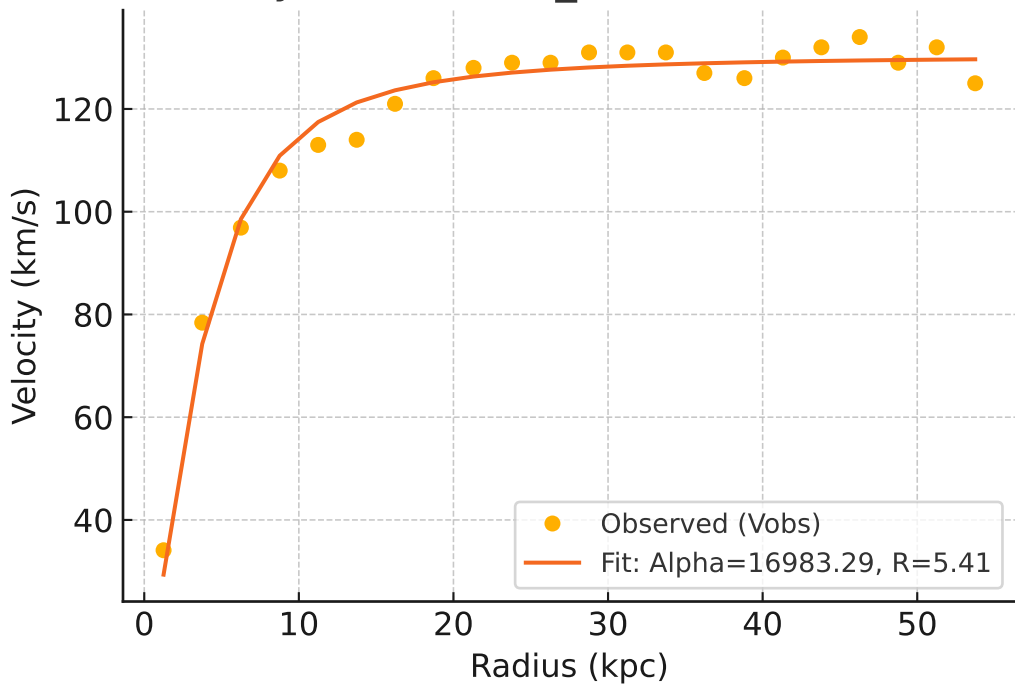
Galaxy: NGC7814_rotmod ($R^2=-0.077$)



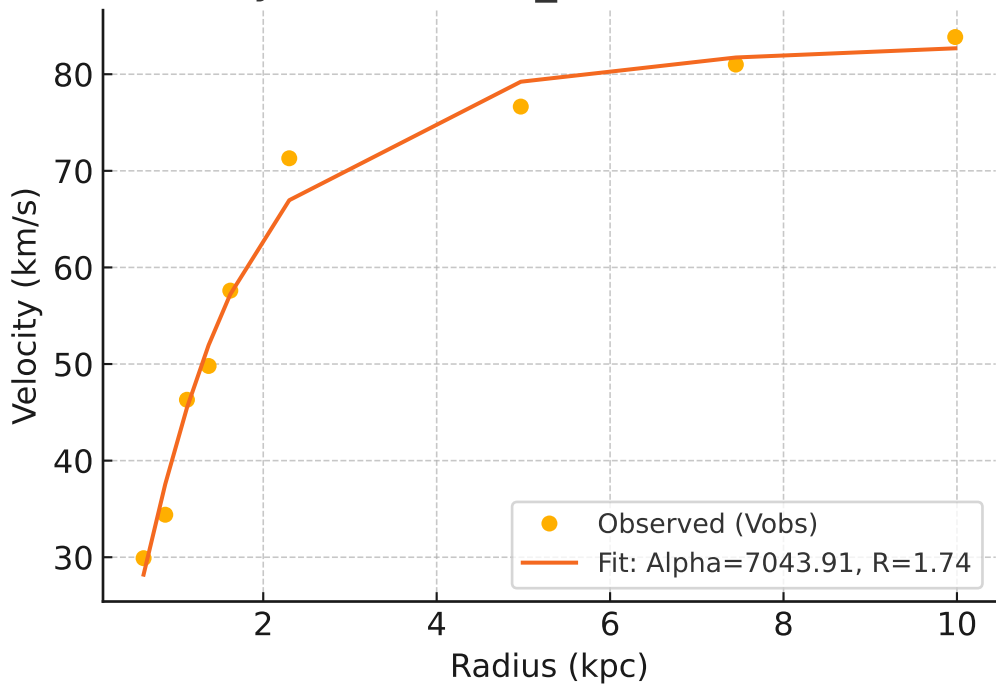
Galaxy: PGC51017_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.687$)



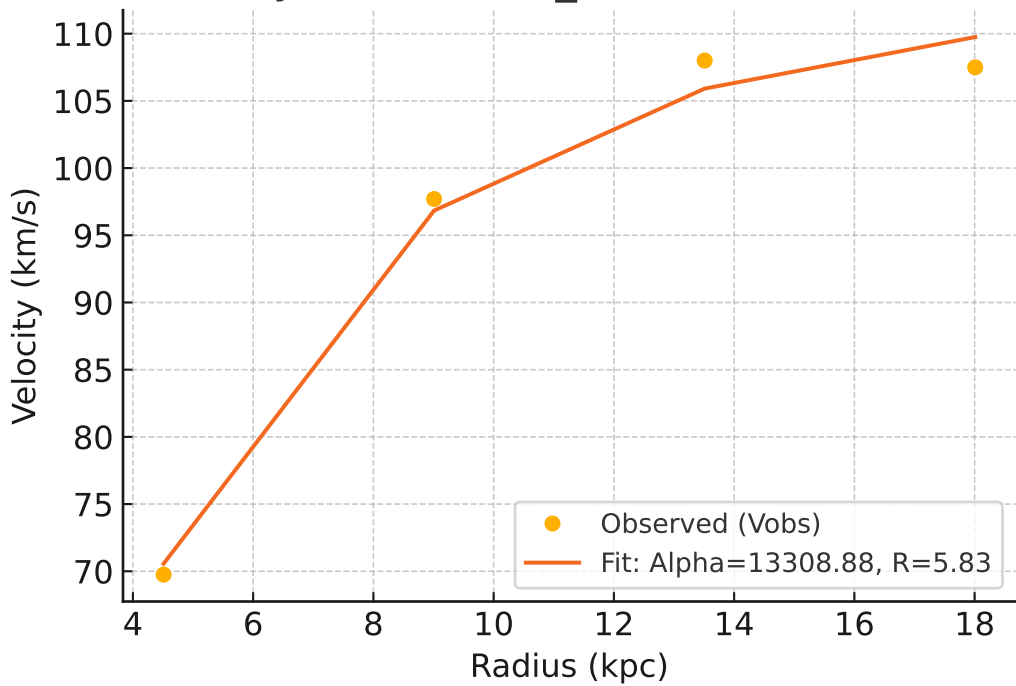
Galaxy: UGC00128_rotmod ($R^2=0.980$)



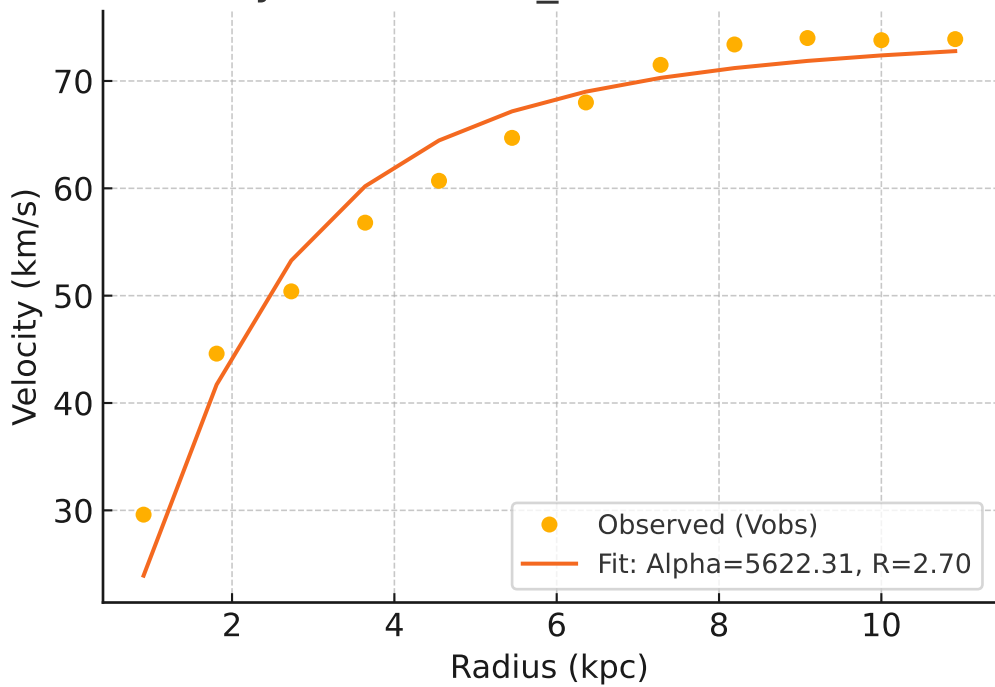
Galaxy: UGC00191_rotmod ($R^2=0.986$)



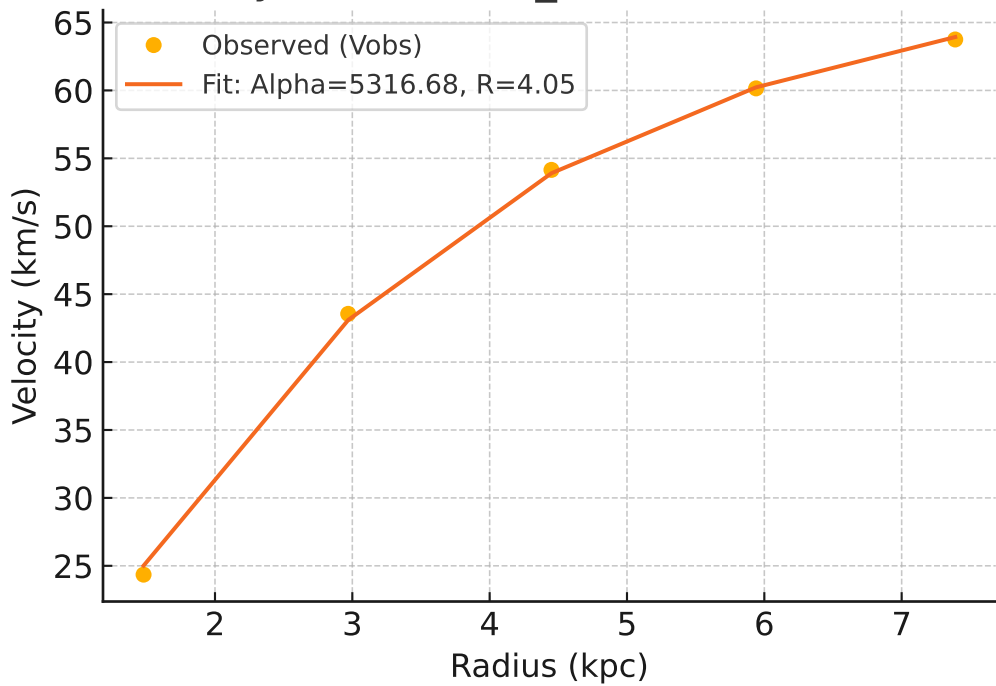
Galaxy: UGC00634_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



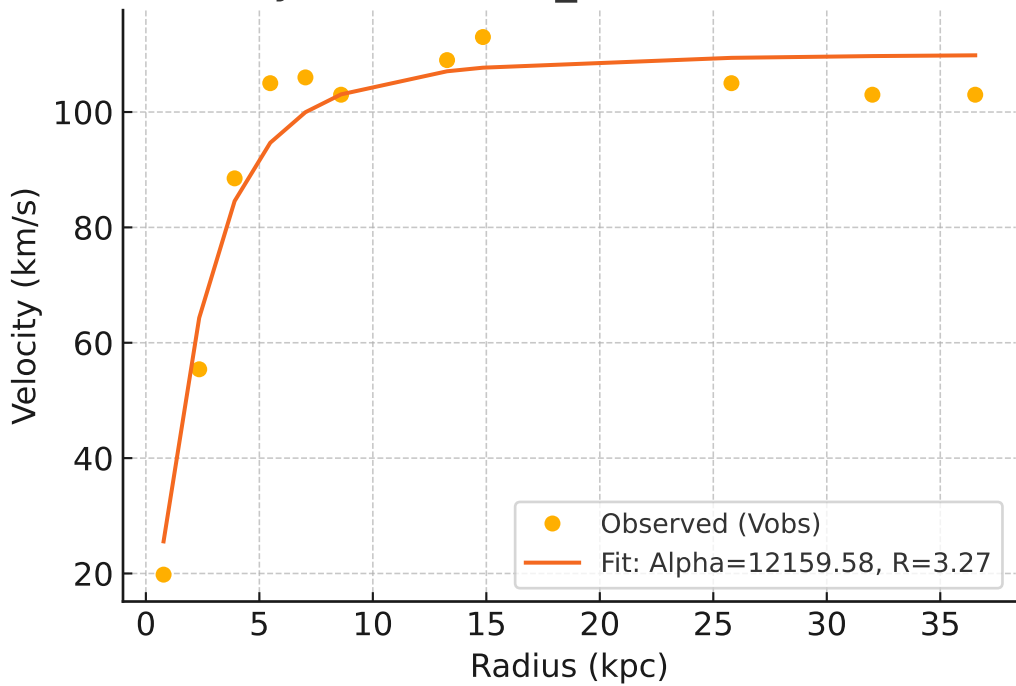
Galaxy: UGC00731_rotmod ($R^2=0.957$)



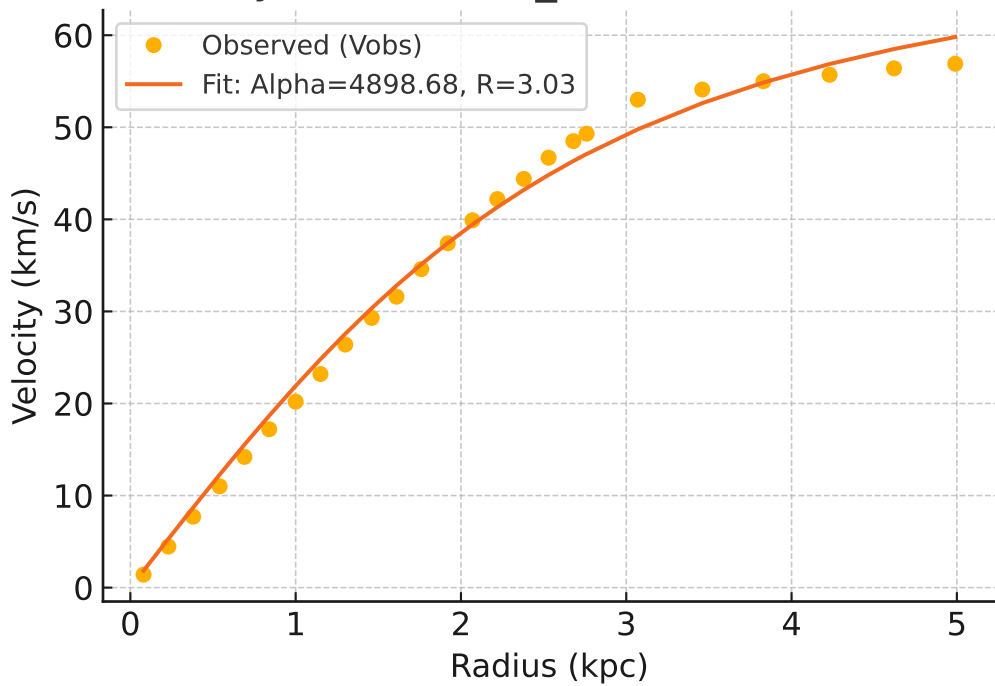
Galaxy: UGC00891_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



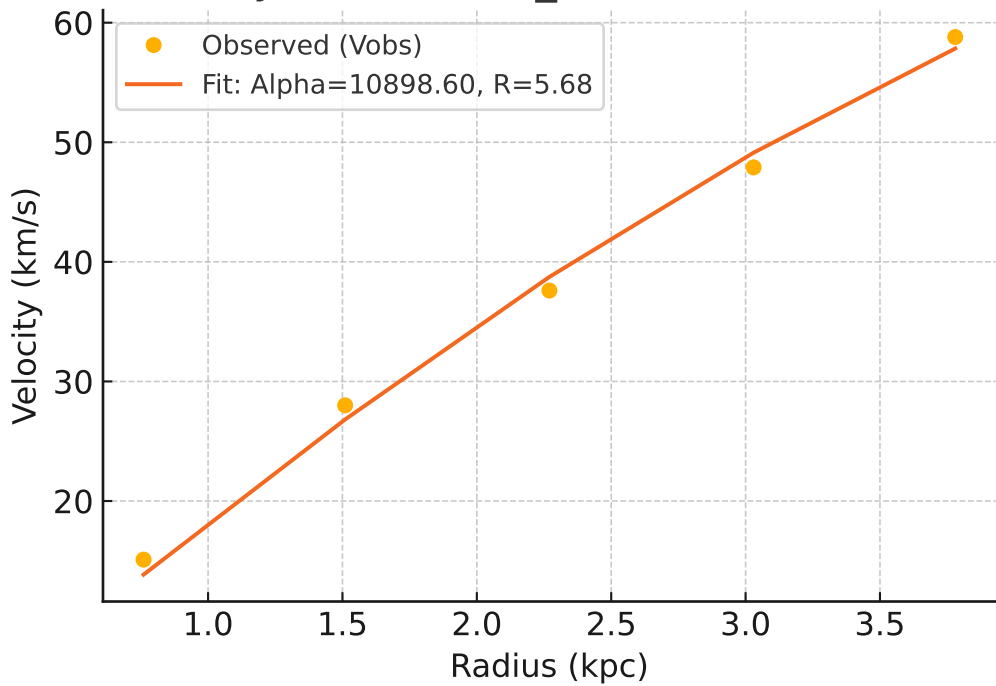
Galaxy: UGC01230_rotmod ($R^2=0.949$)



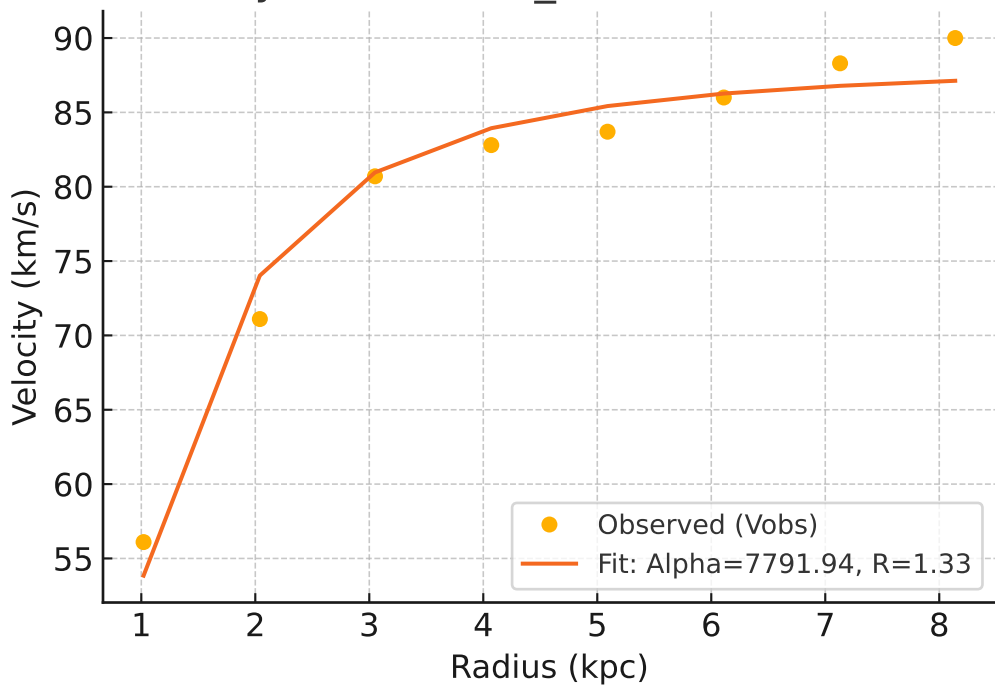
Galaxy: UGC01281_rotmod ($R^2=0.992$)



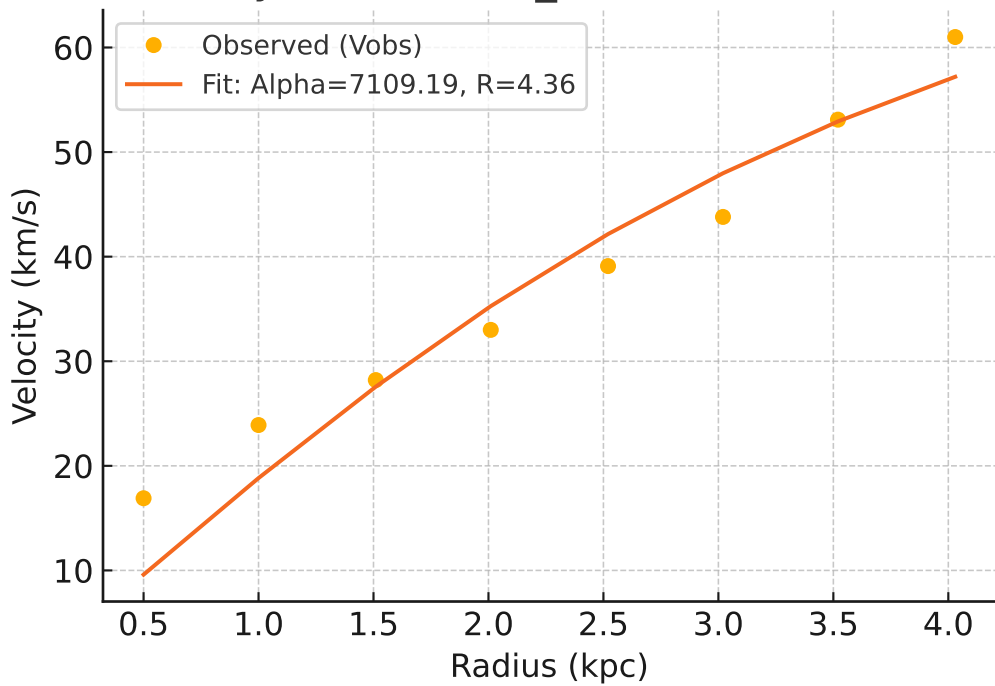
Galaxy: UGC02023_rotmod ($R^2=0.994$)



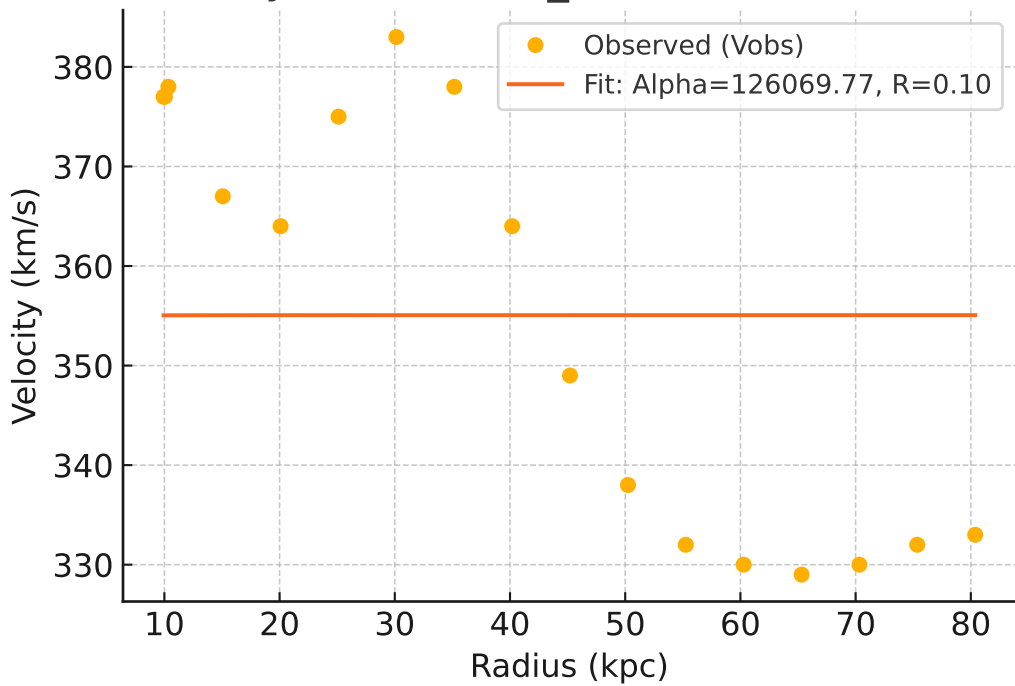
Galaxy: UGC02259_rotmod ($R^2=0.967$)



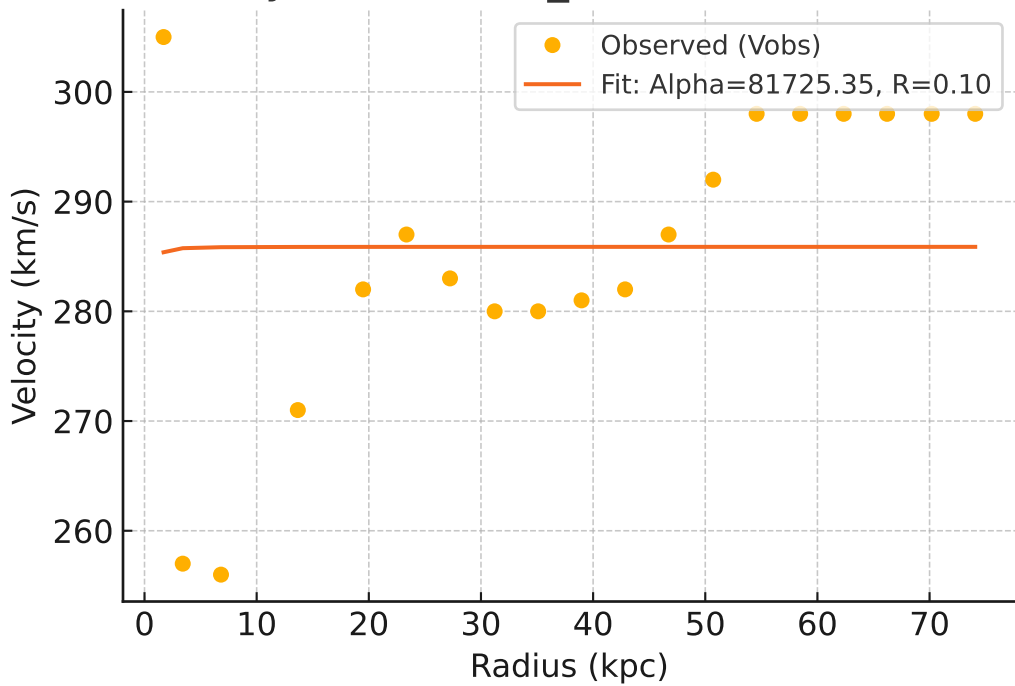
Galaxy: UGC02455_rotmod ($R^2=0.919$)



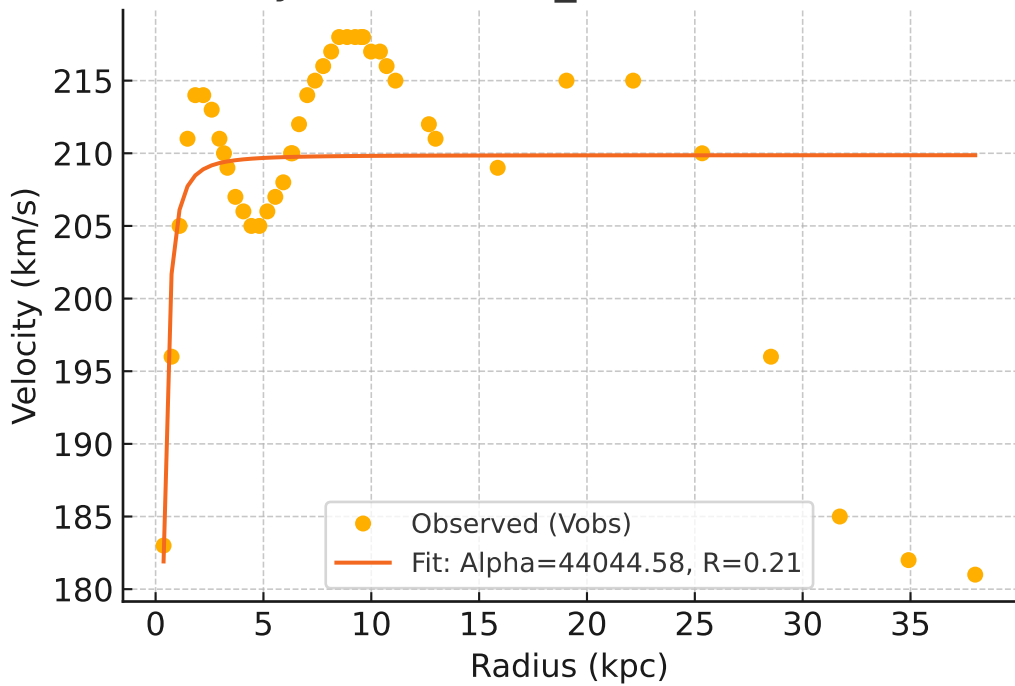
Galaxy: UGC02487_rotmod ($R^2=-0.000$)



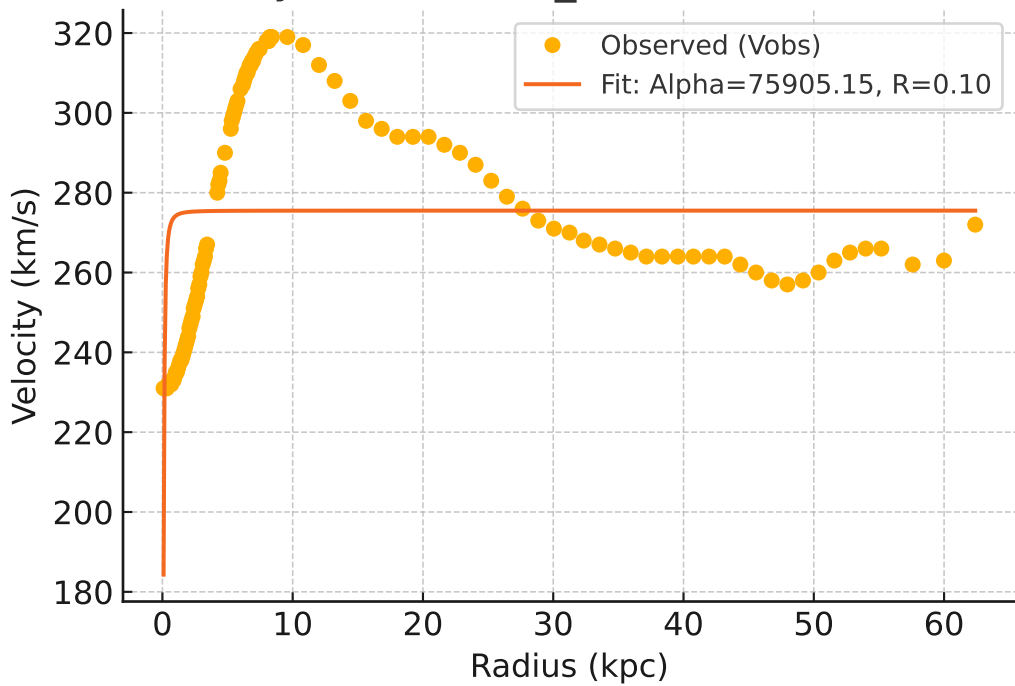
Galaxy: UGC02885_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.003$)



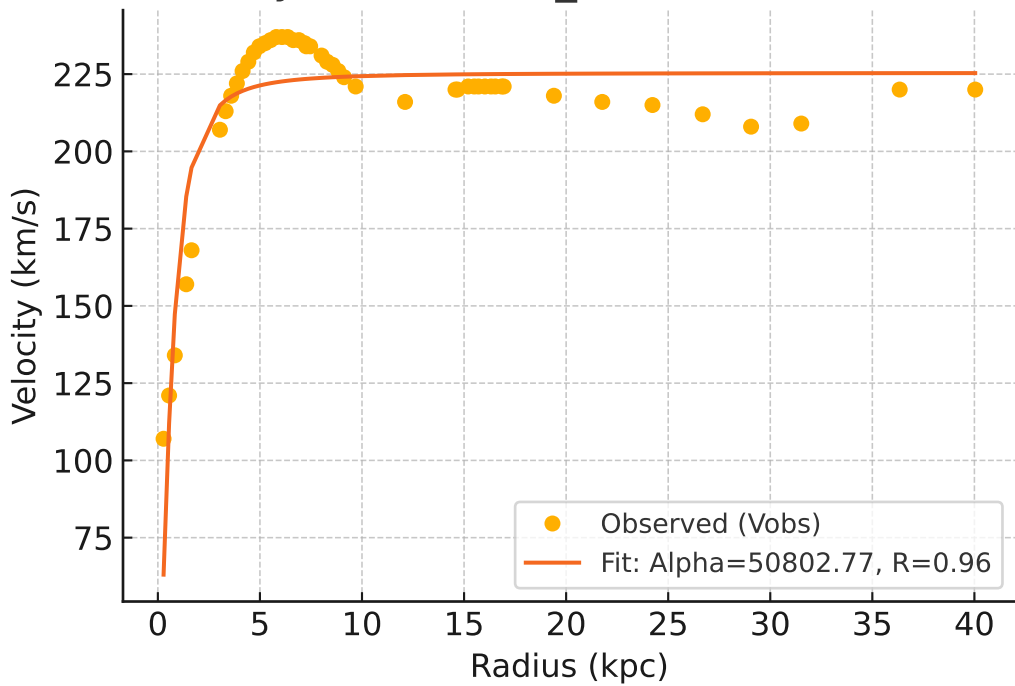
Galaxy: UGC02916_rotmod ($R^2=0.195$)



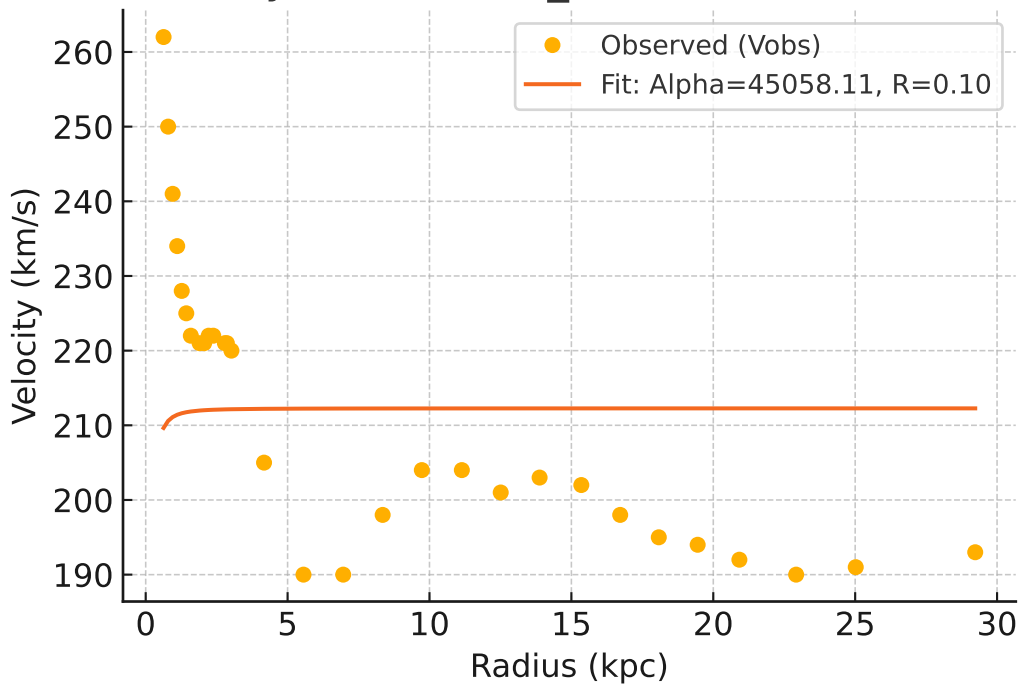
Galaxy: UGC02953_rotmod ($R^2=0.068$)



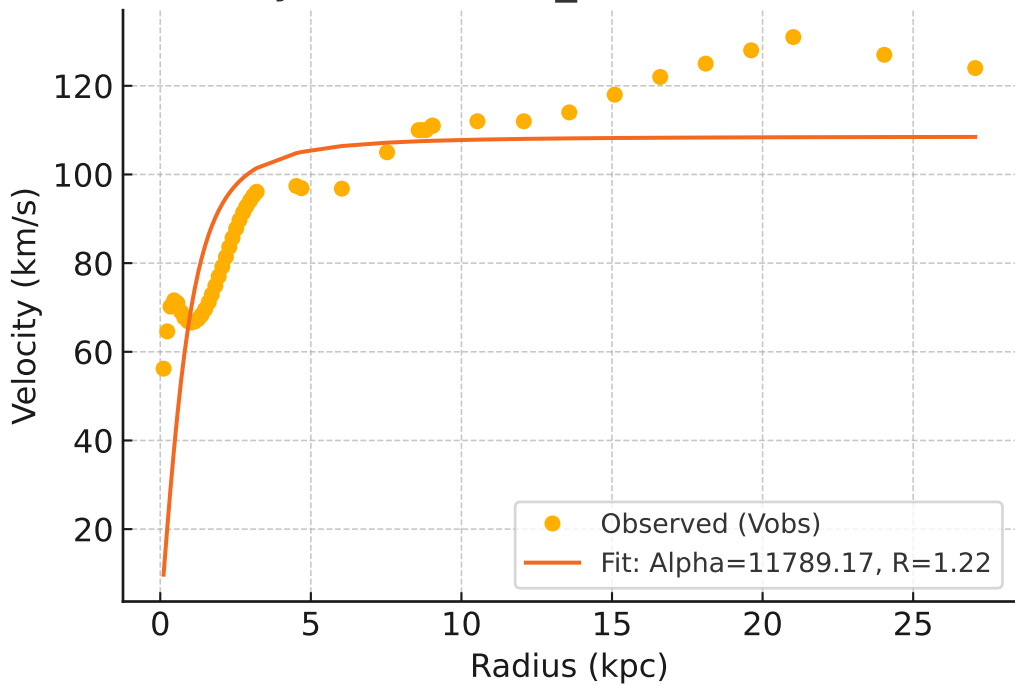
Galaxy: UGC03205_rotmod ($R^2=0.815$)



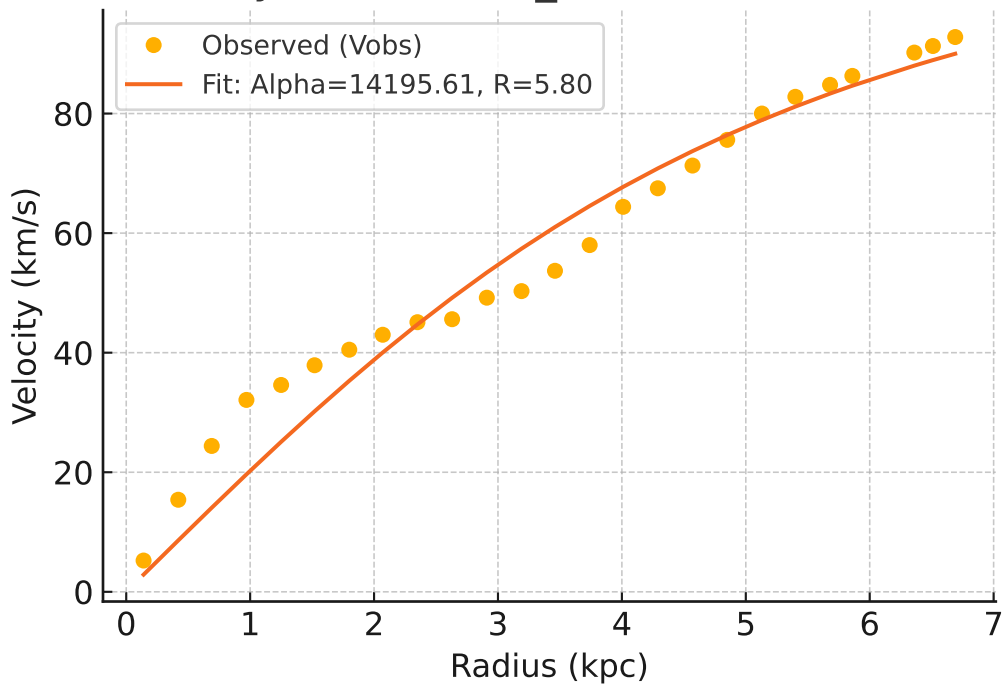
Galaxy: UGC03546_rotmod ($R^2 = -0.054$)



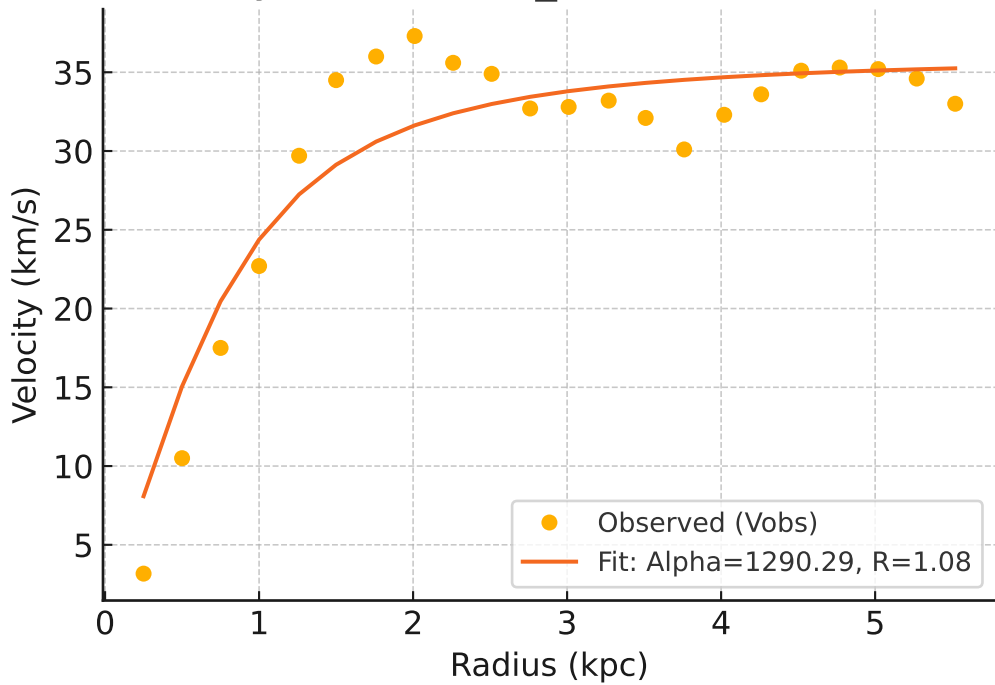
Galaxy: UGC03580_rotmod ($R^2=0.385$)



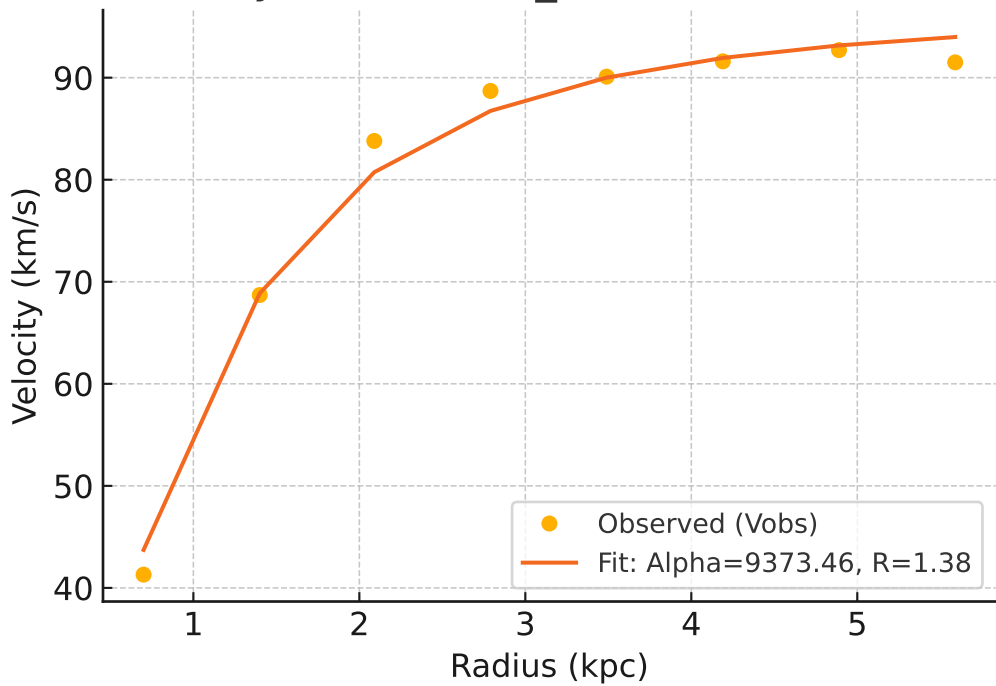
Galaxy: UGC04278_rotmod ($R^2=0.951$)



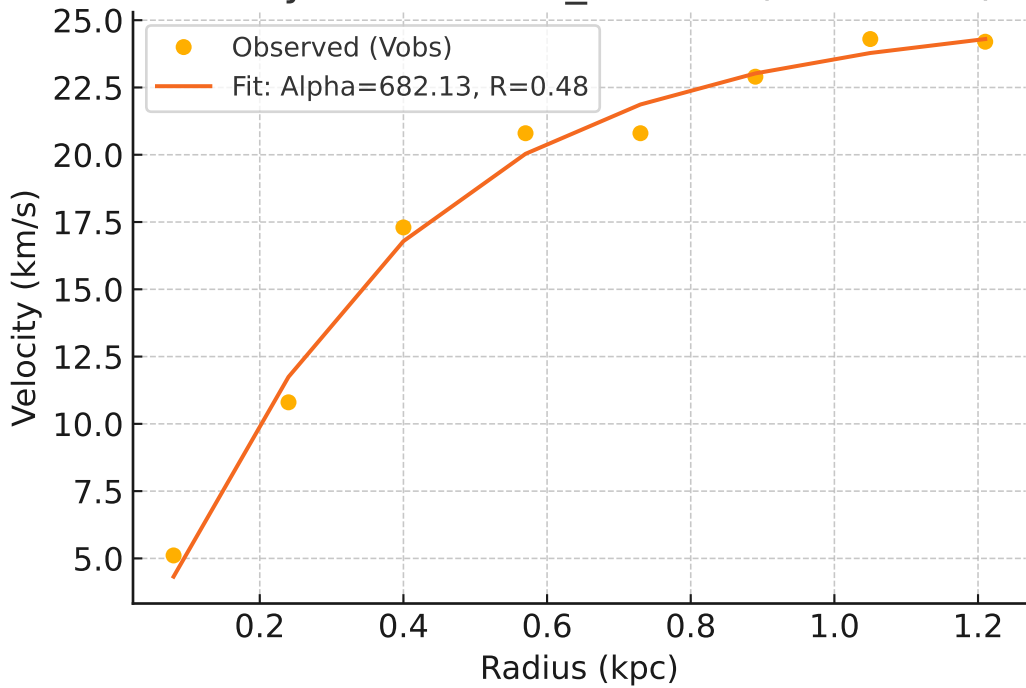
Galaxy: UGC04305_rotmod ($R^2=0.874$)



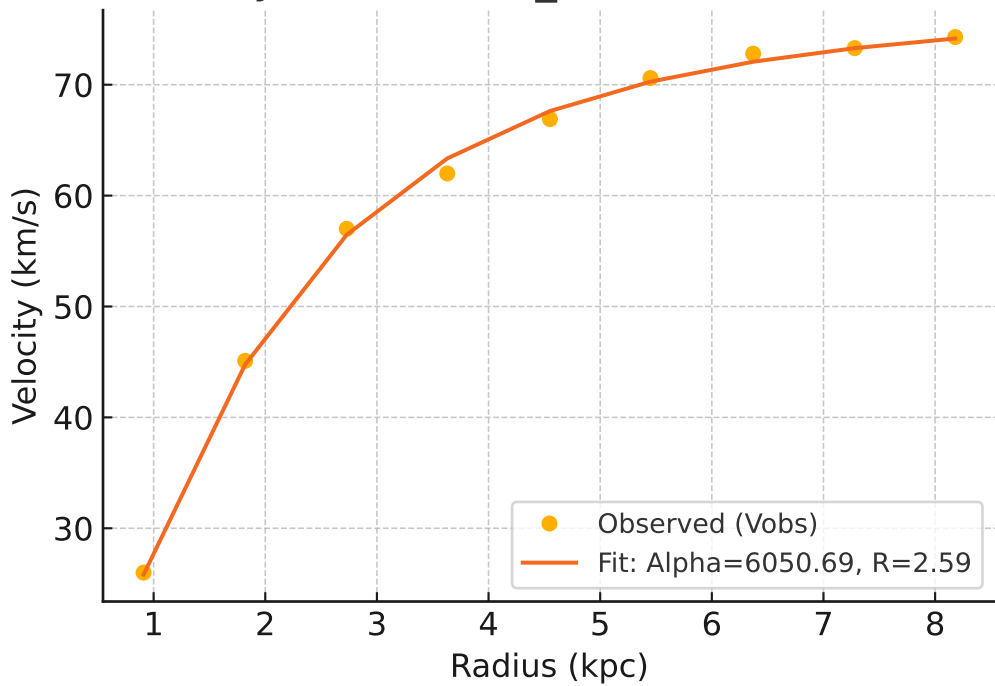
Galaxy: UGC04325_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



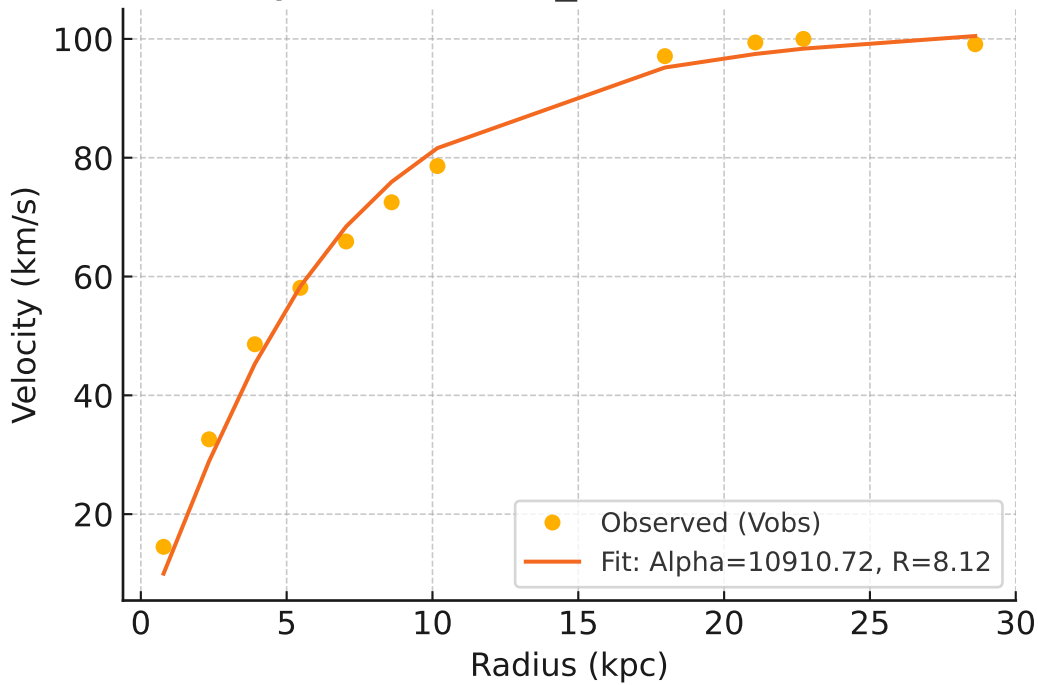
Galaxy: UGC04483_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



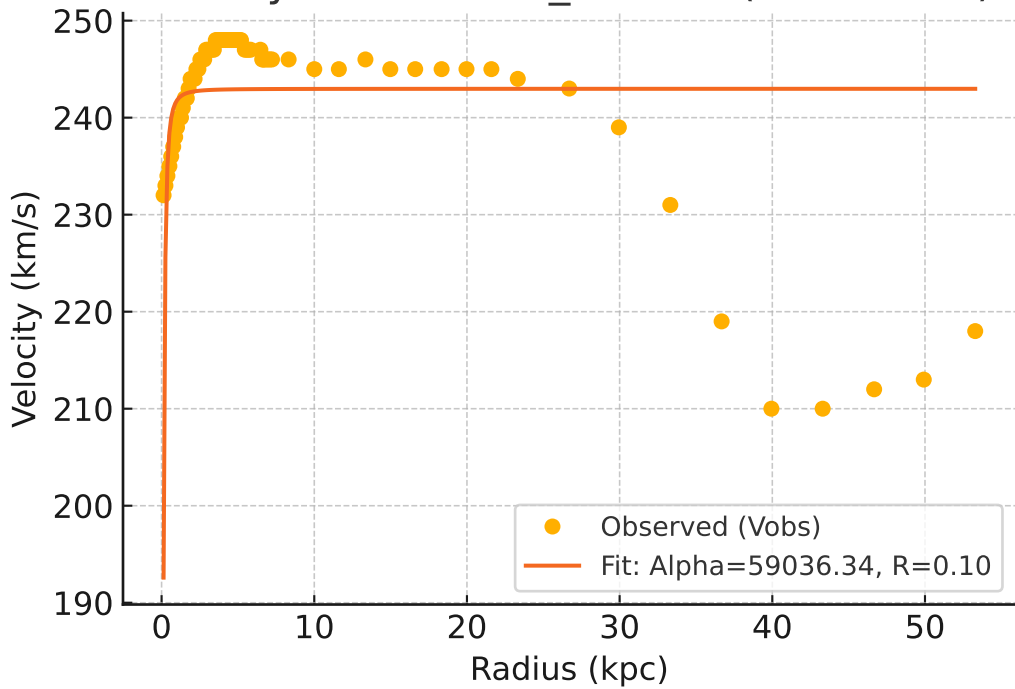
Galaxy: UGC04499_rotmod ($R^2=0.998$)



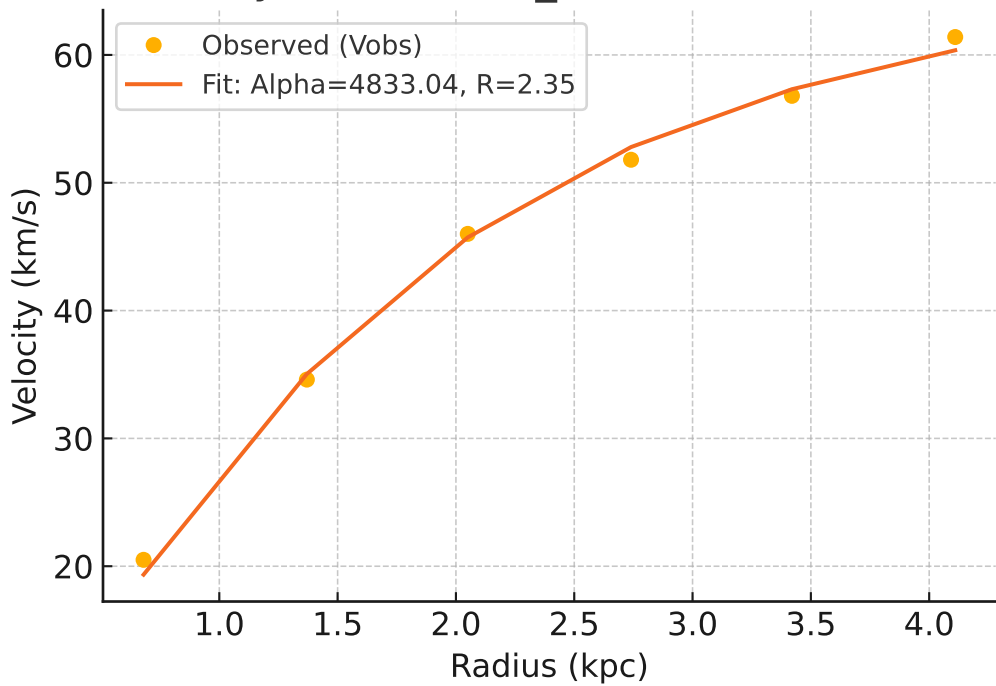
Galaxy: UGC05005_rotmod ($R^2=0.990$)



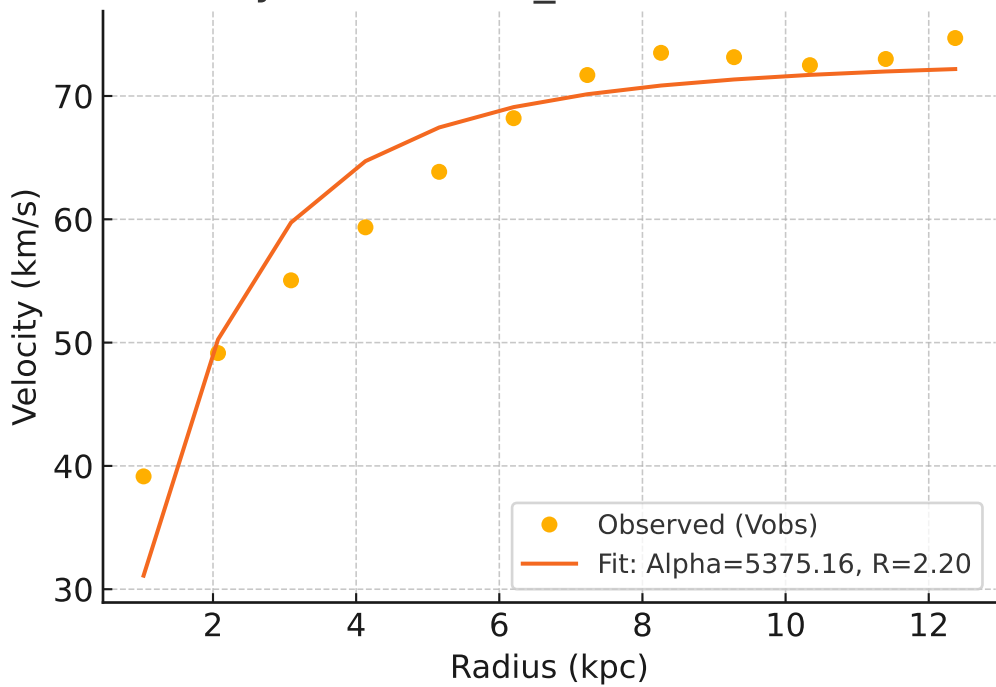
Galaxy: UGC05253_rotmod ($R^2=-0.200$)



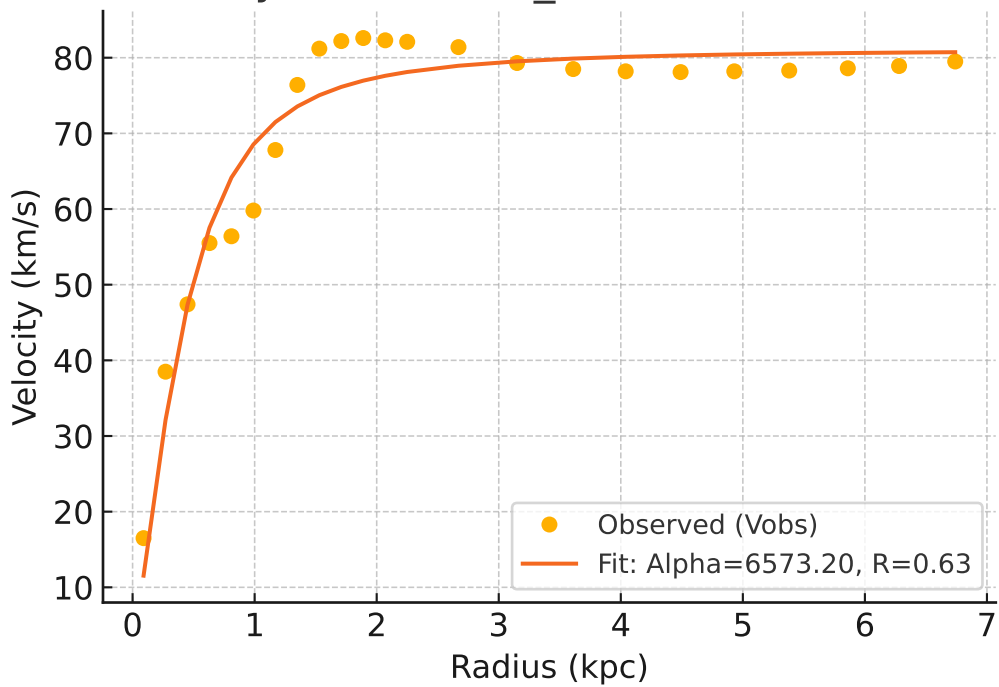
Galaxy: UGC05414_rotmod ($R^2=0.997$)



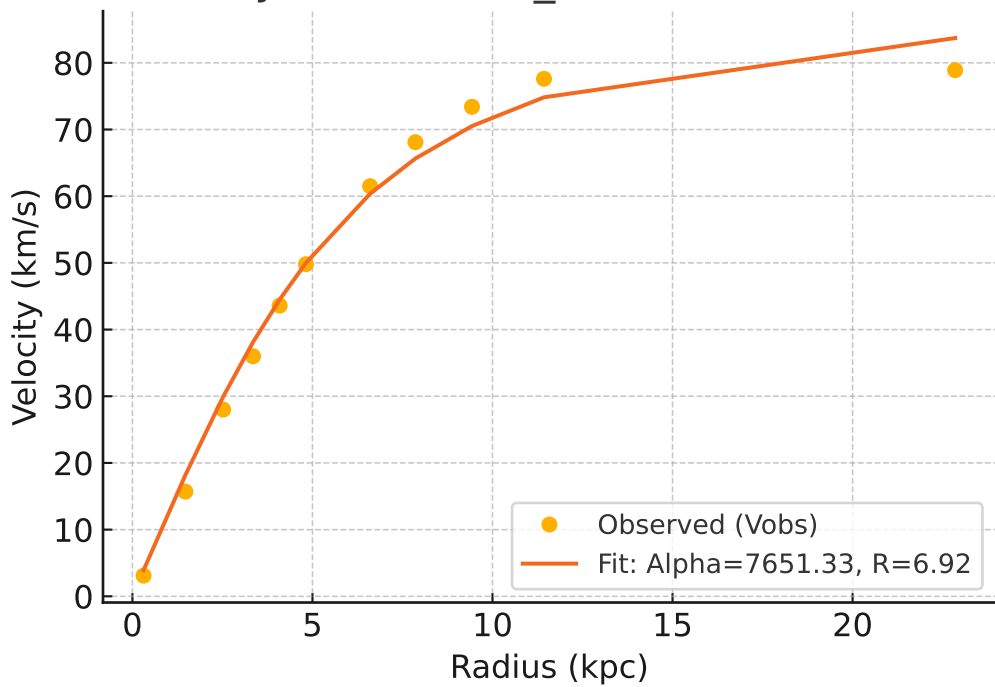
Galaxy: UGC05716_rotmod ($R^2=0.896$)



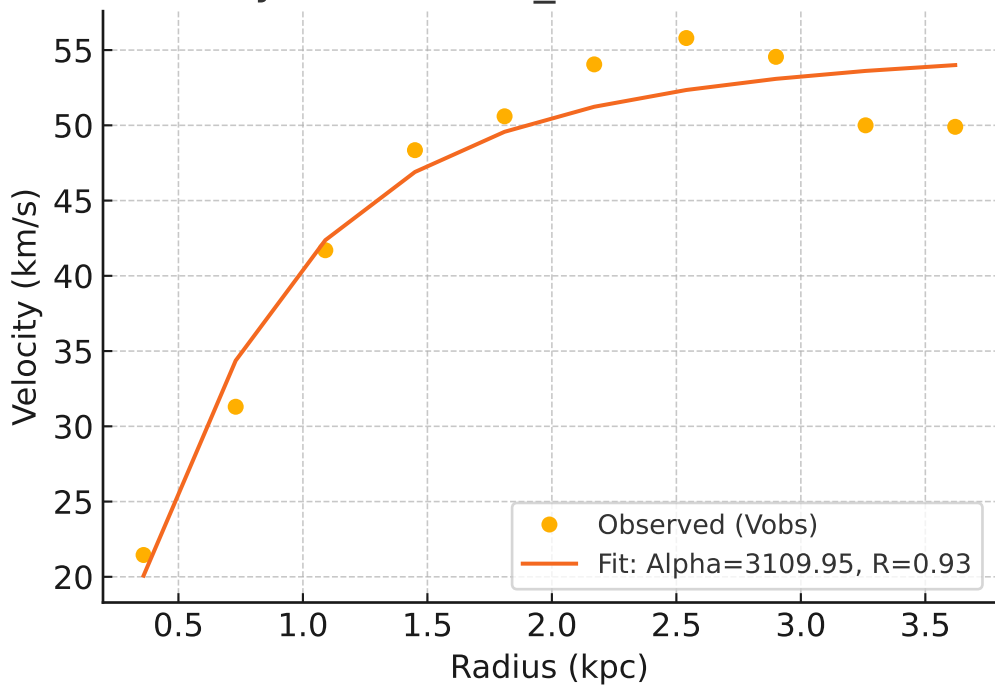
Galaxy: UGC05721_rotmod ($R^2=0.937$)



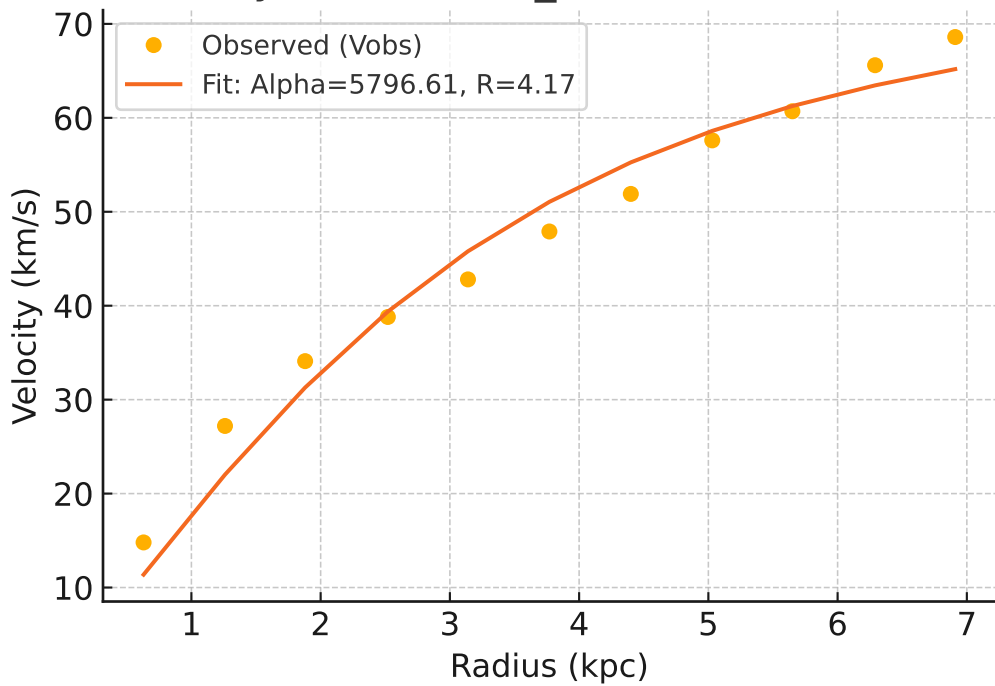
Galaxy: UGC05750_rotmod ($R^2=0.991$)



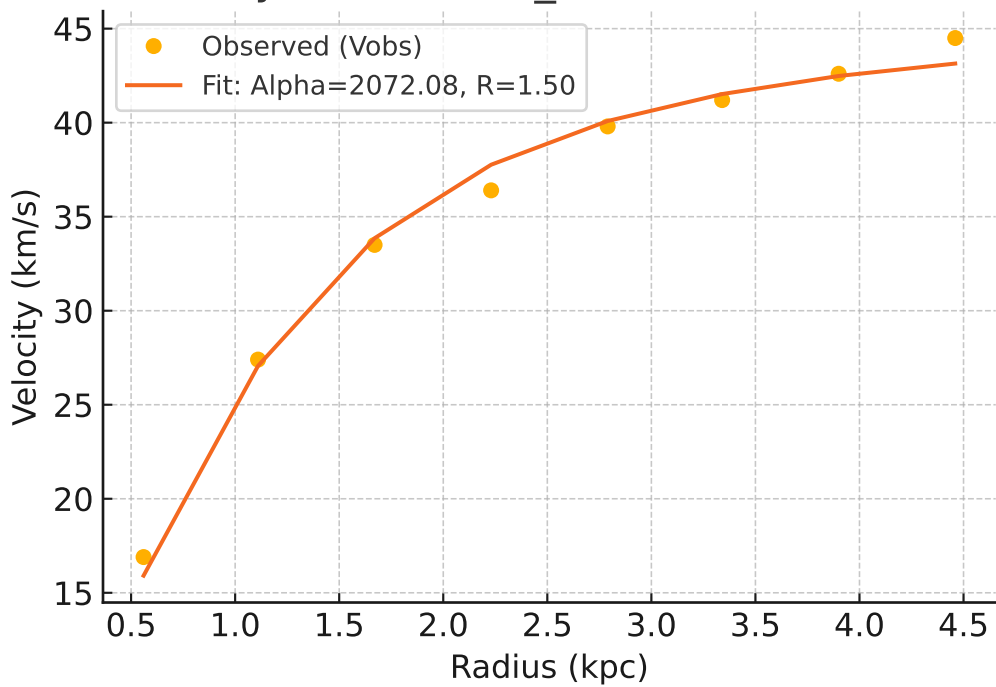
Galaxy: UGC05764_rotmod ($R^2=0.941$)



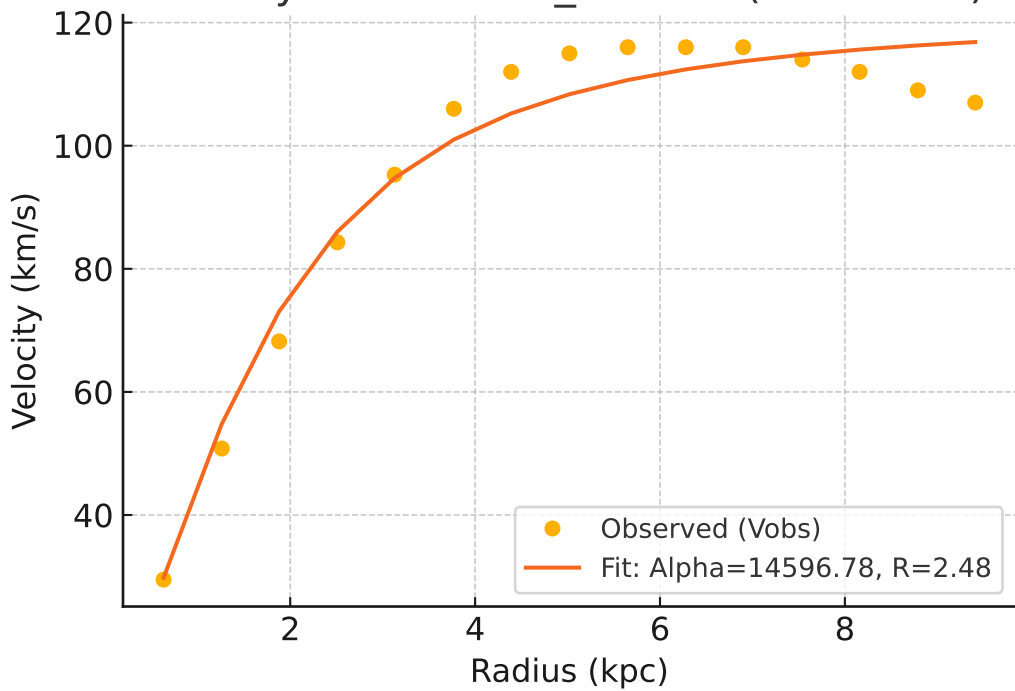
Galaxy: UGC05829_rotmod ($R^2=0.966$)



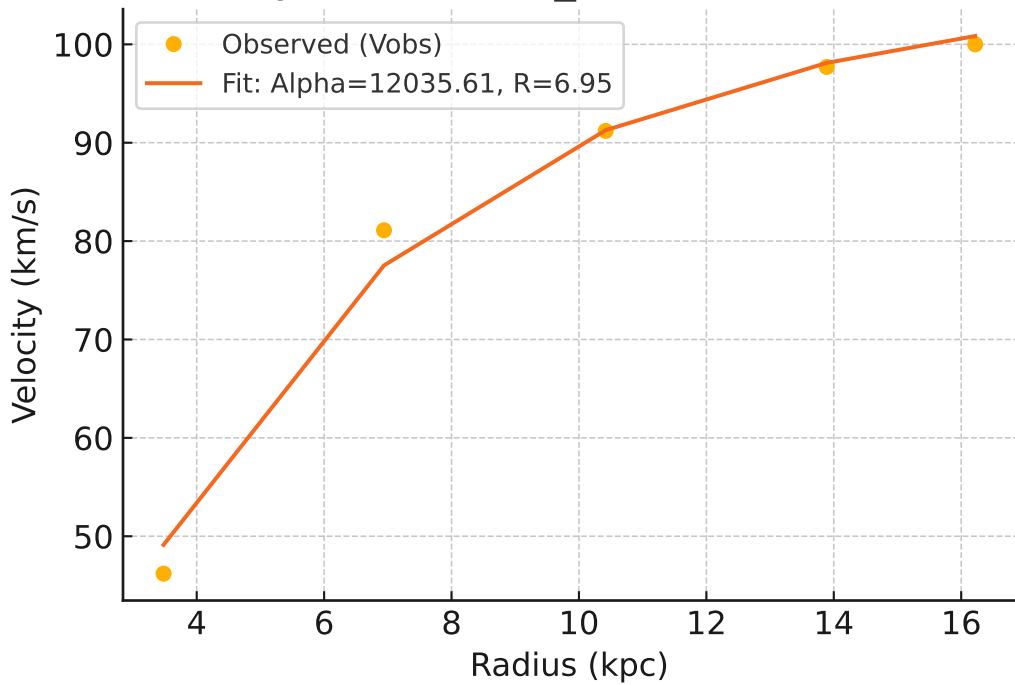
Galaxy: UGC05918_rotmod ($R^2=0.991$)



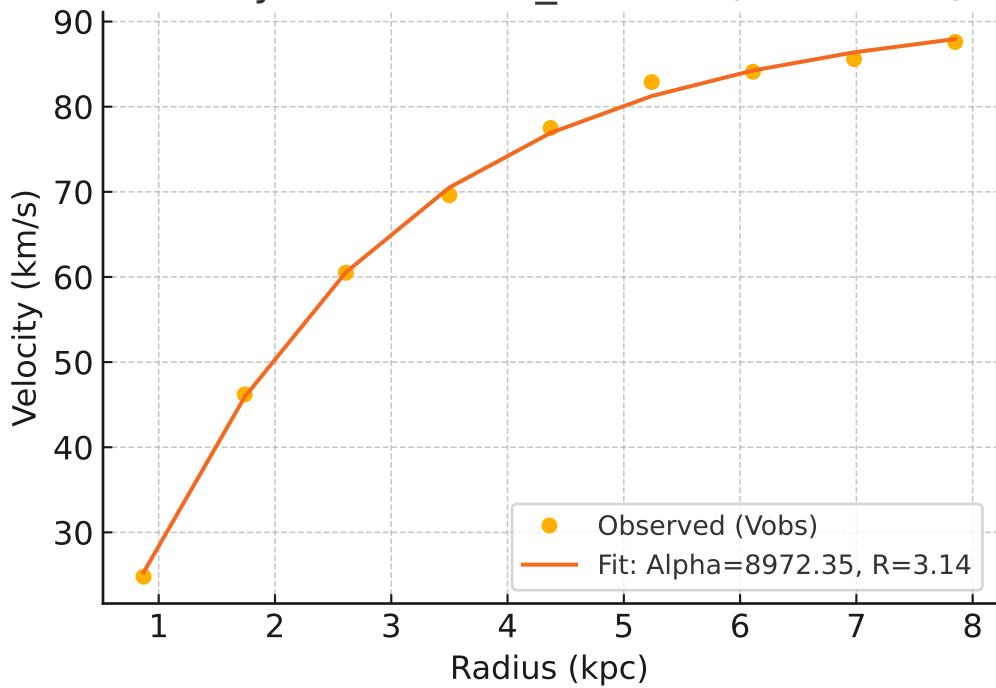
Galaxy: UGC05986_rotmod ($R^2=0.964$)



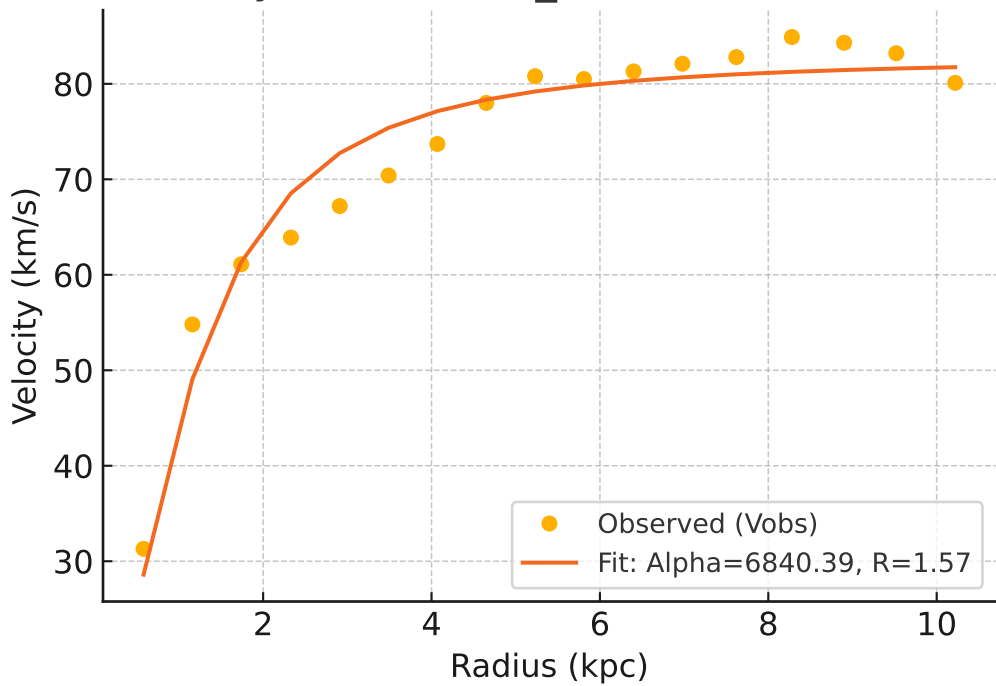
Galaxy: UGC05999_rotmod ($R^2=0.988$)



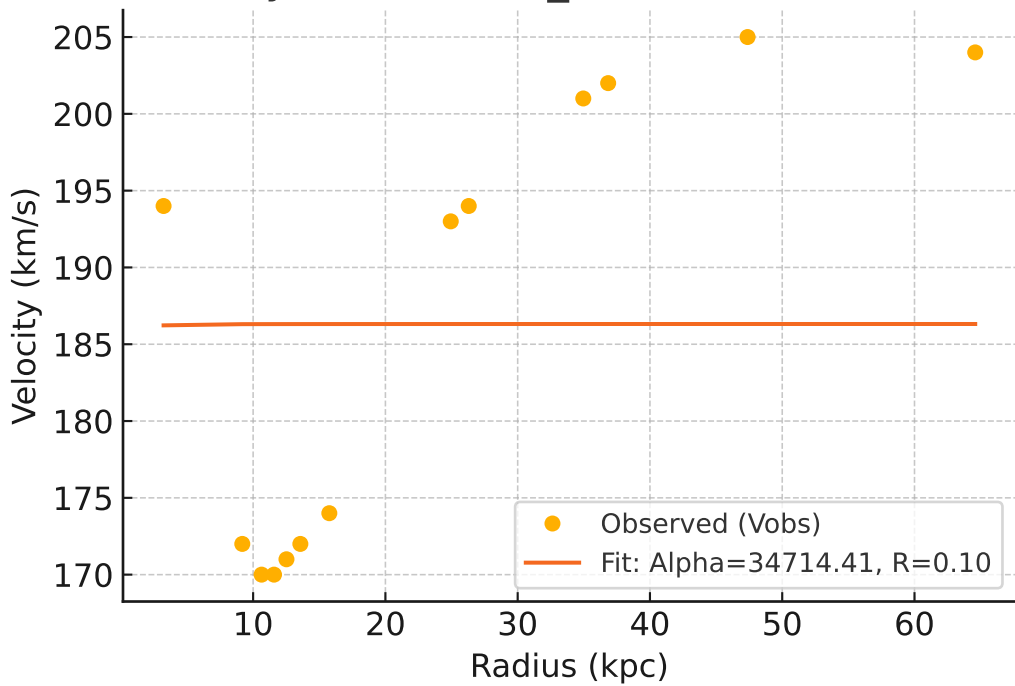
Galaxy: UGC06399_rotmod ($R^2=0.999$)



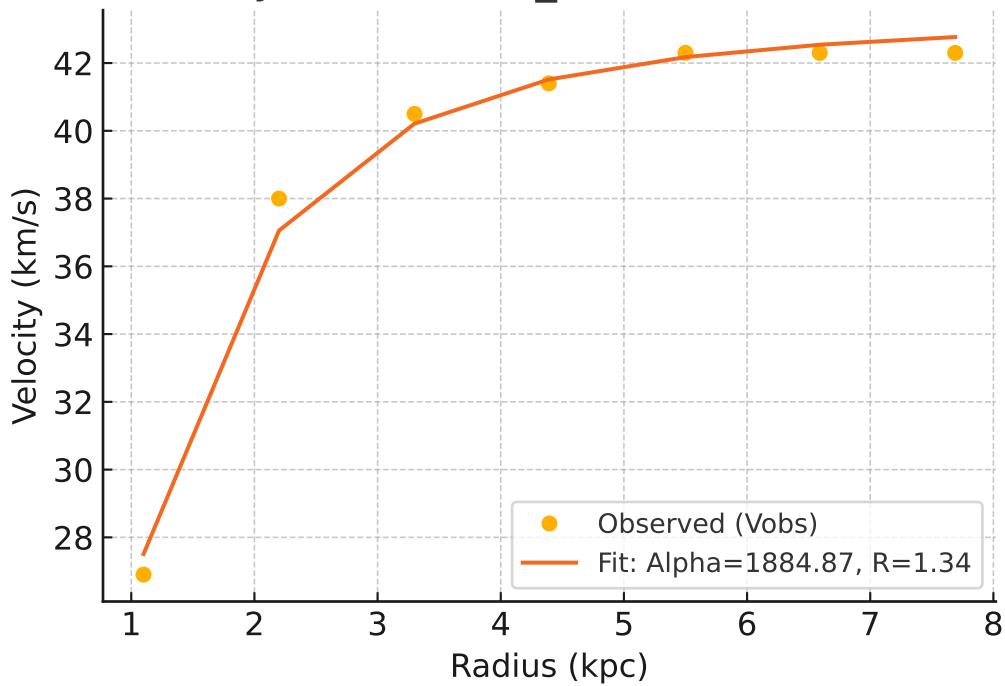
Galaxy: UGC06446_rotmod ($R^2=0.947$)



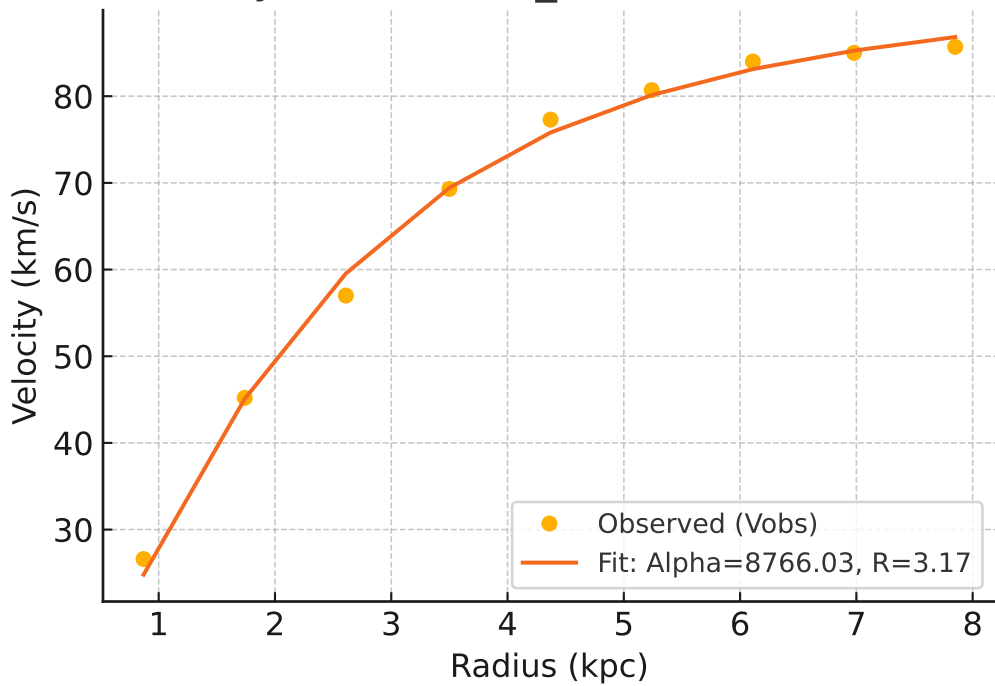
Galaxy: UGC06614_rotmod ($R^2=-0.000$)



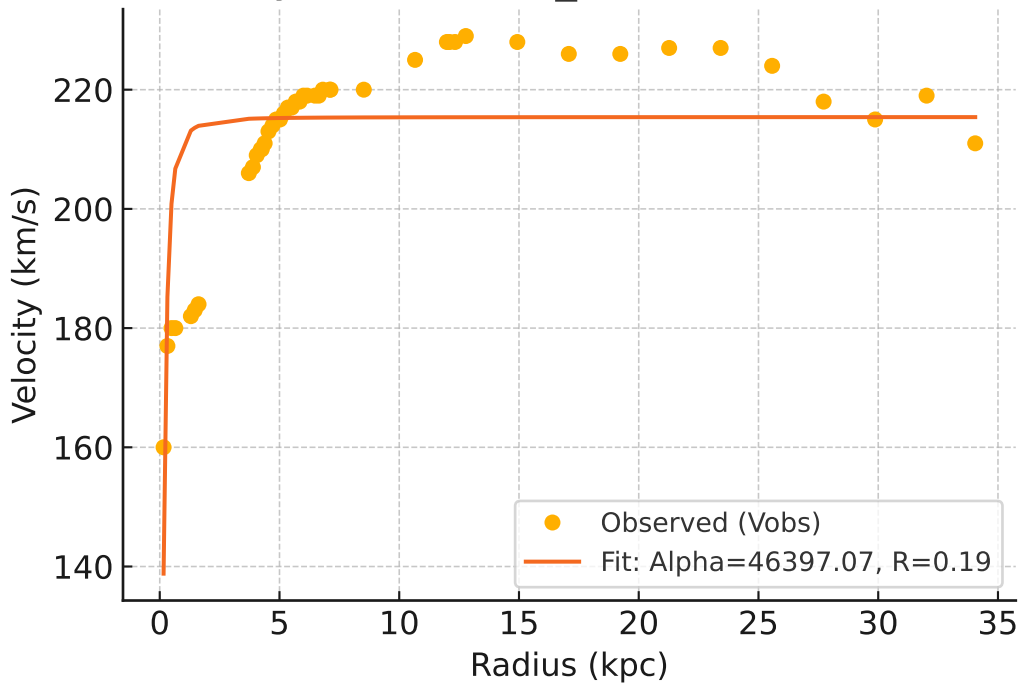
Galaxy: UGC06628_rotmod ($R^2=0.991$)



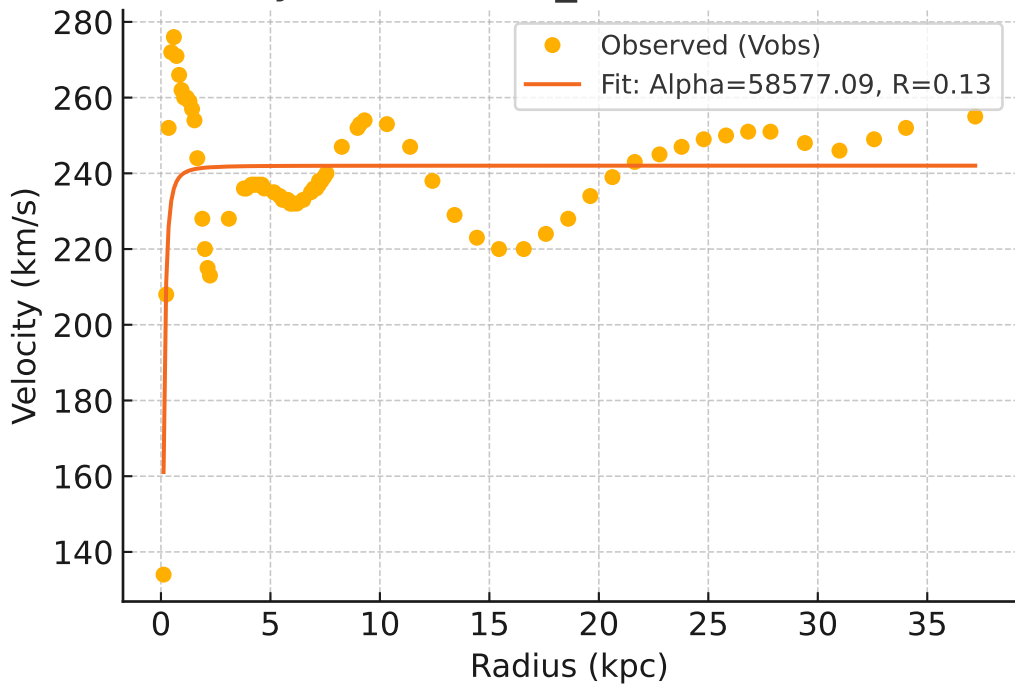
Galaxy: UGC06667_rotmod ($R^2=0.996$)



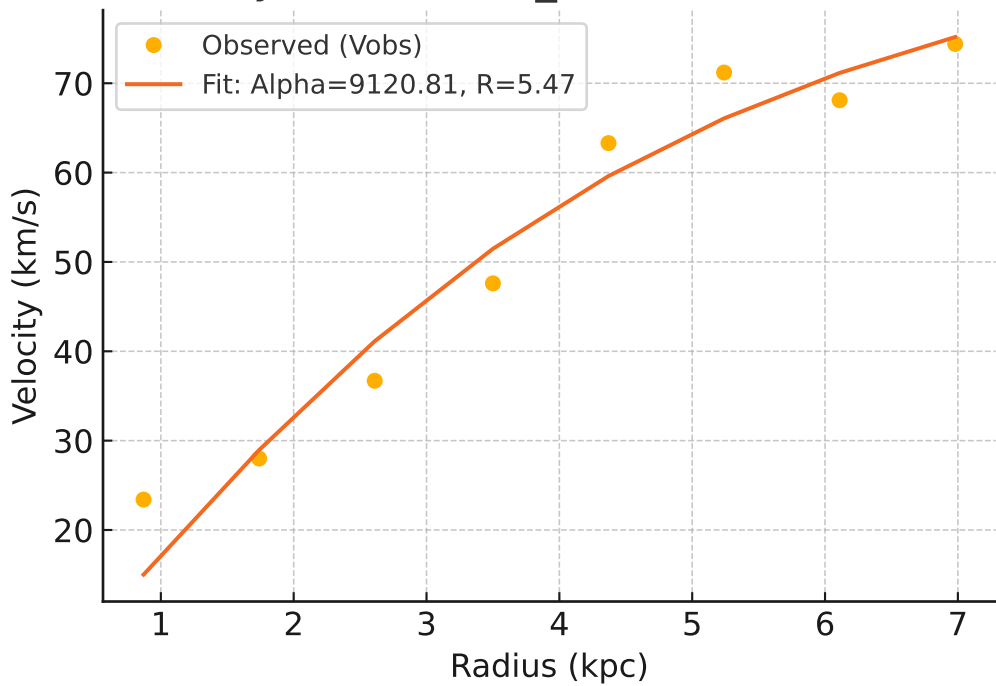
Galaxy: UGC06786_rotmod ($R^2=0.453$)



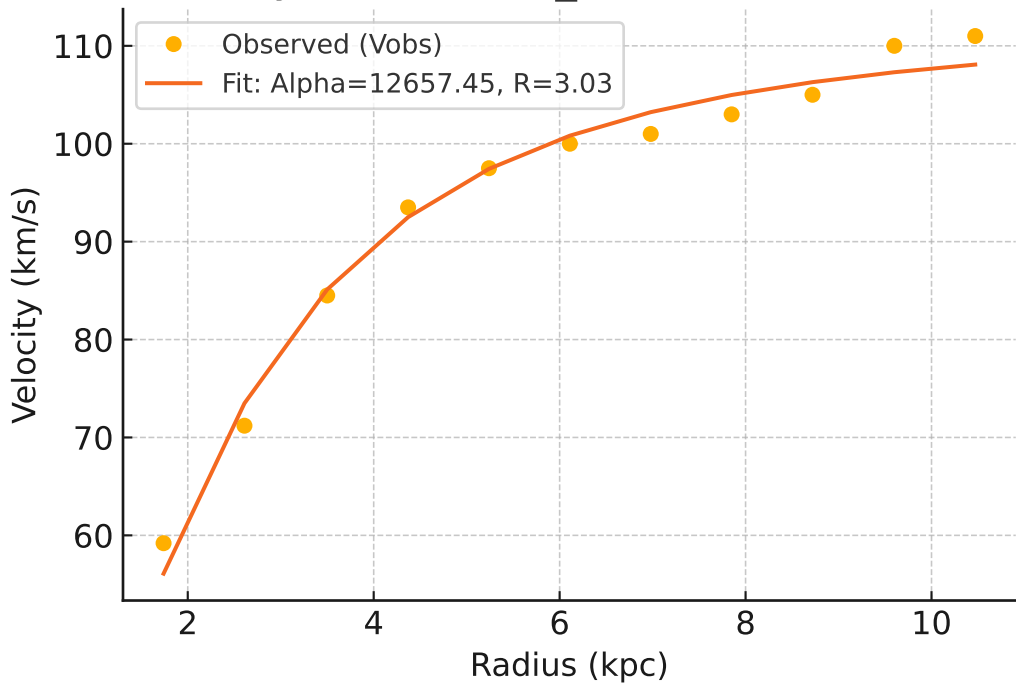
Galaxy: UGC06787_rotmod ($R^2=0.380$)



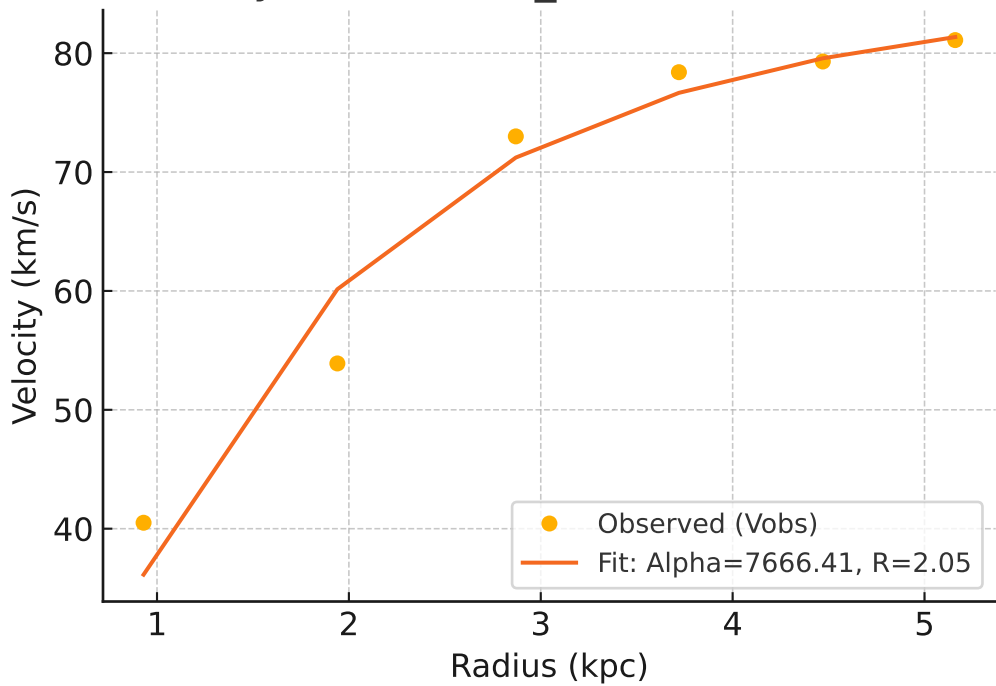
Galaxy: UGC06818_rotmod ($R^2=0.946$)



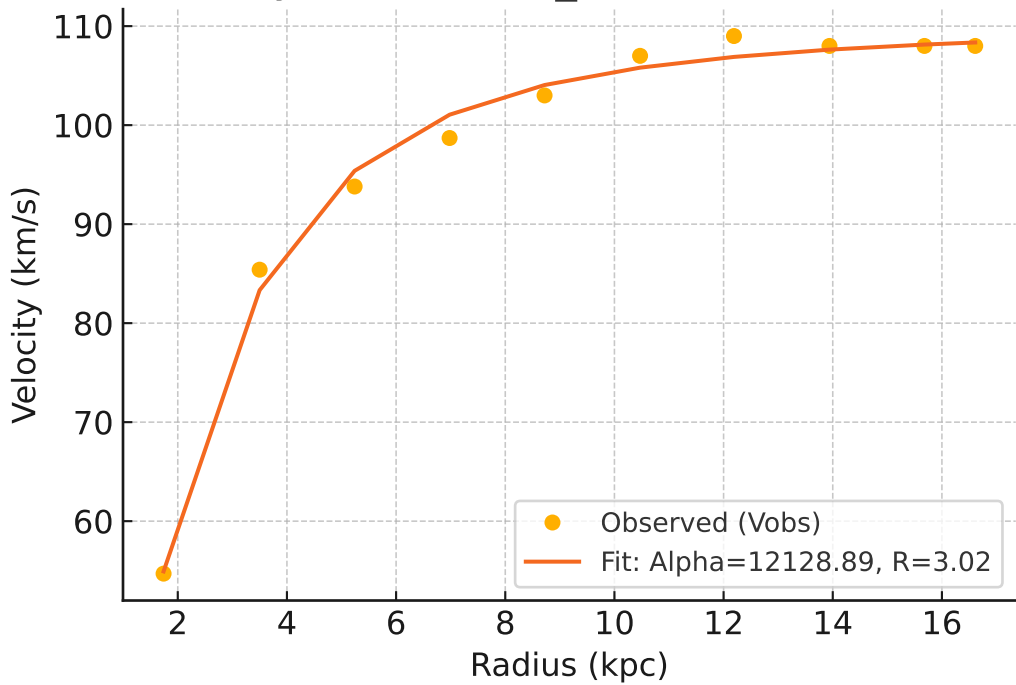
Galaxy: UGC06917_rotmod ($R^2=0.984$)



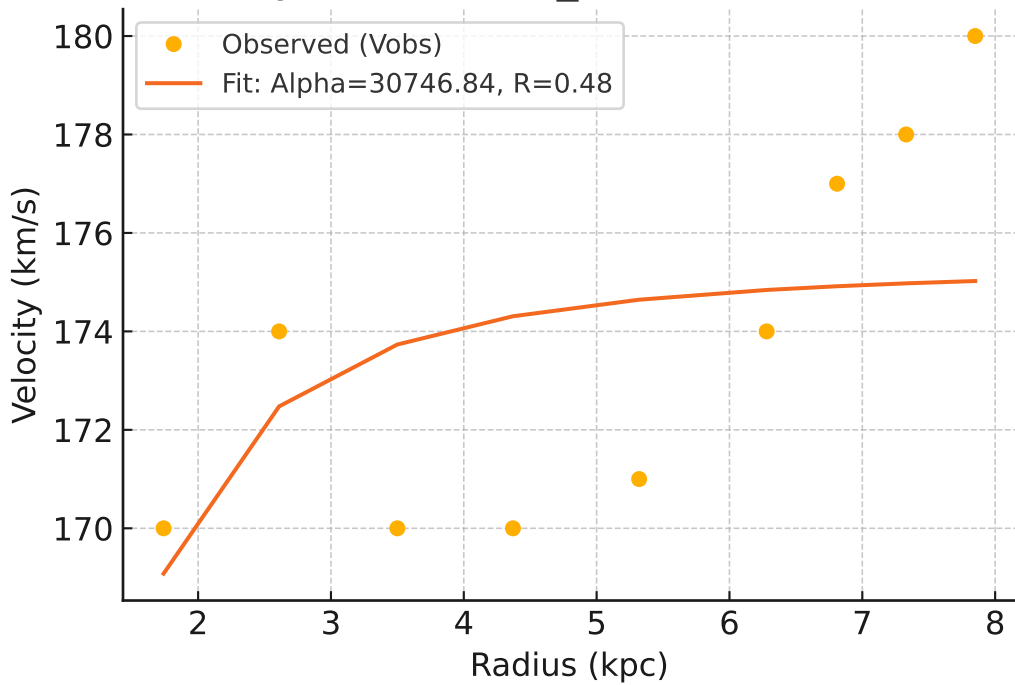
Galaxy: UGC06923_rotmod ($R^2=0.954$)



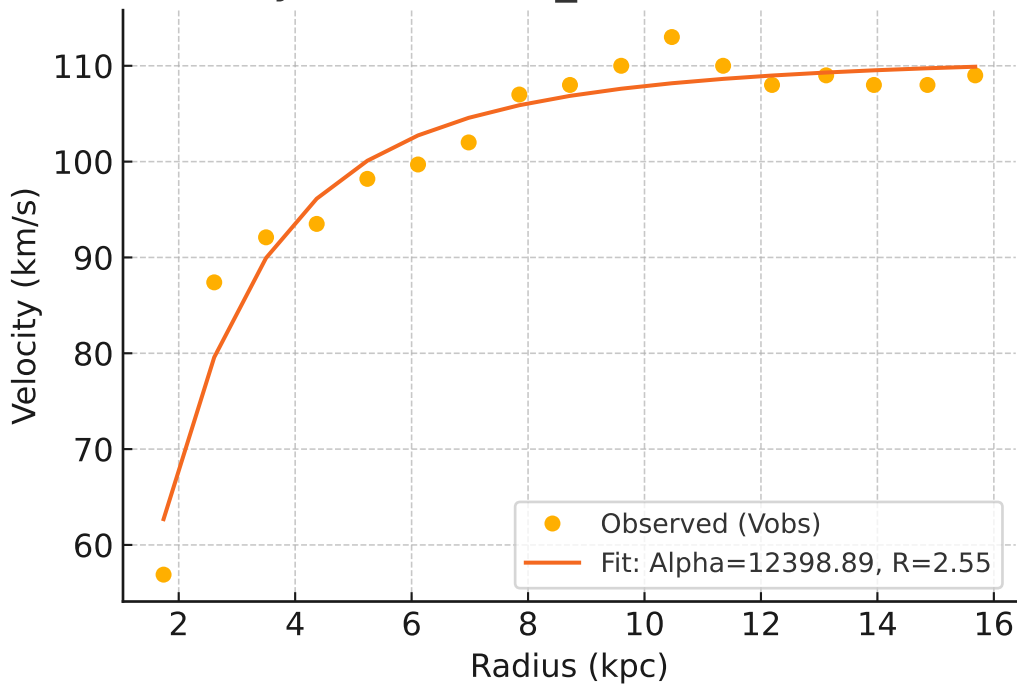
Galaxy: UGC06930_rotmod ($R^2=0.992$)



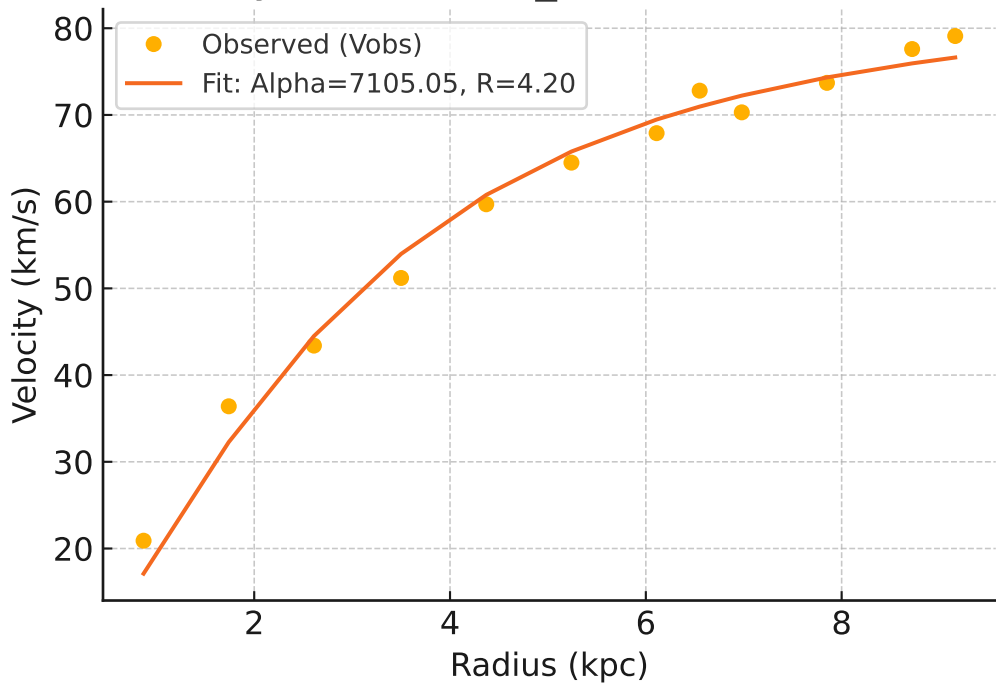
Galaxy: UGC06973_rotmod ($R^2=0.252$)



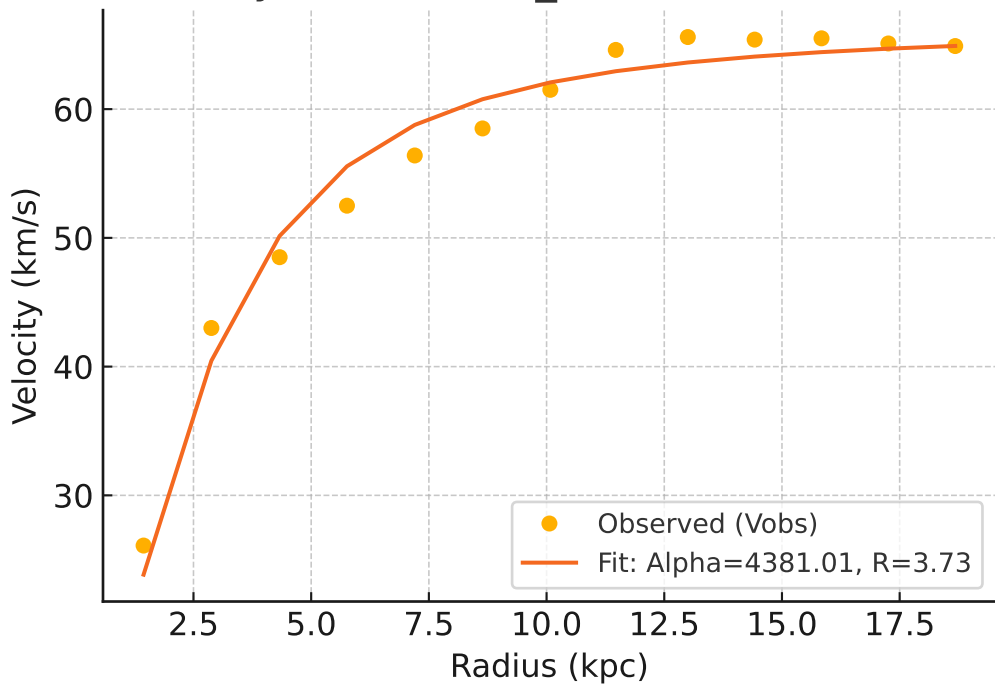
Galaxy: UGC06983_rotmod ($R^2=0.943$)



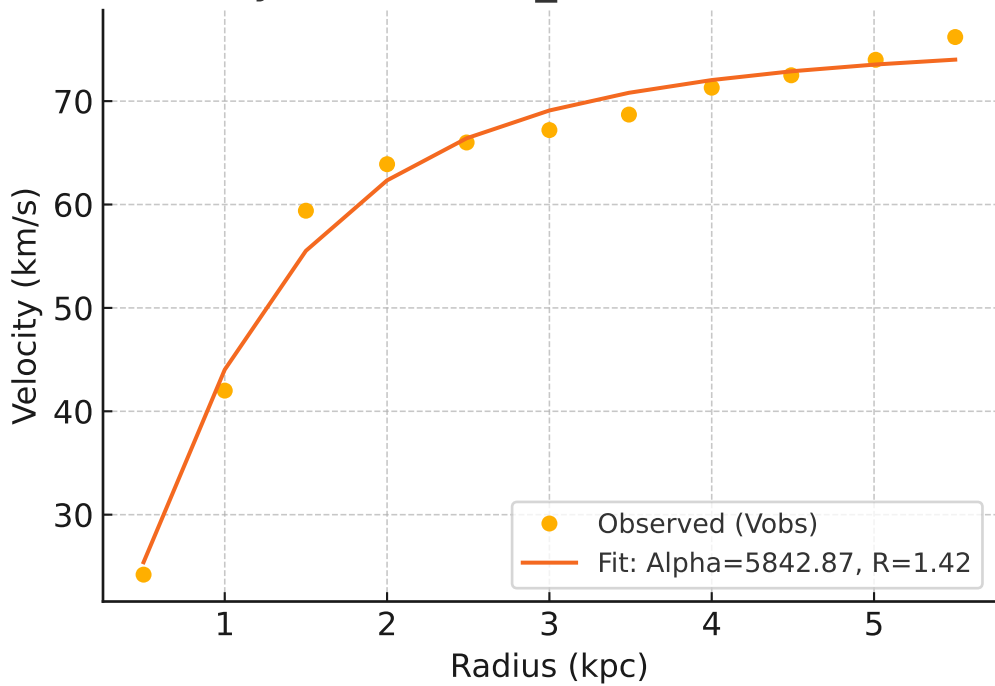
Galaxy: UGC07089_rotmod ($R^2=0.983$)



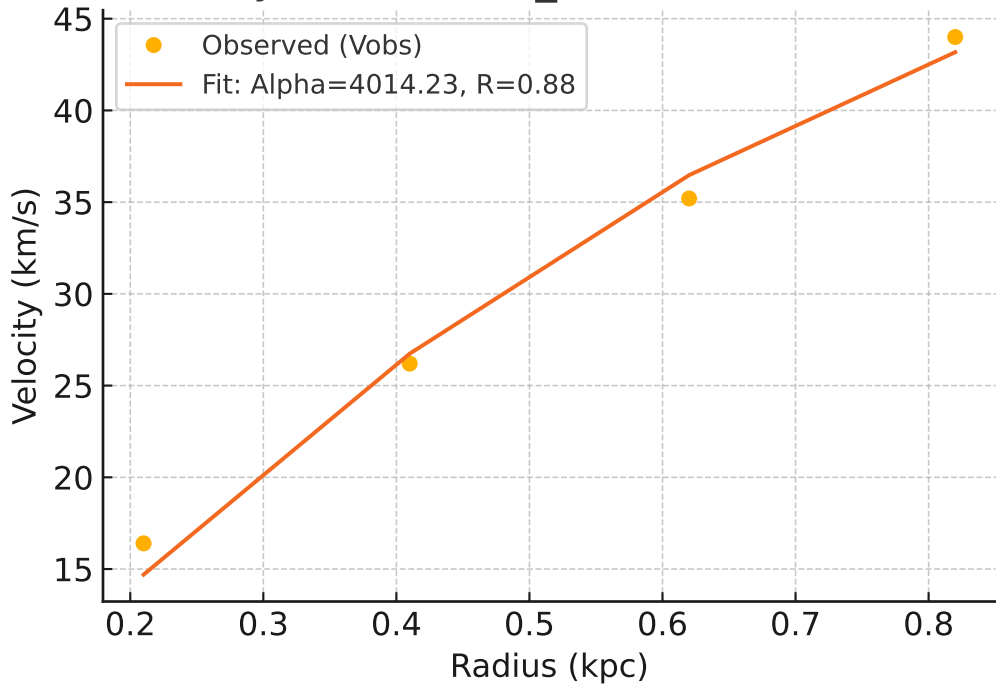
Galaxy: UGC07125_rotmod ($R^2=0.973$)



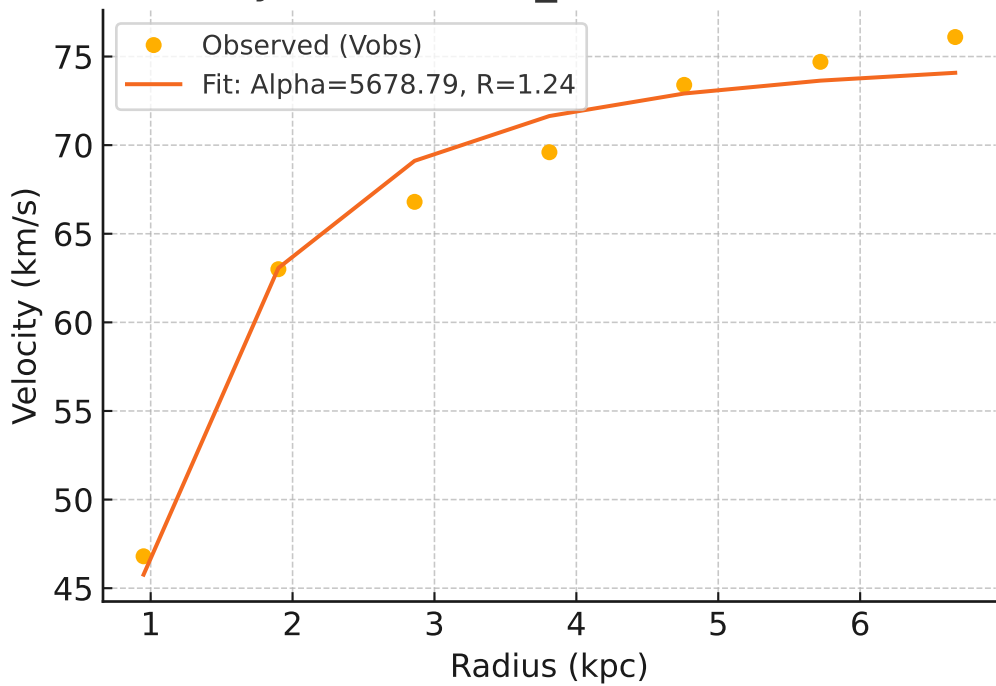
Galaxy: UGC07151_rotmod ($R^2=0.985$)



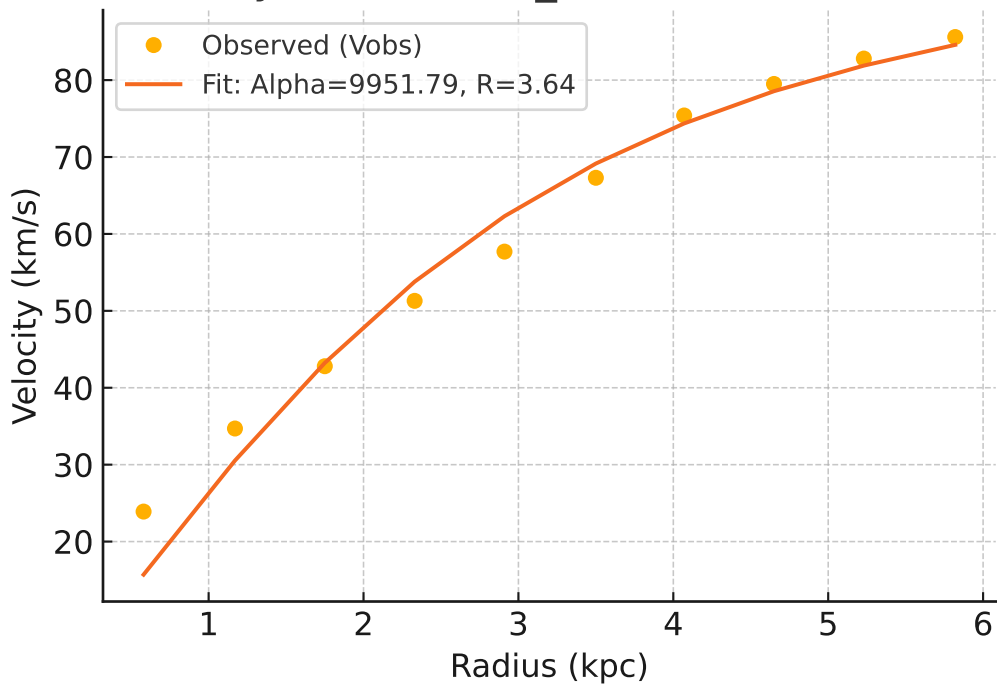
Galaxy: UGC07232_rotmod ($R^2=0.987$)



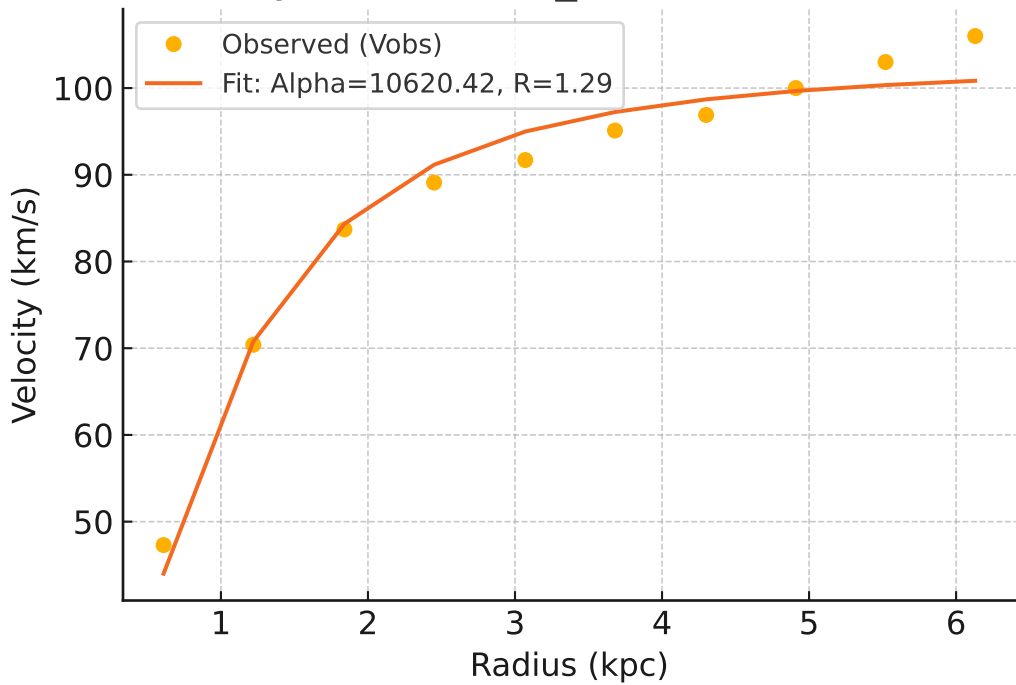
Galaxy: UGC07261_rotmod ($R^2=0.974$)



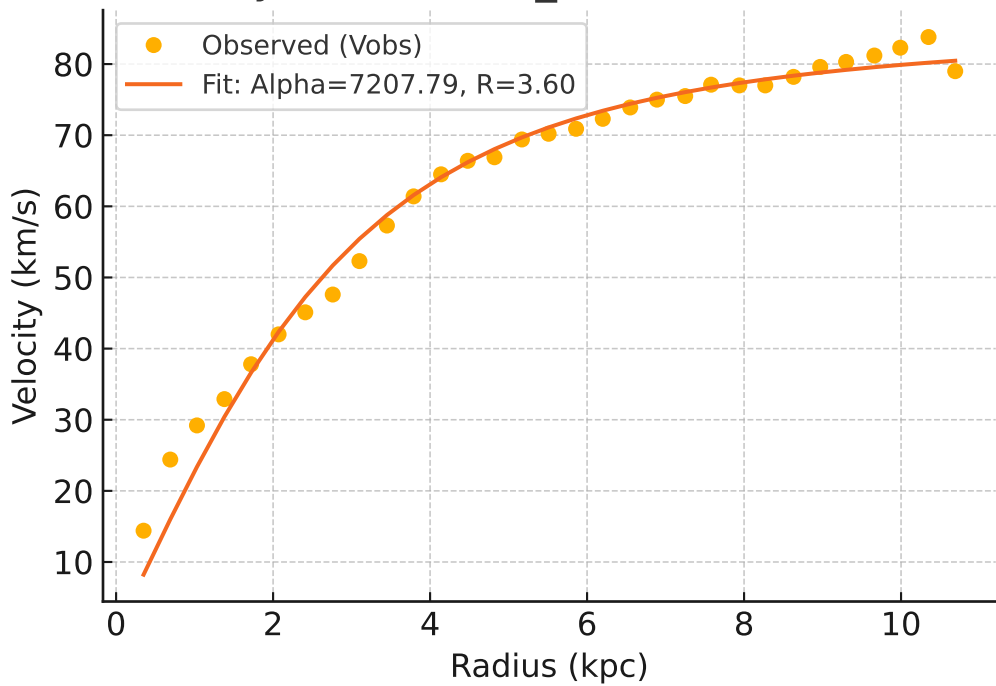
Galaxy: UGC07323_rotmod ($R^2=0.971$)



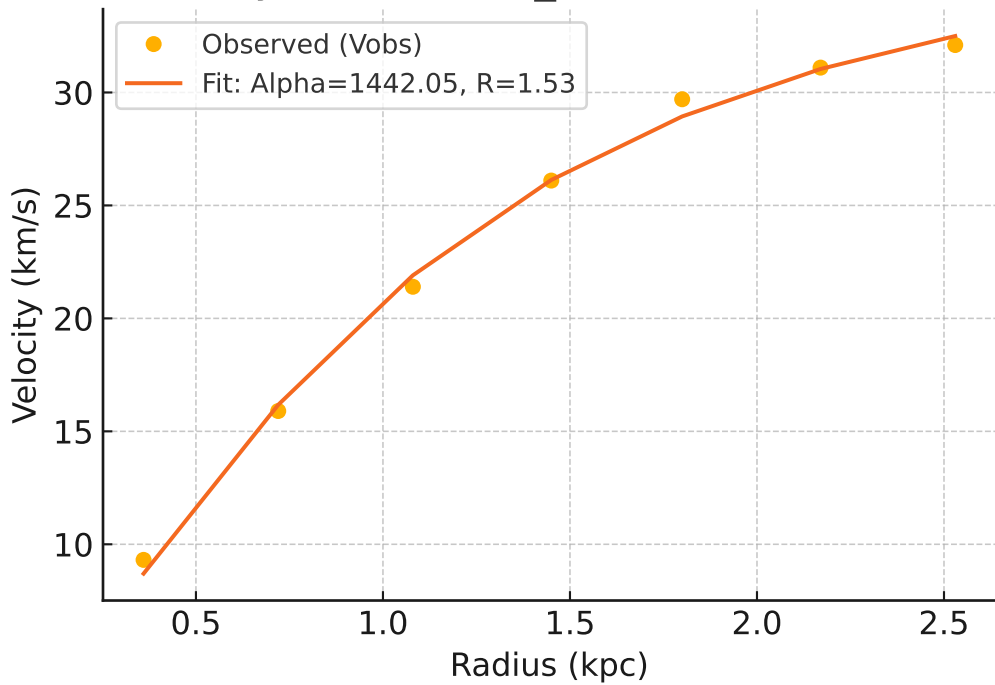
Galaxy: UGC07399_rotmod ($R^2=0.976$)



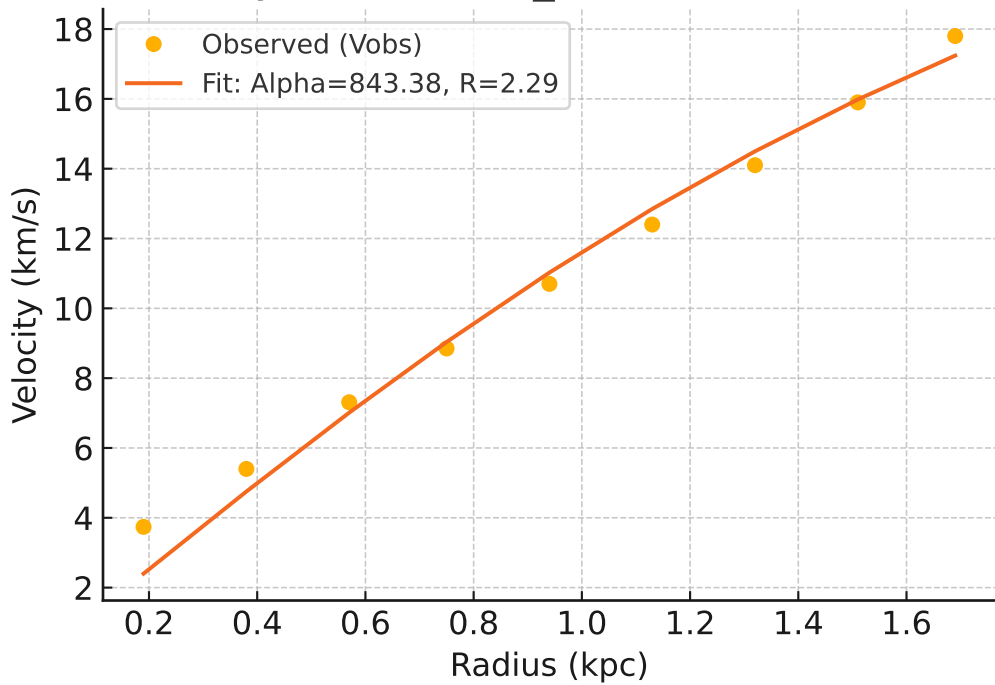
Galaxy: UGC07524_rotmod ($R^2=0.981$)



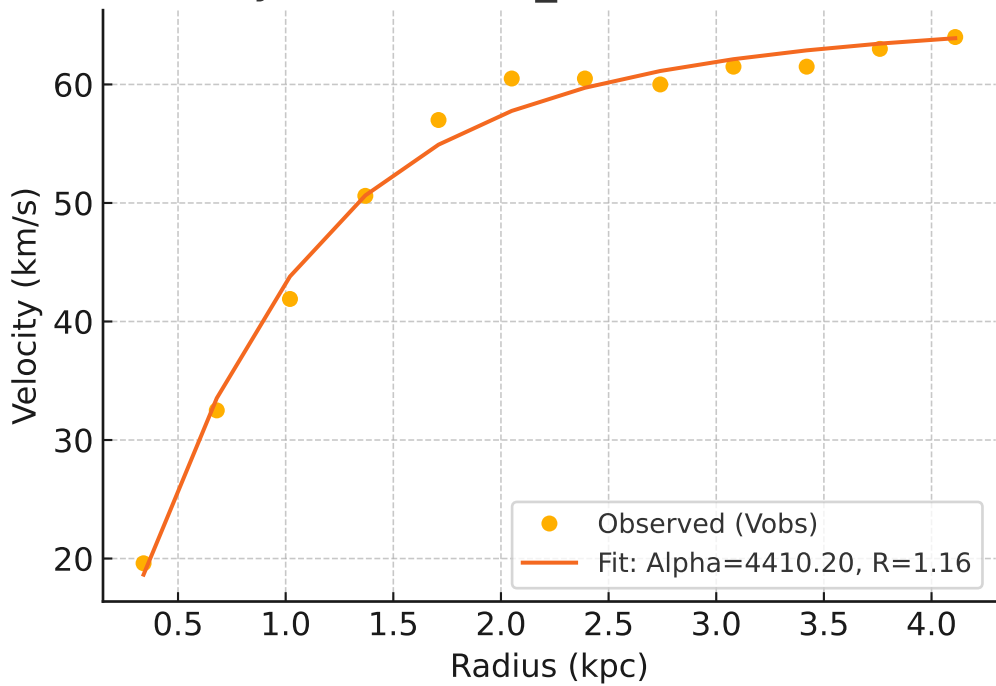
Galaxy: UGC07559_rotmod ($R^2=0.997$)



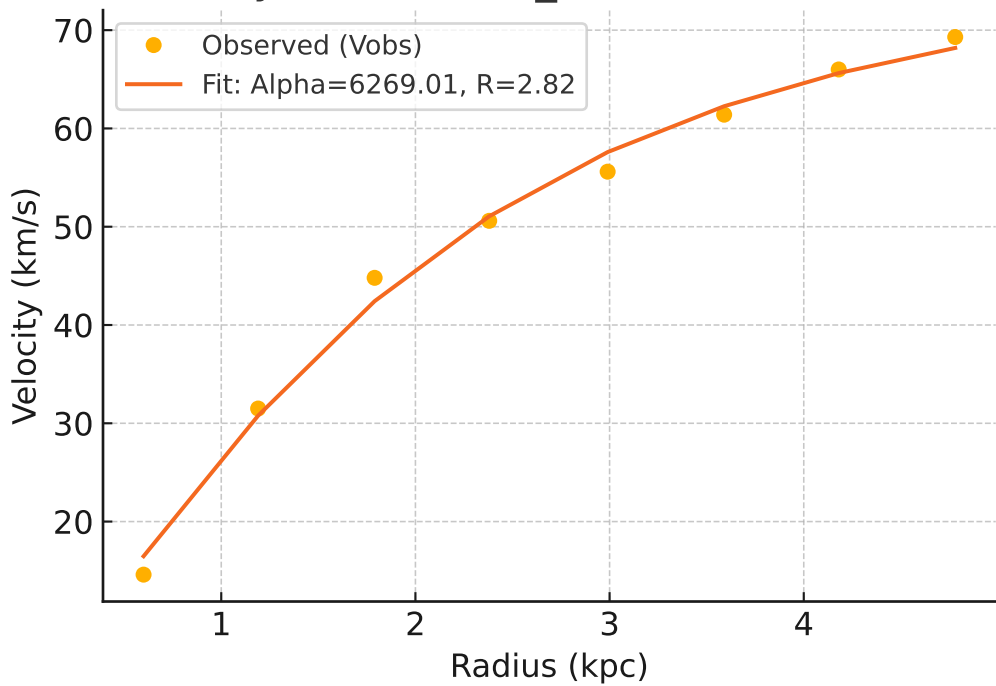
Galaxy: UGC07577_rotmod ($R^2=0.983$)



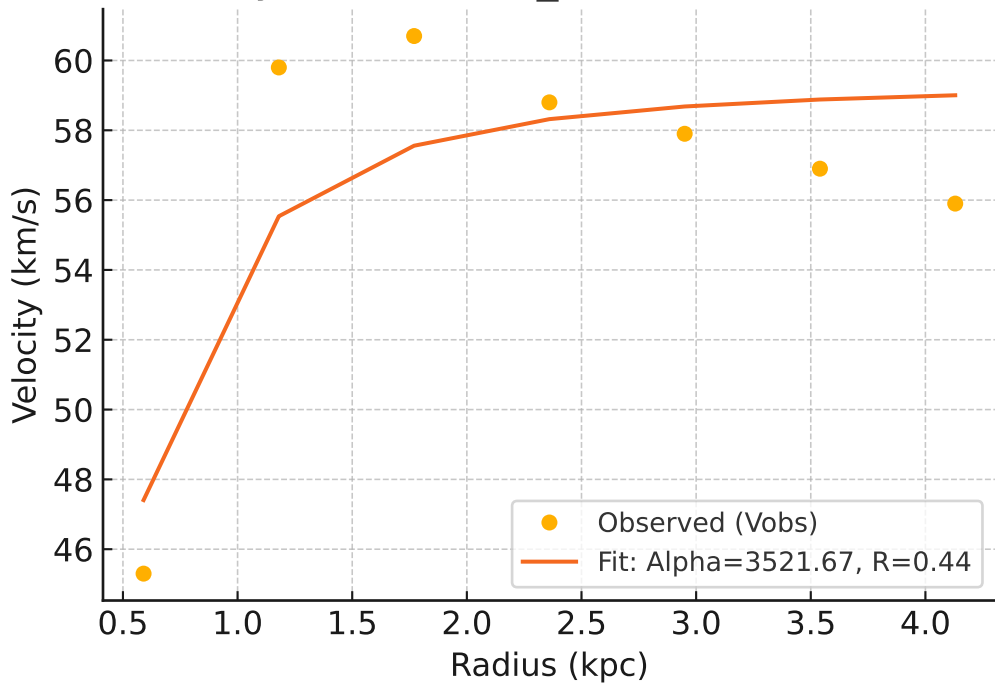
Galaxy: UGC07603_rotmod ($R^2=0.990$)



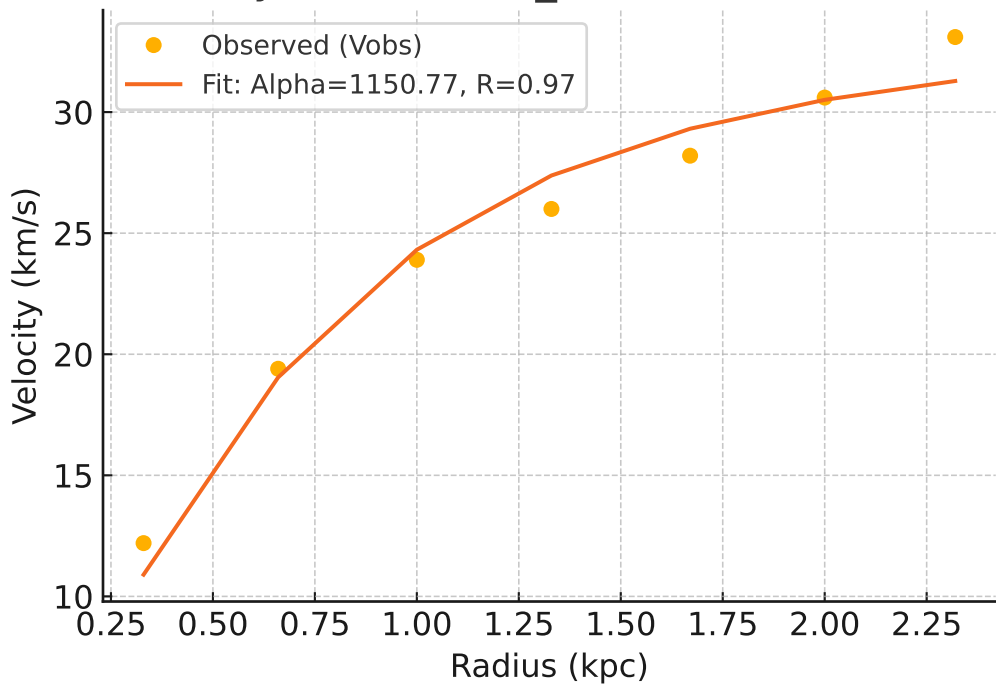
Galaxy: UGC07608_rotmod ($R^2=0.993$)



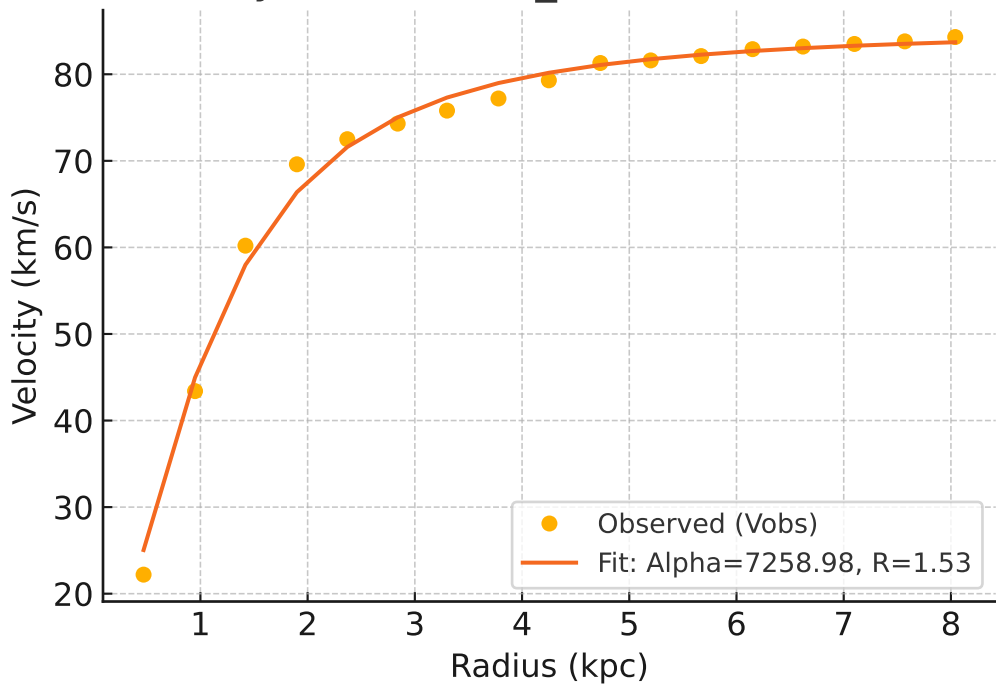
Galaxy: UGC07690_rotmod ($R^2=0.710$)



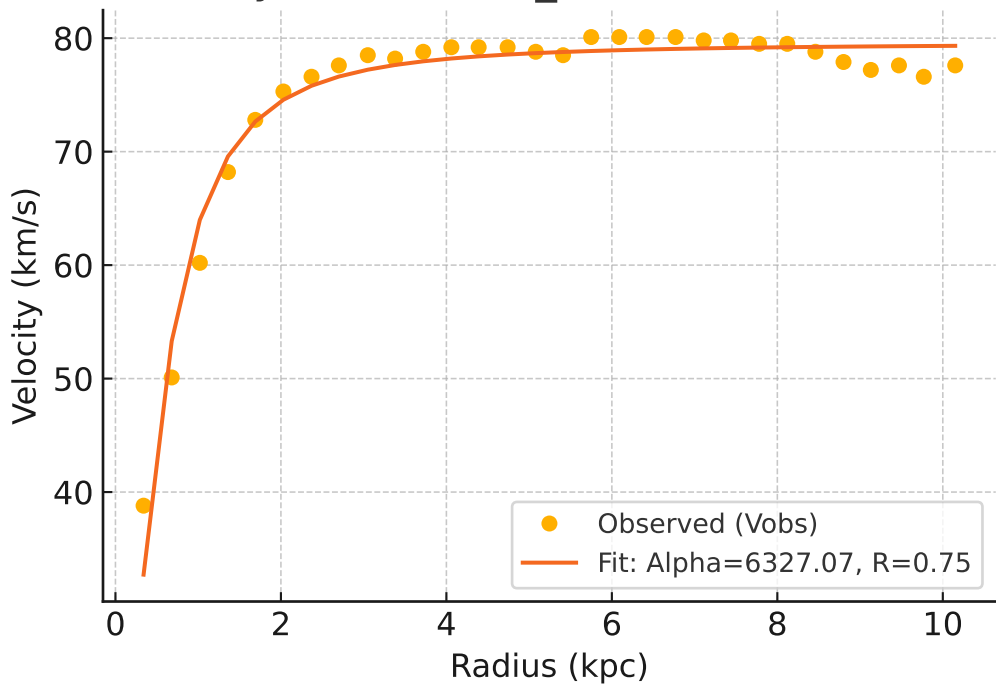
Galaxy: UGC07866_rotmod ($R^2=0.972$)



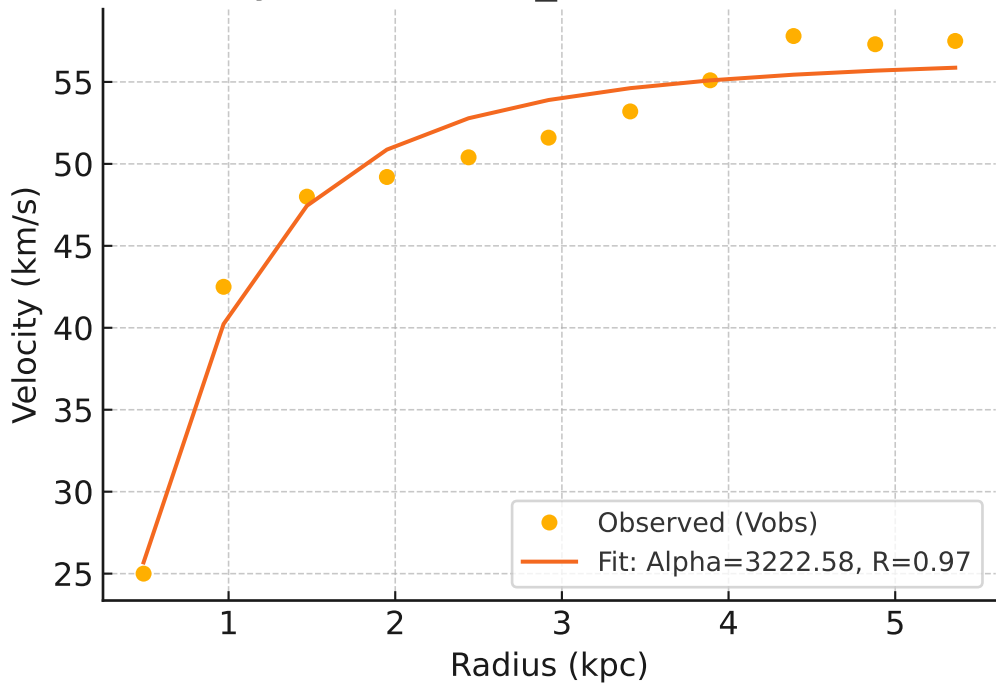
Galaxy: UGC08286_rotmod ($R^2=0.992$)



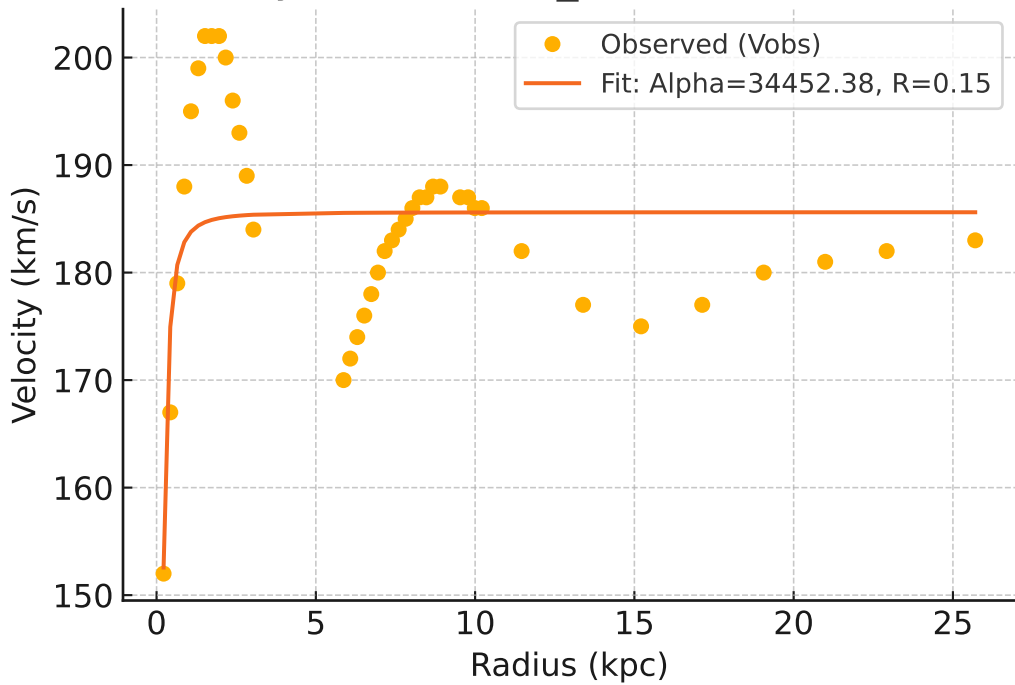
Galaxy: UGC08490_rotmod ($R^2=0.962$)



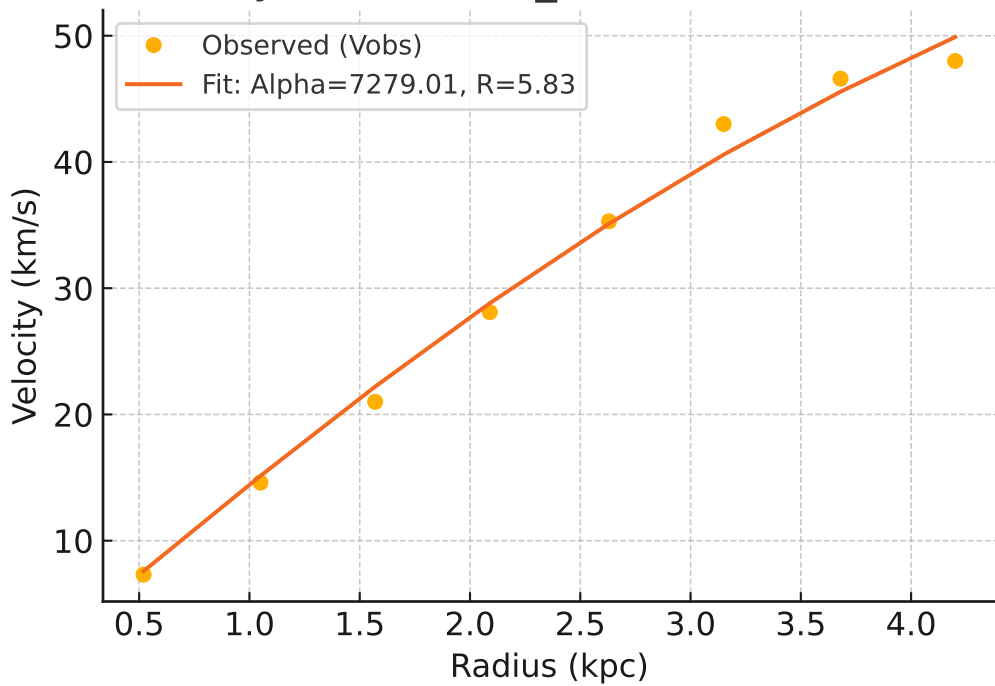
Galaxy: UGC08550_rotmod ($R^2=0.964$)



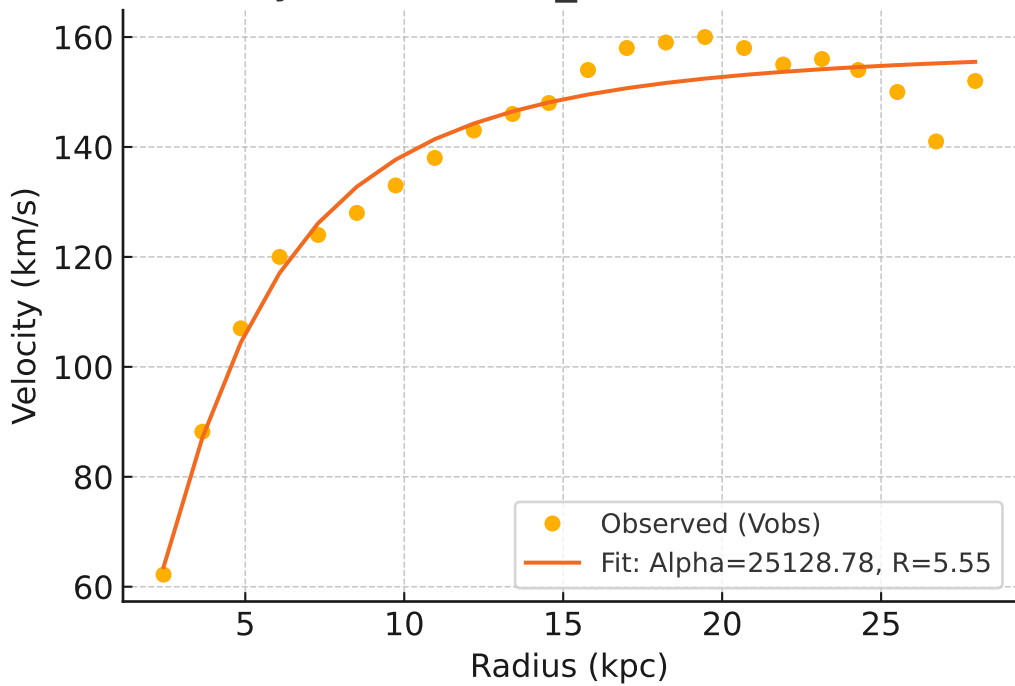
Galaxy: UGC08699_rotmod ($R^2=0.293$)



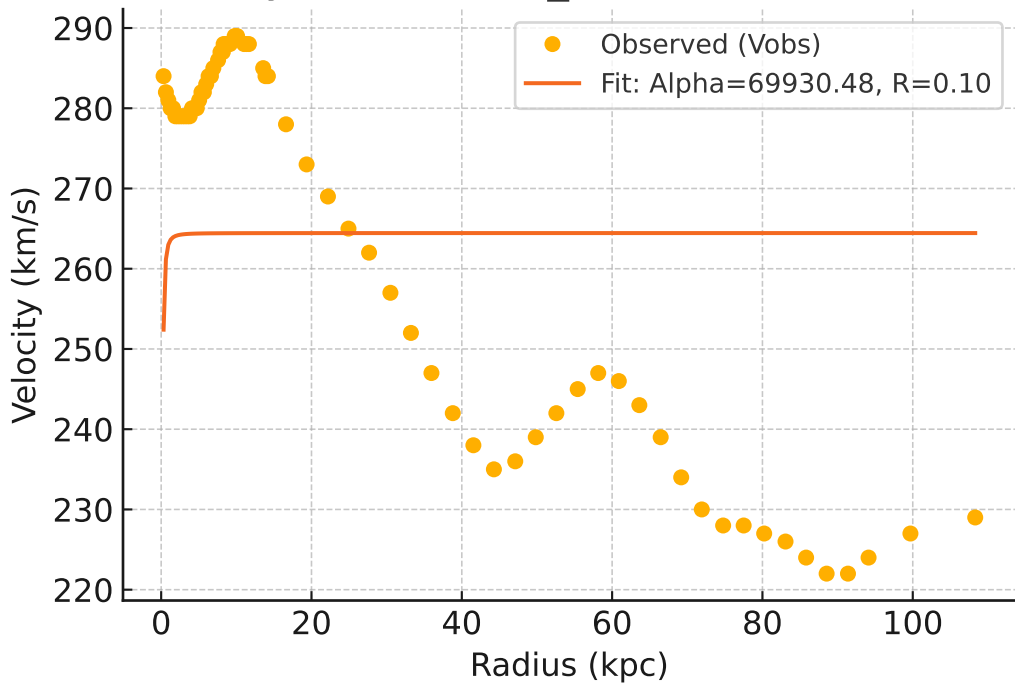
Galaxy: UGC08837_rotmod ($R^2=0.992$)



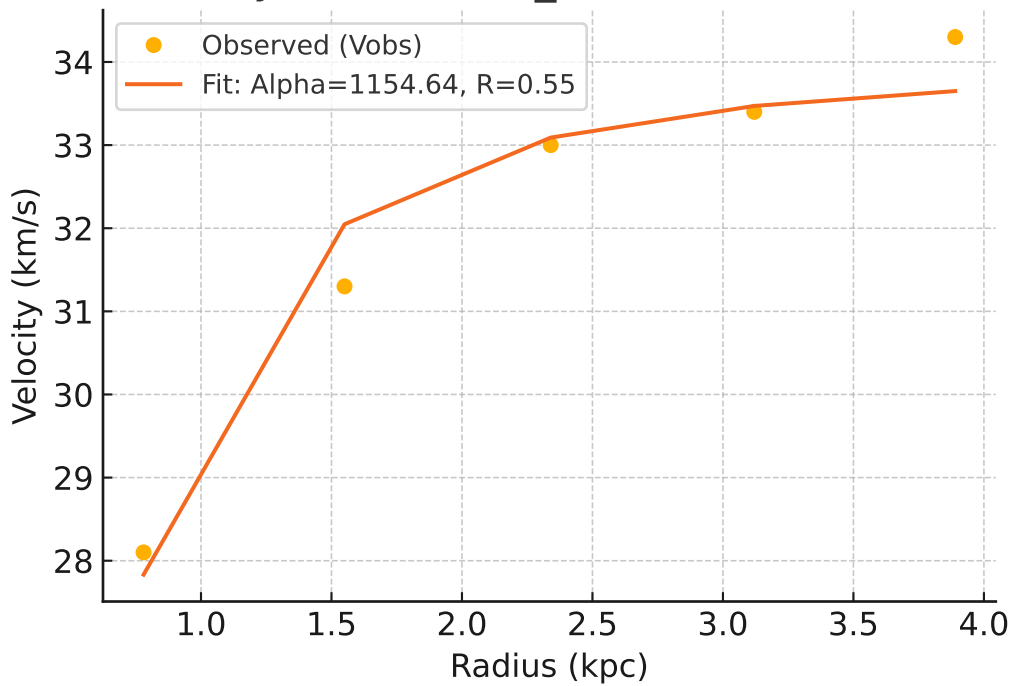
Galaxy: UGC09037_rotmod ($R^2=0.960$)



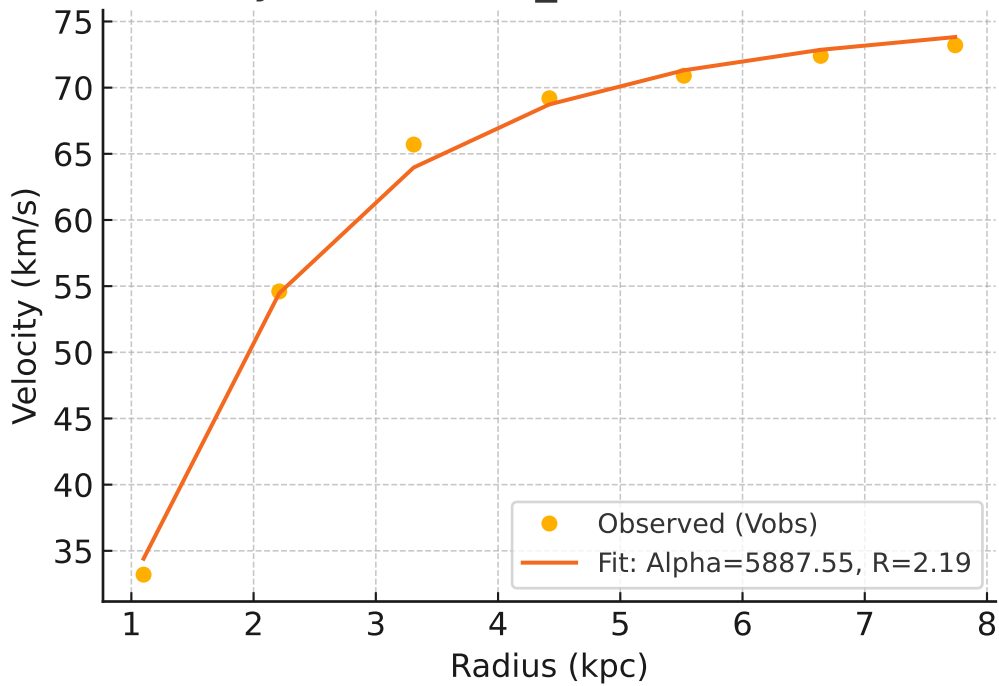
Galaxy: UGC09133_rotmod ($R^2=-0.024$)



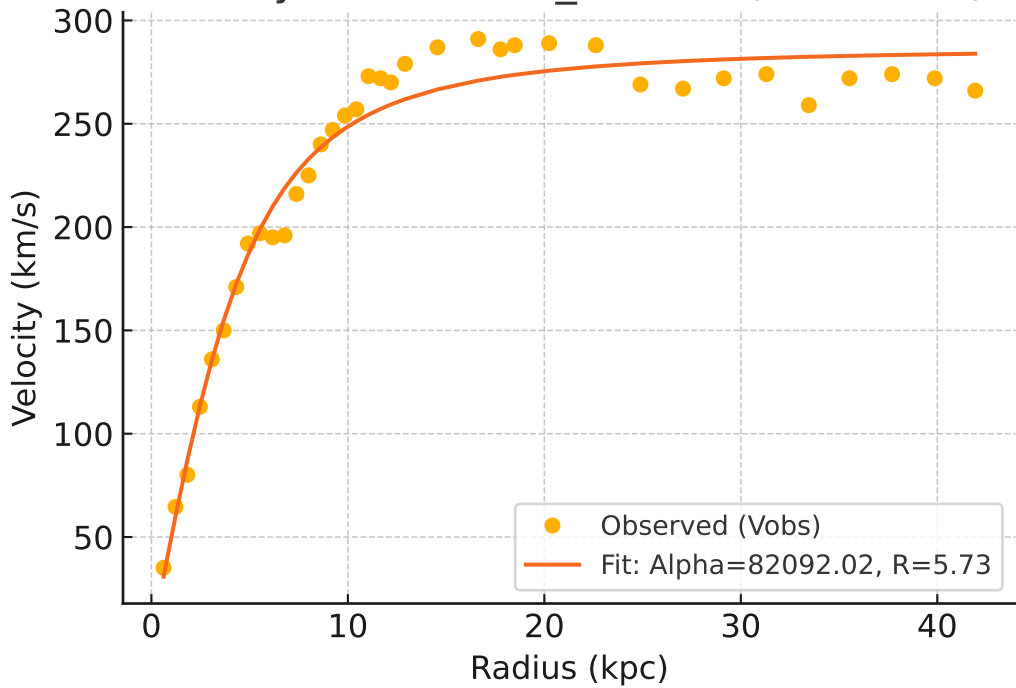
Galaxy: UGC09992_rotmod ($R^2=0.955$)



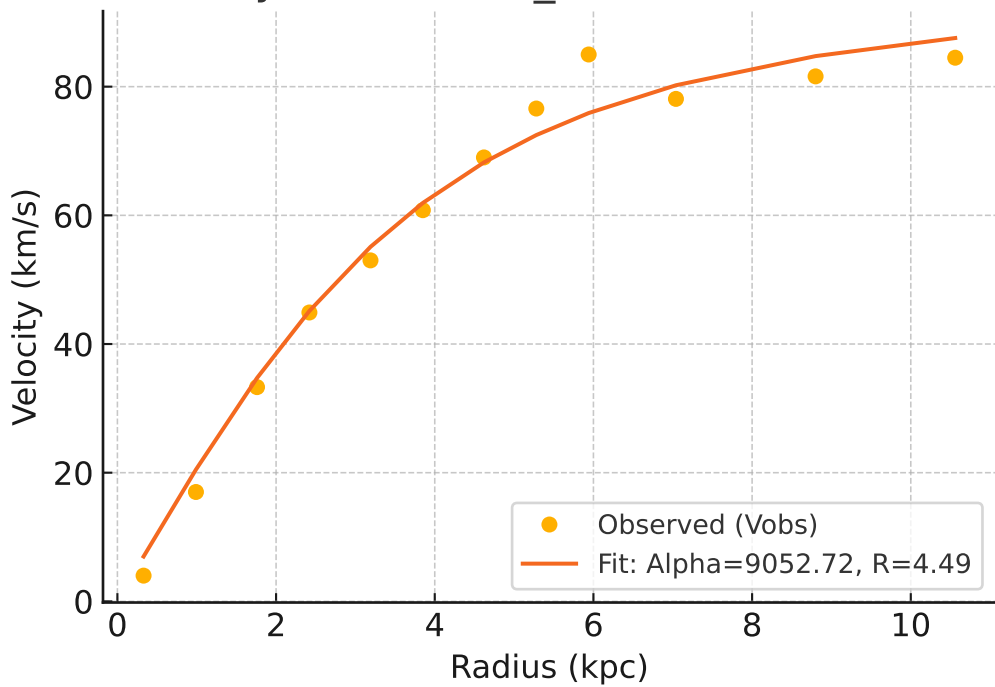
Galaxy: UGC10310_rotmod ($R^2=0.996$)



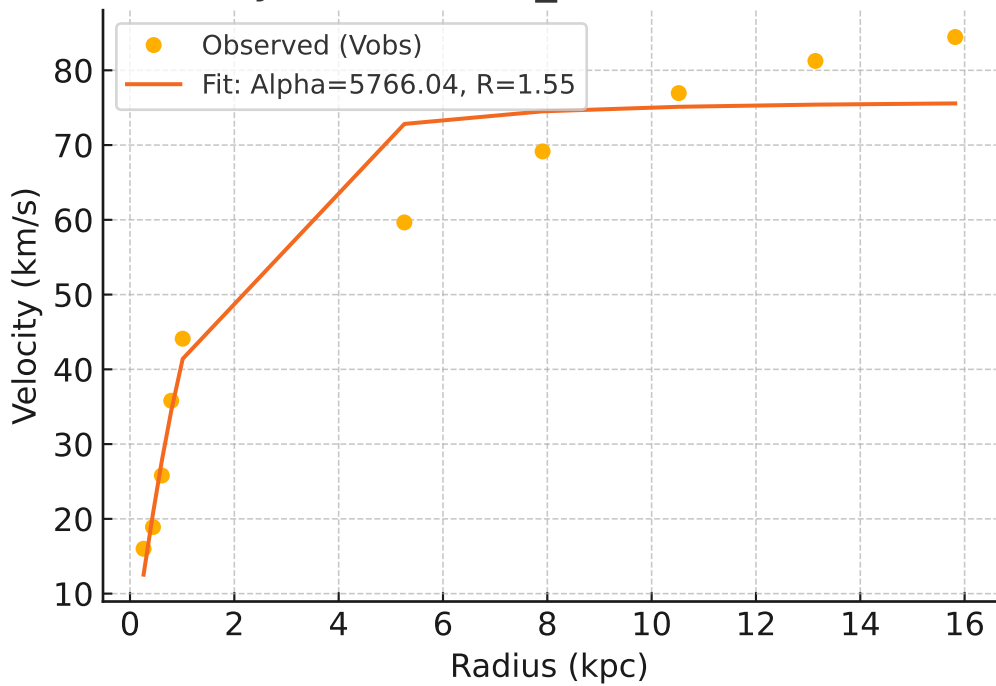
Galaxy: UGC11455_rotmod ($R^2=0.969$)



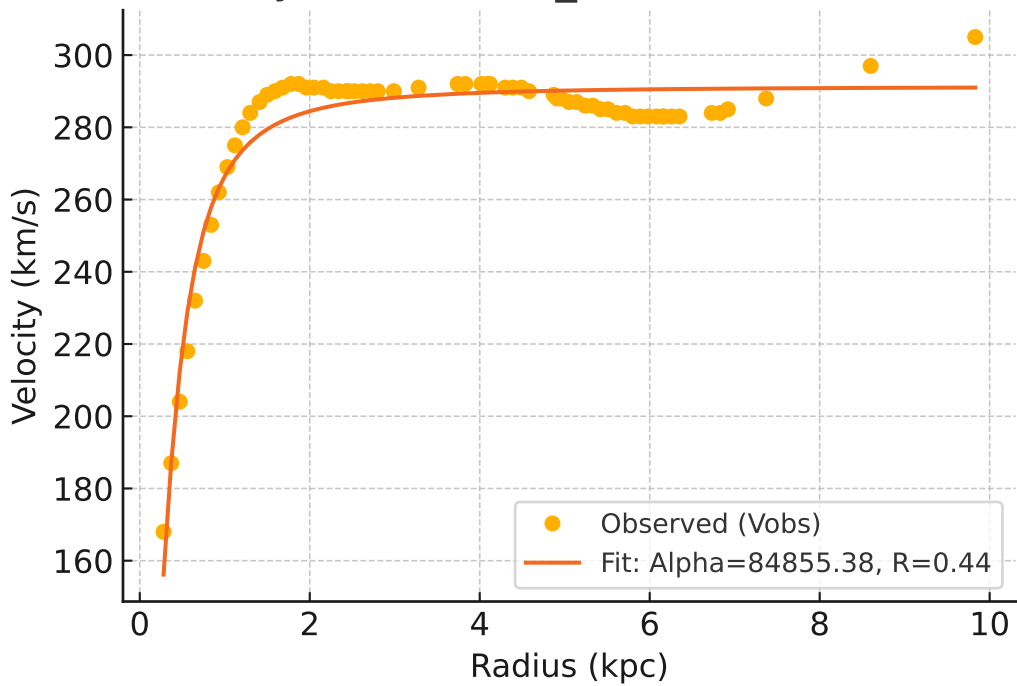
Galaxy: UGC11557_rotmod ($R^2=0.981$)



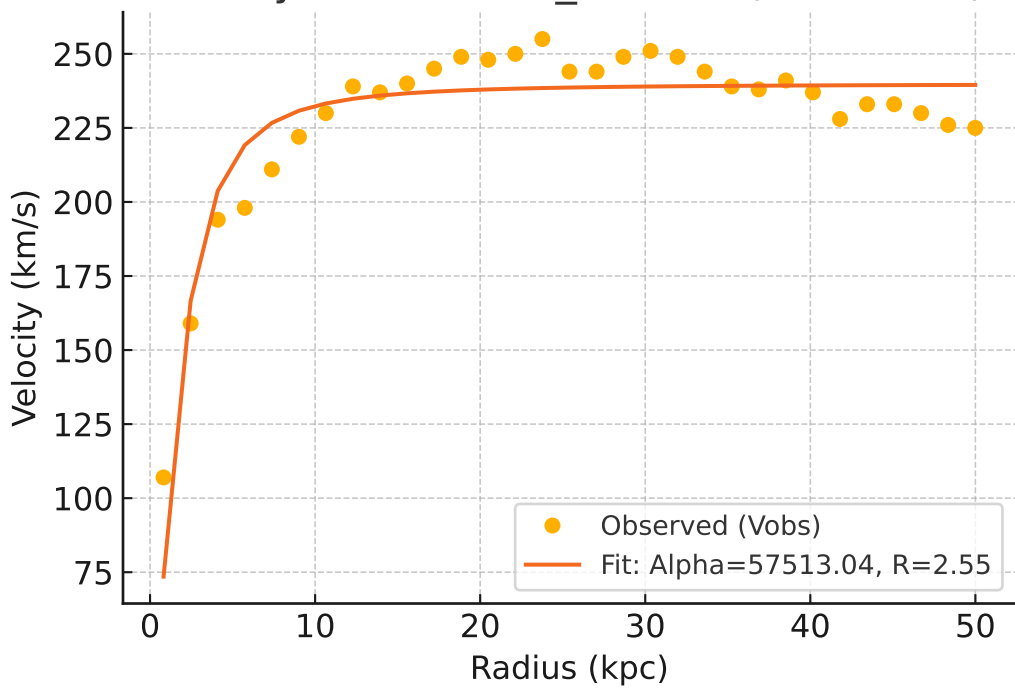
Galaxy: UGC11820_rotmod ($R^2=0.945$)



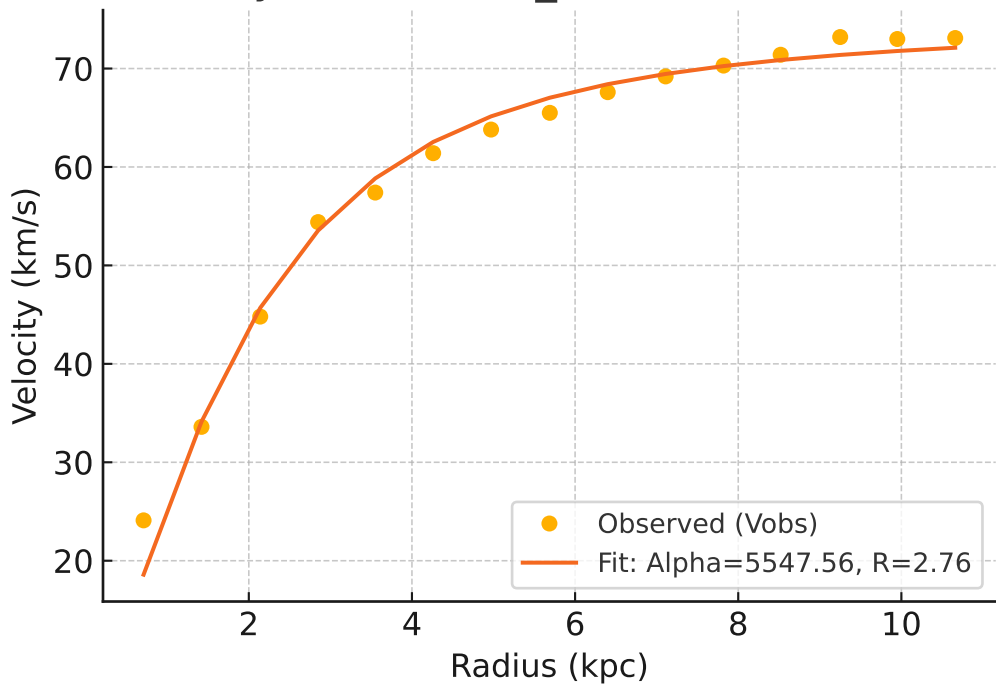
Galaxy: UGC11914_rotmod ($R^2=0.941$)



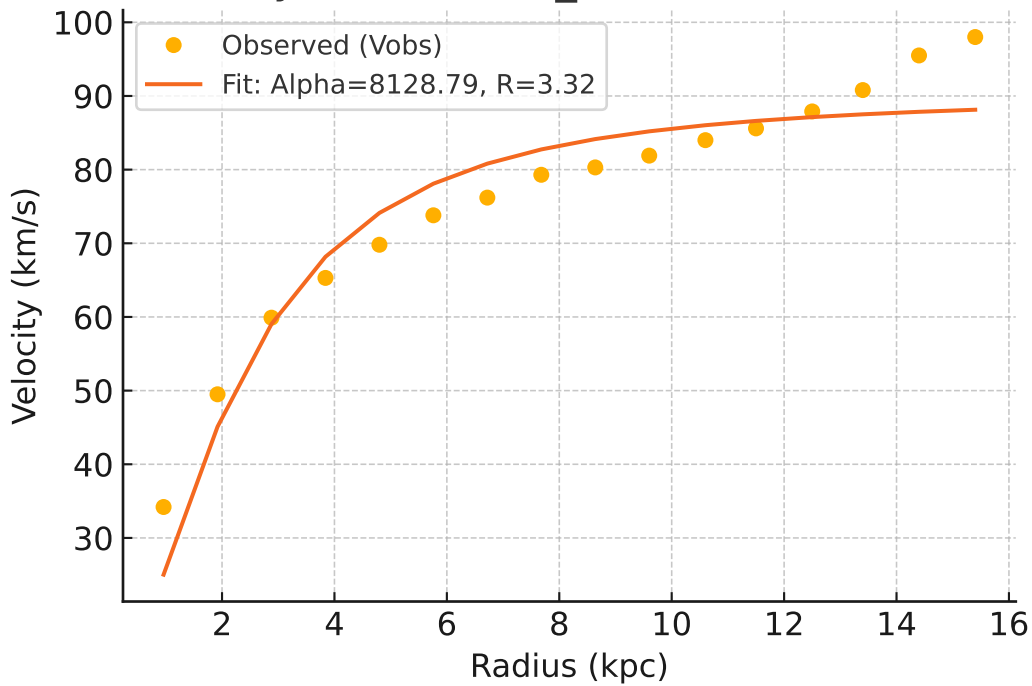
Galaxy: UGC12506_rotmod ($R^2=0.856$)



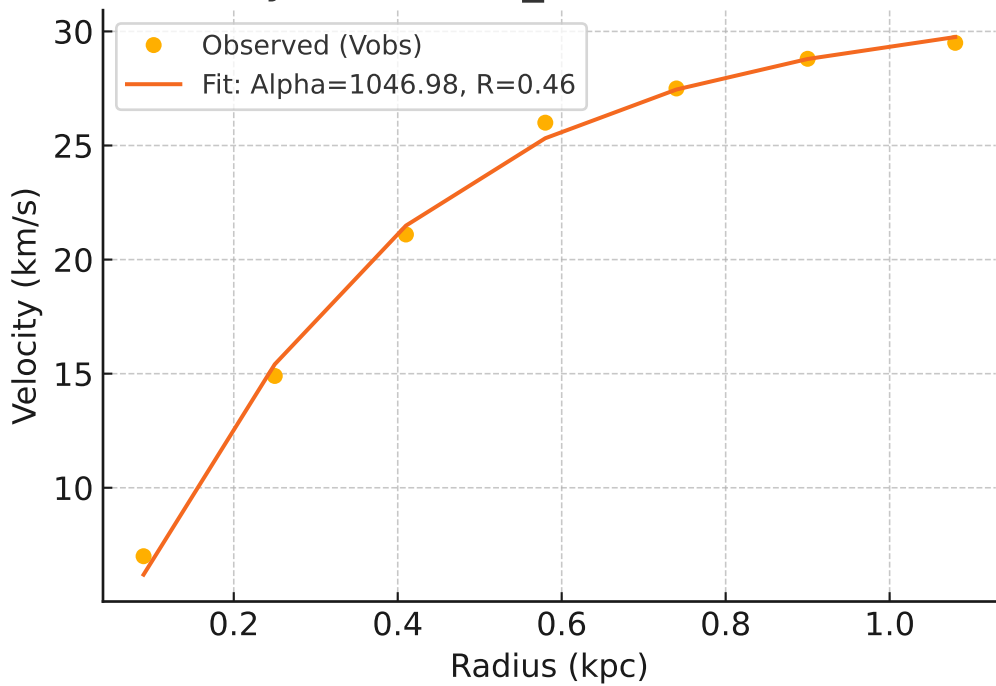
Galaxy: UGC12632_rotmod ($R^2=0.985$)



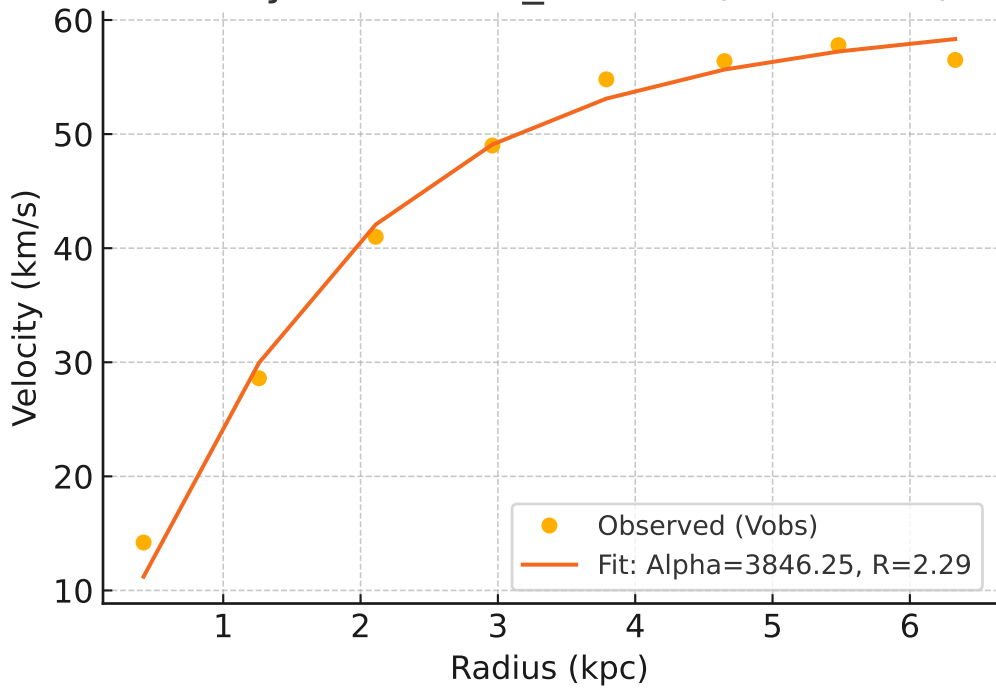
Galaxy: UGC12732_rotmod ($R^2=0.912$)



Galaxy: UGCA281_rotmod ($R^2=0.996$)



Galaxy: UGCA442_rotmod ($R^2=0.989$)



Galaxy: UGCA444_rotmod ($R^2=0.977$)

