

# Peekaboo: Why You May Never Find Dark Matter

Dimensional Sufficiency, Hidden Geometric Capacity, and the Gravitational Signature of Invisible Sectors

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## Abstract

We investigate the possibility that dark matter may not correspond to an undiscovered particulate component, but instead emerges as the gravitational manifestation of hidden geometric degrees of freedom within spacetime. Motivated by persistent non-detection of dark matter candidates and by the conceptual tensions surrounding black hole singularities, we propose a unified framework in which dark matter, black holes, and symmetry restoration arise from a common geometric origin. Building upon the concept of dimensional sufficiency, we reinterpret black hole singularities as regions of geometric saturation, where spacetime reaches a critical limit in its capacity to encode compression. In this regime, black holes act as local symmetry restoration thresholds, potentially reversing low-energy symmetry breaking associated with the Higgs field, chirality, and vacuum structure. This allows for the reactivation of hidden sectors, including supersymmetric remnants, mirror CPT sectors, and non-collapsed components of the cosmological wave function. Within this framework, the Einstein field equations are extended through an effective stress-energy tensor incorporating both visible and hidden contributions, leading to a natural reinterpretation of dark matter as hidden geometric capacity rather than missing mass. The observable universe is thus described as the collapsed fraction of a larger cosmological wave function, whose remaining structure remains gravitationally active but observationally dark. We discuss potential observational consequences, including modified gravitational lensing profiles, deviations in black hole mass–radius relations near critical capacity, and structure formation signatures arising from gravitational coherence rather than particulate halos. This approach preserves the empirical success of  $\Lambda$ CDM while shifting its ontological basis from unseen matter to incomplete geometric visibility. In this perspective, dark matter is not an additional component of the universe, but a manifestation of its deeper structure: a gravitational imprint of degrees of freedom that remain beyond direct observation.

Dark matter may not be missing matter, but missing geometry.

## 1 Introduction

The nature of dark matter remains one of the most persistent open problems in modern physics. Since the pioneering observations of Fritz Zwicky on the Coma Cluster and

the galactic rotation curves studied by Vera Rubin, the universe has continuously revealed a gravitational excess that cannot be explained by visible baryonic matter alone [1]. Gravitational lensing, cluster dynamics, and large-scale cosmological structure all reinforce the same conclusion: most of the gravitating content of the universe is not directly observed. The standard cosmological framework,  $\Lambda$ CDM successfully accommodates these observations by introducing dark matter as a non-luminous, weakly interacting massive component. However, despite decades of increasingly sensitive experimental searches, no direct detection of a dark matter particle has been conclusively established. This persistent absence motivates a legitimate conceptual question: are we missing a particle, or are we missing a geometric description? This work explores the second possibility. Rather than interpreting dark matter as an unknown particle species, we propose that it may emerge as the gravitational signature of hidden geometric degrees of freedom—structures that remain gravitationally active while being observationally inaccessible through ordinary electromagnetic interactions. In this view, dark matter is not necessarily matter in the conventional sense, but an effective manifestation of incomplete geometric visibility. This interpretation naturally connects with the framework of dimensional sufficiency, where black hole singularities are reinterpreted not as physical points of infinite density, but as regions where spacetime geometry becomes insufficient to encode further compression. Under this perspective, black holes are not endpoints of physical description, but boundaries of geometric saturation. We further extend this idea by proposing that black holes may act as local symmetry restoration regions. Under extreme curvature, broken symmetries associated with mass generation, chirality, and vacuum structure may partially recover their primordial form. If so, black holes do not merely hide matter—they expose the deeper structure from which visible matter emerges. In this framework, dark matter may correspond to the gravitational imprint of non-collapsed supersymmetric sectors, mirror CPT sectors, hidden internal black hole states, and unsaturated dimensional capacity. The visible universe may represent only the collapsed fraction of a larger cosmological wave function whose remaining structure continues to gravitate. Black holes may not hide matter—they may reveal how much of reality was never visible.

## 2 Historical Convergence

The proposal developed here does not arise as a rejection of established physics, but rather as a continuation of questions that have remained open since the foundations of general relativity. Albert Einstein established that gravity is not a force in the traditional sense, but the manifestation of spacetime geometry itself[2]. The field equations,

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi GT_{\mu\nu} \tag{1}$$

express the central principle that geometry responds to physical content. Yet this immediately raises a profound issue: what precisely counts as physical content? Classically, Roger Penrose demonstrated that gravitational collapse under general conditions leads inevitably to singularities[3]. These singularities were interpreted not as physical objects, but as indicators of the breakdown of classical description. However, the question remained unresolved: does nature truly permit physical infinities, or is singularity itself a signal that our description has become incomplete? Jacob Bekenstein transformed this discussion by assigning entropy to black holes, implying that black holes possess hidden microscopic degrees of freedom[4]. Soon after, Stephen Hawking demonstrated that black

holes radiate thermally, revealing that they are not merely classical geometric objects, but thermodynamic systems with informational structure[5]. This immediately deepened the paradox. If black holes possess entropy, then they encode information. If they radiate, then information must somehow be preserved or transformed. The singularity could no longer be treated simply as a mathematical endpoint. John Archibald Wheeler further pushed this conceptual transition through the idea of “It from Bit,” suggesting that physical reality may emerge from informational structure rather than the reverse. This opened the possibility that geometry itself could be a manifestation of deeper hidden degrees of freedom. In parallel, Carlo Rovelli questioned the fundamentality of time itself through the thermal time hypothesis, proposing that temporal flow may emerge from relations among physical states rather than exist as an absolute background[6]. This resonates strongly with the idea that visible physical structure may itself be emergent rather than fundamental. In cosmology, Mordehai Milgrom introduced MOND as an alternative to particle dark matter, suggesting that the problem may lie not in missing matter but in incomplete gravitational understanding[7]. Even when MOND is not adopted as a final theory, its philosophical importance remains: it legitimizes the possibility that gravitational excess may signal missing geometry rather than missing particles. All these developments point toward the same conceptual wound: singularities, entropy, dark matter, and emergent time may not be separate problems, but different manifestations of an incomplete geometric description of reality. The present work proposes that black holes and dark matter are two faces of the same missing structure.

### 3 Dimensional Sufficiency

The central question of black hole physics is usually framed as: what exists at the singularity? We propose that this is the wrong question. Instead, the more fundamental question may be: what happens when geometry becomes insufficient to encode compression? In classical general relativity, continued gravitational collapse drives matter toward infinite density and vanishing volume. The singularity is treated as a point where curvature diverges and physical laws cease to be predictive. However, infinities in physics often indicate not a physical object, but the boundary of applicability of a theoretical framework. We introduce the concept of dimensional sufficiency: the idea that spacetime possesses a finite capacity to geometrically encode matter, energy, and informational compression. Beyond a critical threshold, further compression does not produce a literal point singularity, but a regime of geometric saturation[8]. This can be represented conceptually as

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{geom}}(M, r) \geq \mathcal{C}_{\text{crit}} \tag{2}$$

where the geometric capacity of spacetime reaches a critical encoding limit. When this threshold is approached, the response of geometry changes qualitatively. Instead of permitting divergence, spacetime develops an effective resistance—a form of geometric pressure associated with insufficient dimensional freedom to sustain further collapse. The singularity is therefore replaced by a finite core whose properties are determined by the saturation of geometric capacity rather than infinite density. This interpretation aligns naturally with black hole entropy. If entropy reflects hidden internal states, then dimensional sufficiency offers a geometric mechanism for their existence: the internal structure is not a paradoxical point, but a region of compressed, partially inaccessible geometric degrees of freedom.[8] Under this view, black holes become laboratories of hidden geome-

try rather than failures of physical law. Singularities are not physical infinities. They are signals that geometry itself is asking for a larger language.

## 4 Black Holes as Symmetry Restorers

If dimensional sufficiency replaces the classical singularity with geometric saturation, a deeper question immediately emerges: what is the physical nature of this saturated regime? We propose that black holes are not merely regions of gravitational compression, but local domains where broken primordial symmetries may be partially restored. In the Standard Model, the observed structure of matter depends critically on spontaneous symmetry breaking[9]. Mass generation, chirality asymmetry, and the distinction between different interaction sectors arise from vacuum expectation values that define the low-energy universe we inhabit. The Higgs field, in particular, establishes the asymmetric vacuum from which particle masses emerge. However, under sufficiently extreme curvature, the vacuum itself may no longer remain stable in its broken-symmetry configuration. Near the critical geometric regime of black holes, the curvature scale may approach a threshold where vacuum structure changes qualitatively. In this limit, the effective expectation value of the Higgs field may tend toward restoration,

$$R \rightarrow R_{crit} \Rightarrow \langle H \rangle \rightarrow 0 \quad (3)$$

suggesting that the familiar broken-symmetry universe is not fundamental, but a low-curvature phase of a more symmetric primordial state. This idea connects naturally with our previous framework developed in Curvature-Induced Higgs Symmetry Restoration with Chirality Imprint[10], where extreme curvature was proposed as a mechanism capable of partially reversing symmetry breaking. In that context, chirality itself may be interpreted not as an absolute asymmetry, but as an imprint left by a symmetry-breaking transition that becomes locally reversible under sufficient gravitational compression. Likewise, in Symmetry Is Not Broken—It Is Mirrored, we explored the possibility that parity and CPT asymmetries are not true violations, but projections of a larger mirrored structure in which opposite sectors coexist beyond ordinary observability. Black holes provide a natural environment where such mirrored sectors may become dynamically relevant. Under this interpretation, black holes are not endpoints of physics. They are symmetry horizons. The classical singularity becomes a boundary between phases of vacuum organization: on one side, the low-energy broken universe of visible matter; on the other, a deeper symmetric regime where visible and hidden sectors reconnect. This also provides a new perspective on entropy. Black hole entropy may not merely count microscopic states of ordinary matter, but encode the accessibility of hidden symmetry sectors that remain inaccessible under ordinary spacetime conditions. Singularities may therefore be better understood as symmetry restoration thresholds rather than points of physical breakdown. Black holes do not destroy information. They expose the incompleteness of the symmetry structure we usually call reality.

## 5 Dark Matter as Hidden Geometric Capacity

The persistent challenge of dark matter lies in a simple observational fact: gravity appears stronger than visible matter alone can justify. From galactic rotation curves to gravitational lensing and cluster dynamics, the universe behaves as though most of its gravitating

content remains unseen. Yet what is directly measured is never the dark matter particle itself, but the curvature it produces. This distinction is fundamental. Dark matter is first observed as excess geometry before it is hypothesized as excess matter. This opens the possibility that the problem may not be the absence of a detectable particle, but the incompleteness of our geometric description of gravitational sources. Instead of treating dark matter as a separate particulate sector added to the Standard Model, we propose that it may arise from hidden geometric capacity: degrees of freedom that remain gravitationally active while being inaccessible to ordinary electromagnetic observation. The Einstein field equation provides the starting point:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi GT_{\mu\nu} \quad (4)$$

Within the dimensional sufficiency framework, geometric saturation may be represented conceptually as

$$\mathcal{C}_{geom}(M, r) \geq \mathcal{C}_{crit} \quad (5)$$

Conventionally, the stress-energy tensor is interpreted in terms of visible matter, radiation, and vacuum contributions. However, if spacetime contains hidden geometric sectors associated with dimensional sufficiency, symmetry restoration, and non-collapsed primordial structure, then the effective gravitational source must be generalized. We therefore write

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{eff} = T_{\mu\nu}^{visible} + T_{\mu\nu}^{hidden} \quad (6)$$

where the hidden sector includes: supersymmetric non-collapsed remnants, mirror CPT sectors, projected internal black hole states, unsaturated dimensional reservoirs, curvature-stabilized vacuum sectors. In this formulation, dark matter is not introduced as an exotic object, but emerges naturally as the gravitational response to geometric content that is real but not fully projected into visibility. This framework extends the proposal developed in Dark Matter as the Gravitational Wave Function Arising from the Supersymmetry of All Visible Matter in the Universe, where dark matter was interpreted as the coherent supersymmetric shadow accompanying all visible matter. There, gravity itself was treated not as a purely classical interaction, but as the residual coupling between visible particles and their invisible symmetric counterparts. The same intuition appeared in Psi-Gravity and Dark Matter as a Wave Function, where the gravitational field was reinterpreted as a coherent manifestation of the primordial cosmological wave function. This allows a second conceptual decomposition:

$$\Psi_{total} = \Psi_{visible} + \Psi_{hidden} \quad (7)$$

where the visible universe corresponds to the collapsed observational branch, while the hidden branch remains gravitationally coupled. Dark matter then becomes the gravitational persistence of what did not fully collapse into visibility. This also explains why black holes occupy such a central role. If black holes are regions where dimensional capacity approaches saturation and broken symmetries partially restore, they become natural interfaces between visible and hidden sectors. They do not generate dark matter locally, but reveal the universal mechanism through which hidden geometry contributes to observable gravity. Under this perspective, galactic halos are not necessarily clouds of invisible particles orbiting luminous matter. They may instead be regions where geometric capacity remains gravitationally active across multiple sectors of spacetime structure. The question shifts dramatically. Not: “What particle is dark matter?” but: “What part of geometry have we mistaken for missing matter?” This shift preserves the observational success of cosmology while replacing ontological excess with geometric depth. Dark matter becomes not a new substance, but a signature of incomplete dimensional visibility.

## 6 Connection with Previous PrezaGPT Frameworks

The present work does not emerge as an isolated hypothesis, but as a natural convergence of multiple conceptual lines previously developed throughout the PrezaGPT series. Each earlier framework approached a different frontier—dark matter, singularities, symmetry breaking, vacuum structure, or black hole interiors—but all pointed toward the same deeper possibility: visible reality may be only a partial manifestation of a larger geometric and coherent structure. The first major foundation was established in Psi-Gravity and Dark Matter as a Wave Function, where gravity was interpreted not merely as curvature generated by localized mass, but as the coherent behavior of an underlying cosmological wave function. In that work, dark matter was already treated less as a hidden particle and more as a gravitational effect emerging from coherent structure beyond direct observation[11]. This idea was extended in Dark Matter as the Gravitational Wave Function Arising from the Supersymmetry of All Visible Matter in the Universe, where dark matter was reinterpreted as the supersymmetric shadow of visible matter itself[12]. Rather than postulating an independent invisible species, the framework proposed that visible matter and dark matter are coupled expressions of a deeper unified wave structure whose hidden branch remains gravitationally active. The concept of geometric incompleteness was then formalized in Dimensional Sufficiency and the Geometric Origin of Black Hole Singularities[8]. There, singularities were reinterpreted not as literal points of infinite density, but as regions where spacetime reaches a limit in its capacity to geometrically encode compression. This replaced the singular point with the concept of finite geometric saturation, opening the path toward black holes as physical structures rather than mathematical failures. This geometric picture naturally expanded into Dimensional Sufficiency and Emergent Galactic Gravity, where effective galactic-scale gravitational excess was connected to hidden dimensional capacity[13]. That work served as a bridge between local black hole geometry and large-scale dark matter phenomenology, suggesting that halo behavior may reflect unsaturated geometric structure rather than particulate halos alone. In From Psi Gravity to Dimensional Sufficiency, these ideas were unified into a broader research program: gravity, dark matter, and black hole structure were treated as different observational layers of a common geometric substrate[14]. The present paper directly continues that program by explicitly identifying black holes as local symmetry restoration regions and dark matter as the gravitational consequence of hidden geometric capacity. The symmetry sector was developed further in Symmetry Is Not Broken—It Is Mirrored, where apparent parity and CPT violations were reinterpreted as observational asymmetries inside a larger mirrored structure[15]. Rather than true symmetry destruction, the visible universe was understood as one branch of a deeper symmetric whole. This provides the conceptual basis for interpreting hidden gravitational sectors as mirror sectors rather than unknown particulate matter. That line was strengthened in Curvature-Induced Higgs Symmetry Restoration with Chirality Imprint, where extreme curvature was proposed as a mechanism capable of locally reversing spontaneous symmetry breaking[10]. The Higgs vacuum expectation value and chirality asymmetry were treated as low-curvature emergent states rather than absolute universal conditions. This became the direct foundation for the present hypothesis that black holes function as symmetry restoration thresholds. Most recently, Higgs-Shell Breathing Modes Near Critical Black Hole Capacity introduced the idea that black holes near critical geometric saturation may behave dynamically as structured, finite objects rather than static singular endpoints. The notion of breathing modes near critical capacity strongly supports the

interpretation of black holes as phase-transition regions between visible and hidden sectors. The current work synthesizes these lines into a single identity: black hole interiors, dark matter halos, symmetry restoration, and dimensional sufficiency are not separate problems. They are manifestations of the same missing geometric layer. In this sense, the PrezaGPT series should not be read as disconnected speculative papers, but as successive approximations of one central hypothesis: the visible universe is only the collapsed fraction of a larger coherent geometric reality. Dark matter is its gravitational shadow. Black holes are its restoration points.

## 7 Observational Consequences

A theoretical framework gains physical legitimacy only when it offers possible routes toward falsifiability. Without observational consequences, even elegant geometry remains philosophy. The proposal developed here must therefore be confronted with astrophysical reality. If dark matter is not a particulate halo but the gravitational manifestation of hidden geometric capacity, then the observable universe should preserve signatures of this distinction. The goal is not to deny the successful phenomenology of standard cosmology, but to reinterpret its source[16]. The central prediction is that gravitational excess should correlate not only with visible mass distribution, but also with geometric conditions associated with dimensional saturation, coherence structure, and black hole environments. This opens several possible observational avenues.

### 7.1 A. Modified Gravitational Lensing Profiles

In the standard  $\Lambda$ CDM picture, gravitational lensing is attributed to extended halos of invisible massive particles surrounding galaxies and clusters[16]. Under the hidden geometric capacity framework, lensing would instead reflect the effective contribution of hidden sectors encoded in spacetime geometry itself. This suggests that lensing profiles may not always follow the smooth expectations of collisionless particulate halos. Deviations may emerge near regions of strong curvature history, black hole concentration, or environments with significant gravitational coherence. Galactic centers hosting supermassive black holes may therefore exhibit lensing behavior that reflects not only baryonic mass and halo distribution, but the local coupling between visible matter and hidden geometric sectors. The prediction is subtle: not stronger lensing alone, but structurally different lensing correlations. The geometry would remember more than the matter inventory.

### 7.2 B. Black Hole Mass–Radius Transition Behavior

If singularities are replaced by dimensional saturation rather than literal infinities, then black holes near critical geometric capacity should exhibit transition behavior distinct from purely classical collapse. This possibility was explored in Higgs-Shell Breathing Modes Near Critical Black Hole Capacity, where black holes approaching saturation were treated as finite geometric structures capable of dynamic shell behavior rather than static singular endpoints[17]. Such systems may display effective mass–radius relations that depart from purely classical Schwarzschild expectations near critical thresholds[18]. Small deviations in accretion response, horizon stability, or quasi-normal mode behavior could signal internal geometric structure rather than singular collapse. The observational challenge is significant, but gravitational-wave astronomy and horizon-scale imaging may grad-

ually approach the sensitivity required to probe such effects. If detected, such deviations would strongly favor finite geometric interiors over true singularities.

### 7.3 C. Galactic Halo Profiles Without Particle Halos

The hidden geometric capacity framework predicts that galactic rotation curves may emerge without requiring fully particulate dark halos. Instead, the effective gravitational contribution would arise from unsaturated geometric sectors coupled to visible matter distribution. This resembles the philosophical motivation behind Mordehai Milgrom’s MOND, but differs fundamentally in ontology: the modification is not a phenomenological correction to Newtonian gravity, but the projection of hidden geometric degrees of freedom into Einsteinian curvature[7]. This implies that halo behavior may correlate more strongly with structural properties of galaxies—such as central black hole mass, baryonic compactness, or coherence topology—than with a universal invisible particle distribution. In particular, galaxies with similar baryonic mass but different central geometric histories may display distinct effective dark matter signatures. Dark matter would become partially history-dependent. Not only how much matter exists, but how geometry evolved.

### 7.4 D. Chirality Imprint Remnants

If black holes act as local symmetry restoration regions, and if broken chirality emerges from curvature-dependent vacuum structure, then remnants of chirality asymmetry may preserve geometric memory of symmetry transitions. This idea follows directly from Curvature-Induced Higgs Symmetry Restoration with Chirality Imprint, where chirality was treated not as a permanent asymmetry, but as a frozen trace of symmetry breaking under cosmological evolution[10]. Observable consequences may include subtle asymmetry patterns in high-energy astrophysical environments, neutrino propagation signatures, or polarization correlations associated with extreme curvature regions. These effects are expected to be weak, but conceptually powerful: they would suggest that parity asymmetry is not fundamental law, but historical imprint[15]. The universe would remember how symmetry broke.

### 7.5 E. Gravitational Coherence Signatures

If gravity itself retains a coherent wave-functional origin, as proposed in Psi-Gravity, then dark matter effects should not always behave as purely statistical matter distributions[11]. Instead, coherence structure may generate effective gravitational signatures resembling interference patterns across large-scale geometry. This could manifest as unexpected regularities in halo morphology, phase-correlated structure formation, or gravitational anomalies that resist simple particulate interpretation. Rather than random invisible mass distributions, one might expect organized geometric persistence—echoes of a deeper cosmological wave function that never fully decohered. This is perhaps the most difficult prediction to test, but also the most profound. It suggests that the universe is not merely populated. It is phase-structured.

## 7.6 F. A Framework of Reinterpretation Rather Than Replacement

Importantly, this proposal does not require abandoning the observational successes of  $\Lambda$ CDM[16]. Rotation curves remain real. Lensing remains real. Structure formation remains real. What changes is the ontology. Instead of asking where the invisible particles are, we ask whether the gravitational excess itself is evidence that visible spacetime is only a partial projection of reality. The standard model of cosmology may be describing the correct phenomena while misidentifying the source. Dark matter may not be an inventory problem. It may be a geometric one[8]. The decisive test will come when observations distinguish between particulate invisibility and geometric incompleteness. That is where this framework must ultimately stand or fall.

## 7.7 G. Observational Distinction and Possible Smoking Gun

Unlike conventional particle halos (e.g., axion or WIMP-based models), hidden geometric capacity may exhibit phase-coherent behavior across neighboring galactic structures. If dark matter phenomenology emerges from activated geometric degrees of freedom rather than localized particle density alone, adjacent halos could display weak interference-like gravitational patterns, including partial amplification, suppression, or anisotropic coherence regions. Such effects would represent a potential observational smoking gun distinguishing geometric-capacity models from conventional collisionless dark matter scenarios. Future weak-lensing surveys and precision galactic mapping could test these coherence signatures.

# 8 Discussion

The interpretation proposed in this work does not seek to deny the extraordinary empirical success of the standard cosmological model, but to question the ontological assumptions that accompany it. The  $\Lambda$ CDM remains one of the most successful predictive structures in modern cosmology[16]. It accurately describes cosmic microwave background anisotropies, large-scale structure formation, gravitational lensing, and galactic dynamics. Any alternative framework must respect these achievements. The observational robustness of dark matter phenomenology has been repeatedly reinforced across modern cosmological analyses and scientific communication [19]. The present proposal does not challenge the observations. It challenges the identification of their source. The conventional assumption is that excess gravitational curvature implies excess invisible matter. This is a reasonable inference, but not the only possible one. If gravity fundamentally responds to total geometric content rather than exclusively to visible particulate matter, then what we call dark matter may reflect incomplete dimensional accessibility rather than a hidden inventory of massive particles. This distinction is subtle but profound. It shifts the question from ontology to geometry. Instead of asking what invisible object is present, we ask what part of spacetime structure remains unaccounted for in the visible sector. This perspective gains strength precisely because dark matter has never been observed directly. Despite increasingly sophisticated detectors, no weakly interacting massive particle, axion, or equivalent candidate has provided definitive confirmation. While absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, decades of null results justify conceptual openness. At minimum, they justify the legitimacy of asking whether the gravitational

problem itself has been incorrectly framed. This is where the comparison with Mordehai Milgrom becomes especially important[7]. MOND demonstrated that modifying gravitational interpretation can reproduce important galactic phenomena without invoking unseen particles. Even if MOND is not accepted as a complete theory, it established a crucial philosophical permission: dark matter need not be approached only as a missing particle problem. The present framework differs from MOND in an essential way. Rather than phenomenologically modifying gravitational law, we retain the Einsteinian geometric structure and reinterpret the stress-energy source itself[2]. Gravity is not weakened, corrected, or replaced. Instead, the source term is enlarged to include hidden geometric sectors that remain physically real while observationally dark. This preserves the geometric elegance of general relativity while opening room for dimensional sufficiency, hidden symmetry sectors, and black hole internal structure[8]. The role of black holes is particularly significant in this reinterpretation. In the standard picture, black holes are often treated as endpoints—regions where classical theory fails and information paradoxes accumulate. Here, they are treated instead as transition regions: places where the visible low-curvature vacuum approaches the boundary of its descriptive validity and primordial symmetry structures may re-emerge. This transforms the meaning of singularity. Rather than a physical point of infinite density, the singularity becomes a marker of insufficient geometric language. It signals that visible spacetime coordinates are no longer sufficient to describe the full physical content of the system. This is conceptually similar to how horizons once appeared as absolute physical boundaries before deeper theoretical understanding revealed them as coordinate-dependent structures. Singularities may play a similar role: not physical infinities, but indicators of descriptive incompleteness. Such a view also softens the black hole information problem. If hidden sectors remain geometrically real, then information need not be destroyed nor stored in paradoxical infinities. It may persist within degrees of freedom inaccessible to ordinary low-curvature observers. Black hole entropy then reflects not mystery, but dimensional bookkeeping. The same logic extends naturally to cosmology. If visible matter is only the collapsed fraction of a larger cosmological wave function, then dark matter becomes the gravitational persistence of the uncollapsed remainder. This unifies local black hole physics and galactic-scale dark matter phenomenology under one geometric principle rather than treating them as unrelated domains. An important philosophical consequence follows. Physics has often advanced not by discovering new objects, but by changing the meaning of old observations. Planets did not move differently after heliocentrism; gravity did not change after general relativity. The observations remained the same. The geometry changed. The present proposal belongs to that tradition. Dark matter may not require a new particle. It may require a new interpretation of what geometry is allowed to count as real. Naturally, caution is required. A conceptual framework is not a substitute for quantitative predictive power. The present work is intended as a structural proposal, not a completed alternative cosmology. Precise halo profiles, structure formation calculations, black hole thermodynamic predictions, and gravitational-wave signatures must be developed rigorously before such a framework can compete with standard  $\Lambda$ CDM phenomenology. Speculation without falsifiability is philosophy. Speculation with testable structure becomes physics. The purpose of this work is therefore not to close the problem of dark matter, but to reopen its most fundamental question. Perhaps the universe is not missing mass. Perhaps we have been measuring hidden geometry all along.

## 9 Conclusion

The problem of dark matter has traditionally been framed as a search for missing mass: an invisible particulate component required to explain the excess gravitational behavior observed across galaxies, clusters, and the large-scale structure of the universe. For decades, this interpretation has dominated cosmology, supported by the remarkable predictive success of the  $\Lambda$ CDM framework. Yet observation itself remains more precise than interpretation. What we directly detect is not dark matter as an object, but curvature: gravitational lensing, orbital velocities, dynamical stability, and the architecture of cosmic structure. The universe consistently reveals more gravity than visible matter alone can explain, but it does not tell us that this excess must originate from undiscovered particles. This work has explored an alternative possibility. We proposed that dark matter may emerge as the gravitational signature of hidden geometric capacity: degrees of freedom that remain physically real and gravitationally active, while being inaccessible to ordinary electromagnetic observation. Under this view, dark matter is not necessarily a new substance added to the universe, but the manifestation of sectors of reality that were never fully projected into visible spacetime. This interpretation becomes particularly powerful when connected to black hole physics. Through the framework of dimensional sufficiency, singularities are reinterpreted not as literal points of infinite density, but as regions where spacetime reaches a critical limit in its capacity to geometrically encode compression. Black holes cease to be failures of physical law and become transition regions of geometric saturation. Under extreme curvature, broken symmetries associated with mass generation, chirality, and vacuum structure may partially restore. Black holes therefore act not merely as collapsed objects, but as local symmetry restoration thresholds—interfaces where visible and hidden sectors of reality may reconnect. In this framework, the same principle explains both black hole interiors and cosmological dark matter. The hidden geometric sectors that become locally relevant near black hole criticality may remain globally present throughout the universe, contributing gravitationally without full observational accessibility. Supersymmetric shadows, mirror CPT sectors, projected internal black hole states, and dimensional reservoirs become different expressions of one deeper geometric substrate. The visible universe may be only the collapsed fraction of a larger cosmological wave function. The remainder does not disappear. It gravitates. This perspective does not reject modern cosmology; it seeks to deepen it. Rotation curves remain real. Lensing remains real. Structure formation remains real. What changes is the ontology: not the observations, but what we believe they are telling us. The decisive future of this framework depends on observation. Modified lensing correlations, black hole mass–radius transition behavior, chirality remnants, gravitational coherence signatures, and non-particulate halo structure all offer possible routes toward falsifiability. If such signatures distinguish geometric incompleteness from particulate invisibility, then the dark matter problem may undergo the same conceptual shift that transformed gravity from force into geometry. The universe may not be asking us to find another particle. It may be asking us to recognize a deeper spacetime. Dark matter may not be missing matter, but missing geometry. Black holes do not hide matter. They reveal how incomplete visible reality always was.

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