THE MILKY WAY AND THE ELECTRON

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Abstract: in our galaxy (the Milky Way) the Sun is at a distance of 8,5kpc from the centre and should have a rotation speed of 160 km/s, if it were due only to baryonic matter, that is that of the stars and of all visible matter.
But we know that, on the contrary, the Sun speed is 220 km/s.
So we have a discrepancy Δv of 60 km/s: (Δv=220-160=60 km/s).
The laws about such discrepancies are astonishing, as we will see.

(1kpc=1000pc ; 1pc=1 Parsec= $3{,}26\_l.y. = 3{,}08 \cdot 10^{16} m$; 1 light year l.y.= $9{,}46 \cdot 10^{15} m$)

($R_{Gal} = 8{,}5kpc = 27{,}71 \cdot 10^3 \_l.y. = 2{,}62 \cdot 10^{20} m$ is the distance of the Sun from the centre of the Milky Way)

If the Sun were at a distance RGAL of 30 kpc, it would have had the same speed of 220 km/s, but the discrepancy Δv would have been higher.
In general, we know that:

$\Delta v = k\sqrt{R_{Gal}}$, where k =constant.

It's possible to show that :

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2Gm_e}{r_e^2}}$$

(It's also possible to show that, numerically: $k = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi h}{m_e c}}$.)
Such formulas for k are unknown to the official physics.

(G is the Universal Gravitational Constant, me is the mass of the electron, re is the classic radius of the electron $r_e = 2{,}818 \cdot 10^{-15} m$, h is the Planck's Constant and c is the speed of light)
Such formulas for k can be also verified on some other galaxies with certain orientations, such as the M33, at the following wiki link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galaxy_rotation_curve#/media/File:M33_rotation_curve_HI.gif

Thank you.
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