

The Heavy Majorana Neutrino Has Been Overlooked Leading to a Falsely Low Value of Hubble's Constant

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Abstract: Because of misidentity, the the heavy Majorana neutrino has been mistaken for the tetraquark, resulting in a falsely low value of Hubble's constant.

Probably the greatest problem¹ in cosmology today is how to lessen the tension between the most recent and accurate measurement of Hubble's constant (Riess $H_0 = 73.5$ (km/s)/Mpc and an earlier (also presumably accurate) value of Planck $H_0 = 67.74$).

I also² found an even greater $H_0 = 78.16$ in my ViXra publication of March of this year. It must be concluded that the Planck value is in error. The Planck value assumed that there are only 3 light neutrinos of small total mass. My work has showed that a fourth (Majorana type) heavy (4430 MeV) neutrino exists but is currently being called a tetraquark and is unrecognized as actually being a neutrino. This results in a much larger total neutrino mass (>4430 MeV) and the $H_0 = 78.16$ value I published in March.

1. Robert Naeye, "Tension at the heart of cosmology", pp. 20-27 Astronomy, (june 2019)

2. George R. Briggs, "Thanks to the heavy Majoranic neutrino collapse of the universe is avoided", ViXra 1903.0357, (2019)