The Heavy Neutrino Leads to an Accurate Critical Value for Hubble's Constant Ho of 78.20 Vs. 74.03 (Km/s)/Mps for the Latest Measurement

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Abstract: A highly accurate critical value of Hubble's constant of 78.20 (Km/s)/Mps) has been found including the 4430 MeV heavy Majorana 4th neutrino.

I have improved the accuracy of my critical Ho = 78.16 (Km/s)/Mps calculation[1] by including the sum of the masses of the 3 light neutrinos. This new total mass is 4430 + 15.5 + 0.17 + 2.2 x 10^-6 ~ 4445.67 MeV and 13.36 + 4.44567 = 17.80567 GeV. From this we calculate 17.80567/13.36 = 1.3327597 x 8.62 = 11.488388 x10^-27Kg/M^3 for the new critcal density.Now the square root of 1.3327597 = 1.1544521 x 67.74 = 78.20 for the more accurate critical Ho. Now the latest[2] and most accurate data Ho = 74.03 (Km/s)Mps, which is only 4. 17 lower than the critical Ho. Since 4.0 was **natures** probable intended difference between the two values, 0.17/74 = 0.23 % indicates an accuracy well < 1 %.

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

2. Adam G. Riess, Stefano Casertano, Wenlong Yuan, Lucas M.Macri and Dan Scolnic, "Large Magellanic cloud cepheid standards provide a 1% foundation for the determination of the Hubble constant and stronger evidence for physics beyond AlphaCDM", Space Telescope Science Institute, (2019)