Thanks to the Heavy Majoranic Neutrino Collapse of the Universe is Avoided

George R. Briggs

Abstract: The problem of the Hubble constant being so large that the universe is seemingly in danger of collapse is solved by the heavy majorana neutrino proposed in MHCE8S theory.

The stability of the universe is a current ongoing concern because the Hubble constant may be so large (73.00 km/s/Mpc) that the universe is in danger of collapse. I published[1] earlier using Friedmann's equations[2] and more recently[3] on the critical density of the universe : I now return to the same subject to help answer the stability question.

We first find the new critical density. We have a new matter value per galaxy of 13.36 GeV + 4.430 = 17.79 GeV, now including matter of the heavy Majorana neutrino. From this we calculate 17.79/13.36 = 1.3315 x 8.62 = 11.48 x 10^-27 Kg/M^3 for the new critical density. Next we find the Hubble constant: it was 67.74 km/s/Mpc for the critical density of 8.62; now for a density 1.3315 greater the hubble constant is the square root of 1.3315 = 1.1539 greater, or 78.16 Km/s/Mps versus 73.00 data, presently a safe margin.

1. George R. Briggs,"The latest value of the hubble constant indicates a universe matter density higher than one hydrogen atom per cubic meter ", ViXra 1704.0404, (2017)

2. "Lambda-CDM model", Wikipedia, (2018)

3. George R. Briggs, "Small corrections to the critical density calculation in MHCE8S theory produce full agreement with Planck collaboration data", viXra 1901.0221, (2019)