Heavy Dark Matter Neutrino Tau-Antitau Pair Existence Reexamined

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Abstract: A leptonic tau-antitau composite particle of presumably 3552 MeV mass was observed over 3 years ago. Later in 2017 I published about such a heavy dark neutrino particle, which I am here reexamining

Nearly two years ago[1] I published on the idea that heavy dark matter neutrinos exist following an earlier[2] paper by others but I didn't continue with this idea. Since then I have obtained strong evidence[3] that heavy ordinary neutrinos exist of 4430 MeV mass producing Hubble's Constant of ho = 78.20 (Km/s)/Mps vs. 74.03 measured.

Heavy dark matter neutrinos of 2 x 1776 = 3552 MeV mass would be expected if such a tau - antitau particle pair existed. The success of the 4430 MeV ordinary heavy neutrino in explaining the high Hubble's ho value has convinced me to revive the idea that a dark matter heavy neutrino also exists.

We note that now[4] we consider a 3.55 MeV mass for the up neutron quark a certainty and we have 2 of them for each neutron hence the 3552 MeV value for the dark neutrino mass is expected.

1. George R. Briggs,"HCE8S theory indicates that dark neutrinos exist and are derived from dark matter tau-antitau spinless, chargeless composite particles", ViXra 1711.0455, (2019)

2. "CMS probes non-standard Higgs decays to 2 taus", Cerncourier, March, 2017

3. George R. Briggs, "The heavy neutrino leads to an accurate critical value for Hubble's constant ho of 78.2 vs.74.03(Km/s)/Mps for the latest measurement", ViXra 1905.0424, (2019)

4. George R. Briggs,"The MHCE8S model of physics", ViXra 1907.0620, (2019)