

Dark bosons and the $g-2$ anomaly

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A dark gauge boson typically refers to a very light gauge boson with very small couplings to the Standard Model particles. It can be motivated from various phenomena, and one of them is the explanation of the 3.6 sigma level deviation in the muon anomalous magnetic moment. We will go over a couple of dark gauge boson models that can address this issue and overview the experimental constraints. We will emphasize the importance of the low-energy parity test as some of the models predict the change of the effective Weinberg angle in the low-energy experiments.

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