# The L<sub>\_</sub>-L<sub>\_</sub> model

Gauging the muon – tau number...



(anomaly free)

- Why?  $\begin{cases} \text{ It can address the (g-2)}_{\mu} \text{ anomaly} \\ \text{ It can predict the right hierarchy between neutrino masses and mixing} \\ \text{ Adding mirror vector-like quarks to the minimal model allows to address the anomaly in B $\to K^* \mu \mu$ ($\sim 3.5\sigma$) seen by LHCb (1308.1707)}$

## The L<sub>1</sub>-L<sub>1</sub> model

Gauging the muon – tau number...

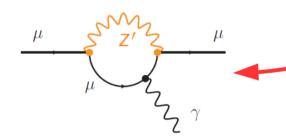


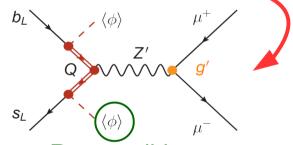
(anomaly free)

It can address the  $(g-2)_{\mu}$  anomaly

It can predict the right hierarchy between neutrino masses and mixing

Adding mirror vector-like quarks to the minimal model allows to address the anomaly in  $B \to K^* \mu\mu$  (~3.5 $\sigma$ ) seen by LHCb (1308.1707)





Responsible for giving mass to Z'

### The L -L model

Gauging the muon – tau number...

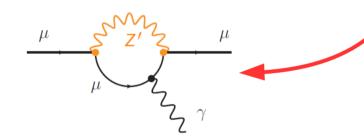


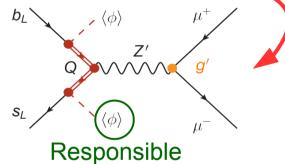
(anomaly free)

Why? It can address the  $(g-2)_{\mu}$  anomaly

It can predict the right hierarchy between neutrino masses and mixing

Adding mirror vector-like quarks to the minimal model allows to address the anomaly in B  $\rightarrow$  K\*  $\mu\mu$  (~3.5 $\sigma$ ) seen by LHCb (1308.1707)





for giving mass to Z'

this setup?

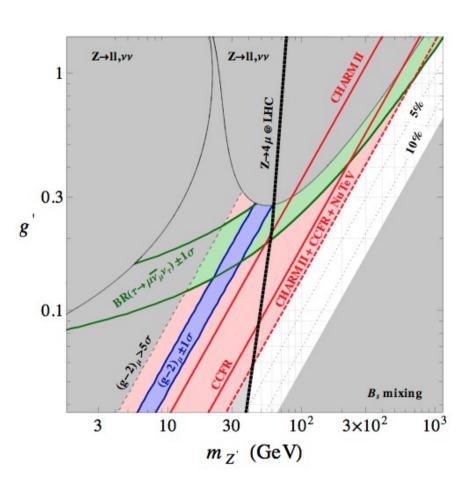
- Z' couples to quarks only feebly.
- How to probe J 

  It might be challenging to probe it at the LHC.
  - Can we use its sizable interactions with muons-taus (and corresponding neutrinos) to probe the Z'?

#### Experimental probes and challenges

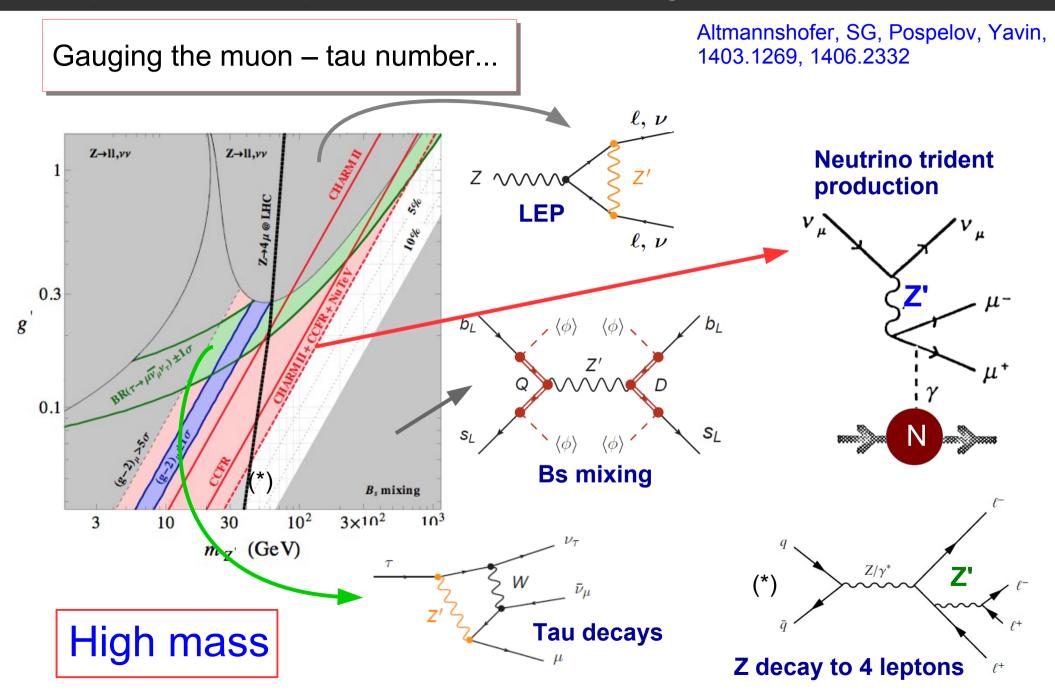
Gauging the muon – tau number...





High mass

#### Experimental probes and challenges

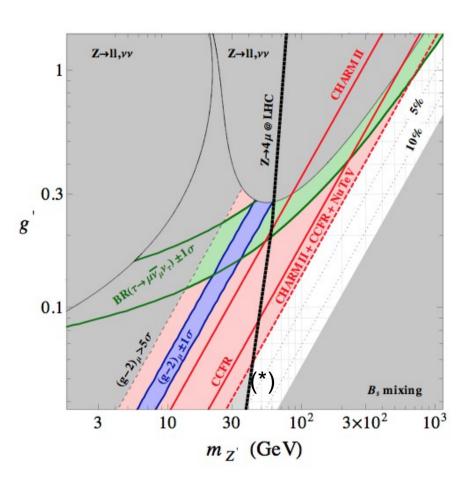


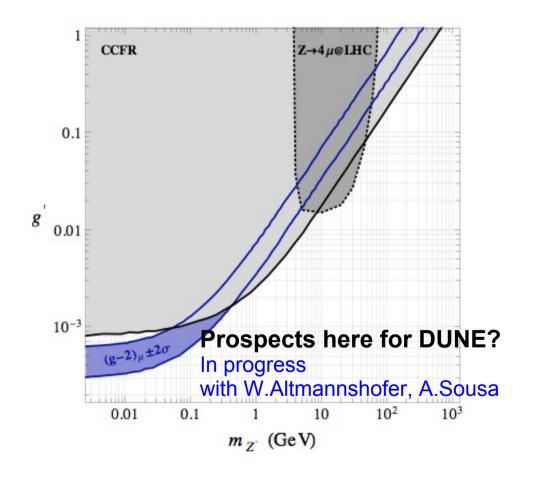
2

#### Experimental probes and challenges

Gauging the muon – tau number...

Altmannshofer, SG, Pospelov, Yavin, 1403.1269, 1406.2332





High mass

Low mass