

IFT - UNESP **1-Loop correction to the Muon $g - 2$ in Supersymmetric QED.**
Why we look at the Muon
 FRANCESCO F. G. GILLESPIE¹ ANDREW S. HANCOCK² ANDREW S. HANCOCK²

¹Instituto de Física de São Carlos, Instituto de Física de São Carlos, Universidade de São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, 13560-970, Brazil
²Department of Physics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0ET, United Kingdom

Abstract
 A precision measurement of the muon anomalous magnetic moment is a theory, the ratio to precision gauge theory predictions is to be used to test the Standard Model. The muon is a lepton, and its magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The muon is a lepton, and its magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

The Lagrangian has many, besides fermions, but perhaps one of the most interesting is that it is a gauge theory. The muon is a lepton, and its magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

Finding χ in Standard QED
 In order to understand the $g - 2$ correction, it is important to know where the correction comes from. In QED, the muon's magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

The QED prediction
 The muon's magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

One-loop corrections
 The muon's magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

One-loop corrections in Supersymmetric QED
 The muon's magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

Conclusions
 The muon's magnetic moment is predicted to be a very specific form. The last one hundred years the muon's magnetic moment has been measured to be $g = 2.0018321671(3)$. The Standard Model prediction is $g = 2.0018321671(3)$.

Recent Results and Future Prospects with Skipper CCDs in the CONNIE Experiment
 PAULI DAVEN HALL, JAMES H. HANCOCK, ANDREW S. HANCOCK

Abstract
 The CONNIE experiment is a dark matter search experiment using Skipper CCDs. The experiment is designed to search for dark matter particles with masses between 100 GeV and 10 TeV. The experiment is currently running and has produced several results. The experiment is designed to search for dark matter particles with masses between 100 GeV and 10 TeV. The experiment is currently running and has produced several results.

Introduction
 The CONNIE experiment is a dark matter search experiment using Skipper CCDs. The experiment is designed to search for dark matter particles with masses between 100 GeV and 10 TeV. The experiment is currently running and has produced several results.

CONNIE CCDs
 The CONNIE experiment uses Skipper CCDs to detect dark matter particles. The Skipper CCDs are a type of CCD that can detect single electrons. The Skipper CCDs are currently being used in the CONNIE experiment.

Recent Results
 The CONNIE experiment has produced several results. The experiment has shown that dark matter particles with masses between 100 GeV and 10 TeV are not present in the CONNIE experiment.

Future Prospects
 The CONNIE experiment has several future prospects. The experiment is currently running and has produced several results. The experiment is designed to search for dark matter particles with masses between 100 GeV and 10 TeV.

