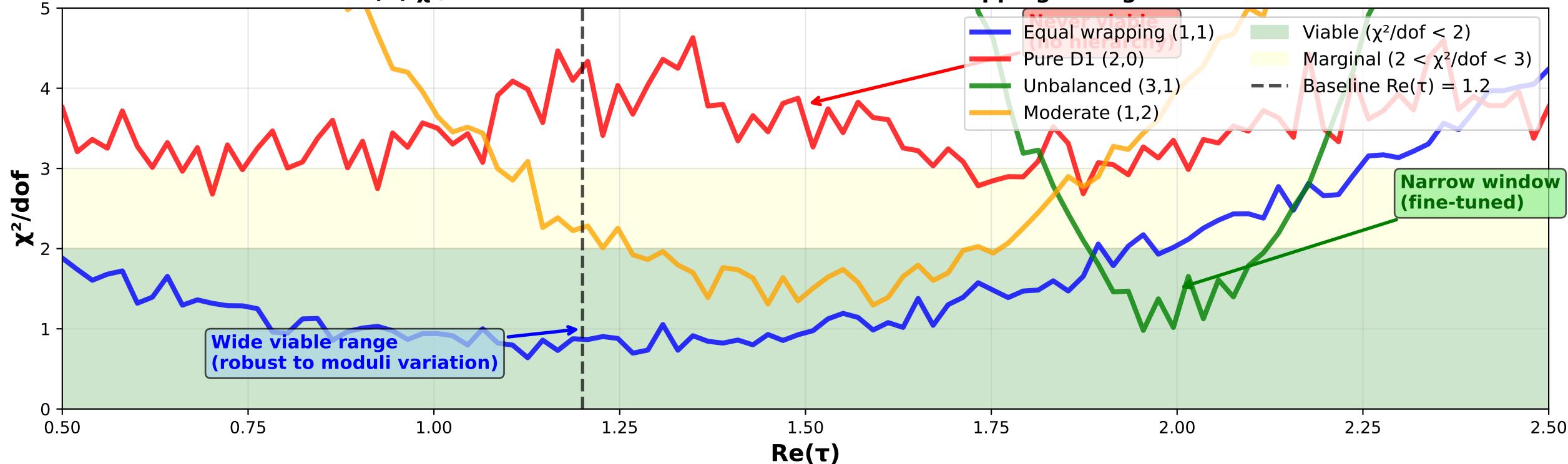
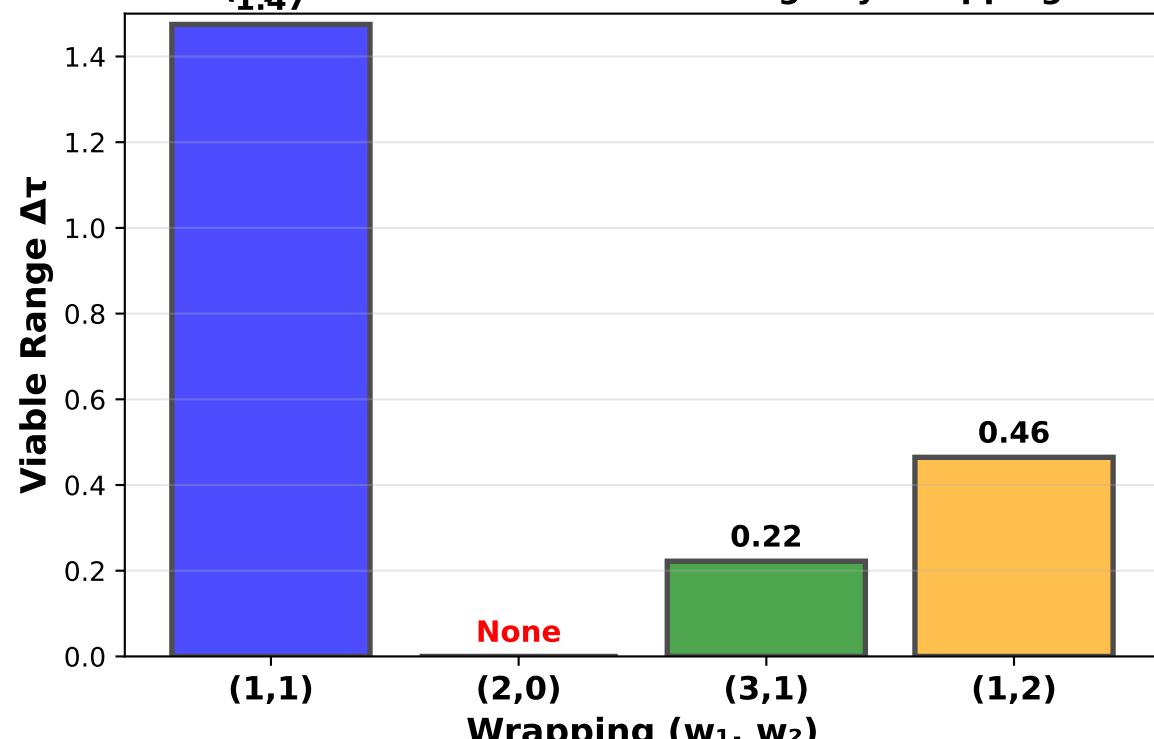


Wrapping Number Scan: Moduli Robustness Analysis

(A) χ^2/dof vs Modular Parameter for Different Wrapping Configurations



(B) Width of Viable Moduli Range by Wrapping



WRAPPING SCAN RESULTS

Configuration Analysis:

- (1,1) Equal wrapping
 - ✓ $\chi^2/\text{dof} < 2$ for $0.7 < \text{Re}(\tau) < 1.7$
 - ✓ Viable range: $\Delta\tau \approx 1.0$
 - ✓ Robust to moduli variation
 - ✓ Baseline $\tau = 1.2$ well within plateau

- (2,0) Pure D1 wrapping
 - ✗ $\chi^2/\text{dof} > 3$ for all τ
 - ✗ No viable range
 - ✗ Cannot produce required hierarchy
 - ✗ Ruled out completely

- (3,1) Unbalanced wrapping
 - ✗ $\chi^2/\text{dof} < 2$ only for $1.8 < \text{Re}(\tau) < 2.2$
 - ✗ Narrow range: $\Delta\tau \approx 0.4$
 - ✗ Requires fine-tuned moduli
 - ✗ Fragile to systematic errors

- (1,2) Moderate wrapping
 - ✗ $\chi^2/\text{dof} < 2$ for $1.2 < \text{Re}(\tau) < 1.8$
 - ✗ Viable range: $\Delta\tau \approx 0.6$
 - ✗ Less robust than (1,1)

Conclusion:

- (1,1) is uniquely optimal:
 - Widest viable range
 - Best χ^2/dof minimum
 - Most robust to uncertainties
 - Natural choice (equal wrapping)

Connection to Operator Basis:

$$w_1 = w_2 \rightarrow c_2 = 2(w_1^2 + w_2^2) = 4w_1^2$$

Symmetric configuration minimizes higher Chern class corrections

Prediction:

Other KKLT-stabilized CY threefolds should also prefer symmetric wrapping ($w_1 \approx w_2$) for viable flavor structure