

MSSM Parameter determination via $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$: NLO corrections

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- LO analysis via $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$
 e.g. K. Desch, J. Kalinowski, G. A. Moortgat-Pick, M. M. Nojiri and G. Polesello
 [arXiv:hep-ph/0312069]

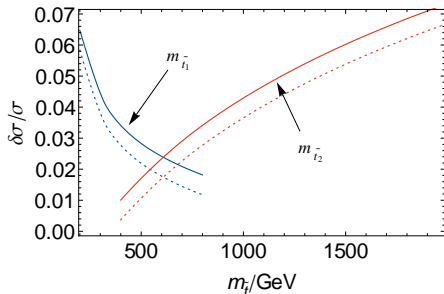
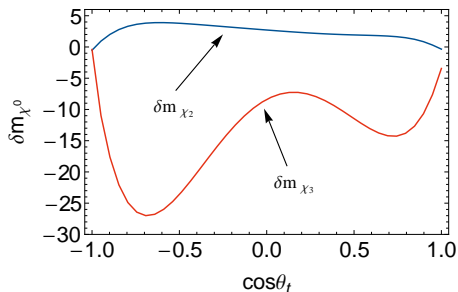
SUSY Parameters				Mass Predictions		
M_1	M_2	μ	$\tan \beta$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_4^0}$
99.1 ± 0.2	192.7 ± 0.6	352.8 ± 8.9	10.3 ± 1.5	378.8 ± 7.8	359.2 ± 8.6	378.2 ± 8.1

- parameter determination possible to $\mathcal{O}(\%)$ level
- predict masses of heavy states $\tilde{\chi}_{3/4}^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$

Higher order calculation

NLO corrections

- mass measured to $\mathcal{O}(100)$ MeV precision
- for cross sections $\delta\sigma/\sigma \lesssim 1\%$ possible
- theory calculation should match experimental precision
- SUSY corrections sizeable

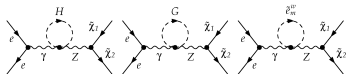


- sensitivity to other sectors via radiative corrections
⇒ recall Higgs mass from EW fits

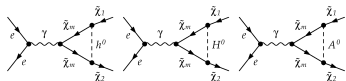
NLO calculation

- include loop diagrams in the calculation

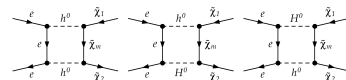
Self-energy:



Vertex:



Box:



Parameter determination at NLO:

- Calculate **NLO corrections** using `FeynArts`, `FormCalc`, `LoopTools`
- Use corrected **cross-sections**, A_{FB} and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$ as observables
- Fit to M_1 , M_2 , μ , $\tan\beta$, + **stop sector** $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$, $m_{\tilde{t}_2}$ and $\cos\theta_t$

Quick recap: chargino and neutralino Sector

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{\chi}} = & \overline{\tilde{\chi}_i^-} (\not{p} \delta_{ij} - \omega_L (U^* X V^\dagger)_{ij} - \omega_R (V X^\dagger U^T)_{ij}) \tilde{\chi}_j^- \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \overline{\tilde{\chi}_i^0} (\not{p} \delta_{ij} - \omega_L (N^* Y N^\dagger)_{ij} - \omega_R (N Y^\dagger N^T)_{ij}) \tilde{\chi}_j^0\end{aligned}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} M_2 & \sqrt{2} M_W \sin \beta \\ \sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonalised via
 $\mathbf{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = U^* X V^\dagger$

⁰where we define $\omega_{L/R} = \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp \gamma_5)$

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diagonalised via
 $\mathbf{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = U^* X V^\dagger$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -M_Z c_\beta s_W & M_Z s_\beta s_W \\ 0 & M_2 & M_Z c_\beta c_W & -M_Z s_\beta c_W \\ -M_Z c_\beta s_W & M_Z c_\beta c_W & 0 & -\mu \\ M_Z s_\beta s_W & -M_Z s_\beta c_W & -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonalised via
 $\mathbf{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = N^* Y N^\dagger$

⁰where we define $\omega_{L/R} = \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp \gamma_5)$

Masses at one-loop

- $X + \delta X, Y + \delta Y \Rightarrow M_1 + \delta M_1, M_2 + \delta M_2, \mu + \delta\mu$ etc.

¹A. C. Fowler, PhD Thesis, 2010, also see A. Chatterjee, M. Drees, S. Kulkarni, Q. Xu, "On the On-Shell Renormalization of the Chargino and Neutralino Masses in the MSSM," [arXiv:1107.5218 [hep-ph]].

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- e.g. $\delta X = \begin{pmatrix} \delta M_2 & \frac{\delta M_W^2 s_\beta}{\sqrt{2} M_W} + M_W s_\beta c_\beta^2 \delta t_\beta \\ \frac{\delta M_W^2 c_\beta}{\sqrt{2} M_W} - M_W c_\beta s_\beta^2 \delta t_\beta & \delta\mu \end{pmatrix}$

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- More physical masses than independent parameters \Rightarrow can only choose **three masses on-shell**¹:
 - $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_{1(2/3)}^0$: NCC(b/c)
 - $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$: NNC
 - $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^0, \tilde{\chi}_3^0$: NNN

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- $\Delta m_{\tilde{\chi}_i} = \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}}{2} \text{Re}[\hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^L(m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}^2) + \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^R(m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}^2)] + \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[\hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{SL}(m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}^2) + \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{SR}(m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}^2)] = 0,$
results in renormalisation conditions fixing $\delta|M_1|, \delta|M_2|, \delta|\mu|$

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Benchmark scenarios

Scenario 1: inspired by low limits on $m_{\tilde{\chi}}$ and $m_{\tilde{t}}$

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
M_1	125 GeV	M_2	250 GeV
μ	180 GeV	$\tan \beta$	10
M_3	700 GeV	M_{H^+}	1000 GeV
$M_{e_{1,2}}$	1500 GeV	M_{e_3}	1500 GeV
M_{l_i}	1500 GeV	$M_{q_{1,2}}$	1500 GeV
M_{q/u_3}	400 GeV	A_f	650 GeV

Assume light Bino/Wino satisfying unification relations

Scenario 1: inspired by low limits on $m_{\tilde{\chi}}$ and $m_{\tilde{t}}$

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M_1	125 GeV	M_2	250 GeV
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Light higgsino satisfying relic density

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M_{q/u_3}	400 GeV	A_f	650 GeV

Heavy gluino, sleptons (fit to m_{ν_e}) and charged Higgs

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M_{l_i}	1500 GeV	$M_{q_{1,2}}$	1500 GeV
M_{q/u_3}	400 GeV	A_f	650 GeV

Light stops, other squarks heavy

Scenario 2: inspired by measurement of $m_h = 125$ GeV

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
M_1	106 GeV	M_2	212 GeV
μ	180 GeV	$\tan \beta$	12
M_3	1500 GeV	M_{H^\pm}	500 GeV
$M_{e_{1,2}}$	125 GeV	M_{e_3}	106 GeV
M_{l_i}	180 GeV	M_{q_i}	1500 GeV
M_{u_3}	450 GeV	A_f	-1850 GeV

Lighter charged Higgs, heavier gluino

Scenario 2: inspired by measurement of $m_h = 125$ GeV

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M_1	106 GeV	M_2	212 GeV
μ	180 GeV	$\tan \beta$	12
M_3	1500 GeV	M_{H^\pm}	500 GeV
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Light sleptons, accessible at LHC and/or LC(500)

Scenario 2: inspired by measurement of $m_h = 125$ GeV

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M_1	106 GeV	M_2	212 GeV
μ	180 GeV	$\tan \beta$	12
M_3	1500 GeV	M_{H^+}	500 GeV
$M_{e_{1,2}}$	125 GeV	M_{e_3}	106 GeV
M_{l_i}	180 GeV	M_{q_i}	1500 GeV
M_{u_3}	450 GeV	A_f	-1850 GeV

Large A_f , strong mixing in stop sector

Parameter determination

S1: Masses from the continuum

Observable	Tree value	Loop correction	Error
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	149.6	OS	0.2
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm}$	292.3	OS	2.0
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	106.9	OS	0.2
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	164.0	2.0	1.0
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$	188.6	-1.5	1.0
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(-0.8,0.6)}^{350}$	2347.5	-291.3	7.0
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(0.8,-0.6)}^{350}$	224.4	7.6	3.5
A_{FB}^{350}	-2.2%	6.8%	0.8%
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(-0.8,0.6)}^{500}$	1450.6	-24.4	4.9
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(0.8,-0.6)}^{500}$	154.8	12.7	3.5
A_{FB}^{500}	-2.6%	5.3%	1%

S1: Higher precision masses (threshold scans), powerful fit!

Observable	Tree value	Loop correction	Error
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	149.6	OS	0.1
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm}$	292.3	OS	0.5
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	106.9	OS	0.2
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	164.0	2.0	0.5
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$	188.6	-1.5	0.5
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$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(0.8, -0.6)}^{500}$	154.8	12.7	3.5
A_{FB}^{500}	-2.6%	5.3%	1%

Fitting $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^+ \tilde{\chi}_j^-$ @LC ($\mathcal{L} = 200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)

S2: Include BR($b \rightarrow s\gamma$) and m_h

Observable	Tree value	Loop correction	Error
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	139.3	OS	0.1
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm}$	266.2	OS	0.5
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	92.8	OS	0.2
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	148.5	2.4	0.5
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$	189.7	-7.3	0.5
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(-0.8, 0.6)}^{400}$	709.7	-85.1	4.9
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(0.8, -0.6)}^{400}$	129.8	20.0	2.1
A_{FB}^{400}	24.7%	-2.8%	1.4%
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(-0.8, 0.6)}^{500}$	560.0	-70.1	4.9
$\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)_{(0.8, -0.6)}^{500}$	97.1	16.4	2.1
A_{FB}^{500}	39.2%	-5.8%	1.5%
$b \rightarrow s\gamma$	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-	$0.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
m_h	125	-	1

Fit Results: Scenario 1

Improved Errors Comparing continuum and threshold scan masses:

Parameter	NLO result $\pm 1\sigma(\pm 2\sigma)$	NLO result $\pm 1\sigma(\pm 2\sigma)$
$M_1/ \text{ GeV}$	$125 \pm 0.4 (\pm 0.7)$	$125 \pm 0.3 (\pm 0.7)$
$M_2/ \text{ GeV}$	$250 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.1)$	$250 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.3)$
$\mu/ \text{ GeV}$	$180 \pm 0.4 (\pm 0.8)$	$180 \pm 0.4 (\pm 0.8)$
$\tan \beta$	$10.0 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.2)$	$10 \pm 0.5 (\pm 1)$
$m_{\tilde{\nu}}/ \text{ GeV}$	$1500 \pm 19 (\pm 40)$	$1500 \pm 24 \begin{smallmatrix} +60 \\ -40 \end{smallmatrix}$
$\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$	—	$0 \pm 0.15 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.4 \\ -0.3 \end{smallmatrix}$
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}/ \text{ GeV}$	—	$400 \begin{smallmatrix} +180 \\ -120 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{(at limit)} \\ \text{(at limit)} \end{smallmatrix}$
$m_{\tilde{t}_2}/ \text{ GeV}$	$800 \begin{smallmatrix} +240 \\ -160 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} (+700) \\ (-260) \end{smallmatrix}$	$800 \begin{smallmatrix} +300 \\ -170 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} (+1000) \\ (-290) \end{smallmatrix}$

**Sensitivity to
additional parameters**

Fit Results: Scenario 2

- Errors on parameters are similar to Scenario 1

Parameter	Loop fit
M_1	106 ± 0.3 (± 0.6)
M_2	212 ± 0.5 (± 1.0)
μ	180 ± 0.6 (± 1.2)
$\tan \beta$	12 ± 0.6 (± 1.3)
$\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$	$0.15^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ ($^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$)
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	430^{+360}_{-130} ($^{+900}_{-180}$)
$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	1520^{+260}_{-260} ($^{+490}_{-520}$)

Fit Results: Scenario 2

- Errors on parameters are similar to Scenario 1
- On including m_h and $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, errors on stop masses improved

Parameter	Loop fit	Parameter	Loop fit
M_1	$106 \pm 0.3 (\pm 0.6)$	M_1	$106 \pm 0.3 (\pm 0.6)$
M_2	$212 \pm 0.5 (\pm 1.0)$	M_2	$212 \pm 0.5 (\pm 1.0)$
μ	$180 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.2)$	μ	$180 \pm 0.4 (\pm 1.1)$
$\tan \beta$	$12 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.3)$	$\tan \beta$	$12 \pm 0.3 (\pm 1.1)$
$\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$	$0.15^{+0.08}_{-0.07} (+0.16, -0.14)$	$\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$	$0.15^{+0.08}_{-0.06} (+0.16, -0.09)$
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	$430^{+360}_{-130} (+900, -180)$	$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	$430^{+170}_{-120} (+350, -170)$
$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	$1520^{+260}_{-260} (+490, -520)$	$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	$1520^{+110}_{-150} (+240, -270)$

Summary

- Tree-level parameter determination possible up to $\mathcal{O}(\%)$ level at a LC via $\tilde{\chi}^0/\tilde{\chi}^\pm$ production (with only light spectrum)
- Full $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ @NLO calculated
- Extract parameters $\mathbf{M}_1, \mathbf{M}_2, \mu, \tan\beta, \mathbf{m}_{\tilde{t}_i}$ and $\cos\theta_t$ from fit to **NLO** predictions for masses, polarised cross-sections and A_{fb}
- Increased sensitivity to larger number of parameters compared to LO analyses
- **Crucial** role played by improved determination of masses from threshold scans
- Improved sensitivity including $m_h, BR(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$ in fit

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- Increased sensitivity to larger number of parameters compared to LO analyses
- **Crucial** role played by improved determination of masses from threshold scans
- Improved sensitivity including $m_h, BR(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$ in fit

Outlook

- Investigate sensitivity to **CP phases** e.g. ϕ_t
- Include **additional observables** e.g. A_{LR} , neutralinos

Obtaining an IR finite result for e^+e^- to charginos

- Must include soft radiation as external charged particles, but this introduces a cut-off.
- Phase-space slicing method, divide the photonic corrections phase space into soft ($E < \Delta E$), collinear ($\theta < \Delta\theta$) and finite regions

$$\sigma^{\text{full}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} + \sigma^{\text{virt+soft}} + \sigma^{\text{soft}} + \sigma^{\text{coll}}.$$

- Interested in weak SUSY corrections:

$$\sigma^{\text{weak}} = \sigma^{\text{virt+soft}}(\Delta E) - \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \sigma^{\text{tree}} \left(\log \frac{4\Delta E^2}{s} (L_e - 1 + \Delta_\gamma) + \frac{3}{2} L_e \right),$$

where Δ_γ is given by the coefficient of the terms in the soft photon correction arising from final state radiation, and the interference between initial and final state radiation, which contain ΔE .

- Left with the “reduced genuine SUSY cross-section” as defined by the SPA convention
- Using `FormCalc`, can automatically include soft correction

Existing results for e^+e^- to charginos

- Compared to existing results², where the corrections are calculated in the SPS1a' benchmark scenario.
- In Oller et al., 2005, different approaches adopted for the renormalisation of the chargino and neutralino mixing matrices, of $\tan\beta$ and of the electric charge. In addition the sneutrino mass must be shifted in order to allow the selectron mass to be chosen on-shell, as the selectron enters neutralino production which is studied in the same work
- Our results compare up to expected accuracy taking into account these differences in renormalisation approach
- Approach to chargino-neutralino renormalisation by Fritzsche, 2005 is comparable to ours, but differs in renormalisation of $\tan\beta$, our results found to be within a percent

²W. Oller, H. Eberl and W. Majerotto, Phys. Rev. D **71** (2005) 115002 [arXiv:hep-ph/0504109] and T. Fritzsche, PhD Thesis, Cuvillier Verlag, Göttingen 2005, ISBN 3-86537-577-4

Rates of chargino/neutralino production: Scenario 1

	(60%, -80%)	(-60%, 80%)	(0, 0)
Process	cross section [fb]		
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$	1450	155	515
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^\mp$	35	36	23
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.5	0.1	0.5
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	2.8	4.4	2.6
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	88	72	53
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.1	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.2	0	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	155	112	91
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	0.2	0.1	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	11	8.6	6.6
$A_{FB}(\ell)$	-2.6%	-4.7%	-3%
$A_{FB}(\tilde{\chi}_1)$	-2.2%	-9.3%	-3%

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$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	2.8	4.4	2.6
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	88	72	53
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.1	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.2	0	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	155	112	91
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	0.2	0.1	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	11	8.6	6.6
$A_{FB}(\ell)$	-2.6%	-4.7%	-3%
$A_{FB}(\tilde{\chi}_1)$	-2.2%	-9.3%	-3%

Rates of chargino/neutralino production: Scenario 1

	(60%, -80%)	(-60%, 80%)	(0, 0)
Process	cross section [fb]		
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$	1450	155	515
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^\mp$	35	36	23
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.5	0.1	0.5
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	2.8	4.4	2.6
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	88	72	53
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.1	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.2	0	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	155	112	91
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0	0	0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	0.2	0.1	0.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	11	8.6	6.6
$A_{FB}(\ell)$	-2.6%	-4.7%	-3%
$A_{FB}(\tilde{\chi}_1)$	-2.2%	-9.3%	-3%

Scenario 1a:

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
M_1	125 GeV	M_2	2000 GeV
μ	180 GeV	M_{H^+}	1000 GeV
M_3	700 GeV	$\tan \beta$	10
$M_{e_{1,2}}$	1500 GeV	M_{e_3}	1500 GeV
M_{l_i}	1500 GeV	$M_{q_{1,2}}$	1500 GeV
M_{q/u_3}	400 GeV	A_f	650 GeV

Assume heavy Wino, breaking unification relations

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Comparing fits using NLO and LO expressions

Parameter	NLO result $\pm 1\sigma(\pm 2\sigma)$	LO result $\pm 1\sigma$
$M_1/ \text{ GeV}$	$125.0 \pm 0.6 (\pm 1.2)$	122.0 ± 0.5
$M_2/ \text{ GeV}$	$250.0 \pm 1.6 (\pm 3.0)$	260.7 ± 1.4
$\mu/ \text{ GeV}$	$180.0 \pm 0.7 (\pm 1.3)$	176.5 ± 0.5
$\tan \beta$	$10.0 \pm 1.3 (\pm 2.6)$	27.0 ± 9.0
$m_{\tilde{\nu}}/ \text{ GeV}$	$1500 \pm 20 (\pm 40)$	2230 ± 50
$m_{\tilde{t}_2}/ \text{ GeV}$	$800^{+220}_{-170} (+540/-280)$	—