Theoretical uncertainties for measurements of $\alpha_s$ from electroweak observables

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ABSTRACT: One of the most precise measurements of the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ is obtained in the context of global analyses of precision electroweak data. This article reviews the sensitivity of different electroweak observables to $\alpha_s$ and describes the perturbative uncertainties related to missing higher orders. The complete renormalisation scale dependence for the relevant observables is calculated at next-to-next-to-leading order and a new method is presented to determine the corresponding perturbative uncertainty for measurements of $\alpha_s$ based on these observables.

KEYWORDS: e+e- experiments, QCD, Standard Model.
1. Introduction

High precision measurements of the parameters of the Standard Model (SM) have been performed over the last 15 years in particular at LEP, SLC and TEVATRON. Cross sections, asymmetries, masses and widths of the electroweak (EW) gauge bosons have been determined with a relative accuracy of often better than one per mil. The measurements as a whole over-constrain the SM and allow for an internal consistency check. In a global fit to these data certain unknown parameters like the mass of Higgs boson can be determined, or other quantities not directly measured at LEP like the mass of the top quark can be inferred from the LEP data alone [1]. The sensitivity of the electroweak data to these parameters arise from higher order corrections.

The LEP and SLD experiments have carried out global SM fits to combined data from various experiments and determine five parameters simultaneously: the masses of the $Z$ and Higgs bosons and of the top quark, the hadronic vacuum polarisation $\Delta \alpha_{had}^{(5)}$ and the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ constitute one often used set of parameters. The
strong coupling constant plays a special role in these fits. It is essentially determined by hadronic observables, for which complete next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) calculations are available. The measurement of $\alpha_s$ benefits from third order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ perturbative QCD calculation, which is not yet complete for other variables like jet rates, event shapes or fragmentation functions. The theoretical systematic uncertainties related to missing higher orders are expected to be smaller than for NLO-based determinations, even including all-orders resummation used for analyses of event-shape distributions [2].

A detailed analysis of the perturbative uncertainty associated to this kind of measurement of $\alpha_s$ from electroweak observables is the purpose of this article. The renormalisation scale dependence of the theoretical predictions is taken as indicative for the systematic theoretical uncertainty originating from missing higher orders, keeping in mind that the real uncertainty may in fact be different and will be revealed only once the higher orders are actually calculated. Albeit this limitation, the renormalisation scale variation is commonly used in other processes and for other variables as well and may therefore at least be used for a relative comparison of different measurements.

Other methods have been proposed in the past to estimate the uncertainty for EW observables. Instead of a scale variation certain classes of higher order terms where calculated [3] in order to improve the convergence of the perturbation series by minimising renormalon effects, and the difference with respect to the standard NNLO result was taken as uncertainty. This procedure leads to a very small estimate of $\pm 0.0005$ for the uncertainty of $\alpha_s M_Z$, which should be taken with care given that only a subset of the higher order terms have been calculated.

The scale variation method was investigated in [4], where a parameterisation [5] of $R_Z$, the ratio of hadronic to leptonic width of the $Z$ boson was used to derive an uncertainty of $+0.0028 - 0.0005$ for $\alpha_s$. However, the parameterisation embodies only the the scale dependence of the massless NNLO part of the calculation but neglects the also scale dependent massive quark and mixed EW\$QCD corrections.

The objective of this paper is the complete evaluation of the renormalisation scale dependence for all relevant observables and an analysis of the contribution from different classes of higher order correction to the systematic uncertainty defined by a scale variation.

The experimental systematic uncertainties for $\alpha_s$ are studied in detail by the LEP experiments as well as the correlation between $\alpha_s$ and the other EW observables. Taking the leptonic cross section at the $Z$ pole as observable from which $\alpha_s$ is determined, a variation of the Higgs mass in the range from 100 to 1000 GeV entails a change in $\alpha_s$ of about 0.0022, which has to be compared to an experimental uncertainty of $\pm 0.0030$.

This paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 the EW observables are briefly presented, in Section 3 the theoretical predictions for the widths, the effective couplings and the final state QCD corrections incorporated in the radiator functions are discussed. In Section 4 the theoretical uncertainties of the observables arising from the renormalisation scale variation are evaluated. The scale dependence is used in Section 5 to assess the perturbative uncertainty for measurements of $\alpha_s$ extracted from global fits, supplemented by an experimental cross-check using test data for the EW observables. The conclusion and summary are given in Section 6.
2. Electroweak observables

The sensitivity of certain electroweak observables to $\alpha_s$ arises mainly through pure QCD corrections $O(\alpha_s^2)$ to the decay widths of the $Z$ boson into hadronic final states. In addition, mixed QCD$\otimes$EW corrections $O(\alpha\alpha_s)$ to the electroweak couplings give rise to a dependence of both hadronic and leptonic observables on $\alpha_s$. Numerically the former corrections amount to about three percent, while the mixed corrections, being suppressed by a factor of $\alpha$, are below one per mil. In practice only observables containing the hadronic or total widths significantly contribute to the determination of $\alpha_s$

$$\Gamma_h = \sum_q \Gamma_q , \quad \Gamma_q = \Gamma(Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}) , \quad \Gamma_Z = \Gamma_h + \Gamma_l + \Gamma_\nu .$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)

Beyond the width itself the $R$ ratio

$$R_Z = \frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_l} ,$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)

is of interest as the mixed corrections to the couplings cancel to a large extent in the ratio. For measurements of $\alpha_s$ the most important observables are the leptonic and hadronic pole cross sections

$$\sigma^0_h = 12\pi \frac{\Gamma_e \Gamma_h}{M_Z^2 \Gamma^2_Z} , \quad \sigma^0_l = 12\pi \frac{\Gamma_e \Gamma_l}{M_Z^2 \Gamma^2_Z} .$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.3)

In particular $\sigma^0_l$ exhibits a good sensitivity to $\alpha_s$ which allows for a precise measurement of $\alpha_s$ from this observable alone [1]. As the leptonic pole cross section $\sigma^0_l = \sigma^0_h/R_Z$ is not independent of the other variables, it is not included in the global analyses. Realistic observables are $\Gamma_Z$, $R_Z$ and $\sigma^0_h$ in the sense that they are independent observables with a substantial sensitivity to $\alpha_s$.

The calculations presented in this paper are carried out throughout with the electroweak library ZFITTER version 6.36 [6]. If not stated otherwise, the following numerical input values are used:

$$M_Z = 91.1875 \text{ GeV}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.4)

$$m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_H = 150 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(M_Z^2) = 0.02761$$

$$1/\alpha(0) = 137.0359895$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$$

3. Partial widths

The dependence on $\alpha_s$ and on the renormalisation scale of the relevant EW observables through the widths are given in the following sections.
3.1 Dependence of the widths on $\alpha_s$

The partial width of the $Z$ decay to a pair of fermions can be cast into two different expressions for leptons and quarks in order to incorporate the different types of radiative corrections. The width for lepton pairs $l = e, \mu, \tau$ is given by:

$$\Gamma_l = \Gamma_0 |\rho_L^Z| \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_l^2}{M_Z^2}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha(M_Z^2)}{\pi} Q_l^2\right)$$

$$\times \left(1 + 2 \left|\frac{2m_l^2}{M_Z^2}\right| - 6 \frac{m_l^2}{M_Z^2}\right),$$

while for quark pairs $q = u, d, s, c, b$ another expression is used:

$$\Gamma_q = \Gamma_0 N_C |\rho_Q^q| \left|\frac{g_q^2}{M_Z^2} \left[R_V^q(M_Z^2) + R_A^q(M_Z^2)\right]\right| + \Delta_{\text{EW/QCD}}.$$ (3.2)

The basic width $\Gamma_0$ is given by

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{G_\mu M_Z^3}{24\sqrt{2} \pi} = 82.945(7) \text{ MeV}, \quad N_C = 3,$$ (3.3)

and $N_C$ is a QCD colour factor. In the case of leptons mass effect terms $\propto \frac{m_l^2}{M_Z^2}$ are explicitly taken into account in Eq. 3.1, for quarks these effects are embodied in the radiator functions $R_V^q$ and $R_A^q$, which also account for QCD and QED radiative corrections. The core of the sensitivity of the widths and related EW observables to $\alpha_s$ stems from the dependence of the radiator functions on $\alpha_s$, and their renormalisation scale dependence dominates the theoretical uncertainty for a measurement of $\alpha_s$. The dependence of the widths and derived observables is depicted in Fig. 1, where the change of these quantities normalised to their value at $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$ is shown. Since the leading term of the QCD correction is $1 + \alpha_s/\pi$, the dependence of the widths on $\alpha_s$ is basically linear, as higher order terms are suppressed by powers of $\alpha_s/\pi$.

For the leptonic widths a very small change below 0.1 per mil is observed, induced by two-loop corrections to the effective EW couplings and to the vacuum polarisation contribution to $\alpha(s)$. The hadronic widths exhibit a stronger and opposite dependence resulting in a relative change between 4 and 6 per mil over the range of $\alpha_s$ between 0.11 and 0.13, this dependence is induced by the radiator functions. Among the hadronic widths there are clear differences between up- and down-type quarks, the d- and the s-quark dependences are identical. Furthermore, finite mass quark effects entail small differences between the u- and the c-quark, more visible between the d-quark and the b-quark. The b-quark behaviour is accidentally very close, but not identical to the sum over all flavours.

The dependence of the EW observables on $\alpha_s$ shown in Fig. 1 is, as for the widths, almost linear and the relative change is between 2 and 8 per mil in the considered range. The observable with the strongest dependence is $\sigma_\gamma^0$, where the radiator functions enter quadratically in the denominator.

For quarks additional non-factorisable EW$\otimes$QCD corrections $\Delta_{\text{EW/QCD}}$ for the widths are not part of the radiator functions. These corrections are numerically very small (less
Figure 1: Dependence of the widths (a) and the EW observables (b) on $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. Shown is the normalised ratio of the observable to its reference value at $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$. The other SM parameters are kept fixed to their nominal values.

than one per mil) and are taken as fixed numbers from [7, 8]

$$
\Delta_{\text{EW/QCD}} = -0.113 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{u-, c-quarks} \\
= -0.160 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{d-, s-quarks} \\
= -0.040 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{b-quarks}
$$

The complex-valued variable $\rho^f$ in Eqs. 3.1, 3.2 measures the overall strength of the neutral current interaction in the $f \bar{f}$ channel and the effective coupling $g^f_Z$ can be expressed in terms
of the ratio of effective vector and axial-vector couplings
\[ g_f^Z = \frac{\nu_f}{a_f} = 1 - 4|Q_f|(\kappa_f^Z s_w^2 + I_f^2) , \]  
(3.5)

where \( \kappa_f^Z \) defines an effective mixing angle for flavour \( f \) with \( s_w = \sin^2 \theta_W \) given by
\[ s_w^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{3} |Q_f|, \quad c_w^2 = \frac{M_Z^2}{M_Z^2} . \]  
(3.6)

The weak isospin \( I_f^3 \) is \( \pm 1/2 \), the electric charge \( Q_f \) is \( +2/3 \) for up/down-type quarks and the \( \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) \) term \( I_f^2 \) originating from \( \gamma \gamma \) and \( Z \gamma \) polarisation operators is given by
\[ I_f^2 = \alpha^2 \frac{35}{18} \left[ 1 - \frac{8}{3} \text{Re}(\kappa_f^Z s_w^2) \right] . \]  
(3.7)

The effective couplings of the \( Z \) decay \( \kappa_f^Z \) and \( \rho_f^Z \) incorporate radiative electroweak corrections up to two loops and their full expressions are given in [6]. The factorisable EW \( \otimes \) QCD corrections \( \mathcal{O}(\alpha \alpha_s) \) shall be studied here, as they induce the \( \alpha_s \) dependence to the effective couplings.

The running QED coupling denoted by \( \alpha(s) \) is given by:
\[ \alpha(s) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{1 - \Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(s) - \Delta \alpha_{\text{lep}}(s) - \Delta \alpha^t(s) - \Delta \alpha^{\alpha_s}(s)} . \]  
(3.8)

The main contribution to the running coupling stems from the hadronic and leptonic vacuum polarisation. The leptonic part has been calculated at third order [9]
\[ \Delta \alpha_{\text{lep}}(M_Z^2) = 0.03149767 , \]  
(3.9)

with negligible uncertainties. The hadronic contribution of the five light flavours is related via the dispersion relation to \( R_\gamma \) (equivalent to \( R_Z \) in the continuum) from which it can be extracted [10]
\[ \Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = 0.02761 \pm 0.0036 . \]  
(3.10)

The contribution from the top quark is small but depends on the top quark mass, for \( m_t = 175 \text{ GeV} \)
\[ \Delta \alpha^t(M_Z^2) = -5.776 \times 10^{-5} . \]  
(3.11)

An explicit dependence on \( \alpha_s \) appears in the \( \mathcal{O}(\alpha \alpha_s) \) correction to \( \alpha(s) \) representing gluonic insertions in \( t\bar{t} \) loops [11]. Of course the gluon exchange also occurs in light-quark loops and is accounted for in the experimental determination of \( \Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)} \). The correction for the top quark reads
\[ \Delta \alpha^t(M_Z^2) = -\frac{\alpha \alpha_s}{\pi^2} \frac{4}{9} \left( \text{Re} \left( \frac{V_1(r_Z)}{r_Z} \right) - 4\zeta(3) + \frac{5}{6} \right) , \quad r_Z = \frac{M_Z^2 + i\epsilon}{4m_t^2} , \quad \zeta(3) = 1.2020569 , \]  
(3.12)

where the expression for \( V_1(r) \) is given in [11]. The numerical value is
\[ \Delta \alpha^{\alpha_s}(s) = -1.02 \times 10^{-5} . \]  
(3.13)

The dependence of \( \alpha(s) \) on \( \alpha_s \) is very weak, its relative change is about \( 10^{-6} \) for a variation of \( \alpha_s(M_Z) \) between 0.11 and 0.13.
3.2 Effective electroweak couplings

The effective electroweak couplings $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ contain various self-energy terms, calculated for the EW part at NLO with two-loop corrections and at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ for the mixed EW$\otimes$QCD corrections, including the terms leading in $m_t$ of the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ contribution. The expressions for EW part are given in [6], here only the terms relevant for the $\alpha_s$ dependence are summarised. In a convenient decomposition $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ are split into leading and remainder contributions, each being gauge invariant separately. The dominant leading term is resummed to all orders in perturbation theory and the sub-leading remainder is calculated in fixed-order theory. The couplings $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ can be expanded in the following combination of leading and remainder terms:

$$\rho_Z^f = \frac{1 + f_\alpha \left( \rho_{rem}^f + \rho_{rem}^f G \alpha_s \right) + \rho_{rem}^f G^2}{1 + (\hat{\rho}^G + \hat{\rho}^{G \alpha_s}) \left( 1 - \Delta r_{rem}^G - \Delta r_{rem}^{G \alpha_s} \right) },$$

(3.14)

$$\kappa_Z^f = \left[ 1 + f_\alpha \left( \kappa_{rem}^f G + \kappa_{rem}^f G \alpha_s \right) + \kappa_{rem}^f G^2 \right] \times \left[ 1 - \frac{c_W^2}{s_W^2} (\hat{\rho}^G + \hat{\rho}^{G \alpha_s}) \left( 1 - \Delta r_{rem}^G - \Delta r_{rem}^{G \alpha_s} \right) \right].$$

(3.15)

The transformation factor $f_\alpha$ accounts for the conversion of couplings $\alpha \rightarrow G_\mu$ [12]

$$f_\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} G_\mu M_Z s_W^2 c_W^2}{\pi \alpha}.$$

(3.16)

The three-loop QCD correction to the $\rho$ parameter arising from top-quark loops is given by [13]

$$\hat{\rho}^{G \alpha_s} = 3 x_t \left( c_{t1} \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} + c_{t2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right),$$

(3.17)

$$x_t = \frac{G_\mu m_t^2}{8 \pi^2 \sqrt{2}}, \quad c_{t1} = -2.86, \quad c_{t2} = -18.18,$$

which also includes corrections to the term leading in $G_\mu m_t^2 \alpha_s^2$ derived in [14]. This is the dominant QCD correction to $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ and its renormalisation scale dependence determine the perturbative uncertainty for $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ derived in Section 4.

The expansions of $\rho_Z^f$ and $\kappa_Z^f$ have also the remainders of the renormalisation parameter $\Delta r$ [6] in common, the component containing the QCD corrections is given by

$$\Delta r_{rem}^{G \alpha_s} = tb - tbl + 2cl,$$

(3.18)

$$tb = \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi^2} dr_{rem} (M_Z, M_W, m_t^2),$$

(3.19)

$$tbl = \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{4 \pi^2} \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2} \frac{M_Z^2}{M_W^2 - M_Z^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right),$$

(3.20)

$$cl = - \frac{\alpha_s(M_Z)}{4 \pi^2} \frac{M_Z^2 M_W^2}{(M_Z^2 - M_W^2)^2} \log \left( \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} \right)$$
\[
\times \left[ 1 + c_{l1} \frac{\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi} + c_{l2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right],
\]
\[
c_{l1} = 1.409, \quad c_{l2} = -12.805.
\]

The QCD correction for the flavour-dependent remainder of \( \rho_f^f \) is
\[
\rho_{f,G\alpha_s}^{\text{rem}} = \rho^{QCD} + tbl ,
\]
\[
\rho^{QCD} = \frac{\alpha\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi^2} d\rho_{\text{rem}}(M_Z, M_W, m_t^2)
+ \frac{\alpha\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi^2} V_t^2(t) + V_b^2(b) + 2 \
\times \frac{V_t^2(t) + V_b^2(b)}{8s_W^2c_W^2},
\]
\[
V_T(q) = 1 - 4Q_s^2.
\]

The expression for \( \kappa_f^f \) contains another QCD correction for the remainder
\[
\kappa_{f,G\alpha_s}^{\text{rem}} = \kappa^{QCD} + \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 - M_W^2} tbl - 3x_t c_{a2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} \right)^2 
+ \frac{\alpha\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi^2} d\kappa_{\text{rem}}(M_Z, M_W, m_t^2)
+ \frac{\alpha\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi^2} c_W^2 \log c_W^2),
\]
\[
c_{a2} = 0.644.
\]

The remainder functions \( d\rho_{\text{rem}} \), \( d\rho_{\text{rem}} \) and \( d\kappa_{\text{rem}} \) describing the \( O(\alpha\alpha_s) \) contribution to the bosonic self-energies have been derived analytically in [11].

In the case of b-quarks two additional one-loop vertex diagrams, absent for light quarks, are generated by the large mass splitting between the t- and the b-quark and contribute to the widths \( \Gamma_b \) [15]. These corrections entail a modification of the \( Zb\bar{b} \) decay amplitude form factor [6], which in turn affects the effective couplings. If \( \rho' \) and \( \kappa' \) denote the modified couplings given in [6], then the corrected couplings for the b quark are obtained by
\[
\rho_b^Z = \rho' \left( 1 + \tau_b \right)^2 ,
\]
\[
\kappa_b^Z = \frac{\kappa'}{1 + \tau_b},
\]
\[
\tau_b = -2x_t \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{3} \alpha_s(m_t) + x_t \tau_2 \frac{m_t^2}{M_H^2} \right),
\]

where the term in \( \alpha_s(m_t) \) was obtained by [16] and the expression for \( \tau_2 \) can be found in [17].

The dependence of the couplings on \( \alpha_s \) is shown in Fig.2 for the absolute value of \( \rho_f^f \) and the squared module of \( g_f^f \), these are the relevant terms for the widths according to Eqs. 3.1, 3.2. The dependence of \( \rho_f^f \) on \( \alpha_s \) is weak, the relative change in the considered range is below \( 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \). All quark flavours and the leptons exhibit practically the same \( \alpha_s \) dependence, except the b-quark for which it is even weaker and opposite.

The representation of the relative change as ratio is inadequate for \( |g_f^f|^2 \) since its absolute value is rather small, e.g. for leptons \( |g_f^f|^2 = 0.00555 \) and \( |\rho_f|^2 = 1.00517 \) at
\textbf{Figure 2:} Dependence of the $|\rho_f^Z|$ (a) and $|g_f^Z|^2$ (b) on $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. For $|\rho_f^Z|$ the normalised ratio and for $|g_f^Z|^2$ the shift of the coupling to its reference value at $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$ is shown.

$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$. Instead the shift defined by $|g_f^Z|^2(\alpha_s) - |g_f^Z|^2(\alpha_s = 0.1185)$ is a better indicator for the dependence on $\alpha_s$. The absolute change of $|g_f^Z|^2$ is between $1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for up-type quarks and $0.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for leptons. This translates into a relative change much larger for leptons than for quarks, given the small size of $|g_f^Z|^2$ for the leptons.

The observed $\alpha_s$ dependence of the leptonic widths shown in Fig. 1 is dominated by dependence of $\rho_f^Z$ on $\alpha_s$. In the case of quarks, however, the couplings contribution to the $\alpha_s$ dependence of the widths is sub-leading, the main properties are determined by the QCD final state corrections in the radiator functions.
3.3 Radiator functions

Final state QCD and QED vector and axial vector corrections to the quarkonic widths Eq. 3.2 are embodied in the radiator functions

\[
R_V^q(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{4} Q_q^2 \frac{\alpha(s)}{\pi} + \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} Q_q^2 \frac{\alpha(s)}{\pi} \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi}
\]
\[
+ \left[ C_{02} + C_2' \left( \frac{s}{m_t^2} \right) \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 + C_{03} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^2_q(s) + m^2_b(s)}{s} C_{23} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{21} V \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + C_{22} V \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 + C_{23} V \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3 \right]
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{41} V \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right. + \left. C_{42} V \ln \frac{m_q^2(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2
\]
\[
+ \frac{I_4^3}{m^2_t} \left[ C_{40} + C_{41} A \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + \left[ C_{42} + C_{42} A \ln \frac{m_q^2(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right]
\]
\[
+ 12 \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 - \frac{m^6_q(s)}{s^3} \left\{ 8 + \frac{16}{27} \left[ 155 + 6 \ln \frac{m_q^2(s)}{s} \right] \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right\}, \tag{3.33}
\]

\[
R_A^q(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{4} Q_q^2 \frac{\alpha(s)}{\pi} + \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} Q_q^2 \frac{\alpha(s)}{\pi} \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi}
\]
\[
+ \left[ C_{02} + C_2' \left( \frac{s}{m_t^2} \right) \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 + C_{03} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^2_q(s) + m^2_b(s)}{s} C_{23} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{21} V \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + C_{22} V \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 + C_{23} V \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^3 \right]
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{41} V \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right. + \left. C_{42} V \ln \frac{m_q^2(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2
\]
\[
+ \frac{I_4^3}{m^2_t} \left[ C_{40} + C_{41} A \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + \left[ C_{42} + C_{42} A \ln \frac{m_q^2(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right]
\]
\[
- \frac{10 m^2_q(s)}{m_t^2} \left[ \frac{8}{81} + \frac{1}{54} \ln \frac{m_t^2}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{42} \ln \frac{m^2_q(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{m^4_b(s)}{s^2} \left[ C_{42} \ln \frac{m^2_b(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2
\]
\[
+ \frac{m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left\{ C_{40} + C_{41} A \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + \left[ C_{42} + C_{42} A \ln \frac{m^2_q(s)}{s} \right] \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right\}
\]
\[
- \frac{12 m^4_q(s)}{s^2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2. \tag{3.34}
\]

Finite mass corrections are retained only for the b- and c-quark, i.e. \( m_q = 0 \) for q=u,d,s, and the terms \( m_q(s) \) represent the running quark masses in the \( \overline{\text{MS}} \) scheme. The term \( m_q' \)
denotes the other quark mass in doublet, it is \( m_c \) for q=b and \( m_b \) for q=c. The different terms of Eq. 3.33 and Eq. 3.34 and their coefficients can be organised in the following classes of corrections.

Massless non-singlet corrections [18–21]:

\[
C_{02} = \frac{365}{24} - 11 \zeta(3) + \left[ -\frac{11}{12} + \frac{2}{3} \zeta(3) \right] n_f, \quad (3.35)
\]

\[
C_{03} = \frac{87029}{288} - \frac{121}{8} \zeta(2) - \frac{1103}{4} \zeta(3) + \frac{275}{6} \zeta(5)
+ \left[ -\frac{7847}{216} + \frac{11}{6} \zeta(2) + \frac{262}{9} \zeta(3) - \frac{25}{9} \zeta(5) \right] n_f
+ \left[ \frac{151}{162} - \frac{1}{18} \zeta(2) - \frac{19}{27} \zeta(3) \right] n_f^2, \quad (3.36)
\]

with the number of active flavours \( n_f \).

Quadratic massive corrections [22]:

\[
C_{23} = -80 + 60 \zeta(3) + \left[ \frac{32}{9} - \frac{8}{3} \zeta(3) \right] n_f, \quad (3.37)
\]

\[
C_{21}^V = 12, \quad (3.38)
\]

\[
C_{22}^V = \frac{253}{2} - \frac{13}{3} n_f, \quad (3.39)
\]

\[
C_{23}^V = 2522 - \frac{855}{2} \zeta(2) + \frac{310}{3} \zeta(3) - \frac{5225}{6} \zeta(5)
+ \left[ -\frac{4942}{27} + 34 \zeta(2) - \frac{394}{27} \zeta(3) + \frac{1045}{27} \zeta(5) \right] n_f
+ \left[ \frac{125}{54} - \frac{2}{3} \zeta(2) \right] n_f^2, \quad (3.40)
\]

\[
C_{20}^A = -6, \quad (3.41)
\]

\[
C_{21}^A = -22, \quad (3.42)
\]

\[
C_{22}^A = -\frac{8221}{24} + 57 \zeta(2) + 117 \zeta(3) + \left[ \frac{151}{12} - 2 \zeta(2) - 4 \zeta(3) \right] n_f, \quad (3.43)
\]

\[
C_{23}^A = -\frac{4544045}{864} + 1340 \zeta(2) + \frac{118915}{36} \zeta(3) - 127 \zeta(5)
+ \left[ 71621 \zeta(2) - 209 \zeta(3) - 216 \zeta(4) + 55 \zeta(5) \right] n_f
+ \left[ \frac{13171}{1944} + \frac{16}{9} \zeta(2) + \frac{26}{9} \zeta(3) \right] n_f^2; \quad (3.44)
\]

Quartic massive corrections:

\[
C_{42} = \frac{13}{3} - 4 \zeta(3), \quad (3.45)
\]

\[
- 11 -
\]
\[ C_{40}^V = -6, \quad (3.46) \]
\[ C_{41}^V = -22, \quad (3.47) \]
\[ C_{42}^V = -3029/12 + 162\zeta(2) + 112\zeta(3) + \left[ \frac{143}{18} - 4\zeta(2) - \frac{8}{3}\zeta(3) \right] n_f, \quad (3.48) \]
\[ C_{42}^{V,L} = -\frac{11}{2} + \frac{1}{3} n_f, \quad (3.49) \]
\[ C_{40}^A = 6, \quad (3.50) \]
\[ C_{41}^A = 10, \quad (3.51) \]
\[ C_{42}^A = \frac{3389}{12} - 162\zeta(2) - 220\zeta(3) + \left[ -\frac{41}{6} + 4\zeta(2) + \frac{16}{3}\zeta(3) \right] n_f, \quad (3.52) \]
\[ C_{42}^{A,L} = \frac{77}{2} - \frac{7}{3} n_f; \quad (3.53) \]

Power suppressed t-quark mass correction:
\[ C_2^t(x) = x \left( \frac{44}{675} - \frac{2}{135} \ln x \right); \quad (3.54) \]

Singlet axial corrections:
\[ \mathcal{I}^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{37}{12} + \ln x + \frac{7}{81} x + 0.0132 x^2, \quad (3.55) \]
\[ \mathcal{I}^{(3)}(x) = -\frac{5075}{216} + \frac{23}{6} \zeta(2) + \frac{67}{18} \ln x + \frac{23}{12} \ln^2 x. \quad (3.56) \]

Here, the Riemann Zeta function \( \zeta \) is defined by
\[ \zeta(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-x} \quad (3.57) \]

with particular values
\[ \zeta(2) = 1.6449341 , \quad \zeta(3) = 1.2020569 , \quad \zeta(5) = 1.0369278 . \quad (3.58) \]

The evolution of the radiator functions with \( \alpha_s \) is shown in Fig. 3. The vector radiator functions for the different flavours are very similar and can barely be distinguished. Their dependence on \( \alpha_s \) is almost linear and they are increasing by 0.6% for a change of \( \alpha_s \) from 0.11 to 0.13. The axial-vector radiator function exhibits a prominent flavour dependence. For up-type quarks \( R_{\alpha}^q \) increases by 0.8%, for down-type quarks the change of the axial-vector radiator function is only of 0.4%. The third component of the weak isospin \( I_q^{(3)} \),
Figure 3: Dependence of the radiator functions $R^q_V$ (a) and $R^q_A$ (b) on $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. The ratio of the radiator function at a given value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ and the reference value at $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$ is shown.

present in the singlet axial component of $R^3_A$, generates the up/down-quark difference. On top of this difference the b-quark mass corrections are important and entail a change of $R^b_A$ of 0.6%.

3.3.1 Running quark masses

The running quark masses $m_q(s)$ in the $\overline{MS}$ scheme are related to the fixed-valued pole masses $M_q$. For the c-quark at $s = M_s^2$ and $n_f = 4$ it follows

$$M_c = m_c(M_c^2) \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{3} + \ln \frac{M_s^2}{m_c^2(M_c^2)} \right\} \frac{\alpha_s(M_c^2)}{\pi}.$$
\[ + \left[ K_c + \left( \frac{173}{24} - \frac{13}{36} n_f \right) \ln \frac{M_c^2}{m_c^2(M_c^2)} + \left( \frac{15}{8} - \frac{1}{12} n_f \right) \ln^2 \frac{M_c^2}{m_c^2(M_c^2)} \right] \]
\[ + \frac{4}{3} \Xi \left( \frac{m_\epsilon(M_c^2)}{m_c(M_c^2)} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(M_c^2)}{\pi} \right)^2, \tag{3.59} \]

with
\[ K_c = \frac{2905}{288} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{7}{2} + 2 \ln(2) \right] \zeta(2) - \frac{1}{6} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{71}{48} + \zeta(2) \right] n_f, \tag{3.60} \]
\[ \Xi(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} x - 0.597 x^2 + 0.23 x^3. \tag{3.61} \]

The running mass is evolved according to the renormalisation group equation from the scale of the pole mass \( M_c^2 \) to the scale of the process \( s \) in a two-step evolution \( M_c^2 \to M_b^2 \to s \):
\[
m_c(s) = m_c(M_c^2) \left[ \frac{\alpha(M_b^2)}{\alpha_s(M_b^2)} \right]_{\beta_0}^{(4)/\beta_0} \left\{ 1 + C_1(4) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right] \right. \]
\[ + \frac{1}{2} C_2^2(4) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right]^2 + \left. \frac{1}{2} C_2^2(4) \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \]
\[ \times \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\alpha_s(M_b^2)} \right]_{\beta_0}^{(5)/\beta_0} \left\{ 1 + C_1(5) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right] \right. \]
\[ + \frac{1}{2} C_2(5) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right]^2 + \left. \frac{1}{2} C_2(5) \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\alpha_s(M_b^2)}{\pi} \right)^2 \right] \right\}. \tag{3.62} \]

For the running b-quark mass the same procedure is applied with a single evolution from \( M_b^2 \) to \( s \). The coefficients in Eq. 3.62 are given by:
\[ C_1(n_f) = \frac{\gamma_1(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} - \frac{\beta_1(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} \beta_0(n_f), \tag{3.63} \]
\[ C_2(n_f) = \frac{\gamma_2(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} - \frac{\beta_1(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} \gamma_0(n_f) - \frac{\beta_2(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} \gamma_0(n_f) + \frac{\beta_1(n_f)}{\beta_0(n_f)} \gamma_0(n_f). \tag{3.64} \]

The coefficients of the Beta and Gamma functions are:
\[ \beta_0(n_f) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 11 - \frac{2}{3} n_f \right), \tag{3.65} \]
\[ \beta_1(n_f) = \frac{1}{16} \left( 102 - \frac{38}{3} n_f \right), \tag{3.66} \]
\[ \beta_2(n_f) = \frac{1}{64} \left( \frac{2857}{2} - \frac{5033}{18} n_f + \frac{325}{54} n_f^2 \right), \tag{3.67} \]
\( \gamma_0^{(n_f)} = 1, \) \hspace{1cm} (3.68)

\( \gamma_1^{(n_f)} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{202}{3} - \frac{20}{9} n_f \right), \) \hspace{1cm} (3.69)

\( \gamma_2^{(n_f)} = \frac{1}{64} \left\{ 1249 - \left[ \frac{2216}{27} + \frac{160}{3} \zeta(3) \right] n_f - \frac{140}{81} n_f^2 \right\}. \) \hspace{1cm} (3.70)

The renormalisation scale dependence of the coupling constant can be parameterised at 3-loop level as function of \( \Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(n_f)} \)

\[
\alpha_s(\mu) = \frac{\pi}{\beta_0 \ln(\mu^2/\Lambda^2)} \left[ 1 - \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0^2} \ln(\mu^2/\Lambda^2) + \frac{1}{\beta_0^2} \ln^2(\mu^2/\Lambda^2) \right] \times \left( \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_0} \ln^2 \left( \frac{\mu^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) - \ln \ln \left( \frac{\mu^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) - 1 + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_0} \right) . \] \hspace{1cm} (3.71)

Technically, for a given input value of \( \alpha_s(M_Z) \), Eq. 3.71 is solved numerically for \( n_f = 5 \) in order to obtain \( \Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(5)} \). The scale parameters for \( n_f = 4 \) and \( n_f = 3 \), \( \Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(4)} \) and \( \Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(3)} \) required for the evolution of \( \alpha_s \) to the scales of the quark pole masses \( M_b \) and \( M_c \), are derived using the matching condition

\[
\ln \left( \frac{\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(n_f)}}{\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(n_f-1)}} \right)^2 = \beta_0^{(n_f-1)} \left\{ \left( \frac{\beta_0^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} - 1 \right) L_M + \left( \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f)}} - \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f-1)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} \right) \ln L_M \right\} - \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f-1)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} \ln \frac{\beta_0^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} + \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f)}} \left( \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f)}} - 1 \right) \ln \frac{L_M}{L_M} \] \[
+ \frac{1}{\beta_0^{(n_f)}} \left\{ \left( \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f)}} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\beta_1^{(n_f-1)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} \right)^2 \right\} \ln L_M + \frac{1}{L_M} \left\{ \frac{7}{12} - \frac{\beta_2^{(n_f-1)}}{\beta_0^{(n_f-1)}} \right\} , \] \hspace{1cm} (3.72)

with

\[
L_M = \ln \left( \frac{M_q^2}{\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{(n_f)}} \right)^2 . \] \hspace{1cm} (3.73)

### 3.4 Quantifying higher order contributions

The theoretical prediction for the widths and derived EW observables consists of three basic ingredients, each incorporating different classes of higher order contributions: the NNLO massless terms, the quark mass corrections and the mixed EW\( \otimes \)QCD corrections. For the evaluation of associated perturbative uncertainties it is essential to study the impact and size of the these contributions to the full theory. The sensitivity of widths and realistic observables to the three classes of corrections is illustrated in Table 1, where the relative
Table 1: Nominal values of widths and EW observables and their relative change in per mil observed when certain classes of corrections are omitted. The calculations are carried out for $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$.

| Theory | NNLO | NLO without quark mass corrections | NLO without mixed corrections |
|--------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\Gamma_u$ | 300.057 MeV | -0.13 | 0.00 |
| $\Gamma_{d,s}$ | 382.901 MeV | 1.28 | 0.00 |
| $\Gamma_c$ | 299.994 MeV | -0.18 | 0.21 |
| $\Gamma_b$ | 375.807 MeV | 1.23 | 4.13 |
| $\Gamma_h$ | 1741.66 MeV | 0.77 | 0.93 |
| $\Gamma_l$ | 83.796 MeV | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| $\Gamma_Z$ | 2495.08 MeV | 0.54 | 0.65 |
| $\sigma^0_h$ | 41.4798 nb | -0.31 | -0.37 |
| $\sigma^0_l$ | 2.0002 nb | -1.08 | -1.29 |
| $R_Z$ | 20.737 | 0.78 | 0.93 |

nominal value relative change [%]

4. Theoretical uncertainties for EW observables

The sensitivity of a given electroweak observable to $\alpha_s$ originate on one side from the QCD corrections incorporated in the radiator functions and on the other side from the mixed EW⊗QCD corrections to the effective couplings. A measurement of $\alpha_s$ using EW observables is subject to a systematic uncertainty stemming from missing higher orders in the perturbation series. The yet uncalculated higher orders are inherently difficult to access. A conventional method of estimating the perturbative uncertainty consists of a variation of the renormalisation scale $\mu$. The natural scale of the process is usually taken to be $\sqrt{s}$ in $e^+e^-$ annihilation, and subsequently in the case of $Z$ peak observables $\mu$ is set to $M_Z$. Neither this particular choice for the nominal scale nor the range of variation for $\mu$ are unambiguous [2]. Following the convention applied in analyses of $e^+e^-$ event-shape...
variables, the perturbative uncertainty is estimated by changing $x_\mu = \mu / \sqrt{s}$ in the range $1/2 \leq x_\mu \leq 2$.

A variation of the renormalisation scale induces a change of the value of $\alpha_s(\mu)$ as given in Eq. 3.71. At NLO and beyond this change is compensated by a modification of the (N)NLO terms, resulting in a residual dependence at (N)NNLO. The details of the scale dependence of the radiator functions is discussed below.

The mixed $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ corrections are complete only at leading order in $\alpha_s$, but the dominant three-loop correction in Eq. 3.17 leading in $m_t^2$ is included. For these $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ terms the explicit scale dependence is taken into account.

Given the overall small size of the EW\otimes QCD corrections, they do not contribute significantly to the scale dependence of the realistic observables.

### 4.1 Renormalisation scale dependence

Dimensional regularisation introduces a renormalisation scale $\mu$ at which the coupling constant is defined. Thereby, the coefficients in the expansion of $R_{V,A}^q$ acquire an explicit dependence on this scale, which is only at all orders completely compensated by the scale dependence of $\alpha_s(\mu)$. For a NNLO calculation, the residual scale dependence is $N^3$LO. The nominal value of the $\mu$ scale is set to the scale of the process $\mu^2 = s$.

The expression for $R_{V,A}^q$ in Eqs. 3.33, 3.34 are valid only for $\mu^2 = s$, for different renormalisation scales terms proportional to powers of $\ln \mu^2 / s$ appear. For a generic power series of the type

$$ R = \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_n \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^n, $$

the NLO coefficient $c_2$ becomes a function of $\mu$

$$ c_2 \rightarrow c_2(\mu) = c_2 + \beta_0 c_1 \ln \frac{\mu^2}{s}. $$

It is important to note that two quantities depend on the renormalisation scale in Eqs. 3.33 and 3.34: the coupling constant $\alpha_s(\mu)$ (Eq. 3.71) and the running masses $m_q(\mu)$ (Eq. 3.62).

In order to simplify the formulae for the scale dependence of the radiator functions, it is convenient to re-order Eqs. 3.33 and 3.34 in terms of powers of the running masses:

$$ R_{V,A}^q(\mu) = \sum_{f=q,q',c,b} \sum_{i=0}^{3} \frac{m_i^2(\mu)}{s^i} \sum_{j=0}^{3} d_{ij,A,V} \bar{\alpha_s}^j, $$

where $\bar{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{\pi}$. For each quark not only the mass of the actual quark, but also the mass the b- and c-quark masses intervene in the radiator functions, each with different coefficients. In the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme the expansion of the scale evolution of powers of the running masses reads as

$$ m_q^2(s) = m_q^2(\mu) \left( 1 + 2 \gamma_0 L \bar{\alpha_s} + (\gamma_0 \beta_0 L^2 + 2 \gamma_1 L + 2 \gamma_2 L^2) \bar{\alpha_s}^2 \right). $$
\[
\left[\frac{2}{3}\gamma_0\beta_0^2L^3 + \gamma_0\beta_0L^2 + 2\gamma_0\beta_0L^2 + 2\gamma_0^2\beta_0L^3 + 4\gamma_0\gamma_1L^2 + \frac{4}{3}\gamma_0^3L^3\right] \alpha_s^3,
\]
\[
m_q^4(s) = m_q^4(\mu) \left(1 + 4\gamma_0L\alpha_s + \left(2\gamma_0\beta_0L^2 + 4\gamma_1L + 8\gamma_0L^2\right) \alpha_s^2\right),
\]
(4.5)
\[
m_q^6(s) = m_q^4(\mu) \left(1 + 6\gamma_0L\alpha_s\right),
\]
(4.6)

with \(L = \ln x^2_\mu\). The new coefficients \(d_{i,j}^{A,V}\) are related to those of Eqs. 3.33 and 3.34 by the following formulae.

**Massless terms:**

\[
d_{00,0}^V = 1 + \frac{3}{4} Q^2_0 \alpha(s) \pi, \quad d_{00,0}^A = \delta_{00,0}^V,
\]
(4.7)
\[
d_{10,0}^V = 1 - \frac{1}{4} Q^2_0 \alpha(s) \pi, \quad d_{10,0}^A = \delta_{10,0}^V,
\]
(4.8)
\[
d_{20,0}^V = C_{02} + C_{20}^2 \left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right), \quad d_{20,0}^A = C_{02} + \left(C_{20}^2 - 2I_q^{(3) T(2)}\right) \left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right),
\]
(4.9)
\[
d_{30,0}^V = C_{03}, \quad d_{30,0}^A = C_{03} - 2I_q^{(3) T(2)};
\]
(4.10)

**Terms in \(m_q^2\):**

\[
d_{02,0}^V = 0, \quad d_{02,0}^A = C_{20}^A,
\]
(4.12)
\[
d_{12,0}^V = C_{21}^V, \quad d_{12,0}^A = C_{21}^A,
\]
(4.13)
\[
d_{22,0}^V = C_{22}^V, \quad d_{22,0}^A = C_{22}^A + 6 \left(3 + \ln \frac{m_t^2}{s}\right) - 10 \frac{s}{m_t^2} \left(\frac{8}{81} + \frac{1}{54} \ln \frac{m_t^2}{s}\right),
\]
(4.14)
\[
d_{32,0}^V = C_{23}^V, \quad d_{32,0}^A = C_{23}^A,
\]
(4.15)
\[
d_{32,0}^V = d_{32,c}^V = C_{23}, \quad d_{32,0}^A = d_{32,c}^A = C_{23};
\]
(4.16)

**Terms in \(m_q^4\):**

\[
d_{04,0}^V = 0, \quad d_{04,0}^A = C_{40}^A,
\]
(4.18)
\[
d_{14,0}^V = C_{41}^V, \quad d_{14,0}^A = C_{41}^A,
\]
(4.19)
\[
d_{24,0}^V = C_{42}^V + C_{42}^V \ln \frac{m_t^2(s)}{s}, \quad d_{24,0}^A = C_{42}^A + C_{42}^{A,L} \ln \frac{m_t^2(s)}{s},
\]
(4.20)
\[
d_{24,b}^V = d_{24,b}^A = C_{42} - \ln \frac{m_t^2(s)}{s}, \quad d_{24,c}^V = d_{24,c}^A = C_{42} - \ln \frac{m_t^2(s)}{s},
\]
(4.21)
\[
d_{24,0}^V = d_{24,0}^A = 12;
\]
(4.22)

**Terms in \(m_q^6\):**

\[
d_{06,0}^V = 8, \quad d_{06,0}^A = 0,
\]
(4.24)
Finally, to get the renormalisation scale dependence of the radiator functions, the terms of the type $m_q^2(s) \sum_i d_{ij} \alpha_s^i(s)/\pi$ in Eq. 4.3, dropping for clarity the axial-vector/vector and flavour indices, have to be replaced by the following expressions:

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{3} d_{0j} \frac{\alpha_s^j(s)}{\pi} \rightarrow d_{00} + d_{10} \alpha_s + (d_{20} + d_{10} \beta_0 L) \alpha_s^2 + (d_{30} + (d_{10} \beta_1 + 2d_{20} \beta_0) + d_{10} \beta_0^2 L^2) \alpha_s^3,
\]

\[
m_q^2(s) \sum_{j=0}^{3} d_{j2} \frac{\alpha_s^j(s)}{\pi} \rightarrow m_q^2(\mu) \left[ d_{02} + (d_{12} + 2d_{02} \gamma_0 L) \alpha_s \right.
\]

\[
\left. + \left( d_{12} \beta_0 L + d_{22} + 2d_{12} \gamma_0 L + d_{02} \beta_0 \gamma_0 L^2 + 2d_{02} \gamma_1 L + 2d_{02} \gamma_0^2 L^2 \right) \alpha_s^2 + \left( d_{12} \beta_0^2 L^2 + d_{12} \beta_1 L + d_{32} + 2d_{22} \beta_0 L + \frac{2}{3} d_{02} \gamma_0 \beta_0^2 L^3 + d_{02} \gamma_0 \beta_1 L^2 + 2d_{02} \gamma_1 L^2 + \frac{4}{3} d_{02} \gamma_0^3 L^3 \right.ight]
\]

\[
\left. + 3d_{12} \gamma_0 \beta_0 L^2 + 2d_{22} \gamma_0 L + 2d_{12} \gamma_1 L + 2d_{12} \gamma_0^2 L^2 \right) \alpha_s^3 \right],
\]

\[
m_q^4(s) \sum_{j=0}^{2} d_{j4} \frac{\alpha_s^j(s)}{\pi} \rightarrow m_q^4(\mu) \left[ d_{04} + (d_{14} + 4d_{04} \gamma_0 L) \alpha_s \right.
\]

\[
\left. + \left( d_{14} \beta_0 L + d_{24} + 2d_{04} \gamma_0 \beta_0 L^2 + 4d_{04} \gamma_1 L + 8d_{04} \gamma_0^2 L^2 + 4d_{14} \gamma_0 L \right) \alpha_s^2 \right]
\]

\[
m_q^6(s) \sum_{j=0}^{1} d_{j6} \frac{\alpha_s^j(s)}{\pi} \rightarrow m_q^6(\mu) \left[ d_{06} + (d_{16} + 6d_{06} \gamma_0 L) \alpha_s \right.
\]

\[
\left. + \left( d_{16} \beta_0 L + d_{26} + 2d_{06} \gamma_0 \beta_0 L^2 + 4d_{06} \gamma_1 L + 16d_{06} \gamma_0^2 L^2 + 4d_{16} \gamma_0 L \right) \alpha_s^2 \right].
\]

The dependence of the radiator functions on the logarithm of the renormalisation scale \(\ln x_\mu\) for a fixed input value of \(\alpha_s(M_Z)\) is shown for each quark flavour in Fig. 4.

The shape of the scale dependence of \(R_V^q\) is almost identical for all flavours, except a small quark mass modification for the b-quark. A maximum in \(R_V^q\) appears around \(\ln x_\mu = 0.5\) and a minimum at \(-1.75\), spanning a difference of one per mil. The overall scale dependence of the axial-vector component \(R_A^q\) is twice as large as the one of \(R_V^q\). As already observed for the dependence on \(\alpha_s\) in Fig. 3, the shape of \(R_A^q\) is clearly different for up- and down-type quarks. For up-type quarks \(R_A^q\) becomes maximal at \(\ln x_\mu = -0.3\), the maximum is close to the nominal value at \(\ln x_\mu = 0\). The shape of the scale dependence is opposite for down-type quarks: a minimum appears at \(\ln x_\mu = -1.1\). Considering the range of variation for \(x_\mu\) from 1/2 to 2, corresponding to a range for \(\ln x_\mu\) from \(-0.7\) to 0.7, it appears that largest deviation from the nominal point at \(\ln x_\mu = 0\) is not always obtained at the endpoints, but sometimes at smaller variations. Therefore, when assessing
Figure 4: Dependence of the radiator functions on the renormalisation scale. The vector correction $R_V^q$ (a) and the axial vector correction $R_A^q$ (b) are shown for the quarks $q = u, d, s, c, b$ as function of $\ln x_\mu$, normalised to their value at $x_\mu = 1$.

The dependence of the effective couplings on $\ln x_\mu$ is shown in Fig. 5. The quantities $|\rho^f_z|$ and $|g^f_z|^2$, as they appear in the expressions for the widths, are shown as ratio for $\rho^f_z$ but as shift for $g^f_z$, i.e. $|g^f_z|^2(\ln x_\mu) - |g^f_z|^2(\ln x_\mu = 0)$. The shape of the couplings scale dependence is rather different from the radiator functions dependence and less structured, given by the interference of complete two-loop and incomplete leading three-loop corrections.
to the mixed corrections. For all light quarks and leptons the relative change of $|\rho^f_{Z}|$ is only about $10^{-4}$, for the b-quark much larger and amounts to 0.8 per mil. The absolute change of $|g^f_{Z}|^2$ is about $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for light quarks and $0.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for leptons and slightly less for b-quarks, corresponding to a relative change of less than two per mil for all quarks but almost one percent for the leptons.

Turning to the widths, for hadronic final states both the effective couplings and the radiator functions discussed above contribute to scale dependence. For the leptonic widths only the effective couplings depend on the renormalisation scale through the mixed corrections. The relative magnitude of contributions is given by the formulae for the widths, Eq. 3.1 for the leptons and Eq. 3.2 for the quarks. The scale dependence of the widths and

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**Figure 5:** Dependence of the effective couplings $|\rho^f_{Z}|$ (a) and $|g^f_{Z}|^2$ (b) on the renormalisation scale.
The shape of the scale dependence for the widths depends on the fermion type. For the $u$- and $c$-quark a maximum is found close to $\ln x_{\mu} = 0$, and variations of $\ln x_{\mu}$ in any direction entail a decrease of the width. The partial widths into $d$- and $s$-quarks increase monotonically from $\ln x_{\mu} = -0.7$ to $\ln x_{\mu} = 0.7$, similarly for the width of the $b$-quark, albeit with a flatter shape. The total hadronic widths of the $Z$ boson emerges as sum of the quarkonic contributions, leading to an average shape of its scale dependence with a minimum at $-1.6$, a maximum at 0.7 with a difference of one per mil between them.

The scale dependence of the leptonic widths is clearly much weaker than that of the
quarkonic counterparts. In the central range of $\ln x_{\mu}$ the leptonic width changes by about a tenth of the hadronic width's change. The sensitivity of $\Gamma_l$ to the renormalisation scale arise through the EW×QCD corrections, essentially those incorporated in $\rho'_Z$.

4.2 Perturbative uncertainties for observables

The perturbative uncertainty for widths and realistic observables are defined as the difference between the observables value at $x_{\mu} = 1$ and at $x_{\mu}^{+/-}$, for a given input value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. The range of variation for $x_{\mu}$, defined by $x_{\mu}^{+}$ and $x_{\mu}^{-}$, is chosen to generate the maximum and minimum values of the observables within the pre-defined range $1/2 \leq x_{\mu} \leq 2$. The absolute size of the perturbative uncertainty depends on the input value of $\alpha_s$, for an observable calculated at NNLO its uncertainty is scaling with $\alpha_s^4$. The relative systematic uncertainty for the widths and observables is shown in Fig. 7 as function of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. Here and in Table 2 the relative uncertainties for a generic observable $O$ are defined by

$$\Delta O = \left| \frac{O(x_{\mu}^{+}) - O(x_{\mu} = 1)}{O(x_{\mu} = 1)} \right|.$$  \hfill (4.31)

The positive and negative systematic uncertainties are generally asymmetric, for the widths of the u- and c-quark only the negative uncertainty contributes, given the particular shape of their scale dependence. The uncertainty for the width of down-type quarks is typically $\pm 0.05\%$, for up-type quarks it is $-0.03\%$ and for the leptonic width a factor of 10 smaller $\pm 0.005\%$. Among the realistic observables $\sigma_0^l$ has the largest uncertainty of about $+0.05\%$, the other variables uncertainty is about half that size.

For selected values of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ the uncertainties for the observables are given in Table 2, where the scale variation endpoints $x_{\mu}^{+/-}$ are listed in the last column.

4.3 Contributions to the scale dependence

The three classes of higher order corrections analysed in Section 3.4 contribute to the perturbative uncertainty of the observables via their different evolution under the renormalisation scale variation. The size of the NNLO, quark mass and mixed EW⊗QCD corrections, given in Table 1, are typically at the level of one per mil, while the perturbative uncertainties are about 0.1 per mil (see Table 2). The absolute size of the corrections alone is not a reliable indicative of their contribution to the uncertainty, which must be evaluated from their scale dependence.

The scale uncertainty is therfore re-calculated without the NNLO contribution (i.e. dropping terms in $O(\alpha_s^3)$ in Eqs. 3.33, 3.34), in which case also the evolution of $\alpha_s(\mu)$ in Eq. 3.71 has to be performed at NLO.

The contribution from the quark mass corrections is estimated by switching off the explicit scale dependence of the running quark masses (i.e. setting $m_q^{\mu}(s) = m_q^{\mu}(\mu)$ in Eqs. 4.5 - 4.6).

The impact of scale dependence of the mixed EW⊗QCD corrections is tested by eliminating the terms in $O(\alpha \alpha_s^2)$ corrections depending explicitly on $x_{\mu}$.
Figure 7: Relative perturbative uncertainty in percent for the widths (a) and selected realistic observables (b) as a function of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$.

The scale dependence obtained under these conditions is compared to the nominal scale dependence of the complete NNLO prediction in Fig. 8, considering as example $\Gamma_Z$ and $\sigma_h^0$.

The change from NNLO to NLO entails a strongly increased scale dependence for the quarkonic widths, but with opposite effect on up- and down-type quarks, resulting in a weaker enhancement for the realistic observables. The uncertainties for the observables obtained as before by a scale variation between $x_\mu^+$ and $x_\mu^-$ are summarised in Table 3 for the theories with modified scale dependence of higher order corrections. For the realistic observables the downgrade from NNLO to NLO results in an increase by a factor of two of
the perturbative uncertainty and the asymmetry between positive and negative uncertainty is also enlarged. For realistic observables the shape of the scale dependence without the running masses is similar but steeper than in the NNLO case. It has a large impact only for the b-quark, where the uncertainty is increased by a factor of three, which propagates to an increase of about 50% for the realistic observables.

The effect of dropping the scale dependence of the mixed corrections has in contrast to the other variations a net impact on the leptonic width, since this is the only source of sensitivity to QCD effects. The perturbative uncertainty for $\Gamma_l$ is increased by a factor of three, the quarkonic width uncertainty by about 30-40%. The realistic observables of ratios of widths are less sensitive to the mixed corrections and a moderate enhancement of the uncertainty of a few percent is observed, while for $\Gamma_Z$ the effect from quarkonic and leptonic widths adds up to an almost doubled uncertainty.

In conclusion the stability of the predictions under scale variations depends crucially on the NNLO corrections, but depending on the observable also quark mass and to lesser extent mixed corrections contribute significantly to the accuracy of the calculations.

### Table 2:

Systematic perturbative uncertainties in per mil of EW observables for different values of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. The last column indicates the values of the renormalisation scale $x_\mu^+$ corresponding to the maximum variation of the observables with respect to their nominal values at $x_\mu = 1$, within the pre-defined variation range $1/2 \leq x_\mu \leq 2$

| $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ | 0.110 | 0.115 | 0.120 | 0.125 | 0.130 | $x_\mu^+$ |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| $\Gamma_u$      | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.925     |
|                 | -0.199| -0.238| -0.282| -0.331| -0.387| 2.0       |
| $\Gamma_{d,s}$  | 0.292 | 0.344 | 0.403 | 0.468 | 0.540 | 2.0       |
|                 | -0.363| -0.435| -0.519| -0.615| -0.725| 0.5       |
| $\Gamma_c$      | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.925     |
|                 | -0.198| -0.237| -0.281| -0.331| -0.387| 2.0       |
| $\Gamma_b$      | 0.172 | 0.214 | 0.262 | 0.317 | 0.379 | 2.0       |
|                 | -0.207| -0.266| -0.335| -0.416| -0.510| 0.5       |
| $\Gamma_h$      | 0.098 | 0.116 | 0.137 | 0.160 | 0.186 | 2.0       |
|                 | -0.261| -0.317| -0.381| -0.455| -0.540| 0.5       |
| $\Gamma_l$      | 0.035 | 0.039 | 0.044 | 0.049 | 0.054 | 2.0       |
|                 | -0.029| -0.033| -0.038| -0.043| -0.048| 0.5       |
| $\Gamma_Z$      | 0.076 | 0.090 | 0.106 | 0.124 | 0.143 | 2.0       |
|                 | -0.189| -0.229| -0.275| -0.328| -0.389| 0.5       |
| $\sigma^0_{h,l}$| 0.088 | 0.108 | 0.131 | 0.158 | 0.190 | 0.5       |
|                 | -0.023| -0.028| -0.034| -0.041| -0.049| 1.75      |
| $R_Z$           | 0.066 | 0.080 | 0.096 | 0.114 | 0.135 | 1.8       |
|                 | -0.232| -0.284| -0.343| -0.413| -0.492| 0.5       |
Figure 8: Renormalisation scale dependence of $\Gamma_Z$ (a) and $\sigma^0_h$ (b) using the full NNLO prediction compared to reduced theories at NLO only, neglecting the scale dependence of the running quark masses and of the mixed EW⊗QCD corrections, for $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$.

5. Perturbative uncertainties for $\alpha_s$

In the context of global analyses of world electroweak data [1] $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ is fit together with four other free parameters of the standard model: $M_H$, $M_Z$, $m_t$ and $\Delta\alpha^{(5)}$. The correlation between $\alpha_s$ and the other parameters is small. The observables included in the fit with a sizeable sensitivity to $\alpha_s$ are $R_Z$, $\Gamma_Z$ and $\sigma^0_h$. The information from the leptonic pole cross section $\sigma^0_l$ is included in the other observables. This particular selection of observables is the result of an optimisation for the best accuracy for the five free SM parameters, which
may not necessarily be the optimal for $\alpha_s$ alone when the other parameters are fixed to their SM values. For example $\sigma^0_l$ has actually the best sensitivity through the inverse squared radiator functions and may be used alone to determine $\alpha_s$ from a single parameter fit, avoiding thereby the otherwise required correlations between the observables, and the dependence of $\alpha_s$ on the Higgs or top mass may be investigated.

Having in mind this scenario, the procedure is to determine in a first step the perturbative uncertainty for measurements of $\alpha_s$ using single selected observables and to estimate in a second step the uncertainty for a global fit including several variables.

The basic principle for the uncertainty estimation was developed in [2]; the systematic uncertainty for a given observable and fixed value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ (i.e. as obtained from a fit to this observable) is evaluated in the theory by variation of the renormalisation scale $x^-_\mu < x_\mu < x^+_\mu$. The change of the observables under the scale variation can also be generated by a variation of the input value of $\alpha_s$ at fixed $x_\mu = 1$. This procedure leads in general to two alternative values of $\alpha_s$ corresponding to the changes of the observable for $x^-_\mu$ and $x^+_\mu$. The difference between the nominal value of $\alpha_s$ and these two alternatives finally determine the perturbative uncertainty of $\alpha_s$.

| Theory | NNLO | NLO | fixed quark mass corrections | fixed mixed corrections |
|--------|------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| $\Gamma_u$ | 0.003 | 1.430 | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| $\Gamma_d,s$ | 0.384 | 0.067 | 0.384 | 0.477 |
| $\Gamma_c$ | 0.003 | 1.431 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| $\Gamma_b$ | 0.247 | 0.0230 | 0.684 | 0.339 |
| $\Gamma_h$ | 0.130 | 0.096 | 0.228 | 0.226 |
| $\Gamma_l$ | 0.042 | 0.042 | 0.042 | 0.121 |
| $\Gamma_Z$ | 0.101 | 0.063 | 0.170 | 0.189 |
| $\sigma^0_h$ | 0.124 | 0.265 | 0.174 | 0.126 |
| $\sigma^0_l$ | 0.448 | 0.923 | 0.626 | 0.477 |
| $R_Z$ | 0.091 | 0.115 | 0.186 | 0.106 |

Table 3: Perturbative uncertainties (in per mil) for selected observables obtained from renormalisation scale variation at $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185$. The nominal NNLO uncertainty is compared to reduced theories where the scale dependence for certain classes of corrections is switched off.
The uncertainty itself depends on the type of observable and on the input value of $\alpha_s$. At NNLO the size of the perturbative uncertainty scales as $\alpha_s^4$. It is instructive to consider the uncertainty for $\alpha_s$ for the pseudo-observable widths in a first step, in order to understand their contribution to realistic observables. The systematic uncertainties are shown in Fig. 9 as function of the input value of $\alpha_s$ in a relevant range from 0.11 to 0.13.

As expected from the scale uncertainty of the width itself, there are large differences between the uncertainties of $\alpha_s$ determined using the widths of up-, down-type quarks and leptons. The size of the uncertainty for $\alpha_s$ is between one and two percent for quarks and
about 4 percent for leptons, QCD corrections for the leptonic widths being calculated only
at NLO. Given the shape of the scale uncertainty for the width of the u- and c-quark,
the resulting uncertainty of $\alpha_s$ is essentially one-sided. Also for the other widths a certain
asymmetry in the uncertainty is observed, the positive (upward) uncertainty is generally
larger than the negative (downward). This asymmetry may well be a technical artefact of
the scale variation prescription, and conservatively the maximum of the positive and nega-
tive uncertainty is assigned as a symmetric uncertainty. For selected input values of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
the symmetrised uncertainties are given in Table 4. The uncertainty of $\alpha_s$ determined from

| $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ | 0.110 | 0.115 | 0.120 | 0.125 | 0.130 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\Gamma_u$      | 0.00049 | 0.00058 | 0.00068 | 0.00079 | 0.00092 |
| $\Gamma_{d,s}$  | 0.00154 | 0.00189 | 0.00229 | 0.00277 | 0.00333 |
| $\Gamma_c$      | 0.00047 | 0.00056 | 0.00066 | 0.00077 | 0.00089 |
| $\Gamma_b$      | 0.00066 | 0.00085 | 0.00109 | 0.00136 | 0.00170 |
| $\Gamma_h$      | 0.00083 | 0.00102 | 0.00123 | 0.00147 | 0.00176 |
| $\Gamma_l$      | 0.00323 | 0.00363 | 0.00407 | 0.00453 | 0.00502 |

Table 4: Systematic perturbative uncertainties for measurements of $\alpha_s$ from EW observables. The
symmetric uncertainty is given by the maximum of upward and downward uncertainties obtained
by a renormalisation scale variation.

realistic electroweak observables is shown in Fig. 10. The perturbative uncertainty ranges
between 1.3% for $\Gamma_Z$ and 1.0% for $\sigma_h^0$. The largest uncertainty is observed in the case of
$\Gamma_Z$, which is directly proportional to the product of effective couplings and radiator func-
tions. The uncertainties from the other variables are very similar, between 1.0% and 1.1%. In $R_Z$
the widths appear linearly in nominator and denominator, in $\sigma_I^0$ and $\sigma_h^0$ quadratic
combinations of leptonic, hadronic and total widths of the Z boson interplay. As a conse-
quence the scale dependence of the effective couplings and/or the radiator functions cancel
to some extent in the ratio.

Several observables are included in the global EW fits [1], but only $R_Z$, $\Gamma_Z$ and $\sigma_h^0$
have a sizeable sensitivity to $\alpha_s$. Effectively, these three observables determine $\alpha_s$ and the
perturbative uncertainty of $\alpha_s$ is bound to be an average of their individual contributions.
The exact weights of each variable to the determination of $\alpha_s$ and subsequently to its per-
turbative uncertainties can not be determined in the framework of the present work. In
order to derive nonetheless an estimate of the perturbative uncertainty from a global fit, a
new variable

$$\Delta = \omega_1 \Gamma_Z + \omega_2 \sigma_h^0 + \omega_3 R_Z ,$$

is introduced in order to approximate the sensitivity of the three real observables to $\alpha_s$ in
a global fit by a single observable. The perturbative uncertainty for $\alpha_s$ obtained from the
$\Delta$ variable is an indicative for the true uncertainty from a combined fit. The weights $\omega_i$
are determined from the sensitivity

$$\omega_i = \frac{|\partial O_i/\partial \alpha_s| \sigma(\alpha_s)}{\sigma(O_i^{exp})} ,$$
Figure 10: Systematic perturbative uncertainties for measurements of $\alpha_s$ using the EW observables $\Gamma_Z, R_Z, \sigma^0_l$ and $\sigma^0_h$ as function of the input value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$. The quantity $\Delta$ denotes a weighted average of the uncertainty for $\Gamma_Z, R_Z$ and $\sigma^0_h$, relevant for global analyses of electroweak data.

where $O_i$ are the three observables, $\sigma(\alpha_s)$ is the uncertainty on $\alpha_s$ from the fit, taken to be 0.003 for all observables, and $\sigma(O_i^{\text{exp}})$ is the measured experimental uncertainty for the observables themselves. This procedure yields $\omega_1 = 0.36$, $\omega_2 = 0.23$ and $\omega_2 = 0.41$. The resulting uncertainty from $\Delta$ is also shown in Fig. 10. The upper and lower bounds of the combined uncertainty can be estimated assuming that the true weights of the observables in a global fit are all positive. In this case the combined uncertainty can not be larger or smaller than any of the individual contributions from the single observables.

In Table 5 the symmetric perturbative uncertainties are summarised for the realistic
observables and for the $\Delta$ variable in a narrow range around 0.119. The possible variations for the combined uncertainty are also given as $\Delta^+$ for the upper and $\Delta^-$ for the lower bound. As a stability test, the weights in the calculation of $\Delta$ have been set constant for all observables. The resulting combined uncertainty does not change by more than 0.00001.

| $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ | 0.118       | 0.119       | 0.120       | 0.121       | 0.122       | $a$            | $b$            |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| $\Gamma_Z$      | 0.00119     | 0.00124     | 0.00128     | 0.00133     | 0.00138     | $-1.22 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 6.80          |
| $\sigma^0_h$    | 0.00095     | 0.00098     | 0.00102     | 0.00106     | 0.00110     | $-1.70 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 5.77          |
| $\sigma^0_t$    | 0.00098     | 0.00101     | 0.00105     | 0.00110     | 0.00114     | $-1.60 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 5.88          |
| $R_Z$           | 0.00099     | 0.00103     | 0.00107     | 0.00111     | 0.00115     | $-1.55 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 5.92          |
| $\Delta$        | 0.00105     | 0.00109     | 0.00114     | 0.00118     | 0.00122     | $-1.50 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 6.22          |
| $\Delta^+$      | 0.00119     | 0.00124     | 0.00128     | 0.00133     | 0.00138     | $-1.50 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 6.22          |
| $\Delta^-$      | 0.00095     | 0.00098     | 0.00102     | 0.00106     | 0.00115     | $-1.50 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 6.22          |

Table 5: Systematic perturbative uncertainties for measurements of $\alpha_s$ from EW observables. The symmetric uncertainty is given by the maximum of upward and downward uncertainties obtained by a renormalisation scale variation. The variable $\Delta$ represents the combined uncertainty for a global fit including $\Gamma_Z$, $\sigma^0_h$ and $\sigma^0_t$, with upper bound $\Delta^+$ and lower bound $\Delta^-$. For a value of $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.12$ the perturbative uncertainty ranges from $\pm 0.00102$ for $\sigma^0_h$ to $\pm 0.00128$ for $\Gamma_Z$, with a weighted average of $\pm 0.00115$ (unweighted $\pm 0.00114$).

The dependence of the symmetric uncertainty on the input value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ can smoothly be parameterised to form $a + b \cdot \alpha_s(M_Z)^4$. The parameterisation, valid for $0.11 \leq \alpha_s(M_Z) \leq 0.13$, allows for an interpolation of the uncertainty between calculated points. The parameters $a$ and $b$ are given for each observable in Table 5. The result of the parameterisation is compared in Fig.11 to the exact calculation, which is reproduced to good accuracy.

### 5.1 Experimental tests

In order to substantiate the uncertainty estimate, a fit is performed to a set of test data taken from the preliminary LEP combination [1]. In the fit to the test data, the value of $\alpha_s$ is determined for $x_\mu = 1$ (nominal case) and $x_\mu^+, x_\mu^-$ for the uncertainty. Only realistic observables are considered and the other SM parameters are fixed to the values given in Section 2. The central values, experimental systematic uncertainties and correlations between the observables used are given in Table 6 (taken from [1]). A fit to the test data for the EW observables. The numerical values are preliminary results taken from [1], since $\sigma^0_l$ is not included in the global fit its correlation data is not available.
Figure 11: Symmetrised systematic perturbative uncertainties for measurements of $\alpha_s$ using the EW observables. The quantity $\Delta$ denotes an weighted average of the uncertainty for $\Gamma_Z$, $R_Z$ and $\sigma_0^h$, relevant for global analyses of electroweak data. The symbols show the exact calculation and the lines represent the result of the parameterisation.

data yields results for $\alpha_s$ summarised in Table 7. The central values for fits using single observables are close to the world average [4] apart from $\sigma_0^h$ which yields a very low value of $\alpha_s$ with a large experimental uncertainty of 6%. As expected, the smallest error of 3% is obtained for $\sigma_0^l$ having the best sensitivity. The perturbative uncertainties obtained in this test are in good agreement with the data-independent method summarised in Table 5. The case of $\sigma_0^h$ yielding a small theoretical uncertainty originating from its small central result illustrates the bias appearing when the uncertainty is determined from an actual
measurement. This bias can be reduced by taking a combined world average for $\alpha_s$ in the theoretical estimation of the perturbative uncertainty.

The experimental precision of fits to several observables is increased to 3% for the canonical ensemble of $\Gamma_Z$, $\sigma^0_h$ and $R_Z$ which is also used by the global EW fits [1]. The perturbative uncertainty is again consistent with the result obtained previously for the $\Delta$ variable. The observables $\sigma^0_h$ with less sensitivity may be exchanged by $\sigma^0_l$ in the data sample to be fit. The correlation of experimental uncertainties between $\sigma^0_l$ and the other variables is unknown, as a crude approximation the same correlation as for $\sigma^0_h$ is assumed. Under this reserve the experimental uncertainty is further reduced to 2% with essentially unchanged perturbative uncertainties. As the experimental uncertainty dominates the precision for $\alpha_s$, the replacement of $\sigma^0_h$ by $\sigma^0_l$ might be considered for the global EW fits.

| included observable | central value | experimental uncertainty | $x^+_\mu$ | $x^-_\mu$ | perturbative uncertainty |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| $\Gamma_Z$          | 0.1174        | 0.0041                   | 0.1170     | 0.1186     | $-0.00043 + 0.00122$     |
| $\sigma^0_h$        | 0.1076        | 0.0065                   | 0.1074     | 0.1082     | $-0.00015 + 0.00063$     |
| $R_Z$               | 0.1231        | 0.0037                   | 0.1228     | 0.1244     | $-0.00033 + 0.00125$     |
| $\sigma^0_l$        | 0.1187        | 0.0030                   | 0.1184     | 0.1197     | $-0.00027 + 0.00104$     |
| $\Gamma_Z, \sigma^0_h, R_Z$ | 0.1191 | 0.0027                   | 0.1188     | 0.1203     | $-0.00043 + 0.00113$     |
| $\Gamma_Z, \sigma^0_l, R_Z$ | 0.1202 | 0.0021                   | 0.1199     | 0.1213     | $-0.00031 + 0.00114$     |

Table 7: Fit results for $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from fits to various test data sets. The central result is obtained for $x_\mu = 1$, the perturbative uncertainty from a variation for the renormalisation scale from $x^+_\mu$ to $x^-_\mu$. In the combined fit to $\Gamma_Z$, $\sigma^0_l$ and $R_Z$ the correlation for $\sigma^0_l$ is assumed to be the same as for $\sigma^0_h$.

The LEP electroweak working group has adopted another strategy to incorporate the QCD uncertainties in the global fits. From the perturbative uncertainties for the observables $\Gamma_Z$, $\sigma^0_h$ and $R_Z$ themselves, given in Table 2, a covariance matrix was constructed and added to the other covariance matrices related to statistical and further systematic uncertainties. The total covariance matrix is then included in the global fit. While the central value of $\alpha_s$ does not change significantly when the QCD covariance matrix is added, its total uncertainty does increase and by quadratic subtraction of the non-QCD uncertainties a perturbative uncertainty of $\pm 0.0010$ is obtained [23]. This result confirms the estimate of perturbative uncertainty based on theoretical considerations for the $\Delta$ variable given in Table 5.

### 6. Conclusions

A new method has been presented for the perturbative uncertainties at NNLO of measurements of $\alpha_s$ obtained from global analyses of precision electroweak data. The systematic uncertainties are obtained by a variation of the renormalisation scale in the calculations of final state QCD and mixed QCD×EW corrections for the electroweak observables included in the global analyses used to determine $\alpha_s$ and other Standard Model parameters. The
NNLO massless corrections, quark mass corrections and mixed QCD⊗EW corrections are observed to contribute to the theoretical predictions for the observables at the level of one per mil. Individual contributions to the renormalisation scale dependence have been studied in detail and the resulting uncertainty has been calculated for the widths of the Z boson into different quark flavours and leptons. For electroweak observables used to constrain the Standard Model and determine \( \alpha_s(M_Z) \) the corresponding perturbative uncertainty for a value of \( \alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.12 \) is estimated to be between \( \pm 0.0010 \) and \( \pm 0.0013 \), in average \( \pm 0.0011 \). The size of the perturbative uncertainty has been cross-checked with a toy fit to experimental test data. The determination of \( \alpha_s \) at NNLO from electroweak data is one of most precise measurements of \( \alpha_s(M_Z) \). Its precision is dominated by experimental effects yielding a relative uncertainty of about 3\%, while perturbative uncertainties contribute only 1\%.

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