

Strong Coupling Constant from the Photon Structure Function

Simon Albino and Michael Klasen*

*II. Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Hamburg,
Luruper Chaussee 149, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany*

Stefan Söldner-Rembold†

FNAL, P.O. Box 500, MS 357, Batavia, IL 60510, USA

(Dated: May 9, 2018)

Abstract

we compare our results to the fitted F_2^γ data in the region of low x and Q^2 . This region is clearly dominated by the hadronic contribution and by the impact of the LEP data. A fit without the LEP data results in a rise of F_2^γ at low x , which is much too steep. The fits are perturbatively stable and the data are described almost equally well in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ and DIS_γ scheme.

Since the total error on $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ is smaller in the full fit than in the pointlike fit due to the larger number of data points, we adopt as our final result

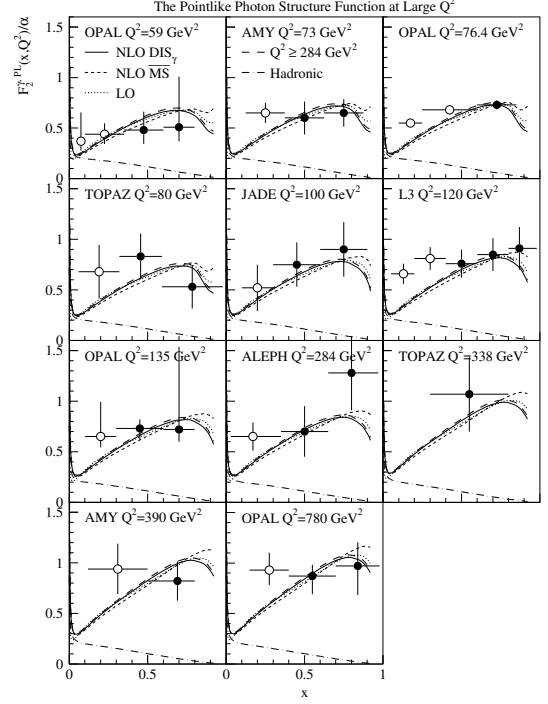


FIG. 1: Single-parameter fits of the pointlike photon structure function, compared to PETRA [26], TRISTAN [29, 31], and LEP [32, 34–36, 38] data at large Q^2 . The data points marked by open circles have not been used in the fits. Also shown is the hadronic contribution from a five-parameter NLO fit of the full photon structure function in the DIS_γ scheme.

TABLE I: χ^2/DF and $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ values obtained in LO and NLO in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ and DIS_γ factorization schemes with a single-parameter fit of the pointlike photon structure function F_2^γ . Also shown are the results obtained without LEP data and with very high Q^2 data.

Scheme	χ^2/DF	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$
LO	7.9/ 19	$0.1260 \pm 0.0055(\text{ex})^{+0.0061}_{-0.0055}(\text{th})$
$\overline{\text{MS}}$	9.1/ 19	$0.1183 \pm 0.0050(\text{ex})^{+0.0029}_{-0.0028}(\text{th})$
DIS_γ	8.1/ 19	$0.1195 \pm 0.0051(\text{ex})^{+0.0031}_{-0.0028}(\text{th})$
w/o LEP	3.2/ 7	$0.1244 \pm 0.0126(\text{ex})^{+0.0033}_{-0.0032}(\text{th})$
high Q^2	11.9/ 8	$0.1159 \pm 0.0125(\text{ex})^{+0.0018}_{-0.0018}(\text{th})$

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1198 \pm 0.0054 \quad (1)$$

in NLO and the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme, where the larger theoretical error has been added to the experimental error in quadrature. While our total error is slightly larger than those obtained in Z -boson- and τ -decays at LEP, it is comparable to the errors obtained in deep-inelastic scattering at HERA and heavy quarkonium decays. This encourages us to combine our result with the current world average of 0.1172 ± 0.0014 [1] to a new world average

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1175 \pm 0.0014, \quad (2)$$

where the errors are assumed to be uncorrelated.

TABLE II: Q_0 , χ^2/DF , and $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ values obtained in LO and NLO in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ and DIS_γ factorization schemes with a five-parameter fit of the hadronic photon structure function F_2^γ . Also shown are the results obtained without LEP data.

Scheme	Q_0/GeV	χ^2/DF	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$
LO	0.79 ± 0.18	121/129	$0.1475 \pm 0.0074(\text{ex})^{+0.0141}_{-0.0072}(\text{th})$
$\overline{\text{MS}}$	0.83 ± 0.09	118/129	$0.1198 \pm 0.0028(\text{ex})^{+0.0034}_{-0.0046}(\text{th})$
DIS_γ	0.85 ± 0.09	115/129	$0.1216 \pm 0.0028(\text{ex})^{+0.0033}_{-0.0050}(\text{th})$
w/o LEP	0.46 ± 0.10	37/ 38	$0.1147 \pm 0.0047(\text{ex})^{+0.0282}_{-0.0033}(\text{th})$

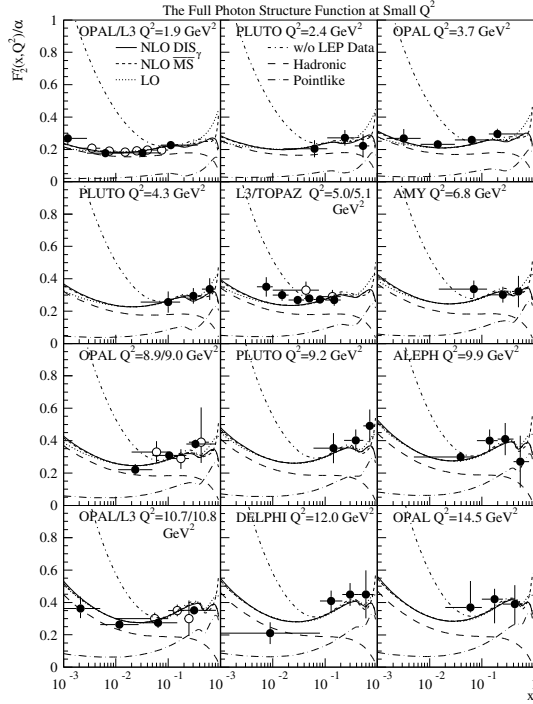


FIG. 2: Five-parameter fits of the full photon structure function, compared to data from PETRA [27], TRISTAN [30, 31], and LEP [32–35, 37] at small Q^2 . The data points marked by open circles refer to the second experiment and/or Q^2 value. Also shown are the hadronic and pointlike contributions to the NLO fit in the DIS_γ scheme.

In conclusion, we have for the first time fitted the now final PETRA, TRISTAN, and LEP data on the photon structure function F_2^γ in NLO of perturbative QCD. We have extracted the value of the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ with competitive experimental and theoretical errors from a single-parameter pointlike fit to data at large x and Q^2 and from a five-parameter full (pointlike and hadronic) fit at all x and Q^2 . Our analysis proves that the available F_2^γ data contribute significantly to a precise determination of α_s and that future measurements of F_2^γ at linear colliders will have a large impact.

We thank G. Kramer for many valuable discussions

and a careful reading of the manuscript. S. A. and M. K. are supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft through Grant No. KL 1266/1-2.

* michael.klasen@desy.de

† Heisenberg Fellow

- [1] K. Hagiwara *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **66** (2002) 010001.
- [2] E. Witten, Nucl. Phys. B **120** (1977) 189.
- [3] W. Bardeen and A. Buras, Phys. Rev. D **20** (1979) 166; **21** (1979) 2041(E).
- [4] D. Duke and J. Owens, Phys. Rev. D **22** (1980) 2280.
- [5] G. Rossi, Phys. Lett. B **130** (1983) 105.
- [6] I. Antoniadis, G. Grunberg, Nucl. Phys. B **213** (1983) 445.
- [7] J. Field, F. Kapusta, L. Poggioli, Phys. Lett. B **181** (1986) 362.
- [8] W. Frazer, Phys. Lett. B **194** (1987) 287.
- [9] M. Glück and E. Reya, Phys. Rev. D **28** (1983) 2749; G. Rossi, *ibid.* **29** (1984) 852.
- [10] R. DeWitt, L. Jones, J. Sullivan, D. Willen and H. Wyld, Phys. Rev. D **19** (1979) 2046; **20** (1979) 1751(E).
- [11] W. Wagner, UCD-86-29, XXIII ICHEP, Berkeley (1986).
- [12] G. Yost *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **204** (1988) 1.
- [13] J. Hernandez *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **239** (1990) 1; **253** (1990) 524(E).
- [14] K. Hikasa *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **45** (1992) S1; **46** (1992) 5210(E).
- [15] L. Montanet *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **50** (1994) 1173.
- [16] M. Glück, E. Reya, A. Vogt, Phys. Rev. D **46** (1992) 1973.
- [17] P. Aurenche, M. Fontannaz and J. P. Guillet, Z. Phys. C **64** (1994) 621.
- [18] G. Schuler and T. Sjöstrand, Z. Phys. C **68** (1995) 607.
- [19] L. Gordon and J. Storrow, Nucl. Phys. B **489** (1997) 405.
- [20] M. Glück, E. Reya and I. Schienbein, Phys. Rev. D **60** (1999) 054019; **62** (1999) 019902(E).
- [21] M. Glück, E. Reya, A. Vogt, Phys. Rev. D **45** (1992) 3986.
- [22] V. Budnev, I. Ginzburg, G. Meledin and V. Serbo, Phys. Rept. **15** (1974) 181.
- [23] E. Laenen, S. Riemersma, J. Smith and W. van Neerven, Phys. Rev. D **49** (1994) 5753.
- [24] J. Kühn, M. Steinhauser, Nucl. Phys. B **619** (2001) 588.
- [25] F. James, M. Roos, Comp. Phys. Comm. **10** (1975) 343.
- [26] W. Bartel *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **24** (1984) 231.
- [27] C. Berger *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **142** (1984) 111; Nucl. Phys. B **281** (1987) 365.
- [28] M. Althoff *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **31** (1986) 527.
- [29] S. Sahu *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **346** (1995) 208.
- [30] T. Kojima *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **400** (1997) 395.
- [31] K. Muramatsu *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **332** (1994) 477.
- [32] R. Barate *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **458** (1999) 152.
- [33] P. Abreu *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **69** (1996) 223.
- [34] M. Acciarri *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **436** (1998) 403; *ibid.*, **447** (1999) 147; *ibid.*, **483** (2000) 373.
- [35] K. Ackerstaff *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **411** (1997) 387.
- [36] K. Ackerstaff *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **74** (1997) 33.
- [37] G. Abbiendi *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. C **18** (2000) 15.
- [38] G. Abbiendi *et al.*, arXiv:hep-ex/0202035.
- [39] H. Aihara *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **58** (1987) 97.
- [40] H. Aihara *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **34** (1987) 1.
- [41] L. Gordon, D. Holling, J. Storrow, J. Phys. G **20** (1994) 549.
- [42] C. Adloff *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **483** (2000) 36.