

$\alpha_s$  in DIS schemeA. V. Kotikov<sup>+\*1)</sup>, V. G. Krivokhizhin\*, B. G. Shaikhatdenov\*<sup>+</sup>*II Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Hamburg, 22761 Hamburg, Germany**\*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia*

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Deep inelastic scattering data on  $F_2$  structure function accumulated by various collaborations in fixed-target experiments are analyzed in the nonsinglet approximation and within  $\overline{MS}$  and DIS schemes. The study of high statistics deep inelastic scattering data provided by BCDMS, SLAC and NMC collaborations, is carried out by applying a combined analysis. The application of the DIS scheme leads to the resummation of contributions that are important in the region of large  $x$  values. It is found that using the DIS scheme does not significantly change the strong coupling constant itself but does strongly change the values of the twist-four corrections.

We work within the framework of the variable-flavor-number scheme (VFNS) (see [1]). Nevertheless, to make it more clear the effect of changing the sign for twist-four corrections, the fixed-flavor-number scheme (FFNS) with  $n_f = 4$  is also used.

As is seen from Table 1 the central values of  $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$  are fairly the same given total experimental and theoretical errors (see [1–4]):

$$\pm 0.0022 \quad (\text{total exp. error}), \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +0.0028 \\ -0.0016 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{theor. error}). \quad (1)$$

**Table 1.** Parameter values of the twist-four term in different cases obtained in the analysis of data (314 points:  $Q^2 \geq 2 \text{ GeV}^2$ ) carried out within VFNS (FFNS)

$x$	NLO	NLO	NNLO	NNLO
	$\overline{MS}$ scheme $\chi^2 = 246(259)$ $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1195$ (0.1192)	DIS scheme $\chi^2 = 238(251)$ $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1177$ (0.1179)	$\overline{MS}$ scheme $\chi^2 = 241(254)$ $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1177$ (0.1170)	DIS scheme $\chi^2 = 242(249)$ $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1178$ (0.1171)
0.275	$-0.25 \pm 0.02$ ( $-0.26 \pm 0.03$ )	$-0.18 \pm 0.01$ ( $-0.17 \pm 0.02$ )	$-0.19 \pm 0.02$ ( $-0.20 \pm 0.02$ )	$-0.14 \pm 0.01$ ( $-0.17 \pm 0.01$ )
0.35	$-0.24 \pm 0.02$ ( $-0.25 \pm 0.02$ )	$-0.11 \pm 0.01$ ( $-0.13 \pm 0.01$ )	$-0.19 \pm 0.03$ ( $-0.19 \pm 0.02$ )	$-0.13 \pm 0.02$ ( $-0.15 \pm 0.01$ )
0.45	$-0.19 \pm 0.02$ ( $-0.19 \pm 0.02$ )	$-0.04 \pm 0.04$ ( $-0.09 \pm 0.01$ )	$-0.17 \pm 0.03$ ( $-0.16 \pm 0.01$ )	$-0.11 \pm 0.09$ ( $-0.10 \pm 0.02$ )
0.55	$-0.12 \pm 0.03$ ( $-0.10 \pm 0.03$ )	$-0.11 \pm 0.01$ ( $-0.09 \pm 0.04$ )	$-0.17 \pm 0.05$ ( $-0.14 \pm 0.03$ )	$-0.12 \pm 0.03$ ( $-0.08 \pm 0.04$ )
0.65	$0.05 \pm 0.08$ ( $0.12 \pm 0.08$ )	$-0.17 \pm 0.04$ ( $-0.09 \pm 0.05$ )	$-0.14 \pm 0.14$ ( $-0.05 \pm 0.06$ )	$-0.22 \pm 0.05$ ( $-0.10 \pm 0.05$ )
0.75	$0.34 \pm 0.12$ ( $0.48 \pm 0.12$ )	$-0.57 \pm 0.08$ ( $-0.44 \pm 0.18$ )	$-0.11 \pm 0.19$ ( $0.06 \pm 0.10$ )	$-0.59 \pm 0.08$ ( $-0.32 \pm 0.12$ )

From Table 1, it can also be seen that upon resumming at large  $x$  values (i.e. in the DIS scheme [5]), the twist-four corrections become large and negative in this  $x$  region. Moreover, it appears that they rise as  $1/(1-x)$  at large  $x$  but this observation needs additional investigations.

Such a behavior is completely contrary to the analyses [1–4, 6, 7] performed in  $\overline{MS}$  scheme, where twist-four corrections are mostly positive at large  $x$  and rise as  $1/(1-x)$ . Note that this rise is usually less pronounce in higher orders (see [1–3, 6]) and sometimes is even absent at NNLO level (see Table 1).

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