At last, numerically

$$R(s) = 1 + a_s + a_s^2\,(1.986 - 0.1153\,n_f)$$
$$+\quad a_s^3\left(-6.6369 - 1.2001\,n_f - 0.00518\,n_f^2\right)$$
$$+\quad a_s^4\left(0.02152\,n_f^3 - 0.7974\,n_f^2 + \;n_f\,r_{(4,1)} + r_{(4,0)}\right)$$

$$\widetilde{R}(s) = 1 + 5.6667\,a_s + a_s^2\,(35.940 - 1.3586\,n_f)$$
$$+\quad a_s^3\left(164.1392 - 25.7712\,n_f + 0.2590\,n_f^2\right)$$
$$+\quad a_s^4\left(-0.02046\,n_f^3 + 9.6848\,n_f^2 + \;n_f\,\tilde{r}_{(4,1)} + \tilde{r}_{(4,0)}\right)$$

What is the use of these two "green" numbers (if any)? Compare with widely used estimations based on "minimal sensitivity"[1] PMS, Padé Approximation Method (PAM), Asymptotic Padé-Approximant Method (APAM), fastest apparent convergence (FAC)[2] or by invoking the large β_0 limit ("naive nonabelization"[3] (NNA))

$r_{(4,2)}$	$\tilde{r}_{(4,2)}$	
-0.797	9.685	exact
-1.06	—	KS (PMS), SEK (PAM)
—	7.71	ChKS (PMS, FAC)
0.74	25.2	CES (APAM)
—	1.00	BKM (NNA)

KS = Kataev, Starshenko (95); SEK =Samuel, Ellis, Karliner (95)
ChKS =K.Ch, Kniehl, Sirlin (97); CES = Chishtie, Elias, Steele (99)
BKM =Broadhurst, Kataev, Maxwell (2001)

[1] P.M.Stevenson (81)

[2] G. Grunberg (80); N.Krasnikov (81)

[3] D. J. Broadhurst, A. G. Grozin (95)