

Isospin-violating contributions to ϵ'/ϵ

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ABSTRACT: The known isospin-breaking contributions to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes are reanalyzed, taking into account our current understanding of the quark masses and the relevant non-perturbative inputs. We present a complete numerical reappraisal of the direct CP-violating ratio ϵ'/ϵ , where these corrections play a quite significant role. We obtain the Standard Model prediction $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) = (14 \pm 5) \cdot 10^{-4}$, which is in very good agreement with the measured ratio. The uncertainty, which has been estimated conservatively, is dominated by our current ignorance about $1/N_C$ -suppressed contributions to some relevant chiral-perturbation-theory low-energy constants.

KEYWORDS: Chiral Lagrangians, CP violation, Effective Field Theories, Kaon Physics

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1 Introduction

The $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ process involves a delicate interplay between the electroweak and strong forces [1]. At short distances the decay occurs through W exchange, giving rise to a low-energy interaction between two charged weak currents. The subtleties of the strong

dynamics are, however, key for understanding the decay amplitudes, even at the qualitative level, since gluonic interactions are responsible for the empirical $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule that governs the measured non-leptonic decay rates, i.e., a huge enhancement of the isoscalar $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitude over the isotensor one, 16 times larger than the naive expectation without QCD. Effective Field Theory (EFT) provides a powerful tool to analyze this complex dynamics, where widely separated energy scales ($M_\pi < M_K < m_c \ll M_W$) become relevant. In particular, Chiral Perturbation Theory (χ PT), the EFT of the strong interactions in the low-energy regime, is ideally suited to describe K decays. This work, which presents an updated study with respect to ref. [2], uses this powerful EFT as theoretical framework.

While isospin symmetry is an excellent approximation for most phenomenological applications, the isospin violations induced by the quark mass difference $m_u - m_d$ and the electromagnetic interaction can get strongly enhanced in some observables [2, 3], owing to the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule, when a tiny isospin-violating correction to the dominant amplitude feeds into the suppressed one. This is certainly the case in the direct CP-violating ratio ϵ'/ϵ , where a subtle numerical cancellation between the two isospin contributions takes place [4]. The current theoretical efforts to predict this observable with a precision similar to the experimental one [4–6] require an improved understanding of isospin-breaking effects [2, 3, 7, 8].¹ This would allow one to test many possible New Physics (NP) scenarios that have been recently advocated [14–41]. Re-assessing the role of the different isospin-breaking corrections is one of the main motivations of this work.

Using an isospin decomposition, the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decay amplitudes can be written as² [2]

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) &= \mathcal{A}_{1/2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2}) = A_0 e^{i\chi_0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}, \\
 A(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) &= \mathcal{A}_{1/2} - \sqrt{2} (\mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2}) = A_0 e^{i\chi_0} - \sqrt{2} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}, \\
 A(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0) &= \frac{3}{2} \left(\mathcal{A}_{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{A}_{5/2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} A_2^+ e^{i\chi_2^+},
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

where the three complex quantities $\mathcal{A}_{\Delta I}$ are generated by the $\Delta I = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2$ components of the electroweak effective Hamiltonian, in the limit of isospin conservation. In that limit, A_0 and $A_2 = A_2^+$ denote the decay amplitudes into $(\pi\pi)_I$ states with $I = 0$ and 2, while the phases χ_0 and $\chi_2 = \chi_2^+$ are the S-wave $\pi\pi$ scattering phase shifts at $\sqrt{s} = M_K$. By definition, the amplitudes A_I are real and positive in the CP-conserving limit. From the measured $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ branching ratios, one finds [42]

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0 &= (2.704 \pm 0.001) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}, \\
 A_2 &= (1.210 \pm 0.002) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}, \\
 \chi_0 - \chi_2 &= (47.5 \pm 0.9)^\circ.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

¹For early work on this topic see refs. [9–13].

²Including electromagnetic corrections, this parametrization holds for the infrared-finite amplitudes after the Coulomb and infrared parts are removed and treated in combination with real photon emission [2].

When CP violation is turned on, the amplitudes A_0 , A_2 and A_2^+ acquire imaginary parts and ϵ' is given to first order in CP violation by

$$\epsilon' = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega \left[\frac{\text{Im}A_0}{\text{Re}A_0} - \frac{\text{Im}A_2}{\text{Re}A_2} \right] = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega \frac{\text{Im}A_0}{\text{Re}A_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\text{Im}A_2}{\text{Im}A_0} \right). \quad (1.3)$$

Then, ϵ' is suppressed by the ratio $\omega \equiv \text{Re}A_2/\text{Re}A_0 \approx 1/22$ and ϵ'/ϵ is approximately real, since $\chi_2 - \chi_0 - \phi_\epsilon \approx 0$, being ϕ_ϵ the superweak phase. Moreover, the last expression makes manifest the important potential role of isospin-breaking effects. Any small correction to the ratio $\text{Im}A_2/\text{Im}A_0$ gets amplified by the large value of ω^{-1} .

It is well known that the further chiral enhancement of the electromagnetic penguin contributions to $\text{Im}A_2$ makes compulsory taking them into account for any reliable estimate of ϵ'/ϵ , in spite of the fact that they are isospin-violating corrections. Furthermore, eq. (1.3) contains a delicate numerical balance between the two isospin contributions, making the result very sensitive to any additional isospin-breaking corrections. Indeed, simplified estimates of $\text{Im}A_I$ result in a strong cancellation between the two terms, leading to very low values for ϵ'/ϵ [43–51]. A critique of these approaches has been recently presented in ref. [4]. A proper assessment of the isospin-violating contributions to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes is then a compulsory requirement for making reliable predictions of ϵ'/ϵ .

A detailed study of isospin-breaking effects in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ was performed in refs. [2, 7, 8]. While the analytical calculations reported in these references remain valid nowadays, meanwhile there have been many relevant improvements in the needed inputs that make worth to perform an updated analysis of their phenomenological implications. The much better precision achieved in the determination of quark masses allows now for improved estimates of the penguin matrix elements. Moreover, we have at present a better understanding of several non-perturbative ingredients such as the chiral Low-Energy Constants (LECs), which govern the χ PT $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes [52–69]. Implementing those improvements by updating ref. [2] is one of the main motivation for this work.

In section 2, we review the different low-energy Lagrangians involved in the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ process. We describe the structure of the amplitudes at next-to-leading order (NLO) in χ PT, including isospin-breaking corrections, in section 3. The main limitation of the χ PT approach originates in the not very well-known LECs that encode dynamical information from the non-perturbative QCD scale ~ 1 GeV. Our current knowledge on those LECs is compiled in section 4. Section 5 gives the chiral expansion of the different isospin amplitudes to first order in isospin-breaking and CP violation. Finally, we present the numerical results in section 6 and discuss their impact on ϵ'/ϵ in section 7. We provide some technical details in a set of appendices.

2 Effective field theory description

At the electroweak scale, the $\Delta S = 1$ transition is described in terms of quarks and gauge bosons. Owing to the different mass scales involved, the gluonic corrections are amplified with large logarithms, such as $\log(M_W/m_c) \sim 4$, that can be summed up all the way down to scales $\mu_{\text{SD}} < m_c$, using the Operator Product Expansion (OPE) and the Renormalization

Group Equations (RGEs). One obtains in this way a short-distance effective $\Delta S = 1$ Lagrangian, defined in the three-flavour theory [70],

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1} = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} V_{us}^* \sum_{i=1}^{10} C_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}) Q_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}), \quad (2.1)$$

which is a sum of local four-quark operators Q_i , weighted by Wilson coefficients $C_i(\mu_{\text{SD}})$, that are functions of the heavy masses (M_Z, M_W, m_t, m_b, m_c) and CKM parameters:

$$C_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}) = z_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \tau y_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}), \quad \tau = -\frac{V_{td}V_{ts}^*}{V_{ud}V_{us}^*}. \quad (2.2)$$

The CP-violating effects originate in the CKM ratio τ and are thus governed by the $y_i(\mu_{\text{SD}})$ short-distance coefficients, while the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes are fully dominated by the CP-conserving factors $z_i(\mu_{\text{SD}})$. These Wilson coefficients are known to NLO [71–74], which includes all corrections of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^n t^n)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{n+1} t^n)$ with $t \equiv \log(M_1/M_2)$ the logarithm of any ratio of heavy mass scales. The complete calculation of next-to-next-to-leading (NNLO) QCD corrections is expected to be finished soon [75–77].

The renormalization scale (μ_{SD}) and scheme dependence of the $C_i(\mu_{\text{SD}})$ coefficients should exactly cancel with a corresponding dependence of the hadronic matrix elements $\langle \pi\pi | Q_i(\mu_{\text{SD}}) | K \rangle$. Unfortunately, a rigorous analytic evaluation of these non-perturbative matrix elements, keeping full control of the QCD renormalization conventions, remains still a very challenging task. Nevertheless, we can take advantage of the symmetry properties of the four-quark operators to build their low-energy realization within the χ PT framework. The difference $Q_- \equiv Q_2 - Q_1$ and the QCD penguin operators $Q_{3,4,5,6}$ induce pure $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ transitions and transform as $(8_L, 1_R)$ under chiral $\text{SU}(3)_L \otimes \text{SU}(3)_R$ flavour transformations. Transition amplitudes with $\Delta I = \frac{3}{2}$ can only be generated by the complementary combination $Q^{(27)} \equiv 2Q_2 + 3Q_1 - Q_3$, which transforms as a $(27_L, 1_R)$ operator and can also induce $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ transitions. The electroweak penguin operators do not have definite isospin and chiral quantum numbers, due to their explicit dependence on the light-quark electric charges e_q . Q_7 and Q_8 can be split into combinations of $(8_L, 1_R)$ and $(8_L, 8_R)$ pieces, while Q_9 and Q_{10} contain $(8_L, 1_R)$ and $(27_L, 1_R)$ components.

2.1 χ PT formulation

Chiral symmetry allows one to formulate another EFT, χ PT, that is valid at the kaon mass scale where perturbation theory cannot be trusted. The Goldstone nature of the lightest octet of pseudoscalar mesons strongly constrains their interactions [78], providing a very powerful tool to describe kaon decays in a rigorous way [1]. Knowing the symmetry properties of the relevant QCD amplitudes, one can build their effective χ PT realization in terms of the pseudoscalar meson fields as systematic expansions in powers of momenta, p^2 , quark masses, m_q , and electric charges, e_q^2 . According to the Weinberg power-counting theorem [79], loop corrections introduce extra powers of p^2 , so that they enter at the same level as higher-order operators. All the short-distance information about the heavy particles that have been integrated out of the low-energy EFT is encoded in the LECs of the χ PT Lagrangian.

In the following, we compile the relevant effective Lagrangians associated to the different interactions entering in our $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ analysis. Further details about the strong Lagrangian up to $\mathcal{O}(p^8)$ [80–83], the nonleptonic weak Lagrangian to $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$ [84–87], the electromagnetic Lagrangian to $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^2)$ [53, 88] and the electroweak Lagrangian to $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^2)$ [3, 89, 90] can be found in the quoted references.

The strong χ PT Lagrangian is given by³

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{strong}} = \frac{F^2}{4} \langle D_\mu U D^\mu U^\dagger + \chi U^\dagger + \chi^\dagger U \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^{10} L_i O_i^{p^4} + F^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^{90} X_i O_i^{p^6} + \mathcal{O}(p^8), \quad (2.3)$$

where $U(x) \equiv \exp\{i\lambda^a \phi^a(x)/F\}$ is the SU(3) unitary matrix that parametrizes the pseudoscalar fields, $D_\mu U$ is the covariant derivative matrix, $\chi \equiv 2B_0 \mathcal{M}$ takes into account the explicit chiral symmetry breaking through the quark mass matrix $\mathcal{M} = \text{diag}(m_u, m_d, m_s)$, and $\langle \dots \rangle$ indicates an SU(3) flavour trace. The different pieces correspond, respectively, to $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$, $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ in the chiral expansion. Notice how the number of LECs increases with the χ PT order.

To $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$, the nonleptonic $\Delta S = 1$ weak interactions are described by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{\Delta S=1} = & G_8 F^4 \langle \lambda D^\mu U^\dagger D_\mu U \rangle + G_8 F^2 \sum_{i=1}^{22} N_i O_i^8 \\ & + G_{27} F^4 \left(L_{\mu 23} L_{11}^\mu + \frac{2}{3} L_{\mu 21} L_{13}^\mu \right) + G_{27} F^2 \sum_{i=1}^{28} D_i O_i^{27} + \mathcal{O}(G_F p^6), \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

where $\lambda = (\lambda_6 - i\lambda_7)/2$ projects onto the $\bar{s} \rightarrow \bar{d}$ transition and $L_\mu = iU^\dagger D_\mu U$ represents the octet of V – A currents to lowest order in derivatives. Under chiral transformations, the first and the second lines of eq. (2.4) transform as $(8_L, 1_R)$ and $(27_L, 1_R)$, respectively, providing the effective low-energy realization of the $Q_{i \leq 6}$ components in eq. (2.1). The first term of each line corresponds to $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^2)$, while the second one to $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$. The explicit list of relevant operators O_i^8 and O_i^{27} for $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ can be found in the appendix A of ref. [2]. Furthermore, to simplify the notation, we introduce the dimensionless couplings g_8 and g_{27} , defined as

$$G_{8,27} \equiv -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} V_{us}^* g_{8,27}. \quad (2.5)$$

In eq. (2.4), there are 52 dimensionless LECs: g_8 , g_{27} , N_i and D_i . In section 4, we will explain how to estimate these couplings using large- N_C techniques.

The electromagnetic Lagrangian starts at $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^0)$. Including $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^2)$ terms, one has:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{elm}} = e^2 Z F^4 \langle Q U^\dagger Q U \rangle + e^2 F^2 \sum_{i=1}^{14} K_i O_i^{e^2 p^2} + \mathcal{O}(e^2 p^4). \quad (2.6)$$

where $Q = \text{diag}(2/3, -1/3, -1/3)$ is the quark charge matrix and Z is the lowest-order LEC that is related, up to $\mathcal{O}(e^2 m_q)$ corrections, to the pion mass difference

$$Z \approx \frac{1}{8\pi\alpha F^2} (M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2) \approx 0.8. \quad (2.7)$$

³The $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ LECs are usually denoted $C_i \equiv F^{-2} X_i$. We have changed the notation to avoid possible confusions with the short-distance Wilson coefficients.

The NLO LECs K_i are dimensionless and explicit expressions for those operators $O_i^{e^2 p^2}$ that are relevant in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ can be found in the appendix A of ref. [2].

Finally, the relevant $\Delta S = 1$ electroweak Lagrangian contains $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_F p^0)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_F p^2)$ terms:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EW}}^{\Delta S=1} = e^2 G_8 g_{\text{ewk}} F^6 \langle \lambda U^\dagger Q U \rangle + e^2 G_8 F^4 \sum_{i=1}^{14} Z_i O_i^{EW} + \mathcal{O}(G_F e^2 p^4). \quad (2.8)$$

This Lagrangian transforms as $(8_L, 8_R)$ under chiral transformations and provides the needed low-energy realization of the electromagnetic penguin operators in eq. (2.1). Notice that we will not include isospin-violating corrections for the 27-plet amplitudes and, therefore, the electroweak $(27_L, 1_R)$ chiral structures are not needed. The LECs Z_i are dimensionless and the associated operators O_i^{EW} are collected in appendix A of ref. [2].

At the chiral order we are working in, all loop divergences are reabsorbed by the previous LECs ($C_i = L_i, N_i, D_i, K_i, Z_i$), which have to be renormalized. At one-loop, they can be expressed as

$$C_i = C_i^r(\nu_\chi) + c_i \Lambda(\nu_\chi), \quad (2.9)$$

where ν_χ is the chiral renormalization scale and the divergence is included in the factor

$$\Lambda(\nu_\chi) = \frac{\nu_\chi^{d-4}}{(4\pi)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{d-4} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(4\pi) + \Gamma'(1) + 1 \right] \right\}. \quad (2.10)$$

The divergent parts of all these couplings ($c_i = \Gamma_i, n_i, d_i, \kappa_i, z_i$) are known and can be found in refs. [3, 80, 85, 86, 88], respectively.

3 $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes up to NLO

Once the different effective chiral Lagrangians involved in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ have been introduced, we are in position to obtain the physical amplitudes, using the χ PT power-counting rules. For the isospin conserving parts, i.e., when $e^2 = m_u - m_d = 0$, the $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^2)$ contributions to the $\mathcal{A}_{\Delta I}$ amplitudes defined in eq. (1.1) are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{1/2} &= -\sqrt{2} G_8 F \left[(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \right] - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} G_{27} F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2), \\ \mathcal{A}_{3/2} &= -\frac{10}{9} G_{27} F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2), \\ \mathcal{A}_{5/2} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Using the measured amplitudes in eq. (1.2), one immediately obtains the tree-level determinations $g_8 = 5.0$ and $g_{27} = 0.25$ for the octet and 27-plet chiral couplings, respectively. The large numerical difference between these two LECs reflects the smallness of the measured ratio

$$\omega = \frac{\mathcal{A}_{3/2}}{\mathcal{A}_{1/2}} \approx \frac{1}{22}, \quad (3.2)$$

known as the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule.

In this work, we use the full $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$ expressions for the isospin-conserving parts of the amplitudes. Isospin-breaking corrections are accounted only at first order, i.e., only corrections of $\mathcal{O}(e^2(m_d - m_u)^0)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^0(m_d - m_u))$ are considered. Additionally, owing to the very small value of g_{27}/g_8 , and the fact that $\text{Im}(g_{27}) = 0$ in the large- N_C limit, we neglect isospin-breaking corrections proportional to g_{27} , which have been calculated in [91]. We outline below the relevant sources of isospin breaking up to NLO in χ PT.

3.1 Leading order

To lowest order in the number of derivatives and quark mass insertions the sources of isospin breaking are (i) the term in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{strong}}$ with one quark mass insertion; (ii) the non-derivative term in \mathcal{L}_{elm} , proportional to $e^2 Z$; and (iii) the non-derivative term in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{EW}}^{\Delta S=1}$, proportional to $e^2 G_8 g_{\text{ewk}}$. Sources (i) and (ii) affect the pseudoscalar meson mass matrix generating two effects:

- $\pi^0 - \eta$ mixing, due to non-diagonal terms coupling the SU(3) fields π_3 and η_8 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pi_3 \\ \eta_8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\varepsilon^{(2)} \\ \varepsilon^{(2)} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi^0 \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

The tree-level mixing angle is given by

$$\varepsilon^{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{m_d - m_u}{m_s - \widehat{m}} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4R} = (1.137 \pm 0.045) \cdot 10^{-2}, \quad (3.4)$$

where $\widehat{m} = (m_u + m_d)/2$. We have extracted the numerical value from the most recent FLAG average of lattice determinations of light-quark masses, with $N_f = 2 + 1$ dynamical fermions, which quotes $R = 38.1 \pm 1.5$ [92].

- Mass splitting between charged and neutral mesons, due to both the light quark mass difference and electromagnetic contributions. Following ref. [2], we choose to express all masses in terms of those of the neutral kaon and pion (denoted from now on as M_K and M_π , respectively). In terms of quark masses and LO couplings (B_0 is related to the quark condensate in the chiral limit by $\langle 0 | \bar{q}q | 0 \rangle = -F^2 B_0$), up to corrections of $\mathcal{O}(m_q^2, e^2 m_q)$ the pseudoscalar meson masses read:

$$\begin{aligned} M_\pi^2 &= 2B_0 \widehat{m}, \\ M_{\pi^\pm}^2 &= M_\pi^2 + 2e^2 Z F^2, \\ M_K^2 &= B_0(m_s + m_d), \\ M_{K^\pm}^2 &= M_K^2 - \frac{4\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} B_0(m_s - \widehat{m}) + 2e^2 Z F^2, \\ M_\eta^2 &= \frac{1}{3} (4M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) - \frac{8\varepsilon^{(2)}}{3\sqrt{3}} B_0(m_s - \widehat{m}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

The above choice defines a specific “isospin limit scheme”, which is however arbitrary. In appendix D we explore another quite natural scheme and quantify the impact of

such scheme dependence on ϵ'/ϵ . We find that the scheme dependence is well below the current theoretical uncertainties.

The sources of isospin breaking described above induce corrections to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes of $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{(2)} G_8 p^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^0)$. Explicitly, the three independent $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes in the isospin basis read:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_{1/2} &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} G_{27} F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \\
 &\quad -\sqrt{2} G_8 F \left[(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \left(1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \epsilon^{(2)} \right) - \frac{2}{3} e^2 F^2 (g_{\text{ewk}} + 2Z) \right], \\
 \mathcal{A}_{3/2} &= -\frac{10}{9} G_{27} F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \\
 &\quad -G_8 F \left[(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \epsilon^{(2)} - \frac{2}{3} e^2 F^2 (g_{\text{ewk}} + 2Z) \right], \\
 \mathcal{A}_{5/2} &= 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

The parameter F can be identified with the pion decay constant F_π at this order. The effect of strong isospin breaking (proportional to $\epsilon^{(2)}$) is entirely due to $\pi^0 - \eta$ mixing, through expressing all interaction vertices in terms of mass eigenfields. Electromagnetic interactions contribute through mass splitting in the external legs (terms proportional to Z) and insertions of g_{ewk} .

3.2 Next-to-leading order

NLO isospin-breaking corrections due to loops and effective Lagrangians with additional powers of derivatives and quark mass insertions ($\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{(2)} G_8 p^4, e^2 G_8 p^2)$) generate many new contributions:

- $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{(2)} G_8 p^4)$. One has:

- $\pi^0 - \eta$ mixing at NLO. Identical to the previous correction but changing $\epsilon^{(2)} \rightarrow \epsilon_S^{(4)}$ [2, 93],

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_S^{(4)} &= -\frac{2 \epsilon^{(2)}}{3(4\pi F)^2 (M_\eta^2 - M_\pi^2)} \left\{ (4\pi)^2 64 [3L_7 + L_8^r(\nu_\chi)] (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad - M_\eta^2 (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \log \frac{M_\eta^2}{\nu_\chi^2} + M_\pi^2 (M_K^2 - 3M_\pi^2) \log \frac{M_\pi^2}{\nu_\chi^2} \\
 &\quad \left. - 2M_K^2 (M_K^2 - 2M_\pi^2) \log \frac{M_K^2}{\nu_\chi^2} - 2M_K^2 (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \right\}. \tag{3.7}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Diagrams with isospin-conserving vertices and isospin-breaking corrections to the pseudoscalar masses, either in the propagators or the on-shell external legs.
- Diagrams analogous to the isospin-conserving ones, but with vertices obtained after applying the rotation of eq. (3.3), so that one of the vertices introduces an $\epsilon^{(2)}$ factor.

- $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^2)$, entering through:
 - $\pi^0 - \eta$ mixing at NLO. Identical to the strong isospin-breaking correction but with $\varepsilon^{(2)} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{EM}^{(4)}$ [2, 94],

$$\varepsilon_{EM}^{(4)} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\alpha}{108\pi(M_\eta^2 - M_\pi^2)} \left\{ -9M_K^2 Z \left(\log \frac{M_K^2}{\nu_\chi^2} + 1 \right) + 2M_K^2 (4\pi)^2 \left[2U_2^r(\nu_\chi) + 3U_3^r(\nu_\chi) \right] + M_\pi^2 (4\pi)^2 \left[2U_2^r(\nu_\chi) + 3U_3^r(\nu_\chi) - 6U_4^r(\nu_\chi) \right] \right\}, \quad (3.8)$$

where $U_i^r(\nu_\chi)$ are linear combinations of the K_i^r LECs defined in eq. (2.6),

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= K_1 + K_2, & U_2 &= K_5 + K_6, \\ U_3 &= K_4 - 2K_3, & U_4 &= K_9 + K_{10}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

- Loop corrections with one $g_8 g_{\text{ewk}}$ vertex.
- Again, diagrams with isospin-conserving vertices and isospin-breaking corrections to the pseudoscalar masses either in the propagators or the external legs.
- Electromagnetic loop corrections with one g_8 vertex and virtual photon propagators. In order to cancel the infrared divergences, one must also add the corresponding calculation of the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma$ rates [2].
- Tree-level diagrams with at least one electroweak vertex and a NLO insertion.

3.3 Structure of the amplitudes up to NLO

Taking into account the previous discussion, the isospin amplitudes \mathcal{A}_n ($n = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2$) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_n &= -G_{27} F_\pi \left(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2 \right) \mathcal{A}_n^{(27)} - G_8 F_\pi \left(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2 \right) \left[\mathcal{A}_n^{(8)} + \varepsilon^{(2)} \mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon)} \right] \\ &\quad + e^2 G_8 F_\pi^3 \left[\mathcal{A}_n^{(\gamma)} + Z \mathcal{A}_n^{(Z)} + g_{\text{ewk}} \mathcal{A}_n^{(g)} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

where $\mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon)}$ refers to the strong isospin-breaking contributions, $\mathcal{A}_n^{(g)}$ and $\mathcal{A}_n^{(Z)}$ are the contributions with an insertion of g_{ewk} and Z vertices, and $\mathcal{A}_n^{(\gamma)}$ are the contributions induced by the photon loops. In eq. (3.10), we have replaced the Goldstone coupling F by F_π , the physical pion decay constant at NLO. These two parameters are related through [80, 95]

$$\begin{aligned} F &= F_\pi \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{F^2} \left[L_4^r(\nu_\chi) (M_\pi^2 + 2M_K^2) + L_5^r(\nu_\chi) M_\pi^2 \right] \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2(4\pi)^2 F^2} \left[2M_\pi^2 \log \left(\frac{M_\pi^2}{\nu_\chi^2} \right) + M_K^2 \log \left(\frac{M_K^2}{\nu_\chi^2} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \left[\frac{8L_4^r(\nu_\chi)}{F^2} - \frac{1}{2(4\pi)^2 F^2} \left(1 + \log \left(\frac{M_K^2}{\nu_\chi^2} \right) \right) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

so that those corrections get reabsorbed into the different NLO terms.

n	(27)	(8)	(ε)	(Z)	(g)
1/2	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{2}{3}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$
3/2	$\frac{10}{9}$	0	$\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

Table 1. LO contributions $a_n^{(X)}$ for $n = 1/2, 3/2$. $a_{5/2}^{(X)} = 0$ for all X and $a_n^{(\gamma)} = 0$ for all n .

Each amplitude $\mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ in eq. (3.10) can be decomposed as

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} = \begin{cases} a_n^{(X)} \left[1 + \Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} + \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} \right], & \text{if } a_n^{(X)} \neq 0, \\ \Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} + \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}, & \text{if } a_n^{(X)} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

with $a_n^{(X)}$, $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ and $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ being the LO, NLO loop and NLO local contributions, respectively.⁴ The amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ and their components $a_n^{(X)}$, $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ and $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ are dimensionless by construction. In table 1, we give the values of the LO factors $a_n^{(X)}$. The loop corrections $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ account for the requirements of unitarity and analyticity; these non-local contributions are fully predicted in terms of the pseudoscalar masses and the pion decay constant. The local components $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ contain the explicit dependence on the NLO LECs that renormalize the ultraviolet loop divergences. Therefore, both $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ and $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ depend on the χ PT renormalization scale, but this dependence exactly cancels in their sum. The full expressions for $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ and $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ can be found in appendix B and in section 4.4, respectively, of ref. [2].

4 Determination of chiral LECs

In the last section, we have introduced the general structure of the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes up to NLO. The only remaining ingredients are the χ PT LECs, which are not fixed by symmetry considerations.

In figure 1, we show schematically how the flavour-changing transitions are described at two different energy scales: at short distances one employs the effective $\Delta S = 1$ Lagrangian given by eq. (2.1), while at very low energies the χ PT formalism introduced in section 2 is more appropriate. The short-distance Lagrangian can only be used at scales where perturbation theory is well-defined, i.e., $\mu_{SD} \gtrsim 1$ GeV. On the other hand, the chiral framework is valid in the non-perturbative regime, where all the fields of the heavy particles have been integrated out, but paying the price of having a large number of unknown χ PT couplings. These LECs must be determined either from data or using theoretical considerations. In the latter case, one needs to match both EFTs in a common region of validity. Unfortunately, performing consistently this non-perturbative matching is still very challenging [4–6]. However, in the limit of a large number N_C of QCD colours, the

⁴Strictly speaking, by expressing the tree-level amplitudes in terms of physical meson masses and F_π , the term dubbed as “LO” contains NLO chiral corrections. While the splitting of LO and NLO terms is indeed ambiguous, our amplitudes are correct up to and including terms of order $G_F p^4$, $G_F \varepsilon^{(2)} p^4$, and $G_F e^2 p^2$.

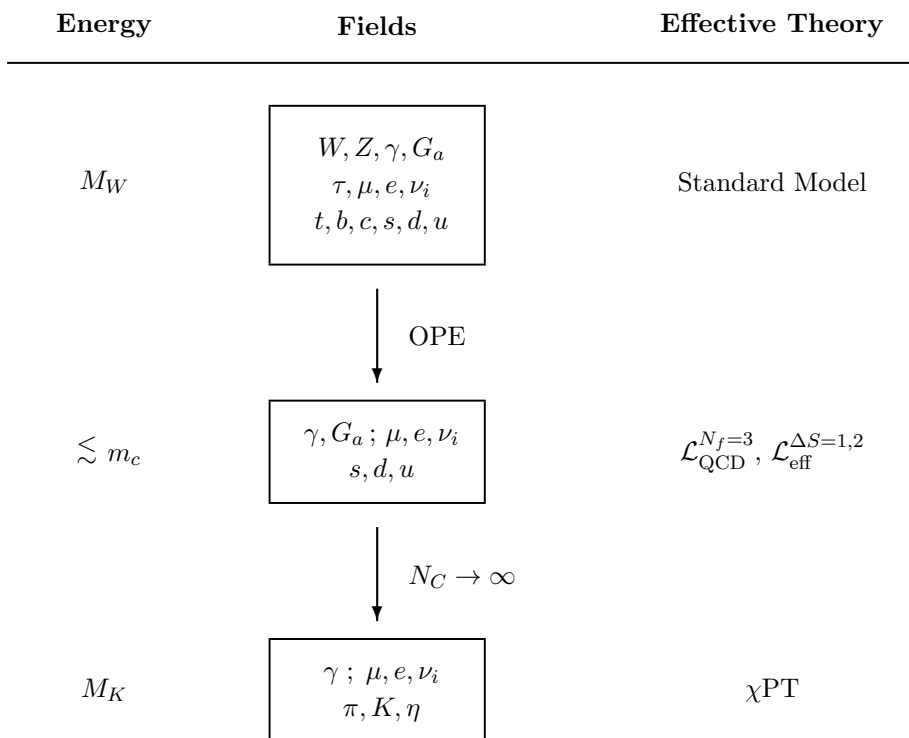


Figure 1. Evolution from M_W to the kaon mass scale.

T-product of two colour-singlet quark currents factorizes and, since the quark currents have a well-known representation in terms of the Nambu-Goldstone bosons, one can make this matching at leading order in an expansion in powers of $1/N_C$. As a result, we obtain the electroweak chiral couplings ($g_8, g_{27}, g_8 g_{\text{ewk}}, g_8 N_i, g_{27} D_i, g_8 Z_i$) in terms of the strong and electromagnetic LECs of $\mathcal{O}(p^n)$ with $n = 2, 4, 6$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^2)$, respectively.

4.1 Weak couplings at $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^0)$

At leading order in $1/N_C$, the chiral couplings of the nonleptonic electroweak Lagrangians of $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^0)$, given by eqs. (2.4) and (2.8), take the values [2, 96]

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_8^\infty &= -\frac{2}{5} C_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \frac{3}{5} C_2(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + C_4(\mu_{\text{SD}}) - 16 L_5 B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_6(\mu_{\text{SD}}), \\
 g_{27}^\infty &= \frac{3}{5} [C_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + C_2(\mu_{\text{SD}})], \\
 (e^2 g_8 g_{\text{ewk}})^\infty &= -3 B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_8(\mu_{\text{SD}}) - \frac{16}{3} B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_6(\mu_{\text{SD}}) e^2 (K_9 - 2K_{10}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

where

$$B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \equiv \left[\frac{M_K^2}{(m_s + m_d)(\mu_{\text{SD}}) F_\pi} \right]^2 \left[1 - \frac{16 M_K^2}{F_\pi^2} (2L_8 - L_5) + \frac{8 M_\pi^2}{F_\pi^2} L_5 \right]. \tag{4.2}$$

These large- N_C expressions imply⁵

$$g_8^\infty = \left(1.15_{-0.12}^{+0.07} \mu_{\text{SD}} \pm 0.02_{L_{5,8}} \pm 0.01_{m_s} \right) + \tau \left(0.78_{-0.08}^{+0.09} \mu_{\text{SD}} \pm 0.10_{L_{5,8}} \pm 0.03_{m_s} \right), \quad (4.3)$$

$$g_{27}^\infty = 0.46 \pm 0.01 \mu_{\text{SD}}, \quad (4.4)$$

$$(g_8 g_{\text{ewk}})^\infty = \left(-1.57_{-0.51}^{+1.00} \mu_{\text{SD}} \pm 0.14_{L_{5,8}} \pm 0.18_{K_i} \pm 0.05_{m_s} \right) + \tau \left(-20.4_{-1.7}^{+1.6} \mu_{\text{SD}} \pm 1.8_{L_{5,8}} \pm 0.85_{K_i} \pm 0.7_{m_s} \right), \quad (4.5)$$

where the first uncertainty has been estimated through the variation of the scale μ_{SD} between 0.9 GeV and 1.2 GeV, while the second and third ones reflect the current errors on the strong LECs of $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and the electromagnetic couplings of $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^2)$. The last error indicates the parametric uncertainty induced by the quark mass factor, which has been taken within the range $(m_s + m_d)(\mu_{\text{SD}} = 1 \text{ GeV}) = 131.8 \pm 2.2 \text{ MeV}$.⁶ Furthermore, we have computed the Wilson coefficients with two different definitions of γ_5 within dimensional regularisation, the Naive Dimensional Regularisation (NDR) and 't Hooft-Veltman (HV) [98] schemes, and have used an average of the two results. When computing physical amplitudes we have included a conservative error to account for this scheme dependence (see appendix C).⁷ Notice that we take into account the full evolution from the electroweak scale to μ_{SD} , without any unnecessary expansion in powers of $1/N_C$; otherwise one would miss the large short-distance logarithms encoded in $C_i(\mu_{\text{SD}})$ for $i \neq 6, 8$. The large- N_C approximation is only applied to the matching process between the short-distance and χPT descriptions.

The numerical results in eqs. (4.3) and (4.4) are quite far from their phenomenologically extracted values, including chiral loop corrections, $g_8 \approx 3.6$ and $g_{27} \approx 0.29$ [1]. This large deviation can be understood when one realizes how those operators that dominate the contributions to g_8^∞ and g_{27}^∞ have vanishing associated anomalous dimension in the large- N_C limit. Relevant information on these anomalous dimensions that should be reflected in the hadronic matrix elements is then lost in this limit. This fact indicates the importance of $\mathcal{O}(1/N_C)$ corrections in the CP-conserving amplitudes. Many efforts to estimate these contributions have been attempted in the past [100–120], but a proper NLO matching in $1/N_C$ within a well-defined EFT framework is still lacking. In section 6.2, we will perform a fit to $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ data in order to obtain reliable predictions for the CP-conserving parts of g_8 and g_{27} .

Fortunately, this problem does not arise for the CP-odd contributions. The anomalous dimensions of the leading operators, Q_6 and Q_8 , survive when $N_C \rightarrow \infty$, allowing us to

⁵The numerical inputs for L_5 , K_9 and K_{10} are presented below.

⁶Using as inputs the values of $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.11823 \pm 0.00081$, $m_d(N_f = 3) = 4.67 \pm 0.09 \text{ MeV}$ and $m_s(N_f = 4) = 93.44 \pm 0.68 \text{ MeV}$ at $\mu_{\text{SD}} = 2 \text{ GeV}$, plus $\bar{m}_Q(\mu_{\text{SD}} = \bar{m}_Q)$ for the heavy quarks from [92], we use RunDec [97] to decouple the fourth flavour ($m_s(N_f = 3) = 93.56 \pm 0.68 \text{ MeV}$) and to obtain the quark masses at 1 GeV, finding $m_s(\mu_{\text{SD}} = 1 \text{ GeV}) = 125.6 \pm 0.9_{m_s} \pm 1.9_{\alpha_s} \text{ MeV}$ and $m_d(\mu_{\text{SD}} = 1 \text{ GeV}) = 6.27 \pm 0.12_{m_d} \pm 0.09_{\alpha_s} \text{ MeV}$.

⁷With respect to ref. [4], we have updated the values of the quark masses and the strong coupling, using inputs from ref. [92] and the recent ATLAS determination of the running top quark mass [99].

keep track of all large logarithms. Therefore, the χ PT evaluation of both operators in the large- N_C limit provides the correct dependence on the short-distance renormalization scale μ_{SD} , given by $B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \sim (1/(m_s + m_d)(\mu_{\text{SD}}))^2 \sim (\alpha_s(m_c)/\alpha_s(\mu_{\text{SD}}))^{9/11}$, which exactly cancels the μ_{SD} dependence of $C_{6,8}(\mu_{\text{SD}})$ at large N_C . As a consequence, we have a much better control on the $\text{Im}A_I$ amplitudes, which makes their large- N_C estimates more reliable than their CP-conserving counterparts.

The qualitative difference between theoretical calculations of the CP-even and CP-odd amplitudes can be already appreciated at the inclusive level through the analysis of the two-point correlation function $\psi(q^2) = i \int d^4x e^{iqx} \langle 0 | T(\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1}(x) \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1}(0)^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$, which involves all possible two-point function correlators among the different four-quark operators $\psi_{ij}(q^2) \sim \langle Q_i(x) Q_j(0)^\dagger \rangle$. The absorptive part of $\psi(q^2)$ corresponds to the sum of matrix elements squared for all possible states generated by $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1}$. The complete (scale and scheme invariant) NLO calculation, without electroweak penguins (i.e., with $e = 0$), was accomplished in refs. [101, 103] and gave quite striking results. The CP-conserving part is dominated, as expected, by the current-current operators $Q_\pm = Q_2 \pm Q_1$ and receives very sizeable NLO contributions: $\text{Im}\psi_{\pm\pm}(t) \sim \alpha_s(t)^{2\gamma_\pm^{(1)}/\beta_1} [1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha_s(t)}{\pi} N_C \mathcal{K}_\pm]$. In the large- N_C limit, $\gamma_\pm^{(1)} = 0$, $\mathcal{K}_+ = \mathcal{K}_- = 1$ [104], and there is no difference between the $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ (Q_-) and $\Delta I = \frac{3}{2}$ (Q_+) components. However, the physical calculation at $N_C = 3$ results in a large and positive value of $\mathcal{K}_- \approx 5.0$ and a negative and much smaller value of $\mathcal{K}_+ \approx -1.0$ [101, 103], reinforcing the trend triggered by the LO term through the power $2\gamma_-^{(1)}/\beta_1 = -2\gamma_+^{(1)}/\beta_1 = 24/27$ and clearly exhibiting the dynamical $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule [104]. The failure of the $N_C \rightarrow \infty$ approximation is obviously associated with the missing anomalous dimensions in this limit.

A different behaviour was observed in the CP-odd component of the two-point correlator, which is fully dominated by the strong penguin operator. The NLO correction to $\psi_{66}(t)$ is positive and even larger than the $\psi_{--}(t)$ one by a factor close to two, but in this case the large- N_C limit gives a very good approximation to the exact result [101, 103]. Since γ_{66} is well reproduced at large N_C , the difference between the NLO corrections to $\psi_{66}(t)$ at $N_C = \infty$ and $N_C = 3$ is just a numerically-small subleading term.

Notice that the LECs are process-independent quantities and, therefore, the previous inclusive argument directly applies to them. Although the electroweak penguin operators have not yet been analyzed at the inclusive level, it is reasonable to expect a similar behaviour. In fact, using soft-pion techniques and the measured τ hadronic spectral functions, the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ matrix element of Q_8 can be estimated at zero momenta [111, 115, 118]. This is equivalent to a direct determination $g_8 g_{\text{ewk}}$ [117]. The resulting phenomenological value nicely agrees (within errors) with the large- N_C result [121].

4.2 Weak couplings at $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(e^2 G_8 p^2)$

At NLO, the large- N_C matching fixes the couplings $G_8 N_i$, $G_{27} D_i$ and $G_8 Z_i$ of the non-leptonic weak and electroweak Lagrangians (2.4) and (2.8). In this section, we compile the

results obtained in ref. [2]. Taking the definitions,

$$\tilde{C}_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \equiv -\frac{2}{5}C_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \frac{3}{5}C_2(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + C_4(\mu_{\text{SD}}), \quad (4.6)$$

$$\tilde{C}_2(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \equiv +\frac{3}{5}C_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) - \frac{2}{5}C_2(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + C_3(\mu_{\text{SD}}) - C_5(\mu_{\text{SD}}), \quad (4.7)$$

the non-vanishing LECs contributing to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes can be parametrized as follows:

$$(g_{27} D_4)^\infty = 4 L_5 g_{27}^\infty, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g_8 N_i)^\infty &= n_i L_5 \tilde{C}_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{X}_i B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_6(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \\ &= n_i L_5 \left(g_8^\infty + B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_6(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \left[16 L_5 + \frac{\mathcal{X}_i}{n_i L_5} \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

with n_i and \mathcal{X}_i given in table 10 of appendix A as functions of the LECs of eq. (2.3), and

$$\begin{aligned} (g_8 Z_i)^\infty &= \mathcal{K}_i^{(1)} \tilde{C}_1(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{K}_i^{(2)} \tilde{C}_2(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{K}_i^{(3)} B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_6(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{e^2} \left\{ \mathcal{K}_i^{(4)} C_7(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{K}_i^{(5)} B(\mu_{\text{SD}}) C_8(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{K}_i^{(6)} C_9(\mu_{\text{SD}}) + \mathcal{K}_i^{(7)} C_{10}(\mu_{\text{SD}}) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

where the constants $\mathcal{K}_i^{(k)}$ are given in table 11 of appendix A.

The dependence on the χ PT renormalization scale ν_χ is of $\mathcal{O}(1/N_C)$ and, therefore, is absent from these large- N_C expressions. To account for this systematic uncertainty, we will vary ν_χ between 0.6 GeV and 1 GeV in the loop contributions and the resulting numerical fluctuations will be added as an additional error in the predicted amplitudes.

4.3 Strong couplings of $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$

The $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes have an explicit dependence on some LECs of the $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ strong Lagrangian, in the large- N_C limit. We have already set $L_4^\infty = L_6^\infty = 0$, which are rigorous QCD results at $N_C \rightarrow \infty$. The large- N_C estimates based on resonance saturation are known to provide an excellent description of the L_i couplings at $\nu_\chi \sim M_\rho$ [55]. For the LECs that are relevant here, they give [53, 55]

$$L_5^\infty = \frac{8}{3} L_8^\infty = -4(2L_8 - L_5)^\infty = \frac{F_\pi^2}{4M_S^2} \approx 1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}, \quad (4.11)$$

and

$$L_7^\infty = -\frac{F_\pi^2}{48M_{\eta_1}^2} \approx -0.27 \cdot 10^{-3}, \quad (4.12)$$

with $F_\pi = 92.1$ MeV, $M_S \approx 1500$ MeV and $M_{\eta_1} = 804$ MeV [53]. In table 2 we compare this numerical estimate with the LECs extracted from the most recent $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ χ PT fits to kaon and pion data [67], and with the values of $L_5^r(M_\rho)$ and $L_8^r(M_\rho)$ advocated in the current FLAG compilation of lattice results [92], which have been obtained by the HPQCD collaboration [122] analyzing the kaon and pion decay constants at different quark

	$L_5^r(M_\rho)$	$L_8^r(M_\rho)$	$(2L_8^r - L_5^r)(M_\rho)$	L_7
Large- N_C estimate	1.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.27
$\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ χ PT fit	1.2 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.2	-0.2 ± 0.4	-0.3 ± 0.2
$\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ χ PT fit	1.01 ± 0.06	0.47 ± 0.10	-0.07 ± 0.18	-0.34 ± 0.09
Lattice	1.19 ± 0.25	0.55 ± 0.15	-0.10 ± 0.20	—

Table 2. Comparison of the large- N_C estimates for the relevant strong LECs of $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ [55] with the values extracted from $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ χ PT fits [67] and the lattice results [92, 122]. All numbers are given in units of 10^{-3} .

masses with $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ dynamical flavours. All these determinations are in excellent agreement with the large- N_C estimates. Although much more precise, the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ χ PT values of $L_5^r(M_\rho)$ and $L_8^r(M_\rho)$ are sensitive to assumptions concerning the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ LECs. L_7 has not been yet extracted from lattice data but, fortunately, its χ PT value remains very stable under different fit conditions. Note that L_7 does not depend on the χ PT renormalization scale. In our numerical analysis, we will adopt the values:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_5^r(M_\rho) &= (1.20 \pm 0.10) \cdot 10^{-3}, & L_8^r(M_\rho) &= (0.53 \pm 0.11) \cdot 10^{-3}, \\
 (2L_8^r - L_5^r)(M_\rho) &= (-0.15 \pm 0.20) \cdot 10^{-3}, & L_7 &= (-0.32 \pm 0.10) \cdot 10^{-3}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.13}$$

The chosen ranges for the nearly uncorrelated (in the different fits) LECs L_5 and $2L_8 - L_5$ result from averaging the central lattice and $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ χ PT values, rounding-up the uncertainties so that they are not smaller than the most precise value. L_8 is obtained from the previous two values, neglecting their small correlation. For L_7 we have applied the same prescription to the $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ and $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ chiral results, but slightly rounding-up the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ uncertainty.

The strong LECs of the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ Lagrangian enter into the amplitudes through the coefficients \mathcal{X}_i of eq. (4.9), which only depend on $X_{12}, X_{14-20}, X_{31}, X_{33}, X_{34}, X_{37}, X_{38}, X_{91}$ and X_{94} . The dependence on X_{37} and X_{94} exactly cancels, however, in all $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$ amplitudes; thus these couplings are not needed. Using Resonance Chiral Theory (R χ T) [53, 54], these LECs can be estimated in terms of meson resonance parameters, through the tree-level exchange of the lightest resonance states. This amounts to perform the matching between the χ PT and R χ T Lagrangians at leading order in $1/N_C$, in the single-resonance approximation. An analysis of all resonance contributions to the X_i couplings can be found in ref. [56]. Furthermore, a complete analysis of the η_1 contributions to the chiral low-energy constants of $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ was presented in ref. [57]. Combining both results, we obtain the values given in table 3.

As expected for the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes, the relevant couplings do not receive contributions from vector and axial-vector exchanges. Moreover, all η_1 contributions coming from the $\tilde{X}_i^{\eta_1}$ factors in table 3 cancel also in the combinations \mathcal{X}_i that govern the $(g_8 N_i)^\infty$ LECs (see appendix A), as it should. The exchange of η_1 mesons can only contribute indirectly to $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$, through the dependence on L_7 of the $\pi^0 - \eta$ mixing correction $\varepsilon_S^{(4)}$ in eq. (3.7), which gives rise to the term proportional to $L_7 L_8$ in \mathcal{X}_{13} . This unique η_1

X_i/F^2	Large- N_C prediction
12	$-\frac{c_d c_m}{2 M_S^4}$
14	$-\frac{d_m^2}{4 M_P^4} + (\bar{\lambda}_1^{SS})' + 2 \frac{c_d}{c_m} (\bar{\lambda}_3^{SS})'$
15	0
16	0
17	$-\frac{d_m^2}{4 M_P^4} + \bar{\lambda}_2^{SS}$
18	$\tilde{X}_{18}^{\eta_1}$
19	$\frac{c_d c_m}{27 M_S^4} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}_4^S}{9} + (\bar{\lambda}_3^{SS})' + \tilde{X}_{19}^{\eta_1}$
20	$-\frac{c_d c_m}{18 M_S^4} - \frac{\bar{\lambda}_4^S}{6} + \tilde{X}_{20}^{\eta_1}$
31	$-\frac{d_m^2}{2 M_P^4} - \frac{7}{18} \frac{c_d c_m}{M_S^4} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}_4^S}{3} - 2 (\bar{\lambda}_2^{SP})' + \tilde{X}_{31}^{\eta_1}$
33	$\frac{d_m^2}{6 M_P^4} + \frac{2}{9} \frac{c_d c_m}{M_S^4} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}_4^S}{6} + \bar{\lambda}_5^S - \bar{\lambda}_3^P + \tilde{X}_{33}^{\eta_1}$
34	$\frac{d_m^2}{2 M_P^4} + \frac{c_d c_m}{2 M_S^4} + \frac{c_m^2}{2 M_S^4} - \frac{d_m^2}{M_P^2 M_S^2}$
38	$-\frac{d_m^2}{2 M_P^4} + \frac{c_m^2}{2 M_S^4}$
91	$2 \frac{d_m^2}{M_P^4}$

Table 3. Large- N_C predictions for the relevant strong LECs of $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$, in F^2 units [56].

contribution appears in the NLO local corrections $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}^{(\varepsilon)}$ and represents one of the largest sources of uncertainty in our numerical results.

Thus, only contributions from scalar and pseudoscalar resonance-exchange enter into the relevant X_i LECs in table 3. The LO $R\chi T$ couplings have been determined within the single-resonance approximation, which gives the relations [55]:

$$c_m = c_d = \sqrt{2} d_m = F_\pi/2, \quad M_P = \sqrt{2} M_S. \quad (4.14)$$

These couplings correspond to $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ chiral structures with Goldstone fields coupled to a single resonance multiplet, either scalar ($c_{d,m}$) or pseudoscalar (d_m). The table contains, in addition, contributions from $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ chiral structures with one resonance ($\bar{\lambda}_i^R$) and $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ terms with two resonances ($\bar{\lambda}_i^{RR'}$) that are currently unknown. We are only aware of one estimate of $\lambda_3^{SS} \equiv \bar{\lambda}_3^{SS} M_S^4/c_m^2$, determined from the scalar resonance spectrum [123], which we update in appendix B. We obtain:

$$M_S = 1478 \text{ MeV}, \quad \lambda_3^{SS} = 0.1548. \quad (4.15)$$

In the absence of better information, we will take null values for the unknown $\bar{\lambda}_i^R$ and $\bar{\lambda}_i^{RR'}$ couplings. In order to estimate the size of uncertainties in any observable F associated to the LECs X_i , we will take:

$$\text{error of } F = \frac{|F(X_i) - F(0)|}{N_C}. \quad (4.16)$$

4.4 Electromagnetic couplings of $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^2)$

The electromagnetic LECs K_i can be expressed as convolutions of QCD correlators with a photon propagator [124], and their evaluation involves an integration over the virtual photon momenta. Therefore, they have an explicit dependence on the χ PT renormalization scale ν_χ , already at leading order in $1/N_C$. In ref. [125], the couplings K_{1-6}^r have been estimated by computing 4-point Green functions (two currents and two electromagnetic spurion fields) in χ PT and matching them with their R χ T estimates (neglecting pseudoscalar contributions). The R χ T couplings are obtained by imposing short-distance constraints. They find

$$\begin{aligned} K_1^r(M_\rho) &= -K_3^r(M_\rho) = -2.71 \cdot 10^{-3}, & K_5^r(M_\rho) &= 11.59 \cdot 10^{-3}, \\ K_2^r(M_\rho) &= \frac{1}{2} K_4^r(M_\rho) = 0.69 \cdot 10^{-3}, & K_6^r(M_\rho) &= 2.77 \cdot 10^{-3}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

The remaining couplings can be accessed through the study of two- and three-point functions. $K_{7,8}^r$ turn out to be $1/N_C$ suppressed, i.e., $K_7^r(M_\rho) \approx K_8^r(M_\rho) \approx 0$ [124]. K_{9-13}^r are gauge dependent, while K_{9-12}^r depend also on the short-distance renormalization scale μ_{SD} . Those dependences cancel with the photon loop contributions in the physical decay amplitudes. The explicit values we quote below refer to the Feynman gauge ($\xi = 1$) and $\mu_{\text{SD}} = 1 \text{ GeV}$ [2, 124–127]:

$$\begin{aligned} K_9^r(M_\rho) &= 2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}, & K_{10}^r(M_\rho) &= 6.5 \cdot 10^{-3}, \\ K_{11}^r(M_\rho) &= 1.26 \cdot 10^{-3}, & K_{12}^r(M_\rho) &= -4.2 \cdot 10^{-3}, & K_{13}^r(M_\rho) &= 4.7 \cdot 10^{-3}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

The uncertainties associated with these LECs will be also estimated following the method indicated in eq. (4.16).

5 Anatomy of isospin-breaking parameters in ϵ'

At first order in isospin corrections, eq. (1.3) can be written as [2, 7]

$$\epsilon' = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega_+ \left[\frac{\text{Im}A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re}A_0^{(0)}} (1 + \Delta_0 + f_{5/2}) - \frac{\text{Im}A_2}{\text{Re}A_2^{(0)}} \right], \quad (5.1)$$

where the superscript (0) denotes the isospin limit, and the different sources of isospin-breaking effects are made explicit. From the measured $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0$ and $K^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$ rates, one actually determines the ratio

$$\omega_+ = \frac{\text{Re}A_2^+}{\text{Re}A_0} = \omega \{1 + f_{5/2}\}, \quad (5.2)$$

which differs from $\omega = \text{Re}A_2/\text{Re}A_0$ by the small electromagnetic correction $f_{5/2}$. The breaking of isospin in the leading $I = 0$ amplitude is parametrized through

$$\Delta_0 = \frac{\text{Im}A_0}{\text{Im}A_0^{(0)}} \frac{\text{Re}A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re}A_0} - 1, \quad (5.3)$$

while we can approximate $\text{Re}A_2 \approx \text{Re}A_2^{(0)}$ because $\text{Im}A_2$ is already an isospin-breaking correction.

In order to determine these corrections, it is useful to write the CP-violating amplitudes as

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 e^{i\chi_0} &= \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)} + \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}, \\ A_2 e^{i\chi_2} &= \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)} + \delta\mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

where $\delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{5/2}$ are first order in isospin violation. The amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_{\Delta I}$ have both absorptive (Abs $\mathcal{A}_{\Delta I}$) and dispersive (Disp $\mathcal{A}_{\Delta I}$) parts. Therefore, the loop-induced phases χ_I have to be carefully separated from the CP-violating ones. Expanding to first order in CP and isospin violation, one finds [2]:

$$\text{Im}A_0^{(0)} = \left| \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)} \right|^{-1} \left\{ \text{Im}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] + \text{Im}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \right\}, \quad (5.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}A_2 &= \left| \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)} \right|^{-1} \left\{ \text{Im}[\text{Disp } (\delta\mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2})] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \text{Im}[\text{Abs } (\delta\mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2})] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)}] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_0 &= -2 \left| \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)} \right|^{-2} \left(\text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] + \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] \right) \\ &\quad + \left[\text{Im}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] + \text{Im}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \right]^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \text{Im}[\text{Disp } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] + \text{Im}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \text{Im}[\text{Abs } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] + \text{Im}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \delta\mathcal{A}_{1/2}] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

$$f_{5/2} = \frac{5}{3} \left| \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)} \right|^{-2} \left\{ \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Disp } \mathcal{A}_{5/2}] + \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(0)}] \text{Re}[\text{Abs } \mathcal{A}_{5/2}] \right\}. \quad (5.8)$$

It is convenient to separate the electroweak penguin contribution to $\text{Im}A_2$ from the isospin-breaking effects generated by other four-quark operators:

$$\text{Im}A_2 = \text{Im}A_2^{\text{emp}} + \text{Im}A_2^{\text{non-emp}}. \quad (5.9)$$

This separation depends on the renormalization scheme,⁸ but allows one to identify the terms that are enhanced by the ratio $1/\omega$ and write them explicitly as corrections to the $I = 0$ side through the parameter

$$\Omega_{\text{IB}} = \frac{\text{Re}A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re}A_2^{(0)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Im}A_2^{\text{non-emp}}}{\text{Im}A_0^{(0)}}. \quad (5.10)$$

The splitting is easily performed at leading order in $1/N_C$ through the matching procedure between the short-distance and χ PT descriptions. The electroweak LECs in $\text{Im}A_2^{\text{non-emp}}$

⁸Only the electromagnetic contribution is scheme dependent. We use the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme with both NDR and HV prescriptions, assigning an extra uncertainty due to the very small resulting differences.

are calculated by setting to zero the Wilson coefficients C_{7-10} of the electroweak penguin operators. We can then write ϵ' as

$$\epsilon' = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega_+ \left[\frac{\text{Im}A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re}A_0^{(0)}} (1 - \Omega_{\text{eff}}) - \frac{\text{Im}A_2^{\text{emp}}}{\text{Re}A_2^{(0)}} \right], \quad (5.11)$$

with

$$\Omega_{\text{eff}} = \Omega_{\text{IB}} - \Delta_0 - f_{5/2}. \quad (5.12)$$

6 Numerical results

At this point, we have all the theoretical ingredients to provide a numerical prediction for the isospin-breaking effects in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$. In the following subsections, we present each of the numerical results that enter in the estimation of these corrections.

6.1 Amplitudes at NLO

In this subsection, we present the numerical results of the different isospin amplitudes, \mathcal{A}_n with $n = 1/2, 3/2$ and $5/2$. Tables 4, 5 and 6, which supersede tables 1, 2 and 3 of ref. [2], display the following information:

- The type of contribution (X) in the first column.
- The LO contributions $a_n^{(X)}$ in the second column.
- The NLO loop contributions $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}$, with the absorptive and dispersive components, in the third column. Absorptive contributions are independent on the chiral renormalization scale ν_χ . For the dispersive contributions, ν_χ is fixed to 0.77 GeV.
- The NLO local corrections to the CP-even and CP-odd amplitudes, $[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}]^+$ and $[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}]^-$ respectively in the last columns, where

$$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)}]^\pm = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} \left(G_{27} \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(27)} \right)}{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} (G_{27})} & X = 27, \\ \frac{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} \left(G_8 g_{\text{ewk}} \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(g)} \right)}{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} (G_8 g_{\text{ewk}})} & X = g, \\ \frac{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} \left(G_8 \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} \right)}{\frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} (G_8)} & X = 8, Z, \varepsilon, \gamma. \end{cases} \quad (6.1)$$

The estimation of NLO local contributions represents the main uncertainty in our results. In tables 4, 5 and 6, we quote two different sources of uncertainties. The first error is related with the lack of cancellation of the short-distance scale μ_{SD} . We estimate it by varying this scale from 0.9 GeV to 1.2 GeV. The second error is associated to the missed logarithmic corrections due to applying the large- N_C limit.

(X)	$a_{1/2}^{(X)}$	$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(X)}$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(X)}]^+$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(X)}]^-$
27	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}$	$1.03 + 0.47 i$	$0.01^{+0.00 +0.65}_{-0.00 -0.62}$	$0.01^{+0.00 +0.65}_{-0.00 -0.62}$
8	$\sqrt{2}$	$0.27 + 0.47 i$	$0.02^{+0.00 +0.05}_{-0.00 -0.05}$	$0.10^{+0.00 +0.05}_{-0.00 -0.05}$
ε	$-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$0.26 + 0.47 i$	$-0.37^{+0.04 +0.05}_{-0.10 -0.06}$	$1.39^{+0.02 +0.05}_{-0.02 -0.06}$
γ	—	-1.39	$-0.47^{+0.18 +0.26}_{-0.08 -0.27}$	$-10.67^{+0.88 +0.26}_{-0.81 -0.27}$
Z	$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-1.07 + 0.80 i$	$-0.11^{+0.00 +0.17}_{-0.01 -0.18}$	$0.13^{+0.00 +0.17}_{-0.00 -0.18}$
g	$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$0.28 + 0.47 i$	$-0.19^{+0.00 +0.01}_{-0.00 -0.01}$	$-0.19^{+0.00 +0.01}_{-0.00 -0.01}$

Table 4. NLO loop and local counterterm amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_{1/2}$. The two uncertainties in the local amplitudes are associated with the variations of the short-distance scale μ_{SD} and the chiral scale ν_χ , respectively.

(X)	$a_{3/2}^{(X)}$	$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(X)}$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(X)}]^+$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(X)}]^-$
27	$\frac{10}{9}$	$-0.04 - 0.21 i$	$0.01^{+0.00 +0.05}_{-0.00 -0.05}$	$0.01^{+0.00 +0.05}_{-0.00 -0.05}$
ε	$\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$-0.70 - 0.21 i$	$-0.35^{+0.04 +0.48}_{-0.11 -0.50}$	$1.50^{+0.02 +0.48}_{-0.02 -0.50}$
γ	—	-0.47	$0.40^{+0.09 +0.08}_{-0.04 -0.09}$	$-0.09^{+0.14 +0.08}_{-0.10 -0.09}$
Z	$\frac{4}{3}$	$-0.87 - 0.79 i$	$0.01^{+0.00 +0.32}_{-0.00 -0.33}$	$0.07^{+0.00 +0.32}_{-0.00 -0.33}$
g	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-0.50 - 0.21 i$	$-0.19^{+0.00 +0.19}_{-0.00 -0.20}$	$-0.19^{+0.00 +0.19}_{-0.00 -0.20}$

Table 5. NLO loop and local counterterm amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_{3/2}$. The two uncertainties in the local amplitudes are associated with the variations of the short-distance scale μ_{SD} and the chiral scale ν_χ , respectively.

(X)	$a_{5/2}^{(X)}$	$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{5/2}^{(X)}$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{5/2}^{(X)}]^+$	$[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{5/2}^{(X)}]^-$
γ	—	-0.51	$-0.15^{+0.02 +0.10}_{-0.01 -0.11}$	$-0.54^{+0.00 +0.10}_{-0.00 -0.11}$
Z	—	$-0.93 - 1.16 i$	$-0.17^{+0.01 +0.41}_{-0.01 -0.43}$	$0.09^{+0.00 +0.41}_{-0.00 -0.43}$

Table 6. NLO loop and local counterterm amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_{5/2}$. The two uncertainties in the local amplitudes are associated with the variations of the short-distance scale μ_{SD} and the chiral scale ν_χ , respectively.

In order to estimate them, we vary the chiral renormalization scale between 0.6 and 1 GeV. In most of the cases, this non-perturbative error dominates over the first one. The various LECs have been set to their central values.

The numerical results displayed in the tables are in good agreement with the findings of ref. [2]. While the underlying physics behind the large values of $\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}^{(Z)}$ and $[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(\gamma)}]^-$ is well understood (related to the absorptive cut in the amplitudes), the larger than expected $[\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}^{(\varepsilon)}]^-$ values, very sensitive to the L_7 input, are not. It might be consequence of a numerical accident. While the size of the couplings $g_8 N_i^r$ is not larger than expected, their role appears enhanced in the amplitudes with large numerical prefactors.

6.2 χ PT fit to $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ data

In subsection 4.1, we have seen the price of taking the large- N_C limit in the CP-even sector, reflected in an unphysical short-distance scale dependence for the observables. The large- N_C estimate is unable to correctly predict the CP-conserving parts of g_8 and g_{27} . However, one can fit them to data. Since we include electromagnetic effects to first order in α , we must consider the inclusive sum of the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ and $K \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma$ decay rates. We denote by Γ_n with $n = +-, 00, +0$ the corresponding observable widths into the different $\pi\pi$ final states and define the ratios [2]

$$C_n = \left(\frac{2 \sqrt{s_n} \Gamma_n}{\tilde{G}_n \Phi_n} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (6.2)$$

where $\sqrt{s_n}$ is the center-of-mass energy (the physical kaon mass) and Φ_n the appropriate two-body phase space. The infrared-finite factors $\tilde{G}_n = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)$, which take into account the inclusive sum of virtual and real photons, are given in ref. [2]. The quantities C_n are directly related to the isospin amplitudes defined in eq. (1.1):

$$\begin{aligned} A_2^+ &= \frac{2}{3} C_{+0}, \\ (A_0)^2 + (A_2)^2 &= \frac{2}{3} C_{+-}^2 + \frac{1}{3} C_{00}^2, \\ \frac{A_2}{A_0} \cos(\chi_0 - \chi_2) &= \frac{r - 1 + (\frac{A_2}{A_0})^2 (2r - \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2} (1 + 2r)}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

where $r \equiv (C_{+-}/C_{00})^2$.

Extracting the C_n factors from the measured partial widths $\Gamma_{+-,00,+0}$ [128] and using the χ PT representation of the A_I amplitudes, we can perform a fit to g_8 , g_{27} and the phase difference $\chi_0 - \chi_2$. We leave $\chi_0 - \chi_2$ as an additional free parameter to be determined by the fit because an accurate χ PT prediction of the phase-shift difference would require the inclusion of higher-loop corrections [8, 129].

Assuming isospin conservation, we obtain the results shown in table 7, from LO and NLO fits. The values of $\text{Re } A_0$, $\text{Re } A_2$ and $\chi_0 - \chi_2$ are directly determined from the C_n ratios and, therefore, are the same in both fits. The first errors originate in the experimental inputs, while the second ones in g_8 and g_{27} reflect the sensitivity to the χ PT scale ν_χ . The octet coupling is also sensitive to the short-distance renormalization scale μ_{SD} (third error). One observes a sizeable difference between the LO and NLO fitted values of g_8 , while g_{27} remains stable. This just illustrates the much larger size of the chiral loop corrections to the octet amplitude. Since the $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ corrections are positive (negative) in the octet (27) amplitude, the extracted value of g_8 (g_{27}) decreases (slightly increases) at NLO.

Including the isospin-breaking corrections, one obtains the results given in table 8. The primary fitted quantities $\text{Re } g_8$, $\text{Re } g_{27}$ and $\chi_0 - \chi_2$, as well as the derived quantities (such as $\text{Re } A_{0,2}$), depend now on the adopted χ PT approximation, LO or NLO. The experimental uncertainties are again indicated by the first errors. Moreover, the presence of an $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^0)$ electromagnetic-penguin contribution makes the LO fit also sensitive to the short-distance

	LO fit	NLO fit
Re g_8	$4.985 \pm 0.002_{\text{exp}}$	$3.601 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.139 \\ -0.135 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.010 \\ -0.004 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
Re g_{27}	$0.286 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}}$	$0.288 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.014 \nu_\chi$
$\chi_0 - \chi_2$	$(44.78 \pm 0.98_{\text{exp}})^\circ$	
Re A_0	$(2.711 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}}) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}$	
Re A_2	$(1.212 \pm 0.003_{\text{exp}}) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}$	
Re $A_0/\text{Re } A_2$	$22.36 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}}$	

Table 7. LO and NLO fits to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes in the limit of isospin conservation.

	LO fit	NLO fit
Re g_8	$5.002 \pm 0.002_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.008 \\ -0.004 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$3.582 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.144 \\ -0.141 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.016 \\ -0.006 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
Re g_{27}	$0.251 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.007 \\ -0.003 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$0.297 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.000 \\ -0.001 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.006 \\ -0.002 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
$\chi_0 - \chi_2$ ($^\circ$)	$47.97 \pm 0.92_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.08 \\ -0.16 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$51.396 \pm 0.806_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +1.041 \\ -1.051 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.017 \\ -0.003 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
Re A_0 (10^{-7} GeV)	$2.704 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}}$	$2.704 \pm 0.001_{\text{exp}}$
Re A_2 (10^{-8} GeV)	$1.222 \pm 0.003_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.002 \\ -0.004 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$1.317 \pm 0.003_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.033 \\ -0.031 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.001 \\ -0.000 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
$f_{5/2}$	0	$0.0852 \pm 0.0002_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.0239 \\ -0.0250 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.0001 \\ -0.0004 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
Re $A_0/\text{Re } A_2$	$22.13 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.07 \\ -0.04 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$20.54 \pm 0.04_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.50 \\ -0.50 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.00 \\ -0.01 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$
Re $A_0/\text{Re } A_2^+$	$22.13 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.07 \\ -0.04 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$	$22.28 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.01 \\ -0.06 \end{smallmatrix} \nu_\chi \begin{smallmatrix} +0.00 \\ -0.02 \end{smallmatrix} \mu_{\text{SD}}$

Table 8. LO and NLO fits to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes, including isospin breaking.

scale μ_{SD} (second errors). Our LO results are in agreement with the Flavianet averages [42] in eq. (1.2). At the NLO, the presence of the electromagnetic correction $f_{5/2}$ implies that $\text{Re } A_2^+ \neq \text{Re } A_2$. The NLO results have explicit dependencies on both renormalization scales, ν_χ (second errors) and μ_{SD} (third errors). Notice that the isotensor amplitude and g_{27} are quite sensitive to the isospin-breaking corrections.

The results in tables 7 and 8 supersede the values obtained in ref. [2]. The main differences originate in the more precise experimental data now available.

6.3 Isospin-breaking parameters in the CP-odd sector

We have now all the needed ingredients to compute the different isospin-breaking (IB) parameters in the CP-odd sector, defined in section 5. The resulting values are displayed in table 9 at different levels of approximation. The first two columns show the results obtained with $\alpha = 0$ at LO and NLO, respectively; i.e. they refer to strong isospin violation only ($m_u \neq m_d$). The impact of electromagnetic corrections is shown in the last two columns, which contain the complete results including electromagnetic corrections.

In appendix C we provide a detailed comparison with the results of refs. [2, 7], analyzing the impact of the different updated inputs in the final NLO values. The most significant

	$\alpha = 0$		$\alpha \neq 0$	
	LO	NLO	LO	NLO
Ω_{IB}	13.7	15.9 ± 8.2	19.5 ± 3.9	24.7 ± 7.8
Δ_0	-0.002	-0.49 ± 0.13	5.6 ± 0.9	5.6 ± 0.9
$f_{5/2}$	0	0	0	$8.2^{+2.3}_{-2.5}$
Ω_{eff}	13.7	16.4 ± 8.3	13.9 ± 3.7	$11.0^{+9.0}_{-8.8}$

Table 9. Isospin-violating corrections for ϵ'/ϵ in units of 10^{-2} .

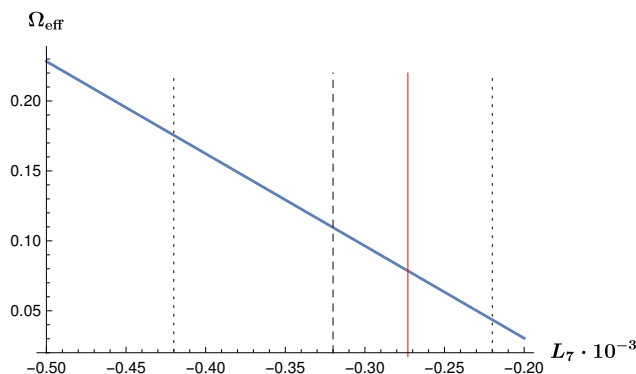


Figure 2. Central value of Ω_{eff} as a function of L_7 . The dotted vertical lines indicate the range of L_7 in eq. (4.13), while the red line is the large- N_C value from eq. (4.12).

changes are a slight reduction of the IB correction to A_0 , $\delta\Delta_0 \approx -0.028$, induced by the numerical changes in L_5 and the Wilson coefficients, and an increased value of Ω_{IB} , $\delta\Omega_{\text{IB}} \approx 0.020$, which is mostly driven by L_7 (there are also sizeable changes from L_5 , K_i and $\epsilon^{(2)}$ that cancel among them to a large extent). The net combined effect is a larger central value of the global correction $\delta\Omega_{\text{eff}} \approx 0.05$. The largest sources of uncertainty turn out to be the input values of the strong LECs L_7 , L_5 and L_8 (parametric) and the dependence on the chiral renormalization scale ν_χ (a “systematic error” induced by the large- N_C approximation). Appendix C contains a detailed description of the different errors.

The final prediction for Ω_{eff} is very sensitive to the input value of L_7 . Figure 2 illustrates the strong dependence of the central value of Ω_{eff} with L_7 . The dashed vertical line indicates the value of L_7 in eq. (4.13) [67], with its error range (dotted lines). The red line is the large- N_C prediction for L_7 in eq. (4.12).

We conclude this section by discussing the applicability of our results on isospin-breaking effects in ϵ' , obtained in the framework of χPT , to other non-perturbative methods, that typically estimate hadronic matrix elements in the isospin limit (see for example refs. [5, 51]). Our two main observations are:

- First, Δ_0 is largely dominated by electromagnetic penguin contributions. Therefore, in those theoretical calculations of ϵ' where electromagnetic penguin contributions are explicitly included in A_0 , one should remove their effect from the quantity Δ_0 , keeping only the strong isospin-breaking contributions to this quantity. This amounts

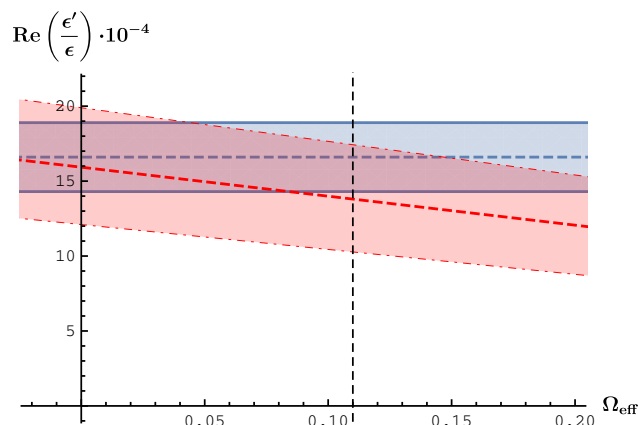


Figure 3. SM prediction for $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ (red dashed line) as a function of Ω_{eff} . The red band has been obtained adding all sources of uncertainty in quadrature for a fixed value of Ω_{eff} . The vertical dashed line indicates the central value of Ω_{eff} in (7.1) and the blue horizontal band the measured value of $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$.

to the replacement $\Omega_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \hat{\Omega}_{\text{eff}}$ with [2, 51]

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{eff}} \equiv \Omega_{\text{IB}} - \Delta_0|_{\alpha=0} - f_{5/2}, \tag{6.4}$$

since Δ_0 is the only contribution proportional to $\text{Im}A_0$. The updated value is

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{eff}} = (17.0^{+9.1}_{-9.0}) \cdot 10^{-2}, \tag{6.5}$$

which can be directly extracted from table 9. The final error has been obtained taking into account the correlation among those values.

- Second, in applying isospin-breaking corrections one needs to keep track of how isospin-symmetric QCD is defined in each calculation. This intrinsically implies a scheme dependence (see [92, 130] and references therein). In appendix D we have presented the separation scheme adopted in this work (following [2]) and a possible alternative scheme. We have then discussed the implications of scheme dependence for Ω_{eff} , finding that, for the two schemes considered, the numerical effect is well below current theoretical uncertainties.

7 Updated SM prediction for ϵ'/ϵ

The improved knowledge on many of the inputs entering the calculation of isospin-breaking corrections to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes has allowed us to perform a thorough numerical update of the pioneering analysis of refs. [2, 7]. We have presented in this paper a comprehensive review of the theoretical approach and have discussed in detail the different parametric improvements and their impact on the relevant isospin-breaking contributions. Our final result for the key parameter in the CP-odd sector is (see eqs. (5.11), (5.12) and table 9):

$$\Omega_{\text{eff}} = (11.0^{+9.0}_{-8.8}) \cdot 10^{-2}, \tag{7.1}$$

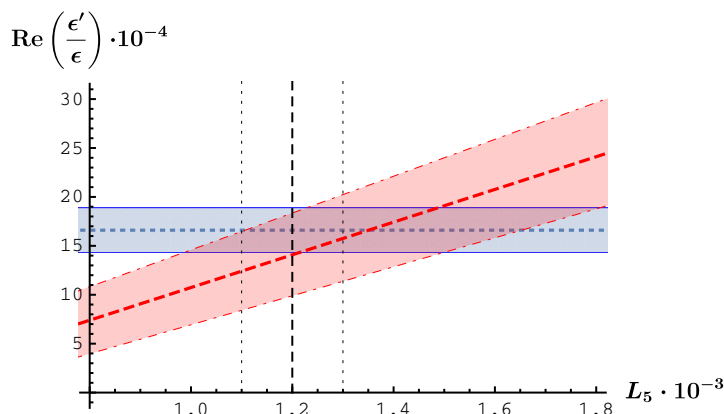


Figure 4. SM prediction for $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ (red dashed line) as a function of L_5 . The value of L_8 has been fixed in terms of L_5 , using their relation in eq. (4.13). The red band has been obtained adding all sources of uncertainty in quadrature for a fixed value of L_5 . The black dashed vertical lines represent the central value of $L_5^r(M_\rho)$ with its error, given in eq. (4.13). The blue horizontal band is the measured value of $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$.

where the final uncertainty has been obtained adding all errors in quadrature.

Figure 3 shows the dependence of $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ on Ω_{eff} . Taking into account the updated value of this parameter, our SM prediction for $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) &= \left(13.8_{-0.4}^{+0.5} m_s \pm 1.7_{-1.3}^{+1.7} \mu_{\text{SD}} \pm 3.1_{-3.2}^{+3.1} \nu_\chi \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm 1.3 \gamma_5 \pm 2.1 L_{5,8} \pm 1.3 L_7 \pm 0.2 K_i \pm 0.3 X_i \right) \cdot 10^{-4} \\ &= (14 \pm 5) \cdot 10^{-4}, \end{aligned} \tag{7.2}$$

is in excellent agreement with the experimental world average [131–139],

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{exp}} = (16.6 \pm 2.3) \cdot 10^{-4}. \tag{7.3}$$

In eq. (7.2), we display the different sources of uncertainty in $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$. The first error represents the sensitivity to the input quark masses. Our ignorance about $1/N_C$ -suppressed contributions in the matching region is parametrized through the second and third errors, which have been estimated through the variation of μ_{SD} and ν_χ in the intervals $[0.9, 1.2]$ GeV and $[0.6, 1]$ GeV, respectively. The fourth error reflects the choice of scheme for γ_5 . The fifth and sixth errors originate from the input values of the strong LECs $L_{5,7,8}$, given by eq. (2), and the last two errors correspond to the uncertainties of the NLO electromagnetic LECs K_i and the NNLO strong couplings X_i ; they have been estimated using eq. (4.16).

The updated value of Ω_{eff} has a relatively small numerical impact on the final prediction for ϵ'/ϵ , giving a central value slightly smaller than the one obtained in ref. [4] with the old IB inputs. The large theoretical uncertainty in (7.2), mostly coming from our ignorance of non-perturbative effects in the matching region and the strong dependence on the parameter L_5 (see figure 4), has been estimated conservatively and could be reduced in the future. A detailed discussion of other possible improvements was presented in ref. [4].

i	n_i	\mathcal{X}_i
5	-2	$-16 X_{14} + 32 X_{17} - 24 X_{38} - 4 X_{91}$
6	4	$-32 X_{17} - 32 X_{18} + 32 X_{37} + 16 X_{38}$
7	2	$-32 X_{16} - 16 X_{17} + 8 X_{38}$
8	4	$-16 X_{15} - 32 X_{17} + 16 X_{38}$
9	0	$-64 L_5 L_8 - 8 X_{34} + 8 X_{38} + 4 X_{91}$
10	0	$-48 X_{19} - 8 X_{38} - 2 X_{91} - 4 X_{94}$
11	0	$-32 X_{20} + 4 X_{94}$
12	0	$128 L_8 L_8 + 16 X_{12} - 16 X_{31} + 8 X_{38} - 2 X_{91} - 4 X_{94}$
13	0	$256 L_7 L_8 - \frac{32}{3} X_{12} - 16 X_{33} + 16 X_{37} + \frac{4}{3} X_{91} + 4 X_{94}$

Table 10. Parameters n_i and \mathcal{X}_i entering the prediction of the LECs $(g_8 N_i)^\infty$ in eq. (4.9).

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A Parameters of large- N_C matching at NLO

Table 10 compiles the values of n_i and \mathcal{X}_i that parametrize the large- N_C predictions for the weak LECs $(g_8 N_i)^\infty$ in eq. (4.9). The \mathcal{X}_i parameters are functions of the strong $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ couplings X_i . The LEC X_{94} only appears in \mathcal{X}_i for $i = 10, 11, 12, 13$. The corresponding couplings N_i contribute to $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(8)}$ and $\Delta_C \mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}^{(\varepsilon)}$, but always in combinations of the form $\sum_{i=10}^{13} a_i N_i$ with $a_{10} + a_{12} = a_{11} + a_{13}$. Thus, X_{94} drops completely from the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes. The same happens with X_{37} , because \mathcal{X}_6 and \mathcal{X}_{13} only enter through the combination $N_6^r - 2N_{13}^r$.

The large- N_C predictions for the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ LECs X_i were estimated in ref. [56] through resonance exchange. The role of the η_1 meson in these LECs was further analyzed in

i	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(1)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(2)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(3)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(4)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(5)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(6)}$	$\mathcal{K}_i^{(7)}$
1	$\frac{1}{3} K_{12} - K_{13}$	0	$64 L_8 (-\frac{1}{3} K_9 + \frac{5}{3} K_{10} + K_{11})$	0	$-24 L_8$	0	0
2	$\frac{4}{3} K_{13}$	0	$-\frac{256}{3} L_8 (K_{10} + K_{11})$	0	0	0	0
3	K_{13}	0	$-64 L_8 (K_{10} + K_{11})$	0	0	0	0
4	$-K_{13}$	0	$64 L_8 (K_{10} + K_{11})$	0	0	0	0
5	$\frac{4}{3} (4 K_1 + 3 K_5 + 3 K_{12})$	0	$-\frac{64}{3} L_5 (2 K_7 + K_9)$	0	0	0	1
6	$-\frac{2}{3} (K_5 + K_6) + 2 (K_{12} + K_{13})$	0	$-\frac{32}{3} L_5 (K_9 + K_{10} + 3 K_{11})$	0	$-12 L_5$	0	0
7	$8 K_2 + 6 K_6 - 4 K_{13}$	0	$-32 L_5 (2 K_8 + K_{10} + K_{11})$	0	0	0	0
8	$\frac{8}{3} K_3 + 4 K_{12}$	$\frac{4}{3} K_5$	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
9	$-\frac{4}{3} (K_4 + K_{12} + K_{13})$	$\frac{4}{3} K_5$	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	0	0
10	$-2 K_{13}$	$4 K_6$	0	0	0	0	0
11	$2 (K_4 + K_{13})$	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	$-4 K_3$	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Large- N_C parameters $\mathcal{K}_i^{(k)}$ of the $(g_8 Z_i)^\infty$ LECs in eq. (4.10).

ref. [57]. The only η_1 -exchange contributions to the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ amplitudes are

$$\tilde{X}_{18}^{\eta_1} = 3 \tilde{X}_{19}^{\eta_1} = -2 \tilde{X}_{20}^{\eta_1} = \tilde{X}_{31}^{\eta_1} = \frac{L_7^\infty}{M_\pi^2}, \quad \tilde{X}_{33}^{\eta_1} = 0. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

The large- N_C predictions for the electroweak LECs $(g_8 Z_i)^\infty$ in eq. (4.10) are governed by the constants $\mathcal{K}_i^{(k)}$, compiled in table 11. They are functions of the electromagnetic and strong χ PT couplings K_i and L_i , respectively.

B Updated estimate of λ_3^{SS}

The $R\chi$ T coupling λ_3^{SS} splits the masses of the different isospin components of the scalar-resonance nonet multiplet through the term

$$\mathcal{L}_S^{\text{mass}} = -\frac{M_S^2}{2} \langle S^2 \rangle + \lambda_3^{SS} 4B_0 \langle S^2 \mathcal{M} \rangle. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

The common multiplet mass and λ_3^{SS} can then be determined through the relations [123]:

$$\lambda_3^{SS} = \frac{M_{I=1}^2 - M_{I=1/2}^2}{4(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)}, \quad M_S^2 = M_{I=1}^2 + \frac{M_\pi^2 (M_{I=1}^2 - M_{I=1/2}^2)}{M_K^2 - M_\pi^2}, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

with M_I the mass of the scalar meson with isospin I .

In order to identify the members of the scalar resonance nonet, we must exclude the lightest observed scalars that are well understood as dynamically-generated poles arising from 2-Goldstone scattering: $f_0(500)$ (σ), $K_0^*(700)$ (κ), $a_0(980)$ and $f_0(980)$ [140–144]. The $I = 1/2$ and $I = 1$ members of the resonance nonet are identified without controversy with $K_0^*(1430)$ and $a_0(1450)$ respectively. For the $I = 0$ states, we have three possible

Set-up	Δ_0	$f_{5/2}$	Ω_{IB}	Ω_{eff}
Old value [2]	0.08346	0.08360	0.2267	0.05967
New value	0.05578	0.08168	0.2470	0.1095
Δ_{WC}	-0.11	-0.0008	0.0017	0.013
Δ_{L_5}	-0.017	0.0009	-0.032	-0.016
Δ_{L_8}	0.0028	0.0012	-0.0060	-0.010
Δ_{L_7}	-0.0006	0.0000	0.029	0.029
Δ_{K_i}	0.0012	-0.0036	0.022	0.024
Δ_{X_i}	0.0017	0.0001	-0.0011	-0.0029
$\Delta_{\varepsilon^{(2)}}$	-0.0003	0.0000	0.011	0.011
$\Delta_{B(\mu_{\text{SD}})}$	-0.0049	0.0005	-0.0066	-0.0021

Table 12. NLO central values for $\alpha \neq 0$ and impact of the different modified inputs.

candidates: $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$ and $f_0(1710)$. Thus, there are two possible scenarios:

$$A : \quad f_0(1370), K_0^*(1430), a_0(1450), f_0(1500).$$

$$B : \quad f_0(1370), K_0^*(1430), a_0(1450), f_0(1710).$$

One can figure out the favoured dynamical option, comparing these candidates with the predicted isosinglet masses. Using the relation [123],

$$M_{L,H}^2 = M_{I=1/2}^2 \mp |M_{I=1/2}^2 - M_{I=1}^2|, \tag{B.3}$$

we find $M_L = 1374 \text{ MeV}$ and $M_H = 1474 \text{ MeV}$ for the lighter and heavier isosinglet scalar states, respectively. Therefore, we can conclude that the lightest scalar-resonance nonet is given by the scenario A. Moreover, since the values of $M_{L,H}$ are very close to the measured masses, additional nonet-symmetry-breaking corrections to the scalar masses can be neglected (i.e., $k_m^R = \gamma_R = 0$, in ref. [123]). Inserting the scalar resonance masses in the relations (B.2), one finally finds the values of M_S and λ_3^{SS} given in eq. (4.15).

C Parametric uncertainties in Ω_{eff} , Ω_{IB} , Δ_0 and $f_{5/2}$

Since this work is an update of refs. [2, 7], it is worth to compare the impact of the different updated inputs in the final (central) values of the IB parameters. This is shown in table 12 for the results of the complete NLO analysis with $\alpha \neq 0$. The quantities Δ_i correspond to the difference between the updated result and the one obtained with the old input for the variable i ($i = \text{WC}$ stands for Wilson Coefficients). The impact of the different changed inputs is comparable in size, and typically slightly smaller than the central values. In particular, the sensitivity to L_7 is remarkable.

Set-up	Δ_0	$f_{5/2}$	Ω_{IB}	Ω_{eff}
Central	-0.0049	0.0	0.159	0.164
$\sigma_{\mu_{\text{SD}}}$	+0.0001 -0.0002	0.0	+0.001 -0.001	+0.001 -0.001
σ_{ν_χ}	0.0001	0.0	+0.048 -0.047	+0.048 -0.047
σ_{γ_5}	0.0004	0.0	0.001	0.002
$\sigma_{L_{5,8}}$	0.0001	0.0	0.015	0.015
σ_{L_7}	0.0012	0.0000	0.065	0.066
σ_{X_i}	0.0000	0.0	0.007	0.007

Table 13. NLO central values for $\alpha = 0$ and their parametric errors.

Set-up	Δ_0	$f_{5/2}$	Ω_{IB}	Ω_{eff}
Central	0.0557	0.0	0.195	0.139
$\sigma_{\mu_{\text{SD}}}$	+0.0003 -0.0000	0.0	+0.001 -0.001	+0.001 -0.001
σ_{ν_χ}	0.0000	0.0	0.000	0.000
σ_{γ_5}	0.0066	0.0	0.001	0.006
$\sigma_{L_{5,8}}$	0.0053	0.0	0.010	0.005
σ_{K_i}	0.0021	0.0	0.038	0.036

Table 14. LO central values for $\alpha \neq 0$ and their parametric errors.

In tables 13, 14 and 15 we detail the different sources of parametric uncertainties for Δ_0 , $f_{5/2}$, Ω_{IB} , and Ω_{eff} at both LO and NLO, and for $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha \neq 0$. We consider the following uncertainties:

- $\sigma_{\mu_{\text{SD}}}$ and σ_{ν_χ} . Uncertainties associated to the large- N_C matching procedure, which leads to ambiguities when setting both the short-distance (μ_{SD}) and the chiral (ν_χ) scales. They are estimated by varying them in the intervals $\mu_{\text{SD}} \in [0.9, 1.2]$ GeV and $\nu_\chi \in [0.6, 1]$ GeV.
- σ_{γ_5} . Uncertainty associated with the choice of renormalization prescription for γ_5 . We have taken the difference between the results obtained using the HV and NDR schemes.
- $\sigma_{L_{5,7,8}}$. Uncertainties from the input values of the strong LECs $L_{5,7,8}$ in eq. (2).
- σ_{K_i} and σ_{X_i} . Uncertainties associated, respectively, with the NLO electromagnetic LECs K_i and the NNLO strong couplings X_i .

Set-up	Δ_0	$f_{5/2}$	Ω_{IB}	Ω_{eff}
Central	0.0558	0.0817	0.247	0.110
$\sigma_{\mu_{\text{SD}}}$	+ 0.0014 - 0.0011	+ 0.0002 - 0.0006	+ 0.002 - 0.002	+ 0.000 - 0.000
σ_{ν_χ}	+ 0.0017 - 0.0016	+ 0.0232 - 0.0243	0.034	+ 0.057 - 0.055
σ_{γ_5}	0.0066	0.0008	0.001	0.005
$\sigma_{L_{5,8}}$	0.0053	0.0009	0.017	0.015
σ_{L_7}	0.0012	0.0000	0.065	0.066
σ_{K_i}	0.0019	0.0031	0.018	0.013
σ_{X_i}	0.0020	0.0003	0.003	0.005

Table 15. NLO central values for $\alpha \neq 0$ and their parametric errors.

D Exploring dependence on “isospin scheme”

In this appendix we explore the dependence of Ω_{eff} on the scheme-dependent definition of isospin limit in QCD. For recent developments on the definition of “isospin-symmetric QCD” on the lattice, we refer the reader to refs. [92, 130] and references therein. In our work we use as reference scheme (“Scheme I”) the one adopted in ref. [2], in which the meson masses in the isospin limit are taken as follows:

$$M_\pi^2 \equiv M_{\pi^0}^2, \tag{D.1}$$

$$M_K^2 \equiv M_{K^0}^2. \tag{D.2}$$

The LO meson masses with inclusion of isospin breaking then read:

$$M_{\pi^0}^2 = M_\pi^2, \tag{D.3}$$

$$M_{\pi^\pm}^2 = M_\pi^2 + 2e^2 ZF^2, \tag{D.4}$$

$$M_{K^0}^2 = M_K^2, \tag{D.5}$$

$$M_{K^\pm}^2 = M_K^2 - \frac{4\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) + 2e^2 ZF^2, \tag{D.6}$$

where we used $B_0(m_s - \hat{m}) = M_K^2 - M_\pi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{(2)})$ in the second term of $M_{K^\pm}^2$. In the hadronic schemes of refs. [92, 130] this would correspond to defining iso-symmetric QCD by fixing \hat{m} and m_s from the physical values of M_{π^0} and M_{K^0} .

We will contrast the above scheme to “Scheme II”, which treats the kaon masses more symmetrically. In this scheme we take the meson masses in the isospin limit to be as follows:

$$M_\pi^2 \equiv M_{\pi^0}^2, \tag{D.7}$$

$$M_K^2 \equiv \frac{1}{2} \{M_{K^\pm}^2 + M_{K^0}^2 - (M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)\}. \tag{D.8}$$

The LO meson masses with isospin breaking are then

$$M_{\pi^0}^2 = M_{\pi}^2, \tag{D.9}$$

$$M_{\pi^\pm}^2 = M_{\pi}^2 + 2e^2 ZF^2, \tag{D.10}$$

$$M_{K^0}^2 = M_K^2 + \frac{2\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} (M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2), \tag{D.11}$$

$$M_{K^\pm}^2 = M_K^2 - \frac{2\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} (M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2) + 2e^2 ZF^2, \tag{D.12}$$

where again we used $B_0(m_s - \hat{m}) = M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{(2)})$ to re-write the terms proportional to $\varepsilon^{(2)}$. In the hadronic schemes of refs. [92, 130], this would correspond to defining iso-symmetric QCD by fixing \hat{m} and m_s from the physical values of M_{π^0} and the combination M_K defined by eq. (D.8). Note that in Scheme II, to LO in the chiral expansion, \hat{m} and m_s take the same value in both full QCD and iso-symmetric QCD. This is not the case in Scheme I.

D.1 Leading-order analysis

After putting the external legs on the appropriate mass-shells, the tree-level amplitudes are:

$$A_{+-} = -\sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_{K^0}^2 - M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - e^2 F^2 g_{\text{ewk}}), \tag{D.13}$$

$$A_{00} = -\sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_{K^0}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2) \left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}\right), \tag{D.14}$$

$$A_{+0} = -G_8 F (M_{\pi^0}^2 - M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - e^2 F g_{\text{ewk}}) - G_8 F \left\{ M_{K^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2) \right\} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}, \tag{D.15}$$

where the explicit terms involving $\varepsilon^{(2)}$ arise from π^0 - η mixing. Using the two schemes defined above for the mesons masses, we can split the amplitudes as follows

$$A_{ij} = A_{ij}^{(0)} + \delta A_{ij}, \tag{D.16}$$

where $A_{ij}^{(0)}$ represents the ‘‘isospin limit’’ result and δA_{ij} the deviation from that limit. Both terms in the above decomposition are scheme dependent.

The isospin-limit amplitudes have the same form in both schemes:

$$A_{+-}^{(0)} = A_{00}^{(0)} = -\sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2), \quad A_{+0}^{(0)} = 0. \tag{D.17}$$

The scheme dependence is due to the fact that M_K^2 takes different values in the two schemes.

Using Scheme I, the deviations from the isospin limit are:

$$\delta A_{+-}^{(1)} = \sqrt{2} G_8 F (e^2 F^2) (2Z + g_{\text{ewk}}), \tag{D.18}$$

$$\delta A_{00}^{(1)} = \sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}, \tag{D.19}$$

$$\delta A_{+0}^{(1)} = G_8 F (e^2 F^2) (2Z + g_{\text{ewk}}) - G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}. \tag{D.20}$$

Using Scheme II we find:

$$\delta A_{+-}^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_{+-}^{(\text{I})} - \sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}, \quad (\text{D.21})$$

$$\delta A_{00}^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_{00}^{(\text{I})} - \sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)} = 0, \quad (\text{D.22})$$

$$\delta A_{+0}^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_{+0}^{(\text{I})}. \quad (\text{D.23})$$

For the isospin-basis amplitudes of interest in ϵ' we then have:

$$\delta A_0^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_0^{(\text{I})} - \sqrt{2} G_8 F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)}, \quad (\text{D.24})$$

$$\delta A_2^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_2^{(\text{I})}, \quad (\text{D.25})$$

$$\delta A_2^{+(\text{II})} = \delta A_2^{+(\text{I})}. \quad (\text{D.26})$$

Let us now discuss the implications of the above scheme dependence. First, note that since $\delta A_2^{(\text{II})} = \delta A_2^{(\text{I})}$, the fit to $\text{Re} g_{27}$, controlled by the $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0$ rate, is essentially unchanged.

For the CP-violating sector, we need to study the scheme dependence of Ω_{IB} , Δ_0 , and $f_{5/2}$, that appear as correction factors in the formula for ϵ' , namely:

$$\Omega_{\text{IB}} = \frac{\text{Re} A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re} A_2^{(0)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Im} \delta A_2^{\text{non-emp}}}{\text{Im} A_0^{(0)}}, \quad (\text{D.27})$$

$$\Delta_0 = \frac{\text{Im} \delta A_0}{\text{Im} A_0^{(0)}} - \frac{\text{Re} \delta A_0}{\text{Re} A_0^{(0)}}, \quad (\text{D.28})$$

$$f_{5/2} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{\text{Re} A_{5/2}}{\text{Re} A_{3/2}^{(0)}}. \quad (\text{D.29})$$

The above quantities are of first order in isospin-breaking parameters ($\varepsilon^{(2)}$ and e^2). Now note that the scheme dependence of the ‘‘isospin-limit’’ quantities denoted by the superscript ‘‘(0)’’ is itself of first order in isospin breaking. Therefore we conclude that, to first order in isospin breaking the scheme dependence of Ω_{IB} , Δ_0 , and $f_{5/2}$ is controlled by the scheme dependence of δA_0 , $\delta A_2^{\text{non-emp}}$, and $A_{5/2}$. From the amplitude shifts given above, we therefore conclude that to leading order in the chiral expansion

$$\Omega_{\text{IB}}^{(\text{II})} = \Omega_{\text{IB}}^{(\text{I})}, \quad (\text{D.30})$$

$$f_{5/2}^{(\text{II})} = f_{5/2}^{(\text{I})} = 0, \quad (\text{D.31})$$

$$\Delta_0^{(\text{II})} = \Delta_0^{(\text{I})} + \frac{\text{Im}(\delta A_0^{(\text{II})} - \delta A_0^{(\text{I})})}{\text{Im} A_0^{(0)}} - \frac{\text{Re}(\delta A_0^{(\text{II})} - \delta A_0^{(\text{I})})}{\text{Re} A_0^{(0)}}. \quad (\text{D.32})$$

Using eq. (D.24), the explicit form of $A_0^{(0)}$ to leading order

$$A_0^{(0)} = -\sqrt{2} F (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \left(\frac{G_{27}}{9} + G_8 \right), \quad (\text{D.33})$$

and the fact that $\text{Im } G_{27} = 0$, we find

$$\Delta_0^{(\text{II})} - \Delta_0^{(\text{I})} = \frac{2\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\text{Re } g_{27}}{\text{Re } g_8}} \right) \simeq \frac{2\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{9} \frac{\text{Re } g_{27}}{\text{Re } g_8} \sim 8.5 \times 10^{-5}. \quad (\text{D.34})$$

The ‘‘isospin-scheme’’ dependence is comparable to the LO central value induced by strong isospin breaking using Scheme I, namely $\Delta_0^{(\text{I})}|_{\text{LO}, \alpha=0} = -4 \times 10^{-5}$ [2]. Including EM effects one has $\Delta_0^{(\text{I})}|_{\text{LO}} = (8.7 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-2}$, implying that the scheme dependence in Δ_0 and therefore in Ω_{eff} (see eq. (5.12)) is completely negligible compared to other uncertainties.

D.2 Beyond leading order

As for the LO analysis, we focus on the comparison of ‘‘Scheme I’’ and ‘‘Scheme II’’ only. We note that to first order in isospin breaking and any order in the chiral expansion the only amplitudes that can possibly differ between Scheme I and Scheme II are $\mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(\varepsilon)}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(\varepsilon)}$. Based on this observation we already conclude that

$$f_{5/2}^{(\text{II})} = f_{5/2}^{(\text{I})} \quad (\text{D.35})$$

holds beyond leading order. In order to quantify the isospin-scheme dependence of $\mathcal{A}_{1/2,3/2}^{(\varepsilon)}$ at NLO, we need to consider three effects:

1. Expressing F in terms of F_π in the tree-level amplitudes;
2. Counterterm amplitudes proportional to $G_8 N_i$;
3. Loop amplitudes with G_8 insertions and isospin breaking only in the masses (internal and external).

In what follows we discuss the first two effects. For this discussion, let us recall the relevant terms in eq. (3.10)

$$\mathcal{A}_n \supset -G_8 F_\pi (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \left[\mathcal{A}_n^{(8)} + \varepsilon^{(2)} \mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon)} \right], \quad n = 1/2, 3/2. \quad (\text{D.36})$$

D.2.1 Expressing F in terms of F_π in the tree-level amplitudes

The relation between F and F_π takes the form

$$F = F_\pi \left\{ 1 + f^{(s)}(M_K^2, M_\pi^2) + \varepsilon^{(2)} g^{(s)}(M_K^2, M_\pi^2) \right\}, \quad s = \text{I, II}, \quad (\text{D.37})$$

where $f^{(s)}(x, y)$ and $g^{(s)}(x, y)$ are scheme-dependent functions of the meson masses arising from loops and counterterms, and M_K^2 and M_π^2 denote the isospin-limit masses in the chosen scheme. Using the expression of F_π in terms of the quark masses [80], one obtains

$$f^{(\text{I})}(x, y) = f^{(\text{II})}(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad (\text{D.38})$$

$$g^{(\text{I})}(x, y) = g(x, y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (x - y) \left[\frac{8L_4^r(\mu)}{F^2} - \frac{1}{2(4\pi F)^2} \left(1 + \log \frac{x}{\mu^2} \right) \right], \quad (\text{D.39})$$

$$g^{(\text{II})}(x, y) = 0, \quad (\text{D.40})$$

and the form of $f(x, y)$ is irrelevant for our discussion.

Upon making the substitutions (D.37) in the tree-level amplitudes, one obtains

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon)} = \bar{\mathcal{A}}_n^{(\varepsilon)} \left[1 + f^{(s)}(M_K^2, M_\pi^2) \right] + a_n^{(8)} g^{(s)}(M_K^2, M_\pi^2), \quad (\text{D.41})$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{A}}_n^{(\varepsilon)}$ is the strong isospin-violating amplitude before making the replacement $F \rightarrow F_\pi$. The term involving $f(M_K^2, M_\pi^2)$ is scheme independent to first order in isospin breaking (recall that $\mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon)}$ is already multiplied by $\varepsilon^{(2)}$, so changing the value of the masses in the argument of $f(x, y)$ leads to higher-order effects in isospin breaking). The term proportional to $g(x, y)$ is scheme dependent. So one gets

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon),(\text{I})} - \mathcal{A}_n^{(\varepsilon),(\text{II})} = a_n^{(8)} g(M_K^2, M_\pi^2). \quad (\text{D.42})$$

Recalling that

$$a_{1/2}^{(8)} = \sqrt{2}, \quad a_{3/2}^{(8)} = 0, \quad (\text{D.43})$$

then one sees that there is no scheme dependence in the $\Delta I = 3/2$ amplitudes, while there is a residual scheme dependence in the $\Delta I = 1/2$ amplitude, namely:

$$\delta A_2^{(\varepsilon),(\text{II})} = \delta A_2^{(\varepsilon),(\text{I})}, \quad (\text{D.44})$$

$$\delta A_0^{(\varepsilon),(\text{II})} = \delta A_0^{(\varepsilon),(\text{I})} + \varepsilon^{(2)} \sqrt{2} G_8 F_\pi (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) g(M_K^2, M_\pi^2). \quad (\text{D.45})$$

The above results lead to:

$$\Omega_{\text{IB}}^{(\text{II})} = \Omega_{\text{IB}}^{(\text{I})}, \quad (\text{D.46})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_0^{(\text{II})} - \Delta_0^{(\text{I})} &= \varepsilon^{(2)} g(M_K^2, M_\pi^2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\text{Re } g_{27}}{\text{Re } g_8}} \right) \\ &\simeq \varepsilon^{(2)} g(M_K^2, M_\pi^2) \frac{1}{9} \frac{\text{Re } g_{27}}{\text{Re } g_8} \sim 10^{-6}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.47})$$

This is to be compared to the NLO results [2] $\Delta_0^{(\text{I})}|_{\text{NLO}, \alpha=0} = -(5.1 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$ and $\Delta_0^{(\text{I})}|_{\text{NLO}} = (5.7 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$, showing again that the scheme dependence of Δ_0 and, therefore, Ω_{eff} (see eq. (5.12)) is well below current uncertainties in Δ_0 and Ω_{eff} .

D.2.2 Contributions proportional to $G_8 N_i$

These amplitudes have the structure:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} \propto & \sum_{i=5}^9 N_i \left(\sum_q A_{iq} B_0 m_q \right) \left(\sum_{ab} B_{ab} p_a \cdot p_b \right) \\ & + \sum_{i=10}^{13} N_i \left(\sum_q C_{iq} B_0 m_q \right) \left(\sum_q D_{iq} B_0 m_q \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.48})$$

where p_n are the external particle momenta. The ‘‘isospin scheme’’ dependence arises when expressing $p_i \cdot p_j$ and $B_0 m_q$ in terms of the meson masses.

Expanding the amplitudes in the two schemes one can check that δA_{+-} and δA_{00} are shifted by the same amount, so only δA_0 can depend on the scheme. Explicitly we find

$$\delta A_2^{(\varepsilon),(\text{II})} = \delta A_2^{(\varepsilon),(\text{I})}, \quad (\text{D.49})$$

$$\delta A_0^{(\varepsilon),(\text{II})} = \delta A_0^{(\varepsilon),(\text{I})} - \frac{4\varepsilon^{(2)}}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} F_\pi (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \tilde{\Delta}, \quad (\text{D.50})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Delta} = \frac{1}{F_\pi^2} G_8 \left[M_K^2 (2N_5 - 4N_7 + 4N_8 + 2N_9) \right. \\ \left. + M_\pi^2 (N_5 + 6N_7 - N_8 - N_9 - 2N_{10} - 4N_{11} - 2N_{12}) \right]. \quad (\text{D.51}) \end{aligned}$$

As before, the implications for ϵ' are that Ω_{IB} is scheme independent (up to second order in isospin breaking) while Δ_0 is scheme dependent. Using the above expressions, the scheme dependence of Δ_0 can be estimated as follows:

$$\Delta_0^{(\text{II})} - \Delta_0^{(\text{I})} = \varepsilon^{(2)} \left[\frac{\text{Im}(\tilde{\Delta})}{\text{Im} G_8} - \frac{\text{Re}(\tilde{\Delta})}{\text{Re} G_8 \left(1 + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\text{Re} g_{27}}{\text{Re} g_8} \right)} \right] \simeq 10^{-3}, \quad (\text{D.52})$$

still well below the total uncertainty of Δ_0 and Ω_{eff} .

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