

Isospin violation in low-energy charged pion-kaon scattering^{#1}

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Abstract

We evaluate the isospin breaking corrections to the scattering amplitude $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$ at threshold in the framework of chiral perturbation theory. This channel is of particular interest for the strong $2S - 2P$ energy level shift in pion-kaon bound states. While a prediction of this level shift is hampered by a large uncertainty in the isoscalar scattering length, we find only a moderate uncertainty of about 3% in the electromagnetic corrections which are relevant for the extraction of the scattering lengths from experiment.

Keywords: *pion-kaon scattering, electromagnetic corrections, chiral perturbation theory*

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1. Pion–kaon (πK) scattering near threshold is one of the cleanest processes to test our understanding of chiral dynamics in the presence of strange quarks. It has been pointed out recently that the structure of the QCD vacuum might change dramatically with increasing number of flavors, such that the scenario for chiral symmetry breaking might be different for chiral SU(3) as compared to SU(2) [1]: the quark condensate, which has been shown to be large ($B = |\langle 0 | \bar{q}q | 0 \rangle| / F^2 \gg F$, where F is the pion decay constant in the chiral limit) for two flavors [2], might be sizeably suppressed in the three–flavor case. πK scattering might be used to test different scenarios for the SU(3) condensate in much a similar way as $\pi\pi$ scattering has been used in [2] to show that the large condensate hypothesis indeed holds for two flavors. As was pointed out in [3], one particular combination of the πK S–wave scattering lengths (the isoscalar one) is rather sensitive to deviations from the standard scenario. The existing determinations of these scattering lengths are, however, plagued by large uncertainties, such that hope lies in the extraction of these parameters from πK bound states in the DIRAC experiment at CERN [4]. Measurements of both the partial width for the decay into the neutral channel, $\Gamma_{\pi^0 K^0} \propto |T_{\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0}^{\text{thr}}|^2$, and the strong $2S - 2P$ energy level shift, $\Delta E_{2S-2P}^{\text{str}} \propto T_{\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+}^{\text{thr}}$, allow to determine two independent combinations of the scattering lengths.

In order to relate lifetime and strong energy level shift of $\pi^- K^+$ (or $\pi^+ K^-$) atoms to particular combinations of the pion–kaon scattering lengths, one has to make use of modified Deser formulae [5] which include next–to–leading order effects in isospin breaking,

$$\Gamma_{\pi^0 K^0} \propto \left(a_0^{3/2} - a_0^{1/2} + \epsilon \right)^2 (1 + \kappa) , \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta E_{2S-2P}^{\text{str}} \propto \left(a_0^{3/2} + 2a_0^{1/2} + \epsilon' \right) (1 + \kappa') , \quad (2)$$

(see [6, 7] for equivalent formulae for the cases of ponium and pionic hydrogen). Here, $\epsilon(\epsilon')$ represents the isospin violating correction in the regular part of the scattering amplitudes $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0(\pi^- K^+)$ at threshold, while $\kappa(\kappa')$ is an additional contribution only calculable within the bound state formalism. The correction ϵ to the scattering length relevant for the lifetime measurement has been evaluated in [8, 9]. Here, we complete that analysis by also calculating the isospin violating shift ϵ' in the elastic charged channel.

2. The effective Lagrangian underlying our calculation can be expanded at low energies according to

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}^{(4)} + \dots , \quad (3)$$

where the superscripts (2), (4) refer to the chiral dimension. Chiral power counting for the combined description of the strong and the electromagnetic sector attributes the chiral dimension p to all momenta involved, to the pseudo–Goldstone boson masses (M_π, M_K, M_η), as well as to the electric charge e . Therefore any term of the form $e^{2j} q^{2k} M_\pi^l M_K^m M_\eta^n$ with $2j + 2k + l + m + n = 4$ is counted as fourth order.

The Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}^{(2)}$ leads to the well–known lowest–order mass formulae for pions and kaons including leading electromagnetic effects,

$$M_{\pi^\pm}^2 = B(m_u + m_d) + 2Ze^2 F^2 , \quad M_{\pi^0}^2 = B(m_u + m_d) + \mathcal{O}\left((m_u - m_d)^2\right) , \quad (4)$$

$$M_{K^\pm}^2 = B(m_u + m_s) + 2Ze^2 F^2 , \quad M_{K^0}^2 = B(m_d + m_s) , \quad (5)$$

as well as to the Gell–Mann–Okubo relation valid at this accuracy,

$$3M_\eta^2 = 2M_{K^\pm}^2 + 2M_{K^0}^2 - 2M_{\pi^\pm}^2 + M_{\pi^0}^2 + \mathcal{O}\left((m_u - m_d)^2\right) . \quad (6)$$

$m_{u,d,s}$ refer to the quark masses, the low-energy constant B is linked to quark condensate as already mentioned above, and F is the common meson decay constant in the chiral limit. The constant Z accompanying the electromagnetic corrections to the charged meson masses can be fixed from the leading order pion mass difference, $\Delta_\pi = M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2 = 2Ze^2F^2$, as the strong pion mass shift of order $(m_u - m_d)^2$ is numerically tiny. Furthermore, the light quark mass difference induces the isospin breaking effect of $\pi^0\eta$ mixing, where the mixing angle, at leading order, is given by

$$\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{m_u - m_d}{m_s - \hat{m}} , \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{m} = (m_u + m_d)/2$. We will express all isospin breaking effects due to the light quark mass difference in terms of ϵ . In this work, the isospin symmetry limit is defined according to e.g. [6], i.e. using the *charged* meson masses $M_{\pi^\pm}$, $M_{K^\pm}$ as a reference. Neutral meson masses entering via loop diagrams will be expanded around this limit, to leading order in isospin breaking. We therefore introduce a unified counting scheme for isospin violating effects, combining both electromagnetic and strong effects in a common parameter $\delta \in \{e^2, m_u - m_d\}$.

For the description of the process $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$ at one-loop level, several low-energy constants of the fourth-order Lagrangian are needed, for which we refer to the literature: the Lagrangian involving the strong low-energy constants L_i was defined in [10], while the operators corresponding to the electromagnetic constants K_i can be found in [11]. For numerical evaluations, we use the central values and error estimates for the hadronic low-energy constants as given in [12]. For the electromagnetic ones, we use the estimates obtained via resonance saturation in [13], and add error bars of natural size ($\pm 1/16\pi^2$) uniformly.

3. Pion-kaon scattering in the isospin limit can be described by two independent amplitudes $T^\pm$ which are isospin-even and -odd, respectively,

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} T^+ + \frac{1}{2} [\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta] T^- \quad (8)$$

(α, β are the isospin indices of the pions), and which are related to amplitudes of definite total isospin 1/2 and 3/2 by $3T^+ = T^{1/2} + 2T^{3/2}$, $3T^- = T^{1/2} - T^{3/2}$. These amplitudes (which are functions of the usual Mandelstam variables s, t, u subject to the constraint $s+t+u = 2(M_K^2 + M_\pi^2)$) can be decomposed into partial waves $t_l^I(s)$ according to

$$T^I(s, t, u) = 16\pi \sum_l (2l+1) t_l^I(s) P_l(\cos \theta) , \quad (9)$$

where θ denotes the scattering angle in the center-of-mass system, and $P_l(\cos \theta)$ are the Legendre polynomials. The real parts can be expanded at threshold in terms of scattering lengths (a_l^I) and effective ranges (b_l^I),

$$\text{Re } t_l^I(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} q^{2l} \left\{ a_l^I + b_l^I q^2 + \mathcal{O}(q^4) \right\} , \quad (10)$$

for center-of-mass momenta q . We will only be concerned with corrections to the S-wave scattering length in this letter and therefore note that this quantity is linked to the real part of the amplitude at threshold (i.e. for $q = 0$) by

$$\text{Re } T_{\text{thr}}^I = 8\pi (M_K + M_\pi) a_0^I + \mathcal{O}(q^2) . \quad (11)$$

The pion-kaon scattering lengths in the isospin limit have been evaluated up to one-loop order in [14], and analytic expressions for the complete scattering amplitudes can be found in [15],

however no analytic formulae for the scattering lengths were written down. We therefore quote these for $a_0^\pm$ here:

$$a_0^- = \frac{M_K M_\pi}{8\pi F_\pi^2 (M_K + M_\pi)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{M_\pi^2}{F_\pi^2} \left[8L_5^r \right. \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{8M_K^2 - 5M_\pi^2}{2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{23M_K^2}{9(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_K}{\lambda} + \frac{28M_K^2 - 9M_\pi^2}{18(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\eta}{\lambda} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{4M_K}{9M_\pi} \frac{\sqrt{(M_K - M_\pi)(2M_K + M_\pi)}}{M_K + M_\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K + M_\pi)}{M_K - 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{2M_K + M_\pi}} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{4M_K}{9M_\pi} \frac{\sqrt{(M_K + M_\pi)(2M_K - M_\pi)}}{M_K - M_\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K - M_\pi)}{M_K + 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K + M_\pi}{2M_K - M_\pi}} \right) \right\} \right\},$$

$$a_0^+ = \frac{M_K^2 M_\pi^2}{8\pi F_\pi^4 (M_K + M_\pi)} \left[16 \left(2L_1^r + 2L_2^r + L_3 - 2L_4^r - \frac{L_5^r}{2} + 2L_6^r + L_8^r \right) \right. \quad (13)$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{11M_\pi^2}{2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{67M_K^2 - 8M_\pi^2}{9(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_K}{\lambda} + \frac{24M_K^2 - 5M_\pi^2}{18(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\eta}{\lambda} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{4}{9} \frac{\sqrt{(M_K - M_\pi)(2M_K + M_\pi)}}{M_K + M_\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K + M_\pi)}{M_K - 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{2M_K + M_\pi}} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{4}{9} \frac{\sqrt{(M_K + M_\pi)(2M_K - M_\pi)}}{M_K - M_\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K - M_\pi)}{M_K + 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K + M_\pi}{2M_K - M_\pi}} \right) + \frac{43}{9} \right\} \right].$$

The chiral analysis of these two quantities displays a remarkably different behavior (which only becomes transparent when one discusses $a_0^\pm$ instead of $a_0^{1/2}$, $a_0^{3/2}$): As was pointed out e.g. in [16], a_0^- at order $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ depends only on one single low-energy constant, L_5 , which is in turn determined by the ratio F_K/F_π , such that a_0^- can be predicted to a very good accuracy, $a_0^- = (0.0793 \pm 0.0006)M_\pi^{-1}$. On the contrary, no less than seven low-energy constants enter the isoscalar scattering length a_0^+ , some of them known to rather poor accuracy, such that the chiral prediction for this quantity at one-loop order is plagued by a very large uncertainty, $a_0^+ = (0.025 \pm 0.017)M_\pi^{-1}$. Furthermore, the tree-level result for a_0^- receives only a 12% correction from one-loop contributions and counterterms (if, as done here, one normalizes the tree level result to $1/F_\pi^2$; see also the discussion in [8]), while a_0^+ vanishes at tree level, and the contributions at order $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ are rather large. In fact, if we regard the kaon as heavy and expand the expressions in eqs. (12), (13) in powers of M_π/M_K , a_0^- receives contributions of odd powers of the pion mass only, while a_0^+ scales with even powers of M_π , such that one has symbolically:

$$a_0^- = \frac{M_K M_\pi}{8\pi F_\pi^2 (M_K + M_\pi)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{M_\pi^2}{\Lambda_\chi^2} \left(c_0^- + c_2^- \frac{M_\pi^2}{M_K^2} + c_4^- \frac{M_\pi^4}{M_K^4} + \dots \right) + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_\chi^{-4}) \right\}, \quad (14)$$

$$a_0^+ = \frac{M_K M_\pi}{8\pi F_\pi^2 (M_K + M_\pi)} \left\{ \frac{M_\pi M_K}{\Lambda_\chi^2} \left(c_0^+ + c_2^+ \frac{M_\pi^2}{M_K^2} + c_4^+ \frac{M_\pi^4}{M_K^4} + \dots \right) + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_\chi^{-4}) \right\}, \quad (15)$$

where $\Lambda_\chi = 4\pi F_\pi$ is the chiral symmetry breaking scale. This makes it obvious that the one-loop contributions to a_0^- are suppressed by one power of M_π/M_K with respect to those to a_0^+ . This behavior is completely analogous to what one finds for pion-nucleon scattering lengths (see e.g. [17]). We note that the scattering length of the charge exchange process, entering the πK atom lifetime formula eq. (1), is given by $a_0(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0) = -\sqrt{2}a_0^-$, while the sum of isoscalar

and isovector scattering length enter the strong energy level shift eq. (2), $a_0(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+) = a_0^- + a_0^+$. We therefore expect a rather different accuracy in the predictions for these two quantities already from the purely strong contributions.

4. In the presence of isospin violation and in particular of virtual photon effects, the threshold expansion eq. (11) has to be modified: already at tree level, the one-photon exchange contributing to $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$ cannot be decomposed into partial waves and diverges at threshold. In order to allow for a direct matching to the description of the energy-level shift in the bound state formalism, we follow the prescription given in [7] (for the analogous case of $\pi^- p$ atoms) to circumvent these problems, valid to leading order in the fine structure constant: the amplitude $T_{\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+}$ can be uniquely decomposed into the piece containing all diagrams that can be made disconnected by cutting one photon line, and the remainder that contains at least one strong pion-kaon interaction vertex: $T_{\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+} = T_{ex} + T_s$, where

$$T_{ex} = e^2 \left(\frac{u-s}{t} \right) F_\pi^V(t) F_K^V(t) . \quad (16)$$

T_{ex} is represented diagrammatically in fig. 1. To the accuracy we are working, the pion and kaon

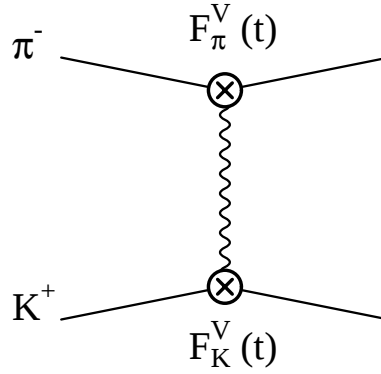


Figure 1: One-photon exchange contributions to $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$.

vector form factors are only needed in their isospin symmetric representation to one-loop order as given in [18]. Subtraction of the one-photon exchange diagram suffices to define the modified scattering length for $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$ in the presence of photons at tree level, which is now taken to be T_s at threshold instead of the full scattering amplitude. The isospin violating corrections at tree level were already given in [8] (as for all other physical pion-kaon channels), they can be expressed in terms of the (electromagnetic) pion mass difference Δ_π as

$$a_0(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+) = a_0^{\text{tree}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\Delta_\pi}{M_\pi M_K} \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2) = a_0^{\text{tree}} \{ 1 + 0.018 \} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2) , \quad (17)$$

where, for convenience, we have used the lowest-order isospin symmetric scattering length

$$a_0^{\text{tree}} = (a_0^- + a_0^+)^{\text{tree}} = \frac{M_K M_\pi}{8\pi F_\pi^2 (M_K + M_\pi)} . \quad (18)$$

No $m_u - m_d$ effects enter the scattering length at tree level.

However, even the scattering amplitude with the one-photon exchange diagrams subtracted cannot be expanded at threshold according to eq. (11) once photon loop-corrections are included, as the

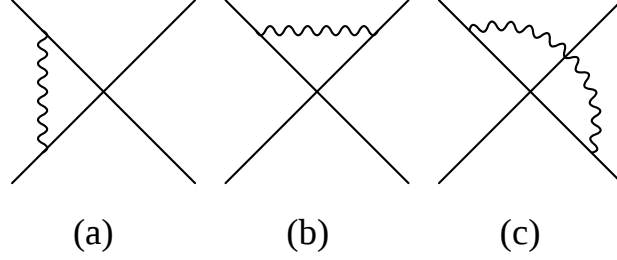


Figure 2: Vertex corrections by photon loops contributing to $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$.

vertex correction diagrams, see fig. 2, induce a kinematical divergence, the Coulomb pole. The real part of the corresponding scalar loop function

$$G^{ab\gamma}(P^2) = -i \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{\left((q_a + k)^2 - M_a^2\right) \left((q_b - k)^2 - M_b^2\right) (k^2 - m_\gamma^2)} \quad (19)$$

(with $P = q_a + q_b$, and a and b referring to the particles involved), has the following threshold behavior in the s -channel (fig. 2(a)) for $s \approx (M_K + M_\pi)^2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re } G^{\pi K \gamma}(s) &= -\frac{1}{32(M_K + M_\pi) q} \\ &+ \frac{1}{32\pi^2 M_K M_\pi} \left\{ 2 - \frac{M_K - M_\pi}{M_K + M_\pi} \log \frac{M_K}{M_\pi} - \log \frac{m_\gamma^2}{M_K M_\pi} \right\} + \mathcal{O}(q) , \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

while the corresponding loop functions in the t - and u -channels (fig. 2(b) and (c), respectively) are regular at threshold,

$$\text{Re } G^{\pi K \gamma}(u) = \frac{1}{32\pi^2 M_K M_\pi} \left\{ \frac{M_K + M_\pi}{M_K - M_\pi} \log \frac{M_K}{M_\pi} - 2 + \log \frac{m_\gamma^2}{M_K M_\pi} \right\} + \mathcal{O}(q) , \quad (21)$$

$$\text{Re } G^{\pi \pi \gamma}(t) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 M_\pi^2} \log \frac{m_\gamma}{M_\pi} + \mathcal{O}(q) , \quad (22)$$

for $u = (M_K - M_\pi)^2$ and $t = 0$, respectively. (For a full analytic expression for $G^{\pi K \gamma}(s)$, see [8].) The infrared divergences, collected here as terms involving $\log m_\gamma$, cancel at threshold. We therefore define the scattering length a_0 as the regular part of the amplitude T_s at threshold,

$$\text{Re } T_s = \frac{2\pi e^2 M_K M_\pi a_0^{\text{tree}}}{q} + 8\pi(M_K + M_\pi) a_0 + \mathcal{O}(q) . \quad (23)$$

5. We now give the results for the isospin violating effects in the scattering length for the physical channel $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$, which are expanded up to order ϵ and e^2 . We express these as relative corrections $\Delta a_0/a_0^{\text{tree}}$. The low-energy constants with the infinite part subtracted are denoted by L_i^r , K_i^r , as done conventionally. Note however that we do not display the dependence of these various constants on the renormalization scale λ explicitly. All corrections given below are of course scale independent.

The strong isospin violating contribution to the scattering length $a_0(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+)$ can be expressed as a relative correction to the lowest-order isospin symmetric result according to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta^{\text{str}} a_0}{a_0^{\text{tree}}} = & \frac{\epsilon M_\pi}{8\sqrt{3}F_\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{6M_K^3 - 24M_K^2 M_\pi + 19M_K M_\pi^2 - 3M_\pi^3}{2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\pi}{\lambda} \right. \\ & - \frac{64M_K(M_K - M_\pi)}{9(M_K + M_\pi)} \log \frac{M_K}{\lambda} + \frac{74M_K^3 - 40M_K^2 M_\pi - 43M_K M_\pi^2 + 27M_\pi^3}{18(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \log \frac{M_\eta}{\lambda} \\ & + \frac{160M_K^3 - 180M_K^2 M_\pi - 43M_K M_\pi^2 + 45M_\pi^3}{9(4M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \\ & \left. + \frac{2M_K(16M_K + 5M_\pi)}{9(M_K + M_\pi)} \sqrt{\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{2M_K + M_\pi}} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K + M_\pi)}{M_K - 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{2M_K + M_\pi}} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

In addition, the electromagnetic corrections can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta^{\text{em}} a_0}{a_0^{\text{tree}}} = & \frac{\Delta_\pi}{M_\pi M_K} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{F_\pi^2} \left[4(M_K^2 + M_\pi^2)(L_4^r - 2L_6^r - L_8^r) - (M_K - M_\pi)(M_K + 3M_\pi)L_5^r \right] \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{16\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \left[\frac{4M_\pi^3 + 2M_K^2 M_\pi + 11M_K M_\pi^2 - M_\pi^3}{2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} M_\pi \log \frac{M_\pi}{\lambda} \right. \\ & - \frac{9M_K^3 + 85M_K^2 M_\pi - 23M_K M_\pi^2 + M_\pi^3}{9(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} M_K \log \frac{M_K}{\lambda} \\ & - \frac{16M_K^3 + 8M_K^2 M_\pi + 36M_K M_\pi^2 + 7M_\pi^3}{18(M_K + M_\pi)} \log \frac{M_\eta}{\lambda} \\ & - \frac{8M_K^4 - 444M_K^3 M_\pi - 60M_K^2 M_\pi^2 + 111M_K M_\pi^3 + 16M_\pi^4}{18(4M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)} \\ & \left. - \frac{M_K M_\pi(16M_K^2 - 17M_K M_\pi - 8M_\pi^2)}{9(M_K + M_\pi)\sqrt{(M_K - M_\pi)(2M_K + M_\pi)}} \arctan \left(\frac{2(M_K + M_\pi)}{M_K - 2M_\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{2M_K + M_\pi}} \right) \right] \Big\} \\ & - e^2 \left\{ \frac{8}{3} K_1^r + 8 \left(\frac{M_K}{M_\pi} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_2^r - 4 \left(4 + \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_3^r - 2 \left(4 - \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_4^r \right. \\ & + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{M_K}{M_\pi} + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_5^r + \frac{14}{3} \left(\frac{M_K}{M_\pi} - \frac{20}{21} + \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_6^r \\ & \left. - 8 \left(\frac{M_K}{M_\pi} + \frac{M_\pi}{M_K} \right) K_8^r - 12 \left(\frac{M_K}{M_\pi} + \frac{M_\pi}{3M_K} \right) (K_{10}^r + K_{11}^r) \right\} \\ & + \frac{3e^2}{8\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{(5M_K - M_\pi)M_\pi}{M_K^2 - M_\pi^2} \log \frac{M_\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{(M_K^2 - M_K M_\pi + 4M_\pi^2)M_K}{(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)M_\pi} \log \frac{M_K}{\lambda} + \frac{M_K - M_\pi}{6M_\pi} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Inserting the values for the low-energy constants as given in [12, 13], we find the following corrections to the one-loop isospin symmetric prediction:

$$a_0(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+) = (a_0^- + a_0^+) \left\{ \underbrace{(1 \pm 16.1\%)}_{\mathcal{O}(p^4)} + \underbrace{1.2\%}_{\mathcal{O}(e^2)} - \underbrace{(0.3 \pm 3.2)\%}_{\mathcal{O}(p^2 e^2)} + \underbrace{0.2\%}_{\mathcal{O}(p^2(m_u - m_d))} \right\}. \quad (26)$$

Due to the appearance of the isoscalar scattering length, the one-loop representation for the isospin symmetric amplitude at threshold is afflicted by a rather large uncertainty (of about 16%).

Even if one includes isospin breaking corrections, this uncertainty still dominates the combined error for a chiral *prediction* of this quantity by far. If, however, the aim is to *extract* the sum of isovector and isoscalar scattering lengths from the experimental measurement of the strong energy level shift, the corresponding uncertainty in the electromagnetic corrections amounts to only 3.2% and is therefore reasonable with respect to the experimental accuracy that is expected. The central values for the various electromagnetic low-energy constants lead to a total isospin breaking shift of 1.1%. We remark that the *strong* isospin breaking is a pure loop effect and (at least with the normalization of the tree level amplitude as chosen here) free of any counterterms.

For comparison, we also rewrite the result of [8] in this very form:

$$a_0 \left(\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0 \right) = -\sqrt{2} a_0^- \left\{ \underbrace{(1 \pm 0.8\%)}_{\mathcal{O}(p^4)} + \underbrace{0.8\%}_{\mathcal{O}(e^2)} + \underbrace{0.5\%}_{\mathcal{O}(m_u - m_d)} - \underbrace{(0.8 \pm 0.7)\%}_{\mathcal{O}(p^2 e^2)} + \underbrace{(0.7 \pm 0.2)\%}_{\mathcal{O}(p^2(m_u - m_d))} \right\}. \quad (27)$$

In contrast to eq. (26), eq. (27) allows for a precise *prediction* of the charge exchange amplitude at threshold: compared to the isospin symmetric result, it is increased by 1.3% (for the central values of the low-energy constants involved), while the combined uncertainty is enlarged only from 0.8% to 1.1%. We note that, in contrast to what was found for the one-loop representations of $a_0^\pm$, there is no *systematic* reason for the difference in sizes of the electromagnetic uncertainties in the two channels at hand. As we attribute error bars $\pm 1/16\pi^2$ uniformly to all electromagnetic constants K_i , the total uncertainty is dominated by those counterterms which happen to appear with the largest numerical prefactors. For the process $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0$, the dominant of such terms turns out to be $\frac{8}{3}e^2 M_K/M_\pi (K_{10} + K_{11})$ (for the relative corrections to the scattering length, at leading order in M_π/M_K), while the very same combination dominates in $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- K^+$, just with a larger coefficient, $12e^2 M_K/M_\pi (K_{10} + K_{11})$.

6. In this letter, we have completed the analysis of leading-order isospin breaking corrections to the pion-kaon threshold amplitudes that enter the description of pion-kaon bound state properties, up to one-loop order. While previous findings on the $\pi^- K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^0$ amplitude allow for a rather precise prediction of the lifetime, with isospin breaking corrections and the combined uncertainty of a size of the order of 1% (modulo the additional bound states corrections that still have to be calculated), a prediction for the strong contribution to the $2S-2P$ energy level shift is hampered by the poor knowledge of the (strong) isoscalar scattering length. The uncertainty for the *extraction* of the linear combination $a_0^- + a_0^+$ as induced by electromagnetic corrections, however, is only about 3% and therefore sufficiently well under control. The isospin breaking shift for the central values of the low-energy constants involved is again about 1%. In order to complete an effective field theory analysis of pion-kaon atoms, these results now have to be incorporated into a study along the lines of [6] (for ponium) and [7] (for pionic hydrogen).

Note added: During the preparation of this letter, a similar analysis of charged pion-kaon scattering with essentially similar results appeared [19]. We only note that a different convention was used to subtract the long-range photon exchange: in [19], only the *tree-level* exchange was disregarded. The difference of the two approaches in the amplitude at threshold can be easily expressed in terms of the radii of the pion and kaon vector form factors,

$$T_{\text{Nehme}}^{\text{thr}} = T_{\text{KM}}^{\text{thr}} - \frac{2}{3}e^2 M_\pi M_K \left(\langle r^2 \rangle_\pi^V + \langle r^2 \rangle_K^V \right).$$

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