Semileptonic decay of heavy flavor mesons

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- Introduction
- Theoretical tool: relativistic quark model
- Helicity formalism and physical observables

Introduction

- Extraction of CKM matrix element

  compared to pure hadronic decay, clean

  compared to pure leptonic decay, larger Br

  $B \to e\,\nu_e$ helicity suppression

- Experimental side, huge data sample

  Belle, LHCb, BES, STCF

- Form factor is crucial, related to understanding of QCD

  quark model, dispersion relation, sum rule, PQCD

Experimental status

	current	planned
D^+D^-	$(8.296 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.064) \times 10^6$	$\sim 5 \times 10^7$
$D^0\bar{D}^0$	$(10.597 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.087) \times 10^6$	$\sim 6.4 \times 10^7$
$D_s\bar{D}_s$	$\sim 3.3 \times 10^6$	$\sim 2 \times 10^7$

TABLE I. The total numbers of D^+D^-, $D^0\bar{D}^0$, $D_s^+D_s^-$ pairs from BESIII collaboration, where in the data-taking plan the future data samples will be 6 times as large as the current ones. The number of $D\bar{D}$ pair is from Ref. [27].

	Belle	BelleII
$B\bar{B}$	$(7.72 \pm 0.11) \times 10^8$	$\sim 3.9 \times 10^{10}$
$B_s\bar{B}_s$	$(6.53 \pm 0.66) \times 10^6$	$\sim 3.3 \times 10^8$

TABLE II. The total numbers of $B\bar{B}$ and $B_s^+B_s^-$ pairs from Belle collaboration, while BelleII will have the data samples of 50 times as large as Belle by the mid of next decade. The number of $B\bar{B}$ and $B_s\bar{B}_s$ pairs for Belle collaboration are from Refs. [15, 16].

Form factor: general Lorentz structure

$$\mathcal{M}(D_{(s)} \to P(V)\ell\nu_\ell) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cq} H^\mu L_\mu,$$

where $L_\mu = \bar{\nu}_\ell \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5)\ell$ and $H^\mu = \langle P(V)|\bar{q}\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)c|D_{(s)}\rangle$.

- For $D_{(s)}$ transitions to pseudoscalar P (π, K, η, η') mesons

$$\langle P(p_P)|\bar{q}\gamma^\mu c|D_{(s)}(p_{D_{(s)}})\rangle = f_+(q^2)\left[p^\mu_{D_{(s)}} + p^\mu_P - \frac{M^2_{D_{(s)}} - M^2_P}{q^2}\, q^\mu\right] + f_0(q^2)\frac{M^2_{D_{(s)}} - M^2_P}{q^2}\, q^\mu,$$

$$\langle P(p_P)|\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 c|D_{(s)}(p_{D_{(s)}})\rangle = 0, \qquad (16)$$

← Parity conservation

- For $D_{(s)}$ transitions to vector V $(\rho, \omega, K^*, \phi)$ mesons

$$\langle V(p_V)|\bar{q}\gamma^\mu c|D_{(s)}(p_{D_{(s)}})\rangle = \frac{2iV(q^2)}{M_{D_{(s)}} + M_V}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\epsilon^*_\nu p_{D_{(s)}\rho} p_{V\sigma},$$

$$\langle V(p_V)|\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 c|D_{(s)}(p_{D_{(s)}})\rangle = 2M_V A_0(q^2)\frac{\epsilon^*\cdot q}{q^2}\, q^\mu + (M_{D_{(s)}} + M_V)A_1(q^2)\left(\epsilon^{*\mu} - \frac{\epsilon^*\cdot q}{q^2}\, q^\mu\right)$$
$$-A_2(q^2)\frac{\epsilon^*\cdot q}{M_{D_{(s)}} + M_V}\left[p^\mu_{D_{(s)}} + p^\mu_V - \frac{M^2_{D_{(s)}} - M^2_V}{q^2}\, q^\mu\right]. \qquad (17)$$

- all the dynamic information is contained in the form factor. Calculation of form factor is a central task of theorists.

- No full description in QCD theory: various models, typically a limited range of applicability, and a combination of them give a better picture of underline physics

Calculated in **a typically limited range**, extrapolate to further assuming an asymptotic behavior:

Heavy meson ChPT, large q^2 region, due to soft pion ;
QCD light cone sum rule for small q^2 region for B->π

But there exits models that enable predicting the form factor in the whole kinematic region: **relativistic quark model (RQM) introduced below**.

Relativistic Quark Model (RQM)

developed by Ebet, Faustov, Galkin, e.g., refers to 1705.07741, my recent collaborator

wave function Ψ_{Λ_Q}, which satisfy the relativistic quasipotential equation of the Schrödinger type [8]

$$\left(\frac{b^2(M)}{2\mu_R} - \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2\mu_R}\right)\Psi_{\Lambda_Q}(\mathbf{p}) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} V(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q};M)\Psi_{\Lambda_Q}(\mathbf{q}), \quad (1)$$

where the relativistic reduced mass and and the center-of-mass system relative momentum squared on the mass shell are given by

$$\mu_R = \frac{M_{\Lambda_Q}^4 - (m_Q^2 - m_d^2)^2}{4M_{\Lambda_Q}^3},$$

$$b^2(M) = \frac{[M_{\Lambda_Q}^2 - (m_Q + m_d)^2][M_{\Lambda_Q}^2 - (m_Q - m_d)^2]}{4M_{\Lambda_Q}^2}.$$

1. Based on quasipotential approach, 4 dimension reduced to 3 dimension
2. **Wave function is solvable**, not just assume a Gaussian type function

Relativistic effects: (1) negative-energy part of the propagator

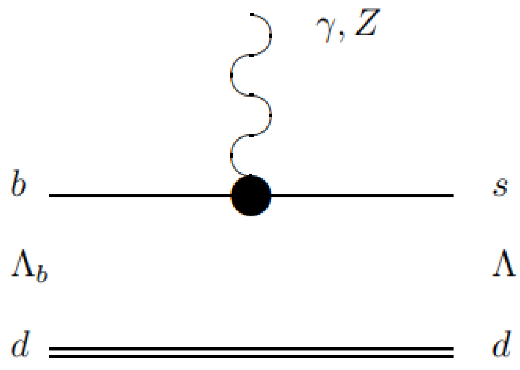

FIG. 1: Lowest order vertex function $\Gamma^{(1)}$ contributing to the current matrix element.

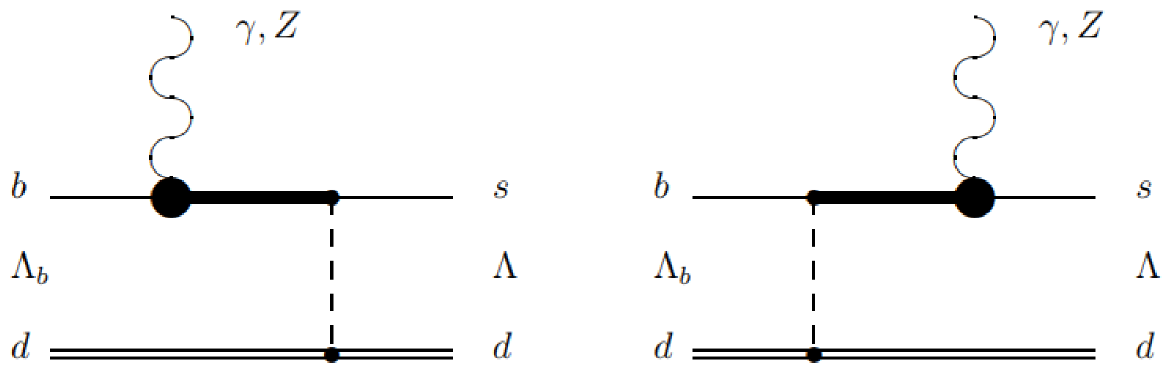

FIG. 2: Vertex function $\Gamma^{(2)}$ taking the quark interaction into account. Dashed lines correspond to the effective quark-diquark quasipotential $\mathcal{V}$. Bold lines denote the negative-energy part of the quark propagator.

Relativistic effects: (2) wave functions boosted

$$\Psi_{\Lambda\,\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{p}) = D_q^{1/2}(R^W_{L_\mathbf{P}}) D_d(R^W_{L_\mathbf{P}}) \Psi_{\Lambda\,\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{p}),$$

where $\Psi_{\Lambda\,\mathbf{0}}$ is the baryon wave function in the rest frame, R^W is the Wigner rotation, $L_\mathbf{P}$ is the Lorentz boost from the baryon rest frame to a moving one with momentum $\mathbf{P}$, and $D_q^{1/2}(R^W)$ is the rotation matrix of the quark spin [16], while the rotation matrix for the scalar diquark spin $D_d(R^W) = 1$.

Expression for form factor: overlap between initial and final state wave functions

$$\langle \Lambda(P)|J_\mu^W|\Lambda_b(Q)\rangle = \int \frac{d^3p\, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6} \bar{\Psi}_{\Lambda\,\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{p})\Gamma_\mu(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q})\Psi_{\Lambda_b\,\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{q}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^{TV(1)}(q^2) = & -\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\bar{\Psi}_F\left(\mathbf{p}+\frac{2\epsilon_d}{E_F+M_F}\mathbf{\Delta}\right)\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_Q(p)+m_Q}{2\epsilon_Q(p)}}\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)+m_q}{2\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)}} \\ & \times\left\{\frac{\epsilon_d}{E_F+M_F}\left[\frac{M_F}{\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)+m_q}+\frac{M_I}{\epsilon_Q(p)+m_Q}\right.\right. \\ & \left.+\frac{(M_I+M_F)\epsilon_d}{(\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)+m_q)(\epsilon_Q(p)+m_Q)}\frac{E_F-M_F}{E_F+M_F}\right] \\ & +\frac{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{\Delta}}{\mathbf{\Delta}^2}\left[\frac{M_F}{\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)+m_q}-\frac{M_I}{\epsilon_Q(p)+m_Q}\right] \\ & \left.-\frac{1}{3}\frac{M_I+M_F}{E_F+M_F}\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{(\epsilon_q(p+\Delta)+m_q)(\epsilon_Q(p)+m_Q)}\right\}\Psi_I(\mathbf{p}); \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{\Delta} = \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q};\ \ \epsilon(p) = \sqrt{m^2+\mathbf{p}^2}$ M_I, M_F mass of initial and final meson

$|\mathbf{\Delta}| = \sqrt{\frac{(M_I^2+M_F^2-q^2)^2}{4M_I^2} - M_F^2},$ in the rest frame of mother particle

As it should be, the form factor depends only on q^2

Features of RQM

1. form factor are calculated in the framework of quarsipotential approach

2. systematic account of the relativistic effects including transformation of the meson wave function from the rest to moving reference frame and contributions of the intermediate negative-energy states.

3**. meson wave functions are taken from previous studies of meson spectroscopy. Parameters have been fixed.**

4. **calculated in the whole range of the transferred momentum q^2**

Semileptonic decays of D and D_s mesons in the relativistic quark model

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Relativistic description of the semileptonic decays of bottom mesons

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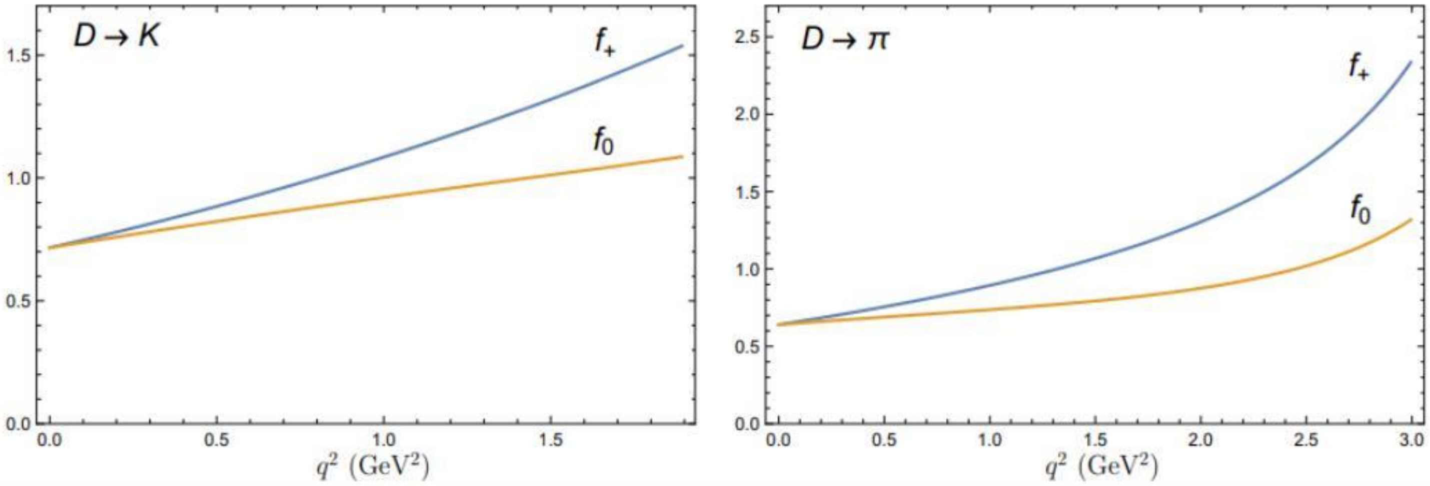
A full calculation without the heavy quark approximation.

TABLE I: Form factors of the weak D meson transitions.

Decay	Form factor	$F(0)$	$F(q^2_{\rm max})$	σ_1	σ_2
$D \to K$	f_+	0.716	1.538	0.902	1.07
	f_0	0.716	1.086	0.360	1.657
$D \to K^*$	V	0.927	1.305	0.356	-0.490
	A_0	0.655	1.048	0.432	-0.840
	A_1	0.608	0.660	0.410	0.166
	A_2	0.520	0.623	0.582	-0.917

double-pole form:

$$F(q^2) = \frac{F(0)}{\left(1 - \sigma_1 \frac{q^2}{M^2_{D^*_{(s)}}} + \sigma_2 \frac{q^4}{M^4_{D^*_{(s)}}}\right)},$$



Comparison between CLFQM and RQM: work in the same way for heavy to heavy transition, but differ for heavy to light transition, which should be due to the different treatment of relativistic effects.

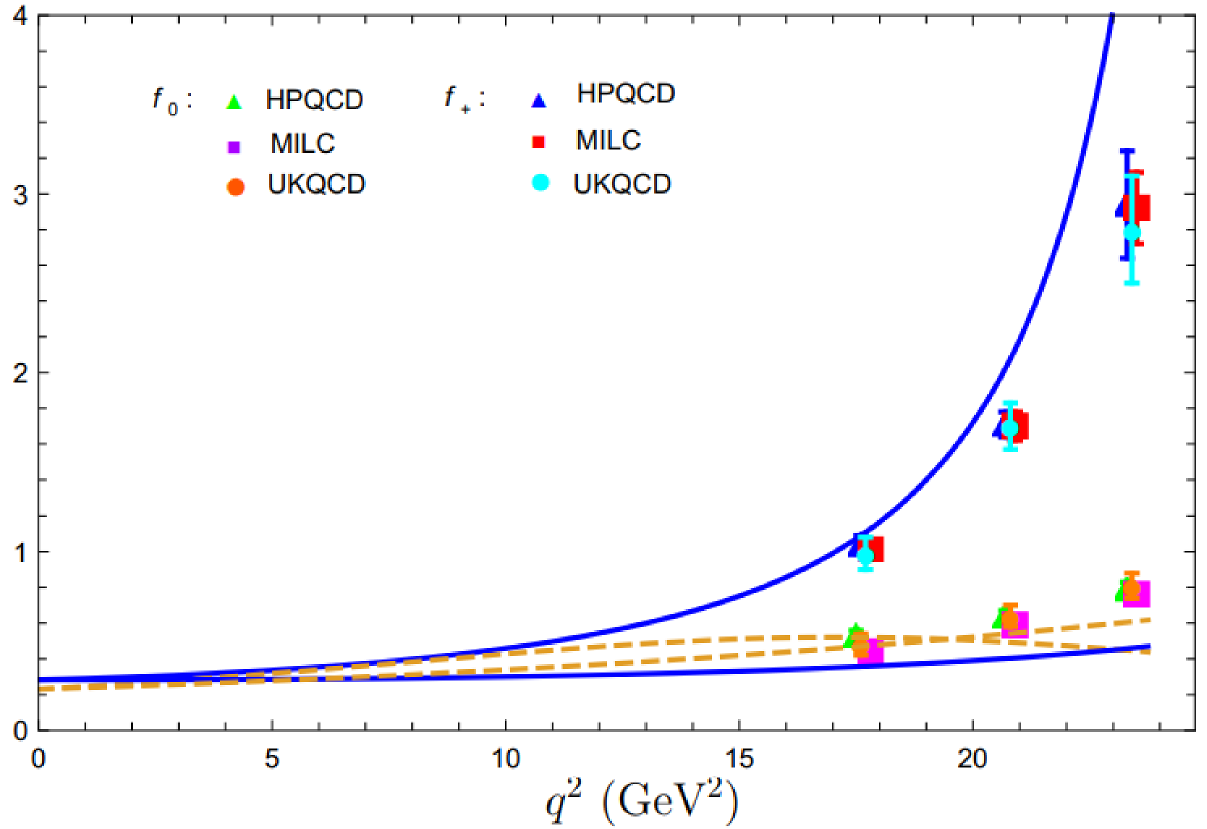


FIG. 2: Same as in Fig. 1, but for the form factors of the weak $B_s \to K$ transitions. For the orange dashed lines, the upper one below $q^2 < 15$ GeV^2 corresponds to $f_+(q^2)$, and the lower one $f_0(q^2)$. HPQCD, MILC and UKQCD data are from Refs. [29], [36] and [32], respectively.

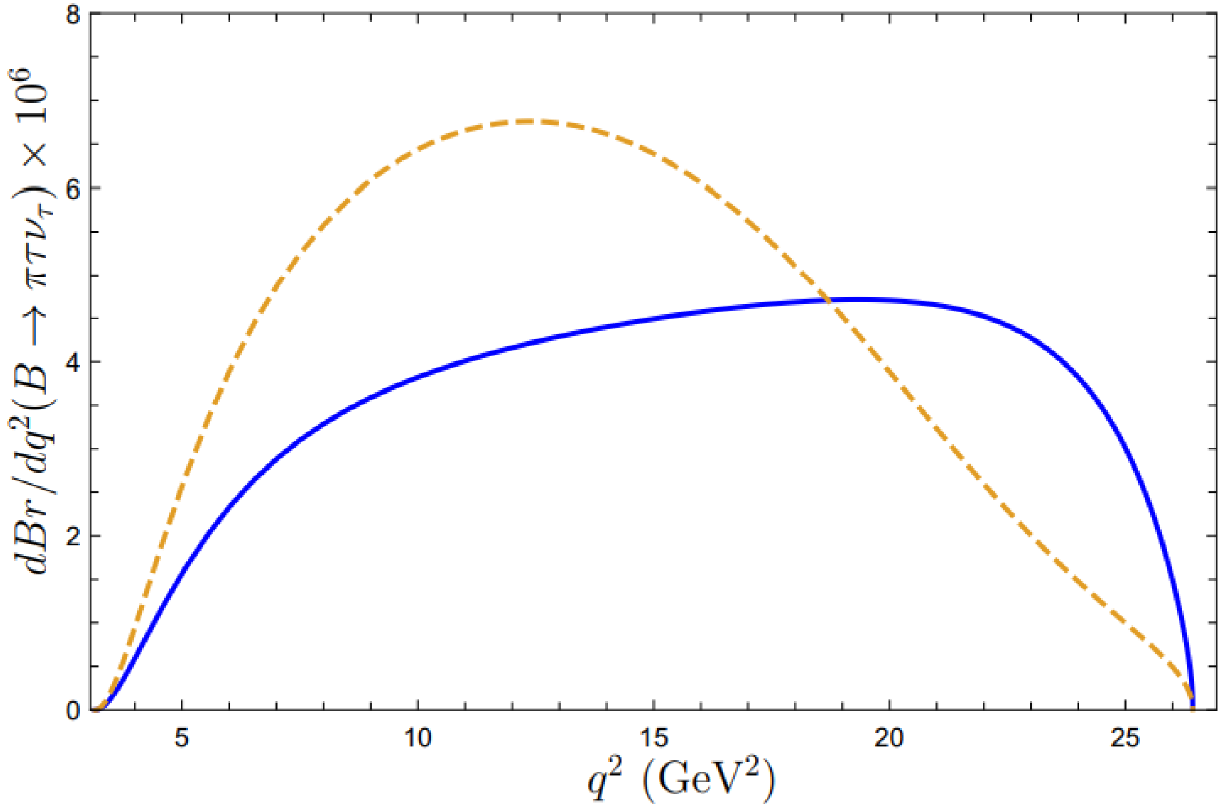


FIG. 4: Differential branching fractions of the semileptonic $B \to \pi\tau\nu_\tau$ decay. Comparison of theoretical predictions (RQM – solid blue lines, CLFQM – orange dashed lines).

Helicity formalism

- To conveniently express observables, otherwise may be cumbersome.
- Conveniently work in the partial-wave basis
- The polarization observables are clearly identified.
- Often used in the experimental analysis (partial wave analysis)

Virtual W boson has 4 polarization components

orthonormality property

$$\epsilon^{\dagger}_{\mu}(\lambda_W)\epsilon^{\mu}(\lambda'_W) = g_{\lambda_W \lambda'_W}, \quad (\lambda_W, \lambda'_W = t, \pm, 0) \tag{7}$$

and satisfy the completeness relation

$$\epsilon_{\mu}(\lambda_W)\epsilon^{\dagger}_{\nu}(\lambda'_W) g_{\lambda_W \lambda'_W} = g_{\mu\nu}. \tag{8}$$

We can rewrite the contraction of leptonic and hadronic tensors by using the orthonormality and completeness relations as

$$\begin{aligned} L^{\mu\nu} H_{\mu\nu} &= L_{\mu'\nu'} g^{\mu'\mu} g^{\nu'\nu} H_{\mu\nu} \\ &= L_{\mu'\nu'} \epsilon^{\mu'}(\lambda_W) \epsilon^{\dagger\mu}(\lambda''_W) g_{\lambda_W \lambda''_W} \epsilon^{\dagger\nu'}(\lambda'_W) \epsilon^{\nu}(\lambda'''_W) g_{\lambda'_W \lambda'''_W} H_{\mu\nu} \\ &= L\left(\lambda_W, \lambda'_W\right) g_{\lambda_W \lambda''_W} g_{\lambda'_W \lambda'''_W} H\left(\lambda''_W \lambda'''_W\right), \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where $L(\lambda_W, \lambda'_W)$ and $H(\lambda_W, \lambda'_W)$ are the leptonic and hadronic tensors in the helicity-component space:

$$L\left(\lambda_W, \lambda'_W\right) = \epsilon^{\mu}(\lambda_W)\epsilon^{\dagger\nu}(\lambda'_W) L_{\mu\nu}, \quad H\left(\lambda_W, \lambda'_W\right) = \epsilon^{\dagger\mu}(\lambda_W)\epsilon^{\nu}(\lambda'_W) H_{\mu\nu}. \tag{10}$$

Calculations of hadronic current and leptonic current are performed in their respective frames!

$D \to P$ transition, we obtain

$$H_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^2}}(m_1^2 - m_2^2)F_0(q^2),$$

$$H_\pm = 0,$$

$$H_0 = \frac{2m_1|\vec{p}_2|}{\sqrt{q^2}}F_1(q^2).$$

the transition $D \to V l^+ \nu_l$:

$$H_t \equiv \epsilon^{\dagger\mu}(t)\epsilon_2^{\dagger\nu}(0)T_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2m_1|\vec{p}_2|}{\sqrt{q^2}}A_0(q^2),$$

$$H_\pm \equiv \epsilon^{\dagger\mu}(\pm)\epsilon_2^{\dagger\nu}(\pm)T_{\mu\nu} = -(m_1+m_2)A_1(q^2) \pm \frac{2m_1|\vec{p}_2|}{m_1+m_2}V(q^2),$$

$$H_0 \equiv \epsilon^{\dagger\mu}(0)\epsilon_2^{\dagger\nu}(0)T_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{m_1+m_2}{2m_2\sqrt{q^2}}\left(m_1^2 - m_2^2 - q^2\right)A_1(q^2) + \frac{1}{m_1+m_2}\frac{2m_1^2|\vec{p}_2|^2}{m_2\sqrt{q^2}}A_2(q^2).$$

Observables

Differential decay rates

Then, we obtain the twofold differential decay distribution on q^2 and $\cos\theta$:

$$\frac{d\Gamma\left(D \to P(V) l^+ \nu_l\right)}{dq^2 d\cos\theta} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cq}|^2 |\vec{p}_2| q^2 v^2}{32(2\pi)^3 m_1^2} \times \left[\left(1+\cos^2\theta\right)\mathcal{H}_U + 2\sin^2\theta\mathcal{H}_L + 2\cos\theta\mathcal{H}_P\right.$$
$$\left. +2\delta_l\left(\sin^2\theta\mathcal{H}_U + 2\cos^2\theta\mathcal{H}_L + 2\mathcal{H}_S - 4\cos\theta\mathcal{H}_{SL}\right)\right].$$

Further integrating over $\cos\theta$, the differential q^2 distribution will be

$$\frac{d\Gamma\left(D \to P(V) l^+ \nu_l\right)}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cq}|^2 |\vec{p}_2| q^2 v^2}{12(2\pi)^3 m_1^2} \times \mathcal{H}_{tot},$$

with $\mathcal{H}_{tot} = \mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L + \delta_l\left(\mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L + 3\mathcal{H}_S\right)$.

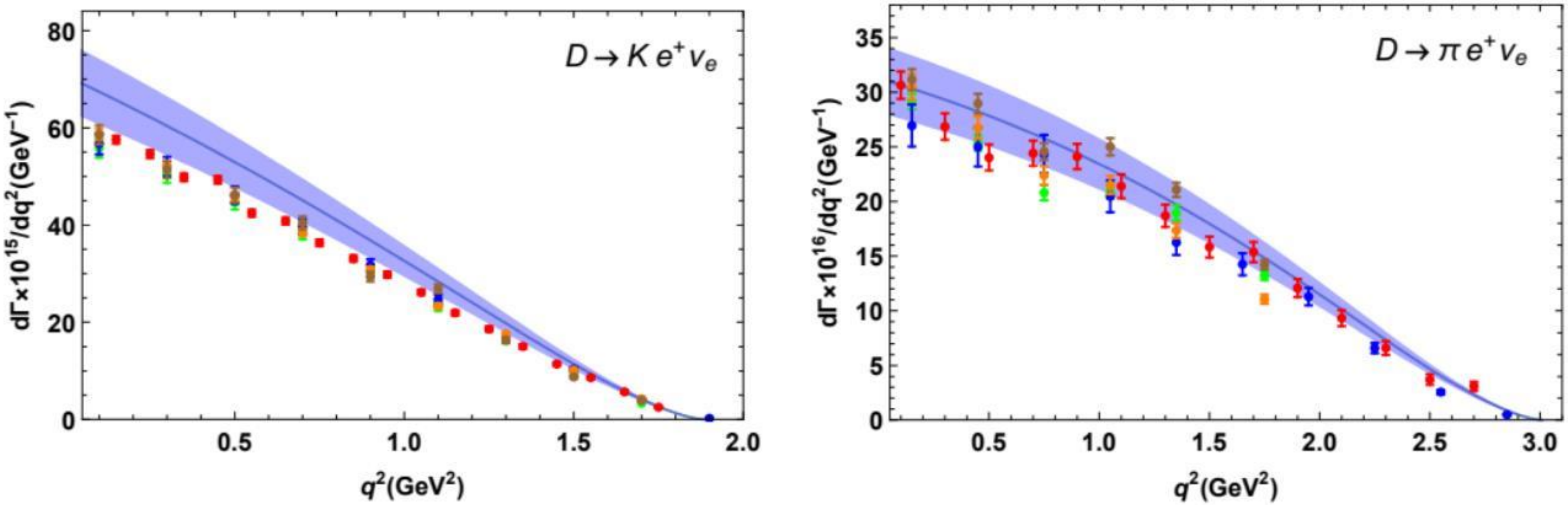


FIG. 4: The differential decay rate for the decays $D \to K e^+ \nu_e$ and $D \to \pi e^+ \nu_e$. The solid line indicates our central values and the band indicates the estimated uncertainty. We have used the experimental data from BES III for neutral D^0 [83] (red dots with error bars) and charged D^+ [50] (green dots with error bars), BaBar [84, 85] (blue dots and error bars) and CLEO [86] for neutral D^0 (orange dots and error bars) and charged D^+ (brown dots with error bars).

Channel	$D \to \pi$	$D \to \bar{K}$	$D \to \eta$	$D \to \eta'$	$D_s \to K$	$D_s \to \eta$	$D_s \to \eta'$
Theory (10^{-2})	0.41 ± 0.03	10.32 ± 0.93	0.12 ± 0.01	0.018 ± 0.002	0.27 ± 0.02	2.26 ± 0.21	0.89 ± 0.09
PDG (10^{-2})	0.41 ± 0.02	8.82 ± 0.13	0.11 ± 0.01	0.022 ± 0.005	0.39 ± 0.09	2.29 ± 0.19	0.74 ± 0.14
Channel	$D \to \rho$	$D \to \omega$	$D \to \bar{K}^*$	$D_s \to K^*$	$D_s \to \phi$		
Theory (10^{-2})	0.23 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.02	7.5 ± 0.7	0.19 ± 0.02	3.1 ± 0.3		
PDG (10^{-2})	$0.22^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	0.17 ± 0.01	5.40 ± 0.10	0.18 ± 0.04	2.39 ± 0.23		
Channel	$D \to a_0(1450)$	$D \to f_0(1500)$	$D \to f_0(1710)$	$D \to K_0^*(1450)$	$D_s \to K_0^*(1450)$	$D_s \to f_0(1500)$	$D_s \to f_0(1710)$
Theory (10^{-5})	0.54 ± 0.05	0.11 ± 0.02	$(4.7 \pm 0.8) \cdot 10^{-4}$	29 ± 3	2.7 ± 0.2	15 ± 3	0.034 ± 0.006
Channel	$D \to f_1(1285)$	$D \to f_1(1420)$	$D \to b_1(1235)$	$D \to h_1(1170)$	$D \to h_1(1380)$	$D_s \to h_1(1170)$	$D_s \to h_1(1380)$
Theory (10^{-5})	3.7 ± 0.8	$\{0.02, 0.14\}$	7.4 ± 0.7	14 ± 1.5	$\{0, 0.02\}$	$\{0, 19.7\}$	64 ± 7

Table 1

Channel	$D \to K_1(1270)$	$D \to K_1(1400)$	$D_s \to K_1(1270)$	$D_s \to K_1(1400)$
Theory(10^{-5})	320 ± 40	$\{0.5, 2.0\}$	17 ± 2	$\{0.05, 0.14\}$

Confirmed by the recent measurements by BESIII, refers to PRL 123 (2019) 231801, 1907.11370

$$\mathcal{A}_{FB}^{l}(q^2) = \frac{\int_0^1 d\cos\theta \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta} - \int_{-1}^0 d\cos\theta \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta}}{\int_0^1 d\cos\theta \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta} + \int_{-1}^0 d\cos\theta \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\frac{H_P - 4\delta_l H_{SL}}{H_{tot}}.$$

- Forward-backward asymmetry, lepton polarization, and convexity parameters for semileptonic decays of $\bar{B}^0 \to D^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$ and $\bar{B}^0 \to D^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$

		$\langle \mathcal{A}_{FB}^e \rangle$	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{FB}^\tau \rangle$	$\langle P_L^e \rangle$	$\langle P_L^\tau \rangle$	$\langle P_T^e \rangle$	$\langle P_T^\tau \rangle$	$\langle C_F^e \rangle$	$\langle C_F^\tau \rangle$
$\bar{B}^0 \to D^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	CLFQM	-1.04×10^{-6}	-0.36	-1	0.32	1.06×10^{-3}	0.84	-1.5	-0.27
	CCQM	-1.17×10^{-6}	-0.36	-1	0.33		0.84	-1.5	-0.26
$\bar{B}^0 \to D^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	CLFQM	0.22	0.054	-1	-0.51	0.46×10^{-3}	0.47	-0.42	-0.056
	CCQM	0.19	0.027	-1	-0.50		0.46	-0.47	-0.062

the longitudinal polarization vector:

$$s_L^\mu = \frac{1}{m_l}\left(|\vec{k}_1|,\ E_1 \sin\theta,\ 0,\ E_1\cos\theta\right)$$

Polarized differential decay rate

$$\frac{d\Gamma(s_L)}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2|V_{cq}|^2|\vec{p}_2|q^2v^2}{12(2\pi)^3m_1^2}\left[-3\delta_l\,|H_t|^2 + (1-\delta_l)\left(|H_+|^2 + |H_-|^2 + |H_0|^2\right)\right]$$
$$= \frac{G_F^2|V_{cq}|^2|\vec{p}_2|q^2v^2}{12(2\pi)^3m_1^2}\left[\mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L - \delta_l\left(\mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L + 3\mathcal{H}_S\right)\right].$$

Longitudinal polarization of lepton

$$P_L^l(q^2) = \frac{\mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L - \delta_l\left(\mathcal{H}_U + \mathcal{H}_L + 3\mathcal{H}_S\right)}{\mathcal{H}_{tot}}$$

Longitudinal polarization of vector meson

$$F_L^l(q^2) = \frac{d\Gamma(\lambda_V = 0)/dq^2}{d\Gamma/dq^2} = \frac{(1+\delta_l)\mathcal{H}_L + 3\delta_l\mathcal{H}_S}{\mathcal{H}_{tot}},$$

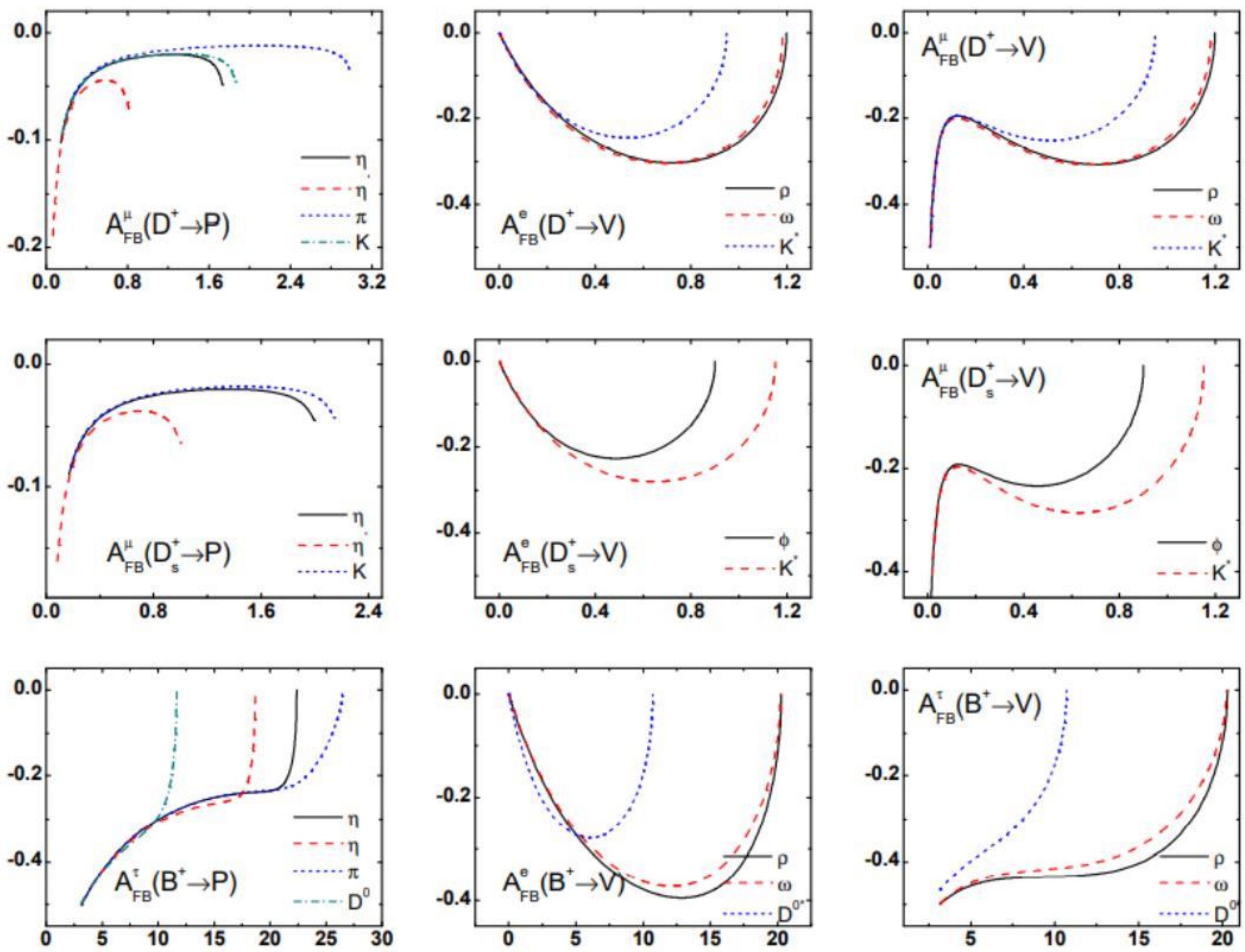
Polarization observables are very sensitive to different New Physics models.

Branching ratio is not the whole landscape, and we need more observables both in theory and experiment

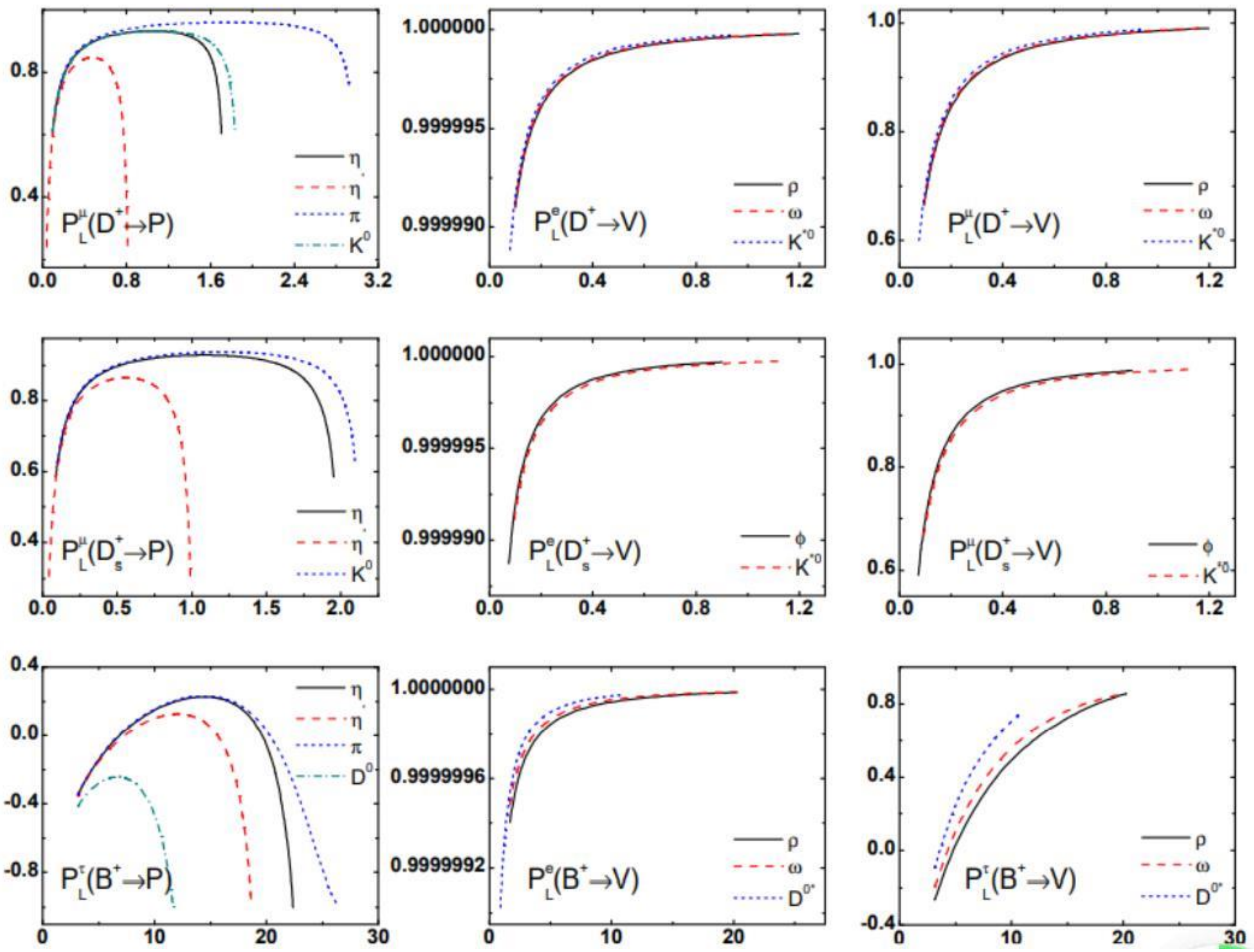
TABLE X: Our predictions for $F_L^\tau(D^*_{(s)})$ and $P_L^\tau(D^{(*)}_{(s)})$, compared with other models as well as experimental values. In parenthesis, we also include the value of $F_L^e(D^*)$ for $\bar{B} \to D^* \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$.

Observables	Approach	$\bar{B} \to D \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$	$\bar{B} \to D^* \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$ $(e^- \bar{\nu}_e)$	$B_s \to D_s \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$	$B_s \to D_s^* \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$
$F_L^\tau(D^*_{(s)})$	CLFQM	-	0.451 (0.521)	-	0.453
	SM1 [70]	-	0.46 ± 0.04	-	-
	SM2 [71]	-	0.455	-	0.433
	PQCD [72]	-	0.43	-	0.43
	Belle [73]	-	$0.60 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$ (0.56 ± 0.02)	-	-
$P_L^\tau(D^{(*)}_{(s)})$	CLFQM	0.32	-0.51	0.33	-0.51
	SM1	0.325 ± 0.09 [74]	-0.497 ± 0.013 [75]	-	-
	SM2 [71]	0.352	-0.501	-	-0.520
	PQCD [72]	0.30	-0.53	0.30	-0.53
	Belle [76]	-	$-0.38 \pm 0.51^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$	-	-

Forward-backward asymmetry



Longitudinal polarization



FRONTIERS OF PHYSICS

RESEARCH ARTICLE
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Two-body nonleptonic decays of the heavy mesons in the factorization approach

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TABLE IX: Ratios of the decay rates with τ and μ leptons $\mathcal{R}(F) = \Gamma(B \to F\tau\nu_\tau)/\Gamma(B \to F\mu\nu_\mu)$ in comparison with available lattice or experimental data, cf. Ref. [3] and references therein.

Transition	Theory			Experiment		
	RQM	CLFQM	Lattice/SM analysis [3]	PDG [1]	HFLAV [40]	[3]
$B \to D$	0.271	0.302	0.298(3)	0.429(82)(52)(B^+)	0.339(26)(14)	0.337(30)
				0.469(84)(53)(B^0)		
$B \to D^*$	0.231	0.246	0.250(3)	0.335(34)(B^+)	0.295(10)(10)	0.298(14)
				0.309(16)(B^0)		
$B \to \pi$	0.631	0.680	0.641(16)			1.05(51)
$B \to \rho$	0.561	0.543	0.535(8)			
$B \to \eta$	0.629	0.611				
$B \to \eta'$	0.544	0.538				
$B \to \omega$	0.566	0.531	0.546(15)			
$B_s \to D_s$	0.287	0.298	0.297(3)			
$B_s \to D_s^*$	0.244	0.248	0.247(8)			
$B_s \to K$	0.588	0.673				
$B_s \to K^*$	0.553	0.520				
$B_c \to \eta_c$	0.373					
$B_c \to J/\psi$	0.284		0.2582(38)	0.71(17)(18)		
$B_c \to D$	0.833					
$B_c \to D^*$	0.656					

Consistency between theories, but may be lower than exp by 1-3 σ

From heavy flavor averaging group. The SM uncertainty is currently subject to debate that HFLAV is following without taking a stance in this.

Experiment	R(D*)	R(D)	Rescaled Correlation (stat/syst/total)
BaBar	0.332 ± 0.024 ± 0.018	0.440 ± 0.058 ± 0.042	-0.45/-0.07/-0.31
BELLE	0.293 ± 0.038 ± 0.015	0.375 ± 0.064 ± 0.026	-0.56/-0.11/-0.50
LHCb	0.336 ± 0.027 ± 0.030	-	-
BELLE	$0.270 \pm 0.035 ^{+0.028}_{-0.025}$	-	-
LHCb	0.280 ± 0.018 ± 0.029	-	-
BELLE	0.283 ± 0.018 ± 0.014	0.307 ± 0.037 ± 0.016	-0.53/-0.51/-0.51
Average .txt	**0.295 ± 0.011 ± 0.008**	**0.340 ± 0.027 ± 0.013**	**-0.39/-0.34/-0.38**

Thank you for your attention