

the physical quark masses and the continuum. Although we label the formulae with the subscript “ $B$ ”, we note that these functions can also be used to extrapolate  $D$ -meson decay constants and mixing matrix elements with the caveat that the low-energy constants (except for the light-light meson tree-level parameters  $f$  and  $B$ ) are different for the case of  $B$ -mesons and  $D$ -mesons. We first show the  $SU(3)$  HM $\chi$ PT formulae in Sec. D 1; we then take the appropriate limits of the  $SU(3)$  expressions to obtain those in  $SU(2)$  HM $\chi$ PT in Sec. D 2.

### 1. $SU(3)$ HM $\chi$ PT expressions

The tree-level mass-squared of a meson composed of two domain-wall valence quarks with flavors  $x$  and  $y$  is

$$m_{xy}^2 = B(m_x + m_y + 2m_{\text{res}}), \quad (\text{D1})$$

where  $B$  is a continuum low-energy constant and  $m_{\text{res}}$  is the residual quark mass.

The NLO result for  $\Phi_{B_x} = f_{B_x} \sqrt{m_{B_x}}$  in the partially-quenched domain-wall theory with 2+1 flavors of sea quarks is [81, 82]:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{B_x} = \phi_0 \Bigg\{ & 1 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2 f^2} \frac{1 + 3g_{B^*B\pi}^2}{2} \sum_{f=l,l,h} \ell(m_{xf}^2) \\ & + \frac{1}{16\pi^2 f^2} \frac{1 + 3g_{B^*B\pi}^2}{6} \left[ R_X^{[2,2]}(\{M_X\}; \{\mu\}) \tilde{\ell}(m_X^2) - \sum_{j \in \{M_X\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial m_X^2} \left( R_j^{[2,2]}(\{M_X\}; \{\mu\}) \right) \ell(m_j^2) \right] \\ & + c_{\text{sea}}(2m_l + m_h) + c_{\text{val}}m_x + c_a a^2 \Bigg\}, \quad (\text{D2}) \end{aligned}$$

where  $f \approx 130.4$  MeV is the tree-level pion decay constant. The NLO expression for  $M_{B_x} = 8/3 m_{B_x} f_{B_x}^2 B_{B_x}$  is similar [81, 83]:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{B_x} = \beta_0 \Bigg\{ & 1 - \frac{1 + 3g_{B^*B\pi}^2}{16\pi^2 f^2} \sum_{f=l,l,h} \ell(m_{xf}^2) - \frac{1 - 3g_{B^*B\pi}^2}{16\pi^2 f^2} \ell(m_X^2) \\ & + \frac{1}{24\pi^2 f^2} \left[ R_X^{[2,2]}(\{M_X\}; \{\mu\}) \tilde{\ell}(m_X^2) - \sum_{j \in \{M_X\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial m_X^2} \left( R_j^{[2,2]}(\{M_X\}; \{\mu\}) \right) \ell(m_j^2) \right] \\ & + d_{\text{sea}}(2m_l + m_h) + d_{\text{val}}m_x + d_a a^2 \Bigg\}. \quad (\text{D3}) \end{aligned}$$

In both the decay constant and the mixing matrix element, the only effect of the nonzero lattice spacing is a new analytic term proportional to  $a^2$ . These results agree with the