Left panel: $Q^2 = 0.01 \ GeV^2$, with vertical axis $R_L \ (GeV^{-1})$ and horizontal axis $\nu \ (GeV)$. Vertical lines mark $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

Right panel: $Q^2 = 0.01 \ GeV^2$, with vertical axis $R_T \ (GeV^{-1})$ and horizontal axis $\nu \ (GeV)$. Vertical lines mark $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

Figure showing R_L (left) and R_T (right) as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.02\ GeV^2$. Vertical lines mark $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

$Q^2 = 0.026\ GeV^2$ (left panel)

$Q^2 = 0.026\ GeV^2$ (right panel)

$Q^2 = 0.04\ GeV^2$

$W = 0.93$ $W = 1.07$ $W = 1.23$

$R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$

$\nu\ (GeV)$

$Q^2 = 0.04\ GeV^2$

$W = 0.93$ $W = 1.07$ $W = 1.23$

$R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$

$\nu\ (GeV)$

Figure: Two panels showing R_L (left) and R_T (right) as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.056\ GeV^2$. Vertical lines mark $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

$Q^2 = 0.093 \ GeV^2$ (left panel)

$W = 0.93$

$W = 1.07$

$W = 1.23$

$R_L \ (GeV^{-1})$

$\nu \ (GeV)$

$Q^2 = 0.093 \ GeV^2$ (right panel)

$W = 0.93$

$W = 1.07$

$W = 1.23$

$R_T \ (GeV^{-1})$

$\nu \ (GeV)$

Figure: Left panel — $Q^2 = 0.12\ GeV^2$, $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu\ (GeV)$ with vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$. Right panel — $Q^2 = 0.12\ GeV^2$, $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu\ (GeV)$ with vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Figure captions:

Left panel: $Q^2 = 0.16 \ GeV^2$, $R_L \ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu \ (GeV)$, with markers at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Right panel: $Q^2 = 0.16 \ GeV^2$, $R_T \ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu \ (GeV)$, with markers at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Figure showing R_L (left) and R_T (right) as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.265\ GeV^2$.

Left panel: vertical axis $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$ ranging from 0 to 14, horizontal axis $\nu\ (GeV)$ ranging from 0.0 to 0.8. Vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Right panel: vertical axis $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$ ranging from 0 to 30, horizontal axis $\nu\ (GeV)$ ranging from 0.0 to 0.8. Vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

$Q^2 = 0.38\ GeV^2$ (left panel)

$Q^2 = 0.38\ GeV^2$ (right panel)

Left panel axes: $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu\ (GeV)$; inset labels $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Right panel axes: $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$ versus $\nu\ (GeV)$; inset labels $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Figure showing R_L (left panel) and R_T (right panel) as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.5\ GeV^2$.

Left panel: $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$ vs $\nu\ (GeV)$, $Q^2 = 0.5\ GeV^2$. Inset shows vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Right panel: $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$ vs $\nu\ (GeV)$, $Q^2 = 0.5\ GeV^2$. Inset shows vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Figure showing R_L (left) and R_T (right) as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.8\ GeV^2$. Insets show the low-ν region with vertical lines marking $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

Figure showing R_L and R_T (in GeV^{-1}) as functions of ν (in GeV) at $Q^2 = 1.25\ GeV^2$. The insets show detail over the region $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

- ——— RL(total), RT(total) Christy-Bodek Fit
- RL,RT QE NuWRo-SF
- RL,RT Yamaguchi
- ·········· RL(QE), RT(QE+TE) Christy-Bodek Fit
- RT Goldemberg
- ——— RL,RT QE NuWRo-SF-FSI
- ——— RL, RT ED-RMF 1b+2b Tania
- ▲ RT Photo-production ($Q^2 = 0$)
- RL,RT JLab e04-001
- RL,RT this analysis