Figure: Two panels showing R_L and R_T as functions of ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.093\ GeV$.

Left panel: $Q^2 = 0.093\ GeV$, vertical axis $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$, horizontal axis $\nu\ (GeV)$, with markers at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $W = 1.23$.

Right panel: $Q^2 = 0.093\ GeV$, vertical axis $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$, horizontal axis $\nu\ (GeV)$, with markers at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, $=1.23$.

Left panel title: $Q^2 = 0.12\ GeV$

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

y-axis: $R_L\ (GeV^{-1})$
x-axis: $\nu\ (GeV)$

Right panel title: $Q^2 = 0.12\ GeV$

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

y-axis: $R_T\ (GeV^{-1})$
x-axis: $\nu\ (GeV)$

$Q^2 = 0.16 \ GeV$

Left panel: $Q^2 = 0.265\ GeV$

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

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

Right panel: $Q^2 = 0.265\ GeV$

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

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

Figure: Left panel — R_L (GeV^{-1}) versus ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.38$ GeV. Right panel — R_T (GeV^{-1}) versus ν (GeV) at $Q^2 = 0.38$ GeV. Insets show vertical lines at $W = 0.93$, $W = 1.07$, and $W = 1.23$.

—— RL(total), RT(total) Christy-Bodek Fit	◆ RL,RT Yamaguchi
⋯⋯ RL(QE), RT(QE+TE) Christy-Bodek Fit	◆ RL,RT this analysis

—— RL,RT QE NuWRo-SF-FSI

—— RL,RT QE NuWRo-SF