

In Wesselmann et al. PRL 2007 paper

$d_2$  [Eq. (2)]. Over the measured range ( $0.29 < x < 0.84$ ), we find  $\bar{d}_2 = 0.0057 \pm 0.0009(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0007(\text{syst})$ , including a 4% contribution to the systematic error from our fit's assumed  $Q^2$  dependence. This significantly non-zero result highlights the limitation of leading-twist approximations. Extrapolating this result to  $Q^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$ , assuming a  $1/Q$  dependence, we find  $\bar{d}_2 = 0.0029$  compared to the SLAC result  $d_2 = 0.0032 \pm 0.0017$  [33].

$d_2$  integrated by evaluating RSS fits gives the value of 0.0060, not 0.0057.

But in Slifer et al. PRL 2010 paper

using the Hall C High Momentum Spectrometer. The kinematic coverage in invariant mass was  $1.090 < W < 1.910 \text{ GeV}$ , corresponding to  $x_0 = 0.316 < x < x_{\text{max}} = 0.823$ , at an average four-momentum transfer of  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 1.28 \pm 0.21 \text{ GeV}^2$ . Systematic uncertainties are detailed in Table I, with more details in [21,22].

When  $d_2$  integration is done within this precise range at  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 1.3 \text{ GeV}^2$ , it gives 0.0057, as in the 2007 paper.