Charged-Current Inclusive Neutrino Cross-Sections in the Superscaling Model Including Quasielastic, Pion Production and Meson-Exchange Contributions

<u>M.V. Ivanov</u>¹, G.D. Megias², R. González-Jiménez³, O. Moreno⁴, M.B. Barbaro⁵, J.A. Caballero², T.W. Donnelly⁴

- ¹Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia 1784, Bulgaria
- ²Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear, Universidad de Sevilla, 41080 Sevilla, Spain
- ³Department of Physics and Astronomy, Ghent University, Proeftuinstraat 86, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
- ⁴Center for Theoretical Physics, Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

⁵Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Torino and INFN, Sezione di Torino, Via P. Giuria 1, 10125 Torino, Italy

Charged current inclusive neutrino-nucleus cross sections are evaluated using the superscaling model for quasielastic scattering and its extension to the pion production region [1]. The contribution of two-particle-two-hole vector meson-exchange current excitations is also considered within a fully relativistic model tested against electron scattering data [2]. The results are compared with the inclusive neutrino-nucleus data from the T2K [3] and SciBooNE [4] experiments. For experiments where $\langle E_{\nu} \rangle \sim 0.8$ GeV, the three mechanisms considered in this work provide good agreement with the data. However, when the neutrino energy is larger, effects from beyond the Δ also appear to be playing a role. The results show that processes induced by two-body currents play a minor role at the kinematics considered.

References

- M.V. Ivanov, J.M. Udias, A.N. Antonov, J.A. Caballero, M.B. Barbaro, E.Moya de Guerra, *Phys. Lett. B* 711 (2012) 178.
- [2] M.V. Ivanov, G.D. Megias, R. González-Jiménez, O. Moreno, M.B. Barbaro, J.A. Caballero and T.W. Donnelly, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 (2016) 045101.
- [3] K. Abe et al. (T2K Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 87 092003 (2013); Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (2014) 241803.
- [4] Y. Nakajima et al. (SciBooNE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 83 (2011) 012005.