**Measurement of the $^3$He and Neutron Spin Structure at Low Q$^2$**
VINCENT SULKOSKY, The College of William and Mary, JEFFERSON LAB HALL A COLLABORATION, E97-110 COLLABORATION[1]
— The Gerasimov-Drell-Hearn (GDH) sum rule was originally derived for real photon absorption (corresponding to Q$^2$=0) and has been generalized to finite Q$^2$. The goal of Jefferson Lab experiment E97-110 is to perform a precise measurement of the generalized GDH integral and the moments of the neutron spin structure functions in order to study their Q$^2$ dependence between 0.02 and 0.3 (GeV/c)$^2$. This Q$^2$ range will allow us to test the dynamics of Chiral Perturbation Theory, extrapolate to the integral's real photon point for $^3$He and the neutron, and will complement a previous experiment at higher Q$^2$. The measurement will provide new constraints on the $^3$He and neutron spin structure and contribute to the understanding of the nucleon resonances. The acquisition of data was completed using the Jefferson Lab high polarization continuous-wave electron beam, the Hall A polarized $^3$He target, and one of the Hall A septum magnets, which allow measurements at forward angles of 6 and 9 degrees. The status and prospects will be discussed.

[1]Spokespersons: J. P. Chen, A. Deur, F. Garibaldi

Vincent Sulkosky
The College of William and Mary