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Understanding ^{3}He Nuclei via Quasi-elastic ^{3}He(e,e'd) and ^{3}3He(e,e'p) Asymmetry Measurements VINCENT SULKOSKY, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, JEFFERSON LAB HALL A COLLABORATION — Two-body calculations using realistic wave-functions predicted that the D(e,e'p) asymmetry varies strongly as a function of missing momentum. This prediction has been tested in quasi-elastic D(e,e'p)n experiments in which the predicted sign change of the asymmetry has been observed when the missing momentum is larger than the Fermi momentum. The $^3\vec{\text{He}}(\vec{e},e'p)$ and $^3\vec{\text{He}}(\vec{e},e'd)$ reaction channels have also been calculated using state-of-the-art Faddeev calculations, and the results indicate that the asymmetry as a function of missing momentum is likewise sensitive to the initial-state wave-function. For Jefferson Lab experiment E05-102, we measured the double spin asymmetries A_x and A_z in the range of recoil momenta from 0 to $\sim$ 200 MeV/c for the quasi-elastic and x>1 $^3\vec{\text{He}}(\vec{e},e'p)$ and $^3\vec{\text{He}}(\vec{e},e'd)$ channels. An overview of experiment will be discussed including an update on the analysis progress.

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