1 Beam Check and BCM Calibration

1. Harp scan for beam size, profile
2. Visual check with OTR
3. BPM
4. Raster check
5. BCM calibration
   - Step I (Short version)
     (a) Beam delivery to Hall-A without **loss** (MCC knows what it means.)
       - No beam into Hall-C
       - No loss (Beam Loss Monitor)
     (b) Ask for 5μA.
     (c) Start logging from Hall-A BCM screen
     (d) Start DAQ
     (e) On Hall-A BCM screen, our cavity current (down/up) should be calibrated against 0L02 which has already been calibrated against Faraday Cup.
     (f) Adjust coefficient to have rough agreement between Hall-A beam current and 0L02.
     (g) Wait for about 3 minutes.
     (h) Ask for 10μA
     (i) Wait for about 3 minutes.
     (j) Ask for 15μA
     (k) Wait for about 3 minutes.
     (l) Ask for 20μA
     (m) Wait for about 3 minutes.
     (n) Stop logging, stop DAQ.
   - Step II: Hall-A BCM linearity Procedure (MCC-PR-04-008)
     - Request MCC to perform the procedure.
     - From Hall-A start the following

    * Strip chart of the beam current (save/print-out)
    * Start logging of Hall-A BCM
    * Start DAQ
    * There should be no beam trips during constant beam period. If there is a trip, start the procedure again from that beam current.
    * When MCC says that the procedure is over, stop everything.

- Step III: Hall-A Unser/0L02 Cross Calibration Procedure (MCC-PR-04-007)
  - Request MCC to perform the procedure.
  - From Hall-A start the following
    * Strip chart of the beam current (save/print-out)
    * Start logging of Hall-A BCM
    * Start DAQ
    * There should be no beam trips during constant beam period. If there is a trip, start the procedure again from that beam current.
    * When MCC says that the procedure is over, stop everything.