



Costing and costing group revival

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as
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Resurrecting what was done at the time of the Lol then DBD
but more thoroughly



Deep questions
as you can have after some sake →



Is there a cost for ILD before it is achieved? And even after

when ILD will be produced in many different countries with different currencies and accounting methods, where the manpower can be hidden behind “in kind”

We are looking at an estimate to predict if the cost will be in the ballpark of the LHC experiments cost

Even though it is so much more sophisticated!

And to evaluate the weight of the labs!



The principles for costing are described in the common part of the IL TDR (DBD).
In the ILD specific part, and following more or less the principles, a cost for ILD is elaborated.
ILD people should find some interest in reading the corresponding DBD pages.

Here I try to summarise what I find useful

The game of costing is done by estimating coherently
the cost of each part or subdetector and the global contributions, then summing that
This without knowing who will build what

Parts are sub-detectors or insensitive items like the

The basis for costing is the knowledge of the design, of the materials, of the fabrication process, of the manpower,
but also the tooling, the transportation, the assembly and maybe more.

The starting point is then to write a Work Breakdown System (WBS) as complete as possible
where all the actions described in the order of the process are properly summarised by category:
procurements, operations ...



This WBS will appear as an Excel file or equivalent, but it is reasonable to start with an illustrated simple description of the chain of actions with procurements.

A strong achievement will be to get a description of the process with the time for the different operations. This will provide not only the price but an estimate of the manpower needed, of the time needed, of the assembly space needed.

All what makes a project.



Example from the Si-Ecal WBS

										Quantities	Unit	Tools	Place	Unit cost/tim	Cost in k€	M.Y	intermediate costs	cost in ILCU 2012				
																	cost k€	Cost in ILCU	159 526 499	Total ILCU		
Electromagnetic Calorimeter															155 105,98	140,90				159 526 499	159 526 499	
General procurement (Barrel + endcaps)																						
2.1.1.1	Mechanical structures																					
2.1.1.1.1	W	barrel																15 876	19 127 711	16 328 466		
			Material			90	ton		Industry	S	120	10 836							0			
			Dimensional inspection			24 000	plates	3D measur	HOME/Industry					5					0			
			endcaps																0			
			Material			42	ton		IndustrySeve		120	5 040							0			
			Dimensional inspection			12 000	plates	3D measur	HOME/Indust		0			3					0			
2.1.1.1.2	Carbon fibers prepeg																	2 074	2 499 277	2 133 520		
			K (H structure)			8 600	m²		Industry		0	774							0			
			3K (Modules)			19 000	m²		Industry		0	950							0			
			Carbon plates(modules) 12 K																0			
			Th. :2mm	BARREL		40	plates		Industry		1	40							0			
			Th. :15 mm	BARREL		40	plates		Industry		2	80							0			
			Th. :2mm	ENDCAPS		24	m2		Industry		0	10							0			
			Th. :15 mm	Endcaps		24	m2		Industry		9	221							0			
2.1.1.1.3	Metal inserts																		41			
2.1.1.1.4	Rails									Rails fabricat		80	rails		Industry		1	40		40		
2.1.1.2	Detector																			0		
2.1.1.2.1	Wafers									processed		308 800		Industry seve		0	75 038		75 038	90 407 711	77 176 994	
2.1.1.2.2	ASIC											1235 200		Industry		0	16 058		16 058	19 346 506	16 515 242	
2.1.1.2.3	PCB											75 500		Industry		0	18 875		18 875	22 740 964	19 412 938	
2.1.1.2.4	Boards																		0	864	1 040 964	888 624
			DC/DC converters			400					1	400							0			
			Data Concentrator			440					1	352							0			
			GDCC			140					1	112							0			
2.1.1.2.5	other elect. Components																			0		
			Active																0			
			passive																0			
2.1.1.2.6	Materials for construction																		1 258	1 515 181	1 293 442	
			HT Kapton			7 080			Industry		0	708							0			
			Interconnection kapton			122 400			Industry		0	490							0			
			Copper sheet Barrel			6 000			Industry			60							0			
			endcap			1 080													0			
			Aluminum cover																0			
2.1.1.2	staves & endcaps																		2 162	2 605 301	2 224 028	
			Cables/connectors			105 000					0	2 100							0			
			Patchpanels			24					3	62							0			
			Pipes/connectors			8 + 8			Industry										0			
			pumps																0			
2.1.1.3	Services from front end to 1st patchpanel (edge module to 1st common interconnection point)																		386	465 060	397 001	
			Cables/connectors																0			
			Patchpanels																0			
			Cooling station																0			
			Cooling station skid			1			HOME/Indust ry		5	5							0			
			Tank, pumps, level gauge, pressure & flow sensors, heaters,...			1			Industry			65							0			
			Pipes and connectors			64M-272col			Industry			40							0			
			Supervision control equipment			1			Industry		50	50							0			
			Cabling			1271824			Industry			30							0			
			Electric cabinet			1			HOME/Indust ry		12	12							0			
			water treatment, deionization, IR,			1			Industry		5	5							0			
			T* sensors						Industry			13							0			
			Copper cooling blocks / machining / brazing			272			Industry		1	136							0			
			connectors machining / leak less fastening			272			HOME/Indust ry			30							0			



When there are different technologies one WBS per technology should be developed.
The WBS have been developed in the form of Excel sheets.

It exists from the DBD time a number of WBS in ILD for different ensembles, (most of them can be found on EDMS):

- Muon system,
- Supplementary tracking inner/outer
- Magnet coil, yoke & vacuum tank, ancillaries, installation. Derived from CMS even though it is unlikely this will be done that way.
- TPC
- Sci-Ecal
- Si-Ecal procurements, assembly processes and integration with tooling and manpower
- sDHCAL barrel, end caps, rings, cooling, gas, services
- AHCAL mechanics, sensors, electronics, cooling, assembly, DAQ
- Forward calorimeters

But they are at very different levels of detail and accuracy
and the decomposition does not follow the same scheme
for the different parts.

Action: provide, if sound, a common decomposition scheme
and request a certain level of detail, on the operations, procurements and manpower.



At the time of the DBD we were requested to have some similarity with SiD and CLIC
In particular for the material driving costs.

Does it still make any sense?

The same name can cover very different items: Si for Ecal \neq for strips \neq for pixels ...

The methodology of costing was derived from the accelerator costing methodology

We should pursue



Estimating a procurement price:

The price of the procurements may vary brutally, e.g. tungsten, just give what is today?

But evolution is likely for technical components:

The rule adopted was to provide the current cost from real technological prototypes or real experiments

with some justified expectation for large orders and a more mature technology.

Who considers the expectation as justified?

The problem of PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)

The pieces being procured from different countries

should we use exchange rates to estimate in a specific currency?

It was considered that currencies are fluctuating for non economical reasons and it would be better to consider that a given product obtained from different countries should have the same value then use the PPP.

This does not help much the estimate of a real price, but is very important to estimate the contribution of different countries, hence the weight they have in the collaboration.

But this is a slightly different story.



In order to go on



To make things move we need to identify people in every sub-ensemble who dream to use their time on breaking down their sub-system, collecting prices, understanding the assembly procedures doing the cost evaluation, the planning evaluation, ...

This function could, maybe, and in view of the scarce manpower, coexist with being in charge of assembly and integration.

Do we have integration officers everywhere?
The work would be better done by quality engineers than by physicists

The work has to be made coherent by creating that way, a coherent group where the rules to apply could be discussed briefly, then the work coordinated.

At the central level few people should look at the coherence of the effort, at the quality of the arguments.

Action by the management: find the poor guys



The end

LM

