# NSF Midscale RI-1: Status and Earned Value Presentation to Financial Board call

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All UAr delivered from ARIA to LNGS







installation complete

**All UAr delivered from ARIA to LNGS** 



Funds or Equivalent Sums



**Figure II.C:** Work performed (EV), actual/obligated cost (AC), and baseline plan (PV) vs. time.

Date

### Table 7-1. Earned Value Calculations Summary Table

Earned Value Analysis							
Abbreviation	tion Name Lexicon Definition		How Used	Equation	Interpretation of Result		
PV	Plarned Value	The authorzed budget assigned to scheduled work.	The value of the work planned to be completed to a point in time, usually the data date, or project completion.				
EV	Earned Value	The measure of work performed expressed in terms of the budget authorized for that work.	The planned value of all the work completed (earned) to a point in time, usually the data date, without reference to actual costs.	E/ = sum of the planned value of completed work			
AC:	Actual Cost	The realized cost incurred for the work performed on an activity curing a specific time period.	The actual cost of all the work completed to a point in time, usually the data date.				
DAC	Budget at Completion	The sum of all budgets established for the work to be performed.	The value of total planned work, the project cost baseline.				
cv	Cost Variance	The amount of budget deficit or surplus at a given point in time, expressed as the difference between the earned value and the actual cost.	The difference between the value of work completed to a point in time, usually the data date, and the actual costs to the same point in time.	OV - EV - AC	Positive – Under planned cost Neutral = On planned cost Negative – Over planned cost		
sv	Schedule Variance	The amount by which the project is ahead or behind the planned delivery date, et a given point in time, expressed as the difference between the carned value and the planned value.	The difference between the work completed to a point in time, usually the data data, and the work planned to be completed to the same point in time.	SV - EV - PV	Positive – Ahead of Schedule Neutral = On schedule Negative – Behind Schedule		
VAC	Variance at Completion	A projection of the amount of budget deficit or surplus, expressed as the difference between the budget at completion and the estimate at completion.	The estimated difference in cost at the completion of the project.	VAC - BAC - EAC	Positive = Under planned cost Neutral = On planned cost Negative = Over planned cost		
CPI	Cost Performance Index	A measure of the cost efficiency of budgeted resources expressed as the ratio of earned value to actual cost.	A CPI of 1.0 means the project is exactly on budget, that the work actually done so far is exactly the same as the cost so far. Other values show the percentage of how much costs are over or under the budgeted amount for work accomplished.	CPI = EV/AC	Greater than 1.0 – Under planned cost Exactly 1.0 – On planned cost Less than 1.0 – Over planned cost		
SPI	Schedule Performance Index	A measure of schedule efficiency expressed as the ratio of earned value to planned value.	An SPI of 1.0 means that the project is exactly on schedule, that the work actually done so far is exactly the same as the work planned to be done so far. Other values show the percentage of how much costs are over or under the budgeted amount for work planned.	SPI = EV/PV	Greater than 1.0 = Ahead of schedule Exactly 1.0 = On schedule Less than 1.0 = Behind schedule		
EAC	Estimate At Completion	The expected total cost of com- pleting all work expressed as the sum of the actual cost to date and the estimate to complete.	If the CPI is expected to be the same for the remainder of the project, EAC can be calculated using: If future work will be accomplished at the planned rate, use: If the initial plan is no longer valid, use: If both the CPI and SPI influence the remaining work, use:	EAC = BAC/CPI EAC = AC + BAC - EV EAC = AC + Bottom-up ETC EAC = AC + [(BAC - EV)/ (CPI x SPI)]			
ETC	Estimate to Complete	The expected cost to finish all the remaining project work.	Assuming work is proceeding on plan, the cost of completing the remaining authorized work can be calculated using: Reestimate the remaining work from the bottom up.	ETC - EAC - AC ETC - Reestimate			
TCPI	To Complete Performance Index	A measure of the cost performance that must be achieved with the remaining resources in order to meet a specified management goal, expressed as the ratio of the cost to finish the cutstanding work to the budget available.	The efficiency that must be maintained in order to complete on plan. The efficiency that must be maintained in order to complete the purrent EAC.	TCPI - (BAC-EV)/(BAC-AC) TCPI - (BAC-EV)/(EAC-AC)	Greater than 1.0 - Harder to complete Deactly 1.0 - Same to complete Less than 1.0 = Easier to complete Greater than 1.0 - Harder to complete Exactly 1.0 - Same to complete		
			The efficiency that must be maintained in order to complete the purrent EAC.	TCPI = (BAC - EV)/(EAC -AC)	Complete Exactly 1.0 = Same to comp Less than 1.0 = Easier to co		

**Figure I.A:** Earned value calculations summary table (from PMBOK [*A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge*, Project Management Institute, Inc., Fifth Edition (2013)]).

Award	Award Start	Award End	<b>Total Project Cost (TPC)</b> PMB + contingency		
	09/01/2022	08/31/2025	\$11.711M		
Project Budget	<b>PMB</b> Performance Mgmt Budget	ETC Estimate-to-Complete	<b>Remaining Funds</b>		
	\$9.035M	\$8.830M	\$8.928M		
Budget	Awarded	Remaining			
Contingency	\$2.675M	\$2.675M			
Performance	WC Work Completed	<b>CPI</b> Cost Perf. Index	<b>SPI</b> Schedule Perf. Index		
Indicators	2.4%	1.91	0.94		

Award	Award Start (mm/dd/yyyy)	<b>Award End</b> (mm/dd/yyyy)	<b>Total Project Cost (TPC)</b> BAC + Contingency		
	09/01/2022	08/31/2025	\$11.711M		
Project	<b>BAC</b> Budget At Completion	<b>ETC</b> Estimate To Complete	<b>Remaining Funds</b>		
Budget	\$9.035M	\$7.703M	\$7.988M		
Budget	Awarded	Remaining			
Contingency	\$2.675M	\$2.675M			
Performance	WC Work Completed	<b>CPI</b> Cost Perf. Index	<b>SPI</b> Schedule Perf. Index		
mulcators	15.1%	1.27	1.73		

Table II.A: Award summary information.

Earned Value Metrics Q2-2023						
BAC	\$9,034,819					
PV	\$768 <b>,</b> 350					
EV	\$1,332,164					
AC	\$1,046,563					
SPI	173%	EV / PV				
CPI	127%	EV / AC				
EAC	\$8,749,218	EAC = AC + (BAC - EV)				
EAC-C-PI	\$7,097,855	BAC / CPI				
EAC-C/S-PI	\$4,536,757	$AC + [(BAC - EV) / (CPI \times SPI)]$				
ETC-Simple	\$7,702,655	EAC – AC				
ETC-Trend	\$6,051,292	(EAC - AC) / CPI				
SV	\$563,814	EV – PV				
CV	\$285,601	EV – AC				
VAC	\$285,601	BAC – EAC				
WC	15.1%	$\sum_{i}$ (WC <sub>i</sub> × BAC <sub>i</sub> ) / BAC				
Remaining Funds	\$7,988,256	BAC – AC				

Table II.B: Earned value metrics for partial Q2-2023 (through May 2023).



Figure III.B: Forecast (and accomplished) date as function of time for the Key Deliverables (a.k.a. KPP, Key Performance Parameters) owned by the U.S. Institutions and within the scope of the NSF Midscale RI-1 DarkSide cooperative agreement.

Date



Figure III.D: Forecast (and accomplished) date as function of time for the Tier 1 milestones owned by the U.S. Institutions and within the scope of the NSF Midscale RI-1 DarkSide cooperative agreement. Legenda: solid lines with black-filled romboids identify Tier 1 milestones already completed; dashed line identify Tier 1 milestones not yet completed, whose monitoring will continue in the next editions of this document.

2024-Q2 2025-Q1 2025-Q3 2024-Q3 2024-Q4 2025-Q2 2025-Q4

Date

Detailed EVM Data			Cumulative [k\$]				Cumulative []		
WBS	Description	Institution	BAC	PV	EV	AC	WC	CPI	SPI
0.01.02	Mgmt. Support NSF	Princeton	\$555.1	\$229.2	\$158.4	\$158.4	29%	1.00	0.69
1.01.02.01	UAr Base System	UCLA	\$353.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.01.02.02	UAr Purification System	Columbia	\$1,228.0	\$162.8	\$87.7	\$21.9	6%	4.00	0.54
1.01.02.03	UAr Getter	Princeton	\$487.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.02.02.02	ID Assembly Tools US	VTech & Will.	\$1,401.9	\$133.5	\$585.0	\$548.0	36%	1.07	4.38
1.02.04.01	ID Acrylic US	VTech & Will.	\$621.2	\$0.0	\$368.3	\$189.0	90%	1.95	N/A
1.02.04.02	S2 System	UCLA	\$92.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.02.04.03	Outer Cage	Chicago	\$717.0	\$62.6	\$35.8	\$34.6	5.0%	1.03	0.57
1.02.04.04	HV System	UC Davis	\$457.6	\$3.2	\$22.2	\$19.6	5%	1.13	6.94
1.02.04.05	Reflectors	UC Davis	\$132.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.02.04.06	Wire Grid	Houston	\$630.5	\$31.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	0%	N/A	0.00
1.02.05.01	ID Flanges & Chimneys	UCLA	\$512.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.02.05.02	ID Adjustable Hangers	UCLA	\$200.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.02.05.03	ID Integration Support	Princeton	\$1,050.5	\$119.6	\$74.7	\$75.0	8%	1.00	0.62
1.04.01.01	Calib. Deployment US	Hawaii	\$384.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
1.04.02.01	Calib. Sources US	Hawaii	\$137.4	\$1.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	0%	N/A	0.00
1.09	Outreach US	Fort Lewis & PU	\$210.2	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0%	N/A	0.00
All Sub-Systems			\$9,034.8	\$768.4	\$1,332.1	\$1,046.5	15.1%	1.27	1.73

Table VI.A: Detailed cost and performance data.

# **CR: Advance Purchase of SS Material**

- supported groups are responsible for the optical planes structure.
- finalized.

### [Already submitted to NSF PO for revision, waiting for clearance for official submission]

**Rationale:** Change from titanium to stainless steel forced by Ukraine war. The NSF-

• Change Request: shift the existing Optical Plane budget from year 2 to year 1. The lowradioactivity steel has a longer delivery time than anticipated at the time of Mid-scale request submission and was planned to begin in year 2. To maintain the current delivery date of the sub-system the procurement needs to advance into year 1 and begin by summer 2023. Advancing the procurement to this time also allows the opportunity of consolidating the procurement of similar material by our INFN Collaborators for the inner detector vessel.

• Additional Note: an additional impact of the change of material from titanium to stainless steel is the cost to machine the outer cage components prior to their assembly as optical planes. Machining of the titanium was an in-kind contribution by CIEMAT however their shop is not equipped to handle the alternative in stainless steel. Cost being estimated, near \$300k. Future change request for funding this activity should be expected when cost is

### Advance purchase of UAr getter [Already submitted to NSF PO for revision, waiting for clearance for official submission]

- **Rationale:** we are 100% ready to place the purchase order for the UAr It would make sense to anticipate the purchase to year 1.
- 1. The pricing history of the getter material shows higher-than-typical

getters. Funds are planned for year 2 and 3 fo the program. Cost of this specific item has increasing at more than >10% per year in the last two years.

 Change Request: shift the existing Getter budget from year 2 and 3 to year escalation. Advancing the purchase mitigates future potential cost increases.

### **CR: Replanning – redistribution of Virginia Tech budget** [In preparation]

- by US NSF groups. Combined savings anticipated at \$400k level.
- issue

• **Rationale:** VTech and Williams College realized significant savings thanks to value engineering of the annealing and coating vessel. Additional savings from Configuration Change that led to substitution of PMMA into Gd-PMMA for TPC vessel barrel, which decreased the amount of PMMA to be procured

• Change Request: We would like to apply savings in the above mentioned amount to support Gd-PMMA for TPC vessel barrel. Other international groups are applying savings from their value engineering ito help solve this







- cryogenics.
- As year-round support level could not be maintained moving forward, Hanguo elected to retire as of May 1, 2023.
- UCLA will withdraw its application for this base grant.
- The Princeton and UCLA administrations are working to terminate the Mid-scale subaward to UCLA. Specific tasks and deliverables previously assigned to UCLA are being returned under Princeton purview.

 Hanguo Wang, in his capacity as UCLA PI, during the last funding cycles received year-round support from NSF under a special arrangement, which advanced the design at CERN and LNGS of the core elements of the TPC and of the UAr







- of expert personnel on site.



 While the loss of UCLA group's intellectual contributions and onsite presence is significant, expertise is available within the NSFsupported US groups, which will mitigate the impact of the loss by redeploying their deep pool of talents, developed thanks to the NSF long-standing support of the XENON and DarkSide programs.

 Guillaume Plante of Columbia has assumed the role of L1 manager for the UAr cryogenics (previously covered by Hanguo Wang).

 Luca Grandi of Chicago has assumed the role of L1 manager for the inner detector (previously covered by Hanguo Wang).

 Princeton postdocs Bianca Bottino, Ako Jamil, and Giacomo Gallina have recently moved permanently to LNGS, joining Andrea Ianni and Paolo Organtini, to compensate the loss







- The withdrawal of the UCLA proposal will decrease the overall budget by \$2.4M, equivalent to 22% of the total grant request.
- A few participating Institutions may need additional resources to enable their expanded roles and responsibilities and to cover the scope of work previously assigned to the UCLA group.
- We look forward to cooperate with the NSF PO to monitor the situation and to frame as needed future supplemental requests to front this unexpected situation.
- Within this framework, we look forward to the opportunity of retaining the participation of Hanguo Wang as a consultant with a support level of a few months per year.



The End