

# Project Director's Quarterly Progress Report – 1st Quarter FY 2004

## U.S. Large Hadron Collider Construction Project

### 1. PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Reporting Period: Through December 31, 2003  
Program Sponsors: DOE High Energy Physics Division/NSF Physics Division  
DOE/NSF Program Manager: M. Pripstein, (301) 903-4115, [moishe.pripstein@science.doe.gov](mailto:moishe.pripstein@science.doe.gov)  
DOE/NSF Associate Program Manager: M. Goldberg, (703) 306-1894, [mgoldber@nsf.gov](mailto:mgoldber@nsf.gov)  
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DOE/NSF Federal Project Director: P. Carolan, (630) 840-2227, [pepin.carolan@ch.doe.gov](mailto:pepin.carolan@ch.doe.gov)

### 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Department of Energy (DOE) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) have signed agreements committing to collaboration in the construction of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN (European Laboratory for Particle Physics) and two of its associated detectors. The U.S. fabrication effort will be carried out at, or under the supervision of, U.S. universities and national laboratories under the terms and conditions described in the International Collaboration Agreement (Agreement) and its Accelerator and Experiments Protocols. The U.S. LHC Construction Project is defined by the goods and services to be provided to CERN under the terms of the Agreement between DOE, NSF, and CERN. These goods and services include DOE contributions to the LHC accelerator, and DOE and NSF contributions to the ATLAS (A Toroidal LHC Apparatus) and CMS (Compact Muon Solenoid) experiments.

The DOE contribution to the LHC accelerator consists of items provided by DOE National Laboratories and CERN direct purchases from U.S. industrial firms. The scope of these contributions is addressed in the Accelerator Protocol and described in detail in an Implementing Arrangement between the collaborating DOE National Laboratories and CERN. The DOE and NSF contributions to the ATLAS and CMS detectors consist of items supplied by the collaborating U.S. universities and DOE National Laboratories. The scope of these contributions is addressed in the Experiments Protocol and described in detail in Memoranda of Understanding for collaboration on construction of each experiment.

The U.S. LHC Construction Project includes the U.S. ATLAS, U.S. CMS, and U.S. LHC Accelerator Construction projects. This report summarizes the overall status of the U.S. LHC Construction Project effort and includes more detailed status information on each sub-project. Additional information can be accessed at the following web sites:

U.S. LHC Project - <http://doe-hep.hep.net/lhc.html>  
LHC Project - <http://www.lhc.cern.ch/> U.S. LHC Accelerator - <http://www-td.fnal.gov/LHC/USLHC.html>  
ATLAS - <http://atlasinfo.cern.ch/Atlas/Welcome.html> U.S. ATLAS - <http://www.usatlas.bnl.gov/>  
CMS - <http://cmsinfo.cern.ch/Welcome.html> U.S. CMS - <http://usecms.fnal.gov/>

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**3. PROJECT DIRECTOR'S NARRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS**

The current list of DOE/NSF project reviews and status meetings is provided below:

U.S. LHC Construction Project	Event	Date
U.S. LHC Accelerator Project	DOE Status meeting	February 12, 2004
U.S. LHC Program/Project	Joint Oversight Group Meeting	March 29, 2004
U.S. CMS Detector Project	DOE/NSF Review	May 19, 2004
U.S. ATLAS Detector Project	DOE/NSF Review	May 20, 2004
U.S. LHC Accelerator Project	DOE Review	June tbd, 2004

The results of these activities are documented in formal reports and meeting notes. The U.S. CMS and ATLAS projects submit monthly reports and the U.S. LHC Accelerator project submits a quarterly report. Current performance data is summarized in the following tables:

Table 3.1, Schedule Performance Indices

	Planned Complete (BCWS/BAC)	Actual Complete (BCWP/BAC)	Schedule Performance (BCWP/BCWS)
U.S. ATLAS	85%	83%	98%
U.S. CMS	89%	83%	93%
U.S. LHC Accelerator	94%	91%	97%

Table 3.2, Contingency Status (in thousands of dollars)

	Total Project Cost (TPC)	Budget at Completion (BAC)	Contingency	Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP)	Remaining Work to be Performed (BAC-BCWP)	Contingency/ (BAC-BCWP)
US ATLAS	163,750	149,155	14,595	124,507	21,330	68%
US CMS	167,250	152,964	14,286	126,607	24,921	57%
US Accelerator	110,000	107,708	2,292	98,507	7,730	30%

Table 3.3, Cost & Schedule Performance (in thousands of dollars) Indices

	Cumulative Costs to Date					Costs at Completion		
	Budgeted Cost		Actual Cost	Variance		Budgeted	Revised Estimate	Variance
	Work Scheduled	Work Performed		Schedule	Cost			
U.S. ATLAS	127,210	124,507	119,454	-2,703	5,053	163,750	163,750	0
U.S. CMS	136,606	126,607	114,907	-9,999	11,700	167,250	167,250	0
U.S. LHC Accelerator	101,071	98,507	99,718	-2,564	-1,211	110,000	110,000	0
CERN Invoices	48,619	48,619	48,619	0	0	90,000	90,000	0
U.S. LHC Total	413,506	398,240	383,481	-15,266	15,542	531,000	531,000	0

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**4. PROJECT DIRECTOR'S ASSESSMENT**

The U.S. projects continue to meet their goals and are reliable and influential partners in the construction of the ATLAS and CMS detectors and the LHC machine.

**Cost** – Cost performance is good. The cumulative Cost Performance Index (CPI) for the total U.S. LHC Construction Project (U.S. ATLAS, U.S. CMS, and U.S. LHC Accelerator) is 1.05, which is slightly favorable overall. An area of cost concern is the U.S. LHC Accelerator Project contingency situation, where remaining contingency is relatively low based on the latest estimate to complete and project need based upon potential risks. The Accelerator project is completing the last of the three Laboratory cost estimates for completion. These costs are incorporated into the baseline as effective budgets for completion, with emphasis on stringent project management to these costs at each Laboratory. Good project technical performance is important over the next few months, and should be accompanied by anticipated drops in contingency need as progress to completion is achieved.

U.S. CMS contingency remains healthy, and financial performance good. In coordination with CMS, additional scope been adopted within the Electromagnetic Calorimeter baseline to implement the new front-end electronics design that will achieve better detector technical performance. U.S. ATLAS financial performance has also been good, and contingency remains robust. U.S. ATLAS has confirmed with ATLAS a commitment to apply contingency toward detector installation. Contingency use is also anticipated for Liquid Argon calorimeter power supply production, although the U.S. has reached agreement with ATLAS that the full collaboration will share in the costs for this system.

**Schedule** – Schedule performance is measured by milestone completion and by earned value. The total U.S. LHC Construction Project schedule overall is slightly behind plans with a cumulative Schedule Performance Index (SPI) of 0.96, slightly improved from the previous Quarter and indicating no major slippages in schedule. The total U.S. LHC Construction Project is eighty-seven percent complete based on earned value against the baseline. The CERN schedule calls for first beams in April 2007. A period of beam commissioning will be followed by start of the LHC Physics Program in the latter half of 2007. The U.S. LHC Project completion baseline milestones remain as follows:

Critical Decision-4A: 97% complete, September 30, 2005 (Accelerator and Detector deliverables)

Critical Decision-4B: 100% complete, September 30, 2008 (final detector installation and technology procurements, dependent and closely coordinated with international detector and machine completion/start-up schedules)

The U.S. LHC Accelerator Project remains ahead of schedule for delivery of components to CERN by required installation dates, although float is minimal in some instances that are being carefully watched. Quadrupole production at Fermilab is back to previous production rates, prior to a quad failure and delays in CERN correctors that slowed production. The CERN corrector delivery problem appears solved, with regular deliveries and a small surplus now at Fermilab. U.S. CMS is updating its schedule to the latest approved CMS installation schedule. The U.S. CMS Silicon Tracker production schedule will be re-worked and reviewed, pending CMS resolution of a sensor quality and delivery issue with a vendor. U.S. ATLAS has updated the baseline schedule and float for each subsystem to reflect ATLAS required delivery dates. Both detector collaborations are prepared to mitigate schedule

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delays (e.g. ATLAS barrel toroid, CMS solenoid magnet production) through revisions to detector installation and testing plans, e.g. plans for additional CMS surface testing of detector sub-systems or changes to ATLAS underground installation sequence. Both detector collaboration schedules continue to support and work toward meeting the April 2007 LHC turn-on date.

**Technical** - Good technical progress continues across the project, and we remain confident that the U.S. deliverables to CERN can be realized with the planned funding. The U.S. LHC Construction Project deliverables are accepted by CERN and approved by the DOE/NSF Joint Oversight Group. We expect to provide additional items to CERN, within the approved funding, should cost performance be favorable. Important achievements or milestones continue to be met. U.S. LHC Accelerator quadrupole magnets are performing well in quench tests. U.S. CMS has made key contributions to the CMS Data Acquisition (DAQ) Technical Design Report, now complete. U.S. ATLAS has successfully led efforts to achieve approval to start production of Pixel electronics. Additional technical Project highlights are given in the report.

### **ISSUES**

**LHC Construction Completion**— In December 2003 the LHC Cost and Schedule Review Committee Report was released. The committee noted significant progress in the dipole production rate, but recommended increased oversight of correction magnet vendors to enable the quadrupole production rate to improve. The committee recommended the magnet test plan be reviewed after July 2004 with the goal of achieving appropriate quality control tests consistent with the production and installation schedule. A delay in the availability and installation of QRL cryogenic line components in the LHC tunnel is a schedule concern. These delays will require a restructuring of the installation plan in mid-2004, and currently CERN is working with the contractor to re-schedule activities and advance the installation schedule. More information will be available once cryo-line installation is fully underway in Spring 2004. Overall, the committee expressed confidence that the demanding LHC machine technical performance requirements can be met without significant cost overrun or schedule delay, noting that the Spring 2007 schedule is still considered achievable.

**ATLAS and CMS Resources**— Both collaborations have presented updated financial plans to the detector Resource Review Boards (RRBs) in October, 2003. The updated plans address funding shortfalls previously identified, and the collaborations have had some success identifying funds and actions to significantly reduce those shortfalls. Additionally, costs of sub-detectors have been updated to cover the shortfalls through reducing redundancy, using existing contingencies, or further detector staging. In cases of detector staging, acceptability of physics impact is considered for initial physics running. The funding profiles present cash flow problems in some areas, which the collaborations are working with the funding agencies and RRBs to solve or minimize. There may be potential impact on overall detector installation schedules if the cash-flow situation cannot be successfully managed. The collaborations continue the process of firming up commitments internationally from those funding agencies that can provide additional resources (U.S. LHC construction funds are capped), a process likely to continue over the final years to completion. If successful, this process could allow the collaborations to gradually improve the expected performance and capability of the initial detectors to more fully exploit physics opportunities.

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**5. NARRATIVE SUMMARY**

**5.1 U.S. ATLAS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT**

**ATLAS International.**- The LHC Committee (LHCC) met in November 2003 and January 2004 to monitor critical detector construction issues. Good progress was reported on installation work in the underground service and detector caverns (installation of feet, rails, trucks for calorimeter assembly, laying of cable trays all underway). Slow production of thermal shields for the Barrel Torroid (BT) have resulted in a 6 month delay to installation of the first BT coil. The corresponding cold test has been moved to May-Jun, 2004, with tile calorimeter installation moved earlier to help mitigate this delay. The LHCC considers schedule critical and will keep monitoring the progress. Other highlights follow:

- Integration of the solenoid magnet in the Liquid Argon barrel cryostat is starting, and good progress is seen on the calorimeters, including electromagnetic endcap wheels, forward calorimeter, hadronic endcap wheel assembly and tile calorimeter readout electronics production.
- Production of all muon chambers is advancing well, with three of four chamber types complete (CSC chambers ), nearly complete (TGC chambers) or undergoing final outfitting at the required rate (MDT chambers); RPC chamber production is delayed but a reasonable plan is being implemented to recover delay.
- The LHCC recommended approval of the ATLAS High-Level Trigger Data Acquisition and Controls Technical Design Report, noting the schedule is also reasonable.

**U.S. ATLAS** - As of December 31, 2003 the project is 88% complete out of 90% planned, reflecting the most recent update of cost and schedule estimates (Estimate-To-Complete '03) for the remaining work to complete the baseline scope. There are no major technical issues- all U.S. ATLAS subsystems are now in production and detector components are being successfully delivered to CERN. Cost and Schedule performance is very good. Contingency planning, prioritization and allocation strategies are focused on ensuring that adequate contingency levels can be maintained through project completion. The current U.S. ATLAS schedule meets ATLAS needs. Forecast dates above have been revised to reflect the latest schedule estimates. Below are a few highlights of the U.S. ATLAS construction project:

- Silicon: The electronics Production Readiness Review for Pixels was passed in December and approval was given to proceed with production. Module assembly continued in production mode this quarter. Read out Driver (ROD) production part orders are being placed.
- TRT: Module production is complete and 62 modules are at CERN. The Barrel Support Structure (BSS) is beginning to be assembled at CERN. All ATMEL wafers have been delivered to CERN. Chip packaging is complete and production testing will start next quarter.
- Liquid Argon: Barrel cryostat welding is progressing well. Solenoid installation preparations are underway. BNL and the vendor are reviewing performance parameters and delivery schedule of the DC power supply prototype, needed before proceeding with the production phase. This is on the critical path for LAr Calorimeter electronics installation. The Forward Calorimeter is now ready for the insertion into the cryostat.

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- **Tile:** Work continues on the pre-assembly of the barrel cylinder. It will be ready months before it is needed for installation. Argonne engineers and scientific staff made key contributions to the evaluation of the barrel cylinder survey data.
- **Muon:** MDT base chamber production continued on schedule at the BMC and Seattle chamber factories. Seattle is due to complete their portion next quarter. Electronic parts delivery was sufficient for all sites to make significant progress on chamber integration. Work continues at BNL on the assembly of the cathode panels and wire planes into completed CSC chambers. All CSC1 and CSC2 base chambers are completed and integration will start once electronics are completed.
- **TriggerDAQ:** Software tests, enhancements and discussions with users were done in preparation for the 2004 testbeam run. The preparations continued for baselining the system and assigning the U.S. responsibilities. The baselining is planned for next quarter.



**Left- Preassembly of two of the three Forward Calorimeter modules has been completed by the University of Arizona.**

**Right- Tile Calorimeter Preassembly above ground has been completed for two of the three sections. Modules were built by ANL, with instrumentation by Michigan State. ANL engineers also made key contributions to surveying during pre-assembly at right. Next the Barrel TileCal will be installed in the Cavern.**



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## **5.2 U.S. CMS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT-**

**CMS International-** The LHC Committee (LHCC) met in November, 2003 and January, 2004 to monitor critical detector construction issues. Although good progress is being made on the solenoid magnet, an additional (six week) delay was incurred due to a machining problem. This delay is being incorporated into the revised CMS schedule along with the previous 2-month delays in the magnet test and civil engineering, to be mitigated by limiting underground detector testing. Both the electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) barrel and Silicon Tracker production remain the most critical with respect to schedule, and the LHCC continues to monitor these closely.

- Manufacture of all 21 reinforced conductor lengths for the solenoid magnet is completed, an important CMS milestone; two of the five barrel modules have been successfully coupled, construction of the third module is nearly complete, and the rest are under construction.
- A revised workplan for production of ECAL crystals is under discussion, to resolve issues in order to accelerate production; potential additional producers are also being pursued.
- Good progress is noted on production of Silicon Tracker front-end hybrid electronics, which resumed production in November, 2003 and is no longer critical path; CERN is working to resolve issues with quality of production sensors, now a concern for the Silicon Tracker production schedule.

**U.S. CMS -** As of December 31, 2003, the overall U.S. CMS construction project was 83% complete vs. the scheduled 89% complete. Technical progress remains excellent, and the U.S. CMS construction project is on budget. There is no major schedule slippage, but delays exist in production of some subsystem electronics and components, particularly the calorimeter electronics and the silicon strip tracker. Silicon tracker module production is impacted by slow parts flow due to a component quality issue. CERN and CMS are making progress negotiating a resolution with the vendor, and the impact on the U.S. schedule will be evaluated in late March 2004. U.S. CMS has adopted the latest revised CMS schedule and U.S. CMS milestones have been updated to match the CMS v33.2 status.

- Endcap Muon (EMU): Production of Cathode Strip Chambers (CSCs) at Fermilab is now complete, and the Final Assembly and System Testing (FAST) sites are ending operations. Installation of the CSCs onto the CMS Endcap Yoke (YE) is proceeding well within the scheduled time. Production of off chamber electronics is ready to begin following a successful 25 nsec test beam run.
- Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL): The two Barrel HCAL (HB) half-barrels have been assembled at CERN for some time, and both endcap absorbers have been mounted and optics (scintillators and fibers) installed. An electronics system review was passed in early November after a test beam run with pre-production prototypes, and electronics procurement began in the first quarter of FY04.
- Trigger and Data Acquisition System (TriDAS): Full function prototypes of the muon trigger cards have been produced which exhibit much reduced trigger latency, and the calorimeter trigger is in production. Work on the Data Acquisition (DAQ) Technical Design Report (TDR) is complete. The U.S. groups have changed responsibility for purchases so as to advance the U.S. schedule for DAQ.

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- Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECAL): The U.S. contribution to ECAL has been altered to conform to the new 1/4-micron ECAL electronics, with U.S. groups now involved also in the optical data links and low voltage supplies for ECAL.
- Forward Pixels (FPix): The first 1/4-micron version of the readout chip (ROC) has been received and tested, and is largely successful. Since the U.S. CMS effort depends on ROC parts flow, this success bolsters the FPix schedule.
- Silicon Strip Tracker (SiTrk): Procurements of automation equipment at Fermilab and UC Santa Barbara are complete, and prototype modules, which exceed all specification, have been produced. All module components have entered production, but reliable parts flow remains an issue.



**Above: Cathode Strip Chambers (CSCs) mounted on Endcap Yoke (YE) disks in the CMS surface assembly building at CERN. Production of 482 CSCs, including spares, is nearly complete. 150 of the CSCs were produced at Fermilab, with final assembly and testing conducted by University of Florida, and University of California (UCLA/Riverside) before delivery to CERN. Installation on YE is about 25% complete.**

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**5.3 U.S LHC ACCELERATOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT**

**LHC Accelerator-** In December, 2003 the LHC Cost and Schedule Review Committee Report was released. The committee reviewed LHC cost and schedule progress and project management, focusing on: superconducting magnet fabrication and testing, QRL cryoline completion, and underground civil works at Point 5. The committee expressed confidence that the demanding LHC machine technical performance requirements can be met without significant cost overrun or schedule delay, noting that the Spring 2007 schedule is still considered achievable.

- LHC accelerator production progress can be tracked on the “LHC Dashboard” at, <http://lhc-new-homepage.web.cern.ch/lhc-new-homepage/DashBoard/index.asp> ; construction and delivery of main dipole magnets is progressing well; quadrupole production is on the “just-in-time” curve due to delays in delivery of needed corrector elements.
- CERN has taken delivery of 154 superconducting dipole magnets, enough for the first LHC octant; of eighty-five first tested, over half were better than required, and only six of the remaining dipoles require training to meet the nominal operating field.
- Installation of magnets in the LHC transfer line has begun, and a test of the handling system of the LHC cryomagnets was carried out in January in sector 1-2, involving the first cryodipole and short straight section (SSS) lowered into the LHC tunnel

**U.S. LHC Accelerator** - As of December 31, 2004, the overall project was 91% complete versus the scheduled plan of 94% complete. Overall technical progress remains good with all major items in production. Remaining contingency based on the EAC continues to be a concern that is being closely monitored and carefully managed by the project. The schedule of deliverables is slightly behind plans, but in advance of CERN requirements. Project highlights are listed below:

- [Fermilab] The inner triplet quadrupole magnet production is moving forward again with the successful test of the third Q2 quadrupole. The second Q2 quadrupole, which was unable to reach the operating field gradient of 205 T/m has been disassembled and its two cold masses separated. The good cold mass will be reused in a future Q2 assembly. A sufficient supply of corrector magnets was received from CERN to support production for the near future.
- [BNL] The fifth and final D1 dipole has been retested successfully and will be shipped to CERN. All nine D2 magnets have been tested, seven have had cryogenic feed piping assemblies installed, and one has been shipped to CERN. The first D3 dipole assembly is being assembled into its cryostat, and the other two are close behind. All three D4 magnets have been completed and await testing. Superconducting cable testing continues to be paced by the rate of sample deliveries from CERN: 163 samples were tested this quarter, 87 of them in December, a monthly high value.
- [LBNL] The cryogenic feedbox vendor is progressing well, being on schedule overall and ahead of schedule on small parts. The TAS beam absorbers have passed acceptance testing at CERN. Three TAN absorber assemblies are complete, the fourth is in the final stages of testing.

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**Above – Q2 quadrupole. Fabrication by Fermilab is completed and magnet is being moved to the Fermilab test facility.**



**Right – First BNL D2 dipole arriving at CERN.**



**Left- Distributed Cryogenic Feedbox (DFBX) helium vessel mounted to underside of top plate. Cylinders connecting the two pieces are chimneys for magnet and corrector power leads. LBNL is responsible for this component, being fabricated in industry.**

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**CERN Direct Purchases** - DOE reimburses CERN for their payments to qualified U.S. vendors [Reference U.S.-CERN Agreement and Accelerator Protocol].

Table 5.1, Status of DOE Contracts (in \$000)\*

Contract Item	Company (U.S. Supplier)	Contract Price	w/ options & escalation
Nb-Ti Alloy Bars; Ni Sheets	Wah Chang	44,300	55,382
Polyamide Insulation Film	Kaneka High Tech Materials	5,425	6,510
Superconducting Cable	Outokumpu-Advanced Superconductor	16,447	20,985
LHC BPMS Button Feedthroughs	Ceramaseal	898	1,003
Cryogenic Temperature Sensor	Lakeshore		
Cryogenic He Mass Flowmeters	(tbd-contract in process)	1,200	1,200
(tbd-contract in process)	(tbd-contract in process)	(tbd)	3,134
Totals		68,270	88,214

**TOTAL Cumulative Payments from DOE to CERN (as of December 31, 2003): \$ 48,619k**

**6. FINANCIAL/COST STATUS AND PLANS (as of December 31, 2003)**

**TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING PLAN (then year millions of dollars)†**

Fiscal Year	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
<b>Machine Funding Profiles (DOE)</b>													
US LHC Accelerator	2.00	6.67	14.00	15.40	24.92	19.16	10.10	8.70	6.13	2.92	0.00	0.00	110
CERN Direct	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09	8.29	8.08	11.20	13.40	23.20	17.74	0.00	0.00	90
Machine Total	2.00	6.67	14.00	23.49	33.21	27.24	21.30	22.10	29.33	20.66	0.00	0.00	200
<b>Detector Funding Profiles (DOE and NSF)</b>													
US ATLAS	1.70	3.71	10.05	25.63	28.43	26.77	23.16	24.71	8.99	5.49	3.24	1.88	163.75
DOE	1.70	3.71	10.05	9.00	16.49	14.48	10.51	17.42	8.99	5.49	3.24	1.88	102.95
NSF	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.63	11.94	12.29	12.65	7.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.80
US CMS	2.30	4.61	10.95	38.03	24.26	21.25	21.40	22.91	10.48	5.56	4.20	1.30	167.25
DOE	2.30	4.61	10.95	32.51	20.30	17.15	17.19	20.48	10.48	5.56	4.20	1.30	147.03
NSF	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.52	3.96	4.10	4.21	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.22
Detectors Total	4.00	8.32	21.00	63.66	52.69	48.02	44.56	47.62	19.47	11.05	7.44	3.18	

**TOTAL DOE & NSF FUNDS, COSTS, & COMMITMENTS (cumulative \$000)‡**

U.S. LHC Construction Project	A = Funds Allocated	B = Estimate Actual Costs	C = Open Comittments	D= B+C Total	A-D =Funds Available
U.S. ATLAS	144,158	119,454	2,090	121,544	22,614
U.S. CMS	145,706	114,907	14,891	129,798	15,908
U.S. LHC Accelerator	104,850	99,718	0	99,718	5,132
CERN Direct Purchases	49,060	48,619	0	48,619	441
Total	443,774	382,698	16,981	399,679	44,095

\* Total includes partial payment to Wah Chung in FY03, with remainder to be paid in FY04; Contracts with American Superconductor Corporation for HTS wire and Meggitt Safety Systems for semi-rigid co-axial cables will be approved and reported on in subsequent Quarters.

† The funding profile for the U.S. LHC Construction Project is extended through FY07, with no change in total funding, to address the impact of the CERN LHC schedule on U.S. project completion. This change was approved by the DOE Director, Office of Science through a U.S. LHC Project baseline change proposal.

‡ Based on financial reports from the U.S. LHC construction projects. NSF funding is provided after the beginning of the fiscal year and therefore it is necessary to carry-over funding into the subsequent fiscal years.

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**7. DOE/NSF COST BASELINES AT LEVEL 2 (in \$000)**

**U.S. ATLAS Cost Baseline**

<u>WBS</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Current</u>
1.1	Silicon System	21,376	305	21,681
1.2	Transition Radiation Tracker	11,386	163	11,549
1.3	Liquid Argon Calorimeter	44,169	2,000	46,169
1.4	Tile Calorimeter	11,007	0	11,007
1.5	Muon Spectrometer	27,032	0	27,032
1.6	Trigger/Data Acquisition System	10,973	0	10,973
1.7	Common Projects	9,179	0	9,179
1.8	Education	286	0	286
1.9	Project Management	8,279	0	8,279
1.10	Technical Coordination	2,150	850	3,000
	Contingency	17,913	-3,318	14,595
	<b>U.S. ATLAS Total Project Cost Baseline</b>	<b>163,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163,750</b>

**U.S. CMS Cost Baseline**

<u>WBS</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Current</u>
1.1	Endcap Muon	40,814	82	40,896
1.2	Hadron Calorimeter	42,842	215	43,057
1.3	Trigger and Data Acquisition	14,635	74	14,709
1.4	Electromagnetic Calorimeter	11,859	117	11,976
1.5	Forward Pixels	7,362	374	7,736
1.6	Common Projects	23,349	0	23,349
1.7	Project Office	7,047	0	7,047
1.8	Silicon	3,620	574	4,194
	Contingency	15,722	-1,436	14,286
	<b>U.S. CMS Total Project Cost Baseline</b>	<b>167,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167,250</b>

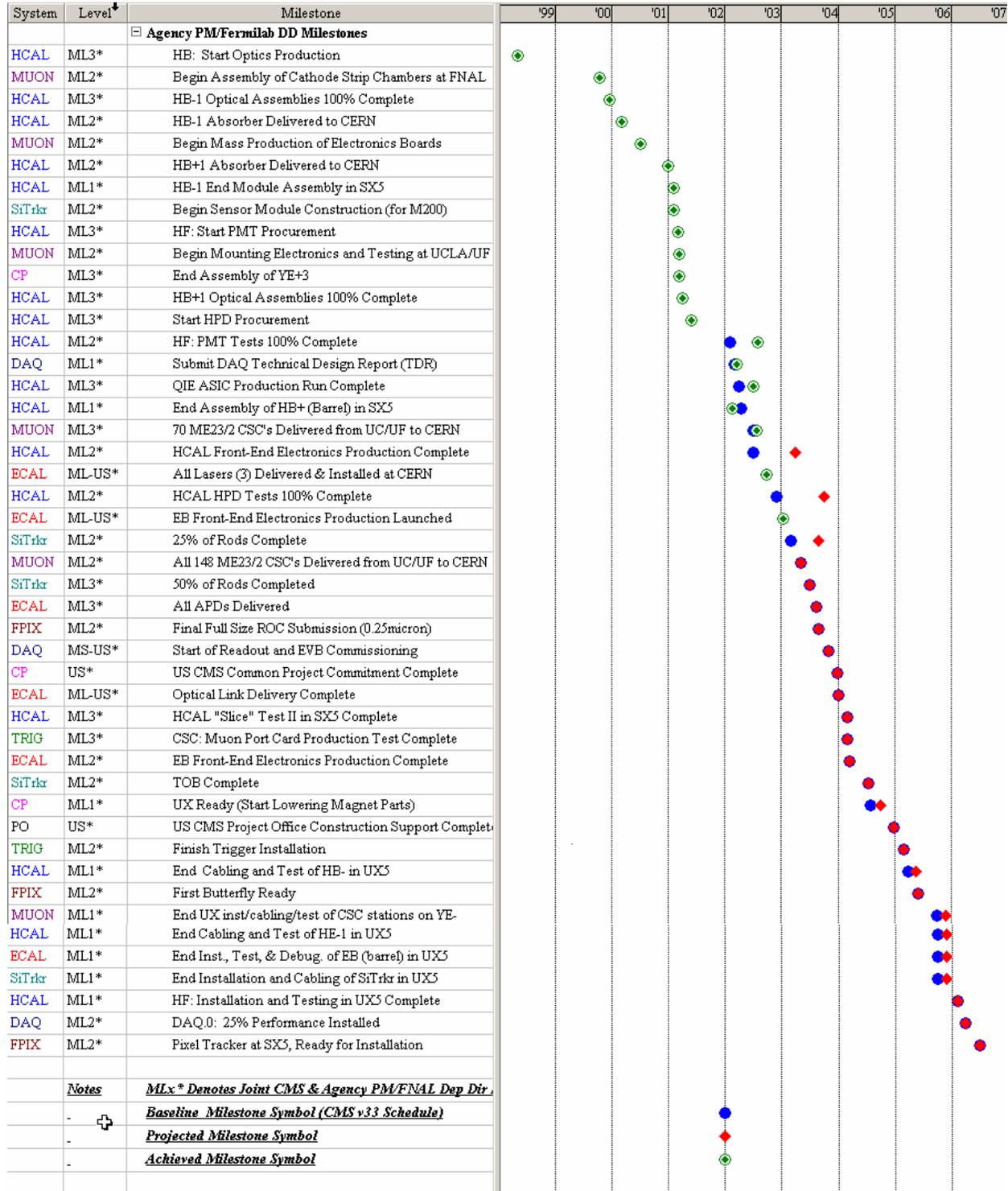
**U.S. LHC Accelerator Cost Baseline**

<u>WBS</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Current</u>
1.1	Interaction Region Components	60,397	2,762	63,159
1.2	Radio Frequency Straight Section	16,120	-266	15,854
1.3	Superconducting Wire and Cable	13,091	-1,180	11,911
1.4	Accelerator Physics	3,359	0	3,359
1.5	Project Management	13,270	155	13,425
	Contingency	3,763	-1,471	2,292
	<b>U.S. LHC Accelerator Total Project Cost Baseline</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,000</b>



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**8.2 U.S. CMS Construction Project Milestones** Below are shown agency Project manager milestones as compared to the baseline V33 CMS International milestones.





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**9. TECHNICAL BASELINE STATUS**

U.S. ATLAS Construction Project - No change. The U.S. ATLAS collaboration defined a list of initial deliverables representing the U.S. contribution to ATLAS. This list was originally approved by the JOG in March 1998. Deliverables are listed in an Appendix to the U.S. ATLAS Construction Project Management Plan. The JOG approved a revision to the U.S. ATLAS Construction Project Management Plan in February 2003, incorporating changes to implement a two-phased project completion matched to CERN plans.

U.S. CMS Construction Project - No change. The U.S. CMS collaboration defined a list of deliverables representing the U.S. contribution to CMS. This list was originally approved by the JOG in October 1998 and is referenced in the U.S. CMS Project Management Plan. The JOG approved a revision to the U.S. CMS Construction Project Management Plan in February 2003, incorporating changes to implement a two-phased project completion matched to CERN plans.

U.S. LHC Accelerator Construction Project - No change. U.S. LHC Accelerator Project - The U.S. deliverables to CERN are defined in the Implementing Arrangement (IA) to the Accelerator Protocol. The IA is an annex to the U.S. LHC Accelerator Project Management Plan. The IA was signed by the CERN and U.S. signatories in July 1998 and revised in May 2002 to update delivery dates to match CERN schedule and address a CERN-directed change on RF region lattice design impacting U.S. work.

CERN Direct Purchases - No change. CERN will procure from U.S. industrial firms supplies required to construct the LHC accelerator. These supplies will include superconducting alloy, cable, insulation, and other materials.

**10. BASELINE CHANGE ACTIVITY**

<u>Baseline Control Level</u>	<u>Baseline Changes</u>
Level 1, DOE/NSF Joint Oversight Group	No changes this quarter
Level 2, DOE/NSF Project Office	
U.S. ATLAS	Changes to the Level 2 cost, scope and schedule baseline.
U.S. CMS	Changes to the Level 2 cost, scope and schedule baseline.
U.S. LHC Accelerator	Changes to the Level 2 cost, scope and schedule baseline.

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**APPENDIX A - FUNDING BY INSTITUTION (in thousands of dollars), U.S. CMS**

Institution	FY 1998				FY 1999				FY 2000				FY 2001				FY 2002				FY 2003				Grand Total		
	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	DOE Contract	NSF	Total			
FNAL	0	5,517	0	5,517	0	10,817	40	10,857	0	5,981	0	5,981	0	6,033	0	6,033		6,318	14	6,332		5,183	60	5,243	39,963		
Fairfield	0	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	13		8		8		0		0	60		
Maryland	90	65	0	155	0	132	131	263	0	250	0	250	0	189	0	189		1,361		1,361		239	1,025	1,264	3,482		
Boston U.	0	32	0	32	31	111	0	142	0	132	0	132	0	88	0	88		222	1,130	1,352		261	1,514	1,775	3,521		
Florida State	60	54	0	114	71	118	0	189	80	54	0	134	68	43	0	111		50	16	66		33	38	71	685		
U. of Minnesota	60	95	0	155	161	452	0	613	141	202	0	343	153	401	0	554		85	305	390		9	751	760	2,815		
U. of Iowa	77	62	0	139	20	5	0	25	0	453	0	453	0	843	0	843			48	48			150	1,658			
U. of Rochester	127	1,159	0	1,286	262	485	0	747	441	253	0	694	464	143	0	607		358	162	520		262	86	348	4,202		
Notre Dame	0	52	0	52	0	44	184	228	0	14	193	207	0	14	112	126			17	209			188	188	1,027		
Purdue	38	135	0	173	49	166	0	215	0	175	0	175	0	89	0	89			377			201		201	1,230		
U. of Miss.	46	100	0	146	68	91	0	159	89	108	0	236	0	235	0	235		34	109	143		24	54	78	997		
U. of Florida	44	95	0	139	184	412	0	596	332	853	0	1,185	432	293	0	725		171	310	481		101	1,001	1,102	4,228		
Ohio State U.	140	64	0	204	275	212	0	487	196	732	0	928	151	700	0	851		160	916	1,096		267	188	455	4,021		
Carnegie Mellon	0	113	0	113	0	291	0	291	0	312	0	312	0	258	0	258			301					74	1,349		
Rice	138	19	0	157	102	56	0	158	132	16	0	148	196	36	0	232		134	61	195		138	410	548	1,438		
U. of Wisconsin	533	1,052	0	1,585	471	3,598	0	4,069	722	2,995	0	3,717	504	4,489	0	4,993		193	1,620	63		1,876	276	981	383	1,640	17,880
U.C. Davis	34	100	0	134	0	78	0	78	0	502	0	502	0	63	0	63			200				58		58	1,035	
UCLA	150	87	0	237	249	173	0	422	244	391	0	635	347	546	42	935		284	496	43		179	675	32	886	3,938	
U.C. Riverside	20	10	0	30	0	164	0	164	0	70	0	70	0	72	0	72			74					97	507		
John Hopkins	0	29	0	29	0	0	70	70	0	0	40	40	0	0	5	5								90	241		
Northwestern	0	59	0	59	5	26	0	31	0	114	0	114	0	39	0	39			33				297		297	573	
Rutgers	0	13	0	13	0	0	34	34	0	2	140	142	0	0	101	101				127				151	151	568	
Princeton	0	256	0	256	0	626	0	626	0	667	0	667	0	133	0	133			11				109		109	1,802	
Caltech	0	148	0	148	0	458	0	458	0	367	0	367	0	452	0	452			116				174		174	1,715	
U.C. San Diego	11	0	0	11	11	90	24	125	36	0	0	36	0	43	0	43			57				196	12	208	480	
Northeastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,370	3,370	0	0	1,741	1,741	0	0	1,482	1,482							1,094	1,094	10,760		
U. Ill.-Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	124	0	0	309	309	0	0	262	262							164	164	1,031		
U. of Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	2	2	0	0	100	100							0	0	133		
MIT	0	37	0	37	15	67	0	82	0	78	0	78	0	87	0	87			58				375		375	717	
Iowa State	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	356	0	356	0	29	0	29			177				71		71	652	
Kansas State														66	0	66							44		44	138	
LBL														554	0	554							102		102	1,199	
Texas Tech														876	0	876							46		46	1,187	
UC Santa Barbara														13	0	13							290		290	764	
U. of Kansas													0	0	6	6							56		56	272	
Florida Inst. Tech.																							262		262	322	
Yale																							62		62	62	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>9,382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>18,672</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>24,666</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>15,087</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>19,964</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>21,265</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>14,740</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>21,284</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>116,662</b>		

As of 1/5/04

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**APPENDIX B - FUNDING BY INSTITUTION (in thousands of dollars), U.S. ATLAS**

Institution	FY 2002				FY 2003				CUM Totals Thru FY 03				
	DOE Grant	Contract	NSF	Total	DOE Grant	Contract	NSF	Total	Prior Years	FY 98 Thru 03 Totals			Grand Total
									FY 96 -97	DOE Grant	Contract	NSF	
ANL	-	771.1	-	771.1	-	690.9	-	690.9	444.0	-	5,886.5	-	6,330.5
BNL	-	5,207.9	-	5,207.9	-	10,992.0	-	10,992.0	1,741.0	-	38,144.2	-	39,885.2
LBNL	-	2,049.0	-	2,049.0	-	2,652.0	-	2,652.0	496.0	-	9,146.8	-	9,642.8
SUNY/Albany	-	-	-	-	25.4	-	-	25.4	20.0	143.4	-	-	163.4
U. of Arizona	-	376.7	-	376.7	-	515.4	-	515.4	249.0	1,809.4	1,145.0	-	3,203.4
Boston U.	-	295.0	276.7	571.7	-	-	347.8	347.8	156.0	963.7	631.0	624.5	2,375.2
Brandeis U.	-	-	405.9	405.9	-	-	663.2	663.2	189.0	265.0	45.0	2,871.4	3,370.4
U.C.Irvine	-	-	-	-	-	-	745.0	745.0	123.0	193.0	118.0	1,103.8	1,537.8
U.C. Santa Cruz	-	-	442.2	442.2	-	-	247.4	247.4	284.0	467.3	-	3,959.5	4,710.8
U. of Chicago	-	-	158.7	158.7	-	-	132.4	132.4	-	-	54.0	2,347.0	2,401.0
Duke U.	-	-	374.9	374.9	-	-	342.6	342.6	152.0	1,709.3	158.0	717.5	2,736.8
Hampton U.	-	-	204.1	204.1	-	-	274.3	274.3	-	-	-	1,900.0	1,900.0
Harvard	-	-	953.4	953.4	-	-	171.1	171.1	168.0	234.0	-	6,050.9	6,452.9
U. of Illinois	98.7	-	-	98.7	87.0	-	-	87.0	94.0	1,068.5	-	-	1,162.5
Indiana U.	-	361.0	-	361.0	-	494.3	-	494.3	148.0	1,415.0	1,568.8	-	3,131.8
MIT	-	388.0	-	388.0	-	300.6	-	300.6	47.0	679.1	925.6	-	1,651.7
Michigan State	-	-	-	-	-	-	544.3	544.3	-	-	35.0	1,331.6	1,366.6
Nevis/Columbia	-	-	3,566.9	3,566.9	-	-	4,444.4	4,444.4	-	-	675.0	16,594.5	17,269.5
U. of New Mex.	-	56.9	-	56.9	-	90.1	-	90.1	46.0	105.4	273.6	-	425.0
Northern Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio State U.	157.3	-	-	157.3	385.0	-	-	385.0	-	687.3	-	-	687.3
U. of Michigan	229.6	-	487.3	716.9	-	-	1,549.1	1,549.1	-	2,207.0	254.0	2,036.4	4,497.4
U. of Oklahoma	-	-	202.0	202.0	-	-	226.9	226.9	48.0	30.0	-	570.0	648.0
U. of Penn.	-	-	850.0	850.0	-	-	509.0	509.0	262.0	1,493.6	-	1,359.0	3,114.6
U. of Pittsburg	-	30.0	629.6	659.6	-	-	179.1	179.1	64.0	110.0	130.0	1,369.0	1,673.0
U. of Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	759.1	759.1	352.0	-	-	7,487.3	7,839.3
U.T. Arlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.8	263.8	149.0	50.0	82.0	1,551.7	1,832.7
S. Methodist	-	98.0	-	98.0	-	206.3	-	206.3	-	280.5	488.3	-	768.8
SUNY/Stony B.	-	-	88.6	88.6	-	-	(99.5)	(99.5)	-	27.0	-	2,496.9	2,523.9
Tufts University	10.9	-	-	10.9	8.6	-	-	8.6	61.0	109.5	-	-	170.5
U. Washington	-	-	737.4	737.4	-	-	633.9	633.9	-	-	-	3,305.7	3,305.7
U. of Wisconsin	377.2	-	-	377.2	968.4	-	-	968.4	157.0	3,781.2	-	-	3,938.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>873.7</b>	<b>9,633.6</b>	<b>9,377.7</b>	<b>19,885.0</b>	<b>1,474.4</b>	<b>15,941.6</b>	<b>11,933.9</b>	<b>29,349.9</b>	<b>5,450.0</b>	<b>17,829.2</b>	<b>59,760.8</b>	<b>57,676.7</b>	<b>140,716.7</b>