Presented at the 2009 ISPA/SCEA Joint Annual Conference and Training Workshop - www.iceaaonline.com

Excessive Project Cost – Where It Comes From: A Quantum Perspective

Ilya Fishman (Ibico, Inc.) David R. Graham (AFCAA/SMC/OL)

2009 ISPA / SCEA Professional Development and Training Workshop

UnderEstimating Project Costs: Error or Lie?



FIGURE 1. Inaccuracy of cost estimates in 258 transportation infrastructure projects (fixed prices).

"... a pattern of highly misleading forecasts of costs and patronage could not be explained by technical issues and were best explained by lying" *Flyvbjerg, Holm, Buhl, APA Journal, 2002, No. 3*

Cost Underestimate in NASA & DoD Projects

	Cost/Budg	et Growth	
Study	Average	Median	%overruns
NASA in the 90s	36%	26%	78%
NASA in the 70s	43%	26%	75%
NASA in the 80s			
Gruhl study	61%	50%	95%
GAO study	83%	60%	89%
DoD	45%	27%	76%

Source: Schaffer, 2004

Project Statistics and Central Limit Theorem



CLT:

"Sum of a sufficiently large number of independent random variables, each with finite mean and variance, will be approximately normally distributed"

How to Foresee the Contingency?



Problem:

Planners suggest what they consider Mean task costs or durations

Solution:

Separate planning from risk estimate, seek possible delays / overbudgets from risk experts



Task and Milestone Distribution Functions



FIGURE 1. Inaccuracy of cost estimates in 258 transportation infrastructure projects (fixed prices).

- Risk analysis should start with *symmetric* task distributions (directly or indirectly implied by planners),

and

- *Predict* milestone distributions skewed to longer times and higher budgets

Quantum Model and Milestone Image





Schedule Risk (No Input)

- Task distributions are normal with CoV = 13%, milestone probability density is asymmetric an predicts ~ 4 years contingency

"Internal" Input: Reduced Task CoV

- Task distributions are normal with CoV = 1%, milestone probability density is asymmetric an predicts ~ 100 days contingency

"External" Input: Very Low Risk

- Task distributions are normal with CoV = 13%,
- Risk is very small,
- Milestone probability is almost symmetric with ~ 150 days contingency.

300 Monte Carlo Simulated Project Samples

3000 Project Samples, 1% Task CoV

CoV = 11%

Task (lo¥s		
TaskID	CoV(%)	TaskName	Duration
1	11	Requirements definition Spacecraft	100
5	11	FS preliminary design	300
6	1	US Preliminary design	450
7	1	FS Final Design	600
8	11	US Final design	100
9	11	FS Fabrication	300
10	1	US Fabrication	450
11	1	Test US Engine	600
12	11	US Test	100
13	11	Integration	250
		OK	Cancel

Conformity to Classical Monte Carlo Analysis

Milestone quantum image is calibrated against classical Monte Carlo simulations: task and milestone CoVs are equal

Conformity to Classical Monte Carlo Analysis

All risks corresponding to $CoV_{task} = CoV_{milestone}$ are considered "average"

Maximum risks correspond to task CoVs = 0.25 (system parameter)

Summary

- Projects are delayed and costs are overrun by currently unknown details of project tasks and their mutual correlations
- These details and correlations are modeled by *interference* of quantum mechanical wave functions
- Wave function interference pattern is milestone probability density
- Monte Carlo simulated milestone probability distribution is *naturally* asymmetric
- Fully symmetric task uncertainties are converted into milestone risk.