The cost of the personnel involved in the project has been calculated by assigning every work package with a series of staff making a distinction between senior, average and junior personnel, as it is considered a fair approximation to reality when it comes to salaries. After performing this assignment, the total cost has been extracted from the amount of hours expected from every work package multiplied by the hourly rate of its employees.

Software costs have been directly extracted from their belonging developers, and has been implemented as an initial cost when computing the cumulative cost curve.

Hardware costs have been extracted either from their manufacturers or from estimations made by the business team.

In order to provide a clear view of what the cost evolution of the project will look like, the cumulative cost curve is shown. It can be seen how the initial cost is established over 0, due to the initial cost of software acquisition. The rest of the steps stand for hardware acquisition as well as prototype testing and auditing validations.

DEOS-UD subcontracting activities have been reduced at a maximum thanks to an efficient and diverse stakeholder’s selection.

On the one hand, HIRO will subcontract the quality control of its processes and results to an auditing company and will also subcontract the project’s website development in order to ensure a quick launch of a professional site in which to publish its progress.

On the other hand Thales Alenia Space, one of the main stakeholders, will subcontract the manufacturing of the payload sensors along with the manufacturing of the modular system with the aim of providing DEOS-UD with high performance industry standards in manufacturing.

Quality de merde

Risks evaluation has been made taking into account the probability of a risk to happen along with its impact on any key aspect of the project (budget, schedule or scope/quality). Having this information, each and every possible risk has been assessed with a rating from 1 to 5. After having all risks rated, a risk mitigation proposal has been made and then a second evaluation of the risk has been performed but, this time, after having implemented the solution proposed. Both assessments are displayed in these matrix, the first one shows the risks identified before the implementation of mitigation actions while the second one shows the same risk after mitigation actions have been implemented. It can be clearly seen that both impact and probability of all the risks is significantly reduced after performing the mitigation actions. These actions include increasing communication between people and departments, training personnel to increase their performance and qualification and state of the art technologies research, amongst many others.

Since communication is the key aspect of a project and can settle the difference between success and failure, a solid communication management plan is needed. This has been summarized in the following communication matrix, which shows the type of communication needed in the formal aspects of the project. Weekly meetings are restricted to internal business status meetings and technical and business status meetings, since they are of key importance to the development of the project. Monthly meetings are left for the steering and advisory committees status meetings along with reports to stakeholders and project reports. The rest of communications are scheduled when needed or presented when available, such as conferences, trade shows or journal articles. Further internal communication procedures can be found in deliverable 3.