

# IBM Data Science Capstone Project

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## OUTLINE



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- Methodology
- Results
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  - Dashboard
- Discussion
  - Findings & Implications
- Conclusion
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### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



- The objective of this project was to predict if a Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully. Based on research, the following points have been determined:
  - Launch Site KSC LC-39A has the highest launch success rate. However launch site CCAFS LC-40 has the highest quantity of successful launches.
  - Payload masses between 2,000 and 4,000 kg have the highest success rate.
    - Payload masses between 6,000 and 8,000 kg have the lowest success rate.
  - The Falcon F9 booster version FT has the highest launch success rate.
  - The SVM machine learning method provides the highest accuracy and AUC when determining if a land will be successful or not.

## INTRODUCTION



- The objective was to determine if the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully.
  - Being able to predict if the first stage will land will determine the cost of a launch and if an alternate company should bit against SpaceX
- The nature of this problem is classification
  - i.e. will a launch be successful or unsuccessful

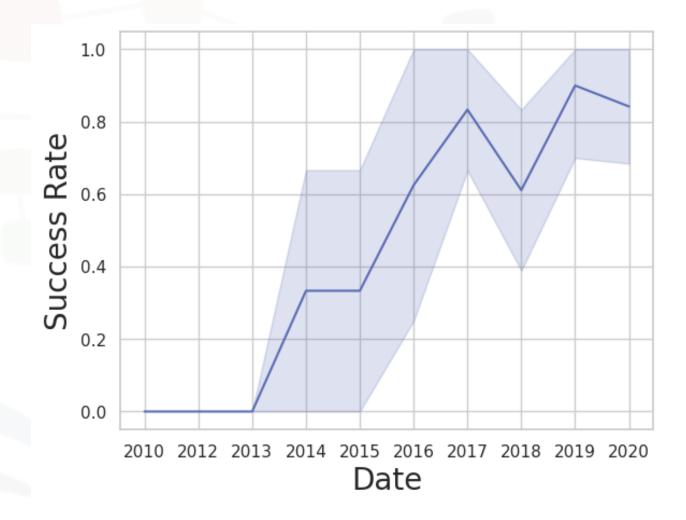
## **METHODOLOGY**



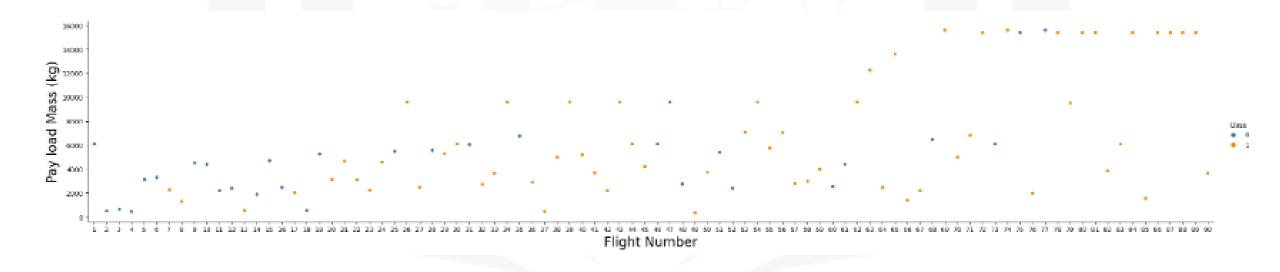
- Data sources include:
  - Open source Falcon 9 launch data from https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past
  - Falcon 9 historical launch records obtained through webscraping from a Wikipedia page titled "List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heav y launches)
- Classification was used to analyze the data by creating a "Outcome" column that classified if the launch would be a success or not.

- The data was organized into a pandas dataframe and visualized via seaborn plots and folium maps, and interactive plotly dashboards.
- Launch Site KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate of launches. However launch site CCAFS LC-40 has the highest quantity of successful launches.
- GEO orbits have the highest success rate, however VLEO orbits have the highest quantity of successful launches
- Payload masses between 2,000 and 4,000 kg have the highest success rate.
  - Payload masses between 6,000 and 8,000 kg have the lowest success rate.
- The Falcon F9 booster version FT has the highest launch success rate.
- The SVM machine learning method provides the highest accuracy and AUC when determining if a land will be successful or not.

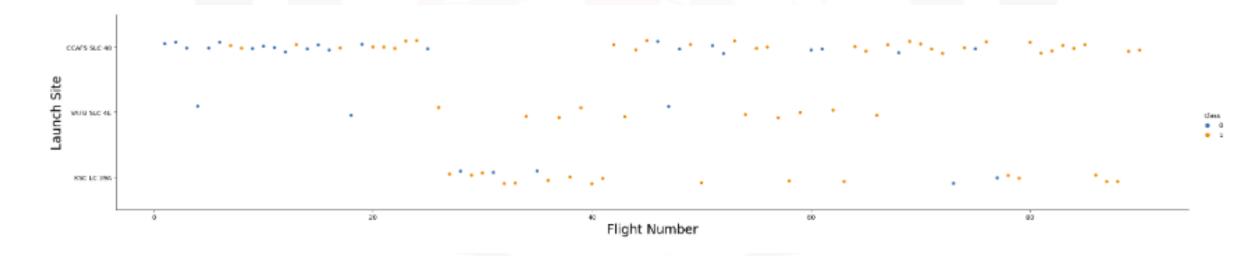
The success rate of launches unsurprisingly increased with time



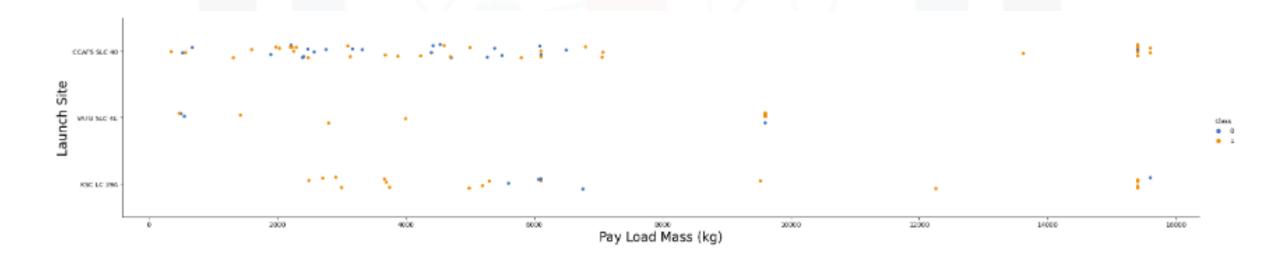
The Payload Mass of the launches increased with time. The 2,000 to 4,000 kg range has the highest launch success rate



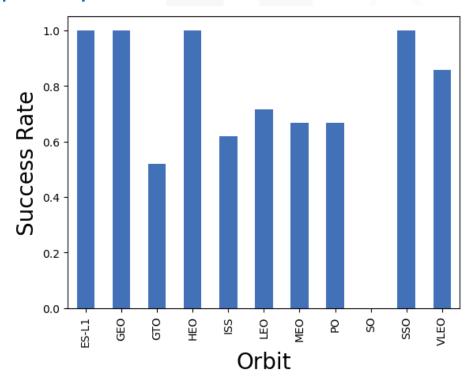
Amount of successful and unsuccessful launches from each launch site.

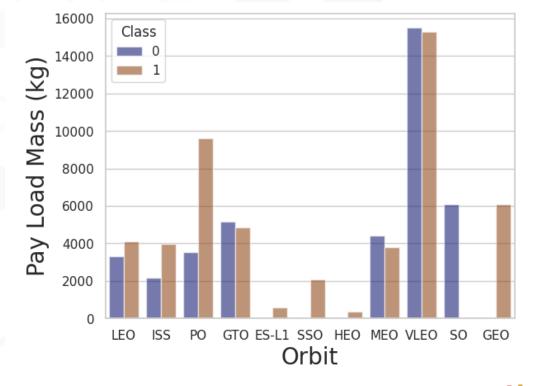


Payload masses of both successful and unsuccessful launches from each launch site.

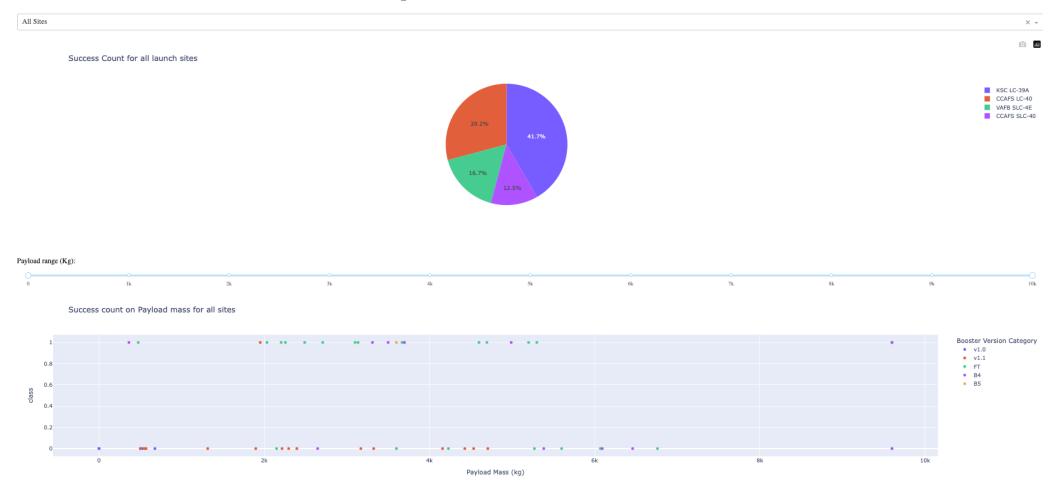


Success rate of launches conducted in each orbit and the amount of successful and unsuccessful launches in each orbit with their payload mass. The smaller the payload mass the higher the success rate. Geo orbits have the highest success rate, however VLEO orbits have the highest quantity of successful launches

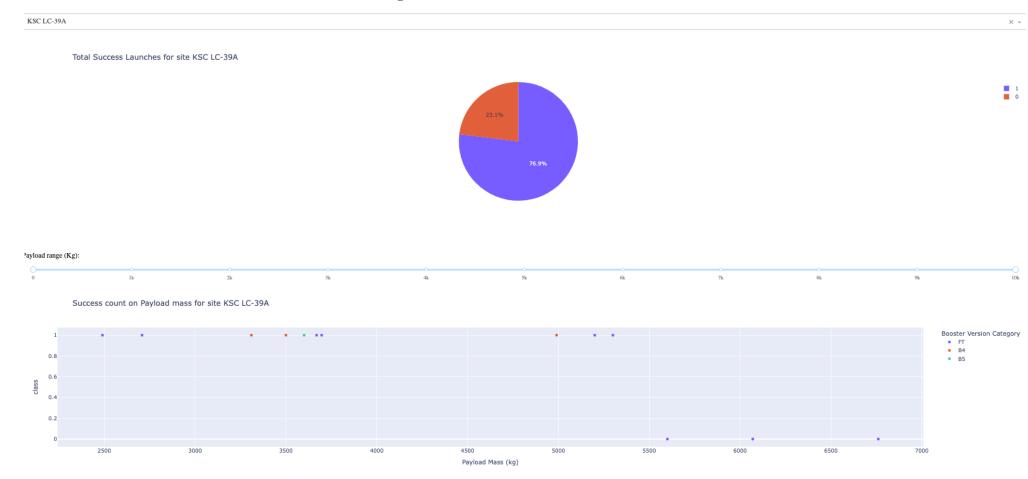




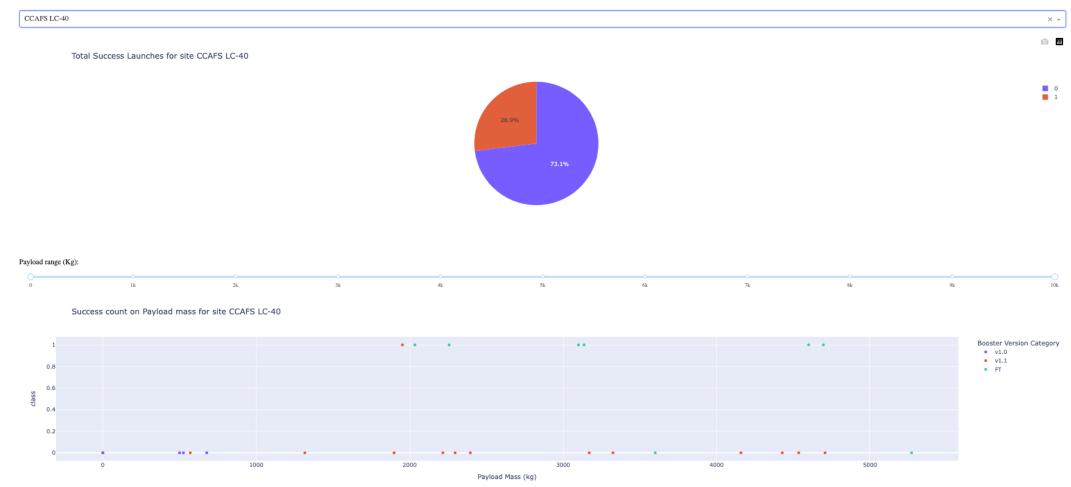
## DASHBOARD - ALL SITES



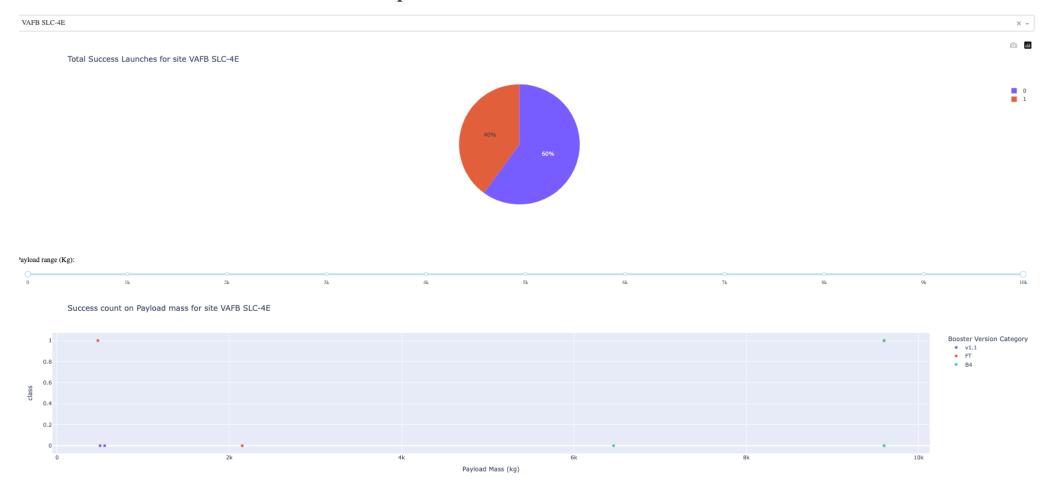
## DASHBOARD - KSC LC-39A



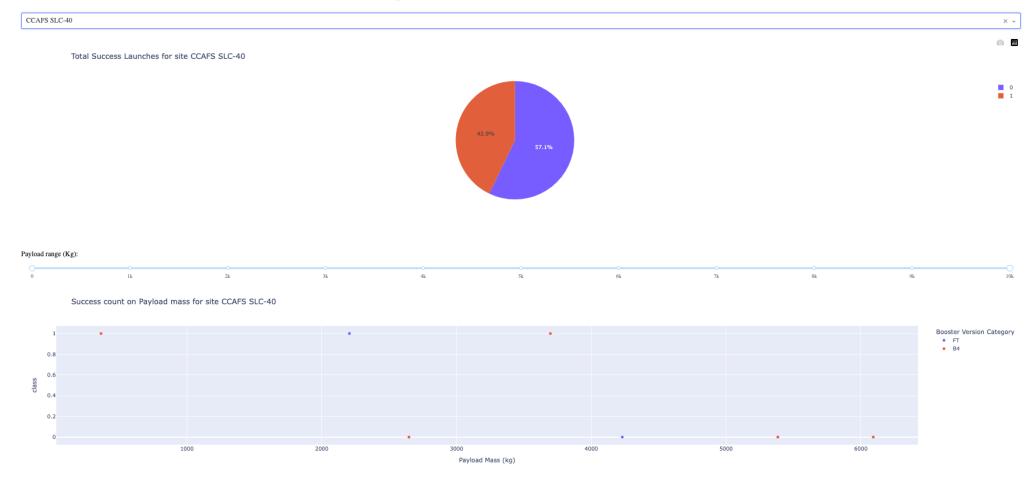
## DASHBOARD - CCAFS LC-40



## DASHBOARD - VAFB SLC-4E



## DASHBOARD - CCAFS SLC-40



## **DISCUSSION**



- Based on the conditions of a proposed SpaceX launch, it can be reasonably predicted if the launch will be successful or not.
- Using the SVM machine learning method, predictions can be made with an accuracy of 83.3% and precision of 80%.
  - SVM also have an AUC of 95.83%, F1-score of 88.89%, and Recall of 100%
- If the model predicts the SpaceX launch will be unsuccessful given the proposed conditions, a counterbid can be made.

## OVERALL FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

Launches the contain the following have the highest chance of success:

- Launch is conducted at either KSC LC-39A or CCAFS LC-40
- Launch is into GEO or VLEO orbits
- Payload mass is between 2,000 and 4,000 kg
- The Falcon F9 booster version FT is being used.

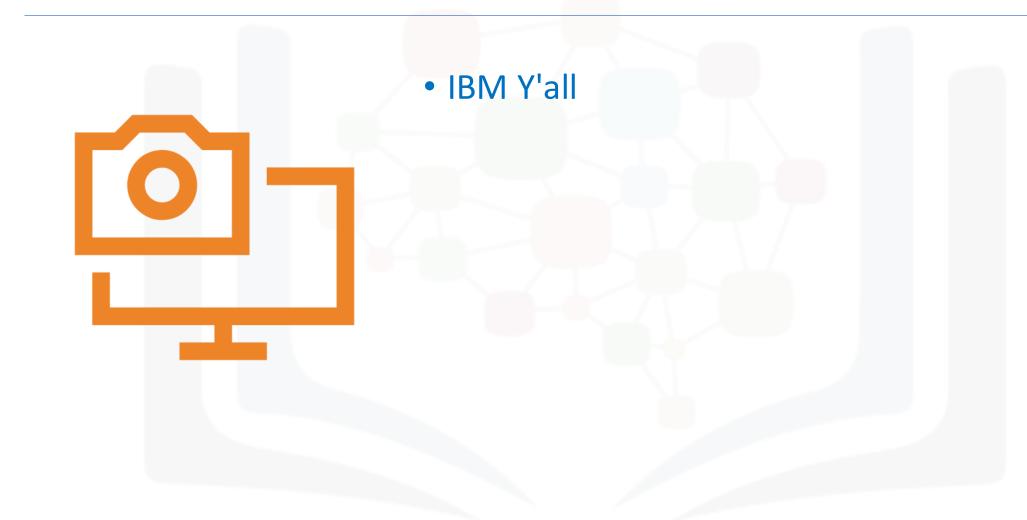
### **Implications**

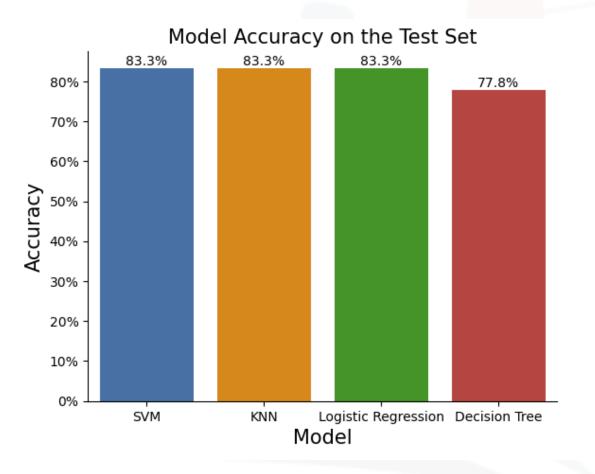
 If a proposed launch is not being conducted following these parameters, a counter bid can be submitted that predicts a SpaceX launch failure.

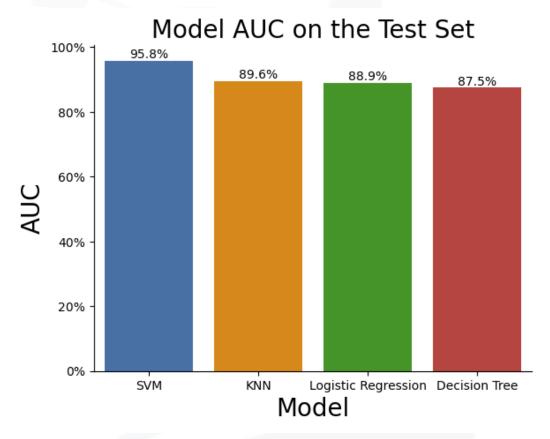
## CONCLUSION



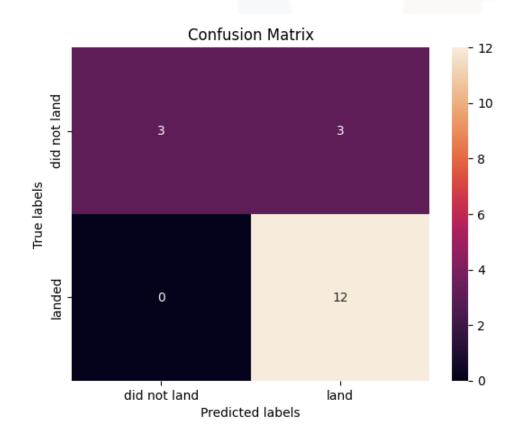
- Launch Site KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate of launches. However launch site CCAFS LC-40 has the highest quantity of successful launches.
- Geo orbits have the highest success rate, however VLEO orbits have the highest quantity of successful launches.
- The highest rate of successful launches have a payload mass between 2,000 and 4,000 kg
- The Falcon F9 booster version FT has the highest launch success rate.
- The SVM machine learning method provides the highest accuracy and AUC when determining if a land will be successful or not



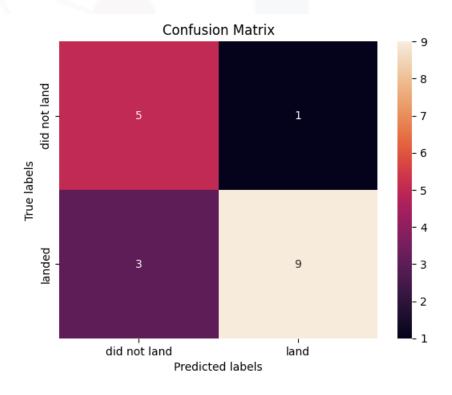




	AUC	F1	Accuracy	Recall	Precision
SVM	0.958333	0.888889	0.833333	1.00	0.8
KNN	0.895833	0.888889	0.833333	1.00	0.8
<b>Logistic Regression</b>	0.888889	0.888889	0.833333	1.00	0.8
Decision Tree	0.875000	0.818182	0.777778	0.75	0.9



Model Evaluation Metrics for KNN:



Model Evaluation Metrics for DecisionTree:

