Network Airlines - Bird Strike Model

Anthony Wynne 18/01/2022

Proportion of damage over time in submitted incident reports

Most of the

Enroute data

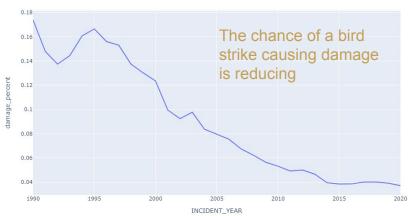
was dropped

from the

model as it

lacked clear

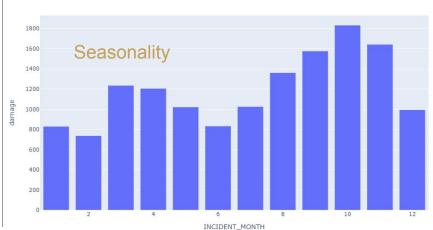
location data



Location of the Aircraft Bird Strikes



The damage incidents per month



INDICATED_DAMAGE

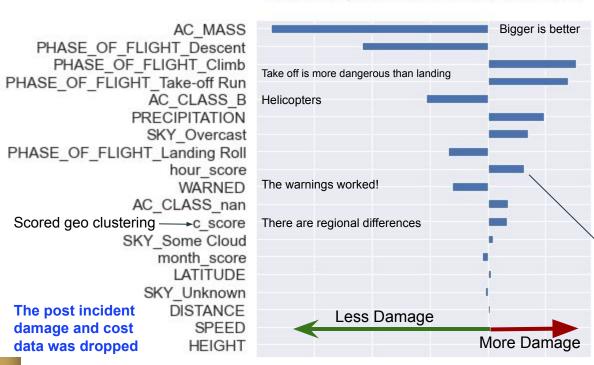
• False

• True

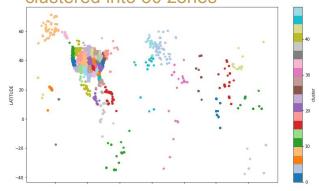
The Data was global, but the majority of it was in the US

The data set was a collection of bird strike reports, so a collision had occurred in all cases. The data was used to predict the chance of damage occurring from a bird strike.

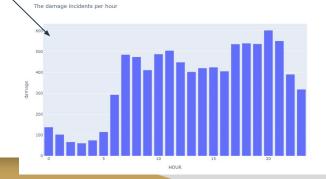
Feature Importance and Direction of Effect



Longitude and Latitude were clustered into 50 zones



Time was important but there was not enough quality data to use it in the final model

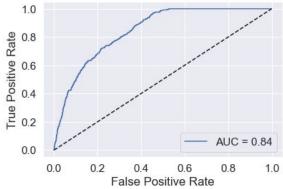


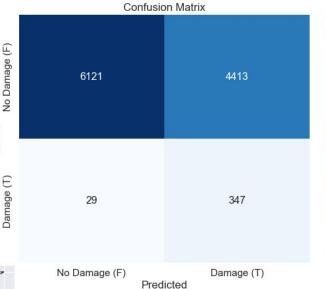
The rate of damage rate is low at 7% of the incident reports

Actual

The final model developed used the following data to predict the indicated damage field using a Logistic Regression model:

- The Aircraft Mass
- The Aircraft Class
- The Phase of flight
- Precipitation
- Sky Cloud cover
- The Month
- Warned
- And clustered zones derived from the longitude and latitude





precision	recall	f1-score	support
1.00	0.58	0.73	10534
0.07	0.92	0.14	376
		0.59	10910
0.53	0.75	0.43	10910
0.96	0.59	0.71	10910
	1.00 0.07 0.53	1.00 0.58 0.07 0.92 0.53 0.75	1.00 0.58 0.73 0.07 0.92 0.14 0.59 0.53 0.75 0.43

2021 data was removed from the data set, and used as a final validation test. The results are shown here. The model was biased towards a low rate of false negative predictions at the cost of more false positives and overall accuracy. I felt this would protect against future damage.

Next Steps:

5000

- 4000

3000

- 2000

- 1000

- Use a Gradient Boosted Tree or Random Forest
- Try using more Geo Clusters
- Try and improve the time data
- Predict the severity and cost of the damage
- Use imbalance-learn SMOTE sampling