

SpaceX First Stage Success Lunching

Arezoo

10/17/2023





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- ❖ Methodology
- ❖ Results
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

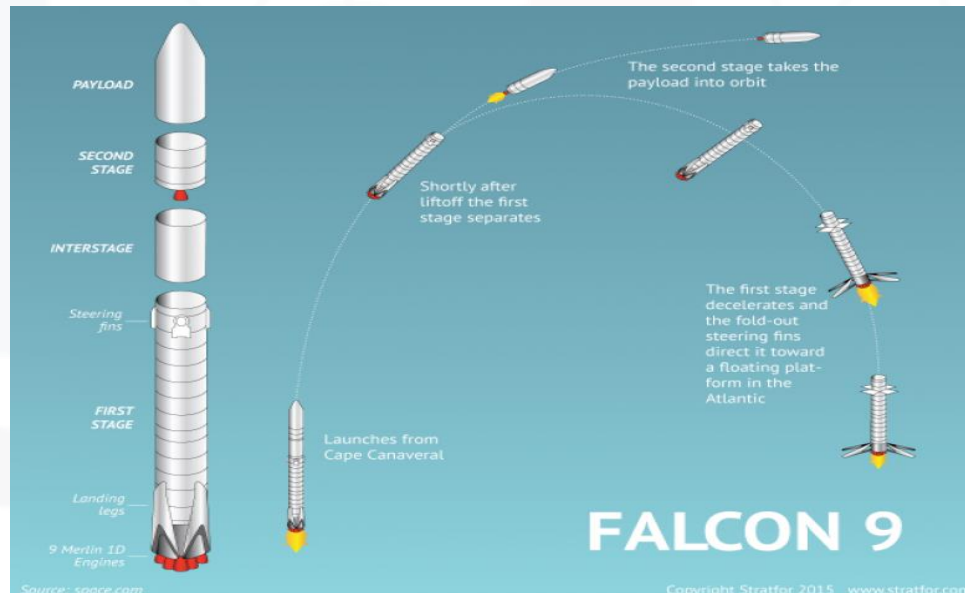


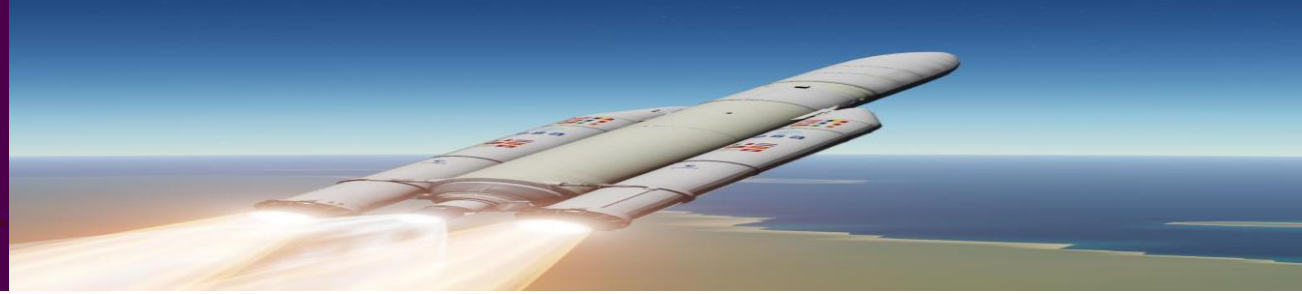
- To estimate the cost of each SpaceX launching, we can determine if the first stage will land successfully. If so, SpaceX can reuse the first stage and deduct the cost.
- Falcon 9 launch data from the SpaceX REST API, and web scraping related Wiki pages including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome were analyzed
- ❖ The purpose of this study is to use this data and apply machine learning algorithms to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not. The data were analyzed by Python
- ❖ The findings reveal that applying classification methods such as logistic regression, Support vector machine, decision tree, and k nearest neighbor, can classify Falcon 9 launch accurately (0.83).
- ❖ According to the results of the study, There is a very high probability that the next launch of Falcon 9 will be successful.

INTRODUCTION



- ❖ Blue Origin manufactures sub-orbital and orbital reusable rockets. Perhaps the most successful is SpaceX. It can reuse the first stage and deduct the cost of launching. By predicting the rate of its success landing, we can predict the cost as well.
- ❖ The purpose of this study is to use Falcon 9 SpaceX launch to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not. There are a significant amount of research devoting to this issue but none of them used machine learning algorithms to predict the success rate of the first stage landing of Falcon 9.

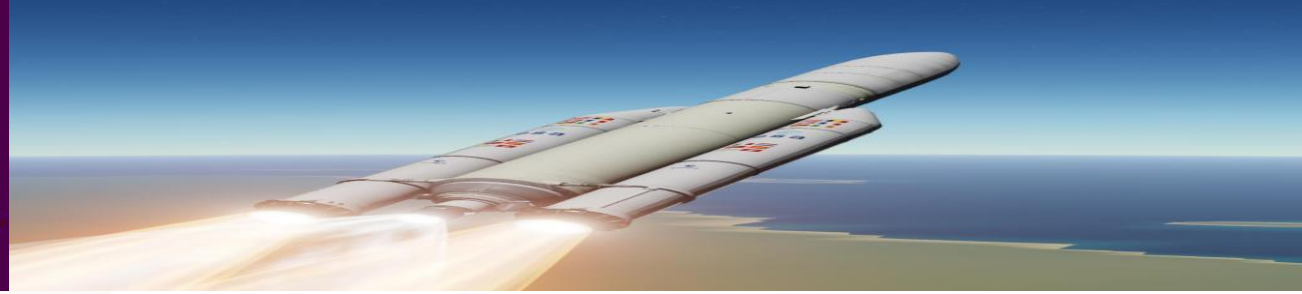




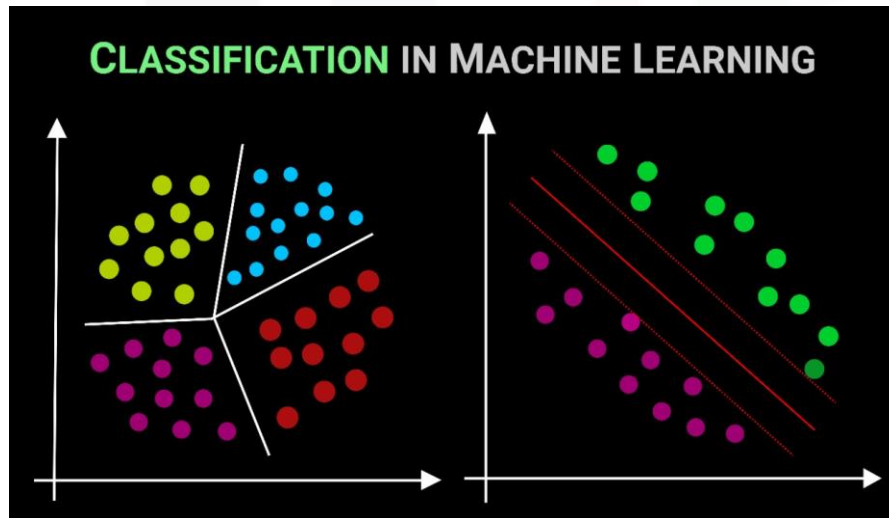
- ❑ In this study, SpaceX launch data is gathered from an API, specifically the SpaceX REST API are used. This API will give us data about launches, including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome.
- ❑ Get request using the requests library in Python can obtain the launch data, which we will use to get the data from the API in Json form. we can use the json_normalize function to “normalize” the structured json data into a flat table.
- ❑ Another popular data source for obtaining Falcon 9 Launch data is web scraping-related Wiki pages. We will use the Python BeautifulSoup package to web scrape some HTML tables that contain valuable Falcon 9 launch records. Then we need to parse the data from the tables and convert them into a Pandas data frame for further visualization and analysis.



DATA GATHERING

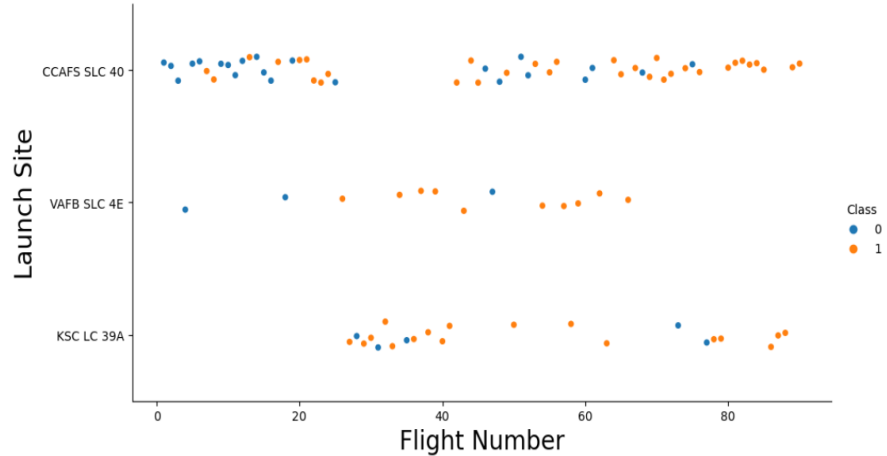


- ☐ We use some of the preprocessing methods such as missing value imputation and data wrangling to make data ready for analyzing.
- ☐ we use some of exploratory data analysis for the first steps of analyzing such as using different kinds of graphs for data visualization and SQL
- ☐ Comparing classification algorithms as machine learning methods to predict Falcon 9 success launching.



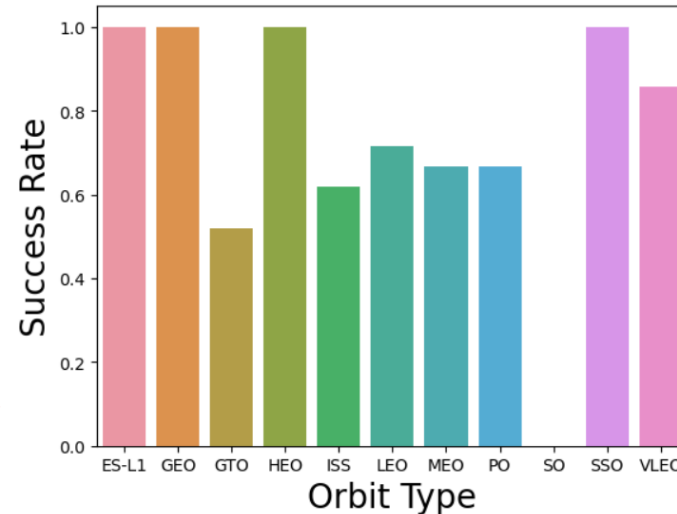
RESULTS: Visualization

Scatter plot of flight number vs launch site



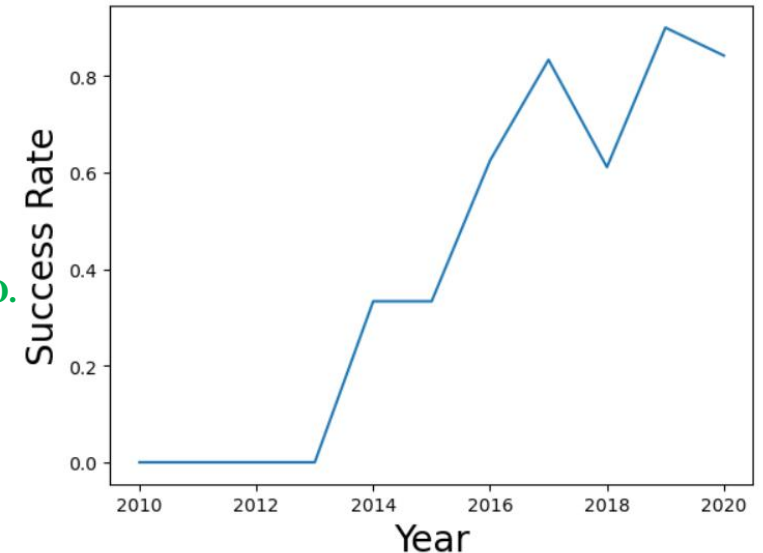
The number of failed flights in the launch site of CCAFS 40 is more.

Bar chart of orbit type vs success rate



The full success rate is for orbit types of ES-L1, GEO, and HEO.

Line chart of yearly success rate



Since 2013, the yearly success rate increased.

RESULTS: SQL

Names of the unique launch sites
in the space mission

[5]: launch_site

CCAFS LC-40

CCAFS SLC-40

KSC LC-39A

VAFB SLC-4E

5 main unique launch sites exist.

5 records where launch sites begin with
the string 'CCA'

Done.

| [7]: | DATE | time_utc_ | booster_version | launch_site | payload | payload_mass_kg_ | orbit | customer | mission_ |
|------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| | 2010-06-04 | 18:45:00 | F9 v1.0 B0003 | CCAFS LC-40 | None | 0 | LEO | SpaceX | |
| | 2010-12-08 | 15:43:00 | F9 v1.0 B0004 | CCAFS LC-40 | None | 0 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (COTS) NRO | |
| | 2012-05-22 | 07:44:00 | F9 v1.0 B0005 | CCAFS LC-40 | None | 525 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (COTS) | |
| | 2012-10-08 | 00:35:00 | F9 v1.0 B0006 | CCAFS LC-40 | None | 500 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS) | |

The information on the 5 launches where
the launch site begins with 'CCA'.

The total payload mass carried by
boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

[9]: 1
107010

RESULTS: SQL

Average payload mass carried by
booster version F9 v1.1

```
[11]: avg_payload  
      2928
```

Date when the first successful landing
outcome in the ground pad was achieved

```
[13]: first_success_gp  
      2015-12-22
```

List the names of the boosters which
have success in drone ships and have
payload mass greater than 4000 but less
than 6000

```
[14]: booster_version  
      F9 FT B1021.2  
      F9 FT B1031.2  
      F9 FT B1022  
      F9 FT B1026
```

List the total number of successful
and failed mission outcomes

```
[15]: mission_outcome qty  
      Failure (in flight) 1  
      Success            99  
      Success (payload status unclear) 1
```

RESULTS: SQL

List the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

[23]: **booster_version**

F9 B5 B1048.4

F9 B5 B1048.5

F9 B5 B1049.4

F9 B5 B1049.5

F9 B5 B1049.7

F9 B5 B1051.3

F9 B5 B1051.4

F9 B5 B1051.6

F9 B5 B1056.4

F9 B5 B1058.3

F9 B5 B1060.2

F9 B5 B1060.3

List the failed landing outcomes in drone ships, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

[24]: **booster_version** **launch_site**

F9 v1.1 B1012 CCAFS LC-40

F9 v1.1 B1015 CCAFS LC-40

Rank the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the dates 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order

[25]: **landing_outcome** **qty**

No attempt 10

Failure (drone ship) 5

Success (drone ship) 5

Controlled (ocean) 3

Success (ground pad) 3

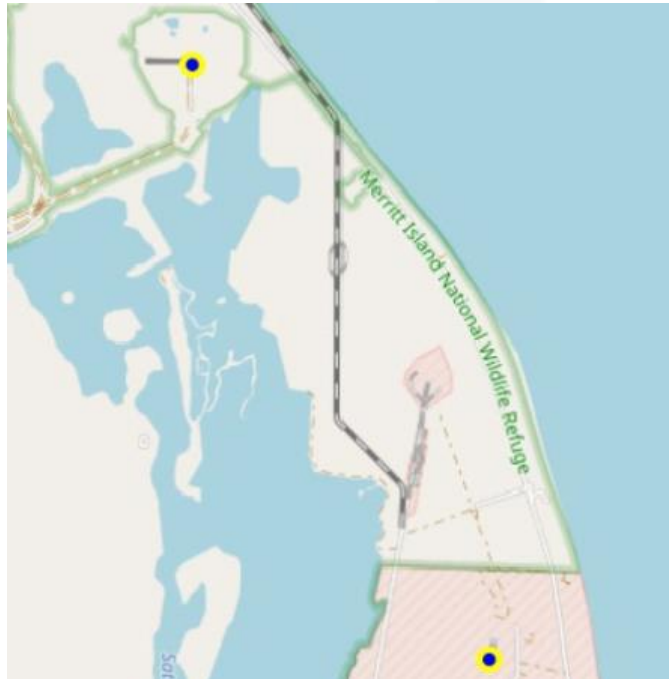
Failure (parachute) 2

Uncontrolled (ocean) 2

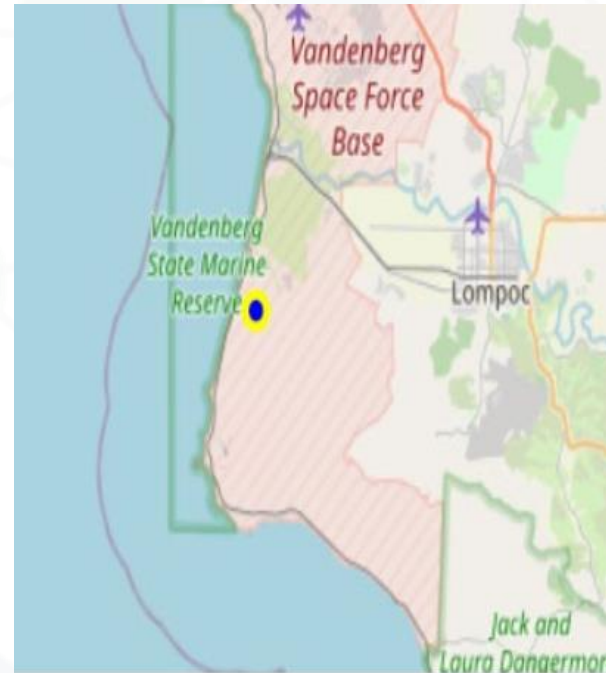
Precluded (drone ship) 1

RESULTS: Folium

East Coast: 2



West Coast: 1

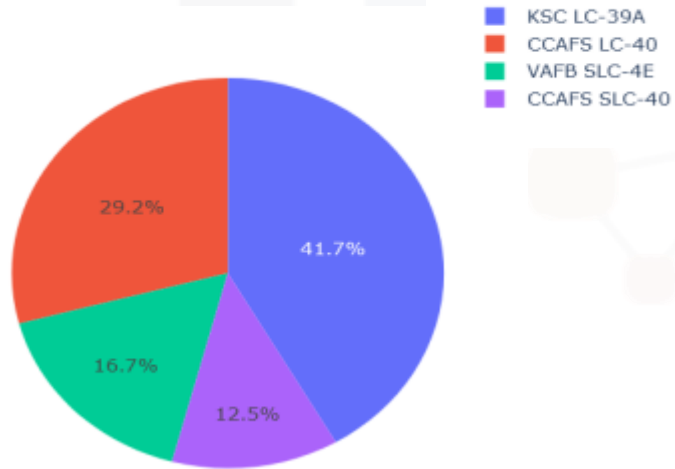


USA: 3



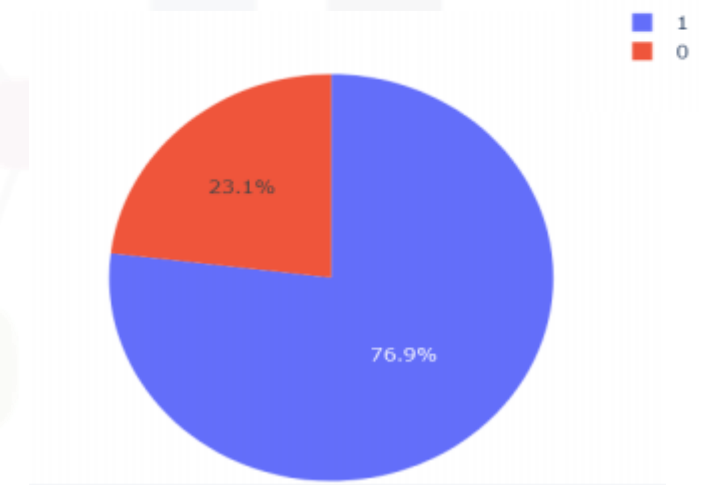
RESULTS: Dashboard

Pie chart of total success launch
by site



KSC LC-39A site had the
most number of successful
launch

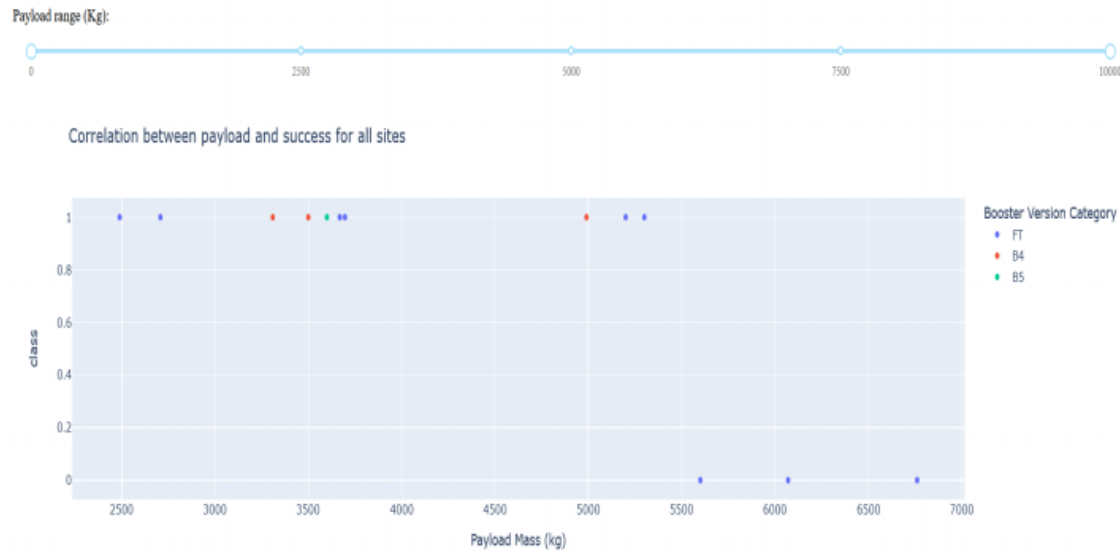
Pie chart of The success rate of
the most successful site



The success rate of this site is
76.9 %.

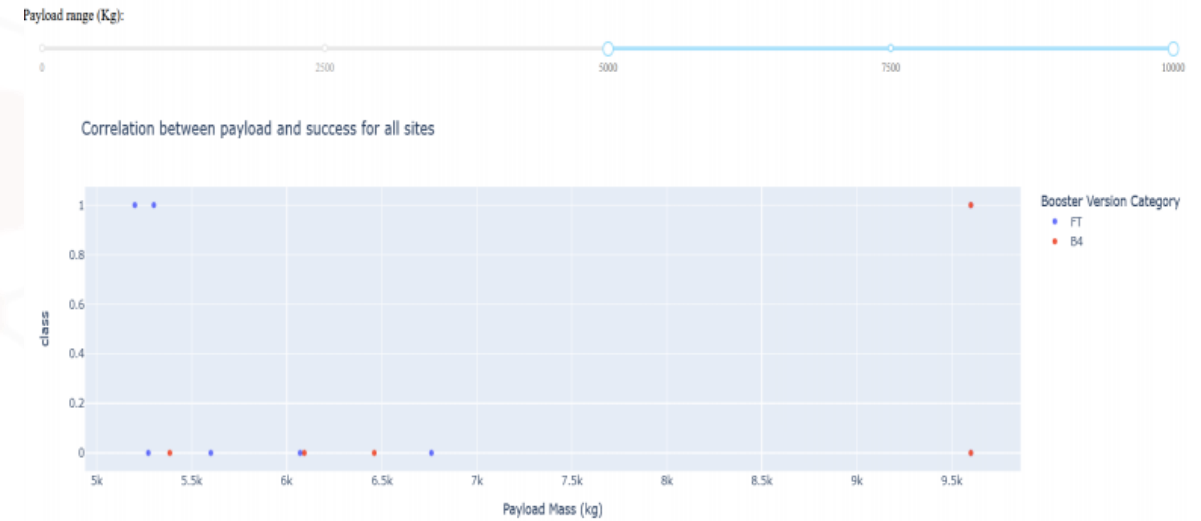
RESULTS: Dashboard

Correlation between success rate and the payload mass



The chance of launch failure for FT booster version was higher for payload mass over 5500 kg

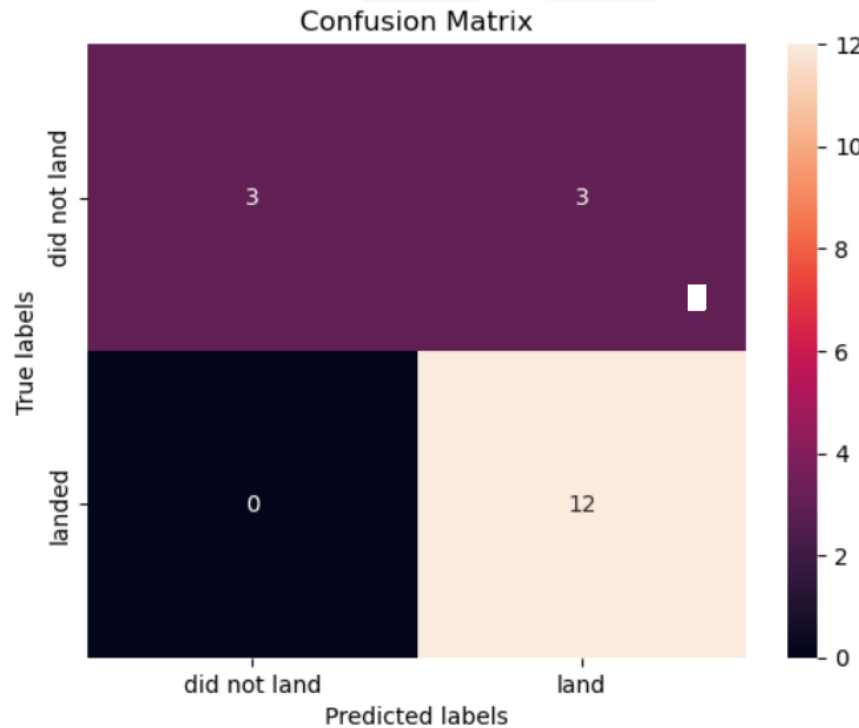
Correlation between success rate and the payload mass over 5000 kg



It is hard to conclude which booster version had more success rate.

RESULTS: Machine learning algorithms

Logistic regression

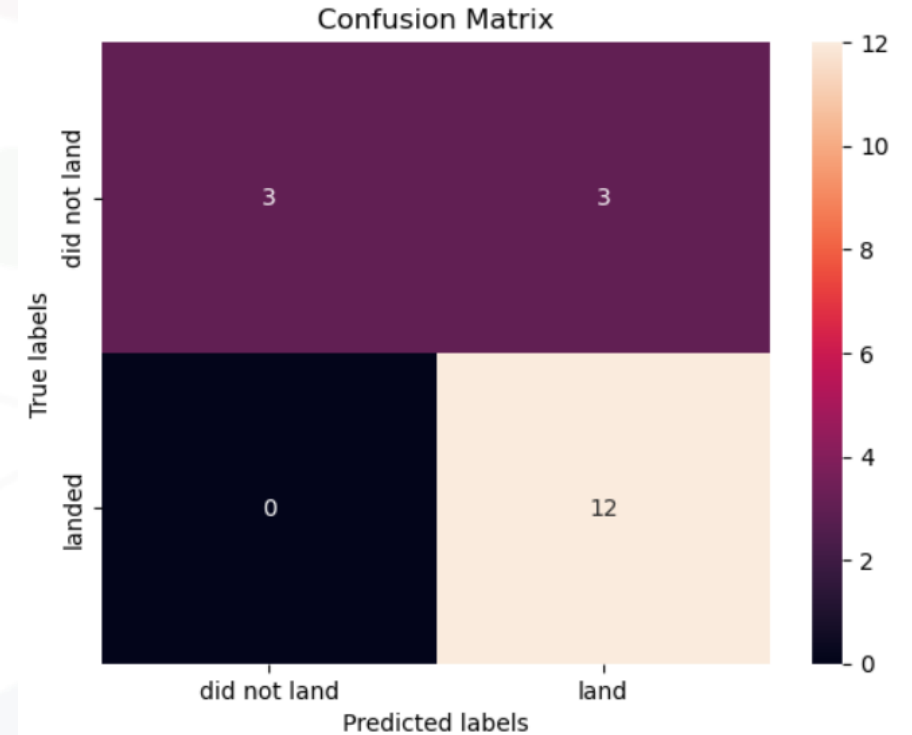


Accuracy on test data:0.833

Accuracy:0.846

IBM Developer

Support Vector Machine



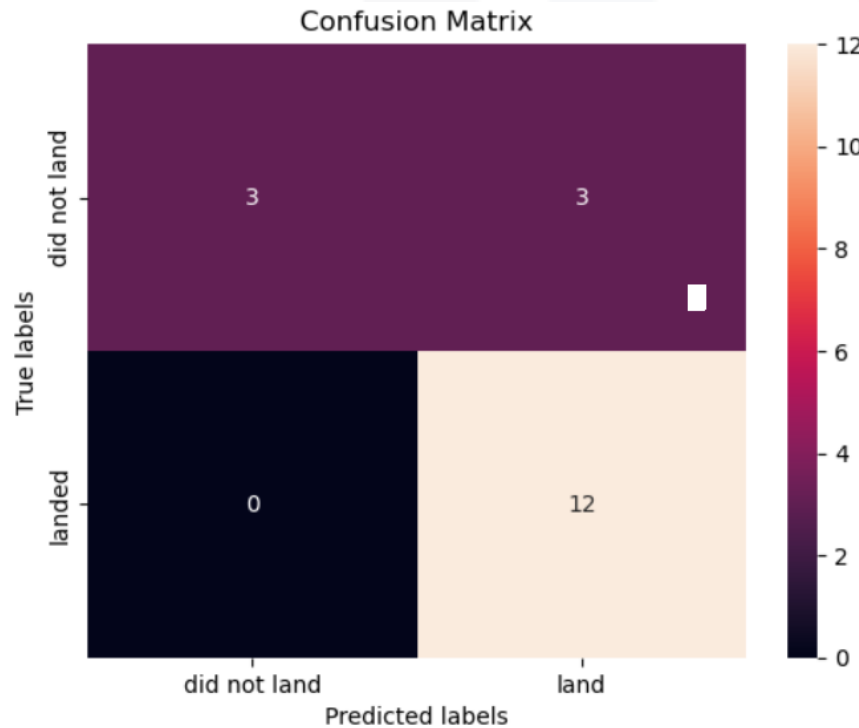
Accuracy on test data:0.833

Accuracy:0.848

SKILLS NETWORK 

RESULTS: Machine learning algorithms

Decision Tree

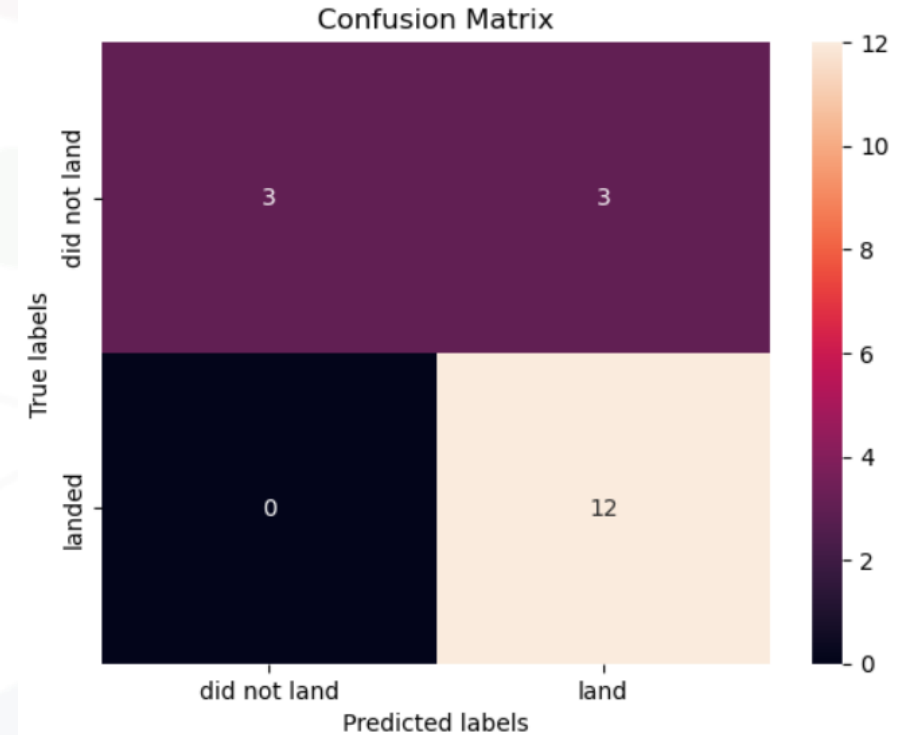


Accuracy on test data:0.833

Accuracy:0.875

IBM Developer

K Nearest Neighbors



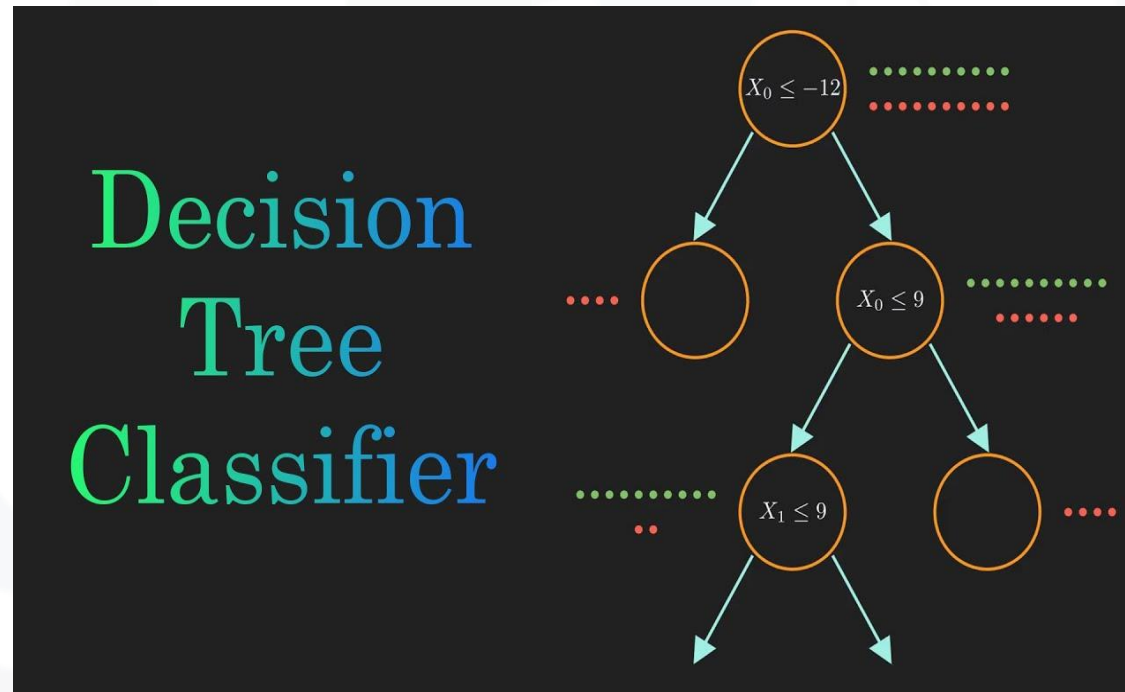
Accuracy on test data:0.833

Accuracy:0.848

SKILLS NETWORK 

Discussions

The best model according to the accuracy of training data is the Decision Tree (0.875), it is vital to mention that the accuracy of all methods on test data was similar (0.833)



Conclusions

- ❖ This study aimed to use Falcon 9 launch data from the SpaceX REST API, and web scraping related Wiki pages including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome and apply machine learning algorithms to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket.
- ❖ Since the dependent variable in this study was binary (Class=0, failure, Class=1, success), different classification methods such as logistic regression, support vector machine, decision tree, and k nearest neighbor were compared.
- ❖ According to the accuracy results, the decision tree is considered as the best algorithm.

References

- ❖ <https://www.coursera.org>
- ❖ https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=CbGbYzD%2b&id=B9AFB1320FA77A165C449D646866FEA482956031&thid=OIP.CbGbYzD-Fth2S_kRP0Tt8wHaEK&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fi.ytimg.com%2fvi%2fZVR2Way4nwQ%2fmaxresdefault.jpg&cdnurl=https%3a%2f%2fth.bing.com%2fth%2fid%2fR.09b19b6330fe16d8764bf9113f44edf3%3frik%3dMWCVgqT%252bZmhknQ%26pid%3dImgRaw%26r%3d0&exph=720&expw=1280&q=desicion+tree&simid=608032249941085952&FORM=IRPRST&ck=CAA10AD8EA286D8DB475739ED4978FF4&selectedIndex=43&ajaxhist=0&ajaxserp=0
- ❖ <https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=o%2byf9KYw&id=C1280FD4565D965FEC952E8D65D1B137D0561687&thid=OIP.o-yf9KYwFw6Eo3nr4kkvwwHaHa&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fi.pinimg.com%2f736x%2f81%2f0a%2f07%2f810a074a58e75c06388c44ad5259c2de--acquisition-data.jpg&cdnurl=https%3a%2f%2fth.bing.com%2fth%2fid%2fR.a3ec9ff4a630170e84a379ebe2492fbf%3frik%3dhxZW0Dex0WWNLg%26pid%3dImgRaw%26r%3d0&exph=720&expw=720&q=data+gathering&simid=608053621780208477&FORM=IRPRST&ck=C1D8C3BD07EB21D437321DAE929799CF&selectedIndex=1&ajaxhist=0&ajaxserp=0>

A photograph of a space shuttle launching from a launchpad. The shuttle is ascending vertically, leaving a large, billowing cloud of white smoke and steam at its base. A bright, intense orange and yellow flame trail is visible along the length of the shuttle. In the background, there is a clear blue sky with some wispy clouds. To the left of the launchpad, a tall service structure is visible. To the right, a water tower stands in the distance. The foreground shows the launchpad's concrete surface and some surrounding greenery.

Thank you