

PROJECT REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

An airplane crash analysis is a detailed investigation into the Causes of an aviation accident. The goal of an airplane crash analysis is to identify and factors that contributed to the accident, with the ultimate goal of improving safety and preventing future accidents.

The process of conducting an airplane crash analysis typically involves the collection and analysis of a wide range of data, including information about the aircraft and its systems, the operators, and any other relevant factors.

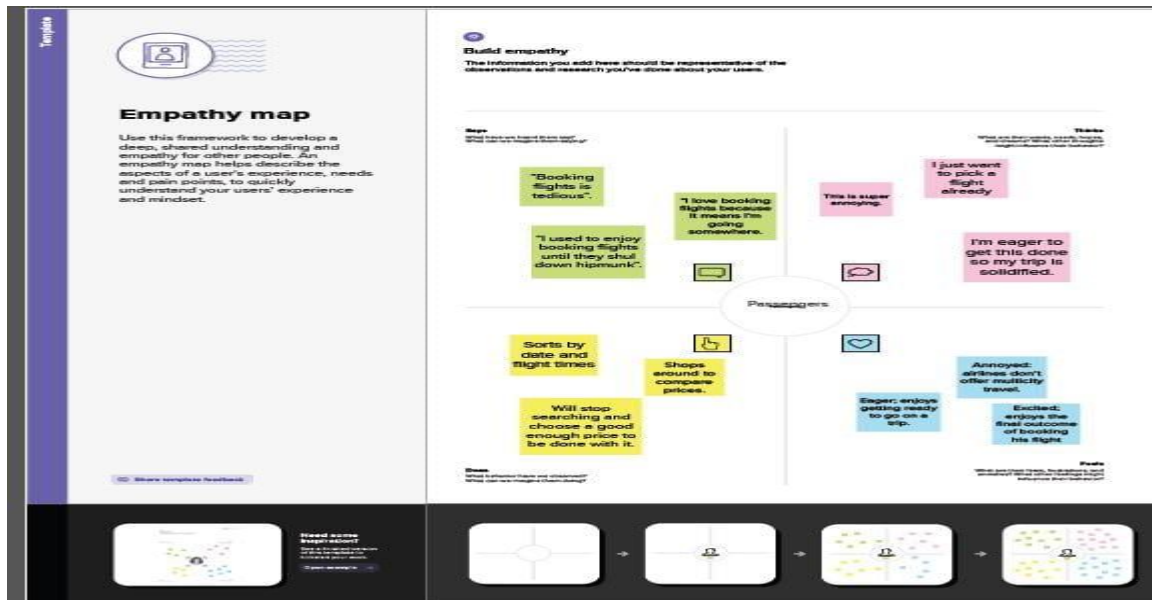
1.2 Purpose

Whilst flying is extremely safe, the typical reasons as to why Planes crash include **pilot error, technical failures , bad weather, terrorism, and pilot fatigue.**

There is never one single cause attributed to pilot an aircraft crash .

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy map

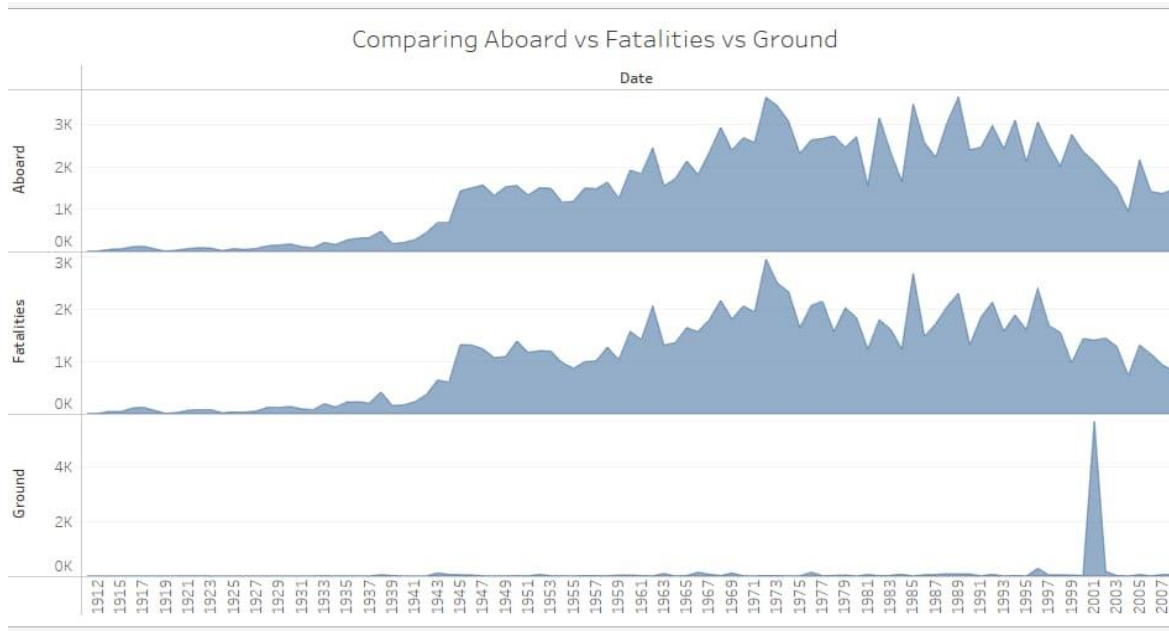


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming map

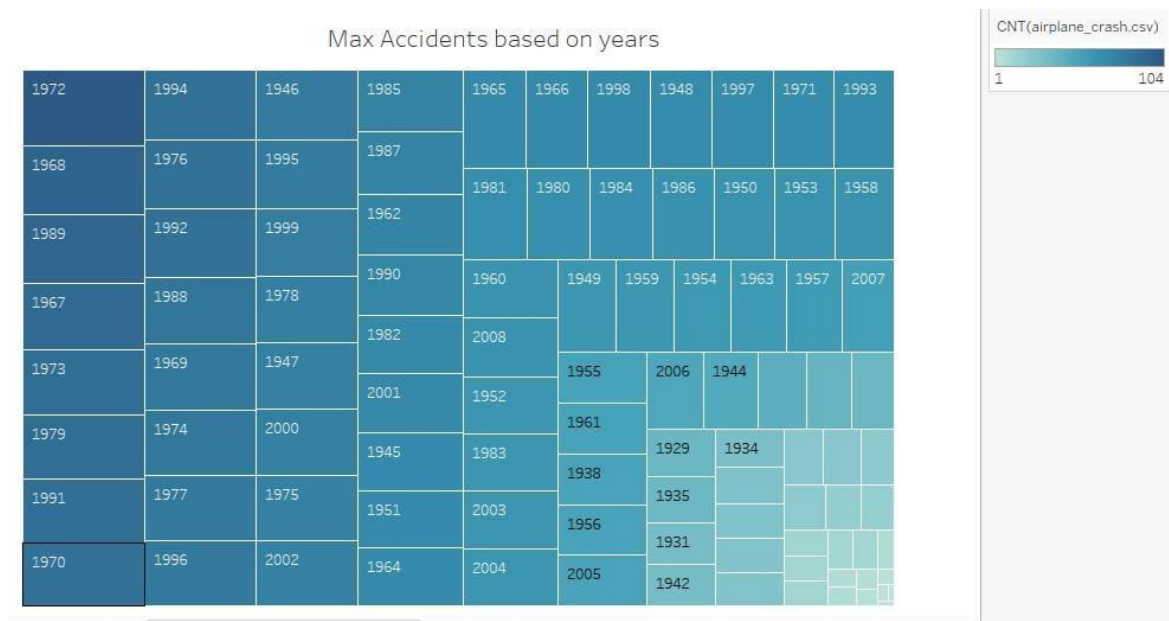


3. RESULT

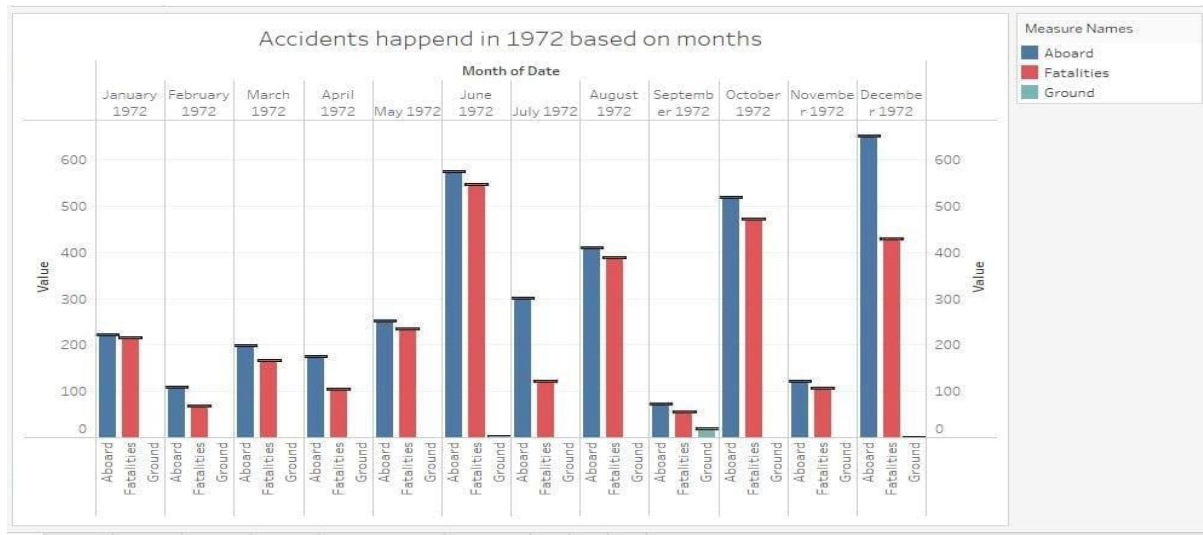
Comparing Aboard vs Fatalities vs Ground



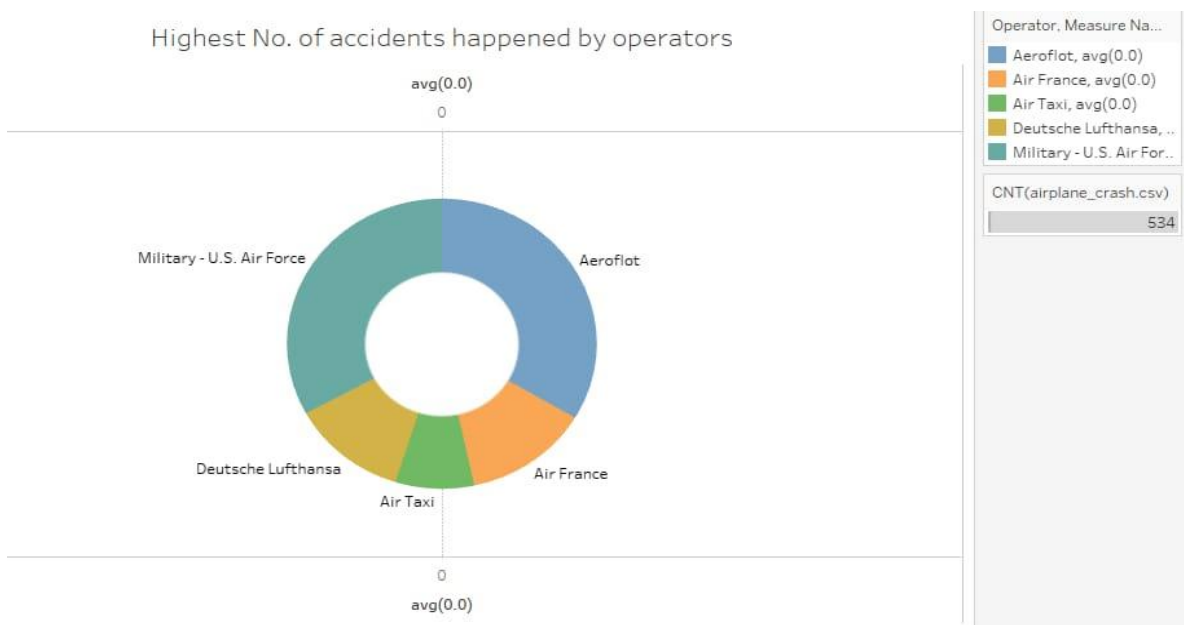
Max accidents based on years



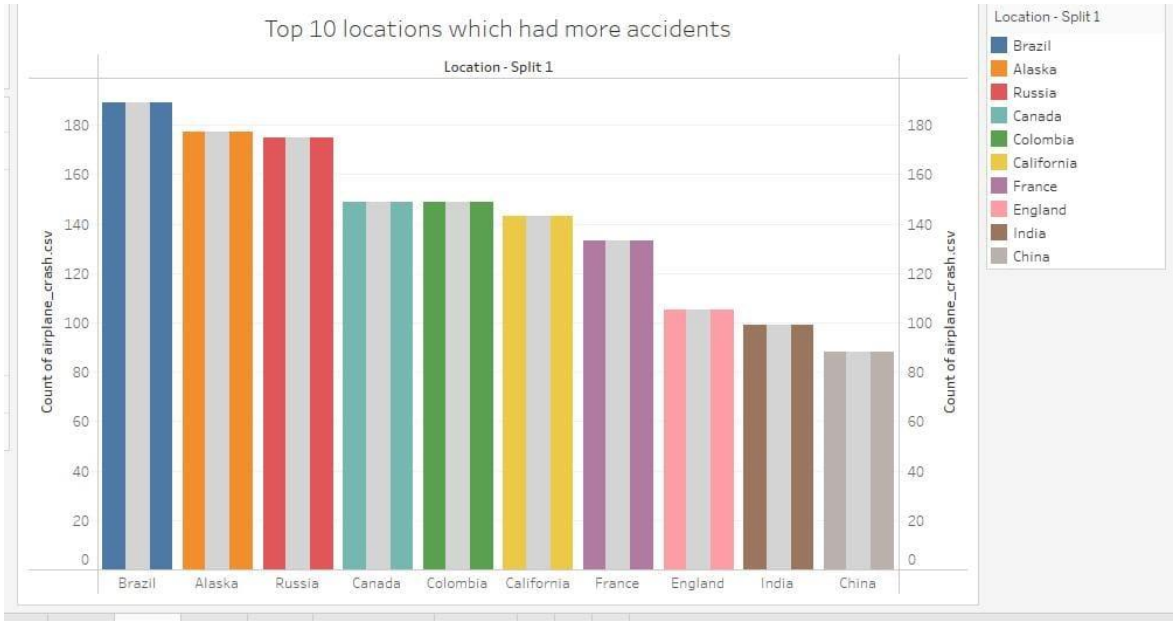
Accidents happened in 1972 based on months



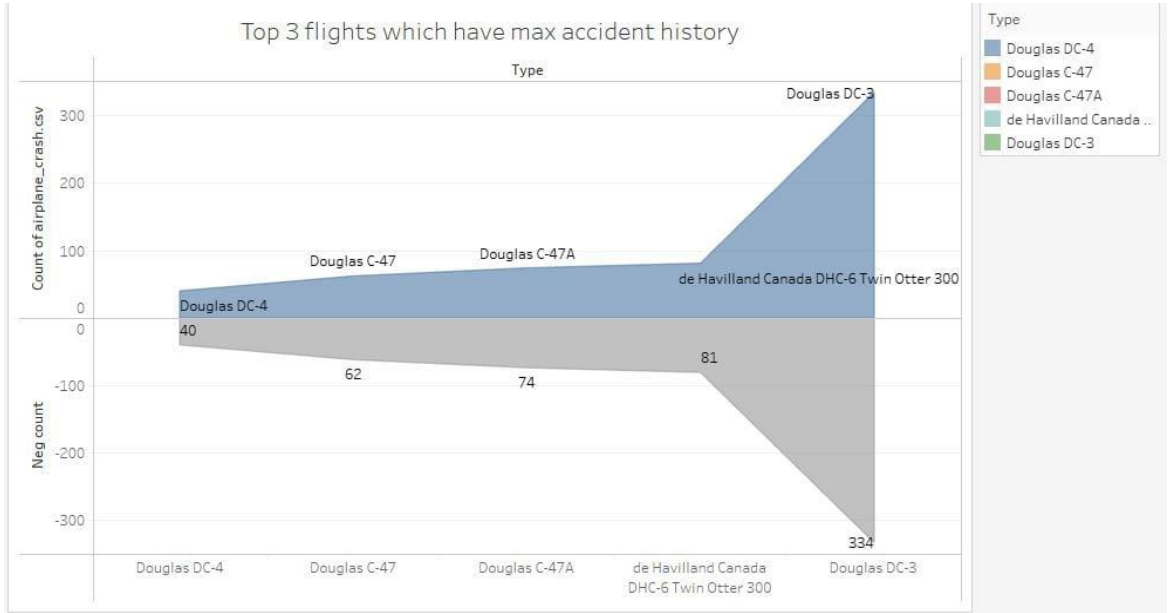
Highest No. of accident happended by operators



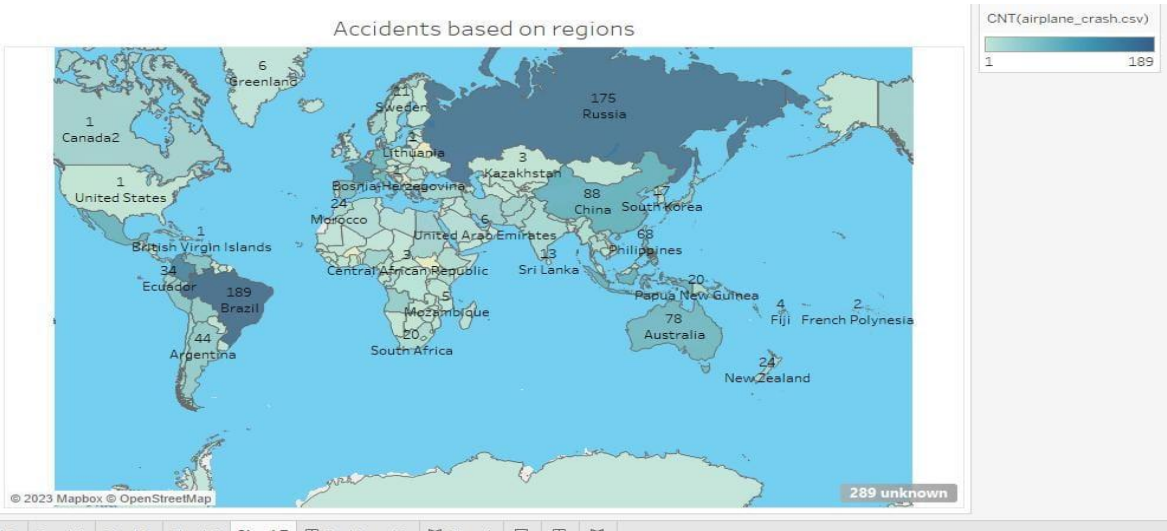
Top 10 locations with had more accidents



Top 3 flights which have max accident history

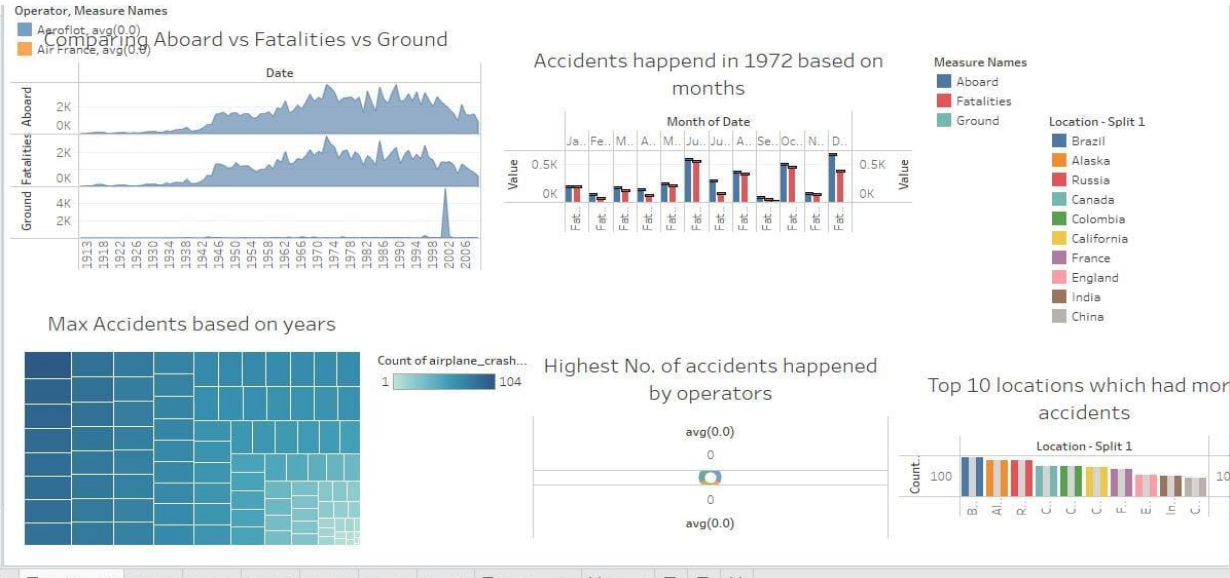


Accidents based on regions



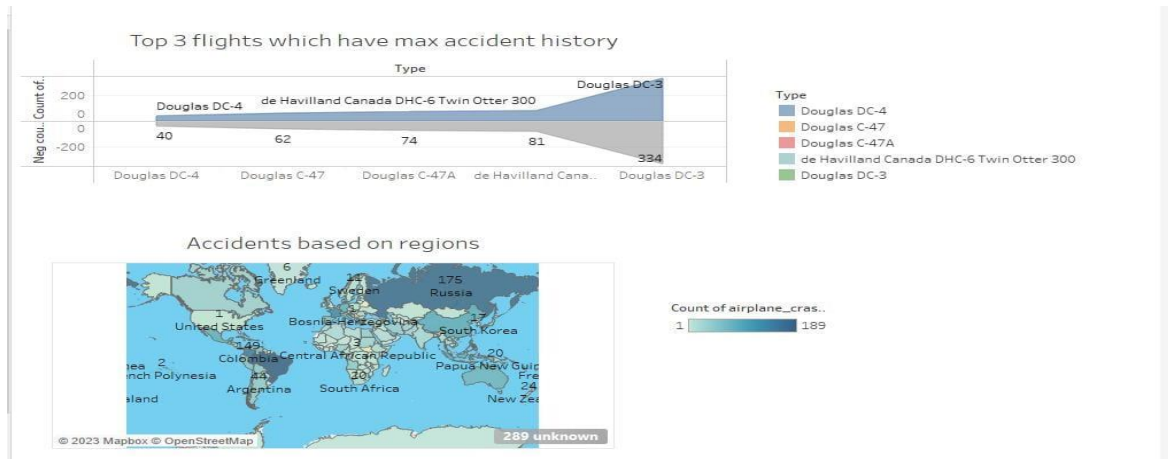
Responsive and Design of Dashboard

Airplane crash Analysis

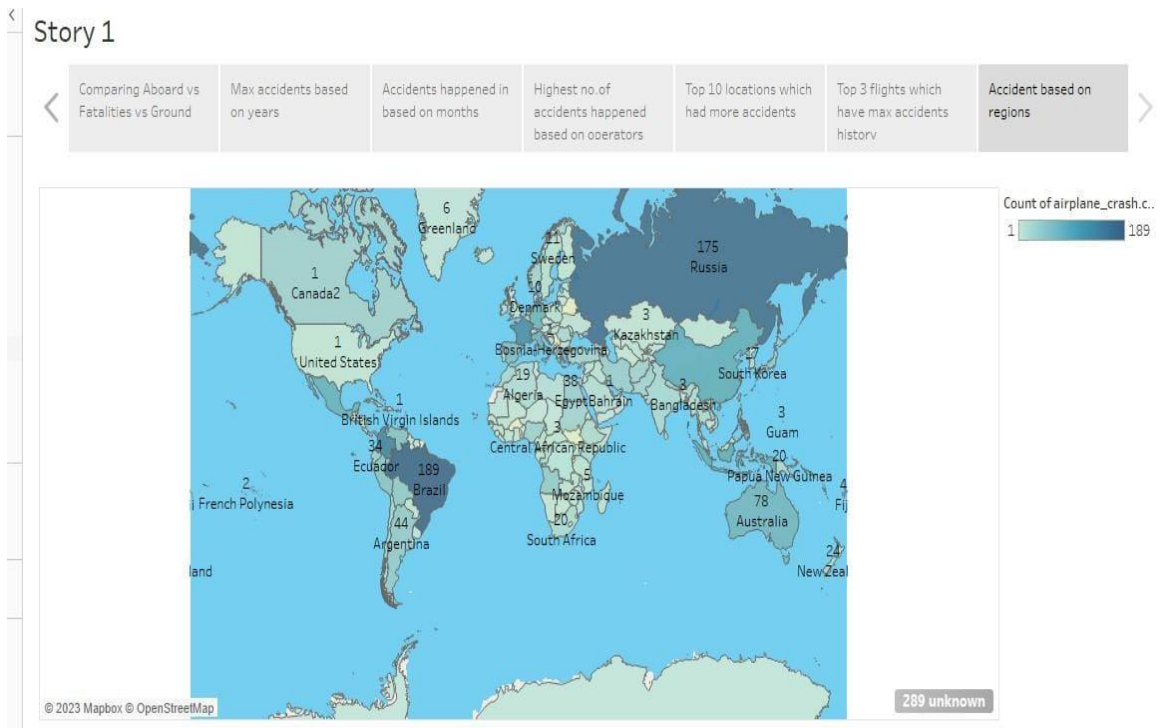


Responsive and Design of Dashboard

Airplane Crash Analysis



No of Scences of Story



4. ADVANTAGES

- It is more expensive than other types of transport because fuel is expensive ...
- It has capacity limits ..
- It is more polluting than other more sustainable means of Transport such as electric vehicles .

DISADVANTAGES

- Pilot error is the number one causes of aviation accidents .
- Bad weather is a frequent causes of crashes.
- Plane crashes include running out of fuel
- Air traffic control errors, fuel mismanagement .

5. APPLICATIONS

- The flight controls should be thoroughly checked Before take- off .
- Flight controls must be thoroughly checkes pilot to departure .
- Check for safety features inside the aircraft .
- Check that the pilot is healthy before departure.

6. CONCLUSION

This analysis revealed that among the pilots that caused the Targeted accidents, 22 had flight experience for 301 to 1000 hours and 20 had 1001 or more hours of experience. By age, those in their 50s and 60s combined were 34, accounting for nearly 60% of The total .

Pilot with the total flight time of 302 to 1000 hours may have accumulated experience in familiarization flight and recreational flights after obtaining a license and may have become confident in their skills.

Lastly, we extend our appreciation to the people from the Japan Flying Association and the AOPA-JAPAN who kindly responded to our interview and offer our best wishes for their further success .

7. FUTURE SCOPE

The Primary focus of safety management in aviation is on **Safety of flights encompassing also all associated and support services**, which can have an impact on safety, for example air navigation services, aerodrome operations management, etc.

8. APPENDIX

A . Source Code

Dashboard link :

https://public.tableau.com/views/Book1_16821658114570/

Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:
origin=viz_share_link

https://public.tableau.com/views/Book1_26821658114570/

Dashboard2?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&
origin=viz_share_link

