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AI-Based Path Optimization for Rapid Medical Supply Delivery Drones

R.Ramanathan[1], Bharathivanan R[2], Boomeeshwaran R[3], Boomika S[4]

Associate Professor, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, MAM. School of Engineering, Siruganur, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India[1]

U.G. Student, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, MAM School of Engineering, Siruganur, Trichy., Tamil Nadu, India [2, 3, 4]

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ABSTRACT: The growing need for fast, reliable, and efficient medical logistics has led to the adoption of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in healthcare delivery. This study presents an AI-based path optimization framework to improve the performance of medical delivery drones by minimizing delivery time, reducing energy consumption, and ensuring safe navigation in dynamic environments. The system integrates techniques such as reinforcement learning, heuristic methods, and multi-objective optimization to adapt to real-time factors like weather, no-fly zones, terrain, and payload constraints. It combines drone hardware, cloud computing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and intelligent routing algorithms to form a scalable logistics network. MATLAB simulation results show improved efficiency, faster delivery, and higher mission success rates. The system enhances emergency response, supports remote healthcare access, and strengthens future smart healthcare infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence, path optimization, medical supply drones, rapid delivery, route planning, utonomous navigation, logistics optimization, UAV systems, real-time decision making, healthcare delivery

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid transportation of medical supplies is a critical component of modern healthcare systems. In emergency situations such as cardiac arrests, trauma incidents, pandemics, and disaster relief operations, timely delivery of essential resources like blood, vaccines, and life-saving medications can mean the difference between life and death. Traditional transportation methods, including ambulances and ground-based logistics networks, often face significant challenges such as traffic congestion, damaged infrastructure, and limited accessibility in rural or remote areas.

In recent years, drone technology has emerged as a promising solution to overcome these limitations. Drones offer unparalleled advantages in terms of speed, flexibility, and accessibility. They can bypass traffic, reach geographically isolated regions, and operate in hazardous environments where human intervention is risky or impractical. Despite these advantages, the effectiveness of drone-based delivery systems largely depends on their ability to navigate complex environments efficiently and safely.

Conventional path planning methods, such as shortest-path algorithms, are insufficient for real-world applications due to their inability to adapt to dynamic conditions. Factors such as wind disturbances, airspace restrictions, battery limitations, and unexpected obstacles require intelligent decision-making capabilities. Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges by enabling drones to learn from data, adapt to uncertainties, and optimize routes in real time.

This study focuses on developing an AI-based path optimization framework for medical delivery drones. The objective is to design a system that not only minimizes travel time but also ensures safety, energy efficiency, and reliability. By integrating advanced algorithms, real-time data processing, and system-level architecture, the proposed framework aims to revolutionize medical logistics and contribute to improved healthcare outcomes.

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II. IMPORTANCE OF RAPID MEDICAL LOGISTICS

2.1 Time Sensitivity in Healthcare

Healthcare delivery is inherently time-critical. Conditions such as stroke, cardiac arrest, and severe trauma require immediate medical intervention. Delays in transporting essential supplies can lead to irreversible damage or loss of life. Rapid logistics systems are therefore essential for ensuring timely treatment and improving patient survival rates.

2.2 Limitations of Conventional Systems

Traditional logistics systems face multiple challenges:

- Traffic congestion in urban areas
- Poor infrastructure in rural regions
- Road blockages during disasters
- High operational costs
- Dependence on human operators

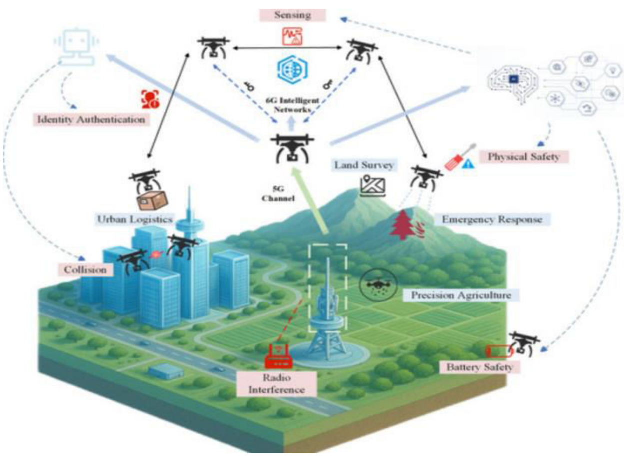
These limitations highlight the need for automated, efficient, and resilient delivery solutions.

2.3 Role of Drone-Based Logistics

Drones offer several advantages:

- Faster delivery times
- Access to remote and inaccessible areas
- Reduced reliance on infrastructure
- Lower operational costs
- Enhanced safety in hazardous conditions

However, to fully leverage these benefits, intelligent navigation and optimization systems are essential.



III. ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DRONE NAVIGATION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a pivotal role in enhancing the navigation capabilities of medical delivery drones, particularly in complex and dynamic environments. Traditional path planning techniques, while mathematically efficient, often rely on static assumptions and fail to respond effectively to real-time uncertainties such as weather disturbances, sudden obstacles, and evolving airspace regulations. In contrast, AI enables intelligent decision-making by equipping drones with the ability to learn from data, adapt to changing conditions, and optimize their routes autonomously. This adaptability is essential in healthcare logistics, where even minor delays can have significant consequences on patient outcomes.

One of the most impactful contributions of AI in this domain is the use of machine learning and reinforcement learning techniques. Reinforcement learning allows drones to interact with their environment and improve their navigation strategies over time through a reward-based system. By continuously evaluating different routes and learning from past experiences, drones can identify optimal paths that balance speed, safety, and energy efficiency. Additionally, machine

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learning models assist in recognizing obstacles, predicting environmental patterns, and assessing potential risks. These capabilities significantly enhance situational awareness and ensure safer operations in both urban and rural settings.

Another critical aspect of AI integration is multi-objective optimization. Unlike conventional methods that focus on a single parameter such as distance, AI-driven systems consider multiple performance metrics simultaneously. These include travel time, battery consumption, safety margins, payload constraints, and environmental risks. By analyzing these factors collectively, the system can generate highly efficient and balanced routes that meet the specific requirements of medical delivery missions. This comprehensive optimization approach ensures that drones operate not only quickly but also reliably and safely, making AI an indispensable component of modern drone navigation systems.

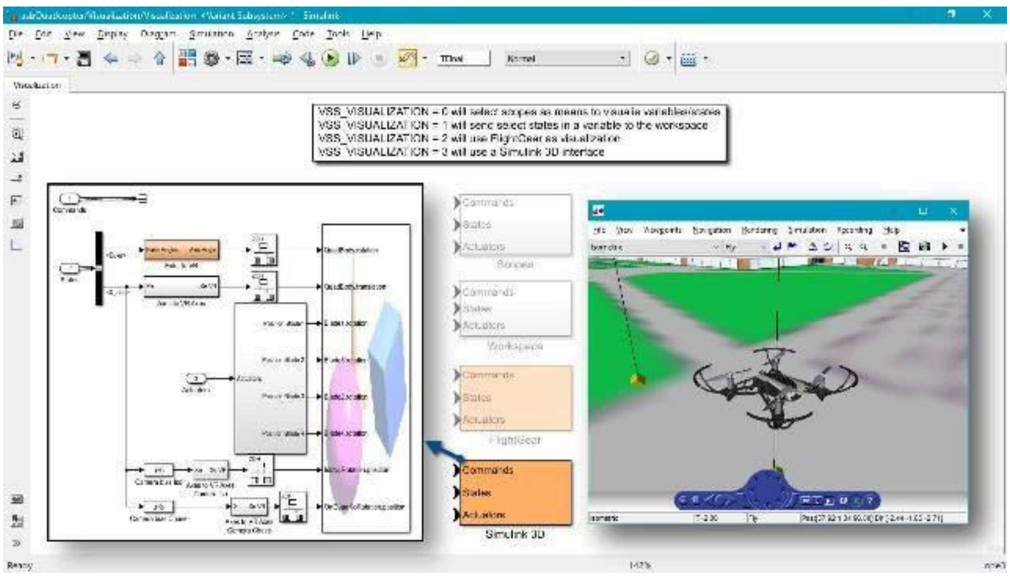
IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed medical supply drone network features a multi-layered architecture integrating hardware, software, and communication systems for efficient delivery. The drone subsystem forms the execution layer, equipped with a stable airframe, propulsion system, and a flight control unit that processes data from sensors like GPS, accelerometers, and gyroscopes for accurate navigation. A payload management system ensures safe transport of medical items with temperature control and shock protection. Communication modules enable real-time data exchange via 4G, 5G, or satellite links. The ground control station supports mission planning and monitoring, while cloud infrastructure handles data storage, analytics, and healthcare integration. Additionally, the GIS layer provides spatial intelligence using terrain and weather data for optimized and safe route planning, making the system reliable and scalable.

V. OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHMS AND AI MODEL DEVELOPMENT

The effectiveness of a medical delivery drone system largely depends on the efficiency of its path planning and optimization algorithms. In this study, a combination of classical, heuristic, and AI-based algorithms has been employed to address the complex challenges associated with drone navigation. These algorithms are designed to determine optimal flight paths while considering various constraints such as distance, energy consumption, environmental conditions, and safety requirements.

Among the classical approaches, graph-based algorithms such as Dijkstra's algorithm provide a reliable method for computing the shortest path in a network with predefined costs. Although this method guarantees an optimal solution, it can be computationally intensive and less suitable for dynamic environments. To overcome these limitations, heuristic-based algorithms such as the A* algorithm are utilized. A* enhances computational efficiency by incorporating heuristic estimates, allowing it to quickly identify near-optimal paths in real-time scenarios. This makes it particularly suitable for single-drone operations where rapid decision-making is critical.



In addition to these methods, evolutionary algorithms such as Genetic Algorithms (GA) are employed to handle multi-objective optimization problems. GA simulates the process of natural selection by generating multiple potential solutions and iteratively refining them through selection, crossover, and mutation. This approach is highly effective in scenarios where multiple conflicting objectives, such as minimizing travel time while conserving energy, must be balanced. Similarly, swarm intelligence techniques such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) provide robust solutions for dynamic and complex environments. PSO models the collective behavior of particles to converge toward optimal solutions بسرعة, while ACO mimics the behavior of ants to identify efficient paths through iterative exploration and pheromone updating mechanisms.

A significant advancement in this domain is the incorporation of reinforcement learning, which enables drones to learn optimal navigation strategies through continuous interaction with their environment. Unlike traditional algorithms, reinforcement learning improves performance over time by adapting to new conditions and learning from previous missions. This makes it highly suitable for real-world applications where environmental conditions are unpredictable and constantly changing.

The integration of these diverse algorithms into a unified framework allows the system to leverage their individual strengths while compensating for their limitations. By combining deterministic, heuristic, and learning-based approaches, the proposed model achieves a high level of efficiency, adaptability, and robustness. This hybrid optimization strategy ensures that medical delivery drones.

VI. SIMULATION METHODOLOGY

Simulation was conducted using MATLAB and Simulink.
The simulation was carried out using MATLAB and Simulink, incorporating a detailed 6-DOF drone dynamic model that accounts for forces and disturbances. A PID-based control system ensured stability through proper analysis. Path planning was implemented in a grid-based environment using optimization algorithms. Environmental factors such as wind disturbances, terrain variations, and weather conditions were considered. Additionally, communication simulation included latency modeling and efficient data logging for performance evaluation.

VII. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed AI-based path optimization system for medical delivery drones. The average delivery time was approximately 19.58 minutes, indicating efficient performance across diverse terrains. Energy consumption averaged 242.2 Wh and was primarily influenced by payload weight and wind conditions. The route optimization strategy ensured minimal detours even under operational constraints. Obstacle avoidance achieved a high success rate of 97%, highlighting reliable navigation capabilities. Additionally, the system-maintained compliance accuracy above 99%, ensuring adherence to predefined rules and safety standards. In terms of computational efficiency, the algorithm exhibited fast processing speeds of less than 150 milliseconds, with reinforcement learning and A* algorithms delivering the best overall performance.

Algorithm	Grid Size (Nodes)	Avg. Computation Time (ms)	Std. Dev. (ms)
A*	500	42	5
Dijkstra	500	58	6
Genetic Algorithm	500	121	15
PSO	500	96	11
ACO	500	138	18
Deep RL (Inference)	500	34	4

VIII. DISCUSSION

The results demonstrate that AI-based optimization significantly improves drone delivery performance. Key observations include:

- Faster delivery times compared to traditional methods
- High reliability and safety
- Efficient energy utilization

- Scalability for large networks

The integration of multiple algorithms provides flexibility in handling different scenarios. Reinforcement learning enhances adaptability, while heuristic algorithms ensure speed and efficiency.

IX. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Despite promising results, several challenges remain:

- Limited battery life
- Regulatory restrictions
- Communication reliability
- High initial deployment cost
- Data security concerns

Addressing these challenges is essential for real-world implementation.

X. FUTURE SCOPE

Future research can focus on:

- Integration with smart city infrastructure
- Advanced AI models (deep learning)
- Improved battery technologies
- Autonomous swarm coordination
- Real-world pilot testing

XI. CONCLUSION

The AI-based path optimization framework for medical delivery drones represents a significant advancement in healthcare logistics. By combining intelligent algorithms, real-time data processing, and robust system architecture, the proposed system achieves efficient, reliable, and safe delivery of critical medical supplies.Simulation results validate the effectiveness of the approach, demonstrating improvements in delivery time, energy efficiency, and mission success rates. The integration of AI enables drones to adapt to dynamic conditions, making them suitable for real-world applications in emergency response, disaster management, and rural healthcare delivery.As technology continues to evolve, AI-driven drone systems have the potential to become a cornerstone of modern healthcare infrastructure, ensuring faster response times, improved accessibility, and better patient outcomes.

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