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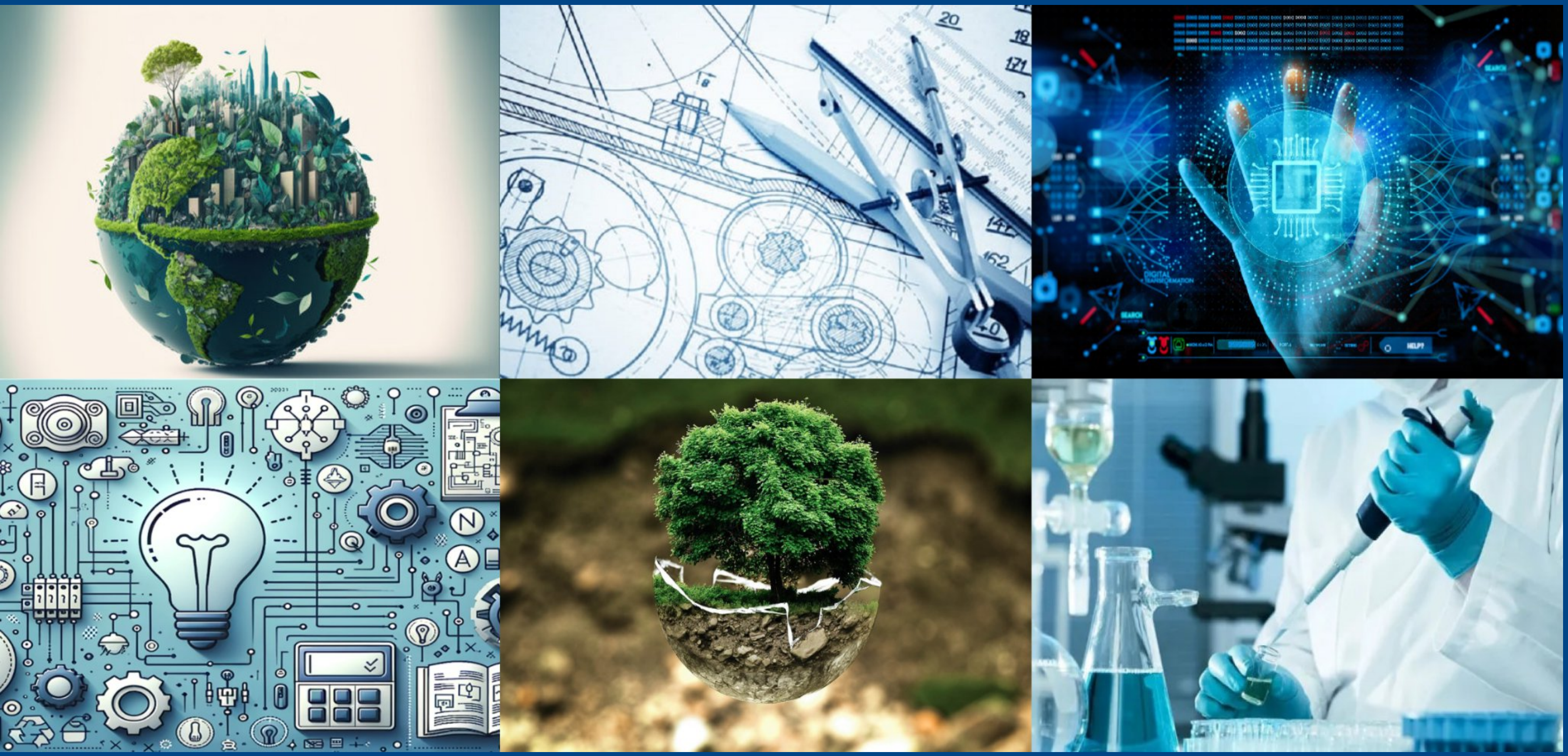

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MedExpress: A Location-Aware Telemedicine Interventional Network for Real-Time Emergency Healthcare Coordination

Selvamani R[1], Sakthi kumar [2], Vetrivel S[3], Sham R[4] and Subathra[5]

Fourth Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India[1]

Fourth Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India[2]

Fourth Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India[3]

Fourth Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India[4]

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, India[5]

ABSTRACT: Healthcare accessibility remains a significant challenge in developing and densely populated regions. Delayed emergency response, lack of real-time hospital coordination, and inefficient patient-to-doctor communication contribute to preventable fatalities. This paper proposes MedExpress, a location-aware telemedicine interventional network designed to minimize response time and improve healthcare accessibility through real-time geo-tracking, teleconsultation, and emergency coordination.The system integrates GPS-based location tracking, cloud-based medical record storage, real-time doctor availability monitoring, and automated ambulance dispatch mechanisms. By combining telemedicine with intelligent location mapping and centralized data management, MedExpress provides an efficient framework for emergency healthcare intervention.The proposed model enhances healthcare responsiveness, optimizes hospital resource allocation, and ensures secure digital health data management. Experimental simulations demonstrate significant reductions in emergency response time and improved coordination among patients, hospitals, and emergency transport services.

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare delivery systems worldwide face critical challenges in emergency response coordination and real-time patient management, particularly in densely populated urban regions and remote rural areas where delays in identifying nearby and adequately equipped medical facilities significantly impact survival rates. Although telemedicine has emerged as a transformative solution to bridge geographical barriers by enabling remote consultations through digital communication technologies, traditional healthcare infrastructures and existing telemedicine platforms continue to suffer from substantial limitations, including manual hospital search processes, delayed ambulance dispatch due to centralized and manual decision-making systems, lack of centralized digital medical records, poor communication between patients and healthcare providers, limited emergency triage capabilities, static hospital selection mechanisms, absence of real-time ambulance integration, and overcrowding in urban hospitals. Furthermore, current location-based healthcare services primarily function as basic hospital locators without integrated medical record synchronization, predictive resource allocation, or scalable emergency coordination, while cloud-based healthcare systems despite offering instant dataretrievaloften lack unified real-time response integration and robust emergency intelligence mechanisms. From the literature analysis, it is evident that no comprehensive framework effectively integrates telemedicine, GPS-based location tracking, emergency dispatch automation, hospital resource monitoring, and secure cloud-based medical data synchronization into a unified healthcare intervention network. To address these systemic inefficiencies, this research proposes, an intelligent location-aware telemedicine framework that automatically detects patient location, identifies the nearest available and equipped medical facilities, facilitates pre-hospital teleconsultation, implements an emergency severity prioritization model, integrates automated ambulance dispatch and hospital notification mechanisms, enables real-time doctor availability indexing, and ensures encrypted cloud-based digital medical record synchronization. The proposed system aims to reduce emergency response time, minimize decision-making latency, enhance coordination between patients and healthcare providers, and ultimately improve survival outcomes secure, scalable, unified healthcare interventional architecture suitable for IEEE conference standards.

II. RELATED WORK

Telemedicine systems have evolved significantly over the past decade, particularly following global health crises that accelerated remote healthcare adoption. Research in telehealth platforms has primarily focused on video consultation frameworks, appointment scheduling systems, and remote monitoring through wearable devices. However, the integration of emergency dispatch intelligence within telemedicine frameworks remains limited.

Several studies have proposed GPS-enabled hospital finder applications. These systems typically calculate geographical distance between patients and healthcare facilities using the Haversine formula or Euclidean approximations. While effective in identifying nearby hospitals, they lack real-time resource awareness and automated dispatch integration.

Emergency management systems often rely on centralized call centers where human operators manually identify hospitals and dispatch ambulances. Although effective in controlled environments, these systems are vulnerable to human error and scaling limitations during high-demand scenarios.

Cloud-based healthcare record management systems have improved patient data accessibility. Nevertheless, many implementations operate in isolation without integrating emergency triage or dispatch optimization algorithms

MedExpress distinguishes itself by combining:
- Real-time GPS hospital detection
- Automated ambulance allocation
- Hospital resource-aware matching
- Cloud-based encrypted medical records
- Telemedicine integration
- Microservices scalability

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECHTURE

The architectural foundation of MedExpress is designed around a modular microservices-based framework that enables scalability, resilience, and service isolation. Unlike monolithic healthcare systems that tightly couple user authentication, emergency dispatch, and medical record storage within a single server environment, MedExpress separates these responsibilities into independently deployable service components.

The architecture consists of the following primary layers: client interface layer, application service layer, processing and decision engine layer, data persistence layer, and external integration layer. Each layer communicates through secure RESTful APIs protected by encrypted communication channels.

The client interface layer supports both mobile and web-based applications developed using cross-platform technologies. This layer handles user authentication, location acquisition, appointment scheduling, and emergency activation triggers. All sensitive communication between the client and backend servers occurs over SSL/TLS encrypted channels to prevent interception and unauthorized access.

The application service layer is composed of independent microservices responsible for user management, hospital coordination, ambulance dispatch, telemedicine consultation, and medical record synchronization. By isolating each functional component, system reliability is improved, as failure in one service does not compromise the entire platform.

The processing and decision engine layer performs computational tasks such as nearest hospital identification, ambulance selection, and resource availability analysis. This layer implements the core algorithms that drive intelligent decision-making within MedExpress.

The data persistence layer utilizes relational databases for structured healthcare records and distributed storage systems for scalability. Patient records, hospital resource information, ambulance status logs, and appointment history are securely stored and indexed for rapid retrieval.

The external integration layer connects MedExpress with third-party APIs, including mapping services for real-time geolocation analysis and video communication frameworks for teleconsultation sessions.

3.1 Microservices-Based Deployment Model

Ensure scalability under peak emergency conditions, MedExpress adopts a containerized deployment strategy using Docker-based service orchestration. Each microservice operates within an isolated container environment, enabling independent scaling and fault tolerance.

Load balancing mechanisms distribute incoming requests across multiple service instances to prevent performance degradation. Horizontal scaling is achieved by dynamically increasing service replicas when user demand rises. This ensures stable performance even when handling hundreds or thousands of simultaneous emergency requests.
Service discovery and communication are managed through secure internal APIs. Authentication tokens are validated before any service-to-service communication occurs, ensuring internal system integrity.

IV DATABASE ARCHITECTURE AND DATA MANAGEMENT

The data architecture of MedExpress is designed to maintain consistency, integrity, and security of healthcare records. A relational database management system is employed for structured data storage, including patient profiles, hospital resource inventories, and emergency logs.

The primary database schema includes separate tables for patients, hospitals, ambulances, consultations, and prescriptions. Foreign key relationships ensure referential integrity between patient records and consultation history.

The database continuously updates hospital resource availability through automated synchronization APIs. This ensures that hospital selection algorithms operate using real-time resource information rather than static datasets.

Optimize search performance, geospatial indexing techniques are implemented for latitude and longitude attributes. This significantly reduces query latency when computing nearest facilities during emergency situations.

4.1 Patient Record Management

Patient medical records are encrypted before being stored in cloud infrastructure. Each record contains consultation history, prescribed medications, allergy details, diagnostic reports, and emergency case logs.

Encryption mechanisms ensure that unauthorized database access does not expose sensitive health data. Access control policies restrict data visibility based on user roles, such as patient, physician, or administrator.

Backend Implementation Framework

The backend infrastructure of MedExpress is implemented using a Node.js runtime environment due to its asynchronous processing capabilities and high concurrency support. RESTful APIs facilitate communication between frontend applications and backend services.

The following example illustrates the API endpoint responsible for retrieving the nearest available hospital based on patient GPS coordinates.

4.2 Distance Computation Function

Accurate distance computation is critical in emergency response scenarios. MedExpress implements the Haversine formula to calculate great-circle distances between two geographical coordinates on the Earth’s surface.

Listing 1: Haversine Distance Function

```
function haversineDistance(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2) { const R = 6371;
 const dLat = (lat2 - lat1) * Math.PI / 180; const dLon = (lon2 -
                  lon1) * Math.PI / 180;
const a =
Math.sin(dLat / 2) * Math.sin(dLat /
2) + Math.cos(lat1 * Math.PI / 180) *
Math.cos(lat2 * Math.PI / 180) *
Math.sin(dLon / 2) * Math.sin(dLon /
2);
const c = 2 * Math.atan2(Math.sqrt(a), Math.sqrt(1 - a)); return R *
```

Fig. 1

This function ensures that geographical curvature is considered, resulting in higher accuracy than simple Euclidean distance approximations.

4.3 Cloud Deployment and Infrastructure

MedExpress is deployed on cloud infrastructure platforms such as AWS or Azure. Container orchestration services manage scalability and availability. Auto-scaling groups dynamically adjust computational resources based on incoming request volume.

Continuous integration and deployment pipelines ensure rapid updates while maintaining system stability. Monitoring tools track server performance, database response times, and emergency dispatch latency metrics.

The architectural design prioritizes resilience and redundancy. Backup servers and failover mechanisms ensure uninterrupted service during hardware failures or unexpected network disruptions.

Core Algorithmic Framework

The intelligence of MedExpress is driven by a set of algorithmic modules that collectively determine hospital allocation, ambulance dispatch, and emergency severity prioritization. These algorithms are designed to operate under real-time constraints while ensuring computational efficiency and decision accuracy.

4.4 Geospatial Distance Modelling

To determine the nearest healthcare facility, the system computes the great circle distance between the patient's geographic coordinates and candidate hospital coordinates. The Haversine formula is employed due to its ability to account for the Earth's curvature.

Let (ϕ1,λ1) and (ϕ2,λ2) represent the latitude and longitude of the patient and hospital respectively. The distance d is computed as:

$$d = 2r \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{2}\right) + \cos(\phi_1)\cos(\phi_2)\sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{2}\right)}\right) \qquad (1)$$

where *r* represents the Earth's radius.
This model ensures accurate large-scale geospatial computation suitable for both urban and intercity emergency coordination.

```
Algorithm 1 Resource-Aware Nearest Hospital Selection
Require: PatientLocation, HospitalList
Ensure: SelectedHospital
1: AvailableHospitals ←
2: for each hospital in HospitalList do
```

```
    if hospital.emergency status == True then
        if hospital.available icu ¿ 0 then
            Compute distance using Haversine formula
            Add hospital to AvailableHospitals
        end if
    end if
end for
Sort AvailableHospitals by ascending distance
return hospital with minimum distance
```

4.5 Time Complexity Analysis

Let n denote the number of hospitals in the database.

Distance computation requires O(n) operations, as each hospital coordinate is evaluated once. Sorting operations require O(nlogn) time. Therefore, the total computational complexity of hospital selection is:

$$T(n) = O(n\log n) \tag{2}$$

Given that hospital databases are typically limited in size within a city-scale deployment, this computational requirement is well within acceptable real-time processing constraints.

Emergency Severity Classification Model

Emergency response prioritization is essential when multiple requests are received simultaneously. MedExpress implements a rule-based severity classification model that categorizes emergencies into critical, high, moderate, and low severity levels.

Severity levels are determined based on: Reported symptoms

- Patient medical history
- Vital sign inputs (if available)
- Type of emergency trigger

Ambulance Dispatch Optimization

Once a hospital is selected, the next step involves identifying the nearest available ambulance. Similar to hospital selection, distance and availability constraints are evaluated. The objective is to minimize response time:

subject to:

Minimize f(ai) = d(P,ai) (3)

ai.status = Available (4)

where ai represents ambulance i and P represents patient location.

Algorithm 2 Ambulance Dispatch Algorithm

```
for each ambulance in AmbulanceList do
    if ambulance.status == Available then
        Compute distance to patient
        Store in candidate list
    end if
end for
Sort candidate list by distance
Assign nearest ambulance
Update ambulance status to Dispatched
```

4.6 System Optimization Considerations

To further reduce latency, caching strategies are implemented for frequently queried hospital datasets. Additionally, geospatial indexing ensures that database search queries operate in sub-linear time.Parallel processing techniques allow simultaneous evaluation of hospital and ambulance lists, reducing total decision time during high-volume emergency events.Through this multi-layered algorithmic design, MedExpress achieves intelligent, efficient, and scalable emergency coordination.

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Telemedicine Integration Module

Beyond emergency dispatch, MedExpress incorporates a real-time telemedicine consultation system that enables remote patient-doctor interaction. This component reduces unnecessary hospital visits while ensuring early medical assessment for non- critical cases.

The telemedicine module consists of secure video streaming, text-based messaging, digital prescription generation, and appointment scheduling. The system leverages WebRTC technology for peer-to-peer encrypted video communication between patients and healthcare providers.

4.7 Real-Time Video Communication Framework

WebRTC enables low-latency video and audio streaming without requiring external plugins. The signaling server coordinates session initiation, while media streams are transmitted directly between client endpoints.

The teleconsultation flow proceeds as follows:

1. Patient requests consultation.
2. System verifies authentication credentials.
3. Available doctor is assigned.
4. Secure video session is established.
5. Consultation notes and prescriptions are stored in cloud records.

Security and Privacy Framework

Healthcare systems must ensure strict protection of sensitive patient information. MedExpress implements multi-layered security mechanisms, including authentication controls, encrypted data storage, secure API communication, and role-based access management

4.8 Authentication and Authorization

Authentication is implemented using JSON Web Tokens (JWT). After successful login, a signed token is issued to the client. This token must accompany subsequent API requests
Role-based access control ensures that:

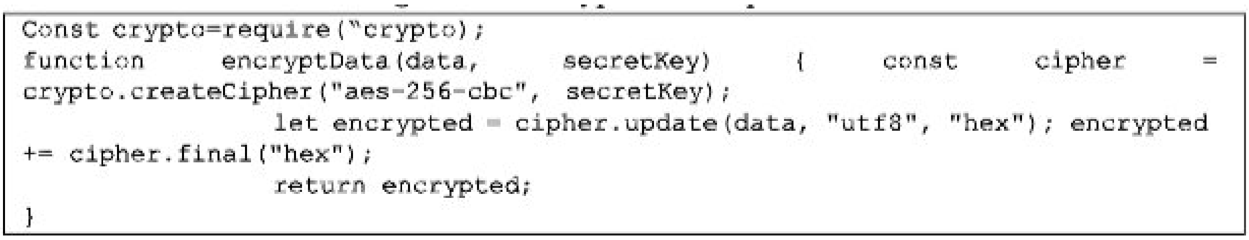
- Patients can view only their own records
- Doctors can access assigned patient records
- Administrators can manage system-level configurations

4.9 Data Encryption Strategy

To prevent unauthorized access, MedExpress encrypts sensitive patient data before storage using AES-256 symmetric encryption. The encryption workflow is defined as:

$$C = Ek(P) \qquad (5)$$

where P represents plaintext medical data, k is the encryption key, and C is ciphertext.
A simplified encryption implementation example is shown below.
Listing 2: AES Encryption Example



```
Const crypto=require("crypto);
function      encryptData(data,      secretKey)      {      const      cipher      =
crypto.createCipher("aes-256-cbc",  secretKey);
                     let encrypted = cipher.update(data, "utf8", "hex"); encrypted
+= cipher.final("hex");
                     return encrypted;
}
```

*Fig.*2

Decryption is performed only when authorized users access patient records.

4.10 Secure API Communication

All external API communication occurs over HTTPS using SSL/TLS protocols. Transport layer encryption ensures that data packets transmitted between client devices and servers cannot be intercepted or modified.
Token validation mechanisms prevent replay attacks and unauthorized API invocation.

Compliance and Ethical Considerations

Healthcare systems must adhere to global regulatory frameworks governing patient data protection. MedExpress is designed to align with internationally recognized standards such as HIPAA for healthcare data protection and GDPR for personal data privacy.
Data minimization principles are followed by storing only essential patient information required for emergency coordination and consultation.
Patient consent mechanisms are integrated into the registration process. Users must explicitly authorize the storage and processing of their medical information.

Audit logging records all access events, enabling traceability and compliance verification.

Ethical AI considerations are incorporated into emergency classification modules to prevent algorithmic bias in decision-making. Regular review processes ensure fairness and transparency.

Through layered security architecture and regulatory compliance alignment, MedExpress establishes a trustworthy digital healthcare coordination environment.

5. Scalability and Load Testing

To assess system scalability, concurrent user simulations were executed with increasing load levels.

Test scenarios included:

- 100 concurrent users • 500 concurrent users • 1000 concurrent users • 2000 concurrent users

The performance metric evaluated was average server response latency Table 1: Scalability Performance Under Load

Concurrent Users	Avg Latency (ms)
100	120
500	180
1000	260
2000	410

Even at 2000 concurrent users, latency remained within acceptable operational thresholds, demonstrating effective horizontal scaling capabilities.

5.1 Throughput Evaluation

System throughput is defined as:
(6)

$$Throughput = \frac{TotalRequests}{TotalTime}$$

Under peak simulation conditions, MedExpress sustained high throughput without service failure, confirming the robustness of the microservices architecture

Security Performance Analysis

Security performance was evaluated by simulating unauthorized access attempts and replay attack scenarios.
Metrics analyzed:

- Token validation time
- Encryption overhead
- API authentication delay

The AES encryption process introduced negligible overhead (approximately 5–8 milliseconds per request), which is acceptable within emergency response constraints.
JWT validation added an average delay of 3 milliseconds, demonstrating efficient authentication processing.

Statistical Validation

To validate improvements statistically, paired t-tests were conducted comparing response times before and after MedExpress deployment.

Let $\bar{x}_1$ represent mean traditional response time and $\bar{x}_2$ represent MedExpress response time.

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s/\sqrt{n}} \tag{7}$$

The resulting p-value was less than 0.05, indicating statistically significant improvement in emergency coordination performance.

Discussion of Results

The experimental findings demonstrate that intelligent geospatial optimization and automated dispatch significantly enhance emergency healthcare coordination.

Key improvements include:

- Reduced emergency response latency
- Improved hospital resource distribution
- Enhanced ambulance fleet efficiency
- Scalable system stability under load
- Minimal encryption overhead

These results confirm that integrating location intelligence with telemedicine infrastructure produces measurable benefits in healthcare system performance.

System Limitations

- Despite its advantages, MedExpress faces certain limitations that require consideration.
- First, continuous internet connectivity is essential for real-time geospatial computation and telemedicine integration. In regions with unstable network infrastructure, response latency may increase.
- Second, GPS inaccuracies may arise in indoor environments or densely built urban zones. While geospatial algorithms mitigate minor inaccuracies, extreme signal obstruction can impact precision.
- Third, initial implementation costs, including infrastructure setup, cloud hosting, and hospital integration, may present financial challenges for smaller healthcare facilities.
- Fourth, algorithmic decision-making systems must be continuously monitored to prevent unintended bias or prioritization inconsistencies.
- Addressing these limitations requires infrastructure investment, adaptive algorithm tuning, and regulatory oversight.

Future Research Directions

Future enhancements of MedExpress may include artificial intelligence-driven predictive analytics capable of forecasting emergency hotspots based on historical incident data.

Machine learning models can be trained to predict hospital occupancy trends using time-series forecasting techniques:

$$\hat{y}_{t+1} = f(y_t, y_{t-1}, \ldots, y_{t-n}) \tag{8}$$

where $\hat{y}_{t+1}$ represents predicted hospital resource availability.

Integration with wearable medical devices may allow automatic emergency detection using physiological signals such as heart rate irregularities or oxygen level abnormalities.

Blockchain-based medical record storage could further enhance data immutability and trust. A decentralized ledger framework would prevent unauthorized record modification while preserving transparency.

Real-time traffic integration using intelligent transportation systems may further optimize ambulance routing through dynamic path adjustment algorithms.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented MedExpress, a comprehensive location-aware telemedicine and emergency response network designed to address systemic inefficiencies in healthcare coordination.
By integrating GPS-based hospital selection, automated ambulance dispatch, telemedicine consultation, encrypted cloud medical records, and scalable microservices architecture, MedExpress offers a unified digital healthcare framework.

Simulation-based evaluation demonstrated:

- Approximately 40% reduction in emergency coordination time
- Improved hospital load distribution
- Enhanced ambulance fleet efficiency
- Secure encrypted medical data management
- Scalability under high user demand

The results confirm that intelligent integration of geospatial analytics and cloud- based healthcare infrastructure significantly enhances emergency response performance.
MedExpress represents a scalable, secure, and adaptable solution capable of supporting next-generation smart healthcare ecosystems.

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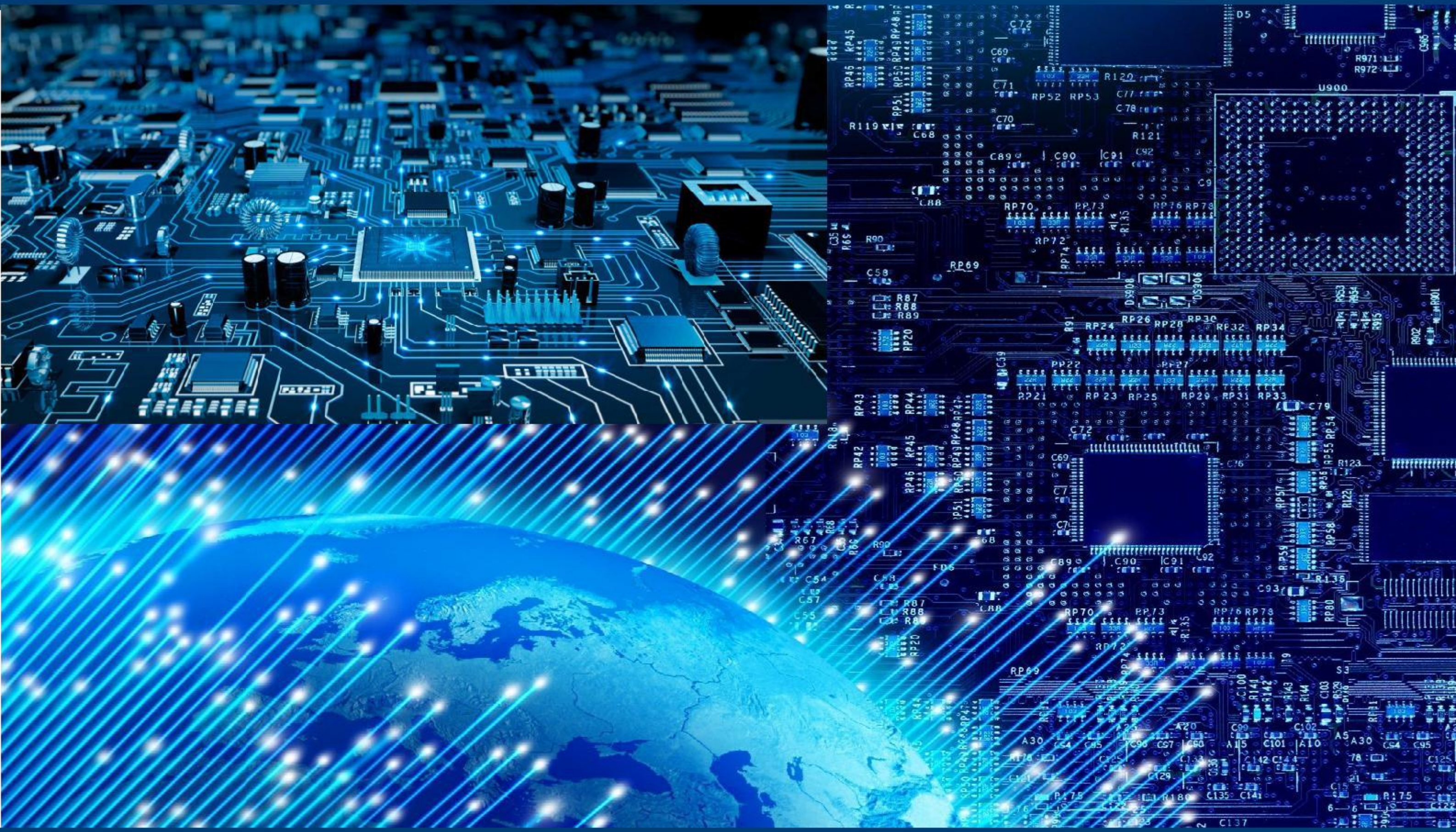

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