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A CASE STUDY FOR POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN THE DESIGN OF ENGINEERING PROJECTS

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Abstract

In our paper we study the potential application of artificial intelligence in the scheduling of engineering projects. We are focusing on a very small slice of project management topic, namely, shaping the major tasks and starting managing risks in the design phase. By design, here, we are not referring to the technological sense of the word, but rather on conceiving the entire technical project. We intend to study the use of AI in the case of engineering projects that are not software-based at all and in which AI is a working tool, not a goal or a constituent element. In our research, we investigated how the best-known Large Language Models respond to the same request. In examining the results, we found that the AI environments made meaningful suggestions, most of them showing in the same time a high degree of similarity. It was also confirmed that the data provided by AI in both scientific and practical contexts should be treated with caution. Still, we prove that AI can be considered a real and powerful, day-to-day tool in project management.

Keywords*: industrial projects, Artificial Intelligence, Large Language Models.*

1. Introduction

The potential use of artificial intelligence, and its expected positive or negative impact in a given field, is a challenging topic among scientists, yet it can be a subject of public debate almost universally. There are probably very few topics that are of interest to everyone, from teenagers and pensioners to worldwide policy-makers, despite being still only at the experimental development stage for scientists. AI (artificial intelligence), as one of the most mediatized scientific achievements of our time, can offer a range of possibilities in both project management and leadership.

In this paper, we explore a very small slice of the project management topic, namely the potential application of AI in the scheduling of certain engineering projects, in particular the management of risks in the design phase. By design, here, we are not referring to the technological sense of the word, but rather conceiving the entire technical project, including, among other things, the supply chain, production management, risk and quality management. We have to note, solutions offered by artificial intelligence (AI) are very common in many segments of technical engineering, especially where there is a software component. These applications of AI in engineering can be very domain-specific, being out of our investigation range. In our research we analysed the possibility of using the most well-known generic platforms, essentially in the conceiving phase of the project, where the whole engineering project is still just a concept, and even the launch of the project is still in question. The design of the production line, machine purchase, tooling, technology development and other steps will just follow after this phase. For us, AI is just a design tool, not a goal or a constituent element. Although the most common AI applications are fast learners, they are not always reliable for industrial projects. This is partly because even these platforms do not have access to most developments -thus the learning process is limited, and furthermore, these AI solutions may be protected by patents or other rights. The legal framework in the field of AI is still fuzzy, and far from comprehensive and satisfactory [1], Perhaps the biggest step forward is the EU legislation known as the "AI Act", which entered into force on 1 August 2024 [2]. The Regulation 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence basically encourages the use of AI in the EU, primarily for competitiveness reasons, but provides a legal framework that addresses the risks of AI. In art. 4 it states, that "AI is a fast evolving family of technologies that contributes to a wide array of economic, environmental and societal benefits across the entire spectrum of industries and social activities. By improving prediction, optimising operations and resource allocation, and personalising digital solutions available for individuals and organisations, the use of AI can provide key competitive advantages (…), energy, transport and logistics (…), resource and energy efficiency (…)". Given the industrial areas identified in the list, we thought it worthwhile to research the potential uses of AI in the field of industrial project management. In our analysis, we used either Large Language Model (LLM) [3, 4]) or multimodal type AI platforms with generative functions [5]. We investigated the solutions provided by these platforms in a certain issue that requires planning, design and risk management.

2. Planning, scheduling, AI and risk treatment in project management

Project management as a discipline has a well-developed methodology for planning, scheduling and risk management. The PMBOK [6] perhaps one of the best references for practitioners, defines the project as "a time-bound effort to create a unique product, service or outcome." A project is a set of unique (non-standard), not regularly performed set of complex activities done for a well-defined, specific purpose, with fixed deadlines and predefined resource requirements. This definition shows that projects, as a unique series of activities, are characterized by complexity and risks, from the conception of the idea, through the design phase and ultimate implementation [7]. Starting from the very first steps in defining a project, there is a set of variables whose value poses a risk to the success of the project. Explicitly, we are indicating the inherent risks related to the schedule, tasks and the estimation of duration. Practitioners and researchers already identified a plethora of opportunities of AI environments [8, 9, 10]. In risk analysis, AI can proactively identify and prioritize risks and analyse complex risks [11]. AI can also be an important tool for predictive project planning, not only identifying risks but also predicting project outcomes in the light of these risks, and forecasting different scenarios. For example, machine learning algorithms can identify patterns and trends by studying a large amount of data in circumstances that human reasoning is not able to handle [12]. Through machine learning, practitioners are now able to predict project performance. Artificial intelligence offers powerful solutions by analysing vast amounts of data. Using and analysing past data from similar projects, machine learning can predict the expected performance of the current project. This estimation provides support for cost estimation, schedule, feasibility indicators and possible bottlenecks [13]. Machine learning algorithms can revolutionize project management by being able to extract massive amounts of historical project data [14]. They can analyse databases of almost unimaginable size, with cost estimates, timelines, resource allocation, technical and engineering standards, and results from previous projects [15], and can help practitioners almost immediately in the initial phase [16, 17, 18]. The use of an AI environment can expand our project management toolbox, have an impact on human resources, reduce work stress, increase team morale and give the team a greater sense of achievement by solving tasks faster. Data sharing, transparency and other opportunities could be discussed. Artificial intelligence facilitates communication and collaboration within project teams and with external stakeholders [19].

AI can produce real-time reports – by day, week or month – to facilitate data sharing, promote transparency and streamline project implementation. Historical data on resource utilization allows machine learning models to make near-optimal recommendations for the allocation of resources, staff, equipment and budget for the current project. Predicting these problems allows project managers to pro-actively adjust schedules and minimize disruptions [8, 9]. When simulating pro-project scenarios, it is possible for project managers to identify down-potential disruptions. Significantly better-informed scheduling decisions can be made, as machine learning can analyse past project data to identify slippages or bottlenecks in specific processes in similar projects [20].

Obviously, the use of AI is not without risk. The use of AI in project management, as in any other field, can also introduce new risks. The AI environment should support the management in handling risks and should not be a risk in itself [21]. For this reason, AI should be used with due care.

3. The best-known generative AI environments and their applications in engineering projects

Based on their very large number of users ChatGPT [22], Google Gemini [23], Microsoft Copilot [24] and Claude [25] are the most popular generative artificial intelligence environments. They are all prompt-based: they operate based on user formulated inquiries and follow some instructions. Behind these environments there are continuously extended databases, developed by major teams, some of them associated with IT giants such as Google and Microsoft. Probably one of the most popular current AI applications is ChatGPT, which is powered by the Open AI platform [26]. Some other environments are much more specialised than ChatGPT, such as Ayanza [27] (best fitted to workflows, better manage and coordinate teams), Stepsize [28] (suitable for technical projects, supply tools for example activity summary in software development), Zapier AI [29]] (part of a larger group of apps, it focuses mostly on managing workflows integrated into automation projects), Kuki Chatbot [30] (AI-driven chatbot for common questions, designed with entertaining interactions with a virtual assistant, linked with some common brands), Taskade [31] (suited to teams, projects in order to improve planning, track tasks, create best fitting workplace; it uses one of the latest databases of ChatGPT). We have to mention that these applications do not only learn from the users, they need a teaching environment in which the system evolves through different learning models. There are several processes of learning, but most often huge amounts of data are fed during the learning processes. Obviously, in the case of industrial projects the large amount of data often is not available. The learning can be supervised (the system learns from initially labelled data), unsupervised (where the system searches for patterns and learns from them), reinforced (the system learns by reinforcement), semi-supervised (a combination of the previous two, the data is partially labelled and new patterns are formed from it) and transfer-based (refining the already learned, proven model for a new task). At the user level, none of these are of particular importance, and all five of the known learning processes can produce useful results. If we use AI only as a tool, we need to learn at most the instructions and how to achieve results. The quality of the instruction has a major impact on the response and the outcome of the AI.

In spite of the fact that AI models are usually fed by a large database, yet they still cannot solve all problems. Not even the popular chatbots mentioned earlier. The more general the source of the data, the more likely the “support” will not be professionally correct, as the system cannot distinguish between professionally correct and false data. At the same time there is a considerable quality jump between the free version of the AI tool and the services provided with paid subscription. Although the paid version might use the same database, the quality and speed of data processing is better due to better algorithms built into the paid versions. The free versions are tools for gaining users, while the most advanced AI tools will probably never be free of charge. On of the most convincing argument might be the fact the development of artificial intelligence is a time-consuming, and therefore costly, process.

It can take several months, or even years in very specific cases, to create the proper environment.

4. Presentation of the experiment

The aim of our experiment is to compare some AI tools that can be used for project planning in engineering projects. We intended to investigate how the most well-known AI applications respond to the same prompt. Furthermore, we searched to what extent they are similar and the solutions provided correspond to real professional requirements. Our plan was to compare the following AI environments: ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, Claude, Zapier AI, Taskade, Stepsize, Kuki Chatbot and Ayanza. The comparison was based on a single set of instructions in which we ask the AI platforms to organise a fatigue test of a known car component in the context of a manufacturing project. The search was carried out on 20 November 2024.

We typed the following prompt into the search interface of the AI platforms:" Hi! I would like to perform a cyclic fatigue test using a fatigue machine on the rear suspension spring of a Volkswagen Golf 7 with OEM reference number 1K0511115BD. It is made of SAE 9254 (alloy steel for springs), in compliance with VDA 241-009 standard. The test requirements are as follows: 3 springs to be tested in one day, 50,000 products manufactured per year, testing at 10 Hz and 1 million cycles. Please list what machines I need, what processes I need, a schedule and calculate an approximate budget. The budget cap is € 300 000. The hourly rate for engineers in our company is € 6.5 per hour, for the other staff (technician, administration, project staff, etc.) is € 5 per hour. Please also indicate the brand of the machine. In addition, please identify the main risks involved in the above project"

5. Presentation of results

The first result of the experience was that not all the studied apps could handle our request. The ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, Claude, Zapier, Taskade and the Stepsize platforms gave reasonable responses, while the Kuki Chatbot and Ayanza failed to provide suitable results for the task. Very politely, Ayanza, responded that next time, if we will ask it for a non-technical task, it will probably be able to help us. If we study those AI environments with reasonable suggestions, we can observe many similarities. The differences are mainly in the time and cost estimations. In Table 1 we summarize the main data provided by the studied systems. As we show on the tables above, almost all of the fatigue test environments recommended one of the MTS devices, except for the Copilot environment, which clearly recommended a more cost-effective solution. A comparison of the proposed project durations shows that the recommended values vary from an optimistic 1 month (Gemini) to 4 months.

The comparison between the provided schedules is shown on Figure 1. Here we can see the differences between the length of the proposed projects. We have used the arithmetic mean of each proposed task in order to make possible the comparison. It is obvious that the apps were not able to calculate an accurate duration of the project. In project management, there is a special literature only estimating durations. There are complex mathematical formulae and algorithms, and also many rules of thumb of practitioners to make a schedule.

Given the relative simplicity of the project, there is obviously no significant difference in the proposed roles and number of project team members. Generally speaking, all the platforms highlighted engineers, technicians and project managers as necessary staff, while the quality engineer was only mentioned by Claude.

Table 1. *Comparison of responses from AI platforms*

	Suggested test equipment	Budget (euró)	Duration (months)	HR needs (persons)
ChatGPT	Instron 8800, MTS Criterion	145 000	3-4	4
Copilot	Zwickroell, Admet	81 400	2-3	5
Gemini	MTS, Shimadzu	169 000	1-2	7
Claude	Instron Electropuls, MTS Landmark	177 840	3	4
Taskade	MTS System, Instron	175 500	3-4	6

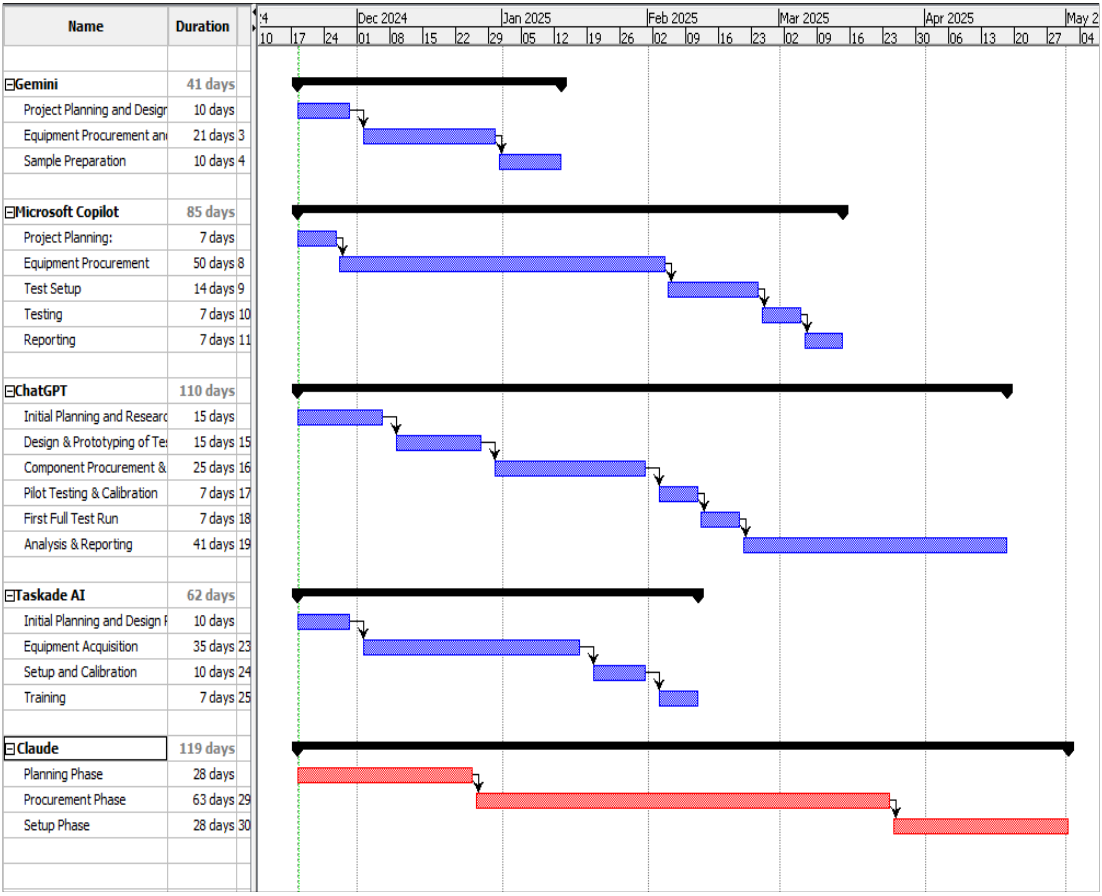

Fig. 1. *Comparison of schedules.*

Administrative staffing needs were identified by Copilot, Gemini and ChatGPT. In each case only one person was proposed. Two apps, Gemini and Taskade, suggested the need for more engineers and more technicians. Both platforms proposed 3 engineers and 2 technicians. In reality, it is likely that these roles could be covered on a part-time basis, the proposed values and justifications were used to define a job that clearly covered the tasks, without reference to the human resources already available in the respective areas.

In the introductory part of our paper, we highlighted that although we deal with a small slice of project management, even within this, an important subdomain is the study of AI support in risk identification. Even the single prompt we have formulated gives arguments for the possible use of AI in identifying potential risks.

Based on the responses, we found that the data on risks also show a relatively large variation. However, the responses are in line with the literature background. The simplest answers were from ChatGPT and Copilot. The most detailed response was provided by Taskade. Table 2 summarises the responses provided by the platforms.

Table 2. *Risk results*

	NR[1]	RP[2]	D[3]
ChatGPT	5	No	Low
Copilot	5	No	Low
Gemini	14	No	Low
Claude	5	Yes	Medium
Taskade	12	No	High

[1] *NR= Number of risks identified,* [2]*RP= Risk mitigationproposal ,* [3]*D= Level of detail*

From the table above, we can also see that the Claude environment was beside the identification of certain risk factors, also suggested risk mitigations as well. In terms of the number of risk factors identified, Gemini was the best, it identified 14 risk factors. We noticed all apps showed the evident intention to group certain risks – as happens in practice, in real risk evaluation processes. The reason for grouping, is not only that it provides, although indirectly, suggestions on how to address risks, but also that it makes it possible to assign resources to handle these groups together. Risk management requires often significant human and financial resources. By grouping, an optimization can take place so the risks can be managed more effectively. Only the critical risks should be managed separately.

Our experiment proves that it is advisable to use AI in project planning, even if we have previous experiences gained in similar projects. An inquiry related to risks can be used as a guide or as a checklist during the risk identification process. In such cases, it may be interesting to compare the project manager's own experience with what the solutions indicated by AI. In cases where we do not have any starting point, AI can alert us to risks that are very difficult to think about in the absence of experience. So, for example, in our case, being a completely new task of purchasing fatigue test equipment, the risk factor identified by ChatGPT of springs with possible material defects during the calibration process was a surprise risk factor. It became clear to us that AI can be an important tool for predictive project planning.

The first search was performed on 16 November 2024, but when we repeated the search, we found that the results were different. The data shown in this paper is based on the data generated on 18 November 2024. From a methodological point of view, we might have some concerns due the difficulty in reproducing the experiment for further reference. It is not like the case of a technical measurement experiment or a social study on the same sample. Here, the experiment once repeated will never deliver exactly the same results. Nevertheless, interesting findings can be made and conclusions can be drawn. At the same time, since we have recorded the responses to the prompts during our experiment, it will be possible, in a way, to do longitudinal research in the future to analyse the evolution of AI platforms. With scientific rigour, we can try to analyse the evolution of each platform over time based on a single prompt. Further interesting analyses can be made by asking the question firstly in English, a very common language in the field of AI, and later in a less common language. We used the Hungarian language, being the mother tongue of the authors and a language with a difficult and unusual vocabulary and grammar. Hungarian is relatively less spoken worldwide, but still a fair amount of tech data is available. It is not the subject of this paper, but there are obvious differences between the Hungarian and English answers provided by the studied apps. The data presented in this paper shows only the responses in English.

The fact that for a given prompt, even within a few minutes of each other, we get different results in some details, even on the same platform, only reinforces the well-known fact that data provided by AI in both scientific and practical contexts should be treated with due caution. This applies primarily to the Large Language Model based AI, and is largely not true for specific AI applications developed for medical, engineering or other domains (e.g. diagnostics based on image processing).

6. Conclusions

During our case-study presented here, we have attempted to show, through a relatively simple example, that artificial intelligence can now be a tool in project management. It can support the planning and scheduling of new and unfamiliar technical projects, and, as well, in the cases we might have previous experience. We experienced, that AI has been able to propose a technically accurate schedules, identify key activities, calculate durations and costs. It was able to identify important tasks and the right sequence of these operations. Unfortunately, partially due to simplicity of this project, the AI did not propose parallel operations. Under normal circumstances a project manager will try decrease the overall duration by creating parallel tasks. However, the estimates duration and costs can provide useful data for project planning, even if the data are clearly not accurate as expected. Note that the case study presented – in order to be able to compare the results – is based on a single question (prompt). This single prompt provided useful, interesting data to the project managers. Under real circumstances, there are no restrictions to have a conversation between the platforms and the project design team. In fact, there are tools available, some of them platform-dependent, to refine the first results. In fact, the simplest tool available in each case is to have conversation and improve the results based on received answers. If the prompt did not provide satisfactory answers, there is always the possibility for improvement through further inquiries. In our experiment, for comparability reasons, we had to forego this possibility and condense everything into a single prompt. We just asked for support primarily to identify tasks and estimate their duration, conceive schedules, identify resources. Furthermore we were interested about the availability of each resource. The provision of data on timetables has proved relatively useful. We have seen that AI can provide significant help, right from the planning phase, in identifying and managing the risks that may arise during the project. Simulations highlight potential areas of vulnerability and allow adjustments to be made. This may obviously lead to a better use of resources during the execution of the project, increasing the likelihood of project success. Although only a limited number of specific answers related to risks were obtained, the few risk factors identified could form the basis for identifying specific risk groups, or a more detailed and precise list could be drawn up after further questions might been asked.

As conclusion we may state, that as artificial intelligence develops, new opportunities in the field of project management are also emerging, shaping an already dynamic field. The vast amount of data analysed by AI can shed light, recognise patterns and correlations, and by looking at data from countless previous projects, it can provide the project manager with previously unimaginable analyses. Through machine learning, AI can therefore take data-driven decision making to a new level and become an indispensable tool for pro-active planning of complex projects.

However, we have also seen evidence that, beyond the indisputable benefits listed, the reliability of the data is questionable, and that it is not currently possible to rely solely on AI for risk analysis, nor even for scheduling and cost planning. The provided results may differ depending on which AI environment was queried. We can posit, using the data provided by AI is risky and may in itself generate new risks. Still, artificial intelligence offers opportunities that were not previously possible. Identifying and mitigating risks has traditionally relied on human expertise and experience. A fundamental characteristic of any project is its innate relatively high risk. Projects are unique, and therefore must handle a novel situation through a complex set of activities. Therefore, success depends on the ability to navigate the sea of potential risks. This is where artificial intelligence may offer assistance and sometimes solutions. As an overall conclusion we can state that AI, used with care, can support project design activities and may reduce the risk of failure. The presence of artificial intelligence in project management is no longer an experiment, but a real, powerful, day-to-day tool that is difficult to avoid.

Our paper has examined a very small slice of project management, so the conclusions drawn here are obviously not representative. Our intention was to demonstrate that AI and large language models can be used to schedule certain engineering projects. Since we recorded the responses to the prompts during our experiment, a longitudinal study will allow us to analyse the evolution of AI platforms. Thus, we can try to examine the evolution of each platform over time, based on a single prompt with scientific objectivity. We are confident, that the relatively short time between the date of our experiments and the date of publishing the present article, already gives to the reader, and to the authors, the opportunity compare the development of the studied platforms.

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