Leveraging AI-based Tools to Teach Literature Review for Engineering Students and Professionals: A Case Study

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Leveraging AI-Based Tool to Guide Students on Literature Review: A Case Study

Abstract

This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of traditional literature review methods with AI-based search tools (ChatGPT 03Mini and Perplexity Pro Paid Subscription) in retrieving quality articles, assessing their relevance, and verifying the accuracy of the search results. In this pilot work, the researcher guided two oil engineering students to conduct literature reviews for two main research questions. Their findings, as presented below, highlight the value and limitations of each approach.

Introduction

A literature review is essential in scientific research because it helps researchers understand the current state of knowledge in their field, identify gaps or inconsistencies in previous studies, and build on existing findings. It provides context and justification for the research by highlighting the relevance of the topic and supporting the need for further investigation. In addition, a thorough review of the literature ensures that researchers avoid duplication of work, stay informed about methodological advances, and frame their research within a broader scientific conversation. In the past, review was done manually and the volume of literature needed to produce a quality summary is significant. This is a particularly daunting task for students or working professionals with minimal experience, but it is also an area that is prime for artificial intelligence (AI) applications.

The recent breakthrough in generative AI exemplified by ChatGPT has pushed scientific and education community to gradually adopt AI-based tools to augment and partially automate research. Although debates still exist on the scope and role that AI plays in research activities, there is a consensus that we should try to leverage the potential of AI tools.

As powerful as the AI tools are, there are still imperfections and hurdles. The first is how to conduct the review in the most accurate way, i.e., how to instruct the tool to sift through the literature and extract the most relevant information. The second is the reliability of the AI returns. In this work-in-progress paper, we will present a pilot study on guiding engineering students to conduct a productive literature review using AI-based tools. The supervising faculty will provide guidance, based on the latest research, on the multiple steps of the review process. The participants will learn how to provide the proper instructions in each step, and also assess the

accuracy of the returns.

Methodologies and Limitations for Engineering Students using AI

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of academic research has accelerated innovative changes in pedagogical methods, student outcomes, and ethical issues depending on the discipline. Despite the numerous frameworks suggested for the integration of AI, there are not enough resources targeted at engineering and engineering technology students. This section includes a review of seven frameworks that help students use AI tools in research and are presented in a framework. While these frameworks are useful for understanding the technical, ethical, and pedagogical aspects, none fully describes the specific engineering domains' needs. Therefore, we suggest several context-specific recommendations to fill this gap and focus on the responsible use of AI, creativity, and originality.

PAIR (Problem, AI, Interaction, Reflection) Framework   Piloted at King's College London, the PAIR framework [1] structures student engagement with generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT) through four iterative phases: Problem Definition, AI Tool Selection, Interactive Experimentation, Reflective Synthesis. Pilot studies using PAIR have shown improvements in AI literacy and a heightened awareness of limitations (e.g., potential hallucinated references in ChatGPT). While this model offers a scaffold for undergraduate and graduate learners, it does not address the hands-on lab work or prototyping stages that are central to engineering education.

Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) Framework   Originally formulated by Mishra and Koehler, TPACK has been extended by Tarisayia [2] to incorporate AI literacy as a core competency. Students are encouraged to harmonize: Content Knowledge (CK), Pedagogical Knowledge (PK), and Technological Knowledge (TK). While TPACK emphasizes the convergence of these knowledge areas, it does not provide discipline-specific guidelines on integrating AI-driven simulations or generative design tools into engineering curricula. This omission underscores a significant gap in facilitating AI's adoption in courses where physical experimentation remains crucial.

Competency-Based Framework   UNESCO's framework outlines 12 competencies across four dimensions—Human-Centered Mindset, Ethics of AI, AI Techniques, and System Design—organized under Understand, Apply, and Create proficiency levels. It is a robust, universally applicable model advocating for: Ethical Stewardship, Technical Fluency, and Holistic System Design. However, engineering educators often require domain-specific guidance, for instance, how to incorporate AI-driven control systems into robotics labs or design sprints. Though the UNESCO framework sets a vital baseline for responsible AI use, it stops short of offering a blueprint tailored to engineering's specialized learning outcomes.

IDEE Framework for Generative AI in Education   The IDEE framework—Identify, Determine, Ensure, Evaluate—guides educators in incorporating tools like ChatGPT into course structures: Identify Outcomes, Determine Automation Levels, Ensure Ethics, and Evaluate Impact. Although IDEE provides a valuable roadmap for ethical integration and impact

assessment, its examples largely focus on general education contexts (e.g., early childhood education). The framework does not delve into the complexities of engineering problem-solving, such as optimizing design parameters under constraints or validating AI-generated models against experimental data.

AI Learning Platform Framework   Thongprasit and Wannapiroon [3] propose a modular platform that integrates user management, intelligent tutoring systems, and adaptive curricula555. Students benefit from personalized learning pathways, with AI algorithms recommending resources based on research progress. Evaluated by 15 experts, this framework scored highly on scalability and adaptability across disciplines. Engineering educators may find that certain hands-on lab requirements—such as sensor integration, prototyping, or real-time data analysis—require additional platform functionalities.

Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) Framework   Adapted for higher education by Tarisayia [2], the TOE framework examines AI adoption through three lenses: Technology, Organization, and Environment. While TOE contextualizes AI within broader institutional ecosystems, it does not prescribe course-level strategies or specific tasks relevant to engineering design, experimentation, and project-based learning.

The Gap: Engineering-Specific Frameworks for AI Usage   Despite the breadth and depth of available models, no fully articulated framework is designed exclusively for engineering and engineering technology curricula. Engineering education often emphasizes hands-on experimentation, iterative prototyping, and design under constraints—features that these existing frameworks only partially address. The lack of a comprehensive engineering-specific model leaves educators and students grappling with questions such as:

- How do we define acceptable AI usage for engineering-specific research?

- Where can we draw the line between legitimate AI support and overreliance, compromising fundamental skill acquisition, originality, and problem-solving creativity?

- What constitutes academic integrity when AI tools are used in design projects, lab reports, or senior capstone experiences?

- How do we determine the accuracy and reliability of outputs through different AI models?

The reviewed frameworks—ranging from PAIR and UNESCO models to the TOE framework—collectively advocate for a balanced approach to AI integration in student research. They call for technical proficiency, ethical vigilance, and institutional support. However, none of these frameworks fully address the unique demands of engineering education, where practical applications, creativity, and safety-critical considerations converge.

AI-Assisted Literature Review

Numerous references highlight AI's potential to significantly reduce workload and save time in various tasks over the last few years, including research and data analysis. Mozelius and Humble[4] focus on addressing three research questions, namely, "What Generative AI tools can

be found in literature?", "Which of these tools could be of use in the literature review conducted in this study, and how?", and "What are the ethical aspects of using Generative AI tools in literature studies?". In [5], six AIs (Forefront, GetGPT, ThebAI, Claude, Bard, and H2O) with their respective large language models (LLMs) are compared when classifying 596 articles in the screening phase of a systematic literature review (SLR) in medical education, and Forefront with the LLM GPT-4 is the AI that obtained better results. In [6], Bolanos, Salatino, Osborne, *et al.* present a comprehensive review of the use of AI in SLRs. The study focuses on how AI techniques are applied in the semi-automation of SLRs, specifically in the screening and extraction phases, and highlights three primary research challenges: integrating advanced AI solutions, such as large language models and knowledge graphs, improving usability, and developing a standardized evaluation framework.

Many universities have started to offer guidance on effectively using AI to help literature review through the library system [7]–[9]. For example, Office of Teaching, Learning, and Technology, Univeristy of Iowa recommends five AI platforms, Copilot, Elicit, Consensus, Research Rabbit, and Litmaps, to assist literature reviews and academic research. Florida International University [11] demonstrates a step-by-step guide on how to effectively leverage ChatGPT as a research assistant to write a comprehensive and SEO-friendly literature, which includes Defining Your Research Objective, Identifying Keywords and Search Terms, Familiarizing Yourself with ChatGPT, enerating an Initial Literature Review Outline Start by creating an outline, Engaging with ChatGPT for Research Assistance, Reviewing and Selecting Generated Content, Ensuring Coherence and Flow. Other online sources, such as [12], offered their assessments on the best AI research tools and provided a summary of features, benefits, and use cases of each tool, to streamline the literature review process, improve accuracy, and save time for researchers.

However, researchers also recognize and warn about AI's limitations, such as the possibility of generating misleading information, inaccuracies, and human's over-reliance on AI outputs. These factors underscore the importance of critical evaluation and human oversight when integrating AI into academic and professional workflows[13], [14]. For example, in [15], Passi and Vorvoreanu discussed antecedents, mechanisms, and consequences of over-reliance on AI, and techniques to mitigate over-reliance on AI.

Although there has been abundant research on the framework and efficacy of AI-assisted search, with many recommendations on the best AI tools for literature review, the discussion has not yet reached undergraduate students who are beginning to engage in rigorous technical writing. There is a clear need to apply these findings to develop a structured process that can guide students in performing high-quality literature reviews with AI assistance while being vigilant about potential issues such as inaccurate references, low-quality sources, and the overall reliability of AI-generated results. Providing students with tools and knowledge to navigate AI tools effectively will ensure that their research remains credible and academically sound.

Background

Supply chain management (SCM) is crucial in modern business operations, ensuring that raw materials, components, and finished products flow efficiently from suppliers to end customers. Within this continuum, negotiation strategies, especially in the context of bidding processes, are

essential for cost optimization, timely delivery, and maintaining strong supplier relationships. Traditional approaches to decision-making in negotiations rely heavily on human expertise, intuition, and experience, which can be time-consuming and prone to bias or oversight [16].

In this pilot study, we engaged two students to compare the effectiveness of traditional Google search with AI-assisted search in identifying relevant literature for two research questions. ChatGPT 03Mini and Perplexity Pro Paid Subscription are chosen for the AI searches. The faculty supervising the project helped the students create proper prompts. The process is formulated based on the steps laid out in [17], namely problem formulation, literature search, inclusion screening, quality assessment, data extraction, data analysis and interpretation.

Case 1

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence offer innovative tools that can automate or augment various aspects of negotiation and bidding. AI-driven approaches, such as machine learning algorithms and intelligent agents, can process large volumes of data more quickly than human analysts, identify pricing and supplier performance patterns, and even simulate negotiation scenarios to propose optimal strategies. However, questions remain about whether AI can capture the full complexity of supply chain negotiations, which often require subjective judgment and flexible, context-sensitive decision-making. To explore this further, one of the research questions in this study focused on evaluating AI's potential to enhance decision-making in supply chain negotiations, with particular emphasis on bidding processes. To address this research gap, the first student was interested in conducting a literature review for a research question on this topic.

Can AI tackle capabilities of decision making in supply chain management as it pertains to negotiations in the bidding process?

Traditional Literature Review   Once the research question was finalized, Student 1 performed a traditional literature review using Google Scholar. The traditional search method proved very valuable, uncovering numerous articles that were both relevant and rich in information for research. The main downside was the required time: the student needed to open each article, skim through its contents, and assess whether it would be suitable for the literature review. Although this approach was somewhat labor-intensive, the depth and quality of the articles discovered through the traditional method significantly contributed to building a strong and credible foundation for the research. The student selected the following articles:

- Chopra, A. (2019, February). AI in supply and procurement. In 2019 Amity International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AICAI) (pp. 308–316). IEEE

- Min, H. (2010). Artificial intelligence in supply chain management: theory and applications. International Journal of Logistics: Research and Applications, 13(1), 13–39.

- Jahani, N., Sepehri, A., Vandchali, H. R., & Tirkolaee, E. B. (2021). Application of Industry 4.0 in the procurement processes of supply chains: a systematic literature review. Sustainability, 13(14), 7520.

- Sharma, R., Shishodia, A., Gunasekaran, A., Min, H., & Munim, Z. H. (2022). The role of

artificial intelligence in supply chain management: mapping the territory. International Journal of Production Research, 60(24), 7527-7550.

- Tsolakis, N., Schumacher, R., Dora, M., & Kumar, M. (2023). Artificial intelligence and blockchain implementation in supply chains: a pathway to sustainability and data monetization? Annals of Operations Research, 327(1), 157-210.

All the literature has been verified as authentic and of high quality.

AI Enhanced Search using Perplexity   The second step involved using Perplexity as an AI search tool. The student wrote the topic, then applied the prompt "List published scholarly articles on this topic for literature review." While this approach saved time, the student found that Perplexity's suggestions did not fully address the complexity of the research question and were less relevant overall.

Below is the List of articles provided by Perplexity:

- Smith, J. A., & Brown, T. L. (2024). Artificial Intelligence in Supply Chain Negotiations: A Comprehensive Review. Journal of Supply Chain Management, 60(2), 145-163. https://doi.org/10.1111/jscm.12345

- Johnson, M. R., Lee, S. H., & Garcia, P. (2024). Leveraging AI for Optimal Bidding Strategies in Global Supply Chains. International Journal of Production Economics, 248, 108455. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2023.108455

- Chen, Y., & Wang, X. (2023). AI-Driven Decision-Making in Supply Chain Bidding Processes: An Empirical Study. Computers & Industrial Engineering, 175, 108860. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2023.108860

- Patel, R. K., & Mehta, S. (2024). Predictive Analytics and AI in Supply Chain Bid Optimization. European Journal of Operational Research, 305(1), 121-135. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2023.09.012

- Liu, H., Zhang, W., & Li, Q. (2023). Risk-Aware AI Systems for Supply Chain Bidding: A Machine Learning Approach. Decision Support Systems, 165, 113834. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2023.113834

However, upon verification, it was discovered that several references on the list did not exist, validating critics' concerns regarding the authenticity and reliability of AI-generated search results.

AI Enhanced Search using ChatGPT   The student then used ChatGPT, which retrieved articles of better quality than Perplexity. Notably, ChatGPT's provision of abstracts allowed quicker assessments of each article's relevance. However, the search still only covered part of the research question.

Below is the list of articles and summaries:

- Li, Z., Shen, Q., & Han, W. (2021). Intelligent negotiation agent with deep reinforcement learning for e-commerce supply chain. Expert Systems with Applications, 182, 115284.

- Zhang, K., Song, M., & Huang, G. Q. (2021). A deep Q-learning-based approach for negotiations in supply chain contract design. Computers & Industrial Engineering, 154, 107192.

- Nagurney, A. (2020). Optimization, game theory, and machine learning for supply chain network analytics. Annals of Operations Research, 291, 1–34.

- Nissen, M. E. (2001). Agent-based supply chain integration. Information Technology and Management, 2, 289–312.

Similarly to the results from the Perplexity search, we also found that several references were nonexistent, further highlighting concerns about the reliability of AI-generated citations.

Case 2

By tapping into the power of AI, organizations can automate significant parts of compliance checks, document drafting, and regulatory verification. AI-powered tools can scan tender documents for specific clauses, compare them against updated regulations in external databases, and detect any missing or inconsistent details. However, these systems still face challenges, such as keeping pace with rapidly evolving regulations and requiring human oversight to interpret unclear rules. Accordingly, the second research question explores whether AI can adapt tender document modules to align with changing compliance requirements [18].

Can AI enhance the tender documents module to meet the latest compliance requirements?

Traditional Google Scholar Search Student 2 repeated the traditional Google Scholar search to address this question. After skimming the search results, the traditional approach yielded a significant number of relevant articles, but it was relatively time-intensive. The student had to open and review each article individually to ensure it aligned with the research objectives.

The following articles were deemed relevant.

- Siciliani, L., Taccardi, V., Basile, P., Di Ciano, M., & Lops, P. (2023). AI-based decision support system for public procurement. Information systems, 119, 102284.

- Choi, S. W., Lee, E. B., & Kim, J. H. (2021). The engineering machine-learning automation platform (map): A big-data-driven AI tool for contractors' sustainable management solutions for plant projects. Sustainability, 13(18), 10384.

- Qusef, A., Daradkah, M., Sammour, G., & Albadarneh, A. (2019, December). A new e-tendering model for a fully automated tendering process. In 2019 International Arab Conference on Information Technology (ACIT) (pp. 193-201). IEEE.

AI Enhanced Search using Perplexity The student ran the same search on Perplexity, requesting "relevant scholarly published articles" on the topic. However, the initial results did not meet the rigor or depth necessary for a comprehensive literature review. After revising the query to emphasize scholarly sources, the articles suggested by Perplexity were more suitable, though

they only addressed part of the research question. Based on the literature review, the following academic articles are most suitable for addressing the research question.

- Coglianese, C. (2023). Procurement and Artificial Intelligence. SSRN Electronic Journal.

  This article investigates the connections between procurement and AI in the public sector, highlighting opportunities for using procurement to promote responsible AI deployment and compliance.

- Li, X., Ding, W., Sheng, Q. Z., Li, X., & Xie, N. (2020). An AI-Based Automated Continuous Compliance Awareness Framework (CoCAF) for Procurement Auditing. Big Data and Cognitive Computing, 4(3), 23.

  This paper proposes an AI-based framework for continuous compliance monitoring in procurement directly relevant to adapting tender documents to meet compliance requirements.

- Alharthi, A., & Al-Mubaraki, H. (2023). Artificial Intelligence in Procurement: An Overview and Case Study of Qatar Foundation. ResearchGate.

  This study presents opportunities and applications of AI in procurement, including compliance management, which is relevant to the research question.

- Mubarak, S., & Perera, S. (2024). Data-driven and production-oriented tendering design using artificial intelligence. Chalmers University of Technology.

  This research provides insights into how AI can facilitate knowledge transfer and enable data-informed design choices in tendering, which could be applied to compliance requirements.

- Pesqueira, A., de Bem Machado, A., Bolog, S., Pereira, R., & Sousa, M. J. (2024). Exploring the impact of EU tendering operations on future AI governance and standards in pharmaceuticals. Computers & Industrial Engineering, 198, 110655.

  This article discusses ethical governance and compliance with EU standards in AI-driven tendering processes, which are directly relevant to the research question.

To our pleasant surprise, all the references were found to be valid, with the exception of a single mismatch in the author names. This outcome reinforces the potential of AI-assisted search tools in generating accurate and reliable references with the proper directives.

AI-Assisted ChatGPT Search   The student then tried the same query in ChatGPT, explicitly requesting r"elevant scholarly published articles" for the literature review. While ChatGPT did propose sources that felt more academic, they still covered only part of the research question, meaning the student would need to look elsewhere to fill the remaining gaps.

ChatGPT provided the following articles and summaries:

- Opara, C., Martina, M., & Anyanwu, N. (2021). Artificial intelligence in contract and tender management: A systematic review of compliance frameworks. International Journal of Procurement and Supply Chain Management, 9(3), 117–134.

This paper examines the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in contract and tender management, focusing on how AI-driven solutions enhance compliance with evolving procurement standards. Through a systematic literature review, the authors outline common AI applications—such as automated risk assessment, clause detection, and real-time monitoring—that can be integrated into tender document workflows. The study concludes that while AI can substantially reduce manual errors and streamline regulatory adherence, organizations need to address data governance and ethical considerations to realize the full benefits of AI-based compliance.

- Kaal, W. A., & Vermeulen, E. P. M. (2022). The use of artificial intelligence for regulatory compliance in procurement: Opportunities and challenges. Computer Law & Security Review, 46, 10565.

In this article, the authors investigate AI-powered technologies for improving compliance in both public and private-sector procurement. They discuss opportunities afforded by natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning in automating tender document creation and analysis, highlighting the potential for improved transparency. The paper also explores challenges related to algorithmic bias, data privacy, and the complexity of rapidly changing compliance rules. The authors propose a proactive governance model to ensure that AI solutions remain flexible and trustworthy in high-stakes procurement environments.

- Chen, S., & Leung, C. (2020). Implementing AI-driven solutions to streamline tender document compliance in public procurement. Public Administration Quarterly, 44(2), 198–218.

This study presents findings from a pilot program in which several public agencies tested AI-based tools for analyzing tender documents and verifying their compliance with national and international regulations. The authors document reduced turnaround times and improved consistency in meeting legal requirements across agencies. They also point out the need for ongoing human oversight to mitigate algorithmic decision-making risks and manage exceptions in complex procurements.

- Imani, F., & MacCarthy, B. L. (2022). Toward agile compliance in digital supply chains: The role of AI in tender documentation. Supply Chain Management: An International Journal, 27(5), 623–639.

The authors explore how AI-driven solutions contribute to agile compliance processes in digital supply chain environments, focusing on tender documentation. Drawing on case studies from the manufacturing and healthcare sectors, the paper shows how automated clause tracking, intelligent contract drafting, and real-time updates to compliance libraries can significantly enhance both speed and accuracy in tender management. Policy implications underscore the importance of cross-functional coordination and the need to establish transparent AI governance frameworks.

Unfortunately, most of the references in the list were found to be nonexistent. Interestingly, the journals from which these non-existing references appear to be with low impact factors. Though the sample size is small, this could be a red flag to raise doubt about the reference authenticity.

Conclusion

AI-based tools such as Perplexity and ChatGPT offer timely assistance and can enhance efficiency during the literature review process, particularly by quickly providing abstracts and refining search criteria. However, based on this case study, a strong need remains to combine traditional literature review methods with AI-driven searches to ensure that highly accurate and comprehensive articles are discovered. Additionally, ongoing human supervision and critical evaluation are crucial to verify article relevance and maintain quality in the literature review process.

Although this pilot study involved only two students, the insights gained during the process will inform the development of a more robust and effective training regime. These lessons will serve as a foundation for refining the program, with the expectation of implementing and testing it in an undergraduate or graduate research course in the near future. This next phase will allow for broader application and evaluation, ensuring the program meets the needs of a larger and more diverse group of learners.

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