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2023-07-01

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Recommended Citation

Mitra, A., Hassan, A., & Mulville, M. (2023). Construction Semantics and Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) Language Models. A-EYE Project. DOI: 10.21427/8J8W-0956

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Construction Semantics and Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) Language Models

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Generative Pre-trained Transformer language models, also known as ChatGPT, have taken the world of artificial intelligence and future technology by storm. Created by OpenAI, a non-profit research laboratory formed in 2015 to foster collaboration among leading AI researchers across organisations and global locations, ChatGPT is an advanced language model developed by fine-tuning OpenAI's foundational GPT 3.5 and GPT 4 models. ChatGPT uses supervised and reinforcement learning techniques during its development and training processes to continually improve its conversational abilities and provide more accurate and contextually appropriate responses. Since its launch in November 2022, this AI-powered chatbot has quickly amassed 100 million active monthly users, a feat that took Instagram two and a half years to accomplish after its release.

What makes ChatGPT so popular is its ability to provide answers to virtually any prompt. It can present factual information, write an essay, story, poem, or even a programming code. Unlike traditional search engines that rely on keywords and phrases, ChatGPT comprehends and interprets the given prompt, formulates an answer based on past data, and presents the answer in a concise and conversational manner.

ChatGPT accomplishes this impressive feat by utilising a massive corpus of data written by humans, including books, documents, articles, and content from the open internet, which has been fed into the algorithm. The model is trained to forecast the optimal responses for any given prompt. This training involves employing a technique known as "tokenisation," which splits the prompt into strings of words and predicts the best answer based on the training data.

So, what is in it for the construction professionals? Asking this question to ChatGPT provides a concise reply:

\$ Сс	onstruction professionals can use me to help with a variety of tasks, including:	씁	7
1.	Researching building materials, methods, and codes: I can help you find information on the latest construction techniques and technologies, as well as help you understand building codes and regulations.		
2.	Designing and planning construction projects: I can assist with creating project plans, estimates, and schedules, as well as help with design and layout tasks.		
3.	Managing and organizing construction projects: I can help you keep track of project tasks, deadlines, and budgets, and assist with communication and collaboration with team members and clients.		
4.	Solving construction-related problems: If you're facing a construction-related challenge, I can help you brainstorm solutions and find ways to overcome obstacles.		
Ov th	verall, I can be a valuable resource for construction professionals looking to improve eir efficiency, productivity, and knowledge. Is there anything specific you'd like help		

with?

While the response is impressive, it remains necessary to approach it with cautious optimism. Experienced construction professionals are familiar with the notion that new digital solutions often claim to address all issues but may not fully deliver satisfactory results in practice. Hence, conducting comprehensive testing of the chatbot is crucial to ascertain its effectiveness in addressing specific industry needs.

Q: "I am an Irish contractor in the residential buildings sector - what fire regulations do I need to look out for developing a 5-storey residential building?"

The above question yielded the response mentioned below:

\$ As a contractor in Ireland, you need to be aware of several regulations when developing a 5storey residential building to ensure compliance with fire safety standards. Here are some of the key regulations: 1. Building Regulations - Part B: Fire Safety: This regulation sets out the requirements for fire safety in buildings, including provisions for means of escape, fire separation, and fire detection and alarm systems. 2. National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) Technical Guidance Document TGD B: This guidance document provides further information and guidance on the requirements set out in Building Regulations - Part B. 3. Fire Services Act 1981: This act sets out the responsibilities of the fire services and their powers to enforce fire safety regulations. 4. Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013: These regulations require employers to ensure the safety and health of employees and other people who may be affected by their work activities, including fire safety. 5. Construction Products Regulation: This regulation requires that any construction products used in the building must meet certain fire safety standards. In addition to these regulations, you may also need to consider other relevant standards and guidelines, such as those issued by the Irish Fire and Emergency Services Association (IFESA) and the Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE). It is important to consult with a qualified fire safety consultant or engineer to ensure that your building meets all relevant fire safety requirements. G Regenerate response

This information could be valuable to engineers with little practical experience. Likewise, it could remind experienced professionals of the codes and regulations they must consider before starting a new project. Nevertheless, the trial progressed to demand more detailed answers by providing the chat box with the following question;

Q: Could you please describe the way to design the escape route for five storey building?

Designing an effective escape route for a five-storey building requires careful consideration $\square \square \square \nabla$ of several factors, including the number of occupants, the layout of the building, and the location of exits. Here are some steps to follow:

- Determine the occupancy load: This is the maximum number of people expected to be in the building at any given time. The building's occupancy load will determine the minimum number of exits required.
- 2. Identify the location of exits: Exits should be located so that occupants can easily reach them in the event of a fire. Exits should be distributed throughout the building and should be clearly marked and well-lit. There should be at least two exits from each floor.
- 3. Determine the travel distance: The distance from any point in the building to an exit should not exceed the maximum travel distance specified in the building code. This distance will depend on the type of building and the occupancy load.
- 4. Consider the layout of the building: The layout of the building will affect the design of the escape route. For example, stairwells should be located near the exits and should be easily accessible from all parts of the building. The stairwells should be enclosed and protected from the rest of the building by fire-rated construction.
- 5. Provide fire protection: The escape route should be protected from fire and smoke by fire-rated construction. This can include fire-rated doors and walls, as well as sprinkler systems and smoke detectors.
- 6. Test the design: Once the escape route has been designed, it should be tested to ensure that it is effective. This can include fire drills and simulations to ensure that occupants can safely evacuate the building in the event of a fire.

It's important to consult with a qualified fire safety consultant or engineer to ensure that the escape route meets all relevant fire safety requirements and regulations.

And finally, we asked about a specific detail;

SR.

Q: What should be the minimum dimensions for windows used as escape routes in residential buildings?



As the inquiries became precise, ChatGPT's responses kept pace with remarkable accuracy. Also, It is worth noting that each answer's conclusion was delivered with a notable degree of humility, underscoring the importance of seeking specialised advice or human review.

The academic exploration of ChatGPT's capabilities in construction has yielded intriguing insights. In one study, Jamil Uddin et al. (2023) investigated the chatbot's potential to enhance safety in construction scenarios by asking a group of people to review images of construction sites to identify potential hazards with the help of ChatGPT. The promising results made the researchers assert that the chatbot could be a valuable asset for the future of construction. However, for a cautious realist, it is difficult to become overly enthusiastic about this prospect, as evaluating construction safety from comfortable surroundings is a far cry from the harsh and unpredictable conditions of the field.

Prieto et al. (2023) focused on a distinct construction challenge: developing a project schedule for building a partition wall. While study findings were not necessarily infallible, the digitally produced work breakdown and timeline estimates demonstrated high comprehension. With further refinement and real-world training, ChatGPT could become capable of handling more complex scheduling tasks.

Undoubtedly, utilising a customised chatbot constructed upon the ChatGPT technology will furnish exceedingly precise answers. Producing technical knowledge in construction areas such as design, planning, and compliance can be partially, if not entirely, digitised. This notion should not be misconstrued as a forewarning of the dreaded "AI takeover" since human oversight and expertise remain vital. However, the primary benefit lies in the significant increase in the output of construction professionals with intelligent digital assistance. The increasing need for enhancing the productivity of construction personnel has become an imperative national necessity requirement in the present times due to skills scarcity and the sustained expansion of global construction activity. Hence, the prospect of having a knowledge repository that can supply historical data and anticipate future iterations based on past data is inspiring.

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