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AI tools Guide

Chair for Underground Mining Methods

Institute of Mining and Specialized Civil Engineering

TU Bergakademie Freiberg

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1 Introduction in Studies

With the increasing development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) in research and teaching, there is a need to establish regulations for the use of AI in order to ensure independence in scientific work.

This document is intended to serve as a guide for the use of AI in the preparation of scientific papers, excursion and practical reports. The regulations described in this document must be observed and implemented in every scientific document. This guide defines the standards and criteria for assessing all examination performances at the Chair for Underground Mining Methods.

The use of AI in studies should serve as a tool for learning, assist in solving tasks and problems, and to ensure that academic and scientific standards are maintained. Students must use AI tools responsibly. This includes knowing the strengths and weaknesses of the tools, maintaining scientific integrity and taking the legal framework into account.

The acquisition of scientific writing skills must not be neglected. Comprehensive, technical, methodological and linguistic skills are required in order to critically evaluate the results of AI tools and to adapt them, if necessary. It should be noted that AI tools have certain limitations and can generate incorrect information.

The use of AI tools to create or optimise academic content, such as texts, images, diagrams and data, must be carried out in a responsible and transparent manner. The use of AI without disclosure constitutes an attempt to commit academic fraud or academic misconduct [1].

2 Use and Citation of AI-generated content

2.1 Plagiarism and Copyright

In principle, AI tools cannot be considered authors from a legal perspective, so their use is not considered “ghost writing” under copyright law. However, their use must be clearly identified [1, 2]. **The use of AI without clear identification is considered an attempt at fraud.** Regardless of copyright, students remain solely responsible for all submitted content.

In student theses, e.g., bachelor's, master's, and diploma theses, and other academic documents, e.g., practical and excursion reports, transparent source references must be provided when using AI-supported tools. The following uses of AI must be labelled, including but not limited to:

- Creation of texts
- Translation of texts
- Spelling or grammar correction
- Generation of images, diagrams and data evaluation

In order to ensure correct and detailed citation in academic papers, it is advisable to save the history (input/prompt and output/response + name/website of the tool used) in the AI tool in a separate file. In the event of queries, this enables a complete and comprehensible response [3]. When citing AI tools, the following elements must be mentioned [3, 4]:

- Name and Software's version
- Title: for text, image and multimedia generated tools, the input or prompt is considered “the title”, for very long prompts, only the beginning (at least two lines) can be written.
- Address (URL of the tool), in case of ChatGPT or Gemini share the chat history
- Date of content generation

2.2 Content Generation and Text Paraphrasing

Example of generation and direct citation of AI-generated texts.

Example 1: Direct citation of AI-generated texts

“What is Underground Mine Ventilation?”

Response from *Gemini*:

“It is the process of providing a continuous flow of fresh air to the underground workings to maintain an environment that is safe and healthy for miners and equipment.” [5]

A direct text citation is done with quoting marks and writing in italic. The number in brackets contains the reference of the citation and for the use of AI it must contain the chat history as follows:

[5] Google (2026) Gemini App: Research: "What is Underground Mine Ventilation?". <https://gemini.google.com/share/3bec45488dc5>. Accessed 29 Apr 2026

Response from *ChatGPT*:

Underground mine ventilation is the process of supplying fresh air to underground mining operations and removing contaminated air to keep workers safe and maintain workable conditions. [6]

[6] OpenAI (ChatGPT 5.5) What is Underground Mine Ventilation? <https://chatgpt.com/share/69f1dbca-d3a4-83eb-8747-e8662cbc179b>. Accessed 26 Apr 2026

Example 2: Paraphrase

Underground mine ventilation can be understood as the management of air flow in underground mines: the process of fresh air supply into the mines and removal of contaminated air, which creates a health and safe environment for the miners. [5, 6]

The example 2 is not a direct citation of the AI response but contains information generated by AI and this must be adequately referenced:

[5] Google (2026) Gemini App: Research: "What is Underground Mine Ventilation?". <https://gemini.google.com/share/3bec45488dc5>. Accessed 29 Apr 2026

[6] OpenAI (ChatGPT 5.5) What is Underground Mine Ventilation? <https://chatgpt.com/share/69f1dbca-d3a4-83eb-8747-e8662cbc179b>. Accessed 26 Apr 2026

2.3 Image or Figure Generation

When creating images, a close attention must be paid to the results, especially in subject specific questions. Here are some examples:

Example 3: Figures or Image generation

Prompt in ChatGPT-5.5: “Create an image illustrating underground coal longwall mining.”

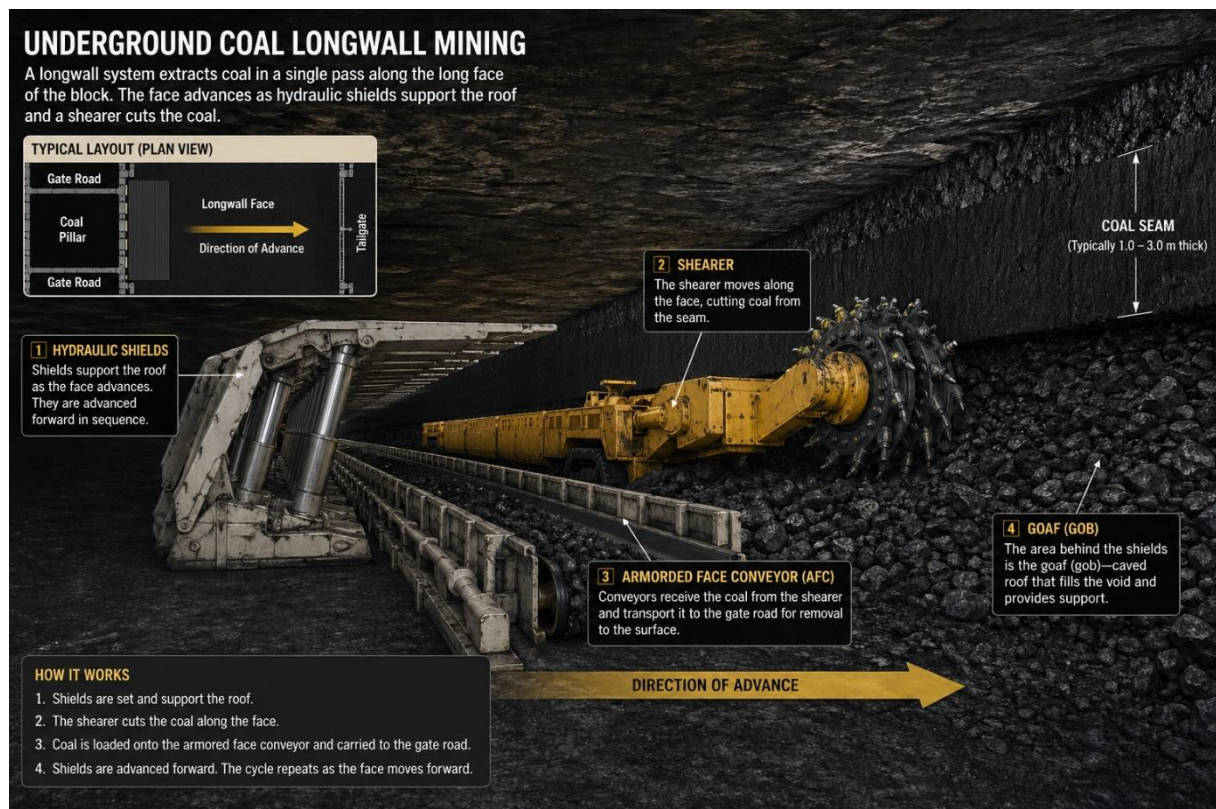


Figure 1: Long Wall Mining – Chat-GPT [7]

Figure 1 seems correct at first glance, but upon closer analysis, it can be seen that the positioning of the shearer is incorrect given the knowledge of how underground coal longwall mining works. In the illustration created by ChatGPT, the armored face conveyor cannot carry the coal cut by the shearer. Additionally, the shearer is typically attached to the armored face conveyor rather than being an independent machine.

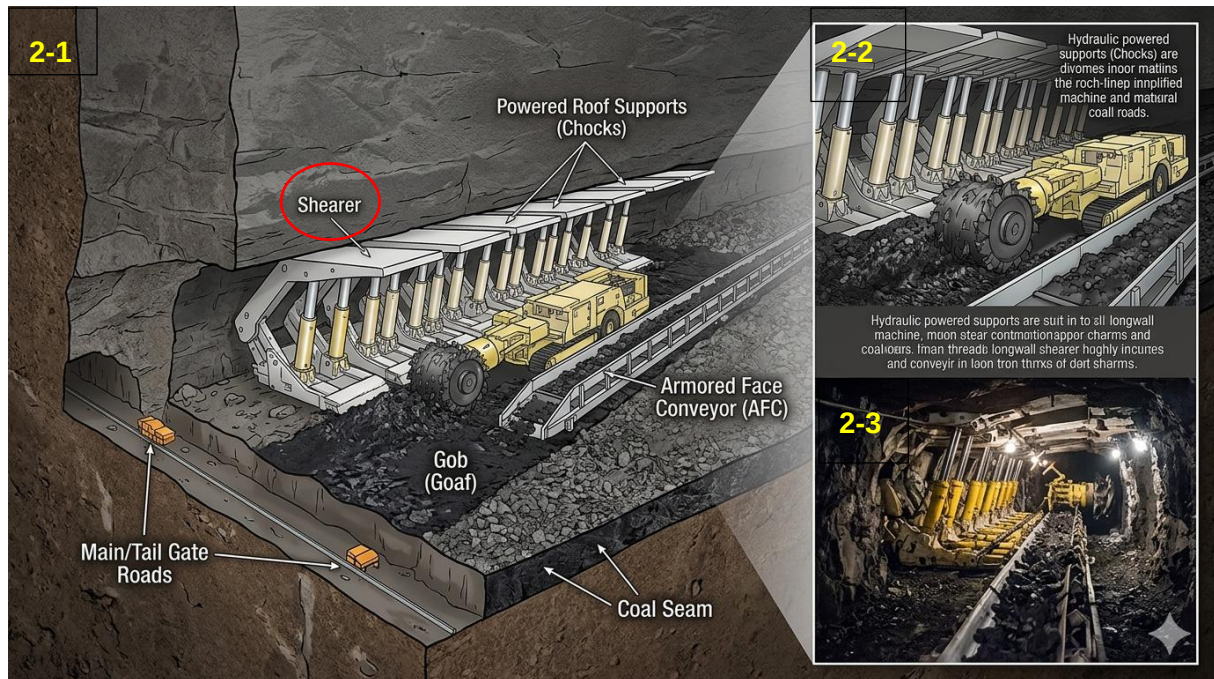


Figure 2: Long Wall Mining – Gemini [8]

Figure 2 shows the similar errors to Figure 1, presenting the shear as an independent machine (part 2-1 and 2-2) and worse still, it describes the hydraulic shield supports as the shearer, which is incorrect.

Figure 3 provides a correct example illustrating a longwall coal mine. Figure 4 on page 7 shows how the correct positioning of the machines enables an understandable workflow.

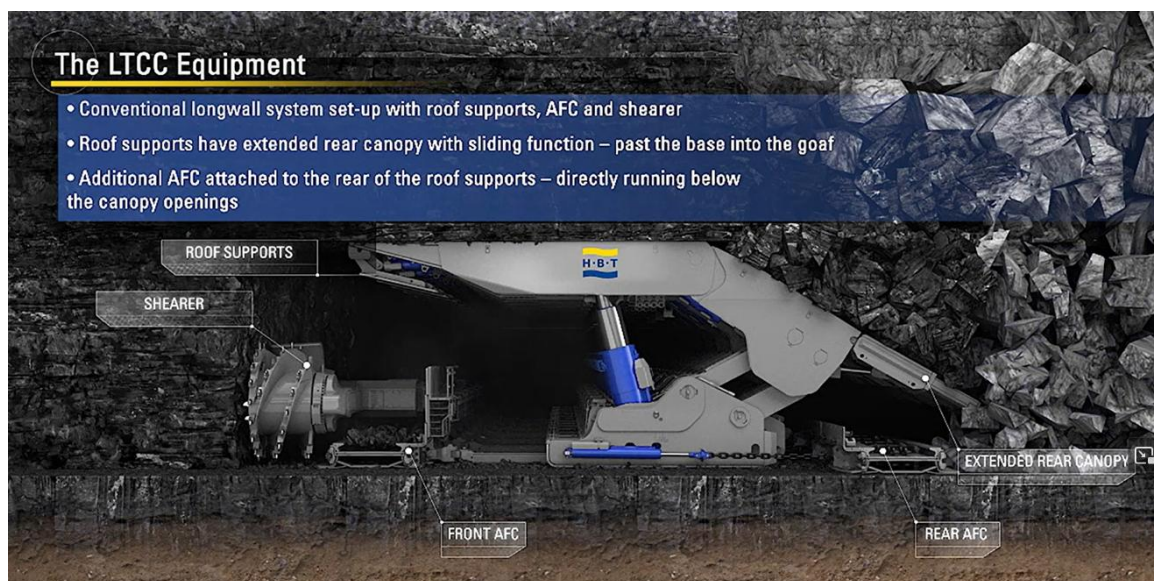


Figure 3: Description of coal longwall mining (video extraction: 01:5 min) [9]

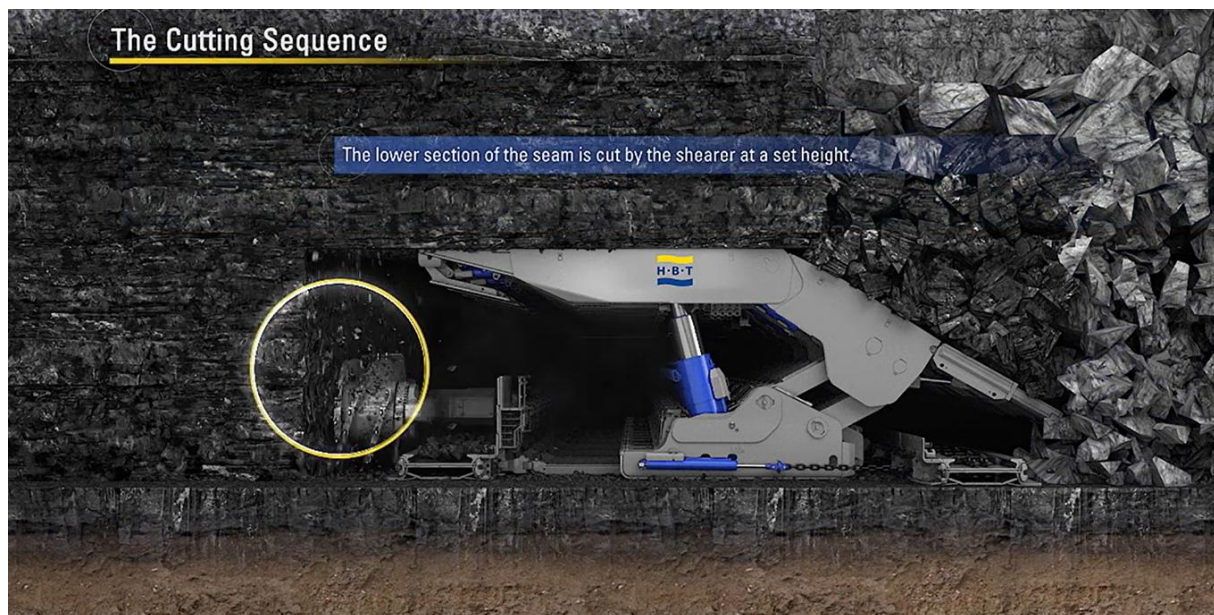


Figure 4: Cutting sequence of the shearer, (video extraction: 01:10') [9]

2.4 Translations

During the translation process of texts, it is important to carefully consider the use of technical terms and their context. AI tools are not equipped with mining terminology knowledge. For this purpose, the multilingual database “Multilingual Mining Word” at [10] can be used.

Example 4: Translation

Original Sentence: „Vom Gewinnungsverfahren her hat der Teilsohlenpfeilerbau im Erzbergbau erst Verbreitung gefunden, nachdem man gelernt hatte, lange Sprengbohrlöcher leistungsfähig herzustellen. Zusätzlich hat automobiler Technik die Anwendung begünstigt, so daß das Verfahren auch mit Blockbruchbau oder mit Firstenstoßbau in Wettbewerb treten kann.“ [11P. 475]

DeepL Translator: “In terms of mining methods, the construction of **partial bench pillars** in **ore mining** only became widespread once it was learned how to drill **long blast holes** efficiently. Furthermore, mechanisation has facilitated its use, enabling the method to compete with **block caving** or **roof-to-floor mining**.” [12]

[12] DeepL Translation of "Vom Gewinnungsverfahren her hat der Teilsohlenpfeilerbau...": Free Version 2026. <https://www.deepl.com/de/translator>. Accessed 05 May 2026

QuillBot Translator: “In terms of the **extraction process**, the **partial floor pillar construction** in **ore mining** only gained popularity after it was learned how to efficiently create long blast holes. Additionally, automotive technology has favoured the application, allowing the method to compete with **block caving** or **overhand stopping**.” [13]

[13] QuillBot Translator Translation of "Vom Gewinnungsverfahren her hat der Teilsohlenpfeilerbau...": Free version
 2026. <https://quillbot.com/de/uebersetzer?sl=auto&tl=enGB&tone=auto&text=Vom+Gewinnungsverfahren+her+hat+der+Teilsohlenpfeilerbau+im+Erzbergbau+erst+Verbreitung+gefunden%2C+nachdem+man+gelernt+hatte%2C+lange+Sprengbohr%C3%B6cher+leistungsfo%C3%A4hig+herzustellen.+Zus%C3%A4tzlich+hat+automobile+Technik+die+Anwendung+beg%C3%BCnstigt%2C+so+da%C3%9F+das+Verfahren+auch+mit+Blockbruchbau+oder+mit+Firstensto%C3%9Fbau+in+Wettbewerb+treten+kann.> Accessed 05 May 2026

The use of AI for translation must be indicated in a “documentation table”, which must be attached as an appendix (see Table 2 on page 13).

The above translations show that no direct translation can be used in scientific documents because the meaning of the text can get completely lost. The original text contains the mining terms “Teilsohlenpfeilerbau” and “*Firstenstoßbau*”, which have been wrongly translated as “partial bench pillars”, “roof-to-floor mining” several times. In this context, the appropriate words would be “sublevel stope” and “sublevel caving”. A better translation of the whole sentence would be:

*In terms of mining extraction methods, the **sublevel stope method** only became widespread in ore mining once efficient drilling techniques for long blast holes had been developed. Furthermore, the adoption of automotive technology has facilitated the use of this method, enabling it to compete with **block caving** or **overhand stoping**.*

2.5 Linguistic corrections (spelling, grammar, expression)

AI tools can be used to correct and improve the spelling, grammar, or expression of texts. These tools are very helpful, especially for non-native speakers. However, these tools must be used very carefully. Extensive stylistic rewriting may make it more difficult to distinguish between the student's own writing style and AI-assisted text. AI detection tools should not be considered reliable evidence, even though only the style has been improved. In addition, you need to practice writing well without AI. It is important to practice the ability to write without the use of an AI tool.

Example 5: Rephrasing

Original Sentence: In terms of mining extraction methods, the sublevel stope method only became widespread in ore mining once efficient drilling techniques for long blast holes had

been developed. Furthermore, the adoption of automotive technology has facilitated the use of this method, enabling it to compete with block caving or.

DeepL Write:

In terms of mining extraction methods, the sublevel stope method only became widespread in ore mining once efficient drilling techniques for long blast holes had been developed. Furthermore, the adoption of automotive technology has made this method more competitive with block caving or overhand stoping

ChatGPT:

In terms of mining extraction methods, the sublevel stoping method only became widespread in ore mining after efficient long-hole drilling techniques had been developed. Furthermore, the adoption of automotive technology has made this method more competitive with block caving and overhand stoping.

As proof of AI use, a documentation table must be included as an appendix. See Table 2 on page 13 for an example.

2.6 Use of AI for data analysis

AI tools can also be used for data analysis. When working with large amounts of data, it is important to note that it is virtually impossible to verify the results (otherwise, you could have done it yourself). Responsibility for the accuracy of the results remains with humans, not AI.

Example 6: Data Analysis

Input in Gemini App: “What is the scale level of the variables: Seed, Harvest and Season?”
See Figure 5, on page 10.

```
> Biofuel[1:25,]
```

	Seed	Harvest		QT	Soil	Season	Sun	VegTemp
1	S0	186.06089	195.69008		B15	0.5863014	294.9896	24.51479
2	S3	2037.21700	2015.03621		B15	0.5917808	270.1011	23.60717
3	S9	2915.69393	2924.70595		B7	0.5808219	304.3406	27.17418
4	S0	175.27924	147.65022		B6	0.5808219	282.0890	24.67192
5	S4	9663.72216	9654.44024		B2	0.5917808	431.2796	25.46931
6	S0	250.40347	220.19403		B5	0.5917808	224.8966	23.39919
7	S5	1284.23322	1247.46685		B8	0.5808219	348.1301	26.36727
8	S3	2331.99608	2306.64107		B12	0.5972603	231.5519	24.69991
9	S3	2294.41033	2301.91295		B8	0.6082192	238.4848	24.47043
10	S5	528.07164	523.21843		B9	0.5863014	318.2036	25.82059
11	S6	53.48699	37.85617		B15	0.5917808	305.6510	24.07709
12	S3	1848.06231	1846.44304		B6	0.5808219	328.6425	26.09258
13	S7	1824.62510	1880.43344		B14	0.6082192	279.4001	22.75624
14	S8	2765.38646	2770.35888		B4	0.5972603	244.2337	25.03641
15	S3	2083.00960	2107.09051		B5	0.5863014	255.4093	25.16602
16	S8	7204.05199	7183.17783		B10	0.5972603	208.6217	25.76073
17	S1	3009.92596	2983.69239		B2	0.5917808	179.1553	24.68738
18	S9	3471.18731	3466.10147		B9	0.5808219	372.2437	25.36003
19	S5	445.98918	460.68942		B6	0.6027397	367.1993	23.50601
20	S2	1346.02017	1303.03375		B3	0.5917808	194.1603	25.77363
21	S1	2963.56289	2961.92954		B4	0.5917808	362.4976	24.62688
22	S0	221.85170	205.38580		B13	0.5753425	292.6997	24.63123
23	S9	1930.11730	1939.75629		B13	0.5917808	318.2792	23.91176
24	S3	1905.60738	1885.48588		B15	0.5753425	323.7297	27.00284
25	S7	834.29481	829.10999		B12	0.5753425	306.2635	24.90389

Figure 5: Cut from the data analysis/statistics exam (WS 2019/20) [14]

The output for these data analysis is found in Figure 6 on page 11.

1. Seed

- **Scale Level: Nominal** (or Categorical/Qualitative)
- **Reasoning:** The values (S0, S3, S9, etc.) represent distinct categories or types of seeds. The numbers attached to the "S" are purely identifiers or labels; they do not imply a mathematical value or a natural ranking (e.g., S3 isn't "more" or "better" than S0 in a numerical sense).

2. Harvest

- **Scale Level: Ratio** (Quantitative/Continuous)
- **Reasoning:** This variable represents a physical measurement of mass, volume, or yield (as seen by the continuous decimal numbers like 186.06089, 2037.21700). It features a true, meaningful absolute zero point (zero harvest means absolutely no crop was yielded), and you can meaningfully say that a harvest of 2000 units is twice as large as a harvest of 1000 units.

3. Season

- **Scale Level: Ratio** (Quantitative/Continuous)
- **Reasoning:** Looking closely at the data values (e.g., 0.5863014, 0.5917808), "Season" here is not a categorical label like "Spring" or "Summer." Instead, these values represent a fraction of a year (for example, 214 days/365 days $\approx$ 0.5863). Because it measures a specific, continuous duration of time with a true zero point (zero time elapsed), it is measured on a ratio scale.

Figure 6: Gemini App response for data analysis [15]

2.7 Using AI for Research

When using AI tools for literature research, the sources provided by AI must be double checked for their existence. It is advisable to read them and check their relevance. A documentation table describing the research methodology must be included in the appendix. This table should show how and where AI was used. Additionally, it should contain the search terms (keywords) used, the databases searched, and a selection of relevant articles that were selected and are intended for further use.

Example 7: Research

Input in Consensus: Evaluation of a master's thesis written by AI.

Output. In Figure 7

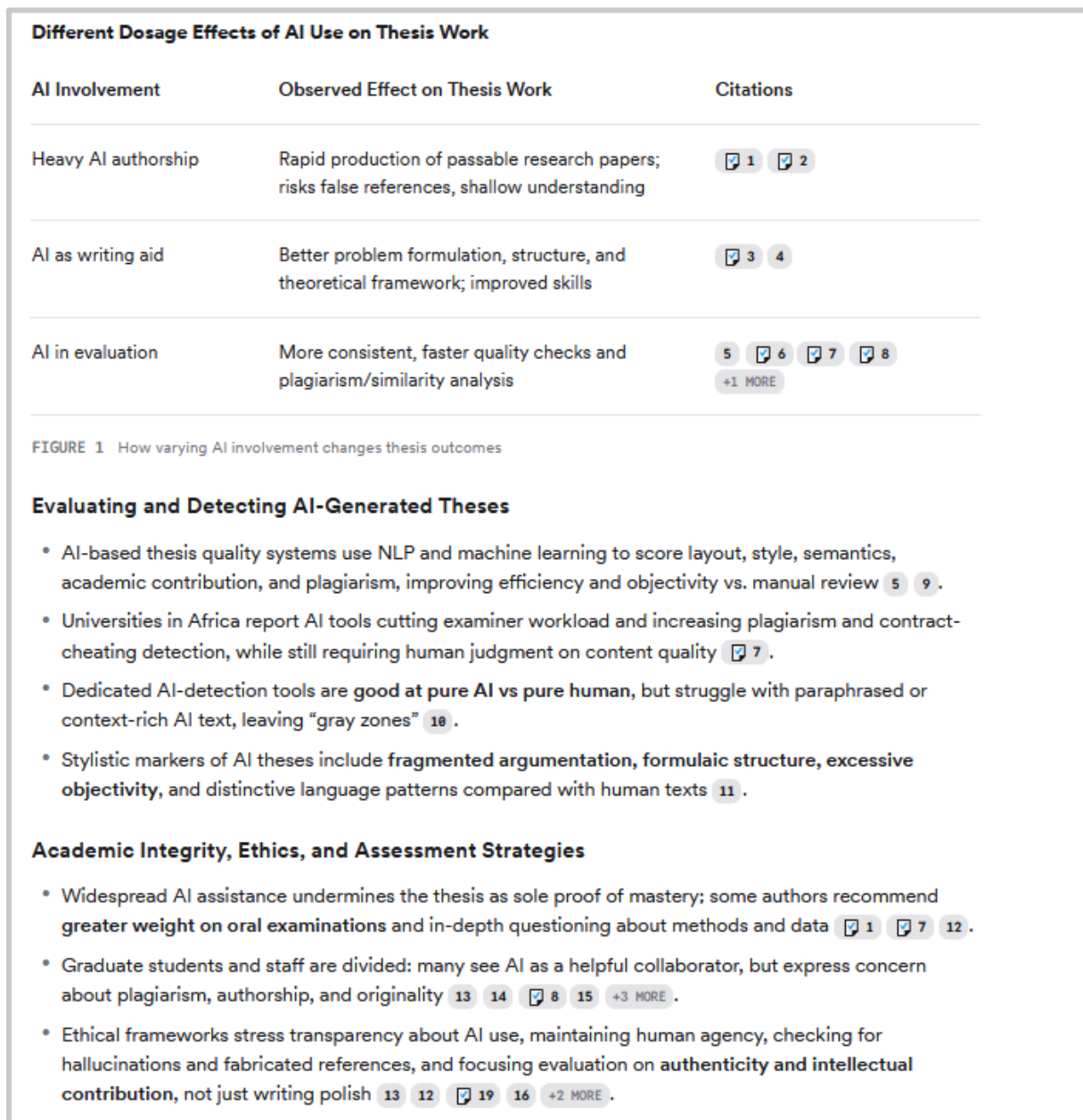


Figure 7: Output from Consensus [16]

Table 1: Example of AI citation in a documentation table

AI tool	Usage	Affected Part	Remarks
Consensus	Research	Chapter 2.7, Page 11 Source [16]	

3 Citation of AI use in scientific work papers

As described in Chapter 2 (page 3), the all uses of AI must be cited. It is recommended that the use of AI tools is documented in a table. Such a table should be included as an appendix, showing how and where AI was used (see the example in Table 2). This is particularly important for AI tools that are not directly cited in the text, such as grammar checks or rephrasing tools. Generative uses (e.g., image creation or text citation) must always be marked directly where they were used, as described above. They should only be noted in the table for reference purposes, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Example of a documentation table

AI tool	Usage	Affected Part	Remarks
Gemini App	Question answering	Chapter 2.2, Page 4 Source [5]	
OpenAI ChatGPT	Image generation	Chapter 2.3, Page 5	
DeepL Translator QuillBot Translator	Translation of text passages from German to English	Chapter 2.4, Page 7 Sources [12]	
DeepL Write ChatGPT	Rephrasing	Chapter 2.5, Page 8	
OpenAI ChatGPT	Data analysis	Chapter 2.6, Page 9	
Consensus	Research	Chapter 2.7, Page 11 Sources [16]	

3.1 Academic/Student Theses

In academic/student thesis, the declaration of independence/ oath must clearly indicate whether AI was used or not. With this declaration, students must confirm that the theses were written independently and without the use of unauthorized aids. Furthermore, they must assure that all sources and aids used have been fully and correctly cited in the work.

Example of declaration of independence/ oath [17]

Declaration of independence

I hereby declare that I have written this thesis,

Title of the thesis

myself, without unauthorised assistance from third parties, and without the use of aids other than those specified or authorised.

The ideas taken directly or indirectly from external sources are labelled as such and are proven.

Variants with text modules for AI

Variant 1: Exclusion of AI Use: No AI-generated text passages or content were used in this work.

Variant 2: AI Use Not Requiring Identification: *I certify that I have not used any AI-based tools other than the following, which do not require explicit labeling according to university guidelines:*

- *Microsoft Word spell checker,*
- *General-purpose search engines such as Google or Bing,*
- *Duden Mentor.*

*Additionally, I have only used the following AI tool with **explicit written authorization** from the examiner:*

- *DeepL.*

I take full responsibility for the incorporation of any machine-generated passages used in this thesis and accept liability for any inaccuracies, distortions, incorrect references, data protection or copyright violations, and instances of plagiarism arising from such content. Furthermore, I affirm that my own creative contribution predominates throughout this work.

Variant 3: AI Use Requiring Identification

I hereby declare that any content generated or assisted by AI tools has been clearly identified and labelled within this thesis. All such AI-based contributions are documented in the appendix, including the names of the tools used and the scope of their application. I confirm that the use of these tools complies with university regulations and has been approved by the examiner where necessary. I take full responsibility for the incorporation of any machine-generated passages used in this thesis and accept liability for any inaccuracies, distortions, incorrect references, data protection or copyright violations, and instances of plagiarism arising from such content. Furthermore, I affirm that my own creative contribution predominates throughout this work.

I declare that I have not submitted the attached work, either in identical or substantially similar form, for the purpose of obtaining any other academic degree, certificate, or qualification.

I am aware that any violation of the above statements may lead to consequences under university examination regulations, including the potential revocation of academic recognition.

Place, Date and Signature

3.2 Practical and excursion reports, presentations, etc.

Similar to academic theses, the use of AI in practicals and excursion reports must be indicated. A declaration of independence does not need to be written, but a documentation table must be attached as an appendix. (see Table 2 on page 13).

Questions and answers (Q&A)

This section contains the most frequently asked questions about the use of AI in higher education.

1 What is AI?

„Artificial intelligence is the ability of a machine to imitate human abilities such as logical thinking, learning, planning, and creativity. AI enables technical systems to perceive their environment, deal with what they perceive, and solve problems in order to achieve a specific goal. The computer receives data (which has already been prepared or collected by its own sensors, such as a camera), processes it, and responds.“ [18]

2 May I use AI?

In principle, the use of AI software is permitted, however, attention must be paid to how it is used. The development of solutions and the completion of tasks or problems must not, under any circumstances, be delegated to software, as such tools often fail to provide accurate or sufficiently specific responses. Moreover, a central objective of academic study is to acquire and practice the independent solving of tasks and problems. Outputs generated by AI tools do not constitute scientifically reliable sources and, from an academic writing perspective, should be treated in a manner comparable to the results of an internet search. [3]

3 What AI tools are there?

The following table lists several AI tools that can be used for different purposes.

Table 1: List of AI tools [19]

Research	
Provider	Link
Consensus	https://consensus.app/
Elicit	https://elicit.com/
SciSpace	https://scispace.com/
Semantic	https://www.semanticscholar.org/
ScienceOS	https://www.scienceos.ai/
Research Rabbit	https://researchrabbitapp.com/

Writing and learning with AI	
ChatGPT (OpenAI)	https://chatgpt.com/
Claude (Anthropic)	https://claude.ai/new
Gemini (Google)	https://gemini.google.com/?hl=de
NotebookLM (Google)	https://notebooklm.google/
DeepL Übersetzer	https://www.deepl.com/de/translator
DeepL Write	https://www.deepl.com/de/write
Grok	https://grok.com/
Quillbot	https://quillbot.com/
Grammarly	https://www.grammarly.com/

4 What happens if I use AI and do not indicate this in my work?

The use of AI without transparent citation is considered an attempt of fraud and will result in failure of the exam.

5 What needs to be quoted directly [with numbers in brackets] and what goes into the overview table on AI usage?

Generative content is quoted directly: copying of text passages, content, images, etc.

The table should include: all AI tools used, e.g., language correction, translations, research, and generative use.

References

- [1] Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg (2024) Leitfaden zum Umgang mit KI-Software, Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg
- [2] Berlin Universities Publishing (2024) Handout for Citing AI Tools. https://www.berlin-universities-publishing.de/en/_media/policies/BerlinUP_KI-Handout_2024-05-02.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com. Accessed 19 Aug 2025
- [3] Universität Basel (Juni/2024) Leitfaden "Aus KI zitieren": Umgang mit auf Künstlicher Intelligenz basierenden Tools, Universität Basel
- [4] Berlin Universities Publishing (2024) Handreichung zur Zitation von KI-Tools. <https://www.berlin-universities-publishing.de/ueber-uns/policies/ki-leitlinie/ki-handreichung/index.html>. Accessed 19 Aug 2025
- [5] Google (2026) Gemini App: Research: "What is Underground Mine Ventilation?". <https://gemini.google.com/share/3bec45488dc5>. Accessed 29 Apr 2026
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- [8] Google Gemini App: Create an image illustrating underground coal longwall mining. <https://gemini.google.com/app/37bd62d3f066533b>. Accessed 29 Apr 2026
- [9] HBT GmbH (2024) The Principle of Longwall Top Coal Caving (LTCC). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=um9rk4t-EkU>. Accessed 29 Apr 2026
- [10] Mahrenholtz HLP (2023) Multilingual Mining word Data Base / World Wide Mining word Web (MMDB, WWMW): Mehrsprachige, technisch orientierte Wörtersammlung/Datenbank mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der bergbaulichen Rohstoffgewinnung und Rohstoffwirtschaft, sowie des Ingenieur-Studiums, einschließlich der naturwissenschaftl., geowissenschaftl. und betriebswirtschaftl. Grundlagen. TU Clausthal
- [11] Reuther E-U (1989) Lehrbuch der Bergbaukunde: Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Steinkohlenbergbaus, 11., vollst. Neubearb. Aufl. Verl. Glückauf, Essen
- [12] DeepL Translation of "Vom Gewinnungsverfahren her hat der Teilsohlenpfeilerbau...": Free Version 2026. <https://www.deepl.com/de/translator>. Accessed 05 May 2026

- [13] QuillBot Translator Translation of "Vom Gewinnungsverfahren her hat der Teilsohlenpfeilerbau...": Free version 2026.
<https://quillbot.com/de/uebersetzer?sl=auto&tl=en-GB&tone=auto&text=Vom+Gewinnungsverfahren+her+hat+der+Teilsohlenpfeilerbau+im+Erzbergbau+erst+Verbreitung+gefunden%2C+nachdem+man+gelernt+hatte%2C+lang+e+ Sprengbohrer+C3%B6cher+leistungsfa%2520hig+herzustellen.+Zus%C3%A4tzlich+hat+automobile+Technik+die+Anwendung+beg%C3%BCnstigt%2C+so+da%C3%9F+d+as+Verfahren+auch+mit+Blockbruchbau+oder+mit+Firstensto%C3%9Fbau+in+Wettbewerb+treten+kann.> Accessed 05 May 2026
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https://consensus.app/search/evaluation-of-a-masters-thesis-written-by-ai/ToldTHe9TUKa5cEmDgXnGw/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=clipboard
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<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/de/article/20200827STO85804/was-ist-kunstliche-intelligenz-und-wie-wird-sie-genutzt>. Accessed 14 Aug 2025
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