

AI-Based Tools and Applications: a Descriptive Mapping in the Architectural Design Process Stages

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Abstract

The architectural design process, intrinsically linked to the discipline of representation, is articulated through progressive phases, each characterized by specific activities and objectives. This article reports the preliminary results of a study aimed at mapping Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) tools currently available to support the design process and its representation, associating them with operational phases.

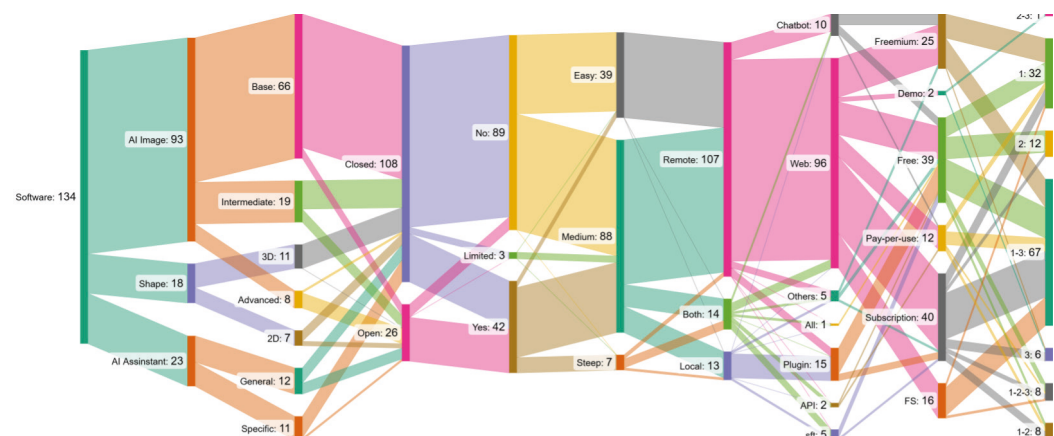
Al, where implemented, has demonstrated its capacity to introduce novel approaches by automating procedures and identifying unexplored solutions. In architectural design, GenAI redefines representation, modifying its objectives and the diachrony of design phases. Digital tools enhanced by AI shape design thinking, demodulating the sequence and interaction between phases.

Beyond mapping GenAI tools, the contribution is propaedeutic to future educational experiences (planned for the 2025/2026 academic year) to verify the applicability of AI tools in complex design processes.

The study offers a framework of AI potentialities in contemporary architectural design and representation, highlighting how GenAI provides new visual tools and triggers a paradigm shift in how we conceive and communicate architectural design.

Keywords

Generative artificial intelligence, digital representation, architectural Design, AI-based tools, comparative critical mapping.



Cover visualization depicting the classification and quantitative distribution of AI tools mapped across architectural design process stages, as presented in this study.

Introduction

The history of architectural design is intrinsically linked to that of its representation tools. If, for centuries, canonical instruments have shaped thought, the advent of digital technology has progressively expanded the disciplinary vocabulary, introducing new design grammar and syntax [Carpo 2011; Carpo 2017]. Today, Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) is not limited to automating existing processes. However, it is proposed as a catalyst for a paradigm shift capable of redefining the relationship between human intuition and computational capacity [Chaillou 2019]. This change extends to various fields of architectural design, including interior design [Spennato 2023]. Recent reviews meticulously analyze the application of various generative AI models across the different phases of the architectural design process, highlighting both the potential and the existing gap between technological advancements and their practical adoption in the field [Li *et al.* 2024; Bölek, Tural, Özbaşaran 2023].

GenAI in the context of architectural representation tools

The evolution of architectural representation tools is a foundational element in the analysis of contemporary design. Historically, the primary objective of this technological progression has been process optimization and error minimization. The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is progressively reshaping the landscape of architectural representation tools, introducing a transformation from pre-existing traditional and digital methodologies [Vissers-Similon *et al.* 2024]. This transition can be interpreted as part of a broader evolutionary trajectory of Computer-Aided Architectural Design (CAAD), as argued by Stojanovski *et al.* [2021], who traces the shift from generative algorithms to artificial intelligence in architectural and environmental design.

Historically, architectural representation has been a codified language specifically purposed for transmitting design ideas through representational artifacts characterized by disciplinary codes and conventions. The introduction of GenAI unveils unprecedented paths for visual artifact creation, enabling the generation of representations from diverse inputs. This approach automates complex procedures and can yield unexpected outcomes, fostering design exploration. Within this context, the intrinsic dialectic of *ékphrasis* is reactivated. At the same time, historically, the word evoked and interpreted the image; AI now presents a significant inversion, leveraging language as a generative matrix. The algorithm, trained on vast datasets of images and texts, learns semantic and formal correlations, translating textual descriptions into visual representations. The capacity to generate synthetic architectural artifacts from linguistic inputs is extensively explored in studies investigating the potential of language-image models to produce complex and qualitatively relevant architectures [Koehler 2023; Chen *et al.* 2023].

Constituent linguistic units, termed tokens, function as intrinsic elements of the generated image, evoking atmospheres, architectural styles, and spatial configurations. Notably, while directly influenced by the training dataset, the quality and pertinence of the output remain intrinsically linked to the precision and richness of the linguistic input, underscoring the centrality of the user's descriptive and conceptual competence. AI transcends a mere transformation of architectural representation tools. Instead, it modulates the interrelation between language and image. This evolution prompts an in-depth reflection on the modalities through which design ideas are represented in the digital age. Suppose the practice of *ékphrasis* traditionally conferred upon the word the power to narrate the visual. In that case, AI reveals the generative capacity of language, inaugurating new frontiers for architectural communication and visualization [Bernhard *et al.* 2021].

Definition of considered design phases

A precise definition of the design phases under analysis is necessary to structure this research. While professional practice conventionally articulates the design process into macro-phases of technical-economic feasibility, definitive design, and executive design, the context of this study -primarily oriented towards mapping AI tools and their potential integration into educational design and representation laboratories- necessitates a simplified re-interpretation of this subdivision. Specifically, the following macro-phases will be considered:

- *Phase 1*: conceptualization and generation (Low degree of conditioning). This phase is defined as a moment of conceptual ideation dedicated to establishing the project's guiding principles and generating initial formal and spatial hypotheses. In this phase, AI tools can support the architect in exploring a wide range of solutions, automating form and planimetric configuration generation processes, and stimulating creativity by identifying unexpected relationships between programmatic data and design constraints [Mancini and Menconero 2023]. This phase partially correlates with the preliminary phase of professional practice projects but with a marked emphasis on alternative exploration and concept generation, allowing for a low degree of conditioning in model inference to promote transverse design exploration;

- *Phase 2*: development and optimization (intermediate degree of conditioning). This phase is dedicated to refining initial ideas, translating them into more defined spatial configurations, and integrating performance considerations (functional, environmental, structural). In this context, AI tools can facilitate the analysis of diverse design configurations, evaluate their performance against specific criteria, and support the decision-making process through complex data visualization and optimized solution identification. This intermediate phase is comparable to a simplified version of the definitive design, focusing on spatial and performance definition. This phase witnesses a progressive increase in AI conditioning, supporting more informed design choices through analysis and optimization;

- *Phase 3*: representation and communication (high degree of conditioning). This final phase centers on project formalization through graphic elaborations and detailed models to communicate design choices to stakeholders. In this context, AI offers tools for automatic rendering generation or immersive visualization creation. Although chronologically assimilable to executive design, it is important to note that the investigated applications cannot emulate the documental output typical of an executive project. The contribution of AI in this phase is nonetheless characterized by a high degree of conditioning, as the generation of specific visual outputs requires more stringent parameters and constraints to ensure project coherence.

This subdivision can be considered eminently representative of the traditional design process, borrowing some fundamental aspects from it. Moreover, it is precisely calibrated to facilitate the analysis of AI tool contribution in the creative and decisional process. It enables thematic mapping and potential integration into an educational context, considering the variable degree of conditioning exerted in inference within the different phases.

AI-based tools: identified categories and classification criteria

An AI model constitutes a computational system engineered to emulate specific human cognitive capacities through data processing and learning. These models operate via mathematical algorithms, calibrating during a pre-training phase on large-scale datasets. An AI model's primary objective lies in identifying patterns and correlations within data and making elaborate predictions or decisions in response to novel inputs.

The classification of AI tools proposed herein is structured according to distinct categories, reflecting the diversity of underlying architectures and specific applications. The principal categories, with their respective subcategories, encompass:

AI Image Generators: Tools specialized in generating images from textual and/or visual inputs:

- *Base*: Offer fundamental text-to-image generation functionalities, ideal for conceptual prototyping and initial stylistic exploration;

- *Intermediate*: Feature advanced functionalities such as inpainting (filling missing areas in an image) and outpainting (extending image borders), enabling more sophisticated manipulation and greater creative control;

- *Advanced*: Offer complex user interfaces, such as Automatic1111 and ComfyUI, which allow for highly detailed control over generation parameters and the implementation of personalized workflows;

Shape Generation: Tools for creating geometries that automate modeling processes and facilitate the exploration of design variants. These tools are often based on architectures such

as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), pioneering models introduced by Goodfellow et al. [2014] that marked a breakthrough in the field of GenAI:

- 2D: Tools dedicated to generating planimetries and distribution schemes.

- 3D: Tools focused on creating three-dimensional architectural models, frequently with optimization functionalities based on specific parameters.

AI Assistants: AI systems providing support in various phases of the design process.

- *General Purpose*: Models applicable to tasks ranging from information retrieval to pattern identification within data.;

- *Specific Purpose*: Tools focused on specific tasks within the architectural domain, such as spatial data analysis (e.g., *Aino.World*) or BIM model interrogation and management (e.g., *Archie*). The comparative analysis of AI tools necessitates the adoption of evaluation criteria of diverse natures. The parameters utilized in this analysis, accompanied by a concise description, are detailed below:

- *Category*: The principal classification of the AI tool (AI Image Generator, Shape Generation, AI Assistants);

- *Subcategory*: A more specific classification within the principal category (e.g., AI Image Generators: Base, Intermediate, Advanced);

- *Application Name*: The commercial name of the AI tool;

- *Web Resource*: The official URL address of the AI tool;

- *Key Aspects*: A brief description of functionalities and principal characteristics;

- *Open/Closed*: Indicates whether the tool's source code is open and accessible for modifications (Open) or proprietary (Closed). It is necessary to clarify that the term 'open' has also been used in cases involving only an open-weight model;

- *Fine-tuning*: Specifies whether the user can customize the AI model with proprietary data to adapt it to specific needs;

- *Learning Curve*: Evaluates the difficulty of learning and using the tool for a new user (Easy, Medium, Steep);

- *Where it Computes*: Indicates where data processing occurs (remote or locally executable computation);

- *User Interface*: Describes the type of interface through which the user interacts with the tool (Web-Based, Software, Plugin, Chatbot, API, etc.);

- *Compatible Environments*: Lists the operating systems and software with which the tool is compatible (e.g., Web Browsers, Windows, macOS, Linux, CAD, BIM);

- *Cost/License*: Indicates the cost model or license type of the tool (e.g., Freemium, Subscription, Pay-per-use, Free);

- *Project Phase*: Specifies the phases of the design process in which the tool is most applicable (indicated numerically as defined previously).

Critical mapping of AI tools in the design process

The findings of this investigation represent an initial census of AI-based applications potentially integrated into architectural design processes (tabs. 1,2,3). In contrast to other studies analyzing the broader AEC sector [Onatayo et al. 2024], the identified applications specifically focus on the ideation phase of the design process.

The classification of tools, structured into three functional macro-categories, identified 134 available tools and applications (survey conducted until January 31, 2025). It is important to emphasize that this reconnaissance does not aspire to exhaustiveness, instead representing a snapshot of a continuously and rapidly evolving technological landscape.

The quantitative analysis of the tabulated data, illustrated in the histograms of Figure 1, reveals a distinct predominance of image generator tools, which constitute the majority (93 out of 134, or 69.4% of the total). Generic AI assistants represent a smaller fraction (23 tools, 17.16%), while 3D modelers constitute the least numerous category (18 tools, 13.43%). A further observation concerns the prevalence of tools classified as 'Closed' and characterized by a 'Simple' or 'Medium' operational pipeline. This data suggests a maturation phase of AI tools within

Category: AI Image Generator

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|-------------|----------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Base | AI Image Generator | https://deepai.org/machine-learning-model/text2img | Basic text-to-image generation. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | z |
| | Archicad AI Visualizer | https://graphisoft.com/it/solutions/innovation/archicad-ai-visualizer | AI-powered feature within Archicad for generating design ideas from prompts. | C | N | E | W | Plugin | Archicad | Free with Archicad Subscription | I - 3 |
| | ArchiVinci | https://www.archivinci.com/ | Specializes in architectural visualization from text prompts. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I |
| | Artbreeder | https://www.artbreeder.com/ | Combines and morphs images. | C | Y | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | ArtGuru AI Art Generator | https://www.artguru.ai/ | Basic text-to-image generation. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | BasedLabs | https://www.basedlabs.ai/ | Platform for access to many models, also to Flux Dev and Schnell. | C | Y | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | BlueWillow | https://www.bluewillow.ai/ | Free alternative to Midjourney, accessible via Discord. | O | N | M | W | Discord Bot | Discord | Free | I - 3 |
| | Canva's AI Image generator | https://www.canva.com/ai-image-generator/ | Integrated image generation within a broader design platform. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I |
| | CF Spark | https://studio.creative-fabrica.com/flow/ | Part of a creative asset platform, focuses on generating visuals for design projects. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Clipdrop by Jasper | https://clipdrop.co/ | Collection of AI tools for image editing and generation. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | CrAlyon | https://www.craiyon.com/ | Basic and widely accessible text-to-image generator. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | DALL·E 3 | https://openai.com/index/dall-e-3/ | Advanced text-to-image model known for its understanding of complex prompts and stylistic control. | C | L | M | W | W-B, API | Web Browsers, Integrations | Pay-per-use | I |
| | DaVinci | https://davinci.ai/ | General purpose AI platform with image generation capabilities. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use | I |
| | DeepAI | https://deepai.org | Suite of AI tools including image generation and editing. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Deep Dream Generator | https://deeptdreamgenerator.com/ | Transforms images using neural networks to create artistic effects. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | Diffusion Bee | https://diffusionbee.com/ | A user-friendly application for running Stable Diffusion locally on macOS. | O | Y | M | R/L | Software | macOS | Free | I - 3 |
| | DomoAI | https://domoai.app/ | AI-powered video creation tools with image generation capabilities. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Drawthings | https://drawthings.ai/ | iOS application for on-device Stable Diffusion image generation. | C | N | M | W | MA | macOS | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Dreamlike.art | https://dreamlike.art/ | Offers a range of AI art generation tools with a focus on quality and style control. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | Dream Studio | https://beta.dreamstudio.ai/generate | The official platform for Stable Diffusion, offering various generation and editing options. | C | N | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Credit-based system | I - 3 |
| | D5 | https://www.d5render.com/ | Real-time rendering software with integrated AI features for asset generation and enhancement. | C | N | M | R/L | Software | CAD, BIM | Subscription | 3 |
| | EasyDiffusion | https://easydiffusion.github.io/ | User-friendly installer and interface for running Stable Diffusion locally or on remote computing services. | O | Y | M | R/L | Software | Windows, macOS, Linux | Free | I - 3 |
| | FlairAI | https://flair.ai/ | Focuses on generating branded content and product mockups. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Fliki | https://fliki.ai/tools/ai-image-generator | Primarily a text-to-video platform with image generation capabilities. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Flux AI | https://flux1.org/ | Credit-based platform for access all the Flux models. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I |
| | Flux AI Image Generator | https://fluxaiimagegenerator.com/ | Credit-based platform for access all the Flux models. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Fotor | https://www.fotor.com/ | Online photo editor with integrated AI image generation features. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I |
| | Freepik | https://www.freepik.com/ai/image-generator | Part of a stock asset platform, offering AI image generation for creative content. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I |
| | Fusion Brain | https://fusionbrain.ai/en/ | AI image generation platform with different models and styles. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I |
| | GetIMG | https://getimg.ai/ | Suite of AI tools for image generation, editing, and upscaling. | C | Y | M | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Getty Images | https://www.gettyimages.it/ai | AI image generation integrated into a premium stock image platform, emphasizing commercial use. | C | N | E | W | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-image | I - 3 |

Table I (continuing at pages 6, 7, 8). Descriptive mapping of AI Image Generator tools for architectural design, categorized by subcategory (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced) and characterized by key aspects, accessibility, learning curve, computational location, user interface, compatible environments, cost/license, and project phase applicability. Regarding the table, in the 'Open/Closed' column the individual letters mean: C, Closed; O, Open. In the 'Fine-tuning' column: Y, Yes; N, No. In the 'Learning Curve' column: E, Easy; M, Medium; S, Steep. In the 'Where It Computes' column: L, Locally; R, Remote; W-B, Web Based. In the 'Compatible environments' column: MA, Mobile App.

Category: AI Image Generator

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Base | HeyGen | https://www.heygen.com/ | Primarily a text-to-video platform with avatar creation and potentially image generation features. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Hotpot AI | https://hotpot.ai/ | Collection of AI tools for graphic design, image editing, and generation. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Ideogram | https://ideogram.ai/ | Focuses on generating images with high-quality typography and text integration. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | Image fx | https://labs.google/fx/tools/image-fx | Experimental AI tools from Google, including image generation and manipulation. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I |
| | Imagen 3 | https://deepmind.google/technologies/imagen-3/ | Google's advanced text-to-image model, known for photorealism and prompt understanding. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I |
| | Img2go | https://www.img2go.com/it/ai-creator-studio | Online image editing suite with AI image generation capabilities. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | 3 |
| | Kive | https://kive.ai/ | AI-powered platform for creative workflows, including image generation. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Leonardo.Ai | https://leonardo.ai/ | Platform offering various AI models for generating visuals, including architecture. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Lexica | https://lexica.art/aperture | AI image search engine that also offers image generation capabilities. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | LookX AI | https://www.lookx.ai/ | AI-powered platform for generating visuals, potentially including architectural applications. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | Meta AI | https://www.meta.ai/ | Meta's research into AI, including generative models for images. | C | L | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I |
| | Microsoft Designer | https://designer.microsoft.com/ | AI-powered graphic design tool integrated into the Microsoft ecosystem. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I |
| | Neighborbrite | https://neighborbrite.com/#hero | AI-based online software. Upload a photo of the actual state and then customize it. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | OpenJourney | https://openjourney.art/ | Text-to-image diffusion model that makes AI art images in the style of Midjourney. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | Various | Web Browsers | Free | I - 3 |
| | Photosonic | https://photosonic.pro/ | AI image generator from Writersonic, focusing on marketing and creative content. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Picsart | https://picsart.com/ai-image-generator/ | Mobile and web-based photo and video editing platform with AI image generation. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B, MA | Web Browsers, iOS, Android | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | PicLumen | https://www.piclumen.com/ | AI-powered image generation with a focus on creating realistic and high-quality visuals. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Playground.com | https://playground.com/ | Platform offering a user-friendly interface for AI-based art models. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I |
| | Polycam | https://poly.cam/tools/ai-texture-generator | Focuses on generating textures from text prompts for 3D models. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | 3 |
| | Recraft AI | https://www.recraft.ai/ | Focuses on generating vector graphics and illustrations using AI. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Runway | https://runwayml.com/ | Comprehensive AI creative platform with various generative tools, including image and video. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Scribble Diffusion | https://scribblediffusion.com/ | Generates images from user-drawn sketches. | O | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I |
| | SeaArt AI | https://www.seaart.ai/it | AI art generation platform. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Shutterstock | https://www.shutterstock.com/it/ai-image-generator | AI image generation integrated into a large stock asset platform. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-image, Subscription | I |
| | Sinkin | https://sinkin.ai/ | AI-powered platform for creating photorealistic images. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use | I - 3 |
| | SketchUp Diffusion | https://help.sketchup.com/it/sketchup-labs/sketchup-diffusion | AI-powered feature within SketchUp for generating design ideas from prompts. | C | N | E | ⌘ | Plugin | SketchUp | Free with SketchUp Subscription | I |
| | Skybox AI | https://skybox.blockadelabs.com/ | Generates 360° skyboxes and environments from text prompts. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Stable Diffusion Online | https://stablediffusionweb.com/ | Web-based interface for running Stable Diffusion models. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I |
| | Starry AI | https://starryai.com/ | AI art generator with a focus on community. | C | Y | E | ⌘ | W-B, MA | Web Browsers, iOS, Android | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |

Category: AI Image Generator

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|--------------|-------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Base | Synthesys X | https://synthesys.io/x/ | Primarily a text-to-video and AI voiceover platform with image generation capabilities. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Thinkdiffusion | https://www.thinkdiffusion.com/ | Cloud-based platform for running Stable Diffusion, offering pre-configured setups. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Vieutopia | https://vieutopia.com/ | AI-powered platform for interior design visualization and concept generation. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Vizcom | https://www.vizcom.ai/old-home | AI tool that transforms sketches into photorealistic renderings, particularly for product design. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Wombo Dream | https://dream.ai/create | Mobile app focused on artistic and abstract image generation from text prompts. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Wonder AI | https://wonderai.app/ | Mobile app offering various AI art styles and generation options. | C | N | E | ⌘ | MA | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| Intermediate | Black Forest Labs | https://huggingface.co/black-forest-labs | Hugging Face inference spaces by Black Forest Lab for Flux-based tools. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I - 3 |
| | Deepinfra | https://deepinfra.com/ | Platform for run many AI models also for image generation. | O | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers, API | Pay-per-use | |
| | Dezgo | https://dezgo.com/text2image/sd-xl | Platform offering many tools and models for image generation and advanced editing. | O | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use | I - 3 |
| | Fal | https://fal.ai/ | Platform offering a wide range of tools, also state-of-the-art models for image generation. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Firefly | https://www.adobe.com/products/firefly.html | Adobe's generative AI for image creation and manipulation, integrated into Creative Cloud. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers, Adobe Apps | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Flux.1 AI | https://flux1.ai/ | Platform offering a wide range of Flux-based tools. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Hyperbolic | https://app.hyperbolic.xyz/ | Platform for access a wide range of models, also for image generation. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B, API | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Krea AI | https://www.krea.ai/ | AI-powered visual ideation platform with real-time generation and upscaling. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Krita AI | https://kritaaidiffusion.com/ | Plugin for the open-source Krita painting software, enabling Stable Diffusion integration. | O | N | M | ⌒ | Plugin | Krita | Free | I - 3 |
| | MidJourney | https://www.midjourney.com/ | Leading AI art generation tool known for its distinctive artistic style. | C | L | M | ⌘ | Discord Bot | Discord, Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | NightCafe | https://creator.nightcafe.studio/ | Platform offering various AI art generation methods and community features. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | OpenArt | https://openart.ai/ | Platform aggregating various AI art models and offering tools for generation and exploration. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Poe | https://poe.com/ | Platform giving access to a wide range of models for image generation. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B, API | Windows, MacOS, iOS, Android | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| | PromeAI | https://www.promeai.pro/it | AI-powered design and retouching tools for visualization. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Rendair | https://www.rendair.ai/ | AI-powered platform for generating realistic visualizations. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 3 |
| | Replicate | https://replicate.com/collections/text-to-image | Platform for running and deploying various AI models, including image generation. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | API | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use | I - 3 |
| | ReRender | https://rerenderai.com/ | AI-powered platform for generating visualizations. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | I - 3 |
| Advanced | Spacely AI | https://www.spacely.ai/ | AI-powered platform for interior design and space planning, including visualization. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Subscription | I - 2 - 3 |
| | Veras | https://www.evolvelab.io/veras | AI-powered plugin for Revit and SketchUp for generating conceptual design options. | C | N | M | ⌒ | Plugin | Revit, SketchUp | Subscription | I |
| | Automatic1111 | https://github.com/automatic1111 | Popular web UI for Diffusion Models, offering extensive customization and control. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I - 2 - 3 |
| | ComfyUI | https://github.com/comfyanonymous/ComfyUI | Node-based interface for AI-based workflows, offering highly flexible and complex customization. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I - 2 - 3 |
| | Foocus | https://github.com/llyasviel/Foocus | Streamlined and user-friendly interface for Diffusion Models, focusing on ease of use and quality. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I - 3 |
| | Forge | https://github.com/llyasviel/stable-diffusion-webui-forge | Optimized and community-focused distribution of Diffusion Models. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Free | I - 2 - 3 |
| | Invoke | https://github.com/invoke-ai/InvokeAI | Unified creative platform for AI image generation, offering various models and tools. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | Software | Web Browsers | Free | I - 2 - 3 |

Category: AI Image Generator

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|-------------|------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Advanced | RunDiffusion | https://rundiffusion.com/ | Cloud-based platform providing access to powerful GPUs for running Diffusion Models. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Pay-per-use | 1 - 2 - 3 |
| | TensorOpera AI | https://tensoropera.ai/ | All-in-one foundations to build own generative AI applications. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers, API | Freemium, Subscription | 1 - 2 - 3 |
| | Together.ai | https://www.together.ai/ | Platform for train, fine-tune and run inference on AI models. | O | Y | S | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers | Freemium, Subscription | 1 - 3 |

architectural design, characterized by the diffusion of applications developed for a heterogeneous audience not necessarily possessing advanced digital skills. The reduction in the learning curve renders such tools accessible to a broader user base, facilitating adoption. Furthermore, the prevalence of services processing calculations remotely highlights a market trend towards further democratization of access to these technologies, not only in terms of user interface but also concerning the hardware requirements necessary for utilization. Finally, analyzing the design phase in which applying these tools is most agile reveals a prevalent concentration in the initial phases. This imbalance could be attributed to the greater ease of use of tools with consolidated pipelines for input data analysis, typical of preliminary phases, and the increasing demand for tools supporting design idea generation and visual exploration in the conceptual phase.

Figure 2 presents three heat maps comparing image generation tools with four key parameters: fine-tuning capability, accessibility (open/closed), learning curve, and computation location (local/remote). The fine-tuning parameter assumes particular relevance within the context of architectural design. A frequently raised critique regarding these tools concerns the potential homogenization of generated design solutions, often deemed devoid of specific contextual references and potentially eroding the stylistic identity of individual designers. However, through fine-tuning operations, it is hypothesized that each architect can preserve and personalize their design language, adapting AI tools to their distinctive style [Kim et al. 2023]. The analysis of heatmaps specific to image generators reveals that only a minority offer this level of customization. It is also significant to note that a minority of tools are classified as 'Steep' about fine-tuning, suggesting that customization options, when available, are quite accessible and do not always necessitate particularly advanced skills.

Analogously, figure 3 presents heatmaps comparing generic AI assistants based on the same four parameters considered previously. In this instance, a slightly more balanced distribution is observed among tools enabling fine-tuning operations between Open and Closed applications. Furthermore, a single tool classified as 'Steep' is noted by potentially more consolidated and task-specific operational pipelines. Another significant similarity to image generators lies in the computation location: for generic AI assistants, most processing occurs remotely.

Regarding 3D model generators for architectural design in the project phase, illustrated in figure 4, it is notably complex to identify tools enabling output customization. Furthermore, the category exhibits a marked prevalence of Closed applications compared to Open ones. Analogous to image generators, most 3D modelers execute calculations remotely, presenting user interfaces that are relatively simple and accessible, suited to a user base possessing foundational skills in the field of architectural design.

Criticalities and opportunities in architectural educational applications

It is reiterated that this collection provides a limited perspective on the panorama being mapped. The sector's dynamism is evidenced by the recent introduction of models such as *DeepSeek R1*, the stable release of *Gemini 2.0* by *Alphabet*, the release of *Mistral AI*'s mobile application, and the release of *Grok 3* developed by *XAI*. After the table's compilation (January

Table 2. Descriptive mapping of Shape Generation tools for architectural design, categorized by subcategory (2D, 3D) and characterized by key aspects, accessibility, learning curve, computational location, user interface, compatible environments, cost/license, and project phase applicability. Regarding the table, in the 'Open/Closed' column the individual letters mean: C, Closed; O, Open. In the 'Fine-tuning' column: Y, Yes; N, No. In the 'Learning Curve' column: E, Easy; M, Medium; S, Steep. In the 'Where It Computes' column: L, Locally; R, Remote; W-B, Web Based. In the 'Compatible environments' column: MA, Mobile App.

Category: Shape generation

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2D | A-space | https://www.a-space.ai/ | AI-based platform for interior design and furnishing. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Free (Beta) | 1 - 2 |
| | Graph2Plan | https://github.com/HanHan55/Graph2plan | Tool for generating floor plans from graphs. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | Software | None | Free | 2 |
| | Magnetizing Floor Plan Generator | https://www.food4rhino.com/en/app/magnetizing-floor-plan-generator | Application for the generation of 2D layouts of public buildings | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper | Free | 2 |
| | Marmot | https://github.com/yan-nickmacken/marmot | It is a plug-in for Grasshopper which allows the user to create and deconstruct graphs representing rooms, connections and areas, and can generate a plan layout from a graph. | O | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper | Free | 2 |
| | Planfinder | https://www.planfinder.xyz/ | It is a software plugin for Rhino and Grasshopper and is designed to accelerate the design of floor plans of apartments. | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 2 |
| | Swapp | https://www.swapp.ai/ | AI platform for drafting executive project drawings from models. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | BIM Softwares | Contact for pricing (Demo available) | 3 |
| | Vitruvius | https://iconbuild.com/vitruvius | Chatbot interface for defining 2D floor plans and conceptual photorealistic interior views | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | None | Free (Beta) | 1 |
| 3D | Architectures | https://architectures.com/en | Generate optimal building designs in real time. Architectures is an AI-Powered building design web tool for the residential sector to help you improve decision-making and reduce design time from days to minutes. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 1 - 2 |
| | ArkDesign.AI | https://arkdesign.ai/#home | AI-Powered Design & Feasibility Studies for Multi-Family & Mixed-Use Projects | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 1 - 2 |
| | CADwithAI | https://www.cadwithai.com/ | Chatbot interface for creating 3D models. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Pay-per-use | 1 - 2 |
| | Finch3D | https://www.finch3d.com/ | Cloud-based generative design tool for architecture. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 1 - 2 - 3 |
| | Forma | https://www.autodesk.com/products/forma/overview?term=1-YE-AR&tab=subscription | Cloud platform for conceptual planning and design. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Free (Beta) | 1 |
| | Hypar | https://hypar.io/ | Cloud-based collaborative platform for office environment design | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Free (Beta) | 1 - 2 |
| | Hektar | https://www.parametric.se/ | Advanced generator of housing solutions based on inputs related to area, context, building typology | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Subscription | 1 - 2 |
| | Plooto | https://iamplooto.com/plooto-app-hidden.html | Housing solution generator based on inputs related to area and building typology | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | None | Free (Beta) | 1 |
| | Skema | https://www.skema.ai/ | A BIM Knowledge Reuse Engine that combines the power of AI and full Revit Integration to generate up to LOD 350 BIM models in minutes not weeks by directly leveraging the work from your previous BIM projects. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 2 |
| | Spacio | https://app.spacio.ai/ | The all-in-one tool for designing buildings. Spacio is a cutting-edge building design tool in the browser. Built for architects and engineers. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 1 - 2 |
| | Testfit | https://www.testfit.io/ | Advanced interface to generate housing solutions based on inputs related to area, context, building typology | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Contact for pricing (Demo available) | 2 - 3 |

31, 2025), these significant events highlight the highly complex period the research world is experiencing. Consequently, two key aspects emerge: the urgency to define methodologies for census and mapping of these tools to maintain a constantly updated overview and the necessity to define novel validation and interpretation protocols for algorithmically generated outputs, moving beyond a merely superficial or aesthetic reading and investigating the conceptual and design implications intrinsic to these computational architectures.

Integrating AI-based applications in educational settings presents an initial challenge concerning 'computational thinking' instruction to students lacking specialized training in computer science.

Table 3. Descriptive mapping of AI Assistant tools for architectural design, categorized by subcategory (General Purpose, Specific Purpose) and characterized by key aspects, accessibility, learning curve, computational location, user interface, compatible environments, cost/license, and project phase applicability. Regarding the table, in the 'Open/Closed' column the individual letters mean: C, Closed; O, Open. In the 'Fine-tuning' column: Y, Yes; N, No. In the 'Learning Curve' column: E, Easy; M, Medium; S, Steep. In the 'Where It Computes' column: L, Locally; R, Remote; W-B, Web Based. In the 'Compatible environments' column: MA, Mobile App.

Category: AI assistant

| Subcategory | Application Name | Web Resource | Key aspects | Open/Closed | Fine-tuning | Learning Curve | Where It Computes | User Interface | Compatible environments | Cost/License | Project Phase |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| General purpose | Aria | https://huggingface.co/rhymes-ai/Aria | General-purpose language model, chatbot capabilities. | O | Y | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Windows, macOS, Linux | Free | I - 3 |
| | ChatRTX | https://www.nvidia.com/it-it/ai-on-rtx/chatrtx/ | Local LLM chatbot utilizing RTX GPUs. | O | Y | M | ⌘/R | Application | Windows | Free | I - 3 |
| | Claude | https://claude.ai/ | Advanced language model focused on helpful conversations. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | CoPilot | https://copilot.microsoft.com/ | AI companion providing assistance across various tasks and applications. | C | Y | E | ⌘ | Chatbot | Web Browsers | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Falcon | https://huggingface.co/tiiuae | Open-source large language model for research and development. | O | Y | M | R/L | API | Windows | Free | I - 3 |
| | Gemini | https://gemini.google.com/app?hl=it | Multimodal AI model for text, code, images, audio, and video understanding. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | GPT | https://chatgpt.com/ | Powerful language model for conversations, content generation, and more. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Freemium | I - 3 |
| | Groq | https://groq.com/ | High-performance language model with a focus on speed, based on Meta's models. | C | Y | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Free | I - 3 |
| | Llama | https://www.llama.com/ | Open and accessible large language model by Meta. | O | Y | M | ⌘/R | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Free | I - 3 |
| | Mistral | https://chat.mistral.ai/ | Open, efficient, and high-performing language models. | O | Y | M | ⌘/R | Chatbot | Web Browsers | Free | I - 3 |
| | OpenRouter | https://openrouter.ai/ | Platform providing access to various language models through a unified API. | C | N | M | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Pay-per-use | I - 3 |
| | Perplexity | https://www.perplexity.ai/ | AI-powered search engine providing answers with source citations. | C | Y | E | ⌘ | Chatbot, API | Web Browsers, API | Freemium | I - 3 |
| Specific purpose | Aino.World | https://aino.world/ | AI for spatial data analysis that transforms data questions into interactive maps, charts, and graphs. | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Subscription | I |
| | Archie | https://www.archico-des.com/ | Tool to query a 3D model via chatbot | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | CAD and BIM Softwares | Subscription | 3 |
| | Archilogic | https://www.archilogic.com/ | Spatial intelligence platform that gives the power to make informed decisions, and optimize the space | C | N | E | ⌘ | W-B | Web Browsers, API, CAD Softwares | Pay-per-use, Subscription | 3 |
| | Crow - Artificial Neural Networks | https://www.food4rhino.com/en/app/crow-artificial-neural-networks | This component offers two different kinds of operation:- Supervised Learning through Backpropagation Networks; Unsupervised Learning through Self-Organizing Maps. | C | Y | S | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper | Free | 2 |
| | Dodo | https://www.food4rhino.com/en/app/dodo | It is a collection of tools for machine learning, optimization, and geometry manipulation. | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper | Free | 2 |
| | Giraffe | https://www.giraffe.build/post/urban-ai | AI-powered urban planning platform. | C | N | M | ⌘ | W-B | CAD Softwares | Freemium | I |
| | LunchBoxML | https://provingground.io/2017/08/01/machine-learning-with-lunchboxml/ | It is a plug-in for Grasshopper for exploring mathematical shapes, paneling, structures, and data management. LunchBox also includes a set of machine learning components | O | Y | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper, Dynamo | Free | 2 |
| | Octopus | https://www.food4rhino.com/en/app/octopus | It allows the search for many goals at once, producing a range of optimized trade-off solutions between the extremes of each goal. | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | Grasshopper | Free | 2 |
| | Opossum | https://opossum-optimizer.com/ | It uses the best-performing optimization algorithms to enhance your projects in Grasshopper for Rhinoceros | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | CAD Softwares | Free | 2 |
| | Tunny | https://tunny-docs.deno.dev/ | It is Grasshopper's optimization component using Optuna, an open source hyperparameter auto-optimization framework. | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | CAD Softwares | Free | 2 |
| | Wallacei | https://www.wallacei.com/ | Rhino Plug-in for generating & optimizing design options | C | N | M | ⌘ | Plug-in | CAD Softwares | Free | 2 |

Fortunately, the market is cognizant of this complexity and offers various user-friendly applications. Beyond this initial phase, the criticality related to application learning emerges as these applications rapidly reveal their limitations after an initial phase of student appreciation. These limitations manifest through imprecise or misaligned outputs, a circumscribed personalization margin, highly standardized processes, and limited compatibility with tools conventionally

Fig. 1. Quantitative distribution of AI tools across functional categories and key parameters. Histograms show the prevalence of AI Image Generators and tools with medium learning curves, remote computation, and applicability in early design phases.

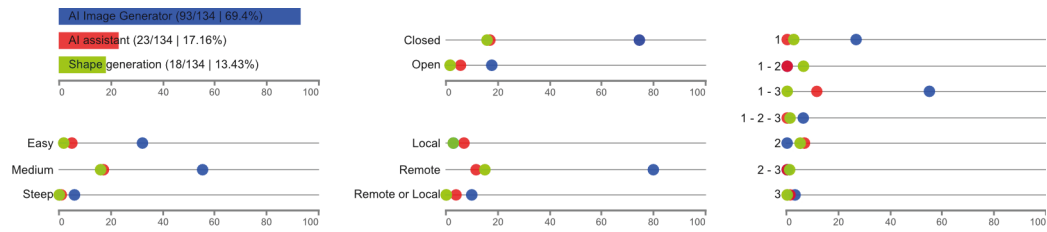
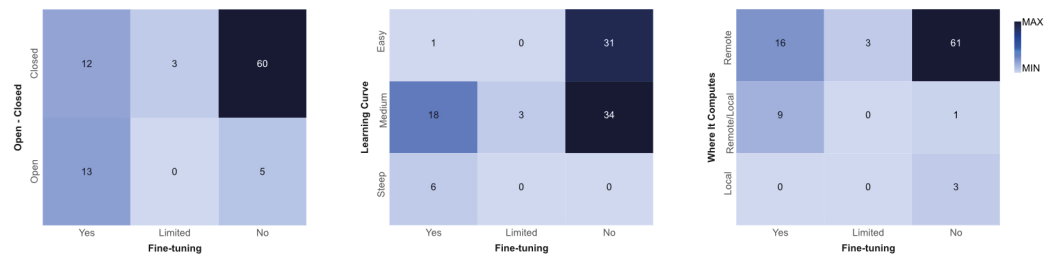


Fig. 2. Heatmaps comparing AI Image Generator tools based on (left) Open/Closed accessibility and Fine-tuning capability; (center) Learning Curve and Fine-tuning capability; (right) Compute Location and Fine-tuning capability. Heatmaps highlight the limited availability of fine-tuning options across different accessibility and complexity levels.



employed in the design process. However, as evidenced by recent studies [Paananen *et al.* 2023], despite these limitations, the guided use of image-generation tools can enrich the educational experience, stimulating creativity and facilitating the exploration of novel design methodologies. Semantic AI models for guiding ideation in architectural design courses have been proposed and evaluated [Vermisso 2022], suggesting specific pedagogical approaches to integrate AI into the early phases of the design learning process. Consistent with this evidence, further research investigates the use of AI diffusion as a design vocabulary in the initial phases of architectural design and education [Bank Stigsen *et al.* 2023; Hanafy 2023], confirming the potential of these tools to enrich the ideation process. The role of the teaching staff is to guide students toward the most appropriate application, mitigating the risks of an incongruous approach. The informed introduction of this technology within architecture faculties is highly advisable to prepare students for a rapidly transforming professional landscape. Within this evolving technological panorama, AI joins digital tools already introduced into education, such as VPL and computational design [Lo Turco *et al.* 2024]. Experience gained

Fig. 3. Heatmaps comparing Generic AI Assistant tools based on (left) Open/Closed accessibility and Fine-tuning capability; (center) Learning Curve and Fine-tuning capability; (right) Compute Location and Fine-tuning capability. Heatmaps indicate a slightly more balanced distribution of fine-tuning options than image generators.

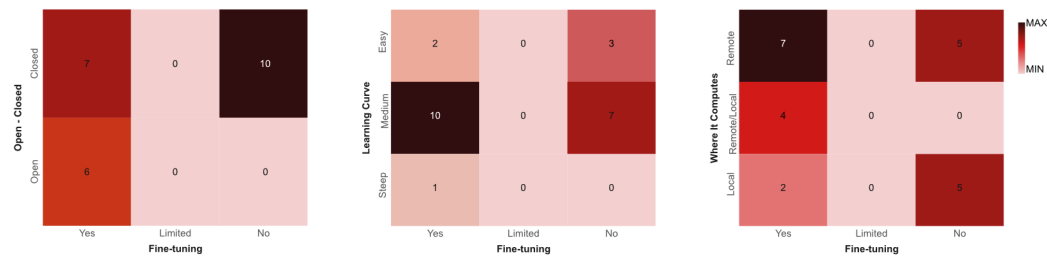
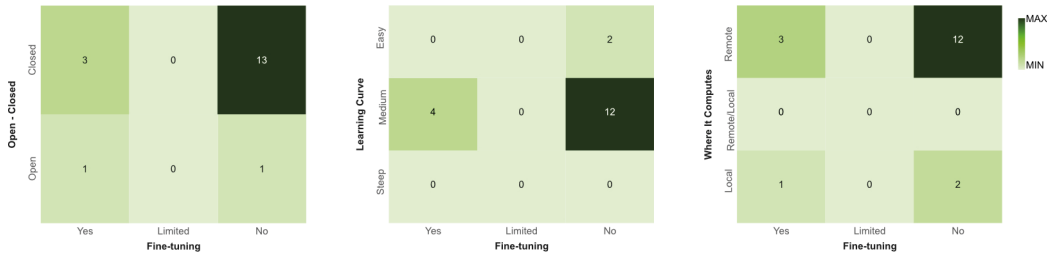


Fig. 4. Heatmaps comparing 3D Model Generator tools based on (left) Open/Closed accessibility and Fine-tuning capability; (center) Learning Curve and Fine-tuning capability; (right) Compute Location and Fine-tuning capability. Heatmaps illustrate the scarcity of fine-tuning options and the prevalence of closed-source 3D model generators.



with these approaches can guide the educational integration of AI [Sebestyen et al. 2024], fostering a critical and conscious understanding of the novel technologies.

Despite initial difficulties, employing these tools can significantly expand the student learning experience, offering the opportunity to explore innovative methodologies of representation, simulation, and design analysis. The capacity to rapidly generate images, forms, or design scenarios accelerates both the creative process and the capacity for critical self-evaluation. The continuous activity of reviewing automatically generated solutions promotes the development of a critical sense that can be readily transposed to the analysis of one's project. The necessity for a critical approach to AI is also highlighted by recent research [Kwon, Ahn 2024], which urges a critical reflection on the potential implications of AI in architectural design, including concerns regarding the erosion of design identity.

This process is further enhanced by applying tools dedicated to data analysis. These, when implemented in the preliminary phases of the design process, contribute to developing a deeper understanding of the reference context [Ampanavos and Malkawi 2022], while when applied in later phases, they can guide specific design strategies [Huang et al. 2022].

Conclusions

The mapping of AI-based tools for architecture reveals a rapidly evolving panorama, with a growing offering of applications supporting diverse design phases. Quantitative analysis reveals the predominance of image generators, characterized by accessibility and ease of use, indicating democratizing access to these technologies. However, the limited possibility of fine-tuning represents a critical aspect, suggesting a potential trend toward stylistic homogenization of generated outputs.

The educational integration of these tools presents challenges related to computational thinking literacy and the management of applicative limitations. Notwithstanding these challenges, significant opportunities emerge: AI can accelerate the creative process, foster critical self-evaluation, and expand design representation and analysis modalities. Educational efficacy resides in the capacity to guide students towards a conscious and critical utilization, avoiding an uncritical dependence on generated outputs.

Future research should focus on developing dynamic methodologies for census and validation of AI tools. Concurrently, it is necessary to define innovative pedagogical protocols that integrate AI to enhance design thinking rather than as a substitute.

This perspective of GenAI integration with design thinking is supported by studies such as that of Sreenivasan and Suresh [2024], which explore the synergies between design thinking and artificial intelligence, underscoring AI's potential to amplify human creative capacities.

Finally, contributing to an epistemological reflection on the impact of AI on the architectural discipline [Gallo et al. 2020; Del Campo et al. 2019; Giordano et al. 2024] becomes indispensable to delineate future scenarios in which artificial and human intelligence can coexist and collaborate effectively [Mance 2025]. The principal challenge lies in preparing future architects to operate in a professional context profoundly transformed by AI [Jaruga-Rozdolska 2022], preserving the centrality of critical thinking and human creativity.

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PhD Candidate Enrico Pupi wrote *Definition of considered design phases* and *AI-based tools: identified categories and classification criteria*.

PhD Tomalini wrote *GenAI in the context of architectural representation tools* and *Critical mapping of AI tools in the design process*.

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