

AI is changing workload, shifting liability, and altering expectations of competence.

Leonard MacEachern, Department of Electronics

When AI Becomes Your Brilliant Subcontractor

Competence, Verification, and Responsibility
in Engineering Practice

Leonard MacEachern, PhD, P.Eng.(APENS).
March 26, 2026

A Snapshot, Not a Forecast



Professional Duty

- AI is changing too quickly for any talk to stay current for long.
- This presentation is a snapshot of where practice appears to be now.
- The technology is changing rapidly.
- The professional duty is not.

**AI is changing workload,
shifting liability, and altering
expectations of competence.**

A Better Way to Think About AI



AI is not
magic.



AI is not a
colleague.



AI is not a
licence holder.



**AI is a brilliant
subcontractor.**

Meet the Brilliant Subcontractor



The Generation Side

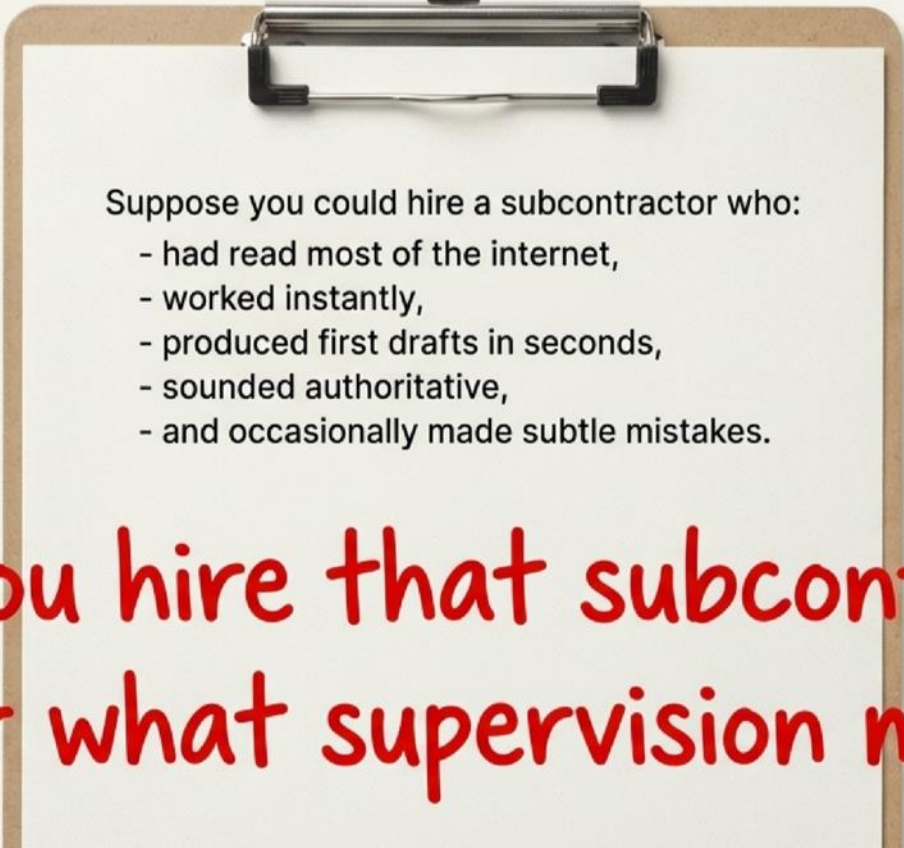
- Fast
- Tireless
- Broadly informed
- Cheap to deploy



The Verification Side

- Confident
- Occasionally wrong
- Never liable *

Thought Exercise #1



Suppose you could hire a subcontractor who:

- had read most of the internet,
- worked instantly,
- produced first drafts in seconds,
- sounded authoritative,
- and occasionally made subtle mistakes.

Would you hire that subcontractor?
Under what supervision model?

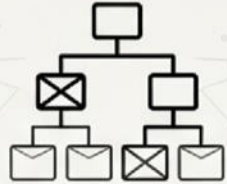
Where AI Is Already Showing Up



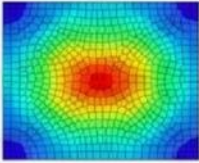
Drafting reports and specifications



Writing code and scripts



Generating design alternatives



Assisting with optimization



Summarizing standards and references



Supporting review and troubleshooting

Where Students Are Already Using It

Classroom

- Reports
- Assignments
- Code generation

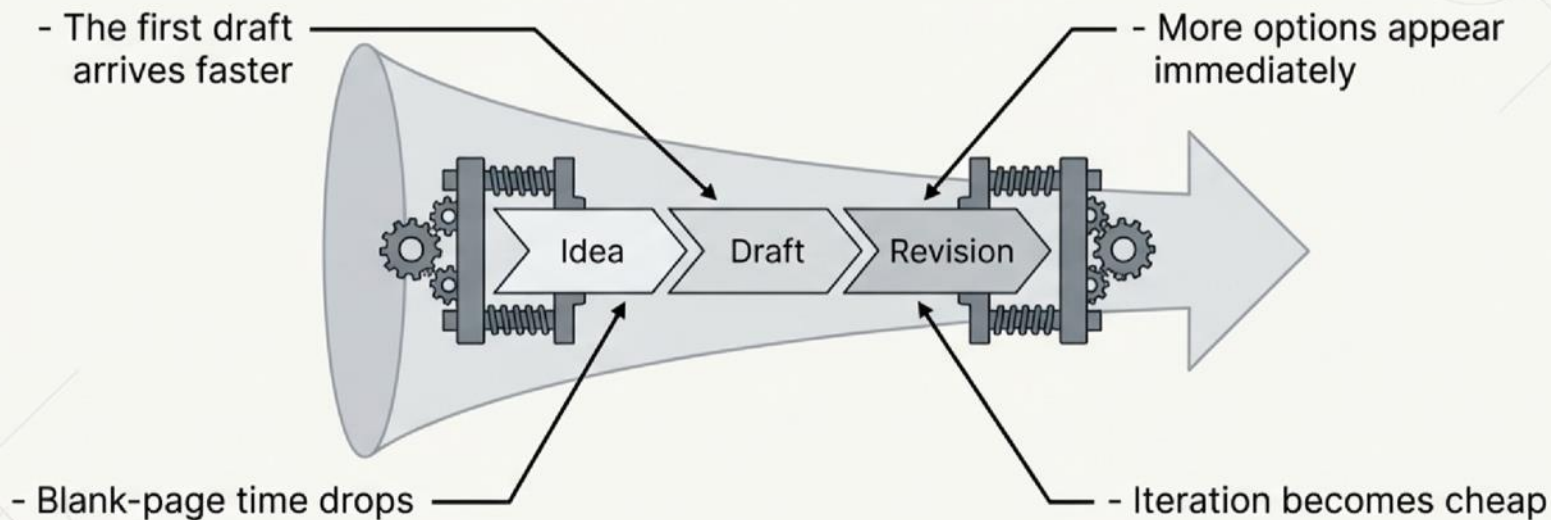
Workplace

- Debugging
- Design exploration
- Summaries and study support

Bottom line: Students are entering the profession AI-native.

Why AI Feels Like Free Productivity

The Frictionless Funnel

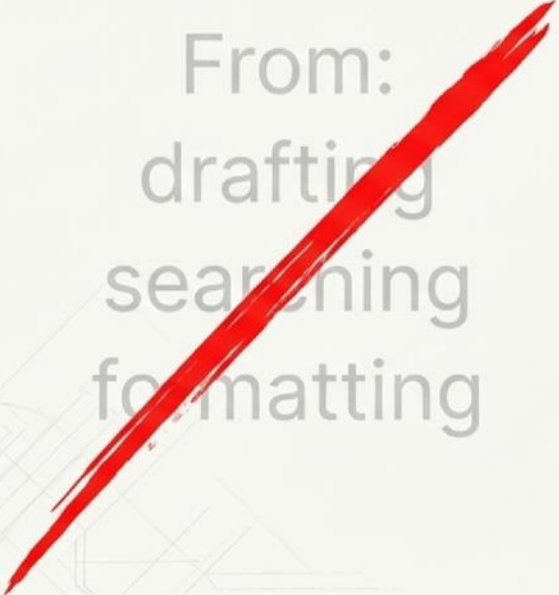


Bottom line: AI makes technical generation feel almost frictionless.

But What Actually Changes?

AI may not reduce engineering work. It may change the kind of work.

From:
drafting
searching
formatting



To:
checking
interrogating
validating
documenting



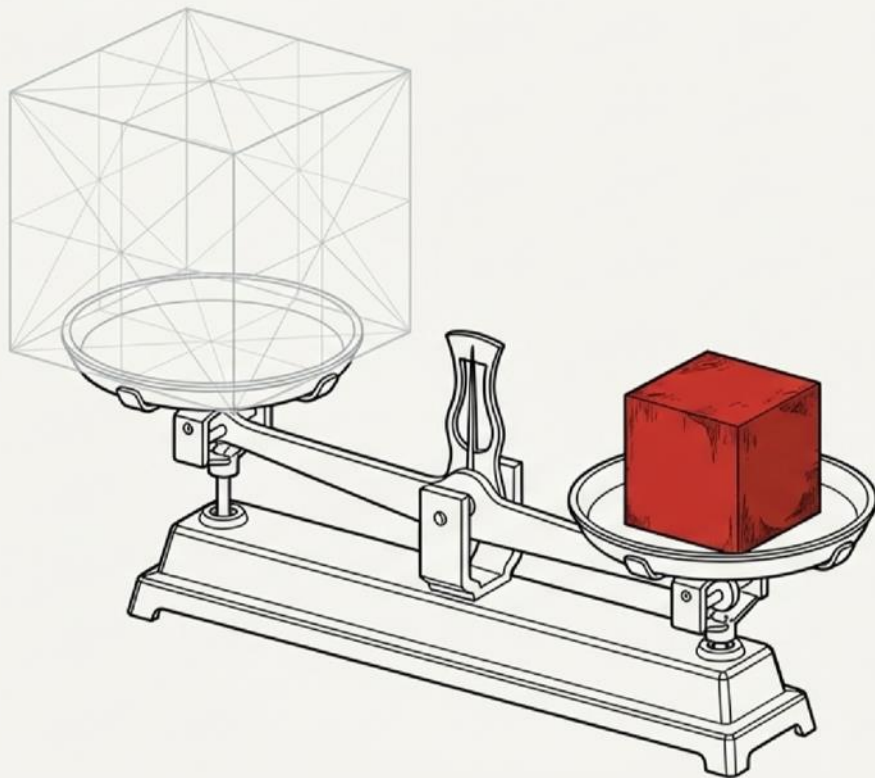
The first draft is getting cheaper.

Judgment is getting more expensive.

The Workload Shift

Less time spent on:

- drafting
- boilerplate
- formatting
- routine coding

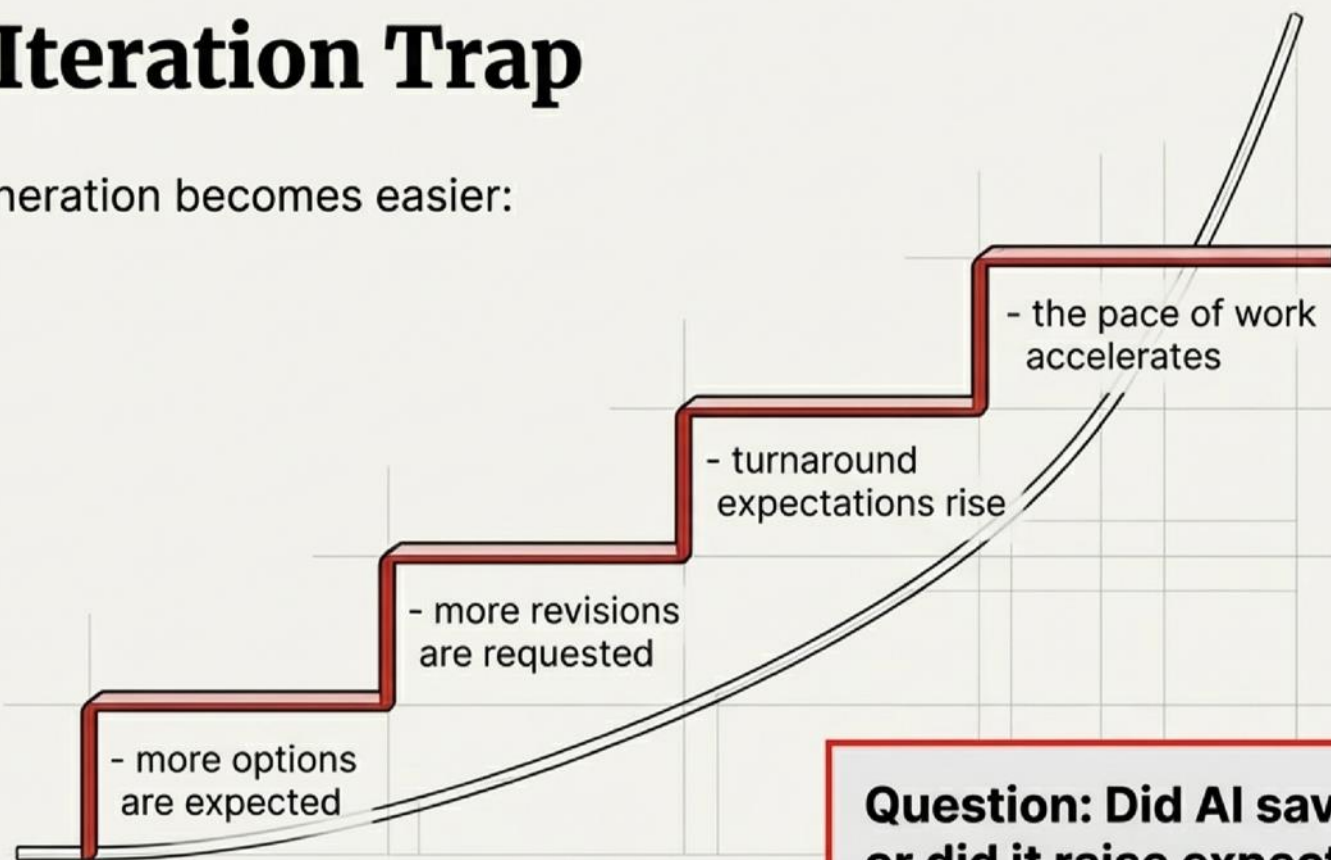


More time spent on:

- verification
- edge cases
- assumption checking
- provenance
- review sign-off

The Iteration Trap

When generation becomes easier:



**Question: Did AI save time,
or did it raise expectations?**

Thought Exercise #2



If AI helps you produce **5** design options instead of **2**, have you
have you reduce workload,
or increased the number of
decisions you must now **defend**?

The Verification Bottleneck



- Plausible output is not validated output



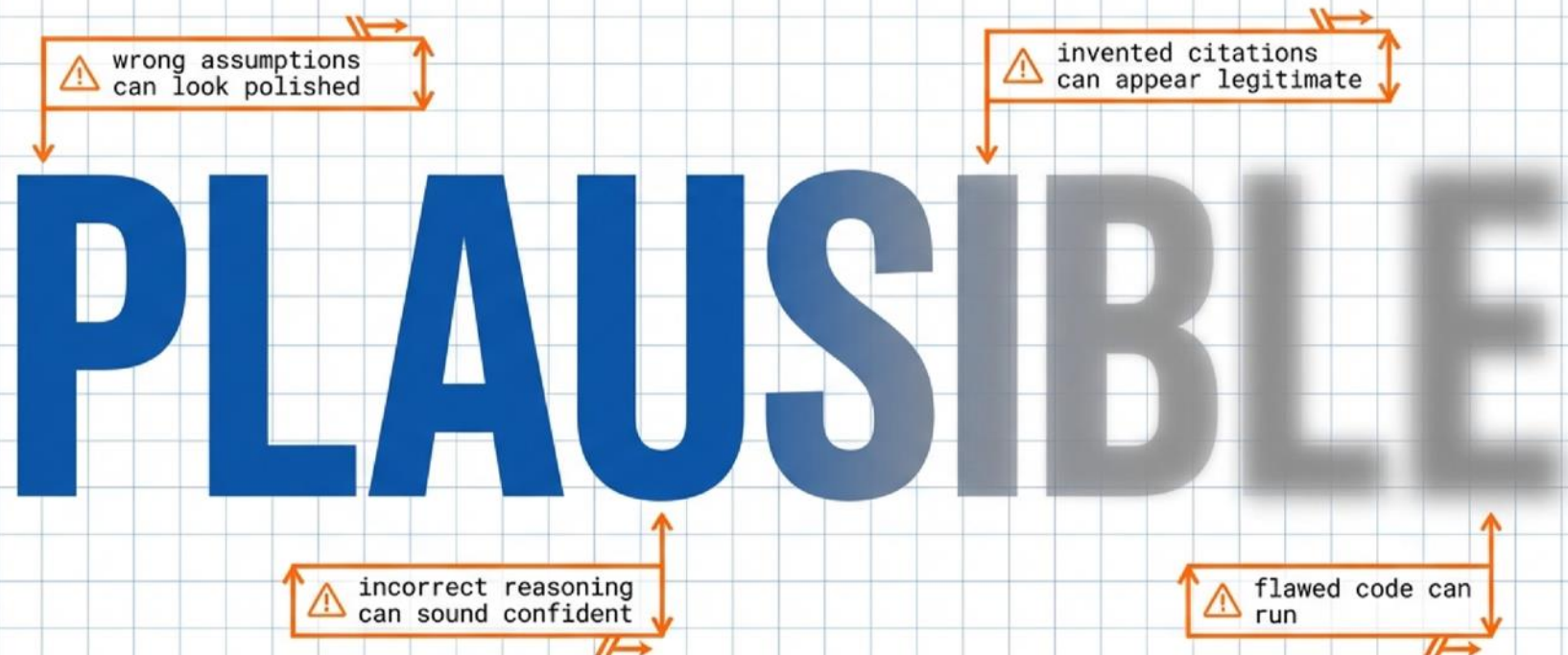
- Confidence is not correctness



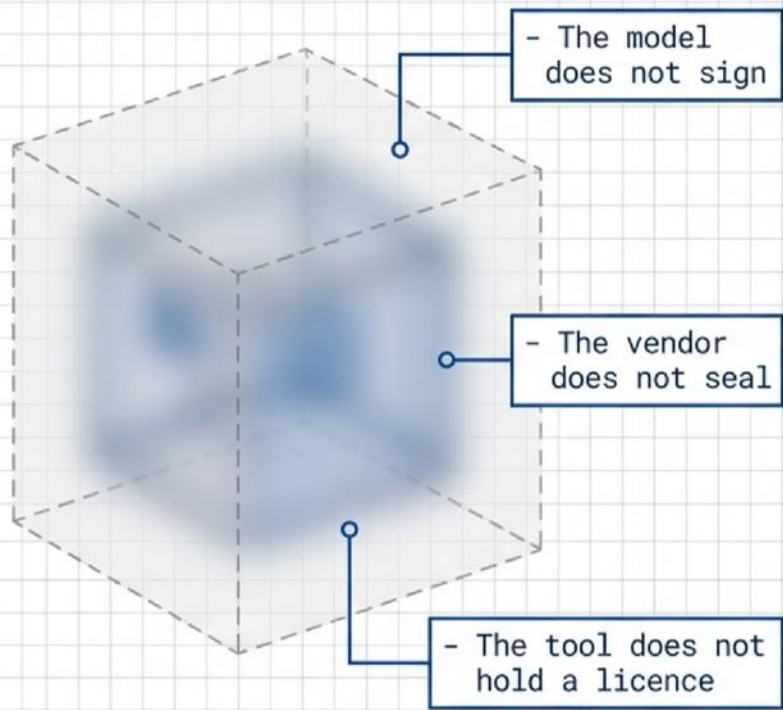
- Speed does not reduce duty of care

The Real Risk Is Plausibility

The danger is not that AI is obviously foolish.
The danger is that it is often plausible.



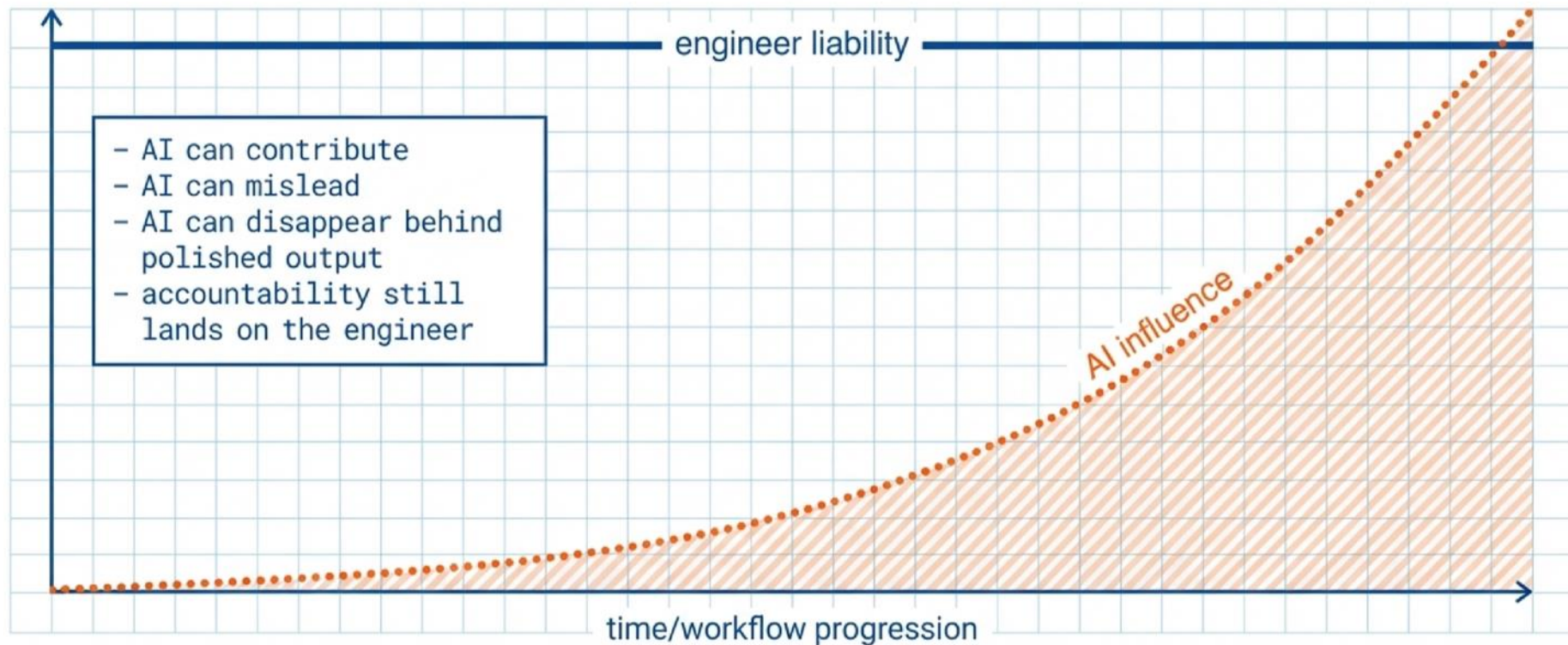
So Who Owns the Mistake?



- **The engineer remains responsible**

Liability Asymmetry

As AI influence increases, professional liability does not move.



Scenario #1: Analysis Script

A junior engineer uses AI to generate a thermal or structural analysis script.



It runs.



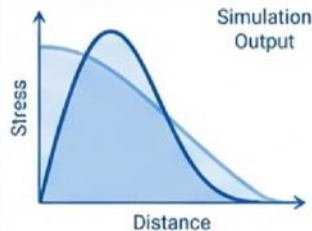
The plots look reasonable.



A boundary condition is wrong.

Question:
Who should have caught it?

```
1 // Generate output
2 Boundary_oseomm = Output;
3 Boundary_stress = Ebowm=Inee;
4 Boundary_stress = Dveansstrue;
5
6 // Reversal process
7 Boundary_Condition = Fixed;
8 Boundary_Condition = Fixed;
9
10 // Thermal structured
11 Boundary_Condition = Fixed; // WARNING: Should be Sliding for this case
12
13 // Analyze distribution
14 Boundary_Condition = Fixed;
15 Boundary_Condition = Shound;
16
17 // Detercive trarm suldens and for this case
18 Boundary_Condition = Fixed;
19 Boundary_Condition = Second;
20
21 // Deceptive thermal of plot-line
22 Boundary_Condition = Second;
23 Boundary_Condition = Second;
24
25 // Essimulted enterement output
26 self_condition() = cons;
27
28 ...
```



Scenario #2: Specification Language

AI drafts a compliance summary or specification section.

The language is polished.

A requirement is misstated.

The project team relies on it.

Question:

At what point did "drafting assistance" become professional reliance?

SPECIFICATION SHEET NO. 24-A: MATERIALS COMPLIANCE

1.0 Scope

Specifications ticahe does nu
complication rs A tralts a b
specifno for imerials and
specifications.

2.0 Materials

- 1.1 Materials
- 2.2 Orienter
- 2.3 Material
compli
- 2.4 Preced
material

3.0 Testing

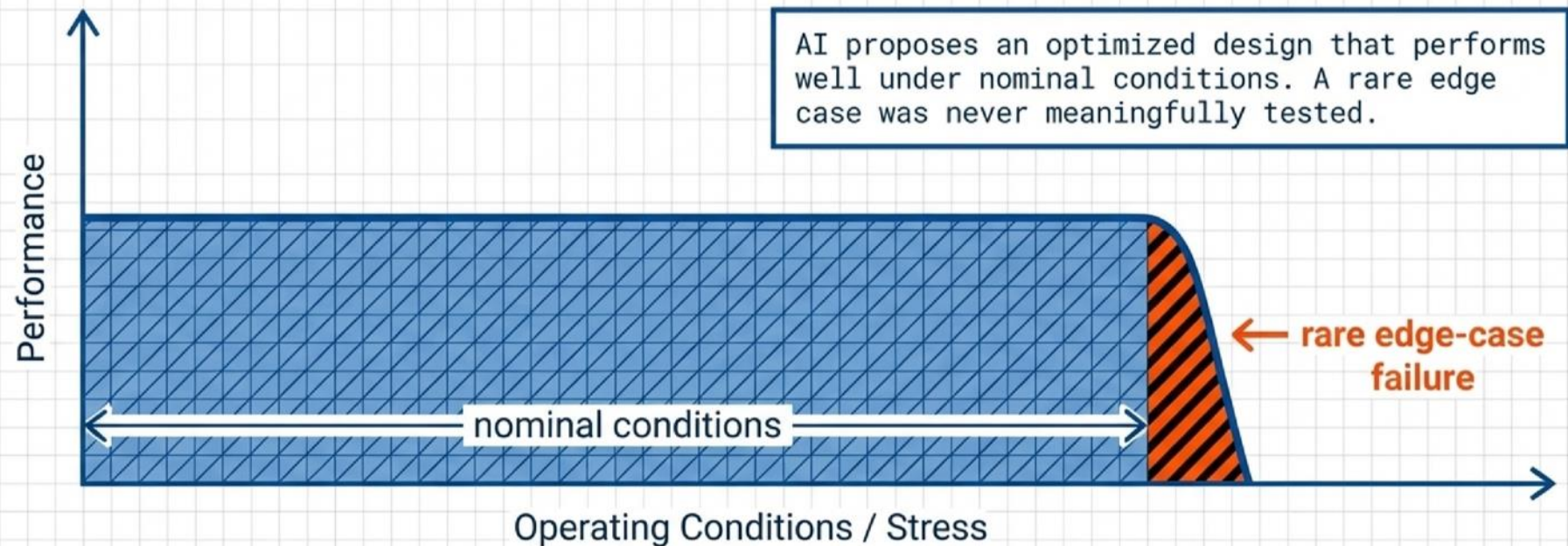
- 3.1 Testing
testing in
- 3.2 Imponant
materials (a
- 3.3 Pintcam reso
- 3.4 Testing otuud o
materials trvstng
trial should ore at co

3.2 FIRE RESISTANCE RATING.

All interior wall cladding must
meet ~~Class A fire resistance~~
~~according to ASTM E84.~~ Use
of non-combustible materials
is ~~recommended.~~

**ERRONEOUSLY STATED. ACTUAL
REQUIREMENT IS CLASS B
OR HIGHER.**

Scenario #3: Design Optimization



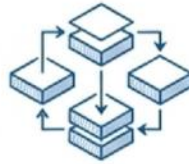
Question: Does optimization reduce engineering effort, or make the hidden failure more expensive?

What Competence Looks Like Now

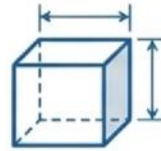
A competent engineer must be able to:



- interrogate outputs



- detect hidden assumptions



- recognize scope limits



- verify independently



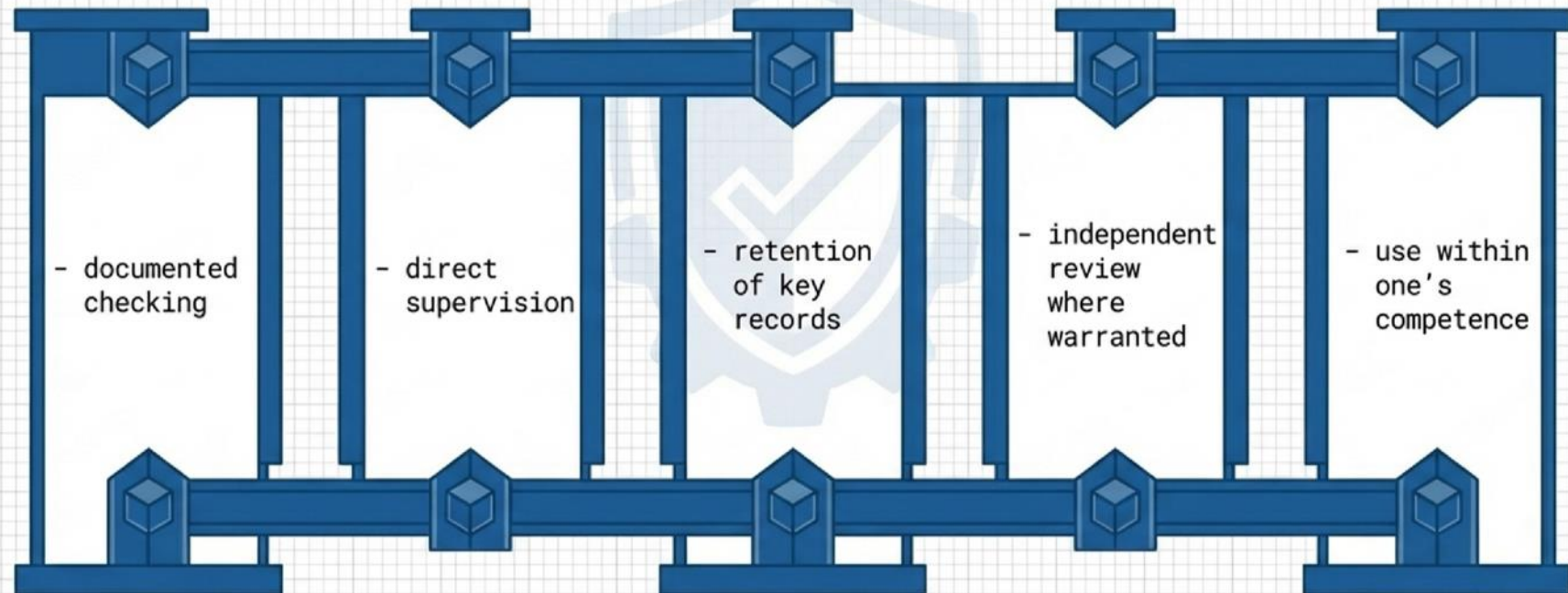
- resist polished nonsense



- know when not to trust
the tool

What Responsible Use Looks Like

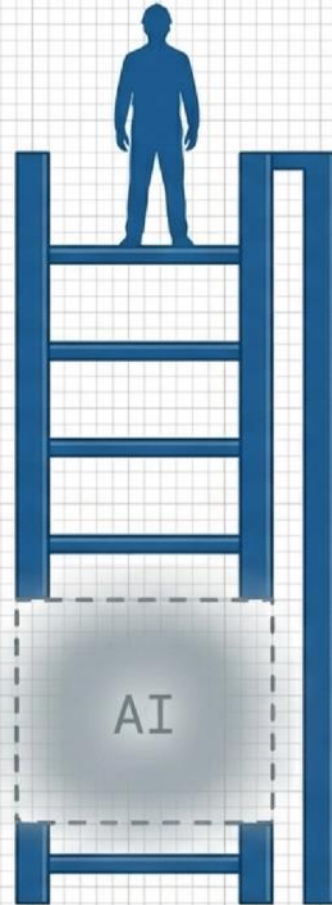
Practical elements of responsible AI-assisted practice:



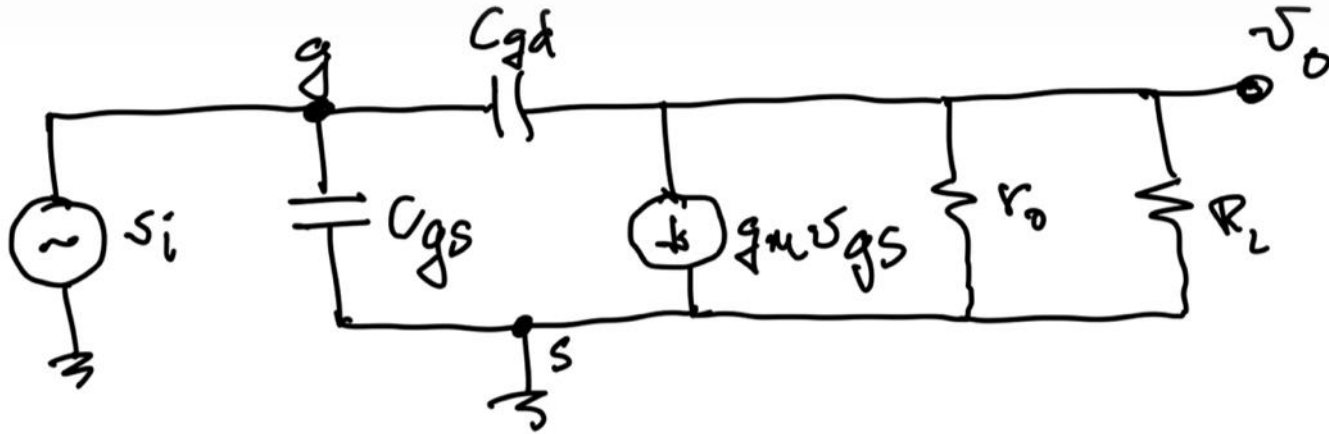
The Apprenticeship Problem

If AI writes the first draft, how do young engineers develop judgment?

- less struggle with first principles
- less manual debugging
- less exposure to the anatomy of mistakes
- greater need for supervised formation



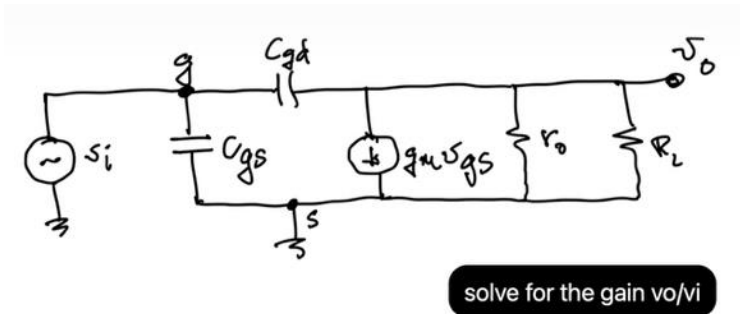
The Impatient Student/Engineer



solve for the gain v_o/v_i

Interpret the circuit as a common-source MOS stage with:

- Source grounded
- v_i directly applied to the gate
- Output at the drain
- r_o and R_L both to ground
- C_{gd} between gate and drain
- C_{gs} to ground (but it does not affect gain since the input source is ideal)



solve for the gain v_o/v_i

Define $v_{gs} = v_i$.

KCL at the output node v_o

Currents leaving the drain node:

- Through r_o : $\frac{v_o}{r_o}$
- Through R_L : $\frac{v_o}{R_L}$
- Through C_{gd} : $sC_{gd}(v_o - v_i)$
- Controlled source: $g_m v_{gs} = g_m v_i$

KCL (sum of currents leaving = 0):

$$\frac{v_o}{r_o} + \frac{v_o}{R_L} + sC_{gd}(v_o - v_i) + g_m v_i = 0$$

Rearranging

Group v_o and v_i :

$$v_o \left(\frac{1}{r_o} + \frac{1}{R_L} + sC_{gd} \right) + v_i (g_m - sC_{gd}) = 0$$

Gain $\frac{v_o}{v_i}$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = - \frac{g_m - sC_{gd}}{\frac{1}{r_o} + \frac{1}{R_L} + sC_{gd}}$$

Clean form using $R_{out} = r_o \parallel R_L$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = - \frac{g_m - sC_{gd}}{\frac{1}{R_{out}} + sC_{gd}}$$

Observations

- Low frequency ($s \rightarrow 0$):

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} \approx -g_m(r_o \parallel R_L)$$

- C_{gd} introduces:

- A zero at $s = \frac{g_m}{C_{gd}}$

- A pole at $s = -\frac{1}{R_{out}C_{gd}}$

- C_{gs} does not appear because the input source is ideal (zero source impedance)

What Industry Should Expect, and What PEO May Need to Clarify

Graduates may arrive:

- faster at first drafts
- more tool fluent
- less reliable if depth is weak
- in greater need of mentoring on verification

Possible areas for professional guidance:

- competence
- documentation
- supervision
- responsible reliance on AI-assisted work

You can outsource your thinking, but not your understanding.
And because you cannot outsource your understanding,
you cannot outsource your responsibility.