

ChatGPT 5.2 Thinking ▾

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Fundamentals of Condens...  
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I want to redesign assignments on the third learning outcome: Discuss the basic theory of magnetic materials, the concept of magnetism, its origin, and its classification, Curie's law, Langevin's theory, and Brillouin's function, magnetic susceptibility and magnetic resonance, applications of magnetic resonance in spectroscopy, imaging, and spintronics that are easily completed by AI. Can you analyze this assignment and suggest a creative alternative that still assesses the same skills — but makes AI a support tool, not the whole solution?



Thought for 12s >

Right now your learning outcome is **concept-heavy + formula-heavy**, which is exactly the kind of assignment AI can “complete” end-to-end: it can summarize classifications (dia/para/ferro...), derive Curie’s law, sketch Langevin/Brillouin behavior, and even write a nice MRI/spintronics overview with plausible citations—without the student ever *making* a magnetic argument.

A better design is to shift from “tell me the theory” to “**use the theory to explain specific evidence.**” That forces judgment, modeling choices, and error-checking—areas where AI can help, but can’t replace ownership.

(For a textbook anchor, Sidebottom’s treatment of *magnetic structure/materials* provides the conceptual spine you’re targeting.  Fundamentals of Condensed Matter... )

## Why the current style is AI-easy

Common “easy for AI” patterns:

- **Generic prompts** (“Discuss magnetism, Curie’s law, Langevin, Brillouin...”) → AI produces clean mini-chapters.
- **Standard derivations** (Curie’s law, Langevin/Brillouin limits) → AI reproduces textbook steps.

- **Applications sections** (NMR/MRI/spintronics) → AI writes polished but unverifiable narratives.

What's missing: **decision points** (which model applies?), **data contact** (does the curve match Curie or Curie–Weiss?), **constraints** (unit checks, parameter plausibility), and **authentic voice** (why *this* claim follows from *this* evidence).

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## A creative alternative: “Magnetism Forensics Case File” (AI-as-assistant, not author)

### Core idea

Students receive a **unique “case packet”** (one per student or per group) containing **evidence** and must produce a **forensic report** that identifies the material class, extracts parameters, and defends conclusions.

### What you give them (you control the difficulty)

A packet with:

1.  **$\chi(T)$  dataset** (magnetic susceptibility vs temperature) for an unknown sample
  - Some packets are Curie (paramagnet), some Curie–Weiss (ferro/antiferro precursors), some weak diamagnetism + offset, some mixed contributions.
2.  **$M(H)$  isotherm** at one temperature (magnetization vs field)
  - Some saturate (ferro/ferri), some are linear (para/dia), some show hysteresis.
3. **A short “resonance clue”**
  - Either a simple NMR chemical shift pattern description, an ESR/EPR g-factor note, or a mock MRI contrast observation (T1/T2 trend), OR a spintronics device behavior snippet (e.g., magnetoresistance vs field).
4. **Constraints**: sample mass, composition hints (optional), measurement uncertainty, units.

### What students submit (deliverables)

#### A. Case file (4–6 pages, structured)

- **Classification decision**: dia/para/ferro/antiferro/ferri with justification.
- **Model selection**: Curie vs Curie–Weiss; Langevin vs Brillouin (and *why*).
- **Parameter extraction**:
  - Curie constant (and optionally effective magnetic moment)
  - Weiss temperature if applicable
  - A fit quality discussion + residuals (even a simple one)

- **Limits check:** Show they understand small/large argument limits of Langevin/Brillouin and what that means physically (e.g., low-field linear regime, high-field saturation).
- **Resonance application:** Explain what the resonance clue implies and connect it to one of: spectroscopy, imaging, or spintronics. (Not a generic essay—tie it to the packet.)

### B. "Chain-of-reasoning appendix" (1–2 pages)

- Unit sanity checks, assumptions, and a short "why my answer is plausible."
- One paragraph: "**What would falsify my classification?**" (forces scientific thinking).

### C. 3-minute micro-viva (in class or recorded)

- Two questions you ask from a bank:
  1. "Why Curie–Weiss instead of Curie here?"
  2. "What feature in  $M(H)$  rules out diamagnetism?"
  3. "What would Brillouin predict that Langevin would miss?"

This makes full AI outsourcing extremely risky, because students must *own* the work.

### How AI is allowed (explicitly) — "Support tool contract"

Students must include an **AI use log** with three columns:

- Prompt (verbatim)
- AI output snippet (short)
- What the student changed/verified (their own words)

Allowed uses:

- Explaining concepts in simpler language
- Helping write Python/Excel fitting code
- Checking algebra **after** the student attempts it
- Suggesting alternative plots / residual checks

Not allowed:

- Generating the final narrative sections wholesale
- Writing the classification argument without student-provided evidence citations to figures/tables

This pushes AI into a **tutor/debugger role**, not "ghostwriter."

### Why this still assesses the same skills (but better)

Your outcome targets: theory of magnetism, origin, classification, Curie's law, Langevin/Brillouin, susceptibility, resonance + applications.

This case-file format forces students to:

- Use **classification concepts** as *diagnostic logic* (not memorization).
  - Apply **Curie/Curie–Weiss** to real(istic) data and interpret parameters.
  - Understand **Langevin vs Brillouin** as competing models (classical vs quantum spin) and use limiting behavior to justify curve shapes.
  - Treat **magnetic resonance** as an interpretation tool (spectroscopy/imaging/spintronics) tied to an observed feature, not a generic write-up.
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## Grading rubric that makes “AI-only” answers collapse

Weighting example (100%):

- 30% Evidence-based classification + ruling out alternatives
- 25% Modeling + parameter extraction (fits, units, residual reasoning)
- 20% Conceptual explanation in their own words (limits, saturation, susceptibility meaning)
- 15% Resonance interpretation tied to the packet
- 10% Micro-viva performance + AI use log quality

AI can help with code/plots, but it can't easily fake: residual logic, unit discipline, and oral defense.

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## Extra “delightfully evil” anti-cheat knobs (optional)

- **Randomized datasets** generated from hidden parameters (each student gets different C, θ, background  $\chi_0$ , noise level).
  - Require one *intentional flaw* in the packet (e.g., a mislabeled unit or offset) and grade whether they detect/correct it.
  - In the viva, show them a *new* curve and ask “same model or not?”—tests transfer, not memorization.
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If you implement just one change: **make them argue from data + defend it aloud**. That single move turns AI from “answer machine” into what it should be in science: a calculator, a coach, and a very confident assistant that still needs supervision.

[Sources](#)