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TRANSFORMING MISCONCEPTIONS INTO KNOWLEDGE: THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

Konstantinos T. Kotsis[i]
Lab of Physics Education and Teaching,
Department of Primary Education,
University of Ioannina,
Greece

Abstract:
Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) is a fundamental concept in physics and engineering education, yet it continues to be widely misconstrued due to enduring misconceptions. Conventional teaching methods frequently neglect the abstract characteristics and interdisciplinary significance of EMR, resulting in disjointed knowledge among students. This paper analyzes the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) as a transformative instrument to improve the instruction and comprehension of Electronic Medical Records (EMR). The paper posits that AI can enhance personalized learning, promote conceptual comprehension, and rectify misconceptions through adaptive feedback and diverse instructional resources, based on modern educational theories and empirical research. AI-driven simulations, intelligent tutoring systems, and natural language processing interfaces facilitate learners' visualization and interaction with electromagnetic phenomena, thereby connecting abstract theory to practical application. Furthermore, AI enhances formative assessment by providing real-time diagnostics of student cognition, enabling adaptive instructional strategies. The paper emphasizes particular misconceptions, such as conflating all electromagnetic radiation with ionizing radiation or misinterpreting the principle of wave-particle duality, and illustrates how AI tools can facilitate conceptual transformation. Inclusive education is prioritized, with AI improving accessibility for learners with varied needs via customizable content and interface design. The paper highlights AI's capacity to transform physics education by promoting inquiry-based, student-centered learning environments. The results support the intentional incorporation of AI technologies into science curricula to enhance scientific literacy, critical thinking, and engagement with intricate subjects such as EMR in a progressively technological society.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, electromagnetic radiation, customized learning, physics education, scientific misconceptions

[i] Correspondence: email kkotsis@uoi.gr

1. Introduction

The necessity for innovative pedagogical strategies is becoming increasingly vital in the instruction of intricate scientific concepts, such as electromagnetic radiation (EMR), where traditional methods frequently prove inadequate. Conventional teaching methods obstruct comprehension, resulting in enduring misconceptions that impede student involvement and ultimately impact knowledge retention. In light of these challenges, educators are investigating the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into the educational framework. This transition has the capacity to convert misunderstandings into significant educational experiences that resonate with learners. AI can develop personalized learning environments suited to individual student requirements, providing customized feedback and interactive resources that enhance understanding of intricate subjects. For example, employing strategies like interspersed quizzing—where questions are deliberately positioned within instructional material—has been shown to markedly improve student retention and engagement, as evidenced by recent research (Barideaux *et al.*, 2017). Furthermore, the changing educational environment and the increasing need for proficient physics educators in secondary schools highlight the necessity of integrating advanced technological tools. These tools can enhance instruction and effectively accommodate diverse learning styles, fostering a more inclusive educational environment (Kotsis, 2024a). Consequently, the function of AI in teaching EMR is not simply a timely measure; it serves as a significant catalyst for the advancement of science education overall. As educators implement these innovative strategies, the likelihood of enhanced comprehension and enthusiasm for science among students rises, ultimately equipping them for future challenges in an increasingly technological landscape.

2. Theoretical Framework

Comprehending the definition of EMR is essential for students studying science, especially in physics and engineering, as it constitutes a fundamental component of numerous scientific investigations. Electromagnetic radiation denotes energy waves that propagate through space, spanning a wide spectrum from long-wavelength radio waves to high-energy gamma rays. This essential concept is not only a physical phenomenon but also a foundational element for various technologies and applications that profoundly influence daily life, such as communication systems, satellite technology, and medical imaging. Devices such as mobile phones, radios, and microwave ovens employ these principles for optimal functionality. Misconceptions regarding EMR frequently obstruct student understanding, posing a challenge that new pedagogical strategies seek to resolve in educational environments (L'Annunziata, 2022). Artificial Intelligence (AI) increasingly influences this process by providing innovative tools that customize educational experiences to meet diverse learning needs across different educational levels. Educators can enhance comprehension of electromagnetic principles and methodologies by incorporating AI-driven instructional strategies that promote critical thinking and scientific reasoning. These methods correspond with contemporary trends in STEM education that prioritize meaningful, inquiry-based learning, prompting students to actively engage with content instead of passively absorbing information (Anderson *et al.*, 2018). Additionally, these strategies cater to students' epistemic needs by fostering engaging, reflective practices that enhance thoughtful interactions with scientific concepts and promote collaborative learning (Zhu *et al.*, 2021). These advancements can enhance the accessibility and relevance of EMR comprehension, thereby better equipping students for future scientific pursuits.

Comprehending electromagnetic radiation is crucial in contemporary scientific research, as it affects diverse domains, from astrophysics to telecommunications, and transcends theoretical frameworks to influence practical applications (Kotsis, 2024b). The principles of electromagnetism regulate the behavior of waves and particles; thus, a comprehensive understanding of these concepts deepens our comprehension of intricate phenomena, such as the cosmic microwave background and solar wind, which offer essential insights into the universe's evolution and the fundamental forces involved. Innovative researchers, including those in Rossi's team at MIT, have achieved notable advancements in clarifying the characteristics of cosmic rays and the complex interactions they have with our atmosphere, thus establishing a foundation for developments in particle physics that may transform our comprehension of matter and energy at the most fundamental levels (Bonolis *et al.*, 2011). The incorporation of artificial intelligence into educational systems has the capacity to revolutionize students' comprehension of intricate concepts, facilitating personalized learning experiences tailored to individual requirements. AI-driven tools can elucidate the complexities of EMRs, enabling learners to engage with intricate scientific theories and applications in a creative and interactive manner, thereby cultivating a deeper appreciation for the essential role such knowledge occupies in modern science. This educational advancement not only provides future generations with essential scientific literacy but also facilitates groundbreaking discoveries that utilize EMR across diverse technological and scientific fields (Kotsis & Gavrilas, 2025).

The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) in education has become a transformative influence, especially in improving teaching methods and student involvement. AI personalizes learning experiences, catering to individual student needs and learning speeds, thereby transforming conventional teaching methods. This is particularly crucial in subjects such as EMR, where intricate concepts frequently result in misunderstandings among students. The deployment of AI-driven tools enhances the understanding of these concepts and fosters inquiry-based learning, consistent with contemporary educational trends that highlight the significance and applicability of scientific knowledge in practical contexts. Recent studies indicate that educators utilizing AI technology can foster environments that enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills, thereby promoting the overall success of science education (Kotsis, 2024a). Consequently, by comprehending the integration of AI within extensive educational frameworks, stakeholders can make enlightened decisions regarding the enhancement of instructional methodologies in STEM disciplines (Anderson *et al.*, 2018).

3. Common Misconceptions about Electromagnetic Radiation

Electromagnetic radiation is frequently misinterpreted, resulting in prevalent misconceptions that obstruct through scientific education for students and the general populace. Numerous individuals erroneously conflate all types of electromagnetic radiation (EMR) with detrimental effects, primarily linking it exclusively to radiation from nuclear sources or harmful ultraviolet rays, which can induce sunburn and elevate the risk of skin cancer (Jauchem, 1995). This limited perspective neglects the broader spectrum of electromagnetic radiation, which encompasses diverse forms, including advantageous elements such as visible light that enables vision and radio waves essential for communication technologies. These misconceptions can hinder students' comprehension of essential scientific principles, leading to a pervasive fear or misunderstanding of radiation, thus highlighting the necessity for well-organized educational strategies that directly tackle these concerns (Morales-López & Tuzón-Marco, 2022). Utilizing artificial intelligence can effectively convert these misconceptions into accurate knowledge by offering customized resources and interactive learning environments that encourage inquiry-based instruction. Incorporating generative digital designs can enhance collaborative reasoning among students during problem-solving tasks, fostering discussion and critical thinking that promote a more genuine comprehension of electromagnetic concepts (Gavrilas & Kotsis, 2023). Furthermore, employing simulations and visualizations can elucidate intricate subjects, thereby enhancing favorable educational results. Current trends in science education emphasize the necessity of making science relevant and meaningful for effective learning, which can be accomplished by enabling students to interact with real-world applications of electromagnetic principles (Cirkony *et al.*, 2019). Ultimately, deconstructing these preconceived notions is essential for cultivating a scientifically literate society.

Misconceptions regarding the spectrum of electromagnetic radiation are prevalent, frequently arising from oversimplified educational approaches that neglect the intricacies of this important subject. Numerous students view the spectrum as a binary classification, overlooking the continuous range of wavelengths and frequencies that truly exist (Ivanjek *et al.*, 2020). This limited perspective may result in an insufficient comprehension of the practical applications and ramifications of EMR in sectors such as telecommunications, medicine, and environmental science. Understanding the effects of various frequencies on signal transmission can significantly enhance the design of effective communication systems. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can significantly clarify these misconceptions by offering interactive learning experiences that actively engage students, enabling them to explore the topic more thoroughly and from nuanced perspectives. Digital simulations can illustrate the diverse properties of electromagnetic waves, including their interactions with various materials and fluctuations in energy levels, thereby enhancing cognitive connections and promoting a more nuanced comprehension of the topic (Hirano & Hirokawa, 2017). Moreover, integrating AI-driven quizzes into educational frameworks can augment understanding by facilitating retrieval practice, as research demonstrates enhanced long-term retention through iterative learning techniques (Barideaux *et al.*, 2017). This strategy not only consolidates knowledge but also aids students in applying their learning to real-world contexts. Consequently, utilizing AI in education could substantially close the divide between ignorance and understanding, enabling the forthcoming generation of learners to thoroughly comprehend the complexities and significance of EMR in our technology-oriented society (Cirkony *et al.*, 2019).

The confusion between EMR and other energy forms frequently stems from a misunderstanding of the fundamental principles that distinguish these phenomena. Electromagnetic radiation (EMR), spanning from radio waves to gamma rays, is defined by its wave-particle duality and capacity to traverse a vacuum, in contrast to thermal or kinetic energy, which necessitates matter and physical motion. This fallacy is especially common among students, who may depend on analogies that merge distinct energy forms, leading to misconceptions that hinder their understanding of fundamental scientific principles. For instance, students may erroneously perceive light as merely another form of matter or conflate thermal energy with electromagnetic waves, which could result in substantial deficiencies in their understanding of physics and associated fields. To effectively rectify such misconceptions, it is essential to employ pedagogical strategies that incorporate artificial intelligence, thereby creating a personalized learning environment suited to individual epistemological requirements. By incorporating valuable digital tools, educators can develop a more individualized learning approach that addresses each student's distinct challenges and questions. These strategies can improve understanding by targeting particular areas of confusion and methodically clarifying the different types of energy and their attributes. Furthermore, linking to students' prior knowledge can enhance their comprehension, facilitating a clearer understanding of both EMR and the characteristics that differentiate it from other forms of energy. This sophisticated method enhances knowledge retention and fosters a greater understanding of the complexities of energy in the universe (Martins *et al.*, 1992).

The increase of electronic devices in daily life has significantly raised public apprehension about the potential health impacts of electromagnetic radiation. This heightened awareness frequently results in pervasive misconceptions that can obstruct a clear and precise scientific comprehension of these issues. Numerous individuals erroneously associate exposure to electromagnetic fields with significant health hazards, including cancer and other chronic diseases, despite a robust consensus among scientists affirming that the typical exposure levels encountered by the general populace are not detrimental (Gavrilas & Kotsis, 2024). This misunderstanding may arise from various factors, including insufficient engagement with accurate scientific information and the inadequacy of effective science education promotion. Current educational trends highlight the importance of integrated science education, which promotes the connection of scientific concepts to practical real-world applications, thereby enhancing relevance and comprehension (Anderson *et al.*, 2018). This approach not only improves learners' comprehension but also enables them to critically analyze information. In this context, Artificial Intelligence can significantly contribute to clarifying these misconceptions by delivering easily accessible, factual information that captivates learners and cultivates vital critical thinking abilities. These skills are essential for differentiating established scientific facts from the widespread myths and unfounded assertions regarding EMR. By effectively utilizing technology and educational strategies, we can mitigate anxiety and misinformation, empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their exposure to electromagnetic fields in a progressively intricate electronic environment.

4. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Education

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education signifies a revolutionary method for improving learning outcomes, especially in intricate subjects like EMR. Utilizing advanced algorithms and data analytics, AI can tailor the educational experience to meet the specific needs and comprehension levels of individual students. AI-driven platforms can dynamically modify content, facilitating students' comprehension of difficult concepts and converting misconceptions into knowledge. Moreover, AI assists educators by offering insights into student performance, facilitating targeted instruction that enhances relevance and engagement in science education. This is especially relevant in physics education, where the need for qualified teachers employing innovative teaching methods is critical (Kotsis, 2024a). Moreover, the focus on inquiry-based science instruction cultivates significant connections that improve student comprehension of STEM disciplines. Ultimately, AI functions as an essential instrument in transforming educational methodologies and results.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming essential in developing personalized learning experiences, especially in intricate subjects such as electromagnetic radiation. Through the analysis of individual learning patterns and preferences, AI can customize educational content to fulfill the distinct requirements of each student, rectifying misconceptions and improving comprehension. This focused strategy not only cultivates a more stimulating educational atmosphere but also aids students in comprehending complex concepts more efficiently. AI-driven platforms can pinpoint areas where a student encounters difficulties in electromagnetic theory, offering tailored resources and feedback to enhance learning. The proceedings of educational conferences, including UBT (2024), emphasize that the incorporation of AI in educational environments markedly enhances student outcomes by facilitating adaptive learning pathways tailored to each learner's individual pace and style. This personalization is essential for clarifying scientific concepts and enhancing understanding.

The incorporation of AI-driven tools for interactive simulations and visualizations can profoundly alter the educational landscape, particularly in intricate subjects like EMR. These advanced technologies enhance comprehension by enabling students to visualize abstract concepts through interactive experiences tailored to their individual learning styles (Luckin & Cukurova, 2019). Simulations can elucidate the complex processes involved in electromagnetic phenomena, correcting prevalent misconceptions. Research demonstrates that misconceptions frequently endure because the cumulative nature of knowledge acquisition causes prior misunderstandings to obstruct the comprehension of new information (Garašić *et al.*, 2016). Moreover, the quantitative examination of educational material, especially in disciplines related to physics, corresponds effectively with AI's proficiency in delivering personalized feedback and customized instruction (Kavitha *et al.*, 2023). AI-driven tools enhance students' comprehension and foster an interdisciplinary approach, crucial for bridging gaps in understanding complex scientific principles.

In an age characterized by swift technological progress, improving accessibility and engagement in intricate subjects like EMR is essential. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is instrumental in this transformation by enabling personalized learning experiences tailored to the unique needs of each student. AI-driven tools can simplify complex information into more comprehensible formats, facilitating the understanding of intricate scientific concepts for learners (Arun-Kumar, 2023). By automating aspects of the educational process, such technologies enhance efficiency and diminish the cognitive burden on both instructors and students, facilitating greater engagement with the material. This is particularly evident in the medical sector, where AI improves radiological assessments, offering essential insights and facilitating the decision-making process, thus creating a more accessible learning environment (Shankar, 2022). Moreover, progress in Natural Language Processing (NLP) in chatbot technologies facilitates conversational interactions that actively involve students, thereby enhancing a more dynamic and interactive learning experience (Suryanto *et al.*, 2023).

5. AI Applications in Teaching Electromagnetic Radiation

Artificial Intelligence presents transformative prospects in the education of EMR, supplying innovative tools and pedagogical strategies that enhance conceptual comprehension, individualized instruction, and inclusive learning settings. Students frequently regard electromagnetic radiation as abstract and challenging to conceptualize, particularly in distinguishing wave properties, interpreting interactions with matter, and connecting concepts to practical applications. Artificial intelligence has the capacity to tackle these challenges by improving the interactivity, responsiveness, and contextualization of physics education.

A significant application of AI in EMR education is the development and modification of interactive simulations and visualizations (Bandara & Senanayaka, 2024). For example, resources such as PhET Interactive Simulations provide modules like "Wave on a String" and "Color Vision," allowing students to adjust variables such as wavelength and frequency, thereby observing their impact on energy and behavior throughout the electromagnetic spectrum (Alam, 2023). When these simulations are integrated with AI tools—such as ChatGPT or Curipod—students can obtain immediate feedback, elucidations, or support. For instance, when investigating the interaction of microwave radiation with matter, a student might inquire, "Why do microwaves heat food yet fail to penetrate metal?" and obtain a customized, contextual elucidation that links macroscopic observations to particle-level phenomena. Moreover, AI-enhanced augmented and virtual reality environments can facilitate immersive experiences, enabling learners to visualize electromagnetic fields or investigate the propagation of electromagnetic waves through diverse media. Multimodal representations facilitate conceptual change, especially for students who thrive in visual-spatial or experiential learning modalities.

In addition to visualization, AI facilitates tailored learning pathways by customizing instructional content to align with the cognitive requirements of each student. Intelligent tutoring systems can evaluate student responses, identify misconceptions, and provide targeted interventions (Cruz-Benito, 2022). This is especially significant in EMR education, where prevalent misconceptions—such as conflating frequency with intensity or misinterpreting the characteristics of ionizing versus non-ionizing radiation—can endure despite conventional teaching methods. AI-driven platforms can detect these misconceptions via student feedback and adapt the instructional approach, accordingly, providing alternative explanations, analogies, or challenges tailored to the learner's proficiency (Grace *et al.*, 2023). Moreover, natural language processing empowers AI to facilitate conversational inquiries. Students may participate in open-ended discussions with AI assistants to delve into concepts more thoroughly, pose clarification inquiries, or replicate real-world scenarios, such as a physician elucidating the risks and benefits of X-ray imaging, thus improving both conceptual comprehension and scientific communication abilities.

Artificial intelligence also plays a pivotal role in formative assessment. Educators can utilize tools such as Diffit and Ed Puzzle to create quizzes and interactive questions derived from instructional materials, videos, or content produced by students (Lampropoulos, 2023). Artificial intelligence can evaluate open-ended responses, concept maps, or student-created models to deliver constructive feedback in accordance with physics education research (PER)-based rubrics. This facilitates continuous evaluation for learning instead of evaluation of learning, promoting a reflective and iterative educational process (Mese, 2023). Furthermore, AI can assist students in the design and analysis of experiments related to EMR. Platforms such as Labster provide virtual laboratories in which students examine the impact of ultraviolet light on cells or investigate the mechanisms by which infrared sensors identify heat signatures. AI augments these platforms by offering frameworks for experimental design, hypothesis formulation, data analysis, and problem-solving, thus fostering scientific reasoning and inquiry-based education.

Another notable contribution of AI in EMR education is its ability to contextualize learning via interdisciplinary applications (Nazaretsky *et al.*, 2022). Students may utilize AI tools such as Canva Magic Studio to produce infographics or digital narratives that connect electronic medical records to societal concerns, including climate change (infrared radiation and the greenhouse effect), medicine (X-rays, MRIs, and radiation therapy), and technology (fiber optics, satellite communication, and Wi-Fi). Narrative-based and project-based learning methodologies augment relevance and engagement, facilitating the advancement of scientific literacy (Migdanalevros & Kotsis, 2021). Moreover, AI enhances inclusive education by providing accessible and multimodal resources for learners with varied requirements (Grace *et al.*, 2023). Visually impaired students can utilize text-to-speech and speech-to-text technologies, haptic simulations, and auditory feedback. Students with learning disabilities can engage with content via alternative representations and AI-assisted dialogue that modifies pacing and complexity according to their understanding.

Incorporating AI into a structured lesson plan on EMR can adhere to a constructivist, inquiry-based framework (Amri & Hisan, 2023). A standard lesson may commence by activating prior knowledge via an AI-assisted brainstorming session, during which students provide input regarding their daily experiences with EMR. AI subsequently synthesizes these into a real-time concept map, functioning as a catalyst for further investigation. During the conceptual development phase, students engage with simulations of wave behavior and spectrum analysis, receiving immediate AI assistance for their inquiries or misunderstandings. A contextual application phase may include a Labster virtual laboratory in which students investigate the impact of UV light on living tissue (Owan *et al.*, 2023). Subsequent to the laboratory session, students may collaborate in groups to develop a public awareness campaign—augmented by AI-generated visuals—regarding the health ramifications of UV exposure. The concluding phase of the lesson will incorporate AI-assisted formative assessment, utilizing tools such as Ed Puzzle to evaluate student comprehension and ChatGPT to promote metacognitive reflection. Students may request the AI to identify and elucidate a misconception they rectified during the lesson, thereby enhancing self-awareness and conceptual development.

AI can be incorporated into research initiatives examining its influence on EMR education (Rusillo-Magdaleno *et al.*, 2023). A study could examine the impact of AI-assisted simulations on students' conceptual change in comparison to traditional instruction. A separate project may investigate the efficacy of AI in identifying and correcting misconceptions regarding EMR, employing natural language processing to evaluate student-generated explanations and reasoning. A third avenue may concentrate on inclusive pedagogy by assessing the efficacy of AI tools in aiding visually impaired students to comprehend EM concepts through non-visual modalities.

AI constitutes a formidable resource in the instruction and acquisition of EMR. AI closely aligns with the objectives of contemporary physics education by facilitating visualization, personalization, inquiry, assessment, interdisciplinary learning, and accessibility. It allows educators to establish dynamic, student-centered learning environments that enhance scientific comprehension and encourage critical thinking, creativity, and equity. AI, when thoughtfully integrated into classroom practice and educational research, has the potential to transform the teaching, learning, and experience of EMR and other intricate physics topics.

6. Discussion

Artificial intelligence (AI) possesses the capacity to fundamentally alter educational paradigms by facilitating personalized and engaging learning experiences that cater to diverse individual needs, surpassing mere technological enhancement. By utilizing AI, educators can discern the distinct capabilities and preferences of each student, thereby addressing varied learner requirements and modifying instructional approaches accordingly, which fosters a more profound comprehension of intricate subjects such as EMR. The I SEE project exemplifies this innovative methodology by incorporating forward-thinking practices that empower students to perceive themselves as active participants in society while engaging with fundamental scientific concepts (Branchetti *et al.*, 2018). Moreover, AI serves as a catalyst for delivering real-time feedback and assessment, essential tools that assist students in comprehending complex scientific concepts through personalized pathways designed for their learning experiences. This tailored methodology markedly diminishes misunderstandings that frequently obstruct academic advancement, revolutionizing the instruction and comprehension of subjects. The integration of AI technologies into pedagogical tools increasingly demonstrates the potential to enhance STEM education and foster critical thinking skills in students (Tan, 2023). This transformation in education not only increases student engagement but also equips them for the intricacies and challenges of the future job market, underscoring the importance of adaptability and innovation in a constantly evolving world (Tapalova & Zhiyenbayeva, 2022). The utilization of AI is poised to significantly transform the educational landscape, fostering more equitable and dynamic learning environments for all students.

The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into educational curricula signifies a pivotal opportunity that educators must promptly adopt in the contemporary, rapidly evolving landscape. As the realm of knowledge evolves rapidly, especially in intricate scientific domains such as EMR, AI provides innovative tools that can substantially improve teaching methodologies and student engagement. By integrating AI into their teaching methods, educators can offer students customized learning experiences suited to their specific needs and learning speeds, thus promoting a more profound comprehension of complex concepts that conventional methods may overlook. The necessity of modifying curricula to incorporate AI is emphasized by the swift technological advancements and societal transformations, which require a redefined comprehension of literacy that includes various and evolving learning modalities (Mills *et al.*, 2023). Moreover, educators must acknowledge that the incorporation of AI transcends the mere adoption of new technologies; it entails rethinking the delivery of education to enhance its relevance and efficacy in addressing the requirements of the 21st-century workforce. Moreover, resources dedicated to engineering ethics and AI best practices can assist educators in the responsible incorporation of these technologies into their instruction. This promotes the enhancement of knowledge alongside the development of ethical considerations and critical thinking in students as they traverse an AI-driven landscape. Therefore, it is imperative for educators to actively integrate AI tools, preparing students to confront future challenges and excel in a context where AI assumes an increasingly crucial role across diverse sectors, including healthcare, finance, and education.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into the education of electromagnetic radiation acts as a transformative instrument that can enhance comprehension while effectively addressing prevalent misconceptions related to the topic. As educators integrate AI technologies into their teaching practices, they can create dynamic learning environments that enable personalized learning experiences tailored to the distinct needs of each student. This method not only boosts student engagement but also markedly improves the retention of intricate concepts that are frequently difficult. This is especially apparent in situations where conventional teaching methods may be inadequate, thereby underscoring the need for innovative pedagogies in science education, which are crucial for cultivating a comprehensive understanding of complex subjects. Costa *et al.* (2013) emphasizes the significance of science education, asserting that AI-enhanced curricula can address critical knowledge gaps and cultivate essential critical thinking skills that students will retain in their academic and professional endeavors. Moreover, findings from research on radiologists' engagement with AI indicate that although confidence in AI systems is progressively increasing, strong frameworks for training and support are essential to bolster trust and understanding among learners. Ultimately, leveraging AI's capabilities can result in substantial progress in the instruction of electromagnetic radiation, enhancing the educational environment and equipping future generations to traverse intricate scientific domains with increased understanding and skill.

As educational paradigms evolve to incorporate technology into the learning process, the future ramifications for instructing complex scientific concepts, especially in the intricate field of EMR, are significant and extensive. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) is set to transform the educational landscape by offering personalized learning experiences customized to the unique needs of each student. This adaptability can effectively close gaps in understanding, enabling educators to convert prevalent misconceptions into solid knowledge, rendering AI an indispensable resource in contemporary classrooms. Recent studies indicate that employing dynamic teaching methodologies, especially those augmented by AI, can markedly enhance cognitive engagement and facilitate the retention of intricate materials (Abdulmunem, 2023). Furthermore, the utilization of AI-driven simulations allows students to visualize and engage with the fundamental principles of EMR in real-time environments, promoting a more profound and intuitive understanding of the subject that traditional methods may not facilitate. As educators increasingly adopt innovative technological tools, their capacity to elucidate complex scientific concepts will enhance students' critical thinking and analytical skills, thereby fostering a more scientifically literate society. A society with a robust comprehension of scientific principles will be more adept at managing the intricacies of future technological innovations and is likely to propel advancements across diverse domains, underscoring the critical importance of effective science education in cultivating an informed world.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

About the Author

Prof. Kotsis T. Konstantinos studied Physics at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece. In 1985, he was an assistant researcher at Brooklyn University of New York. From September 1987 to September 2000, he served as an Assistant Professor specializing in Solid State Physics and X-ray Diffraction at the University of Ioannina Physics Department. Since 2000, he has served as a Faculty Member at the Department of Primary Education at the University of Ioannina. He has been a Full Professor since 2012, specializing in the Didactics of Physics at the Department of Primary Education of the University of Ioannina in Greece. He is the Head of the Department of Primary Education Physics Lab. His research interests are Didactics of Physics, Science Education, Physics Teaching and Learning, Teacher Training, and Education Research and AI in Education.

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