

ASCILITE 2024

Navigating the Terrain:

Emerging Frontiers in Learning Spaces, Pedagogies, and Technologies

Navigating the Virtual Environment: Enhancing Student Engagement with 360-Degree Immersive Technology

Louis Duong An, Yolanda Rios
RMIT University

In the ever-evolving landscape of higher education, the intersection of learning spaces and technology presents unprecedented opportunities to enhance student experiences. This poster highlights the effective use of 360-degree technology to create immersive digital learning experiences across various STEM disciplines in an Australian University.

This poster demonstrates the implementation of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles in virtual laboratory tours. Our 360-degree virtual tours embody UDL's core principles (Meyer et al., 2014) by offering multiple means of engagement through immersive experiences, representation via diverse media formats (textual overlays, audible descriptions, graphical elements, and interactive hotspots). By adhering to digital accessibility guidelines (Ismailov & Chiu, 2022), it ensures that our virtual laboratory inductions cater to a wide range of learning preferences and needs, potentially enhancing the effectiveness of STEM education for diverse student populations.

Traditional induction processes are often delivered face-to-face, facing challenges like time constraints, safety concerns, and limited accessibility. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the need for flexible, remote learning solutions (Rapanta et al., 2020). 360-degree virtual tours overcome barriers by immersing students in a digital environment, allowing them to become familiar with procedures before entering physical space (Tan & Tan, 2021). This technology also supports dynamic learning environments, enhancing teaching effectiveness and student engagement (Christopoulos et al., 2018).

The effectiveness of 360-degree virtual tours has been demonstrated across various areas, from hospitality education to construction safety training (Pham et al., 2018; Patiar et al., 2017). Virtual tours offer numerous benefits, including cost-effectiveness, accessibility, and enhanced engagement. They also support authentic, experiential learning without time or location constraints, potentially improving knowledge retention and attitudes toward learning (Cardona et al., 2023).

A key benefit of 360-degree technology is its web-based implementation, making experiences accessible across a wide range of devices and operating systems. While implementation may require some initial investment in hardware and expertise, the availability of consumer-grade tools and simple workflows makes adoption increasingly feasible for educators (Tan & Tan, 2021).

This poster outlines the process of developing, implementing, and evaluating 360-degree virtual tours. The development phase began with the implementation of virtual tours in ten laboratories with large enrollments. Using specialised cameras (Insta360 X3), we captured spherical photographs of these laboratories, allowing students to virtually explore as if physically present. To enhance interactivity and educational value, we integrated various elements such as hotspots, videos, and quizzes using SharePoint Space and H5P platforms.

The implementation phase involved incorporating these virtual tours into the online laboratory induction process. We seamlessly integrated the tours with existing course management systems to ensure easy access for students.

For evaluation, we focused on qualitative assessment methods to gain insights into student

ASCILITE 2024

Navigating the Terrain:

Emerging Frontiers in Learning Spaces, Pedagogies, and Technologies

experiences and perceptions on aspects such as ease of navigation, perceived realism, and overall utility of the virtual tours. This assessment was conducted through surveys and informal discussions, offering valuable feedback on the virtual tours' effectiveness in preparing students for physical laboratory work.

Keywords: learning experience, immersive experience, learning technology, 360-degree virtual tours, accessibility, Universal design for learning (UDL), virtual tour

References

- Cardona, H., Lara-Alvarez, C., Parra, E., & Villalba-Condori, K. (2023). Virtual Tours to Facilities for Educational Purposes: A Review. *TEM Journal*, 1725–1731. <https://doi.org/10.18421/tem123-55>
- Christopoulos, A., Conrad, M., & Shukla, M. (2018). Increasing student engagement through virtual interactions: How? *Virtual Reality*, 22(4), 353–369. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10055-017-0330-3>
- Hai Chien Pham, Nhu Ngoc Dao, Pedro, A., Quang Tuan Le, Hussain, R., Cho, S., & Chan Sik Park. (2018). Virtual field trip for mobile construction safety education using 360-degree panoramic virtual reality. *International Journal of Engineering Education*, 34(4), 1174–1191. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326096578_Virtual_Field_Trip_for_Mobile_Construction_Safety_Education_Using_360-Degree_Panoramic_Virtual_Reality
- Ismailov, M., & Chiu, T. K. F. (2022). Catering to inclusion and diversity with universal design for learning in asynchronous online education: A self-determination theory perspective. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.819884>
- Meyer, A., Rose, D.H., & Gordon, D. (2014). *Universal design for learning: Theory and Practice*. Wakefield, MA: CAST Professional Publishing.
- O'Sullivan, B., Alam, F., & Matava, C. (2018). Creating Low-Cost 360-Degree Virtual Reality Videos for Hospitals: A Technical Paper on the Dos and Don'ts. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 20(7), e239. <https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.9596>
- Patiar, A., Ma, E., Kensbock, S., & Cox, R. (2017). Hospitality Management Students' Expectation and Perception of a Virtual Field Trip Web Site: An Australian Case Study Using Importance–Performance Analysis. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Education*, 29(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10963758.2016.1266941>
- Ranieri, M., Luzzi, D., Cuomo, S., & Bruni, I. (2022). If and how do 360° videos fit into education settings? Results from a scoping review of empirical research. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12683>
- Rapanta, C., Botturi, L., Goodyear, P., Guàrdia, L., & Koole, M. (2020). Online University Teaching During and After the Covid-19 Crisis: Refocusing Teacher Presence and Learning Activity. *Post digital Science and Education*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-020-00155-y>
- Ter, T., & Tan, A.-L. (2021). 360° Video for Immersive Learning Experiences in Science Education. *Gaming Media and Social Effects*, 157–175. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-1361-6_13

An, L.D., & Rios, Y. (2024). Navigating the Virtual Environment: Enhancing Student Engagement with 360-Degree Immersive Technology. In T. Cochrane, V. Narayan, E. Bone, C. Deneen, M. Saligari, K. Tregloan, & R. Vanderburg (Eds.), *Navigating the Terrain: Emerging Frontiers in Learning Spaces, Pedagogies, and Technologies*. Proceedings ASCILITE 2024. Melbourne (pp. 63–64). <https://doi.org/10.14742/apubs.2024.1417>

Note: All published papers are refereed, having undergone a double-blind peer-review process. The author(s) assign a Creative Commons by attribution license enabling others to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon their work, even commercially, as long as credit is given to the author(s) for the original creation.