



What is Known and What is Hype? Understanding the State of AR/VR Training Effectiveness

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Effort supported by Air Force Research Laboratory, Airman Systems Directorate, Warfighter Interaction and Readiness Division (AFRL/RHW) in support of the Commander Air Combat Command's (COMACC) migration to Proficiency Based Training

- **Research Question:** What does the current empirical evidence indicate about the use of AR and VR for training?

- Objectives:
 - **Review** current research (qualitative and quantitative) on applications and effectiveness of AR/VR
 - **Document** the state of the science, art, and practice in AR and VR
 - **Organize** results into a framework and searchable knowledge base
 - Knowledge base for use with the evolving state of general purpose and military education/training
 - Search structure for personalized searches to satisfy specific needs
 - Can be used to identify research gaps

- Work coordinated with Aptima's development of a searchable, web-based repository for sharing ARVR training assets and lessons learned, for the Air Force

“Augmented reality provides many benefits for educating and training”
Forbes, 09/08/21, L. Fade

“The US Military Is Building Its Own Metaverse”
Wired, 05/17/22, W. Knight

“Soldiers may not want to use [AR], or use as intended”
DoD IG, 04/20/22

Sun Tzu

“Never venture, never win”

“Ponder and deliberate before you make a move.”

“The allure of training technology can often overshadow its value”
Defense News, 05/18/22, T. Marler

“What It Will Take for Augmented Reality to Become Our Reality”
Wall Street Journal, 05/06/22, J. Stern

There are many different types of AR and VR

AR examples



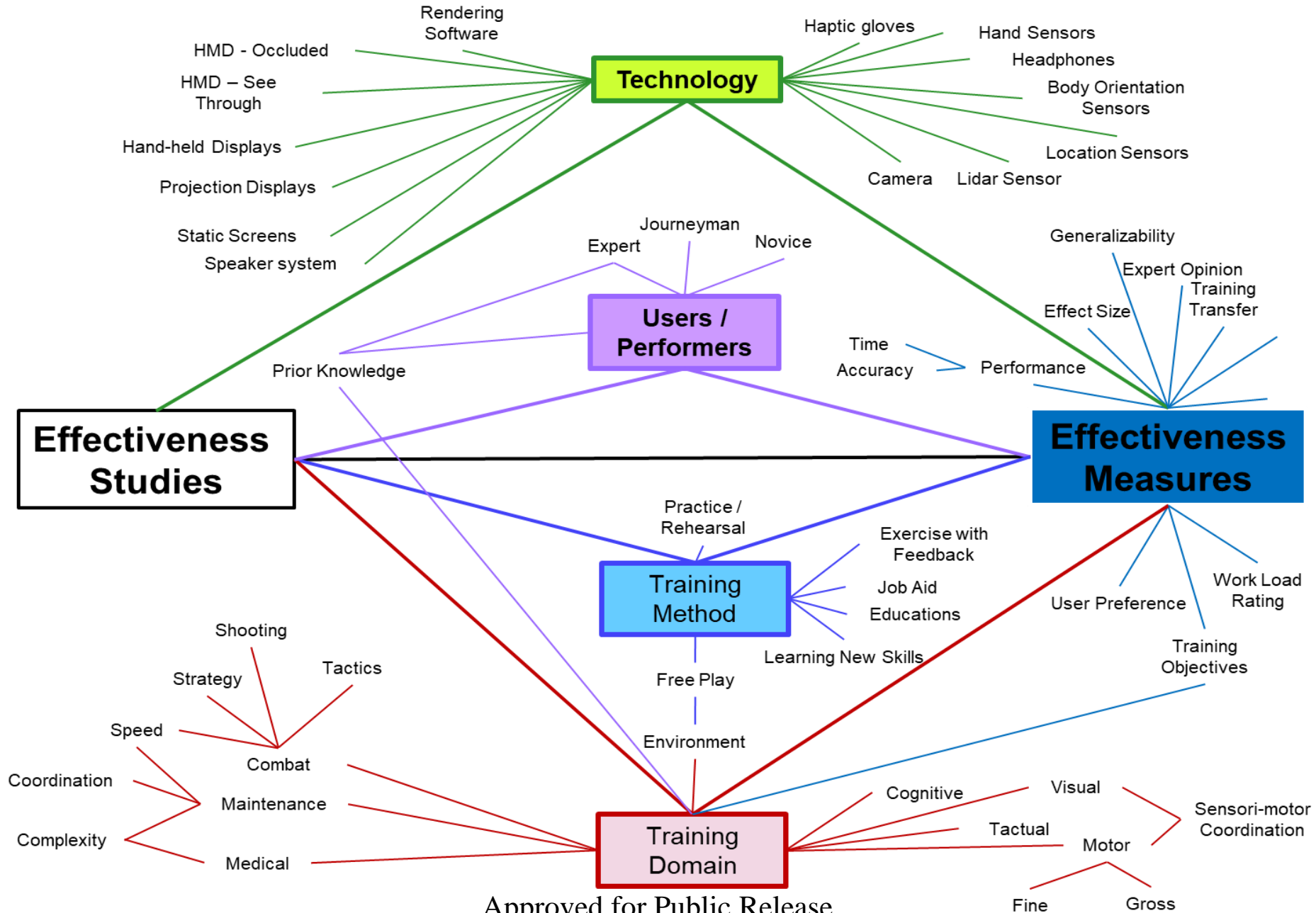
VR examples



Each with their own strengths and weaknesses

- **Meta-analyses** suggest different ways that AR and VR technologies may be effective for training
- **Varied research interests and specialties** present a challenge to determining AR/VR effectiveness: a) computer scientists and engineers focus on technology; b) training developers focus on instructional methods; and c) domain specialists (e.g., medical, military, and construction) focus on their discipline
- **Research Literature** provides uneven descriptions and findings from one study to another. Initial set of reviews found studies lacked details such as:
 - Descriptions of users' task experience (26% of studies)
 - AR/VR technology experience (28%)
 - Performance measures (29%)

Making Sense of the Science



Framework Components to Build a Knowledge Base



What technology is being used?



Who is the performer?



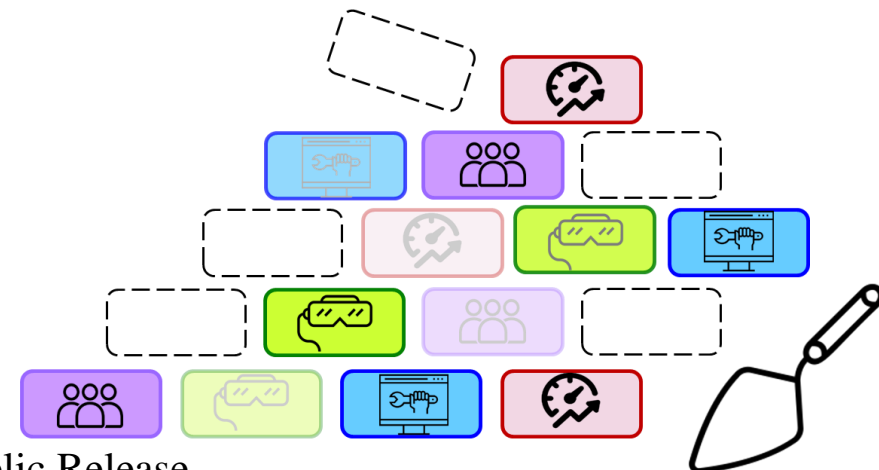
How will the system be used?



What is the performance?



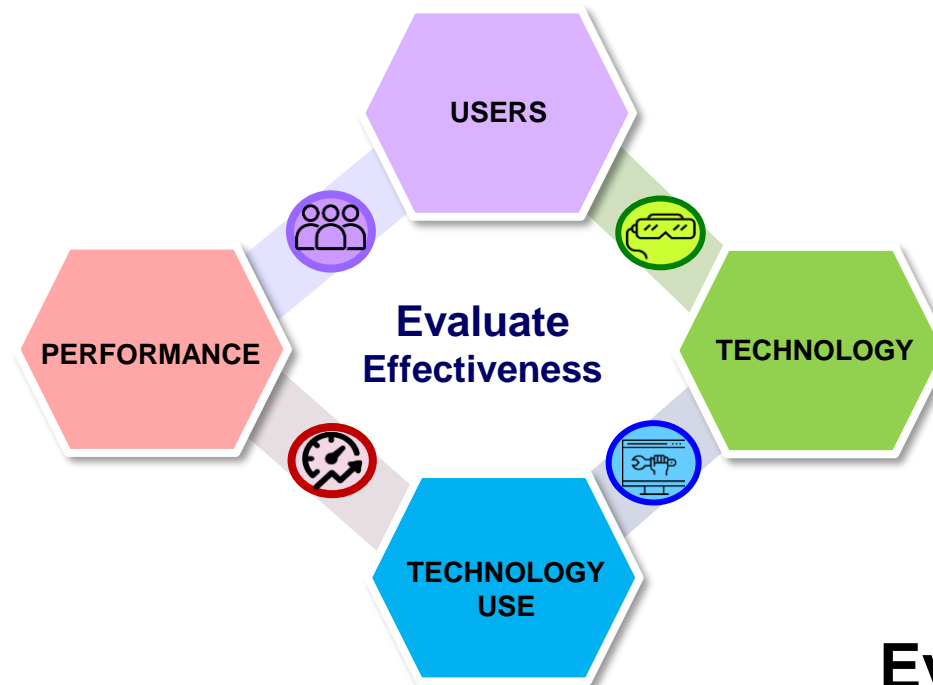
Is it effective?



Knowledge Base on AFRL's AR/VR Repository (in development, currently holds 64 studies)

The screenshot displays a web interface for a knowledge base. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search Resources" and a "Sort By" dropdown menu. On the left side, there is a "Filter by Tags" section with three categories: "Technology", "Performance", and "Training Use", each with a "Select filters" dropdown. The main content area shows two study cards. Each card includes a title, author information, an abstract, and a list of tags. The first card is for a study by Wang (2019) on Google Glass for mobile phone disassembly tasks, with 55 bookmarks and 42 downloads. The second card is for a study by Chalhoub (2019) on AR for construction layout tasks, with 423 bookmarks and 86 downloads. Both cards have a 5-star rating and a "(50)" indicator.

Handheld tablets (technology) have been used to train what **activities (performance)**?



Output (7 studies)

- Anatomy and medical procedures (2)
- Assembly/maintenance and construction (3)
- Data visualization(1)
- Detection of buried explosives (1)

Evaluate the Output

- Relevance
- Strength of evidence
- Reproducibility

Technology Occurrences in Knowledge Base

What **technologies** have been assessed?

Frequency of Technologies

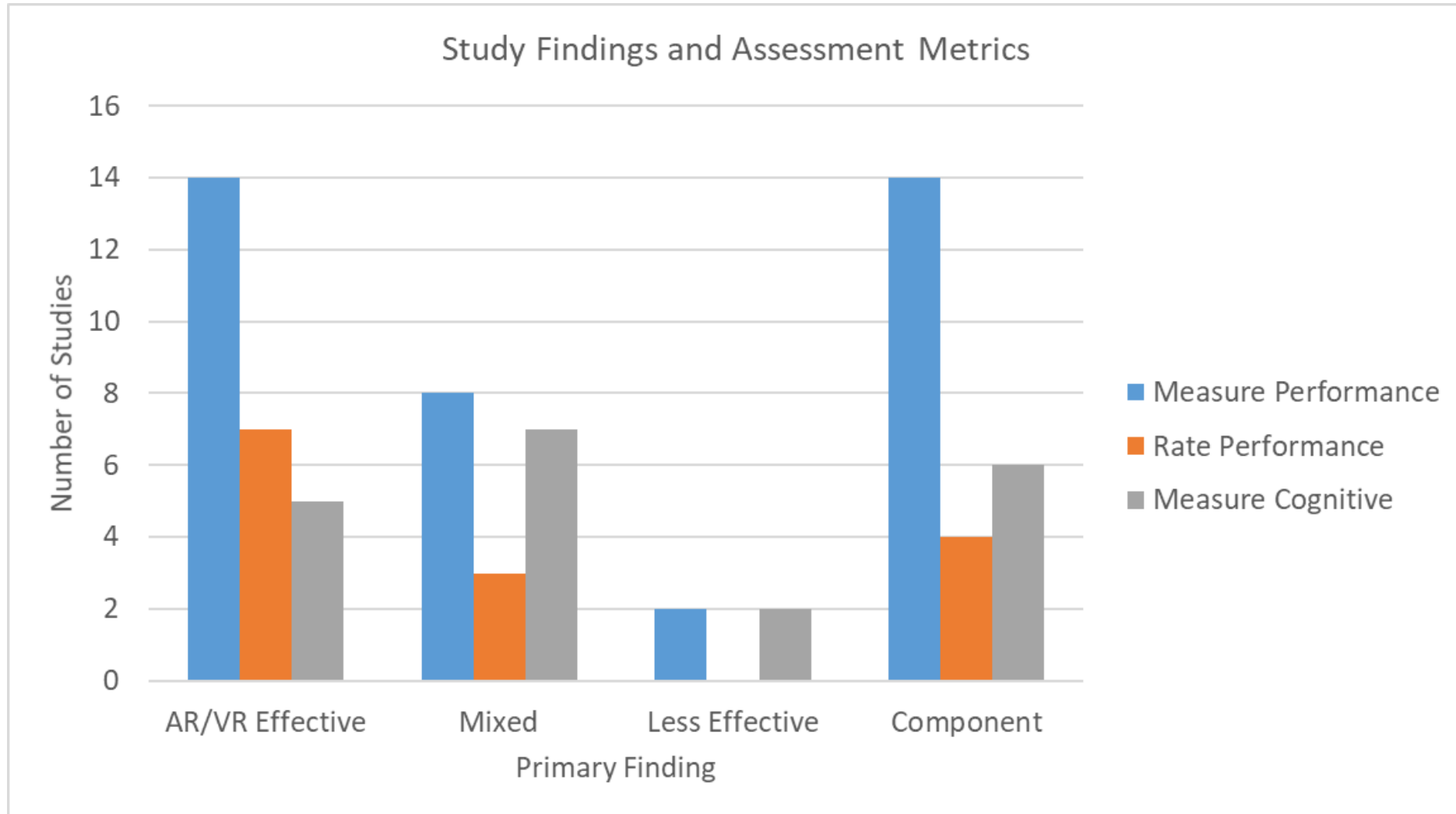
Technology	N=64
Occluded HMD	32
Hand Tracking	31
Head Tracking	24
Computer Monitor Display	18
See-through HMD	14
Tracking of equipment	12
Handheld tablet or Phone	7

Gaps
(Low Frequency)

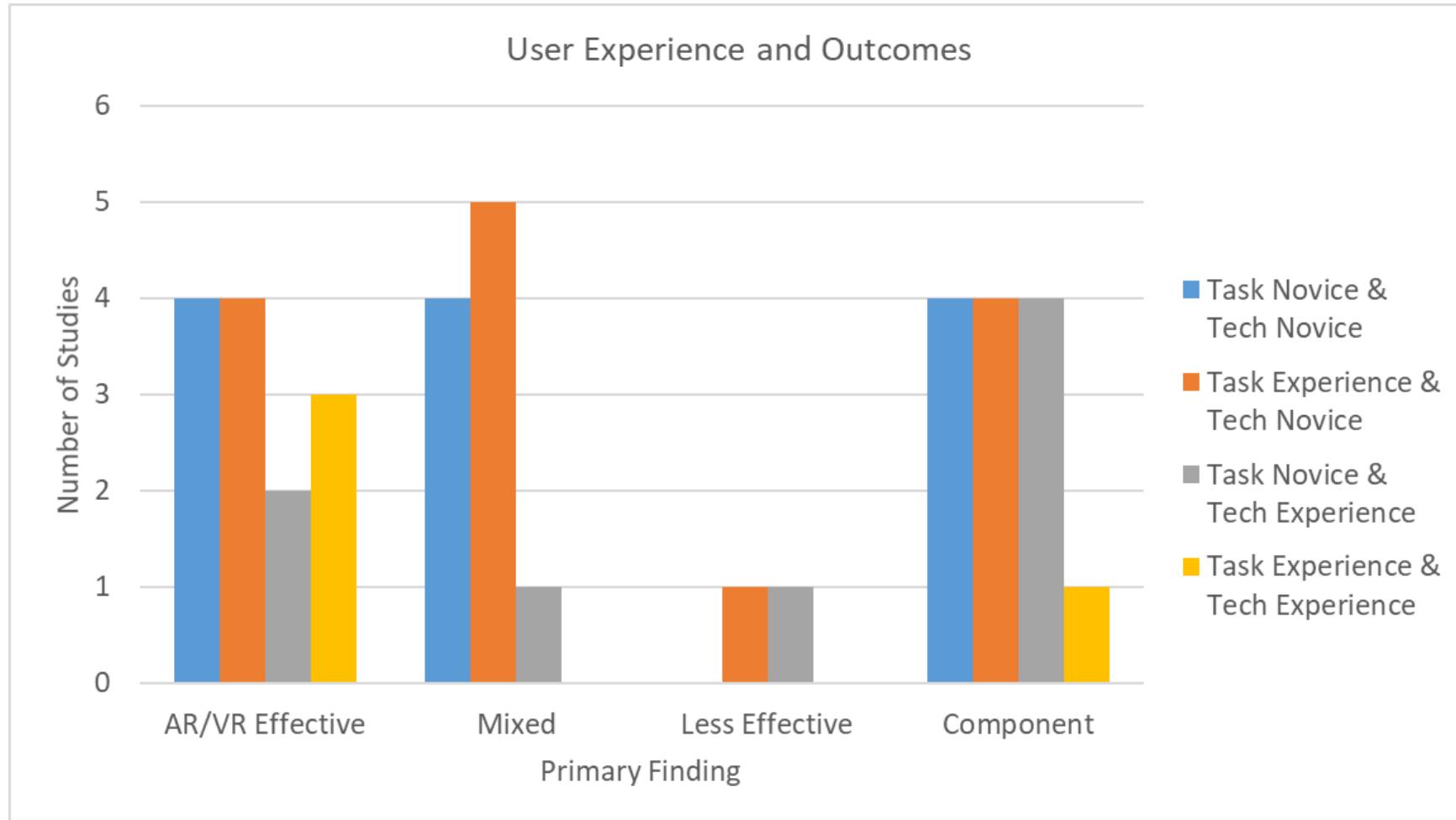
Technology	N=64
Identification of environment	1
Haptic Feedback Gloves	1
Eye Tracking	1



How have studies assessed outcomes?



Influence of user's level of experience with the task and technology



26 studies did not clearly describe users' prior experience with technology or task



How can **occluded head mounted visual displays** be incorporated into training with the inclusion of **automated feedback**?

↓
Knowledge base returns 8 studies, nuance to findings:

- 2 studies comparing VR to traditional
 - Immersive VR outperformed conventional training on transfer tests
 - Developmental VR training effective, but not as effective as traditional
- 4 studies comparing VR features:
 - Matching sensory stimulation with feedback influences effectiveness (2)
 - Intelligent tutoring capabilities improve training outcomes
 - Types of locomotion in VR influences usability and performance
- 2 studies describe benefits of VR Training
 - VR training can save costs and enhance safety
 - Effectiveness of training driven by usability, presence, and usefulness

Queries identify relevant information for user's specific needs

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