The Effects of Virtualization on Connectedness, Presence, and Immersion:

A Mixed-Methods Comparison of Real, Mixed, and Virtual Environments



Niklas Groffner (Author and Presenter)

Faculty of Computer Science

and Business Information Systems

University of Applied Sciences Würzburg-Schweinfurt

Würzburg, Germany

Email: niklas.groffner@study.thws.de





 Master's Graduate in Digital Business Systems

Faculty of Computer Science and Business Information Systems

University of Applied Sciences Würzburg-Schweinfurt

Research Focus:
Socioinformatics and
Digital Ethics





Niklas Groffner



niklas.groffner@outlook.de

Theory on Kr



- Extended Reality (XR): Includes VR, AR, MR (Malterer, 2023)
- VR: Complete immersion in virtual worlds (Dörner et al.,
- AR: Digital overlay of the real world (Dörner et al., 2019)
- MR: Combination of real and virtual elements (Efe, 2022)

Theoretical constructs

- Connectedness (Watts et al., 2022a)
 - With oneself
 - With others
 - With the world
- Presence (Slater & Wilbur, 1997)
 - Feeling of actual being there
- Immersion (Witmer & Singer, 1998)
 - Psychological involvement in an environment





Synergy of concepts

- Immersion can increase presence (Mütterlein, 2018; Servotte et al., 2020)
- Presence and immersion strengthen connectedness (McCreery et al., 2013; Young et al., 2022)



Methodological approach

Mixed methods approach

- Combination of qualitative and quantitative methods
- Goal: Comprehensive analysis of presence, immersion and connectedness

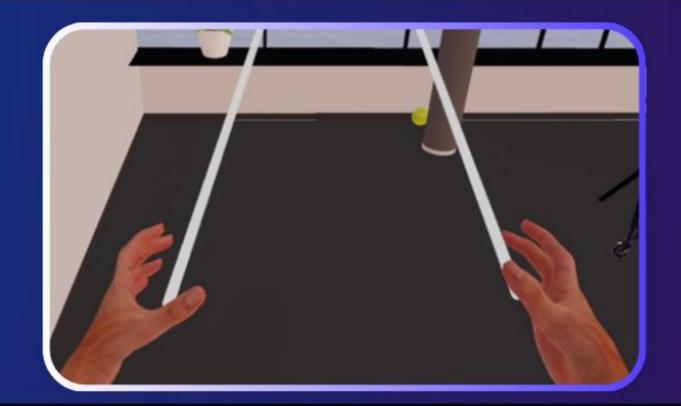
Hypotheses

- H₀: Degree of virtualisation (reality, MR, VR) has no influence on perceived connectedness
- H₁: A higher degree of virtualisation reduces the perceived connectedness

Qualitative methodology

- Tasks: Find tennis balls, look at paintings, water plants
- Questions: Theory- & questionnaire-based
- Sample: 5 test subjects Aim: Survey of the perception of presence, immersion & connectedness







Quantitative methodology

- Experiment: Reality (Reflection), MR (First Encounter), VR (First Contact)
- Questionnaires: WCS (connectedness), SUS (presence), Tcha-Tokey (immersion)
- Analysis: Shapiro-Wilk, t-test, Wilcoxon test
- Aim: Hypothesis testing





Results

- Qualitative results:
 - Connectedness decreases with increasing virtualization
 - Presence and immersion vary individually
- Quantitative results:
 - Significantly higher connectedness in reality
 - No significant differences between MR and VR



Interpetation Connectedness



- Self-Connectedness: Enhanced connection through sensory feedback and altered self-perception.
- Connectedness with Others: Real environments enhance social feelings.

Connectedness with the World: Real environments enhance connection through sensory and authentic experiences.



Implications

Theory

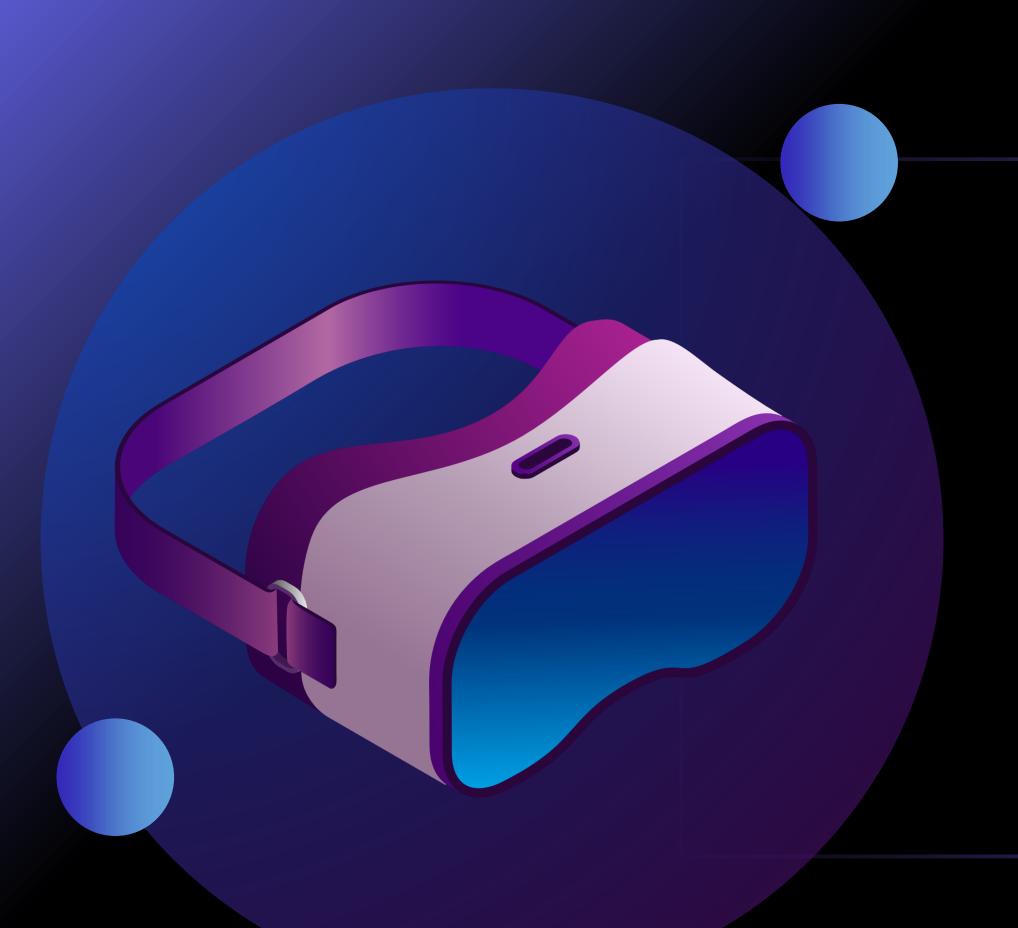
Physical interactions promote connectedness, virtualisation influences connectedness

Education

Favour real interactions, supplement VR/MR in a targeted manner (Carruth, 2017)

Industry

Emotional well-being could be impaired by VR/MR (Voštinár et al., 2021)



Limitations

- Scenarios not XR-inclusive
- Measuring instrument not XR-specific
- Non-uniform scenarios

Future research

• Eliminating limitations Research on real operating conditions