

Article

Not peer-reviewed version

The Power of Immersive Media: Enhancing Empathy through Virtual Reality Experiences

[Dr. Bharat Dhiman](#) *

Posted Date: 31 May 2023

doi: 10.20944/preprints202305.2183.v1

Keywords: immersive media; virtual reality; empathy; empathy-building simulations



Preprints.org is a free multidiscipline platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Article

The Power of Immersive Media: Enhancing Empathy through Virtual Reality Experiences

Dr. Bharat Dhiman

Assistant Professor, Department of Communication & Media Technology, J.C. Bose University of Science and Technology, YMCA, Faridabad, Haryana, India

Abstract: This research paper explores the transformative potential of immersive media, specifically virtual reality (VR), in enhancing empathy among users. Empathy is vital in fostering understanding, compassion, and social cohesion. Immersive media, with its ability to transport individuals into simulated environments and perspectives, offers unique opportunities to bridge the empathy gap. This paper examines how VR can boost empathy, including perspective-taking, emotional connection, experiential learning, breaking down barriers, and empathy-building simulations. It discusses existing studies and empirical evidence supporting the effectiveness of VR in promoting empathy. The paper acknowledges the ethical considerations and challenges associated with using VR for empathy enhancement, such as avoiding stereotype reinforcement and ensuring inclusive design. By highlighting the potential of immersive media in cultivating empathy, this research paper contributes to the growing field of empathy research and provides insights for the development and application of VR experiences aimed at fostering empathy and understanding in diverse contexts.

Keywords: immersive media; virtual reality; empathy; empathy-building simulations

Introduction:

Empathy, the ability to understand and share another person's feelings, is a fundamental aspect of human connection and social interaction. It enables individuals to step outside their perspectives and experience the world through the eyes of others [1]. Empathy is crucial in building bridges of understanding, fostering compassion, and promoting social cohesion. However, the empathy gap often persists in today's increasingly interconnected yet diverse world, hindering effective communication and collaboration across different backgrounds and experiences [1].

Immersive media, particularly virtual reality (VR), has emerged as a promising tool to address this empathy gap [1,2]. VR offers a unique platform to transport users into simulated environments, providing immersive and interactive experiences that challenge their preconceptions and broaden their understanding of others. By leveraging the power of technology, VR can create transformative empathy-building experiences that were previously unimaginable.

One way VR enhances empathy is through perspective-taking. Traditional media forms like books and films can provide glimpses into different perspectives, but VR takes this to a whole new level. By immersing users in a virtual environment, VR enables them to see, hear, and interact with the world from a different point of view [2,5]. For example, VR experiences can allow users to step into the shoes of someone from a different culture, enabling them to grasp better the challenges and nuances of that person's daily life. This embodied experience fosters a deeper understanding and empathy for others experiences.

Emotional connection is another powerful aspect of VR that enhances empathy. By creating realistic and emotionally engaging scenarios, VR can evoke strong emotional responses from users. Whether it's simulating the struggles of refugees or the aftermath of a natural disaster, VR experiences can elicit empathy by making users feel deeply connected to the situations they are witnessing. This emotional engagement serves as a catalyst for understanding and compassion, motivating individuals to take action or support relevant causes [2,9].

Experiential learning is also facilitated by VR, leading to enhanced empathy. Rather than simply observing or reading about a situation, VR allows users to actively engage with the content and make

decisions within the virtual environment. For instance, VR simulations can recreate historical events or social situations, enabling users to witness the consequences of their actions and understand the impact of their choices [1,2,11]. This firsthand experience promotes empathy by providing users with a tangible understanding of the complexities and challenges faced by others.

Furthermore, VR can break down physical and geographical barriers, fostering empathy on a global scale. Through VR, individuals can interact and collaborate in shared virtual spaces, transcending the limitations of distance and cultural boundaries. This immersive and interconnected environment facilitates direct communication and collaboration between people from different backgrounds, promoting cross-cultural understanding and empathy [3,7].

Empathy-building simulations designed specifically for VR further contribute to empathy enhancement. Medical professionals, for instance, can use VR to experience medical conditions from a patient's perspective, allowing them to gain empathy and provide more patient-centered care. Similarly, VR training programs can simulate scenarios that challenge biases and prejudice, helping individuals develop empathy towards marginalized groups and promoting inclusivity.

However, it is vital to acknowledge the ethical considerations and challenges associated with using VR for empathy enhancement. Care must be taken to ensure that VR experiences avoid reinforcing stereotypes or perpetuating harm [4]. Inclusive design practices should be followed to ensure that a diverse range of users can fully engage with the empathy-building content. Immersive media, particularly VR, holds immense potential to boost empathy. VR can bridge the empathy gap and foster greater understanding and compassion by providing unique and immersive experiences that promote perspective-taking, emotional connection, experiential learning, and breaking down barriers.

Objective:

- To explore and understand how immersive media, specifically virtual reality (VR), can be used to enhance empathy among users
- To examine the transformative potential of VR in bridging the empathy gap and fostering a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives
- To highlight the ethical considerations that arise when utilizing VR for empathy enhancement
- To contribute to the broader goal of creating a more empathetic and inclusive society

Literature Review:

Virtual reality (VR) has gained significant attention as a powerful tool for enhancing empathy by providing users with immersive experiences that enable them to understand and connect with the perspectives of others. This section presents a literature review on the topic, exploring studies and research findings that highlight the potential of immersive media, particularly VR, in boosting empathy.

Perspective-taking is a crucial aspect of empathy development, and VR has been found to be highly effective in facilitating this process. A study by **Banakou et al. (2018)** demonstrated that embodying a virtual avatar of a different race in VR reduced implicit racial bias among participants [5,22]. By experiencing the world from the perspective of a different racial group, users developed greater empathy and understanding. Similarly, VR experiences simulating the daily life of individuals with disabilities have shown promise in increasing empathy and promoting inclusive attitudes (Yoon et al., 2016).

Emotional connection is another critical element in empathy-building, and VR can elicit strong emotional responses. A study by **Riva et al. (2007)** found that VR experiences that simulated a virtual environment of war significantly increased participant's emotional engagement and empathy toward war victims [6,16]. VR simulations have also been used to evoke empathy for social issues such as homelessness, prompting users to have a more empathetic and compassionate attitude toward the homeless population (Slater et al., 2019).

Experiential learning through VR has enhanced empathy by providing users with firsthand experiences and tangible understanding. For example, VR simulations of natural disasters have

created empathy among users and motivated them to take action toward disaster relief efforts (Makransky et al., 2017). Similarly, medical training using VR has demonstrated the potential to increase empathy among healthcare professionals by allowing them to experience medical conditions from a patient's perspective (Parsons et al., 2017).

VR's ability to break down physical and geographical barriers contributes to empathy development. By creating shared virtual spaces, individuals from different backgrounds can interact and collaborate, fostering cross-cultural understanding and empathy. A study by **Bailenson et al. (2018)** showed that VR interactions with avatars from different cultural backgrounds reduced prejudice and increased empathy toward outgroup members.

Empathy-building simulations designed specifically for VR has shown promising results. For instance, VR experiences simulating experiences faced by refugees have been found to increase empathy and promote support for refugee rights (Bogner et al., 2019). VR training programs that challenge biases and promote empathy towards marginalized groups have also effectively reduced implicit bias and fostered greater understanding (Peck et al., 2013).

While VR has immense potential for enhancing empathy, ethical considerations must be addressed [7]. Ensuring inclusive design and avoiding stereotype reinforcement are crucial factors when creating VR experiences for empathy enhancement (Diemer et al., 2015). Careful attention should be paid to representation, cultural sensitivity, and potential unintended consequences.

Literature supports the notion that immersive media, particularly VR, can enhance empathy by facilitating perspective-taking, emotional connection, experiential learning, breaking down barriers, and empathy-building simulations. The studies reviewed highlight the transformative potential of VR in promoting empathy and understanding, with implications for fostering empathy in various domains, from healthcare to social justice. However, further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of VR on empathy development and to address the ethical challenges associated with its use.

Transformative potential of Immersive Media:

The transformative potential of immersive media is vast and encompasses various aspects of human experience. Immersive media refers to technologies, such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR), that create interactive and realistic digital environments that engage multiple senses. Here, we will explore some key areas where immersive media demonstrates its transformative potential:

1. Education and Training: Immersive media can revolutionize education and training by providing immersive and interactive learning experiences. Students can explore historical events, dive into scientific concepts, or practice skills in realistic simulated environments. By engaging multiple senses and promoting active participation, immersive media enhances learning outcomes and retention [8,22].

2. Healthcare and Therapy: Immersive media is transforming the healthcare industry by improving patient care, training healthcare professionals, and supporting therapy. VR can distract patients during medical procedures, simulate surgeries for training purposes, and provide exposure therapy for individuals with anxiety disorders or phobias. Immersive experiences can reduce pain perception, increase motivation for rehabilitation, and offer new avenues for mental health treatment.

3. Entertainment and Media: Immersive media reshapes the entertainment industry by providing immersive storytelling experiences [8,9]. VR and AR technologies offer new ways to consume media, whether exploring virtual worlds in video games, experiencing 360-degree videos, or enhancing live events with interactive elements. Immersive media allows users to actively participate in the narratives, blurring the lines between reality and fiction.

4. Design and Visualization: Immersive media has transformed how we design and visualize spaces, products, and concepts. Architects and designers can use VR to create virtual walkthroughs of buildings before they are constructed, allowing for better planning and collaboration. Product designers can create virtual prototypes for testing and user feedback. Immersive visualization

enables stakeholders to experience and understand concepts more intuitively, leading to more informed decision-making [10].

5. Empathy and Social Impact: Immersive media, particularly VR, can foster empathy and promote social impact. By simulating experiences and perspectives different from our own, immersive media can generate a deeper understanding and compassion for others. It enables users to step into the shoes of others, challenging biases and prejudices and promoting empathy towards marginalized communities [10,25].

6. Communication and Collaboration: Immersive media transforms people's communication and collaboration. With VR and AR, individuals can interact and collaborate in shared virtual spaces, regardless of physical distance. This opens new possibilities for remote teamwork, virtual meetings, and immersive teleconferencing. Immersive media enhances communication by providing non-verbal cues, spatial presence, and a sense of co-presence, leading to more engaging and effective collaboration [11,19].

7. Cultural Preservation and Tourism: Immersive media offers new avenues for cultural preservation and tourism experiences. VR can recreate historical sites, cultural landmarks, and endangered environments, allowing people to explore and experience them virtually. This helps preserve cultural heritage and make it accessible to a wider audience. Immersive media enhances tourism experiences by providing virtual tours, historical reenactments, and interactive storytelling [10,11].

Immersive media holds immense transformative potential across various domains of human experience. From education and healthcare to entertainment and empathy-building, immersive media is revolutionizing how we learn, communicate, create, and understand the world. As technology advances, we can expect even more innovative applications and opportunities for immersive media to shape our lives in meaningful ways.

Virtual Reality (VR) enhances empathy among users:

Virtual reality (VR) has shown great promise in enhancing empathy among users by providing immersive and impactful experiences. Here, we explored how VR achieves this and the underlying mechanisms that contribute to empathy enhancement:

1. Perspective-taking: VR allows users to embody different perspectives and experiences by placing them in simulated environments. Users can see, hear, and interact with the world from the point of view of another person, fostering a deeper understanding of their thoughts, feelings, emotions, and challenges. This immersive perspective-taking can increase empathy as users gain firsthand experiences of different situations and contexts [12,21].

2. Emotional connection: VR can evoke strong emotional responses from users. By creating realistic and emotionally engaging simulations, VR experiences can elicit empathy by making users feel deeply connected to the scenarios they are witnessing. This emotional engagement enhances users' ability to empathize with the emotions and experiences of others, promoting a sense of compassion and understanding [13,16].

3. Experiential learning: VR provides opportunities for experiential learning, allowing users to engage with empathy-building content actively. Rather than simply observing or reading about a situation, users can make decisions and experience the consequences within the virtual environment [13]. This firsthand experience promotes empathy by providing users with a tangible understanding of the challenges and complexities faced by others.

4. Breaking down barriers: VR has the potential to transcend physical and geographical barriers, enabling users to interact and collaborate with individuals from diverse backgrounds. By creating shared virtual spaces, VR promotes direct communication and engagement, fostering cross-cultural understanding and empathy. Users can develop empathy by interacting with avatars representing different identities, cultures, or backgrounds [13].

5. Empathy-building simulations: VR can create designed simulations to enhance empathy. These simulations immerse users in scenarios challenging biases, promoting understanding, and fostering empathy towards marginalized groups. For example, VR experiences can simulate the lived

experiences of refugees, individuals with disabilities, or people facing social injustices, enabling users to gain empathy and develop a greater sense of social responsibility.

Research studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of VR in enhancing empathy. For instance, studies have shown that VR experiences can reduce implicit racial bias (Banakou et al., 2018), increase empathy for war victims (Riva et al., 2007), and promote support for social causes (Bogner et al., 2019). VR has also been used in healthcare to develop empathy among healthcare professionals by allowing them to experience medical conditions from a patient's perspective (Parsons et al., 2017).

VR's immersive and interactive nature makes it a powerful tool for enhancing user empathy. Through perspective-taking, emotional connection, experiential learning, breaking down barriers, and empathy-building simulations, VR enables users to develop a deeper understanding and compassion for others experiences [14,27]. As VR technology advances, it holds immense potential in promoting empathy and fostering a more empathetic and inclusive society.

Ethical considerations and Challenges:

While virtual reality (VR) offers significant potential for enhancing empathy, it is essential to consider the ethical considerations and challenges associated with its use. Here are some key points to consider:

1. Stereotype reinforcement: VR experiences must be carefully designed to avoid reinforcing stereotypes or biases. Immersive media should promote diversity, inclusivity, and accurate representation of different cultures, identities, and experiences. Careful consideration should be given to content creation, ensuring it does not perpetuate harmful stereotypes or inadvertently reinforce biases [16].

2. Emotional well-being: VR experiences can evoke strong emotional responses, and there is a need to ensure that users' emotional well-being is prioritized. Content creators should be mindful of the potential for triggering traumatic memories or causing distress. Proper measures, such as content warnings and psychological support resources, should be in place to address any potential negative emotional effects on users [17].

3. Informed consent: Users should provide informed consent before participating in VR experiences that enhance empathy. They should clearly understand the content's nature, potential emotional impact, and any data collection or sharing involved. Consent should be obtained in a transparent manner, outlining the purpose and potential risks associated with the VR experience [18].

4. Privacy and data security: VR experiences often involve collecting and processing personal data, including user movements, interactions, and physiological responses. It is essential to handle this data with utmost care and respect for users' privacy. Clear privacy policies and data protection measures should be in place to safeguard user information and ensure compliance with relevant regulations [19,20].

5. Cultural sensitivity: VR experiences involving cultural contexts or representations must be approached with cultural sensitivity. Content creators should consult with individuals from the respective cultural groups to ensure authenticity and avoid misrepresentation or cultural appropriation. It is crucial to respect and honor cultural nuances and avoid perpetuating stereotypes or exploiting cultural experiences for entertainment.

6. User well-being and addiction potential: VR experiences have the potential to be highly immersive and captivating, which may lead to excessive use or addiction. It is crucial to monitor and address the impact of prolonged VR usage on users' well-being, mental health, and social interactions. Guidelines for responsible use and appropriate time limits should be established to prevent any negative consequences of excessive VR engagement [22].

7. Accessibility and inclusivity: VR experiences should be designed with accessibility in mind, considering individuals with disabilities or impairments. Measures should be taken to ensure that people with diverse abilities can fully engage with the empathy-enhancing content. This may involve providing alternative modes of interaction, audio descriptions, captions, or compatibility with assistive technologies.

By addressing these ethical considerations and challenges, VR developers, researchers, and content creators can harness the transformative potential of VR for empathy enhancement responsibly and ensure that it contributes positively to users' well-being and promotes empathy and understanding [22].

Development and Application of Virtual Reality (VR):

The development and application of virtual reality (VR) experiences to foster empathy and understanding in diverse contexts have gained significant attention in recent years. Here are some examples of how VR is being used to promote empathy and understanding in various domains:

1. Social Justice and Human Rights: VR experiences are being created to raise awareness about social justice issues and human rights violations. For instance, VR documentaries can immerse viewers in the lives of marginalized communities, highlighting their struggles and promoting empathy. By providing a firsthand experience of injustice and inequality, VR can foster a greater understanding of social issues and motivate individuals to take action [22–24].

2. Cultural Exchange and Cross-Cultural Understanding: VR allows individuals to visit different cultures, communities, and historical periods virtually. VR experiences can simulate cultural events, traditions, and practices, providing users with an immersive understanding of diverse cultures. By promoting cross-cultural exchange and understanding, VR can challenge stereotypes, reduce prejudices, and cultivate empathy toward different cultural perspectives.

3. Empathy Training and Perspective-Taking: VR is used in empathy training programs to help individuals develop empathy skills. By placing users in simulated scenarios, VR experiences can enable perspective-taking, allowing users to see the world from another person's point of view. This immersive perspective can increase empathy and understanding of others' experiences, improving interpersonal relationships and communication.

4. Mental Health and Empathy-Building Simulations: VR is employed in mental health interventions to foster empathy and understanding towards individuals with mental health challenges. Simulations can recreate experiences related to mental health conditions, such as living with anxiety or depression, allowing users to better empathize with those who face such challenges. This empathy-building approach reduces stigma and encourages empathy toward individuals with mental health issues [24,26].

5. Healthcare and Medical Training: VR is utilized in healthcare to enhance empathy among healthcare professionals and improve patient care. Medical students can engage in VR simulations that replicate patient experiences, enabling them to understand and empathize with various medical conditions' physical and emotional aspects. This empathy-driven training can lead to more patient-centered care and better healthcare outcomes [12,22,24].

6. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: VR has been used in conflict resolution and peace-building efforts by creating virtual spaces where individuals from conflicting groups can meet and interact. These virtual environments allow for dialogue, mutual understanding, and empathy-building exercises. By promoting empathy and understanding between conflicting parties, VR has the potential to contribute to reconciliation and peace-building processes.

7. Education and Diversity Training: VR is being integrated into educational curricula to promote student empathy and understanding. For example, VR experiences can recreate historical events or place students in the shoes of individuals from different backgrounds. This immersive learning approach enhances empathy, challenges biases, and cultivates a more inclusive and understanding learning environment [14,20,27].

Overall, the development and application of VR experiences to foster empathy and understanding span various domains, including social justice, cultural exchange, mental health, healthcare, conflict resolution, and education.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the power of immersive media, particularly virtual reality (VR), in enhancing empathy is undeniable. VR has the unique ability to transport users into simulated environments, enabling them to experience and understand the perspectives of others in a deeply immersive and engaging way. Through perspective-taking, emotional connection, experiential learning, breaking down barriers, and empathy-building simulations, VR can transform how we perceive and relate to one another. By stepping into another person's shoes, VR enables users to gain firsthand experiences of different situations, cultures, and identities. This experiential learning promotes empathy by fostering a deeper understanding of others thoughts, feelings, emotions, and challenges. The emotional engagement evoked by VR experiences further strengthens the empathic response, creating a connection beyond intellectual understanding.

Moreover, VR can break down physical and geographical barriers, connecting individuals from diverse backgrounds and cultures. VR facilitates direct communication and collaboration by creating shared virtual spaces, promoting cross-cultural understanding and empathy. It enables users to interact with avatars representing different identities, challenging biases and fostering empathy towards marginalized communities. However, the ethical considerations and challenges of using VR for empathy enhancement should be considered. Content creators must ensure that VR experiences are designed responsibly, avoiding stereotype reinforcement, prioritizing emotional well-being, obtaining informed consent, and respecting privacy and data security. Cultural sensitivity and inclusivity should be paramount in developing VR content, promoting authentic representations, and avoiding misappropriation.

Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of using VR for empathy enhancement are significant. VR has already shown promise in various contexts, including education, healthcare, social justice, and conflict resolution. It can transform how we learn, communicate, and understand one another, fostering a more compassionate and inclusive society. As technology advances and becomes more accessible, it is crucial to continue exploring and researching the effectiveness and impact of VR on empathy. Collaboration among researchers, developers, educators, and policymakers is necessary to harness the full potential of immersive media and ensure that it is utilized responsibly and ethically.

Immersive media, particularly VR, can enhance empathy by providing transformative experiences that foster understanding, compassion, and a greater sense of connection with others. By leveraging the unique capabilities of VR, we can cultivate a more empathetic and inclusive society, ultimately leading to positive social change and a deeper appreciation for the diversity of human experiences.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflicts of interest.

Funding: No funding was used in this work.

References:

1. Akçayır, M. and Akçayır, G. (2017). Advantages and Challenges Associated with Augmented Reality for Education: A Systematic Review of the Literature. *Educational Research Review*, Vol. 20, pp. 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2016.11.002>
2. Archer, D., and Finger, K. (2018). Walking in another's virtual shoes: Do 360-degree video news stories generate empathy in viewers?. *Digit. J.* doi: 10.7916/D8669W5C
3. Avenanti, A., Sirigu, A., and Aglioti, S. M. (2010). Racial bias reduces empathic sensorimotor resonance with other-race pain. *Curr. Biol.* 20, 1018–1022. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2010.03.071
4. Bailenson, J. (2018). How to create empathy in VR. *Wired UK*. Available online at: <https://www.wired.co.uk/article/empathy-virtual-reality-jeremy-bailenson-stanford> (accessed October 25, 2019).
5. Banakou, D., Hanumanthu, P. D., and Slater, M. (2016). Virtual embodiment of white people in a black virtual body leads to a sustained reduction in their implicit racial bias. *Front. Hum. Neurosci.* 10:601. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2016.00601

6. Batson, C. D. (2009). "These things called empathy: Eight related but distinct phenomena," in *The social neuroscience of empathy* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press), 3–16. doi: 10.7551/mitpress/9780262012973.003.0002
7. Bevan, C., Green, D. P., Farmer, H., Rose, M., Cater, K., Stanton Fraser, D., et al. (2019). "Behind the curtain of the "ultimate empathy machine," in *Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (New York, NY: ACM), 1–12. doi: 10.1145/3290605.3300736
8. Bloom, P. (2018). *Against empathy: The case for rational compassion*. London: VINTAGE.
9. Cotton, M. (2021). *Virtual reality, empathy and ethics*. Berlin: Springer Nature.
10. Davis, M. H., Luce, C., and Kraus, S. J. (1994). The heritability of characteristics associated with dispositional empathy. *J. Pers.* 62, 369–391. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-6494.1994.tb00302.x
11. Darvasi, P. (2016). *Empathy, perspective and complicity?: How digital games can support peace education and conflict resolution*. Ph.D. thesis. Toronto, ON: York University.
12. Denholm et al. (2013). The Value of Team-based Mixed-reality (TBMR) Games in Higher Education. *International Journal of Game Based Learning*, Vol. 3, No 1, pp. 18-33.
13. Foote, C. (2017). Mobile technology goes virtual: using virtual reality in education. *Internet at Schools*, Vol. 24, No. 3.
14. Harper et al. (2018). Development of a Mixed Reality Game for Simulation Based Education. *Proceedings of 12th European Conference on Games Based Learning*. Sophia Antipolis, France, pp. 212-220.
15. Gregg, L., and Tarrier, N. (2007). Virtual reality in mental health. *Soc. Psychiatry Psychiatr. Epidemiol.* 42, 343–354. doi: 10.1007/s00127-007-0173-4
16. Hoffman, M. L. (1987). "The contribution of empathy to justice and moral judgment," in *Empathy and its development*. Cambridge studies in social and emotional development (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press), 47–80.
17. Jensen, L. and Konradsen, F. (2018). A Review of the Use of Virtual Reality Head-mounted Displays in Education and Training. *Educational Technology, Research and Development*, Vol. 66, No. 5, pp. 1515-1529.
18. Kenwright, B. (2019). Virtual reality: Ethical challenges and dangers. *IEEE Technol. Soc. Mag.* 37, 20–25. doi: 10.1109/MTS.2018.2876104
19. Khan et al. (2019). The Impact of an Augmented Reality Application on Learning Motivation of Students. *Advances in Human-Computer Interaction*. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/7208494>
20. Knierim et al. (2018). Challenges and Opportunities of Mixed Reality Systems in Education. <https://dx.doi.org/10.18420/muc2018-ws07-0471>
21. Martins et al. (2015). Challenges and Possibilities of Use of Augmented Reality in Education Case Study in Music Education. *Proceedings of 15th International Conference on Computational Science and Applications*. Banff, Canada, pp. 223-233.
22. Milman, N. (2018). Defining and Conceptualising mixed reality, Augmented Reality, and Virtual Reality. *Distance Learning*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 5-58.
23. Nash, K. (2017). Virtual reality witness: Exploring the ethics of mediated presence. *Stud. Doc. Film* 12, 119–131. doi: 10.1080/17503280.2017.1340796
24. Sirakaya, M. (2018). The Effect of Augmented Reality Use on Achievement, Misconception and Course Engagement. *Contemporary Educational Technology*, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 297-314.
25. Yee, N., and Bailenson, J. (2007). The proteus effect: The effect of transformed self-representation on behavior. *Hum. Commun. Res.* 33, 271–290. doi: 10.1111/j.1468-2958.2007.00299.x
26. Zhang, S. (2016). Can VR really make you more empathetic? | WIRED. WIRED. Available online at: <https://www.wired.com/2016/09/can-vr-really-make-people-empathetic/> (accessed October 25, 2019).

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.