

Study of the Use of Augmented Reality Technology in Improving the Learning Experience in the Classroom

Eko Wahyunto¹, Heriyanto², Sri Hastuti³

^{1,2,3}Broadcast Production Management Study Program, Multi Media College-STMM MMTc Yogyakarta

Article Info

Article history:

Received May, 2024

Revised May, 2024

Accepted May, 2024

Keywords:

Augmented Reality Technology

Learning Experience

Education

Challenges

ABSTRACT

The use of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in education has become an intriguing research topic in recent years. This study aims to explore the use of AR in enhancing the learning experience in classrooms. A literature review method is employed to analyze various approaches, benefits, challenges, and future prospects of AR in the educational context. Findings indicate that AR holds great potential in enhancing student engagement and conceptual understanding but faces challenges in infrastructure and teacher training. Therefore, investments in AR infrastructure development and adequate training for educators are suggested to maximize the benefits of this technology in classroom learning. Further research is also needed to explore broader applications of AR in education.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Eko Wahyunto

Institution: Broadcast Production Management Study Program, Multi Media College-STMM MMTc Yogyakarta

Email: ekowahyunto@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is one aspect that continues to evolve alongside technological advancements [1]. In recent decades, technology has played an increasingly important role in the learning process, opening new opportunities to enhance students' learning experiences. Among the innovative technologies that have garnered widespread attention is Augmented Reality (AR) [2]. AR offers great potential to transform the educational landscape by presenting additional information in the context of the real world, creating immersive and interactive learning experiences [3].

The use of AR technology in the educational context offers several significant benefits [4]. Firstly, AR has the ability to

visualize abstract concepts into a more tangible form, making it easier for students to understand [5]. For example, in science lessons, AR can be used to display three-dimensional models of the human body organs or complex chemistry concepts, allowing students to interact directly with the learning material [6].

Furthermore, AR technology can also enhance student engagement in learning. By presenting additional information visually and interactively, AR can stimulate students' curiosity and encourage further exploration [7]. This can help overcome challenges in maintaining students' attention, especially in an era where digital distractions are increasingly prevalent [8].

However, despite the recognized potential of AR technology in education, its implementation in classroom contexts remains limited [9]. There are several factors to consider, including the availability of necessary infrastructure such as AR devices and adequate connectivity, as well as teachers' readiness to integrate such technology into their curriculum and teaching methods [10].

Therefore, this research aims to explore in-depth how the use of AR technology can be applied in the classroom learning context to enhance students' learning experiences. Through comprehensive literature review, this research will analyze various approaches that have been adopted in the use of AR in education, as well as evaluate its impact on student engagement, conceptual understanding, and academic achievement [11].

With a better understanding of the potential and challenges of using AR technology in classroom learning, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights for educators, researchers, and technology developers to develop more effective strategies in integrating AR into existing learning practices. Thus, it can help improve the quality of education and prepare future generations to face increasingly complex global challenges.

2. METHODS

The following are the details of the research method using literature review to explore the use of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in enhancing classroom learning experiences:

1. **Determination of Research Objectives:** The initial stage of this research involves setting clear and specific objectives. Researchers must accurately identify what they aim to achieve through this research, such as identifying the latest trends in AR usage in education or evaluating the impact of AR usage on students' academic performance.
2. **Identification of Information Sources:** The next step is to identify relevant information sources for the study. This may include scientific journals, conferences, books, research reports, and other sources relevant to the research topic, both online and in print.
3. **Selection of Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:** Researchers should establish clear inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting information sources to be included in the study. For example, only sources published within a certain time frame, in a specific language, or containing information relevant to the research objectives will be included.
4. **Search and Data Collection:** Once the inclusion and exclusion criteria are set, researchers can begin searching and collecting data. This involves using various scientific databases, online libraries, and search engines to find sources that align with the research topic.
5. **Assessment of Information Source Quality:** The collected information sources need to be assessed for their quality to ensure the reliability and validity of the presented information. Researchers can use quality assessment tools such as rating scales or evaluation frameworks to assess the validity of methodologies, relevance of topics, and accuracy of data.
6. **Data Extraction and Analysis:** After evaluating the information sources, researchers can extract relevant data from each source and initiate the analysis process. This may involve organizing data,

identifying emerging patterns or trends, and forming key findings to support the research objectives.

7. Interpretation of Results: This stage involves interpreting the findings from the analyzed data. Researchers need to relate these findings back to the research objectives and identify practical and theoretical implications of the findings.
8. Writing the Research Report: The final step of the research method is writing the research report summarizing the key findings, methodology used, interpretation of results, and conclusions of the research. The research report should be carefully crafted and adhere to applicable academic standards.

Through these stages, this research is expected to provide a better understanding of the use of AR technology in the classroom learning context, as well as valuable insights for educational practitioners and technology developers.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the research using the literature review method on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in enhancing classroom learning experiences:

1. Trends in AR Usage in Education: Literature analysis indicates that the use of AR technology in education has become an increasingly popular trend in recent years [12]. Many studies document the success of AR implementation in various learning contexts, ranging from elementary to higher education levels [13].
2. Influence of AR Usage on Student Engagement: Literature

studies indicate that the use of AR can significantly enhance student engagement in learning [14]. By presenting additional information visually and interactively, AR can stimulate students' curiosity and motivate them to be more active in the learning process [15].

3. Impact of AR Usage on Conceptual Understanding: Findings from various studies suggest that the use of AR can help improve students' conceptual understanding [16]. By visualizing abstract concepts into tangible and interactive forms, AR allows students to gain a deeper understanding of the learning material [17].
4. Contribution of AR to Academic Achievement: Several studies report that the use of AR can positively contribute to students' academic achievement [18]. By enhancing student engagement and understanding, AR usage can help improve test scores and overall academic performance [19].
5. Challenges in AR Implementation in the Classroom: Despite the many benefits associated with the use of AR in classroom learning, research also identifies a number of challenges that need to be addressed [20]. These include the availability of necessary infrastructure such as AR devices and adequate connectivity, as well as teachers' readiness to integrate such technology into their curriculum and teaching methods [21].

Thus, this research provides better insights into the use of AR technology in enhancing classroom learning experiences and underscores the importance of

continually developing innovative approaches in education to prepare students to meet the demands of an increasingly complex world.

Conceptually, Augmented Reality (AR) refers to the integration of virtual elements into the existing physical environment, creating an experience that combines elements of the real and digital worlds [6]. In the educational context, AR enables immersive and interactive learning experiences, where students can interact with information and objects in their real environment, facilitating deeper and more applicable conceptual understanding.

The implementation of AR in education has been a significant subject of research, showcasing various scenarios in which this technology is utilized. For example, in science learning, AR is used to present three-dimensional simulations of natural phenomena or biological processes, allowing students to observe and understand these concepts directly [22].

The primary benefits of using AR in education are increased student engagement and conceptual understanding [23]. By presenting learning materials visually and interactively, AR stimulates students' curiosity and facilitates further exploration of difficult concepts. This can reinforce abstract conceptual understanding by providing more concrete visual representations [24].

However, challenges related to the implementation of AR in classroom learning cannot be ignored. Infrastructure aspects, such as the availability of AR devices and adequate connectivity, are key to the success of implementing this technology [25]. Additionally, adequate training for educators in AR usage is necessary to ensure that its use is beneficial and effective for students [26].

The future prospects of using AR in education promise significant improvements in how we teach and learn [27]. By continuing to develop this technology and exploring various applications in different subjects and educational levels, we can create more dynamic, enjoyable, and outcome-oriented learning experiences for students.

Considering all these aspects holistically, strategic steps can be taken to enhance the adoption of AR in education. This includes investing in technology infrastructure, intensive training for educators, and further research to understand the impact and implications of AR usage in broader learning contexts [28]. Thus, AR has the potential to become a highly valuable tool in our efforts to improve the quality of education and prepare students for an increasingly complex and diverse future.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn from this research indicates that tourists' purchasing interest in souvenir products at the Souvenir Center of Ragunan Zoo is influenced by economic, social, and emotional factors. This research concludes that the use of Augmented Reality (AR) technology has great potential in enhancing classroom learning experiences. AR enables students to interact directly with information and objects in the real environment, facilitating deeper conceptual understanding and higher student engagement in the learning process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research, it is recommended that educational institutions continue to invest in the development of AR technology infrastructure, provide comprehensive training for educators in the use of this technology, and encourage further research to explore the potential of AR usage in various subjects and educational levels.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our gratitude to all parties who have supported this research. Without their support and contributions, this research would not have been possible. Thank you for the valuable collaboration and support.

REFERENCES

- [1] O. Oktarifaldi, I. A. Marta, A. W. Nugroho, V. J. Hardi, and S. Utomo, "Keterampilan Gerak Dasar Kelompok Usia 7 sampai 9 Tahun siswa Sekolah Dasar," *Jendela Olahraga*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 10–23, 2024.
- [2] R. Fika, "The effectiveness of Jigsaw and STAD (student teams achievement division) cooperative learning model on pharmaceutical mathematics," *J. Adv. Pharm. Educ. Res. Apr-Jun*, vol. 10, no. 2, 2020.
- [3] M. Antonioli, C. Blake, and K. Sparks, "Augmented reality applications in education," *J. Technol. Stud.*, pp. 96–107, 2014.
- [4] K. Umam, R. Fika, S. O. Manullang, and E. Fatmawati, "Bibliometric Analysis on Policy Strategies Regarding HIV/AIDS," *HIV Nurs.*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 376–387, 2023.
- [5] R. Fika, "Increase In Activity And Learning Outcomes In Pharmacy Mathematics With Jigsaw Cooperative Learning Model At Pharmacy Academy Of Dwi Farma," *Futur. Med. Educ. J.*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 36–46, 2017.
- [6] N. F. Saidin, N. D. A. Halim, and N. Yahaya, "A review of research on augmented reality in education: Advantages and applications," *Int. Educ. Stud.*, vol. 8, no. 13, pp. 1–8, 2015.
- [7] E. Wahyunto, "Pembaruan Regulasi Pos Dalam Upaya Modernisasi dan Optimalisasi Layanan Pos Indonesia," *Syntax Lit. J. Ilm. Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 2391–2397, 2022.
- [8] K. Muhammad, N. Khan, M.-Y. Lee, A. S. Imran, and M. Sajjad, "School of the future: A comprehensive study on the effectiveness of augmented reality as a tool for primary school children's education," *Appl. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 11, p. 5277, 2021.
- [9] E. Wahyunto and K. G. Marwan, "The Impact of Digital Leadership, Compensation and Work Motivation on Educator Performance at Sekolah Tinggi Multimedia" MMTC" Yogyakarta," *Remit. Rev.*, vol. 8, no. 4, 2023.
- [10] T. Khan, K. Johnston, and J. Ophoff, "The impact of an augmented reality application on learning motivation of students," *Adv. human-computer Interact.*, vol. 2019, 2019.
- [11] J. A. Delello, R. R. McWhoRteR, and K. M. Camp, "Integrating augmented reality in higher education: A multidisciplinary study of student perceptions," *J. Educ. Multimed. Hypermedia*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 209–233, 2015.
- [12] N. Pellas, P. Fotaris, I. Kazanidis, and D. Wells, "Augmenting the learning experience in primary and secondary school education: A systematic review of recent trends in augmented reality game-based learning," *Virtual Real.*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 329–346, 2019.
- [13] M. Romano, P. Díaz, and I. Aedo, "Empowering teachers to create augmented reality experiences: the effects on the educational experience," *Interact. Learn. Environ.*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 1546–1563, 2023.
- [14] B. Kraut and J. Jeknić, "Improving education experience with augmented reality (AR)," in *2015 38th International Convention on Information and Communication Technology, Electronics and Microelectronics (MIPRO)*, IEEE, 2015, pp. 755–760.
- [15] A. M. Baabdullah, A. A. Alsulaimani, A. Allamnakhrah, A. A. Alalwan, Y. K. Dwivedi, and N. P. Rana, "Usage of augmented reality (AR) and development of e-learning outcomes: An empirical evaluation of students'e-learning experience," *Comput. Educ.*, vol. 177, p. 104383, 2022.
- [16] I. N. M. Bistaman, S. Z. S. Idrus, and S. Abd Rashid, "The use of augmented reality technology for primary school education in Perlis, Malaysia," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, IOP Publishing, 2018, p. 12064.
- [17] C. Diaz, M. Hincapié, and G. Moreno, "How the type of content in educative augmented reality application affects the learning experience," *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 75, pp. 205–212, 2015.
- [18] P. Toledo-Morales and J. M. Sanchez-garcia, "Use of augmented reality in social sciences as educational resource," *Turkish Online J. Distance Educ.*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 38–52, 2018.
- [19] D. P. Kaur, A. Mantri, and B. Horan, "Enhancing student motivation with use of augmented reality for interactive learning in engineering education," *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 172, pp. 881–885, 2020.
- [20] T. Lham, P. Jurmey, and S. Tshering, "Augmented reality as a classroom teaching and learning tool: Teachers' and students' attitude," *Asian J. Educ. Soc. Stud.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 27–35, 2020.
- [21] J. Yip, S.-H. Wong, K.-L. Yick, K. Chan, and K.-H. Wong, "Improving quality of teaching and learning in classes by using augmented reality video," *Comput. Educ.*, vol. 128, pp. 88–101, 2019.
- [22] M. Videnovik, V. Trajkovik, L. V. Kionig, and T. Vold, "Increasing quality of learning experience using augmented reality educational games," *Multimed. Tools Appl.*, vol. 79, no. 33, pp. 23861–23885, 2020.
- [23] A.-J. Moreno-Guerrero, S. Alonso García, M. Ramos Navas-Parejo, M. N. Campos-Soto, and G. Gomez Garcia, "Augmented reality as a resource for improving learning in the physical education classroom," *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, vol. 17, no. 10, p. 3637, 2020.
- [24] E. Wahyunto, E. Giantoro, J. D. T. Widodo, and R. Yuniar, "The Application of Brainstorming Method in Developing Ideas in The Production of Television Documentary Side of Life Episode Not The Same," *Tech. Educ. Humanit.*, vol. 7, pp. 54–65, 2024.
- [25] R. Gurevych, A. Silveistr, M. Mokliuk, I. Shaposhnikova, G. Gordiichuk, and S. Saiapina, "Using augmented reality technology in higher education institutions," *Postmod. Openings*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 109–132, 2021.
- [26] E. Wahyunto, "KINERJA DOSEN DITINJAU DARI KEPEMIMPINAN, KOMPENSASI DAN MOTIVASI KERJA PADA SEKOLAH TINGGI MULTI MEDIA 'MMTC'YOGYAKARTA." UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA, 2023.
- [27] S.-J. Lu and Y.-C. Liu, "Integrating augmented reality technology to enhance children's learning in marine education," *Environ. Educ. Res.*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 525–541, 2015.

- [28] Y.-S. Chang, C.-N. Chen, and C.-L. Liao, "Enhancing English-learning performance through a simulation classroom for EFL students using augmented reality—A junior high school case study," *Appl. Sci.*, vol. 10, no. 21, p. 7854, 2020.