Virtual Reality Flight
Simulator Versus a
Conventional Flight
Simulator Training Device

Dr. Toni Vallès-Català 8th November 2023



- Immersivity
- Smaller size
- Substitute FSTD



SafetyCertification



Summary

- What science says about VR in education
- Experiment with 29 student pilots to compare VRFS vs FSTD
- Results
- Conclusions



Virtual Reality can support education



- Students voluntarily spent more time in the learning task (Alhalabi 2016)
- To acquire cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills
 (Jensen and Konradsen 2018)
- VR is better for spatial awareness but classroom teaching is better for remembering facts

(Rasheed et al. 2015)



Source: Gerd Altmann on Pixabay



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Virtual Reality is not perfect



- Graphical rendering can distract from the learning task (Fernandes et al. 2016)
- Cybersickness experienced in VR simulation can cause nausea, dizziness and general discomfort
 (Chardonnet et al. 2021)
- Novel technologies can be challenging for teachers
 (Bower et al. 2020)



Source: Tima Miroshnichenko on Pexels



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Source: Mehrpouya H on Unsplash



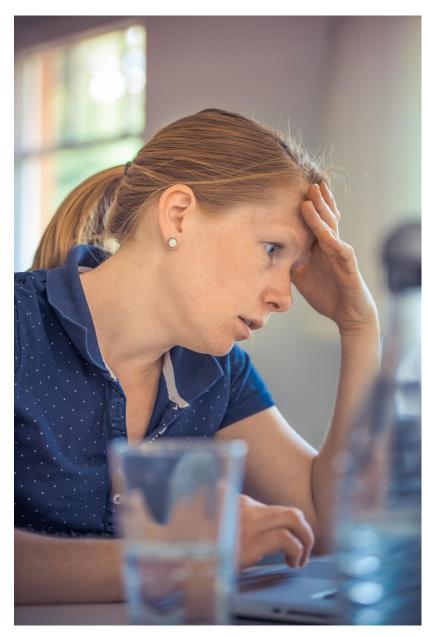
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Source: Alexander Dummer on Pexels

VR – Aviation



Valentino et al. (2017) Oberhauser et al. (2018) Olaganathan et al. (2021) Aguilar Reyes et al. (2023) (own software)
(VRFS and FSTD fidelity)
(maintain flight skills)
(adaptive flight training)

Cross et al. (2022)

the technology has been successfully introduced in many industries, although appropriate academic research to prove its effectiveness is required.





Objective

Compare the engagement during an emergency landing

between a VRFS and a FSTD

FSTD VRFS



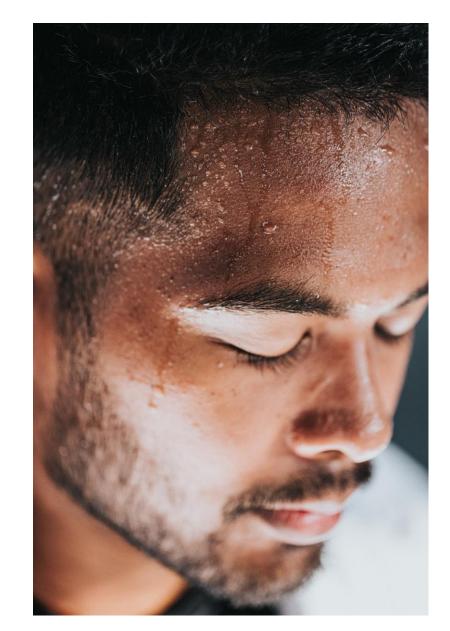




Engagement as the fact of being involved with learning

- ElectroDermal Activity (EDA) measures the short-term stress
 when activating our sympathetic nervous system
- The higher the EDA, the higher the engagement
- We can measure EDA with a wristband





Source: Nathan Dumlao on Unsplash



Experiment setup (VRFS)





Source: Microsoft Flight Simulator

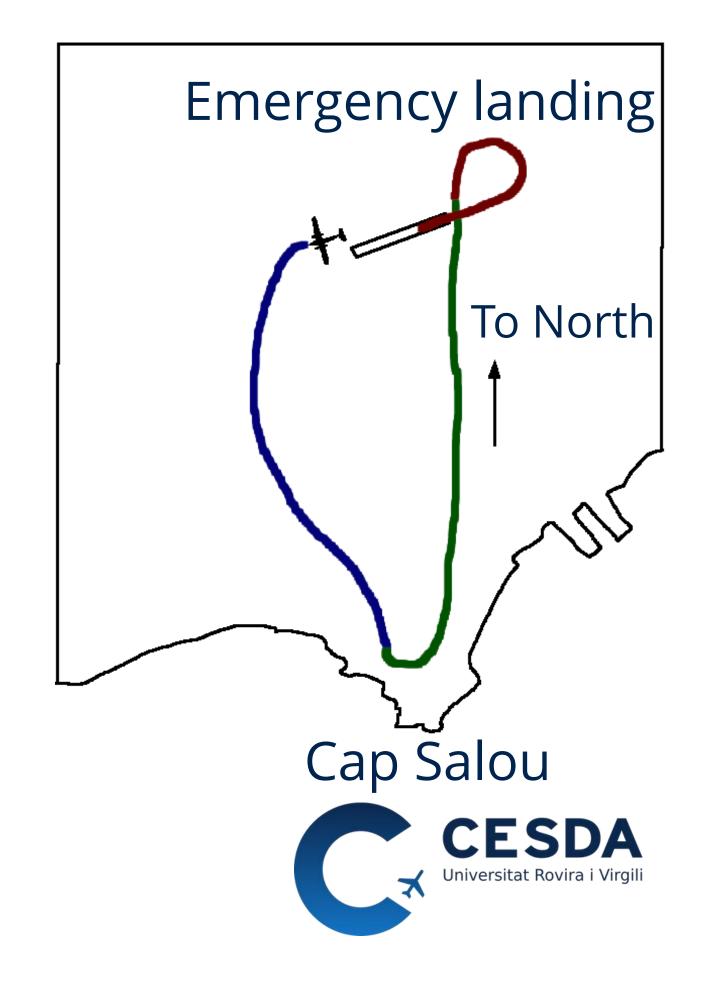


Experimental setup

- DV20 aircraft
- LERS airport
- 29 student pilots



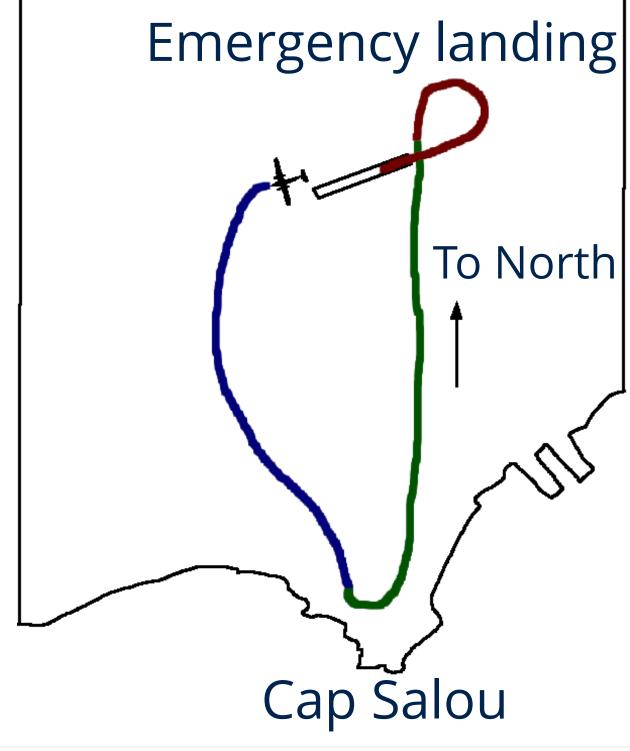
Source: Microsoft Flight Simulator



Experimental setup

- EDA measurement (real-time)
- IBI measurement (real-time)
- NASA-TLX measurement (after session)





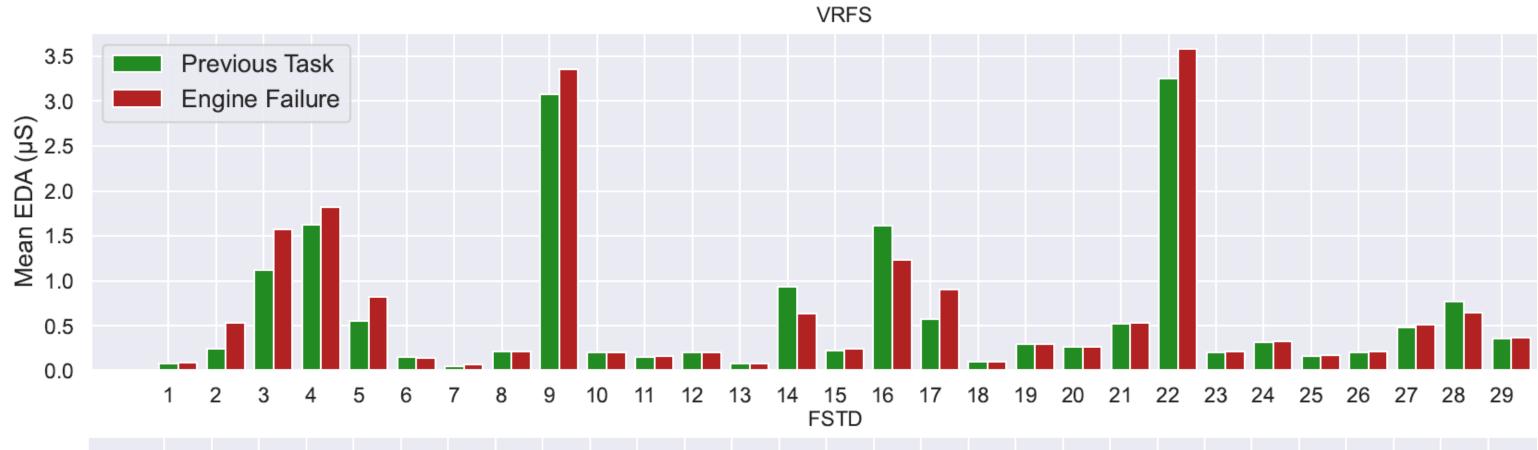


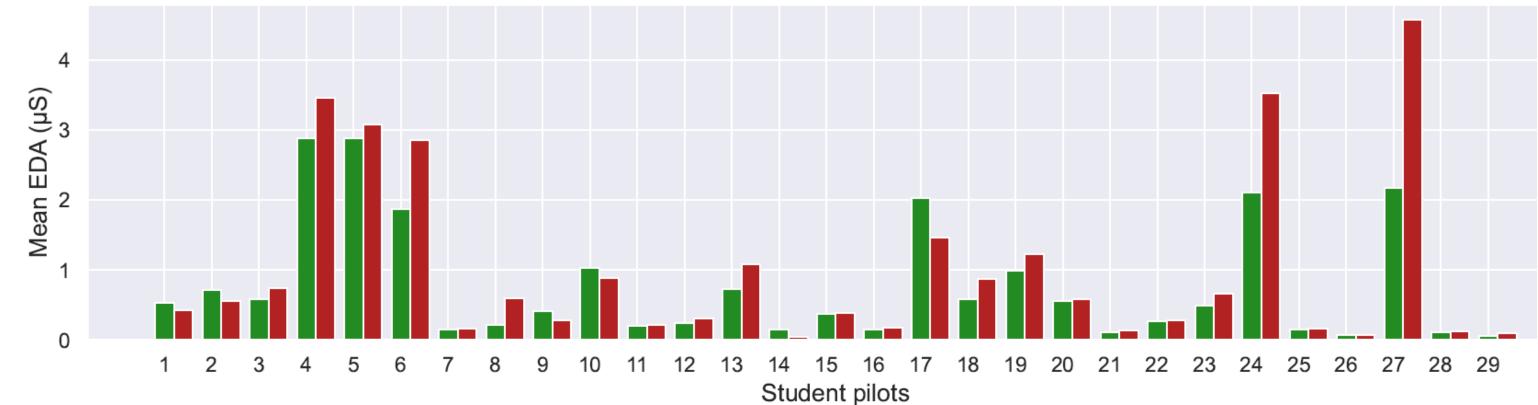
> 75 flight hours

Results (engagement, EDA):

• VRFS: 75.9% 84%

• FSTD: 79.3% 88.9%





Results (technical):

VRFS: Occulus Quest 2

• **FOV**: 89°

• Refresh rate: 120Hz

More affordable

Smaller in size

No tactile instruments



FSTD: DA42-TDI Twin Star

∘ FOV: 200°

• Refresh rate: 60Hz

More expensive

Larger in size

Same instruments as aircraft





Conclusions of our experiment

- Engagement was similar in VRFS and FSTD (and lower in novice students)
- VR is a promising tool to support flight training
- Further research is needed to certify its effectiveness
 - Tactiles cues?
 - Workload
 - Performance improve?
 - Cybersickness safety?
 - Technological issues with instructors?



Thanks for your attention



