



Immersive Horizons: Exploring Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and the Metaverse in Game Development - A Review

Wonderful Shammah Kaitane¹, Sahayog Shrestha¹, Chong Peng Lean^{*1}, Tatchanaamoorti Purnshatman^{*1}, Poh Kiat Ng², Feng Yuan Kong², and M. Reyasudin Basir Khan³

¹ School of Engineering and Computing, MILA University, No 1, MIU Boulevard, Putra Nilai, Nilai 71800, Malaysia.

² Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Multimedia University, Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama, Melaka 75450, Malaysia.

³ Tun Razak Graduate School, Universiti Tun Abdul Razak (UNIRAZAK), Wisma UNIRAZAK, 195A, Jln. Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

KEYWORDS

Augmented Reality
Virtual Reality
Gaming
Metaverse
Immersive Environment

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 9 April 2024

Received in revised form

21 May 2024

Accepted 22 June 2024

Available online 30 June 2024

ABSTRACT

The gaming industry has been greatly impacted by virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and metaverse which provide immersive and interactive experiences. A detailed summary of the use of VR and AR in game development is given in this paper. It looks at how AR platforms are being developed for environmental simulations, assesses how presence is used in AR location-aware games, and talks about how mobile AR games that rely on image recognition are made. It also explores how VR technology affects gamer satisfaction, how AR is being used to create innovative gameplay and interactive interfaces, and how AR-based interactive training systems are being developed. We dive into the technical underpinnings, examining how VR and AR combine real-world and virtual elements to create innovative gaming experiences. This review attempts to provide insights into the current state of VR and AR in game development as well as the possible future trajectories of these technologies by looking into case studies and new developments. It becomes clear as we navigate this fusion of reality and imagination that VR and AR are more than just technological tools, rather, they are catalysts that are changing the way we interact with and experience games.

© 2024 The Authors. Published by Penteract Technology.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC 4.0 license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

1. INTRODUCTION

The way we interact with digital content has been completely transformed by virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), especially in the gaming industry. The boundaries between the real and digital worlds are blurred as a result of these immersive technologies, which take users into vibrant, interactive environments. VR and AR present previously unheard-of possibilities for game developers to produce vivid, captivating experiences that draw in and involve players in completely new ways[1]. With virtual reality (VR), users can put on a headset and be taken to fantastical worlds where they can engage in highly immersive interactions with characters and environments. The technology gives players the impression that they are a part of the game world by generating a sense of

presence[2]. AR, on the other hand, superimposes virtual objects on the user's actual surroundings to blend digital and physical elements. This creates a plethora of opportunities for creative storytelling and gameplay, as well as cooperative and social experiences.

As VR and AR hardware capabilities improve, game developers will have unprecedented opportunities to create experiences that go beyond the boundaries of traditional gaming. These technologies not only reimagine the visual and auditory aspects of gaming but also introduce new modes of interaction, transforming the player into an active participant in the virtual or augmented narrative. Furthermore, the unique capabilities of VR and AR allow for the creation of experiences

*Corresponding author:

E-mail address: Chong Peng Lean < keith.chong@mila.edu.my >

<https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i3.309>

2785-8901/ © 2024 The Authors. Published by Penteract Technology.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC 4.0 license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

not possible in traditional gaming, opening up a new frontier for industry creativity and innovation [3]. Figure 1 shows the block diagram which describes the relationship of AR and VR in game development and metaverse. From Figure 1, we can observe that:

- i) Game Engine: The core software that handles game logic, physics, rendering, and other functionalities.
- ii) AR Rendering: Specific rendering functionalities tailored for Augmented Reality experiences. This includes overlaying virtual objects onto the real world.
- iii) VR Rendering: Rendering functionalities optimized for Virtual Reality experiences. This involves creating immersive environments that users can interact with.
- iv) AR Interaction: Mechanisms for user interaction within Augmented Reality environments. This might include gesture recognition, touch interfaces, or voice commands.
- v) VR Interaction: Mechanisms for user interaction within Virtual Reality environments. This can include motion controllers, hand tracking, or other input devices.
- vi) Metaverse: A shared virtual space where users can interact with each other and digital objects.

In the context of game development, the Metaverse can serve as a platform for multiplayer experiences, social interactions, and persistent virtual worlds. Each component interacts with the game engine to deliver specific functionalities tailored to the respective technologies (AR, VR, and the Metaverse) within the game development process.

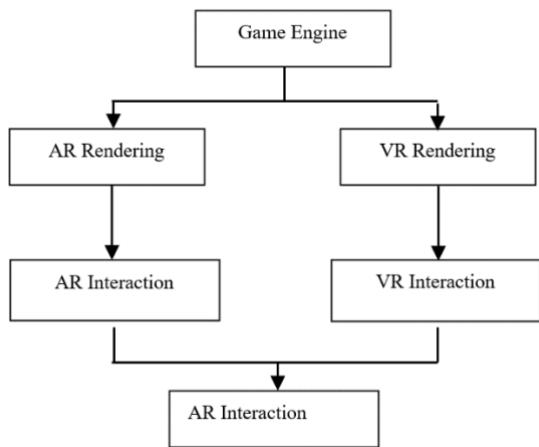


Fig. 1. Relation of AR and VR to game development and metaverse.

As we delve into VR and AR applications in game development, we will look at how these technologies are reshaping the gaming landscape, improving storytelling, gameplay mechanics, and user experiences. We will also look at the technical considerations and design principles that developers must keep in mind when creating compelling VR and AR experiences. We hope to discover the transformative potential of VR and AR in shaping the future of gaming through this investigation.

2. APPLICATION OF AR IN GAME DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Overview

Augmented Reality (AR) has received a lot of attention in game development, especially in the creation of educational and entertaining games. Markerless AR tracking has made it possible to virtualize traditional board games such as Monopoly[4]. Furthermore, incorporating AR technology into board games has been shown to improve user experience[5]. Furthermore, the use of augmented reality in location-based games has the potential to transform tourism marketing, though its use in the tourism industry is currently limited[6].

AR has been used in education to create games that teach subjects such as mathematics and English pronunciation[7], [8]. There is, however, a notable lack of research focusing on the development of AR games with specific learning objectives in mind[9]. The potential of augmented reality (AR) in vocational education, particularly in chemistry learning, has been highlighted, indicating the diverse applications of AR in educational game development[10].

Furthermore, the use of augmented reality (AR) in game design has been shown to boost self-motivation and positively influence the gameplay process[11]. The creation of AR games for children with cerebral palsy demonstrates AR's ability to cater to specific user needs and abilities[12]. Furthermore, the design of augmented reality games for interactivity between virtual objects and the user's hand reflects ongoing efforts to improve user engagement and immersion in augmented reality gaming environments[13].

2.2 Key Applications

The key applications of AR in game development is portrayed in Figure 2.

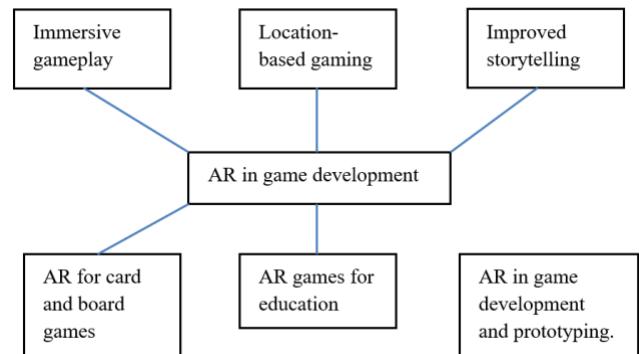


Fig. 2. Key applications of AR in game development.

AR enables developers to create games that seamlessly blend virtual and real-world elements. To provide a more immersive gaming experience, players can interact with virtual characters, objects, and environments superimposed on their physical surroundings[14]. Using GPS and real-world mapping data, AR can create location-based games. Players interact with virtual game elements while exploring their actual surroundings. This approach has been popularized by games such as Pokémon GO, which allow players to capture virtual creatures in real-world settings[15].

AR games can overlay virtual content onto the real world when the device's camera recognizes markers or images as triggers. This technology enables interactive experiences in

which physical objects or images serve as gateways to virtual gameplay elements. By bringing characters and scenes to life in the player's environment, AR can be used to enhance storytelling. This results in a more engaging narrative experience in which the lines between game and reality blur. AR can transform traditional board and card games by adding dynamic elements, animations, and interactivity to improve gameplay. This breathes new life into classic games and adds new dimensions to the gaming experience[16]. AR can be used to create educational games in which informative content is superimposed on real-world objects or locations. This method of instruction makes learning more interactive and engaging for users of all ages[17]. AR tools are used by game developers to design and prototype game elements. This can include seeing 3D models in real-world settings, testing level designs, and fine-tuning game mechanics before full implementation.

3. APPLICATION OF VR IN GAME DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Overview

Virtual reality (VR) is becoming more popular in game development, providing immersive experiences and innovative gameplay. VR in gaming has been shown to increase user satisfaction and engagement while also providing new opportunities for game design and development (Shelstad et al.). VR technology has progressed from traditional 2D and 3D graphics to create more immersive gaming experiences, resulting in higher user satisfaction when compared to traditional gaming on computer or TV monitors[18], [19]. Furthermore, virtual reality (VR) has been integrated into health games, with a focus on first-person presence to increase immersion and engagement[20]. The potential for virtual reality to impact mental health and well-being has also been investigated, highlighting the diverse applications of virtual reality beyond entertainment[21].

The use of VR in game design has been linked to increased user satisfaction and enjoyment, as well as improved performance in gaming experiences[22]. Furthermore, the integration of VR with game technology in health has received a lot of attention and expectations, especially in the development of extended-reality exercise games for the elderly[23]. Furthermore, VR technology has been used to develop object-oriented application frameworks for the development of VR exergames, demonstrating its utility in a variety of gaming applications[24]. The use of VR in in-game advertising has also been investigated, with the importance of congruity, interactivity, and realism in enhancing the user experience emphasized[25].

VR's significance in influencing the direction of game development is highlighted by its potential to improve user satisfaction, engagement, and performance as well as its ability to be integrated with cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence.

3.2 Key Application

The key applications of VR in game development are illustrated in Figure 3. VR enables developers to create fully immersive 3D environments, allowing players to feel immersed in the game world. This increased sense of immersion improves the overall gaming experience[18]. VR is especially well-suited for first-person games, in which players can explore virtual worlds from the perspective of the in-game character. This

viewpoint increases the sense of presence and connection to the game environment. With VR, story developers can create 360-degree narratives that allow players to freely explore the story from various perspectives. By giving players the option to select their focus within the virtual environment, this can improve the storytelling experience[26].

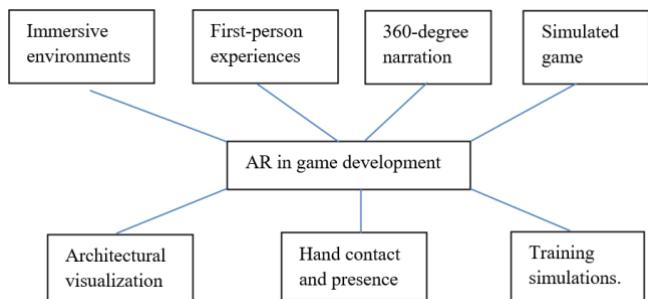


Fig. 3. Key applications of VR in game development.

VR is well-suited for simulation games where players can engage in activities that mimic real-world experiences. This includes flight simulators, driving simulators, and other activities that benefit from a high level of immersion[27]. Virtual reality (VR) is used in architectural visualization to let users virtually explore environments and buildings before they are built. This is advantageous for project presentation to clients as well as architectural design[28]. With motion controllers and hand tracking, virtual reality enables more organic and intuitive interactions. With the ability to reach out, grab objects, and manipulate the virtual world, players can increase the level of interaction and immersion. VR is used to create realistic training simulations, particularly in aviation, healthcare, and military training. It offers a safe and controlled environment in which trainees can practice and improve their skills[29].

4. APPLICATION OF METAVERSE IN GAME DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Overview

The application of the metaverse in game development represents a groundbreaking shift in interactive entertainment, offering unparalleled opportunities for immersive experiences, persistent universes, and user-generated content. By leveraging virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR) technologies, game developers can create highly immersive gaming environments where players can interact with each other and digital objects in real time. The metaverse enables the establishment of persistent universes where player actions have lasting effects, fostering a sense of continuity and community within the gaming environment. Moreover, the integration of blockchain technology facilitates secure ownership of digital assets, enabling players to buy, sell, and trade virtual goods with real-world value. Central to the metaverse is the emphasis on social interaction and community building, as players can socialize, form friendships, and participate in collaborative activities within virtual spaces. With its potential for emergent gameplay, cross-platform connectivity, and dynamic events, the metaverse is poised to redefine the gaming landscape, ushering in a new era of interactive entertainment.

In addition, non-fungible tokens (NFTs) have garnered increased confidence in the profitable metaverse gaming industry due to their ability to tokenize and authenticate unique in-game assets, ranging from virtual land and characters to items and skins. By leveraging blockchain technology, NFTs provide players with verifiable ownership and scarcity, enhancing the perceived value of digital assets within virtual worlds. This transparent and secure ownership model not only fosters trust among players but also opens new avenues for monetization through the sale and trading of NFTs. Furthermore, the interoperability of NFTs across different gaming platforms promotes a dynamic digital economy, where players can seamlessly transfer and utilize their assets across various virtual experiences. With their potential to drive community engagement, revenue generation, and participatory content creation, NFTs have become integral to the thriving ecosystem of the metaverse gaming industry, offering players and developers alike a promising pathway to profitability and innovation.

4.2 Key Applications

The metaverse presents a plethora of key applications in game development that fundamentally transform the gaming landscape. The key applications of metaverse in game development are illustrated in Figure 4.

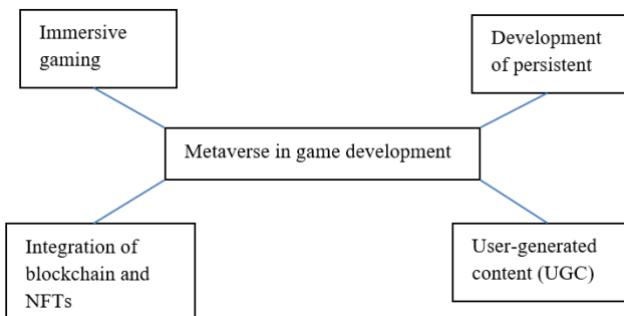


Fig. 4. Key applications of metaverse in game development.

Firstly, it enables the creation of immersive gaming experiences that transcend traditional boundaries. By leveraging virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR) technologies, developers can craft virtual worlds where players can fully immerse themselves, interact with virtual objects, and engage with other players in real time. This immersion not only enhances the sense of presence but also offers new avenues for storytelling, exploration, and gameplay mechanics, creating deeply engaging experiences that blur the lines between the virtual and physical worlds. Additionally, the metaverse facilitates the development of persistent universes, where player actions have lasting consequences. Unlike conventional games with static levels or instances, persistent universes evolve over time, reflecting the collective actions of players. This fosters emergent gameplay dynamics, player-driven narratives, and a sense of community ownership, as players collaborate, compete, and shape the virtual world together.

Secondly, the metaverse empowers players through user-generated content (UGC) creation and participation. With tools and platforms provided by game developers, players can contribute their creativity to the game world by designing

custom avatars, items, levels, and even entire experiences. This democratization of content creation not only enriches the diversity of gameplay experiences but also fosters a sense of ownership and belonging among players. Moreover, the integration of blockchain technology and non-fungible tokens (NFTs) introduces new economic opportunities within the metaverse gaming industry. NFTs enable the tokenization and ownership of digital assets, such as virtual currency, items, and land, allowing players to buy, sell, and trade virtual goods with real-world value. This establishes a vibrant digital economy where players can monetize their creativity, invest in virtual assets, and participate in decentralized marketplaces, thereby shaping the future of gaming as a lucrative and dynamic ecosystem. The first application based on NFT online games to reach out widely was in Crypto Kitties games where players own their Crypto Kitties as non-fungible tokens (NFTs) on the Ethereum blockchain. It provided full control and ownership over the digital assets [30]. Then, NFT is applied in survival world games within the metaverse offering vast and open worlds for players to explore and discover and build crafting items [31]. Later, NFT is used in escape room games where hidden hints are in a virtual space, and to move to the next area or next space requires solving of puzzle or if not buying the key to escape with NFT.

5. CROSS-PLATFORM INTEGRATION

Cross-platform integration in game development refers to the seamless interoperability and compatibility of games across different gaming consoles, haptic feedback devices, development kits, and emulators. This integration is essential for expanding the reach of games to a wider audience and ensuring a consistent experience across various platforms. Firstly, developers utilize software development kits (SDKs) provided by console manufacturers to create games that can run on specific platforms such as PlayStation, Xbox, and Nintendo Switch [32]. These SDKs provide tools, libraries, and documentation necessary for optimizing game performance and ensuring compatibility with each console's hardware and operating system. By leveraging SDKs, developers can streamline the development process and deliver high-quality gaming experiences tailored to the capabilities of each platform.

Secondly, cross-platform integration extends beyond traditional gaming consoles to include emerging technologies such as haptic feedback devices. Haptic feedback devices, such as VR controllers, force-feedback steering wheels, and tactile vests, enhance immersion by providing tactile sensations that correspond to in-game events. To support haptic feedback, developers integrate specialized APIs and SDKs into their games, allowing them to communicate with compatible devices and deliver realistic feedback to players. This integration not only enhances gameplay immersion but also opens new gameplay mechanics and experiences that leverage haptic feedback as an interactive element. Furthermore, developers often collaborate with device manufacturers to ensure seamless compatibility and optimal performance across a wide range of haptic feedback devices.

Finally, cross-platform integration extends to the realm of development kits and emulators, which enable developers to test and debug games on various platforms during the development process [33]. Development kits provided by console manufacturers emulate the hardware and software environment of target platforms, allowing developers to

identify and resolve compatibility issues before releasing their games to the public. Additionally, emulators simulate the behaviour of gaming consoles on alternative platforms, enabling developers to test their games on non-native hardware configurations. By utilizing development kits and emulators, developers can ensure that their games run smoothly across different platforms, ensuring a consistent and enjoyable experience for players regardless of their chosen gaming device. Table 1 summarise the key features of each of the cross-platform integration methods with their critical reviews.

Table 1. Different game cross platform integration methods with their critical reviews.

<i>Game cross platform integration methods</i>	<i>Key Points</i>	<i>Critical Reviews</i>
Software Development Kits (SDKs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided by console manufacturers to create games optimized for specific platforms such as PlayStation, Xbox, and Nintendo Switch. - Offer tools, libraries, and documentation for optimizing game performance and ensuring compatibility with hardware and operating systems. - Streamline the development process and deliver high-quality gaming experiences tailored to each platform's capabilities. 	<p>SDKs provided by console manufacturers play a vital role in game development, offering essential tools and resources for optimizing performance and ensuring compatibility. They streamline the development process and empower developers to create high-quality gaming experiences tailored to the unique features of each platform, ultimately contributing to a more enjoyable gaming experience for players.</p>
Haptic Feedback Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance immersion by providing tactile sensations corresponding to in-game events. - Include VR controllers, force-feedback steering wheels, and tactile vests. - Integration with specialized APIs and SDKs allows communication with compatible devices. - Opens new gameplay mechanics and experiences leveraging haptic feedback. - Collaboration with device manufacturers ensures seamless compatibility and optimal performance. 	<p>Haptic feedback devices add a new dimension to gaming by providing tactile sensations that enhance immersion and realism. Their integration with games through specialized APIs and SDKs enables developers to create innovative gameplay experiences that leverage haptic feedback as an interactive element. Collaboration with device manufacturers ensures seamless compatibility, enhancing the overall gaming experience for players who seek immersive gameplay.</p>
Development Kits and Emulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable testing and debugging of games on various platforms during the development process. - Development kits emulate the hardware and software environment of target platforms. - Emulators simulate the behavior of gaming consoles on alternative platforms. - Identify and resolve compatibility issues before game release. 	<p>Development kits and emulators are essential tools for game developers, allowing them to test and debug games on various platforms to ensure compatibility and performance. By identifying and resolving compatibility issues early in the development process, developers can deliver a smooth and consistent gaming experience across different</p>

<i>Game cross platform integration methods</i>	<i>Key Points</i>	<i>Critical Reviews</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure smooth performance across different platforms, ensuring a consistent gaming experience for players. 	<p>platforms, enhancing player satisfaction and minimizing post-release issues.</p>

6. TECHNOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Developing metaverse games relies on a combination of various cutting-edge technologies. The technological foundations of modern game creation encompass a diverse array of cutting-edge technologies that have revolutionized the gaming industry. Cloud computing plays a pivotal role by providing a scalable and flexible infrastructure for game development, distribution, and live operations. Game developers leverage cloud platforms to offload resource-intensive tasks such as server hosting, content delivery, and multiplayer networking, enabling seamless cross-platform experiences and global scalability [34]. Moreover, cloud-based services offer developers access to powerful tools and analytics for game analytics, player engagement, and monetization strategies. By harnessing the power of cloud computing, game developers can reduce time-to-market, lower development costs, and deliver immersive gaming experiences to players worldwide.

Spatial computing, which includes technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR), enables developers to create immersive and interactive gaming experiences that blur the boundaries between the virtual and physical worlds [34]. VR headsets transport players to fully immersive virtual environments, while AR overlays digital content onto the real world, and MR seamlessly combines virtual and physical elements. These spatial computing technologies unlock new gameplay mechanics, storytelling possibilities, and user interactions, creating deeply immersive experiences that captivate players' senses and imagination. Moreover, advancements in spatial computing hardware and software have democratized access to these technologies, making them more accessible and affordable to both developers and players alike.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies have become integral to game development, powering sophisticated gameplay mechanics, non-player character (NPC) behaviour, and procedural content generation [35]. AI-driven algorithms enable NPCs to exhibit human-like behaviours, adapt to player actions, and provide dynamic challenges, enhancing the overall gameplay experience. ML algorithms analyse player data to personalize content, predict player preferences, and optimize game mechanics in real-time, leading to higher player engagement and retention. Furthermore, AI-powered procedural content generation techniques generate vast and diverse game worlds, levels, and assets, reducing development time and enabling infinite replay ability.

Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, embedded within gaming peripherals and accessories, enrich the gaming experience by capturing real-world data and enabling physical interactions with virtual environments [36-41]. IoT-enabled devices such as motion controllers, fitness trackers, and environmental sensors enhance immersion by translating real-world movements,

gestures, and environmental conditions into meaningful interactions within the game [42-43]. For example, motion controllers allow players to wield virtual weapons, while fitness trackers monitor physical activity and adjust gameplay difficulty accordingly. Additionally, IoT sensors embedded in gaming consoles, smartphones, and wearables enable seamless connectivity and data exchange between devices, enabling cross-platform experiences and social interactions among players.

Hence, the technological foundations of game creation are built upon a combination of cloud computing, spatial computing, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and Internet of Things sensors. These technologies empower developers to create immersive, interactive, and personalized gaming experiences that push the boundaries of creativity and innovation. By leveraging these advanced technologies, game developers can deliver compelling and engaging experiences that captivate players' imaginations, foster social interactions, and shape the future of interactive entertainment. Table 2 summarises the key features of each of the technological foundations with their critical reviews.

Table 2. Different technological foundations with their critical reviews.

Technology foundation	Key Points	Critical Reviews
Internet of Things (IoT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generates vast game worlds and assets. 	
Cloud Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides scalable and flexible infrastructure for game development, distribution, and live operations. - Offloads resource-intensive tasks such as server hosting, content delivery, and multiplayer networking. - Enables seamless cross-platform experiences and global scalability. - Offers powerful tools and analytics for game analytics, player engagement, and monetization strategies. - Reduces time-to-market and development costs. 	<p>Cloud computing has revolutionized game development by providing scalable infrastructure and powerful analytics tools. It facilitates cross-platform experiences and reduces time-to-market, making it indispensable for modern game development.</p>
Spatial Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encompasses VR, AR, and MR technologies. - Creates immersive and interactive gaming experiences. - Blurs boundaries between virtual and physical worlds. - Unlocks new gameplay mechanics and storytelling possibilities. - Democratizes access to immersive technologies. 	<p>Spatial computing technologies like VR, AR, and MR have transformed gaming experiences, offering unprecedented immersion and interaction. Their democratization has made them accessible, opening up new creative possibilities for developers and enhancing player engagement.</p>
Artificial Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integral to game development for powering gameplay mechanics, NPC behavior, and procedural content generation. - Enables NPCs to exhibit human-like behaviors and adapt to player actions. - Analyzes player data for personalization and optimization. 	<p>AI and ML technologies have become essential in modern game development, enhancing gameplay mechanics and personalization. They enable dynamic NPC behaviours and procedural content generation, enriching gaming experiences and increasing player engagement.</p>

Technology foundation	Key Points	Critical Reviews
Internet of Things (IoT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enriches gaming experience through real-world data capture and physical interactions. - Embedded in gaming peripherals and accessories. - Translates real-world movements and environmental conditions into meaningful interactions within the game. - Facilitates cross-platform experiences and social interactions among players. 	<p>IoT sensors embedded in gaming peripherals enhance immersion by bridging the gap between the real and virtual worlds. They enable physical interactions and cross-platform connectivity, fostering social interactions among players and enriching the overall gaming experience.</p>

7. EMERGENT GAMEPLAY AND DYNAMIC WORLDS

The metaverse serves as an ideal platform for fostering emergent gameplay and dynamic worlds due to its interconnected and evolving nature. Within the metaverse, virtual environments are not static entities but rather living ecosystems that respond to player actions and interactions in real time [44]. Through the integration of sophisticated AI algorithms and procedural content generation techniques, developers can create dynamic worlds that adapt and evolve based on player behaviour, creating a sense of unpredictability and novelty. This allows for emergent gameplay experiences where players have the freedom to explore, experiment, and shape the virtual world according to their preferences and playstyles [45].

Moreover, the social aspect of the metaverse further amplifies emergent gameplay possibilities by facilitating player interactions, collaborations, and conflicts within shared virtual spaces [46-47]. Players can form alliances, rivalries, and communities, leading to emergent narratives, events, and emergent gameplay dynamics. The metaverse's emphasis on user-generated content and customization also contributes to the emergence of dynamic worlds, as players can contribute their creations, modifications, and experiences to the collective virtual environment. Ultimately, the metaverse enables emergent gameplay and dynamic worlds by providing a rich and interactive platform where players can co-create, explore, and shape their digital experiences in unprecedented ways.

8. FUTURE TRENDS

Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and the emerging concept of the metaverse represent the future of immersive gaming experiences, offering exciting prospects and trends for game development. Firstly, Virtual Reality (VR) is poised to become more accessible and mainstream as advancements in hardware technology, such as standalone VR headsets and improved graphics processing units (GPUs), make high-quality VR experiences more affordable and immersive. With the introduction of technologies like eye-tracking, foveated rendering, and haptic feedback, VR games will offer even more realistic and immersive interactions, blurring the line between the virtual and physical worlds. Furthermore, the integration of social VR experiences will enhance multiplayer interactions, enabling players to socialize, collaborate, and compete in shared virtual spaces, driving the adoption of VR as a social platform for gaming communities.

Augmented Reality (AR) is also expected to see significant growth and innovation in game development, fuelled by

advancements in mobile AR technology and wearable devices. As smartphones become more powerful and ARKit and ARCore platforms mature, developers will create increasingly sophisticated AR games that blend digital content with the real world seamlessly. AR games will leverage features like persistent AR experiences, spatial mapping, and occlusion to create immersive gameplay scenarios that unfold in players' physical environments. Additionally, the integration of AR glasses and smart glasses will enable hands-free AR gaming experiences, opening new possibilities for location-based gaming, outdoor adventures, and mixed-reality storytelling.

The concept of the metaverse, a collective virtual space that encompasses interconnected virtual worlds and environments, holds immense promise for the future of game development. As the metaverse continues to evolve, game developers will leverage its expansive and interconnected nature to create persistent, immersive, and socially rich gaming experiences. Players will be able to seamlessly transition between different virtual worlds, carrying their progress, possessions, and social connections with them across platforms and experiences. Moreover, the integration of blockchain technology and non-fungible tokens (NFTs) will enable players to truly own their virtual assets, fostering vibrant digital economies and player-driven content creation within the metaverse.

Furthermore, the convergence of VR, AR, and the metaverse will give rise to hybrid gaming experiences that combine the best elements of each technology. Players will be able to seamlessly switch between VR, AR, and traditional gaming modes, depending on their preferences and the context of their gaming environment. For example, a player could start a game in VR mode, continue playing in AR mode on their smartphone while on the go, and then seamlessly transition back to VR mode when they return home. This hybrid approach to gaming will offer unprecedented flexibility and freedom, allowing players to experience their favourite games in a variety of settings and situations.

Besides that, the prospects of VR, AR and metaverse applications in game development include the potential for interoperability and cross-platform integration. The platform to create seamless experiences that transcend individual platforms and devices. Enable users to maintain continuity in their experiences as they transition between devices and environments [48]. The application of artificial intelligence and procedural generation also is a potential improvement initiative to make a well-preferred game. Artificial Intelligence will be expanded to develop and create a solid responsive virtual world that adapts to player actions and preferences [49]. In addition, the adoption of blockchain technology and digital assets can improve game currency and payment systems. Blockchain technology contributes a significant role in metaverse game development, facilitating the creation, ownership, and exchange of digital assets [50]. Next, the application of user-generated content and creation tools can help to personalize the game experience to users. Metaverse games will increasingly enhance users to create and customize their details, environment, and experiences. It will drive engagement, creativity, and community-building within virtual worlds, fostering a sense of ownership [51]. Table 3 summarise the future trends of each of the gaming technologies with their critical reviews.

Table 3. Different future trends of each of the gaming technologies with their critical reviews.

Gaming technology	Key Points	Critical Reviews
Virtual Reality (VR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Becoming more accessible and mainstream with advancements in hardware technology. - Introduction of eye-tracking, foveated rendering, and haptic feedback for more realistic interactions. - Integration of social VR experiences enhancing multiplayer interactions and socializing within virtual spaces. 	VR is evolving rapidly, becoming more accessible and immersive, leading to its widespread adoption in gaming. Innovations like eye-tracking and haptic feedback promise even more immersive experiences, while the integration of social VR enhances multiplayer interactions, making VR a compelling platform for gaming communities.
Augmented Reality (AR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anticipated growth fueled by advancements in mobile AR technology and wearable devices. - Creation of sophisticated AR games blending digital content with the real world. - Leveraging features like persistent AR experiences, spatial mapping, and occlusion for immersive gameplay scenarios. - Integration of AR glasses enabling hands-free experiences for location-based gaming and mixed-reality storytelling. 	AR is poised for significant growth, driven by advancements in mobile AR technology and the development of AR glasses. Developers are creating increasingly sophisticated AR games that seamlessly blend digital content with the real world, offering immersive gameplay experiences. The integration of AR glasses opens new possibilities for hands-free gaming and mixed-reality storytelling, expanding the potential applications of AR in gaming.
Metaverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promises persistent, immersive, and socially rich gaming experiences within interconnected virtual worlds. - Seamless transition between virtual worlds, carrying progress, possessions, and social connections across platforms. - Integration of blockchain technology and NFTs enabling true ownership of virtual assets and vibrant digital economies. 	The metaverse represents the future of gaming, offering interconnected virtual worlds and immersive experiences. Seamless transitions between platforms and ownership of virtual assets through blockchain technology promise a new era of gaming. Players will have unprecedented freedom and flexibility, while the integration of NFTs fosters vibrant digital economies within the metaverse.
Hybrid Gaming Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convergence of VR, AR, and traditional gaming modes for flexible gameplay experiences. - Seamless switching between modes depending on preferences and context. 	Hybrid gaming experiences combine the best elements of VR, AR, and traditional gaming, offering flexibility and freedom to players. Seamless switching between modes allows players to enjoy their favourite games in various settings, enhancing the

Gaming technology	Key Points	Critical Reviews
Interoperability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for interoperability and cross-platform integration in game development. - Creation of seamless experiences across individual platforms and devices. - Continuity in experiences as users transition between devices and environments. 	<p>overall gaming experience.</p>
Artificial Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of AI to develop responsive virtual worlds that adapt to player actions and preferences. 	<p>AI has the potential to revolutionize game development by creating responsive virtual worlds that adapt to player actions and preferences. This can enhance immersion and provide a more personalized gaming experience, leading to higher player engagement and retention.</p>
Blockchain Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to metaverse game development through improved game currency and payment systems. - Facilitation of creation, ownership, and exchange of digital assets. 	<p>Blockchain technology plays a significant role in metaverse game development, improving game currency and payment systems while enabling true ownership of digital assets. This fosters vibrant digital economies within the metaverse, enhancing player engagement and driving innovation in game development.</p>
User-Generated Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of user-generated content and creation tools for personalized game experiences. - Empowerment of users to create and customize details, environments, and experiences. - Enhancement of engagement, creativity, and community-building within virtual worlds. 	<p>User-generated content and creation tools empower players to personalize their gaming experiences, driving engagement and fostering community-building within virtual worlds. This enables players to express creativity and customize their experiences, leading to deeper immersion and a sense of ownership in the game world.</p>

9. CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF VR, AR AND METAVERSE IN GAME DEVELOPMENT

The most obvious benefit of virtual reality games has been their biggest selling point which is to provide the ability for

players to feel like they are inside the game, experiencing different worlds and exciting storylines on a deeper level [52]. Due to this greater immersive Ness, virtual reality game development allows developers to push past some of the limitations of traditional gaming storylines and technology [53]. Promoting gaming as a means of social change and advocacy, exercising in virtual reality has a comparable impact to exercising at the gym [54].

However, the development of these games with AR, VR and metaverse technologies faces the problem of difficult development timelines. The development timeline for traditional video games is a more established, fine-tuned process. Familiar workflows, like coding followed by storyline mapping and testing, may need to be revised significantly for virtual reality projects [55]. Since players are even more enmeshed in the setting than when playing traditional video games, cohesion and accuracy take on greater importance [55]. Virtual reality experiences can lead to eye strain and motion sickness. To combat this, when creating a VR game, developers can focus on reducing the processing time of their game and optimising the animation frame rate [55]. As virtual reality continues to evolve and become more mainstream, game developers need to consider the ethical implications of their creations [56]. By prioritizing user safety, content appropriateness, privacy, inclusivity, mental health, and real-world impact, developers can ensure that VR games provide enjoyable experiences while minimizing potential harm [56]. On the other hand, augmented reality gaming (AR gaming) is the real-time integration of virtual game elements with the physical environment of the player [48]. Augmented reality games detect the real world and then overlay game visuals and audio using sensors such as cameras, microphones, and global positioning systems (GPS) [48]. Pokémon GO is a popular game that implemented AR into its UI. People would go around catching Pokémon in the real world through their phone's cameras.

It was an immersive experience for a lot of playing being able to see their favourite Pokémon in real-world settings. Zombies, Run! which was released in 2012. It would use audio cues based on GPS data to give runners out in real-world scores and the feeling of being chased. AR games have the benefit of being more immersive than regular video games. Players feel like the game world and their physical world intertwine, as opposed to just spectating the events of a computer monitor. This allows for more realistic and natural interactions with the virtual environment [57]. Many AR games use a player's geographic location to present challenges and tasks, making the gaming experience more immersive and personal [58]. AR has the potential to make gaming activities more engaging and educational. Due to the ability of AR to superimpose digital characters onto real-life objects, they can help to produce interactive learning [58].

One of the main challenges of AR programming languages is to ensure that they can run on different platforms and devices, such as smartphones, tablets, headsets, and glasses. Each platform has its specifications, requirements, and features that affect how AR applications are rendered and interacted with [57]. For this, the developer can plan a proper software development timeline, budget, and management to develop the games to be adaptable on multiple platforms and devices or at least a sequential release of the game on different platforms

over a period. Besides that, AR games can also serve as a significant distracting factor [59] when the player playing the game while driving or on the move. Pokémon GO is a good example where people getting distracted in public were harmed due to car crashes, colliding with others, or just tripping over and falling in spaces. It also has the issue of disabling the user control over the environment. When you develop AR games, the environment is almost completely beyond your control. One player might launch the AR game in an unsuitable background environment and downgrade the quality of the game to environment interaction. With these factors, AR game developers can develop warning signs to halt the game if detected the player is playing in an unsafe or improper environment. Such application of popping out of warning signs and halting the player from playing the games actively in Pokémon GO once the movement speed of the player is alike to the speed of movement in the car can reduce the addiction of the player and allow them not to play the game when driving.

While the metaverse presents exciting opportunities for game development, it also brings forth several challenges that developers must navigate to harness its full potential. One significant challenge is interoperability and standardization. The metaverse encompasses a vast array of virtual worlds, platforms, and ecosystems, each with its own technical specifications, protocols, and APIs. Achieving seamless interoperability between these disparate environments is a complex undertaking, requiring collaboration and standardization efforts across the industry. Developers must ensure that games and virtual experiences can seamlessly transition between different platforms and environments without compromising user experience or functionality. Another challenge is scalability and infrastructure. As the metaverse continues to expand and attract larger audiences, developers must address scalability issues related to server capacity, network bandwidth, and content delivery. Building and maintaining the infrastructure necessary to support massive multiplayer experiences, persistent worlds, and user-generated content at scale requires significant investment and technical expertise. Moreover, ensuring reliable performance and low latency across geographically distributed servers poses additional challenges, particularly in regions with limited internet infrastructure or connectivity. Additionally, privacy and security concerns present significant challenges in the metaverse. As virtual environments become increasingly interconnected and social, protecting user data, privacy, and digital assets becomes paramount. Developers must implement robust security measures to safeguard against data breaches, hacking, and cyberattacks, as well as address concerns related to identity theft, harassment, and inappropriate behaviour within virtual communities. Furthermore, the decentralized nature of blockchain-based platforms and virtual economies introduces unique security challenges, such as smart contract vulnerabilities, token theft, and fraudulent transactions, which must be addressed through comprehensive security protocols and auditing mechanisms.

Moreover, content moderation and community management pose challenges in ensuring a safe and inclusive environment within the metaverse. As virtual communities grow and diversify, developers must implement effective content moderation tools and policies to prevent harassment, hate speech, and other forms of abusive behaviour. Balancing freedom of expression with the need to maintain a positive and welcoming environment for all users requires careful

moderation strategies, community guidelines, and enforcement mechanisms. Additionally, fostering a sense of community and belonging within virtual spaces requires proactive community management efforts, including community events, support services, and engagement initiatives to promote positive interactions and social cohesion.

In addition, ensuring proper posture and ergonomic comfort for players engaging in virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and metaverse games presents multifaceted challenges. Limited physical space can restrict movement and lead to awkward positions, while prolonged headset use can cause discomfort and fatigue, prompting users to adopt unnatural postures [60]. Additionally, motion sickness and reduced awareness of physical surroundings increase the risk of accidents. Device design may overlook ergonomic considerations, further exacerbating discomfort during extended play sessions. Accessibility concerns also arise, as individuals with mobility issues may face barriers to comfortable engagement. Furthermore, the diverse nature of VR/AR experiences complicates the design of ergonomic solutions suitable for various scenarios and playstyles. Addressing these challenges necessitates collaboration among developers, designers, healthcare professionals, and users to prioritize inclusive, comfortable, and safe experiences in immersive gaming environments. To address the challenge of limited physical space and potential discomfort in AR, VR, and metaverse experiences, several strategies can be employed. Firstly, designing experiences that prioritize user comfort and safety is paramount. This involves implementing features like adjustable virtual environments that adapt to available physical space and providing regular breaks to prevent fatigue. Secondly, integrating alternative input methods such as voice commands or gesture recognition can reduce reliance on physical movement, thereby mitigating the constraints of limited space. Additionally, investing in ergonomic headset designs and promoting proper usage guidelines can minimize discomfort and encourage healthy postures during extended usage. Thirdly, the game can be designed to halt after a certain long period of playing and remind the player to move to exercise, drink water or do any necessary action to ensure the ergonomic and health factors of the player are taken care of before continuing playing. Finally, fostering awareness among users about the importance of maintaining ergonomic practices and offering resources for ergonomic training can further enhance their overall experience. By combining these measures, the limitations imposed by physical space and discomfort in immersive technologies can be effectively addressed, ensuring a more enjoyable and sustainable user experience.

Furthermore, developing virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and metaverse games for lab experiments and smart classroom learning in the education sector encounters multifaceted challenges. Technical complexity arises from the need to create immersive experiences that accurately simulate laboratory environments [61] or interactive classroom settings [62], requiring sophisticated expertise in VR/AR development. Content creation presents a significant hurdle, demanding extensive resources and time to design high-quality 3D models, animations, and interactive elements aligned with specific learning objectives in a smart classroom environment [63]. Moreover, ensuring pedagogical effectiveness poses a challenge, as educators must integrate educational content seamlessly into the immersive experience while maintaining

engagement and retention [64]. Accessibility issues may also arise, as not all students may have access to the necessary hardware or technology, potentially creating disparities in learning opportunities. Moreover, scalability and sustainability are concerns, as maintaining and updating VR/AR educational experiences over time requires ongoing investment and support. Addressing these challenges necessitates collaboration among educators, developers, and stakeholders to create impactful and inclusive immersive learning environments. To overcome the technical complexity that arises from the need to create immersive experiences that accurately simulate a real environment in education such as in laboratory setup or interactive classroom settings to meet specific learning objectives, a multi-faceted approach is crucial. Firstly, leveraging advanced technologies such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) can provide highly immersive environments. This entails collaborating with experts in software development and simulation to create realistic digital replicas of physical spaces. Secondly, simplifying user interfaces and interaction mechanisms can make these experiences more accessible to educators and learners alike. Intuitive controls and clear instructions can mitigate the learning curve associated with complex technologies. Thirdly, continuous user feedback and iterative improvement are essential. Engaging educators and students in the development process ensures that the final product meets their needs and preferences. Lastly, investing in robust technical support and training programs can empower educators to effectively integrate these immersive technologies into their teaching methodologies. By addressing these aspects comprehensively, the technical complexity of creating immersive educational experiences can be successfully navigated, enhancing learning outcomes and engagement.

Lastly, the intensive computational demands of virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and metaverse games often result in high power consumption, posing challenges for both users and the environment. The processing requirements for rendering immersive graphics and maintaining real-time interactions can drain device batteries rapidly, limiting playtime and mobility. Furthermore, the use of powerful hardware components such as GPUs and high-resolution displays contributes to increased energy consumption. As the popularity of VR/AR technologies continues to grow, addressing the environmental impact of energy consumption becomes imperative. Transitioning to alternative renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, for charging VR/AR devices offers a sustainable solution [65]. Implementing renewable energy charging stations or integrating solar panels into VR/AR headsets could mitigate the reliance on traditional power grids and reduce carbon emissions associated with energy production. Moreover, promoting the development of energy-efficient hardware and optimizing software algorithms can further minimize power consumption, fostering a more sustainable future for immersive gaming experiences. Table 4 below summarises the selected challenges and prospects of VR, AR and metaverse applications in game development.

Table 4. Challenges and Prospects of VR, AR and metaverse application in Game Development

Citation	Challenges and Prospects	
	Research Gap	Prospects
55	The development timeline for AR, VR and metaverse video games needs to be more established.	Coding followed by storyline mapping and testing, may need to be revised significantly for virtual reality projects
55	Virtual reality experiences can lead to eye strain and motion sickness.	Developers can focus on reducing the processing time of their game and optimising the animation frame rate
56	Lack of ethical implications of AR, VR and metaverse video games.	Developers can prioritize user safety, content appropriateness, privacy, inclusivity, mental health, and the real-world impact of games on users.
57	Difficulty in ensuring AR games can run on different platforms and devices	Plan in software development timeline and management to develop the games to be adaptable on multiple platforms and devices.
59	AR games can also serve as a significant distracting factor to players when driving or on the move.	Popping out of warning signs and halt the player from playing the games actively when detected the player is playing in an unsafe or improper environment.
60	Limited physical space can restrict movement and lead to awkward positions, while prolonged headset use can cause discomfort and fatigue, prompting users to adopt unnatural postures.	The game can be designed to halt after a certain long period of playing and remind the player to move for exercise, drink water or do any necessary action to ensure the ergonomic and health factors of the player are taken care of before continuing playing
61-64	Technical complexity arises from the need to create immersive experiences that accurately simulate a real environment in the game for education such as in laboratory setup or interactive classroom settings to meet specific learning objectives.	Engaging the developer with educators and students in the development process can ensure the academic content creation and the specific learning objectives are being considered in designing and creating of game.

10. CONCLUSION

The use of AR, VR and metaverse in game development has resulted in immersive and innovative gaming experiences. AR has been widely used in educational and entertainment games, providing new and exciting gaming experiences by combining real and virtual environments. The creation of augmented reality-based real-world games has resulted in highly motivating learning experiences, particularly in educational settings. VR, on the other hand, provides a unique immersive experience, shielding the player from the outside world while allowing interaction within the virtual environment[50]. VR games have provided numerous learning

opportunities for cross-platform development, demonstrating the enormous potential for VR game development.

However, due to the differences between AR, VR and metaverse technologies, developing shared environments that provide a similar experience for the users is difficult. While AR games overlay virtual objects in the real world, VR games create immersive experiences within a virtual world, each with its own set of advantages and challenges. Understanding each technology's unique benefits and challenges is critical for developing compelling AR and VR games. The incorporation of augmented reality and virtual reality into game development has resulted in the creation of diverse and immersive gaming experiences, opening up new avenues for educational, entertainment, and training applications[50]. Besides that, future works on the possible integration of IoT technology within AR, VR, and metaverse game development present an exciting frontier for immersive experiences. IoT devices, such as sensors and actuators embedded within physical objects, environments, and wearables, can enhance the realism and interactivity of AR and VR environments [66-67]. These devices can capture real-world data [68] and feed it into virtual worlds, enabling dynamic interactions and responsive gameplay. In the metaverse, IoT enables the creation of interconnected digital spaces that mirror the complexity and richness of the physical world, allowing for seamless integration of virtual and real-world elements [69-72]. By leveraging IoT, developers can create immersive experiences that blur the lines between physical and digital realities, unlocking new levels of engagement and innovation in AR, VR, and metaverse game development.

REFERENCES

- A. V. Ivanova, "VR & AR technologies: opportunities and application obstacles," *Strateg. Risk Manag.*, no. 3, pp. 88–107, 2018.
- V. Krauß, A. Boden, L. Oppermann, and R. Reiners, "Current practices, challenges, and design implications for collaborative ar/vr application development," in *Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 2021, pp. 1–15.
- S. Aukstakalnis, *Practical augmented reality: A guide to the technologies, applications, and human factors for AR and VR*. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2016.
- S. C. Yuen, G. Yaoyuneyong, and E. Johnson, "Augmented Reality: An Overview and Five Directions for AR in Education," *J. Educ. Technol. Dev. Exch.*, 2011, doi: 10.18785/jetde.0401.10.
- N. Nordin, N. R. M. Nordin, and W. Omar, "The Efficacy of REV-OPOLY Augmented Reality Board Game in Higher Education," *Int. J. Emerg. Technol. Learn. Ijet*, 2022, doi: 10.3991/ijet.v17i07.26317.
- E. Lacka, "Assessing the Impact of Full-Fledged Location-Based Augmented Reality Games on Tourism Destination Visits," *Curr. Issues Tour.*, 2018, doi: 10.1080/13683500.2018.1514370.
- L. Hu, Y. Yuan, Q. Chen, K. Xiang-ying, and Y. Zhu, "The Practice and Application of AR Games to Assist Children's English Pronunciation Teaching," *Occup. Ther. Int.*, 2022, doi: 10.1155/2022/3966740.
- J. C. Kim, R. S. N. Lindberg, T. H. Laine, E.-C. Faarinen, O. D. Troyer, and E. Nygren, "Multidisciplinary Development Process of a Story-Based Mobile Augmented Reality Game for Learning Math," 2019, doi: 10.1109/iceta48886.2019.9039962.
- C. Costa, A. Manso, and J. Patrício, "Design of a Mobile Augmented Reality Platform With Game-Based Learning Purposes," *Information*, 2020, doi: 10.3390/info11030127.
- U. M. Arief, H. Wibawanto, and A. Nastiti, "Augmented Reality Technology for Vocational Education the Disruption Era," 2018, doi: 10.2991/aptekindo-18.2018.16.
- F. Abdullah, A. A. Jamil, and M. R. A. Razak, "Discussion of the AR Design Principles for Mobile Augmented Reality Games," *Int. J. Acad. Res. Bus. Soc. Sci.*, 2021, doi: 10.6007/ijarbss/v11-i8/10738.
- C. Magnusson, K. Rassmus-Gröhn, and C. Lindskog, "Augmented Reality Games for Children With Cerebral Palsy," 2022, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-99194-4_35.
- Y. J. Moon, W. Kim, and S. Ham, "Users' intentions to employ a Point-Of-Sale system," *Serv. Ind. J.*, vol. 34, no. 11, pp. 901–921, Aug. 2014, doi: 10.1080/02642069.2014.915947.
- M. Lanham, *Augmented reality game development*. Packt Publishing Ltd, 2017.
- H. R. Rahman, D. Herumurti, I. Kuswardayan, A. Yuniaristi, W. N. Khotimah, and N. B. Fauzan, "Location based augmented reality game using Kudan SDK," in *2017 11th International Conference on Information & Communication Technology and System (ICTS)*, IEEE, 2017, pp. 307–310.
- T. Rizov, J. Đokić, and M. Tasevski, "Design of a board game with augmented reality," *FME Trans.*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 253–257, 2019.
- F. M. Dinis, A. S. Guimarães, B. R. Carvalho, and J. P. P. Martins, "Virtual and augmented reality game-based applications to civil engineering education," in *2017 IEEE Global Engineering Education Conference (EDUCON)*, IEEE, 2017, pp. 1683–1688.
- J. Roettl and R. Terlutter, "The Same Video Game in 2D, 3D or Virtual Reality – How Does Technology Impact Game Evaluation and Brand Placements?", *Plos One*, 2018, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0200724.
- Y. Liu, "Research Based on Visual Sensors and VR in the Field of Visual Culture," *J. Sens.*, 2021, doi: 10.1155/2021/2013303.
- G. Tao, B. Garrett, T. Taverner, E. Cordingley, and C. Sun, "Immersive Virtual Reality health Games: a Narrative Review of Game Design," *J. Neuroengineering Rehabil.*, 2021, doi: 10.1186/s12984-020-00801-3.
- S. Jerdan, M. Grindle, H. v. Woerden, and M. N. K. Boulos, "Head-Mounted Virtual Reality and Mental Health: Critical Review of Current Research," *Jmir Serious Games*, 2018, doi: 10.2196/games.9226.
- W. Sinlapanuntakul, J. L. Derby, and B. S. Chaparro, "Understanding the Effects of Mixed Reality on Video Game Satisfaction, Enjoyment, and Performance," *Simul. Gaming*, 2022, doi: 10.1177/10468781221094473.
- Y. Fu, Y. Hu, V. Sundstedt, and Y. Forsell, "Conceptual Design of an Extended Reality Exercise Game for the Elderly," *Appl. Sci.*, 2022, doi: 10.3390/app12136436.
- X. Wang, "Research on Application of Artificial Intelligence in VR Games," 2020, doi: 10.3233/faia200704.
- J. M. Lupinek, J. Yoo, E. Ohu, and E. Bownlee, "Congruity of Virtual Reality in-Game Advertising," *Front. Sports Act. Living*, 2021, doi: 10.3389/fspor.2021.728749.
- M. Hosseini and V. Swaminathan, "Adaptive 360 VR video streaming: Divide and conquer," in *2016 IEEE International Symposium on Multimedia (ISM)*, IEEE, 2016, pp. 107–110.
- D. David, E. Arman, N. Chandra, and N. Nadia, "Development of escape room game using VR technology," *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 157, pp. 646–652, 2019.
- F. M. Dinis, A. S. Guimaraes, B. R. Carvalho, and J. P. P. Martins, "Development of virtual reality game-based interfaces for civil engineering education," in *2017 IEEE global engineering education conference (EDUCON)*, IEEE, 2017, pp. 1195–1202.
- C.-W. Chen and T. Hsu, "Game development data analysis visualized with virtual reality," in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Applied System Invention (ICASI)*, IEEE, 2018, pp. 682–685.
- F. J. Agbo, S. S. Oyelere, J. Suhonen, and M. Tukiainen, "Design, development, and evaluation of a virtual reality game-based application to support computational thinking," *Educ. Technol. Res. Dev.*, vol. 71, no. 2, pp. 505–537, 2023.
- V. Krauß, A. Boden, L. Oppermann, and R. Reiners, "Current practices, challenges, and design implications for collaborative ar/vr application development," in *Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 2021, pp. 1–15.
- Seifoddini, J. (2022). A multi-criteria approach to rating metaverse games. *Journal of metaverse*, 2(2), 42-55. <https://doi.org/10.57019/jmv.1053778>.
- Park, S. and Kim, S. (2022). Identifying world types to deliver gameful experiences for sustainable learning in the metaverse. *Sustainability*, 14(3), 1361. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14031361>.
- A. Anzanpour et al., "Virtualization and Cloud Computing in Gaming: A Comprehensive Review," in *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, vol. 67, no. 4, pp. 410–422, Nov. 2021.

[35] K. Sannasy Rao et al., "AI and ML in IR4.0: A short review of applications and challenges," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 141–148, Mar. 2024. doi:10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.291

[36] C. Peng, None Gopinath Krishnan, None Chen Li, N. Kong, N. Ng, and M. Reyasudin, "A Raspberry Pi-Powered IoT Smart Farming System for Efficient Water Irrigation and Crop Monitoring," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology (Online)*, pp. 149–158, Mar. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.295>.

[37] K. Sannasy et al., "Transformative Applications of IoT in Diverse Industries: A Mini Review," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology (Online)*, pp. 130–140, Mar. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.292>.

[38] C. Peng Lean and K. Feng Yuan, "System For Providing Flood And Rain Alert," Dec. 28, 2022 Accessed: Feb. 25, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://iponlineext.myipo.gov.my/SPHI/Extra/IP/Mutual/Browse.aspx?sid=637550536653982775>

[39] P. L. Chong, A. K. Singh, and F. Y. Kyong, "Renewable Energy from Living Plants to Power IoT Sensor for Remote Sensing," *ADBU Journal of Engineering Technology*, vol. 11, no. 1, May 2022, Accessed: Feb. 09, 2024. [Online].

[40] P. L. Chong, A. K. Singh, and S. L. Kok, "Potential application of Aloe Vera-derived plant-based cell in powering wireless device for remote sensor activation," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 14, no. 12, Dec. 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0227153>.

[41] Mohammed Adel Al-badani, Peng Lean Chong, and Heng Siong Lim, "Enhancing microbial fuel cell performance with carbon powder electrode modifications for low-power sensors modules," *International Journal of Renewable Energy Development*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 80–87, Nov. 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.14710/ijred.2024.58977>

[42] P. L. Chong, Y. Y. Than, S. Ganesan, and P. Ravi, "An Overview of IoT Based Smart Home Surveillance and Control System: Challenges and Prospects," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 54–66, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v2iS1.121>.

[43] Peng Lean Chong, S. Ganesan, Yin Ying Than, and P. Ravi, "Designing an Autonomous Triggering Control System via Motion Detection for IoT Based Smart Home Surveillance CCTV Camera," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 80–88, Mar. 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v2iS1.120>.

[44] Ibrahim, K. (2022). Understanding 12 use in mmogs: a linguistic framework of digital gaming. *Foreign Language Annals*, 55(4), 1169–1187. <https://doi.org/10.1111/flan.12659>.

[45] Gupta, A., Carpenter, D., Min, W., Rowe, J., Azevedo, R., & Lester, J. (2022). Enhancing multimodal goal recognition in open-world games with natural language player reflections. *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Interactive Digital Entertainment*, 18(1), 37–44. <https://doi.org/10.1609/aaide.v18i1.21945>.

[46] Fabricatore, C., Gyaurov, D., & Lopez, X. (2019). An exploratory study of the relationship between meaning-making and quality in games. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 78(10), 13539–13564. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11042-019-7232-1>.

[47] Allam, Z., Sharifi, A., Bibri, S., Jones, D., & Krogstie, J. (2022). The metaverse as a virtual form of smart cities: opportunities and challenges for environmental, economic, and social sustainability in urban futures. *Smart Cities*, 5(3), 771–801. <https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities5030040>.

[48] Cheng, X., Zhang, S., Fu, S., Liu, W., Guan, C., Mou, J., & Huang, C. (2022). Exploring the metaverse in the digital economy: an overview and research framework. *Journal of Electronic Business & Digital Economics*, 1(1/2), 206–224. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jebde-09-2022-0036>.

[49] Delnevo, G., Pergolini, D., Passeri, L., & Mirri, S. (2020). Pervasive games as web-applications: a case study based on a laser game.. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ccnc46108.2020.9045181>.

[50] Tap, R., Zin, N., & Sarim, H. (2021). Creative game design training requirements. *International Journal on Advanced Science Engineering and Information Technology*, 11(1), 64–71. <https://doi.org/10.18517/ijaseit.11.1.10270>.

[51] Foxman, M. (2022). gaming the system: playbour, production, promotion, and the metaverse. *Baltic Screen Media Review*, 10(2), 224–233. <https://doi.org/10.2478/bsmr-2022-0017>.

[52] J. Carmignani and B. Furht, "Augmented Reality: An Overview," in Springer eBooks, 2011, pp. 3–46. doi: 10.1007/978-1-4614-0064-6_1.

[53] A. Hamad and B. Jia, "How virtual reality technology has changed our lives: An overview of the current and potential applications and limitations," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol.19, no. 18, p. 11278, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.3390/ijerph191811278.

[54] Wohlgenannt I., Simons A., Stieglitz S. *Virtual Reality*. Bus. Inf. Syst. Eng. 2020;62:455–461. doi: 10.1007/s12599-020-00658-9.

[55] W. Sinlapanuntakul, J. Derby, & B. Chaparro, "Understanding the effects of mixed reality on video game satisfaction, enjoyment, and performance", *Simulation & Gaming*, vol. 53, no. 3, p. 237–252, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10468781221094473>.

[56] Steele, P., Burleigh, C., Kroposki, M., Magabo, M., & Bailey, L. (2020). Ethical considerations in designing virtual and augmented reality products—virtual and augmented reality design with students in mind: designers' perceptions. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 49(2), 219–238. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239520933858>.

[57] "What is virtual reality (VR) game development? Trends, examples, and essential tools for creating a VR game," *Perforce Software*, Sep. 13, 2023.

[58] Ministry of Science and Higher Education Poland. (2019, December 3). The Pain Game: Scientists Examine how Virtual Reality Games Reduce Pain. *Science in Poland*.<https://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news,79765,pain-game-scientists-examine-how-virtualreality-games-reduce-pain.html>.

[59] Ollie, "Exploring the ethical challenges in virtual reality game development," *Medium*, Dec. 23, 2023.[Online]. <https://medium.com/@ohermans1/exploring-the-ethical-challenges-in-virtual-reality-game-development-e9d0492a4d34>.

[60] P. K. Ng, P. L. Chong, J. A. Yeow, Y. J. Ng, and R. Jeyakumar Nathan, "Ergonomic Work from Home Recommendations Using TRIZ," in *Human Factors in Engineering Manufacturing Systems, Automation, and Interactions*, Boca Raton: Taylor & Francis, 2023, pp. 65–82. Accessed: Feb. 25, 2024. [Online].

[61] P. L. Chong, S. Ganesan, P. K. Ng, and F. Y. Kong, "A TRIZ-Adopted Development of a Compact Experimental Board for the Teaching and Learning of Operational Amplifier with Multiple Circuit Configurations," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 21, p. 14115, Oct. 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114115>.

[62] C. Peng Lean and T. Chun Fui, "An Interactive Whiteboard System," Feb. 03, 2020 Accessed: Feb. 25, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://iponlineext.myipo.gov.my/SPHI/Extra/IP/Mutual/Browse.aspx?sid=637550536653982775>

[63] Peng Lean Chong, D. Ismail, Poh Kiat Ng, Feng Yuan Kong, M. Reyasudin, and Sargunam Thirugnanam, "A TRIZ Approach for Designing a Smart Lighting and Control System for Classrooms Based on Counter Application with Dual PIR Sensors," *Sensors*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 1177–1177, Feb. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/s24041177>.

[64] Chong Peng Lean, "Blended Learning With E-Learning Tool And Interactive Class Approach," in *Blended Learning Strategies in Technology-supported Classrooms: Best practices from MMU faculties*, H. Tan Yeen Ju and N. Mai, Eds., Malaysia: Multimedia University, 2018, pp. 195–213. Accessed: Mar. 16, 2024. [Online]. Available: <http://shdl.mmu.edu.my/id/eprint/7735>

[65] R. Basir et al., "Accelerating Electric Vehicle Adoption on Malaysian Islands: Lessons from Japan's Islands of the Future Initiative," *Lecture notes in electrical engineering*, pp. 109–115, Jan. 2024, doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-9005-4_14.

[66] Silvia Ganesan, C. Peng, L. Chen, N. Kong, N. Ng, and M. Reyasudin, "IoT-enabled Smart Weather Stations: Innovations, Challenges, and Future Directions," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 180–190, Apr. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.293>.

[67] Swathi Manoharan, C. Peng, None Chen Li, N. Kong, N. Ng, and M. Reyasudin, "IoT-enabled Greenhouse Systems: Optimizing Plant Growth and Efficiency," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 169–179, Apr. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.294>.

[68] A. Dashini, C. Peng, L. Chen, Feng Yuan Kong, Poh Kiat Ng, and M. Reyasudin, "Improving Fish Quality and Yield: An Automated Monitoring System for Intensive Aquaculture," *Malaysian Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*, pp. 159–168, Apr. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.56532/mjsat.v4i2.296>.

[69] Almeida, D., Pasupuleti, J., Raveendran, S. K., & Basir Khan, M. R. (2021). Performance evaluation of solar PV inverter controls for

overvoltage mitigation in MV distribution networks. *Electronics*, 10(12), 1456. <https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics10121456>

[70] Khan, M. R. B., Jidin, R., & Pasupuleti, J. (2016). Data from renewable energy assessments for resort islands in the South China Sea. *Data in brief*, 6, 117-120. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2015.11.043>

[71] Seet, C. C., Pasupuleti, J., & Khan, M. R. B. (2019). Optimal placement and sizing of distributed generation in distribution system using analytical method. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(4), 6357-6363. <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.D5120.118419>

[72] Zahraoui, Y., Alhamrouni, I., Mekhilef, S. and Khan, M.R.B., 2022. Machine learning algorithms used for short-term PV solar irradiation and temperature forecasting at microgrid. In *Applications of AI and IOT in Renewable Energy* (pp. 1-17). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-91699-8.00001-2>