

Navigating Memory Palaces: The Role of Instructional Agents in Teaching the Method of Loci in Virtual Reality

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The Challenge of Teaching Mnemonics

- Students frequently rely on ineffective memorisation strategies [USAr23]
- => Convey powerful memorisation techniques like the Method of Loci (MoL) to students
 - Rarely taught by educators
- Challenges of the MoL
 - Abstract
 - Purely mental
 - Difficult for educators to demonstrate, guide or verify
- Solution: use virtual reality (VR) to demonstrate the MoL [MoSy23]
 - Apply a virtual agent to explain, guide and practice

Introduction

What is the Method of Loci?

- Utilises spatial memory of familiar environments [WKS*21,McCa15]
- Learners establish a fixed mental route through the location
- Target information are associated with vivid mental images; placed in each location
- Recall triggered by mentally retracing the route
- Location -> Mental Image -> Information



[Hens25]

Introduction

Research Objective

- Investigate how VR environments guided by instructional agents influence:
 - Understanding & correct application of the MoL
 - Immediate vs. long-term retention
 - Transferability to independent learning tasks



VR & Virtual Agents in Learning

VR for MoL

- Spatial memory also works in virtual environments [REBR20]
- Immersive environments improve spatial recall and motivation [HuRo17, KPVa19, MoSy23]
- Textual descriptions lead to differing understandings and recall successes [MoSy23]

Virtual Agents

- Serve as effective guides in museums [HMSM20]
- Increase task performance [BKS*21]
- Intuitive, high usability [HMSM20, BKS*21, HBB*22, HeBe23]
- Boost motivation, confidence and enjoyment [HeBe23, BKS*21]

Research Gap

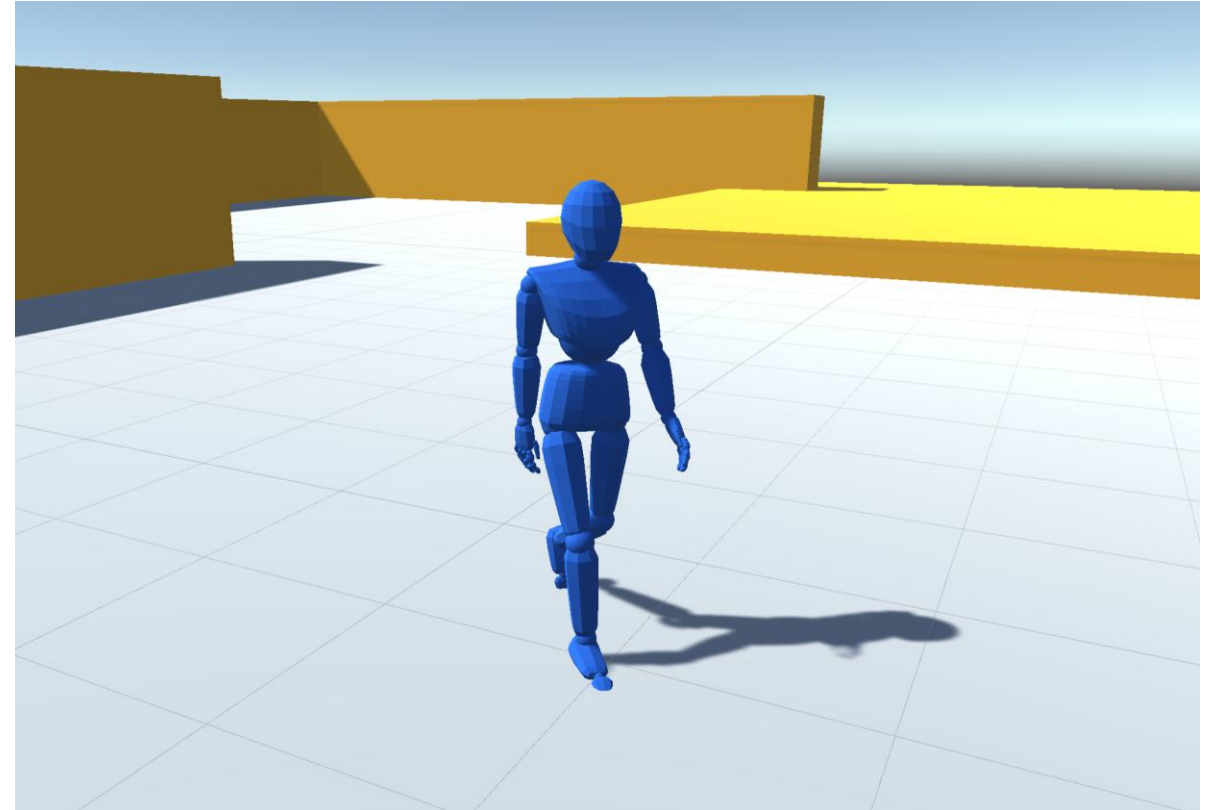
Combined use of VR memory palaces and instructional agents remains underexplored

Realisation

System & Technologies

- Unity 3D engine, Meta Quest SDK
- For the Meta Quest 2 and 3
- Custom virtual agents framework for reusable, task-driven guidance [HBB*22, HeBe23]
- Spatial mapping mirrors real-world room dimensions
- JSON export for persistence / sharing
- Open-Source implementation:

<https://github.com/rwth-acis/MR-MiRA-Method-of-Loci-App>



Virtual Agents Framework [HBB*22]

Realisation

Learning Workflow Phase 1: Environment Setup

- Learners construct & furnish virtual rooms
- Colour-coded doors enforce a linear traversal route
- Encourages multi-room palaces for scalable memorisation
- Agent teaches interactions, furniture placement and navigation



Realisation

Learning Workflow Phase 2: Memory Formation

- Users place 3D “information objects”
 - 103 categorised items
 - Multi-modal setup with audio
- Objects visually distinct from furniture
 - Optional grayscale mode highlights them
- Agent provides placement suggestions & warns against cognitive overload per room



Learning Workflow Phase 3: Guided Repetition

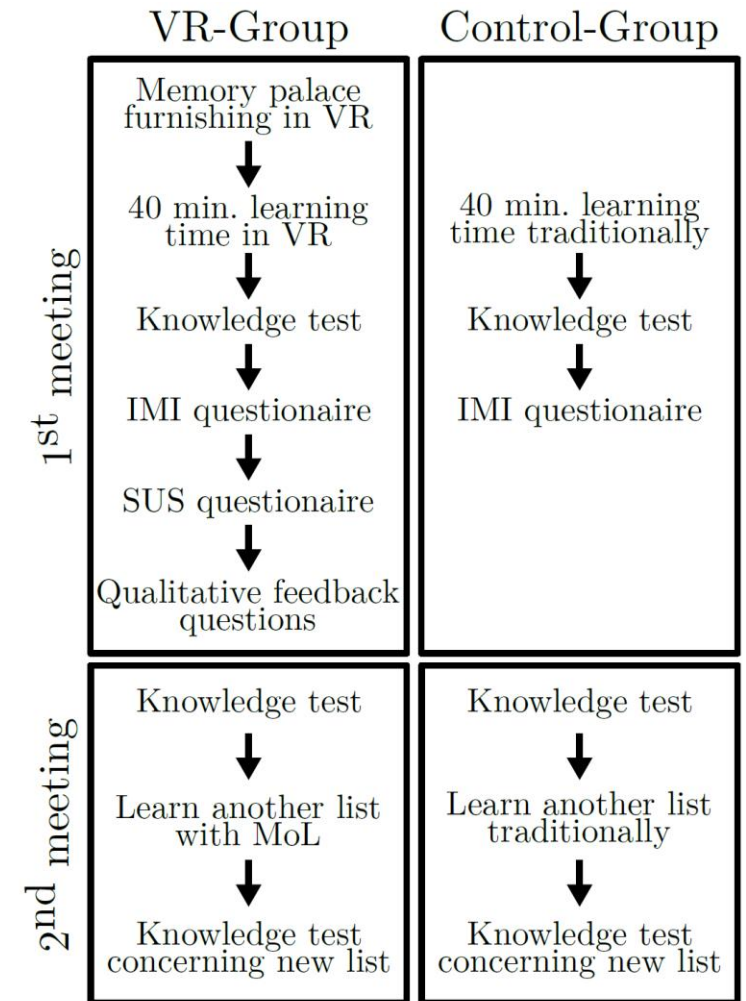
- Agent leads the learner through the established route sequentially
 - Highlights each object with gaze direction & dynamic spotlights
- Supports spaced repetition
- Spatial anchors ensure exact physical positioning across sessions



Evaluation

User Study Design

- Design: Between-subjects (VR group n = 14 vs. control group n = 13)
- Materials: 15 item list, story, 20 digit number
- Procedure:
 - VR group memorises with the application
 - Immediate knowledge test
 - Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI) questionnaire [Ryan82]
 - System Usability Scale (SUS) questionnaire [Brook96]
- 1-week follow-up: original content + 4 new story questions
 - Transfer task: learn new 20-word list using the MoL



Quantitative Study Results: Retention & Transfer

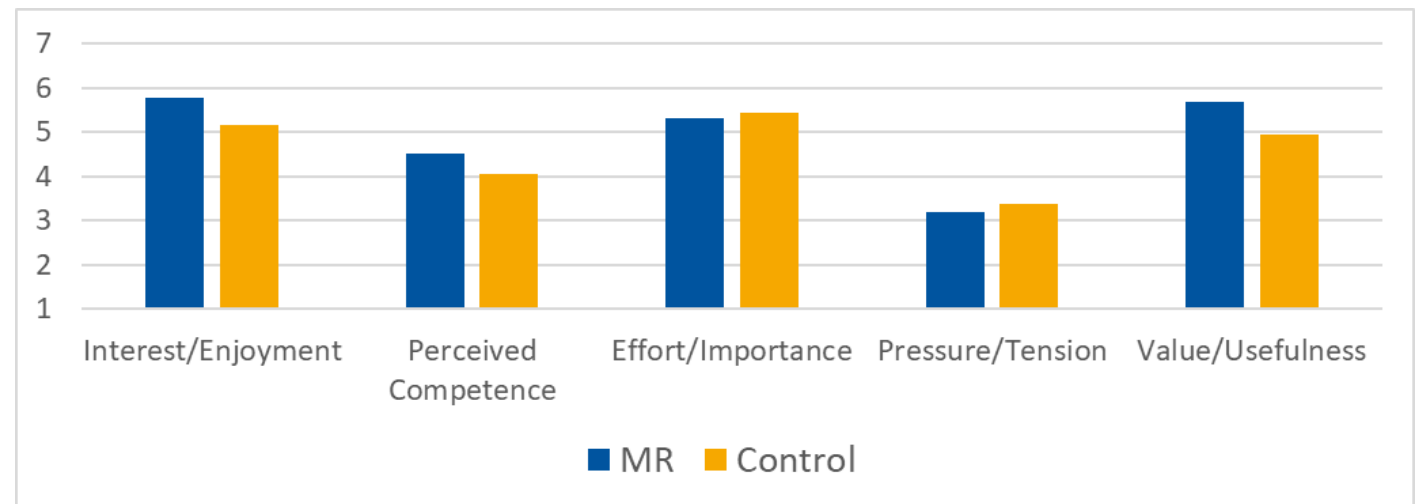
- Initial performance: comparable across groups (~90% list/story recall)
- Follow-up (1 week later)
 - VR group significantly outperforms control group in story retention & new questions
 - Faster answer times overall (1.5 min avg.)
- Transfer task: VR group achieves 99.7% accuracy vs. 85.4% in the control group
 - Statistically significant ($p = 0.022$)

Usability, Motivation and Qualitative Insights

- SUS score: 73.6 – classified as “good” usability [BKM109]

- IMI results:

- Higher interest / enjoyment
- Higher perceived competence & usefulness
- Lower pressure in the VR group



- User Feedback

- Praise for intuitive controls, agent guidance, audio cues & real-world alignment
- Critiques: HMD weight, menu positioning, occasional loading delays

Conclusion & Future Work

- VR and instructional agents effectively teach MoL => long-term retention & independent transfer
- Higher motivation, confidence and perceived usefulness
- Future directions
 - Phase-specific impact analysis of the agent (setup vs. formation vs. repetition)
 - AI / LLM integration for dynamic object generation & route planning
 - Scalable learning paths blending VR onboarding with self-directed practice

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Thank you for your attention



The code is open-source on GitHub

[https://github.com/rwth-acis/
MR-MiRA-Method-of-Loci-App](https://github.com/rwth-acis/MR-MiRA-Method-of-Loci-App)