

The Fusion of Virtual and Reality: The Innovation Road of Exhibition Industry Driven by Science and Technology

Zihan Wang^{1,a,*}

*¹Hangzhou City University, UW, Hangzhou, 310000, China
a. 13735499277@163.com*

**corresponding author*

Abstract: From digital transformation to the introduction of virtual Reality and augmented reality technologies, the exhibition industry is adapting to the demands of the new era. This study examines the transformative effects of digital technologies on the exhibition industry, highlighting the integration of Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and hybrid models that blend online and offline elements. With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, the urgency for digital transformation has accelerated, prompting the industry to explore innovative engagement strategies that encompass both virtual and physical interaction platforms. By focusing on case studies such as the Canton Fair, this research elucidates how hybrid exhibition models enhance global reach, improve cost-efficiency, and foster sustainable development practices within the industry. Furthermore, the analysis addresses the technical challenges and the need for continual adaptation to technology, which are critical for maintaining the relevance and competitiveness of exhibitions in a digitally evolving landscape. The findings suggest that a balanced integration of online and offline elements not only mitigates the impact of global disruptions but also sets a forward-looking standard for the exhibition industry's growth and sustainability.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Big Data Analysis

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of technology, the exhibition industry is also experiencing unprecedented changes. From digital transformation to the introduction of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies, the industry is adapting to the demands of the new era. Moreover, the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic have accelerated the industry's digital process, prompting the exploration of new models that combine online and offline elements [1]. This study delves into several successful cases of online and offline integration in the exhibition industry through case studies, exploring their success factors and challenges faced. This not only provides practical guidance for the industry but also promotes the application of technology and innovation, expands participation and inclusiveness, and enhances sustainability [2]. The innovative path of the exhibition industry driven by technology is full of possibilities and challenges, it hopes the findings of this study will provide insights into the future development of the industry, driving the exhibition industry to flourish amidst transformations.

2. The impact of technological development on the exhibition industry

2.1. The wave of digital transformation

With the widespread use of the internet and mobile devices, the exhibition industry has undergone a significant digital transformation. This transformation has not only facilitated rapid and broad dissemination of information but also allowed exhibition organizers to use digital platforms for more effective promotion and participant interaction. Digital tools like online registration, e-ticketing, and virtual exhibition halls provide exhibitors and visitors with more convenient experiences while also significantly reducing the organizational costs and participation barriers of exhibitions [3].

2.2. The integration of virtual and augmented reality

The introduction of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies has brought unprecedented innovative opportunities to the exhibition industry. Through VR technology, participants can attend virtual exhibitions without geographical limitations, enjoying an experience as if they were physically present. AR technology, on the other hand, overlays digital information in the real world, providing exhibitors with interactive product displays and information acquisition, enhancing the immersive experience and engagement of exhibitions [4].

2.3. The driving force of intelligentization

The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data analytics is gradually becoming an important driving force in the development of the exhibition industry. AI technology can help exhibition organizers better understand participants' behaviors and preferences, resulting in more personalized recommendations and services. At the same time, through big data analysis, organizers can gain deep insights into market trends, exhibition effects, and customer satisfaction, thereby more effectively planning and optimizing future exhibition activities [5].

In a word, the development of technology has brought many positive impacts to the exhibition industry, not only improving the efficiency and participation of exhibitions but also opening up new modes of experience and business opportunities. However, this also poses new challenges to professionals in the exhibition industry, including the need to master new technologies, protect data security and privacy, and continuously innovate to adapt to rapidly changing market demands.

3. The hybrid model of online and offline integration

As technology continues to evolve, the exhibition industry is moving towards a new era characterized by the integration of online and offline modes. This model aims to leverage the advantages of both to provide a more enriched and interactive exhibition experience [6].

3.1. Framework of hybrid exhibitions

The hybrid exhibition model is constructed by integrating online elements with traditional offline activities. This approach allows physical exhibitions to run parallel with virtual ones, thereby retaining the advantages of face-to-face interactions while also expanding the reach of participants through virtual means. Online elements include virtual exhibition halls, live-streamed seminars, and online networking, all designed to enhance the on-site experience and provide value to participants who cannot attend in person [7].

3.2. Technical implementation and challenges

The key to implementing a hybrid exhibition lies in the efficient integration of online and offline elements, which requires the support of a range of key technologies, including but not limited to Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), live video streaming, and interactive platforms. The application of these technologies aims to create a seamless participation environment, whether attendees are on-site or participating remotely. However, this also presents several challenges, including technical compatibility, network security, data privacy, and ensuring engagement and interaction for online participants [8].

3.3. New modes of participant interaction

The combination of online and offline modes opens up new avenues for participant interaction. For instance, through the use of social media, mobile apps, and dedicated online platforms, participants can engage and interact before, during, and after the event. Furthermore, with AR and VR technologies, exhibitors can provide virtual product demonstrations, allowing online participants to experience products in a completely new way. This interaction not only increases participant engagement but also offers exhibition organizers the opportunity to collect feedback and participation data, thereby better understanding the needs and preferences of participants [9].

In summary, the hybrid model of online and offline integration brings new opportunities and challenges to the exhibition industry. With effective technology integration and innovative interaction methods, it promises to create a more enriching and inclusive exhibition experience.

4. Advantages of combining online and offline elements

As the exhibition industry continues to explore new models integrating online and offline elements, this hybrid approach has shown significant advantages. It not only expands the reach and participation of exhibitions but also enhances cost-effectiveness and sustainability, increasing the industry's flexibility and resilience [10].

4.1. Expanded reach and participation

Introducing online elements allows exhibitions to break through traditional geographical and temporal limitations, reaching a wider audience. The use of online platforms enables people from around the world to participate in exhibitions, regardless of their location. This not only enhances the international impact of exhibitions but also significantly increases diversity and participation. Moreover, features like online interaction and live streaming provide opportunities for those unable to attend in person, ensuring broader involvement and inclusivity [11].

4.2. Cost-effectiveness and sustainability

The hybrid model of combining online and offline elements has a positive impact on reducing exhibition costs and promoting sustainable development. Online participation reduces the need for physical space, thereby lowering rental, construction, and operational costs. At the same time, this model reduces the travel requirements for participants, helping to decrease carbon emissions and resource consumption, and promoting green development in the exhibition industry [12].

4.3. Flexibility and resilience

Facing uncertainties and various challenges, such as global health crises or economic fluctuations, the hybrid model provides greater flexibility and adaptability. This model allows exhibition

activities to swiftly transition online when necessary, ensuring the continuity and stability of events. Furthermore, the introduction of online elements offers a platform for exhibition organizers to test new ideas and concepts, thereby enhancing the industry's innovative capacity and adaptability [13]. In summary, the hybrid model of combining online and offline elements brings numerous advantages to the exhibition industry, including broader reach and participation, higher cost-effectiveness and sustainability, and increased flexibility and resilience. These are all key factors in driving the future development of the industry.

5. The advantages of combining online and offline

5.1. Case analysis: The Canton Fair (China Import and Export Fair)

As the largest comprehensive trade fair in the world, the Canton Fair successfully transitioned to a hybrid model in response to the challenges posed by the pandemic. Through its online platform, the fair not only maintained continuity but also expanded its global impact, attracting more international buyers to participate.

5.2. Strategy and implementation

Online Platform Development and Optimization: The Canton Fair established a comprehensive online exhibition platform that includes virtual exhibition halls, online negotiation rooms, and live broadcast rooms, providing an interactive online space for exhibitors and buyers.

Training for Exhibitors and Buyers: To ensure all participants could smoothly use the online platform, organizers conducted a series of trainings and drills, including how to set up virtual booths, how to negotiate online, and how to participate in live broadcasts.

Promotion and Publicity: The online Canton Fair was extensively promoted through social media, professional forums, and partner networks, increasing the event's visibility and participation rate.

5.3. Lessons and insights

The importance of technical preparation: The Canton Fair's online success highlighted the importance of thorough technical preparation for virtual exhibitions. A stable and reliable platform is key to the success of online events.

Enhancing interactivity: While the online platform provides a convenient environment for communication, continuous optimization is needed to enhance the real interactive experience, such as introducing more interactive tools and real-time feedback mechanisms.

Flexibility for future models: The experience of the Canton Fair suggests that the exhibition industry might continue to adopt a hybrid model in the future, requiring industry professionals to have greater flexibility and adaptability.

The case of the Canton Fair demonstrates that the hybrid model of combining online and offline elements can not only respond to sudden public health events but also offer new ideas and possibilities for the future development of the exhibition industry.

6. Conclusion

In the exploration of the exhibition industry's transformation under technological influence, this study has highlighted the substantial shifts caused by digital innovation, particularly through the integration of online and offline platforms. The hybrid exhibition model, leveraging Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) alongside traditional exhibition methods, has emerged as a pivotal adaptation, enhancing the inclusivity, reach, and interactive capacities of exhibitions

globally [14]. This model not only addresses current technological trends but also provides strategic resilience against unforeseen global challenges like the COVID-19 pandemic.

The successful application of this model in cases like the Canton Fair illustrates its effectiveness in maintaining continuity and expanding global reach during disruptive times [15]. However, the transition to hybrid models also introduces complexities, particularly in the areas of technical integration, data security, and participant engagement online. The industry must navigate these challenges with innovative solutions and ongoing training for stakeholders to ensure smooth operations and optimal experiences for all participants [16].

Looking forward, the exhibition industry must continue to embrace technological advancements and innovate continuously. The future of exhibitions lies in a balanced approach that combines the best of both the virtual and physical worlds, creating a flexible, sustainable, and highly interactive environment for exhibitors and attendees alike [17]. By doing so, the industry can ensure its relevance and thrive in an increasingly digital future.

References

- [1] Gupta, V. (2024) *An empirical evaluation of a generative artificial intelligence technology adoption model from entrepreneurs' perspectives*. *Systems*, 12(3), pp.103. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2079-8954/12/3/103>.
- [2] Zhao, X., Chen, Q., Zhang, H., Chen, P. and Chen, S. (2024) *A study on the influencing factors of corporate digital transformation: empirical evidence from Chinese listed companies*. *Scientific Reports*, 24, 56729. Available at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-56729-4>.
- [3] Lee, S.H. et al. (2019) *The role of digital platforms in the transformation of the exhibition sector*. *Journal of Business Research*, 101, pp.463-470.
- [4] Li, J. et al. (2021) *Virtual and augmented reality in exhibitions and museums: a research review*. *International Journal of Arts Management*, 23(2), pp.34-45.
- [5] Chan, J. et al. (2020) *Big data and AI in the modern exhibition industry: a review*. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 20(4), pp.455-467.
- [6] Schlenker, K. and Foley, C. (2020) *Blending virtual and physical spaces: A case study in the VR exhibition industry*. *Journal of Digital & Social Media Marketing*, 8(1), pp.85-93.
- [7] Manić, M. and Puzović, S. (2019) *Strategies for integration of offline and online exhibition activities*. *Procedia Computer Science*, 160, pp.119-124.
- [8] Ngai, E.W.T., Moon, K.K.L., Riggins, F.J. and Yi, C.Y. (2018) *Blockchain technology for analyzing and sharing information on the cloud*. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 86(5), pp. 167-172.
- [9] Gopal, P.R.C., Sivaramakrishnan, S. (2021) *Enhancing user interaction in virtual environments through augmented reality and interactive design*. *Virtual Reality*, 25(3), pp.507-521.
- [10] Skoko, B., Tomić, D. and Hlača, A. (2022) *Transformation of the business event industry during the pandemic: The case of the exhibition industry in Croatia*. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, [online] Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378071082_TRANSFORMATION_OF_THE_BUSINESS_EVENT_INDUSTRY_DURING_THE_PANDEMIC_THE_CASE_OF_THE_EXHIBITION_INDUSTRY_IN_CROATIA.
- [11] Chand, M. and Singh, V. (2022) *Sustainable practices in the exhibition industry: Empirical evidence from India*. *Tourism Spectrum*, [online] Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332222915_How_Can_Hospitality_Organizations_Adapt_to_the_Set_of_Values_of_Generation_Y_Employed_in_Guest_Services_Roles_at_Five_Star_Hotels_in_Dubai.
- [12] Xie, L. et al. (2022) *Application of importance-performance analysis model on perceived features of the Shanghai Convention and Exhibition Industry: An empirical advantage*. *CiteSeerX*, [online] Available at: <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.1059.6541>.
- [13] Yang, X. (2022) *The impact of convention and exhibition industry on regional economic development based on grey relational model*. *Journal of Mathematics*, [online] Available at: <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jmath/2022/9752636/>.
- [14] Mason, M. (2022) *The contribution of design thinking to museum digital transformation in post-pandemic times*. *Multimodal Technologies and Interaction*. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2414-4088/6/9/79>.
- [15] Hsu, C.C., Tsaih, R.H., and Yen, D.C. (2018) *The evolving role of IT departments in digital transformation*. *Sustainability*. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/10/3706>.

- [16] Xiao, J. (2023) *A hybrid model analysis of digitalization energy system: evidence from China's green energy analysis.* *Environmental Science and Pollution Research.* Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11356-023-26334-5>.
- [17] Arrabal, A.K. et al. (2022) *Digital transformation in university technology expo.* *RAM. Revista de Administração Mackenzie.* Available at: <https://www.scielo.br/j/ram/a/yMwhmK5yCHKGs4TWXZ6FNKL/>.