

# Improving the University Library Experience

## Service Design Portfolio

### Introduction:

Students rely heavily on university libraries for focused study, collaboration, and resource access.

### Laidlaw Library

Capacity of 720 and over 180 Computers available.

### Edward Boyle Library

Open 24/7, 7 days a week with a capacity of over 1,800.

### Identified Problem:

Students often struggle to **find available seating**. Especially during peak hours and assessment periods.

### SST Analysis (Current system):

#### 1. Key Scenario

Student Searches for a Seat During Peak Hours

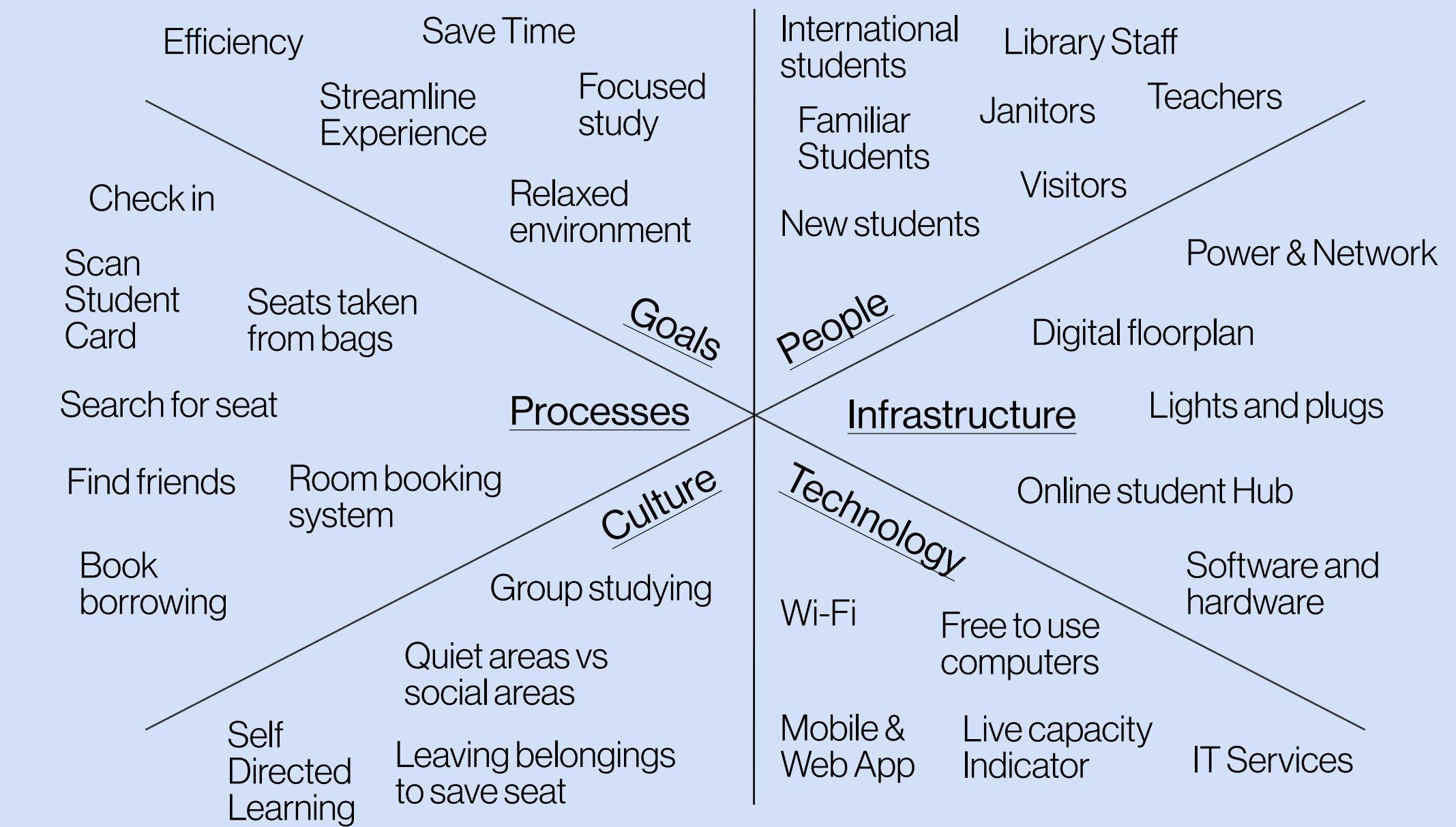
#### 2. Main Actors

Actor	Role	Priority
Students	Trying to locate a seat	High
Library Staff	Manages complaints	High

#### 3. Interaction Flows

1. Student checks capacity: "200 seats available"
2. Enters library, begins manual search
3. Encounters full or overcrowded zones
4. Reports frustration to library staff or leaves

### Socio-Technical Systems Hexagon Analysis:



### Research Question:

How can we improve the current system to enable students to find available study spaces faster and more efficiently?

### Research Insights:

**90%** of survey respondents said they **visit more than one floor or walk around to find a seat** during peak hours.

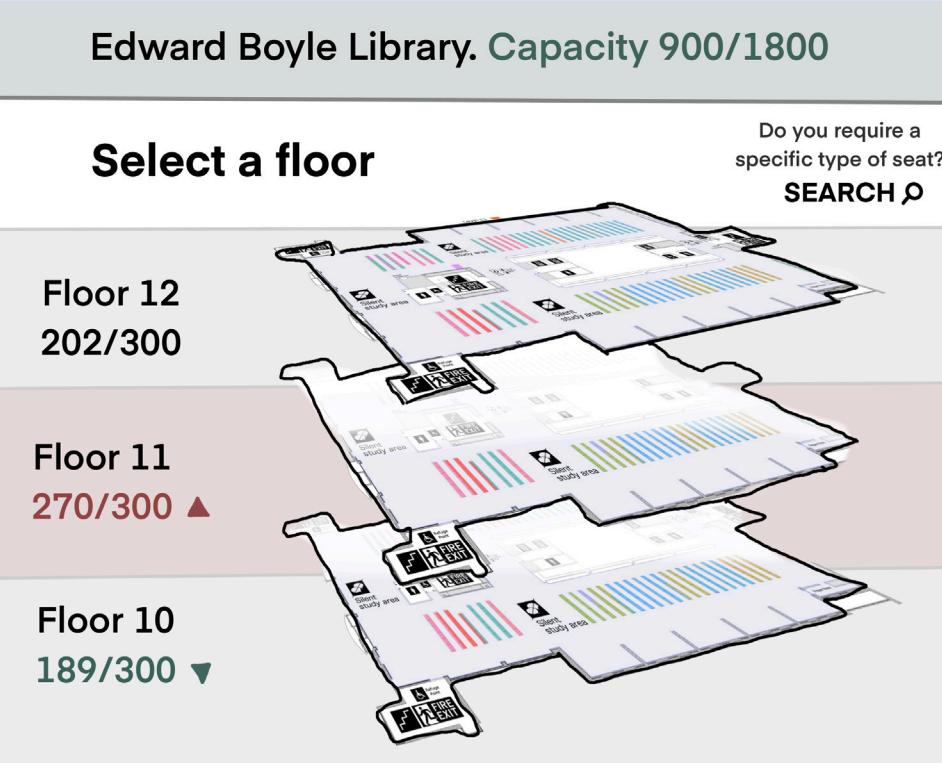
**60%** Weren't even aware of the live capacity system in place.

- Students prefer certain areas (e.g. quiet zones, window seats, plug socket areas)
- > **location matters.**

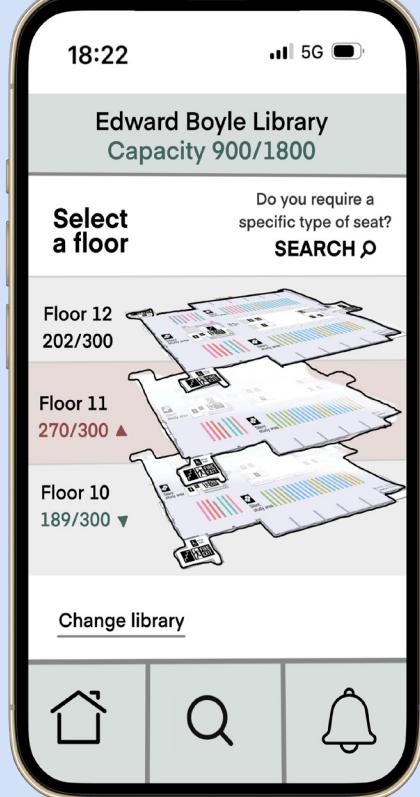
### Requirements:

Requirement	Priority	Test Method	Evidence	Source
Spacial Data Visualisation	High	Use of physical references / points	Floor plan, maps, photos of the library..	Easy understanding <sup>1</sup>
Filters (Seat type / Accessibility)	High	Check seat types are diverse	Different seat types (quiet, group..)	Research Insights: location matters
Privacy-compliant tracking	High	Analise data over a period of time	No unique, identifiable users	Free-use public space
Real-Time Updates	Med	Test update speed when leaving a seat	Time, seconds	Busy Periods, SST Analysis
User Involvement	Med	Check influence of user inputted data	Data impacts visuals and decisions	Inclusive Environment <sup>2</sup>

# Concepts

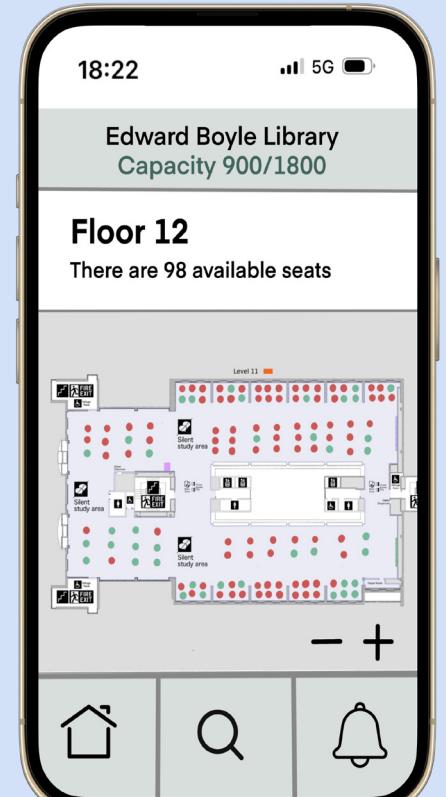


**Kiosk at Library Entrance:**  
Large touchscreen floor map  
showing available seats



**Mobile App / Website**

Choose a floor level  
→  
See free seats as green dots



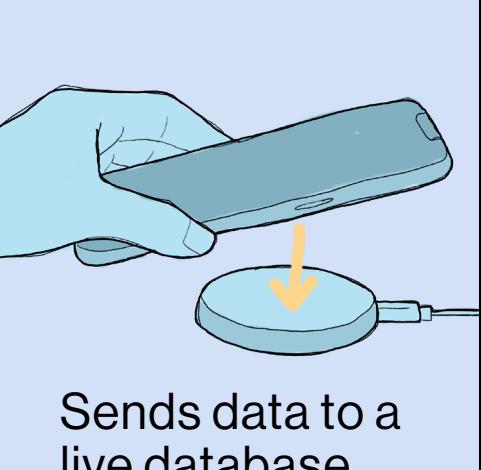
Real-time map of available seats with potential notifications. Filter by zone/ seat type

## Displaying the data (UI)

Floor 12  
There are 98 available seats  
Do you require a specific type of seat?  
SEARCH 🔎

X Search for a seat:  
Where?  
Anywhere Floor 10 Floor 11 Floor 12  
With what?  
Anything Quiet area Window USB Plug  
Desktop Lounge Group table  
How many?  
1 2 3 4 5 6 6+  
SEARCH 🔎

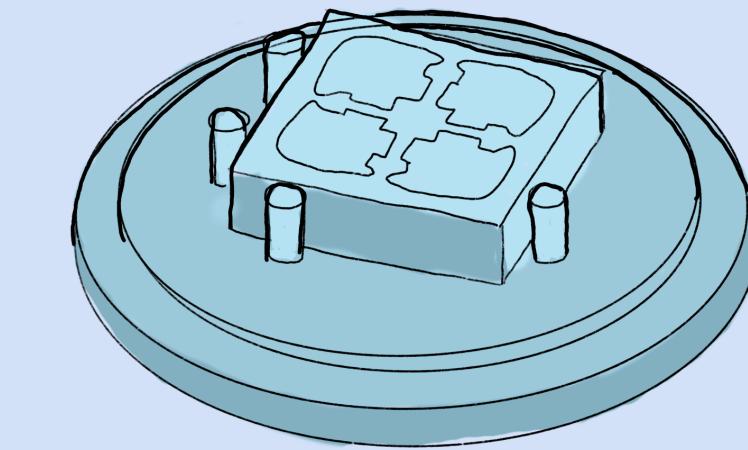
## Collecting the data



Sends data to a live database



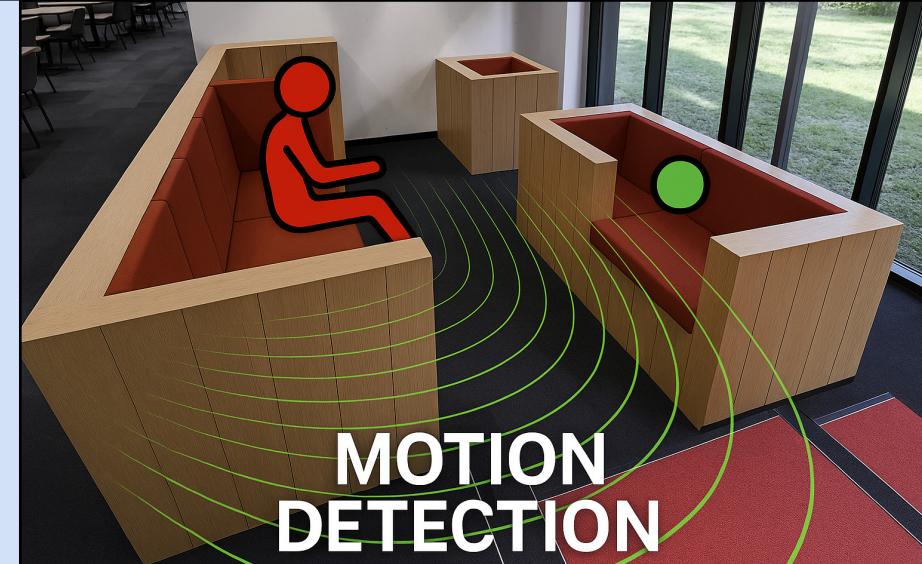
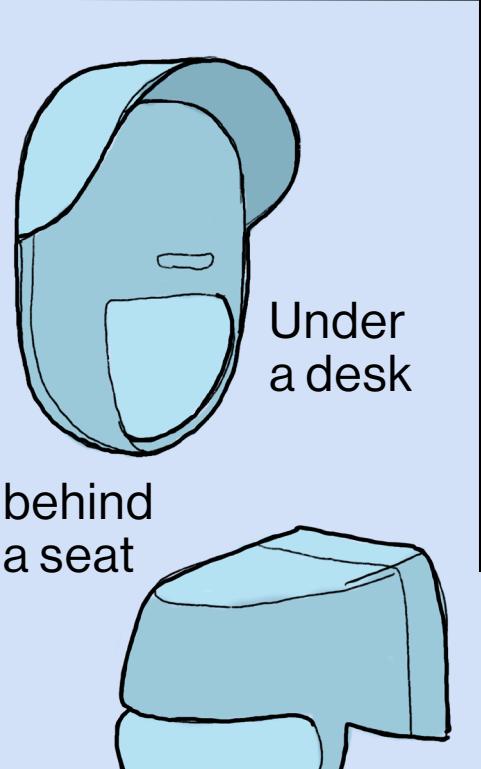
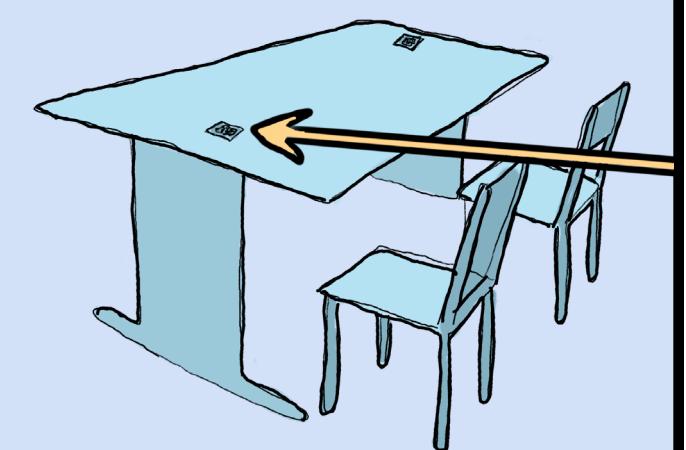
Pressure-based sensors on tables /desks (can double as wireless chargers or USB ports)



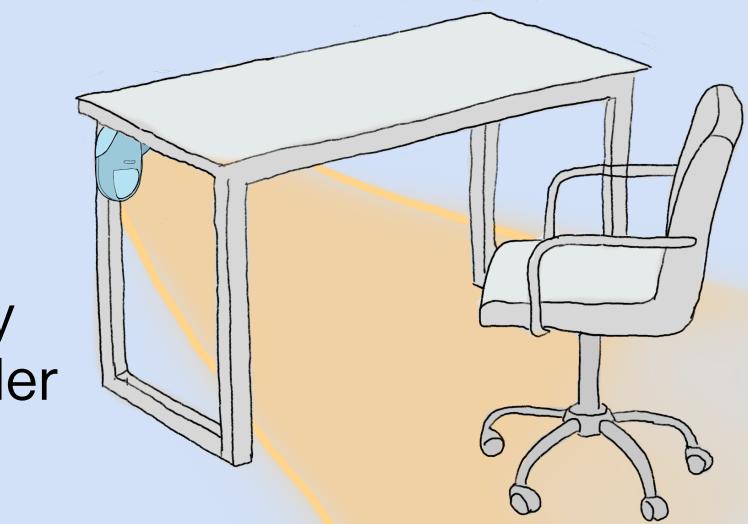
Each seat has a unique code



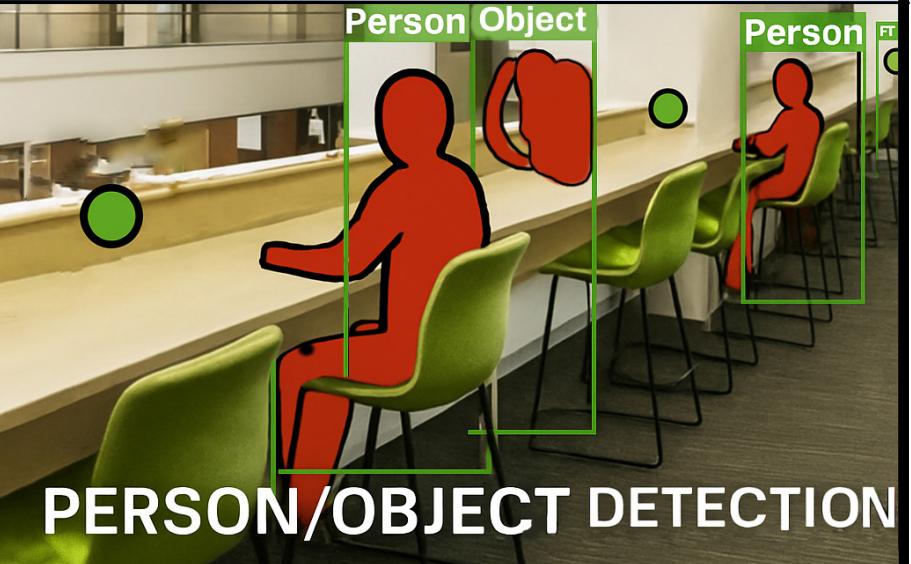
Crowd-sourced Feature: Students can scan a QR code and mark when they arrive at or leave a seat



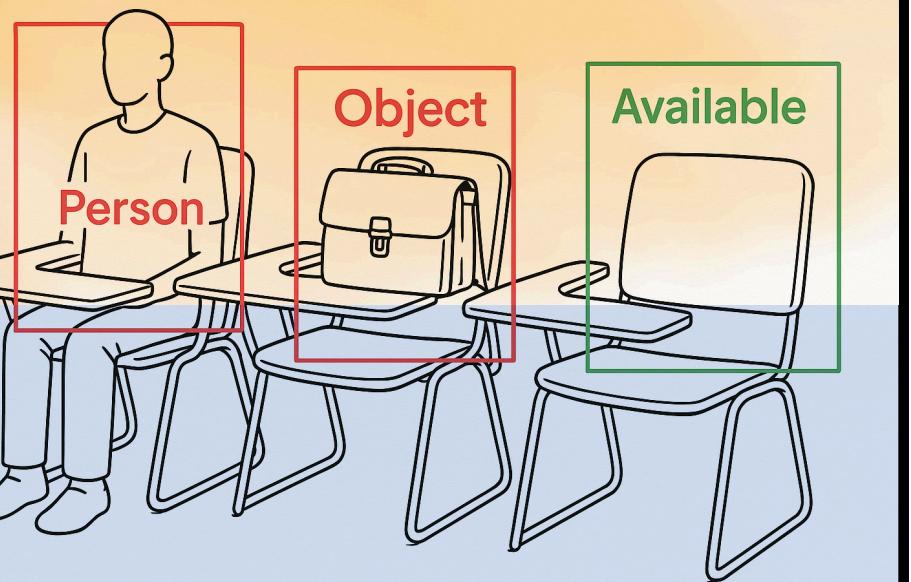
Motion or Proximity based sensors under and around seats



Using the already installed CCTV



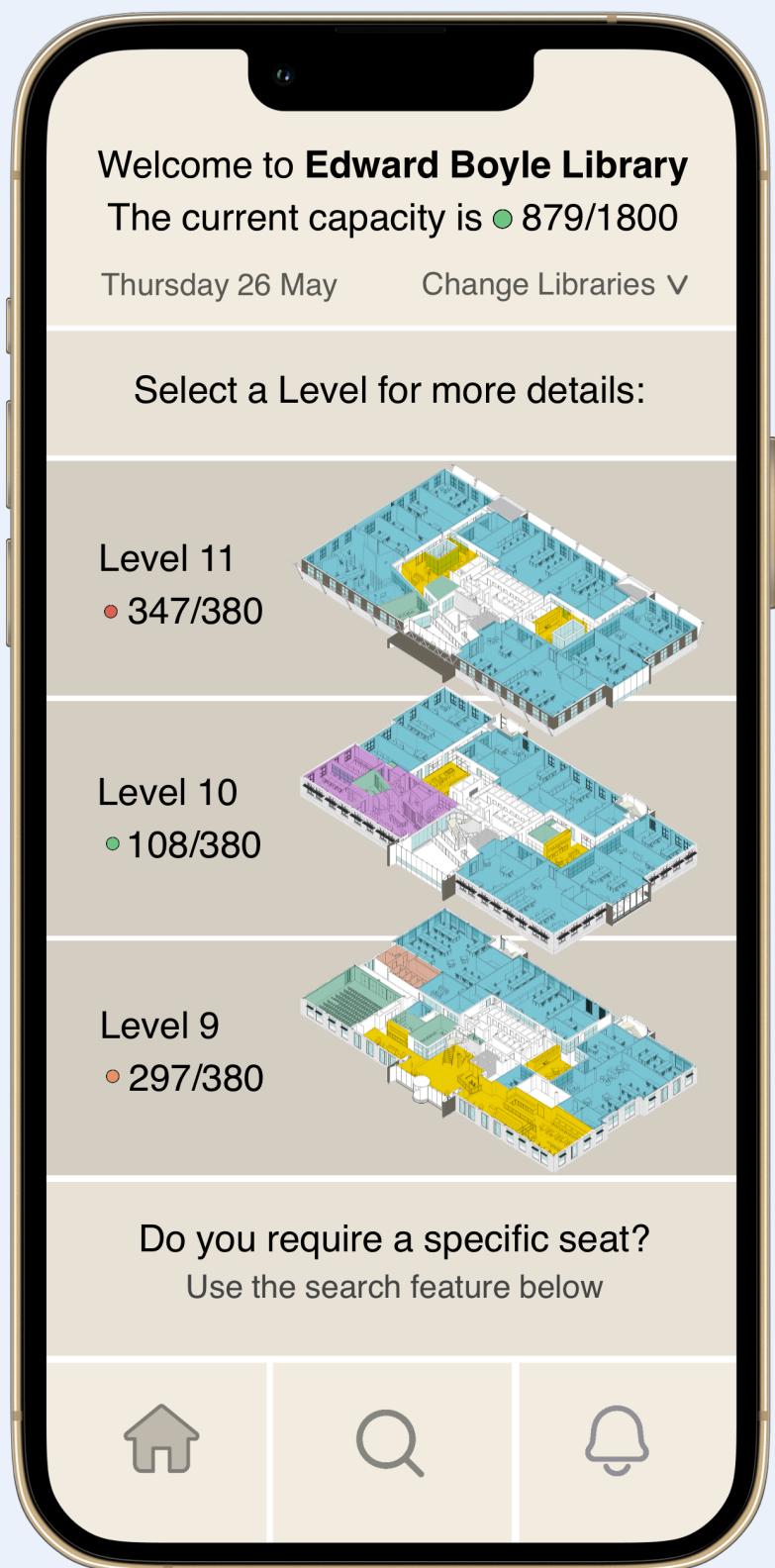
Overhead Cameras or sensors combined with AI to detect people and objects



# Final Design

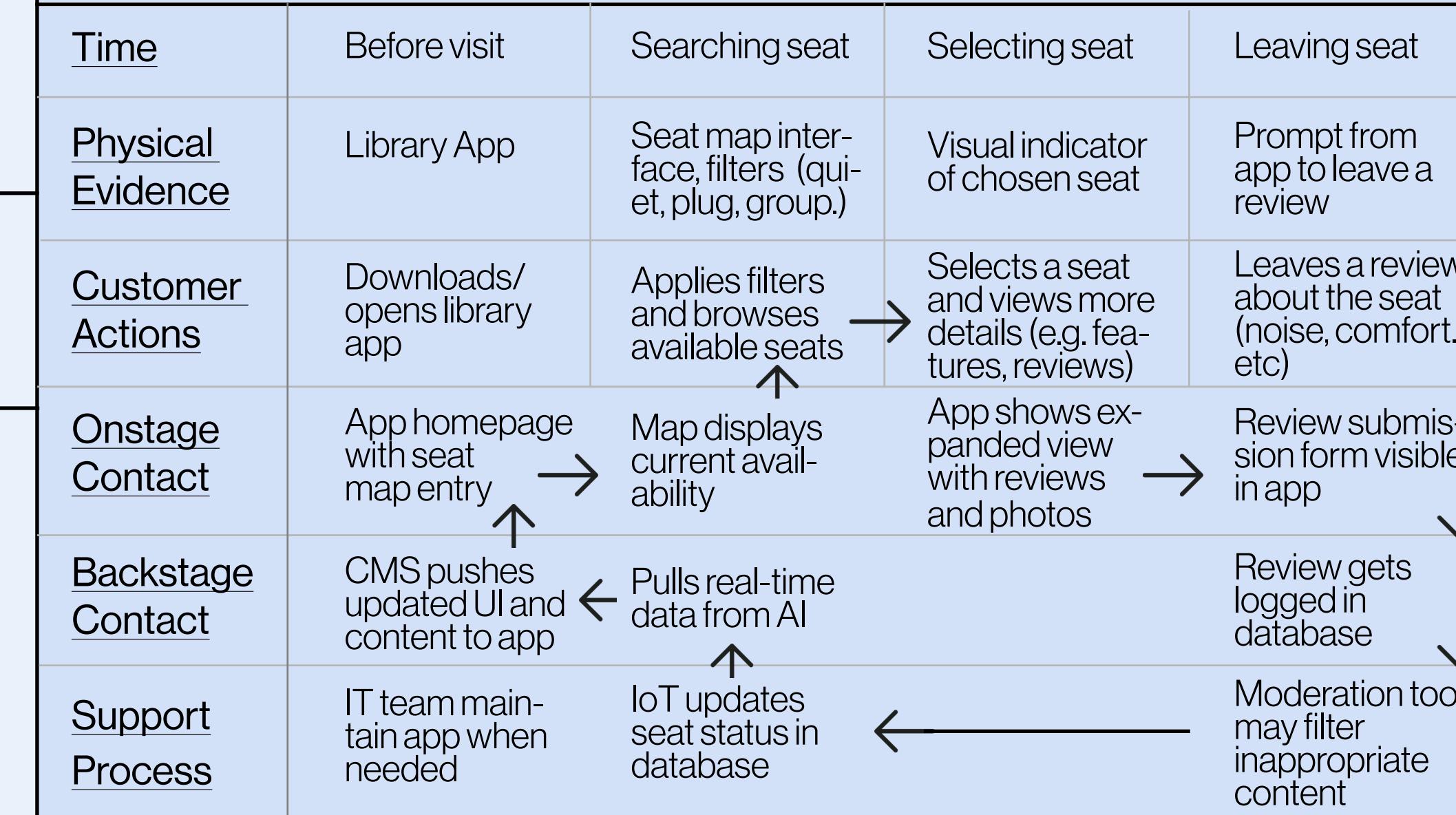
## AI detection with a mobile app

A mobile app that displays a live seat availability on top of a floor-plan of the library. With search and alerts features

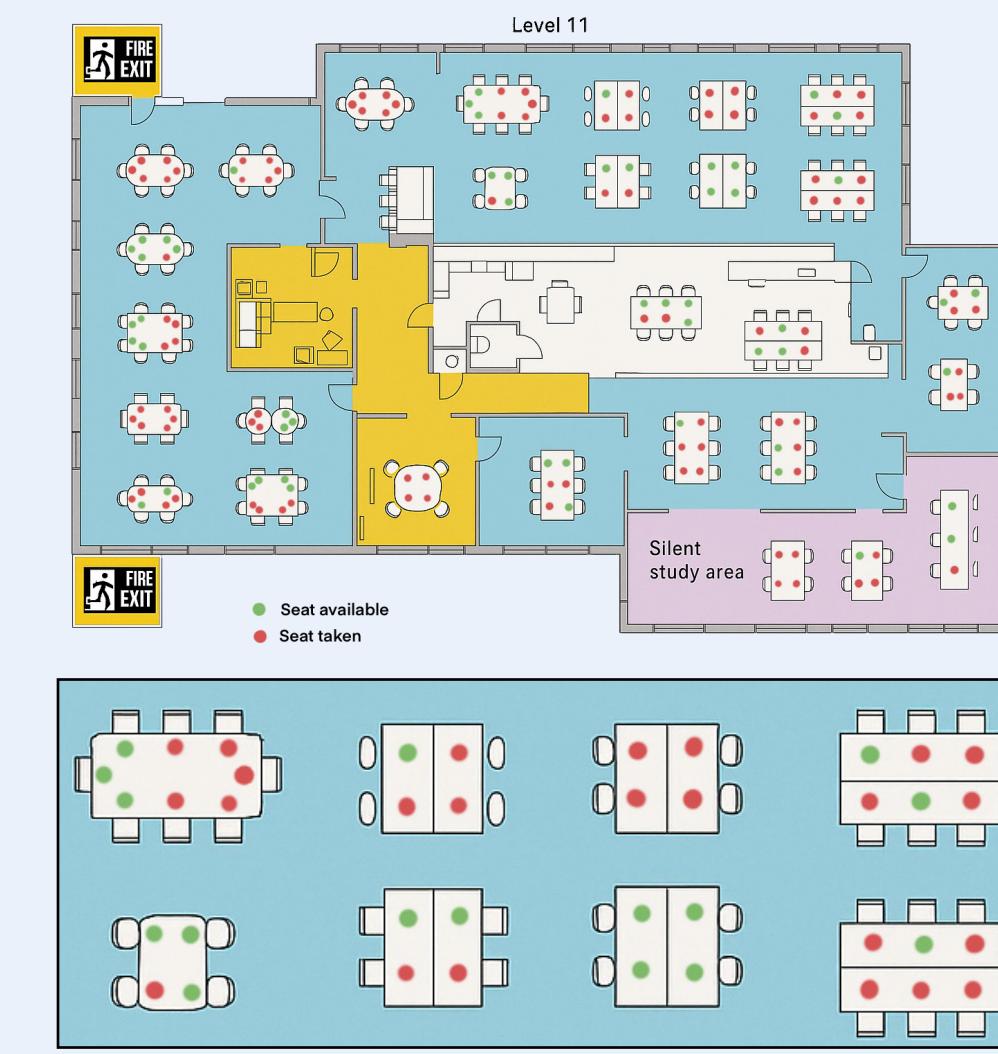


Mobile App Homepage

## Service Blueprint



The live CCTV footage is processed through a person & object detection AI which maps every seat in the library

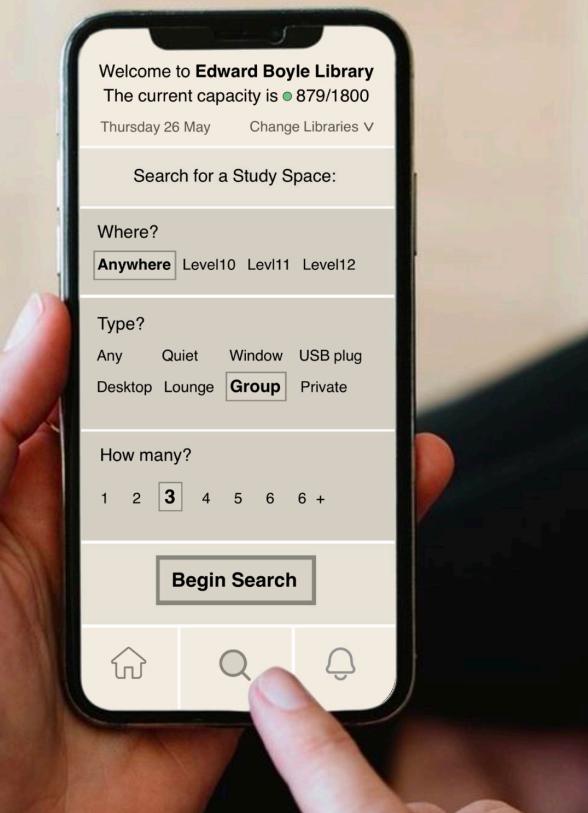


## Storyboard (User Actions)

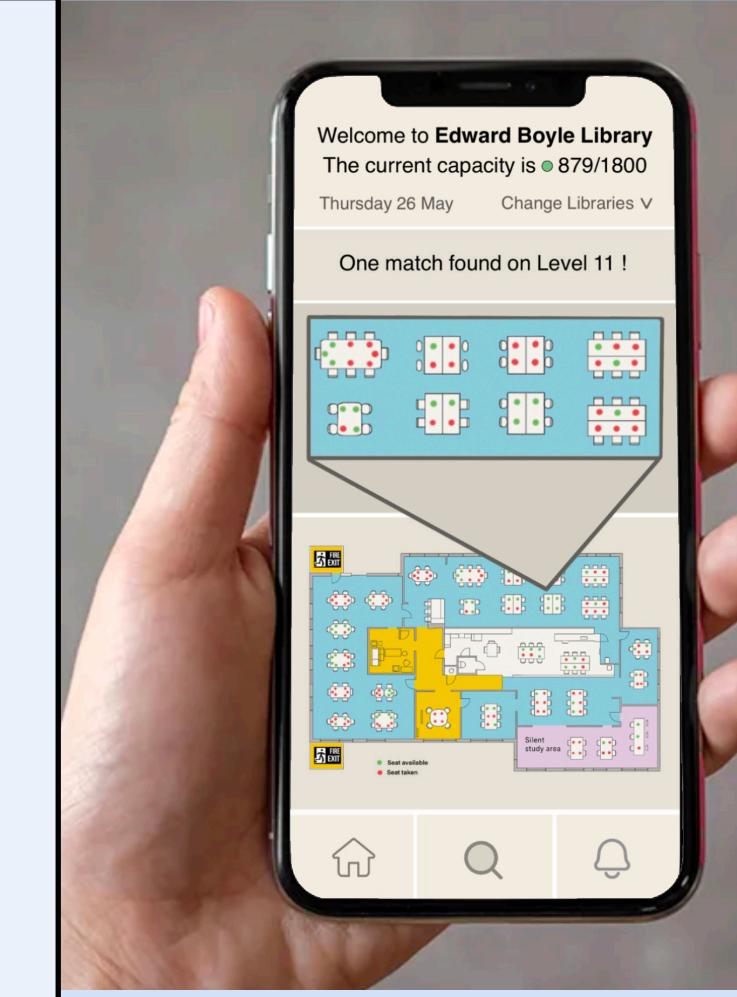
Three Classmates are hoping to work on a group assignment in the library



1. Student opens the App



2. Begins a search with filters

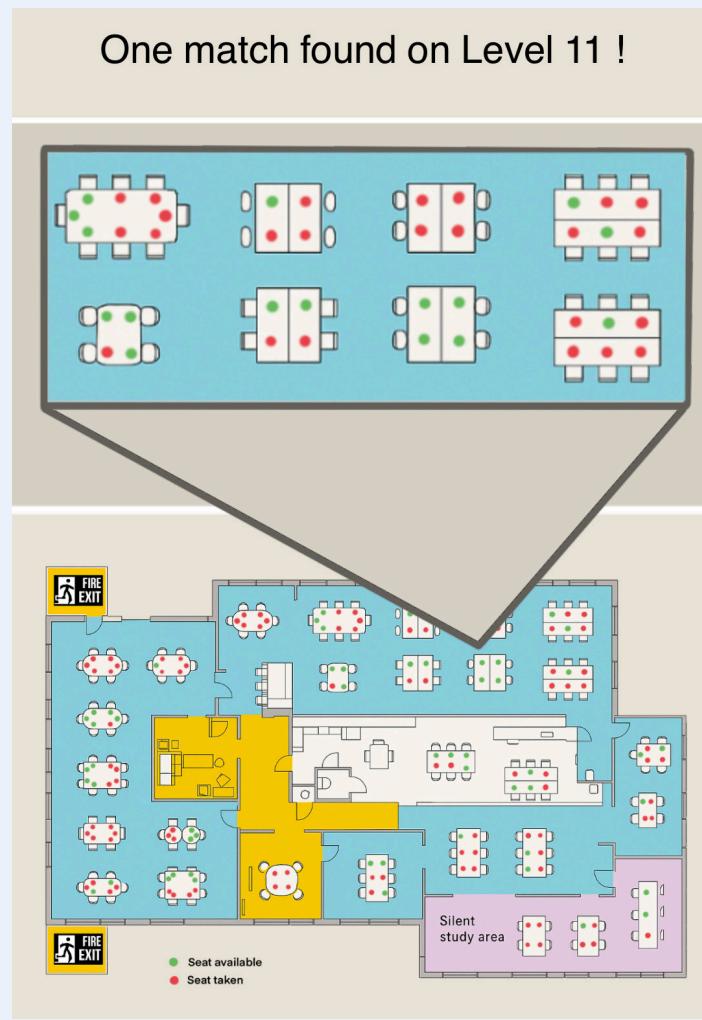


3. App finds a suitable match



4. Students find their study space in minutes

# Evaluation



Search query results page

Spacial Data Visualisation

Filters (Seat type / Accessibility)	Where? Anywhere Level10 Level11 Level12
	Type? Any Quiet Window USB plug Desktop Lounge Group Private
Number for groups searches	How many? 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 +

## Implementation Cost:

The implementation will not disrupt any current library systems as it is independent of the current turnstile count. Initial cost may be high, but low maintenance.

## SST Analysis (Of the new design):

### 1. Key Scenario (stays the same)

Student Searches for a Seat During Peak Hours

### 2. Main Actors

Actor	Role	Priority
Students	Trying to locate a seat	High
Library Staff	Helps students use the app	High
IT Staff	Manages Database and app back-end	Med

### 3. Interaction Flows (See flowchart for more detail)

1. Student opens app
2. Either finds a seat from the map or uses the search feature to find a specific seat
3. Walks to seat that the app has located

## Use Cases Flowchart:

Individual wants to study in the library

Open Library App

Student(s) require specific seats (i.e. with plug, desk)

Start a search, applying the filters desired

App finds no results to the filters

Set notification for when seat(s) become available

App finds the best match

Gives user directions to find the seat(s)

Group of students want to study in the library

Student(s) don't need any specific type of seat

Click on a Level floor map and identify available seats

Click on desired available seat

No available seats

Try a different level

## Key Improvements:

### Generally:

- Removes uncertainty of finding a space
- Increases efficiency drastically
- Prevents areas from getting overcrowded
- Helps students unfamiliar with the space

### For Groups:

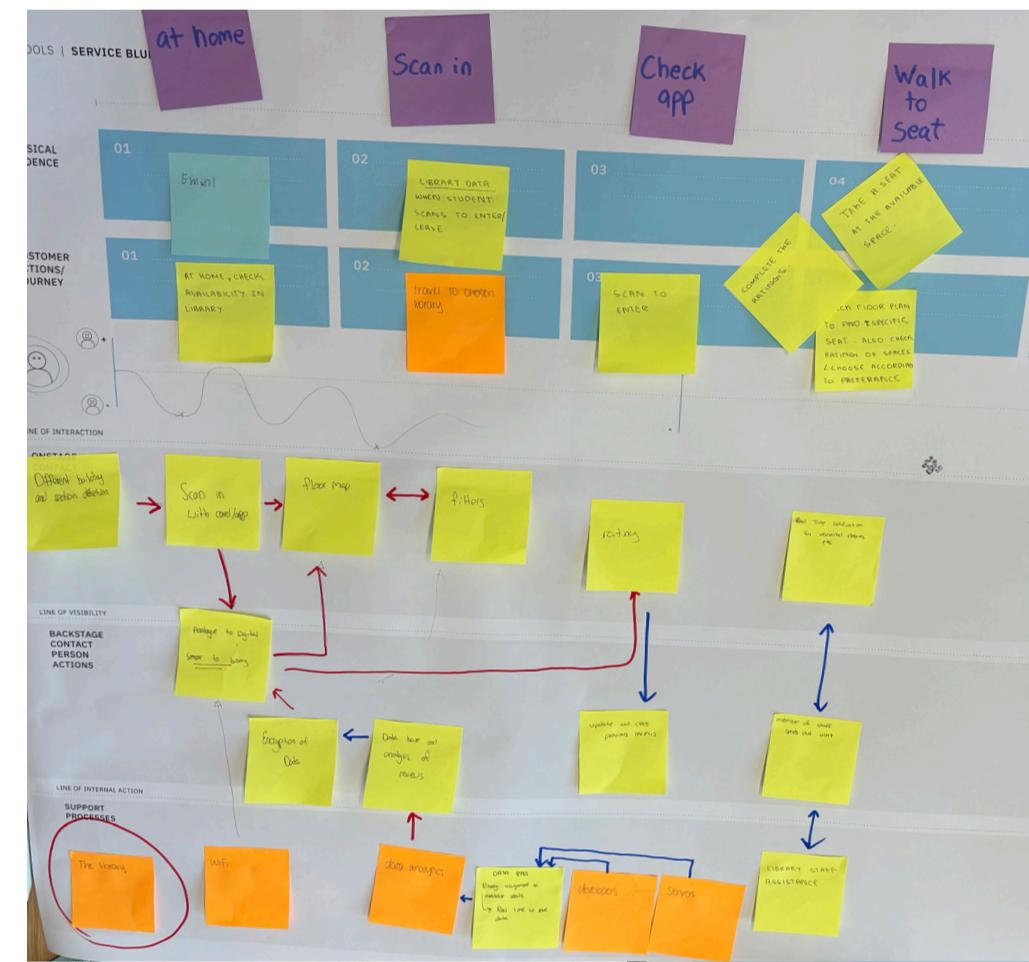
- Ensures a group can be seated together with enough space
- Promotes the library as a collaborative space

## Analysis of the Requirements:

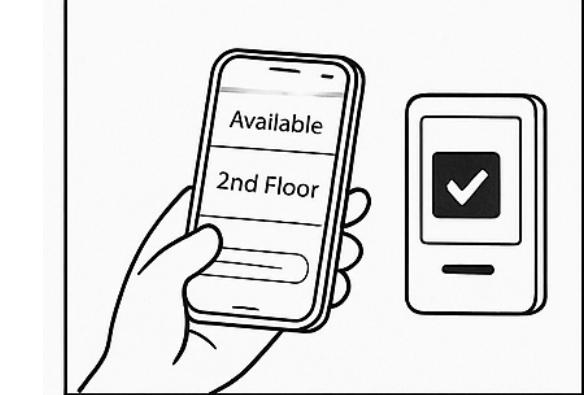
Requirement	Evidence	Score	Possible Improvement
Spacial Data Visualisation	Floor plan, maps, photos of the library..	8/10	3D render of space, maybe AR directions
Filters (Seat type / Accessibility)	Different seat types (quiet, group..)	9/10	User feedback to see if new filters are wanted
Privacy-compliant tracking	No unique, identifiable users	(7/10)	Use cameras that do not store footage
Real-Time Updates	Time, seconds	10/10	Add more possible settings for notifications
User Involvement	Data impacts visuals and decisions	7/10	More detailed rating system to make it more user-centric

# Appendix

## Challenge day Research:



Service Blueprint



Systems Scenario



Socio-Technical System Hexagon

	Scenario 1 (possibly As-Is)	Cultural Norms Alternative scenario 2	Set Plan ... Alternative scenario 3
Goals & visions	Students manually search for available study rooms with no live updates or visibility.	unspoken rules for where to sit.	finding a seat
Vision & rationale	Providing students with study spaces	Students feel included and welcome ↳ Get what they expect.	Students find study spaces quickly with filters
Stakeholder goals & rationales	Students find a place to study that they are satisfied with.	Help students optimise their study space ↳ optimise library experience by finding best environment	improve efficiency and simplicity of finding a seat Streamline seat finding. More uniform use of space
Goals	Optimized seating & capacity.		
People	Students have different motives to go to library - exams, socialising, productive/unproductive, etc.	International students understand social norms @ levels, IT services	Students looking to visit the library IT services (electricians), Staff
Infrastructure	IT services, websites, Minerva, uni app, WiFi network,	Students able to rate their experience Student portal	Sensors in each section red light, green light seatmap floorplan
Technology	Scanning in card, library floorplan, bluetooth, WiFi, cameras	APP to rate + sign in etc. (mobile phone / laptop)	App (university app) → phone / laptop
Culture	'Stereotypes' of different areas in libraries eg 3rd floor is more social	Promote every culture!	productive, inclusive and social environments
Process	Student scans card to go in, search for a seat, sit and work or leave library/area because no seat.	rating your experience, vibes, students check rating, students expect the library experience.	Student can quickly find seat on the app (with specific seat requirements)
Benefits & Costs	Low cost, simple, doesn't rely on students to do much for system to 'work' eg QR codes	more accessible + welcoming, informs all of norms can find seat easy, comfortable, cheap Seating exists	Save time, reduce frustrations
Costs	Inefficient system, no spatial visualisation, time consuming	roles on student participation for up to date counts	Installing a brand new system

## Research Paper References:

1. Harrison, S., & Dourish, P. (1996). Re-Place-ing space: The roles of place and space in collaborative systems. Proceedings of the 1996 ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW), 67–76

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1145/240080.240193>

2. Sanders, E. B.-N., & Stappers, P. J. (2008). Co-creation and the new landscapes of design. CoDesign, 4(1), 5–18.

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15710880701875068>

3. Stickdorn, M., Lawrence, A., Hormess, M. E., & Schneider, J. (2018). This is Service Design Doing: Applying Service Design Thinking in the Real World. O'Reilly Media. Link: <https://www.thisisservicedesigndoing.com/> (official site)

4. Bevan, N., Carter, J., & Harker, S. (2015). Usability in context: Understanding users and their tasks. In J. D. Wright (Ed.), International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences (2nd ed., pp. 769–774). Elsevier.

Link: [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20901-2\\_13](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20901-2_13)

5. Forlizzi, J., & Battarbee, K. (2004). Understanding experience in interactive systems. Proceedings of the 5th Conference on Designing Interactive Systems (DIS '04), 261–268.

Link: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/1013115.1013152>

6. Yang, L., Yang, S., & Zhao, L. (2017). A smart parking system based on wireless sensor networks. Sensors, 15(8), 2112–2137.

Link: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6389096>

## Final Design Storyboard AI Generated Classmates:

ChatGPT 12/05/25 13/03 Prompts:

"Using this image to generate an image of three classmates. One is showing something on her mobile phone to the other two. Make the image photorealistic and high quality."

"Using the same three classmates, generate an image of them arriving at a available table , one is pointing at it and the other two are walking behind her."