

A young man with dark hair and glasses, wearing a red sweater, is sitting at a desk in a library. He is looking at a laptop screen. The background is filled with bookshelves. The text is overlaid on the image in white boxes.

Global Use of Robotics and AI in LIS Environments

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INFO 287
Hyperlinked Libraries



Origins



- ❑ The first anthropomorphic automata was mentioned around 100 CE (Dixon, 2004).
- ❑ AI systems first suggested in libraries in 1990 (Tella & Ajani, 2022).
- ❑ Many mechanical figures created in China around 380 BCE (Dixon, 2004).
- ❑ Evidence exists that automata existed during the lifetime of Aristotle (Dixon, 2004).
- ❑ In 1807 Napoleon lost in chess to an automated player, with the assistance of another individual (Dixon, 2004)
- ❑ In 1939, at New York's World's Fair a geared, and motored, man and his dog were displayed (Dixon, 2004)
- ❑ Disneyland first showed an "audio-animatronic" Abraham Lincoln in 1964 (Dixon, 2004).
- ❑ In 2002, the world's largest robot exhibition happened in Yokohama, Japan with 90 robots (Dixon, 2004)
- ❑ AI for libraries was first suggested in 1990 (Tella & Ajani, 2022)

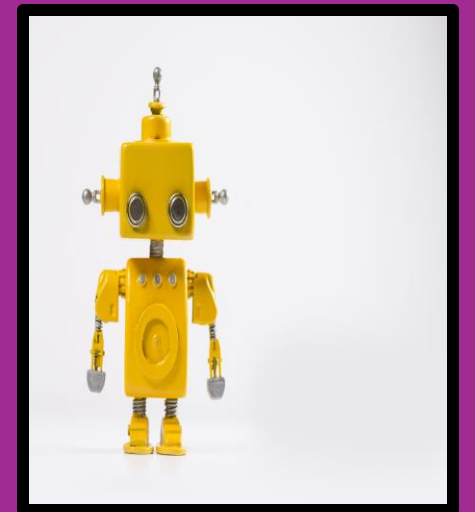
Terminologies

Artificial Intelligence (AI) -

"the simulation of human intelligence processes by computer systems – the controller" (Tella, A. & Ajani, Y. 2022)

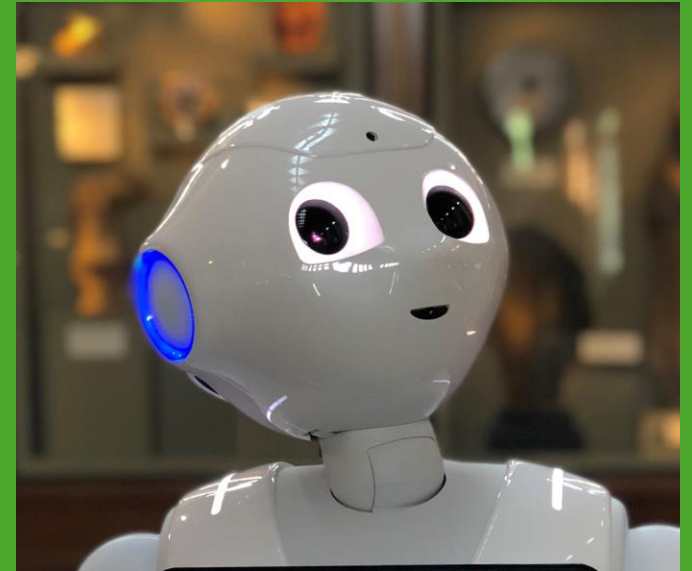
Robot – The controller, combined with the sensors and mechanical parts ((Tella, A. & Ajani, Y. 2022)

Humanoid Robots – An integration between the parts of a robot and AI. They are known as "social robots". (Tella & Ajani, 2022)



Related Applications in an LIS Environments

- They can translate various languages of immigrants, refugees, and visitors.
- They can act as couriers with the circulation of library materials, such as in the National Library of Australia. ([Black, 2018](#))



(Smithsonian, April 2018)

Related Applications in an LIS Environments (Continued)

- They (humanoid robots) can interact with patrons, giving basic information about the library (hours, basic reference, account inquiries, as in Roanoke County, VA) ([WSLS 10, 2018](#)).



(WSLS 10. 2018)

Related Applications in an LIS Environments (Continued)

- AI can assist in storytimes and other STEM programs, as in the National Library Board, Singapore. ([Nolan, 2022](#)).
- Robots can act as couriers in circulating library materials ([Black, 2018](#)).



Public Library SG, 2023)

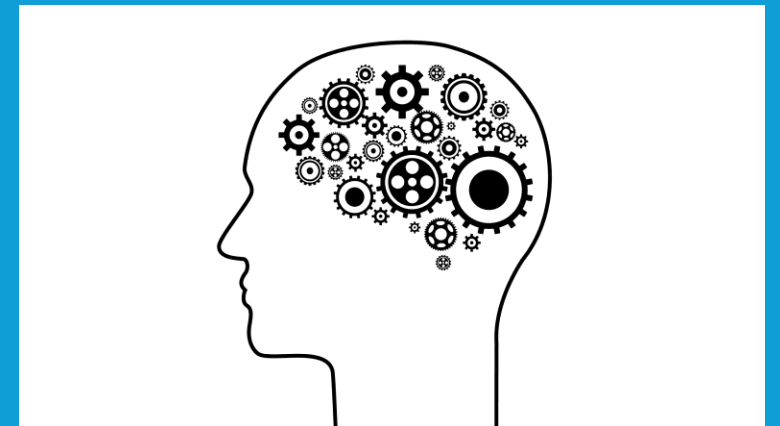
Related Applications in an LIS Environments (Continued)

- Robots can make sure that library materials are in their correct location.

([Blakemore, 2016](#))
- Robots can assist in circulating and delivering materials ([Black, 2018](#)).
- Robots, and other AI, can answer simple reference questions and give patrons basic information about the library.
- Robots can teach STEM and social skills in library programs ([Tella & Ajani, 2022](#))

What can we learn (services, trends, or models)? International concepts

- Consult and work with a robotics company for staff training and troubleshooting.
- Get library users involved with the introduction and improvement of AI and robotics in libraries ([Nolan, 2022](#))
- Libraries must be aware of the data that AI and machine learning collects, uses, and stores about people who use this technology ([Griffey, 2019](#))
- Look at other countries and culture for how they implement robotics and AI.



Links to Course Concepts and Sources

- Meeting library users where they are at (both digitally and in a library's physical space, eliminate barriers.
- Planning services, and introducing materials in the library, involves including user's needs, wants, and involvement.
- Be aware of the fast pace of changing technology, and be aware of the time in planning, in introducing these services.
- Listen in the act of planning.
- Close the digital divide in a technologically advancing world (Williams 2021).

References

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