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Library Space Reconstruction from the Perspective of Aesthetics and Experiential Marketing: Postprint

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Based on literature research, this study organizes and analyzes existing library space reconstruction needs, proposes space reconstruction strategies from the perspective of aesthetics and experiential marketing, and provides reference for related library space reconstruction work. [Method/Process] By collecting and organizing research on aesthetics and experiential marketing concepts in existing space reconstruction studies, and combining the intrinsic factors of library space reconstruction, user factors, and related factors, this study constructs library space reconstruction strategies from the perspective of aesthetics and experiential marketing. [Results/Conclusion] Only space design that meets user needs and satisfies their aesthetic requirements can effectively enhance space service effectiveness. Libraries need to reconstruct public spaces, functional spaces, and arrange thematic activity elements based on aesthetics and experiential marketing, in order to meet users' constantly changing space service needs for libraries and drive the transformation of library space design.

Full Text

Library Space Reconstruction from the Perspective of Aesthetics and Experience Marketing

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Based on literature research, this paper systematically analyzes existing demands for library space reconstruction and proposes

space reconstruction strategies from the perspective of aesthetics and experience marketing, providing references for related library space reconstruction work. **[Method/Process]** By collecting and organizing research on aesthetics and experience marketing concepts in existing space reconstruction studies, and combining factors related to library space reconstruction, user demands, and other relevant factors, this paper constructs library space reconstruction strategies based on the perspectives of aesthetics and experience marketing. **[Result/Conclusion]** Only space design that meets user needs and aesthetic requirements can effectively enhance space service effectiveness. Libraries need to conduct public space reconstruction, functional space reconstruction, and thematic activity element layout based on aesthetics and experience marketing to satisfy users' constantly changing demands for library space services and promote transformation in library space design.

Keywords: space reconstruction; aesthetics; experience marketing; library

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Introduction

In recent years, as artificial intelligence technology, information technology, mobile internet technology, and IoT technology have gradually expanded their applications in the library field, users' lifestyles, reading habits, and information acquisition methods have all undergone significant changes. Libraries, due to insufficiently timely responses, are facing unprecedented challenges [1]. In September 2016, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS) released the report "Trends in U.S. Public Library Use, Reading Habits, and Bookstore Usage" [2], which showed that after approximately fifteen years of steady growth, annual visits to U.S. public libraries peaked in 2009 and began to decline thereafter. According to statistics, the per capita annual visits in 2014 decreased by 13% compared to 2009, and the per capita annual circulation volume in 2014 decreased by 9% compared to 2010.

Under the new reading and social interaction model of "rapid movement and frequent interaction," the social influence of traditional libraries is gradually weakening. Users' different media choices and usage patterns directly affect the efficiency of library space utilization, making library space transformation imperative. Modern libraries, as document guarantee and information centers as well as academic research and innovation centers, should reflect characteristics such as large volume, diversification, personalization, and strong inclusiveness in their spatial layout design and functional dimensions. They should adapt to the cultural development trend of diversified user structures and upgraded learning and leisure levels brought about by improved living conditions, thereby creating competitive advantages that attract users to the library.

In the process of spatial layout and reconstruction, it is essential to introduce relevant theories of aesthetics and experience marketing, focus on user-centered

design, embed library business processes within the space, emphasize environmental and equipment comfort, and provide one-stop service spaces and experiential venues that represent aesthetic culture and social values. Therefore, spatial experiences that satisfy users' comprehensive sensory needs and even emotional demands are the characteristics and permanent advantages that library space reconstruction should highlight.

1. Related Discussions on Library Space Reconstruction

1.1 Analysis of Library Space Reconstruction from the Aesthetic Perspective Aesthetics was proposed by German philosopher Alexander Baumgarten in 1750. It is a discipline that studies the aesthetic relationship between humans and the world, with aesthetic activities as its research object—human experiential activities that take the world of images as their object, representing a form of spiritual and cultural activity [12]. Libraries can gain sustainable advantages in attracting users through aesthetics, promote the development of various library services, enhance emotional connections with users, and transform users' traditional perceptions of libraries.

Aesthetics in library space reconstruction should include three dimensions. First, the objective aesthetic value inherent in the architecture itself. Throughout history, many architects have extended their aesthetic sensibilities to life structures and the human body itself, seeking aesthetics that contain the essence of life, striving to explore structures and forms that conform to the laws of life. If the main library building has minor flaws in its initial design, these can be addressed through spatial reconstruction that integrates various artistic elements and optimizes the outdoor environment to reflect the spirit of the times and create rich spatial artistic conceptions, while also enhancing the “dazzling” quality of library spaces. For example, using varied furniture forms combined with colorful three-dimensional spatial arrangements, plus the dynamic qualities of plants and lighting, can make libraries “shine” —an important manifestation of library spatial aesthetics [13].

Second, the cultural beauty carried by the library. Hegel pointed out that “beauty is the sensuous manifestation of the idea.” As a sensuous carrier of ideas, culture also adds aesthetic value to libraries. For instance, when reconstructing the internal environment, attention should be paid to the use of color, large oil paintings, and special cultural landscapes, allowing the entire space to provide aesthetic stimulation [14]. Third, the aesthetic experience of users—the sense of pleasure and positive psychological state aroused in users by the aesthetic value attributes of the library. Integrating spatial functions and artistic elements to motivate users' learning consciousness and satisfaction with library space is an important issue in space reconstruction. At the same time, breaking through the limitations of physical space layout and proactively entering users' diverse spaces to set up service areas can create library spaces that users need and recognize [15].

Library space reconstruction is carried out according to constantly changing user needs and continuously expanding user services. It is also a form of library value enhancement aimed at generating pleasure in users and increasing their willingness to visit the library. Therefore, space reconstruction should not only focus on users' diversified needs for learning, innovation, research, experience, communication, leisure, and consumption, as well as the multi-dimensional business and service functions of libraries, but should also implant the concepts of aesthetics and experience marketing into the design. While shaking users' deep aesthetic comprehension and touching their hearts, it should continuously attract users to the library, making their presence in the library a noble life experience and enjoyment, thereby reflecting library service transformation and new value orientation.

1.2 Analysis of Library Space Reconstruction from the Experience Marketing Perspective As early as the late 1990s, B. H. Schmitt defined the connotation of experience marketing. His proposed Strategic Experience Modules (including sensory experience, cognitive experience, behavioral experience, emotional experience, and relational experience) and experiential media (the tactical tools for creating various strategic experience modules) are two important concepts in experience marketing theory. The basic model of experience marketing can be summarized by the experience matrix composed of experiential media and strategic experience modules [16]. In 2000, “the father of modern marketing” P. Kotler also proposed: “The essence of experience marketing is to enhance consumers' sensory experiences and shape their cognitive identity, leaving them with beautiful memories” [17].

Library experience marketing should not be mistakenly reduced to simply adding functional spaces or increasing the proportion of leisure and entertainment. Instead, it should enable users to obtain a three-dimensional aesthetic enjoyment of sensory, cognitive, behavioral, emotional, and relational aspects during their use of the library, providing them with valuable user experiences. Current users' concerns no longer focus solely on acquiring knowledge and services but have expanded to include new library functions that can stimulate their senses, minds, and brains. The essence of space reconstruction lies in its ability to connect library services with things users care about, thereby integrating them into users' daily lives, learning, and research.

Existing research on library user experience mostly targets digital libraries [18], mobile libraries, personalized recommendation websites or apps [19], and reading promotion activities [20]—services that “go out.” There is relatively less research on using library space to promote “coming in” experiences, and experience marketing has also focused more on enhancing users' willingness to visit through spatial function design. Therefore, library space “experience marketing” needs to emphasize the participation and integration of both the communicator (library) and the audience (users). The reconstructed space should be suitable for users to generate feelings about the space they occupy and the services they contact [21],

or enable users to feel positive emotions such as pleasure or value through spatial services [22], reduce negative perceptions of the library, and guide users to form positive impressions of the library, thereby promoting continuous attention to and utilization of library space services.

2. Factors Influencing Library Space Reconstruction

What factors attract users to the library? According to the Pew Research Center's "Libraries 2016" survey [23], a large number of American citizens expressed interest in various services provided by libraries (such as education and training activities to enhance users' digital skills and information identification abilities). Consequently, the Boston Public Library's Central Library renovation created a haven for education and innovation, enabling the reconstructed library space to possess multiple spatial functions ranging from leisure to formal occasions. Additionally, the library's third-space function includes providing a comfortable and safe leisure place for residents of all ages in the community and serving as a platform to stimulate learning and innovation motivation, allowing each user to find their own space/corner.

To this end, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne created an "open place for sharing ideas" for users, designed to enable students to gather, communicate, and interact in different ways, building a wall-less space that transcends academic boundaries [24]. Therefore, as the subject and object of services, both the library itself and users are factors that need to be considered in library space reconstruction.

2.1 Library Factors **2.1.1 Environmental Factors.** "Focusing on the environmental landscape design of libraries is an important manifestation of the improvement of university educational standards" [25]. Internal environment design mainly considers the aesthetics, applicability, technicality, and comfort of the overall internal space planning, thereby bringing users a pleasant usage experience. Therefore, color, lighting, decoration, green plants, furniture styles, material textures, and layout are all important factors in creating a good atmosphere within the library. The unique design of some library terraces and the scientific arrangement of wayfinding systems can also enhance users' intuitive experience of library space.

The external environment mainly considers the areas surrounding the library. Libraries can equip service facilities in surrounding areas or densely populated student areas to serve as supplements to the internal environment, attracting people with common academic research needs to gather together, making library resources and services ubiquitous, meeting users' diverse needs while guiding users' positive perceptions and enhancing their sense of belonging through various experiential forms.

2.1.2 Service and Resource Factors. Traditional spatial epistemology embedded library services in rigid spaces, once pushing libraries to the brink of

“extinction” [26]. However, future library spaces will no longer be simple collection storage places but should be user service-oriented “third spaces” aimed at providing users with an integrated environment that combines cultural exchange spaces, academic spaces, social spaces, leisure and entertainment spaces, experiential spaces, and shared spaces. Therefore, the positioning of spatial function services based on user needs and the library’s own conditions will be an important factor affecting library space reconstruction. Additionally, as users’ resource acquisition methods and reading habits change, more spatial resources can be used to construct “third spaces” such as experiential spaces, shared spaces, and communication spaces to better serve users.

2.1.3 Leadership Traits and Philosophy Factors. Leadership traits refer to the personality characteristics and qualities of leaders, reflecting relatively stable and consistent components that accompany leaders in different social activities, such as personality psychology, values, age, professional knowledge and skills, educational background, and career experience and preferences [27]. Leadership philosophy is a form of consciousness, a superstructure, and an objective reflection of the real world [28]. Library leaders can influence library strategic decision-making, resource allocation, service positioning, space construction, and spatial function positioning through accurate understanding of social changes, school development, and shifts in user concepts. Moreover, since leadership traits and library governance philosophies have both commonalities and differences, these will determine the commonalities and differences in library space reconstruction and the ultimate effects of spatial transformation.

2.1.4 Leisure and Entertainment Factors. Users may come to the library not only for learning or research purposes but also to release stress, find inspiration, engage in self-reflection, relax, or even for dates. Therefore, libraries will not only become public cultural exchange centers, cultural entertainment centers, and information dissemination centers that integrate information, knowledge, culture, art, and human resources [29] but will also become users’ “third living places.” Consequently, library space reconstruction needs to consider not only the reorganization and integration of internal space resources and the provision of personalized literacy education and service support but also the promotion and display of the library’s unique humanized resources and services to create a diverse and relaxed spatial environment and achieve the mutual integration of spatial services [30].

2.1.5 Librarian Factors. As the main implementers of library work and services, librarians also exert strong influence in the process of space reconstruction. Specifically, librarian structure, comprehensive quality, value identification, and participation level directly determine library space reconstruction. First, librarian structure and comprehensive quality will affect the specific implementation of related services after space reconstruction, so spatial design should consider librarians’ adaptability and execution capabilities. Second, librarians’ value identification (including their perception of professional mission and intrinsic value) [31] will greatly influence library space reconstruction. For example, li-

brarians' identification with leisure spaces, third spaces, and thematic cultural element settings will directly affect project implementation and transformation effects during space reconstruction. Third, the level of librarian participation will directly affect the breadth of user research in the early stage of space reconstruction, the accuracy of themes and purposes in the middle stage, and the progress and efficiency of implementation in the later stage. Therefore, librarian factors are also issues that need to be considered in library space reconstruction.

2.2 User Factors Spatial design needs to focus on individual spatial constraints and human behavioral decision-making mechanisms. Interpreting and optimizing spatial structure based on individuals and behavior is an important approach [32]. Behavior is the external manifestation of psychological needs, so all spatial designs, regardless of what kind of beauty and ideas they express, should basically satisfy these psychological needs [33]. In library space reconstruction, users are the core of library spatial environment design and the objects of library services, so users' needs for the spatial environment should be the focus of space reconstruction.

2.2.1 Users' Territorial Needs. Human territoriality refers to the need for a certain spatial distance between people. If this area is invaded, it will cause discomfort. This personal space range is called personal space, also known as "social walking space" [34]. Psychologist R. Sommer and others observed and experimented with library seats, confirming that students pursue learning places that are "quieter," "less distracting," and "allow full spreading of materials" [35]. Therefore, library space reconstruction needs to fully consider this factor and meet users' territorial needs through subtle and humanized design.

2.2.2 Users' Privacy Needs. Users' needs are extremely complex and diverse. They do not simply demand functional rationality from a biological survival perspective but focus on feeling the spatial environment created by architecture and the spiritual satisfaction obtained during the use of space. Libraries need to consciously introduce psychology into the creation of spatial environments, enabling everyone to concentrate, contemplate, and have their personal privacy protected when learning and innovating. Only by fully understanding and recognizing users' privacy psychological needs and giving them due attention and appropriate treatment in space reconstruction can users' experiential feelings be enhanced.

2.2.3 Users' Autonomy Needs. As part of social groups, users have both the psychological need for solitude and the psychological need for communication with others. Specifically, library space reconstruction should roughly satisfy users' spatial function needs in three aspects: first, the peaceful and quiet spatial function needs for non-social behaviors dominated by solitude or self-study; second, the open and comfortable spatial function needs for social behaviors dominated by communication and collaboration; and third, the transitional spatial function needs between the aforementioned two behavioral requirements to satisfy different users' choices of library space functions or different purposes of

the same user.

2.2.4 Users' Personalized Needs. Modern society is an open and inclusive society that allows individuals to express their personalities. Libraries are also developing toward personalization under the continuous influence of user needs. Therefore, library space functions also need to further satisfy users' personalized needs. Picture book spaces, game spaces, parent-child spaces, collaborative learning spaces, and discussion spaces are all important manifestations of users' personalized needs in library space function design.

2.2.5 Users' Needs for Respect and Self-Actualization. Most university users are young people who have the need for continuous progress, gaining respect, and achieving self-worth. This also promotes the transformation of library services and space functions toward supporting user learning and research and providing skills training. For example, the library space design competition at Sichuan Normal University greatly enhanced users' sense of identification [36].

2.3 Other Factors **2.3.1 Funding Factors.** The promotion and implementation funding for university library space reconstruction mainly relies on investment from schools and governments and support from relevant national special funds. Additionally, the level of school development, the degree of importance attached to the library, and educational philosophy determine the school's investment in space reconstruction. Socioeconomic strength, development level, and the government's emphasis on education and culture determine the degree and scope of national-level funding support.

2.3.2 Social Value Factors. Library space reconstruction is not only a functional reconstruction and resource reorganization of the library as an independent physical space but also a reconsideration of the library's own functional positioning and social value as a carrier of social knowledge and cultural services. If social value cognition defines the library as 偏向于 knowledge service and information transmission, then library space reconstruction will 偏向于 satisfying knowledge services and conservative (traditional) space needs. If social value cognition 偏向于 cultural leisure and third-space construction, then library space reconstruction will 偏向于 humanistic care design and leisure space construction.

Libraries are both indispensable cultural places for people's work and study and important spaces in people's daily lives [37]. However, existing research on library space reconstruction mainly focuses on spatial function layout, spatial design principles, and spatial utilization, with relatively less research on aesthetics and spatial experience. Library space reconstruction should comprehensively consider various factors including the library itself, users, aesthetics, and usage experience to create library spaces that are satisfactory in function, aesthetic taste, and usage experience, reflecting both the artistry of library architecture and the aesthetic culture dissemination function of library space [38].

3. Library Space Reconstruction from the Perspective of Aesthetics and Experience Marketing

The Jerde Partnership, an American architectural firm renowned for creating “experiential architecture,” points out that the more architecture focuses on unforgettable experiences, the more people will come, and the greater the social and economic value created [39]. As a social public cultural venue, libraries possess large-scale spaces, rich collections, and efficient services that can be utilized by users, thereby indirectly creating tremendous social and economic value. Therefore, library space reconstruction from the perspective of aesthetics and experience marketing should avoid considering only physical space structure design, utilization rate, and economic cost. Instead, it should form a spatial reconstruction approach that fully integrates user needs, aesthetics, cultural heritage, and multi-functional services based on user value senses, spatial experiences, and library service concepts.

Against the background of functional and service model transformation in university libraries, improving the learning environment, humanistic environment, and service functions through library space reconstruction to further highlight campus cultural characteristics has positive significance for libraries to base themselves on service functions and enhance users’ identification with library space.

3.1 Reconstruction of Library Public Spaces Library public space is an important factor influencing users’ first impressions of the library. Space reconstruction should emphasize public space planning. Through carefully crafted public spaces, libraries can create a sense that the library is worth visiting, giving users a sense of belonging and value. Starting with stimulating users’ sensory experiences of sight, hearing, touch, and smell, this should extend to comprehensive multi-level experiences including emotional, social, innovative, and behavioral experiences [40].

First, “learn to waste space.” Creating non-library uses in libraries is not a recent concept. Between 1995 and 2002, one-quarter of the 182 university libraries built in the United States had galleries [41]. Areas such as library lobbies and atriums are the face of the library, and their design needs to bring strong visual impact and on-site cultural experience to users. Corresponding settings of public activity terraces, roof gardens, leisure and recreation facilities, and reading areas can provide young users who are passionate about high-quality learning and life with more comfortable and diverse ways of utilizing space.

Second, “create 3D (magical) spaces.” Libraries can organically connect external public spaces, roof gardens, terraces, and internal public spaces, endowing each public space with unique functions and designs while maintaining physical connections between spaces. This directly enhances and enriches users’ on-site experiences, thereby increasing each user’ s stay duration and the possibility of continuous library use. For example, the wave-shaped ceiling of the East Boston

Branch Library allows sufficient light to fill the wooden public areas, enabling readers to experience distinctive spatial design [24].

Third, “create leisurely and humanized spaces.” “Informal spaces featuring various comfortable furniture can highlight the basic attribute of libraries as human places,” giving people a sense of belonging [42]. Wang Shu, the 2012 Pritzker Prize winner known as the “Nobel Prize of architecture,” pointed out that allowing architecture to naturally exist between landscapes without standing out is a subjective application of aesthetic concepts. Zaha Hadid, the 2004 laureate, demonstrated the effective integration of aesthetic elements in libraries through her comprehensive use of straight lines and curves in the design of the Library of the Vienna University of Economics and Business in Austria [43]. Public space creation should integrate with nature and coordinate with the surrounding environment as much as possible. It should reflect both distinctive cultural elements (which can be based on school characteristics, local culture, and historical events for cultural scene arrangement) and the warmth of home, creating leisurely sensory experiences for users.

Library space reconstruction can also fully utilize green plants to soften spaces, add vitality, and create artistic conceptions. It can introduce various tables, chairs, and creative sofas designed according to ergonomics, while considering furniture placement that satisfies users’ territorial and privacy needs, creating comfortable learning, research, and rest spaces for users. Some libraries use glass curtain walls and retractable transparent glass ceilings, allowing users to enjoy natural light and shadow changes while saving library operating costs [44]. Based on different collections and services, artistic designs using lighting, colors, floors, ceilings, and even circulation routes can create novelty and interest in spaces, providing users with different spatial experiences and enhancing their exploration interest.

3.2 Reconstruction of Library Functional Spaces How to re-layout and adjust library building space to expand functional layout and service scope to better meet user needs is an important issue facing libraries in future development [45]. Libraries should determine the positioning of spatial functions based on their service objects and positioning, and use this to divide their physical and virtual spaces, forming experiential spaces that meet users’ diverse needs. Differentiated design should be carried out according to different positioning (for example, the glass passage and oversized slide at the new library of Sias International University in Zhengzhou provide users with different intuitive experiences).

For libraries, small-area functions can be integrated to achieve large-area functions for floors. For instance, each functional area can be assigned a keyword: reading, research, sharing, socializing, innovation, training, leisure and entertainment, etc. The layout and scenery of each functional area should reflect its function and aesthetics to strengthen users’ experiential effects [38]. At the same time, each functional area should be arranged according to its area and

services, supplemented by lighting, colors, decorations, famous quotes, icons of commonly used databases, and even influential figures and articles in certain professions, reflecting differentiated styles and triggering users' inspiration for learning, research, and innovation, creating rich library spatial experiences for users.

When conducting space reconstruction, libraries should fully consider spatial wayfinding to enhance users' potential sensory experiences. Libraries need to mark the best routes and shortcuts according to users' purposes in the most conspicuous place at the lobby entrance. They cannot plan functions for each floor arbitrarily but should divide spaces based on the impact of noise on users and safety considerations (user diversion, emergency evacuation, etc.).

In specific spatial function settings, first, popular commercial or cultural elements can be borrowed to create user experience spaces. For example, drawing on Xinhua Bookstore's book display methods to showcase quality books and prompt users to recommend purchases, or providing paste areas for sharing "small texts" about friends' feelings. Book floating stations can be set up to advocate nationwide reading and maximize book utilization rates. Picture book reading functional areas for children and teenagers can be created to better serve the community. Copywriting can be used to communicate with users, satisfying their Maslow's hierarchy needs for respect.

Second, the middle floors can set up centralized book display areas, dividing different small functional areas according to the characteristics of library collection resources, thereby concentrating users with the same learning interests and personal hobbies. Furthermore, higher floors can set up spaces for group discussion, individual study, innovation and entrepreneurship, training spaces, and even teacher preparation areas, away from noise and other interference. Corresponding facilities and equipment should be configured according to different functional planning, providing production tools, materials, equipment, and technology, and even embedding subject librarians into spatial services. By embedding themselves in the teaching, research, and innovation process, librarians can help users achieve self-actualization. In addition, outdoor spaces, roof gardens, and terraces can provide functions for leisure and entertainment, loud reading, language exchange, and even catering, creating a new model of one-stop library services.

3.3 "Thematic Activity Elements" in Space Reconstruction B. J. Pine and others have pointed out that when creating experiences, conceiving an appropriate theme is particularly important [46]. For libraries, creating appropriate thematic elements is also crucial to enhance users' spatial experiences. In constructing thematic elements, libraries can design a general experience theme for themselves (the main target positioning formulated by the library based on its own philosophy, service objects, and strategic planning), or regularly conduct element design around small themes (such as promoting new resources and services or advocating for thematic activities around specific ideas). A creative

theme can create richer library experiences for users, bringing them profound and lasting memories while also enhancing their future willingness to visit.

First, in specific element design, libraries should consider users' autonomy and enhance their utilization interest by creating projects with intuitive feelings, such as drawing on IKEA' s advocated customer DIY approach or using sales sites for product and service experience to attract users to utilize various library functions. Second, libraries need to fully consider users' curiosity and exploration psychology and boldly create creative spaces, such as borrowing Disney theme parks' method of displaying fantasy worlds composed of familiar stories and characters for cultural element and humanistic scene arrangement [47]. Third, libraries' thematic element design should also fully consider users' leisure needs, allowing users to experience pleasure and leisure, such as borrowing Starbucks' theme element of creating a "third space" away from the hustle and bustle, making every user truly feel happiness and leisure [48].

In today' s screen-reading era, libraries should bring readers a sense of belonging, equality, safety, and pleasure. For example, the San Diego Library designs the library according to the needs of different age groups, designing the children' s area in a kindergarten style to satisfy their childlike innocence and get closer to readers' psychology [49]. For university libraries, users have very distinct learning methods and attitudes. Therefore, university libraries should not only position themselves as providers of users' learning methods but also build themselves into the center of fashionable living and learning styles on campus, using thematic activities as important means to convey identity recognition, cultural identity, and perception of fashionable living and learning styles.

In specific thematic element arrangement, more value elements recognized by the school can be borrowed. For example, multi-sensory experience art exhibitions of famous teachers or students can be held; thematic activities can be carried out based on the most influential works or figures of an era; book recommendation activities can be conducted in the form of speeches; or users can be organized to display "the library in your eyes" in the form of photos or videos, using activity works as elements of library scene arrangement; or even thematic activities can be conceived by finding animation characters that accompany a generation' s growth and key points related to books and learning, creating a unique experience of sharing childhood memories and creating a unique space for communication and experience for user interaction [49]. These thematic elements can all be arranged during the library space reconstruction process to stimulate users' strong shared experiences and create profound spatial identification for users.

Space reconstruction is a necessary path for resource reorganization and service transformation in university libraries, as well as an important form to further improve space utilization, meet users' reading and learning habit needs, and adapt to the digital service environment. Therefore, library space reconstruction needs to consider not only the library' s own factors such as space, funding, and service purposes but also users' spatial perception and value judgment standards of the

library. Overall, existing domestic and international university space reconstruction and evaluation mainly target individual libraries, and the involved methods and systems still lack unified standards for corresponding types of libraries. Coupled with the different user groups and strategic development directions faced by various libraries, how to meet users' constantly changing service demands for libraries through transforming library space functions will be a topic worthy of in-depth research.

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Deng Lijun: Collected, organized, and analyzed research materials, proposed research ideas, and wrote the paper.

He Yan: Proposed research ideas.

Yang Wenjian: Revised the paper.

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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