



The Impact of AI on Academic Libraries

Think forward

Osher Gilinsky – APAC Sales VP, Clarivate

AI is impacting every aspect of our lives and libraries are no exception

 Copilot

 Gemini

 perplexity

 Claude

 Google AI



Everywhere, All at Once

The Challenges Facing the Library Industry

Digital Preservation & Subscription Strategy

Request for transparency and clear communication.

Concerns about content permanence, especially under new subscription models.

Sustainable digital preservation plans.

AI Literacy & Ethical Integration

AI is transforming library services.

Need for industry-wide support in building AI literacy, ethical frameworks, and tools that save time without compromising research integrity.

Operational & Budget Challenges

Budget constraints are impacting libraries.

Workflow efficiencies, streamlining services and value-for-money are priorities.

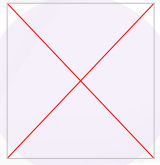
Business case for any change is essential

Collaboration & Strategic Advocacy

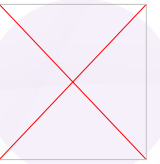
Libraries seek stronger partnerships with vendors and peers to advocate for research, defend against political pressures, and elevate the strategic role of the library.



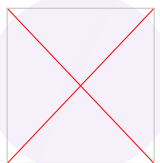
With Change, Comes Responsibility



Challenge # 1: How to maintain & sustain academic integrity and trust?



Challenge # 2: How to align responsible AI with academic freedom?



Our Approach: Informed and guided by the global community

Surveys | Research | Beta programs | Development Partnerships | AI Advisory Councils | Customer Advisory Boards | Collaboration with Publishers and Standard Organizations | Open Education Programs



We Leverage the Power of our Global Communities to Learn

User Groups

94
Countries
worldwide
7,517
Institutions

81
National libraries

1,807
Resource Sharing
institutions

Ideas Exchange

2,892
Alma
institutions
3,704
Discovery
institutions

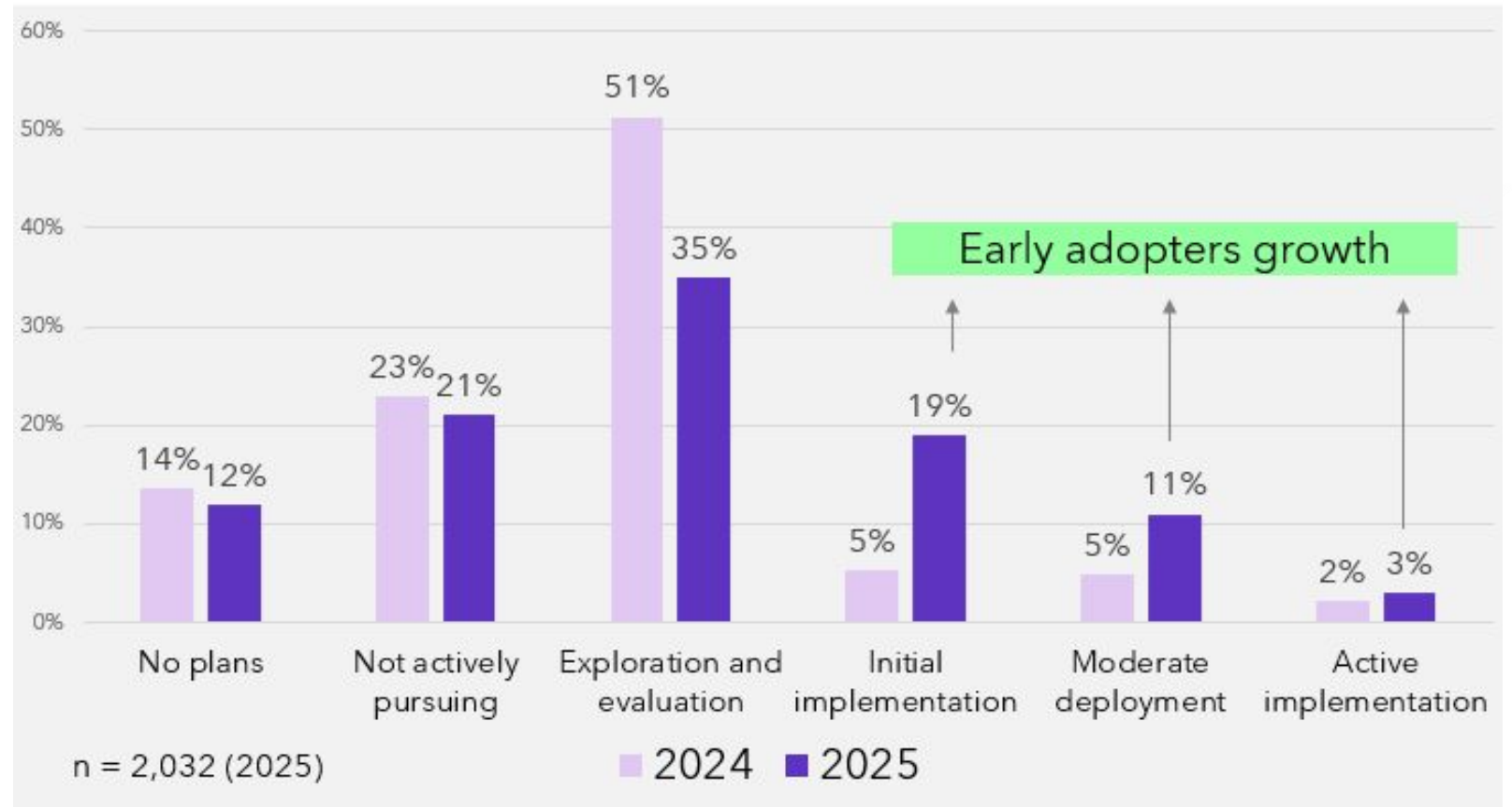
9,965
Library user group members

Dev Partners



Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI tools and technologies?

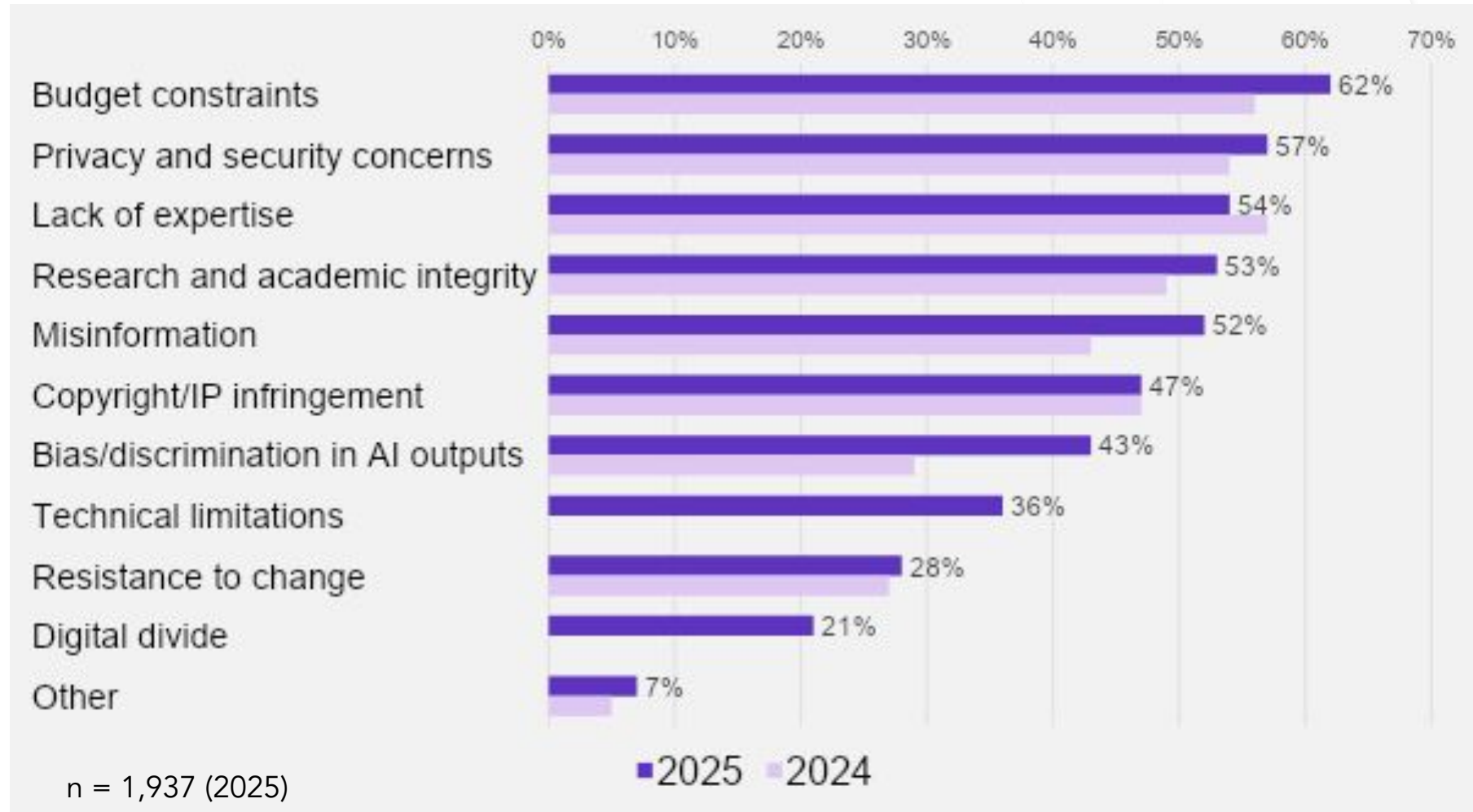
- Majority of libraries are still exploring and evaluating
- Notable acceleration in libraries moving to implement AI
- US libraries appear to be lagging behind in terms of AI adoption and confidence



What are the primary concerns your library faces in adopting or scaling AI technologies?

TOP CONCERNS:

- Budget constraints
- Privacy and security
- Lack of expertise
- Academic integrity



Librarians' perceptions about AI impact on staff roles, skills and professional development

56%

AI will necessitate significant upskilling and reskilling

56%

The AI literacy gap:
Staff learn independently with no structured support

49%

AI will enable staff to focus on strategic & creative tasks by automating routine work

53%

Have no plans at this time to change staffing or roles in response to AI

26%

AI will lead to the creation of new job roles and specializations within the library

39%

AI may lead to concerns about job displacement

[Particularly noted by U.S. & UK respondents]

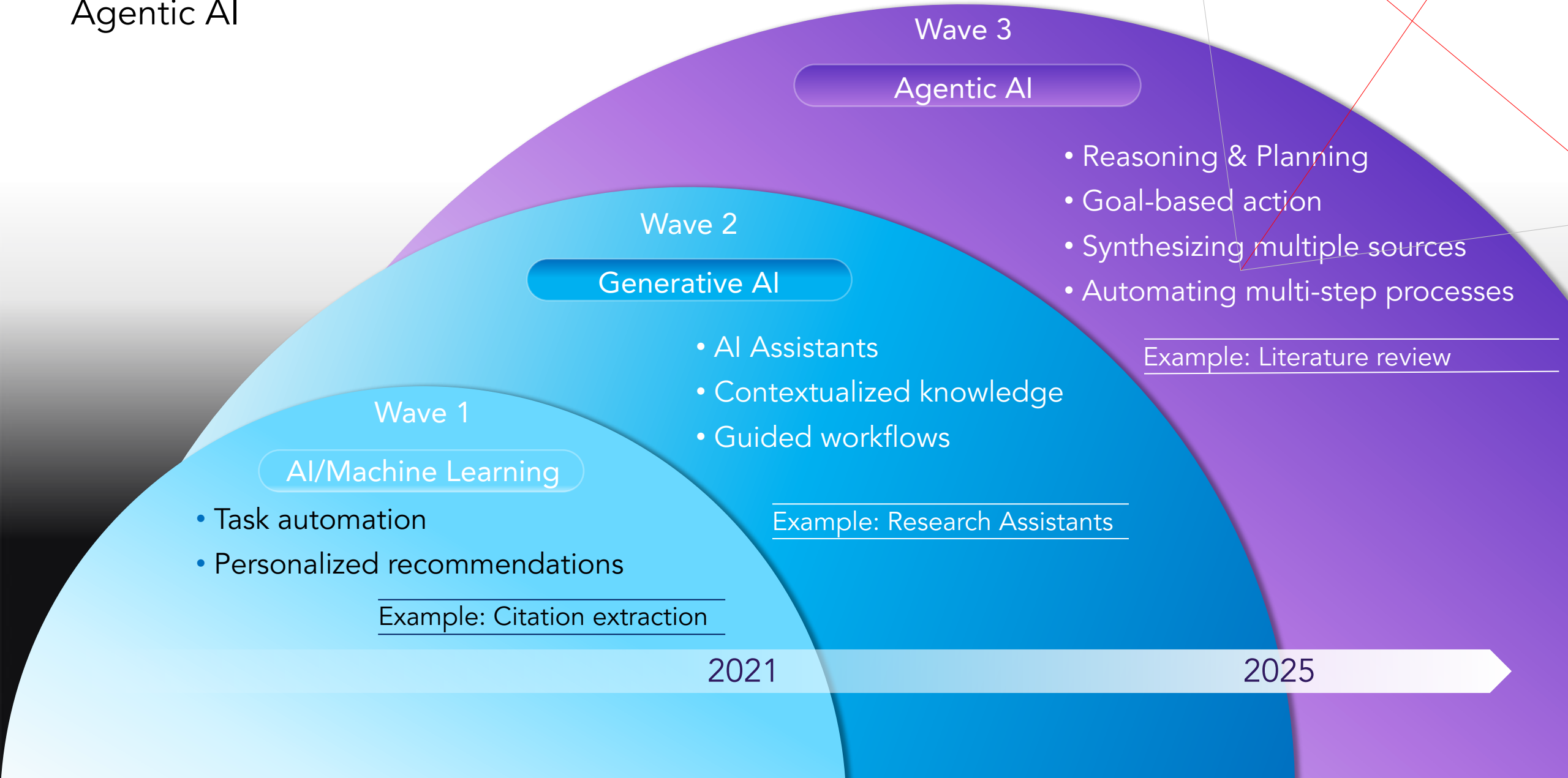


The Result: Our Unified Ecosystem for Academic Libraries



The next wave of Academic AI

Agentic AI



Wave 3

Agentic AI

- Reasoning & Planning
- Goal-based action
- Synthesizing multiple sources
- Automating multi-step processes

Example: Literature review

Wave 2

Generative AI

- AI Assistants
- Contextualized knowledge
- Guided workflows

Example: Research Assistants

Wave 1

AI/Machine Learning

- Task automation
- Personalized recommendations

Example: Citation extraction

2021

2025

So What Does The Future Looks Like? Agentic AI Agents in Action

Knowledge and Support Agent

Handles queries regarding documentation and Knowledge, connection to support. Agent/chat.

Metadata Agent

Handles cataloging requests, MARC records, and bibliographic data management.

Selection Agent

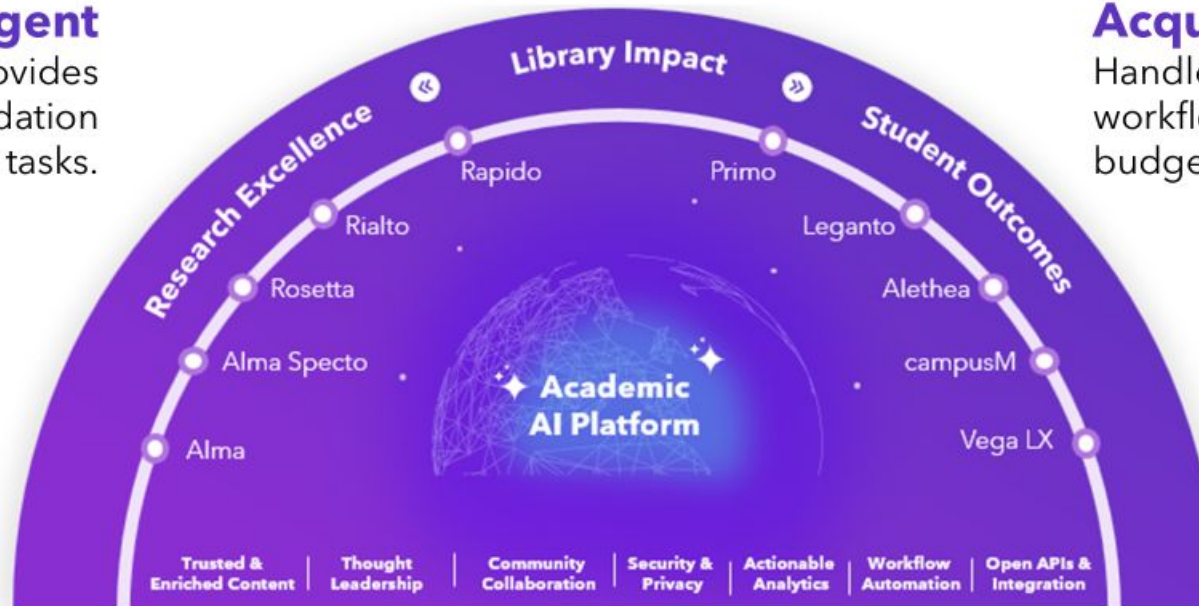
Handles queries, provides intelligent recommendation and marketplace related tasks.

Acquisitions Agent

Handles purchasing and invoicing workflows, vendor management, and budget related tasks.

Resource Management Agent

Handles electronic and physical resources queries and related inventory tasks.



Fulfillment Agent

Handles circulation, patron requests, and resource delivery processes. Supports automated communication with end users.

Primo NDE Resource Assistant Agent

Handles *patron* research needs and personal library services. Guides patrons through discovery, from finding and accessing resources to managing requests and account activities.





Nexus Academic Assistant

Your library's content and services, wherever users are

January 2026

The research landscape is evolving students & researchers are leading the change

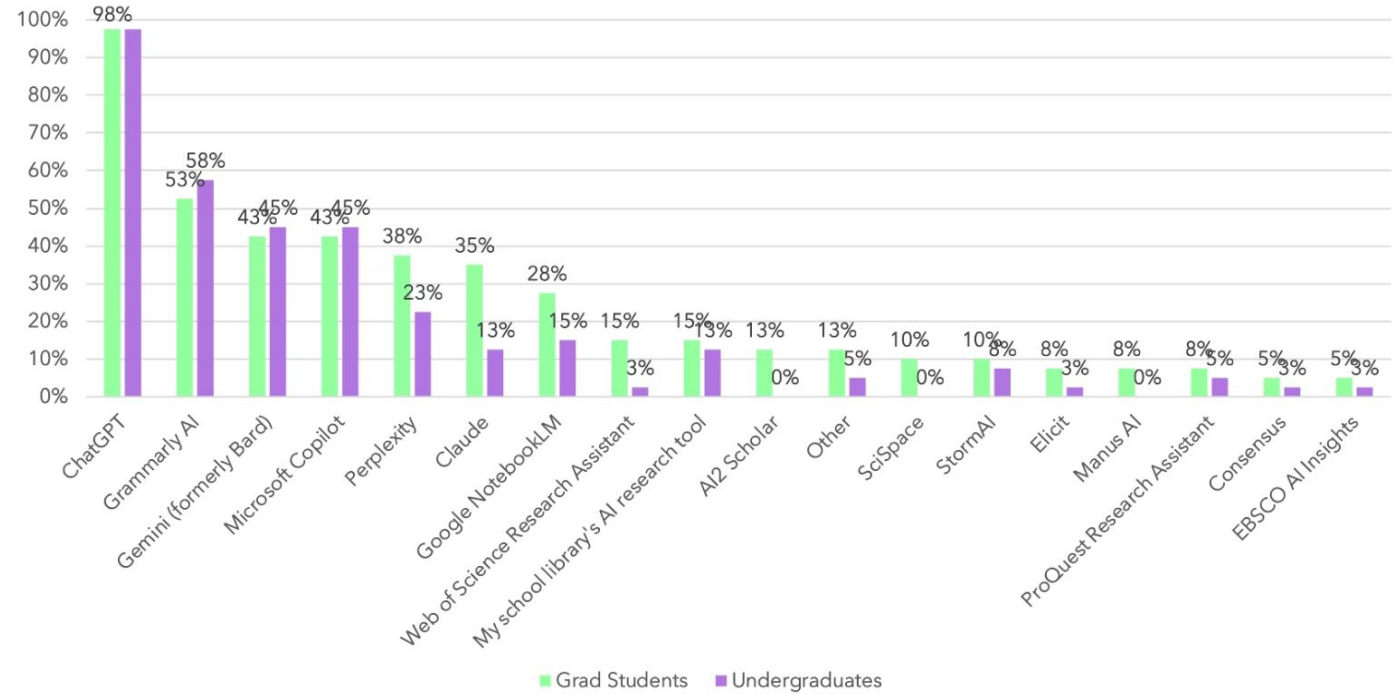


The proportion of students reporting using any AI tool has jumped from 66% in 2024 year to 92% in 2025.

HEPI Student Generative AI Survey 2025 - Freeman, Josh (February 2025)

What AI tools do you use for academic tasks?

23% of users surveyed have used Agentic AI tools.



Clarivate Academic AI

Embedding AI

Academic AI Assistants

- Embedded in our products
- Grounded in trusted sources
- Integrated into academic workflows
- Task-specific agents & AI-native solutions

Web of Science | ProQuest | EndNote | Primo | Summon | Alma
Ebook Central | TDM Studio | Leganto | Alethea
WoS Research Intelligence | Alma Specto | onCourse



Connecting to AI

Connecting AI users to trusted academic resources

- Nexus Extend
- Nexus Connect



Clarivate Academic AI

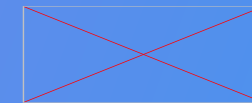
Connecting to AI

Connecting AI users to trusted academic resources:

- Integrating trusted content, data and services in AI chat agents
- Verifying citations
- Increasing library visibility
- Grounding chat outputs in trusted sources



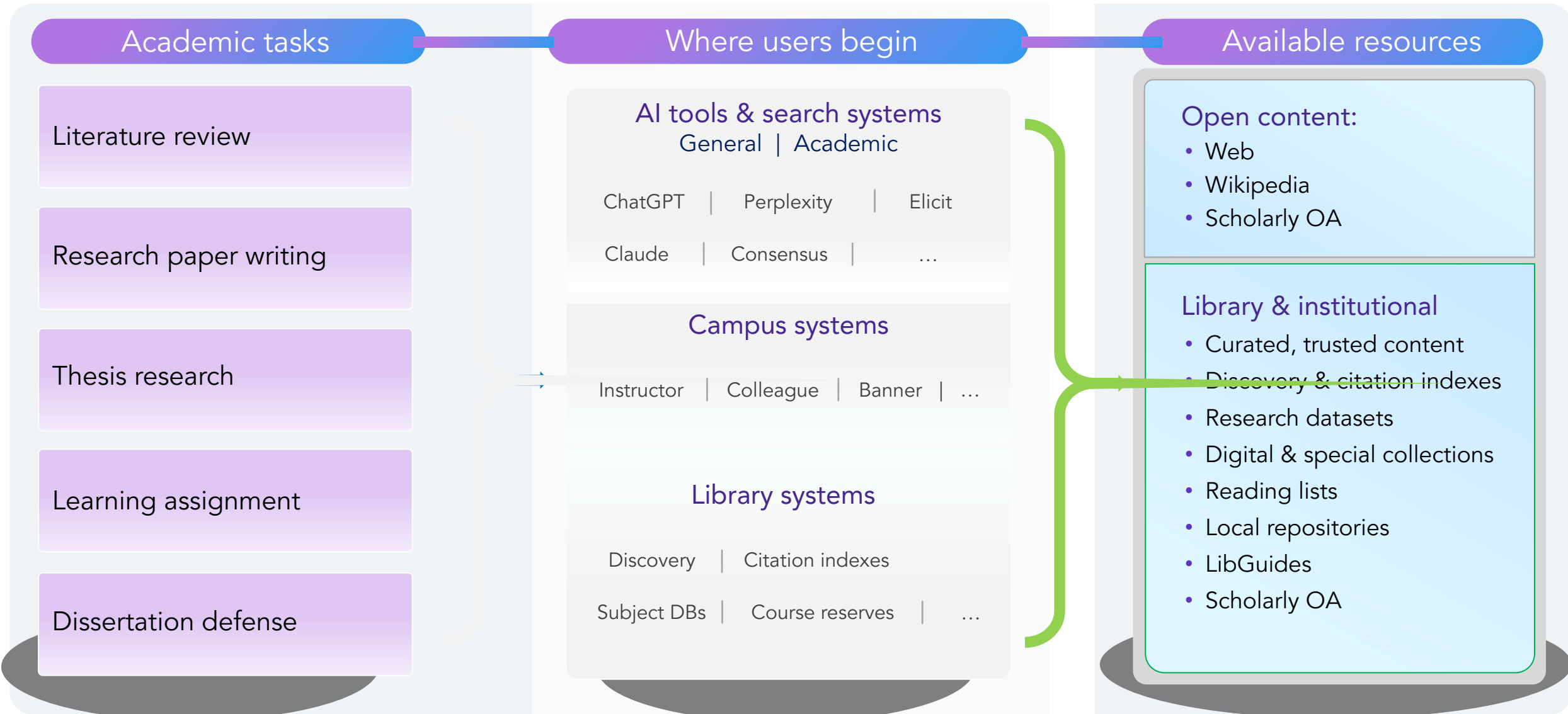
Nexus Extend
Academic Assistant



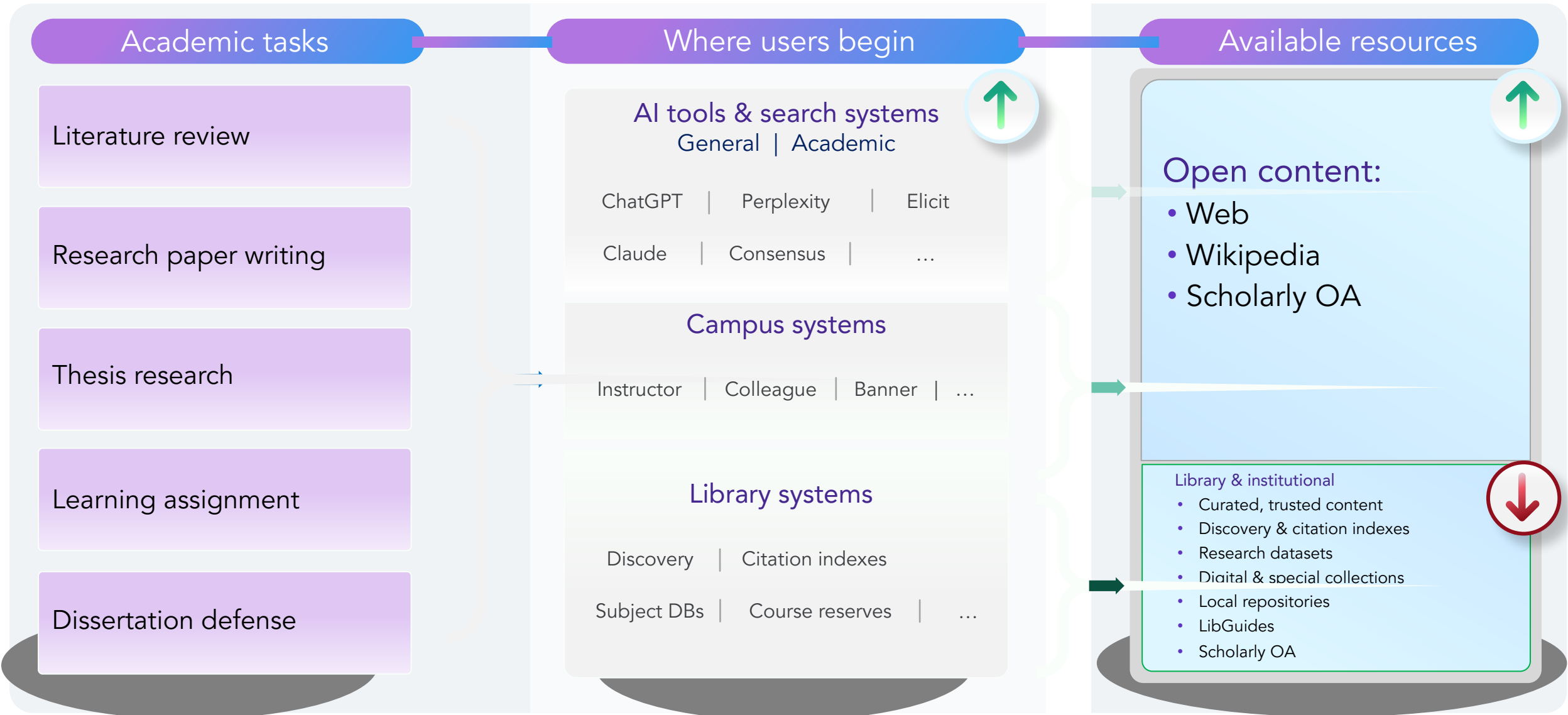
Nexus Connect
Research & Learning
Gateway



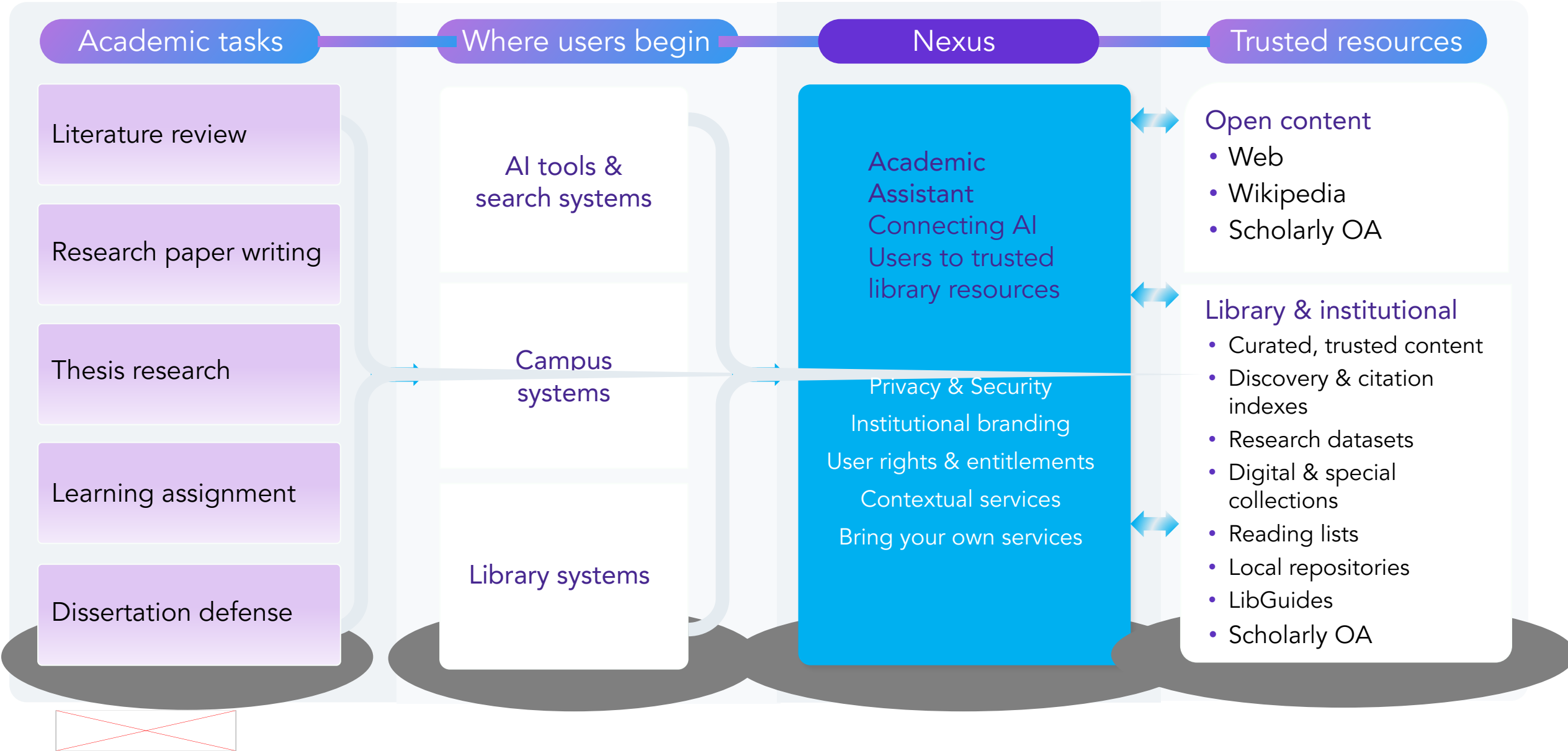
A user's journey: From academic tasks to trusted resources *(in an ideal world...)*



A user's journey: From academic tasks to trusted resources *(in reality...)*



From academic tasks to trusted resources





How can I help you today?

Send a message...



What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

How can AI transform personalized learning?

Privacy concerns with educational AI

How does bias affect AI in education?

U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for educators and students to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can undermine trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps



UGS Libraries
Nexus Academic Assistant



9 sources found • [Click to verify](#)



U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly concerning due to its long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased data can perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training models on data representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2023](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges the concept of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for students and educators to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can erode trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps



UGS Libraries

Nexus Academic Assistant

9 sources found • [Click to verify](#)

Privacy implications of Large Language Models in educational settings

Johnson, A., Martinez, R., Chen, L., et al. (2023)
Journal of Educational Technology and Society •
2023

142 cited 76 refs

Available through UGS Libraries

[View Full Article](#)

Cite

Save





What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?



The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining original research skills and making it difficult for educators to assess student learning. This reliance can be exacerbated as AI-generated content becomes more integrated into learning environments, providing incorrect guidance and undermining trust and making it difficult for educators to assess student learning, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support and assessment remain essential.

[Brown et al., 2024](#) and students to trust and make it difficult for educators to assess student learning in these environments, questioning the effectiveness of teaching—emotional support and assessment remain essential.

[Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps



UGS Libraries
Nexus Academic Assistant



9 sources found • [Click to verify](#)



Large language models in education: A comprehensive meta-analysis
Chen, X., & Rodriguez, M. (2024)

This source could not be verified in academic databases.

[Find Verified Alternative](#)



U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for educators and students to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can undermine trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps

Send a message...



UGS Libraries
Nexus Academic Assistant



Sources Cited on Page

Related Scholarly Sources

Verify Sources Cited by ChatGPT

9 Detected

ChatGPT may not always be right, even if it cites verified sources. Always double-check claims for accuracy.

4 Verified 3 Non-Scholarly 2 Unverified

Privacy implications of Large Language Models in educational settings ✓

Johnson, A., Martinez, R., Chen, L., et al. (2023)

ARTICLE

142 citations 76 references WoS

Available via UGS Libraries

Algorithmic bias in personalized learning systems: An empirical analysis ✓

Patel, S., & Williams, K. (2023)

ARTICLE

187 citations 89 references WoS

Artificial Intelligence and Education: Policy Guidelines ⚠

UNESCO (2024)

REPORT

Not peer-reviewed

Academic integrity challenges in the age of generative AI ✓

Brown, M., Davis, J., Thompson, E., et al. (2024)



U

What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?



The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for educators and students to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can undermine trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps

Send a message...



UGS Libraries

Nexus Academic Assistant



Sources Cited on Page

Related Scholarly Sources



Related Scholarly Sources

[Available via UGS Libraries](#)

Why these sources: Based on your conversation about AI and ethics in education—peer-reviewed research on LLM implementation, ethical considerations, and pedagogical approaches.

#1 Ethical Considerations in the Use of Large Language Models for Academic Writing

Anderson, K., Chen, M., & Williams, R.

ARTICLE

[147 citations](#) [68 references](#) [WoS](#)
Journal of Academic Ethics (2024)

[Available](#) • Directly addresses ethical concerns about AI in education...

#2 Generative AI and the Future of Higher Education: Opportunities and Challenges

Martinez, L., Thompson, J., & Kim, S.

ARTICLE

[203 citations](#) [112 references](#) [WoS](#)
Educational Technology & Society (2024)

[Available](#) • Provides broader context for your discussion on AI in educatio...

#3 Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning in Educational Technology: A Systematic Review

Zhang, Y., O'Brien, P., & Patel, N.

ARTICLE

[89 citations](#) [156 references](#)
Computers & Education (2024)

UGS Libraries ^



U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for educators and students to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can undermine trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps

Send a message...



UGS Libraries

Nexus Academic Assistant

215 citations 97 references

WoS

International Journal for Educational Integrity (2024)

Available • Directly relates to academic integrity concerns in your...

#7 Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in Education

Selwyn, N. & Facer, K.

BOOK

Routledge, 2024 • 296 pages

Available • Directly addresses ethical concerns raised in your conversation...

Location: Main Library General

• 2 copies: 1 available, 1 request

Load 3 More Sources

Related Library Guides & Collections



AI in Education Research Hub

A curated collection of your library's peer-reviewed journals, databases, and multimedia resources for artificial intelligence in learning and education research.

18

Databases

63

Articles



Dr. Sarah Chen

Education & Technology Librarian



Book appointment



Email



Chat

View Agent Reasoning Steps



U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records [Johnson et al., 2023](#) [Full Text](#). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly troubling given the long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased datasets may perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education [Patel et al., 2023](#), showing that training data over-representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive content or learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds [UNESCO et al., 2024](#) [View Page](#). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges traditional notions of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI assistance, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills [Brown et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for educators and students to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can undermine trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance [Education Week et al., 2023](#) [View Page](#). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential [Chen et al., 2024](#) [Full Text](#). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong regulatory frameworks at the federal level, with mandatory data protection laws and algorithmic auditing requirements for all educational AI systems [3 sources](#) [Full Text](#). Developing robust ethical frameworks, ensuring transparency, and maintaining human oversight are essential steps

Send a message...



UGS Libraries

Nexus Academic Assistant

215 citations

97 references

WoS

International Journal for Educational Integrity (2024)

Available • Directly relates to academic integrity concerns in your...

#7 Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in Education

Selwyn, N. & Facer, K.

BOOK

Routledge, 2024 • 296 pages

Available • Directly addresses ethical concerns raised in your conversation...

Location: Main Library General

• 2 copies: 1 available, 1 request

Load 3 More Sources



Library Hours

Mon-Thu: 7:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Fri: 7:00 AM - 8:00 PM

Sat: 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM

Sun: 10:00 AM - 12:00 AM



Contact

Phone: (555) 123-4567

Email: library@ugs.edu



Quick Links

[Library Website](#)

[Chat with a Librarian](#)

[Renew Materials](#)

[Book a Study Room](#)

[Research Help](#)

[Browse Databases](#)



U What are the ethical implications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in personalized learning environments?

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into personalized learning environments raises several critical ethical considerations that educators, developers, and policymakers must address. LLMs require vast amounts of data to function effectively, and when used in educational settings, these systems may collect and analyze student interactions, learning patterns, and personal information, raising significant concerns about data ownership, consent (especially for minors), and the potential misuse of sensitive educational records (Johnson et al., 2023 [Full Text](#)). The risk of data breaches or unauthorized access to student information is particularly concerning due to its long-term implications for learners. Additionally, LLMs trained on biased data can perpetuate or amplify existing inequalities in education (Patel et al., 2023), showing that training models representing certain demographics can result in personalized learning recommendations that disadvantage underrepresented groups. This could manifest as culturally insensitive learning pathways that don't account for diverse backgrounds (UNESCO et al., 2023). The ease of generating essays and solving problems through LLMs also challenges the concept of academic integrity, with risks that students may become overly reliant on AI, potentially undermining the development of critical thinking and original research skills (Brown et al., 2024 [Full Text](#)). Many LLMs operate as black boxes, making it difficult for students and educators to understand how learning recommendations are generated, which can erode trust and make it challenging to identify when the system provides incorrect guidance (Education Week et al., 2023 [View Page](#)). Furthermore, as LLMs become more integrated into learning environments, questions arise about the changing role of educators, with concerns about deskilling teachers or diminishing their professional judgment, even though the human elements of teaching—emotional support, mentorship, and nuanced assessment remain essential (Chen et al., 2024 [Full Text](#)). Addressing these ethical challenges requires implementing strong

Send a message...

Central Discovery Index

Privacy implications of Large Language Models in educational settings
 Johnson, A., Martinez, R., Chen, L., et al. (2023)
 Journal of Educational Technology and Society • 2023
 142 cited 76 refs
 Available through UGS Libraries
 View Full Article
 Cite Save

WoS

ProQuest

EndNote

WoS & Central Discovery Index

Sources Cited on Page Related Scholarly Sources

Verify Sources Cited by ChatGPT 9 Detected

ChatGPT may not always be right, even if it cites verified sources. Always double-check claims for accuracy.

4 Verified 3 Non-Scholarly 2 Unverified

Privacy implications of Large Language Models in educational settings
 Johnson, A., Martinez, R., Chen, L., et al. (2023)
 142 citations 76 references WoS
 Available via UGS Libraries ProQuest

WoS

ProQuest

Algorithmic bias in personalized learning systems: An empirical analysis
 Patel, S., & Williams, K. (2023)
 187 citations 89 references WoS
 Library Access Primo
 UGS Libraries does not currently have access to this source
 Computers and Education (2023)
 187 citations 89 references
 Request PDF Cite Export

Primo

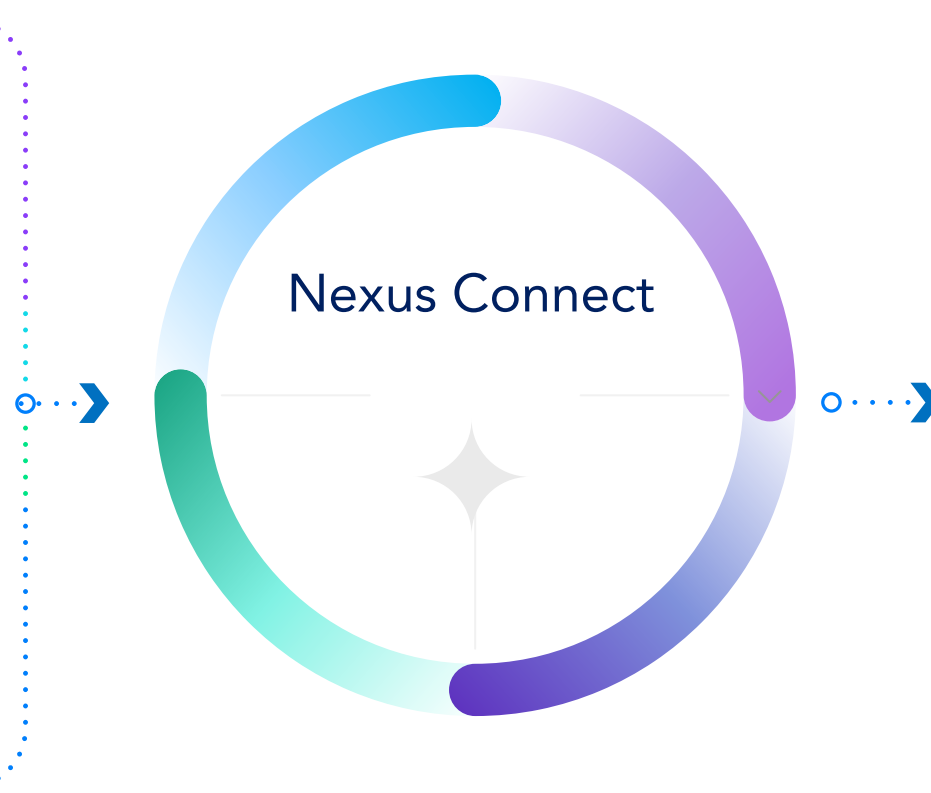
Nexus Connect - powered by the Academic AI Platform

Your library connector inside chat agents

Institutional chat agent
(e.g., Claude, Gemini, Copilot)

Create your own

Customized library agent
(e.g., agent accessible from library portal)



Library Content & Services

- Entitlement-aware access
- Institutional identity
- Configurable scope
- Extensible
- Privacy & security



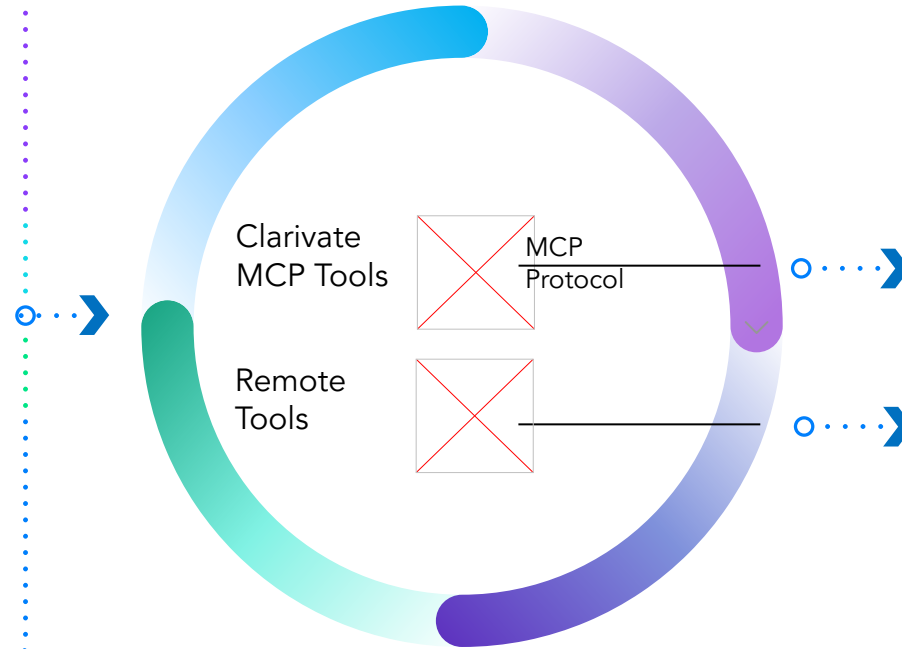
Nexus Connect - powered by the Academic AI Platform

Your library connector inside chat agents

Institutional chat agent
(e.g., Claude, Gemini, Copilot)

Create your own

Customized library agent
(e.g., agent accessible from library portal)



Library Content & Services

Clarivate products

Alma		CDI		Primo	
WoS		PQ		EndNote	
EBC					

Institutional & 3rd party tools

Research Guides		LibGuides	
Book a room		...	



Nexus milestones

- User research
- Finalize first launch scope
- Main flow prototypes
- Recruit dev partners
- Finalize product name
- Architecture & technology

Onboard development partners for Nexus tracks, initiating pilot collaborations

- Development partners iterations

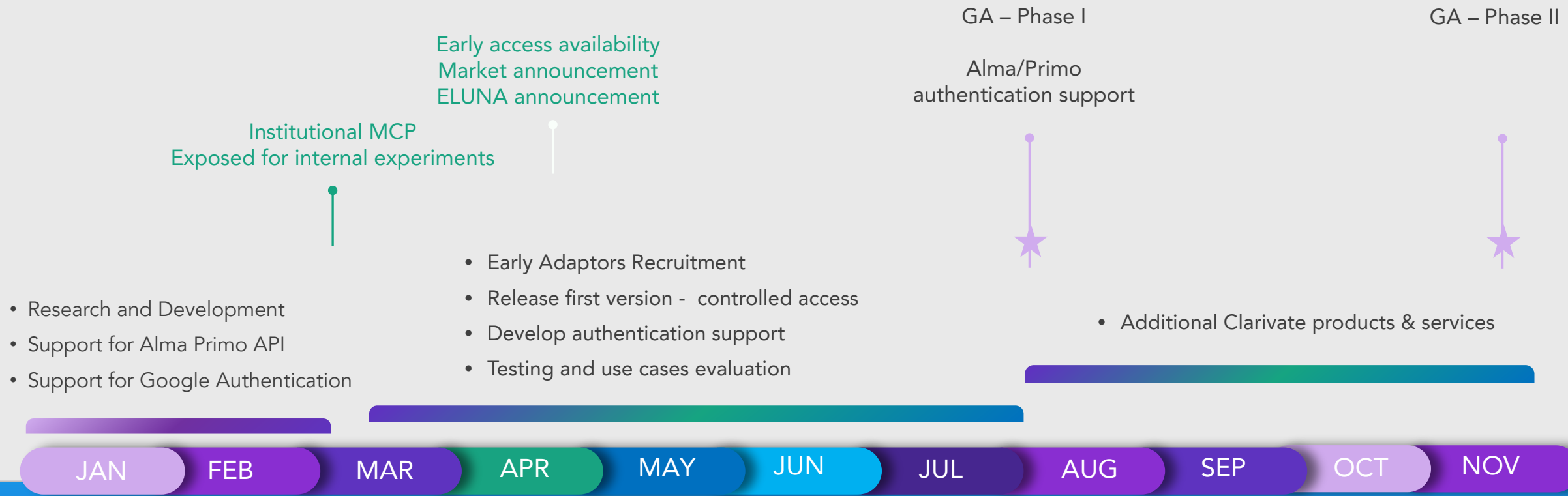
- Development partner release
- + General release



Questions?



Nexus Connect – timeline



A single, university-branded connector, bringing library systems & services into AI chat agents