

THE DIGITAL RESONANCE PARADIGM: REFRAMING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AS COGNITIVE–EMOTIONAL SYSTEMS OF COHERENCE

Cezara M. GIUGULA¹

Daniel G. DINU²

Abstract

In an era where digital transformation defines organisational evolution, technology has shifted from a functional infrastructure to a cognitive-emotional medium of human experience. The Digital Resonance Paradigm is a theoretical model that posits the future of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) depends on attunement rather than automation. Attunement is defined as the alignment between technological intelligence and human sensibility. Drawing on service-dominant logic, emotional design, and systems theory, the framework identifies four interacting dimensions: technological frequency, cognitive resonance, emotional resonance, and value coherence. Through these, meaning, trust, and experiential harmony arise. The study reframes ICT as a co-creative participant in value formation, transforming service systems into adaptive environments of empathy and coherence. By advancing Digital Resonance as a new paradigm of innovation, it calls for technologies that no longer compete with consciousness but resonate with it. This restores equilibrium between data, design, and the human spirit..

Keywords: Digital Transformation, ICT, Artificial Intelligence, Behavioural Science, Tourism, Industry 4.0.

JEL Classification: D91, L86, M31, Z32.

1. Introduction

The fast merging of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and human experience has changed how value is created today. In many industries, such as tourism and services, technology now acts as an active interface for cognition, perception, and emotion rather than being a neutral tool. Digital ecosystems are advancing rapidly, artificial intelligence is advancing, and the physical and virtual worlds are blending. As a result, organisations are rethinking their strategies and the goals of digital transformation [1].

¹ MSc, King's College London, UK, cezara.m.giugula@gmail.com, corresponding author

² PhD, Fellow, EuroMed Academy, Cyprus, daniel.dinu90@gmail.com

This conceptual paper introduces the **Digital Resonance Framework**, a theoretical model that reconceptualizes information and communication technology (ICT) as a cognitive and emotional infrastructure. The framework aligns technological intelligence with human sensibility. The subsequent phase of digital transformation moves beyond automation and efficiency, prioritizing alignment as the ability of systems to correspond with users' cognitive processes, emotional states, and ethical standards [2]. Through this lens, ICT emerges as a medium of coherence: a dynamic equilibrium between data and design, performance and perception, machine logic and human meaning.

Recently, digital transformation discourse has shifted from infrastructure to strategic and behavioural integration. However, emotional and experiential aspects remain under-theorised. Scholars in service innovation, experience design, and systems thinking emphasize interaction, alignment, and adaptation as key to value creation, yet a unified digital framework remains missing. This paper aims to address that gap.

Key Contributions

This paper offers three main contributions to the literature on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), digital transformation, and service innovation:

I. Conceptual Reframing of ICT as Cognitive–Emotional Infrastructure

The study introduces the *Digital Resonance Framework*, positioning ICT not merely as a technical enabler but as a dynamic medium of cognitive and affective alignment. This reframing extends the digital transformation discourse toward psychological and experiential dimensions of technological design.

II. Integration of Disparate Theoretical Traditions into a Unified Logic of Coherence

By synthesising service-dominant logic, emotional design, and systems thinking, the paper establishes a multi-level conceptual bridge connecting information systems theory with cognitive science and aesthetics, offering a new lexicon for understanding human-technology attunement.

III. Proposal of a Resonance-Based Paradigm for Future ICT Research and Practice

The framework identifies four interdependent dimensions: technological frequency, cognitive resonance, emotional resonance, and value coherence. These dimensions enable digital ecosystems to achieve adaptive harmony. This paradigm shifts the focus of innovation from automation to *attunement*, thereby redefining performance in terms of experiential coherence and ethical design.

Literature Review

I. ICT and Digital Transformation

The digital transformation of contemporary economies has progressed beyond operational improvements to become a structural revolution that redefines value creation, perception, and sustainability. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) play a pivotal role in this transformation by enabling automation, facilitating data exchange, and acting as systemic catalysts. This process fundamentally transforms the ontological foundations of organisational behaviour. Bharadwaj [3] introduced the concept of *digital business strategy*, contending that the integration of information and communication technology (ICT) extends beyond technical alignment and functions as a primary source of strategic differentiation. Vial [4] further develops this perspective, defining digital transformation as a process that restructures the interdependencies among technology, organisation, and environment.

Within tourism, information and communication technology (ICT) not only digitises traditional operations but also fundamentally transforms the delivery of experiences. Kane et al. [5] contend that digital transformation is driven chiefly by an organisation's capacity to reinterpret customer value through innovative digital frameworks, rather than by technological novelty alone. Li conceptualises [6] this shift as a reconfiguration of business models, where data flows, algorithmic mediation, and networked interactions become the primary drivers of creativity and differentiation. As a result, information and communication technology (ICT) evolves from a functional subsystem into a **cognitive architecture**. Thus, it shapes user perception and engagement within service environments.

What emerges from this literature is a consensus that digital transformation requires a cultural and epistemological shift: from viewing ICT as infrastructure to perceiving it as *intelligence in motion*. Reis et al. [7] propose that this evolution poses new challenges for researchers, chiefly the need to understand how technological systems interact with human cognition to create adaptive, self-sustaining ecosystems of value.

II. Service Innovation and the Experience Economy

The focus of service innovation has transitioned from optimizing tangible performance metrics to orchestrating experiential meaning. Pine and Gilmore [8] defined this shift as the *Experience Economy*, a paradigm in which value is derived from engagement and emotion rather than product ownership. Vargo and Lusch [9] expanded upon this perspective by introducing *Service-Dominant Logic*, which asserts that value is generated through dynamic interactions between providers and consumers, rather than through unilateral production.

Within this framework, digital technologies improve the effectiveness of interactions and co-creation between service providers and consumers. Ostrom et al. [10] identify information and communication technology (ICT) as a mechanism that enables service research to respond to societal turbulence and changing expectations. Edvardsson et al. [11]

further argue that service systems should be analysed as evolving constellations of value co-production, capable of continuous learning and adaptation.

In the tourism sector, this perspective redefines the role of the service provider, shifting focus from logistical facilitation to the curation of emotional experiences-effectively becoming an *emotional curator*. Zeithaml et al. [12] observe that customers increasingly differentiate experiences based on perceived authenticity and emotional quality, rather than price or efficiency. Consequently, experience functions as a symbolic currency, exchanged through digital channels that foster connection, self-expression, and belonging.

III. Smart Tourism Ecosystems

The convergence of ICT and service innovation culminates in what Buhalis and Amaranggana describe as the *Smart Tourism Destination*: a synergistic network where data, connectivity, and user participation coalesce to create adaptive, context-aware experiences [13]. Gretzel et al. [14] position smart tourism as the natural evolution of ICT-enhanced ecosystems, structures capable of sensing, learning, and responding to user behaviour in real time.

In smart systems, information functions as a dynamic resource that circulates among stakeholders. Neuhofer et al. [15] argue that technology improves the tourism experience by facilitating co-creation at various touchpoints and by merging physical and digital environments to create hybrid experiential spaces. Mariani et al. [16] situate this evolution within the Industry 4.0 paradigm, defining smart systems as socio-technical assemblages that continuously adapt to user input to enhance service quality.

The literature identifies the digital ecosystem as a manifestation of collective intelligence, an adaptive environment in which human and artificial agents collaborate to create personalised, seamless experiences. Xiang and Fesenmaier argue that Big-Data analytics serves as the primary processing mechanism in these ecosystems, enabling tourism organizations to analyze complex behavioral data and develop targeted interventions [17]. Nevertheless, although the smart-tourism paradigm effectively addresses technological integration and operational intelligence, it offers limited insight into the *affective* dimension of these interactions, specifically how technological systems influence the emotional and cognitive aspects of user experience.

IV. Emotional and Cognitive Experience Design

Alongside the digital transformation of services, a significant research trajectory within human-computer interaction and design studies examines the mediating role of emotion in technological experience. Norman introduced the principle of *emotional design* [18], demonstrating that aesthetic pleasure and affective connection substantially influence usability and satisfaction. Desmet and Hekkert expanded upon this argument by proposing the *Framework of Product Experience* [19], which identifies sensory, emotional, and meaning-driven components as essential to technology acceptance.

McCarthy and Wright [20] reconceptualized technology as experience, contending that digital artefacts function as emotional mediators that shape perception and memory. Hassenzahl introduced experience design as the deliberate creation of meaning and pleasure, emphasizing that technology ought to evoke feelings of beauty, control, and flow [21]. Tractinsky further emphasized the aesthetic aspect by linking visual harmony and affective response to cognitive fluency and user trust [22].

Applied to ICT-enabled services, these theoretical perspectives indicate that emotion functions as both an input and an output within digital systems. Davenport and Ronanki contend that artificial intelligence translates emotional cues into actionable insights, enabling adaptive systems to respond effectively to user behavior and mood [23]. Huang and Rust [24] and Dwivedi et al. [25] extend this conversation by positioning AI as an emotional co-actor. This is an intelligent layer capable of interpreting human sentiment and adjusting system behaviour accordingly.

Despite these advancements, a clear theoretical gap persists. Current literature treats emotion either as a design consideration or as an outcome variable. There is rarely an organising principle of technological ecosystems. The field lacks a unified vocabulary to describe how digital infrastructures resonate with human cognition and feeling, how *frequency* in the informational sense translates into *affect* in the experiential sense.

V. Synthesis and Research Gap

Across these converging literatures, digital transformation, service innovation, smart ecosystems, and emotional design, a single pattern emerges: technology's evolution toward experiential intelligence. Yet, the theoretical frameworks underpinning these domains remain largely disjointed. Digital-transformation studies emphasise structural adaptation; service-innovation models focus on value co-creation; design research explores affective engagement. What remains under-theorised is the *integrative mechanism* through which these domains interact to produce meaning and emotional coherence.

This conceptual lacuna invites a new theoretical construct, **Digital Resonance**, that unites these strands under a shared logic of alignment. Digital Resonance captures the process by which ICT systems and human users achieve dynamic harmony, translating data-driven intelligence into emotional and cognitive coherence. In this sense, it reframes ICT from a vehicle of information transfer into a medium of experiential synchronisation.

The existing literature provides the necessary scaffolding for this synthesis:

- From Vial and Kane et al. comes the recognition that digital transformation redefines strategic logics [4][5].
- From Vargo and Lusch arises the understanding that value is co-created through relational processes [9].

- From Norman [18], Desmet and Hekkert [19], and Hassenzahl [21], emotion and aesthetics constitute measurable dimensions of technological success.
- From Buhalis and Amaranggana [13] and Gretzel et al. [14], we derive the context of tourism as a fertile ground for such an integrative theory.

Together, these works underscore the need to move beyond efficiency-driven innovation toward resonance-driven transformation. In the evolving digital landscape, where the boundaries between intelligence and intimacy blur, the next phase of research must ask not *what* technology does, but *how it feels to use it*. Even more, *why that feeling matters for the future of service innovation*.

2. Conceptual Framework: The Digital Resonance Model

The contemporary digital ecosystem serves as both a technical infrastructure and a dynamic communicative environment, enabling ongoing interactions among data, emotion, and cognition. In this context, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) shape human experience by converting computational logic into emotional processes. To understand how technology transcends its instrumental role and becomes a source of meaning, this study proposes a theoretical construct termed Digital Resonance.

2.1 Defining Digital Resonance

Digital Resonance is defined as the dynamic alignment between the cognitive-emotional frequencies of human experience and the adaptive intelligence of information and communication technology (ICT) systems. This concept describes the moment when technology and users achieve a shared rhythm of understanding, resulting in a synchronization where the system operates efficiently and feels intuitively appropriate.

In contrast to conventional models that regard usability or satisfaction as outcomes of interaction, Digital Resonance conceptualizes these qualities as emergent harmonies within a continuous feedback loop between human and machine. This framework asserts that both the user and the system engage in a collaboratively constructed process involving perception, adaptation, and the development of affective coherence.

In the context of tourism, digital resonance refers to the ability of digital systems to anticipate user needs, provide contextually relevant content, and maintain aesthetic consistency. Thereby, collectively enhancing trust and user satisfaction. A recommendation engine that adapts its tone and visuals to a traveler's emotional state, or an AI assistant that learns to respond with empathic nuance, exemplifies this principle in practice.

2.2 Theoretical Foundations

The construct of Digital Resonance synthesises insights from four major theoretical traditions: **service-dominant logic**, **experience design**, **cognitive resonance theory**, and **systems thinking**.

a. Service-Dominant Logic

Vargo and Lusch's *Service-Dominant Logic* reframes value creation as a collaborative, interactive process in which both provider and consumer act as co-producers of meaning [9]. In this view, services are platforms for *value co-creation*, not mere exchanges of utility. Digital Resonance extends this principle to the human-technology relationship, suggesting that ICT systems themselves become co-creators of value by attuning their functionality to the user's affective and cognitive rhythms.

b. Experience Design and Emotional Cognition

Drawing upon Norman's *emotional design* [18] and Hassenzahl's *experience design* [21], the concept of Digital Resonance asserts that pleasure, aesthetics, and perceived empathy are essential components of technological acceptance. Desmet and Hekkert's framework of product experience, encompassing sensory, affective, and symbolic dimensions, serves as a foundation for conceptualizing resonance as an emergent property of human–technology interaction [19].

c. Cognitive Resonance

Borrowed metaphorically from neuroscience, *cognitive resonance* describes the synchronisation of neural oscillations that underlie coherent perception and decision-making. In a digital environment, this concept illuminates how alignment between user expectation and system behaviour generates cognitive fluency. This is a mental ease feeling that fosters engagement and trust.

d. Systems Thinking

Finally, systems thinking situates ICT ecosystems as adaptive, feedback-driven entities that continuously evolve through their interactions with the environment. From this perspective, Digital Resonance represents the *homeostatic equilibrium* of such systems. This becomes a state where technological adaptability and human sensibility mutually stabilise one another.

2.3 The Dimensions of Digital Resonance

Digital Resonance is conceptualised as a four-dimensional construct encompassing **technological frequency**, **cognitive resonance**, **emotional resonance**, and **value coherence**.

Each dimension represents a unique interface between system intelligence and human experience.

Dimension	Definition	Illustrative Example (Tourism Context)
Technological Frequency	The degree to which ICT systems dynamically adapt to user input through real-time data processing, interactivity, and responsiveness.	A tourism platform that modifies itinerary recommendations in response to live user sentiment or environmental changes.
Cognitive Resonance	The sense of alignment between user expectations and system logic; the perception that the system “understands” the user’s mental model.	A booking interface that intuitively anticipates search patterns, reducing decision fatigue.
Emotional Resonance	The affective harmony produced when system aesthetics, tone, and behaviour align with the user’s mood and values.	An AI assistant that mirrors a traveller’s excitement or calm through adaptive language and imagery.
Value Coherence	The integrative perception that the digital experience simultaneously satisfies practical, cognitive, and emotional needs.	A seamless cross-platform experience where content, design, and communication feel consistently meaningful.

Table 1. Dimensions of system intelligence and human experience in tourism context.

Collectively, these dimensions illustrate that resonance emerges not as a static property but as an evolving pattern of synchronisation. Therefore, resonance can be understood as a continuous negotiation between human sensibility and system adaptability.

2.4 Conceptual Propositions

From this theoretical synthesis, three conceptual propositions emerge:

- **P1: ICT capability acts as a catalyst for emotional resonance** by enabling personalisation, responsiveness, and interactivity that evoke affective engagement.

- **P2: Emotional resonance mediates the relationship between technological capability and perceived service quality**, as users interpret technological fluency through the lens of emotional satisfaction.
- **P3: Value coherence is the emergent outcome of sustained digital resonance**, in which technological and emotional alignment converge to generate loyalty, trust, and memory.

These propositions are not hypotheses to be empirically tested but *conceptual bridges* linking the disparate literatures of digital transformation, service innovation, and affective design into a unified logic of alignment.

2.5 Implications of the Framework

The Digital Resonance Framework repositions ICT as a **cognitive-emotional infrastructure** rather than a functional subsystem. In tourism and related industries, this shift holds profound implications. This perspective suggests that innovation is now characterized less by the speed or efficiency of information exchange and more by the degree of *alignment* between technological adaptive intelligence and the user's emotional state. When systems achieve such resonance, they move beyond a purely utilitarian function and enter the domain of empathy, focusing on understanding rather than mere usability.

Moreover, this framework reframes the managerial conception of digital value creation. Instead of optimising isolated performance metrics, organisations should design for coherence, ensuring that every layer of digital engagement, from interface aesthetics to algorithmic decision rules, operates in harmonic relation to the human mind. The ultimate goal is not to make users conform to system logic, but to make systems *learn the rhythm of human experience*.

2.6 Toward a New Paradigm of Digital Service Innovation

By positioning Digital Resonance as a conceptual model, this paper contributes to the growing recognition that the next stage of technological evolution is not about computation but communication; not about faster systems but more *attuned* ones. Service innovation in the age of artificial intelligence must therefore be understood as the art of achieving coherence between data and emotion, between algorithmic intelligence and human consciousness.

This paradigm demands that ICT design and management integrate psychological insight, aesthetic sensitivity, and ethical awareness. It challenges organisations to move from a paradigm of *digital transformation* to one of *digital attunement*, a process in which

technology evolves not only alongside human behaviour but in resonance with the emotional and cognitive frequencies that define the human experience itself.

3. Theoretical Integration

The evolution of digital transformation theory has thus far been anchored in functional rationality: the pursuit of efficiency, automation, and data-driven precision. Yet as digital ecosystems mature, the boundaries between technical performance and human experience dissolve, demanding an integrative theoretical lens capable of reconciling structure with sensation, logic with emotion. The **Digital Resonance Framework** emerges as such a lens, a conceptual bridge uniting the structural foundations of digital transformation with the affective, experiential, and cognitive dimensions that define contemporary service innovation.

3.1 Reinterpreting Digital Transformation through Resonance

Vial defines digital transformation as the reconfiguration of organizational structures, processes, and capabilities in response to technological change [4]. Building on this, Bharadwaj conceptualize digital strategy as an enterprise-level orientation that aligns technology with competitive objectives [3]. While these models articulate *what* transformation entails. They remain largely silent on *how* transformation is felt and how technology alters the experiential texture of human interaction.

Integrating the principle of resonance into this framework provides a qualitative extension to digital transformation theory. Transformation is understood not only as a structural process but also as a *sensory and cognitive recalibration* of the organisational interface with its environment. It redefines technological success as the capacity to maintain alignment between systemic intelligence and user affect. Therefore, it creates a form of organisational equilibrium that can be measured in efficiency and coherence.

The maturity of digital transformation should not be evaluated solely based on infrastructural readiness or process digitisation. Instead, it must also consider *experiential attunement*, defined as the extent to which technological systems foster trust, emotional continuity, and perceptual harmony within stakeholder networks. Resonance becomes the hidden metric of transformation's completeness: when the system's operational rhythm mirrors the psychological cadence of its users, the digital enterprise achieves true synchrony between purpose and perception.

3.2 Extending Service-Dominant Logic

Service-Dominant Logic [9] established a profound shift in economic thought by asserting that value is co-created through relational interaction rather than produced in isolation. The Digital Resonance Framework builds upon this principle but transposes it into the human–technology domain. In this reimagined logic, ICT systems are not neutral conduits of service delivery but *active participants in value co-creation*, intelligent agents that learn, respond, and adapt to users' evolving emotional states.

Here, resonance operates as the *energetic medium* of co-creation. It is through resonance that user intention and technological response become intertwined, producing a unified experience of meaning. The framework thereby expands the relational model of service-dominant logic into a *triadic structure* involving human, technology, and context. This triad functions as a dynamic circuit of alignment in which the boundaries between service provider and recipient blur, giving way to a distributed network of shared perception.

For tourism, this reinterpretation has far-reaching implications. When a traveller interacts with a digital platform, they engage not merely with content or interface but with an entire ecosystem of adaptive intelligence. This is one that co-creates their emotional and cognitive journey in real time. The tourism experience thus becomes a co-authored narrative between human desire and machine intuition, orchestrated through the resonance of data and feeling.

3.3 Bridging Experience Design and Cognitive Science

The principles of *experience design* [20] [21] and *emotional design* [18] [19] provide the micro-foundations for understanding how users interpret and internalise technological interaction. Yet these frameworks, while rich in psychological insight, have historically remained detached from macro-level theories of digital transformation. The Digital Resonance Framework integrates these micro and macro perspectives by positioning *emotion* as the connective tissue between cognition and system behaviour.

Through this synthesis, resonance becomes a measurable cognitive-emotional state akin to what neuroscience describes as *synchronised oscillation*, a temporal harmony among neural processes that facilitates perception and decision-making. In digital contexts, this synchrony manifests as *cognitive fluency*, the effortless flow users experience when technology behaves in a way that feels intuitively aligned with their expectations.

This alignment is intentional. For example, a tourism platform that detects user hesitation and dynamically simplifies its interface, or one that adjusts its visual tone to maintain user curiosity, demonstrates how resonance connects cognitive processes and design. Each interaction becomes a microcosm of neural coherence translated into digital form. This mirrors a fleeting moment when the rhythm of code matches the rhythm of consciousness.

3.4 Integrating Systems Thinking and Organizational Theory

Systems thinking establishes the macro-ecological framework for Digital Resonance by positioning it within the ongoing feedback loops that characterize adaptive organisations. Checkland's soft systems methodology posits that complex systems maintain equilibrium through iterative feedback and self-regulation [26]. In a digital environment, these feedback loops expand beyond operational control to encompass emotional and experiential data, sentiment analysis, behavioural feedback, and engagement metrics, which now constitute vital inputs to system learning.

Within the resonance paradigm, these feedback loops develop into *reflexive circuits* of mutual adaptation. The organisation acquires knowledge from its users, while users concurrently adjust their expectations in response to organisational actions. Once these cycles stabilise, a form of homeostatic coherence emerges in which the organisation and its environment operate at compatible frequencies. This systemic view redefines resilience as *resonant adaptability*: the ability of a digital ecosystem to maintain alignment amid volatility by continuously recalibrating emotional and cognitive connections.

Tourism ecosystems provide a clear example of this principle. A destination management platform that integrates weather, sentiment, and behavioural data to recalibrate messaging in real time demonstrates systemic resonance. Such a platform functions as a living network that not only responds to external change but also anticipates it through synchronised awareness.

3.5 The Philosophical Synthesis: From Transformation to Attunement

The ultimate contribution of the Digital Resonance Framework lies in its philosophical reorientation. Where digital transformation emphasised replacing analogue systems with digital efficiency, *digital attunement* emphasises cultivating empathy, coherence, and sensorial harmony within human-technology relations. The paradigm thus shifts from control to communication, from data extraction to mutual interpretation, from design for performance to design for presence.

This evolution echoes a deeper ontological realisation: that technology and consciousness are not antagonists but co-evolving expressions of the same informational continuum. In this light, the role of ICT is no longer to mediate between human and system, but to dissolve that boundary. Aiming to create conditions where the digital environment resonates so extensively with human cognition that interaction becomes indistinguishable from intuition.

In managerial and societal terms, this synthesis demands a radical recalibration of innovation priorities. Success in the new digital economy will depend less on technological supremacy and more on the capacity to orchestrate *harmonious intelligence* to design ecosystems where emotional and computational frequencies converge in mutual understanding.

3.6 Toward a Unified Field of Digital Experience

By integrating structural, experiential, and systemic theories under the concept of resonance, this framework outlines a new theoretical field: *digital experience theory*. This emerging field studies neither technology as a tool, nor the user as a variable, but the interactive field of consciousness that emerges between them. In this field, the unit of analysis is not the interface, but the *alignment*; not the user journey, but the *resonant circuit* connecting system behaviour to human emotion.

Such a perspective offers profound implications for both research and practice. It invites scholars to explore the phenomenology of digital interaction - how systems feel, how users sense technological empathy, and how coherence can be deliberately engineered. For practitioners, it signals a shift toward designing *resonant ecosystems* where digital infrastructure, aesthetic experience, and ethical intent converge.

In this integrated view, innovation ceases to be a race toward automation and becomes a quest for attunement. This becomes the delicate art of ensuring that, amid the immense noise of data and design, the human pulse is never lost.

4. Discussion and Implications

The development of the **Digital Resonance Framework** marks a conceptual turning point in how digital transformation is theorised and practiced. This perspective advances the discourse beyond technological capacity into the domain of relational intelligence, where the true measure of innovation is not processing speed but the *depth of connection* between systems and their human users. In this light, technology ceases to be a neutral apparatus and becomes a participatory consciousness: a structure of awareness capable of sensing, adapting, and harmonising with the cognitive-emotional states of its users.

This reorientation has far-reaching implications. It invites both theorists and practitioners to reconsider what it means for a system to “work well.” Under traditional paradigms, performance was evaluated through metrics of efficiency, scalability, and cost reduction. Under the logic of **Digital Resonance**, performance must also include *coherence*, i.e. the degree to which technology maintains emotional consistency, cognitive ease, and ethical transparency across the user experience. Systems that function perfectly but feel discordant fail the resonance test; those that sustain harmony between design intention and lived experience exemplify a higher form of digital maturity.

4.1 Theoretical Implications

At the theoretical level, the framework reconfigures three core assumptions in information-systems research.

Firstly, it challenges the notion of technological neutrality. ICT systems, once considered passive tools, now appear as *co-creative entities* embedded with intentionalities. Used in shaping behaviour, perception, and emotion as much as they are shaped by them. This view aligns with post-phenomenological theories that regard technology as an extension of human cognition rather than an external artefact. In the resonance paradigm, the interface is not a boundary but a bridge and a dynamic membrane through which emotional and informational energy flows bidirectionally.

Secondly, it redefines the boundaries of service innovation. Service science traditionally focused on the optimisation of value chains, customer satisfaction, and productivity. The Digital Resonance model shifts the centre of gravity toward *affective synchronisation*: the process by which shared meaning, emotion, and rhythm are co-created in digital spaces. Here, innovation occurs not when a new function is added, but when a new *feeling* emerges. One that transforms ordinary interactions into aesthetic or even spiritual engagement.

Thirdly, it introduces *resonance* as an analytical construct capable of uniting disparate theoretical traditions. In cognitive psychology, resonance describes alignment in neural oscillations; in systems theory, it refers to harmonic stability; in design research, it evokes aesthetic pleasure. By synthesising these domains, the framework positions resonance as a universal metaphor for coherence across biological, social, and technological systems. Therefore, a principle emerges that enables digital research to transcend disciplinary boundaries.

4.2 Managerial Implications

For organisations, particularly those operating within the tourism and experience sectors, the implications of digital resonance are both strategic and ethical.

a. From Efficiency to Empathy

Management models that once prioritised process optimisation must now embrace emotional intelligence as a strategic asset. In tourism, where memory, perception, and imagination are central to value creation, ICT systems designed for resonance can act as emotional amplifiers, evoking anticipation before travel, companionship during the journey, and nostalgia afterward. A resonant system does not merely inform; it *accompanies*.

b. Designing for Coherence

The practical outcome of this philosophy is a shift from user-centred design toward *ecosystemic coherence*. Every touchpoint, from digital interface to customer service tone,

must maintain a consistent emotional frequency. This coherence strengthens user trust, stabilises brand identity, and cultivates loyalty. It suggests that digital leadership is no longer defined by technological investment alone but by the organisation's capacity to sustain emotional and cognitive continuity in a fragmented world.

c. Resonant Metrics and Governance

To operationalise resonance, organisations may need to establish new key performance indicators, referred to as *resonant KPIs*. Potential examples include emotional continuity scores, coherence indices, and measures of experiential trust. Governance frameworks should incorporate affective feedback as a legitimate form of system intelligence, not an anecdotal supplement to analytics, but a core element of organisational sensing.

d. Ethical Resonance

Finally, the pursuit of resonance introduces significant ethical complexity. Technologies designed to align with user emotions may also be misapplied to manipulate those emotions. Emotional AI, persuasive design, and neuroadaptive systems present a delicate balance between fostering empathy and enabling intrusion. The managerial challenge lies in ensuring that resonance remains *consensual alignment*, not *covert influence*. Ethical governance thus becomes inseparable from aesthetic design: both must safeguard the integrity of the human emotional field.

4.3 Societal and Philosophical Implications

Beyond the boundaries of business and design, the idea of Digital Resonance gestures toward a broader cultural and philosophical shift. In this case, technology evolves from a mechanical extension of labour into a *symbolic extension of consciousness*.

In this context, resonance addresses the spiritual dimension of digital modernity. As technology becomes increasingly intelligent, it is essential for humanity to cultivate greater attunement. The objective is not to dominate or escape digital systems, but to learn to dwell within them - consciously, ethically, and harmoniously. The most advanced information and communication technologies (ICT) will be characterized not by speed of thought, but by the capacity to comprehend silence; not by the ability to predict desire, but by the attentiveness *to intention*.

Within the context of tourism, this perspective fosters a renewed understanding of experience as ritual. Each digital interaction represents a microcosm of communion between the individual and the system, and between the traveller and the broader world. In an era when globalisation frequently results in alienation, resonant technology provides opportunities for reconnection and the restoration of rhythm to a society increasingly shaped by acceleration.

4.4 Future Directions for Theory and Practice

The Digital Resonance Framework opens several promising avenues for interdisciplinary inquiry.

- Scholars of management and psychology might empirically examine how resonance affects trust, satisfaction, and brand attachment across digital interfaces.
- Systems theorists could model resonance dynamics mathematically, tracing how emotional and informational feedback stabilise digital ecosystems.
- Designers and engineers might translate these principles into algorithmic logic, crafting adaptive systems that “listen” to user affect in real time.

The broader agenda is to build a *resonance-oriented paradigm of innovation*. This treats digital transformation as an evolving symphony of alignment between humanity and its technologies, not as a finite transition.

4.5 The Convergence of Ethics, Aesthetics, and Intelligence

At its core, resonance offers a unifying principle for the three dimensions that define our digital future: **ethics, aesthetics, and intelligence**.

- **Ethics** ensures that resonance serves human flourishing rather than manipulation.
- **Aesthetics** ensures that resonance is felt as beauty, harmony perceived through design.
- **Intelligence** ensures that resonance remains adaptive, continuously learning from the human field it inhabits.

The integration of these three elements transforms ICT from a mechanistic infrastructure into a moral-aesthetic enterprise. This aspires not merely to efficiency or engagement, but to *grace*.

4.6 Toward a Resonant Future

Ultimately, the central premise is that the next phase of digital transformation will focus not on machines surpassing human intelligence, but on systems collaborating with humans. The future belongs to technologies that learn the grammar of empathy, that move at the rhythm of human breath and attention. In this future, innovation will be measured not by the quantity of data processed, but by the *quality of resonance achieved*.

Digital Resonance thus becomes both a theory and a vision. Becoming a call for the re-enchantment of technology, for the restoration of meaning to systems designed in our

image. When technology feels in tune with us, it ceases to be a tool and becomes a companion; when organisations design for resonance, they cease to compete for attention and begin to cultivate trust. The transformation is no longer digital alone, but an ontological, cultural, and deeply human.

5. Future Research Agenda

The introduction of the **Digital Resonance Framework** invites a comprehensive reorientation of how researchers investigate, measure, and design the interplay between humans and intelligent systems. As the distinction between cognition and computation blurs, the central question shifts from whether digital systems can replicate human intelligence to whether they can foster *attunement*. This is defined as an adaptive harmony between technological performance and emotional meaning. The future of research, therefore, lies in decoding the mechanics of resonance: how coherence emerges, how it can be sustained, and how it transforms organisational and experiential value.

5.1 Theoretical Consolidation: Building the Science of Resonance

Future scholarship must first pursue theoretical consolidation.

While resonance has appeared across psychology, physics, communication, and systems theory, it remains under-defined in the digital domain.

Researchers should therefore establish a unified conceptual vocabulary capable of articulating resonance as a **cross-disciplinary construct** that operates simultaneously at neurological, cognitive, affective, and organisational levels.

Key research tasks may include:

- Mapping conceptual analogies between neural synchrony, affective contagion, and technological adaptivity.
- Elaborating typologies of resonance (e.g., emotional, cognitive, systemic, ethical) to clarify its scope and operational boundaries.
- Developing integrative theoretical models that embed resonance within the existing architecture of information-systems research (e.g., extending Vial's digital-transformation model [4] or Vargo & Lusch's service-dominant logic [9]).

Such theoretical refinement would establish resonance as a legitimate analytical construct, not merely metaphorical, but empirically interpretable within the sciences of information and consciousness.

5.2 Conceptual Operationalisation: Toward Measurable Coherence

The next frontier lies in operationalising **resonance**.

Although the present framework is conceptual, it lays the groundwork for future methodological innovation.

Researchers can explore how resonance might be *measured*, *modelled*, and *quantified* without reducing its qualitative essence.

Potential research pathways include:

- Developing **resonance indices** that assess cognitive–emotional alignment through behavioural data, sentiment analysis, or biometric sensing.
- Employing **structural-equation modelling** [27] [28] to test relationships among technological capability, emotional engagement, and perceived coherence.
- Using **neuroaesthetic or psychophysiological tools**, EEG, heart-rate variability, gaze tracking, and live emotion tracking, to observe how users physiologically synchronise with adaptive digital systems.
- Constructing **computational simulations** of resonant dynamics using agent-based or network models to visualise feedback loops between human affect and system intelligence.

Through such hybrid methodologies, resonance could evolve from a philosophical intuition into a measurable dimension of digital experience.

5.3 Cross-Sector and Cross-Cultural Research

Resonance, by its nature, transcends industry boundaries.

Although tourism offers a valuable context because of its experiential nature, comparative studies in healthcare, education, finance, and cultural industries could elucidate how resonance varies across sectors with differing emotional intensity and technological advancement.

Cross-cultural inquiry is equally essential.

Cultural psychology suggests that affective expression and cognitive rhythm vary across societies; thus, *resonant design* must account for these subtle variations.

For instance, digital systems that achieve emotional alignment in collectivist contexts may feel intrusive in individualist ones.

Global scholarship could, therefore, identify **cultural frequency patterns** that inform more ethical and inclusive design frameworks.

5.4 Interdisciplinary Bridges: From AI to Phenomenology

The resonance paradigm calls for genuine interdisciplinarity, not a juxtaposition of fields, but synthesis.

- **Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning:** Incorporating resonance parameters into adaptive algorithms could enable AI systems that respond not only to data patterns but to emotional valence and contextual mood.
- **Neuroscience & Cognitive Psychology:** Studies of synchrony, attention, and embodied cognition can inform how resonance arises at the neural level.
- **Design & Aesthetics:** Human–computer–interaction research can explore how visual rhythm, tone, and narrative structure evoke emotional coherence.
- **Philosophy & Phenomenology:** Resonance aligns with existentialist and hermeneutic traditions that view experience as co-constructed between subject and world; future work could explore its ethical and metaphysical implications.

By linking these disciplines, scholars can begin to articulate a **unified science of digital attunement**. This recognises emotion as a vector of information and technology as a medium of meaning.

5.5 Ethical and Governance Horizons

As systems become more affectively intelligent, the ethics of resonance will emerge as a defining research priority.

If technology learns to “feel with” users, it also gains the power to influence them at unprecedented depth.

It is essential for scholars to examine the boundaries between *alignment* and *manipulation*, as well as between empathy and persuasion.

Key questions include:

- How can organisations design emotionally intelligent systems that respect autonomy and consent?
- What governance frameworks ensure transparency in affective AI?
- How can resonance be used to cultivate collective well-being rather than exploit individual vulnerability?

Melville asserts that innovation in information systems involves both environmental and moral responsibilities [29]. Likewise, ethical resonance requires balancing human flourishing with technological agency.

5.6 Long-Term Vision: From Digital Transformation to Digital Harmony

Ultimately, the future research agenda must transcend the transactional logic of digital transformation and embrace the ideal of **digital harmony** - a state in which technological evolution complements rather than disrupts the rhythm of human life.

In this horizon, resonance becomes both the object and the ethic of inquiry.

It redefines progress as the cultivation of coherence across human, organisational, and ecological systems.

Research in this emerging field could explore:

- How resonant systems contribute to psychological well-being and collective resilience.
- The role of resonance in fostering sustainable innovation and ethical governance.
- The integration of spiritual, artistic, and ecological dimensions into digital-experience design.

In doing so, scholars and practitioners alike would participate in shaping a *new epistemology of technology* - one grounded not in dominance but in dialogue; not in extraction but in reciprocity.

5.7 Conclusion: The Horizon of Resonant Inquiry

The study of Digital Resonance thus opens a transdisciplinary pathway that connects data science to aesthetics, management to consciousness, and innovation to empathy.

Future research must not only explain resonance but *embody it* by constructing methods, systems, and institutions that reflect the very harmony they seek to understand.

If digital transformation was the industrial revolution of information, digital resonance may yet become the cultural revolution of awareness: the moment when technology learns to move, think, and feel in concert with the human soul.

6. Conclusions

The trajectory of digital evolution has reached a point where technological sophistication alone no longer signifies progress. The proliferation of intelligent systems, algorithmic mediation, and pervasive connectivity has redefined the landscape of value creation, yet amid this abundance of capability, a deficit of *coherence* persists. The challenge facing contemporary organisations, and indeed society itself, is not to create more technology,

but to create technology that feels *in tune*, resonating with the emotional, cognitive, and ethical frequencies of human life.

The **Digital Resonance Framework** proposed in this study offers a theoretical foundation for such alignment. By uniting the structural rigor of digital transformation, the relational insight of service-dominant logic, and the emotional intelligence of experience design, it repositions ICT as a *cognitive-emotional infrastructure*, an invisible architecture of perception that mediates meaning, memory, and trust. In this paradigm, digital transformation becomes not a transition from analogue to digital, but an evolution from information to understanding, from efficiency to empathy, from communication to communion.

At its core, resonance captures the *moment of coherence* between system and self: the instant when interaction dissolves into intuition, and technology ceases to feel external. In the tourism sector, where experiences are lived and remembered through feeling, this alignment becomes not a luxury but a necessity. A resonant digital ecosystem facilitates the translation of information into emotion, design into meaningful connection, and service into a shared narrative, thereby integrating users' knowledge, feelings, and values into a unified experiential rhythm.

The implications extend far beyond tourism. Across industries, organizations increasingly operate within emotional economies, which are markets defined by trust, attention, and perceived authenticity. In such an environment, success depends on the capacity to generate *emotional fidelity* through technological harmony. The systems that thrive will be those that mirror human complexity without mimicking it, that learn empathy without erasing individuality, and that elevate intelligence to the level of relational grace.

Digital Resonance serves as a conceptual bridge between the material and metaphysical dimensions of technology. This framework asserts that innovation extends beyond mechanical processes and emerges as a relational phenomenon, arising from the attunement among human, organizational, and computational entities. This redefinition invites scholars to move beyond dualisms of subject and object, user and system, and instead embrace the continuum of interaction in which experience itself becomes the medium of value.

The ethical and existential implications of this transition are considerable. As systems advance toward affective intelligence, designers and decision-makers assume responsibility for the emotional frameworks they construct. Pursuing resonance without critical reflection may transform empathy into a mere instrument. But if guided by integrity, it can serve as the foundation of a humane digital civilization - one in which technology amplifies awareness rather than anaesthetises it.

In this light, the future of digital transformation is not automation but *attunement*. Progress will be defined not by how efficiently systems operate, but by how harmoniously

they coexist with human consciousness. The most advanced technologies of tomorrow will not be those that dominate attention, but those that *resonate with it*, by cultivating stillness within acceleration, meaning within data, and unity within multiplicity.

To speak of resonance, then, is to speak of restoration: the return of equilibrium between thought and feeling, machine and mind, information and wisdom. It represents a re-enchantment of the digital world and a reminder that behind every algorithm lies intention, and behind every interface, the pulse of human experience.

The **Digital Resonance Framework** thus concludes not as an endpoint but as an overture - an invitation for scholars, designers, and leaders to build technologies that listen as deeply as they speak. In a world defined by noise, the future belongs to those who can create harmony, to those who understand that innovation, at its highest expression, is resonance, not disruption.

References

- [1] VĂTĂMĂNESCU, E.M., ANDREI, A.G., ALEXANDRU, V.-A., PÎNZARU, F. - *Digital transformation and organisational learning mechanisms: A conceptual perspective from the knowledge-based view*. Journal of Information Systems and Operations Management. ISSN: 1843-4711. 16(1). [pp. 37–49]. 2022
- [2] HERNÁNDEZ, G. E. *Towards an Ethical and Inclusive Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Organizations: A Multidimensional Framework*. arxiv.org/abs/2405.01697 2024
- [3] BHARADWAJ, A., EL SAWY, O.A., PAVLOU, P.A., VENKATRAMAN, N. - *Digital business strategy: Toward a next generation of insights*. MIS Quarterly. ISSN: 0276-7783, e-ISSN: 2162-9730. 37(2) [pp. 471–482]. 2013
- [4] VIAL, G. - *Understanding digital transformation: A review and research agenda*. Information & Management. ISSN: 0378-7206, e-ISSN: 1872-7530. 56 (8), [pp.103-136]. 2019
- [5] KANE, G.C., PALMER, D., PHILLIPS, A.N., KIRON, D., BUCKLEY, N. - *Strategy, not technology, drives digital transformation*. MIT Sloan Management Review. ISSN: 1532-9194, e-ISSN: 1532-8937. ISSN: 0378-7206, e-ISSN 1872-7530. 14(1). [pp. 1–25]. 2015
- [6] LI, F. - *The digital transformation of business models in the creative industries: A holistic framework and emerging trends*. Technovation. ISSN: 0166-4972, Online ISSN: 1879-2383. [pp.92–93]. 2020.

- [7] REIS, J., AMORIM, M., MELÃO, N., MATOS, P. - *Digital transformation: A literature review and guidelines for future research*, in ROCHA, Á., ADELI, H., REIS, L.P., COSTANZO, S. (eds) World Conference on Information Systems and Technologies 2018. Cham: Springer. ISBN: 978-3-319-99992-0. [pp. 411–421]. 2018
- [8] PINE, B.J., GILMORE, J.H. *The Experience Economy: Work is Theatre & Every Business a Stage*. ISBN: 978-0875848198. Published by Harvard Business School Press, Boston. 1999
- [9] VARGO, S.L., LUSCH, R.F. - *Service-dominant logic: Continuing the evolution*. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science. ISSN: 1552-7824, ISSN-L: 0092-0703. 36 (1), [pp. 1–10]. 2008
- [10] OSTROM, A.L., FIELD, J.M., FOTHERINGHAM, D., SUBRAMONY, M., GUSTAFSSON, A., LEMON, K.N., HUANG, M.H., MCCOLL-KENNEDY, J.R., JOHNS, R., KUPPELWIESER, V.G., SOUSA, R., VOSS, C.A., WILLIAMS, J. - *Service research priorities in a rapidly changing context*. Journal of Service Research. ISSN: 1094-6705, online ISSN: 1552-7379. 24 (2). [pp. 209–233]. 2021.
- [11] EDVARDSSON, B., GUSTAFSSON, A. & ROOS, I. - *Service portraits in service research: A critical review*. International Journal of Service Industry Management. ISSN: 1758-6704. ISSN-L: 0956-4233. 16 (1). [pp. 107–121]. 2005.
- [12] ZEITHAML, V.A., BITNER, M.J., GREMLER, D.D. - *Services Marketing: Integrating Customer Focus Across the Firm*. 7th edn. ISBN: 978-0078112102. Published by McGraw-Hill, New York. 2018
- [13] BUHALIS, D., AMARANGGANA, A. - *Smart tourism destinations: Enhancing tourism experience through personalization of services*, in Tussyadiah, I. & Inversini, A. (eds) Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2015. ISBN: 9783319143422, eBook ISBN: 978-3-319-14343-9. Published by Springer, Cham. [pp. 377–389]. 2015
- [14] GRETZEL, U., SIGALA, M., XIANG, Z., KOO, C. - *Smart tourism: Foundations and developments*. Electronic Markets. 25 (3). ISSN: 1019-6781, Electronic ISSN: 1422-8890. [pp. 179–188]. 2015.
- [15] NEUHOFER, B., BUHALIS, D., LADKIN, A. - *A typology of technology-enhanced tourism experiences*, International Journal of Tourism Research. Online ISSN: 1522-1970, ISSN: 1099-2340. 16 (4). [pp. 340–350]. 2014.
- [16] MARIANI, M., BORGHI, M. - *Industry 4.0: A bibliometric review of its managerial intellectual structure and potential evolution in the service sector*, Technological Forecasting and Social Change. Online ISSN: 1873-5509. ISSN: 0040-1625. 166, 2021.

- [17] XIANG, Z., FESENMAIER, D.R. - *Big data analytics, tourism design and smart tourism*. Tourism Management. ISSN: 0261-5177, ISSN-L: 0261-5177. 58. [pp. 293–300]. 2017.
- [18] NORMAN, D.A. - *Emotional Design: Why We Love (or Hate) Everyday Things*. ISBN: 0465051359. Published by Basic Books, New York. 2004
- [19] DESMET, P.M.A., HEKKERT, P. - *Framework of product experience*. International Journal of Design. ISSN: 1606-8327. 1(1). [pp. 57–66]. 2007
- [20] MCCARTHY, J., WRIGHT, P. - *Technology as Experience*. ISBN: 0-262-13447-0. Published by MIT Press. Cambridge, MA. 2004
- [21] HASSENZAHL, M. - *Experience Design: Technology for All the Right Reasons*. ISBN: 1608450473, e-ISBN: 9783031021916. Published by Morgan & Claypool, San Rafael, CA. 2010
- [22] TRACTINSKY, N. - *Visual aesthetics in HCI: The meaning of beauty and the power of design*. Human–Computer Interaction. ISSN: 0737-0024, ISSN-L: 0737-0024. 33 (2). [pp. 155–177]. 2018
- [23] DAVENPORT, T.H., RONANKI, R., *Artificial intelligence for the real world*, Harvard Business Review. 96 (1). ISSN: 0017-8012. [pp. 108–116]. 2018
- [24] HUANG, M.H., RUST, R.T. - *A strategic framework for artificial intelligence in marketing*. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science. ISSN-L: 0092-0703, Online ISSN: 1552-7824. 49 (1), [pp. 30–50]. 2021
- [25] DWIVEDI, Y.K., HUGHES, D.L., ISMAGILOVA, E., AARTS, G., COOMBS, C., CRICK, T., DUAN, Y., DWIVEDI, R., EDWARDS, J.S., EIRUG, A., GALANOS, V., ILAVARASAN, P.V., JANSSEN, M., JONES, P., KAR, A.K., KIZGIN, H., KRONEMANN, B., LAL, B., LUCINI, B., MEDAGLIA, R. - *Artificial intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy*. International Journal of Information Management. Online ISSN: 1873-4707, ISSN: 0268-4012, 57. 2021
- [26] CHECKLAND, P. - *Systems Thinking, Systems Practice*. ISBN: 978-0471279112, e-ISBN: 0471279110. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Chichester. 1981
- [27] HAIR, J.F., HULT, G.T.M., RINGLE, C.M., SARSTEDT, M. - *Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) Using SmartPLS 4*. ISBN: 9783030805180. Published by Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA. 2022
- [28] FORNELL, C., LARCKER, D.F. - *Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error*. Journal of Marketing Research. ISSN: 0022-2437. Online ISSN: 1547-7193. 18 (1). [pp. 39–50]. 1981

[29] MELVILLE, N.P. - *Information systems innovation for environmental sustainability*. MIS Quarterly, 34 (1). ISSN: 0276-7783, Online ISSN: 2162-9730. [pp. 1–21]. 2010

Bibliography

Bharadwaj, A., El Sawy, O.A., Pavlou, P.A. & Venkatraman, N. (2013) ‘Digital business strategy: Toward a next generation of insights’, *MIS Quarterly*, 37 (2), pp. 471–482.

Buhalis, D. & Amaranggana, A. (2015) ‘Smart tourism destinations: Enhancing tourism experience through personalization of services’, in Tussyadiah, I. & Inversini, A. (eds) *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2015*. Cham: Springer, pp. 377–389.

Buhalis, D., Harwood, T., Bogicevic, V., Viglia, G., Beldona, S. & Hofacker, C. (2019) ‘Technological disruptions in services: Lessons from tourism and hospitality’, *Journal of Service Management*, 30 (4), pp. 484–506.

Checkland, P. (1981) *Systems Thinking, Systems Practice*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Davenport, T.H. & Ronanki, R. (2018) ‘Artificial intelligence for the real world’, *Harvard Business Review*, 96 (1), pp. 108–116.

Desmet, P.M.A. & Hekkert, P. (2007) ‘Framework of product experience’, *International Journal of Design*, 1 (1), pp. 57–66.

Dwivedi, Y.K., Hughes, D.L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., Duan, Y., Dwivedi, R., Edwards, J.S., Eirug, A., Galanos, V., Ilavarasan, P.V., Janssen, M., Jones, P., Kar, A.K., Kizgin, H., Kronemann, B., Lal, B., Lucini, B. & Medaglia, R. (2021) ‘Artificial intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy’, *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 101994.

Edvardsson, B., Gustafsson, A. & Roos, I. (2005) ‘Service portraits in service research: A critical review’, *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 16 (1), pp. 107–121.

Fornell, C. & Larcker, D.F. (1981) ‘Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error’, *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18 (1), pp. 39–50.

Gretzel, U., Sigala, M., Xiang, Z. & Koo, C. (2015) ‘Smart tourism: Foundations and developments’, *Electronic Markets*, 25 (3), pp. 179–188.

- Hair, J.F., Hult, G.T.M., Ringle, C.M. & Sarstedt, M. (2022) *Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) Using SmartPLS 4*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Hassenzahl, M. (2010) *Experience Design: Technology for All the Right Reasons*. San Rafael, CA: Morgan & Claypool.
- Hernández, G. & E. (2024). *Towards an Ethical and Inclusive Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Organizations: A Multidimensional Framework*. arxiv.org/abs/2405.01697
- Huang, M.H. & Rust, R.T. (2021) ‘A strategic framework for artificial intelligence in marketing’, *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 49 (1), pp. 30–50.
- Kane, G.C., Palmer, D., Phillips, A.N., Kiron, D. & Buckley, N. (2015) ‘Strategy, not technology, drives digital transformation’, *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 14 (1), pp. 1–25.
- Li, F. (2020) ‘The digital transformation of business models in the creative industries: A holistic framework and emerging trends’, *Technovation*, 92–93, 102012.
- Mariani, M. & Borghi, M. (2021) ‘Industry 4.0: A bibliometric review of its managerial intellectual structure and potential evolution in the service sector’, *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 166, 120636.
- Mariani, M., Borghi, M. & Gretzel, U. (2019) ‘Online reviews: Diffusion of innovation and future research directions’, *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 31, pp. 41–50.
- McCarthy, J. & Wright, P. (2004) *Technology as Experience*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Melville, N.P. (2010) ‘Information systems innovation for environmental sustainability’, *MIS Quarterly*, 34 (1), pp. 1–21.
- Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D. & Ladkin, A. (2014) ‘A typology of technology-enhanced tourism experiences’, *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 16 (4), pp. 340–350.
- Norman, D.A. (2004) *Emotional Design: Why We Love (or Hate) Everyday Things*. New York: Basic Books.
- Ostrom, A.L., Field, J.M., Fotheringham, D., Subramony, M., Gustafsson, A., Lemon, K.N., Huang, M.H., McColl-Kennedy, J.R., Johns, R., Kuppelwieser, V.G., Sousa, R., Voss, C.A. & Williams, J. (2021) ‘Service research priorities in a rapidly changing context’, *Journal of Service Research*, 24 (2), pp. 209–233.
- Pine, B.J. & Gilmore, J.H. (1999) *The Experience Economy: Work is Theatre & Every Business a Stage*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Podsakoff, P.M., MacKenzie, S.B., Lee, J.-Y. & Podsakoff, N.P. (2003) ‘Common method biases in behavioral research: A critical review’, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88 (5), pp. 879–903.

Reis, J., Amorim, M., Melão, N. & Matos, P. (2018) 'Digital transformation: A literature review and guidelines for future research', in Rocha, Á., Adeli, H., Reis, L.P. & Costanzo, S. (eds) *World Conference on Information Systems and Technologies 2018*. Cham: Springer, pp. 411–421.

Shankar, V. (2018) 'How artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping retailing', *Journal of Retailing*, 94 (4), pp. 6–11.

Sigala, M. (2018) 'Social media and customer engagement in the travel industry', *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 28, pp. 11–19.

Singh, A. & Hess, T. (2017) 'How chief digital officers promote the digital transformation of their companies', *MIS Quarterly Executive*, 16 (1), pp. 1–17.

Tractinsky, N. (2018) 'Visual aesthetics in HCI: The meaning of beauty and the power of design', *Human–Computer Interaction*, 33 (2), pp. 155–177.

Tussyadiah, I.P. (2020) 'A review of research into automation in tourism: Launching the annals of tourism research curated collection on AI and robotics in tourism', *Annals of Tourism Research*, 81, 102883.

Vargo, S.L. & Lusch, R.F. (2008) 'Service-dominant logic: Continuing the evolution', *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 36 (1), pp. 1–10.

Vial, G. (2019) 'Understanding digital transformation: A review and research agenda', *Information & Management*, 56 (8), 103136.

Xiang, Z. & Fesenmaier, D.R. (2017) 'Big data analytics, tourism design and smart tourism', *Tourism Management*, 58, pp. 293–300.

Zeithaml, V.A., Bitner, M.J. & Gremler, D.D. (2018) *Services Marketing: Integrating Customer Focus Across the Firm*. 7th edn. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Vătămănescu, E.M., Andrei, A.G., Alexandru, V.-A. and Pinzaru, F. (2022) 'Digital transformation and organisational learning mechanisms: A conceptual perspective from the knowledge-based view', *Journal of Information Systems and Operations Management*, 16(1), pp. 37–49.