

**Technik & Architektur** BSc. Business Engineering | Innovation **Bachelor-Thesis** 

# Value of Digital in Field Service

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# **1. Introduction and Literature Review**

#### Introduction

The field and customer service working environments have changed significantly over the past years. The pandemic and resulting problems, such as travel limitations and material shortages, forced companies to rethink and adapt their services. In addition, digitalisation has changed how we can interact with customers and connect with the experts in the back office. Customers now expect more personalised and quick digital service solutions. With all happening online and remotely, the company's agents may be the sole face of a company for its customers. Therefore, companies' Field Services cannot stay behind and investment in digital technologies is becoming key to success.

# **3. Results and Discussion**



# **Key Factors for the Adoption of Digital Technologies**

### **Objectives**

- 1. Collect technologies used in the field.
- 2. Explain their impact on service delivery and customer satisfaction.
- 3. Assess the use cases with developed assessment criteria from the found knowledge.
- 4. Determine the most promising technologies and how they could evolve in the future.

# **Research question**

How are firms in the service industry currently leveraging digital technologies to support field services, and what are the key factors driving the adoption of digital technologies in the field service industry?

# **Literature Review**

**Servitisation** – is a business strategy that involves the shifting of product-centric business models and logic to a service-centric approach.

**Field Service** – involves the deployment of technicians to customer sites to perform a range of services, including installation, maintenance, and repair of products. The goal of field service is to ensure that products are operating at peak performance, minimise downtime, and maximise customer satisfaction.

**Collaborative Networks** – a grouping of different entities (such as businesses and people) that work together to achieve shared or compatible objectives more effectively despite being largely autonomous

**Value (Co-)Creation** – the active collaboration of stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, and service providers to generate mutual value by sharing resources, knowledge, and expertise.

# 2. Methodology

# **Research Framework**

To investigate the various research objectives, the data collection method is semi-structured in-depth interviews to get insights into the environment of field service technicians. Experts and technology providers are interviewed, as well as firms offering field service operations. For the analysis method, coding of the conducted interviews and blueprinting of the services are carried out. Based on the results, service journeys are illustrated in storyboards as an extract from a blueprint mapping, which helps to understand the activities and the value co-creation process.

- Operational efficiency (and sustainability)
- Increasing customer expectations
- Responsiveness to the changing business environment
- Remote work (and contact limitations)
- Competitive advantage
- Workforce management and skill development
- Increasingly complex processes
- Generational change in the workforce
- Sustainability Improvements

# **Assessment & Story Boarding to convey the Value Creation**

- Practicality
- Profitability
- Value Co-Creation
- Ecosystem
- Sustainability
- Social Aspects





er hand, For the service technician,	Social Aspects
re is a much greater chance that the tomer is ready and in a good	Ecosystem
od. The work can thus be done not y faster but also more pleasantly. In	Sustainability
lition, the technician does not have vorry about communication on the y, but can fully concentrate on the	Value Co-Creation
fic or his previous job.	Profitability
what next: Value is created on bot	sides in this example. On one hand

e notification makes it possible for the customer to get his stuff done without reling like he has to be ready all the time.

# 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

**Conclusions -** The emerged information from the interviews can be attributed to the main theme of "cooperation". Considering the complexity of the field service environment, this is not surprising. Also, collaboration allows companies and customers to create real value on both sides. Other key findings are that ...

... involvement of multiple actors in the field service journey makes it difficult to ensure a seamless value co-creation process.

## Implementation

- Development of interview questions
- Conduct Expert and Provider Interviews
- Descript.ai for transcription
- Iterative open coding for analysis



# **FH Zentralschweiz**

... value co-destruction can also easily occur in this complex environment. ... adoption of new technologies and processes depends on a multitude of factors.

**Outlook -** The research will be expanded further by analysing other technologies and use cases and creating a handbook to assist firms in selecting the appropriate technologies for their field service operations

#### References

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