

Engineering the Framework for Business Discovery

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Thesis - Mapping Tension, Motion, and Opportunity

Startups do not create **demand**. They discover **tension** in a market and apply targeted **structure** to resolve it. Business success happens when you find and relieve **pressure** inside an economic system, like natural systems. Without energy nothing happens, potential or kinetic.

Executive Summary

Most businesses fail not because the ideas are weak, but because they act before understanding where **tension** exists. Think like a physicist observing a **system of energy**. Before you move anything, you must **measure, map, and understand** the **forces** already in play. The Framework of Business Discovery shows how to identify real **pressures** in a business, detect patterns that signal opportunity, and position yourself **upstream of demand**. It draws on physics and systems theory, showing how unmet needs, operational **friction**, and economic **tension** act like **potential energy**, waiting to turn into motion that produces results. Business motion is still structurally consistent.

Introduction — Why Most Effort Fails

Business development is often treated like **inspiration**. Attend an event, hear a speech, generate ideas, and then execute. But **energy** in a business system exists before you act. Like a **compressed spring**, opportunity emerges from pre-existing **tension**, not imagination. Operators surrounded by **grazers**—people who consume ideas, attend hype-filled gatherings, and never produce measurable results—rarely reveal true **pressure**. The **energy** of their system is dispersed. Without concentrating **tension**, no action produces meaningful **motion**.

Business as a Physics System

Consider a company as a **system of forces**. Operational **friction** acts as resistance, revenue leakage represents lost **energy**, risk exposure creates potential instability, and decision pathways are the **vectors** along which motion occurs. Like a physical system, business moves when **energy** is converted. **Potential energy** turns into **kinetic energy**. **Friction** slows motion unless **tension** is properly channeled. **Pressure** without a path simply becomes wasted **energy**, noise, or heat. Opportunity is not created; it is revealed by observing where the system is **stressed**.

Discovery – Loss The visual grammar used for business motion.

*Opportunity $\propto T^2$;
Tension*

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \alpha E(M - K) - \delta K$$

*Leakage = $p^2 r$;
pressure & resistance*

M = total latent market (constant);

E = constant effort;

α = discovery efficiency;

δ = decay rate;

Initial discovered prospects: $K_0 = 50$

Total latent market: $M=1,000$ customers

Monthly discovery effort: $E=10,000$ dollars/month

Meaning each \$1 produces 0.00005 discovery efficiency units.

Decay rate: = 10% per month (known prospects decay)

In many physical systems, stored energy scales with the square of displacement (Eax^2). In business, tension behaves the same way: a slight increase in pressure can create a disproportionately large increase in opportunity, because unmet need compounds rather than grows linearly.

Identifying Real Tension

The first step in the Framework is **signal detection**. A signal appears when **pressure**, **proximity**, and **consequence** intersect to create measurable **tension**. **Pressure** can be operational, financial, regulatory, or systemic friction. **Proximity** ensures the decisionmaker is directly exposed to the problem. **Consequence** is measured in lost time, lost revenue, risk, or missed opportunity. Without all three, conversations remain theoretical. Noise masquerades as insight. **Tension** is the gap between the present state and the desired state, making sales a derivative of **need**.

Grazers Versus Operators Under Pressure

Most networking events and idea-focused forums reward **grazers**. Grazers talk about **ideas**, not **consequences**. They enjoy engagement but rarely face measurable **tension**. **Operators under pressure**, on the other hand, experience real **friction** every day, make decisions under constraint, and are directly responsible for results. The Framework filters for **operators under tension**, the true sources of **energy** in the market.

The Discovery Process in Action

The Framework turns discovery into a repeatable process, analogous to measuring **forces** in a system. First, **observe friction** by identifying repeated operational or financial problems. Next, **measure consequence** by assigning numeric value to lost revenue, wasted time, or risk exposure. **Confirm proximity** by ensuring that the observed tension impacts the decisionmakers directly. **Validate patterns** by comparing multiple operators to confirm that the pressure is systemic. Finally, **map trust pathways** to understand who acts first, who approves changes, and where influence flows. Following this sequence converts unseen **potential energy** into a structured map for action and positioning.

Positioning Upstream

Operators under pressure respond first to those who can **recognize, name, and quantify** the forces acting on them. The Framework places **upstream of demand**, where patterns form before behaviors surface, where decisions are shaped before competitors react, and where authority comes from accurately reading real system forces. Most sales and marketing teams operate **downstream**, chasing visible activity instead of the pressures that create it.

Practical Application

Instead of asking what business to start, ask where **pressure** is forming that hasn't been addressed. Your role is to **map the system**, observe **energy**, and convert **friction** into insight. Track repeated operational failures, quantify economic leakage, identify regulatory or compliance **pressure points**, and map decision and trust networks. Each measurable **signal** becomes a **vector** for actionable opportunity.

Business motion depends on pre-existing **tension**. To act effectively, you must detect measurable **friction**, quantify **consequences**, recognize **patterns** across operators, map structural **influence**, and position **upstream of decisions**. Respect the laws of **system motion** and observe **energy** where it exists. Only then can operators, advisors, and entrepreneurs generate meaningful **results**.

References

On Systems as Natural Law Frameworks

Von Bertalanffy, L. (1968). *General System Theory: Foundations, Development, Applications*. George Braziller.

→ Establishes the principle that systems operate under structural constraints and interdependence.

Meadows, D. H. (2008). *Thinking in Systems: A Primer*. Chelsea Green Publishing.

→ Explains leverage points, feedback loops, and system behavior patterns directly supporting your discovery-first thesis.

On Markets as Complex Adaptive Systems

Holland, J. H. (1992). Complex adaptive systems. *Daedalus*, 121(1), 17–30.

→ Markets behave as evolving systems responding to pressure and signals.

Arthur, W. B. (2014). *Complexity and the Economy*. Oxford University Press.

→ Demonstrates how economic motion emerges from interaction, not command.

On Friction, Constraint, and Motion

Newton, I. (1687). *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*.

→ Foundational laws of motion: force produces acceleration only when applied to mass; resistance (friction) alters outcome.

Taleb, N. N. (2012). *Antifragile: Things That Gain from Disorder*. Random House.

→ Systems under stress reveal hidden fragilities; friction is diagnostic, not accidental.

On Bottlenecks and Structural Limits

Goldratt, E. M. (1984). *The Goal*. North River Press.

→ Throughput is determined by the constraint, not by average effort.

Forrester, J. W. (1961). *Industrial Dynamics*. MIT Press.

→ Business performance is governed by feedback delays and structural constraints.

On Demand as Stored Energy

Drucker, P. F. (1985). *Innovation and Entrepreneurship*. Harper & Row.

→ Innovation succeeds when it aligns with existing unmet demand — energy already present in the system.

Christensen, C. M. (1997). *The Innovator's Dilemma*. Harvard Business School Press.

→ Markets shift when latent demand is underserved by incumbents.

On Discovery Before Action

Simon, H. A. (1962). The architecture of complexity. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 106(6), 467–482.

→ Complex systems require understanding structure before intervention.