Technical Discussion Paper 3

Global Respect Numbers - A new dimension for warming world

Introduction

This document is written as a technical discussion paper, designed specifically for senior change managers throughout the world. The paper derives from 30+ years' experience working within innovative global business practices and multi-cultural human collaborations, ranging from one-man bands, to large corporate multi-nationals anywhere between shop floor level and executive boardroom.

For a general background, it is advisable to first understand the principles of the Global Respect Number (GRN) which are outlined in the document https://www.weld-monitor.com/weldappnotes.html : Technical Discussion Paper 2.

Can you build a TARDIS ?

Time And Relative Dimensions In Space - TARDIS, as used by Dr WHO, to travel back and forth through Time.

So let's break it down…

TIME : Well we don't really know what that is..

So we make up a man made dimension derived around a Caesium standard, so everyone on the planet can tell the Time. But that's all relative, since we don't really know exactly when Time started or when it will finish.

AND

RELATIVE DIMENSIONS : Well we don't really know what they are ..

Length - That's a dimension, so that's easy. Relative to what though ? What's the longest thing ?

Weight - That's also an easy dimension … Relative to what ? How much does a big black hole weigh ?

So now think harder….

Frequency - is that a Dimension ? It's the inverse of Time right.. ?	:	A Man-made measurement
Velocity - OK, so that's relative to Time and Distance (Length)	:	A Man-made measurement
Temperature - Fairly easy and relative to an Absolute Zero	:	A Man-made measurement
Colour - Derived from the electro-magnetic spectrum	:	A Man-made measurement

So now think harder still..

Smell … can that be measured, scaled or dimensioned … quite possibly

Taste … can that be measured, scaled or dimensioned … more tricky, but we all talk about it !

Man-kind needs measurements and dimensions to make sense of man-kind's generally perceived world.

IN SPACE : Well we definitely don't know how to define that, so let's stay planted on Earth for the purpose of further discussion.

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Noah must have been lucky

From memory, Noah built a ship to save ALL the animals from rising waters. He was lucky.. He didn't pack a de-salination plant or cans of anti-bacterial spray or syringes full of anti-viral drugs or tubes of anti-UV radiation sun cream for his passengers. The little things he couldn't see, didn't get him.

Instead, he got lucky when a bird turned up with a Green House Gas (GHG) absorption unit in it's beak, which had a negative GRN value.

If you accept the analogy, then please read on…

Some basic history

It's pretty obvious that Green House Gases are heating up the planet at an alarming rate. In basic terms, from zero A.D. until the UK started the Industrial Revolution, mankind wasn't really messing with the natural world too much. It took a good few centuries to get to the Industrial Revolution, but we did get there.

Not satisfied with that, among others, the U.K. started telling the Americans, which allowed them to accelerate their countries growth ("affect of the planet") let's say ten times as fast as the U.K. had done.

Problem was, news soon spread and then Globalisation was created and the next thing we know, countries the size of China caught up in a matter of decades. We used to call that progress, but now we know we're messing things up for our children and that is considered a bad thing.

As infants, every child is taught about good things and bad things, and as adults, we naturally favour good things. The definitions of good and bad vary across the globe but remain essentially a form of measurement.

We can however determine that over heating the planet by man-made activity is a universally bad thing - at least that's what all those leaders at COP26 were saying anyway ! The buzzword was and is **NET ZERO.**

Diamonds are Forever ?

Buzzwords are easy.. Net Zero, Carbon Footprint, Sustainability … All meaningless without a Dimension.

If you heat and squash bits of Carbon hard enough and for long enough, you get Diamonds.

So if you heat and squash all these buzzwords, initiatives, promises and pledges, you might just end up with something that actually has some value, is rock hard and that lasts.

Imagine

Imagine a world in which every man-made product or process had a label on it which clearly indicated it's actual Green House Gas effect on the planet.

Imagine being able to sensibly chose a variety of products, not just by the price or the alleged quality, but also by it's real world affect on the planet and all other life forms co-habiting with man.

Imagine a Dimension in which man could measure his own GHG affect and then take steps to mitigate anything damaging - ***this is the idea behind the GRN system.***

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GRN - A Relative Dimension in space

The following outlines a real-world mode of operation for the GRN system.

For it to work, it would require Global collaboration between all Standards agencies.

Fortunately, it is really quite simple !

The GRN as a STANDARD DIMENSION :-

The GRN standard measurement system works by taking the top ten Green House Gas pollutants **Gx**, then applying a multiplying factor **Rx** for each based on their relative damage, then finally factoring in the **MTBF** & recycling capability **Rcycl** of the product or process.

GRN = Log ((G1 x R1) + (G2 x R2) + (G3 x R3) + (G4 x R4) + (G5 x R5) + (G6 x R6) + (G7 x R7) + (G8 x R8) + (G9 x R9) + (G10 x R10)) x MTBF x Rcycl

A GRUN = GRN1 + GRN2…+GRNx, where each GRN is computed for a process step or sub-component.

- The scale needs to be logarithmic in order to cover the vast range.
- Factors Rx could be occasionally adjusted to suit globally agreed modelling and GHG reduction targets.
- Final products and processes would fall into class or commodity codes as they presently do. That way, the GRUN figure for each would be more readily compared by those interested.

As with other Dimensions, the GRUN can be used as a quantifying dimensional coefficient e.g.

- GRUN per Kg of Brick
- GRUN per Mile of Tarmac
- GRUN per Litre of Petrol
- GRUN per KWH of Electricity

It is also quite easy to see how the very same system can be used to evaluate Net Negative items.

e.g. A tree would have negative values for one or more **Gx** values in the formula above and would have an excellent MTBF figure and a very high recycling value, thus making for a very large negative GRN. Plankton would have a negative GRN, different trees would have differing negative GRNs etc…

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I'm afraid that is it - Simple and obvious ?

With hindsight, it is logically fortunate that Noah was unable to build a TARDIS ! Heisenburg was right, if you try to measure something, you change it.

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18th January 2022