# SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATURAL GEOSYSTEM IN TOLUCA VALLEY, MEXICO STATE:

EVALUATING ITS POTENTIAL FOR THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

Xanat Antonio Némiga, PhD. y Carlos Constantino Morales Méndez, PhD.

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### Introductory comments

"Solar energy reaching the earth surface, refered as surface solar radiation, global radiation or simply solar radiation, depends on the geographic location, orientation of the Surface, time of the day, time of the year and atmospheric composition"

Boes, 1981, cit by Bojanowski, 2014.



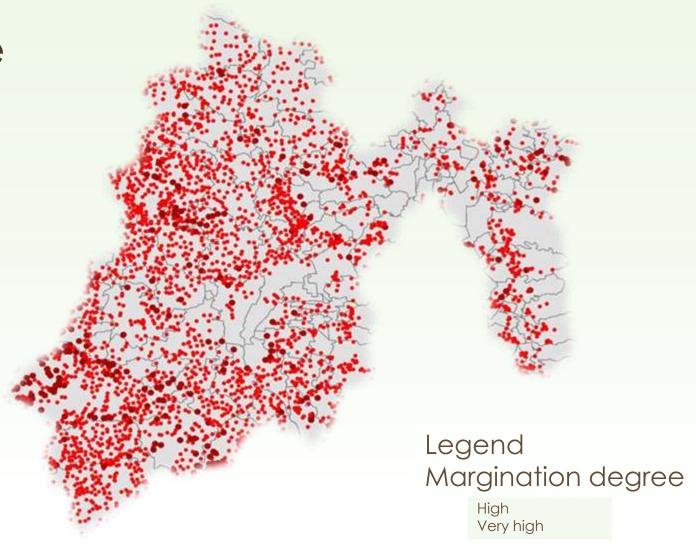
### Mexico State

15 Mill. Inhabitants 22 sq. km

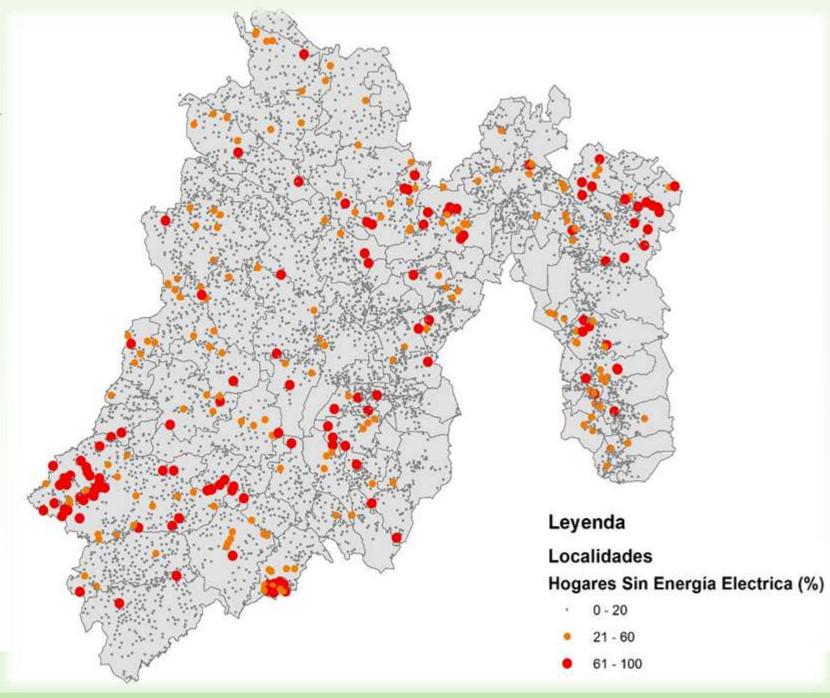


### Mexico State

Despite being one of the most economically developed; Mexico State has several communities with high margination degree, which implies low access to services (electricity).



Houses without electricity

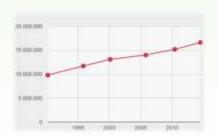


## Mexico State is highly Demanding

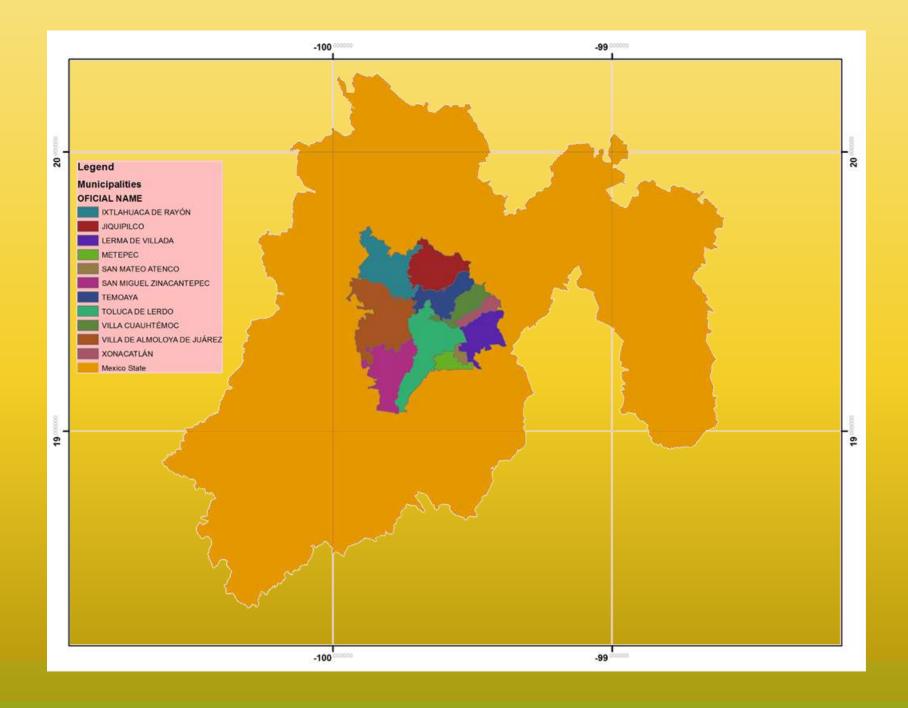


Inhabitants of the Metropolitan region of Toluca are high consumers of electric energy – There is a strong demand

	Name	Projection (P 2014-07-01
1	Ecatepec	1,742,000
2	Nezahualcóyoti	1,158,100
3	Naucalpan	835,200
4	Chimalhuacán	688,800
5	Tlainepantia	682,200
6	Ciudad López Mateos	527,700
7	Toluca	520,800
8	Cuautitlán Izcalli	517,200
9	Xico	388,000
10	Ixtapaluca	357,600



# Study Area



### Aim

- This is a first approach to the potential that the State of Mexico has for the explotation of solar energy for the instalation of fotovoltaic cells
- Does not reach the site-level of detail
- Nor account for detailed technical aspects of the installation of cells

### But

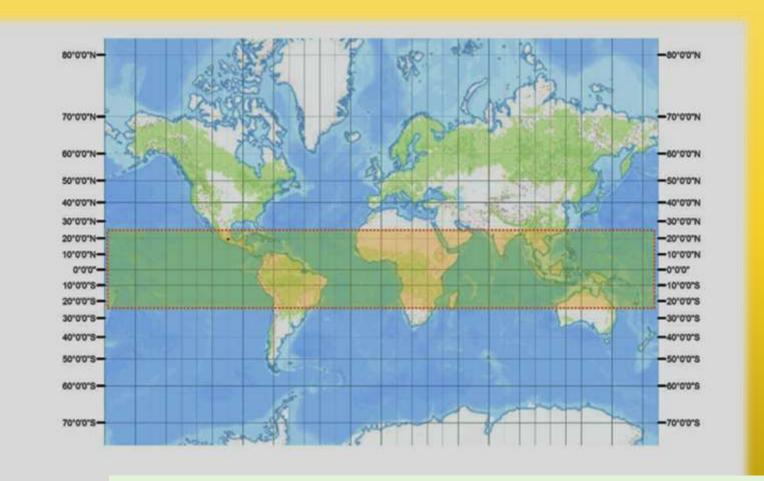
Performs a geographic analysis based on cartography of the overall potential for the use of solar energy

### Method

- A cartographic review and analysis of the characteristics of the State of Mexico
- Acquisition and geo processing of data regarding sun radiation recorded at the meteorological station

# Results

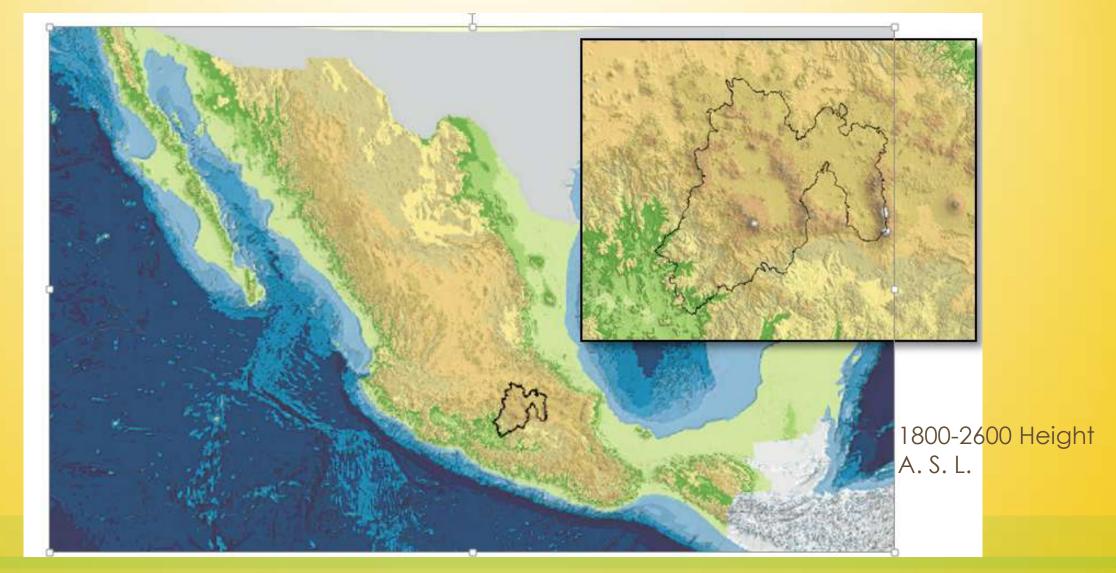
### First factor: Location

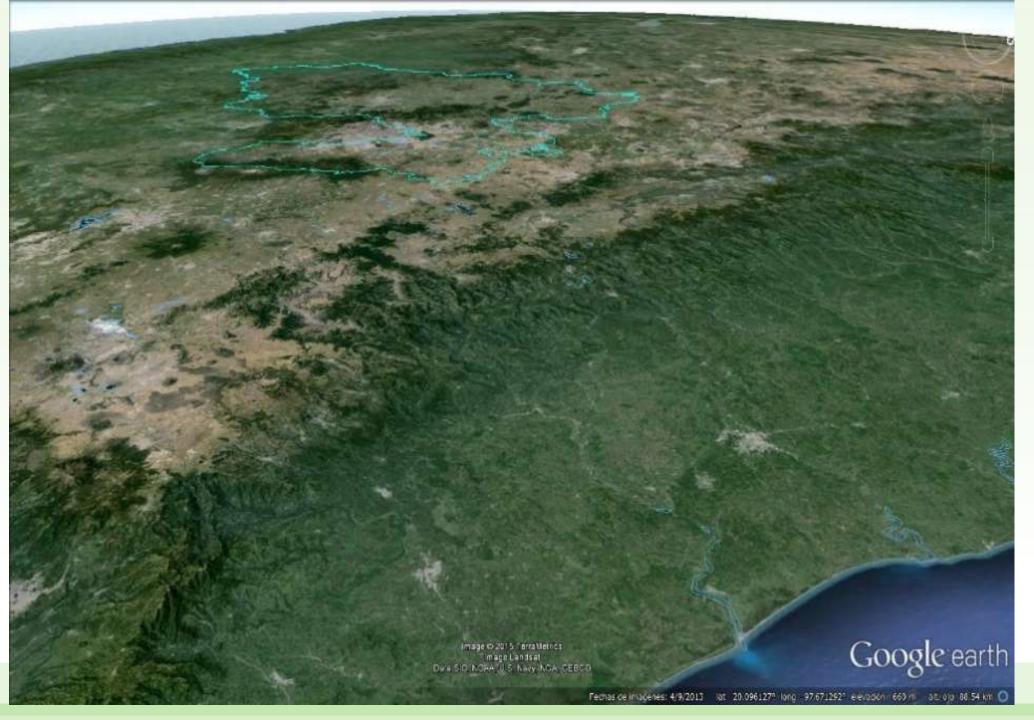


Mexico State is located at the intertropical fringe

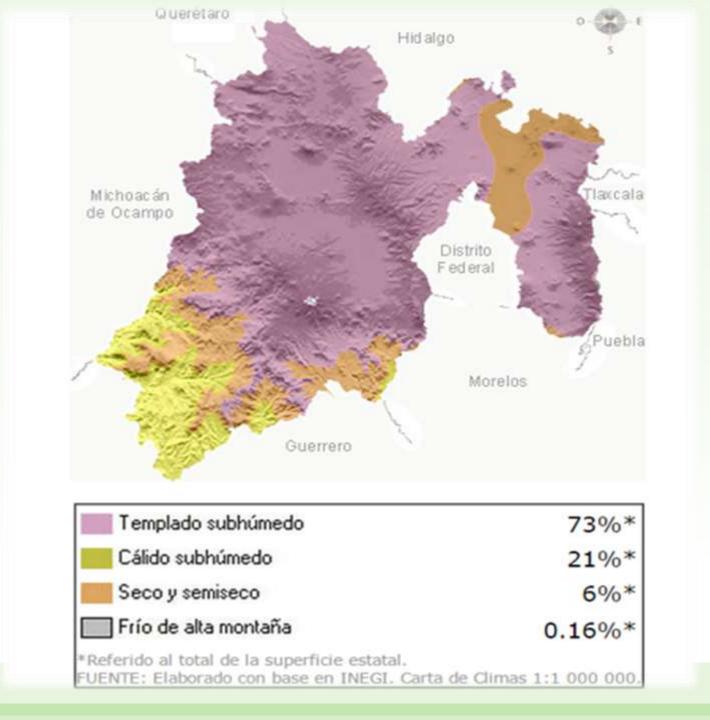
Fuente: World Topo Map, ESRI (2013).

### Second factor: Elevation

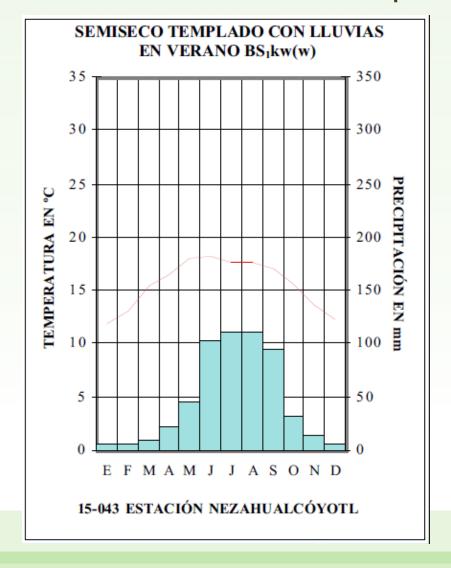


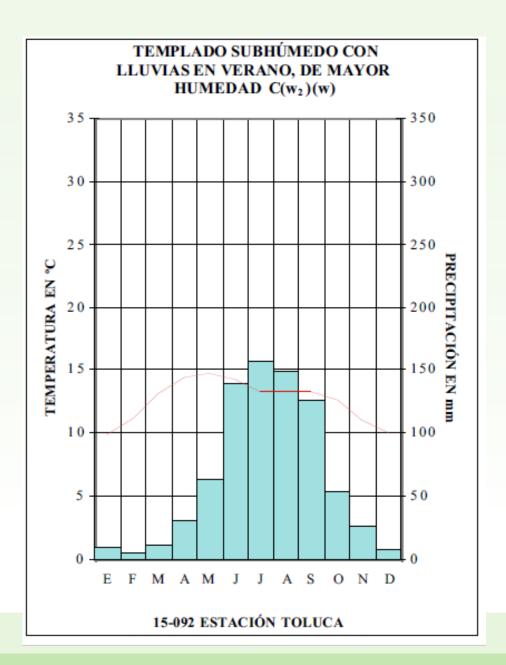


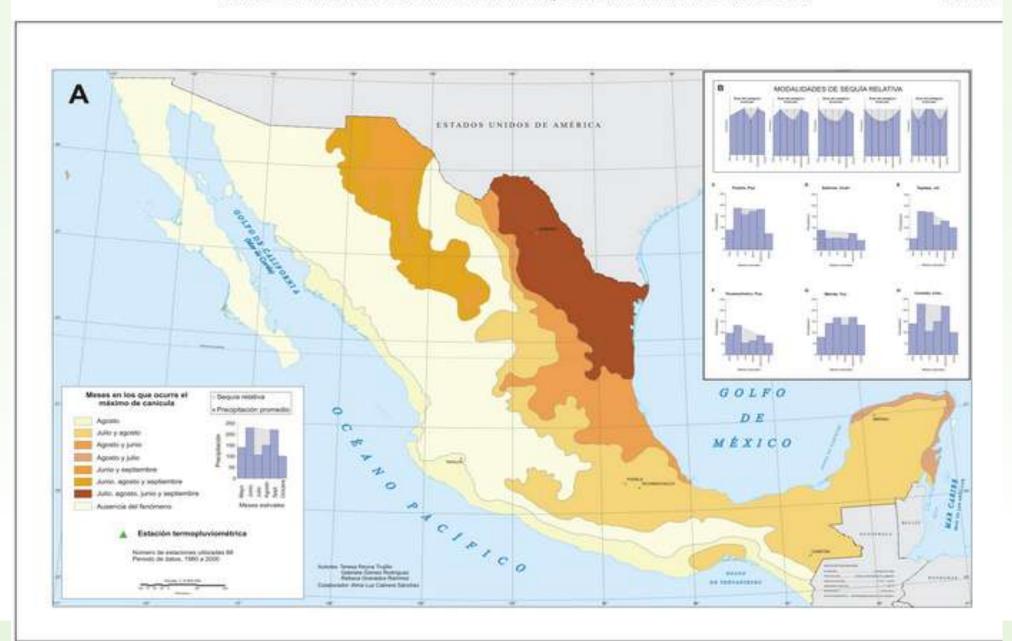
### Third Factor: Climate



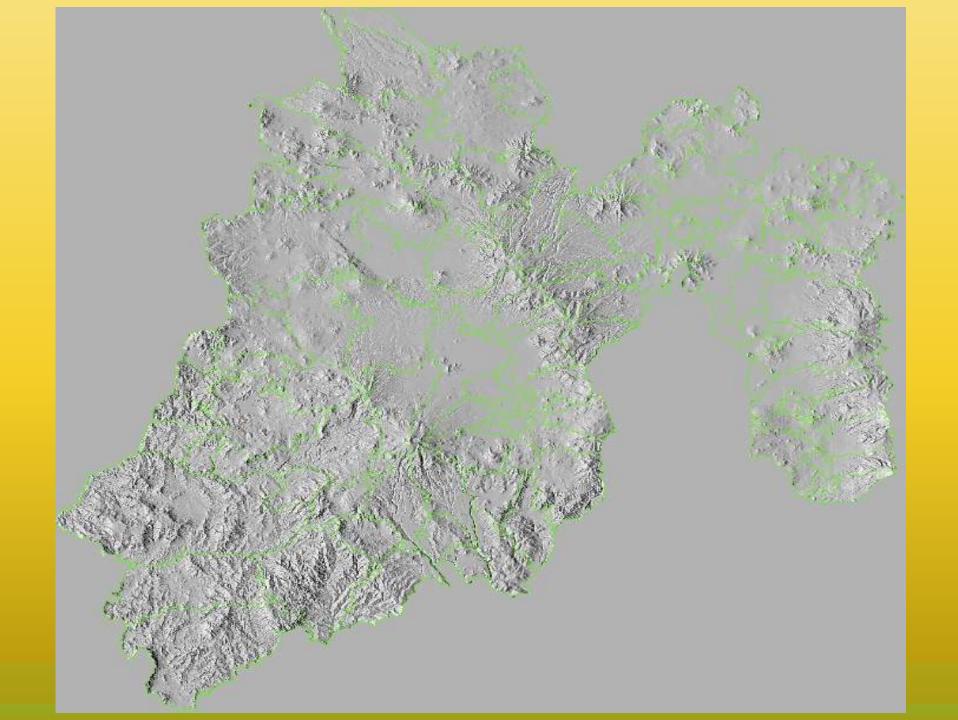
### Third Factor: Precipitation



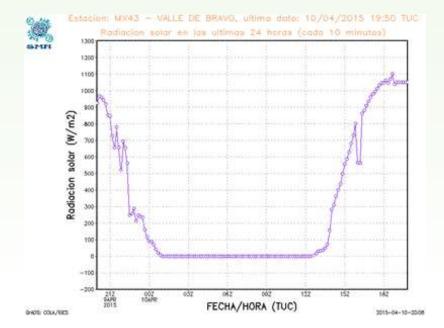


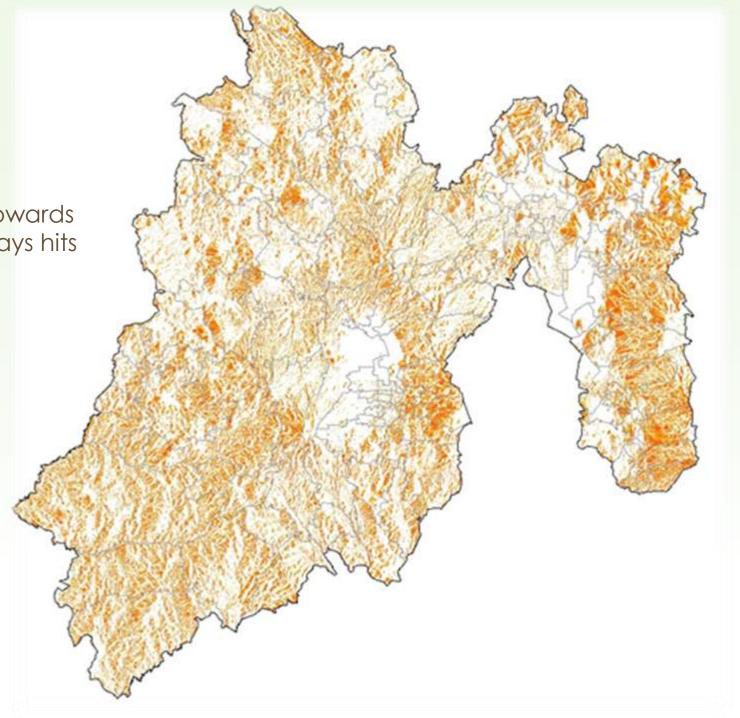


# Fourth factor: Terrain form

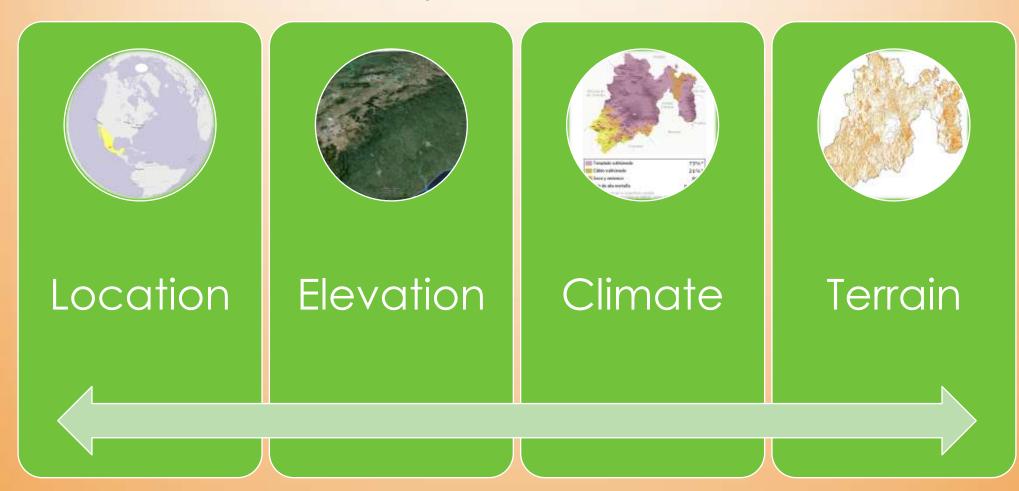


35% of the Surface is orientated towards The West, where most of the sun rays hits during afternoon

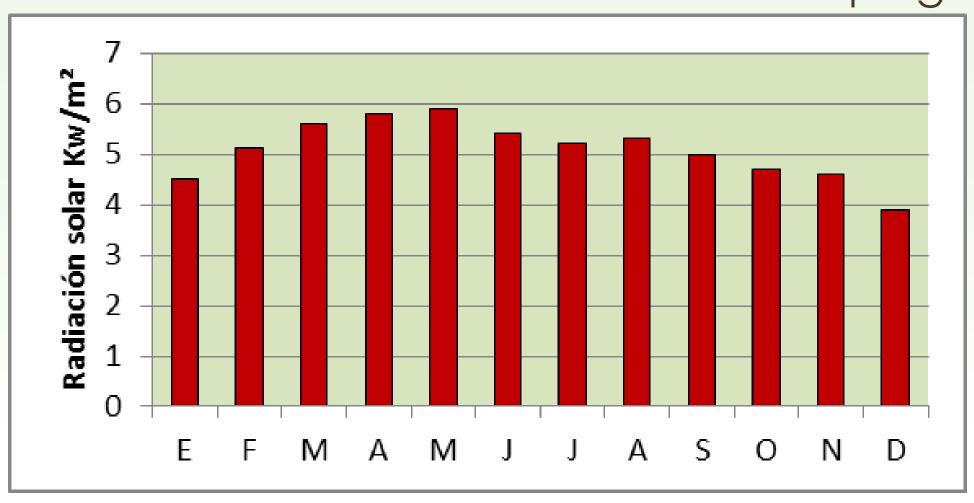


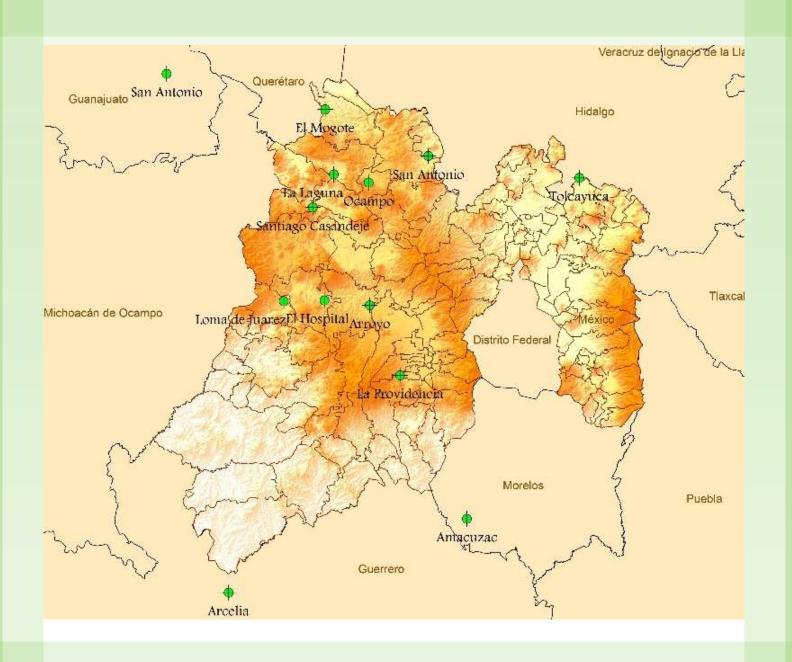


# A multifactorial explanation



### Medium sun radiation - Estación Chapingo

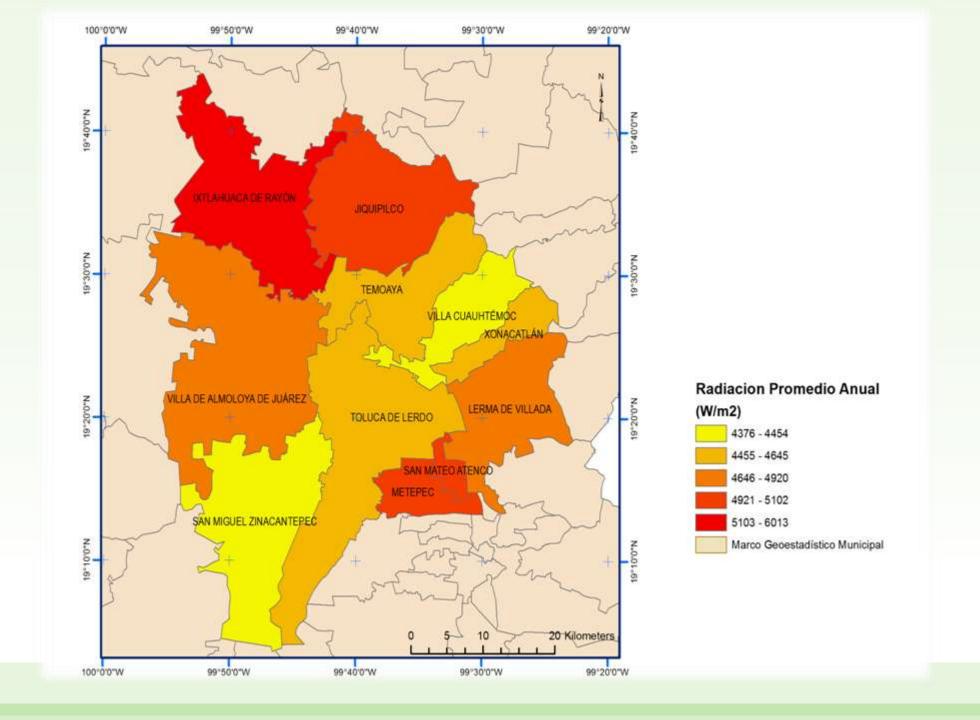




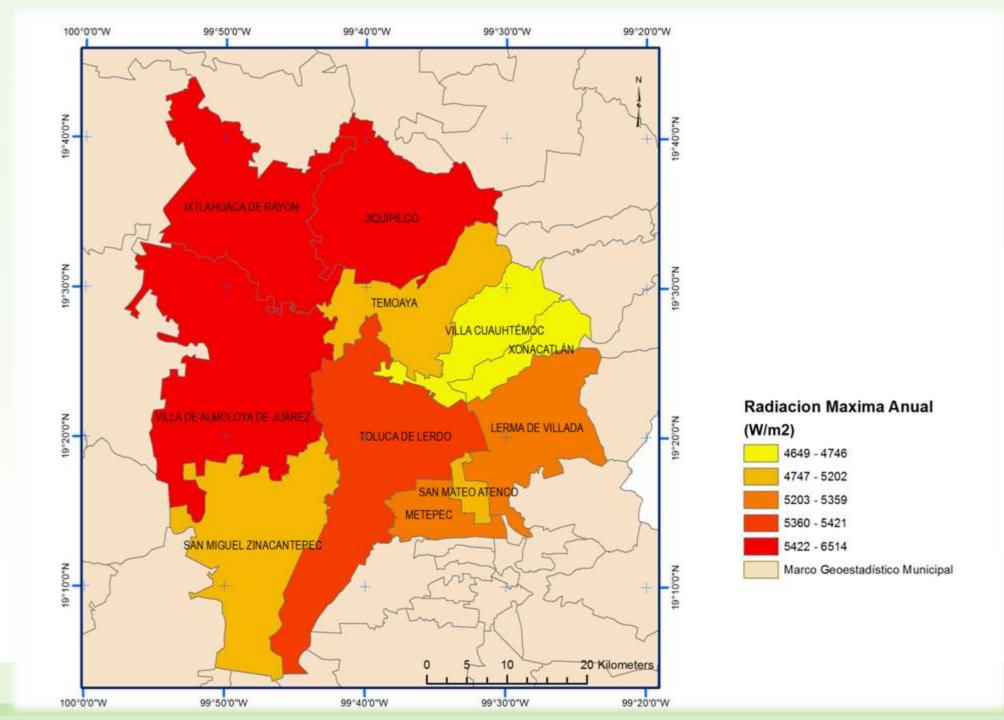
# Agrimeteorological stations INIFAP

With complete –all year round - readings for sun radiation in 2014

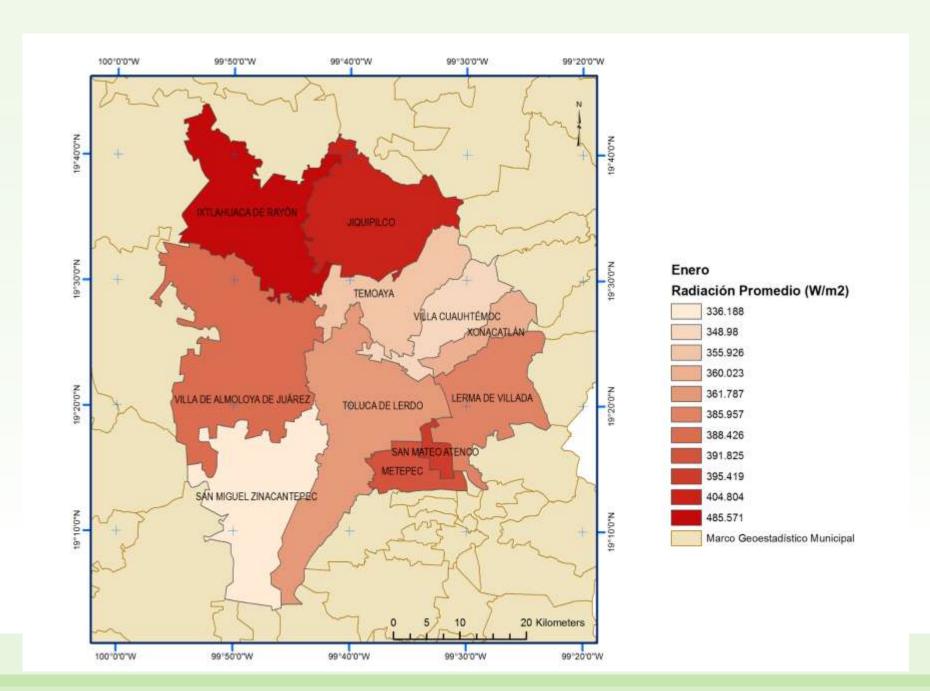
Average Year radiation



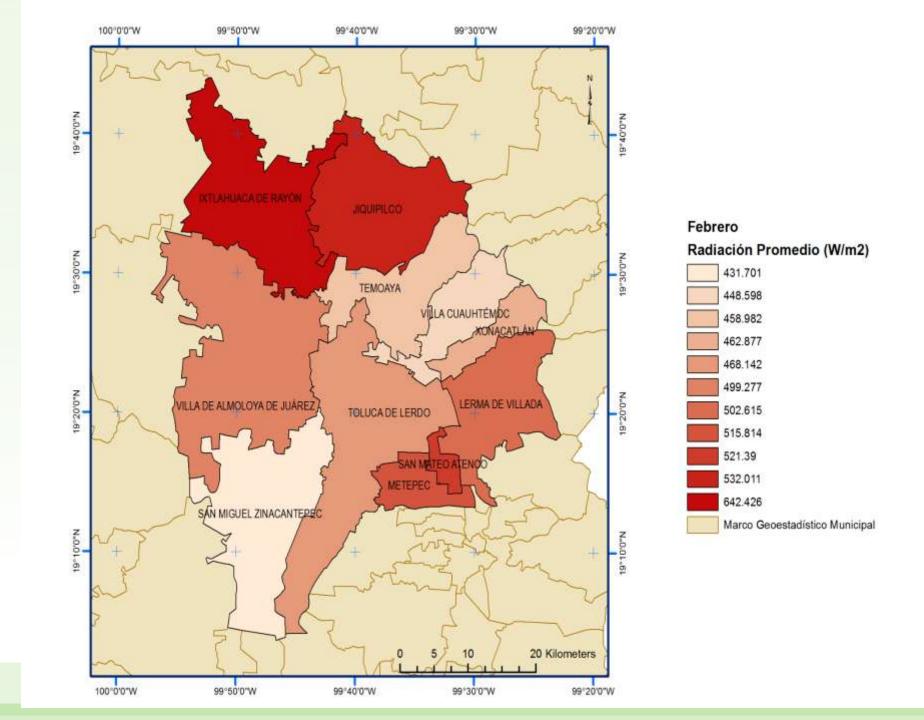
## Maximal Year Values



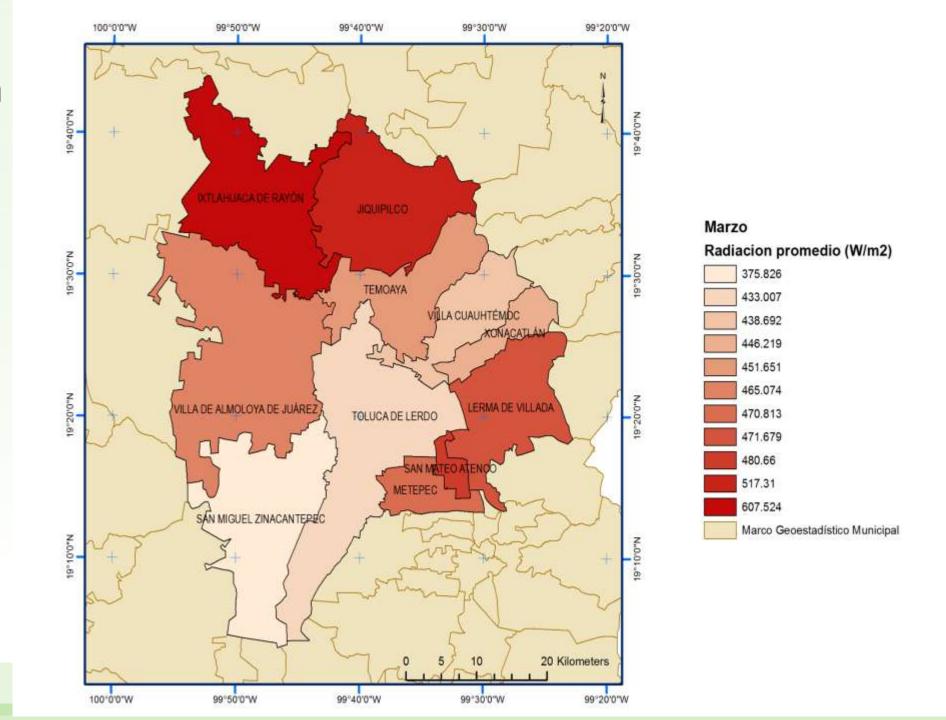
# Monthly radiation January



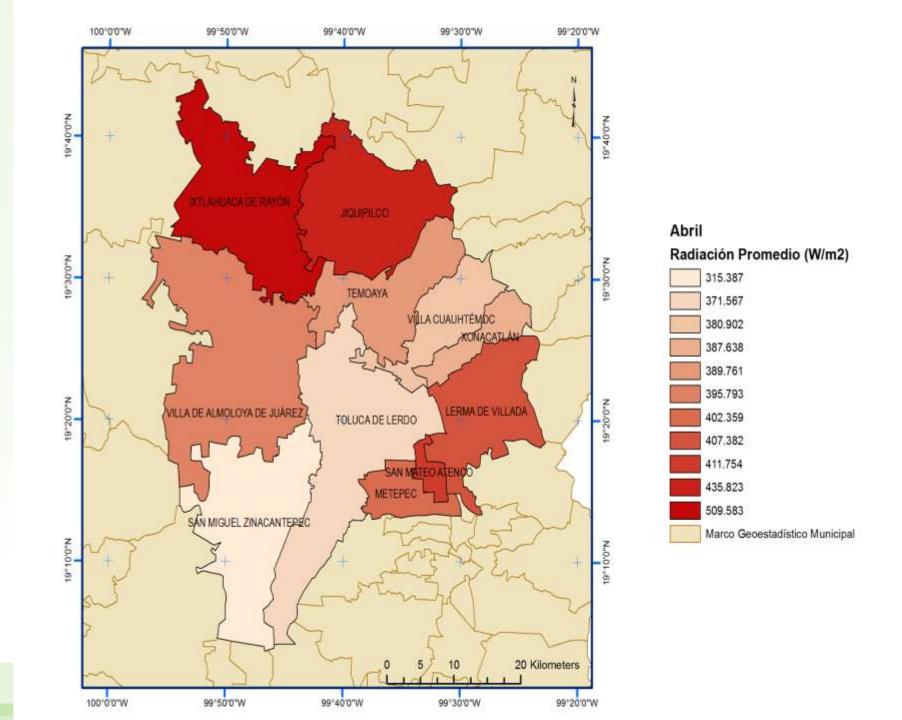
# Monthly radiation February



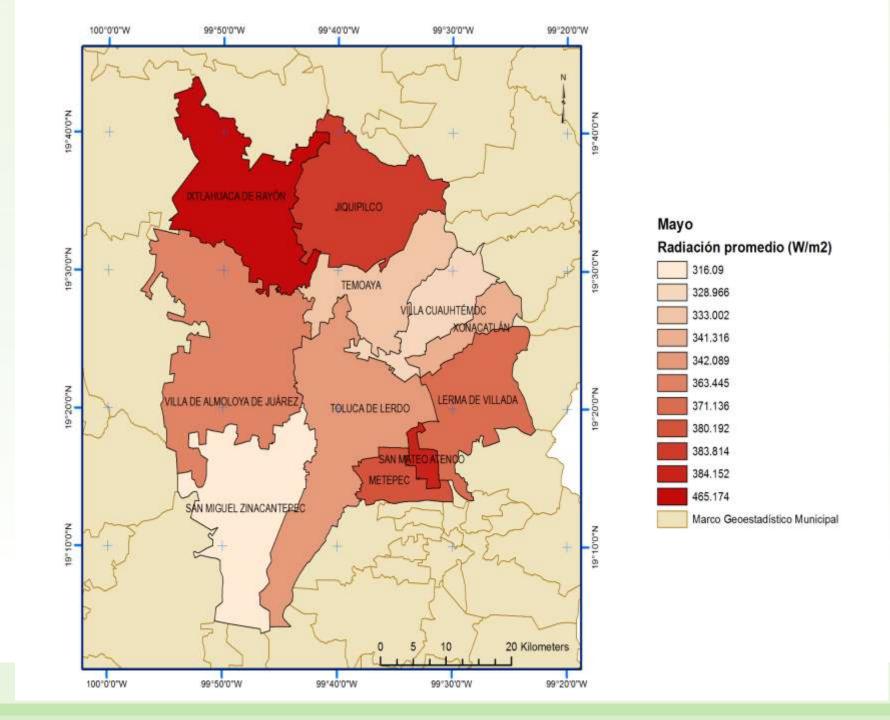
# Monthly radiation March



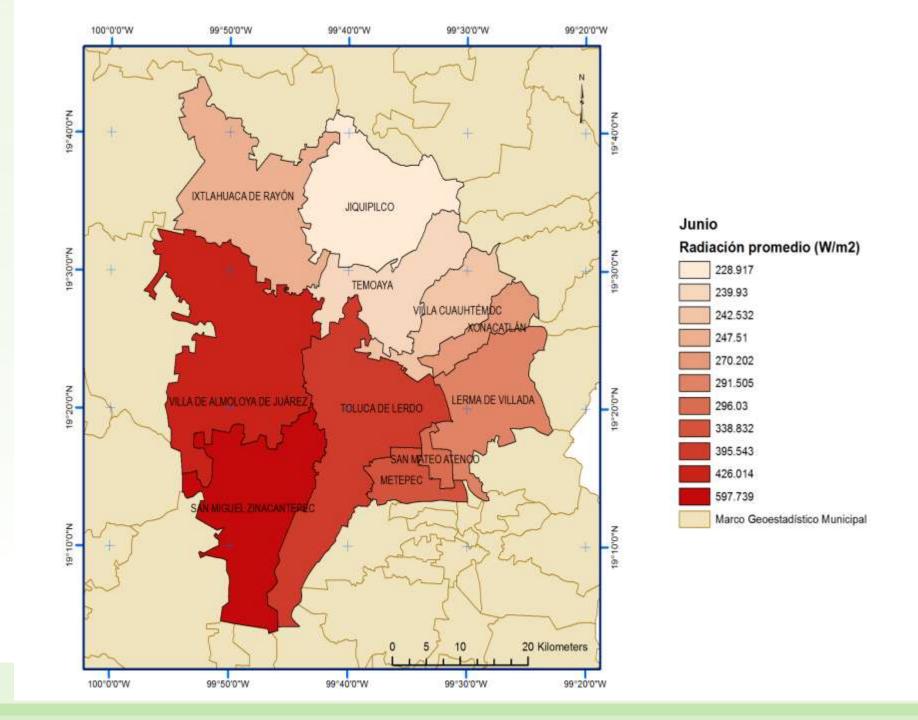
# Monthly radiation April



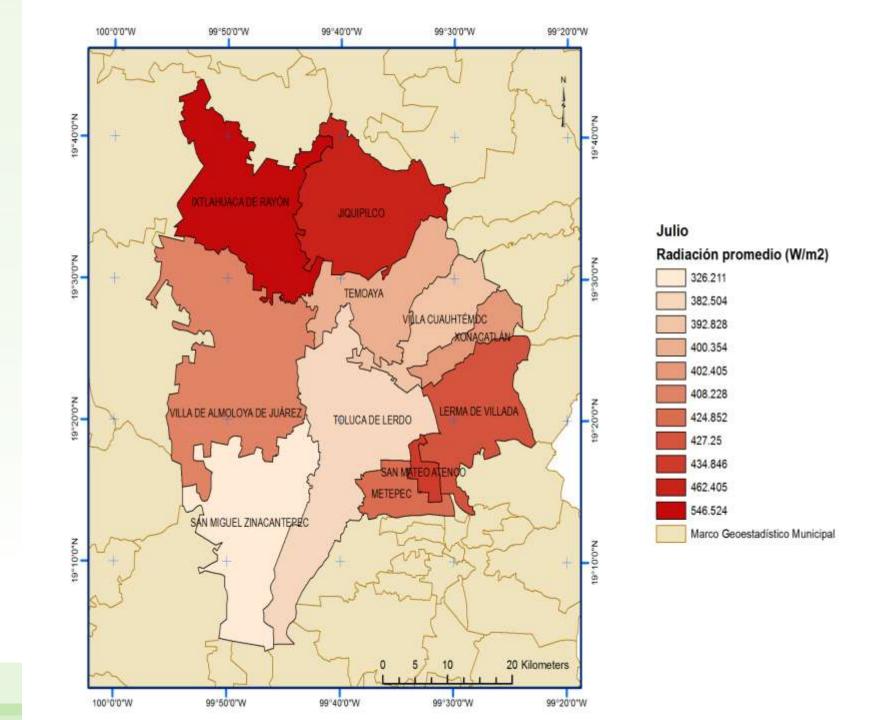
# Monthly radiation May



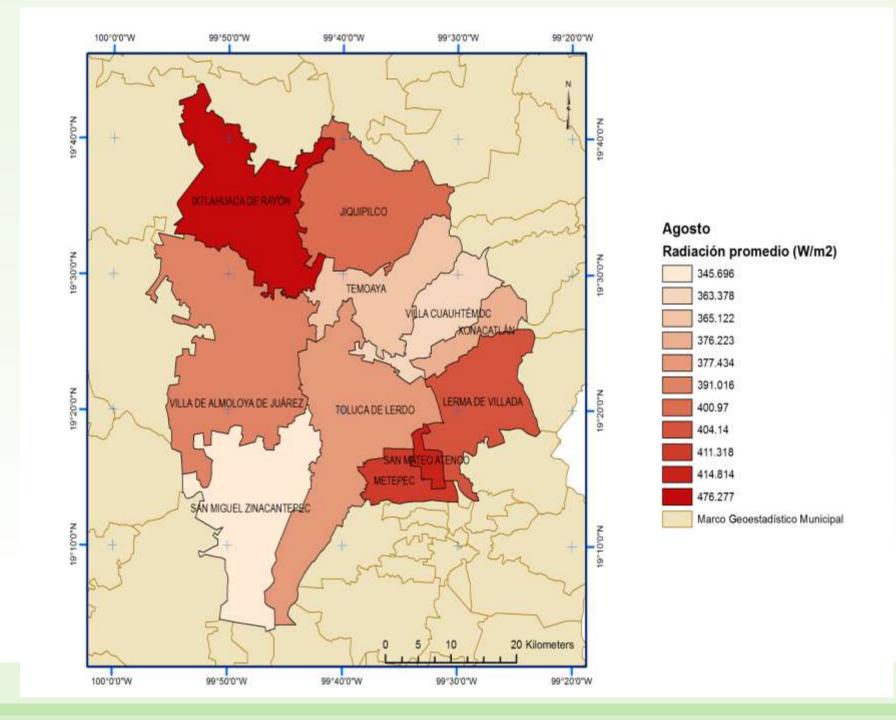
# Monthly radiation June



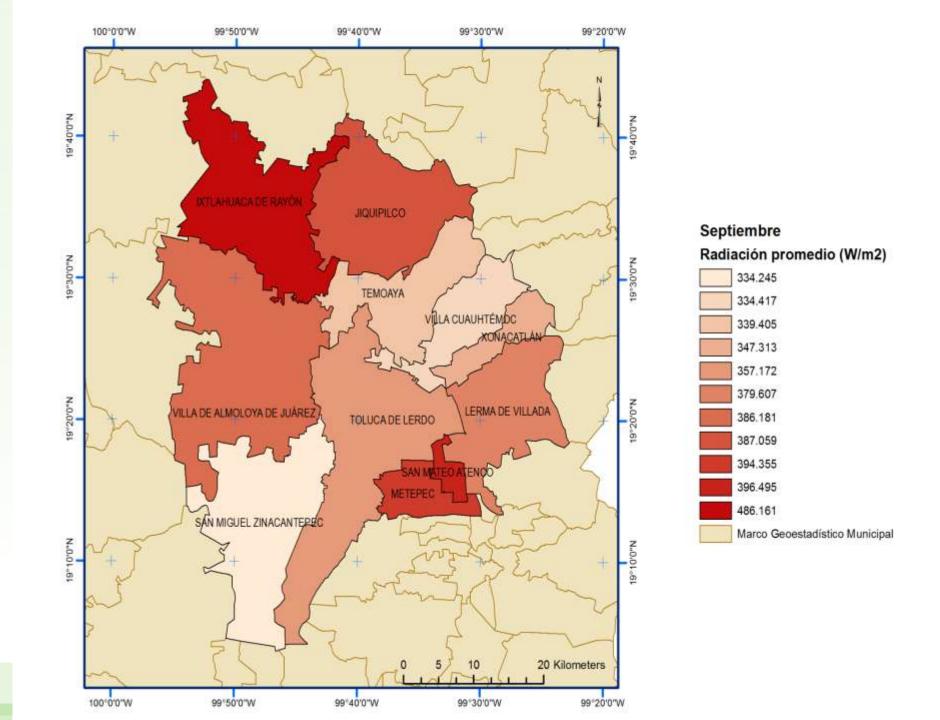
# Monthly radiation July



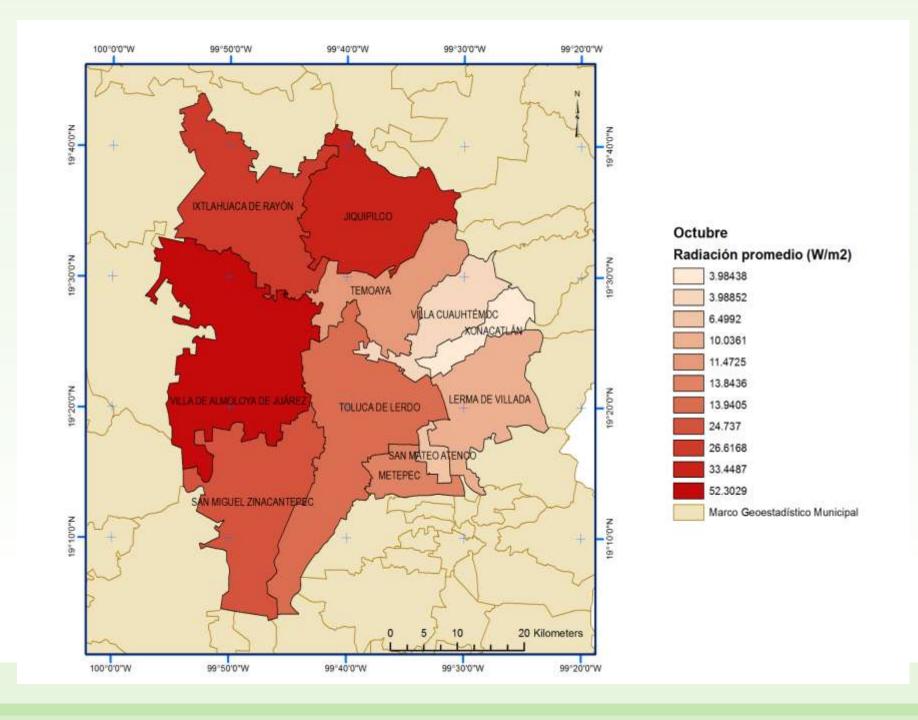
# Monthly radiation August



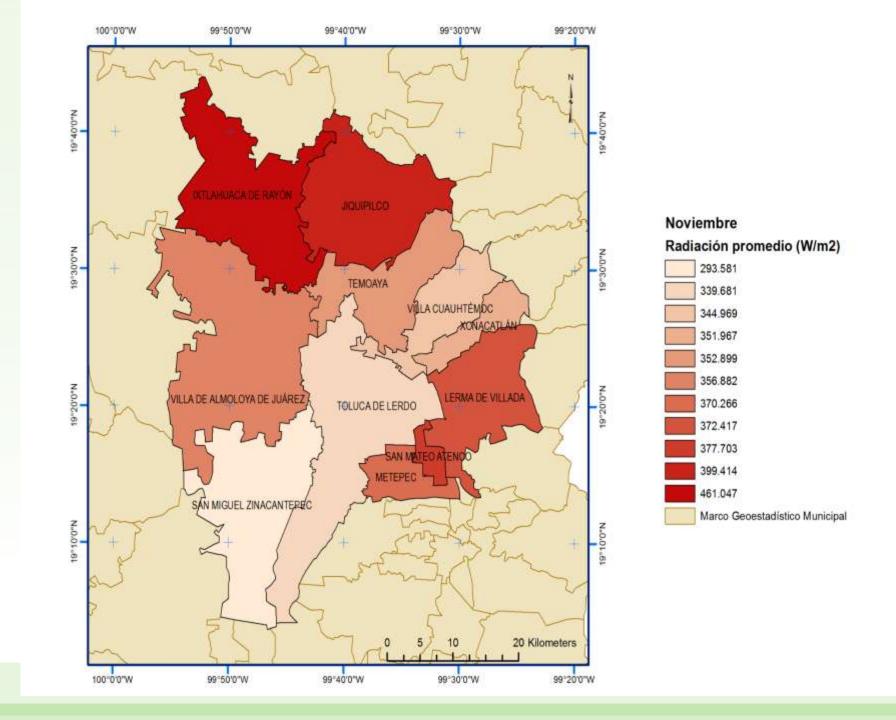
# Monthly radiation September



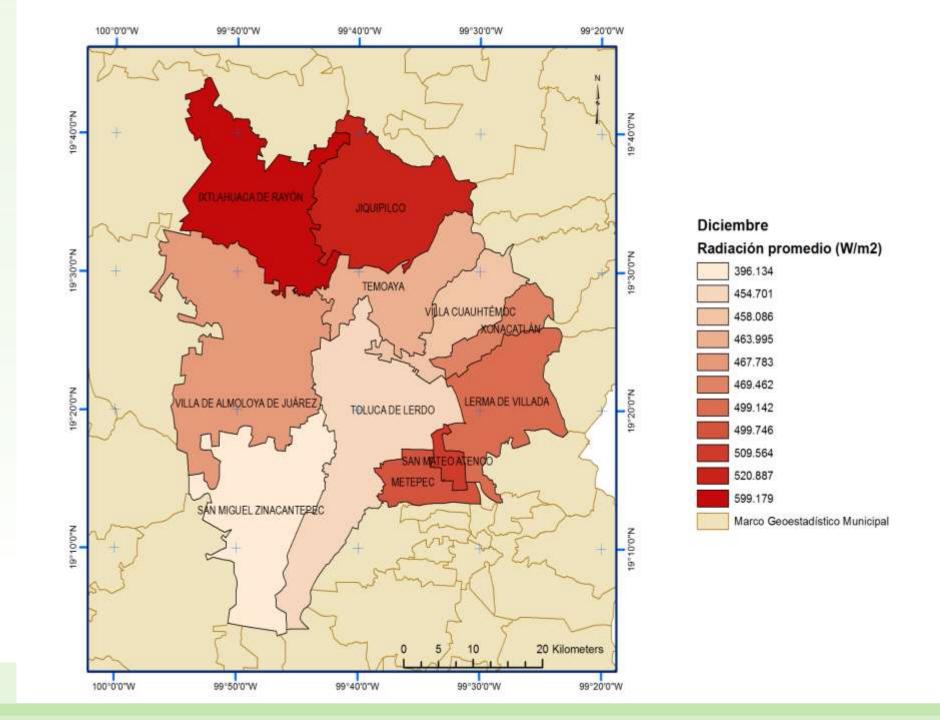
# Monthly radiation October



# Monthly radiation November



# Monthly radiation December



### Some final remarks

- Mexico State has several geosystemic elements that make possible the use of sun radiation for the generation of Energy for domestic purposes.
- These elements include location, elevation, climate and terrain form.
- Average Sun radiation in the Toluca Valley can be as high as 6.5 Kw per square meter
- Ixtlahuaca, Lerma, and Metepec show consistent and high values of sun radiation along the year.



Thanks for your attention