

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT MODEL BASED ON RENEWABLE ENERGIES FOR THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE CALIFORNIAS, LORETO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

The Mexican state of Baja California Sur has a high rate of population growth. It is also one of the states that are most vulnerable to climate change. Due to its location on the southern side of a roughly 900-mile long peninsula, and its natural separation from mainland Mexico, its power transmission networks are completely independent of the rest of the country. Thus, nearly all the energy used to generate electricity must be shipped to the state in the form of fossil fuels. The importation of energy supplies from the mainland results in higher costs for the state than in other areas of the country, causes greater environmental damage, and prevents a steady supply of energy to the state. This study's objective is to propose a sustainable management model and to provide a reference to feasible sites available that could serve the Loreto region. An analytical model has been developed with multiple criteria and geographic information systems. This will allow for a wide range of spatial analysis of information covering the calculation of slopes, orientation, irradiation, infrastructure, etc. The municipal region of Loreto has roughly 288 square kilometres of land deemed suitable for the installation of solar plants. This area comprises 1.62% of the municipality. In 2016, the maximum electrical power demand for the entire state of Baja California Sur was 628 Megawatts per hour according to the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE). Loreto's electrical capacity is currently 17 MWh. Based on calculations that one photovoltaic plant located on two acres of land can produce one MWh, solar plants in the region could, theoretically, produce up to 14,403.35 MWh. Clearly, this potential capacity would be well above the demands of the municipality, which encompasses 3.8% of the state territory.

Keywords: *Analysis, Capital of The Californias, Gis, Loreto, Multi-Criteria, Solar Radiation*

1 INTRODUCTION

In its Executive Summary of 2015, the International Energy Agency highlights the significant increase in the generation of renewable energy from non-fossil sources in the world. Renewable energy currently makes up 19% of the total share of generated global energy. This percentage reflects the large investments made in renewables in 2014, of 270,000 million dollars (270 billion USD). It is estimated that by 2030, global demand for energy will increase by 34%. However, most of the world's energy production – 80% – is still expected to come from fossil fuels [1]. As a result, significant – and dangerous – levels of carbon emissions will continue to be produced in the years ahead. To reduce emissions, a rapid development of renewable energy production around the world is underway and reflects profound strategic changes in the way energy systems are now being produced. These important changes increasingly focus on creating diverse, efficient, and sustainable energy systems. In addition, the commitments made at the Kyoto Summit, to mitigate climate change through the reduction of carbon emissions, have yet to be fully implemented.

Mexico's transition from traditional energy sources to renewables will provide great opportunities for investors to tap into the country's enormous potential for developing solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, bioenergy, tidal, and other energy sources. In Baja California Sur, the average rates of solar radiation range between 4.4 kwh/m²day and 6.9 kwh/m²day [2]. In contrast, the Loreto region produces an average of 5.2 kwh/m²day [3], which makes it

Table 1: Methodological steps.

1.	Identification of variables
2.	Classification by levels of suitability
3.	Assignment of value to variables
4.	Generation of digital maps of the variables in Quantum GIS software
5.	Intersection of values, overlapping of layers and calculation of suitable areas
6.	Simulation of the model

particularly attractive for establishing photovoltaic energy production. Moreover, Loreto’s location and high solar energy potential are important factors for the state when it considers policy measures and actions to achieve sustainability, as well as decisions regarding the exploitation of its region’s vast energy sources.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodological process of this study uses a conceptual approach that follows the diagram flow (below) in its six stages. The first three stages are identified as areas of importance, list various conditions used to determine technical, economic, legal, and social feasibility, and are based on specific criteria. These stages can be extended or modified, depending on the needs and conditions required in a chosen study area.

A digital elevation model with a 15-m resolution used by INEGI, Mexico’s national geographical and statistics agency is employed and features topographical maps of an area’s level of suitability in Loreto, referred to as UTM zone 12. The maps are scaled at 1:50,000 and are in an SHP form. These maps were cut and selected according to variables listed above and show the municipality as one complete unit, since some maps will intersect with other municipal maps. Transitioning from raster layers to vector layers of orientation area’s and slopes facilitates the superposition of other vector layers. To determine the area’s levels of suitability, maps can be superposed and will indicate their relative values. The layers that indicate protected and non-viable areas serve as boundary markers that must be taken into account when considering Mexico’s environmental protection laws. The illustrations indicate where the most relevant aspects of the selected variables coincide and show areas most suitable for photovoltaic installations, according to criteria established in the following tables.

By using an impact/suitability model, formulated by Gómez Orea [4], an area’s potential photovoltaic capacity can be analysed. Suitability is defined as the set of conditions required for a location and the variability of factors that produce an impact on new activities. This is a fundamental part of the procedure and is based on analysis and spatial modelling from the GIS proposed by Fischer and Nijkamp [5], and the planning tools of Birken [6] and Lavalley [7]. Feedback obtained from the dynamic model of Eastman *et al.* [8] will also improve assessment techniques.

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Identification of variables

Table 2: Identification of variables.

Category	Variables	Key
Infrastructure	Communication routes	Vs
	Electrical transmission lines	Rt
Area	Slope	Pe
	Orientation	Or
Climate	Solar irradiation	Irs
	Temperature	Tp
Conservation restrictions	Protected areas	Ap
	Hydrological protection zone	Ph
	Archaeological sites	Sa
Management constraints	Type of property	Tp
	Land use and vegetation	Usv
	Flood prone zones	AI
Natural phenomenon restrictions	Hurricanes	Hu
	Earthquakes	Si

3.2 Classification by levels of suitability

Table 3: Classification by levels of suitability

Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	The characteristics of the variables meet the criteria
Level (4) high	The variables almost entirely meet the criteria
Level (3) middle	Midpoint between the areas that meet the criteria
Level (2) low	The conditions are limited
Level (1) none	The conditions are not considered appropriate

3.3 Assignment of values to variables.

Electrical transmission lines: In order to protect solar energy structures, electrical lines must be at least 50 m from solar plant installations. These installations must also be located within a 10 km (6.2 miles) radius of electrical transmission lines (Dominguez, 2002) [9].

Table 4: Suitability of network transmission

Infrastructure	
Network transmission (in meters)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	150 m to 1000 m
Level (4) high	From 1000 m to 3000 m
Level (3) middle	From 3000 m to 7000 m
Level (2) low	7000 m to 10000 m
Level (1) none	More than 10000 m

Road network: Two important constraints must be considered: One must focus on safeguarding the solar installation structure and the other on protecting nearby structures or areas. These structures must not be located within 150 m of a roadway or at a distance greater than 5 km (3.1 miles) (Rodriguez, 2010) [10].

Table 5: Suitability of road network.

Infrastructure	
Road distances	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	150 m to 1000 m
Level (4) high	1000 m to 2000 m
Level (3) middle	From 3000 m to 4000 m
Level (2) low	5000 m to 4000 m
Level (1) none	More than 5000 m

Slopes: Although solar structures must not be installed on slopes greater than 4°, according to Dominguez (2002) [9], in order to protect landscapes, solar installation manufacturers claim to have rotating structures that can face the sun at all times. This feature, they say, allows installation on slopes up to 20°.

Table 6: Suitability of slopes.

Area	
Slopes (in degrees)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Slopes between 0° and 4°
Level (4) high	Slopes between 10° and 5°
Level (3) middle	Slopes between 15° and 11°
Level (2) low	Slopes between 16° and 20°
Level (1) none	Slopes that exceed 20°

Orientation: In order to provide an effective map, an illustration of viable areas facing south is required, since it is known that south-facing land areas receive more hours of daily sunshine, and installations in these areas will generate more efficient energy production.

Table 7: Suitability of orientation

Area	
Orientation (in degrees)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Facing South, 180°
Level (4) high	Facing South, 135° between 225°
Level (1) none	Invalid orientation

The *solar resource* is determined by the amount of sunshine, or insolation, which can be harnessed and converted into electricity. This is the amount of solar radiation received at a given time on a given surface area. Establishing the site of the project in an area with an excellent solar resource provides a maximum and efficient use of the soil and minimizes its environmental impact.

Table 8: Suitability of solar radiation

Climate	
Solar radiation (in kilowatt hours per square meter)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Greater than 6.5 kWh/m^2
Level (4) high	Between 4.5 kWh/m^2 and 6.5 kWh/m^2
Level (3) middle	Between 2.5 kWh/m^2 and 4.5 kWh/m^2
Level (2) low	Between 1.8 kWh/m^2 and 2.5 kWh/m^2
Level (1) none	Less than 1.8 kWh/m^2

Average ambient temperature: Silicon cells deliver their highest voltage at 25°C. With each additional degree, performance decreases between 0.3% and 0.7%.

Table 9: Suitability of temperature

Climate	
Temperature (in Celsius centigrade)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	From 20°C to 25°C
Level (4) high	26°C/29°C
Level (3) middle	30°C to 35°C
Level (2) low	36°C to 40°C
Level (1) none	More than 40°C and less than 15°C

Lithology: This will take into account specific points of interest in the physical characteristics or formations of the area as well as considerations for natural, protected spaces and land uses, such as residential, hydrological, etc.

Table 10: Suitability of protected areas

Conservation restrictions	
Protected areas	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Areas without protection
Level (3) middle	Human settlements
Level (3) middle	Sustainable use of natural resources
Level (3) middle	Recovery
Level (1) none	Protected natural areas
Hydrological protection	
Level (5) very high	Areas without Hydrological protection
Level (1) none	Areas with Hydrological protection
Archaeological areas	
Level (5) very high	Areas that do not have archaeological sites
Level (1) none	Areas that have archaeological sites

Land uses: The lands considered as non-viable areas that must be taken into account are the following: ponds (100 m), shorelines (200 m), green spaces (100 m), beaches, dunes and sandbanks (200 m), dams (100 m), residential areas, scattered and continuous roads (500 m), and saline areas (200 m). Lands with some anthropogenic derivation have at least 100 m of protection. Areas that merit special protection status include land from a natural origin as well as land from anthropogenic sources and shall have 200 m of protection (Quijano, 2011) [11]. 500 m of protection is suggested for population centres (Rodriguez, 2010) [10].

Table 11: Suitability of land constraints

Management constraints	
Type of property	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Private individuals
Level (1) none	Land in common use
Land use and vegetation	
Level (5) very high	Unused agricultural land
Level (4) high	Marginal areas
Level (4) high	Treated land
Level (3) middle	Areas without vegetation
Level (3) middle	Halophile and induced grassland
Level (1) none	Crops, Livestock, forestry
Subject to flood land	
Level (5) very high	Flood safe zones
Level (1) none	Flood prone zones

Natural phenomena: The occurrence of hurricanes and earthquakes in the region is an important consideration when planning the construction of photovoltaic energy structures. These structures should support a minimum wind speed of 150 kmh and have a solid foundation for earthquakes.

Table 12: Hurricane and earthquake levels

Restrictions by natural phenomena	
Hurricanes (on the Saffir-Simpson scale)	
Suitability levels	Features
Level (5) very high	Category 0 to 1
Level (4) high	Category 1–2
Level (3) Media	Category 2–3
Level (2) low	Category 3–4
Level (1) none	Category 5
Earthquakes (in degrees Richter scale)	
Level (5) very high	Size 0–2
Level (4) high	Magnitude 2–3
Level (3) Media	Magnitude 3–4
Level (2) low	Magnitude 4 to 5
Level (1) none	Greater than 5 magnitude

4 FACTOR ASSESSMENT

4.1 Suitability considerations

This study places great importance on the selection of the most viable sites available. In fact, site selection is considered the most important factor. Other important considerations include electric transmission lines, the location of roads, slopes, orientation, and irradiation. A comparative values procedure was drawn up by Saaty (12). This is a procedure that employs a ‘method of analytical hierarchy’ and is used in the Expert Choice application. By applying the Super Decisions program, an assessment of the relative importance of the criteria is made with the use of the model below. A good result (an inconsistency of 0.07828), which ensures reliability, was obtained from the procedure. The inconsistency index must always be less than 0.1.

4.1.1 Formulation of the algorithm

Rt = electrical transmission lines (0.132)	Vc = roads (0.12)
Pe = slopes (0.106)	Or = orientation (0.106)
Irs = irradiation (0.1)	Te = temperature (0.099)
Ap = protected Areas (0.043)	Ph = hydrological protection (0.091)
Sa = archaeological sites (0.041)	Tp = type of property (0.056)
Usv = use of soil and vegetation (0.041)	Ai = flood prone zones (0.041)
Hu = hurricane (0.008)	Si = earthquakes (0.008)

5 EQUATION

The equation results from the sum of the weighted and normalized variables and is multiplied by the degree of suitability.

$$= \sum ((Rt(G.)+Vc(G.)+Pe(G.)+Or(G.)+Irs(G.)+Te(G.)+Ap(G.)+Ph(G.)+Sa(G.)+Tp(G.)+ Usv(G.)+Ai(G.)+Hu(G.)+Si(G.)). \quad (1)$$

The main selection of the variables is first made by using an economic feasibility assessment. Then, techniques, restrictions, and environmental impacts are considered.

Weighting is required to make decisions on obtaining a value or indicators, which are classified according to their relative importance. (Romero, 1996) [13]. Standard units tend to be very different, therefore, they should be normalized according to the following formula:

Normalization of the criterion – value of the criterion/ (best-worst value)

6 SIMULATION

In order to test and adjust the model, a simulation was developed using a Quantum GIS 2.16 program. By combining a superposition of layers with previously defined variables, a functional and realistic map is created, which illustrates appropriate and feasible locations for solar plant installations.

Maps are used with various polygons in the program and reflect data drawn from different variables. A blue polygon is used to represent a buffer zone for transmission networks and roads. In this case, a 1 km buffer zone is used. Likewise, areas most suitable for slopes of 0 to 4 degrees (indicated by pink polygons), as well as south-facing areas positioned at 180° (green polygons), are also defined. Loreto is a very small region, so information regarding municipal temperatures and irradiation do not appear due to the fact that there are no significant differences in this area. When the polygons are layered over each other or intersected,

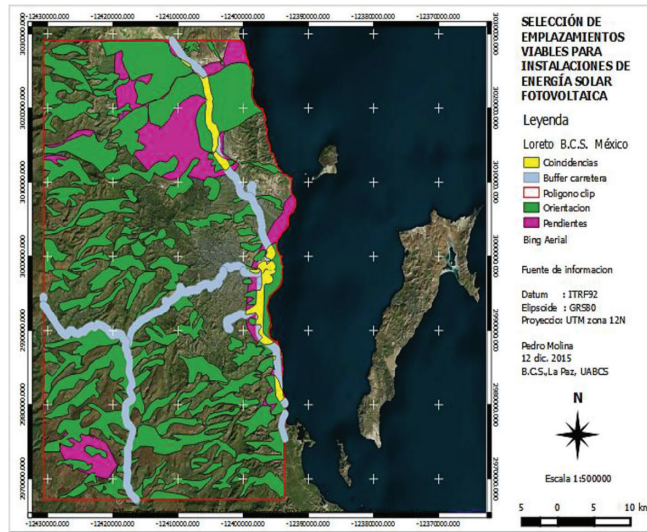


Figure 1: Partial map of feasible areas for photovoltaic energy installations in Loreto. (Source: own elaboration)

the resulting surface area (yellow polygons) emerges. The size of the combined areas suitable for solar plant installations is calculated to be 288.1 square kilometres (179 square miles, or 1.62% of the Loreto region).

There is evidence that solar field installations on two hectares (4.9 acres) can produce one megawatt per hour. Thus, it is calculated that 14,403.35 MWh could potentially be generated in this region. This amount would be well above Loreto's current electrical demand. The region's enormous potential for developing renewable energy should attract the attention of Mexico's political leaders interested in achieving environmental sustainability in the state, as well as investors eager to take advantage of these vast, untapped resources.

DISCUSSION:

Loreto does not have its own power plant, so all of its energy must be supplied by power plants in the La Paz area, 217 miles away. Having a small solar energy plant in the region would eliminate the problematic dependency on energy supplies from outside of the area. It would also provide important energy security and would significantly reduce pollution in the state. And given that the economy is based mainly on tourism, it would provide real opportunities for environmental sustainability in the region.

This model is applicable to any region, and can be modified or changed to accommodate the particular conditions of an area, as long as the following conditions to ensure a sustainable energy system are met:

1. That it is theoretically sustainable; that its construction is possible within the limits of current technology, and where the critical elements of its operational system are not compromised.
2. That it is economically viable. The project will consider environmental and social considerations as a part of its economic viability.

3. That it is socially sustainable. The community must accept the project and be willing to collaborate in its development, with the idea in mind that community participation fosters social development.
4. That it is environmentally sustainable. The renewable energy project will provide environmental benefits to the community, unlike traditional energy plants, which cause environmental damage.

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