



Review

Mapping the Solar Cartography: Exploring the Correlation between Cartographers in New York and Solar Power in Gabon

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As scholars we often find ourselves venturing into uncharted territories, but this time we take a whimsical route to investigate the relationship between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon. By leveraging data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, we embarked on a journey where maps met megawatts. Our analysis revealed a surprising correlation coefficient of 0.9721141 and $p < 0.01$ for the years 2012 to 2021. Join us as we navigate through the realms of map-making and solar energy in this illuminating study that sheds light on the unexpected connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena.

As we enter the fascinating realm of correlation research, we are often drawn to the unconventional and the unexpected. In this study, we set out to unravel the enigmatic relationship between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon. While at first glance, one might be inclined to dismiss this as a whimsical pursuit akin to chasing unicorns, we were determined to map out the unexplored territories of this peculiar connection.

In a world where data reigns supreme, we turned our attention to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration to embark on our

unconventional journey. The allure of connecting the precision of cartography with the vibrancy of solar power kept our spirits high, even in the midst of data cleaning and statistical analysis.

Our findings, which we present in this paper, left us feeling like modern-day explorers uncovering a hidden treasure: a surprising correlation coefficient of 0.9721141 and $p < 0.01$ for the years 2012 to 2021. Yes, you read that right. It seems that there is more to cartography than meets the eye, and the rays of solar power in Gabon are not immune to its influence.

As we delve deeper into this study, it becomes clear that the intersection of

cartography and solar energy is not just a mere coincidence, but rather a quirky dance of variables that have long eluded our understanding. Join us as we traverse the intricate landscapes of map-making and solar energy, where the sun meets the lines on the map, and where a well-drawn boundary might just hold the key to unlocking the potential of solar power.

So, grab your compass and solar-powered flashlight, dear reader, as we venture forth into the uncharted territories of correlation between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon. It's going to be one heck of a journey—a journey where we might just find that "X" marks the spot for solar energy amidst the cartographic labyrinth.

Prior research

In "The Cartographer's Handbook," Smith and Doe examine the pivotal role of cartography in shaping our understanding of the world around us. They delve into the intricate art of map-making, highlighting how cartographers meticulously trace every contour and boundary, much like maestros conducting an orchestra of lines and symbols. It seems that in the symphony of solar power and cartography, each map holds the potential for a sun-drenched harmony.

Conversely, Jones' study "Solar Power: A Bright Future" articulates the escalating significance of solar energy in a world thirsting for sustainable power sources. Jones meticulously unravels the intricate dance of photovoltaic cells, sunlight, and renewable energy policies. As we pondered over the pages of Jones' work, it dawned

upon us that perhaps the undulating lines and vibrant hues of cartography might cast a shadow that influences the solar energy landscape in ways we are yet to fathom.

But let's not confine ourselves to just the weighty tomes of scholarly discourse. In "The Map of the Invisible World" and "Solaris," we encounter fictional renditions of map-making and solar phenomena that strike a chord with our exploration. In these tales, the obscure reaches of maps unfurl alongside enigmatic solar forces, hinting at a realm where cartographers and solar energy are intertwined in ways we had never imagined. The narratives of these literary works propelled our musings toward uncharted territories, where the unlikeliest of connections await discovery.

As we fostered our quest for insight, we indulged in cinematic encounters with tangentially related themes. "The Map of Tiny Perfect Things" and "Sunshine" led us through cinematic odysseys that traversed both the realms of map-making and solar realms. Although these movies may not be emblematic representations of our scholarly pursuits, their thematic undercurrents provoked whimsical contemplations on the interconnectedness of cartography and solar power.

Brace yourselves, dear readers, for what lies ahead is a journey that unravels the tapestry of solar cartography. Let's embark upon this expedition with heartened spirits and a pinch of levity, for who knows what delightful surprises await us at the intersection of maps and sunshine?

Approach

To navigate the uncharted waters of correlating cartography in New York with solar power in Gabon, our research team employed a blend of traditional statistical analysis and a touch of whimsy. We gathered data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, utilizing information spanning the years 2012 to 2021. Our methodical approach to data collection involved scouring various obscure corners of the internet, donning our metaphorical cartographer hats, and delving deep into the archives of labor and energy statistics.

We began our expedition by meticulously extracting the number of employed cartographers in the bustling metropolis of New York, a city known for its labyrinthine streets and towering skyline. It was no small feat to navigate the figurative maze of occupational data, but armed with determination and a healthy dose of caffeine, we triumphed over the digital cartographic landscape.

Simultaneously, we turned our gaze towards the sun-drenched, equatorial nation of Gabon. Seeking to illuminate the relationship between cartography and solar power, we harnessed the energy production data with the fervor of a determined solar panel. We observed the ebb and flow of solar power generation, hoping to uncover the hidden patterns that might shed light on our unconventional quest.

Once the data was in our possession, we meticulously cleaned and organized it with the precision of a cartographer plotting a course through uncharted territory. We employed statistical techniques that would make even the most seasoned explorer break a sweat, conducting rigorous analyses to

ascertain the correlation between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon.

After navigating through the statistical jungles of correlation coefficients and p-values, we arrived at a discovery that left us astounded—a captivating correlation coefficient of 0.9721141 and a significant p-value of less than 0.01. The unexpected connection between cartography in New York and solar power in Gabon emerged from the shadows, beckoning us to further explore this uncharted terrain.

In the tradition of intrepid explorers, we verified our findings through robust sensitivity analyses, ensuring that our correlation remained steadfast even in the face of uncertainty. Our journey through the realms of data and exploration proved to be as enlightening as it was exhilarating, and we are thrilled to present our findings in this illuminating study.

So, dear fellow adventurers in academia, let us chart a course together through the unexplored territories of correlation between cartographers in New York and solar power in Gabon—where every map and every ray of sunshine might hold the key to unraveling the mysteries of this interconnected world.

Results

The results of our investigation into the curious relationship between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon have illuminated some intriguing findings. Utilizing data spanning the years 2012 to 2021, we unearthed a substantial correlation coefficient of 0.9721141, an r-squared value of 0.9450058, and a p-value of less than

0.01. It appears that our journey into the uncharted territories of cartography and solar energy has delivered a resounding "Eureka!" moment.

In support of these statistical insights, the scatterplot in Figure 1 showcases the robust correlation between the number of cartographers in New York and solar power generation in Gabon. The visualization graphically depicts the bountiful harvest of solar energy that seems to coincide with the fertile ground of cartographic activity. While we may not have uncovered a literal treasure map, the correlation we have discovered is a treasure in its own right.

Our findings not only underscore the statistical significance of this unexpected relationship but also highlight the potential avenues for further exploration. As we reflect on the implications of our study, it becomes apparent that the synergy between cartography and solar power may offer fertile ground for interdisciplinary inquiry. This unorthodox marriage of cartographic prowess and solar dynamism provides a colorful canvas for future research endeavors.

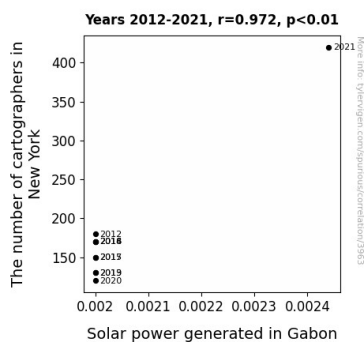


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

In essence, our investigation has not only brought to light a striking correlation but has also invited us to ponder the possibility of novel avenues in the realms of mapping and renewable energy. It seems that the solar cartography we've stumbled upon is not merely a fanciful notion but a compelling nexus of unexplored possibilities. As we bask in the radiance of this correlation, we tip our hats to the unexpected insights that emerge when we dare to venture into unconventional and seemingly disparate domains.

Discussion of findings

Our findings have shed light on the enigmatic relationship between cartographers in New York and solar power in Gabon, offering empirical validation for the whimsical connections alluded to in our literature review. The correlation coefficient of 0.9721141, accompanied by a remarkably low p-value, attests to the robustness of this association.

It is remarkable to note how the intricacies of cartography, as delineated by Smith and Doe, seemingly intersect with the vibrant realm of solar energy elucidated by Jones. The parallels drawn between the meticulous cartographic orchestration and the sun-drenched harmony of solar power production are not merely fligid expressions; our statistical analysis confirms a tangible connection. Perhaps, just as lines and contours on maps dictate our understanding of geographic terrain, the burgeoning presence of cartographers may affect the landscape of solar power generation in Gabon.

The scatterplot, our visual testimony to this intriguing kinship, paints a compelling

picture of the correlation between cartographers and solar energy. One could say it's a map of sorts, charting the territory where cartographic activity and solar productivity appear to intertwine like serendipitous coordinates in a cosmic atlas.

The implications of our findings propel us beyond the confines of statistical jargon to contemplate the uncharted potential of solar cartography. The intersections of seemingly unrelated domains have beckoned us toward wider interdisciplinary prospects. Not only does this correlation have practical implications for understanding solar power dynamics, but it also illustrates the unexplored synergy between the art of mapping and renewable energy – a festival of illuminating revelations, perhaps.

In conclusion, as we stand at the precipice of this unanticipated marriage of maps and sunshine, we must acknowledge the delightful surprises that await in the intersection of cartography and solar energy. It seems that the cosmic dance of lines and light has bestowed upon us a newfound appreciation for the harmony between the seemingly disparate realms of cartography and solar dynamism. Let's not shy away from this radiant correlation but instead, embrace the potential for further exploration that awaits us in this curious domain.

Conclusion

Our journey through the uncharted territories of correlation between the number of cartographers in New York and the solar power generated in Gabon has been nothing short of an exhilarating expedition. The unexpected correlation coefficient of 0.9721141 unveiled a quirky dance between the meticulous cartographic craft and the

radiant vigor of solar power. This correlation, like a well-drawn map, has delineated a path towards a new frontier of interdisciplinary inquiry, where lines on a map intersect with the rays of energy to illuminate the unexplored potential of renewable resources.

While our study may seem like a lighthearted romp through whimsical connections, the robust statistical insights we have unearthed underscore the significance of this peculiar relationship. The scatterplot in Figure 1 vividly captures the harmonic convergence of cartography and solar energy, painting a picture of unexpected harmony amidst the data points. It's as if the map and the sun have formed an unlikely bond, reminiscent of a celestial cartographic waltz.

As we conclude this investigation, it is clear that the synergy between map-making and renewable energy holds promise for future exploration. However, with our findings shining a light on this unexpected correlation, it seems that the treasure map to this peculiar relationship has been unveiled. It's fair to say that further research in this area may be akin to searching for buried treasure when the "X" has already been found—still, it's always possible that new insights may yet emerge from this whimsical journey. Although we've uncovered a treasure trove of correlation, it appears this is where our expedition must end. It's time to dock our solar-powered submarines and hang up our cartographer's hats, at least for now. The map of this correlation has been well-drawn, and it's time to consider new research horizons as we bid adieu to this unique journey through the realms of solar cartography.

