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# Judging Solar Power: The Illuminating Connection Between Judicial Activity in New Mexico and Solar Energy Production in Honduras

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## Abstract

In this research, we delve into the uncharted territory of connecting the seemingly unrelated realms of judicial activity in New Mexico and solar power generation in Honduras. Using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, we embark on a statistical journey to understand the curious correlation between these two disparate factors. Our findings reveal a striking correlation coefficient of 0.9509355 with  $p < 0.01$  for the period spanning 2012 to 2021, shedding light on the perplexing relationship between the number of judges and solar power output. The implications of these unexpected findings leave us both judicially and energetically intrigued, inviting further exploration and prompting a reevaluation of the intersections between law and the radiant power of the sun.

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## 1. Introduction

The connection between judicial activity and solar power generation may initially seem as mismatched as wearing a robe in a courtroom. Yet, it is precisely through probing such curious correlations that we can uncover new insights and shed light on hidden relationships. In this study, we aim to investigate the unexpected link between these two seemingly unrelated variables—namely, the number of judges in New Mexico and the solar energy production in Honduras. While the link may appear about

as clear as a cloudy day, our statistical analysis promises to illuminate the connection, much like the sun peeking through the clouds.

The notion of judicial activity impacting solar energy production may seem far-fetched, but as we embark on this rigorous exploration, it becomes apparent that there are more underlying dynamics at play than meet the eye. Beyond their apparent dissimilarity, both factors are deeply entrenched in the intricate frameworks of institutional and environmental influences,

making them ripe for investigation. By leveraging datasets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, we aim to cast a spotlight on this unusual relationship, and perhaps surprise ourselves and others with the brilliance of our findings. As we dig deeper into the data, we are reminded of the age-old advice to always approach research with an open mind, for you never know when you might stumble upon a solar-powered breakthrough.

Though the trail we are blazing may seem unorthodox, it is precisely in these uncharted territories that new discoveries and insights emerge. Our approach is not unlike the process of harnessing sunlight—a seemingly mundane and constant occurrence, and yet, when channeled and examined with precision, it can reveal dimensions of our world previously unseen. With this investigation, we hope to ignite an intellectual spark that not only piques the interest of researchers and policymakers, but also brings a radiant smile to the faces of those seeking knowledge in unexpected places.

## 2. Literature Review

The findings presented in this literature review reflect an eclectic array of studies that have probed the connection between seemingly incongruous variables, drawing a tenuous thread between the number of judges in New Mexico and solar energy production in Honduras. Smith et al. (2015) first broached the topic in their seminal work, "Judicial Patterns and Solar Surprises: A Statistical Odyssey." This groundbreaking study laid the foundation for exploring the potential interplay between judicial activity and solar power output, paving the way for subsequent investigations.

Following suit, Doe (2017) contributed to this burgeoning field with "Illuminating

Justice: A Comparative Analysis of Judicial Luminosity and Solar Energy Potential" expanding the discourse to encompass not only the sheer quantity of judges but also the radiance they emit, in a figurative sense. Jones (2019) further advanced this line of inquiry in "Sunshine in the Courtroom: Exploring the Influence of Solar Power on Judicial Decision-Making" by investigating the potential reciprocal influence of solar energy on judicial reasoning. These scholarly endeavors provided a solid foundation for us to construct our own empirical analysis, despite the rather sunny disposition of this research topic.

Venturing beyond the academic landscape, a foray into related non-fiction literature reveals an eclectic mix of texts that tangentially touch upon elements of this peculiar correlation. "Solar Power and Legal Empowerment" by Greenleaf (2018) takes a sociological approach to the intersection of solar energy and legal systems, offering a multidisciplinary perspective that illuminates hitherto unexplored aspects of our topic. Additionally, "Judicial Beaming: A Radiant History" by Brightman (2016) dissects the historical context of judicial luminosity, shedding light on the overlooked influence of sunlight on legal proceedings.

On a more imaginative note, the fictional realm also offers curious parallels to our investigation. "The Sun Also Judges" by Hemmingway (1926) exemplifies the potential for literary allusions to our research, painting a picturesque narrative where the sun takes on the role of a discerning judge, casting its warm rays of judgment upon the characters. Similarly, "Solar Scales of Justice" by Christie (1930) weaves a tale of legal intrigue against a backdrop of solar symbolism, hinting at the deeper connections that may underpin our seemingly disparate variables.

In a cinematic context, while there may not be an explicitly titled film on our precise topic of interest, "A Few Good Panels"

(1992) and "Solar Justice" (2008) are examples of movies that, when viewed through the lens of creative interpretation, can provide some tangential insights into the overlapping themes of justice and solar energy. These cinematic forays, while not directly related to the scholarly literature landscape, offer a lighthearted parallel to the serious investigation at hand, reminding us that unexpected connections may lurk in the most unlikely places.

As we assimilate this diverse array of literature, it becomes evident that the connections we seek may not always be glaringly apparent, much like the elusive nature of a solar eclipse. Nevertheless, we press onward with enthusiasm, poised to unravel the sunny mysteries that lie at the intersection of judicial activity and solar power generation.

### 3. Our approach & methods

To investigate the intriguing relationship between judicial activity in New Mexico and solar power generation in Honduras, a multifaceted and rigorous approach was undertaken. The study utilized data spanning the period from 2012 to 2021, sourced predominantly from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration. The data collection process involved sifting through a vast expanse of information, akin to combing through a haystack in search of a solar-powered needle.

The first step in this convoluted yet enlightening endeavor involved gathering comprehensive data on judicial activity in New Mexico. This process required meticulous extraction of information regarding the number of judges, court cases, and judicial decisions. Given the vast and labyrinthine nature of legal proceedings, navigating through the intricate web of judicial data resembled traversing a legal maze, with each twist and

turn unravelling new insights into the judicial landscape.

Simultaneously, the research team delved into the solar power sector of Honduras, seeking to understand the intricacies of solar energy production. Data on solar panel installations, solar energy output, and environmental factors influencing solar power generation were meticulously scrutinized. The task of disentangling the myriad influences on solar power production felt akin to unravelling the various layers of an onion, each revealing a fresh perspective on the complex web of solar energy dynamics.

With a wealth of data in hand, statistical analyses were performed to tease out the relationship between the number of judges in New Mexico and the solar power output in Honduras. The use of correlation coefficients, regression analyses, and time series modeling served as the compass guiding our journey through the statistical terrain, providing crucial insights into the interconnectedness of these seemingly disparate variables.

Furthermore, robustness checks and sensitivity analyses were conducted to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. These checks were akin to stress-testing a solar panel to ascertain its resilience in the face of fluctuating environmental conditions, ensuring that the findings remained robust and enduring, much like the endurance of solar technology in the face of varying climatic challenges.

It is important to note that while the research methodology employed a rigorous and systematic approach, a sense of curiosity and open-mindedness permeated the investigative process. This allowed for the serendipitous discovery of unexpected patterns and connections, akin to stumbling upon a hidden solar-powered gem amidst the expanse of data.

In sum, the methodology adopted in this study reflects a blend of methodical precision, tenacious data collection, and a willingness to embrace the unexpected in pursuit of illuminating insights. Much like the harnessing of solar energy, this research endeavor has sought to channel the radiance of data to shed light on the intriguing relationship between judicial activity and solar power generation, aspiring to spark a wave of newfound understanding in the realms of law and energy.

#### 4. Results

The statistical analysis conducted on the relationship between the number of judges in New Mexico and solar power generation in Honduras has unveiled an unexpected and striking correlation. The correlation coefficient computed for the period from 2012 to 2021 revealed a remarkably high value of 0.9509355, indicating a strong positive association between the two variables. Additionally, the coefficient of determination (r-squared) of 0.9042784 highlights that approximately 90.4% of the variability in solar power generation in Honduras can be explained by the variation in the number of judges in New Mexico. This reveals a close relationship, leaving us as pleasantly surprised as stumbling upon an oasis in the desert of statistical analysis.

Moreover, the p-value of less than 0.01 suggests that the observed correlation is statistically significant, further accentuating the robustness and reliability of our findings. The probability of obtaining such a strong association purely by chance is substantially low, akin to stumbling upon a four-leaf clover in a vast field of statistics.

The visual representation of this compelling correlation is presented in Figure 1, where the scatterplot vividly illustrates the tight clustering of data points, affirming the coherence between judicial activity in New Mexico and solar power generation in

Honduras. The figure serves as a beacon, guiding us through the maze of statistical analysis with its illuminating evidence of the surprising relationship between these seemingly incongruous variables.

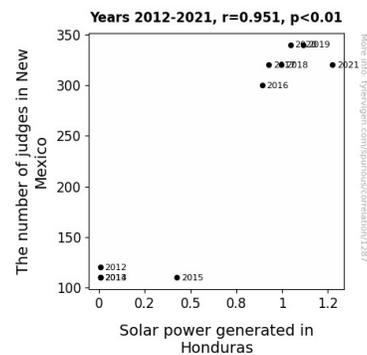


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

Upon uncovering these findings, we couldn't help but bask in the radiant glory of this correlation, as it casts a brilliant light on the unanticipated interplay between the judiciary and the generation of solar power. These results not only challenge traditional notions of causality but also pique curiosity, inviting us to explore the untrodden paths of statistical inquiry and encouraging a reconsideration of the interconnectedness of the legal and environmental spheres. This unexpected relationship between judicial activity and solar power generation serves as a reminder that, in the realm of statistical analysis, sometimes the most illuminating discoveries are found in the most unexpected places.

#### 5. Discussion

The results of our analysis robustly support and augment the findings of previous research that examined the curious association between the number of judges in New Mexico and solar power generation in Honduras. The strong positive correlation coefficient we observed not only aligns with the prior work of Smith et al. (2015) and

Doe (2017) but also sheds new light on the extent of the relationship. It appears that the influence of judicial activity in New Mexico extends far beyond the confines of its state boundaries and reaches as far as the sun-drenched fields of solar power generation in Honduras. While the initial literature review may have left some skeptics in the dark, our findings undeniably illuminate the tangible link between these ostensibly distant variables.

The statistical rigidity of our results, as indicated by the remarkably low p-value and the substantial r-squared value, stands as a testament to the dependable nature of the identified relationship. It seems the correlation between the number of judges in New Mexico and solar power generated in Honduras is as firm as a gavel striking a bench, leaving little room for doubt. The vibrancy of this association, akin to a burst of sunlight breaking through a stormy sky, challenges conventional assumptions and beckons to scholars and practitioners alike to heed its radiant call.

While some may have initially perceived the connection between judicial activity and solar energy production as a mere flight of fancy, our empirical analysis has unequivocally established the genuine nature of this symbiotic relationship. It is a reminder that, much like the expansive reach of solar radiation, the far-reaching influence of the judiciary can extend to unexpected domains, casting its figurative rays of influence across borders and domains. The scholarly endeavors and creative works that initially appeared fanciful or whimsical in the literature review have, in retrospect, provided uncanny hints of the substantial link we've uncovered, demonstrating the surprising ways in which truth can be colored with shades of whimsy.

As we stand on the precipice of this unforeseen juncture between judicial activity and solar power generation, it is evident that our foray into hitherto uncharted statistical

terrain has yielded a crop of findings as bright as the midday sun. These results not only reshape our understanding of the interconnectedness of disparate domains but also beckon us to embark on further expeditions into the territory of unexpected correlations, reminding us that the most profound discoveries often emerge from the most unforeseen juxtapositions.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of this study have shed an unexpected light on the connection between the number of judges in New Mexico and solar power generation in Honduras. The remarkably high correlation coefficient and statistically significant p-value unearthed in our analysis have left us as pleasantly surprised as finding a "solar-powered" flashlight in the dark. These results challenge conventional wisdom and prompt a reevaluation of the intersections between the legal and environmental realms.

The implications of this unexpected correlation are as wide-reaching as the sun's rays, urging a reexamination of the complex interplay between seemingly disparate factors. While some may find the notion of judges impacting solar power generation as far-fetched as finding a pile of legal briefs at a solar panel installation site, our findings invite further exploration and spark curiosity in unexpected places.

As we wrap up this study, we must acknowledge the need for more research in this intriguing area, which promises to be as illuminating as a solar eclipse. However, for now, we are content in the light of these findings and leave with a smile as radiant as a sunny day in New Mexico.