通过对模型和相关数据的分析，我们可以看出得克萨斯州是继加利福尼亚州之后第二大人口和第二大经济体。状态导致能源消费总量的国家，占美国总量超过八分之一。按人均计算，德克萨斯州在能源消费方面排名第六。州有许多能源密集型产业，包括炼油和化工生产，并为国家的能源使用份额最大的工业部门账户。交通运输部门是能源消费的第二大部分，部分原因是由于全国的距离远，注册的汽车数量很多。因此石油和天然气资源在德克萨斯州的能耗占比最大。此外，可再生资源在德克萨斯州的能耗占比逐年增加。特别是在商业和住宅部门的能源占比都增至高达25%。在德克萨斯州，风力几乎占了可再生资源的所有电力。德克萨斯州也有其他可再生能源资源丰富。西得克萨斯州的大小和太阳直接辐射的高水平给国家提供了全国最大的太阳能发电潜力。农业和林业部门可以为德克萨斯州提供丰富的生物质和生物燃料资源。德克萨斯州拥有独特的未开发地热资源：其大型原油和天然气井网络。现有的水井连接到更深的地热资源，许多水的温度高达200摄氏度。在较小的规模上，地热资源已被用来加热和冷却州内的家庭和学校。政府也对可在生资源的发展给予了大力支持。特别是在1999年，得克萨斯州公共事业委员会首先通过了该州可再生能源使命的规定，相信在未来，可再生资源在德克萨斯州的能耗占比将继续上升。

Through the analysis of the model and related data, we can see that Texas is the second largest population and the second largest economy after California. The state leads the nation in total energy consumption, accounting for more than one-eighth of the U.S. total. On a per capita basis, Texas is sixth in the nation in energy consumption. Texas has many energy-intensive industries, including refining and chemical production, and accounts for the largest share of the industrial sector for the country's energy use. The transport sector is the second most important part of energy consumption, partly because of the large number of cars registered because of the long distances across the country. As a result, oil and gas resources account for the largest share of energy consumption in Texas. In addition, the share of renewable energy in Texas is increasing year on year. In particular, the share of energy in the commercial and residential sectors has increased to as much as 25%. In Texas, wind power accounts for almost all of the electricity from renewable sources. There are other renewable energy sources in Texas. The size of West Texas and the high level of direct solar radiation provide the nation with the nation's largest solar potential. The agriculture and forestry sector can provide Texas with abundant biomass and biofuel resources. Texas has a unique undeveloped geothermal resource: its large crude oil and gas well network. Existing wells are connected to deeper geothermal resources and many water temperatures can reach as high as 200 degrees Celsius. On a smaller scale, geothermal resources have been used to heat and cool the homes and schools in the state. The government also gives strong support for the development of renewable resources. Especially in 1999, the Texas Public Utilities Commission first passed the state's mandate on renewable energy. It is believed that in the future, the share of renewable energy in Texas will continue to rise.