

## WRF Wind Model Hindcast of Hurricane María

Patricia Chardón-Maldonado<sup>1,2</sup> (patricia.chardon@upr.edu), Luis D. Aponte-Bermúdez<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Miguel Canals<sup>1,2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Caribbean Coastal Ocean Observing System, University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez <sup>2</sup>UPRM Center for Applied Ocean Science Engineering, Department of Engineering Science and Materials <sup>3</sup>Department of Civil Engineering and Surveying, University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez

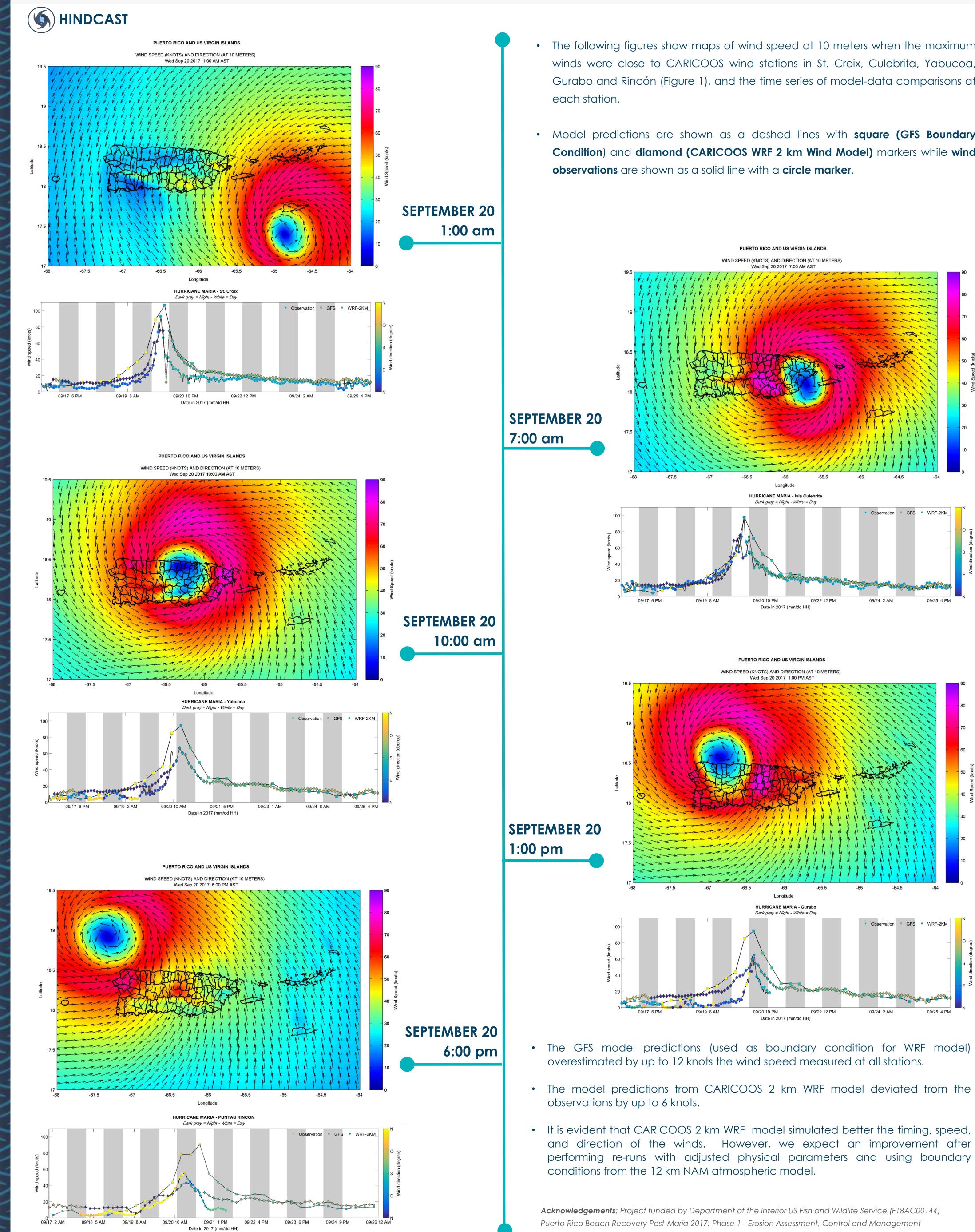


## **i** ) ABOUT

Hurricane María, a powerful Category 5 storm (downgraded to a Category 4 at landfall), struck the island of Puerto Rico on September 20, 2017 causing widespread destruction. The objective of this study is to carry out a high-resolution wind model hindcast of Hurricane María using the best available data to leverage wind modeling capabilities for disaster response. This study will support decision making for the Department of Interior Puerto Rico: Hurricane recovery efforts. This will also addresses the need for science support to assess shoreline changes and identify beach erosion amelioration strategies. The numerical results will be used as boundary conditions for wave and storm surge numerical hindcasts.



was validated.



- The following figures show maps of wind speed at 10 meters when the maximum winds were close to CARICOOS wind stations in St. Croix, Culebrita, Yabucoa, Gurabo and Rincón (Figure 1), and the time series of model-data comparisons at
- Model predictions are shown as a dashed lines with square (GFS Boundary Condition) and diamond (CARICOOS WRF 2 km Wind Model) markers while wind

