

Mains Practice Question

Q. The Coriolis force plays a fundamental role in determining not just the formation but also the behavior and characteristics of tropical cyclones. Discuss **(250 words)**

11 Nov, 2024 GS Paper 1 Geography

Approach

- Introduce the answer by defining Coriolis Force
- Give Role of Coriolis Force in Determining Behavior and Characteristics of Tropical Cyclones
- Conclude suitably.

Introduction

The **Coriolis force** is an apparent force that arises from the **Earth's rotation**, causing moving objects, such as **air or water currents**, to be **deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere** and to the **left in the southern hemisphere**.

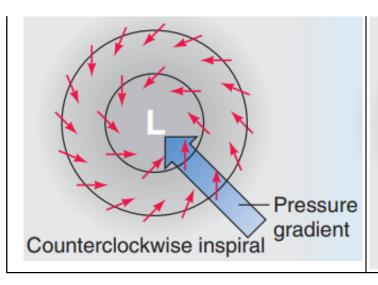
It is crucial in shaping large-scale atmospheric and oceanic circulation patterns, influencing the movement of weather systems like tropical cyclones.

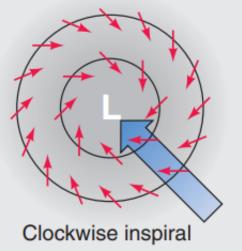
Body

Role of Coriolis Force in Determining Behavior and Characteristics of Tropical Cyclones:

- Role in Cyclone Formation:
 - **Initiation of Rotation:** The Coriolis force provides the necessary spin for cyclones to form.
 - Without it, converging winds around low-pressure areas would simply flow straight toward the center, inhibiting the development of a rotating storm system.
 - For instance, tropical cyclones do not form near the equator (within 5° latitude), where the Coriolis force is negligible, because there is insufficient spin to initiate cyclone formation.
- Cyclone Structure and Rotation
 - Deflection of Winds: The Coriolis effect deflects the winds around the low-pressure center, creating a counterclockwise rotation in the Northern Hemisphere and a clockwise rotation in the Southern Hemisphere.

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- Impact on Cyclone Intensity and Wind Speed
 - Wind Circulation Speed: Coriolis force aids in maintaining high wind speeds by sustaining the rotational flow around the cyclone's center.
 - **Influence on Energy Balance:** The Coriolis effect helps balance centripetal forces, which allows the system to efficiently draw energy from warm ocean waters, intensifying the cyclone.
- Influence on Cyclone Dissipation:
 - Extratropical Transition: As cyclones move towards higher latitudes, the Coriolis force increases, which often results in structural changes as cyclones transition into extratropical systems.
 - This process causes cyclones to dissipate or lose their typical tropical characteristics.

Conclusion

The Coriolis force is crucial to the **formation**, **behavior**, **and trajectory of tropical cyclones**, influencing them from inception to dissipation. By **initiating rotation**, **steering paths**, **and affecting wind dynamics**, it shapes the lifecycle and characteristics of these powerful storms.

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