Earth Science from Space

KNMI plays an important role in developing earth observation satellites and in processing and interpreting their data. Forecasts for weather and climate, air pollution and solar radiation are largely made with data from these satellites.

Geostationary satellites, such as MSG, orbit so as to maintain a fixed point above the Earth

- 36.000 km

Polar satellites orbit at about 800 km from pole to pole, while the earth

turns underneath

Northern lights



Thermosphere

S

85 km Meteorites

Mesosphere

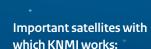
50 km

Weather balloon

Ozone layer, protects against **UV** radiation

Troposphere

In this layer of the atmosphere our weather takes place



OMI

2004 NASA/KNMI Measures ozone and air pollution

MetOp 2006 air pollution

ESA/EUMETSAT Ozone, wind and

ESA/KNMI

TROPOMI

Air pollution, ozone and climate change

Aeolus 2018 ESA/KNMI Wind profiles

MSG

2002-2021

ESA/EUMETSAT

Cloudiness, air pollution,

sun and precipitation

EarthCARE

The biggest

• Ozone (03)

air pollutants

Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)

Particulate matter (PM)

2019 ESA/JAXA/KNMI Clouds, aerosols and climate change

KNMI is involved in the entire process from inception to use of satellite data.

Formulating requirements





Design









To customers

Univer-Aviation

Meteoro-Citizens logists

Data processing

Data interpretation



Government

What do our satellites measure?

Ozone layer

Ozone is monitored using UV light

Clouds

Cameras take pictures of the earth

Wind

Radar waves reflect from sea waves from which wind is calculated

Climate change

Greenhouse gases such as methane are measured using infrared light

Air pollution

Small particles and gases, such as nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and volcanic ash, are measured using UV light

Measuring air pollution

NO₂ measurements show that the air in Europe is not clean:

is increasingly important.