HOMENAGEM AO
PROFESSOR DOUTOR JOSÉ PINTO PEIXOTO

UM DOS CIENTISTAS PORTUGUESES
MAIS PROEMINENTES DO SÉCULO XX

15/16 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017

CASAS DE CULTURA PROFESSOR DOUTOR JOSÉ PINTO PEIXOTO

INSTITUTO PORTUGUÊS DO MAR E DA ATMOSFERA

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Apoios:
Presidente do Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera, Exmo Senhor Prof. Doutor Miguel Miranda
Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Almeida, Exmo Senhor Engº António José Monteiro Machado
HOMENAGEM AO PROFESSOR JOSÉ PINTO PEIXOTO
IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR JOSÉ PINTO PEIXOTO

PROGRAMA DA VISITA DO DR RICHARD D. ROSEN E DO DR DAVID A. SALSTEIN
PROGRAM OF DR RICHARD D. ROSEN AND DR DAVID A. SALSTEIN’S VISIT

15/16 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2017
DECEMBER 15th/16th, 2017

Lisboa

15 Dezembro 2017, 10:00 h – Sessão no Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera - Sala de Atos

- Abertura e Intervenção do Presidente do IPMA, Professor Miguel Miranda
- "The American Meteorological Society: Celebrating 100 years of Science and Service" - Dr Richard D. Rosen, AMS Secretary-Treasurer
- "Angular momentum as a cycle in the Earth system." - Dr David A. Salstein, Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Lexington, Massachusetts, USA
- Visita à Divisão de Meteorologia
- Visita à Divisão de Geofísica

December 15th, 2017, 10:00 AM - Session in the Portuguese Institute of Sea and Atmosphere, Sala de Atos

- Opening and Talk of the President of IPMA, Professor Miguel Miranda
- "The American Meteorological Society: Celebrating 100 years of Science and Service" - Dr Richard D. Rosen, AMS Secretary-Treasurer
- "Angular momentum as a cycle in the Earth system." - Dr David A. Salstein, Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Lexington, Massachusetts, USA
- Visit to the Meteorology Division
- Visit to the Geophysics Division

13:00 h – Almoço

13:00 PM - Lunch

15:00 h – Visita à Estátua em Homenagem ao Professor José Pinto Peixoto, com deposição de uma coroa de flores (em frente à Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Cidade Universitária)

15:00 PM - Visit to the Statue honoring Professor José Pinto Peixoto, with deposition of a circlet of flowers (in front of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon, University Campus)
Miuzela

16 Dezembro 2017, 11:30 h - Visita ao Cemitério da Miuzela, com deposição de uma coroa de flores na campa do Professor José Pinto Peixoto

December 16th, 2017, 11:30 A.M. - Visit to the Cemetery of Miuzela, with deposition of a circle of flowers in the grave of Professor José Pinto Peixoto

12:30 h – Almoço

12:30 PM – Lunch

14:30/17:00 h – Sessão na Casa de Cultura, em Homenagem ao Professor José Pinto Peixoto

- Intervenção do Presidente da Associação Casa de Cultura Professor Doutor José Pinto Peixoto, Dr Francisco Freire Beirão
- Intervenção do Representante dos Professores Americanos, Colegas e Amigos do Professor José Pinto Peixoto, Professor Richard Rosen, AMS Secretary-Treasurer
- Intervenção do Prof Doutor Fernando Carvalho Rodrigues
- Intervenção do Representante da Família do Professor José Pinto Peixoto, Dr Artur Joaquim dos Santos Pinto Peixoto
- Intervenção do Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Almeida, Engº António José Monteiro Machado
- Entrega do Prémio Nacional Professor Doutor José Pinto Peixoto e Intervenção da Aluna vencedora
- Visita à Exposição em exibição e "Porto de Honra"

14:30/17:00 PM – Session in the House of Culture, Honoring Professor José Pinto Peixoto

- Talk by the President of the Association House of Culture Professor José Pinto Peixoto, Dr Francisco Freire Beirão
- Talk by the Representative of the American Professors, Colleagues and Friends of Professor José Pinto Peixoto, Professor Richard Rosen, AMS Secretary-Treasurer
- Talk by Professor Fernando Carvalho Rodrigues
- Talk by the Family Representative of Professor José Pinto Peixoto, Dr Artur Joaquim dos Santos Pinto Peixoto
- Talk by the Mayor of Almeida, Engº António José Monteiro Machado
- Professor José Pinto Peixoto National Prize delivery and talk by the Winner
- Visit to the Exhibition on display and "Port of Honor"
Jose Pinto Peixoto, one of the most prominent Portuguese scientists of this century, will be honored, in Lisbon and Miuzela, Portugal, next December 15th and 16th, 2017. He was professor of physics and director of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Lisbon, and president of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, the main scientific academy in Portugal.

Peixoto was born on November 9, 1922, in Miuzela, Portugal. When attending high school in Lisbon, away from his hometown, he became fluent in speaking Latin and was an outstanding student in the sciences. After admission to the University of Lisbon, he studied mathematics (M.Sc. in 1944) but later became more interested in geophysics (M.Sc. in 1952) and eventually in meteorology (Ph.D. in 1959). He pursued part of his graduate studies (1954-1956) at the Department of Meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he worked in the wellknown "general circulation project" under the direction of Victor P. Starr. From 1952 until his retirement in 1992, he taught meteorology and thermodynamics at the University of Lisbon, first as assistant professor and, since 1969, as full professor. Many of his students now have positions of leadership in various Portuguese universities and in the Portuguese government. After serving as director of the research department in the National Meteorological Service (1960-1969), he became director of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Lisbon (1970-1996), and vice-rector of the University of Lisbon (19701973). He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon since 1963, and its president since 1980 (alternating with a professor from the Faculty of Letters).

Peixoto held membership in many international committees such as the Scientific Advisory Committee of the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Atmospheric Sciences Commission, and the WMO Commission for Hydrology. He was also a hydrology consultant to UNESCO, the International Association of Agricultural Students, and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics under the International Council of Scientific Unions. In addition, he was a frequent consultant to the Portuguese government and an advisor to various universities in Portugal regarding matters of the environment and education. As a true builder and stimulator of science in his native country during the last 30 to 40 years, he guided the growth of the physics department at the University of Lisbon, brought new life to the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, and was instrumental in restoring its ancient but crumbling building to a place of great beauty.
Included among the many recognitions that Peixoto received are the 1961 Arthur Malheiros Prize for Science of the Academy of Sciences, the Boa Esperança (Good Hope) Prize of Science and Technology in Portugal for the years 1989 and 1993, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Santiago da Espada awarded by the Portuguese government in 1993, the Victor P. Starr memorial lectureship at MIT in 1993, and several honorary doctoral degrees in Portugal.

Peixoto’s works cover a wide spectrum ranging from the physical sciences and ecology to the history of science, and even the history of his hometown during the Napoleonic wars, which he described in a book he wrote with his sister, Judith Peixoto. In meteorology, he is perhaps best known for his pioneering work at MIT with Starr during the 1950s and 1960s, which showed for the first time that the sparse network of radiosonde stations over the Northern Hemisphere (and during the International Geophysical Year 1957/1958 for the entire globe) was adequate to represent the large-scale horizontal and vertical structure of water vapor and temperature as well as their temporal variability and transports. From 1954 until Starr’s death in 1976, Peixoto visited MIT as a research scientist for an extended period each year. After 1976 the intense collaboration with colleagues in the United States continued, first at Environmental Research and Technology Inc. (ERT) in Concord, Mass., then at Atmospheric and Environmental Research Inc. (AER) in Cambridge, Mass., and later at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) in Princeton, N.J.

Peixoto’s early innovative work enabled him to present fairly complete pictures of the atmospheric branch of the hydrological cycle and of the atmospheric energetics that are still valid today. It came as a pleasant surprise to Peixoto and Starr that the global convergence and divergence patterns of water vapor flux corresponded well with the known large-scale geographical patterns of abundant rainfall and excess evaporation, respectively. The work by Peixoto, Starr, and their collaborators at MIT, ERT, AER, and GFDL during the last 4 decades forms the observational foundation for many of the general circulation modeling experiments performed since the 1960s and also for many field experiments, such as the recent global energy and water cycle experiment (GEWEX).

Peixoto published widely in English as well as in his native Portuguese. His numerous published contributions include early atlases of the observed hemispheric humidity and temperature conditions, the application of spectral analysis techniques to atmospheric circulation; numerous studies of the atmospheric branch of the hydrological cycle, including work on the hydrology of deserts and the control of the water cycle; and extensive research on atmospheric and oceanic energetics, the variability of angular momentum, and predictability of the atmosphere. In 1991 he published a book on entropy systems with F. Carvalho Rodrigues that applied entropy concepts to several fields both in physics and outside the basic natural sciences. Much of Peixoto’s work on the atmosphere and oceans is summarized in his well-known book Physics of Climate, published by the American Institute of Physics in 1992, which he wrote in collaboration with Abraham Oort at GFDL.

Besides his legacy as a prolific and highly creative scientist, as well as an inspiring teacher for many generations of students in Portugal and the United States, Jose Peixoto will always be remembered for his great human qualities. His warmth, sense of humor, and unpretentiousness endeared him to his many colleagues worldwide, particularly in Portugal, and at MIT, AER, and GFDL, where he spent most of his time abroad. As Edward Lorenz of MIT noted, whenever Jose entered a room the entire atmosphere would immediately brighten. We will all miss his phenomenal energy, enthusiasm, optimism, insight, and curiosity about the world at large.
SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF THE INVITED SPEAKERS

Richard D. Rosen retired from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in May 2014, having served in several positions including Senior Advisor for Climate Research and the Assistant Administrator for Research. Prior to joining NOAA in October 2003, Rosen was vice president and chief scientist of Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc. During his research career, Rosen undertook a broad range of atmospheric studies and published over 70 articles in the refereed literature, including a dozen co-authored with Prof. Peixoto.

Rosen is secretary-treasurer of the American Meteorological Society and a past president. He was a founding editor of the Journal of Climate and is special editor for the annual State of the Climate report. He received his Ph.D. in Meteorology in 1974 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Rosen was a senior lecturer in the Department of Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences at MIT for 29 years, and he has served on numerous advisory boards and panels, including the National Research Council’s Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate.

David A. Salstein has been at Atmospheric and Environmental Research since 1982, as principal scientist and currently as visiting scientist and consultant. He has been the investigator on many projects from the US National Science Foundation (NSF), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Salstein received his Ph.D. in Meteorology from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1976, and he went on to a postdoctoral appointment at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. He has been involved in various aspects of atmospheric research including its relationship to geodetic science. In this regard, he is the chair of the Special Bureau for the Atmosphere of the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service. Over the last decades, he has also had short-term appointments at several institutions: visiting scientist at University of Maryland/NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Staff Astronomer at the Paris Observatory (France), Visiting International Professor at Shanghai Astronomical Observatory (China), and during the last decade a project team member at the Vienna University of Technology (Austria).

Salstein has been the author of many scientific papers; a journal guest editor; presenter and convener of sessions at the American Geophysical Union, European Geosciences Union, and other conferences; and on the doctoral committees at the University of Texas at Austin, Paris Observatory, Boston University, and Vienna University of Technology.
José Pinto Peixoto

Origem: Wikipédia

“José Pinto Peixoto (Miuzela, Almeida, 9 de Novembro de 1922 — Lisboa, 6 de Dezembro de 1996) foi um dos mais destacados geofísicos e meteorologistas portugueses. Do seu trabalho destacam-se alguns dos primeiros estudos sistemáticos da circulação global na atmosfera, e em particular do ciclo global de água na atmosfera.”

Estátua em Homenagem ao Prof. Doutor José Pinto Peixoto na Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa

“Em 1954 obteve uma bolsa da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa para prosseguir o seu trabalho de investigação no Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), nos Estados Unidos. Aí, juntou-se ao grupo de investigação do Prof. Victor Starr, grupo esse que foi responsável pelos primeiros estudos sistemáticos da circulação global da atmosfera e que incluía cientistas reconhecidos em que se destacavam, para além de Pinto Peixoto, Edward Lorenz, Barry Saltzman e Abraham Oort.”

“Após voltar a Portugal, em 1956, manteve uma estreita colaboração com a equipa do MIT e de outros centros de investigação nos EUA, onde passou temporadas. Em 1958, no Ano Geofísico Internacional, foi fundado o atual sistema de observação contínua que gerou uma grande quantidade de dados a nível global. Pinto Peixoto fez o estudo do ciclo da água à escala global, produzindo os primeiros mapas de transporte global de água pela circulação atmosférica. Nas décadas de 1960 e 1970 participou no desenvolvimento dos atuais modelos de circulação global, utilizados na previsão meteorológica.”

A 11 de Março de 1993 foi condecorado com a Grã-Cruz da Ordem Militar de Sant'Iago da Espada.