This themed issue in Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics is a themed collection in honour of Professor Jan Peter Toennies, to celebrate the occasion of his ninetyth birthday and to commemorate sixty-five years of continuous publications and contributions to science. The papers presented here are authored by a selection of his former students, postdoctoral associates, research colleagues and scientific friends. The title of this collection, "New Horizons in the Dynamics of Molecules: from Gases to Surfaces", not only illustrates the broad interests of Peter’s research, but also reflects in part the range of subsequent research developed by his former colleagues.

Peter was born on May 3, 1930 in Philadelphia to parents who had emigrated from Germany not long after the First World War. Educated in public schools, he went to Amherst College and then on to the Department of Chemistry at Brown University where he received his PhD as the first graduate student of the very well-known Professor Edward F. (Ned) Greene. His research with Greene resulted in several papers, starting in 1957 with an article in the Journal of Physical Chemistry, but his very first paper dating from 1955 was actually done in Göttingen, Germany while he was among the first group of Fulbright exchange scholars after World War Two. In 1957 Peter accepted a position in the Chemistry Department of the University of Bonn, where he rose through the academic ranks until, in 1969, he was appointed Director at the Max-Planck-Institut für Strömungsforschung in Göttingen where, along with occupying a professorship at the University of Göttingen, he remained for the rest of his career. Currently he holds Emeritus status from both those positions, but still maintains an office at the institute (now the Max-Planck-Institut für Dynamik und Selbstorganisation) and is still regularly publishing scholarly articles.

Peter’s initial research, both with Greene and during his Fulbright period at Göttingen was to measure the dissociation of nitrogen and carbon monoxide gases under bombardment with shock waves. At Bonn he initiated an extensive series of investigations involving molecular beams to study molecular properties and chemical reactions. This body of work eventually drew the attention of the Max Planck Society and resulted in his subsequent appointment as one of the four directors at the Max Planck Institut für Strömungsforschung. At Göttingen, Peter initially developed the crossed molecular beams scattering experiments that early on made his laboratory famous. A basic knowledge for the analysis of these experiments is that of intermolecular potentials, which led Toennies, together with K. T. Tang, to introduce the potential which bears their names. In the late 1970s and early 1980s he added a program of molecular and atomic beams scattering from surfaces. The initial major achievement of this program was the first complete measurement of the dispersion relation of the Rayleigh vibrational mode of a clean surface. This was followed by a systematic study of the surface phonon dispersion curves over the entire phonon spectrum in insulators, semiconductors and metals. The study of metal surfaces led to the formulation of the electron–phonon theory of inelastic He atom scattering, which greatly extended the amount of information on surface dynamical processes that can be obtained nowadays with He-atom scattering, as compared to other current surface probes. The huge body of work done in Peter’s laboratory, as well as a review of the entire field of surface studies using helium atom beams, has recently been published in the monograph entitled “Atomic Scale Dynamics at Surfaces: Theory and Experimental Studies with He Atom Scattering” (Springer, 2018) coauthored by Peter with one of the guest editors for this themed issue, Giorgio Benedek.

The original work by Otto Stern with helium-atom scattering from a crystal surface was said to fill two needs with one deed: proving the quantum particle–wave duality for collective particles, namely atoms, as well as the ordered
The pursuit for perfection: several outstanding different projects were (and still are) always running at any given time at the laboratory of Peter Toennies, each one corresponding to a tall multilayer pile collecting better and better versions of the manuscript.