

Rice–Ramsperger–Kassel (RRK) theory

A theory of unimolecular gas reactions in which the rate with which the energized reactant molecule breaks down is treated as a function of the energy ε that it contains. The theory assumes that the rate is proportional to the number of ways of distributing ε among the internal degrees of freedom of the reactant molecule, in such a manner that the critical energy ε_c is localized in one particular degree of freedom.

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