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B.Sc Part II (H)
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of attacking reagent as Nucleophile.

In case of +E effects, the π electrons shift to an atom in order to form a cation and an anion on the atoms depending upon the

stability of the individual species. Whereas

in case of -E effect, the π electrons usually shift to the more electronegative atom.

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Electromeric Effect

Electromeric effect refers to a molecular polarizability effect occurring by an intramolecular electron displacement (sometimes called the 'conjugative mechanism' and, previously, the 'tautomeric mechanism') characterised by the substitution of one electron pair for another within the same atomic orbit of electrons. The electromeric effect is often considered along with inductive effect as types of electron displacement.

This effect is shown by those compounds

is transferred completely from one atom to another. This effect will remain as long as the attacking reagent is present. As soon as the reagent is removed, the polarised molecule will come back to the original state.

Electromeric effect can be classified into