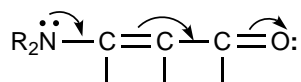
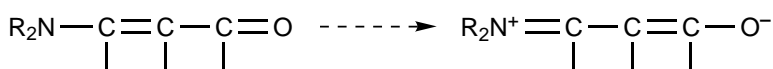


electromeric effect

A molecular polarizability effect occurring by an intramolecular electron displacement (sometimes called the ‘conjugative mechanism’ and, previously, the ‘tautomeric mechanism’) characterized by the substitution of one electron pair for another within the same atomic octet of electrons. It can be indicated by curved arrows symbolizing the displacement of electron pairs, as in:



which represents the hypothetical electron shift



The term has been deemed obsolescent or even obsolete (see *mesomeric effect, resonance effect*). It has long been custom to use phrases such as ‘enhanced substituent resonance effect’ which imply the operation of the electromeric effect, without using the term, and various modern theoretical treatments parametrize the response of substituents to ‘electronic demand’, which amounts to considering the electromeric effect together with the *inductomeric effect*.

1994, 66, 1109