

π -electron acceptor/donor group

A substituent capable of a +R (e.g. NO₂) or –R (e.g. OCH₃) effect, respectively.

See: electronic effect, polar effect, σ -constant

Source:

PAC, 1994, 66, 1077 (*Glossary of terms used in physical organic chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994)*) on page 1155