

field effect

An experimentally observable effect symbolized by F (on reaction rates, etc.) of *intramolecular* coulombic interaction between the centre of interest and a remote unipole or dipole, by direct action through space rather than through bonds. The magnitude of the field effect (or 'direct effect') depends on the unipolar charge/dipole moment, orientation of dipole, shortest distance between the centre of interest and the remote unipole or dipole, and on the effective *dielectric constant*.

See also *electronic effect, inductive effect*.

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