3) $E^1cB$ → Unimolecular Elimination conjugate base

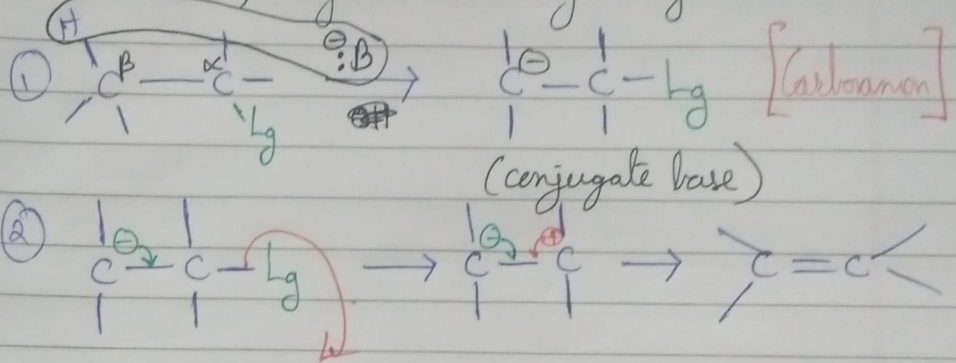
Unlike in $E^1$, where base attacks/takes away H

In $E^1cB$, Nucleophile attacks/takes away H
(strong base)

∴ In $E^1$ → Carbocation formation
In $E^1cB$ → Carbanion formation

We know,
Nucleophiles are proton loving
Hence, they are -ve by charged

Mechanism:-




∴ It's like $E^1$ but :- · β-H removed 1st
· Lg leaves 2nd

However in $E^1$ :- · Lg leaves 1st
· β-H removed 2nd

Rate:- Rate = k[Substrate]$^1$[Base]$^1$ or k[R-X][:B]

∴ Rate depends on substrate & base concentration

The Step ① & ② in $E^1$ is reversed in case of $E^1cB$

∴ It depends on 2 concentrations, $E^1cB$ is 2nd order