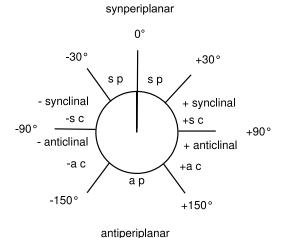
torsion angle

Also contains definitions of: anticlinal, antiperiplanar, clinal, periplanar, synclinal, synperiplanar

In a chain of atoms A-B-C-D, the dihedral angle between the plane containing the atoms A,B,C and that containing B,C,D. In a Newman projection the torsion angle is the angle (having an absolute value between 0° and 180°) between bonds to two specified (fiducial) groups, one from the atom nearer (proximal) to the observer and the other from the further (distal) atom. The torsion angle between groups A and D is then considered to be positive if the bond A-B is rotated in a clockwise direction through less than 180° in order that it may eclipse the bond C-D: a negative torsion angle requires rotation in the opposite sense. Stereochemical arrangements corresponding to torsion angles between 0° and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ are called syn (s), those corresponding to torsion angles between $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ are called syn (s), those corresponding to torsion angles between $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ are called syn (a). Similarly, arrangements corresponding to torsion angles between $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ or between $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and $\pm 90^{\circ}$ are called periplanar (p). The two types of terms can be combined so as to define four ranges of torsion angle; $\pm 150^{\circ}$ to $\pm 150^{\circ}$ and $\pm 180^{\circ}$ antiperiplanar (ap).



The synperiplanar conformation is also known as the syn- or cis-conformation; antiperiplanar as anti or trans and synclinal as gauche or skew. For macromolecular usage the symbols T, C, G^+ , G^- , A^+ and A^- are recommended (ap, sp, +sc, -sc, +ac and -ac respectively).

Source:

PAC, 1996, 68, 2193 (Basic terminology of stereochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996)) on page 2220