

Research Article

3-Sphere Tetrahedral Angles and Phase Angle of the Pseudorotation $P[\text{deg}]$ of C_1 -R- α -D Ribitol Iminocyclitol

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Abstract

3-Sphere dihedral angles $\theta_{H_n H_{n+1}}[\text{deg}]$ calculated from NMR data, from vicinal coupling constant ${}^3J_{H_n H_{n+1}}[\text{Hz}]$ with right sign and stereochemistry, are used for simulation of the conformation of the five membered ring with VISION molecular models and GaussView05. For a vicinal angle $\phi[\text{deg}]$, angle result from vicinal coupling constant ${}^3J_{H_n H_{n+1}}[\text{Hz}]$, result three possible dihedral angles with negative and positive sign. Different phase angles of the pseudorotation results from combination of dihedral angles (exocyclic angles) with positive and negative sign in case of *cis* stereochemistry, and only negative sign for *trans* stereochemistry, in accord with D-ribitol stereochemistry. The sign of the endocyclic *trans-ee* torsional angle is positive, relative to *trans-aa* and *cis* stereochemistry with same sign as exocyclic angle, as visualized on VISION molecular models. Tetrahedral angles $\varphi_{C_n}[\text{deg}]$ in close relationship with dihedral angles $\theta_{H_n H_{n+1}}[\text{deg}]$ are calculated only from vicinal coupling constant ${}^3J_{H_n H_{n+1}}[\text{Hz}]$ in attempt to correlate the change in conformation with tetrahedral values $\varphi_{C_n}[\text{deg}]$ and bond lengths $l[A^0]$, once the iminocyclitol push out from planarity one or two atoms of carbon, and once again to confirm the method for calculation of tetrahedral angles of five membered ring, *sin/tan versus sin/cos* units.

Keywords

3-Sphere, Dihedral Angle, Tetrahedral Angle, Vicinal Angle, Vicinal Coupling Constant, C_1 -R- α -D-Ribitol, Conformational Analysis

1. Introduction

Conformational analysis on five and six membered rings with biological activity (*i.e.* antiviral activity) as a pseudorotation concept appears around 1947, thermodynamic studies on cyclopentene conformation performed by Kilpatrick, Pitzer si Spitzer [1] and Pitzer si Donath [2]. First spectroscopical evidence was obtained in 1965 on far infrared of tetrahydro furan [3]. Cremer and Pople [4] used this model in calculation of the conformation of carbasugar, and Altona [5] in vitamin D five membered ring or nucleic acid conformation.

Recently are published results based on 1H NMR, DFT and X-ray data for determination of the conformation of furanose substrates with restricted freedom of rotation on the C_3 - C_4 , C_2 - C_3 , and C_1 - C_2 bonds [6], known as antivirale, antibacteriene or anticancer. *i.e.* Molnupiravir approve by WHO (World Health Organization) in treatment of COVID-19 [7]. Optimization of the geometry in case of *N*-(α -D-glucofuranurono-6, 3-lactone) and *N*-(methyl β -D-glucopyranurionate)-*p*-nitroanilines was realized with DFT (B3YPP/6-311+G++ method), and structures are

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simulated with MOLDEN program and all calculation with Gaussian 03. [8]

Our aim is to state a general method for calculation tetrahedral angles φ_{Cn} [deg] with 3-Sphere approach in close relationship with dihedral angles θ_{HnHn+1} [deg], analyzing the phase angle of the pseudorotation. Three dihedral angles θ_{HnHn+1} [deg] are calculated for every vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{HnHn+1}$ [deg], and only for *trans* θ_{H3H4} [deg] dihedral angle the sign is restricted by D-ribitol stereochemistry.

2. Conformational Analysis

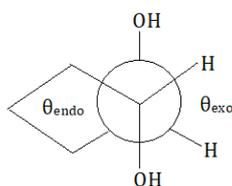
Conformational analysis, [9, 10] phase angle of the pseudorotation P [deg] (eq. 1) and angle of deviation from planarity θ_m [deg] (eq. 2) calculated with 3-sphere dihedral angles θ_{HnHn+1} [deg] and Altona formalism are published already [11].

$$P = \tan^{-1} \frac{(\theta_{H2H4} + \theta_{H1N}) - (\theta_{H1H2} + \theta_{H4N})}{\theta_{H2H3} (\sin 72 + \sin 144)} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_0}{\cos P} \quad (2)$$

Where: P – phase angle of pseudorotation [deg], θ_m – angle of deviation from planarity[deg], θ_{HnHn+1} – 3-Sphere dihedral angles[deg].

2.1. Endocyclic Torsional Angles



$$\theta_{exo} = A + B\theta_{endo}$$

cis: A=1, B=0, *trans*: A=1, B=120

Figure 1. Exocyclic (dihedral angles) and endocyclic torsional angles.

Endocyclic angle θ_{endo} [deg], an angle at intersection of I_{Cn-1Cn} and $I_{Cn+1Cn+2}[A^0]$ along the bond length $I_{CnCn+1}[A^0]$ (Figure 1), in case of polynomial equations in close relationship with corresponding exocyclic angle θ_{exo} [deg] gives the PSEUROT program, [12] endocyclic angles θ_{endo} [deg] are usefully on Altona model. [11] Endocyclic torsional angles (Figure 1) calculated with PSEUROT equations for D-ribose (Eq. 3-5) [12]:

$$\theta_{endoH1H2} = 0.9090x (\theta_{exoH1H2} - 3.3) \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_{endoH2H3} = 0.9174x (\theta_{exoH2H3} - 0.2) \quad (4)$$

$$\theta_{endoH3H4} = 0.9090x (\theta_{exoH3H4} + 124.9) \quad (5)$$

Other possibility under reflexion for calculation of the endocyclic torsional angles θ_{endo} [deg] can be: 3-sphere dihedral angle θ_{HnHn+1} [deg] divided with vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{HnHn+1}$ [Hz] (eq. 6) in case of *cis*, *trans-aa* stereochemistry or multiplied with vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{HnHn+1}$ [Hz] (eq. 7, 8) in case of *trans-ee* stereochemistry, in line with polar equations. That must be confirmed by NMR data and X-ray. As observation eq. 8 gives too smaller endocyclic angles between 0.1 and 0.5[Hz] for $n = 2$, angles result sometimes from simulation with GaussView05. In case of *trans-ee* stereochemistry the exocyclic angle transformed in endocyclic torsional angle (eq. 16) with corresponding sign can be also contemplate. In this light for *trans-aa* stereochemistry also the 120 rule must be used (eq. 18). On molecular models with an angle of 120[deg] between $H_1 - OH_1$ and $H_2 - OH_2$ the ring of iminocyclitol is plane, any modification with required number of degrees between H_1 and H_2 must be proportional with endocyclic angle.

$$cis-ae, trans-aa: \theta_{endo} = \theta_{HnHn+1} / ^3J_{HH} \quad (6)$$

$$trans-ee: \theta_{endo} = (\theta_{HnHn+1}^{trans-ee} \times ^3J_{HH}) / 2 \quad (7)$$

$$trans-ee: \theta_{endo} = (\theta_{n,n+1} \times ^3J_{HH}) / n \quad (8)$$

Where θ_{endo} – endocyclic torsional angle [deg], θ_{HnHn+1} – dihedral angle or exocyclic angle [deg], $\theta_{n,n+1}$ – exocyclic torsional angle [deg].

3-Sphere dihedral angles are calculated (eq. 9-13) from vicinal angle (eq. 14) an angle calculated from vicinal coupling constant. [13]

$$cis, trans-ee^{3, 2}: \sin^{-1} \cos \phi = \theta_{HnHn+1} \quad (9)$$

$$trans-aa^{6, 1 \text{ or } 5, 2}, trans-ee^{4, 1}: \cos^{-1} \sin (-\phi) = \theta_{HnHn+1} \quad (10)$$

$$\tan^{-1} \sin (-\phi) = \theta_{HnHn+1} \quad (11)$$

$$\sin^{-1} [\cot (-\phi)] = \theta_{HnHn+1} \quad (12)$$

$$\sin^{-1} [\tan (-\phi)] = \theta_{HnHn+1} \quad (13)$$

$$\phi = (nx^3 J_{HnHn+1})^2 \quad (14)$$

Where: θ_{HH} [deg] – dihedral angle, ϕ [deg] – vicinal angle, $^3J_{HH}$ [Hz] – vicinal coupling constant, with *cis*, *trans-ee*: $m = 2$, *trans-aa*: $m = 1$.

The relationship between the 3-Sphere dihedral angles with *cis* and *trans* stereochemistry was established based on Hopf fibration trigonometric equations applied on six angles with *cis* and *trans-ee* and *trans-aa* stereochemistry (eq. 15-17), [14] totally in contradiction with Karplus 120 rule (eq. 18).

$$trans-aa^{6, 1 \text{ or } 5, 2}: \theta_{HnHn+1}^{cis} = 180 - \theta_{HnHn+1}^{trans} \quad (15)$$

$$trans-ee^{4, 1 \text{ or } 3, 2}: \theta_{HnHn+1}^{cis} = 120 - \theta_{HnHn+1}^{trans} \quad (16)$$

$$trans-ee^{4,1 \text{ or } 3,2}: \theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}^{trans} = -90 -/+ \theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}^{cis} \quad (17)$$

$$\theta_{n,n+1} = 120 - \theta_{\text{HnHn+1}} \quad (18)$$

Where $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ – 3-Sphere dihedral angle with *cis*, *trans-ee* and *trans-aa* stereochemistry, θ_{endo} – endocyclic torsional angle.

The main question, 120 rule is applied in case of endocyclic torsional angles only for *trans* stereochemistry? In this case the torsional angle of *trans-aa* dihedral angle -167.13[deg] is -47.13[deg] instead -12.87[deg], relative to -18.99[deg] result from eq. 6 (Table 2). In case of dihedral angle with *cis* stereochemistry of 51.56[deg] the torsional angle is 8.44[deg] under 120 rule (eq. 18), relative to 16.63[deg] result from eq. 6. In case of *cis* stereochemistry PSEUROT program (eq. 3, 4) shown smaller differences, no more as 3[deg]. [12]

2.2. Relationships Between Phase Angle of the Pseudorotation and Other Physical Coordinates

The angle of deviation from planarity can be calculated from the phase angle of the pseudorotation P[deg] with Altona equation eq. 2 from θ_{H1H2} or with eq. 19, 20 from θ_{H1H2} or θ_{H3H4} [deg]. [11]

$$\theta_m = \theta_{\text{H1H2}}/\cos(P - 144) \text{ [deg]} \quad (19)$$

$$\theta_m = \theta_{\text{H3H4}}/\cos(P + 144) \text{ [deg]} \quad (20)$$

The atom coordinate, the out-of plane vibrations Z_j calculated with Levitt methods (eq. 21).[15]

$$Z_j = (2/5)^{1/2} x q_m x \cos(P + jx144 - 90), j 0 - 4 \quad (21)$$

Where: Z_j out-of plane vibrations, q_m – amplitude [A⁰] calculated from endocyclic torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg], P – phase angle of the pseudorotation [deg].

Grabb – Harvey relationships (22-27) for calculation torsional constraints v^0 [deg] from phase angle of the pseudorotation P[deg] and q_m [A⁰] [16].

$$v^0 = q_m \cos(P + 72) \quad (22)$$

$$v^1 = -q_m \cos(P + 36) \quad (23)$$

$$v^2 = q_m \cos(P) \quad (24)$$

$$v^3 = -q_m \cos(P - 36) \quad (25)$$

$$v^4 = q_m \cos(P - 72) \quad (26)$$

$$v^0 + v^1 + v^2 + v^3 + v^4 = 0 \quad (27)$$

Bartenev – Kameneva – Lipanov relationship for calculation of the tetrahedral angles ϕ_i [deg] from phase angle of

pseudorotation P[deg] (Eq. 28-35). [17]

$$\phi_i = A_i + B_i x \cos(2P - 72i + ci) \quad (28)$$

$$\phi_0 = 108.8 + 1.4 \cos(2P - 0x75 - 10) \quad (29)$$

$$\phi_1 = 105.2 + 0.8 \cos(2P - 1x75 + 16) \quad (30)$$

$$\phi_1 = 106.6 + \cos(P) \quad (31)$$

$$\phi_2 = 103.5 + 1.5 \cos(2P - 2x75 - 36) \quad (32)$$

$$\phi_3 = 102.9 + 1.6 \cos(2P - 3x75 + 9) \quad (33)$$

$$\phi_4 = 106.2 + 1.1 \cos(2P - 4x75 + 8) \quad (34)$$

$$\phi_4 = 105.3 - (P) \quad (35)$$

The relationship between proton-proton torsional angle ϕ [deg] and the pseudorotational parameters P[deg] and q_m [A⁰] for ${}^3J_{2,3}$ [Hz] extracted from X-ray data (eq. 36) [18].

$${}^3J_{2,3}(\text{ribo}): \phi_{2,3} = 0.2 + 1.09 q_m \cos P \quad (36)$$

2.3. Bond Lengths $l_{\text{CnCn+1}}$ [A⁰]

The bond lengths [19] can be calculated with eq 37 using the theoretic carbon-carbon bond length distance ($l_0 = 1.54$ [A⁰]) with results equals [20] with a method for calculation published by Maksic and Randic [21]. Recently, based on dihedral angle under wave theory the proton-proton bond lengths $l_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [A⁰] was calculated without theoretic bond distance (results presented elsewhere). Thus, probably the eq. 37 can be reconsidered, eq. 38 for calculation carbon-carbon bond length distance $l_{\text{CnCn+1}}$ [A⁰] without the theoretic bond length giving comparable results.

$$l_{\text{CnCn+1}} = [l_0 x 1.57 x \cos^{1/2}(\theta/m)]^{1/2} [A^0] \quad (37)$$

$$l_{\text{CnCn+1}} = 1.57 x \cos^{1/4}(\theta^{cis}/n) [A^0] \quad (38)$$

Where $l_{\text{CnCn+1}}$ - carbon-carbon bond length distance [A⁰], l_0 - theoretic carbon-carbon bond length distance [A⁰], $n = 1$ for *cis*^{6,1} and *trans-aa*^{6,1}, *trans-ee*^{4,1} – transformed in *cis*, $n = 2$ for *cis*^{5,2} and *trans-aa*^{5,2}, *trans-ee*^{3,2} – transformed in *cis*, alternatively $n = 4$ for *trans-ee*.

Meyer et. al reported a model for calculation the bond length from pseudorotation angle P[deg] (Eq. 34-36). [22]

$$r_{(\text{C2-C3})} = r_{\text{cc}}^{(0)} + r_{\text{cc}}^{(2)} \cos 2P \quad (39)$$

$$r_{(\text{C1-C2})} = r_{\text{cc}}^{(0)} [1 + \epsilon_{\text{ip}} \cos 2P] + r_{\text{cc}}^{(2)} \sin 2P \quad (40)$$

$$r_{(\text{C3-C4})} = r_{\text{cc}}^{(0)} [1 + \epsilon_{\text{ip}} \cos 2P] - r_{\text{cc}}^{(2)} \sin 2P \quad (41)$$

where $r_{\text{CC}}^{(0)} = 1.537$ [A⁰], $r_{\text{CC}}^{(2)}$ the C-C bond extension due

to the repulsion of the eclipsed vicinal C-H bonds, elp the effect of the lone electron pairs of the oxygen.

3. Materials and Methods

Gaussian09W [23], VISION molecular models [24].

3-Sphere approach for calculation of the dihedral angles $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg], tetrahedral angles φ_{Cn} [deg], and bond lengths $l_{\text{CnCn+1}}$ [Å], using Hopf fibration and Lie algebra, trigonometric equations and algebraic equations. [25]

4. Results

3-Sphere dihedral angles $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg] calculated from vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [Hz] are used for simulation

of the phase angle of the pseudorotation [10] and analyzed the tetrahedral angles in close relationship with dihedral angles (Table 1) with Bartenev – Kameneva – Lipanov [17] tetrahedral angles φ [deg] calculated from phase angle of the pseudorotation (Table 2).

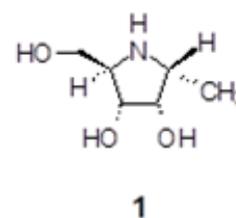


Figure 2. Iminocyclitol 1 with C₁-methyl- α -D ribitol stereochemistry.

Table 1. Tetrahedral angles φ_{Cn} [deg] in close relationship with dihedral angles $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg] and vicinal angles ϕ [deg] calculated from vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [Hz].

Entry	$^3J_{\text{HH}}$ [Hz] ^a	ϕ [deg]	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	$\varphi_{\text{Cn}} = f(\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}})$	
1	3.1	38.44	21.56	8.439	16.87	10.78	19.22	4.21	25.78	$\sin^{-1}\cos 38.44 = 51.56 \theta_{\text{H1H2}}$	
			38.44	51.56	43.12	49.22	40.78	55.78	34.22		
			81.56	68.44	76.88	70.78	79.22	64.22	85.78		
			98.44	111.56	103.12	109.22	100.78	115.78	94.22		
			141.56	128.44	136.88	130.78	139.22	124.22	145.78		
	51.56	38.44	43.12	16.879	33.75	21.56	38.44	8.439	51.56	$\cos^{-1}\sin(-38.43/2) = 109.22 \varphi_{\text{C1}}$	
			8.439	21.560	13.12	19.22	10.78	25.78	4.21		
			25.31	4.68	9.36	12.65	17.34	2.34	27.65		
			34.68	55.31	50.63	47.34	42.65	57.65	32.34		
			85.32	64.68	69.36	72.65	77.34	62.34	87.65		
2	3.1	38.44	94.68	115.32	110.64	107.34	102.65	117.65	92.34	$\cos^{-1}\sin-0.5x\{ [60 - (98.44 - 90)]/1.5 \} =$	
			145.32	124.68	129.36	132.65	137.34	122.34	147.65		
			154.68	175.32	170.64	167.34	162.65	177.65	152.34		
			50.63	9.36	18.72	25.31	34.68	4.68	55.30		
			4.68	25.31	20.63	17.34	12.65	27.65	2.34		
	U to S ~ tan	38.44	-34.68	28.13	1.86	3.73	14.06	15.93	0.934	29.06	$\cos^{-1}\sin(-34.37/2) = 107.18 \varphi_{\text{C1}}$
				31.86	58.13	56.26	45.93	44.06	59.06	30.93	
				88.13	61.86	63.73	74.06	75.93	60.93	89.06	
				91.86	118.13	116.26	105.93	104.06	119.06	90.93	
				148.13	121.86	123.73	134.06	135.93	120.93	149.06	
3	3.1	38.44	151.86	178.13	176.26	165.93	164.06	179.06	150.93	$\tan^{-1}\sin(-38.44) = -31.86 \theta_{\text{H1H2}}$	
			56.26	3.73	7.47	28.13	31.86	1.86	58.13		
			1.86	28.13	26.26	15.93	14.06	29.06	0.93		
			7.46	22.53	14.92	3.73	26.26	11.26	18.73		
			52.53	37.46	45.07	56.26	33.73	48.73	41.26		
	-31.86	38.44	-31.86	67.46	82.53	74.92	63.73	86.26	71.26	78.73	$\cos^{-1}\sin(-31.86/2) = 105.93 \varphi_{\text{C1}}$
				151.86	178.13	176.26	165.93	164.06	179.06	150.93	
				56.26	3.73	7.47	28.13	31.86	1.86	58.13	
				1.86	28.13	26.26	15.93	14.06	29.06	0.93	
				7.46	22.53	14.92	3.73	26.26	11.26	18.73	
4	3.1	38.44	7.46	22.53	14.92	3.73	26.26	11.26	18.73	$\sin^{-1}\tan(-38.44) = -52.53 \theta_{\text{H1H2}}$	
			52.53	37.46	45.07	56.26	33.73	48.73	41.26		
			67.46	82.53	74.92	63.73	86.26	71.26	78.73		
			151.86	178.13	176.26	165.93	164.06	179.06	150.93		
			56.26	3.73	7.47	28.13	31.86	1.86	58.13		
-52.53	38.44	-52.53	67.46	82.53	74.92	63.73	86.26	71.26	78.73	$\sin^{-1}\cos(-52.53) = 37.46 \theta_{\text{H1H2}}$	
			151.86	178.13	176.26	165.93	164.06	179.06	150.93		
			56.26	3.73	7.47	28.13	31.86	1.86	58.13		
			1.86	28.13	26.26	15.93	14.06	29.06	0.93		
			7.46	22.53	14.92	3.73	26.26	11.26	18.73		
-52.53	38.44	-52.53	67.46	82.53	74.92	63.73	86.26	71.26	78.73	$\cos^{-1}\sin(-37.46/2) = 108.73 \varphi_{\text{C1}}$	
			151.86	178.13	176.26	165.93	164.06	179.06	150.93		
			56.26	3.73	7.47	28.13	31.86	1.86	58.13		
			1.86	28.13	26.26	15.93	14.06	29.06	0.93		
			7.46	22.53	14.92	3.73	26.26	11.26	18.73		

Entry	${}^3J_{HH}[\text{Hz}]^a$ $\theta_{HnHn+1} [\text{deg}]$	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	$\varphi_{Cn} = f(\theta_{HnHn+1})$
5	3.9 60.84 29.15	112.53	97.46	105.07	116.26	93.73	108.73	101.26	$\sin^{-1}\cos 60.84 = 29.15 \theta_{H2H3}$ $\cos^{-1}\sin(-29.15/2) = 104.58 \varphi_{C2}$
		127.46	142.53	134.92	123.73	146.26	131.26	138.73	
		172.53	157.46	165.07	176.26	153.73	168.73	161.26	
		14.92	45.07	29.85	7.46	52.53	22.53	37.46	
		22.53	7.46	15.07	26.26	3.73	18.73	11.26	
		0.84	29.15	1.68	0.42	29.58	14.57	15.42	
		59.16	30.84	58.31	59.58	30.42	45.42	44.58	
		60.84	89.16	61.68	60.42	89.58	74.58	75.42	
		119.16	90.84	118.32	119.58	90.42	105.42	104.58	
		120.84	149.16	121.68	120.42	149.57	134.57	135.42	
		179.16	150.84	178.32	179.57	150.42	165.42	164.57	
		1.68	58.31	3.36	0.84	59.16	29.15	30.84	
		29.15	0.84	28.31	29.58	0.42	15.42	14.57	
		19.72	10.28	20.56	9.86	20.14	5.14	24.86	
40.28	49.72	39.44	50.14	39.86	54.86	35.14			
6	3.9 60.84 S to U ~ tan	79.72	70.28	80.56	69.86	80.14	65.14	84.86	$\cos^{-1}\sin-0.5x\{ [60 - (119.16 - 90)]/1.5\} =$ $\cos^{-1}\sin(-20.56/2) = 100.28 \varphi_{C2}$
		100.28	109.72	99.44	110.14	99.86	114.86	95.14	
		139.72	130.28	140.56	129.86	140.14	125.14	144.86	
		160.28	169.72	159.44	170.14	159.86	174.86	155.14	
		39.44	20.56	41.12	19.72	40.28	10.28	49.72	
		10.28	19.72	9.43	20.14	9.86	24.86	5.14	
		18.87	11.12	22.25	9.43	20.56	5.56	24.45	
		41.12	48.87	37.74	50.56	39.43	54.43	35.56	
		78.87	71.12	82.25	69.43	80.56	65.56	84.44	
		101.12	108.87	97.74	110.56	99.43	114.44	95.56	
		138.87	131.12	142.25	129.43	140.56	125.56	144.44	
		161.12	168.87	157.74	170.56	159.43	174.43	155.56	
		37.74	22.15	44.51	18.87	41.12	11.12	48.8	
		11.12	18.87	7.74	20.56	9.43	24.43	5.56	
8	3.9 60.84 -33.91	26.09	3.90	7.81	13.04	16.95	1.95	28.04	$\tan^{-1}\sin(-60.84) = -41.12 \theta_{H2H3}$ I. $\cos^{-1}\sin(-41.12/2) = 110.56 \varphi_{C2}$ II. $\cos^{-1}\sin[-(41.12 - 30)] =$ $101.12 \varphi_{C2}$ $\cos^{-1}\sin[-(41.12 - 18.87)/2] =$ $101.12 \varphi_{C2}$
		33.91	56.09	52.18	46.95	43.04	58.04	31.95	
		86.09	63.91	67.82	73.04	76.95	61.95	88.04	
		93.91	116.09	112.18	106.95	103.04	118.04	91.95	
		146.09	123.91	127.82	133.04	136.95	121.95	148.04	
		153.91	176.09	172.18	166.95	163.04	178.04	151.95	
		52.19	7.81	15.63	26.09	33.91	3.90	56.09	
		3.90	96.69	22.18	16.95	13.04	28.04	1.954	
		12.87	17.12	25.74	6.43	26.56	8.56	21.43	
		47.12	42.87	34.25	53.56	36.43	51.43	38.56	
		72.87	77.12	85.74	66.43	83.56	68.56	81.43	
		107.12	102.87	94.25	113.56	96.43	111.43	98.56	
		132.87	137.12	145.74	126.43	143.56	128.56	141.43	
		167.12	162.87	154.25	173.56	156.43	171.43	158.56	
25.74	34.25	51.49	12.87	47.12	17.12	42.87			
17.12	12.87	4.25	23.56	6.43	21.43	8.56			
9	8.8 77.44 -167.13	12.87	17.12	25.74	6.43	26.56	8.56	21.43	$\sin^{-1}(1/\tan-\phi) = -12.873;$ $-167.126 \theta_{H3H4}$ $\cos^{-1}\sin-17.12 = 107.12 \varphi_{C4}$
		47.12	42.87	34.25	53.56	36.43	51.43	38.56	
		72.87	77.12	85.74	66.43	83.56	68.56	81.43	
		107.12	102.87	94.25	113.56	96.43	111.43	98.56	
		132.87	137.12	145.74	126.43	143.56	128.56	141.43	
		167.12	162.87	154.25	173.56	156.43	171.43	158.56	
		25.74	34.25	51.49	12.87	47.12	17.12	42.87	
		17.12	12.87	4.25	23.56	6.43	21.43	8.56	

Entry	$^3J_{HH}[\text{Hz}]^a$ $\theta_{HnHn+1} [\text{deg}]$	$\phi [\text{deg}]$	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	$\varphi_{Cn} = f(\theta_{HnHn+1})$
10	8.8 77.44 -135.7		15.70	14.29	28.59	7.84	22.15	7.15	22.85	$\tan^{-1}\sin(-77.44) = -44.306;$ $-135.7 \theta_{H3H4}$ $\cos^{-1}\sin(-15.70) = 105.7 \varphi_{C4}$
			44.3	45.7	31.40	52.15	37.84	52.84	37.15	
			75.7	74.3	88.6	67.85	82.15	67.15	82.85	
			104.3	105.7	91.4	112.15	97.85	112.85	97.15	
			135.7	134.3	148.6	127.85	142.15	127.15	142.85	
			164.3	165.7	151.4	172.15	157.85	172.85	157.15	
			31.4	28.59	57.19	15.69	44.30	14.30	45.6	
			14.29	15.70	1.40	22.15	7.84	22.85	7.15	
			17.43	12.56	25.12	8.71	21.28	6.28	23.71	
			42.56	47.43	34.87	51.28	38.71	53.71	36.28	
11	8.8 77.44 167.44		77.43	72.56	85.12	68.71	81.28	66.28	83.71	$\cos^{-1}\sin(-77.44) = 167.44 \theta_{H3H4}$ $\cos^{-1}\sin(-17.43) = 107.435 \varphi_{C4}$
			102.56	107.43	94.87	111.28	98.71	113.71	96.28	
			137.43	132.56	145.12	128.71	141.28	126.28	143.71	
			162.56	167.43	154.87	171.28	158.71	173.71	156.28	
			34.87	25.12	50.24	17.43	42.56	12.56	47.43	
			12.56	17.43	4.87	21.27	8.71	23.71	6.28	

*[a] δ [ppm] 2-D₂O, ¹³C 75 [MHz], ¹H 400 [MHz].

Tetrahedral angles calculated only from vicinal coupling constant are presented in Table 1 for all possible dihedral angles with negative or positive sign. As reported recently, dihedral $\theta_{HnHn+1}[\text{deg}]$ and tetrahedral $\varphi_{Cn}[\text{deg}]$ angles calculated from carbon chemical shift $\delta_{Cn}[\text{deg}]$ are in opposite from the trigonometric point of view, *sin versus tan* functions, for five membered ring [26] comparative to six membered ring [27].

In this case, tetrahedral angles calculated only from vicinal coupling constant, from vicinal angle in close relationship with dihedral angle, results from trigonometric eq. 42, 43 and 9-14 on seven sets angles unit (Table 1), relationship between two pairs of angles A, B with D, E or F, G. For a dihedral angle of 51.56[deg] was calculated a tetrahedral angle of 109.22[deg] in seven set unit, a value somewhat unexpected, probably on corresponding polyhedron [27] an angle of six membered ring. The transformation from U to S gives an angle of 107.18[deg], but also two characteristic angles 34.68 and 55.31[deg] with a vicinal coupling constant of 3.71[Hz], if 55.31 will be considered vicinal angle ϕ [deg], or as results from eq. 9-14, other dihedral angle -34.68[deg] in close relationship with the vicinal angle ϕ 38.44[deg] results from a vicinal constant coupling of 3.1[Hz]. All the equations presented in Table 2 are in close relationships with seven sets

angles on one unit.

$$\cos^{-1}\sin(-\phi/2) = \varphi_{Cn} \quad (42)$$

$$\cos^{-1}\sin(-\theta_{HnHn+1}/2) = \varphi_{Cn} \quad (43)$$

Where θ_{HnHn+1} – dihedral angle [deg], ϕ – vicinal angle [deg], tetrahedral angle φ_{Cn} [deg].

The vicinal coupling constant of 3.9[Hz] giving for a dihedral angle θ_{H2H3} of 29.15[deg] a tetrahedral angle φ_{C2} of 104.58, and from transformation S to U a tetrahedral angle of 100.28[deg], for a dihedral angle of -41.12[deg] an angle of 99.43 and other angle on same pair of angles of 101.12[deg], at list for a dihedral angle of -33.91[deg] a tetrahedral angle of 103.04[deg]. In case of dihedral angles θ_{H3H4} with *trans-aa* stereochemistry, tetrahedral angles φ_{C4} are 107.42 for 167.44[deg], 105.7 for -135.7[deg], and 107.12 for -167.13[deg]. In comparison with tetrahedral angles calculated from chemical shift, [26] in this case tetrahedral angle φ_{C2} can be calculated in first case from vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{H1H2}$ or $^3J_{H2H3}$, and tetrahedral angle φ_{C3} from vicinal coupling constant $^3J_{H3H4}$. For example, on two sets angles are found two tetrahedral angles: φ_{C4} and φ_{C3} – 107.41, 102.56[deg].

Table 2. Conformation simulated with GaussView5.0 from 3-Sphere dihedral angles $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg] (eq. 9-14) and corresponding endocyclic torsional angles calculated with eq. 6.

Entry	$^3J_{\text{HH}}^{\text{a}}$ [Hz]	Φ [deg]	$\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}^{\text{cal}}$ [deg]	$\theta_{\text{endo}}^{\text{c}}$ [deg]	$\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}^{\text{G}}$ [deg]	$\theta_{\text{endo}}^{\text{G}}$ [deg]	$\varphi_{\text{Cn}}^{\text{gauss}}$ [deg]	I_{CC}^{G} [A ⁰]	P [deg]	$\theta_{\text{m}}^{\text{b}}$ $\theta_{\text{m}}^{\text{c}}$ [deg]	Zj ^e	$\varphi_{\text{Cn}}^{\text{g}}$ [deg]	
1	3.1 3.9 8.8	38.44 60.84 77.44	-52.53 29.15 -167.13	-16.94 7.47 -18.99	-51.90 29.15 -166.1	-17.22 21.75 -18.99	C ₁ 108.69	C ₁ C ₂ 1.5056	2E 342	30.65 7.85	-0.0551 0.0446	105.13 (107.5)	
							C ₂ 105.01	C ₂ C ₃ 1.5801				102.38	
							C ₃ 106.85	C ₃ C ₄ 1.5218				102.40	
							C ₄ 108.00	C ₄ NH 1.543				-0.0170	107.21 (104.2)
							NH 106.7	NHC ₁ 1.541				-0.0170	109.77
2	3.1 3.9 8.8	38.44 60.84 77.44	51.56 -41.12 -135.62	16.63 -10.54 -15.41	51.56 -39.75 -135.6	19.09 -2.95 -15.4 25.42	C ₁ 106.61	C ₁ C ₂ 1.4967	E ⁰ 90	-41.1 -10.5	0.0228 0.0228	104.78 (106.6)	
							C ₂ 109.25	C ₂ C ₃ 1.5218				104.99	
							C ₃ 106.93	C ₃ C ₄ 1.5420				104.19	
							C ₄ 108.70	C ₄ NH 1.560				-0.0599	105.75 (105.3)
							NH 100.7	NHC ₁ 1.640				0.0740	107.42
3	3.1 3.9 8.8	38.44 60.84 77.44	-34.68 29.15 -135.62	-34.5 ^d 26.55 ^d -9.81 ^d	-35.34 29.15 -136.2	-39.44 27.79 -9.818	C ₁ 109.65	C ₁ C ₂ 1.532	2E 342	30.65 27.91	0.7503 ^f 0.7503 ^f	105.13 (107.5)	
							C ₂ 107.41	C ₂ C ₃ 1.5218				-0.927 ^f	102.38
							C ₃ 101.34	C ₃ C ₄ 1.6588				0.7503 ^f	102.40
							C ₄ 107.33	C ₄ NH 1.651				-0.286 ^f	107.21 (104.2)
							NH 101.3	NHC ₁ 1.484				-0.286 ^f	109.77

[a] δ [ppm] 2-D₂O, ¹³C 75 [MHz], ¹H 400 [MHz], [b] θ_{m} – angle of deviation from planarity calculated from 3-Sphere dihedral angle $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg], [c] θ_{m} – angle of deviation from planarity calculated from endocyclic 3-sphere torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg], [d] θ_{m} – angle of deviation from planarity calculated from Altona torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] (eq. 3, 5), [e] Zj – out of plane vibrations (eq. 21) calculated from endocyclic 3-sphere torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] (eq. 6) and phase angle of the pseudorotation P[deg], [f] Zj – out of plane vibrations (eq. 21) calculated from endocyclic Altona's torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] (eq. 3-5) and phase angle of the pseudorotation P[deg], [g] eq. 28, 29-35.

Two conformations are simulated with GaussView05 in Table 2 using 3-sphere dihedral angles and endocyclic torsional angles calculated with eq. 6. Combination of two consecutive positive or negative dihedral angles are too hard to simulate with VISION molecular models and also with GaussView05. The angle of deviation from planarity θ_{m} [deg] with corresponding amplitude q [A⁰] are calculated from phase angle of the pseudorotation simulated with GaussView05. The out of plane vibration Z_i (eq. 21) was calculated from endocyclic torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] calculated with eq. 6. The angle of deviation from planarity calculated from 3-sphere torsional angles and phase angle of the pseudorotation of 30.65[deg] is expected for Altona formalism, relative to angle for deviation from planarity calculated from endocyclic torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] of 7.8[deg].

Endocyclic torsional angles calculated with Altona's eq. 3-5 are used for simulation of the conformation of iminocyclitol 1 (Table 1, entry 3), resulting E₂ conformation with θ_{m} 29.91[deg].

5. Discussion

3-Sphere dihedral angles $\theta_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg] are used recently on Altona model as exocyclic angles, and the phase angle of the

pseudorotation P[deg] was established with VISION molecular models. The phase angle of the pseudorotation between ¹T₂ and ²E with P = -24.12[deg] results from Altona model for angles -52.53, 29.67, -168.36[deg], and ³E – ⁴T₃ with P = -143.12[deg] for angles 50.20, -40.98, -135.57[deg]. [10] Exocyclic 3-Sphere torsional angles are considered angles under 180 rule in case of *trans-aa* and 120 rule in case of *trans-ee*. [14] As observation, on VISION molecular models endocyclic torsional angle θ_{endo} [deg] of D-ribitol stereochemistry have same sign as exocyclic 3-Sphere dihedral angles θ_{exo} [deg] in case of *cis*, *trans-aa* and opposite sign in case of *trans-ee* stereochemistry, but don't forget that VISION molecular models have carbon-carbon bond length and tetrahedral angles frozen.

Conformational results obtained with VISION molecular models are compared with GaussView. 05 program for prediction and visualization of the conformation in Table 2, in first case almost same (entry 1) ²E and in second case different (entry 2) E⁰.

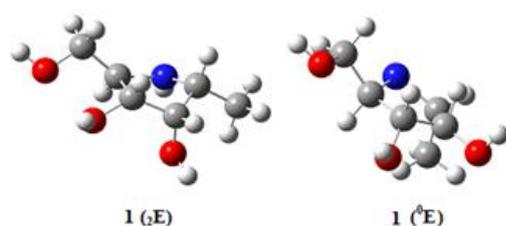


Figure 3. Simulated Conformation of iminocyclitol 1 with GaussView5.0 (Table 2).

Remarkably in case of iminocyclitol 1, the *trans-aa* dihedral angles of -135.62[deg] result from eq. 12 is preferred to -167.44[deg] result from eq. 13. on simulation of the conformation with GaussView5.0. Positive dihedral angles of 51.56[deg] and 29.15[deg] for vicinal coupling constants of 3.1 and 3.9[Hz] is too hard to established even with VISION molecular models.

Between the exocyclic dihedral angles and endocyclic torsional angles and implicit tetrahedral angles is almost impossible to obtain accurate correlation with calculated angles. GaussView5.0 program for prediction and visualization don't correlate tetrahedral angle with dihedral angles as shown in Table 2, but enable a very good visualization of the conformation. Attempts to optimized the conformation with semiempirical PM6 method giving dihedral angles with other vicinal coupling constant ${}^3J_{\text{HnHn+1}}$ [deg] relative to recorded vicinal coupling constant ${}^3J_{\text{HnHn+1}}^{\text{exp}}$ [deg].

Bartenev – Kameneva – Lipanov tetrahedral angle ϕ [deg] (eq. 29), [17] particularized for all tetrahedral angles (eq. 29-35) are calculated from phase angles of pseudorotation P [deg] simulated with GaussView05 in Table 2. The atom coordinate, the out-of plane vibrations Z_j are calculated with Levitt methods (eq. 21). [15]

6. Conclusions

Tetrahedral angles are calculated only from vicinal coupling constant in attempt to correlate the their relationships with dihedral angles – vicinal angle and vicinal coupling constant. In comparison with tetrahedral angles calculated from carbon chemical shift, tetrahedral angles calculated from vicinal coupling constant are not calculated in opposite with dihedral angles.

The phase angle of the pseudoroataion was simulated with GaussView05 using frozen 3-Sphere dihedral angles and endocyclic torsional angle, but tetrahedral angles are not correlated with dihedral angles in light of 3-Sphere approach. A program for simulation of the endocyclic torsional angles, dihedral angles, carbon-carbon bond lengths, and tetrahedral angles in function of the vicinal coupling constant or carbon chemical shift is under work.

Abbreviations

NMR Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

Author Contributions

Petru Filip: Methodology

Carmen-Irena Mitan: Methodology, Writing

Emerich Bartha: Methodology

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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