17.6-3 CONFORMATIONS OF SOME BLOOD GROUP DETERMINANT OLIGOSACCHARIDES

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The blood group determining factors A (3), B (2) and H (1) were synthesized and characterized by H. Paulsen and C. Kolar (Chem. Ber. 112, P.3190). Here we report on conformational calculations on these substances.

Empirical calculations were carried out with the computer program CPEM (Conformational Potential Energy Calculations For Macromolecules) of G. Barnickel (Doctoral dissertation F.U. Berlin, 1983) that applies the potential functions for energy parameters of Momany, Marianna Strumpel and the semiempirical and the different methods compared.

Further results were obtained with the semiempirical PCIL0 (Perturbation Configuration Interaction using Localized Orbitals) method (QCPE 272). The results are presented and the different methods compared.

17.6-4 MOLECULAR ORBITAL MODELING OF SILICON NITRIDES

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The bulk characteristics of solids can be modeled and reproduced from short range structural properties. Ab initio calculations have been made on silicon nitrides, silicon sulfides, and silicates showing the total energy difference curves.

A potential energy surface has been generated for the H$_6$Si$_2$N$_7$ molecule and compared to the H$_6$Si$_2$O$_7$ molecule. The surface for the silicon nitride has a much deeper well in it than the surface for the sulfate. The surface graphs for both materials show that their potential energy varies relatively slowly with angle in the vicinity of the minimum but relatively rapidly with change in bond lengths. The relative shapes of the surfaces indicate the greater ease of formation of silicate glasses over the corresponding silicon nitride material. Experimentally measured bond lengths and angles are superimposed upon the theoretical calculations.

17.6-5 DETERMINATION OF PAIR INTERACTION ENERGIES FROM KNOWN SHORT RANGE ORDER PARAMETERS \( q_i \).

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A computer method is described which allows the determination of pair interaction energies \( V_{ij} \) in a model crystal having short range order parameters \( q_i \) as determined from a solid solution in thermal equilibrium. In this crystal a large number (\( j_{\text{max}} = 10000 \)) of random A-B pair exchanges are simulated (but not performed in order to maintain the short range order) and the local changes \( \Delta N_{i,j} \) of the number of A-A pairs in coordination shells \( i \) for jump number \( j \) is registered. The unknown \( V_{ij} \)'s are calculated from the set of simultaneous equations

\[
\sum_{i} \Delta N_{i,j} V_{ij} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, j_{\text{max}}.
\]

Here \( q_i \) is the probability for the occurrence of jump number \( j \) and can be written as

\[
q_j = \exp(-U_j/kT)/(1+\exp(-U_j/kT)) \quad \text{with} \quad U_j = 2 \Delta N_{i,j} V_{ij}.
\]

The method has been tested first by simulating a crystal with two known energy terms \( V_{ij} \) and \( V_{jk} \) by using a Monte Carlo method. Surprisingly good results were found for \( j_{\text{max}} = 2 \) to 8. In all cases \( V_{ij} \) and \( V_{jk} \) were reproduced within 5% and the higher order terms \( \Delta N_{i,j} \) were found to be very close to zero.

The method was then applied to experimental short range order data published in the literature. For CuggsH$_3$ at two annealing temperatures reproducible values were found for the \( V_{ij} \)'s when \( j_{\text{max}} \) was larger than 4. The same was true for CuPt. From these results it is concluded that the first four energies \( V_{ij} \) are significant. In the case of the clustering system Cu$_3$Au$_5$H$_{14}$ only the first two \( V_{ij} \)'s are significant. No good results were found for the alloy Cu$_3$Au where all \( V_{ij} \)'s depended more or less strongly on the chosen \( j_{\text{max}} \).

17.6-6 THE USE OF X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSES AND MOLECULAR-MECHANICS TO PREDICT STRUCTURES OF HYPOTHETICAL ORGANIC MOLECULES.

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According to empirical density prediction schemes, replacement of most of the hydrogen atoms on polycyclic organic cage compounds with nitro or nitramino groups should, in principle, lead to a new class of very dense (\( \sigma > 2.0 \) mg mm$^{-2}$) stable organic molecules. However, accomplishing the proposed through chemical syntheses is difficult, the most highly substituted cage compounds known to us are 1,3,5,7- and 2,6-dinitro-3,5-diaminotetramethanetane, which have densities of only 1.595 and 1.617 mg mm$^{-2}$, respectively. It would be of interest if a method could be found to determine whether failure of nitro-substitution methods, for a particular case, is kinetic (caused by high-energy transition states) or energetic (caused by large strain in the equilibrium structure of the desired product).

Several small polynitro and polynitramino compounds have been determined by X-ray diffraction analyses in our laboratory during the last three years. The results of these analyses, and others from the literature, have been used to develop a set of potential parameters for these moieties in various molecular environments, which were added to the molecular mechanics program MM2 (developed by K. Allinger, Univ. of Georgia, USA). This computational scheme has been used to build reasonable models and evaluate the residual strain in hypothetical molecules such as octanitrocubane, 2,4,6,8,10-hexanitro-hexa-azaadamantane, and various polynitramanaltes. In addition to these results, the structures of two new compounds, 1,3,3-trinitroazetidine (C$_6$H$_3$N$_8$O$_6$) and 2,6-dinitro-3,5-diamino-1,4-pyrazine (C$_6$H$_4$N$_8$O$_6$), will be reported.