cis conformation
Also contains definition of: *trans* conformation *in polymers*

in polymers

Conformations referring to torsion angles θ (A, B, C, D), where A, B, C, D are main-chain atoms, can be described as: *cis* or synperiplanar (C); gauche or synclinal (G); anticlinal (A); and *trans* or antiperiplanar (T), corresponding to torsion angles within $\pm 30°$ of, respectively, $0°$, $\pm 120°$ and $\pm 180°$. The letters shown in parentheses (upper case C, G, A, T) are the recommended abbreviations. The symbols G^+, G^- (or A^+, G^-, for example) refer to torsion angles of similar type but opposite known sign, i.e. ~ $+60°$, ~ $-60°$ (or ~ $+120°$, $-120°$). The notation G, $\bar{G}$; A, $\bar{A}$ (and T, $\bar{T}$; C, $\bar{C}$ - whenever the torsion angles are not exactly equal to $180°$ and $0°$, respectively) is reserved for the designation of enantiomorph conformations, i.e. conformations of op- posite but unspecified sign. Where necessary, a deviation from the proper value of the torsion angle can be indicated by the sign (~), as in the following examples: $G(~)$; $G^+(~)$; $G^-(~)$.

Source:
Purple Book, p. 41