

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTERS	FIGURES	PAGE NO.
Chapter IV	Fig.1. Absorption vs. wavelength graph in UV-vis spectrum showing two characteristic bands at 222 and 254 nm respectively (0.003mM)	98
	Fig. 2 a., b. The plot of conductance vs. conc. (mM) of SLS and [BMPy] [LS] respectively; c. The plot of molar conductance vs. conc. of [BMPy] [LS] d. Variation in the surface tension vs. log (conc.) of [BMPy][LS] e. Variation in the surface tension with log (conc.) for SLS f. Steady-state Fluorescence spectra of [BMPy][LS] g. Plot of the I ₁ /I ₃ ratio of pyrene vs. conc. of [BMPy][LS] for CMC	100-101
	Fig. 3 (a). Conductance vs. conc. (mM) of [BMPy][LS] & β-CD at 10 mM conc. of both (b) 2 mM of the both.	105
	Fig. 4 (a). Fluorescence spectra of pyrene in various concentrations of β-CD and ILBS (Gradual decrease in the conc. of β-CD & increase in the conc. of the ILBS) & (b). corresponding 3D plot. (c) The plot of the surface tension of [BMPy][LS] vs. conc. (mM) of β-CD	106
	Fig.5. a) & b). Job's plot of [BMPy][LS]-β-CD systems at 298.15 K at λ max = 252 & 220 nm respectively.	108
	Fig.6. (a). 2D-NOESY spectrum of [BMPy] [LS] + [β-Cyclodextrin] inclusion complex (excluding aromatic part).	110
	(b) Extended part of the region enriched with β-CD peaks of the same. (c) Extended part of the region enriched with	111

	aliphatic peaks of the [BMPy] [LS] + [β -Cyclodextrin] inclusion complex.	
	(d) ^1H NMR spectrum of BMPy][LS]+[β -Cyclodextrin] inclusion complex for getting 2D NOESY.	112
	Fig. 7. TEM representation of β -CD at 1) Different size structure are spread out with maximum size within 100 nm 2) Typical morphology of β -CD (100 nm scale) 3) Usual texture of β -CD (50 nm scale) 4) Morphology of β -CD at high resolution (20 nm reference scale) 5) Distinct shape with unique morphology 6) Dispersed appearance with average size quite comparable to obtained from the DLS.	113
	Fig. 8. TEM representation of β -CD+ [BMPy][LS] inclusion complex at 1) Aggregated form with two smaller outgrowths 2) Randomly aggregated structure with 200 nm scale, probably of inclusion complex 3) Cluster of different sizes structure 4) Medium size vesicle with non-uniformly distributed large micelle and probably randomly distributed inclusion complex (100 nm scale) 5) Large vesicular aggregate of diameter around 251 nm consisting β -Cyclodextrin+ [BMPy][LS] IC (50 nm scale resolution) 6) Some more unique morphology of the Inclusion complex, which further justified size obtained by the Dynamic light scattering. On careful observation homogeneously distributed micellar aggregates also observable (around the big cluster).	114
	Fig. S. 1. a), b). FTIR spectra of 1-butyl-4-methylpyridinium lauryl sulfate	124
	Fig. S. 2. a) & b); Fig. S. 3. NMR & Mass Spectra of 1-butyl-	125-126

	4-methylpyridinium lauryl sulfate respectively Fig. S. 4. a), b) _Page no. 13_ NMR spectra of IC consisting [BMPy][LS] & β -CD Fig. S. 5. a), b) & c), d) Size distribution & correlogram	127-128 129-130
Chapter V	Fig. 1: FTIR spectra of BMIMDS , BMPDS & all in the same frame Fig. 2. ^1H NMR spectra of SDS, BMIMCl, BMPyBF ₄ , BMIMDS and BMPDS, ^{13}C spectra of BMIMDS and BMPDS; 2D COSY spectra of BMPDS. Fig.3. Specific conductance vs. conc. (mM) of SDS, BMIMDS & BMPDS respectively for CMC determination; all the graphs in same place for comparison Fig. 4. Surface tension vs. log (conc.) (mM) of SDS, BMIMDS & BMPDS respectively for CMC determination; the entire graph in same place with colour caption for easy comparison Fig. 5. Fluorimetric determination of CMC of the BMIMDS & and its $\ln(I_0/I_q)$ vs. Conc. (mML^{-1}) of quencher graph. Fig. 6. Fluorimetric determination of CMC of the BMPDS & and its $\ln(I_0/I_q)$ vs. Conc. (mML^{-1}) of quencher graph Fig. 7. a. POM image of BMIMDS Fig. 7. b. POM image of the BMPDS at different temperature	135-136 140-144 145-146 146 148-149 149-150 151 152
Chapter VI	Fig. 1. FTIR spectra of n-dodecyl iodide (one of the precursor) Fig. 2. FTIR spectrum of pure DMPI Fig 3. FTIR spectra of DMPI Crystalline	160 160 161

Fig. 4. FTNMR spectrum of pure DMPI (^1H)	162
Fig. 5. FTNMR spectrum of DMPI+ HP- β -CyD inclusion complex (^1H)	
Fig. 6. FTNMR spectrum of DMPI+ β -CyD inclusion complex (^1H)	
Fig 7 a. Crude DMPI in water at 298K (Plot with standard deviation data)	163
Fig 7 b. IC of DMPI HP-b-CyD (Plot with standard deviation data)	
Fig 7 c. 50 μM pure DMPI at 298K (Plot with standard deviation data)	164
Fig. 8. (a) to (e): Zeta potential distribution of 10 mM DMPI at 5 different temperatures (293K to 313K)	165-166
Fig. 9. The variation of specific conductance with respect to the concentration for HP- β -CD	167
Fig. 10. (a) & (b): Uv-vis graph & corresponding Job plot for DMPI and HP- β -CyD with maxima at 0.5	167-168
Fig. 11 (a) & (b): Uv-vis graph & corresponding Job plot for DMPI and β -CyD with maxima at 0.5	
Fig. 12 (a) & (b): Fluorescence spectra obtained from the set of solution for association constant determination	170-171
Fig. 13. Plot of surface tension vs. log (Conc.) of HP- β -CyD with pure water	172
Fig. 14. Plot of surface tension of DMPI solution vs. Conc. of HP- β -CyD	173
Fig. 15. a. SEM images of the pure DMPI	
Fig. 15. b: SEM images of the pure HP- β -CyD at different resolution, condition and energy (kV)	
Fig. 15. d: SEM images of the DMPI+ β -CyD inclusion	

	complex at different resolution, condition and energy (kV) Fig.16. a-c: Zone of inhibition against E. Coli by Standard streptomycin, DMPI, and IC-1.	
Chapter VII	Figure 1. The variation of surface tension of aqueous TgCl with increasing concentration (a) α -CyD solution (b) β -CyD solution respectively at 298.15 K	193
	Figure 2. The variation of specific conductance of aqueous TgCl with increasing concentration (a) α -cyclodextrin solution and (b) β -cyclodextrin solution respectively at 298.15 K.	194
	Figure 3. a.: Job plot for α -cyclodextrin+ TgCl	195
	Fig 3. b.: Job plot for β -cyclodextrin+ TgCl	195
	Figure 4. Fig. 4. a), b) & c): Double reciprocal plots for the association constant determination at 293, 298 and 303K respectively (For α -CyD and TgCl)	195-196
	Fig. 4. d), e) & f): Double reciprocal plots for the association constant determination at 293, 298 and 303K respectively (For β -CyD and TgCl)	196-197
	Fig. 5. FTIR spectra of TgCl, and it's ICs with both α -CyD, β -CyD (EtOH as solvent).	199
	Fig. 6. (a) & (b): NMR spectra of Trigonelline hydrochloride in D ₂ O (~7.45 mM solution), [7.9 to 9.2 ppm in magnified form] (c) & (d) NMR spectra of IC(mixing them in equimolar ratio) of Trigonelline hydrochloride & α -CyD [3.4 to 9.2 ppm in magnified form] (e) & (f) NMR spectra of IC(mixing them in equimolar ratio) of Trigonelline hydrochloride & β -CyD [2.5 to 6.0 ppm in magnified form]	201 202 202-203
	Fig. 7. (a) 2D NMR (NOESY) spectra of IC of TgCl & α -CyD (Solid re dissolved in D ₂ O)	204

(b) [2D NMR (NOESY) spectra of IC of TgCl & α -CyD from 3.2 to 5.2 ppm in magnified form]	
(c) 2D NMR (NOESY) spectra of IC of TgCl & β -CyD(Solid re dissolved in D ₂ O)	205
(d) [2D NMR (NOESY) spectra of IC of TgCl & β -CyD from 3.2 to 5.4 ppm in magnified form]	
Fig 8. a) Size distribution graph of TgCl b) Intensity vs. Size distribution graph for the pure α -CyD c) Intensity vs. Size distribution graph for the pure β -CyD d) Size distribution graph of TgCl & α -CD IC e) Size distribution graph of TgCl & β -CD IC.	207 207-208 208-209
Fig. S. 1. FTIR spectra of pure α -CyD in EtOH	221
Fig. S. 2. FTIR spectra of pure β -CyD in EtOH	
Fig. S.3. a: ESI-MS of TgCl with α -CyD IC	222
Fig. S.3. b: ESI-MS of TgCl with β -CyD IC	
Fig. S. 4.a: FTNMR spectra of pure α -CyD in D ₂ O	223
Fig. S. 4. b: Extended FTNMR spectra of pure α -CyD in D ₂ O	224
Fig. S. 5.a: FTNMR spectra of pure β -CyD in D ₂ O	224
Fig. S. 5.b: Extended FTNMR spectra of pure β -CyD in D ₂ O	225
Fig. S. 6.a: FTNMR spectrum of solid (TgCl+ α -CyD) inclusion complex in D ₂ O	
Fig. S. 6.b. Extended FTNMR spectrum of solid (TgCl+ α -CyD) inclusion complex in D ₂ O	226
Fig. S. 7.a. FTNMR spectrum of solid (TgCl+ β -CyD) inclusion complex in D ₂ O	
Fig. S.7.b. Extended FTNMR spectrum of solid (TgCl+ β -CyD) inclusion complex in D ₂ O	227
Fig. S. 8.a. UV-vis spectrum of α -CyD and TgCl mixture	

	(Continuous variation, for the job plot)	228
	Fig. S. 8.b. UV-vis spectrum of β -CyD and TgCl mixture (Continuous variation, for the job plot)	228
	Fig. S. 9. X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) Pure α -CyD, (b) Tg) Pure TgCl, Inclusion complex of TgCl+ α -CyD, TgCl+ β -CyD (c) Pure β -CyD.	230
	Figure S. 10. a-b) & c): Results of anti-diabetic assay	231-232
	Figure S. 11. a-d): Results of HRTEM analysis	232-233
Chapter VIII	Figure 1. Plot of φ_{V^0} as a function of different mass fraction (w_1) of aqueous uric acid solutions at different temperature	249
	Figure 2. Plot of viscosity B -coefficient as a function of different mass fraction (w_1) of aqueous uric acid solutions at different temperature	250
	Figure 3. Plot of viscosity B -coefficient against φ_{V^0} of different mass fraction (w_1) of aqueous uric acid solutions at different temperature	250
	Figure 4. Plot of molar refractive index (R_M) against square root of concentration (\sqrt{m}) for citric acid in different mass fraction (w_1) at different temperature	250
Chapter IX	Figure 1. ^1H NMR spectra of (a) cysteine (b) α -CD and (c) 1:1 M ratio of α -CD & cysteine in D_2O at 298.15 K.	258
	Figure 2. ^1H NMR spectra of (a) cysteine (b) β -CD and (c) 1:1 M ratio of β -CD & cysteine in D_2O at 298.15 K.	261
	Figure 3. Variation of surface tension of aqueous (a) cysteine- α -CD and (b) cysteine- β -CD systems respectively at 298.15 K.	262
	Figure 4. Variation of conductivity of aqueous (a) cysteine- α -CD and (b) cysteine- β -CD systems respectively at 298.15	262