

**LIST OF  
ABBREVIATIONS/SYMBOLS**

Definition	Abbreviation/Symbol
Absorbance	A
Absorptivity	$\epsilon$
Aggregation number	$N_{agg}$
Alkyl chain length	$m$
P, P'-1,4-butanediyl, P, P'-didodecyl ester, disodium salt	12-4-12 A
Camphor: thymol: menthol (1:1:1)	CTM111
Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide	CTAB
Cetyl pyridinium chloride	CPC
ChCl: Ethylene glycol (1:2)	Ethaline
ChCl: Glycerol (1:2)	Glyceline
ChCl: Urea: Glycerol (1:1.5:0.5)	CUG-1
ChCl: Urea: Glycerol (1:1:1)	CUG-2
ChCl: Urea (1:2)	Reline
ChCl: Water (1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5)	Aquolines
Chemical shifts	$\delta$
Choline chloride	ChCl
Cloud point	CP
Cloud point extraction	CPE
Cloud point extraction methodology	CPem
Concentration	[ ]
Contact angle	$\theta$
Critical micelle concentration	CMC
Curcumin	CCM
Deep eutectic solvents	DES
Degrees Celsius	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Degrees Kelvin	K
Density	$\rho$
Deuterium oxide	D <sub>2</sub> O

<b>Dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide</b>	DTAB
<b>Eutectic solvent</b>	ES
<b>Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy</b>	FTIR
<b>Glyceline</b>	Gly
<b>Hydrogen-bond acceptor</b>	HBA
<b>Hydrogen-bond donor</b>	HBD
<b>Hydrophilic deep eutectic solvents</b>	HPLDES
<b>Hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents</b>	HPBDES/HDES
<b>Intensity</b>	I
<b>Ionic liquids</b>	ILs
<b>Liquid-liquid phase separation</b>	LLPS
<b>Lower consolute solution temperature</b>	LCST
<b>Maximum wavelength</b>	$\lambda_{\max}$
<b>Molar concentration of the quencher</b>	$C_q$
<b>Molar concentrations of the micellar concentration</b>	$C_m$
<b>Molar concentrations of the total surfactant concentration</b>	$C_s$
<b>Natural deep eutectic solvents</b>	NADES
<b>Nuclear Magnetic Resonance</b>	NMR
<b>Packing parameter</b>	P
<b>Phase inversion temperature</b>	PIT
<b>Polarizing optical microscopy</b>	POM
<b>Refractive index</b>	$n_D$
<b>Relative viscosity</b>	$\eta_r$
<b>Shear viscosity</b>	$\eta_s$
<b>Small-angle neutron scattering</b>	SANS
<b>Sodium 1-dodecane sulfonate</b>	SDSo
<b>Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate</b>	SDBS
<b>Sodium dodecyl sulfate</b>	SDS
<b>Solid-liquid phase diagram</b>	SLPD
<b>Spacer</b>	s
<b>Specific conductance</b>	$\kappa$
<b>Stern-Volmer binding constant</b>	$K_{sv}$
<b>Surface tension</b>	$\gamma$

<b>Temperature</b>	T
<b>Ternary DES</b>	TDES
<b>Tetra butyl ammonium bromide</b>	TBAB
<b>Tetra-n-butylammonium counterion</b>	TBA+
<b>Tetradecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide</b>	TTAB
<b>Thymol: menthol (1:1)</b>	TM 11
<b>Thymol: menthol (1:2)</b>	TM12
<b>Thymol: menthol (2:1)</b>	TM21
<b>Triton X-100</b>	TX-100
<b>Upper consolute solution temperature</b>	UCST
<b>Ultraviolet-visible</b>	UV-vis
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	VOC
<b>Volume</b>	V
<b>Wavelength</b>	$\lambda$
<b>Weights</b>	W
<b>X-ray reflectivity</b>	XRR
<b>zero shear viscosity</b>	$\eta_0$

\*Other abbreviations and symbols are explained in the text.

**LIST OF  
FIGURES/SCHEMES/TABLES**

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
<b>Chapter 1: General Introduction</b>		
<b>Figure 1.1</b>	Representative structure of a typical surfactant molecule	<b>3</b>
<b>Figure 1.2</b>	Structure of examples of different types of surfactants	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 1.3</b>	Schematic representation of a gemini surfactant	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 1.4</b>	Representation of various phenomena of aqueous surfactant solution	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 1.5</b>	Schematic diagram for formation of micelles in aqueous solution	<b>8</b>
<b>Figure 1.6</b>	Various Physicochemical methods for determination of CMC	<b>8</b>
<b>Figure 1.7</b>	Schematic diagram of micelle configurations	<b>10</b>
<b>Figure 1.8</b>	Structure of normal and reverse micelle	<b>10</b>
<b>Figure 1.9</b>	Temperature v/s Surfactant Volume Fraction ( $\phi$ )	<b>11</b>
<b>Figure 1.10</b>	Various solubilization sites of the normal micelle	<b>14</b>
<b>Figure 1.11</b>	Landmarks and milestones in DES research	<b>17</b>
<b>Figure 1.12</b>	Types of DESs with some relevant examples	<b>18</b>
<b>Figure 1.13</b>	Library of HBAs and HBDs used for synthesis of DESs	<b>19</b>
<b>Figure 1.14</b>	Different phases with a composition of A and B in a typical eutectic mixture	<b>22</b>
<b>Figure 1.15</b>	Properties and characteristics of DESs	<b>23</b>
<b>Figure 1.16</b>	Potential applications of DES in different fields.	<b>24</b>
<b>Chapter 2: Materials and Methodologies</b>		
<b>Figure 2.1</b>	FT-IR spectrometer used for the present work	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure 2.2</b>	NMR spectrometer used for the present work	<b>46</b>
<b>Figure 2.3</b>	Uv-visible spectrometer used for the present work	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 2.4</b>	Rheometer used for present work	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 2.5</b>	Conductometer used for present work	<b>48</b>
<b>Figure 2.6</b>	pH meter used for the present work	<b>49</b>

<b>Figure 2.7</b>	Du Nouy tensiometer used for the present work	<b>50</b>
<b>Figure 2.8</b>	Goniometer used for measurement of contact angle in the present work	<b>51</b>
<b>Figure 2.9</b>	Refractometer used for the present work	<b>52</b>
<b>Figure 2.10</b>	Spectrofluorophotometer used for the present work	<b>53</b>
<b>Figure 2.11</b>	Polarizing optical microscope used for the present work	<b>55</b>
<b>Scheme 2.1</b>	Structures of components of DESs	<b>40</b>
<b>Scheme 2.2</b>	Structures of surfactants	<b>41</b>
<b>Scheme 2.3</b>	Structures of additives, probe, quencher, and drug	<b>42</b>
<b>Table 2.1</b>	List of materials utilized in the present work	<b>43</b>
<b>Chapter 3: Preparation, Characterization, and Physical Properties of Deep Eutectic Solvents</b>		
<b>Figure 3.1</b>	FTIR spectra of a) reline b) ethaline and c) glyceline	<b>66</b>
<b>Figure 3.2</b>	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectra of a) reline b) ethaline and c) glyceline.	<b>68</b>
<b>Figure 3.3</b>	FTIR spectra of aquolines.	<b>69</b>
<b>Figure 3.4</b>	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectra of aquolines	<b>70</b>
<b>Figure 3.5</b>	FTIR spectra of a) TM-based HDESs; b) CTM111	<b>71</b>
<b>Figure 3.6</b>	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectra of HDESs	<b>72</b>
<b>Figure 3.7</b>	FTIR spectra of ternary DESs (CUG I and CUG II).	<b>73</b>
<b>Figure 3.8</b>	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectra of TDESs	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure 3.9</b>	Variation of shear viscosity ( $\eta_s$ ) against shear rate for aquolines	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure 3.10</b>	Variation of shear stress vs. shear rate for a) aquolines; b) K-salt + DES I; c) DTAB + K-salt + DES I at $303 \pm 0.1$ K	<b>76</b>
<b>Figure 3.11</b>	Contact angles of water and aquolines (DES I to DES IV)	<b>77</b>
<b>Figure 3.12</b>	Newtonian behaviour in measured viscosity (left axis) and stress (right axis) as a function of shear rate for the HDESs at: a) 303 K; b) 313 K; and c) 323 K	<b>79</b>
<b>Figure 3.13</b>	: Newtonian behaviour in measured viscosity (left axis) and stress (right axis) as a function of shear rate for the reline + water mixture: $\square$ pure reline; $\square$ 10% water and $\square$ 55 %water.	<b>81</b>
<b>Figure 3.14</b>	Variation of zero shear viscosity ( $\eta_0$ ) against wt.% of water at 303 K	<b>82</b>
<b>Scheme 3.1</b>	Preparation methods for DESs	<b>59</b>

<b>Scheme 3.2</b>	Preparation of reline	<b>61</b>
<b>Scheme 3.3</b>	Preparation of ethaline	<b>61</b>
<b>Scheme 3.4</b>	Preparation of glyceline	<b>62</b>
<b>Scheme 3.5</b>	Preparation of aquolines	<b>63</b>
<b>Scheme 3.6</b>	Preparation of hydrophobic DESs	<b>64</b>
<b>Scheme 3.7</b>	Preparation of ternary DESs (TDESs)	<b>65</b>
<b>Table 3.1</b>	Compilation of various physical properties of aquolines at 303±0.1 K	<b>78</b>
<b>Table 3.2</b>	Compilation of physical properties of HDESs	<b>80</b>
<b>Table 3.3</b>	Compilation of physical properties of reline-water mixture in water in reline and reline in water region	<b>83</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Micellization of Various Surfactants in Deep Eutectic Solvents</b>		
<b>Figure 4.1</b>	Emission spectra of pyrene (intensity vs wavelength) in various concentrations of surfactants in DES (with and without water)	<b>96</b>
<b>Figure 4.2</b>	Variation of $I_1/I_3$ (for pyrene) against [SDS] at 303 ± 0.1 K	<b>97</b>
<b>Figure 4.3</b>	Variation of CMC of SDS against wt.% of water in the reline-water mixture (water in reline or reline in water)	<b>98</b>
<b>Figure 4.4</b>	Variation of $I_1/I_3$ (for pyrene) against [SDS] in a molecular solution of ChCl at 303 ± 0.1 K	<b>99</b>
<b>Figure 4.5</b>	Variation of $I_1/I_3$ (for pyrene) against surfactant concentration: a) SDS; b) SDBS; c) SDS <sub>0</sub> ; d) TTAB; and e) DTAB	<b>101</b>
<b>Figure 4.6</b>	Variation of $I_1/I_3$ against [DTAB] in a) K-salt + aquolines, and b) Na-salt + aquolines at 303±0.1 K	<b>103</b>
<b>Figure 4.7</b>	Variation of CMC of DTAB with the nature of counter ion in aquolines	<b>105</b>
<b>Figure 4.8</b>	Emission spectra of pyrene with different CPC concentrations in: a) SDS + DES III; b) 10mM DTAB in DES I + KCl.	<b>106</b>
<b>Figure 4.9</b>	Plots of $\ln I_0/I_q$ vs [CPC] for a) CTAB, DTAB and SDS + DES III; b) 10mM DTAB in K-salt + DES I	<b>107</b>
<b>Figure 4.10</b>	Magnified POM image of 10mM DTAB - aquoline (DES I, a-c and DES III, d-f) – K-salt	<b>109</b>
<b>Table 4.1</b>	CMC data of SDS in reline-water mixture	<b>98</b>
<b>Table 4.2</b>	CMC data of SDS in a molecular solution of ChCl	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 4.3</b>	CMC data of various conventional and gemini surfactants in different aquolines (DES I to DES IV)	<b>102</b>
<b>Table 4.4</b>	Co-ion effect on CMC of DTAB in aquolines	<b>104</b>
<b>Table 4.5</b>	Aggregation number ( $N_{agg}$ ), Stern-Volmer constant ( $K_{sv}$ ), micro polarity ( $I_1/I_3$ ), and apparent dielectric constant ( $\epsilon$ ) for various surfactants and for 10 mM DTAB with K-salt in aquolines	<b>108</b>
<b>Table 4.6</b>	Vesicle diameter of 10 mM DTAB in aquoline - K-salt system	<b>109</b>
<b>Chapter 5: Clouding Phenomenon of Ionic Surfactant (+TBAB) in Deep Eutectic Solvents</b>		
<b>Figure 5.1</b>	Variation of cloud point (CP) of SDS+TBAB against wt.% of water: (a) effect of [SDS], (b) effect of [TBAB]	<b>123</b>
<b>Figure 5.2</b>	Variation of cloud point (CP) against [metal salt] for 0.1M SDS + 0.1M TBAB in 40 wt.% water in water in reline region: ■ CdCl <sub>2</sub> , ● ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	<b>126</b>
<b>Table 5.1</b>	Compilation of CP (K) data of SDS + TBAB in water in reline and reline in the water region	<b>122</b>
<b>Table 5.2</b>	CP (K) data of SDS + TBAB in Ternary DES (CUG I)-water system	<b>124</b>
<b>Table 5.3</b>	CP (K) data of SDS + TBAB in Ternary DES (CUG II)-water system	<b>125</b>
<b>Chapter 6: Solubilization of Curcumin with and without Additives in Deep Eutectic Solvents</b>		
<b>Figure 6.1</b>	Calibration curve of CCM in methanol	<b>134</b>
<b>Figure 6.2</b>	Variation of absorbance of CCM with a wavelength in a) Type III DESs; b) water-based DESs and water at 303±0.1 K	<b>136</b>
<b>Figure 6.3</b>	Variation of absorbance of CCM with a wavelength in various aquolines (with and without surfactant): a) DES I; b) DES II; c) DES III at 303±0.1 K	<b>137</b>

<b>Figure 6.4</b>	Variation of absorbance of CCM with a wavelength in various aquolines with and without surfactant/salt: a) DES I; b) DES II; c) DES III at 303±0.1 K	<b>139</b>
<b>Figure 6.5</b>	Emission spectra of CCM in a) Type III DESs; b) water-based DESs and water at 303±0.1 K	<b>141</b>
<b>Figure 6.6</b>	Emission spectra of CCM in aquolines + surfactant system a) DES I; b) DES II; c) DES III at 303±0.1 K	<b>142</b>
<b>Figure 6.7</b>	Emission spectra of CCM in various aquolines with and without surfactant/salt: a) DES I; b) DES II; c) DES III at 303±0.1 K	<b>143</b>
<b>Table 6.1</b>	Solubility (in mg/mL) of CCM in Type III DESs, aquolines, and water at 303±0.1 K	<b>136</b>
<b>Table 6.2</b>	Solubility (in mg/mL) of CCM in aquoline + surfactant systems at 303±0.1 K.	<b>138</b>
<b>Table 6.3</b>	Solubility (in mg/mL) of CCM in 10mM DTAB + aquolines with and without salt at 303±0.1 K	<b>140</b>