

Development of New Fluorescent Chemosensors for Various Analytes and Their Evaluation as Molecular Logic Gates

A Thesis

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In the School of Basic Sciences

By

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18th October, 2016

Dedicated

to

“All My Loved Ones”



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Declaration by the Research Scholar

I hereby declare that the entire work embodied in this Thesis is the result of investigations carried out by me in the *School of Basic Sciences*, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, under the supervision of *Dr. Pradeep C. Parameswaran*, and that it has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree or diploma. In keeping with the general practice, due acknowledgements have been made wherever the work described is based on finding of other investigators.

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Declaration by the Research Advisor

I hereby certify that the entire work in this Thesis has been carried out by ***Manisha Devi***, under my supervision in the ***School of Basic Sciences***, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, and that no part of it has been submitted elsewhere for any Degree or Diploma.

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Abbreviations**Symbols**

Φ	Quantum Yield
λ_{em}	Position of the Emission Maximum
λ_{ex}	Position of the Excitation Maximum
ε	Molar Extinction Coefficient
τ	Life Time
δ	Chemical Shift

Solvents

CH ₃ CN/ACN	Acetonitrile
CHCl ₃	Chloroform
CCl ₄	Carbon tetrachloride
CH ₂ Cl ₂ /DCM	Dichloromethane
DMF	Dimethylformamide
DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
DIPEA	N,N-diisopropylethylamine
EtOH	Ethanol
MeOH	Methanol
TEA	Triethylamine
THF	Tetrahydrofuran

Chemicals

BTC	Benzene-1,3,5-tricarbonyl chloride
BODIPY	Boron dipyrromethane difluoride
CDI	1,1-carbonyldiimidazole
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
HEPES	4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperaineethanesulfonic acid
HPB	2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole
HoBt	1-hydroxybenzotriazole
NBD	Nitro-benzoxadiazole

ABBREVIATIONS

TRIS Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane

Mechanisms

AIE Aggregation-Induced Emission
CHEF Chelation Enhanced Fluorescence Signaling
CT Charge Transfer
EET Electronic Energy Transfer
ESIPT Excited State Intramolecular Proton Transfer
FRET Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer
ICT Intramolecular Charge Transfer
MLCT Metal Ligand Charge Transfer
eT Electron Transfer
ET Energy Transfer
PICT Planar Intra-molecular Charge Transfer
PET Photoinduced Electron Transfer
TICT Twisted Intra-molecular/Intermediate Charge Transfer

Instruments

¹³C NMR Carbon Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
¹H NMR Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
HR-MS High Resolution Mass Spectrometry
ICP-MS Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy
FT-IR Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
TEM Transmission Electron Microscopy
SEM Scanning Electron Microscopy
STEM Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy
TGA Thermogravimetric Analysis
DLS Dynamic Light Scattering
DRS Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy
UV-Vis Ultraviolet-Visible
AAS Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

ABBERRIVATIONS

Others

I	Fluorescence Intensity in the Presence of Analyte
I ₀	Fluorescence Intensity in the Absence of Analyte
HOMO	Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
LOD	Low Detection Limit
LUMO	Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital
NIR	Near-Infrared
TLC	Thin Layer Chromatography
TMS	Tetramethylsilane
PDI	Polydispersity Index
WBCs	White Blood Cells
LMGs	Low Molecular Mass Gelators
RMS	Root-mean-square
μM	Micromolar
mM	Milimolar
nM	Nanomolar
°C	Degree Celsius
m.p.	Melting Point
CCDC	Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre
DFT	Density Functional Theory
CPU	Central Processing Unit

Abstract

In recent years, the detection and quantification of biologically and environmentally important ions and small molecules have emerged as significant goals in the field of supramolecular chemistry. Among the various chemosensors used for these purposes, fluorescent chemosensors have attracted particular attention because of their high sensitivity and potential for *in vitro* and *in vivo* analyses. A fluorescent chemosensor is a molecular system in which the physicochemical properties of a fluorophore moiety vary upon interaction with a chemical species so that a change in fluorescence is produced. Fluorescent chemosensors have several advantages over other optical sensors because of their versatility, high selectivity/sensitivity, reliability & reproducibility, low detection limit (LOD), low cost, non-invasive nature and potential for real-time analyses. Fluorescent chemosensors are often explored towards other applications as well, such as the construction of molecular logic gates. This is because, the chemosensors exhibit large differences in their photophysical properties in “OFF” and “ON” states, which can therefore be treated as “0” and “1” states, enabling their applications in molecular logic operations.

In the present thesis, a series of fluorescent chemosensors based on different fluorescent platforms have been developed towards the detection of various small molecules, cations and anions. The photophysical and binding properties of these new fluorescent chemosensors have been explored in detail and possible mechanisms of their binding interactions with analytes have been established through spectroscopic studies. Some of the fluorescent chemosensor have been explored towards their bio-imaging and molecular logic gates applications as well.