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**(M. MADHU SEKHAR)**

## **PREFACE**

*Heterocyclic chemistry is the most challenging and handsomely rewarding field of study amongst various other branches of chemistry. It holds special appeal to synthetic chemists because of its remarkable structural diversity and provide a fertile ground for developing and testing new synthetic strategies. In fact, the voluminous data available in the literature reflects its successful application as materials in applied field and in more fundamental and theoretical studies. Thus it ensures a limitless scope of structurally novel compounds with a wide range of physical, chemical and biological properties. In this perspective, the work embodied in the thesis entitled “**Synthesis and Bioassay of New Class of Heterocyclic Compounds**” describes the author’s contribution on the synthesis of hitherto unknown aroyl / arylsulfonylethenesulfonylmethyl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles / 1,3,4-thiadiazoles / 1,2,4-triazoles; 1,3 / 1,4-phenylene - bis(oxadiazoles / thiadiazoles / triazoles) and bis(oxadiazolyl / thiadiazolyl / triazolyl) pyrimidines adopting simple and facile synthetic strategies. The structures of the new compounds have been established by spectral parameters and microanalyses. Some of the compounds have also been assayed for their antimicrobial activity. The results thus accomplished are described in the thesis in three chapters for clear and better presentation.*

## GENERAL METHODOLOGY

### EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTRUMENTATION

The solvents are distilled and purified as per the procedures described in "*A Text Book of Practical Organic Chemistry*" by A. I. Vogel.

Purity of the compounds is checked by thin layer chromatography using silica gel 'G' (BDH) and hexane-ethyl acetate as eluent wherever necessary. Most of the compounds are purified by recrystallization from a suitable solvent. However, in some instances the compounds are purified by filtration through a column of silica gel (60-120 mesh) using appropriate solvents.

Melting points are recorded using Tempo Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. Microanalyses are performed using Perkin-Elmer 240c elemental analyzer. IR spectra are recorded on a Thermo Nicolet FT-IR 200 using KBr pellets and wave numbers are given in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra are recorded in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  operating at 400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz and JEOL 400 MHz spectrometers. The chemical shifts ( $\delta$ , ppm) and coupling constants (Hz) are reported in the standard fashion with reference to either internal standard tetramethylsilane (for  $^1\text{H}$ ) or the central line (39.5 ppm) of DMSO (for  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). The mass spectra are recorded on Jeol JMS-D 300 and Finnigan Mat 1210 B at 70 eV with an emission current of 100  $\mu\text{A}$ . For some of the samples liquid chromatography mass spectra are recorded on Agilent 1100 series LC / MSD. The ultrasound irradiation is carried out by using scientific ultrasonicator Bandelin Sonorex RK 102H operating at a frequency of 35kHz.

The spectral figures incorporated in the thesis are obtained by xeroxing the original spectra. All the figures, equations and schemes are drawn on Chem Draw free ware and the compounds are numbered sequentially in the respective chapters in Times New Roman fonts.