LIST OF FIGURES

Figures in Chapter 1

		Page no.
Figure 1.1	Pictorial representations of 2D and 3D porous polymeric networks..	2
Figure 1.2	Synthesis of first two COFs (COF-1 and COF-5) by condensation of 1,4-diboronic acid ……………………………………………	4
Figure 1.3	Different type of covalent linkages (in red) associated in the reversible reactions between building units during COF synthesis …	5
Figure 1.4	3D COF-320 constructed on the surface of functionalized ceramic α-Al_2O_3 (a) and the interpenetration of the diamondoid net (b) of COF synthesized ………………………………………………..	6
Figure 1.5	Single crystals of three covalent nitroso polymer networks obtained by polymerization of tetrakis(4-nitrosophenyl)methane (a), tetrakis(4-nitrosophenyl)silane (b) and 1,3,5,7-tetrakis(4-nitrosophenyl)adamantane (c) building units and the corresponding crystal structures (d, e, f) ………..............................	6
Figure 1.6	Synthesis of first CTF with the hexagonal columnar pores ….........	7
Figure 1.7	Representation of anion template PAF with tuned pore sizes……………………………………………………………	9
Figure 1.8	Various types of linkages and/or building units used in the preparation of MOPs ………………………………………………..	10
Figure 1.9	Synthesis of different CMPs via Buchwald-Hartwig (BH) C–N coupling reaction …………………………………………………	11
Figure 1.10	Schematic representation of COF synthesized using mechanochemical grinding techniques ………..………………….	13
Figure 1.11	Synthesis of COF-5 on the surface of graphene sheet employing solvothermal technique …………………………………………	14
Figure 1.12	FT-IR spectra of building units and synthesized COF (a), ^{13}C	15

ssNMR spectrum of monomeric unit (b) and the high resolution TEM images (c to f) of COF synthesized mechanochemically …...

Figure 1.13 Single crystal structure of the molecular unit in COF-320 (a) and the diamondoid network with columnar rectangular channel in it (b) obtained by employing RED technique ………………..……... 17

Figure 1.14 (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm, type-I and (b) argon adsorption desorption isotherm (type-I and type-IV) exhibited by COFs ……………………………………...………………… 17

Figure 1.15 Schematic representation of benzobisoxazole (BBO) that exhibits excellent activity toward CO$_2$ absorption ………..………………. 19

Figure 1.16 Selective adsorption of ethylene over ethane by PAF through π-complexation between ethylene and the framework ……………… 20

Figure 1.17 Schematic representation of TPE-Ph COF having dual pore frame (a) and its fluorescence image (b) that acts as robust sensor for NH$_3$ detection ……………………………………..….…………… 20

Figure 1.18 Inclusion of comonomer dopant to tune the photophysical properties of CMPs acting as fluorescence sensor for volatile organic compounds ………………………………...…………... 21

Figure 1.19 Displaying electropolymerization of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene), (PEDOT) into the pores of 2D COF 2,6-diaminoanthraquinone-2,4,6-triformylphloroglucinol (DAAQ-TFP) ………………………………………………………... 22

Figure 1.20 Sulfonic acid functionalized POP exhibiting proton conduction better than that exhibited by Nafion ………………………………. 23

Figure 1.21 Micrographs of MCOP under irradiation with an 808 nm laser at constant time interval (a); Photothermal images of the whole mice after intratumoral injection of MCOP (b); Monitoring of temperature (c) and Representative photostability test (d) of MCOP; Photographs of tumors (e) and mice (f) under different treatment conditions ……………………………………………. 24

Figure 1.22 Schematic representation of Pd loaded 2D COF (Pd/COF-LZU1) 26

as catalyst for Suzuki-Miyaura coupling ……………...…………...
Figure 1.23 Visible light promoted photocatalytic selective bromination of electron rich aromatic compounds using MOPs ………………….. 26
Figure 1.24 Schematic presentation of composite material from graphene and pyrimidine based POP as host for encapsulation of hemoglobin (red) and its catalytic activity toward reduction of oxygen ………. 26

Figures in Chapter 2

Figure 2.1 Comparison of FT-IR spectra of building units and the synthesized POP-Am reveals the formation of carboxamide (amide C=O in circle) linkage in POP-Am (a) and PXRD pattern evidencing microcrystalline nature of POP-Am having an ordered layered structure (b) …………………………………………….………… 41
Figure 2.2 TGA plot displaying the stability of POP-Am at various conditions (a) and FT-IR spectra displaying the stability of POP-Am at various environments (b) ………………………………………. 42
Figure 2.3 The cross polarization magic angle spinning (CP-MAS) ^{13}C-NMR spectrum rendering the chemical environment of POP-Am ………………………………………………………………….. 42
Figure 2.4 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm at 77 K displaying the type-II adsorption isotherm of POP-Am (a) and its BET surface area plot from which the surface is calculated to be 65 m^2g^{-1} (b) … 43
Figure 2.5 Structure optimization of a single ring in POP-Am by fixing the extended networking site of the polymer via hydrogen atom displaying nearly planar shape of POP-Am ………………………. 44
Figure 2.6 SEM images (a,b) and HR-TEM images (c,b) of POP-Am ……… 44
Figure 2.7 Solid UV-Vis spectra (a) and the difference in energy band gap between (b) POP-Am (blue) and its monomeric unit, *N*-phenyl benzamide (red) ………………………………………………… 45
Figure 2.8 Bar diagram representing the yield % of *p*-methyl benzaldehyde in the catalytic reusability of POP-Am (a) and identical PXRD pattern (b) of POP-Am after 4th cycle (blue) to that of the as 51

synthesized pattern (black) displays the stability of POP-Am …….

Figure 2.9 Plausible interactions between catalyst, oxidant and reactant molecules during catalytic oxidation process. (A) POP-Am + TBHP, (B) POP-Am + H_2O_2, (C) POP-Am + H_2O_2 + benzyl alcohol, (D) product formation with the liberation of 2 waters …... 52

Figure 2.10 Stepwise formation of benzaldehyde from benzyl alcohol in presence of TBHP supported by POP-Am as catalyst ……………. 52

Figures in Chapter 3

Figure 3.1 Comparison of FT-IR spectra of POP-Am1 and the building units signify the occurrence of amide functionality in POP-Am1 (a) and FTIR spectra comparison indicates retention of structural integration of POP-Am1 upon impregnation of Cu(II) to afford Cu@POP-Am1 67

Figure 3.2 ^{13}C cross-polarization magic angle spinning (^{13}C CP-MAS) ssNMR spectroscopy shows chemical shift environments of various carbon centers of POP-Am1 …………………………….... 68

Figure 3.3 TGA plot of (a) as synthesized POP-Am1 indicates inclusion of guests into the pores and (b) confirms thermal stability of Cu@POP-Am1 up to 400 ^{0}C ……………………………………… 69

Figure 3.4 (a) Sharp crystalline peak in PXRD pattern of as synthesized POP-Am1 indicates the trapping of triethylammonium chloride salt in the cavities (inset: PXRD pattern of triethylammonium chloride salt retrieved from literature) and (b) PXRD pattern of activated POP-Am1 and Cu@POP-Am1 signifying the intact structure of bare POP-Am1 upon metal impregnation …………………………. 69

Figure 3.5 The reversible nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm recorded at 77 K (a) and the pore size distribution curve displaying microporous nature (b) of POP-Am1 …………………….…….. 70

Figure 3.6 FE-SEM images (a,b) and HR-TEM images (c,d) of activated POP-Am1 ……………………………………………………….. 70

Figure 3.7 TEM images of Cu@POP-Am1 collected after immobilization of 72

copper acetate onto POP-Am1 ……………………………………......
Figure 3.8 Elemental mapping showing dispersion of C (a), oxygen (b), nitrogen (c) and homogeneous fine dispersion of Cu (d) in Cu@POP-Am1 ………………………………………………… 72
Figure 3.9 EDS spectrum displaying the presence of Cu in Cu@POP-Am1 …. 73
Figure 3.10 UV-visible absorption spectra depicting the reduction of 4NP to 4AP upon using reduced Cu@POP-Am1 (a) and the concentration change of 4NP and 4AP with respect to time as the reaction progress (b) …………………………………………………….. 74
Figure 3.11 UV-visible spectra of reduction of 4NP with time employing in-situ generated reduced Cu@POP-Am1 using $NaBH_4$ displays longer time for completion of 4NP reduction (a), change in concentration of 4NP and 4AP with respect to time during the progress of reaction (b) …………………………….………..... 75
Figure 3.12 UV-visible spectra screening the reduction of *p*-NA (a) and *m*-NA (b) to the corresponding phenylenediamine …………………….. 76
Figure 3.13 UV-vis spectra of reaction mixture of *m*-NA displaying no progress in its reduction ………………………………………..... 76
Figure 3.14 Displaying the conversion % of reduction of 4-nitrophenol to 4-aminophenol at each catalytic cycle ……………………………… 77
Figure 3.15 XPS spectrum of (a) Cu@POP-Am1 and (b) Cu 2p of Cu@POP-Am1 revealing the presence of Cu in +2 oxidation state ………..… 78
Figure 3.16 PXRD pattern of reused Cu@POP-Am1 clearly displays the structural integrity degradation of Cu loaded POP-Am1 after 5th catalytic cycle ……………………………………………….….. 78

Figures in Chapter 4

Figure 4.1 (a) FT-IR spectra comparison of POP-Am2 with its building units, (b) TGA plot displaying the stability and inclusion of guest molecules in the pores of POP-Am2 ………………………………. 92
Figure 4.2 ^{1}H NMR (a) and ^{13}C NMR (b) spectrum of TAPT recorded in DMSO-d_6 ……………………………………………………….... 93

Figure 4.3 (a) PXRD pattern of synthesized POP-Am2 displaying the inclusion of triethylammonium chloride salt in its cavities that releases upon thermal activation signifying amorphous nature. (b) ^{13}C ssNMR spectrum and the chemical environments of POP-Am2……………………………………………………………... 95

Figure 4.4 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm (a) and pore size distribution curve (b) of POP-Am2 ……………………..……… 95

Figure 4.5 FE-SEM (a) and TEM (b) image of POP-Am2 …………………… 96

Figure 4.6 (a) Catalytic reusability test of POP-Am2 in oxidation of styrene. (b) PXRD pattern of reused POP-Am2 recorded after 4th cycle and compared to its initial pattern reveals intact structural integrity of POP-Am2 even after catalytic pathways……………..…………… 100

Figure 4.7 Optimized geometry of the trimeric unit in POP-Am2 and the incoming oxidant, TBHP displaying the H-bond interaction with π-cloud of the catalyst ……………………………………………….. 101

Figure 4.8 QTAIM analysis attributing the weak interaction between H-atom of TBHP and π-cloud of the central ring of the trimer (a) and NCI calculation revealing the interaction zone between TBHP and the π-cloud of the catalyst (b) ………………………………………. 102

Figure 4.9 Generation of the free radicals mediated by the trimer unit of POP-Am2 ……………………………………………………………….. 103

Figure 4.10 Gibbs free energy changes during the radical initiated product formation during styrene oxidation to aldehyde stimulated by POP-Am2 ……………………………………………………………….. 104

Figures in Chapter 5

Figure 5.1 (a) Comparison of IR spectrum of Cu@POP-Am2 and POP-Am2. (b) TGA plot exhibiting the thermal stability of Cu@POP-Am2 up to 400 ^{0}C (b) …………………………………….……………………… 116

Figure 5.2 (a) PXRD pattern of Cu@POP-Am2 laid over bare POP-Am2 reveals the perseverance of structural integrity of POP-Am2 upon loading with copper. (b) EDS spectrum confirms the existence of 116

Cu in Cu@POP-Am2 ……………………………………………………
Figure 5.3 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm (a) and pore size distribution curve (b) of Cu@POP-Am2 …………………………. 117
Figure 5.4 FE-SEM image of POP-Am2 (a) and SEM image of Cu@POP-Am2 (b) …………………………………………………………… 117
Figure 5.5 XPS spectra of (a) POP-Am2 (black) and Cu@POP-Am2 (red); (b) Cu 2p of Cu@POP-Am2; (c) N 1s and (d) O 1s spectra revealing the presence of Cu(II) and its interaction with N of POP-Am2 118
Figure 5.6 Temperature optimization vs conversion % in oxidation of oluene via sp^3 C–H activation ……………………………………………….. 120
Figure 5.7 Conversion % of toluene vs no. of cycle revealing the reusable efficiency of Cu@POP-Am2 ……………………………………… 123
Figure 5.8 Stacked IR spectra (a) and PXRD patterns (b) of fresh and reused Cu@POP-Am2 upto 4th catalytic cycle …………………………… 123

Figures in Chapter 6

Figure 6.1 POP-Am has been used as metal free catalyst in selective oxidation of benzyl alcohols ………………………………………………… 134
Figure 6.2 Cu@POP-Am1 used as heterogeneous catalyst in reduction of nitroarenes ……………………………………………………… 135
Figure 6.3 POP-Am2 with enrich π-electrons acting as organic catalyst in performing a peculiar Wacker-type oxidation of olefins accomplishing C=C bond cleavage ……………………………….. 136
Figure 6.5 Pictorial representation of the overall thesis ………………………. 137
Figure 6.6 Representing the future prospects in the synthesis of POPs with tuned properties and their targeted applications in various fields…. 138