List of Figures

Chapter	Figure		Page
	Number	Itte	Number
Ι	Figure 1.	Schematic diagram representing the formation of O/W microemulsion system (Langevin et al., 2012).	6
	Figure 2.	Schematic diagram representing the formation of W/O microemulsion system (Langevin et al., 2012; Zech et al., 2010b).	6
	Figure 3.	Three-dimensional image of a bicontinuous structure (Pieruschka & Marcelja, 1994).	7
	Figure 4.	Representation of Winsor phases observed in a microemulsion system (Winsor, 1948; Salleh et al., 2019).	9
	Figure 5.	Schematic representation of a phase diagram of comprising of water, oil and surfactant depicting the 1, 2 and 3 phase regions (Zech et al., 2010b).	10
	Figure 6.	An illustrative phase prism involving water, oil and non- ionic surfactant as a function of temperature (Kahlweit et al., 1985; Sottmann & Stubenrauch, 2008).	12
	Figure 7.	An overview of the microstructure of a microemulsion system generated by mixing equal amounts of water and oil (1:1), where a sponge-like phase can be seen in the one-phase area. The lamellar phase (L_{\Box}) appears as the surfactant concentration rises (Tessendorf, 2007).	13
	Figure 8.	Structural representation of a surfactant.	22
	Figure 9.	Structure of Anionic surfactant: Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (SLS)	23
	Figure 10.	StructureofCationicsurfactant:Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB)	24
	Figure 11.	Structure of Amphoteric Surfactant: Cocoamidopropyl betaine.	25

		Pictorial representation of a thermostat water bath for	
	Figure 12.	phase studies of microemulsions (Anium et al., 2009:	30
		Tessendorf. 2007).	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained by cutting a vertical	
		section through the phase prism for equal amounts of polar	
		and non-polar solvents, where one-phase microemulsion is	
		marked by 10 two-phase is denoted by 20 whereas three-	
	Figuro 13	phase is represented as 30. The surfactant's mass fraction	31
	Figure 13.	in the whole mixture is represented by a (Atkin & Warr	51
		In the whole initial is represented by γ (Atkin & wart,	
		2007a). The point (X) denotes the amount of surfactant	
		utilised in the solubilization of two immiscible liquids, at	
		which microemulsion formation takes place.	
		One phase $1\emptyset$), two phases $(2\emptyset)$, and three-phase $(3\emptyset)$	
		regions are shown in a schematic fish-shaped phase	
		diagram obtained by cutting a vertical section through the	
II	Figure 1.	phase prism for equal amounts of polar and apolar solvent.	65
		T represents the temperature of the system whereas the	
		mass fraction of surfactant in the whole mixture is denoted	
		by ' γ ' (Tessendorf, 2007).	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of non-ionic	
		surfactant, i.e., Triton X-100/[Bmim][PF ₆]/ H ₂ O. The	
		chosen IL mass fraction α corresponds to equal volumes of	
	Figure 2.	water and IL. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the	68
		mass fractions of surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase,	
		2Ø corresponds to lower two-phase (W/IL droplet μ E), 2Ø	
		corresponds to upper two-phase (IL/W droplet μ E), and 3Ø	
		corresponds to three-phase regions, respectively.	
		A fish-shaped phase diagram depicted for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF6], in presence of non-ionic sugar-	
	Figure 3.	based surfactant, i.e., PLANTACARE®810–UP (UP-810)/	68
		[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O. The chosen IL mass fraction α	
		corresponds to equal volumes of water and IL. T/°C	
		· ·	

		represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of	
		surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds	
		lower two-phase (W/IL droplet μ E), 2Ø corresponds upper	
		two phases (IL/W droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to	
		three-phase regions, respectively.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of different non-	
		ionic sugar-based surfactant, i.e., <i>n</i> -Decyl β -D-	
	Figure 4.	maltoside(β -C ₁₀ G ₂)/ [Bmim][PF ₆] / H ₂ O. The chosen IL	70
		mass fraction α corresponds to equal volumes of water and	
		IL. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass	
		fraction of surfactant.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of different non-	
	Figure 5.	ionic sugar-based surfactant, i.e., Dodecyl β -D-maltoside	70
		$(\beta$ -C ₁₂ G ₂)/[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O. The chosen IL mass fraction	
		α corresponds to equal volumes of water and IL. T/°C	
		represents the temperature and γ is the mass fraction of	
		surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds to	
		lower two-phase (W/IL droplet μE), 2Ø corresponds to	
		upper two-phase (IL/W droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to	
		three-phase regions, respectively.	
	F ! (Polarization microscopy studies revealing the presence of	
	Figure 6.	L_{α} for β -C ₁₀ G ₂ /[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O	/1
		Polarization microscopy studies revealing the presence of	70
	Figure 7.	L_{α} for β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O	12
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 8.	water at different PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP:	73
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S=0.3 and 0.5).	
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 9.	water at different PLANTACARE [®] 818 – UP:	73
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S=0.3 and 0.5).	

		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	E: 10	variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of d	71
	Figure 10.	water at different PLANTACAKE ^{\circ} 810 – UP:	/4
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S=0.3 and 0.5) at 25°C.	
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 10.	water at different PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP:	75
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S =0.3 and 0.5) at 30°C.	
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 12.	water at different PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP:	76
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S=0.3 and 0.5) at 40°C.	
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 13.	water at different PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP:	76
		$[Bmim][PF_6]$ molar ratio (S=0.3 and 0.5) at 50°C.	
		Variation of conductivity as a function of mass fraction of	
	Figure 14.	PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP: [Bmim][PF ₆] was	77
		investigated by varying α at 30°C.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF6], in presence of industrial-grade	
		sugar-based lauryl glucoside (and) Cocamidopropyl	
		betaine zwitterionic surfactant, i.e., PLANTACARE® K-	
		55/ [Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O. The chosen IL mass fraction α	
	Figure 15.	corresponds to equal volumes of water and IL. $T/^{\circ}C$	79
		represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of	
		surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds	
		lower two phases (W/IL droplet μE), 2Ø corresponds upper	
		two phases (IL/W droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to	
		three-phase regions, respectively (Solanki & Patil, 2020).	
		Fish-shaped phase diagrams ($T/^{\circ}C$ - γ section) of the ternary	
		system obtained for equal masses of water and ionic liquid	
		[Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP	
III	Figure 1.	surfactant at varying mass fraction of ionic liquid (α) [IL/	93-94
		(IL + water)] ratios. ($\alpha = 0.58$ corresponds to equal	
		volumes of water and ionic liquid). $T/^{\circ}C$ represents the	
		temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10	

		corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds to lower two-	
		phase (W/IL droplet μE), 2Ø corresponds to upper two-	
		phase (IL/W droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to three-	
		phase regions, respectively.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of Triton X-100	
		and various chain lengths alkanols.	
		(a) Triton X-100/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Octanol/H ₂ O	
		(b) Triton X-100/ [Bmim][PF ₆]/Decanol/H ₂ O	
	F ' 3	(c) Triton X-100/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Dodecanol /H ₂ O.	07.09
	Figure 2.	The chosen IL mass fraction α corresponds to equal	97-98
		volumes of water and IL. $T/^{\circ}C$ represents the temperature	
		and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to	
		one phase, 2Ø corresponds lower two phases (W/IL droplet	
		μ E), 2Ø corresponds upper two-phase (IL/W droplet μ E),	
		and 3Ø corresponds to three-phase regions, respectively.	
	Figure 3.	Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of	
		PLANTACARE [®] 810–UP and various chain length	
		alcohols.	00.100
		(a)PLANTACARE [®] 810–UP/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Octanol/H ₂ O	99-100
		(b)PLANTACARE [®] 810–UP/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Decanol/H ₂ O	
		(c)PLANTACARE [®] 810–UP/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Dodecanol	
		/H ₂ O.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained for equal masses of	
		water and IL [Bmim][PF ₆], in presence of	
		PLANTACARE [®] K- 55 and various chain lengths	
	Figure 4.	alkanols.	102
		(a)PLANTACARE [®] K-55/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Octanol/H ₂ O	102
		(b)PLANTACARE [®] K-55/[Bmim][PF ₆]/Decanol/H ₂ O	
		(c)PLANTACARE®K-55/[Bmim][PF6]/Dodecanol /H2O.	
	1		

IVsurfactant (γ) ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz. PLANTACARE* 810 – UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, n- Decyl β -D-maltoside (β –C ₁₀ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1/2G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1/2G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE*810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123			Phase diagram of a [<i>Temperature</i> $(T/^{\circ}C)$ - $wt\%$ of	
IVFigure 1.equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz. PLANTACARE® 810 – UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, n- Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C ₁₀ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (IL/O droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), 20 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.119Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C ₁₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.PLANTACARE®10-UP / EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 5.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®10-UP / EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.123123			surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for	
IV(EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non-polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz. PLANTACARE® 810 – UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, <i>n</i> -Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and <i>n</i> -Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and <i>y</i> is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (D/L droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three-phase regions, respectively.119Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE® 810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₆ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 3.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium mitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non-polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactant with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> -alkanes as non-123			equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate	
IVpolar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz. PLANTACARE* 810 – UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, <i>n</i> - Decyl β -D-maltoside (β C ₁₀ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and <i>n</i> - Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β C ₁₀ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T ^o C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 1 \emptyset corresponds to one phase, 2 \emptyset corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), and 3 \emptyset corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 3 \emptyset corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.119Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at γ => 0.35 in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C ₁₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at γ => 0.35 in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE*810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., γ => 0.35 in the low-temperature regime.122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE*810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system, i.e., γ => 0.35 in the low-temperature angine (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactant (γ) ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium initrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with			(EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non-	
IVFigure 1.surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz. PLANTACARE® 810 - UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, n- Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₁ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and n- Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and y is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.119Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as the bigh temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium initrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123			polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based	
IVFigure 1.PLANTACARE® 810 - UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, n- Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₁ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and n- Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₁ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.119Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®10-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactant swith varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123			surfactants with varying hydrocarbon chain lengths, viz.	119
IVFigure 1.Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₁ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and n - Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C1 ₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1 ₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE [®] 810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n -alkanes as non-123	TT 7	D' 1	PLANTACARE® 810 – UP (UP-810)/EAN/Dodecane, n-	
Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -Cl ₁₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -Cl ₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -Cl ₁ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n - alkanes as non-123	IV	Figure 1.	Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C ₁₀ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane and <i>n</i> -	
represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 10 corresponds to one phase, 20 corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1_2G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C1_0G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n - alkanes as non-123			Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C ₁₂ G ₂)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C	
surfactant. 1\$\u03c0\$ corresponds to one phase, 2\$\u03c0\$ corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet \$\u03c0\$E), 2\$\u03c0\$ corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet \$\u03c0\$E), and 3\$\u03c0\$ corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., \$\u03c0\$-C1_2G2/EAN/Octane at \$\u03c0\$ = > 0.35 in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., \$\u03c0\$-C1_0G2/EAN/Octane at \$\u03c0\$ = > 0.35 in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®10–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., \$\u03c0\$ = > 0.35 in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 4.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (\$\u03c0\$)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of \$n\$-alkanes as non-123			represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of	
lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 20 corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 30 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C12G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®10–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n - alkanes as non-123			surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds	
two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and 3\$\u03c6 corresponds to three- phase regions, respectively.121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C12G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 2Ø corresponds upper	
Image: constraint of the second se			two phases (IL/O droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to three-	
Figure 2.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C12G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123			phase regions, respectively.	
Figure 2.lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C12G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121121Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-121			Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of	
Figure 2. β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).121Figure 3. β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C ₁₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (<i>LC</i>) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [<i>Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of</i> equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-121		Figure 2.	lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e.,	121
regime (below 40°C).Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123			β -C ₁₂ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature	
Figure 3.Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810-UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			regime (below 40°C).	
Figure 3.Iamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e., β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-123		Figure 3.	Polarization microscopy images revealing the presence of	122
Figure 3. β -C10G2/EAN/Octane at $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature regime (below 40°C).122Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 4.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			lamellar phases for the ternary microemulsion system, i.e.,	
regime (below 40°C).Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			β -C ₁₀ G ₂ /EAN/Octane at γ = > 0.35 in the low-temperature	
Figure 4.Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			regime (below 40°C).	
Figure 4.showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-122			Polarization microscopy images as a shred of evidence	
Figure 4.PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.122Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-122		Figure 4.	showing the absence of Liquid Crystalline phases (LC) for	122
system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as high temperature regime.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			PLANTACARE®810–UP /EAN/Octane microemulsion	
high temperature regime.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of n- alkanes as non-			system. i.e., $\gamma = > 0.35$ in the low-temperature as well as	
Figure 5.Phase diagram of a [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			high temperature regime.	
Figure 5.surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-123			Phase diagram of a [<i>Temperature</i> $(T/^{\circ}C)$ - $wt\%$ of	
Figure 5. equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate (EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non- 123		Figure 5.	surfactant (γ)] ternary microemulsion constructed for	123
(EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non- polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-			equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate	
polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-			(EAN) as polar phase and alkane (dodecane) as the non-	
surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-			polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based	
			surfactants with varying chain lengths of <i>n</i> - alkanes as non-	

		polar phase, viz. PLANTACARE [®] 810 - UP (UP-	
		810)/EAN/Octane, PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP (UP-	
		810)/EAN/Decane and PLANTACARE® 810 - UP (UP-	
		810)/EAN/Dodecane. T/°C represents the temperature and	
		γ is the mass fractions of surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one	
		phase, 2 \emptyset corresponds lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E),	
		2Ø corresponds upper two phases (IL/O droplet μ E), and	
		3Ø corresponds to three-phase regions, respectively.	
		Phase diagram [Temperature (T/°C)- wt% of surfactant	
		(<i>p</i>)] of a ternary microemulsion system constructed for	
		equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate	
		(EAN) as polar phase and varying chain lengths, <i>n</i> - alkanes	
		as non-polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based	
	Figure 6.	surfactant, <i>n</i> -Decyl β -D-maltoside (β -C ₁₀ G ₂). T/°C	124-125
		represents the temperature and γ is the mass fractions of	
		surfactant. 1Ø corresponds to one phase, 2Ø corresponds	
		lower two-phase (O/IL droplet μ E), 2Ø corresponds upper	
		two phases (IL/O droplet μE), and 3Ø corresponds to three-	
		phase regions, respectively.	
		Phase diagram [Temperature $(T/^{\circ}C)$ - wt% of surfactant	
		(<i>p</i>)] of a ternary microemulsion system constructed for	
	Figure 7	equal masses of polar ionic liquid, ethylammonium nitrate	127
	Figure 7.	(EAN) as polar phase and varying chain lengths, <i>n</i> - alkanes	127
		as non-polar phase in presence of non-ionic sugar-based	
		surfactant, <i>n</i> -Dodecyl β -D-maltoside (β -C ₁₂ G ₂).	
V (5 1)	Figuro 1	Absorption spectra of Sudan Red dye in hydrophobic ionic	120
V (3.1)	Figure 1.	liquid/water microemulsion systems.	137
		Graphical representation of Sudan Red dye in the Triton	
		X-100/[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O and PLANTACARE [®] 810–UP/	
	Figure 2.	[Bmim][PF ₆]/H ₂ O microemulsion systems as a function of	139
		absorbance and surfactant concentration (Solanki & Patil,	
		2021).	

		Absorption spectra of aqueous phases after cobalt ions	
V (5.2)		recovery with potassium thiocyanate for	
	Figure 1.	PLANTACARE®810-UP/EtOAc/[Co(SCN)2-]/H2O	146
		microemulsion systems.	
		Absorption spectra of aqueous phases after nickel ions	
	F : 0	recovery with potassium thiocyanate for	145
	Figure 2.	PLANTACARE®810–UP /EtOAc/ [Ni (SCN)2 ⁻]/H2O	146
		microemulsion systems.	
		Fish-shaped phase diagram obtained by taking a vertical	
		section through the phase prism for equal masses of water:	
		Oil (Ethyl acetate) (1:1), showing One phase (1Ø), upper	
	Figure 2	two-phase (2Ø) (Water/Oil droplet μE), lower two-phase	149
	rigure 5.	(2Ø) (Oil/Water droplet μE) and three phases (3Ø) regions	140
		respectively. $T/^{\circ}C$ is the Temperature and ' γ ' is the weight	
		fraction of surfactant, PLANTACARE® 810 - UP in the	
		total mixture (Solanki & Patil, 2021).	
		Graphical representation of absorbance against potassium	
		thiocyanate (KSCN) concentration of the aqueous phase	
		treated with different concentrations of potassium	
	Figure 4.	thiocyanate (KSCN) after the extraction of 0.05 mol/L	149
		cobalt nitrate [Co $(NO_3)_2$ ·6H ₂ O] in the case of	
		PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP/ EtOAc/ Co (SCN) ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O	
		microemulsion system. ($\lambda_{max} = 622 \text{ nm}$)	
		Graphical representation of the absorbance against	
		potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) concentration of the	
Figu		aqueous phase treated with different concentrations of	
	Figure 5.	potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) after the extraction of 0.05	150
		mol/L nickel nitrate [Ni (NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O] in the case of	
		PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP / EtOAc/ Ni (SCN) ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O	
		microemulsion system. ($\lambda_{max} = 593 \text{ nm}$)	
		Graphical representation of variation in absorbance of	
	Figure 6.	aqueous phase treated with 0.01 mol/L potassium	151
		thiocyanate (KSCN) after recovery of different cobalt	

	nitrate [Co (NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O] concentration using 4 mol/L potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) in the case of PLANTACARE [®] 810 –UP /EtOAc/Co (SCN) ₂ ^{-/} H ₂ O microemulsion system. ($\lambda_{max} = 622$ nm)	
Figure 7.	Graphical representation of variation in absorbance of aqueous phase treated with 0.01 mol/L potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) after recovery of different nickel nitrate [Ni(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O] concentration using 4 mol/L potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) in the case of PLANTACARE [®] 810 – UP / EtOAc/ Ni(SCN) ₂ ⁻ / water microemulsion system. ($\lambda_{max} = 593$ nm)	152