

### **Glossary:**

- 1) Cyanobacteria: They are prokaryotic blue green bacteria that obtain energy through photosynthesis.
- 2) Allomerization: It is the process of autoxidation of chlorophyll in alcoholic solution. It is associated with uptake of oxygen equimolar with the chlorophyll present.
- 3) Saponification: It is the alkaline hydrolysis of the triglyceride in the presence of a strong alkali to form soap.
- 4) Colorant: A dye or pigment or any substance which imparts color to a substance.
- 5) Isomers: Molecules with same molecular formula but different chemical structure.
- 6) Cyclization: Formation of a ring compound from a chain through formation of new bond.
- 7) Dehydrogenation: It is the process of removal of hydrogen from a molecule.
- 8) Hydrogenation: It is the process of addition of hydrogen to a molecule.
- 9) Hydroxylation: It is the process of addition of hydroxyl group to a molecule.
- 10) Carbocation: A positively charged carbon atom.
- 11) Esterification: The formation of esters by the chemical reaction between alcohol and acid.
- 12) Unsaturation: An organic compound in which two or more carbon atoms are joined by double or triple bond.
- 13) Achiote: It is a shrub from which the food color annatto, an orange red color is derived from the seeds.
- 14) Chromophore: A chromophore is a region in the molecule responsible for color, where the energy difference between two separate molecular orbitals falls within the range of the visible spectrum.
- 15) Photodegradation: It is a process of oxidation and hydrolysis caused by the presence of light.