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Composition-dependent *in vitro* apatite formation at mesoporous bioactive glass-surfaces quantified by solid-state NMR and powder XRD†

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Silicate-based bioactive glasses exhibit bone-bonding properties due to the formation of a hydroxy-carbonate apatite (HCA) layer at the glass surface on its contact with living tissues. This bone-healing process is triggered by ionic exchange between the glass and the surrounding fluids and thereby depends on the glass composition. In this work, the HCA formation from three mesoporous bioactive glasses (MBGs) of different compositions immersed in a simulated body fluid (SBF) was monitored for variable time intervals between 15 minutes to 30 days. By utilizing two independent assessment techniques, solid-state ³¹P NMR spectroscopy and powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), we report the first *quantitative* assessment of the HCA growth (*i.e.*, “*in vitro* bioactivity”) from a bioactive glass: both techniques allow for monitoring the crystallization of the amorphous calcium phosphate (ACP) precursor into HCA, *i.e.*, a profile of the relative ACP/HCA fractions of the biomimetic phosphate layer formed at each MBG surface and SBF-exposure period. The amount of HCA present in each solid specimen after the SBF treatment, as well as the composition of the remaining cation-depleted MBG phase, was determined from PXRD data in conjunction with measured concentrations of Ca, Si, and P in the solution. In contrast with previous findings from *in vitro* bioactivity assessments of the same MBG compositions, the HCA formation is herein observed to increase concurrently with the Ca and P contents of the MBG; these apparently different composition-bioactivity observations stem from a significantly lower MBG-loading in the SBF solution utilized herein. The results are discussed in relation to the general task of performing bioactivity testing in SBF, where we highlight the importance of adapting the concentration of the biomaterial to its composition to avoid perturbing the HCA crystallization and thereby altering the outcome of the test.

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1 Introduction

When implanted in the human body, primarily for maxillofacial/periodontal grafting, bioactive glasses (BGs) naturally integrate with the tissue by a surface-layer of hydroxy-carbonate apatite (HCA) that grows from an amorphous calcium phosphate (ACP) precursor phase.^{1–3} Such silicate-based glasses may be prepared by a traditional melt-quench,¹ sol-gel³ or evaporation-induced self-assembly (EISA)^{4,5} technique. While both the sol-gel/EISA routes yield porous structures associated with large surface areas, the EISA-derived *mesoporous bioactive*

glasses (MBGs)^{5–8} feature *ordered* mesoporous networks that are believed to accelerate the HCA formation rate, *i.e.*, the “bioactivity” of the material.^{5–7} Several MBGs of the CaO–SiO₂–P₂O₅ system with variable compositions and textural properties are reported,^{5–10} including hierarchically structured meso/macro-porous scaffolds.^{11–13}

The “*in vitro* bioactivity” of a given (M)BG specimen is normally evaluated by monitoring the onset of HCA formation, and qualitatively assessing the amount thereof when the biomaterial is immersed in a simulated body fluid (SBF) for progressively increased time intervals. The widely exploited traditional HCA-detection techniques of powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning or transmission electron microscopy (SEM/TEM)^{1,3,5,7–9,14–17} are more recently complemented by solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy.^{18–24} Such studies are often complemented by measuring the concentrations of Ca, P, and Si in the solution after the SBF-exposure of the (M)BG; this typically reveals an initial elevation of the Ca and P concentrations (stemming from the (M)BG dissolution), followed by their reduction during the subsequent ACP/HCA formation

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processes. However, existing reports on HCA growth are *qualitative rather than quantitative*.

We recently demonstrated that the *relative* amounts of the ACP/HCA components of the biomimetic calcium phosphate layer may be *quantified* either by utilizing solid-state ^{31}P NMR^{22,23} or PXRD,²³ thereby providing a direct assessment of the extent of ACP \rightarrow HCA conversion. Herein, we further show that direct quantifications of the relative HCA/ACP contents out of all solid components are accessible. These new quantification procedures for the HCA formation are noninvasive and representative for the entire (solid) sample. Here they are applied for assessing the relative *in vitro* bioactivities of three MBGs of distinct compositions and textural properties:^{7,9} “S58” (37CaO–58SiO₂–5P₂O₅), “S85” (10CaO–85SiO₂–5P₂O₅), and “S90” (10CaO–90SiO₂), where each sample is labeled according to its nominal SiO₂ content in mol%. We evaluated the HCA growth across a wide range of SBF-immersion periods from 15 minutes to 30 days.

Note that the *in vitro* bioactivity of each S58, S85, and S90 composition has been assessed earlier in several reports.^{7–9,22,23,25,26} However, most of them were only of qualitative nature and moreover involved high MBG-loadings per SBF unit volume (3–20 g L⁻¹): as discussed by Gunawidjaja *et al.*,²³ bioactivity assessments at such high concentrations may yield very misleading results and—depending on the cation-composition of the MBG—may even quench the HCA formation. Consequently, the present study that utilized a markedly lower MBG concentration of 0.6 g L⁻¹ provides the first *direct and quantitative* probing of the dependence of the HCA formation on the MBG composition. We discuss the present findings in relation to previous ones,^{5–7,9,23} and provide a set of *general* recommendations useful for future *in vitro* bioactivity-testing of biomaterials.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 MBG preparation

An EISA procedure⁴ was employed to prepare three MBG specimens of nominal molar compositions 10CaO–90SiO₂, 10CaO–85SiO₂–5P₂O₅, and 37CaO–58SiO₂–5P₂O₅ (see Table 1). Each of Si, P, and Ca was incorporated by using precursors of tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS), triethyl phosphate (TEP), and Ca(NO₃)₂·4H₂O, respectively. The MBG synthesis was performed at 40 °C, using the non-ionic P123 triblock copolymer as structure-directing

agent and other conditions as described in detail in ref. 7. The resulting homogeneous membranes were heated at 700 °C for 6 h to remove organic species and nitrate ions.

2.2 *In vitro* studies and composition analyses

An SBF solution was prepared according to Kokubo *et al.*²⁷ by dissolving NaCl, KCl, NaHCO₃, K₂HPO₄·3H₂O, MgCl₂·6H₂O, CaCl₂, and Na₂SO₄ into distilled water. It was buffered at pH = 7.38 by using tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane/HCl (TRIS/HCl) and subsequently passed through 0.22 μm Millipore filters to avoid bacterial contamination. 600 mg of each pristine MBG sample in the form of a fine powder (<20 μm particles) was immersed in 1.000 L of SBF in a sealed polyethylene container placed in an Ecotron HT incubator. The solutions were stirred continuously (100 rpm) at 37 °C for variable intervals between 15 minutes and 30 days. After SBF immersion, each solid phase was retained by filtration, soaked in acetone to quench the surface reactions and washed with water, after which it was vacuum-dried at 37 °C for several days. The SBF-soaked specimens will be denoted S90- τ_{SBF} , S85- τ_{SBF} , and S58- τ_{SBF} , with the immersion period τ_{SBF} specified either in hours (h) or days (d).

The solution accompanying each solid MBG- τ_{SBF} phase was analyzed as follows: the pH value was determined as the average of three measurements by using an Ilyte system with ion-selective electrodes specific for Na⁺, K⁺, and Ca²⁺. The concentrations of Si, Ca, and P were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma/optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) with a Perkin Elmer OPTIMA 3300 DV instrument. Three analyses were performed per solution and element, from which each average value and standard deviation were calculated.

The cation composition of each pristine S90, S85, and S58 MBG specimen was determined by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy, using a Philips PANalytical AXIOS spectrometer (Philips Electronics NV), and X-rays generated by the Rh K α line at $\lambda = 61.4$ pm. The as-analyzed weight percentages of the (Si, Ca, P) elements were converted into the charge-balanced stoichiometric compositions listed in Table 1. The minor hydrogen content of each specimen was not accounted for; it mainly consists of physisorbed water molecules and to a lesser extent silanol (SiOH) surface groups.^{22,26,28} Except for some losses of P, an overall good agreement was observed between the batched and analyzed compositions, as well as with our previously reported results from MBG samples of nominally identical

Table 1 MBG compositions^a

Sample	<i>a</i> CaO	<i>b</i> SiO ₂	<i>c</i> P ₂ O ₅	Stoichiometric formula ^b	<i>S</i> _{BET} ^c (m ² g ⁻¹)	<i>V</i> _p ^d (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	<i>d</i> _p ^e (nm)	Mesoporous structure
S90	10.0(9.6)	90.0(90.4)	0.0(0.0)	Ca _{9.6} Si _{90.4} P _{0.0} O _{190.4}	468	0.63	5.37	<i>p6mm</i>
S85	10.0(10.6)	85.0(86.5)	5.0(2.9)	Ca _{10.3} Si _{84.1} P _{5.6} O _{192.5}	480	0.64	5.38	<i>1a3d</i>
S58	37.0(36.6)	58.0(59.0)	5.0(4.4)	Ca _{35.1} Si _{56.5} P _{8.4} O _{169.2}	195	0.46	9.45	<i>p6mm</i>

^a Each MBG sample is denoted *Sb*, where *b* is the nominal oxide equivalent of SiO₂ in mol% of the composition *a*CaO–*b*SiO₂–*c*P₂O₅, where *a* + *b* + *c* = 100 mol%. Values in parentheses represent the respective XRF-analyzed oxide equivalents. ^b Charge-balanced XRF-analyzed stoichiometric composition, with cation coefficients summing to 100.0 (mol). ^c Surface area (*S*_{BET}) determined by the Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) method.⁴⁷ ^d Total pore volume (*V*_p) calculated from the amount of N₂ adsorbed at a relative pressure of *P*/*P*₀ = 0.98 according to Gregg *et al.*⁴⁸ ^e Average pore diameter (*d*_p) obtained by the Barrett–Joyner–Halenda procedure.⁴⁹



compositions and preparation conditions.^{23,26} However, while the corresponding XRF analyses of the *SBF-exposed* samples appeared to be reliable for *short* immersion intervals up to a few hours (as assessed against other constraints from ³¹P NMR and the ICP/OES-determined cation concentrations of the accompanying solutions), systematic errors in the XRF-analyses of the solid phases were evident for $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 24$ h. Consequently, a more reliable estimate of each MBG- τ_{SBF} composition was obtained as follows: the ICP/OES-determined stoichiometric amounts of Si, Ca, and P present in the accompanying solution at the given immersion interval were combined with the XRF-analyzed cation contents of the corresponding *pristine* MBG specimens listed in Table 1; this information together with eqn (2) allowed us to determine the stoichiometric composition of the solid MBG- τ_{SBF} phase.

2.3 Powder X-ray diffraction

Powder X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 154.1$ pm), using a PANalytical X'Pert PRO MPD diffractometer equipped with an X'Celerator detector. The powders were dispersed on zero-background Si plates and the diffractograms were collected using variable slits and 4 cm² irradiated area in the 2θ -range of 10–80° for a total time of 12 h.

The fractions of crystalline HCA present in the SBF-exposed S58/S85/S90 samples were estimated by using the Rietveld method and the FullProf program,²⁹ and assuming that the *in vitro*-formed nanocrystalline HCA phase (here labeled “ α ”) conforms to the ideal stoichiometric calcium hydroxyapatite composition (HAp), Ca₅(PO₄)₃(OH). The apparent weight fraction of HCA (w_{α}) was obtained by dividing refined scale factors for the samples by that of a crystalline HAp reference sample, denoted “HAp^{ref}”, which was purchased from Aldrich and used as received. These apparent fractions were then corrected according to ref. 30, in order to account for the distinct X-ray mass absorption coefficient of HAp [$A_{\alpha} \equiv (\mu/\rho)_{\alpha}$] and that of the remaining *amorphous* phases (β) of the sample [$A_{\beta} \equiv (\mu/\rho)_{\beta}$], where μ denotes the linear absorption coefficient and ρ is the density of the sample:

$$w_{\alpha}^{\text{corr}} = \frac{w_{\alpha}A_{\beta}}{A_{\alpha} - w_{\alpha}[A_{\alpha} - A_{\beta}]} \quad (1)$$

The weight fractions obey $w_{\alpha} + w_{\beta} = 1$. The composition and mass absorption coefficient A_{β} of the amorphous portion were calculated from the value of w_{α}^{corr} and the net composition of the solid specimen. However, since w_{α}^{corr} is initially unknown, an iterative procedure was required, wherein successively improved estimates of $A_{\beta} = (\mu/\rho)_{\beta}$ [eqn (1)] are obtained towards a convergent value of w_{α}^{corr} .

The accuracy of the estimated relative HCA/ACP fractions are primarily limited by the uncertainties of the analyzed sample compositions and how well the as-assumed stoichiometric composition of HAp approximates that of the *real* carbon-bearing HCA structure, which also comprises minor amounts of other ions, such as Na⁺, K⁺, and Mg²⁺.¹ By using data from ref. 31, the mass absorption coefficients of HAp and SiO₂ were estimated as 86.4 cm² g⁻¹ and 35.9 cm² g⁻¹, respectively. For

the present samples, the estimates of A_{β} did not vary significantly with either the particular S58/S85/S90 MBG- τ_{SBF} specimen or the SBF-exposure interval, amounting in values of ≈ 45 cm² g⁻¹, ≈ 40 cm² g⁻¹, and ≈ 40 cm² g⁻¹ for the S58, S85, and S90 deriving MBGs, respectively. Hence, the marginally larger values than that for vitreous SiO₂ suggests that all amorphous components of the SBF-soaked specimens are dominated by an MBG phase that is almost completely leached with respect to Ca and P.

2.4 Solid-state ³¹P NMR

All magic-angle spinning (MAS) NMR experimentation was performed at 9.4 T using a Bruker Avance-III spectrometer. Powders of the MBG- τ_{SBF} specimens were packed in 7 mm zirconia rotors and spun at 7.00 kHz. ³¹P MAS NMR spectra were obtained by 90° excitation pulses operating at a nutation frequency of $\nu_{\text{P}} \approx 60$ kHz. Typical relaxation delays were in the range of 300–900 s (≈ 2000 s for the pristine MBG samples) and were selected to ensure a fully quantitative NMR spectrum from each specimen; 16–128 and 1000–1500 signal transients were accumulated for MBG- τ_{SBF} samples with high ($\tau_{\text{SBF}} > 24$ h) and low ($0.25 \text{ h} \leq \tau_{\text{SBF}} \leq 24 \text{ h}$) P contents, respectively. We first verified that application of high-power ¹H decoupling did not affect the ³¹P NMR peak-widths perceptibly, and all subsequent experimentation was performed without ¹H decoupling. No signal apodization was employed in the data processing. ³¹P chemical shifts are quoted relative to 85% H₃PO₄(aq). The ³¹P MAS NMR data from the HAp^{ref} sample was reproduced from Gunawidjaja *et al.*²³

3 Results

3.1 Cation release in SBF

Fig. 1(a) shows the variation of pH in the SBF solution after exposing 600 mg of each MBG specimen in 1 L of SBF for periods between 15 minutes and 30 days. The three S58, S90 and S85 series reveal the same trend: their respective pH values raise rapidly but only marginally from 7.38 to 7.62, 7.51, and 7.48 during the first 15 minutes, the elevation being roughly proportional to the Ca content of the MBG (see Table 1). The pH then stays relatively constant throughout the remaining of the soaking period, except for a decrease observed beyond ≈ 24 –72 h, which however is only significant for the S85 series.

Fig. 1(b), (d), and (f) plot the concentrations of Si, Ca, and P, whereas Fig. 1(c), (e), and (g) display the respective *fraction* of the *total* amount of each element present in the *solution* after the soaking [$y_{\text{soln}}(\text{E})$], with the remaining partitioned among two heterogeneous solid phases, *i.e.*, the ion-leached MBG and the biomimetic phosphate layer:

$$y_{\text{soln}}(\text{E}) = n_{\text{E}}^{\text{soln}}(\tau_{\text{SBF}})/[n_{\text{E}}^{\text{SBF}}(\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 0) + n_{\text{E}}^{\text{MBG}}] \quad (2)$$

Here $n_{\text{E}}^{\text{soln}}(\tau_{\text{SBF}})$ is the as-analyzed stoichiometric amount of element E present in the solution after the soaking interval τ_{SBF} , whereas $n_{\text{E}}^{\text{SBF}}(\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 0)$ and $n_{\text{E}}^{\text{MBG}}$ are the respective (initial) contributions from the SBF solution and the pristine MBG, respectively. Since the SBF volume was fixed throughout, the



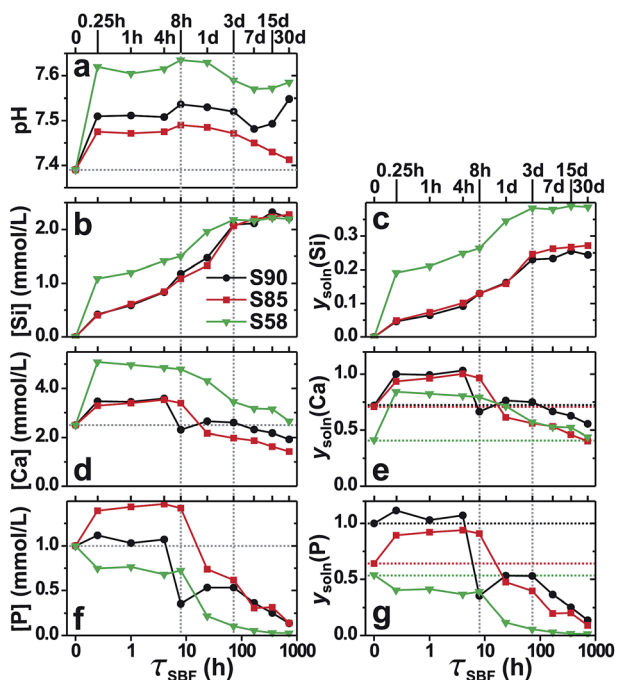


Fig. 1 Variations of (a) the pH-value, and the concentrations of (b) Si, (d) Ca, and (f) P after soaking the as-indicated S90/S85/S58 MBG series for increasing time periods (τ_{SBF}). Dotted horizontal lines in (a, d, and f) mark the respective initial pH/concentration in the SBF solution ($\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 0$). (c, e, and g) The fraction of the total (c) Si, (e) Ca, and (g) P reservoir present in the solution for the as-indicated MBG specimen and immersion interval [see eqn (2)]. Each dotted horizontal line in (c, e and g) represents the respective fraction at $\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 0$ that is accommodated in the SBF out of the total amount of element E for the given MBG series; S90 (black), S85 (red), and S58 (green). Note the logarithmic horizontal scale. Data uncertainties are around the size of the symbols.

distinct compositions of the three pristine S58/S85/S90 MBG samples translate into variable *total* Ca and P reservoirs (*i.e.*, the denominator of eqn (2) varies among the series of distinct MBGs), where we remind that the S90 MBG constitutes essentially neat SiO_2 .

Each horizontal dotted line in Fig. 1(e) and (g) marks the contribution from the SBF solution to the total Ca and P reservoirs, revealing that $\approx 71\%$ of the entire amount of Ca originates from the SBF for the mixtures involving the S90 and S85 MBGs [Fig. 1(e)]. For the Ca-rich S58 specimen, on the other hand, only 42% of the total Ca reservoir derives from the SBF solution, *i.e.*, the majority stems from the leached MBG. The corresponding SBF contributions to the total amount of P is 100%, 64%, and 54% for S90, S85, and S58, respectively [Fig. 1(g)]. As discussed further in Sections 3.4 and 4.2, the distinct overall contributions from each MBG powder to the total Ca and P reservoirs have bearings for the amounts of HCA formed within each SBF-soaked S58/S85/S90 series, and thereby also the assessments of their relative “*in vitro* bioactivity”.

Fig. 1(b) reveals an increasing concentration of Si in the aqueous medium during the first 3 days (72 h) of the gradual degradation of each MBG specimen over the 30 days of immersion, whereupon [Si] saturates at $\approx 2.2 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ (≈ 62

mg L^{-1}), in accordance with previous *in vitro* tests of (M)BGs in SBF.^{6,23,32} The two SiO_2 -rich S85 and S90 specimens manifest very similar dissolution characteristics [Fig. 1(c)], amounting to a net dissolution of 24–27% of the total Si content of the MBG after 30 days of SBF exposure. In contrast, owing to its more fragmented silicate network,²⁶ the Ca-rich S58 pore-walls reveal a higher degree of degradation, with $\approx 39\%$ of its entire Si content residing in the solution after 30 days.

Next considering the leaching of Ca^{2+} [Fig. 1(d)] that accompanies the raise in pH, all MBGs exhibit a very fast release already during the first 15 minutes of SBF immersion (notably so the Ca-rich S58 specimen), followed by a plateau of nearly constant [Ca] at $\approx 3.5 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ (S90 and S85) and $\approx 5.0 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ (S58) up to 8 h (4 h for S90). Then a sharper drop of the [Ca] is observed after 8 h for the S58/S85 samples, whereas this reduction occurs already between 4–8 h for the S90 MBG. Throughout the remaining of the immersion period, the Ca concentration diminishes steadily. After around 1 week, the solutions associated with the soaking of S90 and S85 feature a lower [Ca] than the value of the initial SBF [Fig. 1(d)], while the concentration during the immersion of S58 consistently remain above that at $\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 0$.

Concerning the SBF immersion of the Ca-poor S85/S90 specimens, the trends observed for [P] in Fig. 1(f) and (g) overall mirror those for [Ca] in Fig. 1(d) and (e): S85 releases nearly all of its P content during the first 15 minutes, whereupon the [P] remains constant up to 8 h, and thereafter drops steeply. As for the concentration of Ca, the soaking of S90 is associated with an earlier drop of the [P] in the solution at $\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 8 \text{ h}$. As demonstrated in Section 3.3, the steep reductions in [Ca] and [P] coincide with the onset of HCA crystallization. We note that the spread of values among three independent ICP measurements for each of [Si], [Ca], and [P] concentration are around the symbol sizes in Fig. 1(b), (d), and (f); consequently, since the S90 structure is free of P, the initially observed values $[\text{P}] > 1 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ and $y_{\text{soln}}(\text{P}) > 1$ in Fig. 1(d) and (e) reflect *systematic* measurement errors of [P]. Such systematic errors were *approximately* accounted for when deriving the uncertainty of the composition of each solid phase (discussed in Section 3.2).

For the solutions resulting from immersion of the Ca-rich S58 MBG, the trends for P in Fig. 1(f) and (g) differ markedly from those of Ca in Fig. 1(d) and (e): for all intervals $\tau_{\text{SBF}} > 0$, a lower P concentration is observed relative to that in the initial SBF solution, suggesting that although the S58 structure leaches Ca^{2+} rapidly during the first 15 minutes, there is nevertheless a net *uptake* of phosphate ions into the S58- τ_{SBF} solid phases. This must imply a minor formation of (presumably) Ca-deficient ACP during the first few hours of S58-exposure to the SBF, as opposed to the case of S85 that reveals a concurrent release of *both* Ca^{2+} and PO_4^{3-} ions to the solution at the earliest SBF-immersion stages. Nevertheless, between 3 and 30 days, the solutions accompanying each distinct S58/S85/S90-deriving solid phase become continuously depleted in P, which for the S58- τ_{SBF} series implies that the entire P reservoir resides in the solid phase after 30 days; see Fig. 1(g).



3.2 Composition of each solid MBG- τ_{SBF} phase

We now focus on the composition of each *solid* phase that coexists with the solution at a given τ_{SBF} interval. Fig. 2(a), (c), and (e) plot the respective molar fractions of Si, Ca, and P, normalized such that $x_{\text{Si}} + x_{\text{Ca}} + x_{\text{P}} = 1$. The right panel displays the ratio of the fractions of Si, Ca, and P present in each solid phase at a given SBF-immersion period relative to that of the pristine MBG, *i.e.*, the ratio $x_{\text{E}}(\text{MBG-}\tau_{\text{SBF}})/x_{\text{E}}(\text{MBG})$, where $\text{E} = \{\text{Ca}, \text{Si}, \text{P}\}$; this is henceforth referred to as the “relative uptake of E”. As expected from the complementary scenario for the concentration of each respective element present in the *solution*, Fig. 2 reveals a consistent decrease in x_{Si} over the entire soaking period, accompanied by increased values of $\{x_{\text{Ca}}, x_{\text{P}}\}$ that are associated with the emergence of an amorphous calcium phosphate layer after a few hours (note that the larger-than-unity “uptakes of Si” in Fig. 2(b) simply reflect the continuous leaching of Si from the solid phases).

The previously highlighted distinct release/uptake trends of Ca and P of the S58 specimen relative to its S90 and S85 counterparts also manifest clearly in Fig. 2(c)–(f): the latter two MBGs release all/most of their Ca reservoirs after 15–60 minutes, while for the case of S85, most of its P content is also completely

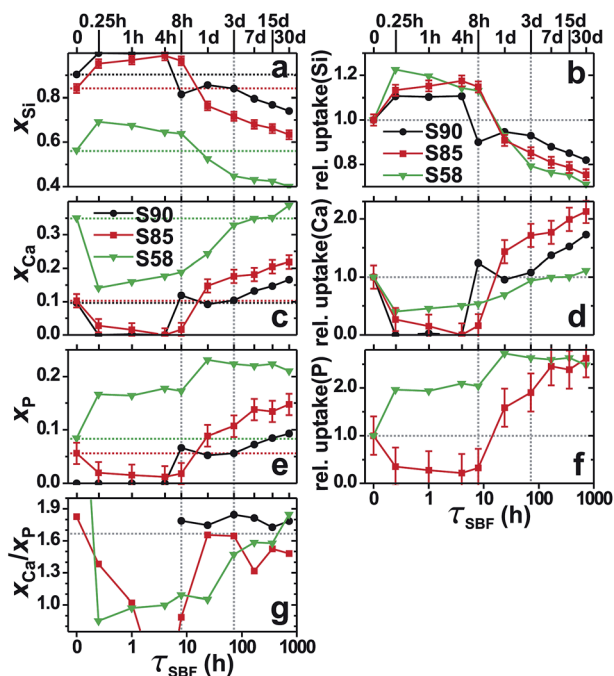


Fig. 2 (a, c, e) Molar fraction x_{E} of (a) Si, (c) Ca, and (e) P present in the *solid* phase at the given SBF-immersion interval and MBG series, where the data associated with S90, S85, and S58 are plotted in black, red, and green color, respectively. Note that the molar fraction $x_{\text{E}} = n_{\text{E}}/(n_{\text{Ca}} + n_{\text{Si}} + n_{\text{P}})$ is here defined out of all *cations*. The dotted horizontal lines mark the respective contribution from the pristine MBG. (b, d, f) The *relative uptake* of (b) Si, (d) Ca, and (f) P of each MBG- τ_{SBF} specimen compared with its pristine counterpart: $x_{\text{E}}(\text{MBG-}\tau_{\text{SBF}})/x_{\text{E}}(\text{MBG})$. (g) The molar ratio between Ca and P, $n_{\text{Ca}}/n_{\text{P}} = x_{\text{Ca}}/x_{\text{P}}$. The dotted horizontal line at $x_{\text{Ca}}/x_{\text{P}} = 1.67$ represents the value for stoichiometric HAP [$\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}$]. The error bar of each x_{E} -value and relative uptake are as indicated for the corresponding S85-deriving data set.

leached. This implies that the biomimetic ACP/HCA components accounts for (nearly) *all* P and Ca present in these solid phases after 8 h (for S90) and 24 h (S85), with the remainings of the MBG constituting essentially pure SiO_2 . The situation for S58 is very different: despite a quick Ca release occurring during the first 15 minutes, a large fraction ($\approx 40\%$) of the Ca reservoir remains in the S58-0.25h structure. Next follows a continuous accumulation of Ca in the solid S58- τ_{SBF} phases over all the remaining SBF immersion period. On the other hand, the uptake of P occurs stepwise, where x_{P} is almost doubled after 15 minutes, whereupon it remains nearly constant out to 24 h, when it elevates again such that the P content of the S58-1d specimen is ≈ 2.7 times that of the pristine S58 sample; see Fig. 2(e) and (f). The corresponding relative uptake for S85-1d only amounts to ≈ 1.6 . Altogether, after 30 days of immersion, both the S85-30d and S58-30d solid phases comprise ≈ 2.5 times higher P content relative to each respective pristine MBG (that for the case of S58-30d implies an effectively lowered value compared with the result at $\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 24$ h).

Finally considering the limiting molar ratios $n_{\text{Ca}}/n_{\text{P}}$ of Ca and P in each MBG-stemming sample at the longest immersion intervals $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 7$ days shown in Fig. 2(g), they amount to ≈ 1.8 (for S90), ≈ 1.5 – 1.7 (S85), and ≈ 1.6 – 1.85 (S58). Noteworthy, these values scatter around the stoichiometric ratio expected for hydroxyapatite ($n_{\text{Ca}}/n_{\text{P}} = 1.667$), although it is only for the S90/S85-deriving samples—which initially exhibited a nearly complete release of both Ca and P for short τ_{SBF} periods—where these $n_{\text{Ca}}/n_{\text{P}}$ -values translate directly into the corresponding compositions of the biomimetic phosphate layer.

3.3 Qualitative assessments of HCA formation by PXRD and ^{31}P NMR

Fig. 3 presents the sets of powder diffractograms recorded from each MBG- τ_{SBF} series. For $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \leq 8$ h, they exhibit no signatures of crystalline phases. However, the onset of HCA crystallization is clearly evidenced after 24 h of SBF immersion for *all* S90/S85/S58 MBG compositions, whose diffractograms reveal the characteristic patterns of HAp. A continuous HCA growth occurs for increasing the SBF-soaking intervals, whereas at a fixed τ_{SBF} -value, the XRD data suggests that the HCA content increases along the series $\text{S90} < \text{S85} < \text{S58}$, *i.e.*, that the MBG richest in Ca and P produces the largest amount of HCA.

Fig. 4 displays ^{31}P MAS NMR spectra recorded by single pulses from the pristine (a) S58 and (b) S85 specimens, as well as from the corresponding SBF-exposed samples for increasing τ_{SBF} values. The results from the S90- τ_{SBF} series are shown in (c). As typically observed from orthophosphate groups in amorphous phases, the NMR signals from each parent MBG specimen are essentially Gaussian-shaped and broad (≈ 6.2 ppm full-width at half maximum height; implying ≈ 1000 Hz at $B_0 = 9.4$ T). As discussed in our previous work,^{9,22,25,28,33,34} P is present as nm-sized amorphous calcium phosphate (CaP) clusters dispersed across the main silicate pore-wall component. The CaP clusters are larger in the S85 MBG relative to those of S58 (ref. 33 and 34) and exhibit many structural similarities to bulk amorphous calcium phosphate (ACP).²⁵ The ^{31}P



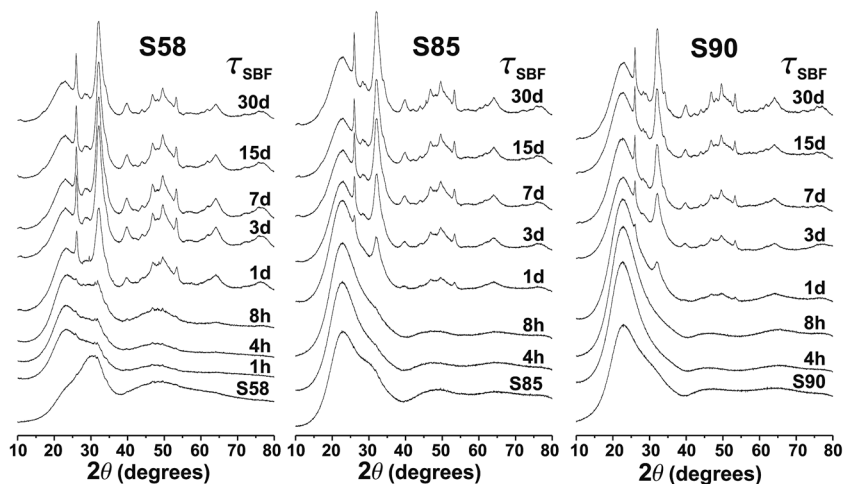


Fig. 3 X-ray diffractograms recorded from powders of the as-indicated MBG- τ_{SBF} samples with the SBF immersion interval increasing from bottom to top. All sharp diffraction peaks stem from the *in vitro*-formed HCA.

NMR peak observed from S58 and S85 is slightly tailed towards lower shifts (as indicated by the shaded areas in Fig. 4); this resonance stems from minor amounts of surface-associated P–O–Si moieties²⁸ that rapidly dissolves on SBF exposure [see Fig. 4(a, b) and S1 of the ESI†].

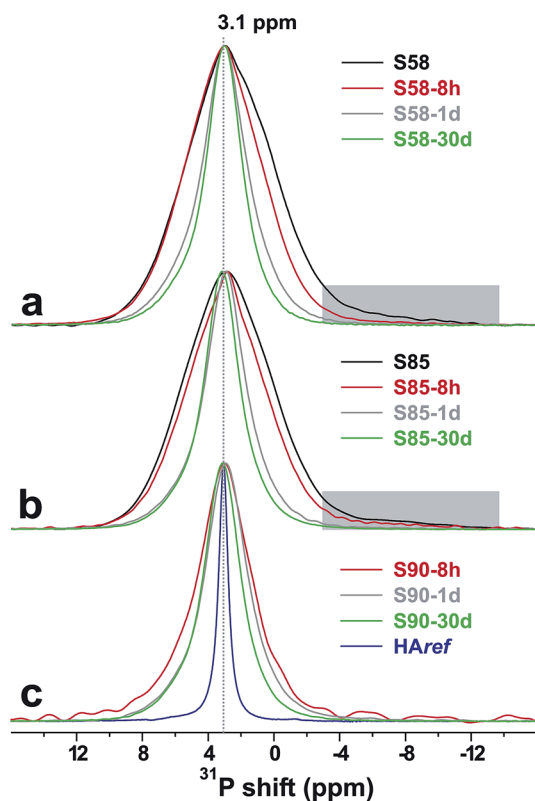


Fig. 4 ^{31}P MAS NMR spectra recorded from powders of the (a) S58, (b) S85, and (c) S90 MBG specimens before and after exposure to SBF for the as-indicated intervals. The NMR peak-narrowing for increasing τ_{SBF} reflects the formation of nano-crystalline HCA. The result from a sample of crystalline hydroxyapatite, “HAref”, is also displayed in (c). Note that since the S90 MBG is devoid of P, all ^{31}P NMR signals detected from the S90- τ_{SBF} phases stem from the biomimetic phosphate layer.

While no significant changes occur in the ^{31}P NMR peak maxima throughout the SBF exposure, a pronounced peak-narrowing results when τ_{SBF} is increased (Fig. 4 and S1†), signifying the concurrent growth of an ordered phosphate phase, *i.e.*, nano-crystalline HCA. Hence, each ^{31}P NMR response stems from two distinct ^{31}P sources of the SBF-treated specimens: one ordered phase (HCA) coexisting with an amorphous counterpart. For $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 8$ h, the latter derives exclusively from the ACP component of the biomimetic calcium (ortho)-phosphate layer in the cases of the S85 and S90 specimens, whose structures were completely depleted in Ca and P over the first 4 h of soaking (see Fig. 1 and 2). In contrast, for the series of SBF-soaked S58 samples, non-negligible amounts of CaP clusters remain in the MBG that also contributes to the ^{31}P resonances in Fig. 4(a). Owing to the nearly identical ^{31}P NMR responses of the CaP clusters and biomimetic ACP,^{22,25} these two amorphous calcium phosphate components cannot be probed separately by NMR. While revealing markedly more ordered orthophosphate environments than its ACP counterpart, the biomimetic apatite phase remains nano-crystalline and is known to exhibit structural disorder from the incorporation of additional ion species, such as Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , and CO_3^{2-} .^{1,22} For reference, Fig. 4(c) also includes NMR data recorded from the crystalline hydroxyapatite reference specimen (“HAref”) that produces a Lorentzian-shaped and markedly narrower ^{31}P NMR peak compared with those from the MBG- τ_{SBF} samples.

3.4 Quantifying the HCA/ACP components

3.4.1 Relative ACP/HCA fractions. We first consider the *relative* amount of each co-existing HCA and ACP component of the biomimetic calcium phosphate layer, as assessed independently by ^{31}P MAS NMR and PXRD for each SBF-exposed MBG specimen. Consequently, each ^{31}P NMR peak was deconvoluted into two signals, one from ACP (broad) and one from HCA (narrow). The procedure is described in detail in our previous work^{22,23,25} and Fig. S1 of the ESI† displays each experimental



NMR spectrum together with the best-fit peak components. As described in the *Materials and methods* section, the PXRD data of Fig. 3 were employed to estimate the weight-fraction [eqn (1)] of HCA in each MBG- τ_{SBF} specimen. Subsequently, the partitioning of P in the crystalline (HCA) and amorphous (ACP) portions of the samples were derived. We assumed that all remainings of P *not* present in the ordered HCA phase resides in the ACP counterpart for the S90- τ_{SBF} and S85- τ_{SBF} series of specimens that evidenced an essentially complete leaching of Ca and P already during the earliest stages of the SBF immersion ($\tau_{\text{SBF}} \leq 4$ h; see Fig. 2) that occurred well before the onset of HCA crystallization (see Fig. 3). However, this assumption does not hold for the S58- τ_{SBF} samples where a significant P fraction remains in the CaP clusters of the MBG pore-walls: while we for brevity/simplicity onwards use the label “ACP” in the figure legends and the following text, it should be remembered that our reported fractions of “ACP” in the S58- τ_{SBF} specimens stem from two amorphous components, whose individual Ca and P contents are not readily disentangled.

The resulting molar fractions of HCA (x_{HCA}) and ACP (x_{ACP}) obtained from either ^{31}P NMR or PXRD are plotted in Fig. 5(a) and (b), respectively, for each MBG- τ_{SBF} series and increasing τ_{SBF} -values. Note the normalization $x_{\text{HCA}} + x_{\text{ACP}} = 1$ for each MBG- τ_{SBF} sample. An overall good agreement is observed between the estimates from the two techniques. Both verify a rapid HCA growth starting around 8 h (assessed by NMR) or 24 h (from XRD) and quickly reaching $\approx 50\%$ (NMR) and $\geq 60\%$ (XRD) of HCA out of the total phosphate layer after ≈ 72 h. Fig. 5(b) reveals that nanocrystalline HCA accounts for around

50–80% of the biomimetic phosphate layer at SBF immersion intervals beyond 1 week.

The longer-term ACP \rightarrow HCA conversion constitutes the main qualitative discrepancy between the inferences from NMR and XRD. The NMR-derived HCA fractions manifest very similar trends among all three MBG series and SBF-immersion intervals $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 7$ days, where $\approx 55\%$ of the total P content is present in the ordered HCA phase; see Fig. 5(a). In contrast, the XRD-derived apatite fraction grows continuously as τ_{SBF} is increased, except for the S58- τ_{SBF} series for which an optimum value $x_{\text{HCA}} \approx 0.74$ is observed for S58-7d, whereupon the relative amount of HCA decreases. This perhaps counterintuitive effect stems from the depletion of phosphate groups in the solution during the later MBG-soaking stages; see Fig. 1(f) and (g). Insufficient concentrations of P in the aqueous medium was shown previously to impede the ACP \rightarrow HCA conversion.¹⁶ Similar observations were made by us in an earlier SBF-soaking study of the same three MBG series as those herein but employing a significantly higher MBG concentration in the aqueous medium²³ (see Section 4.2).

3.4.2 Quantitative HCA contents. Thus far, we discussed the *relative* HCA/ACP amounts of the MBG surface-associated phosphate layer. We next consider the *amount* of this layer out of all solid phases (with the remaining primarily constituting the leached MBG), starting with the molar fractions of HCA formed from each S58/S85/S90 series and immersion interval. They constitute the fractions of the (nano)crystalline and amorphous parts of each solid matrix and are available from the PXRD data. Fig. 6 plots the molar fraction of HCA out of all phases in each heterogeneous MBG- τ_{SBF} specimen, revealing a progressively increased amount of HCA formed along the series S90 < S85 < S58. The highest HCA fraction occurs after 30 days, except for S58 (7 days) and amounts to 0.18, 0.25, and 0.41 for the SBF-exposed S90, S85, and S58 specimens, respectively. These fractions relate as 1.00 : 1.39 : 2.28. Identical trends are observed if instead considering the corresponding *weight* fractions of HCA (not shown). Hence, the *in vitro* bioactivity enhances concurrently with increasing amounts of Ca and P in each pristine MBG: their Ca contents relate as 1.00 : 1.64 : 2.84 for the S90, S85, and S58 specimens, respectively, while the P counterparts are 1.00 (S85) : 1.28 (S58). Note, however, that the HCA fraction of each MBG- τ_{SBF} sample also depends implicitly on the degradation degree of the silicate network during the SBF immersion: from Fig. 1(c) follows that $\approx 39\%$, $\approx 27\%$, and $\approx 24\%$ of the total Si reservoirs of the S58, S85, and S90 structures have dissolved, respectively, at the τ_{SBF} -value that optimizes the HCA content. If the comparatively higher Si release from the S58 MBG is accounted for (that in the scenario of equal HCA contents among the distinct MBGs would lead to an apparently higher relative HCA fraction out of all S58-associated solid phases), the estimated relative HCA fractions of the S90 : S85 : S58 series (1.00 : 1.39 : 2.28) become 1.00 : 1.34 : 1.85. Consequently, the S58 structure forms a higher amount of HCA than the S85/S90 MBGs and *also* converts more completely into HCA on SBF exposure.

After having discussed the relative (stoichiometric) amounts of P present in the HCA and ACP phases, respectively (Fig. 5),

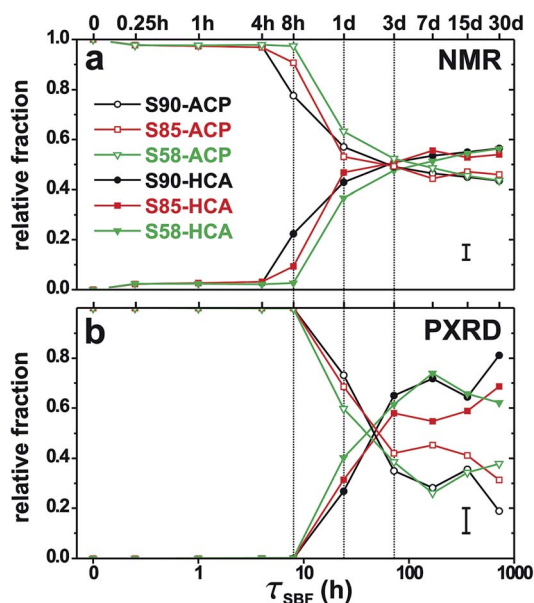


Fig. 5 Relative fractions of ACP (open symbols) and HCA (solid symbols) estimated by (a) ^{31}P NMR and (b) PXRD, and plotted against τ_{SBF} for the as-indicated S90 (black), S85 (red), and S58 (green) series of SBF-soaked samples. Note the logarithmic horizontal scale. Typical uncertainties of the data are indicated by the error bar at the bottom right part of each diagram.



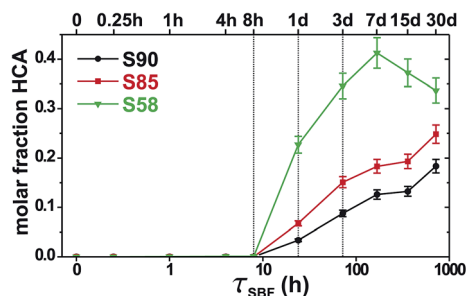


Fig. 6 XRD-derived molar fraction of the biomimetic HCA (out of the net composition of the solid phases) plotted against τ_{SBF} for each as-indicated series of S90/S85/S58 samples.

and the relative molar content of HCA out of each MBG- τ_{SBF} specimen (Fig. 6), we consider the partitioning of P and Ca in the amorphous (ACP) and crystalline (HCA) components of each solid phase. This XRD-derived information is provided in Fig. 7, which displays the atomic fractions of P (x_{P}) and Ca (x_{Ca}) in the top and bottom panels, respectively. Note that x_{P} and x_{Ca} are here defined with respect to *all* atom species, including oxygen: $x_{\text{E}} = n_{\text{E}}/(n_{\text{Ca}} + n_{\text{Si}} + n_{\text{P}} + n_{\text{O}})$, in contrast to the complementary data in Fig. 2 that concerned the molar fractions with respect to solely the *cations* (Ca, Si, P). Each black curve in Fig. 7 represents the *total* atomic fraction of P (a–c) or Ca (d–f) in the solid; $x_{\text{E}}(\text{tot}) = x_{\text{E}}(\text{ACP}) + x_{\text{E}}(\text{HCA})$, with $\text{E} = \{\text{P}, \text{Ca}\}$. Note that for $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \leq 8$ h, the entire P reservoir resides in ACP. The previously highlighted initiation of the ACP \rightarrow HCA crystallization ≈ 24 h is here witnessed by the forking of each curve for $x_{\text{P}}(\text{tot})$ [Fig. 7(a)–(c)] and $x_{\text{Ca}}(\text{tot})$ [Fig. 7(d)–(f)] into an $x_{\text{E}}(\text{ACP})$ contribution that is accompanied by the emergence of a progressively growing HCA phase quantified by $x_{\text{E}}(\text{HCA})$.

Consistent with the results of Fig. 5, the fraction of the total P content deposited as HCA reaches beyond that of the amorphous phase for $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 72$ h. The data of Fig. 7 indicates two continuous and concurrent growth processes: ACP formation on the one hand, and ACP \rightarrow HCA crystallization on the other.

Only for the case of S90 [Fig. 7(c) and (f)], clear evidence is provided for a significant reservoir of ACP first being accumulated at $\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 8$ h prior to the onset of HCA formation ($\tau_{\text{SBF}} = 24$ h). However, it is likely that analogous trends prevail also during the soaking of the P-bearing S85 and (particularly) S58 specimens. As already commented, the “ACP” phase detected in each S58- τ_{SBF} specimen carries non-negligible contributions from the amorphous CaP clusters of the MBG, while the data of Fig. 1(f, g) and 2(e, f) strongly suggest the presence of significant ACP deposits already after 15 minutes of SBF-exposure.

4 Discussion

4.1 Composition-bioactivity trends

Both ^{31}P MAS NMR and PXRD evidence significant HCA deposits at the surfaces of all three MBG specimens at 24 h of SBF immersion (Fig. 5). Although the powder diffractograms reveal no signatures of HCA formation before 24 h, already after 8 h the NMR data suggest $\approx 22\%$ and 9% of HCA out of the biomimetic calcium phosphate layers at the S90 and S85 surfaces, respectively. This apparent discrepancy likely stems from poorly ordered nm-sized HCA crystallites that escape detection by XRD. The overall highest XRD-derived HCA fractions are 81% (after 30 days), 69% (30 days), and 74% (7 days) for the S90, S85, and S58 series, respectively, whereas the corresponding estimates by NMR are all $\approx 55\%$ for $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 7$ d.

Considering the highest observed relative amounts of HCA out of the entire MBG- τ_{SBF} solid phase, the S58-7d specimen reveals 2.28 (1.85) and 1.64 (1.34) times higher HCA contents than its S90-30d and S85-30d counterparts, respectively, where the numbers in parentheses correct for the differences of Si release among the samples; see Section 3.4.2 and Fig. 1 and 6. Consequently, the *in vitro* bioactivity enhances according to S90 < S85 < S58, meaning that the amount of HCA correlates with an increase of the Ca and P contents of each pristine MBG (or, equivalently, with decreasing Si content^{35,36}). Two inferences are noteworthy: (i) this trend mirrors that established for melt-

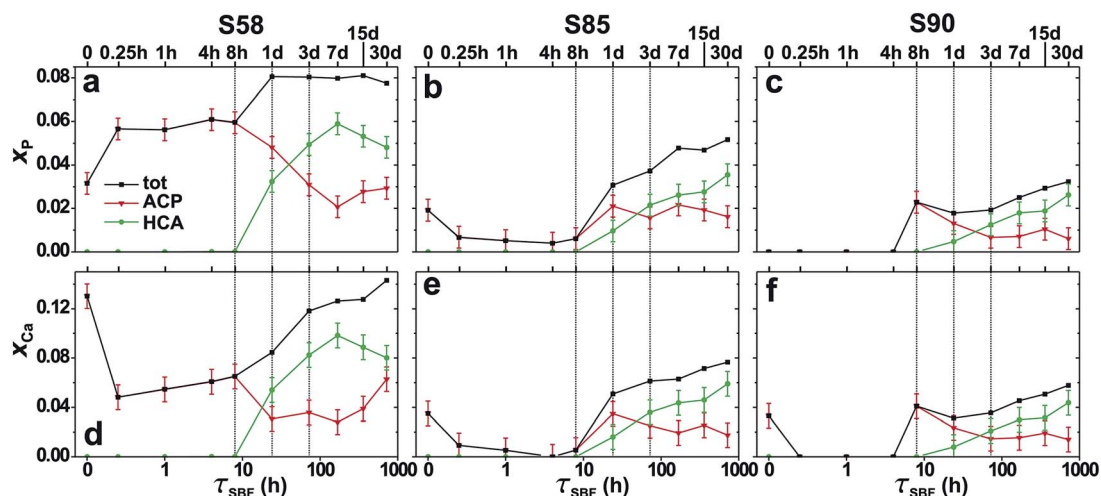


Fig. 7 Total atomic fraction x_{E} of (a–c) P and (d–f) Ca in each solid MBG- τ_{SBF} phase (black traces), shown together with the XRD-derived partitioning of each respective element in ACP (red traces) and HCA (green traces). $x_{\text{E}} = n_{\text{E}}/(n_{\text{Ca}} + n_{\text{Si}} + n_{\text{P}} + n_{\text{O}})$.



prepared BGs in that the bioactivity generally enhances when the P content of the glass is increased (up to ≤ 6 mol% P_2O_5);^{14,37,38} the concurrent bioactivity-growth for increasing P content was recently suggested to be *monotonic*, provided that P is present as readily released orthophosphate ions.³⁹ The latter condition is obeyed for the MBGs;^{26,28} see Fig. 4. (ii) Whereas the HCA formation clearly depends on the MBG composition, the mesoporous arrangement and/or the surface area of the MBG (Table 1) correlate neither with the time-point when HCA starts crystallizing nor with the amount of HCA subsequently formed. Incidentally, the highest HCA deposits occur for the S58 specimen associated with lowest surface area ($195 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$). This effect must imply that *all* parent MBGs exhibit silicate networks exposed sufficiently well to the solution that the precise total surface area becomes immaterial.

Somewhat intriguing, however, is that although the bioactivity trends observed herein overall agree with earlier reports from sol-gel glasses [whose degradation and HCA formation increases (decreases) with the Ca (Si) content^{35,36}], it differs markedly from those inferred previously for MBGs,^{5-9,23} where the formation rate of HCA and its amount deposited was maximized for MBGs with $\approx 80\text{--}85$ mol% SiO_2 and then decreasing as the SiO_2 content was increased.^{5,7,8} Besides that previous bioactivity-composition evaluations (as assessed from FTIR and/or electron microscopy) were of qualitative nature, these apparent discrepancies originate from very different MBG loadings in the SBF solution. The choice of (M)BG concentration for the bioactivity testing have profound bearings for the HCA formation, which generally diminishes as the (M)BG concentration is increased.^{15,16} While Yan *et al.*^{5,6} utilized reasonably low ratios $m_{\text{MBG}}/V = 1.0 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ (where m_{MBG} denotes the mass of the MBG powder and V is the SBF-volume), the corresponding MBG-loadings utilized by us in previous work were significantly higher, ranging from $m_{\text{MBG}}/V \approx 4\text{--}5 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ (ref. 7 and 8) to 20 g L^{-1} in more recent work.^{9,22,23} As discussed by Gunawidjaja *et al.*,²³ the latter condition quenched the HCA formation completely in the case of S58, such that no HCA was detected by PXRD even over prolonged SBF-exposure intervals up to 7 days, while the ^{31}P NMR peak-width only revealed an insignificant narrowing. Similar NMR/PXRD responses were observed for the S90 MBG at the high $m_{\text{MBG}}/V = 20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ loading (not shown), whereas it did not exhibit the characteristic “peak-splitting” for orthophosphate species in FTIR spectra.⁹ Under the same *in vitro* conditions, the highly bioactive S85 counterpart manifested a markedly delayed onset of HCA formation compared with previous reports that utilized lower MBG concentrations in the bioactivity assessments.^{7,8}

4.2 The importance of the bioactivity assessment conditions

The apparently reduced HCA formation at high MBG loadings in the SBF may be understood from an insufficient P reservoir in the aqueous medium, coupled with the large surface area of the mesoporous material:¹⁶ the very rapid leaching of Ca^{2+} ions from the powder initiates a substantial ACP formation at the pore-surface due to local supersaturation. Consequently, the entire P content becomes incorporated into the ACP phase,

leaving an insufficient number of phosphate ions in the solution to allow for a further ACP growth—and most important—the subsequent ACP \rightarrow HCA crystallization stage.¹⁶ Note that the effects of the HCA crystallization process from using too high m/V ratios are more detrimental for MBGs than for their melt-prepared BG counterparts that feature significantly lower surface areas and thereby a more limited number of nucleation sites for the ACP/HCA growth. Hence, the *inherent advantage* of the ordered mesoporous structure then merely *becomes a severe shortcoming* that may completely alter the outcome of the bioactivity assessment.

Even under the markedly more dilute $m_{\text{MBG}}/V = 0.6 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ condition utilized herein compared to the previous ones of $4\text{--}20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$,^{7-9,22,23} there are indications from the S58-soaking that insufficient amounts of P in the solution hampered the HCA growth; note that the reduction of the HCA fraction for $\tau_{\text{SBF}} \geq 15$ days in Fig. 6 coincides with a nearly total depletion of P in the SBF [see Fig. 1(f) and (g)]. Notably, the very rapid ACP formation accompanying the essentially instantaneous release of Ca from the S58 MBG (on its immersion into the solution) is clearly witnessed in Fig. 2(e) and (f) by an increased P content of the solid phase already after 15 minutes. This also rationalizes previous observations⁷ that the ACP formation accelerates for a decreasing Si content and an accompanying elevated Ca content of the pristine MBG, while the ACP \rightarrow HCA conversion exhibits the *reverse* MBG-composition trend.^{5,7}

The critical aspects highlighted by Yan *et al.*¹⁶ and Gunawidjaja *et al.*,²³ as well as herein, regarding the choice of concentration of any porous material (*vide infra*) raises serious concerns about the implementation of SBF testing of *powders* under non-flowing conditions of the aqueous medium. A circulating and constantly replenished solution⁴⁰⁻⁴² largely circumvents the problems of insufficient P (or Ca) amounts available for the (unrestricted) generation of ACP and its subsequent crystallization into HCA, thereby emulating the real *in vivo* scenario more faithfully. However, such testing conditions are more cumbersome to arrange, particularly if a large series of (M)BGs are to be evaluated. As criticized previously,^{32,42} the prevailing ISO standard⁴³ implements a constant surface area of the biomaterial relative to the solution unit volume and was specifically developed for *in vitro* bioactivity testing of *bulk* samples, as opposed to powders, and notably not those exhibiting a large internal surface area. For these reasons, a new standard was recently proposed that recommends using a constant m/V -value, equivalent to a (relatively high) loading of 1.5 g L^{-1} .³² Also this option will often prove unsuitable for assessments of Ca-rich and readily degradable (M)BGs, as the ACP \rightarrow HCA crystallization will eventually be compromised for longer immersion intervals, unless the SBF solution is replenished regularly, which may potentially interfere with the test result and thereby introducing additional undesirable precautions.

A major flaw of all hitherto proposed *in vitro* testing protocols is their ignorance of the potential complications arising from the (M)BG *composition* when selecting the m/V ratio. The insight into the relative importance of each factor affecting the *in vitro* HCA formation (such as the composition, textural



properties, and particle size of the biomaterial^{15–17,36,42,44–46})—and particularly the understanding of their complex interplay—is currently insufficient. Hence, it may simply be premature to attempt at defining any “universal” standard testing protocol, but merely aim at settling the most sensible and practically feasible conditions for each given series of assessments, then giving priority to selecting a constant m/V ratio throughout, such that sufficient amounts of Ca and P are available for an unrestricted HCA growth for *all* samples tested. We reiterate the suggestion by Gunawidjaja *et al.*:²³ a presumably optimal *in vitro* evaluation is arranged when the Ca^{2+} and PO_4^{3-} contents *initially* present in the aqueous medium (far) exceed the corresponding $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ reservoirs of the biomaterial itself. In practice, this implies that the fluid must incorporate a sufficiently large amount of phosphate ions to (at least) match the stoichiometric equivalent of the Ca^{2+} species leached from the bulk solid/powder. Notably, provided that the cation concentrations in the solution are available at each sampled τ_{SBF} value, an anomalous HCA crystallization may be suspected whenever $[\text{P}]$ approaches zero [*e.g.*, see Fig. 1(f)].

Although the more dilute conditions the better (except for an infinite dilution when readily dissolved materials will disintegrate completely before HCA is deposited), the obvious drawback with too low m/V -ratios is that an impractically large solution volume is required to produce a large mass of the SBF-exposed solid material (≥ 200 mg), such as that demanded for the quantitative NMR/XRD analyses employed in the current work.

5 Conclusions

Solid-state ^{31}P NMR and PXRD were employed to quantify the relative fractions of ACP and HCA forming at the surfaces of three MBGs of variable Si, Ca, and P contents, thereby allowing for a detailed quantitative insight into the $\text{ACP} \rightarrow \text{HCA}$ conversion. The PXRD data together with measured concentrations of Ca, Si and P in the solution was used to estimate the amount of HCA present in each solid specimen after the SBF treatment, as well as the composition of the remaining cation-depleted MBG phase.

Although HCA started forming at equal SBF-immersion intervals (~ 24 h) among all three MBGs, the *amount* of HCA increased concurrently with the Ca and P contents of the MBGs according to $\text{S90} < \text{S85} < \text{S58}$. This trend is at odds with previous inferences about the *in vitro* bioactivity from MBGs of similar/identical compositions,^{7–9,22,23} but was rationalized as stemming from a too high MBG loading in the SBF solution (*i.e.*, too high m/V ratio) employed in previous tests. Notably, the surface areas of the present MBGs are sufficiently large that no correlation was observed between the surface area and the HCA formation rate or/and the resulting amount of HCA.

We highlighted the importance of adapting the m/V ratio to the composition of the biomaterial (*vide infra*), where the *in vitro* evaluation must invoke a sufficiently large SBF volume such that its Ca^{2+} and PO_4^{3-} reservoirs exceed those of the biomaterial itself. This condition is not necessarily met if employing

hitherto ISO-standard protocols for bioactivity testing in SBF. Considering the currently modest insight into the complex interplay of the various factors affecting the HCA growth, we suggest to adapt the particular testing condition of a given series of biomaterials such that a sufficiently large phosphate reservoir is available to allow for an unrestricted HCA formation from *each* specimen. Tendencies of anomalous HCA crystallization may be suspected whenever the phosphate concentration in the solution approaches zero.

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