

Article

Cell Response on Laser-Patterned Ti/Zr/Ti and Ti/Cu/Ti Multilayer Systems

Suzana Petrović^{1*}, Nevena Božinović¹, Vladimir Rajić¹, Danijela Stanisavljević Ninković², Danilo Kisić¹, Milena Stevanović^{2,3,4} and Emmanuel Stratakis⁵

¹ Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, P.O.Box 522, 11001 Belgrade, Serbia, office@vin.bg.ac.rs

² Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, University of Belgrade, Vojvode Stepe 444a, PO Box 152, 11042 Belgrade, Serbia

³ University of Belgrade, Faculty of Biology, Studentski trg 16, PO Box 43, Belgrade, 11000, Serbia

⁴ Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihailova 35, 11001 Belgrade, Serbia

⁵ Institute of Electronic Structure and Laser (IESL), Foundation for Research and Technology (FORTH), N. Plastira 100, Vassilika Vouton, 70013 Heraklion, Crete, Greece; stratak@iesl.forth.gr (E.S.)

* Correspondence: spetro@vin.bg.ac.rs ; Tel.: +381 11 3408560

Abstract: Arranged patterns obtained by ultrafast laser processing on the surface of Ti/Cu/Ti/Si and Ti/Zr/Ti/Si thin film systems are reported. Two differently designed multilayer thin films, Ti/Cu/Ti/Si and Ti/Zr/Ti/Si, were deposited on silicon by the ion sputtering method. The bioactive surfaces on these systems involve the formation of laser-induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS) in each of the laser-written lines of mesh patterns on 5x5 mm areas. The formation of nano- and micro-patterns with an ultra-thin oxide film on the surfaces was used to observe the effects of morphology and proliferation of the MRC-5 cell culture line. To determine whether Ti-based thin films have a toxic effect on living cells, an MTT assay was performed. The relative cytotoxic effect as a percentage of surviving cells showed that there was no difference in cell number between the Ti-based thin films and the control cells. There was also no difference in the viability of the MRC-5 cells, except for the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si system, where there was a slight 10% decrease in cell viability.

Keywords: multilayer thin films; laser modification; laser-induced periodical surface structure LIPSS; cell response

1. Introduction

Implants are now becoming a standard therapy for repairing and replacing bone tissue, making daily activities much easier for patients. The implanted biomaterial should replace the missing bone while stimulating osteoconduction for bone re-growth. On the one hand, extensive research has been directed to improve the performance of implants in terms of biocompatibility and satisfactory mechanical properties [1,2]. New alloys have been developed, mainly based on titanium. On the other hand, surface modifications such as the adaptation of the chemical composition of the contact surface and the formation of specific morphological features at the micro- and nanometer level, further improve the performance of the implant. It has been shown that micro- and nanostructured surfaces are a good way to improve the bioactivity of biomaterials and osteogenic differentiation of cells [3].

Titanium (Ti)-based materials are good biomaterials due to their properties, such as biocompatibility, lightweight, high strength, and superior corrosion resistance [4,5]. For long-term bone replacements, titanium alloys should possess bone-mimicking mechanical properties, which can be obtained by the optimization of the geometry of the porous structure. Topological porous Ti-based implants also improve osseointegration and can be made patient-specific, which is essential for preventing their failure due to inadequate integration of the implant into the bone tissue [6]. Titanium alloys are suitable as biomaterials due to their superior biocompatibility, as the outer oxide layer is negatively charged at physiological pH and the soluble metal components cannot be released

into the biological fluids [7,8]. A high concentration of β -stabilising elements in Ti-based alloys has been developed as a potential solution to the mismatch between the elastic modulus of the implant and the surrounding bone tissue. Zirconium (Zr) is the most common element added to Ti alloys, as it doesn't show any cytotoxic reaction when in contact with cells [9-11]. The crucial of the biomaterial's application is the formation of the implant-tissue interface during the interaction of the Ti alloy with the biological environment, which is largely defined by the surface characteristics of the alloy. Surface topography, composed of micro- and nanometer features, determines cell adhesion, morphology, proliferation, and differentiation, and therefore has a major impact on cell survival and implant-tissue interface properties [12].

Among a variety of surface modification techniques, the ultrafast laser modification technique has emerged as one of the best for forming ordered surface patterns, increasing surface roughness, changing composition, and functionalizing and forming a thin film [13]. This technique is suitable for the fabrication of bioactive surfaces, on stents, bone implants, and biofilms [14-16]. The energy of laser radiation can be focused on the surface and modify only selected areas, triggering the transformation of hardening, surface melting, surface oxidation, and/or surface alloying [17].

Laser processing of biomaterials is a particularly important opportunity for the application of multiple pulsed laser effects that produce laser-induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS). When the periodicity of LIPSS is nearly equal to the laser wavelength and oriented normal to the polarization vector of the laser radiation, they are referred to as low spatial frequency LIPSS (LSFL) [18,19]. Another type of periodic structures, called high spatial frequency LIPSS (HSFL), has much lower spatial periodicity but is aligned parallel to the polarization vector [20]. Advances in the field of ultrafast laser processing based on ablation of materials are very important due to the generation of 2D surface and 3D volume micro- and nanopatterns. Recently, ultrafast laser surface modification has evolved into a unique method that enables the fabrication of a bioactive surface with the formation of the desired oxide and alloy, the generation of nano/microtextures, and the modification of the wettability of the surface [21-24].

The main topic of this work is to investigate the possibility of obtaining bioactive surfaces on Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si systems, with adapted morphology and wettability for cell integration. The research focused on the formation of laser-printed templates with micro- and nanometer dimensions and inherent wettability suitable for the positioning of cells to enable their proliferation and growth. The systematization of the obtained results included a comparison of the changes in the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si systems deposited and modified under the same experimental conditions. Specifically, the results were intended to show the influence of the type of alloy component added to the Ti matrix on the properties of the bioactive surface. The MTT test will show the degree of cell survival on different Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si systems with almost the same surface topography.

2. Materials and Methods

Thin film deposition. The thin multilayer films of Ti/Cu/Ti/ and Ti/Zr//Ti were deposited on the single crystal (100) of n-type silicon in Balzers Sputtrion II system by ion sputtering of pure Ti, Cu, and Zr with 1.3 keV argon ions. Before chamber assembly, the surfaces of the Si substrates were cleaned with ethanol and dilute hydrofluoric acid (HF) to remove impurities and native Si oxides. The base pressure in the chamber was 5.5×10^{-4} Pa. Targets were sputtered with a constant current of 0.7 A and voltage of 0.5 kV for Ti and corresponding current and voltage values of 0.5 A and 1.2 kV for deposition of Cu and Zr, respectively. The deposition rates were constant at about 0.13 nm s^{-1} for Ti and 0.25 nm s^{-1} for Cu and Zr. The total thickness of the deposited Ti/Cu/Ti and Ti/Zr//Ti thin films was 300 nm, with the subsurface Cu and Zr layers having a thickness of 10 nm and the top Ti layer also having a thickness of 10 nm

Ultra-fast laser modification. Laser processing of these specific Ti/Cu/Ti/Si and Ti/Zr//Ti/Si systems was performed using the Yb: KGW laser source Pharos SP from Light Conversion. The surfaces of the thin films were irradiated with focused, linear p-polarized pulses with the following characteristics: repetition rate of 5 kHz, pulse duration equal to 160 fs, central wavelength of 1026 nm and 58 μm beam diameter at focus. The samples were laser processed in the open air and mounted

on a motorized computer-controlled X-Y-Z translation vertical to the laser beam. To achieve higher precision, irradiations were performed under identical conditions on a 5×5 mm area with a fluence of 0.1 J cm^{-2} and a scanning speed of 15 mm s^{-1} (20 pulses per spot). The distance between lines was kept constant at a value of $75 \mu\text{m}$, while the spot size at the focus was about $30 \mu\text{m}$. In each line of the laser-printed mesh, the energy per pulse was assumed to be constant, as the deviation of the pulse energy was less than 1%.

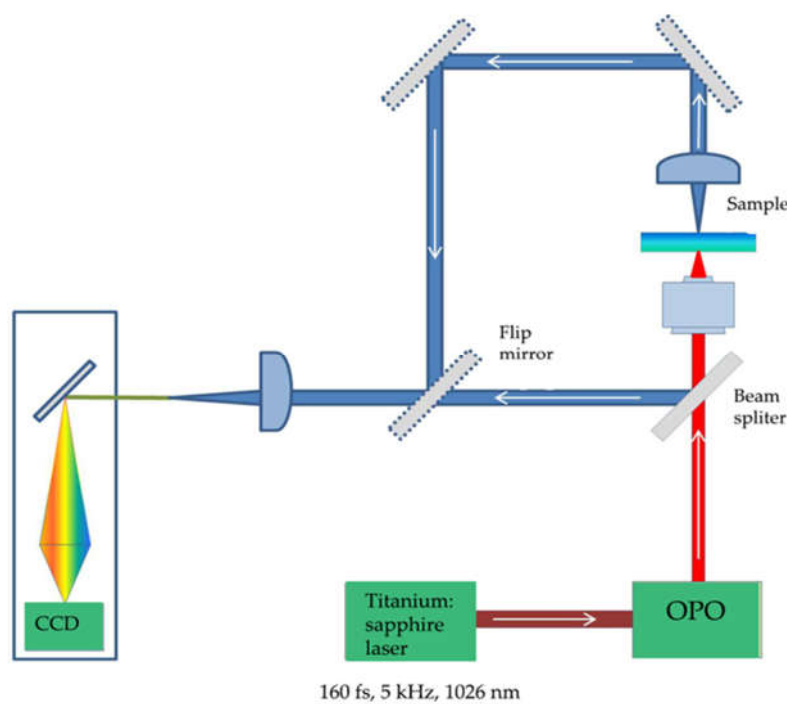


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental setup for laser modification of samples.

Morphological characterization. The surface morphology and microstructure of the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin films before and after laser processing were analyzed by a FESEM, FEI SCIOS 2 Dual Beam scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) at 10 kV of acceleration voltage.

Surface free energy (SFE) determination using the sessile drop method. The basic data in this study were the contact angle (CA - θ), which indicates the degree of wetting as the contact between the surface and the liquid. The CA with the surface of the samples on untreated and laser-treated thin films was measured at a room temperature of 23°C and a relative humidity of 53-56% with three different liquid drops (water, ethylene glycol, diiodomethane). CA measurements were typically in the range of 6-10 to ensure the repeatability of results. In this approach, measurements of the apparent contact angle were made every second for 60 seconds while the droplet waited to equilibrate on the surface. The surface free energy was analyzed using a goniometer equipped with a drop-shape analysis device. The calculation of the surface free energy (SFE) was studied using contact angles determined on smooth samples based on the thin films in the initial state and on laser-modified surfaces. The SFE and its polar (γ_p) and dispersive components (γ_d) of the metallic surfaces were calculated using the Good-van-Oss model based on the contact angle data [25]. Wettability was measured using a homemade device equipped with a blue LED (King-bright Electronic Co., Ltd.) for sample illumination and a CCD camera.

Study of cellular response. MRC-5 cells (ATCC®, CCL-171TM) were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 4500 mg/L glucose, 2 mmol/L L-glutamine, and antibiotic/antimycotic (all from Invitrogen™, NY, USA) at 37°C and 10% CO_2 . Cells were observed and images were acquired using DM IL LED inverted microscope (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). Two pieces of each thin film (Ti, Ti/Cu/Ti, and Ti/Zr/Ti) with a size of $10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$ were incubated with DMEM culture medium under sterile conditions

at 37 °C and 10% CO₂ for 10 days. After incubation, the thin film was removed, and the remaining medium was considered 100% extract. Diluted extract (50% and 15%) was used for experiments.

The indirect method was used to measure the cytotoxicity of the film. MRC-5 cells were grown at a density of 10 000 cells on a 96-well plate and cultured the next day with 100%, 50%, and 15% of the extraction medium obtained from the incubated films with DMEM for 10 days at 37 °C. After 24 hours of incubation, cell viability was determined using the MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay according to the manufacturer's protocol. Absorbance was measured at 540 nm using an Infinite 200 pro plate reader (Tecan, Austria). Two controls were used: MRC-5 cells treated with DMEM and incubated at 37°C for 10 days without films (referred to as Blank), and MRC-5 cells treated with fresh DMEM (referred to as C). As a positive control for cytotoxicity, we use MRC-5 cells treated with pyrimethanil (denoted as P), whose cytotoxic effect on MRC-5 cells has been previously demonstrated [26]. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software (version 20). The results obtained are means \pm SEM from four independent experiments. Statistical analyses were performed using Student's t-test, and a p-value \leq .05 was considered significant, with $p \leq .05$ denoted as *.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Morphological characterization of Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film systems

Femtosecond multipulse laser exposure to Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film systems was used to create a regular mesh of laser-printed lines forming micrometre-sized morphological features. To achieve a suitable position of the cells on the surface, the diameter of the laser beam was set to about 20 μ m, while the distance between the lines was about 75 μ m [27]. The morphological characteristics of the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si thin film system after laser processing were analyzed by SEM method (Figure 2). Laser-induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS) aligned normal to the polarization vector of the applied laser beam are formed in each laser-printed line, which classifies them as low spatial frequency LIPSS (LSFL) [18,19]. The formation of LSFL was accompanied by some degree of material removal, which contributed to their well-defined shape, especially at the intersections (Figure 2). Nanoparticles of size 70 - 150 nm have accumulated at the edges of the lines, which is due to the pronounce ablation during the formation of the periodic structure in the central part. In the crossing region, the LSFLs are narrow and densely distributed with a spatial periodicity of about 700 nm. On the other hand, the spatial periodicity of the ripple structure in the lines was about 1 μ m (very close to the laser wavelength), so the LSFLs are more widely and less frequently distributed (Figure 2). The square inner regions between the lines, which are not processed by the laser, are partially covered with nanoparticles.

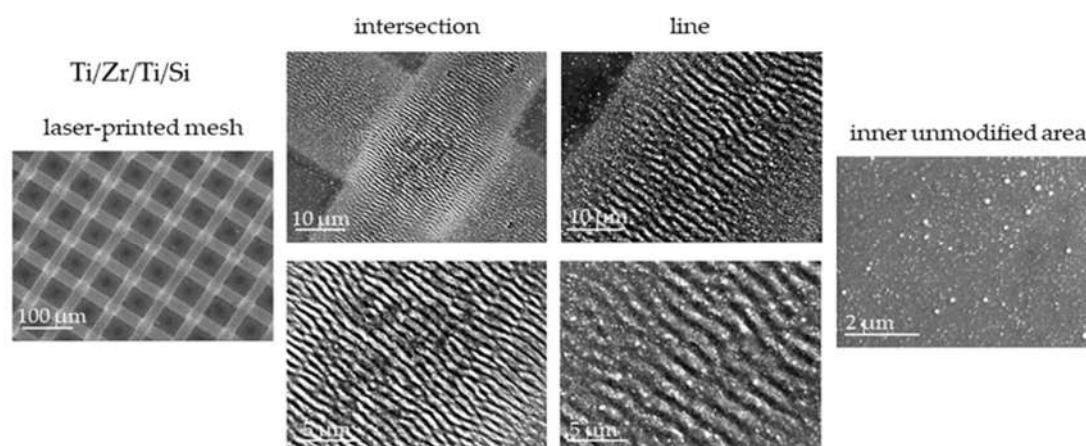


Figure 2. SEM micrographs after laser-printed line mesh on the surface of Ti/Zr/Ti/Si thin film system with morphological details at an intersection, line and inner unmodified areas.

The Ti/Cu/Ti/Si system was modified under the same experimental laser processing conditions as the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si system. In general, the observed morphological features are similar to the previous case (Figures 2 and 3), except for some details: (i) the width of the laser-printed line is narrower, which is a consequence of the less pronounced ablation of the material, (ii) the periodic structure (LSFL) in the line is not well defined due to the occurrence of hydrodynamic effects in the form of partial surface melting, (iii) among the unclear LSFL ripples, the additional appearance of high spatial frequency LIPSS (HSFL) with a periodicity below 200 nm and an orientation parallel to the polarization is observed, and (iv) at the edges of the lines, there is no larger number of nanoparticles, which is probably due to the effect of surface melting (Figure 3). It is interesting to note that the Cu sublayer with a thickness of 10 nm significantly reduces the ablation effect, which is due to the thermophysical properties of Cu and Zr [28,29]. The higher mobility of Cu atoms, as well as the higher thermal conductivity of copper, may contribute to an easier redistribution of the absorbed laser radiation energy in the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si system.

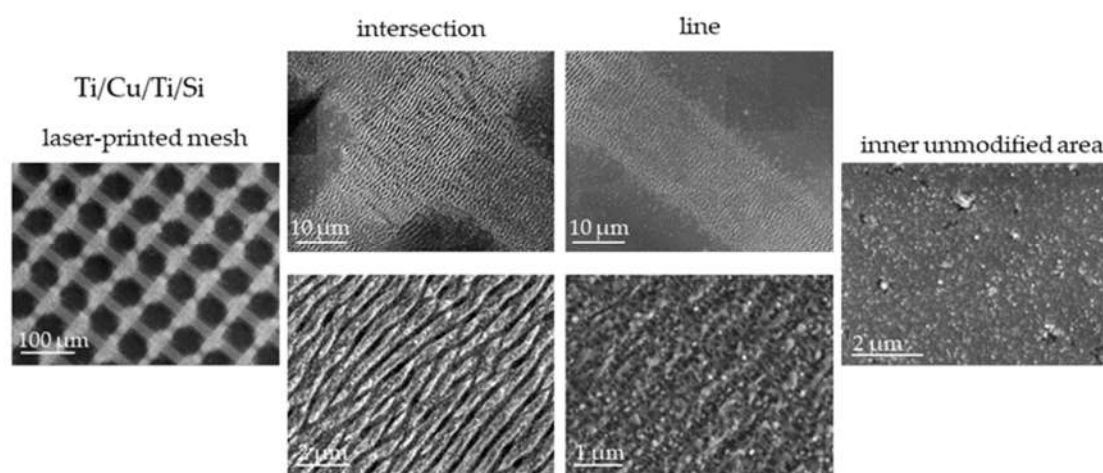


Figure 3. SEM micrographs after laser-printed line mesh on the surface of Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film system with morphological details at an intersection, line and inner unmodified areas.

Mapping of the laser-modified surface for both systems studied was performed using EDS and is shown in Figure 4. The distribution of the thin film components (Ti, Zr or Cu, Si and O) follows the pattern of a laser-printed mesh, which superficially appears very similar for both systems.

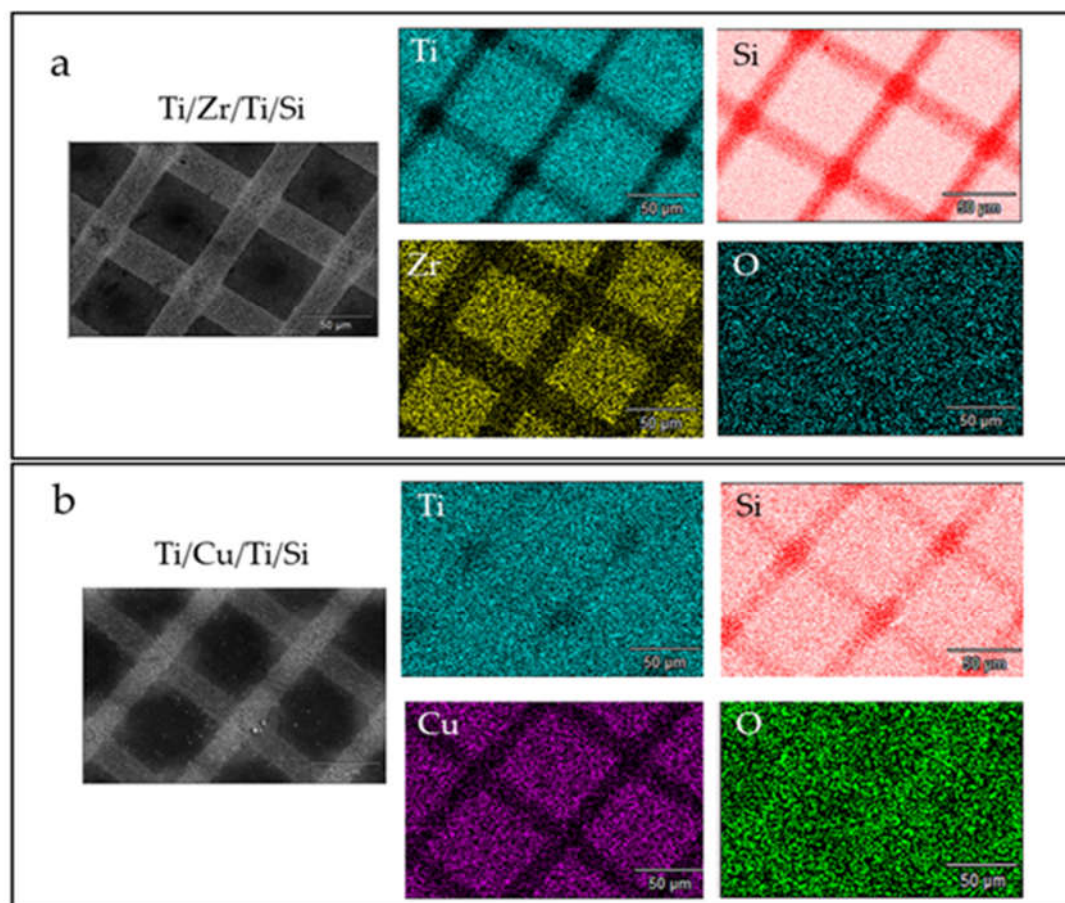


Figure 4. EDS mapping of the laser-modified surface for (a) Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and (b) Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film systems, with corresponding elemental maps.

In the individual elemental maps for Ti and Si in both systems, it can be seen that the ablation is more intense in the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si system, which is due to the presence of a larger number of Si atoms at the positions of the laser-printed lines and, in particular, at the intersection positions (Fig. 4 a and b). In the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si system on the elemental map for Ti, deviations from the uniform distribution of Ti were observed only at the intersection points (Fig. 4 b). Comparing the distribution of Zr and Cu on the corresponding elemental maps (Fig. 4 a and b), it was found that the ablation of Zr is much more pronounced in the laser-printed lines, which is evident in a larger area where the concentration of the Zr component is reduced. However, the ablation is not complete at the locations of the laser-printed lines because the ablated material is redeposited in the form of nanoparticles. There was additional ablation in the intersections, so the presence of Zr or Cu components is not expected. The oxygen is mostly uniformly distributed over the surface in both sample types and originates from laser-induced surface oxidation or atmospheric contamination. In the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si samples, a slightly higher oxygen concentration is observed at the positions of the laser-printed lines, suggesting that lower ablation of the material is associated with more intense surface oxidation of Ti and Cu species.

A comparison was also made of the concentrations at specific points corresponding to the unmodified area (as deposited), the inner unmodified area (centre), the laser-printed lines, and the intersection areas, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2. In the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si system, significantly higher material removal (more than 30%) was obtained, and no Cu or Zr sublayer components are present at the intersections. The higher concentration of Ti after modification was achieved by norming the concentration of the components in the analyzed information volume of the sample. During laser irradiation, slightly more Cu remained in the lines than Zr. The results indicate that oxygen from the atmosphere more readily oxidized the surface where copper was present.

Table 1. Concentrations (weight %) of Ti, Si, Zr and O species in the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si sample at the positions of the unmodified part (as-deposited), the inner unmodified part (centre), laser-printed lines and intersection regions.

Ti/Zr/Ti/Si	Ti	Si	Zr	O
As-deposited	77.03	16.21	5.81	0.95
centre	76.60	16.75	5.67	0.98
line	49.37	47.88	0.74	2.01
intersection	43.91	53.63	/	2.46

Table 2. Concentrations (at %) of Ti, Si, Cu and O species in the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si sample at the positions of the unmodified part (as-deposited), the inner unmodified part (centre), laser-printed lines and intersection regions.

Ti/Cu/Ti/Si	Ti	Si	Cu	O
As-deposited	72.92	14.85	10.91	1.32
centre	73.09	15.04	10.51	1.36
line	74.37	17.92	5.08	2.63
intersection	74.62	22.35	/	3.03

Surface free energy (SFE) can be considered a quantity that characterizes the affinity of a surface for other materials (e.g., liquids). Contact angle measurements were used to study the Ti-based thin films, as-deposited and after laser treatment using deionized water, ethylene glycol, and diiodomethane as reference fluids. The SFE (γ_s) contains dispersive γ_s^d (Lifshitz-Van der Waals) and polar γ_s^p (Lewis acid γ_s^+ and base γ_s^-) components related by the equation [30]. Based on the results in Table 3, where the average contact angle values are given, it can be observed that all samples had higher contact angles after laser irradiation and the best possible wettability for diiodomethane was achieved.

The dispersive component was much more pronounced in all samples than the polar component, which did not change after irradiation. This proportion of surface energy components indicates that the sample surfaces have a stronger preference for nonpolar organic liquids than for water. Surface hydrophobicity is primarily due to the self-association of water molecules upon contact with a nonpolar surface. Accordingly, surface hydrophobicity (water un-wettability) refers to the poor solubility of nonpolar solutes such as hydrocarbons in water according to the rule of equality [31]. From Table 3, it can be seen that the value of total SFE slightly increases for the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si layer, which means that the laser irradiation did not significantly change the dispersive character of the surfaces, even though the removal was more severe compared to the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si layer.

Table 3. Surface energies SFE (γ_s) and its components, dispersive contact angles of the films wetted with deionized water and diiodomethane.

Specimen	Contact angle [°]			Surface free energy [mJ/m ²]		
	Deionized water	Diiod-methane	Ethylene glycol	Polar part (γ_s^p)	Nonpolar part (γ_s^d)	Total (γ_s)
Ti/Cu/Ti as-prepared	84 ± 3	50 ± 3	54 ± 2	1,7	33,7	35,4
Ti/Cu/Ti laser modified	86 ± 4	51 ± 3	63 ± 3	0,6	34,3	34,9
Ti/Zr/Ti as-prepared	82 ± 2	37 ± 2	58 ± 3	3,3	40,1	43,4
Ti/Zr/Tu laser modified	86 ± 3	40 ± 2	70 ± 3	6,3	40,1	46,4

Therefore, Table 4 explains in more detail how the surface changes after laser processing. While the Lewis acid component dominates in the laser-modified Ti/Zr/Ti/Si, the Lewis base component predominates in both irradiated samples, indicating that chemical species containing only one electron pair became dominant after laser treatment. This could be the result of the increase in surface

oxygen concentration and the formation of oxygen-containing species, which was confirmed by the method SEM (EDS)

Table 4. Calculated values of the Lewis acid γ_s^+ and Lewis base γ_s^- components.

Sample	$\gamma_s^+ [\text{mJ}/\text{m}^2]$	$\gamma_s^- [\text{mJ}/\text{m}^2]$
Ti/Cu/Ti as-prepared	0.77 ± 0.03	0.92 ± 0.03
Ti/Cu/Ti laser modified	0.02 ± 0.04	4.82 ± 0.03
Ti/Zr/Ti as-prepared	0.29 ± 0.02	9.14 ± 0.02
Ti/Zr/Tu laser modified	1.30 ± 0.03	7.53 ± 0.02

The wettability of Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si surfaces was investigated by CA measurements before and after laser treatment. Using Image J Drop Analysis software, the wetting angles were calculated with deionized water, diiodomethane and ethylene glycol and shown in the images in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. It can be seen that the surfaces of both samples are hydrophobic after laser irradiation, taking into account that the contact angles with water are slightly larger than before. Following Berg's limits based on measurements of hydrophobic forces [32,33], it can be concluded that the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin films are supported by hydrophobic forces and are less water wettable. Due to the energetically beneficial displacement of solutes from solution into the interphase between solid and solute phases, hydrophobic surfaces facilitate the adsorption of various surfactants and proteins from water [34]. When important measures of biological activity responsive to interfacial phenomena are related to the water adhesion tension of the contacting surfaces, it becomes clear that the physicochemical properties of the interfacial water have a strong influence on the biological response to materials.

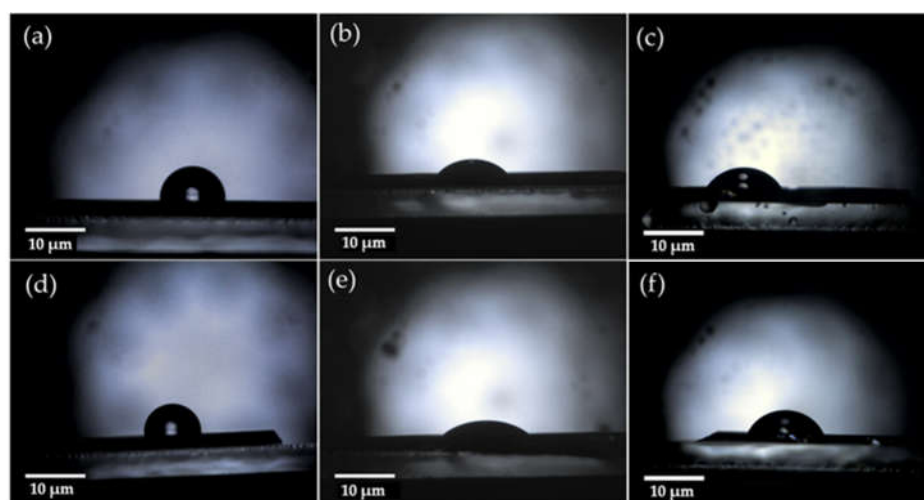


Figure 5. Static behaviour of a 3 μm drop liquids on the metallic surfaces of as-prepared (a), (b), (c) Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film wetted with deionized water, diiodomethane and ethylene glycol respectively; and (d), (e), (f) Ti/Zr/Ti/Si thin film wetted in the same order. Ti is the uppermost layer.

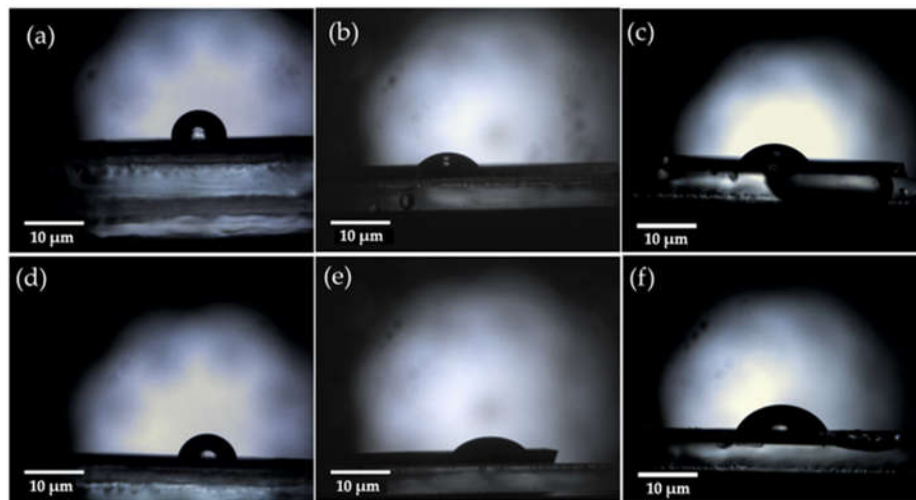


Figure 6. Static behaviour of a 3 μm drop liquids on the metallic surfaces after femtosecond laser irradiation for (a), (b), (c) Ti/Cu/Ti/Si thin film wetted with deionized water, diiodomethane and ethylene glycol respectively; and (d), (e), (f) Ti/Zr/Ti/Si thin film wetted in the same order.

Thin Ti-based films (Ti/Cu/Ti and Ti/Zr/Ti) prepared by ion sputter deposition techniques and subsequently modified with a femtosecond laser pulse were subjected to cytotoxicity testing (MTT) to gain the most realistic insight into the behaviour of the tested materials in the human body. The viability of MRC-5 cells in contact with the tested materials after 24 hours is shown in Figure 7a. The lowest mean value of viability of about 85% was observed on the laser-irradiated surface of Ti/Cu/Ti/Si in a medium diluted to 50%. While MRC-5 cells on the surface of Ti/Zr/Ti/Si showed a higher mean viability value of over 100% compared to a control sample. The following order represents the ranking of the materials based on the percentage of MRC-5 cells surviving over the selected time period: 100% Ti/Zr/Ti > 15% Ti/Zr/Ti > 50% Ti/Zr/Ti > 100% Ti/Cu/Ti > 15% Ti/Cu/Ti > 50% Ti/Cu/Ti. However, after 24 hours, the degree of survival of cells in contact with pure Ti materials is roughly similar to or greater than the degree of survival of cells in contact with the control material. The typical value of viability after 24 hours is between 102 and 107%.

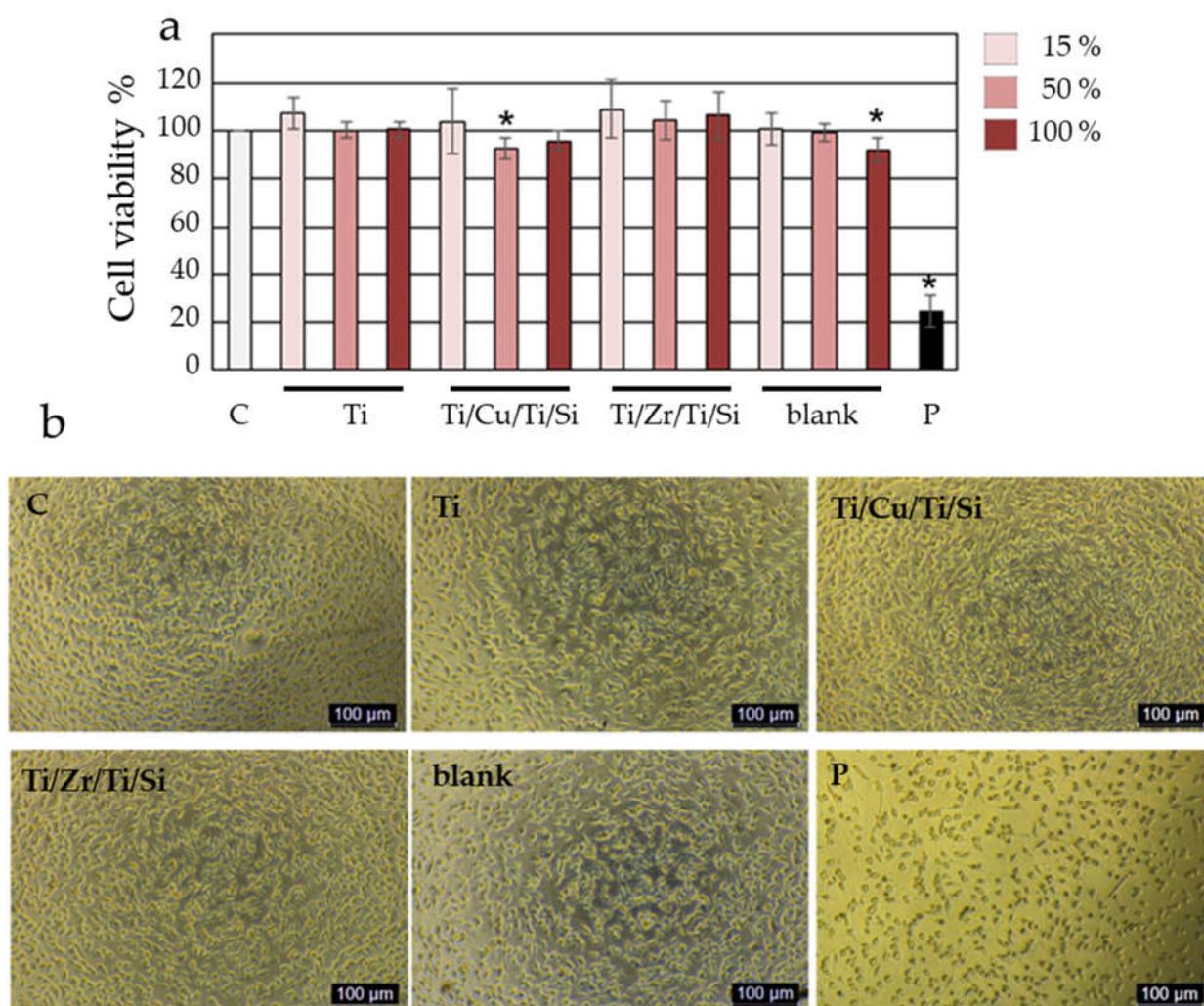


Figure 7. Cytotoxic assay of Titanium films on MRC5 cells. A) Histogram representation of the effect of Titanium films on MRC-5 viability, quantified upon four independent experiments with technical replicates. The relative cytotoxic effect of Titanium films was calculated as a percentage of survived cells upon treatments with three different concentrations of an extraction medium obtained from the incubated Titanium films with DMEM for 10 days at 37 °C compared to cells treated with fresh DMEM (designed as C) that was set as 100%. MRC-5 cells treated with DMEM incubated for 10 days at 37 °C without films (designed as Blank) were used as an additional control. As a positive control for cytotoxicity, we use MRC-5 cells treated with pyrimethanil (designed as P). Results were presented as the means \pm SEM of four independent experiments. p values were calculated using Student's t-test, * $p \leq 0.05$. B) MRC5 cells 24 h after treatment with an extraction medium obtained from the incubated Titanium films with DMEM for 10 days at 37 °C. Cells treated with fresh DMEM (designed as C) were used as control. As a positive control for cytotoxicity was used MRC-5 cells were treated with pyrimethanil (designed as P). Cells were monitored under the microscope at a magnification of 20 x.

It can be concluded that the mean viability of MRC-5 cells in indirect contact with all tested materials exceeds the mean viability of cells in contact with the control material. On the surface of all materials tested, MRC-5 cells had a typical triangular, elongated spindle, and star form with conspicuous cytoplasmic appendages (Figure 7b). The results demonstrated that both tested groups of materials have appropriate biocompatibility and are safe for use in the human body. The results of the conducted MTT test showed that the materials obtained by the method of cathodic sputtering and modified by laser rays are not cytotoxic.

4. Conclusions

The bioactive surface of Ti-based thin films, which improves cell viability, was achieved by depositing Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si systems and ultrafast laser processing. The micro- and nanometer morphological features in the form of arranged patterns were obtained by laser-printed lines incorporated into a regular mesh of 5 mm × 5 mm area. Laser-induced periodic surface structure (LIPSS) is formed in the laser-printed lines, which is oriented normal to the polarization of the laser beam and defined as low spatial frequency LIPSS (LSFL). The different width of the lines (wider for the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si system) is a consequence of the different degree of material removal during laser irradiation. Analysis of the elemental composition at specific points on the modified surface, as well as mapping of the surface to determine the distribution of components, led to the conclusion that more intense material removal was obtained for the Ti/Zr/Ti/Si system, whereas for the Ti/Cu/Ti/Si, the surface oxidation was somewhat more pronounced.

The biocompatibility of the laser-textured Ti/Zr/Ti/Si and Ti/Cu/Ti/Si systems was determined based on the viability of MRC-5 cells in indirect contact with the samples. The results clearly show that both tested thin film systems have adequate biocompatibility and are safe for use in the human body. The results of the MTT test show that these materials are not cytotoxic, and the typical value of viability after 24 hours is more than 100%. Bioactivation of these specific multilayer systems with laser surface texturing and tailoring of surface morphology and wettability could be useful for tissue engineering and implant applications.

Author Contributions: For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used “Conceptualization, S.P., M.S. and E.S.; methodology, N.B., V.R., D.K. and D.S.N.; validation, S.P, M.S. and E.S.; formal analysis, N.B. V.R. D.S.N. and D.K.; investigation, S.P. and N.B.; writing—original draft preparation, S.P., D.S.N. and N.B.; writing—review and editing, S.P; supervision, S.P.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.”

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