

|       |                         |
|-------|-------------------------|
| $T_c$ | Curie temperature       |
| J     | Leakage current density |
| P     | Polarization vector     |
| T     | Temperature             |
| R     | Resistance              |
| C     | Capacitance             |
| K     | Kilo                    |

| <b>Symbols used</b> |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Symbols</b>      | <b>Full name</b>        |
| K                   | Kelvin                  |
| °C                  | Degree Celsius          |
| $\sigma$            | Conductivity            |
| $\chi^2$            | Chi square              |
| $\delta$            | Delta                   |
| >                   | Greater than            |
| <                   | Less than               |
| $\Lambda$           | Wavelength              |
| $\Omega$            | Omega                   |
| E                   | Dielectric permittivity |

## **PREFACE**

This thesis describes the synthesis of transition metal ions like vanadium, titanium, zirconium and zinc ions substitution to bioactive glasses. Melt-quench technique was used to synthesize vanadium-substituted borosilicate glass, zirconium, vanadium, and titanium-substituted 1393-B3 borate glass and zinc substituted 45S5 glass. Characterization was achieved by both in vitro and in vivo experiments. Mechanical properties of the therapeutic ions-derived glass samples, along with parent glass-based glass samples, were examined by measuring the compressive strength, flexural strength and modulus of elasticity. Archimedes' principle analyzes physical property such as density. The characterization process includes in vitro bioactivity and cytocompatibility, hemocompatibility, as well as electrical performance. In vitro bioactivity was assessed using structural (XRD), functional (FTIR), and morphological (SEM-EDS) alterations caused by surface modification, as well as chemical behavioural (pH) changes induced by ion exchange in SBF (simulated bodily fluid). The hemocompatibility of materials is investigated using human blood red blood cells. The in vitro cytocompatibility of glass samples was investigated using MG-63 (Human osteosarcoma cell) to determine cellular viability, growth, and cytotoxicity. Bioactive glasses have medicinal applications in orthopaedic implants.

**Chapter 1** presents the introduction of biomaterials and their application to modern medical techniques and a way forward to develop superior bioactive materials for different human body implants in case bone fractures and severe diseases.

**Chapter 2** deals with synthesis and characterization techniques utilized in physico-chemical, mechanical, electrical properties, *in-vitro* study, hemocompatibility and the study of the MG-63 cell line growth to check the cellular compatibility of the materials.

**Chapter 3** presents the investigation of bioactivity of borosilicate glass samples with the substitution of  $V_2O_5$  (0-4 wt%). In-vitro bioactivity studied by FTIR, XRD, and SEM/EDS technique after SBF immersion. Physico-chemical, mechanical and electrical properties have been

studied. The results are studied considering the formation of HA layer on the glass surface. Hemocompatibility was tested with human blood, and cellular compatibility were performed on the MG-63 cell line.

**Chapter 4** presents the investigation of bioactivity of 1393-B3 borate glass samples with the substitution of  $V_2O_5$  (0-2.5 wt%). In-vitro bioactivity of the samples studied with FTIR, XRD, and SEM/EDS technique after SBF immersion. Hemocompatibility was assessed using human blood, while cellular compatibility was done using the MG-63 cell line.

**Chapter 5** presents the investigation of bioactivity of 1393-B3 borate glass samples with the substitution of  $TiO_2$  (0-2.5 wt%). Physical, mechanical and thermal properties were determined. The in-vitro bioactivity of the samples was examined using FTIR, XRD, and SEM/EDS techniques after SBF immersion. Hemocompatibility was determined using human blood, while cellular compatibility was determined using the MG-63 cell line.

**Chapter 6** presents the investigation of bioactivity of 1393-B3 borate glass samples substituted with  $ZrO_2$ (0-2.5 wt%). Physical, mechanical and thermal properties are studied. After immersing the samples in SBF, in-vitro bioactivity was investigated using FTIR, XRD, and SEM/EDS techniques. Hemocompatibility and cellular compatibility were determined.

**Chapter 7** presents the investigation of bioactivity of ZnO (0-3 mole %) substituted 45S5 glass before and after polarization process. In-vitro studied with the help of FTIR, XRD, SEM/EDS, and AFM techniques to find HA layer. Electrical properties of the samples were studied.

**Chapter 8** provides the conclusion of the entire work. The future scope is also included in this chapter which is the proposal based on the results and explanation obtained in this thesis work.