Electronic Supplementary Information

## Influence of Precursor Chemistry of CVD Grown TiO<sub>2</sub> Coatings: Differential Cell Growth and Biocompatibility

Jessica Altmayer,<sup>a</sup> Sven Barth,<sup>\*, b</sup> and Sanjay Mathur<sup>\*, a,c</sup>

No	Precursor	Chemical Shifts ( <sup>1</sup> H) δ [ppm]	Chemical Shifts ( <sup>13</sup> C) δ [ppm]
1	ClTi(O <sup>i</sup> Pr) <sub>3</sub>	1.26 d (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.80 sep (CH)	24.72 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 81.06 (CH)
2	$Et_2NTi(O^iPr)_3$	1.13 <i>t</i> (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 1.22 <i>d</i> (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 3.49 <i>q</i> (CH <sub>2</sub> ); 4.52 <i>sep</i> (CH)	15.55 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 15.61 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 26.42 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 47.50 (CH <sub>2</sub> ); 48.00 (CH <sub>2</sub> ); 75.37 (CH)
3	(Me <sub>3</sub> Si) <sub>2</sub> NTi(O <sup>i</sup> Pr) <sub>3</sub>	0.35 <i>s</i> (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 1.88 <i>d</i> (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.50 <i>sep</i> (CH)	4.32 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 26.15 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 76.67 (CH)
4	$CpTi(O^{i}Pr)_{3}$ $Cp = C_{5}H_{5}$	1.09 <i>d</i> (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.43 <i>sep</i> (CH); 6.12 <i>s</i> (CH)	25.65 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 77.03 (CH); 111.78 (CH)
5	Ti(O <sup>i</sup> Pr) <sub>4</sub>	1.19 d (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.50 sep (CH)	26.13 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 75.74 (CH)
6	Bu <sup>t</sup> OTi(O <sup>i</sup> Pr) <sub>3</sub>	1,20 d (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 1.29 s (CH <sub>3</sub> ), ); 4.45 sep (CH)	26.23 (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 31,87(CH <sub>3</sub> ); 75,64 (CH); 79,63 (C)

**Table 1.** NMR data of precursors (1 - 6).



Figure S1: XPS overview spectra of TiO<sub>2</sub> (derived from  $[(Me_3Si)_2NTi(O^iPr)_3])$  deposited at 650 °C.



Figure S2 Influence of deposition temperatures on morphology. SEM images of films obtained during the CVD of  $[Et_2NTi(O^iPr)_3]$  at (a) 450 °C, (b) 550 °C, (c) 650 °C and (d) 750 °C.



**Figure S3** Optical microscope images of cultivated osteoblasts on  $TiO_2$  surfaces obtained with precursor [Et<sub>2</sub>NTi(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub>] at 550 °C.



Figure S4 (a) SEM image of a film obtained during the CVD of  $[(Me_3Si)_2NTi(O^iPr)_3]$  at 550 °C.



Figure S5 Optical microscope images of cultivated osteoblasts on  $TiO_2$  surfaces obtained with precursor [(Me<sub>3</sub>Si)<sub>2</sub>NTi(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub>] at 550 °C.



Figure S6 Optical microscope images of cultivated osteoblasts on  $TiO_2$  surfaces obtained with precursor  $[Ti(O^iPr)_4]$  at 550 °C.