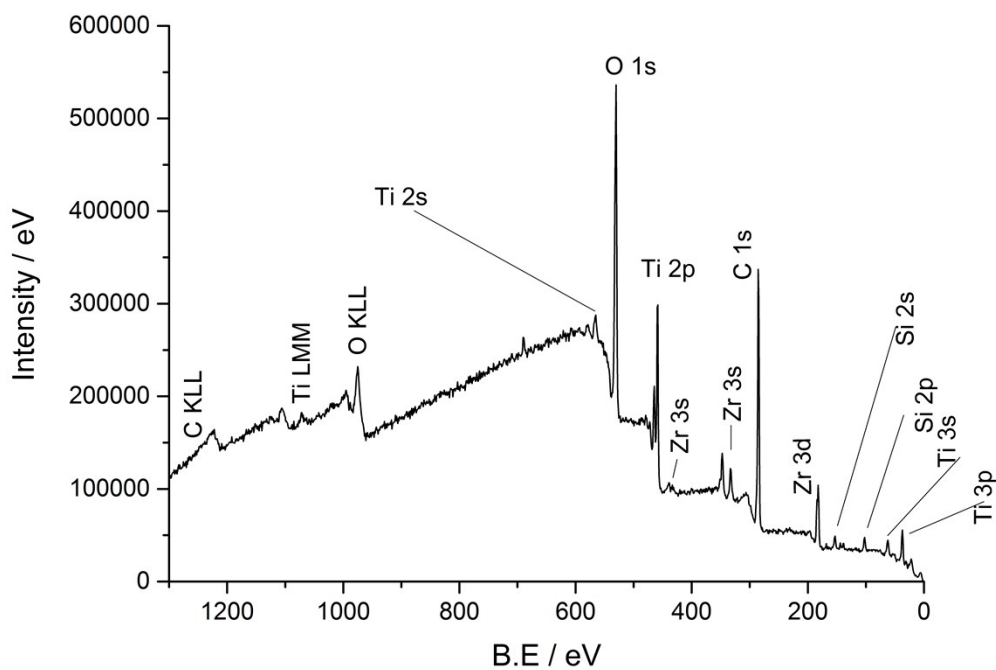
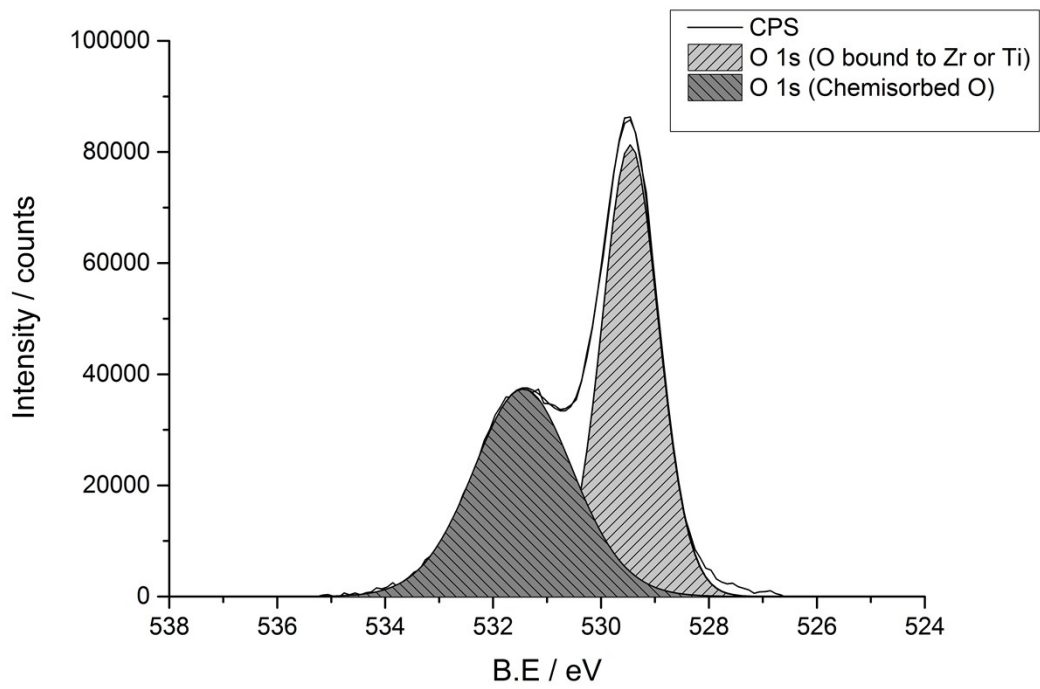


	hkl	Bragg Angle $2\theta/^\circ$	Peak Width ' $\beta$ '/ $^\circ$	Diameter/nm	Average diameter / nm
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	111	30.27	1.118	7	8
	200	35.14	0.893	9	
	220	50.50	1.445	6	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	101	25.29	0.274	30	28
	200	48.03	0.317	27	
	211	55.06	0.335	27	
ZrO <sub>2</sub> - TiO <sub>2</sub> composite	101	24.99	0.440	19	16
	111	30.89	0.623	13	

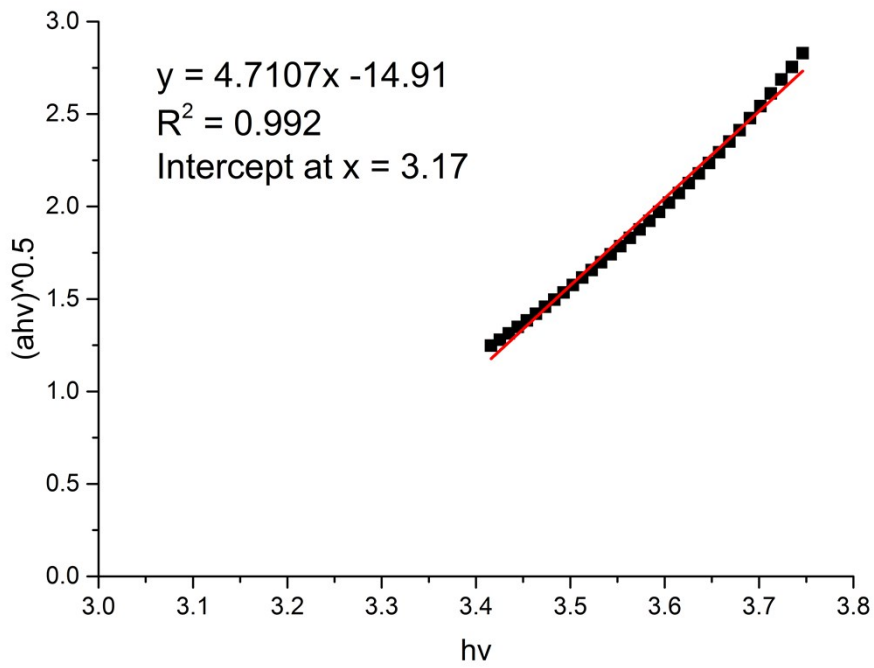
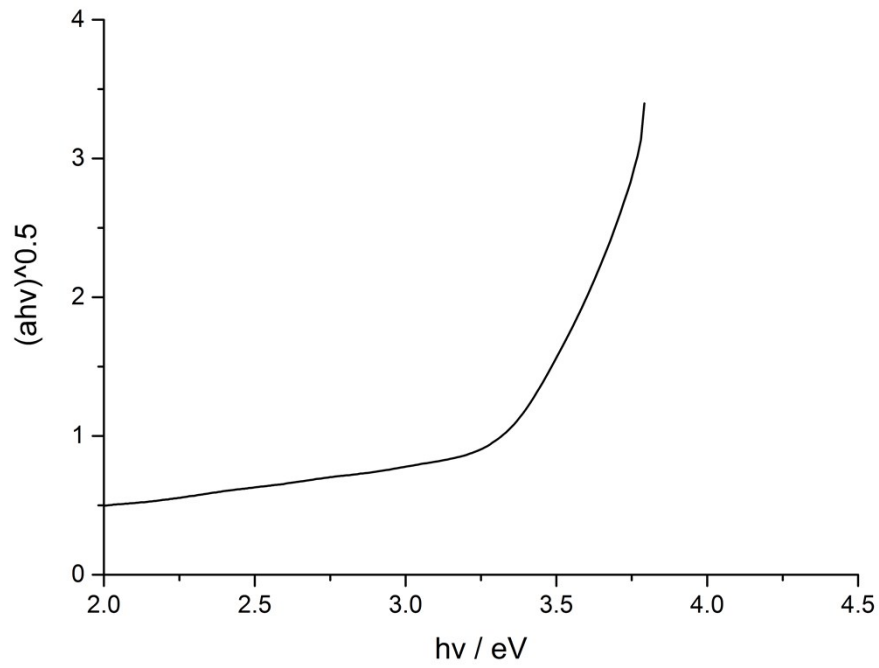
**Table 1:** Shows the calculated crystallite size in the ZrO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub> and ZrO<sub>2</sub> – TiO<sub>2</sub> composite films grown via AACVD.



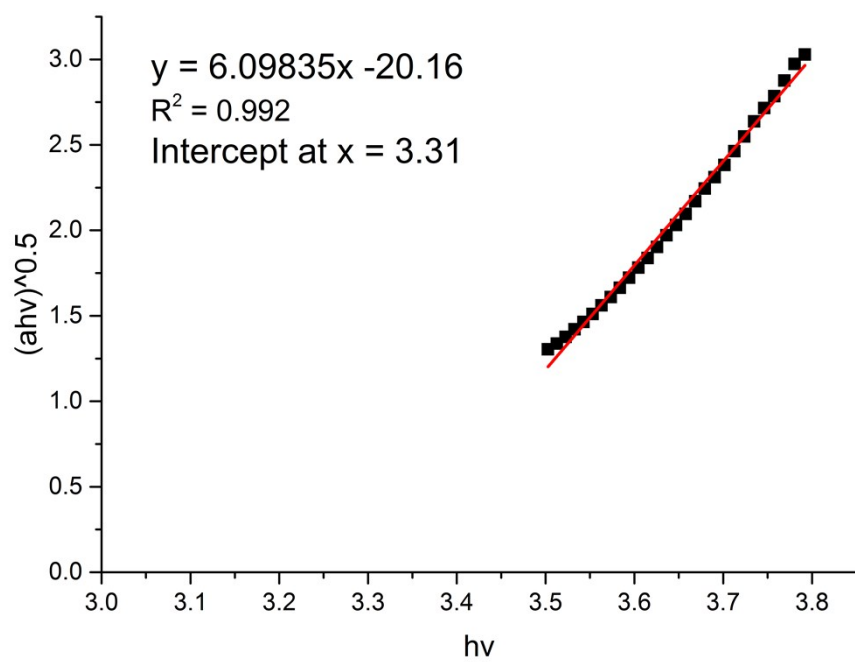
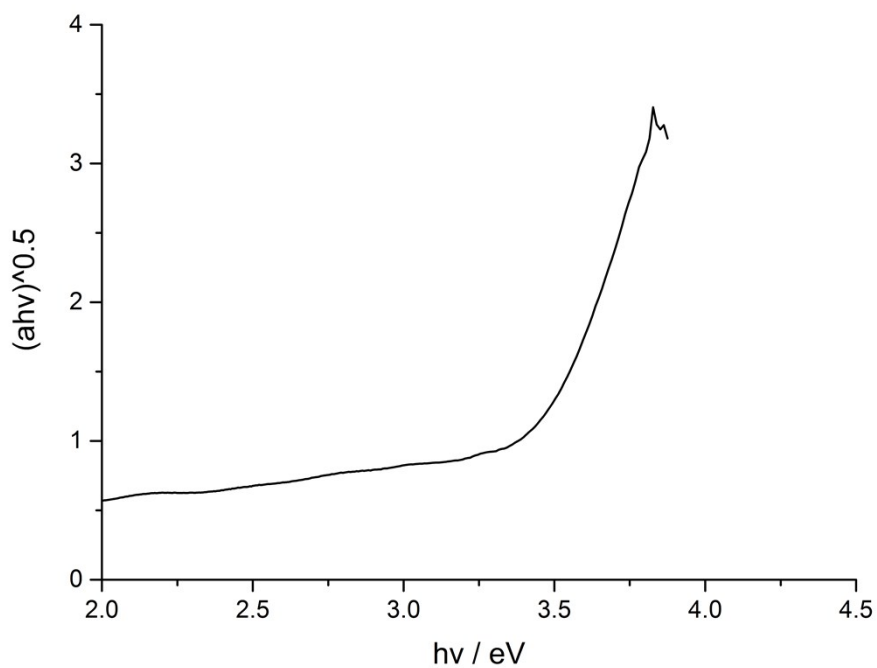
**Figure 1:** The survey scan for the ZrO<sub>2</sub> – TiO<sub>2</sub> film grown via AACVD. The surface of the film was free of all contaminants other than Si (from silicon grease).



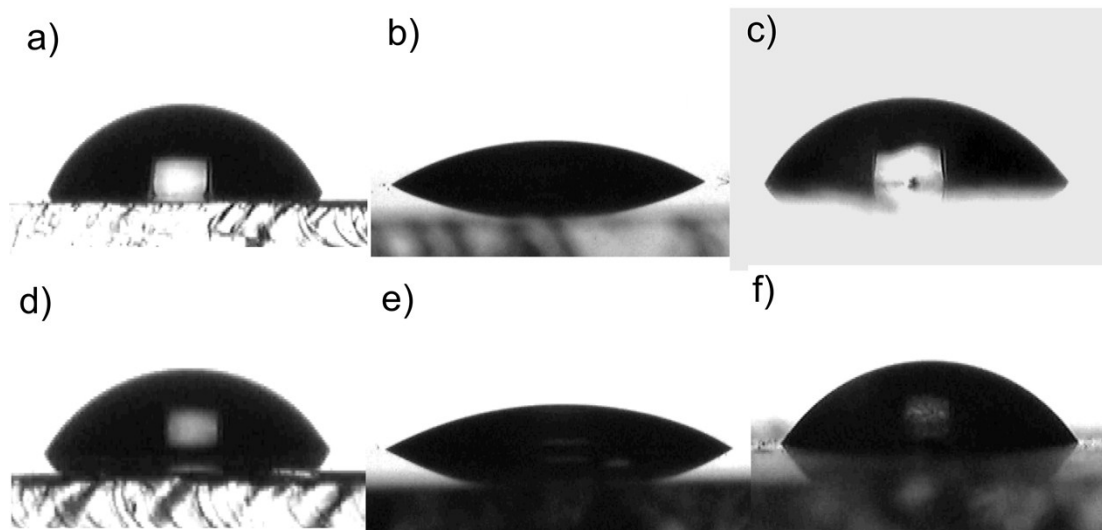
**Figure 2: The O 1s XPS spectrum for the ZrO – TiO<sub>2</sub> composite film. The raw data was deconvoluted to give two oxygen environments corresponding to O bound to Zr or Ti as well as chemisorbed oxygen.**



**Figure 3:** Above) the Tauc plot for the anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> film. Below) linear regression applied to the steepest part of the Tauc plot shows an indirect bandgap of 3.2 eV.



**Figure 4: Above) the Tauc plot for the composite  $ZrO_2 - TiO_2$  film. Below) linear regression applied to the steepest part of the Tauc plot shows an indirect bandgap of 3.3 eV - corresponding to the anatase phase of the film.**



**Figure 5: The water contact angle measurements pre and post irradiation with UVA radiation (flux=  $3.67 \times 10^{14}$  photons per  $\text{cm}^2$  per s) for 16 hours. Pre irradiation a)  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2 - \text{TiO}_2$  composite. Post irradiation d)  $\text{ZrO}_2$  e)  $\text{TiO}_2$  and f)  $\text{ZrO}_2 - \text{TiO}_2$  composite.**