Supporting Information

Self-ordered Anodic Alumina with Continuously Tunable Pore Intervals from 410 to 530 nm

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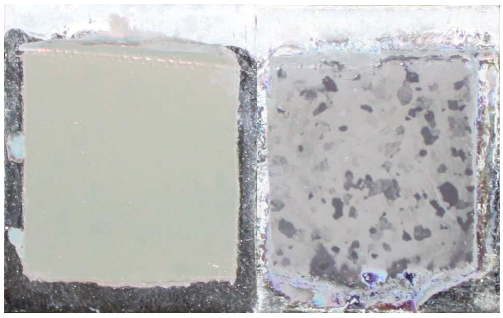

Figure S1 Photographs of the samples anodized at 205 V (left) and 210 V (right) at the temperature of 5 °C in the mixed electrolyte of 1.0% phosphoric acid and 0.01 M Alox.

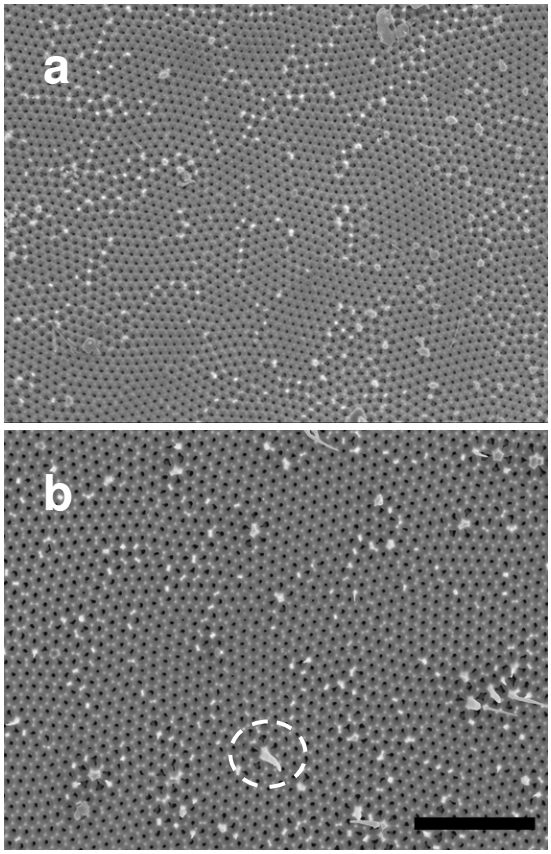

Figure S2 SEM micrographs of PAA films after performing two-step anodization with the first-step anodization for 6 h at the anodization voltage of (a):180 V and (b): 230 V (scale bar = 5 μm).

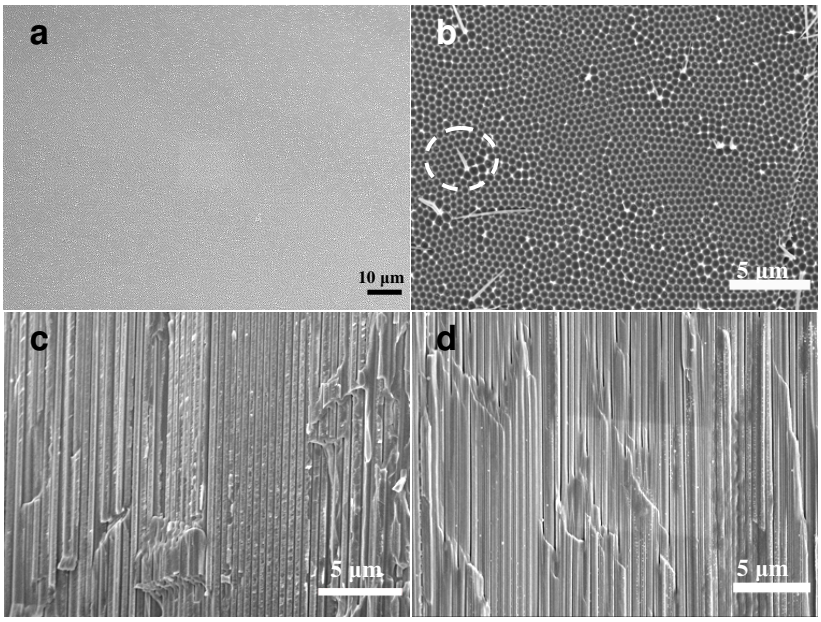

Figure S3 a. SEM micrographs after performing two-step anodization with the

first-step anodization for 6 h at 205 V and 5 °C. **b**. Aluminum specimen of FE-SEM micrograph after removal of the porous alumina layer of the first-step anodization fabricated at 205 V and 15 °C. **c** and **d** is the cross-sectional FE-SEM micrographs anodized at 5 and 15 °C respectively at the voltage of 205 V.

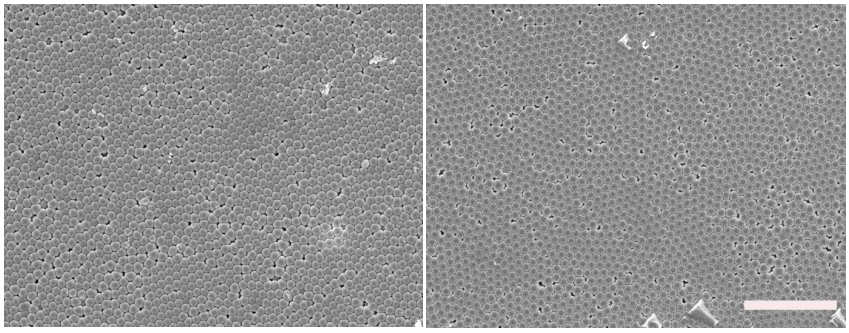

Figure S4 SEM micrographs of bottom surfaces of PAA films formed at the anodization voltage of left: 200 V and right: 205V with the same duration and temperature (scale bar = 5 μm). The micrograph at 200 V have more small hollows than that at 205 V, and these hollows correspond to the projections (aluminum) at the boundaries of self-organized domains shown in Fig. S2 and Fig. S3b, which illuminates that more higher repulsion force of the PAA cells should be produced at higher voltage.