

Supplementary information

Photocurrent production from cherries in a bio-electrochemical cell.

Table. S1. Comparison of maximal current production from BECs based on intact organisms.

Organism	Species	Working electrode	Potential vs Ag/AgCl	Max current	Ref
Bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Graphite	0.9 V	0.12 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[9]
Cyanobacteria	<i>Trichodesmium Erythraeum</i>	Graphite	0.5 V	3.5 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[22]
Cyanobacteria	<i>Synechocystis</i> sp.6083	Graphite	0.5 V	0.5 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[23],[24]
Microalgae	<i>Dunaliella Salina</i>	Graphite	0.5 V	2.5 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[26]
Seaweeds	<i>Ulva</i>	Stainless steel	0.5 V	40 mA / cm^2	[31]
Plant leaves	Spinach	Stainless steel	0.5 V	7 mA / cm^2	[34]
Succulents	<i>Corpuscularia lehmannii</i>	Iron	0 V	20 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[36]
Sea anemons	<i>Nematostella Vectensis</i>	Graphite	0.5 V	0.9 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	[41]
Fruits	Cherry	Graphite	0.9 V	2 $\mu\text{A} / \text{cm}^2$	This work

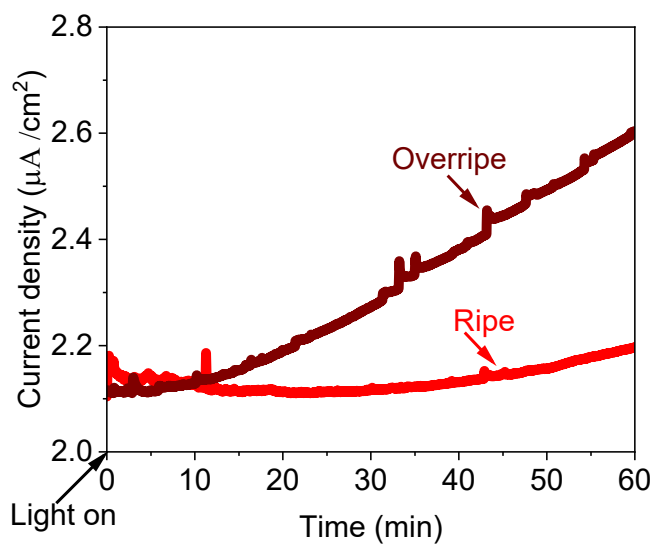


Figure S1. Continuous photocurrent production from ripe and overripe cherries. Photocurrent of ripe and overripe cherries were measured for 1 h under continuous illumination.