Supplementary information

The Competitive Role of C-H···X (X=F, O) and π - π Interaction in Contributing to the Charge Transfer Degree in Organic Cocrystals: A Case Study of Heteroatoms-free Donors with *p*-Fluoranil (FA)

Jiaoyang Gao, ^a Jinjia Guo, ^a Yi Chen, ^b Shunlan Deng, ^b Qidong Lu, ^a Yuxin Ren, ^a

Xiaoming Wang, ^d Feng Teng, ^a Haibo Fan, ^a Xuexia He, ^{*,b} Hui Jiang,^{*, c} and Peng Hu^{*,a}

^a School of Physics, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069, P.R. China

^b School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an 710119, P. R. China

^d School of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an 710062, China

^cSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P. R. China



Figure S1. The optical images of the four charge transfer cocrystals in transmission mode.



Figure S2. Solid state UV-vis-NIR diffuse reflectance spectra of (a) FA, pyrene-FA, TP-FA, BAA-FA and chrysene-FA (b)pyrene, TP, BAA and chrysene.



Figure S3. Raman spectra pristine pyrene, TP, BAA and chrysene.



Figure S4. Fingerprint plots visualizing d_e and d_i for C-C contact, C-H...F contact and C-H...O contact for generated for FA in (a_1, b_1, c_1) pyrene-FA cocrystal, (a_2, b_2, c_2) TP-FA cocrystal, (a_3, b_3, c_3) BAA-FA cocrystal, (a_4, b_4, c_4) chrysene-FA cocrystal.



Figure S5. Percentage contributions to the Hirshfeld surface for the various intermolecular contacts for pyrene-FA, TP-FA, BAA-FA and chrysene-FA.