

## Supplementary Information

### **Efficient Photocatalytic Dechlorination of Chlorophenols over a Nonlinear Optical Material $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11}$ under UV-visible Light Irradiation**

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***Calculations of the B-O bond valences and dipole moments of the BO<sub>n</sub> (n = 3, 4) polyhedra and the V-O bond valences and dipole moments of the VO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra in NVB.***

An internal polar electric field is constructed along the *bc* plane in the crystal structure of NVB and the alignment of BO<sub>3</sub>, BO<sub>4</sub>, VO<sub>4</sub>, NaO<sub>7</sub> and NaO<sub>8</sub> polyhedron in an individual asymmetric polyhedra.

The bond-valence-sum  $V_i$  for each atom *i* is defined as

$$V_i = \sum_j S_{ij} = \sum_j \exp\left[\frac{R_0 - R_{ij}}{B}\right]$$

where *B* is a constant with value 0.37.  $R_0$  and  $R_{ij}$  represent the reference and actual lengths of the bond *i-j* that the atom *i* makes with the surrounding atoms *j*, respectively, and  $S_{ij}$  is the corresponding bond valence. *R* represents the difference between the “centroids” of the positive ( $r^+$ ) and negative charges ( $r^-$ ).

$$R = r^- - r^+$$

For a given B<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>j</sub> bond with the actual bond length  $R_{ij}$ , the nuclear charges of B and O are 5 and 8, respectively.

$$(5 - V_i) \times r^- = (8 + S_{ij}) \times (R_{ij} - r^-)$$

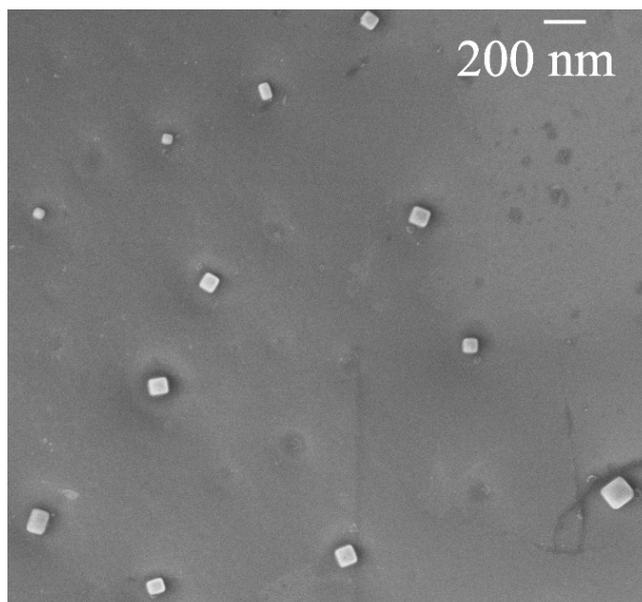
$$5 \times r^+ = 8(R_{ij} - r^+)$$

Then, in units of Debye, in which *R* is measured by Å and the charge by statcoulomb, the net bond dipole moment  $\mu_{ij}$  of the B<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>j</sub> bond is then calculated using the expression.

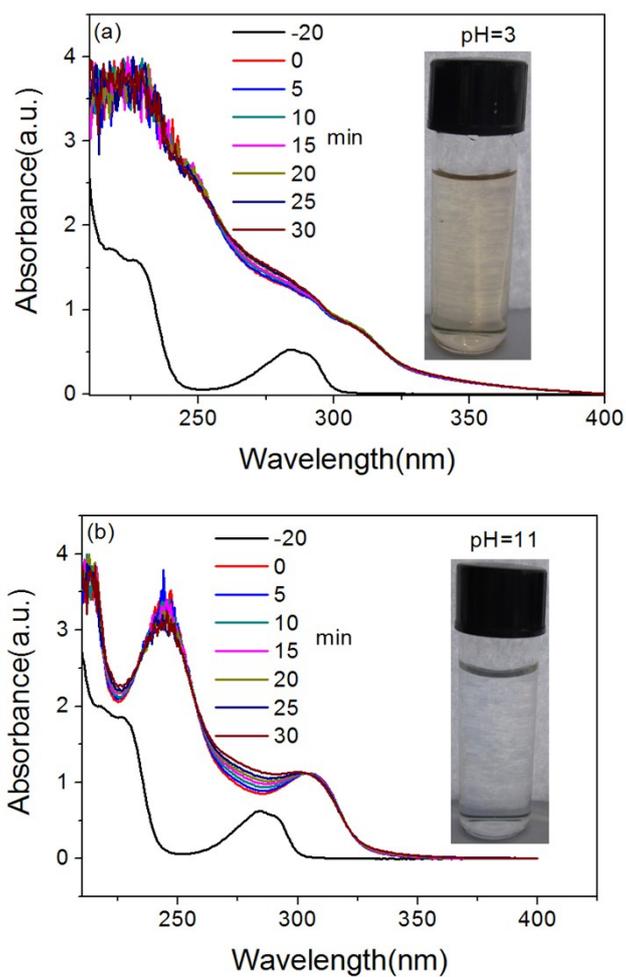
$$\mu_{ij} = n_{ij} e R$$

$$n_{ij} = (5 - V_i) + (8 + S_{ij})$$

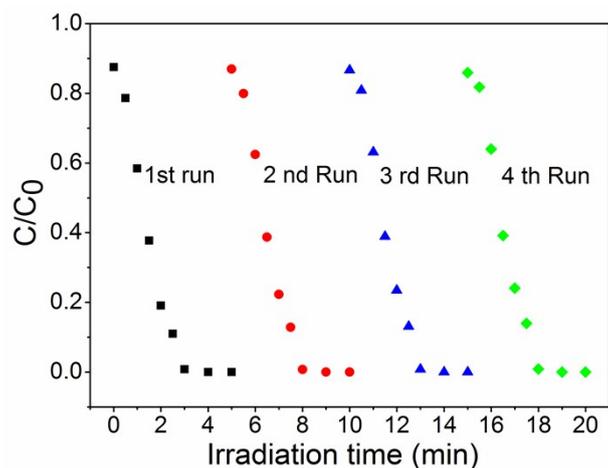
where  $n_{ij}$  is the number of electrons forming the B<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>j</sub>, and *e* the electron charge (i.e.,  $4.8 \times 10^{-10}$  statcoulombs in cgs unit).



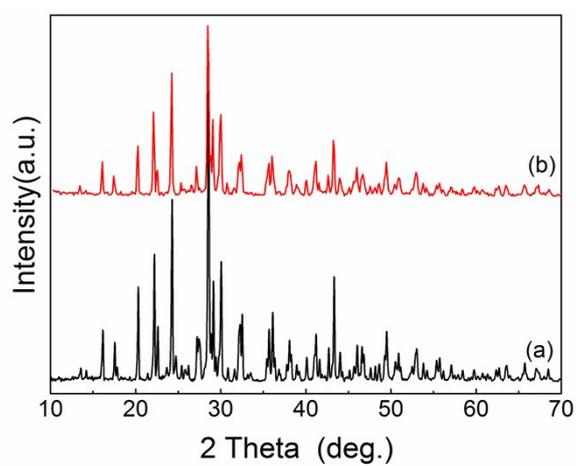
**Fig. S1.** SEM images of NVB samples.



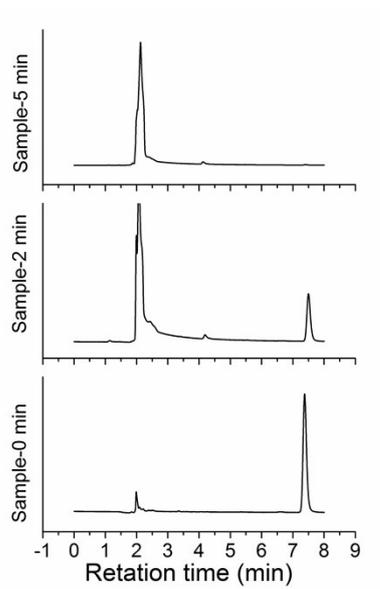
**Fig. S2.** The appearance and color of the 2,4-DCP solution treated by NVB powder under different pH values.



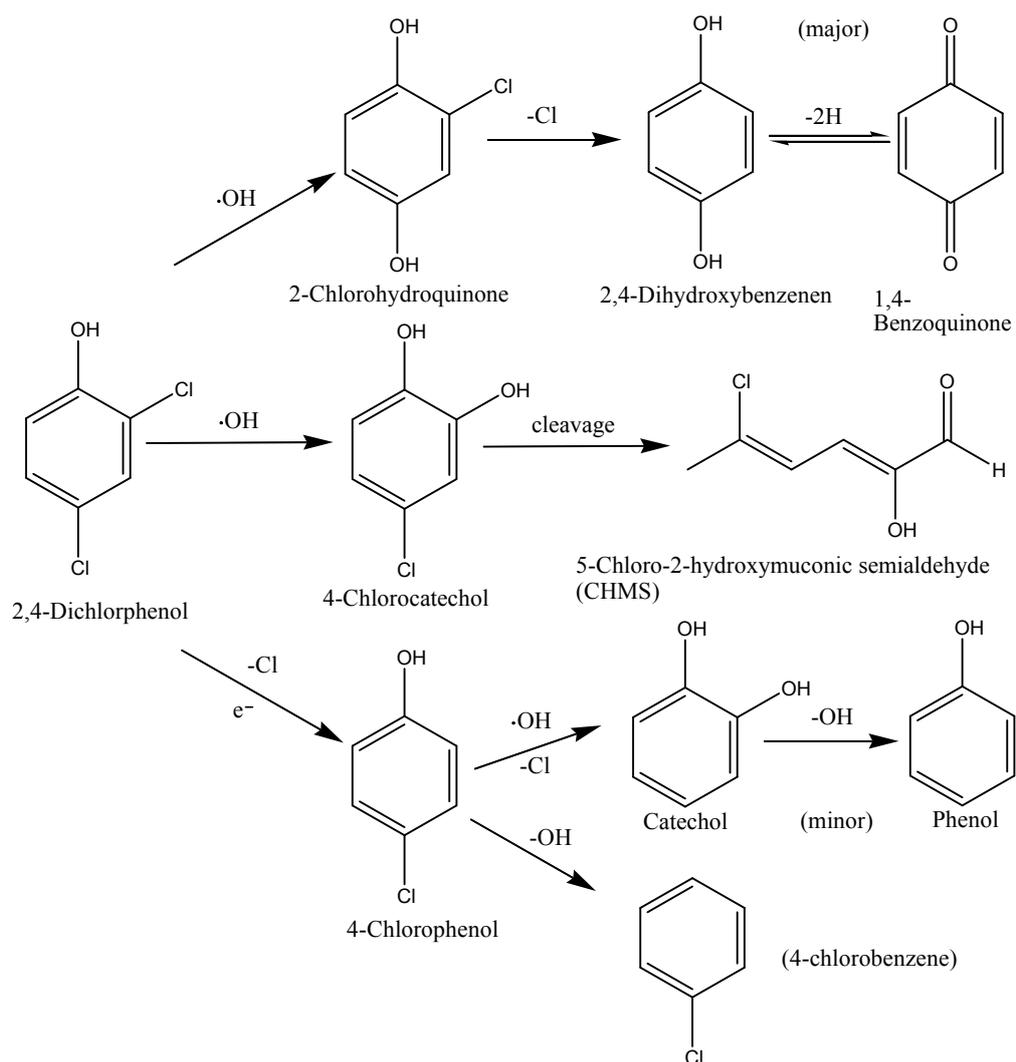
**Fig. S3.** Photocatalytic stability of NVB in recycling reactions under UV-vis light irradiation.



**Fig. S4.** XRD pattern of NVB particles before (a) and after fourth cycles (b) in degradation of 2, 4-DCP under UV-vis light irradiation.



**Fig. S5.** HPLC chromatogram of 2,4-DCP ( $R_t = 7.4-7.5$  min) before and after degradation 0 min (a), 2 min (b), and 5 min (f), respectively.



**Fig. S6.** The reaction pathway for 2,4-DCP photo-dechlorination at NVB upon irradiation of UV-visible-light under anoxic conditions.

**Table 1.** Dipole Moments of NaO<sub>n</sub> (n = 7 or 8), BO<sub>n</sub>(n=3 or 4), and VO<sub>4</sub> polyhedra in NVB crystal.

Polyhedral unit	B(1) O <sub>4</sub>	B(2)O <sub>3</sub>	B(3)O <sub>3</sub>	B(4)O <sub>3</sub>	B(5) O <sub>4</sub>
Polyhedral dipole moment (Debye)	0.337	1.384	0.277	1.482	1.349
Polyhedral unit	B(6) O <sub>4</sub>	VO <sub>4</sub>	Na(2)O <sub>8</sub>	Na(3)O <sub>8</sub>	Na(4)O <sub>7</sub>
Polyhedral dipole moment (Debye)	1.428	5.548	2.728	4.006	3.696

**Table S2.** LC-MS spectral data of main photodegraded products of 2, 4- DCP.

Retention time (min)	Mw (m/z)	Assignment
6.49	144.5	2-chlorohydroquinone
6.25	128.5	4-chlorophenol
4.66	112.21	4-chlorobenzene
2.09	107.25	1,4-Benzoquinone