Dual-function akaganeite (β-FeOOH) a photo-Fenton system for hydrogen generation and pollutant degradation: Failure Modes and Error Containment

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ABSTRACT

Aggregate performance can conceal concentrated failures, so errors must be classified by cause, consequence, and the controls available to contain them. This structured evidence review evaluates "Dual-function akaganeite (β-FeOOH) a photo-Fenton system for hydrogen generation and pollutant degradation" alongside nine author-disjoint, topically matched publications in photo-Fenton catalysis. It compares construct definitions, evaluation choices, operating assumptions, and reported limitations instead of treating bibliographic similarity as empirical equivalence. Viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment, the map separates claims supported by the available record from questions that still require full-text extraction, replication, or new experiments. The synthesis is interpretive rather than meta-analytic and therefore does not present a pooled effect estimate or a new causal result. The resulting agenda pairs a documented error taxonomy with stress tests, escalation rules, and safeguards for high-consequence failures.

KEYWORDS

photo-Fenton catalysis; error taxonomy and failure containment; evidence synthesis; reproducibility; research evaluation

Research Context

Qasim et al. (2026) [1] provides the focal point for this review. Its topic is consequential because progress in photo-Fenton catalysis depends not only on a proposed method, material, dataset, or workflow, but also on the credibility of the evidence chain that connects design decisions to reported outcomes. The present article therefore asks a deliberately bounded question: how should the focal work be interpreted when the primary lens is error taxonomy and failure containment? This framing supports comparison while avoiding claims that cannot be established from bibliographic records alone.

The review follows a structured evidence-mapping protocol. First, the focal work defines the problem boundary. Second, nine adjacent publications are selected by controlled topical terms. Third, complete author sets are normalized and screened so that no two references in this manuscript share an author. Fourth, each item is assigned an explicit analytical role. This protocol makes the inclusion logic inspectable and prevents a long bibliography from masquerading as a coherent synthesis.

Evidence Map

Evidence node 2 is Wang et al. (2023) [2], which addresses "Two□Dimensional BiOBr Nanosheets Coupled with FeOOH Quantum Dots as Composite Photo□Fenton Catalysts for Organic Pollutant Degradation under Visible Light". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 3 is Guo et al. (2020) [3], which addresses "Highly efficient visible-light-driven photo-Fenton catalytic performance over FeOOH/Bi2WO6 composite for organic pollutant degradation". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 4 is Zhao et al. (2022) [4], which addresses "Graphitic-C3N4 quantum dots modified FeOOH for photo-Fenton degradation of organic pollutants". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 5 is Wu et al. (2021) [5], which addresses "Flower-like FeOOH hybridized with carbon quantum dots for efficient photo-Fenton degradation of organic pollutants". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 6 is Qian et al. (2017) [6], which addresses "Visible Light Assisted Heterogeneous Fenton-Like Degradation of Organic Pollutant via α-FeOOH/Mesoporous Carbon Composites". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 7 is Manikandan et al. (2022) [7], which addresses "Microwave-assisted thermochemical conversion of Zr-FeOOH nanorods to Zr-ZnFe2O4 nanorods for bacterial disinfection and photo-Fenton catalytic degradation of organic pollutants". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 8 is Wang et al. (2026) [8], which addresses "Boosting Photo-Fenton Activity of FeWO4 via Mn Doping for Pollutant Degradation: Band Structure Engineering and Enhanced Reactive Oxygen Species Generation". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 9 is Díez et al. (2019) [9], which addresses "Synthesis of magnetic-photo-Fenton catalyst for degradation of emerging pollutant". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Evidence node 10 is Goi et al. (2002) [10], which addresses "Hydrogen peroxide photolysis, Fenton reagent and photo-Fenton for the degradation of nitrophenols: a comparative study". Its controlled title terms place it directly within photo-Fenton catalysis; in this review it is used to test how the focal argument behaves when viewed through error taxonomy and failure containment.

Taken together, references [1]-[10] form a compact, conflict-free map rather than a vote count. They span the focal contribution, adjacent methods, evaluation settings, and implementation considerations. Their value lies in triangulation: agreement can identify stable design assumptions, while differences reveal where metrics, datasets, populations, hardware, or operating conditions limit direct comparison.

Analytical Framework

The first analytical layer is construct alignment. A useful comparison requires that the outcome named in one study correspond to the outcome measured in another. For manuscript 02-P12-066, this means distinguishing nominally similar terms from operationally equivalent measures. The second layer is evidence strength. Peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and preprints may all contribute, but their claims should be weighted by methodological transparency, sample or benchmark coverage, and the availability of uncertainty estimates.

The third layer concerns transfer. A result can be methodologically coherent yet fragile outside its original setting. Under the lens of error taxonomy and failure containment, transfer should be tested along at least four axes: data composition, task definition, resource envelope, and decision cost. The fourth layer is failure analysis. Aggregate performance alone cannot show whether errors concentrate in rare classes, difficult operating conditions, minority subgroups, boundary cases, or high-cost decisions. A credible research program therefore reports both central tendency and structured failure slices.

The fifth layer is reproducibility. At minimum, readers need a precise description of inputs, preprocessing, comparison baselines, evaluation metrics, and exclusion rules. Where code or data cannot be released, a procedural specification and sensitivity analysis can still make the work more auditable. This is especially important when the focal contribution is recent or when a formal venue record is still evolving.

Implications for Research and Practice

For researchers, the evidence map recommends designing experiments backward from the decision that the system or scientific claim is intended to support. That approach clarifies which baselines are meaningful, which uncertainty measures matter, and which ablations can attribute gains to specific components. It also discourages benchmark-only conclusions when the application depends on latency, reliability, calibration, manufacturing variation, environmental exposure, or human interpretation.

For practitioners, the key implication is staged adoption. A promising result should first be reproduced in a controlled environment, then stress-tested under shifted conditions, and finally monitored after deployment. Decision thresholds should reflect asymmetric costs rather than headline accuracy alone. Documentation should preserve data provenance, versioned configurations, and known failure conditions so that later changes can be traced.

Limitations and Research Agenda

This article is a structured evidence synthesis, not a new empirical trial. The adjacent works were selected for topical relevance and author independence; those criteria do not make their datasets or outcomes interchangeable. The next step is full-text extraction of study design, sample characteristics, effect estimates, uncertainty intervals, and implementation details. A preregistered comparison matrix would strengthen the analysis further.

Three questions follow. First, does the focal claim remain stable under alternative datasets or populations? Second, which component contributes most when cost and uncertainty are evaluated jointly? Third, what monitoring signal would reveal degradation early enough for intervention? Answering these questions would turn the present evidence map into a cumulative research program centered on error taxonomy and failure containment.

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