# Article information:

A highly efficient Fenton-like catalyst based on isolated diatomic Fe-Co anchored on N-doped porous carbon - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1385894720325043?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Organic pollutants have been identified as hazardous contaminants, and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) such as Fenton-like reactions are being used to eliminate them.

2. The classic Fenton reaction process has several drawbacks, so the sulfate radical (SO4−) induced from peroxymonosulfate (PMS) by catalysts is being explored as an alternative.

3. A new catalyst based on diatomic Fe-Co anchored on N-doped porous carbon has been developed to improve the efficiency of the Fenton-like reaction process for organic pollutant removal.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its reporting of a new catalyst based on diatomic Fe-Co anchored on N-doped porous carbon that can improve the efficiency of the Fenton-like reaction process for organic pollutant removal. The article provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of research into AOPs and their potential applications in organic pollutant removal, and it presents evidence to support its claims about the effectiveness of this new catalyst. It also acknowledges some of the drawbacks associated with traditional Fenton reactions, such as low utilization rate of H2O2 and iron residue related second pollution, which helps to provide a balanced view of both approaches.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, it does not explore any possible risks associated with using this new catalyst or discuss any potential counterarguments that may exist against its use. Additionally, while it does acknowledge some drawbacks associated with traditional Fenton reactions, it does not present both sides equally; instead, it focuses more heavily on promoting this new catalyst as a superior alternative without providing sufficient evidence to back up these claims. Furthermore, while it does provide evidence for its claims about the effectiveness of this new catalyst, it does not provide any information about how much more effective it is compared to traditional methods or what kind of improvements can be expected when using this new approach.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its reporting on a new catalyst based on diatomic Fe-Co anchored on N-doped porous carbon that can improve the efficiency of the Fenton-like reaction process for organic pollutant removal, there are still some areas where further exploration would be beneficial in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of both approaches and their respective advantages and disadvantages.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with Fenton-like reactions
* Advantages of traditional Fenton reactions
* Comparison of Fenton-like and traditional Fenton reactions
* Potential counterarguments against using Fenton-like reactions
* Improvements in efficiency when using Fenton-like reactions
* Environmental impacts of Fenton-like reactions

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7ebd97509235df58c8c47383d951a2da>