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## Intense, self-induced sustainable microwave plasma using carbon nanotubes made from CO<sub>2</sub>†

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An intense, microwave-driven plasma is triggered and sustained with carbon nanotubes made directly from CO<sub>2</sub>. Purification is one of many prospective energy applications. Self-purification of molten carbonate split CO<sub>2</sub> synthesized CNTs is 100x quicker, consumes 10x less power, and produces higher purity than with conventional plasma treatment.

### Introduction

In 2019 an unusual plasma was analysed that forms when a conventional microwave irradiates grapes or hydrogel beads.<sup>1</sup> Here, we show an intense, continuous, microwave-driven plasma induced without water, but rather triggered by Graphene NanoCarbons (GNCs) such as Carbon NanoTubes (CNTs). The intensity and continuous nature of the plasma is limited to GNC CNTs formed directly from CO<sub>2</sub> by molten carbonate electrolysis. A range of applications can be explored with this new plasma. In this initial study, the application is limited to the study of these plasmas as an effective environment to increase CNT purity. This communication is limited in scope to the readiness of formation, continuity, and intensity of this CNT-induced plasma. Future studies will focus on the detailed characterization of the intense CNT-induced plasma, while this study notes the ease that which this energy source acts to self-purify CNTs.

### Graphite surfaces, microwave absorption, and microplasma

Graphite surfaces and powders have been modified with various applied plasmas with surface effects being more pronounced under argon plasmas.<sup>2</sup> Microwaves have been used to selectively heat natural graphites and can induce localized heating and purification in graphites.<sup>3,4</sup> “Micro-plasmas” or sparks (discontinuous, short-lasting bright emissions) have been observed over microwave-irradiated graphite.<sup>5</sup>

### Microwave and plasma synthesis and treatment of GNCs

Microwaves or pyrolysis have been used to synthesize,<sup>6,7</sup> treat, or modify GNCs<sup>8–15</sup> and CNTs.<sup>16–24</sup> Microwave-driven plasmas have been generated in gases including He, Ar, O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and air.<sup>25–29</sup> Microwave-driven gas and arc plasmas have been used to synthesize, treat, or modify CNTs<sup>30–41</sup> and other nanostructures.<sup>42,43</sup> GNCs<sup>55–66</sup> have also been synthesized or treated with gas plasmas generated by other means than microwaves, such as inductively coupled,<sup>44–48</sup> arc,<sup>49,50</sup> torch,<sup>51</sup> thermal and O<sub>2</sub>,<sup>52,53</sup> N<sub>2</sub>,<sup>54</sup> air,<sup>55,56</sup> and other gas plasmas.<sup>57–68</sup> None of these studies use any form of GNCs to generate (trigger and sustain) microwave-driven plasmas (as observed in this study).<sup>2–68</sup>

### GNC properties conducive to plasma induction

CNT and GNC physical/chemical characteristics could facilitate a prospective microwave-driven plasma formation. CNTs and Carbon Nano-Onions (CNOs) exhibit high microwave absorptivity.<sup>18,40,69</sup> CNTs have high strength, electrical conductivity, electron mobility, stability, and a strong capacity to dissipate heat.<sup>71–85</sup> CNTs enhance electron field emissions; such properties may also be conducive to potential microwave-driven plasmas. Emitting electrons and focusing electrons at high voltages can cause gas and other particles to ionize at lower temperatures than expected by purely thermal means. CNTs have been shown to emit electrons at high voltages, currents, and efficiency compared to thermal emitters of electrons such as thermionic devices.<sup>86–92</sup>

### CNTs from the greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub>

In 2009 and 2010, the energy-efficient splitting of CO<sub>2</sub> into carbon (C) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) through molten carbonate electrolysis emerged as a promising approach to tackle climate change.<sup>93,94</sup> The utilization of high-solubility molten paths and innovative renewable energy-driven electrolysis techniques has significantly reduced both energy consumption and costs. Subsequently, in 2015, it was demonstrated that during this

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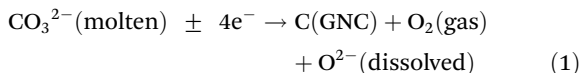
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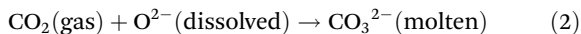
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electrolysis, the growth of transition metal nuclei leads to the direct conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> into pure CNTs<sup>95–99</sup> and other GNCs:



CO<sub>2</sub> undergoes a chemical reaction with the electrolytic oxide, as described by eqn (1), to regenerate CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> following eqn (2):



Combining eqn (1) and (2) yields a net decarbonization reaction:



During electrolysis, CO<sub>2</sub> is split into O<sub>2</sub> and GNCs. These GNCs form a matrix of interconnected structures with the electrolyte on the cathode, as depicted in (1). Synthesized GNCs also encompass helical, thin-walled, magnetic, and doped CNTs, along with carbon nano-bamboo, nano-pearl, nano-tree morphologies, and graphene.<sup>100–109</sup> Additional specifics regarding the electrolysis process, including product separation from excess electrolyte and product washing, have recently been documented.<sup>110</sup> This mixture of GNCs and carbonate electrolyte at the cathode is termed a carbanogel. The carbanogel is purified by separating the GNCs from the electrolyte.<sup>110,111</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis parameters are manipulated to tailor the type of GNC produced by controlling the temperature, current density, and electrolyte composition. For instance, a lower temperature (725 °C) is typically used for the electrolytic production of CNOs,<sup>102</sup> while a higher temperature range (750 to 770 °C) is employed for synthesizing CNTs through electrolysis.<sup>95–105</sup>

### CNT self-induced, continuous microwave plasma

The direct conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> to CNTs is an opportunity to remove this greenhouse gas in the production of stable GNC allotropes, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation. Long-term CO<sub>2</sub> removal is a critical component of effective carbon capture. Graphite, a macroscopic form of layered graphene, serves as a mineral with a geological lifespan spanning hundreds of millions of years, offering a stability benchmark for synthesized GNC materials.

This study presents an intense CNT self-induced, continuous microwave plasma; the plasma is confined, but produced in an open container. The sole reactant preparing these CNTs is the greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub>. Such continuous plasmas are not found to be induced by other CNTs prepared by conventional methodologies. The plasma is effective in purifying the CNTs.

## Experimental section

### Carbanogel formation from CO<sub>2</sub>

Lithium carbonate was purchased at a battery grade >99.5% and was used as received. As purchased the Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was battery

grade 99.5%, but was received with an analysis of 99.8% (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Shanghai Seangreen Chemical Co.). HCl, (31.45% Cleartech) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (35%, Aquabond), HNO<sub>3</sub> (70% ACS reagent, Sigma) and HClO<sub>4</sub> (70% ACS reagent, Sigma) were used in GNC purification. Muntz brass is a high-zinc brass alloy composed of 60% copper and 40% zinc; this material is also referred to as brass 280. This material serves as the cathode and was purchased from onlinemetals.com and in larger quantities from Marmetal Industries. Electrolysis was conducted in 304 Stainless Steel (SS304) “carbon pots”. The pot acts as both the cell case and its inner walls serve as the anode.

CO<sub>2</sub> was split in accord with eqn (1)–(3) in 770 °C molten Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> between a Muntz brass cathode and a SS304 anode. The CO<sub>2</sub> source of the CNTs in this study is the (5% CO<sub>2</sub>) flue gas from the Shepard Energy Centre natural gas power plant in Calgary, CA. GNC on the cathode grows as a carbanogel matrix with interstitial electrolyte as in SEM in Fig. 1 panel E. A benefit of isolating nanoparticles within a macroscopically sized matrix as individual agglutinated, particles is that these macroscopic carbanogel particles mitigate respiratory hazards. Specifically, potential hazards sometimes associated with shipping nanoscopic particles are avoided. Other benefits are the structure provides an electrical and thermal conductive matrix, along with a highly porous framework for the accommodation of composite material, and catalysts, or battery intercalation. The SEM of the GNC carbanogel in Fig. 1 panel E is of a CNT product after an initial HCl wash. At higher SEM magnification, the same electrolysis product shows that the individual carbanogel particles are composed of high-purity CNTs. Other electrolysis conditions such as lowering of the electrolysis temperature led to the formation of CNO products in Fig. 1 panel G.

### Raman, TGA and microscopy of the carbanogel product

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the product was analysed with a PerkinElmer STA 6000 TGA/DSC. Scanning electron microscopy was performed using a PHENOM Pro-X Scanning Electron Microscope. SEM, TEM, X-ray, and Raman analyses of both CNT and various GNC products have been documented in the ESI.† TGA is conducted under air, from 30–800° at 5 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. SEM CNT or CNT purity is determined by a minimum of 12 SEM inspections of the sample. The CNTs range from 5 to 25 μm in length. Raman spectra were collected with a LabRAM HR800 Raman microscope (HORIBA). This Raman spectrometer/microscope used an incident laser light with a resolution of 0.6 cm<sup>-1</sup> at 532.14 nm wavelength.

Fig. 2 presents Raman of the CNTs. The Raman spectrum exhibits two sharp peaks at 1350 and 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>. These correspond to the disorder-induced mode (D band) and the high-frequency E<sub>2G</sub> first order mode (G band) respectively, and an additional peak is evident, the 2D band, at 2700 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The intensity ratio between the D band and the G band (*I*<sub>D</sub>/*I*<sub>G</sub>) of 0.2 is characteristic of low disorder MWCNTs.

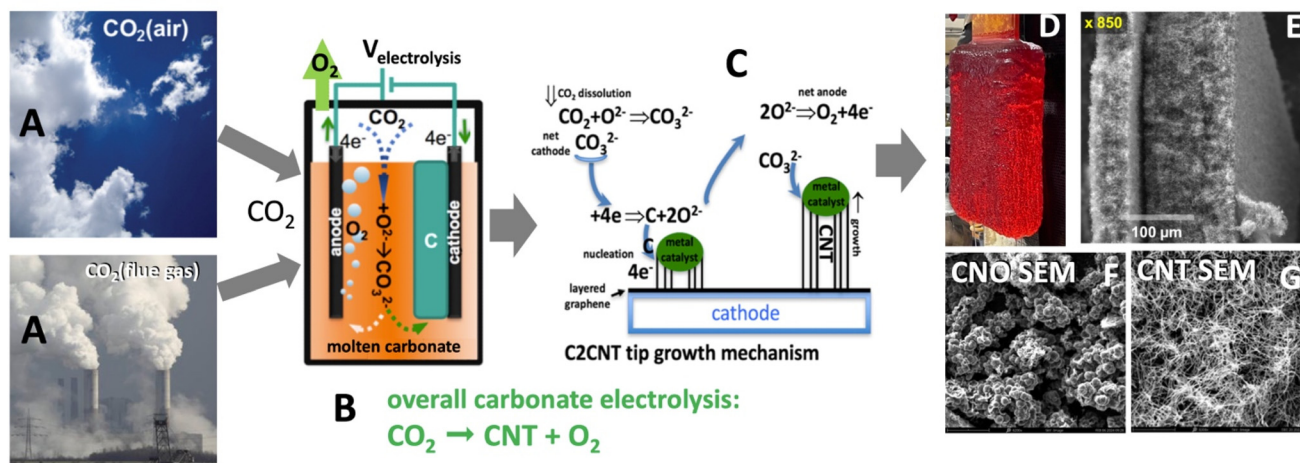
### CNT-induced microwave plasma generation

A borosilicate vessel alone in a microwave does not produce a plasma. However, in the same borosilicate vessel containing

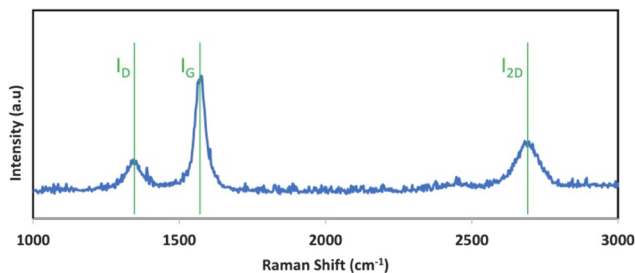


## CO<sub>2</sub> to Graphene Nanocarbon Material Processes (CNT & CNO example)

CO<sub>2</sub> direct air capture or CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas → Molten carbonate electrolysis → Metal nucleated carbon growth on cathode → Cathode pull & SEM of washed CNT or CNT product



**Fig. 1** The CO<sub>2</sub> to graphene nanocarbon material process (carbon nanotube example). (A) CO<sub>2</sub> is removed directly from air or flue gas (without pre-concentration). (B) CO<sub>2</sub> is electrolyzed in molten carbonate. (C) The transition metal nucleated mechanism of electrolytic CO<sub>2</sub> transformation to CNT at the electrolysis cathode. (D) A pulled 1700 cm<sup>2</sup> cathode with deposited carbanogel (CNTs retaining interstitial electrolyte) subsequent to 18 hour electrolysis at 0.6 A cm<sup>-2</sup> in 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. SEMs of (E) carbanogel subsequent to excess electrolyte removal (100 μm bar). (F & G) CNO & CNT electrolysis products from CO<sub>2</sub> (10 μm bar).



**Fig. 2** Raman spectrum of the carbon nanotube product synthesized by the electrolytic splitting of CO<sub>2</sub> between a Muntz brass cathode and a stainless steel 304 anode in 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

CNTs from CO<sub>2</sub>, in a microwave, there is a plasma. Subsequent to CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis, a desired weight of the washed, ground carbanogel was placed in borosilicate (Pyrex) Erlenmeyer flasks, beakers, or ceramic crucible (alumina). The sample was then placed at the centre of the microwave for 1 min, the sample was filmed while the microwave was applied, and the heating, electrical, and plasma quality of the product was observed. Two different microwave instruments were employed. One was a conventional (Model 201) 650 W output power laboratory microwave with a turntable and a 16L chamber volume. The turntable homogenizes the applied microwave field avoiding extended exposure to low or high field variations. The second was a commercial-scale Panasonic NE-3280 microwave, with 3200 W output power, a ceramic floor, and no visible turntable.

The NE-3280 provides a larger 44L microwave chamber, a 5-fold higher microwave power, and turntables, both below the ceramic floor and in the microwave ceiling, to maintain applied microwave field homogeneity. Alternatively, for comparison, the CNTs were treated with a conventional RF-driven plasma using a TCH-55, generating 300 W of RF plasma. The TCH-5S is driven by a 40 kHz RF frequency and has a 150 mm × 270 mm inner chamber with a 5L capacity. All plasmas were generated in ambient air.

### CNT self-purification by the induced microwave plasma

Plasmas were applied to various CNT samples and were characterized by TGA and SEM. Self-induced microwave or RF plasmas were applied to the samples for a fixed duration, and post-treatment were again characterized by TGA and SEM.

## Results and discussion

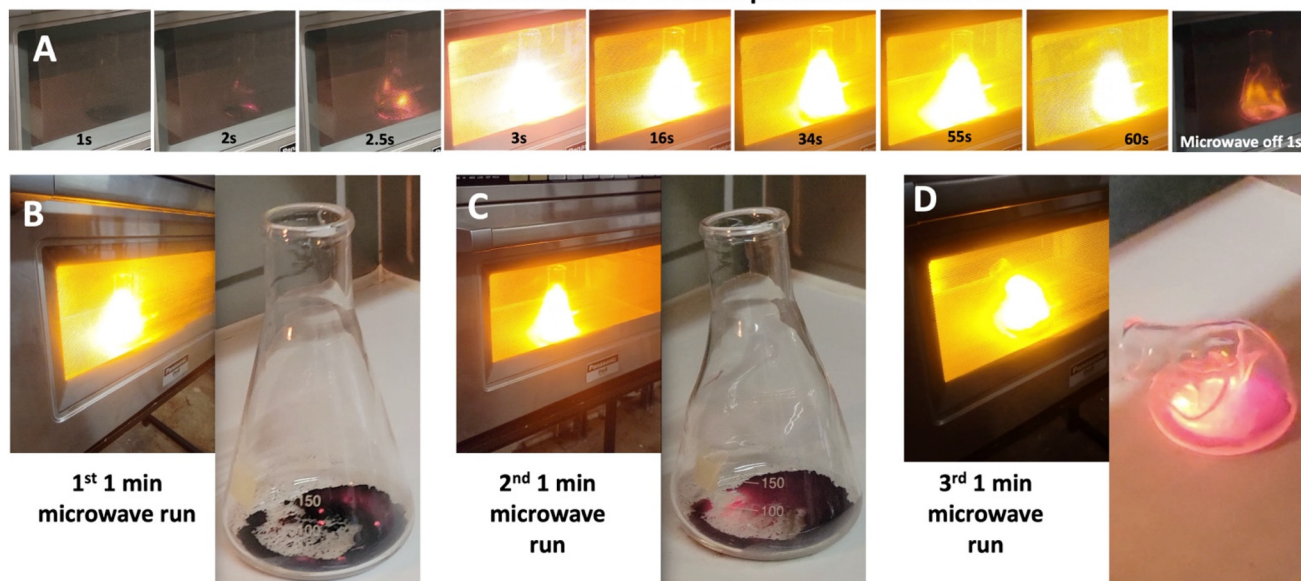
### Observation of intense, self-induced sustainable microwave plasma using CNTs from CO<sub>2</sub>

Fig. 3 presents a brilliant plasma that arises in three repeat runs of a 1 g CNT sample in an Erlenmeyer flask irradiated at 2.45 GHz in an NE-3280 microwave at 3020 W irradiation. The videos of the three intense plasmas are Movie 1 ([https://youtu.be/GRzeSMIZI\\_c](https://youtu.be/GRzeSMIZI_c)), Movie 2 (<https://youtu.be/1zqAYVEmFX0>), and Movie 3 (<https://youtu.be/MbUHwm0ikLY>) (each is also available in the ESI†).

CNTs used in Fig. 3 were grown from 5% CO<sub>2</sub> flue gas. The flue gas was electrolyzed in 770 °C molten Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> for 17 hours



## One minute duration CNT-induced plasma microwave runs



**Fig. 3** (A) A 1 min microwave run, at various time intervals of a 1 g sample in an Erlenmeyer flask of a 95% purity C2CNT CNT generated in 770 °C  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$  using a Muntz brass cathode and 304 stainless steel cathode at a  $0.45 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  electrolysis current. Note, that the CNT is heated by the microwave and triggers the plasma at 3 s, and that is then continuous throughout the 1 min microwave time. As seen in the top right panel, the plasma spontaneously extinguishes at the end of the applied microwave power. Each run is at 3200 W in the NE3280 microwave. (B–D) Three consecutive 1 min microwave runs of the sample are also shown in the top row. The plasma began to soften the borosilicate flask by the end of the second run, and the softened flask had collapsed due to the plasma heat by the end of the third run.

at 2800 A on a  $6232 \text{ cm}^2$  cathode (electrolysis current density  $J = 0.45 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ ). This is a cathode comparable in shape and composition, but larger, than the post-electrolysis cathode shown in Fig. 1, panel D. The cathode is across from a SS304 electrode serving as both the anode and as the cell case. Post electrolysis, the electrolysis product was collected from the cathode, excess electrolyte removed, HCl washed, and (pre-) analysed with 95% SEM purity.

In each microwave irradiation, as exemplified in the top row of Fig. 3, the CNT in the flask triggers a continuous, sustained bright yellow–white plasma throughout the 1 minute of applied microwave irradiation. In the first few seconds, the sample turns partially red with microwave heating, followed in the next second by induction and triggering of the continuous plasma. The plasma is accompanied by an audible 120 Hz hum presumably related to a variation of the applied microwave source.

The bottom of Fig. 3 shows the sample with the microwave-driven plasma, and then with the flask removed from the microwave at the end of each of the three runs. In each, as seen in the movies the plasma was sustained at a uniform, undulating intensity throughout. The sample in the flask remains intact after the first and second runs. Note, that the sample remains partially red hot (cooling  $\sim 3 \text{ s}$ ) after the irradiation was terminated, and that the sample remains substantially intact after the first and second runs. The plasma began to soften the borosilicate flask by the end of the second run, and the softened flask had collapsed due to the plasma heat by the end of the third run. This establishes a lower limit

to the plasma temperature as the 820 °C softening temperature of this borosilicate 7740 Pyrex glass.

A variety of GNCs samples were also irradiated for 1 min, but at a five-fold lower power of 650 W in a Model 201 Laboratory Microwave, rather than in the NE-3280. As seen in Movie 4 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rosw5xtymHg>, also available in the ESI†), a consistently intense plasma is again observed, emanating from the sample within an open Pyrex beaker. 1 g of the CNT used in Fig. 3 triggers, and again sustains, this bright plasma. The CNTs were observed to require a longer plasma trigger time of  $\sim 10 \text{ s}$ , rather than  $\sim 2 \text{ s}$  occurring with the higher power microwave.

Under the same microwave conditions, plasmas were ignited, but quickly extinguished (not sustained) using either (i) 1 g of in-house synthesized 90% SEM purity 99% TGA purity carbon nano-onions (CNOs), see Movie 5 (<https://youtu.be/VXYRFQeLs9A>, also available in the ESI†), or 1 g of commercial (ii) similar sized, synthesized CVD M8 98% (Timesnano) MWCNTs, see Movie 6, (<https://youtu.be/PgOBEALfnue>, also available in the ESI†), or (iii) thinner CVD 87% NC7000 MWCNTs (Nanocyl). As seen in Movie 5† (for the CNOs) intermittent sporadic plasmas and flames were observed during the one minute of 650 W microwave irradiation. The Nanocyl CNTs (not shown) exhibited no observable consistent plasma and occasional sparking.

The same sustained plasma is reproducibly observed in three additional CNT samples grown in-house from  $\text{CO}_2$ . Each were synthesized in separate 16 hour electrolyses of  $\text{CO}_2$  in



770 °C  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ , each at a current density of  $J = 0.6 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ , and using Muntz brass cathodes and 304 stainless steel anodes. Each was prepared with  $\text{CO}_2$  from the flue gas of the Shepard natural gas power plant in Calgary, Canada. The first was analysed with 95% SEM and TGA CNT purity; the second with 90% SEM and 97% TGA purity, and the third with 95% SEM and 97% TGA purity as further detailed in the ESI.† As with the first sample, each of the 3 out of 3 of the CNT samples chosen from an inventory of in-house CNTs, under 1 min of 650 W microwave power, reliably triggered the bright, continuous plasma.

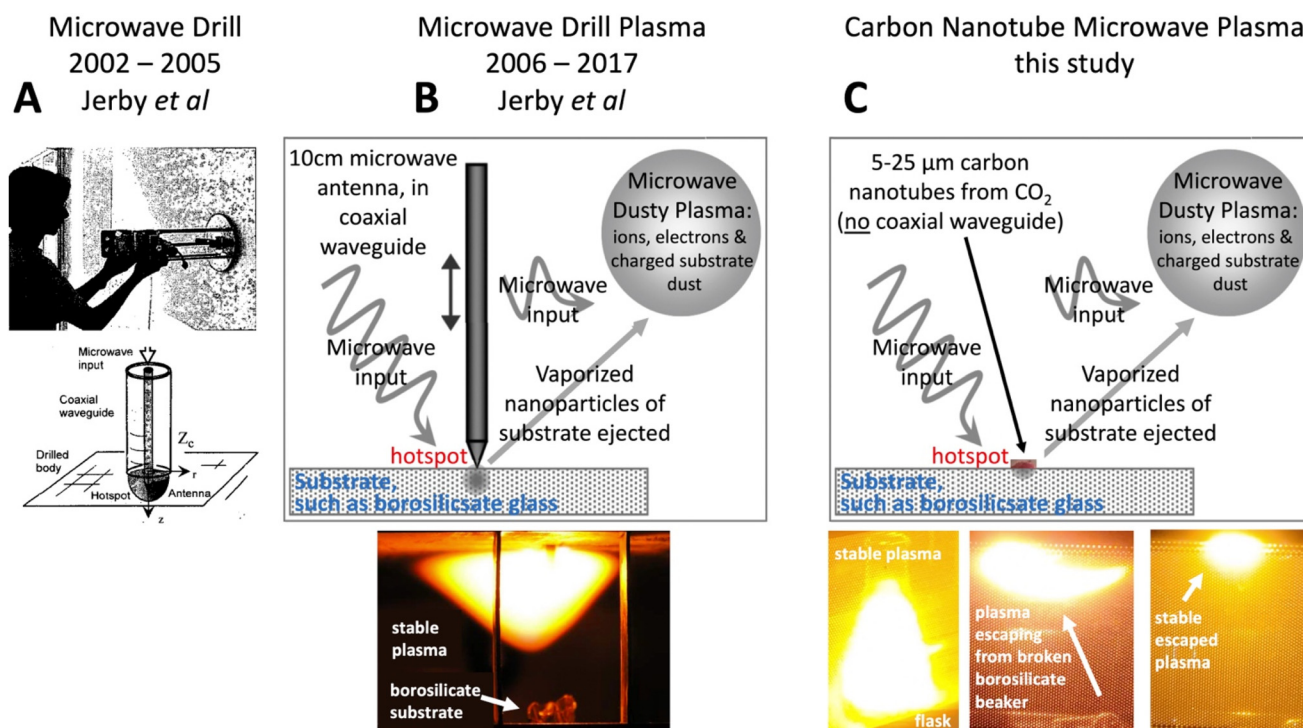
A fascinating phenomenon was observed in Movie 7 (<https://youtu.be/wsdw5TaIMfg>, also available in the ESI†), in a second run, following the run in Movie 4† (<https://youtu.be/rosW5xtymHg>), of the microwave irradiation of an in-house CNT from  $\text{CO}_2$  sample in a beaker. In this case, the triggering of the plasma split the beaker, and the plasma escaped intact, and migrated intact to the top of the microwave where it continued as a bright, continuous oval-shaped plasma throughout the full minute of irradiation, only extinguishing with the end of the microwave irradiation. Stainless steel 304 is resistant to oxidation to 925 °C, and the lack of oxidation as the microwave SS304 ceiling establishes this maximum temperature of the plasma. Hence the plasma, which can soften borosilicate is within the temperature range of 820–925 °C. An expanded study will probe the optical spectrum at a variety of spatial

regions within the plasma. For now, we note that the intense yellow/white in the videos of the plasma and the images of Fig. 3 and 4 correlate with a borosilicate plasma in air based on the 840 °C borosilicate softening as the lower limit of the plasma temperature. A source of molten borosilicate is the plasma softened borosilicate glass as exemplified by the melted flask on the right side of Fig. 3.

### Model of the CNT microwave plasma origin

Older studies have shown that large, dense plasma spheres are not perfect reflectors, even though they can, to some extent, be modelled as perfect conductors. For example, this has been demonstrated for larger ( $\sim 700\times$  the wavelength), hotter (free electron-dominated), spherical, irradiated plasmas. Furthermore, for smaller sizes discrepancies from plasmas behaving as perfect reflectors were expected to increase.<sup>112</sup> In the current study, the plasma size is roughly the same size as the 12.2 cm wavelength of the applied 2.45 GHz microwave irradiation.

Interestingly, the observed plasmas, here induced with CNTs, partially resemble those made with a macroscopic device. This device is a coaxial waveguide, also referred to as a “microwave drill bit” consisting of a cylinder with an inner conductive antenna, which can be lowered to make contact with a material. This coaxial waveguide contains a moving central macroscopic electrode antenna, that acts to direct input microwave radiation to induce molten hotspots at the



**Fig. 4** Model of the new CNT Microwave Plasma modelled as evolved from the Microwave Drill Plasma. (A) 2002–2005: The Microwave Drill (as modified from Jerby *et al.*, *Science*, 2002 and subsequent studies). This requires a  $\sim 10$  cm antenna to focus the microwave, creating a hotspot to drill through a substrate. (B) 2006–2017: The Microwave Drill Plasma, the antenna induced substrate hotspot ejects substrate nanoparticles to initiate a sustained microwave plasma. (C) This study: Without a macroscopic antenna, the new Carbon Nanotube Microwave creates a hotspot on the substrate, which initiates the observed sustained microwave plasma.



point of contact in germanium, alumina, NaCl, silicon, copper, basalt, or other materials.<sup>113–122</sup> This releases airborne particles of those materials ranging from 10 nm to several microns in size. These particles act as partially ionized emitters in a sustained “dusty plasma”. A feature of these observed dusty, also referred to as complex, plasmas is the tendency to spontaneously adapt its shape to absorb most of the transmitted microwave energy. The optical emission spectrum of the fireballs is in accord with the originating material (Cu hot spots exhibit the copper lines, NaCl the sodium line, Si the silicon atomic spectrum, and Cs powder on glass both the Si and Cs characteristic emission spectrum).<sup>113,114</sup>

As shown in the panel A of Fig. 4, Jerby *et al.* developed the Microwave Drill bit from 2002 to 2005.<sup>113–115</sup> It uses ~10 cm electrodes made of copper, tungsten, carbon, or silicon carbide as microwave antenna absorbers to concentrate heat at the electrode–substrate contact point, reaching temperatures over 1000 K. The thermal energy emitted by the microwave monopole antenna and the power absorbed by the substrate are described by Maxwell’s equations for a lossy medium, as detailed in ref. 115 and summarized in ref. 114.

As shown in panel B of Fig. 4, the microwave drill creates a hotspot on the substrate, which vaporizes nanoparticles. These ejected nanoparticles ignite and form a stable plasma due to the electrostatic interaction of the charged particles. With continued microwave irradiation, a sustained, undulating dusty plasma forms, consisting of ions, electrons, and charged substrate dust.<sup>120</sup>

Jerby *et al.* observed Microwave Drill Plasmas forming on substrates in air, including borosilicate (bright white/orange-yellow) and cesium (pink). The distinct spectral lines of generated plasmas were measured for various substrates (Si), lime-glass (Na & K), copper (Cu), and sodium chloride (Na, Cl). Other substrates observed to form Microwave Drill Plasmas in air include basalt, alumina, germanium (Ge), iron (Fe), and titanium (Ti). The plasmas contained nano- or small micro-particles originating from the substrate.<sup>117–122</sup>

In 2006, Jerby *et al.* noted that the Microwave Drill Plasma adapts to the microwave source. They modelled the plasma as a lumped load in parallel with a microwave transmission line (as described in ref. 115). An adaptive impedance-matching mechanism tends to maximize the microwave power absorbed by the plasma “by a self-tuning optimization of its intensity, position and power”.<sup>120</sup> Fig. 5A shows their measured microwave reflection coefficients at three stages: (i) before microwave ignition, (ii) during the ignition of substrate nanoparticles, and (iii) during the resulting plasma state.<sup>119</sup> Fig. 5B–D show the measured microwave reflections during these stages in Smith-Chart format.<sup>122</sup> Fig. 5E shows the calculated microwave reflection on a Smith-Chart, highlighting the plasma’s tendency to “self-impedance match”, as described in ref. 119. More recently, it was noted that after the microwave ignition of the substrate, the plasma can be sustained by a direct current (DC) supply, even after the microwave is turned off.<sup>123</sup>

As shown in panel C of Fig. 4, we introduce here a model for a new carbon nanotube (CNT)-triggered plasma, in concur-

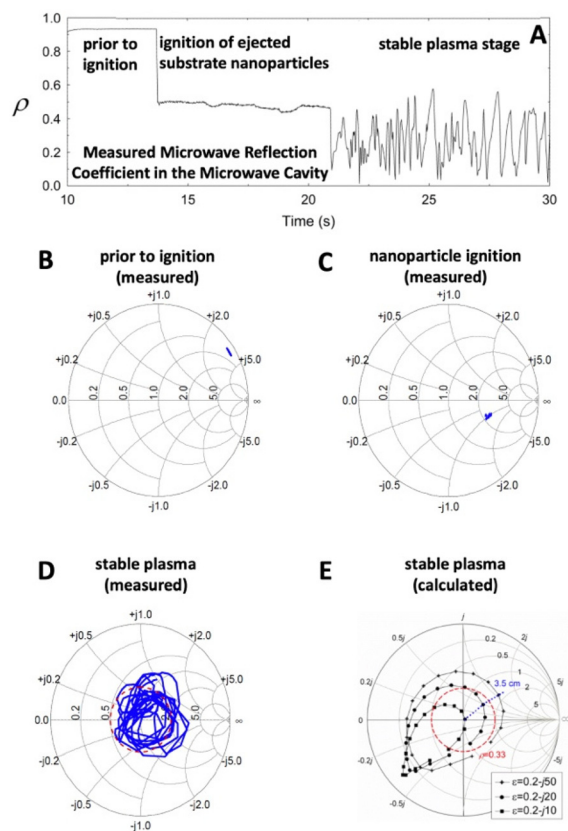


Fig. 5 The microwave reflection coefficient during various stages of formation of a Microwave Drill Plasma. (A) Microwave Reflection coefficient versus time. (B)–(E) Smith Charts. Modified from ref. 115.

rence with our observed microwave plasma, without a microwave drill bit or external coaxial waveguide. The characteristics of the CNT and Drill Microwave-induced plasmas, as seen in panels 4B and 4C, are similar. Both emit intense white–orange–yellow light from a borosilicate substrate, undulate within a confined region, and continue even after being disconnected from the substrate. However, the new CNT Microwave generates a hotspot on the borosilicate substrate that initiates a sustained microwave plasma, without the need for a macroscopic antenna.

After the CNT-induced hotspot forms, the plasma evolves in a manner similar to the macroscopic microwave drill antenna: ejected substrate nanoparticles are vaporized, ignited, and, under continuous microwave irradiation, the bipolar charged particles electrostatically aggregate to form a spatially constrained, impedance-matched plasma. Following ignition, as with the Microwave Drill Plasma,<sup>123</sup> the new CNT-induced microwave plasma can likely be sustained by DC power after the microwave is turned off, a topic for future study.

The question arises: why do MWCNTs made from CO<sub>2</sub> channel microwave energy, create hotspots to directly induce microwave plasma formation? This is observed to occur without the need for a macroscopic moveable antenna placed within a coaxial waveguide. A portion of the expanded response lies in both the physical–chemical properties of



MWCNT compared to single walled CNTs (SWCNTs), and to the specific physical–chemical differences between CVD and C2CNT CO<sub>2</sub> synthesized carbon nanotubes. In brief, (i) CNTs are excellent microwave absorbers due to their high permittivity (both dielectric constant and loss factor).<sup>124</sup> However, C2CNTs have two additional properties that enhance microwave absorption and facilitate the high temperatures needed to form substrate hotspots for microwave plasmas: (ii) increased conductivity and (iii) high ferromagnetic character.<sup>124–126</sup>

### Fundamental advantages of MWCNT in contrast to SWCNT to trigger and sustain microwave-driven plasmas

Multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) produce a narrower emission band than single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), which may enhance constructive interference and improve plasma yield, though this hypothesis requires further investigation.<sup>18,53,75,89</sup> Additionally, MWCNTs likely broaden the microwave absorption spectrum compared to SWCNTs, as nanotubes of different diameters absorb varying wavelengths. This effect is primarily due to the narrower emission band and the redistribution of energy through the skin effect across the expanded surface area of MWCNTs.

MWCNTs are more rigid than SWCNTs, which helps maintain their morphology under harsh plasma conditions. Additionally, the lifetime of MWCNTs can improve if outer layers are corroded during plasma exposure while inner layers remain intact.<sup>5</sup> MWCNTs also tend to exhibit metallic conductivity, whereas SWCNTs are metallic only in certain, larger diameter configurations.

Interactions between MWCNT layers enhance electron and hole mobility, improving microwave absorption.<sup>85–100</sup> The higher metallic nature of MWCNTs allows for easier electron migration between CNT bundles or within individual tubes.<sup>54,92</sup> Plasma-induced electron or hole loss has less impact on MWCNTs, as they can handle higher currents.<sup>86–98</sup> Their rigidity, greater carbon content, and ability to sustain higher currents may enable better reductive healing in plasma compared to SWCNTs. MWCNTs are also less likely to break at defects and their higher density and mass make them less prone to displacement by plasmas.<sup>99–101</sup> Additionally, MWCNTs have a higher heat capacity and more thermal vibration modes, helping them radiate and dissipate surface energy more effectively.<sup>102–104</sup>

### Plasma-advantaged properties of CNTs from CO<sub>2</sub>

CNTs synthesized *via* molten carbonate electrolytic CO<sub>2</sub> splitting (C2CNT) offer distinct advantages for plasma generation compared to those made by conventional CVD or arc ablation. C2CNTs are magnetic and have higher metal or metal carbide content,<sup>104</sup> which enhances electron mobility and intrinsic electronic conductivity. Both their higher metal content and higher C2CNT intrinsic electronic conductivity have been reported.<sup>98,104</sup> Longer CNTs<sup>99</sup> generally provide better conductivity, structural robustness, and support more vibrational modes. The thicker, multi-walled C2CNTs can carry higher cur-

rents, exhibit better skin effect and microwave absorptivity, and are more chemically and physically robust. They also promote positive electron emission, hole conduction, and improved thermal conductivity. Additionally, C2CNTs' unique micro-to-macro structures, formed from carbanogel, enhance microwave absorption, ion trapping, and heat retention. Metallic impurities in C2CNTs can further increase electron and hole availability, improve conductivity by bridging gaps, catalyse molecule (substrate) splitting, aid CNT regeneration, and enhance magnetic interactions with EM fields, boosting absorptivity. Their high thermal conductivity also facilitates efficient microwave heat transfer to both plasma substrates and ejected nanoparticles.

### Discussion on the mechanism of microwave power coupling with CNTs

The previous two sections detail that microwave absorption by CNTs is highly system dependent. Although CNTs are much smaller than the 12.2 cm wavelength of the applied microwave irradiation, effective coupling of the microwave power to the CNTs can still be achieved. This is possible when the CNTs have well-matched permittivity and permeability, which significantly reduces the effective wavelength of the microwave irradiation within the CNT.

Many of the systems previously studied to understand microwave power coupling to CNTs focus on higher frequencies than the 2 to 4 GHz S-band microwave radiation used in this study.<sup>127–136</sup> One system investigated the microwave absorption in the S-band of artificially metal-loaded MWCNTs, which are similar in size to those studied here. The metals (Fe, Ni, or Co) were synthetically loaded by acid etching the CNT caps, soaking them in the appropriate aqueous metal solution, drying, and then performing a subsequent 900 °C hydrogen reduction of the inserted metals. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the MWCNTs revealed ~5–10% metal loading in the interior core of the ~100 nm diameter MWCNTs, which had a length greater than 5 μm.<sup>137</sup> These values are similar to the iron-containing MWCNTs synthesized directly by transition metal molten lithium carbon CO<sub>2</sub> splitting, as detailed in the ESI† and in ref. 104.

In the prior study, the metal-loaded, capped MWCNTs were dispersed as a 60 wt% mixture in 40 wt% resin and cast to a thickness of 3 mm for the measurement of permittivity and permeability as a function of microwave irradiation frequency,  $f$ . Under irradiation at  $f = 2$  to 4 GHz, each of the Fe, Ni, and Co loaded MWCNTs exhibited real values of permittivity ( $\epsilon'_r$ ) of 25(±4) to 29 and permeability ( $\mu'_r$ ) of 1.5(±0.2), along with imaginary values of permittivity ( $\epsilon''_r$ ) of 2(±1) and permeability ( $\mu''_r$ ) of 0.4(±0.1). Based on these values, the microwave absorption was determined as the Reflection Loss (RL) from the input impedance of the 60 wt% CNT absorber,  $Z_{in}$ , compared to that of air,  $Z_0$ , as:<sup>137</sup>

$$RL = 20 \log(|Z_{in} - Z_0| / (|Z_{in} + Z_0|)) \quad (4)$$



where the complex permittivity ( $\epsilon_r = \epsilon'_r - j\epsilon''_r$ ), the permeability ( $\mu_r = \mu'_r - j\mu''_r$ ), and the thickness ( $d$ ) of the CNT absorber were used to calculate the input impedance of the MWCNT absorber:<sup>137</sup>

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 (\mu_r/\epsilon_r)^{1/2} \tan h[j(2\pi fd/c)(\mu_r\epsilon_r)^{1/2}] \quad (5)$$

The microwave absorption of the metal loaded MWCNTs ranged from RL = -37 db for Ni and Co to RL = -39 db for Fe. For appropriate thin 1 to 10 mm MWCNT layers, the microwave absorption remains high in the 1 through 7 GHz microwave range. In that study, the epoxy confined CNTs did not induce a plasma. However here instead with MWCNTs made from CO<sub>2</sub>, such a large microwave power coupling confined in a small thickness is consistent with the formation of CNT hot-spots in direct contact with the borosilicate, which were observed to induce a stable plasma. With high, broad band microwave coupling and power absorption, these CNTs made can be useful for a range of electromagnetic and thermal applications including not only plasma induction, but also heating, heat transfer, and shielding over a large frequency range.

### CNT-induced microwave-plasma self-purification of CNTs

As one application of the efficient, spatially constrained CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma, this section presents the plasmas' utility in purification of the CNTs. Purification is accomplished with one to two orders of magnitude lower plasma power or time than a conventional bench-top plasma designed for cleaning. Molten carbonate CNTs synthesized by CO<sub>2</sub> splitting retain, post-electrolysis impurities, consisting of metals, electrolyte, and amorphous carbons that can be significantly removed by plasma treatment and washing. The plasma can expose and/or oxidize impurities, and the washing can remove solid plasma purification products (those that were not volatilized during the plasma application). A C2CNT product with high impurity level was chosen as shown in Fig. 6A. For these purification experiments, the product was prepared with CO<sub>2</sub> directly from the air, with an 840 cm<sup>2</sup> brass electrode, electrolytically split for 3 hours at current density of  $J = 0.2 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  in 780 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Useful measures of the CNT product impurity are the TGA mass (%) of the product at 800 °C and the TGA inflection temperature, TGA<sub>infl</sub>.

As can be seen in each of the TGA in Fig. 6, the mass reduction with heating falls to a plateau at  $T > 700 \text{ °C}$ . In the case of Fig. 6A resulting in a TGA<sub>measured</sub> purity = 75.5% (100% - the measured residue). The 24.5% TGA residual mass, is comprised approximately 1/3 of O<sub>2</sub> mass accumulated during the TGA heating under air. This accumulates as oxide formed during the combustion process. Hence, the actual TGA residue is approximately 16%, and the purity is approximately TGA<sub>actual</sub> = 84%.

The inflection temperature is a measure of the product's resistance to oxidation. Amorphous carbon typically exhibits TGA<sub>infl</sub> = ~300 °C, while higher quality graphene nanocarbons

exhibit TGA<sub>infl</sub> > ~580 °C, and in this case, Fig. 6A panel, TGA<sub>infl</sub> = 571 °C.

A decrease in CNT product impurities is probed by a lowering of the >700 °C mass loss plateau in the blue curve in the TGA, and a shift to the right of T<sub>infl</sub> is indicative of greater oxidation resistance. The Fig. 6A CNT from CO<sub>2</sub> sample is placed in a standard air plasma cleaner at maximum power (300 W) for 1 hour and then washed with 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at 95 °C for 4 hours. We have observed this combined wash is more effective than either or HCl or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> alone, and that 95 °C is more effective than a room-temperature wash. As seen in Fig. 6, this increases the TGA<sub>measured</sub>, to 78.2%, although T<sub>infl</sub> decreases to 571 °C. However, as seen with an increase to 4 hours of plasma treatment in Fig. 6C, followed by the same post-plasma wash, the CNT purity improves with TGA<sub>measured</sub>, to 83.3%, and T<sub>infl</sub> increases to 589 °C and SEM purity to 80 to 85%. Without the wash, some plasma-treated impurities remain on the CNTs. For example (not shown in Fig. 6), unwashed 4 hour plasma values respectively had TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 75.5%, and T<sub>infl</sub> = 583 °C.

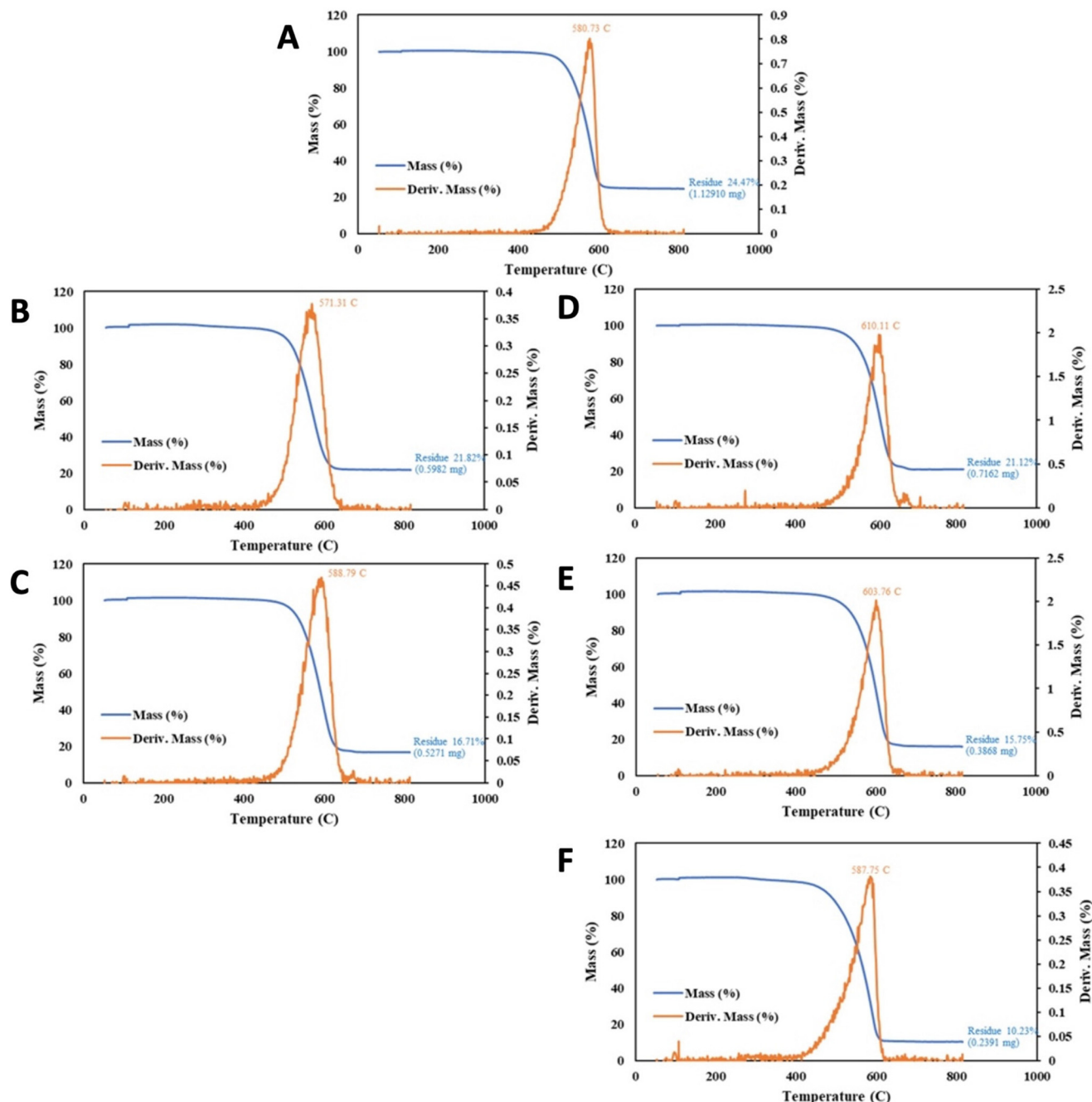
The CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma purifies CNTs more quickly and with less energy than a conventional plasma. Rather than a conventional plasma clean in which the plasma is formed throughout the cleaning chamber, the CNT from CO<sub>2</sub>-induced microwave-driven plasma forms, and is spatially constrained, at the point of cleaning. The result is that the same degree of CNT plasma purification occurs with an order of magnitude less power or time.

As shown in Fig. 6D, 340 W CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma produces the same extent of purification (TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 78.9%) in 1 minute as 1 hour of the conventional 300 W applied plasma (using the same post-washing conditions), and results in an increase in T<sub>infl</sub> to 610 °C. As shown in Fig. 6E, a similar, but higher powered, 3200 W microwave plasma produces greater purification (TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 84.3%) in 1 min as 4 hours of the conventional 300 W plasma, with a good, but lower, T<sub>infl</sub> = 604 °C. An excess of plasma treatment may continue to lower the residual impurity, but also may be detrimental to the CNT T<sub>infl</sub>.

Intermediate levels of microwave irradiation, either 650 W or 1600 W of CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma, result in intermediate increases in CNT purity respectively of TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 81.1% and 83.0%. As with the 340 W purification, 650 W 1 minute of microwave irradiation appears to be less aggressive than the 3200 W purification treatment, resulting in a higher T<sub>infl</sub> = 620 °C, albeit achieving a lower level of impurity removal with TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 81.1% than the 3200 W purification treatment.

As shown in Table 1, alternative post-microwave washes than the 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> have been investigated. A nitric acid clean of the 650 W irradiate CNTs results in a modestly improved impurity decrease, but is more aggressive with lower T<sub>infl</sub> improvements. However as seen in Fig. 6F, a 64%/16%/20% HCl/HNO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> post microwave wash at 95 °C for 4 hours, further decreases TGA measured impurities resulting in TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 89.8, with a drop in T<sub>infl</sub> = 588 °C.





**Fig. 6** CNT from CO<sub>2</sub> product before, and after, various plasma treatments. The product is from a 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 3 hour electrolysis, conducted at  $J = 0.2 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  with an SS304 anode at an 840 cm<sup>2</sup> area brass cathode. (A) TGA of the extracted, washed C2CNT product prior to plasma purification content. (B and C) TGA of the product after 1 (B) or 4 hours (C) of conventional plasma cleaning and wash in 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at 95 °C for 4 hours. (D to F) TGA of the product instead after CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma at powers of either 340 W (D), 3200 W (E), or 650 W (F), and washed with either 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (D and E) or 64%/16%/20% HCl/HNO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (F) at 95 °C for 4 hours.

Starting with a higher base purity sample of  $TGA_{\text{measured}} = 84.9\%$  rather than 75.4% in the previous example, 1 minute of reduced power CNT-induced microwave-plasma, coupled with an extend wash time further improved the CNT as summarized in Fig. 7. Specifically, compared to the new base sample, the one minute of 650 W CNT-induced microwave plasma with 1 hour of 75%/25% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> results in  $TGA_{\text{measured}} = 87.5.2\%$

and  $T_{\text{infl}} = 639 \text{ °C}$ , compared to 325 W of microwave power and 24 hours with the same post wash yielding an improved of  $TGA_{\text{measured}} = 90.1\%$  and  $T_{\text{infl}} = 641 \text{ °C}$ .

With still higher base purity sample of  $TGA_{\text{measured}} = 89.7\%$ , 4 hours of conventional 300 W plasma cleaning was again outperformed by 1 minute of 650 W CNT-induced microwave-plasma as summarized in Fig. 8. Specifically, compared



**Table 1** The purity change in CNTs made by molten carbonate electrolysis of CO<sub>2</sub>, with either a conventional air (standard) plasma or a CNT-induced microwave-driven (MW) plasma, and with various post plasma washings. All post-plasma washings are conducted for 4 hours at 95 °C. "Pre" is a pre-plasma wash in HCl. A is a wash in an 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> mixture. B, C and D are respectively 80%/20%, 50%/50%, or 20%/80% HNO<sub>3</sub>/HCl mixtures. E, F, and G are respectively 40%/40%/20%, 64%/16%/20%, or 16%/64%/20% HNO<sub>3</sub>/HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> mixtures

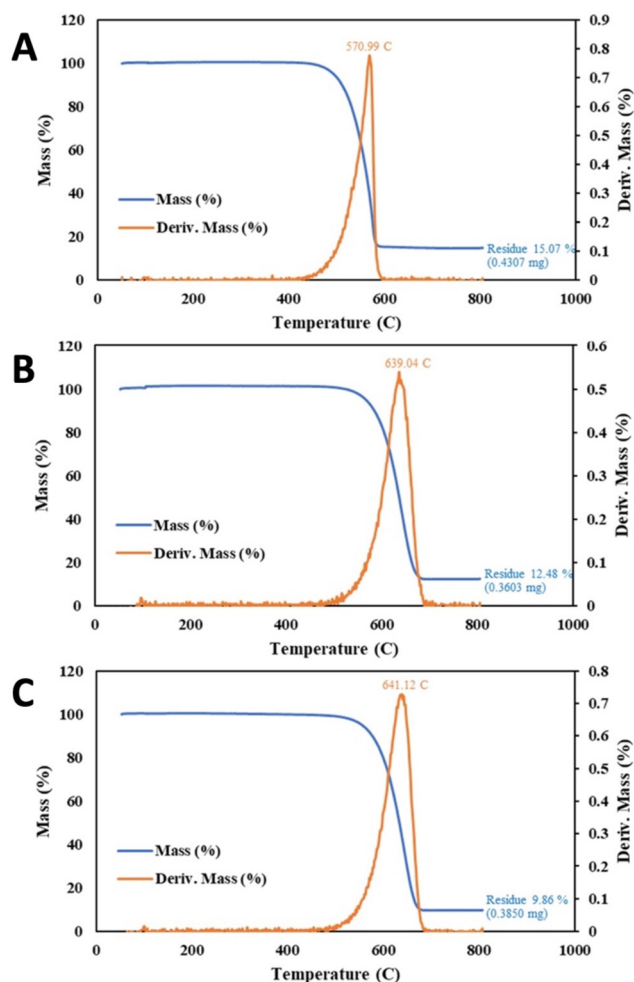
CNT from CO <sub>2</sub> sample	Wash	TGA%	T <sub>infl</sub> °C
Base CNT	Pre	75.4	581
4 h 300 W standard plasma	None	75.5	583
4 h 300 W standard plasma	A	83.3	589
1 h 300 W standard plasma	A	78.2	571
1 min 3200 W MW plasma	A	84.3	603
1 min 1600 W MW plasma	A	83.0	599
1 min 650 W MW plasma	A	81.1	620
1 min 340 W MW plasma	A	78.9	610
1 min 650 W MW plasma	HNO <sub>3</sub>	81.8	615
1 min 650 W MW plasma	B	78.5	593
1 min 650 W MW plasma	C	77.4	610
1 min 650 W MW plasma	D	83.0	590
1 min 650 W MW plasma	E	89.8	573
1 min 650 W MW plasma	F	88.7	579
1 min 650 W MW plasma	G	89.8	588

to the base sample, the 4 hour plasma increased TGA<sub>measured</sub> to 93.8% and increase of T<sub>infl</sub> from 614 to 620 °C (again with a 4 hour 95 °C 80%/20% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> post wash). Better was the one minute of CNT-induced microwave plasma with the same post wash, exhibiting TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 95.2% and a T<sub>infl</sub> = 668 °C.

A higher base purity sample of TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 95.0% and T<sub>infl</sub> = 614 °C required higher power coupled with lower irradiation time to achieve the highest purity as seen in Fig. 9. Specifically, 10 minutes of 325 W CNT-induced microwave-plasma with an HCl wash was outperformed by 1 min at 650 W power with the same, again with an HCl wash. Compared to the base sample, the 10 minute CNT-induced microwave plasma overpowered the sample decreasing the TGA<sub>measured</sub> to 93.8%, although T<sub>infl</sub> improved to 620 °C. Better was the one minute of CNT-induced microwave plasma at twice the power, exhibiting TGA<sub>measured</sub> = 96.7%, and T<sub>infl</sub> = 667 °C.

### Incentivized carbon mitigation

The development of intense, self-induced, sustainable microwave plasma for producing carbon nanotubes from CO<sub>2</sub> represents a significant advancement in the realm of GNCs, offering low energy consumption, minimal carbon footprint, and cost-effectiveness. Current commercial costs for GNCs such as CNTs, CNOs, and graphene are prohibitively high due to the substantial energy, material, and carbon emissions associated with CVD production.<sup>68,138</sup> In comparison, the C2CNT (CO<sub>2</sub> to Carbon NanoMaterial Technology) process requires only CO<sub>2</sub> as a feedstock, with electrolysis energy needs ranging from 0.8 to 2 V for transforming CO<sub>2</sub> into GNCs.<sup>139</sup> This results in C2CNT GNC production costs being up to three orders of magnitude lower than those of CVD methods, typically around \$1000 per ton in bulk.<sup>70</sup> This cost structure is comparable to industrial electrolytic processes that produce



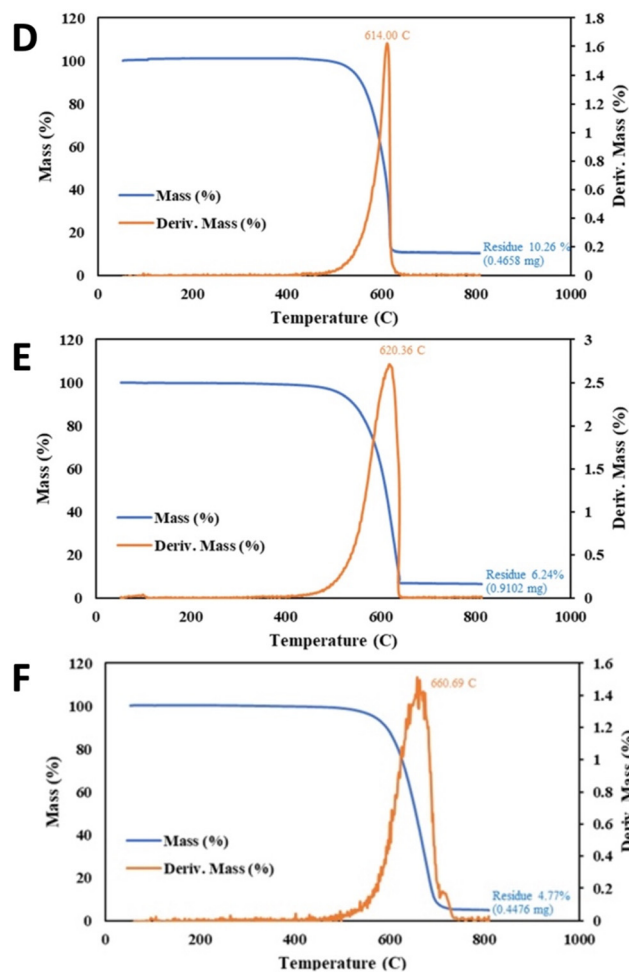
**Fig. 7** CNT from CO<sub>2</sub> product before, and after, various plasma treatments. The product is from a 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 16 hour electrolyte. Conducted at J = 0.2A cm<sup>-2</sup> with a stainless steel 304 anode at a 1020 cm<sup>2</sup> area brass cathode. (A) TGA of the extracted, washed C2CNT product prior to plasma purification content. (B and C) The product after CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma and washed in 75%/25% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. (B) TGA subsequent to 650 W applied microwave with a 1 hour of wash. (C) TGA subsequent to 325 W applied microwave with a 24 hour wash.

commercial-grade aluminium from aluminium oxide.<sup>98</sup> Furthermore, C2CNT costs can be reduced to a greater extent when powered by renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.<sup>140–146</sup>

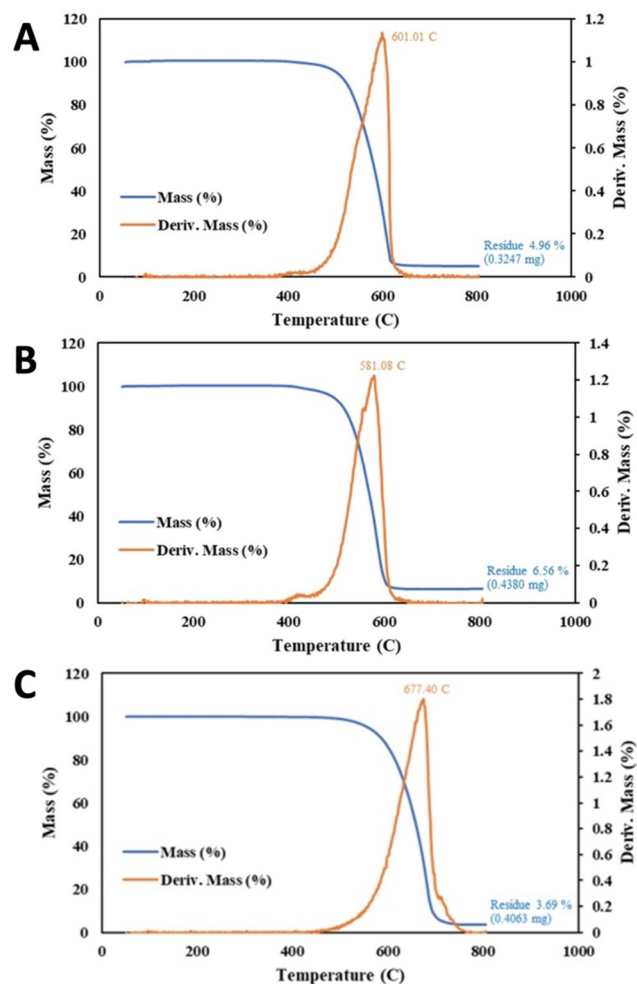
### Current applications of cold/warm plasmas

Cold and warm plasmas, also termed dusty or complex plasmas, are non-thermal equilibrium plasmas, including not only free ions and electrons but also species that have not been ionized. While thermal (hot) plasmas maintain a high enough thermal energy to remain in the plasma state, non-thermal plasmas require an external power source, to remain in the plasma state.<sup>135–140</sup> Here, the borderline distinguishing cold and warm plasmas is considered 800–1000 °C, although the literature describes a broad range of alternative nonther-





**Fig. 8** CNT from CO<sub>2</sub> product before, and after, various plasma treatments. The product is from a 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 18 hour electrolyte. Conducted at  $J = 0.4 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  with a stainless steel 304 anode at a 663 cm<sup>2</sup> area brass cathode. (D) TGA of the extracted, washed C2CNT product prior to plasma purification content. (E) TGA of the product after 4 hours of conventional plasma cleaning and wash in 75%/25% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. (F) TGA of the product instead after CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma at powers of 650 W and washed similarly.



**Fig. 9** CNT from CO<sub>2</sub> product before and after, various microwave-driven plasma treatments. The product is from a 770 °C Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 18 hour electrolyte. Conducted at  $J = 0.4 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$  with a stainless steel 304 anode at a 663 cm<sup>2</sup> area brass cathode. (A) TGA of the extracted, washed C2CNT product prior to plasma purification content. (B) TGA of the product after 4 hours of conventional plasma cleaning and wash in 75%/25% HCl/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. (C) TGA of the product instead after CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma at powers of 650 W and similarly washed.

mal plasma temperature ranges.<sup>147–153</sup> This places the 850–950 °C CNT triggered and sustained in this study as applicable to both cold and warm plasma applications. Such non-thermal plasmas have a variety of applications, providing an energetic nature without many of the disadvantages attributed to hot plasmas.<sup>145–150</sup> A hot plasma energy is often harder to generate, contain, and extinguish than cold or warm plasma.<sup>149–153</sup> It should be noted that in one electron beam case, Masoud et al applied 13–18 kV, not microwave radiation, to induce CNTs to act as electron emitters to generate an electron beam, which formed a near UV plasma in air. The novel microwave CNT-induced plasma in this communication does not require high voltage. The microwave configuration and using CNTs to induce the plasma is straightforward and appears more amenable to scale-up.

Some uses of non-hot plasma are as follows. Non-hot plasmas have been extensively used to break up or ionize material for characterization purposes without breaking up material too much, requiring low energy, and not making more exotic species that can interfere with instruments, esp. for ICP-MS.<sup>145,146</sup> Non-hot plasmas have been used to disinfect a wide variety of surfaces, clean wounds from pathogens, kill cancer cells or specific cell types in the body, promote stem cell or blood vessel growth, and promote blood flow; along with waste treatment from wastewater to sludge to pyrolysis chamber to make gasses; and food sanitation.<sup>148–161</sup> Non-hot plasma have been used to bond dental and other medical materials.<sup>149–152</sup> Non-hot plasma has been used to sterilize metal without diminishing sharpness which is much better for items like surgical equipment or very locally hardened



metal surfaces.<sup>153</sup> Non-hot plasma has been used to clean chip, metal, and textile fibers' surfaces; roughen or polish polymers or metal surfaces; surface modify numerous polymers, metals, and textiles while saving energy and lowering pollutants emitted.<sup>154–157</sup> It has also been used to make plasma shields from microwave or other EM waves, reduce drag, and act as a heat shield, a window that can be opened/closed, or accelerate or trap ions or particles such as for some small rocket thruster.<sup>157–161</sup> Lastly, it has been used to chemically reduce gasses.<sup>26,44,147,148,151</sup>

## Conclusions

An unexpected and high-powered plasma is induced by carbon nanotubes in air under microwave irradiation. Specifically, the phenomenon is observed with CNTs made from the greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub> split by molten carbonate electrolysis and transformed into graphene nanocarbons. The phenomenon is not observed with CNTs made by CVD, and it is hypothesized that this is due to the characteristic of the molten carbonates of the growth process including transition metal nucleation, increased electron mobility and previously introduced magnetic properties. The high aspect ratio and concentric graphene cylinder morphology of all CNTs, has previously been observed to intensify related electron field emission. The CNT-induced microwave-driven plasma observed here is observed to be intense, spatially constrained, and makes efficient use of the microwave irradiation power. Several potential applications of this new method of intense plasma induction are discussed, and a single application is studied in depth. This application, the plasma purification of CNTs to decrease their impurity level and increase their resistance to combustion, is demonstrated to require 100-fold less time, consume 10× less power, and produce higher purity CNTs than purification in a conventional plasma cleaning treatment chamber.

## Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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