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Synthesis of single-phase $L1_0$ -FeNi magnet powder by nitrogen insertion and topotactic extraction

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Tetrateaenite ($L1_0$ -FeNi) is a promising candidate for use as a permanent magnet free of rare-earth elements because of its favorable properties. In this study, single-phase $L1_0$ -FeNi powder with a high degree of order was synthesized through a new method, nitrogen insertion and topotactic extraction (NITE). In the method, FeNiN, which has the same ordered arrangement as $L1_0$ -FeNi, is formed by nitriding A1-FeNi powder with ammonia gas. Subsequently, FeNiN is denitrided by topotactic reaction to derive single-phase $L1_0$ -FeNi with an order parameter of 0.71. The transformation of disordered-phase FeNi into the $L1_0$ phase increased the coercive force from 14.5 kA/m to 142 kA/m. The proposed method not only significantly accelerates the development of magnets using $L1_0$ -FeNi but also offers a new synthesis route to obtain ordered alloys in non-equilibrium states.

In recent years, there has been an increased demand for highly functional magnetic materials in a variety of fields, including the automotive industry, electrical and electronics industry, medicine, and environmental science, in which potential applications include wind power generation. Alternatives for rare-earth magnets such as Nd-Fe-B and Sm-Fe-N, which are known as high-performance magnets, are required because of the low thermal resistance of these magnets and the risk of depleting resources¹. $L1_0$ -FeNi is drawing much attention as a magnet free of rare-earth elements. Minute quantities of $L1_0$ -FeNi are contained in iron meteorites^{2,3}, and although it is comprised of common elements such as Fe and Ni, it has high uniaxial magnetic anisotropy ($>1 \times 10^6$ J/m³)^{4,5}. The saturation magnetic flux density of $L1_0$ -FeNi is 1.6 T (154 A·m²/kg), which is comparable to that of Nd-Fe-B. The Curie point is 550 °C or higher, which is higher than that of conventional magnets⁶. Therefore, $L1_0$ -FeNi is expected to be applied as a permanent magnet, and studies are being conducted to evaluate its fundamental properties and to develop artificial synthesis methods^{4,5,7–12}.

$L1_0$ -FeNi is an ordered alloy containing equiatomic Fe and Ni, as shown in Fig. 1e, in which atomic layers of Fe and Ni are stacked alternatively along the c-axis of the FCT crystal structure. Its easy axis of magnetization corresponds to the c-axis. The magnetic anisotropy constant (K_u) of $L1_0$ -FeNi is strongly correlated with the long-range order parameter, S , which is defined as follows:

$$S = 2p_{Fe} - 1, \quad (1)$$

where p_{Fe} is the Fe occupancy at the Fe site. In order to use $L1_0$ -FeNi as a permanent magnet, the formation of high- S $L1_0$ -FeNi is essential¹³ so that the magnetic anisotropy of $L1_0$ -FeNi is maximized. Furthermore, it is essential to derive single-phase $L1_0$ -FeNi as bulk or bulkable powder. Artificially synthesized $L1_0$ -FeNi bulk materials reported thus far have a low S and/or low abundance ratio^{9–12}. The extremely low stability of the $L1_0$ structure prevents the formation of high- S , single-phase bulk $L1_0$ -FeNi. Therefore, an effective means to achieve an $L1_0$ -FeNi magnet is yet to be developed.

The disorder-order transition is generally a thermally activated process, and ordered alloys are derived by heat-treating the disordered alloy at temperatures less than or equal to the order-disorder transition temperature, T_χ . The T_χ of $L1_0$ -FeNi has been estimated to range in 200–320 °C^{14–16}. Therefore, heat treatment must be performed at a temperature sufficiently lower than this range in order to derive high- S $L1_0$ -FeNi. However, since atomic diffusion is extremely slow at such a temperature, an astronomical amount of time would be

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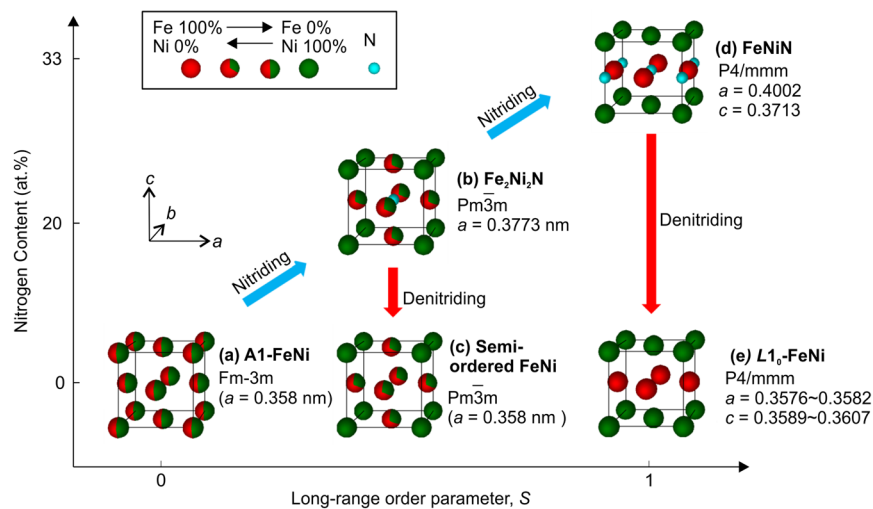


Figure 1. Conceptual diagram for fabrication path of ordered FeNi alloys by NITE method. Models of crystal lattices for (a) A1-FeNi, (b) Fe₂Ni₂N^{17,18}, (c) semi-ordered FeNi, (d) FeNiN¹⁸, and (e) L₁₀-FeNi³ are depicted with Fe (red), Ni (green), and N (light blue) atoms. Atoms identified by red and green indicate that Fe and Ni are randomly arranged according to the ratios of coloured areas. Face-centred cubic (FCC) structures are depicted as a basis for comparison, although unit cells are individually different. The lattice constants in (b), (d), and (e) are taken from literature data, while lattice constants in (a) and (c) are values derived in this research.

required to synthesize L₁₀-FeNi. This indicates that high-S L₁₀-FeNi cannot be derived through the conventional quasi-equilibrium process that promotes the formation of L₁₀ through a mutual diffusion of Fe and Ni and by utilizing the stability of L₁₀-FeNi as the driving force for ordering.

Taking the above into consideration, we considered developing an ordering method that does not rely on the low stability of L₁₀-FeNi to be the driving force. In this study, we developed an ordering method called nitrogen insertion and topotactic extraction (NITE), which is an ordered-alloy formation process involving a stable ordered intermediate material. In this method, the ordered arrangement of FeNi with nitriding as the trigger is combined with topotactic denitridding for extracting nitrogen atoms from FeNi nitrides without damaging the crystal structure. The proposed method is significantly different from the conventional thermally activated process in that the ordered alloys can be derived directly by denitridding.

The schematic for synthesizing ordered alloys using the NITE method is shown in Fig. 1. Nitriding the FeNi random alloy (A1-FeNi), as shown in Fig. 1a, results in the insertion of nitrogen atoms in the body-center positions (1/2 1/2 1/2), with body-corner positions occupied by nickel, to form Fe₂Ni₂N (Fig. 1b)^{17,18}. Low-S FeNi ordered alloy is derived with the topotactic denitridding of Fe₂Ni₂N, as shown in Fig. 1c. Further nitriding of Fe₂Ni₂N results in the insertion of nitrogen in (0 0 1/2), with the (001) plane occupied by nickel and the (002) plane occupied by iron, to derive FeNiN (Fig. 1d)¹⁸. High-S L₁₀-FeNi is derived by the topotactic denitridding of FeNiN because the metallic atom arrangement of FeNiN is identical to that of L₁₀-FeNi (Fig. 1e).

Special experimental facilities such as the atomic furnace for neutron irradiation^{4,5} are no longer required, because the NITE method implements nitriding and denitridding with an electric furnace in which ammonia or hydrogen gas can be introduced. The NITE method is expected to accelerate magnet development dramatically because high-S L₁₀-FeNi can be derived in a single phase, despite the simplicity of this method. The formation process of ordered L₁₀-FeNi alloys by the NITE method is discussed hereafter, with focus on the changes that occur in crystals in the processes of nitriding by heat-treating FeNi powder samples in ammonia gas and denitridding by heat-treating in hydrogen gas. The formation of high-S and single-phase L₁₀-FeNi magnetic powder is verified based on the results of element mapping using scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) and the results of magnetometry.

Result

FeNi nanoparticles with an average diameter of 44 nm, fabricated using the thermal plasma method¹⁹, were selected as the starting material to accelerate reactions during the NITE process. An oxide film exists on the surface of FeNi nanoparticles (as shown in Supplementary Figure 1), which inhibits nitriding. Therefore, hydrogen reduction was performed as pretreatment to reduce or remove the oxide film, and the NITE process was performed on the resulting FeNi. Typical scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of the starting material before and after the pretreatment, which involved heat treatment in hydrogen (pre-FeNi), as well as an SEM image of FeNi powder after the NITE process, are shown in Fig. 2a–c (size distributions are shown in Supplementary Figure 2). Growth and necking occurred in these particles because of sintering during pretreatment. The mode diameter after sintering was approximately 90 nm. Hardly any changes occurred in the particle diameter during the NITE process that was performed subsequently, and sintering did not appear to have progressed further.

XRD powder patterns of Fe₂Ni₂N and FeNiN derived by the ammonia nitriding of FeNi are shown in Fig. 3a. Fe₂Ni₂N and FeNiN matched quite well with patterns based on calculation values or literature data, as evident

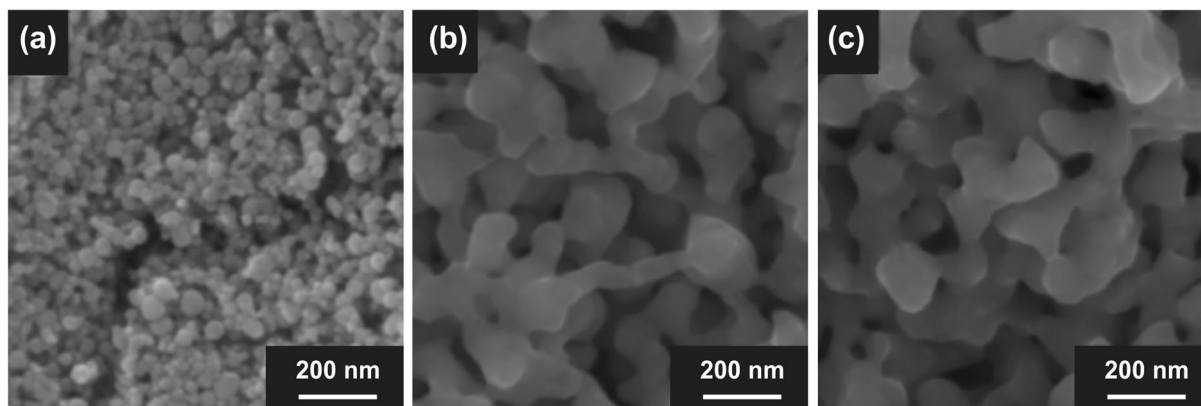


Figure 2. Morphological changes of FeNi powder through the NITE process. SEM images of (a) FeNi powder starting material fabricated through the thermal plasma method; (b) FeNi powder after removal of oxidized film; (c) FeNi powder after NITE processing. Sintering, growth, and necking of particles occurred during the removal of the oxidized film. No changes in particle shapes were observed after the NITE process.

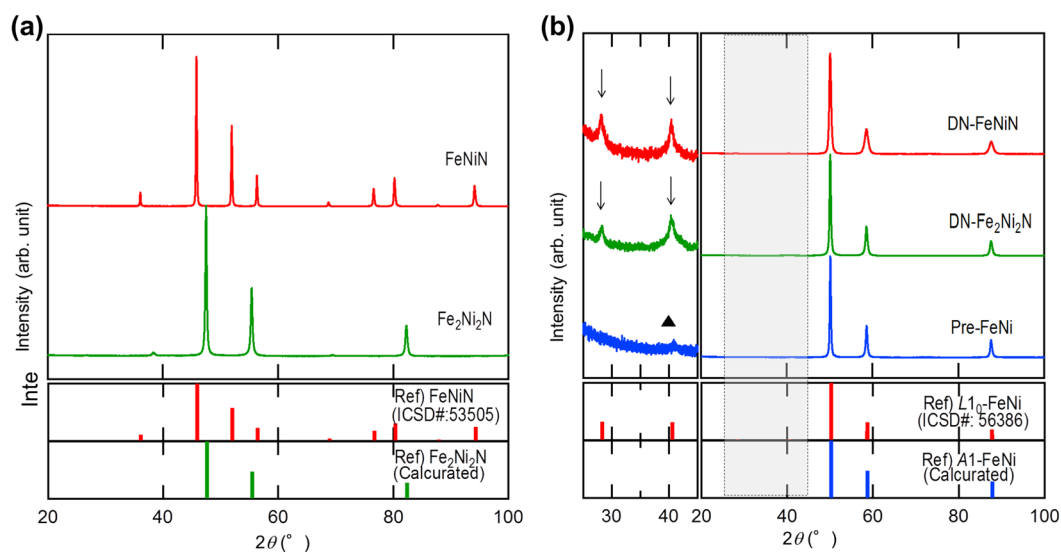


Figure 3. Crystal-structure changes of FeNi powder obtained using the NITE process. (a) X-ray patterns of FeNi nitride powder. $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and FeNiN were derived in a single phase. (b) X-ray patterns of pre-FeNi, DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$, and DN-FeNiN powders. The profiles of $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ estimated based on the Rietveld simulation and the literature data of FeNiN (Inorganic Crystal Structure Database Collection Code [ICSD#]: 53505) are shown in the lower segment of the same figure for comparison. Superlattice diffraction lines indicated by arrows were observed in addition to basic regression lines of A1-FeNi in DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and DN-FeNiN. The peak indicated with a triangle is believed to have been due to $\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4$ generated by surface oxidation.

from Fig. 3a. This indicates that FeNi nitrides have been derived in a single phase with a high degree of order. XRD powder patterns of pre-FeNi and FeNi powder derived by denitrifying $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ (DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$), as well as FeNi powder derived by denitrifying FeNiN (DN-FeNiN), are shown in Fig. 3b. The literature data for $L1_0$ -FeNi with $S = 1$ (ICSD#: 56386) and calculated data for A1-FeNi are indicated in the lower part of the figure for comparison. The profiles in the diagram to the left in Fig. 3b show the diffracted intensity for the shaded portion in the diagram to the right, magnified by a factor of 50, to distinguish the superlattice diffraction lines. FeNi was evidently converted into an ordered alloy because the superlattice diffraction lines are clearly observed, as indicated by the arrows in the figure for DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and DN-FeNiN. Furthermore, all diffraction lines from the nitrides have disappeared in these profiles, with the lattice constant equal to that of the starting raw material, which was $a = 0.358$ nm. These results indicate that the nitrogen had completely detached from the materials. A broad peak was observed for pre-FeNi near $2\theta = 41^\circ$, which coincided with the emergence positions of the diffraction peaks on the Miller index (311) plane of $\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4$. This oxide is believed to have been formed from a reaction with oxygen in the atmosphere. Similar peaks overlapping with superlattice diffraction peaks in DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and DN-FeNiN were also observed.

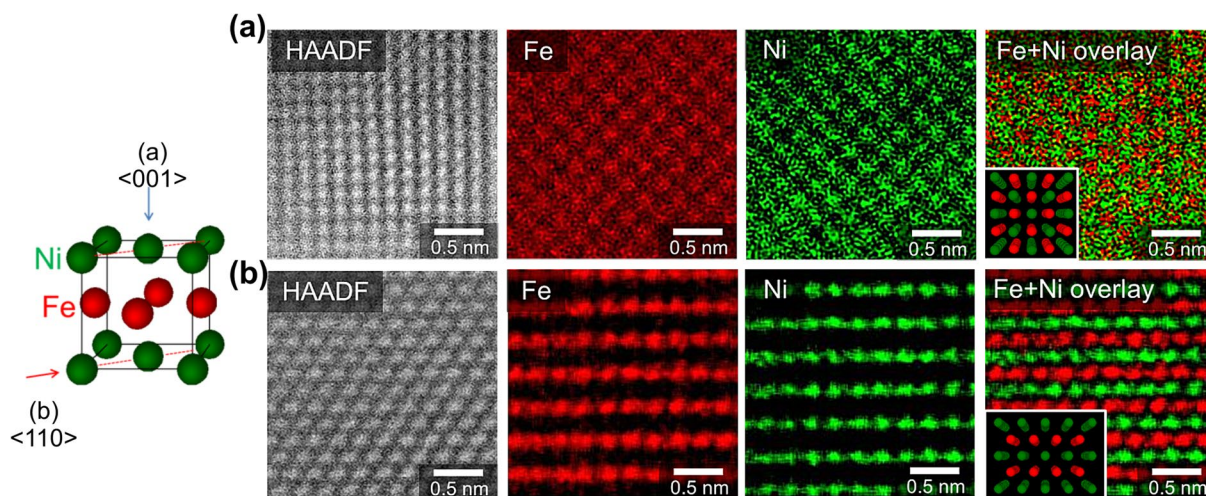


Figure 4. Direct observations on ordered states of DN-FeNiN. Results of HAADF imaging of DN-FeNiN, Fe element mapping, Ni element mapping, and element mapping overlay for Fe and Ni, observed from two directions using the atomic-resolution analytical STEM. The insets of the overlay images show CG images of lattices observed from $\langle 001 \rangle$ for (a) and from $\langle 011 \rangle$ for (b) with respect to $L1_0$ -FeNi.

The emergence angles of the superlattice diffraction peaks of DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and DN-FeNiN coincide. Therefore, these cannot be distinguished by sight. Supplementary Table 1 in the supplemental information lists the Miller index, inter-planar spacing, emergence angle, and normalized intensity of perfectly ordered $L1_0$ -FeNi and semi-ordered FeNi, as shown in Fig. 1(c), which were calculated by RIETAN-FP under the assumption that both lattice constants are 0.358 nm and the wavelength of X-rays is 0.1757 nm. DN-FeNiN with fixed sites of Fe and Ni is predicted to have a higher S than DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ in the calculation, as shown in Fig. 1. The S of $L1_0$ -FeNi can be calculated using the (001) superlattice diffraction lines and the (111) integrated intensity ratio of basic diffraction lines ($I_{(001)}/I_{(111)}$) as follows:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{(I_{(001)}/I_{(111)})^{obs}}{(I_{(001)}^{L1_0}/I_{(111)}^{L1_0})^{cal}}}. \quad (2)$$

Here, the denominator is the integrated intensity ratio for $L1_0$ -FeNi with $S = 1$, derived by calculation. The numerator is the integrated intensity ratio derived experimentally from the XRD results. The S values of FeNi ordered alloys derived by the complete topotactic denitriding of ideal $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and FeNiN, as shown in Fig. 1c,e, were 0.56 and 1.0, respectively. The S of DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$ and DN-FeNiN derived experimentally, on the other hand, were 0.53 and 0.71, respectively, according to Equation (2). The reason why the experimental value of S is lower than the ideal value is concerned that disordering of $L1_0$ was occurred partially due to mutual diffusion of Fe and Ni during denitriding. However, the atomic arrangement of nitrides is presumed to have been passed on after denitriding because higher S was obtained using FeNiN as precursor than using $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$. $S = 0.71$ is the highest reported value for $L1_0$ -FeNi thus far. In the conventional processes in which ordering occurs by atomic diffusion, there is a limit to increasing the value of S due to issues such as the lagging atomic diffusion and low regularity of equilibrium states, whereas with the NITE method, there are no such restrictions, because ordered alloys are directly acquired from nitrides with a high degree of order. $L1_0$ -FeNi with a high S is believed to have been derived as a result. It is reasonable to assume that the FeNi ordered alloys were derived in a single phase because the nitrides were derived in a single phase, although $L1_0$ -FeNi in a meteorite or that synthesized by the conventional method was derived as a mixture with disordered FeNi which comprised the majority of the materials. Therefore, NITE is an effective method to achieve single-phase $L1_0$ -FeNi with a high degree of order.

Figure 4 shows the results of element mapping using STEM energy dispersive spectroscopy (STEM-EDS) with atomic resolution that clarify the microscopic ordered state of DN-FeNiN. Evaluations were conducted from two different perspectives with different crystal orientations. The insets of the overlapped images in Fig. 4a,b indicate the computer graphics (CG) images of lattices when $L1_0$ -FeNi with $S = 1$ was observed in the [001] and [110] directions. The mapping images for Fe and Ni from the two observation directions match each other extremely well, clarifying that DN-FeNiN is in the $L1_0$ phase. Topotactic denitriding is the key for the NITE method owing to the reasons described above, and the formation of ordered alloys with a scheme that is completely different from conventional methods is possible with the passing on of the atomic arrangement of nitrides after denitriding. This constitutes the first successful visualization of the formation of $L1_0$ -FeNi. The separate evaluation of elements with STEM-EDS is believed to have been enabled by the high S of $L1_0$ -FeNi derived with the NITE method.

The magnetic properties of FeNi are predicted to have changed significantly by the formation of an ordered structure. The M - H curves of pre-FeNi, DN- $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{N}$, and DN-FeNiN at 300 K measured using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) are shown in Fig. 5. All the plots are based on data corrected for the demagnetizing

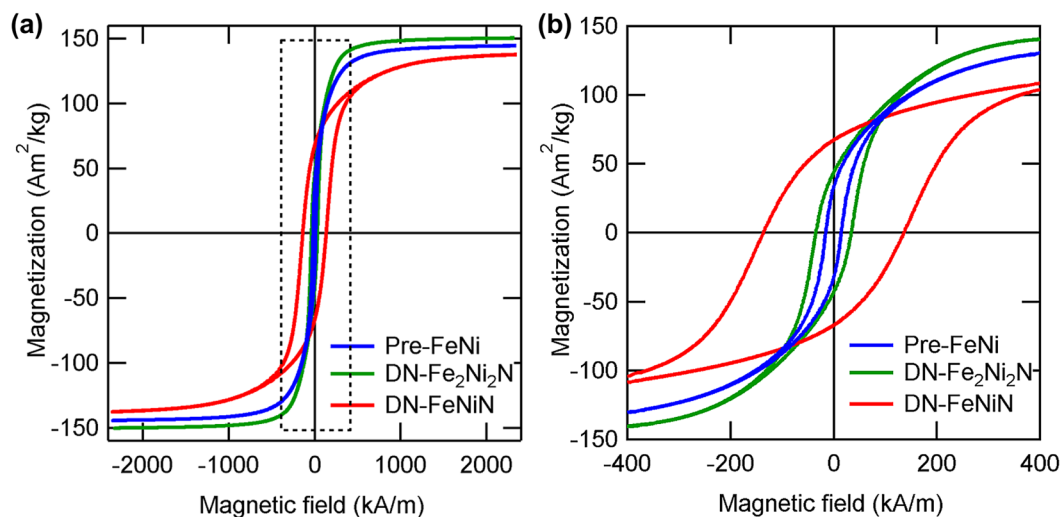


Figure 5. Comparison of Hysteresis curve of NITE processed FeNi powder (a) Hysteresis curves of pre-FeNi, DN-Fe₂Ni₂N, and DN-FeNiN. (b) Magnified hysteresis curve for the area indicated by the dotted rectangle in Fig. 5a.

field with background removed. The magnetization $M_{H=2.4M}$ under an applied magnetic field of 2.4 MA/m was 144, 151, and 139 Am²/kg for pre-FeNi, DN-Fe₂Ni₂N, and DN-FeNiN. The saturation magnetization of $L1_0$ -FeNi was estimated to be 154 Am²/kg in a past report⁵, compared to which the value of DN-FeNiN in the $L1_0$ phase was smaller by approximately 10%. The reasons for this decrease in saturation magnetization include the reduction of ferromagnetic components due to the oxidation of particle surfaces and the improvement of magnetic anisotropy associated with the formation of the $L1_0$ phase, which made the saturation of magnetization more difficult to achieve. A comparison of the coercive force H_c indicated that the H_c of pre-FeNi was 14.5 kA/m. The magneto-crystalline anisotropy and coercive force were low for pre-FeNi because it was in the A1 phase. The H_c of DN-Fe₂Ni₂N was 32.0 kA/m. DN-Fe₂Ni₂N is believed to have the crystal structure shown in Fig. 1c, which contains space groups equivalent to those of $L1_2$ ordered alloys (Supplementary Figure 3 shows element mapping images of DN-Fe₂Ni₂N to support the above discussion). The $L1_2$ structure is generally known to have low magnetic anisotropy, and examples for such cases include $L1_2$ -Fe₃Pt²⁰. DN-Fe₂Ni₂N is believed to have demonstrated a lower coercive force for the same reason. The H_c of DN-FeNiN was 142 kA/m. The magnetic anisotropy improved with the formation of $L1_0$ -FeNi, and H_c increased by a factor of approximately ten in comparison with that of pre-FeNi.

$L1_0$ -FeNi fabricated with the NITE method showed a high coercive force, as described above, and magnetization did not reach saturation even under an applied magnetic field of 2.4 MA/m. This suggests an extremely high magnetic anisotropy of $L1_0$ -FeNi. For comparison, the magnetization along the hard axis of magnetization of $L1_0$ -FeNi derived by heat treatment under neutron irradiation achieved saturation at approximately 1 MA/m^{4,5}. $L1_0$ -FeNi derived from the NITE method clearly has a higher K_u than those reported in the past. The source of this higher K_u is evidently the high S . The K_u of $L1_0$ -type ordered alloys is known to increase in proportion to S to the power of 1.6–2.4^{13,21}. In previous work, the K_u values of $L1_0$ -FeNi with $S = 0.41$ in a bulk and with $S = 0.5$ in a thin film were estimated at 1.37×10^6 J/m³ and 0.7×10^6 J/m³, respectively. The K_u of $L1_0$ -FeNi derived by the NITE method could not be estimated quantitatively because of sintering between particles, as shown in Fig. 2c; a single-crystal bulk or film is required to evaluate K_u . However, the S of $L1_0$ -FeNi derived by the NITE method was 0.71, and when the aforementioned relationship between S and K_u is reflected, the K_u of $L1_0$ -FeNi is expected to reach 1.4×10^6 J/m³ to 3×10^6 J/m³. While this K_u is less than that of Nd-Fe-B (4.9×10^6 J/m³), it is still an extremely high value considering that the material is free of rare-earth elements.

There are several issues, as described below, hampering the practical implementation of $L1_0$ -FeNi. Although high- S $L1_0$ -FeNi has high potential as a magnet, the manifestation of coercive force anticipated from the essential potential of the substance has not been achieved owing to sintering between particles, as shown in Fig. 2c, and the non-oriented crystal structure. For application as a permanent magnet, it is vital to improve H_c and the residual magnetization by magnetically isolating $L1_0$ -FeNi particles and orienting them along the easy axis of magnetization. The S of $L1_0$ -FeNi prepared in this study was 0.71. There is still room for further improvement of K_u by optimizing the topotactic denitriding reaction. If S can be increased from 0.71 to 1.0, an improvement of magnetic orientation by a factor of approximately two can be expected along with a K_u value comparable to that of rare-earth magnets. In future work, denitriding conditions preventing from reducing of S will be investigated through elucidation of a mechanism of the topotactic denitriding process. On the other hand, the $L1_0$ -FeNi synthesized in this study has sufficient thermal stability for practical applications because once high- S $L1_0$ -FeNi is formed by the NITE method, diffusion would be extremely slow at lower temperatures, resulting in a stable high- S phase. $L1_0$ -FeNi fabricated with the NITE method sustained an ordered structure up to 400 °C (as indicated in Supplementary Figure 4), but a transformation to a disordered phase occurred once the temperature

reached 450 °C. It was reported that the temperature required for the progression of disordering in $L1_0$ -FeNi extracted from meteorites is 480 °C or higher⁶. There is a slight dependence of the disordering temperature on the material form. Furthermore, to fabricate high-performance $L1_0$ -FeNi magnets, a method for molding at or below the disordering temperatures is essential.

In summary, we proposed the NITE method and demonstrated that it is an effective method for fabricating $L1_0$ -FeNi. The formation of an ordered phase through non-equilibrium processes in the NITE method might be extended for increasing the degree of order for ordered alloys other than FeNi. The NITE method has much potential for deriving ordered alloys that cannot possibly exist under equilibrium conditions, e.g., through the formation of the $L1_2$ phase through the topotactic detachment of elements other than nitrogen (such as C or B). We hope that, in the future, the NITE method will be developed further to facilitate the derivation of completely new ordered alloys that are superior in terms of characteristics such as magnetism, toughness, and catalytic performance.

Methods

Synthesis. FeNi nanoparticles synthesized by the thermal plasma method, having an average diameter of 30 nm, were purchased from Nisshin Engineering and used as the starting material. Reduction by hydrogen and nitriding by ammonia were performed using a box-type electric furnace, which enabled the introduction of the aforementioned gases. The purity of the hydrogen gas and ammonia gas was 99.9999% or higher and 99.999% or higher, respectively. Typical processing conditions of the NITE method are described below.

1 g of FeNi nanoparticle as purchased was placed in the center of the furnace. Oxides that formed on the specimen surfaces immediately after purchase were reduced by heat treatment at 400 °C in hydrogen gas flowing at a rate of 1 L/min for 2 h. Nitrided FeNi was then obtained by nitriding the specimen at 300 °C in a large amount of ammonia flowing at 5 L/min. Fe_2Ni_2N and FeNiN were prepared separately by setting the reaction times to 10 and 50 h, respectively. Subsequently, heat treatment was performed at 250 °C in hydrogen gas flowing at 1 L/min for 2 h to denitride the nitrided FeNi. The NITE process described above was performed as a series of operations without taking the specimens out of the electric furnace, except for cases where specimens are taken out for evaluation, to prevent the oxidation of specimens from exposure to the atmosphere. Once the NITE process was completed, the FeNi powder was taken out of the furnace and stored in ambient air.

Characterization. The morphological observation of the FeNi powder was conducted using a field-emission scanning electron microscope FE-SEM (JSM-7100F) manufactured by JEOL. The specimens for SEM measurements were fabricated by affixing conductive double-sided tape on specimen holders and adhering FeNi powder directly on the adhesive surface. The crystal structure was evaluated using a powder X-ray diffractometer (SmartLab) manufactured by Rigaku. $Fe-K_{\beta}$ (wavelength = 0.175653 nm) was used as the radiation source. The difference between the anomalous scattering of Fe and Ni with this wavelength was used to amplify the intensity of the extremely small superlattice diffraction lines of $L1_0$ -FeNi²². The derived regression patterns were compared against the patterns reported in the literature (ICSD Collection) or the simulation patterns provided by RIETAN-FP²³. Literature data²⁴ were referenced for the anomalous scattering factors of Fe and Ni used for simulations. High-angle annular dark-field imaging (HAADF) and element-mapping images were obtained using the atomic-resolution analytical STEM (JEM-ARM200F Dual-X) manufactured by JEOL. JED-2300 manufactured by JEOL was used as the EDX detector. STEM specimens were fabricated by procuring commercially available grids with supporting film; drops of alcohol containing FeNi particle powder diffused using an ultrasonic diffuser were applied to the grids, following which the alcohol was evaporated. The CG images of the crystal lattices were generated using VESTA²⁵. Magnetometry was performed using a VSM (Versalab) manufactured by Quantum Design. Specimens for the VSM measurement were prepared by inserting pressurized powder in columnar shapes of 2 mm^φ × 1.5 to 2 mm^h into measurement capsules. The filling rate of the pressurized powder was 20 Vol.%.

Data availability. The authors declare that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article and its Supplementary Information files.

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Author Contributions

This research was conducted under the administrative supervision of Y.H. The scheme for the NITE method was designed by H.K. The feasibility of the NITE method was demonstrated by H.K. and S.G. All specimens were prepared by S.G. XRD measurements and structural analyses were performed by E.W. SEM measurements were performed by E.W. STEM measurements were performed by Y. S. The experimental equipment for the NITE method was designed by S.G., H.Y., and E.K. Magnetometry was performed by H.Y. and S.G. All authors participated in discussions pertaining to the results. S.G. and H.K. wrote the manuscript with input from H.Y., M.M., K.T., and E.K.

Additional Information

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