As will be appreciated, the crosslinked polymeric matrix may be a homopolymer. In this case, only constitutional units formed from ethylene glycol dimethacrylate monomers may be present (with or without the use of a separate crosslinking agent).

The term “homopolymer” refers to a polymer consisting of identical monomer repeating units.

A “crosslinking agent” when referred to herein is a material that may form links between adjacent polymeric chains. This may be in any suitable form. For example, this may be in the form of forming covalent or ionic bonds between the polymer chains. A crosslinking agent may be a separate material that is added to form said crosslinks. As will be appreciated, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate can self-crosslink, so the presence of a separate crosslinking agent is optional.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is explicitly contemplated that where a number of numerical ranges related to the same feature are cited herein, that the end points for each range are intended to be combined in any order to provide further contemplated (and implicitly disclosed) ranges.

As noted above, the particulate porous material may have a pore diameter of from about 1.6 nm to about 50 nm. In more specific embodiments, that may be mentioned herein, the particulate porous material may have a pore diameter of from about 1.6 nm to 10 nm.

The pore diameter of the particulate porous material may be derived, for example, from the 33-datapoint adsorption branch of the N_2 isotherm. Miromeritics MicroActive software version 5.02 may be used to analyse the data according to the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda model with Halsey-Faas correction, in order to derive the pore size distribution and average pore diameter data (see Barrett, E. P., Joyner, L. G. & Halenda, P. P., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1951**, *73*, 373–380; and Rouquerol, J., *et al.*, *Adsorption by powders and porous solids: principles, methodology and applications*. **2013**: Academic press). Details on the calculations performed by Miromeritics MicroActive software version 5.02 may be found at https://www.micromeritics.com/Repository/Files/Calculations_-_2020_ASAP_Jan_2019_.pdf.

The term “porosity” as used herein refers to the ratio of the pore volume to the tapped density of a material. As will be appreciated, porosity may be calculated via the below equation:

Porosity (%) = Single point total pore volume (cm^3/g) * tapped density (g/cm^3) x 100