Given a binary tree, collect a tree's nodes as if you were doing this: Collect and remove all leaves, repeat until the tree is empty.

**Example:**

**Input:** [1,2,3,4,5]

  1

/ \

2 3

/ \

4 5

**Output:** [[4,5,3],[2],[1]]

**Explanation:**

1. Removing the leaves [4,5,3] would result in this tree:

1

/

2

2. Now removing the leaf [2] would result in this tree:

1

3. Now removing the leaf [1] would result in the empty tree:

[]

[[3,5,4],[2],[1]], [[3,4,5],[2],[1]], etc, are also consider correct answers since per each level it doesn't matter the order on which elements are returned.