The **bitwise AND** of an array nums is the bitwise AND of all integers in nums.

* For example, for nums = [1, 5, 3], the bitwise AND is equal to 1 & 5 & 3 = 1.
* Also, for nums = [7], the bitwise AND is 7.

You are given an array of positive integers candidates. Evaluate the **bitwise AND** of every **combination** of numbers of candidates. Each number in candidates may only be used **once** in each combination.

Return *the size of the****largest****combination of*candidates*with a bitwise AND****greater****than*0.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** candidates = [16,17,71,62,12,24,14]

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** The combination [16,17,62,24] has a bitwise AND of 16 & 17 & 62 & 24 = 16 > 0.

The size of the combination is 4.

It can be shown that no combination with a size greater than 4 has a bitwise AND greater than 0.

Note that more than one combination may have the largest size.

For example, the combination [62,12,24,14] has a bitwise AND of 62 & 12 & 24 & 14 = 8 > 0.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** candidates = [8,8]

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** The largest combination [8,8] has a bitwise AND of 8 & 8 = 8 > 0.

The size of the combination is 2, so we return 2.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= candidates.length <= 105
* 1 <= candidates[i] <= 107