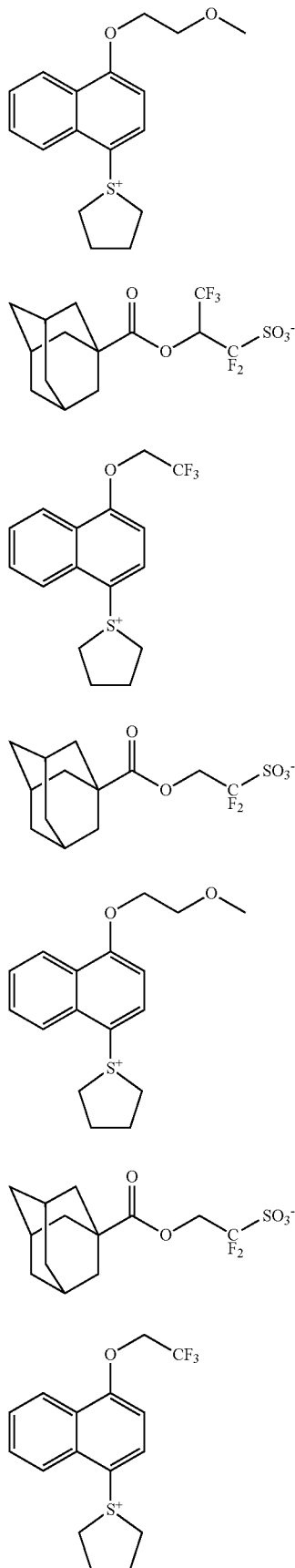
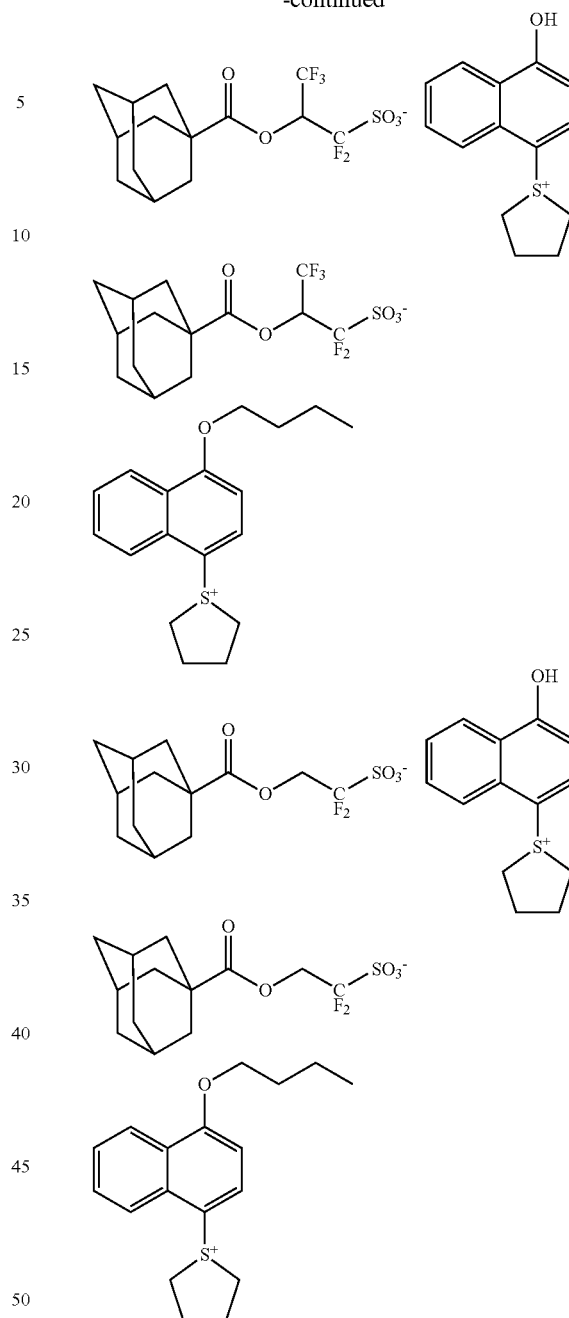


**103**

-continued

**104**

-continued



In formula (1B), R<sup>fb1</sup> and R<sup>fb2</sup> are each independently fluorine or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, straight, branched or cyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group which may contain a heteroatom. Illustrative examples of the monovalent hydrocarbon group are as exemplified for R<sup>105</sup>. Preferably R<sup>fb1</sup> and R<sup>fb3</sup> are fluorine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> straight fluorinated alkyl groups. Also, R<sup>fb1</sup> and R<sup>fb2</sup> may bond together to form a ring with the linkage: —CF<sub>2</sub>—SO<sub>2</sub>—N<sup>−</sup>—SO<sub>2</sub>—CF<sub>2</sub>— to which they are attached. It is preferred to form a ring structure via a fluorinated ethylene or fluorinated propylene group.

In formula (1C), R<sup>fc1</sup>, R<sup>fc2</sup> and R<sup>fc3</sup> are each independently fluorine or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> straight, branched or cyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group which may contain a heteroatom. Illustrative examples of the monovalent hydrocarbon group are as exemplified for R<sup>105</sup>. Preferably R<sup>fc1</sup>, R<sup>fc2</sup>