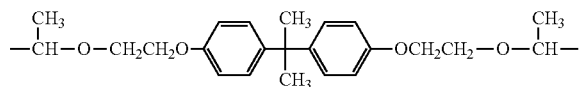


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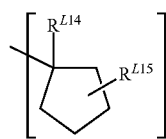
(AL-2)-77



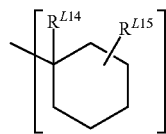
[0087] In formula (AL-3),  $R^{L5}$ ,  $R^{L6}$  and  $R^{L7}$  are each independently a  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbonyl group which may contain a heteroatom such as oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen or fluorine. The hydrocarbonyl group may be saturated or unsaturated and straight, branched or cyclic. Examples thereof include  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl groups and  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$  alkenyl groups. A pair of  $R^{L5}$  and  $R^{L6}$ ,  $R^{L5}$  and  $R^{L7}$ , or  $R^{L6}$  and  $R^{L7}$  may bond together to form a  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$  aliphatic ring with the carbon atom to which they are attached.

[0088] Examples of the group having formula (AL-3) include tert-butyl, 1,1-diethylpropyl, 1-ethylnorbornyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclopentyl, 1-ethylcyclopentyl, 2-(2-methyl)adamantyl, 2-(2-ethyl)adamantyl, and tert-pentyl.

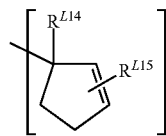
[0089] Examples of the group having formula (AL-3) also include groups having the formulae (AL-3)-1 to (AL-3)-18.



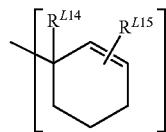
(AL-3)-1



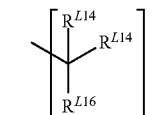
(AL-3)-2



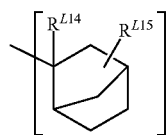
(AL-3)-3



(AL-3)-4



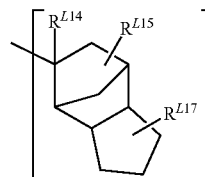
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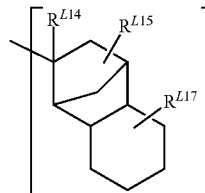
(AL-3)-6

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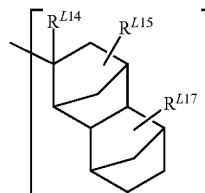
(AL-3)-7



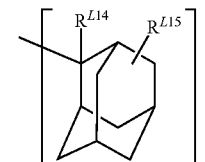
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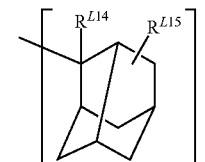
(AL-3)-9



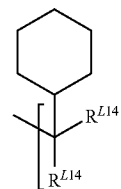
(AL-3)-10



(AL-3)-11



(AL-3)-12



(AL-3)-13

