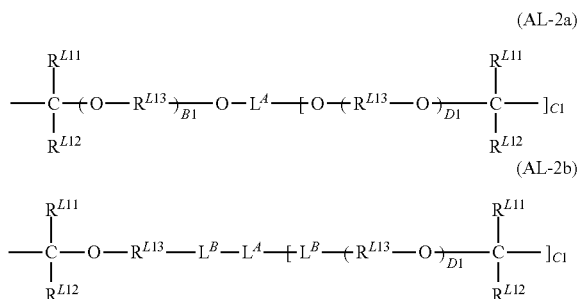


[0082] Of the acid labile groups having formula (AL-2), suitable cyclic groups include tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydropyran-2-yl, and 2-methyltetrahydropyran-2-yl.

[0083] Also included are acid labile groups having the following formulae (AL-2a) and (AL-2b). The base polymer may be crosslinked within the molecule or between molecules with these acid labile groups.



[0084] In formulae (AL-2a) and (AL-2b), R^{L11} and R^{L12} are each independently hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ saturated hydrocarbyl group which may be straight, branched or cyclic. Also, R^{L11} and R^{L12} may bond together to form a ring with the carbon atom to which they are attached, and in this

case, R^{L11} and R^{L12} are each independently a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkanediyl group. R^{L13} is each independently a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ saturated hydrocarbylene group which may be straight, branched or cyclic. $B1$ and $D1$ are each independently an integer of 0 to 10, preferably 0 to 5, and $C1$ is an integer of 1 to 7, preferably 1 to 3.

[0085] In formulae (AL-2a) and (AL-2b), L^A is a $(C1+1)$ -valent $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{50}$ aliphatic or alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon group, aromatic hydrocarbon group or heterocyclic group. In these groups, some carbon may be replaced by a heteroatom-containing moiety, or some carbon-bonded hydrogen may be substituted by a hydroxyl, carboxyl, acyl moiety or fluorine. L^A is preferably a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ saturated hydrocarbylene group, saturated hydrocarbon group (e.g., trivalent or tetravalent saturated hydrocarbon group), or $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{30}$ arylene group. The saturated hydrocarbon group may be straight, branched or cyclic. L^B is $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{NHCO}-\text{O}-$ or $-\text{NHCONH}-$.

[0086] Examples of the crosslinking acetal groups having formulae (AL-2a) and (AL-2b) include groups having the formulae (AL-2)-70 to (AL-2)-77.

