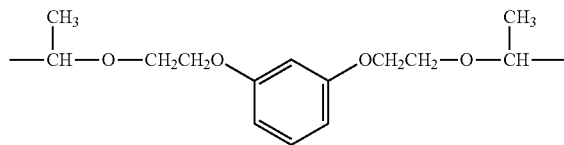
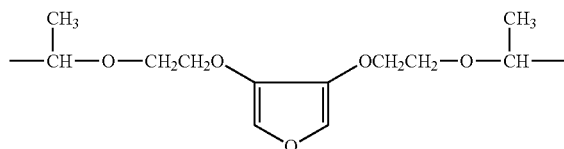


23

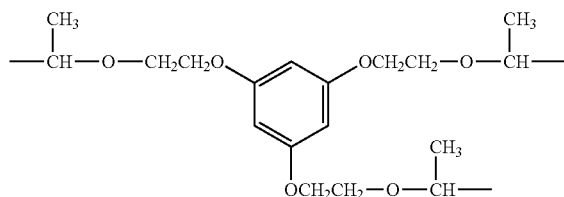
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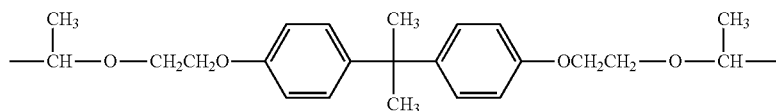
(A-2)-74



(A-2)-75



(A-2)-76



(A-2)-77

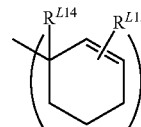
In formula (A-3), R^{L5} , R^{L6} and R^{L7} are each independently a monovalent hydrocarbon group, typically a C_1 - C_{20} straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group or C_2 - C_{20} straight, branched or cyclic alkenyl group, which may contain a heteroatom such as oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen or fluorine. 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.

Exemplary groups of formula (A-3) include tert-butyl, triethylcarbyl, 1-ethylnorbornyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, 1-ethylcyclopentyl, 2-(2-methyl)adamantyl, 2-(2-ethyl)adamantyl, and tert-pentyl.

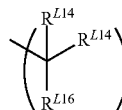
Other exemplary groups of formula (A-3) include those of the k g formulae (A-3)-1 to (A-3)-18.

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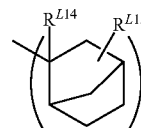
(A-3)-4



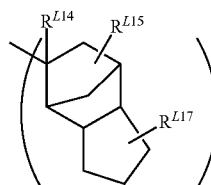
(A-3)-5



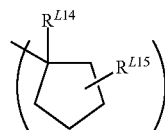
(A-3)-6



(A-3)-7

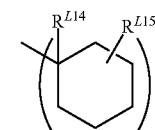


(A-3)-8



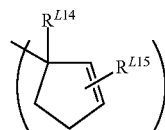
(A-3)-1

50



(A-3)-2

55



(A-3)-3

60

65

