

(I)

wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a monovalent aliphatic hydrocarbon cyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, or an alkoxycarbonyl group, each of Ar^1 and Ar^2 independently represents a divalent aromatic cyclic group, or a group formed by combining a divalent aromatic cyclic group and an alkylene group, each of X^1 and X^2 independently represents $-O-$ or $-S-$,

L^1 represents an alkylene group, an alkenylene group, a divalent aliphatic hydrocarbon cyclic group, a divalent aromatic cyclic group, or a group formed by combining two or more of these groups, two or more groups combined in the group formed by combining two or more of these groups may be the same with or different from each other, and two or more groups combined may be linked via $-O-$ or $-S-$ as a linking group; and

Z represents a site capable of becoming a sulfonic acid group, an imidic acid group or a methide acid group upon irradiation with an actinic ray or radiation.

2. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 1,

wherein each of X^1 and X^2 is $-O-$.

3. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 1,

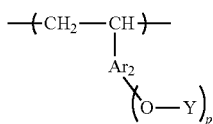
wherein in formula (I), the number of atoms for constituting the main structure of the alkylene group, the alkenylene group, the divalent aliphatic hydrocarbon cyclic group, the divalent aromatic cyclic group, or the group formed by combining two or more of these groups represented by L^1 in formula (I) is 2 to 7.

4. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the resin (P) is a resin further having (B) a repeating unit having a group capable of decomposing by an action of an acid to generate a polar group.

5. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 4,

wherein the repeating unit (B) is a repeating unit represented by the following formula (b):



(b)

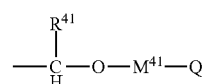
wherein Ar_2 represents a (p+1)-valent aromatic cyclic group,

Y represents a hydrogen atom or a group capable of leaving by an action of an acid, and when a plurality of Y are present, the plurality of Y may be the same with or different from every other Y , provided that at least one of Y 's represents a group capable of leaving by the action of an acid, and

p represents an integer of 1 or more.

6. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 5,

wherein Y in formula (b) is a group represented by the following formula (c):

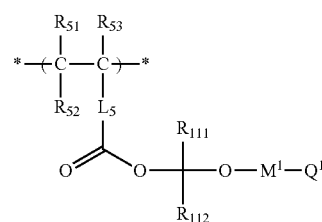


(c)

wherein R^{41} represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, or an aralkyl group, M^{41} represents a single bond or a divalent linking group, Q represents an alkyl group, an alicyclic group, or an aromatic cyclic group which may contain a heteroatom, and at least two of R^{41} , M^{41} and Q may be bonded to each other to form a ring.

7. The actinic ray-sensitive or radiation-sensitive resin composition as claimed in claim 4,

wherein the repeating unit (B) is a repeating unit represented by the following formula (II):



(II)

wherein each of R_{51} , R_{52} and R_{53} independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, or an alkoxycarbonyl group,

R_{52} and L_5 may be bonded to each other to form a ring, and R_{52} represents an alkylene group in that case,

L_5 represents a single bond or a divalent linking group, and L_5 represents a trivalent linking group when L_5 is bonded to R_{52} to form a ring,

R_{111} represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

R_{112} represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group, an alkoxy group, an acyl group, or a heterocyclic group,

M^1 represents a single bond or a divalent linking group,

Q^1 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, or a heterocyclic group, Q^1 , M^1 and R_{112} may be bonded to each other to form a ring,

when M^1 represents a divalent linking group, Q^1 may be bonded to M^1 via a single bond or a different linking group to form a ring.