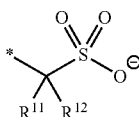




(Y1)

[0078] In General Formula (Y1), * represents a bonding position to L^{11} .



(Y2)

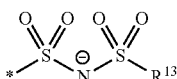
[0079] In General Formula (Y2), R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.

[0080] The monovalent organic group represented by each of R^{11} and R^{12} is not particularly limited, and examples thereof include the groups exemplified in the above-mentioned substituent group T. As the monovalent organic group represented by each of R^{11} and R^{12} , an alkyl group (which may be in any of linear, branched, and cyclic forms, and preferably has 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 1 to 6 carbon atoms), a fluoroalkyl group (which represents an alkyl group substituted with at least one fluorine atom, is preferably, for example, a perfluoroalkyl group, and preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and more preferably has 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the fluoroalkyl group), a halogen atom (examples of the halogen atom includes a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom), and an alkoxy group (which may be in any of linear, branched, and cyclic forms, and preferably has 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 1 to 6 carbon atoms) is preferable.

[0081] It should be noted that in a case where one of R^{11} and R^{12} represents a fluorine atom or a fluoroalkyl group, the other of R^{11} and R^{12} represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group different from the fluorine atom and the fluoroalkyl group.

[0082] Furthermore, R^{11} and R^{12} may be bonded to each other to form a ring. Incidentally, R^{11} and R^2 may be bonded to L^{11} in General Formula (X1) to form a ring. It should be noted that the ring formed by the bonding of R^{11} and L^{11} in General Formula (X1) and the ring formed by the bonding of R^{12} and L^{11} in General Formula (X1) include no benzene ring.

[0083] * represents a bonding position to L^{11} .

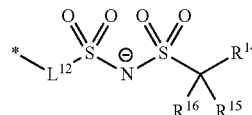


(Y3)

[0084] In General Formula (Y3), R^{13} represents a monovalent organic group.

[0085] Examples of the monovalent organic group represented by R^{13} include the same ones as those of the monovalent organic group represented by each of R^{11} and R^{12} in General Formula (Y2), and among these, an alkyl group (which may be in any of linear, branched, and cyclic forms, and preferably has 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 1 to 6 carbon atoms) is preferable.

[0086] It should be noted that in a case where a group adjacent to a sulfur atom (intended to mean a sulfur atom linked to R^{13} , which is specified in General Formula (Y3)) in R^{13} is a carbon atom, the carbon atom has no fluorine atom as a substituent. Incidentally, R^{13} may be bonded to L^{11} in General Formula (X1) to form a ring. * represents a bonding position to L^{11} .



(Y4)

[0087] In General Formula (Y4), L^{12} represents a single bond or a divalent linking group.

[0088] Examples of the divalent linking group represented by L^{12} include $-N=N-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR^a-$, $-CO-$, alkylene groups (which may be in any of cyclic, branched, and linear forms), an alkenylene group, an alkynylene group, or a divalent group formed by combination of these groups. R^a represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent (for example, an alkyl group).

[0089] The alkylene group preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably has 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

[0090] The alkenylene group preferably has 2 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably has 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 2 to 4 carbon atoms.

[0091] The alkynylene group preferably has 2 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably has 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 2 to 4 carbon atoms.

[0092] The alkylene group, the alkenylene group, and the alkynylene group may have a substituent. As the substituent, a halogen atom is preferable, and a fluorine atom is more preferable.

[0093] Among those, the divalent linking group represented by L^{12} is preferably a $-CO-O-$ alkylene group.

[0094] R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.

[0095] Examples of the monovalent organic group represented by each of R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} include the same ones as those of the monovalent organic group represented by each of R^{11} and R^{12} in General Formula (Y2), and among these, an alkyl group (which may be in any of linear, branched, and cyclic forms, and preferably has 1 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and still more preferably has 1 to 6 carbon atoms) is preferable.

[0096] It should be noted that in a case where two of R^{14} , R^{15} , and R^{16} represent a fluorine atom or a fluoroalkyl group,