

Title of the document: DESCRIPTION

Title of the invention: NEGATIVE PHOTOSENSITIVE RESIN COMPOSITION, NEGATIVE PHOTOSENSITIVE RESIN COMPOSITION COATING FILM, NEGATIVE PHOTOSENSITIVE RESIN COMPOSITION FILM, CURED FILM, AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENT COMPRISING SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a negative type photosensitive resin composition, a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer, a negative type photosensitive resin composition film, a cured layer, and electronic components formed thereof. More specifically, it relates to a resin composition that can be suitably used to produce surface protection films or interlaminar insulation film for semiconductor elements and electronic components, structures for MEMS (microelectromechanical systems), or the like.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

Conventionally, polyimide based materials and polybenzoxazole based materials, which generally have high heat resistance, good electrical insulation properties, and good mechanical properties, have been widely used in surface protection films and interlaminar insulation films of semiconductor elements. In recent years, with the increasing demand for semiconductor devices with higher density and higher performance, photosensitive materials are now required for surface protection films and interlaminar insulating films from the standpoint of ensuring enhanced production efficiency.

[0003]

As such photosensitive materials, those materials produced by imparting photosensitivity to polyimide based materials or polybenzoxazole based materials have been generally used. The use of these materials serves to simplify the pattern formation steps and shorten the complex pattern production steps. As one example of such photosensitive materials, positive type photosensitive polyimide materials have been proposed (for example, see Patent document 1). Patent document 1 describes that the use of a polyimide precursor or a polybenzoxazole precursor resin that are free of fluorine atoms serves to prevent the pad electrode portions from undergoing residue generation and corrosion, making it possible to produce electronic components having organic insulating films with high reliability. However, in general, positive type photosensitive materials have a problem of difficulty in forming thick insulating films due to outgassing from photosensitizers and significant film loss during development. Furthermore, the use of a polyimide precursor or a polybenzoxazole precursor resin leads to a significant shrinkage during curing, which is also a reason for the difficulty in forming a thick insulating film.

[0004]

On the other hand, as a photosensitive material, some documents have disclosed cationically polymerizable negative type photosensitive materials that contain a polymer compound such as polyimide, a cationically polymerizable compound such as epoxy compounds, and a cationic polymerization initiator (for example, see Patent document 2). When a negative type photosensitive material as disclosed in Patent document 2 is used, the influence of curing shrinkage can be reduced as compared to positive type photosensitive materials as proposed in Patent document 1, thereby enabling favorable patterning even in applications that require the formation of thick insulating films.

PRIOR ART DOCUMENTS

PATENT DOCUMENTS

[0005]

Patent document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 2009-283711

Patent document 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 2021-055055

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0006]

However, as a disadvantage of the use of a cationically polymerizable negative type photosensitive material such as that proposed in Patent document 2, organic deposits are likely to be generated on the aluminum pad electrode portions if patterning is performed on a substrate having aluminum pad electrodes and followed by dry etching processing.

[0007]

In view of such a situation, the present inventors conducted intensive investigations, and as a result, discovered that the use of a negative type photosensitive resin composition including a polymerizable compound and a photopolymerization initiator, wherein the negative type photosensitive resin composition has a fluorine atom content of 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less relative to the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition, serves to ensure a high patternability even in thick films and also prevent the occurrence of organic deposits even when processing is performed on a substrate having aluminum pad electrodes.

MEANS OF SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0008]

The present invention, which is designed for solving the above problems, has the features described below.

[0009]

<1> A negative type photosensitive resin composition including a polymerizable compound (B) and a photopolymerization initiator (C), wherein the negative type photosensitive resin composition has a fluorine atom content of 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less relative to the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0010]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <1>, further comprising a polymer compound (A), wherein the polymer compound (A) is at least one polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyamide, and polyamide-imide.

[0011]

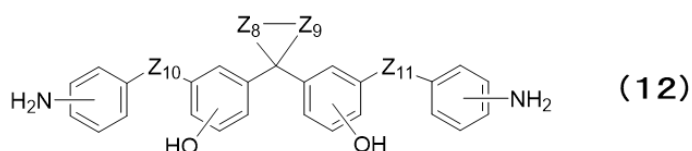
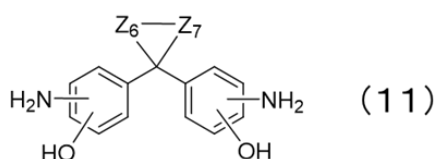
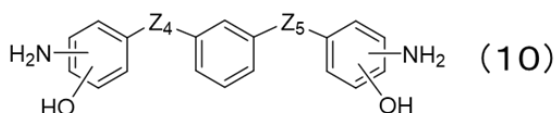
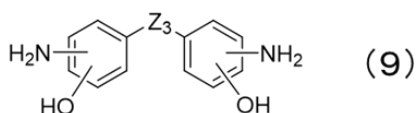
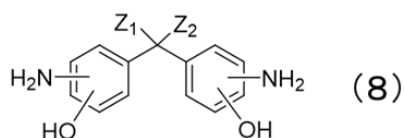
<3> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <2>, wherein the polymer compound (A) is characterized by being soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution.

[0012]

<4> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either the paragraph <2> or <3>, wherein the component (A) specified above (hereinafter, occasionally referred to as the component (A)) contains at least one type of diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (8) to (12).

[0013]

[Chemical compound 1]



[0014]

(In the general formula (8), Z₁ and Z₂ are each independently a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and free of fluorine atoms. The general formula (9) does not contain a structure as represented by the general formula (8),

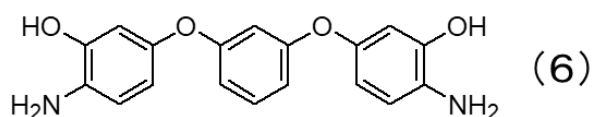
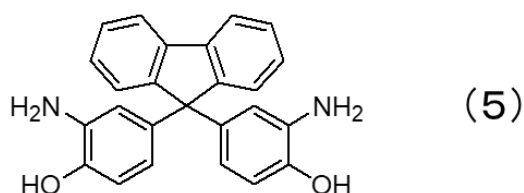
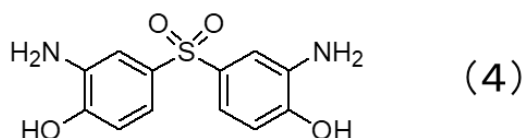
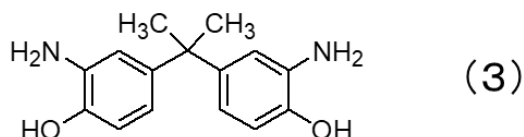
and Z₃ in the general formula (9) denotes a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, a divalent organic group having a linear aliphatic group with 2 to 20 carbon atoms and having no fluorine atoms, or a single bond. In the general formula (10), Z₄ and Z₅ are each independently an amide group, a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, or a single bond. In the general formula (11), Z₆ and Z₇ are each independently a phenylene group or a divalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and having no fluorine atoms.) In the general formula (12), Z₈ and Z₉ are each independently a phenylene group or a divalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and having no fluorine atoms, and Z₁₀ and Z₁₁ are each independently an amide group, a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, or a single bond.

[0015]

<5> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either the paragraph <2> or <3>, wherein the component (A) contains at least one type of diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6).

[0016]

[Chemical compound 2]



[0017]

<6> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <5>,

wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6) altogether account for 50 to 100 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[0018]

<7> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <5>, wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) altogether account for 20 to 80 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[0019]

<8> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <5>, wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6) altogether account for 20 to 80 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[0020]

<9> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <5>, wherein the ratio a:b is in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A) while b (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6) relative thereto.

[0021]

<10> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <5>, wherein the ratio a(4):a(5) is in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a(4) (mol%) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) while a(5) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[0022]

<11> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <1>, wherein the polymerizable compound (B) is a radically polymerizable compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) is a photoradical polymerization initiator.

[0023]

<12> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in any one of the

paragraphs <1> to <3>, wherein the polymerizable compound (B) is a cationically polymerizable compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) is a photocationic polymerization initiator.

[0024]

<13> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either the paragraph <2> or <3>, comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of 4-methyl- γ -butyrolactone, methyl 4-methoxybutanoate, 1,4-dioxane, triethylene glycol dimethyl ether, and 2-butyltetrahydrofuran each in an amount of 0.0001 to 0.05 parts by mass relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A).

[0025]

<14> A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in any one of the paragraphs <1> to <4> designed for use to form a negative type pattern on an aluminum electrode.

[0026]

<15> A negative type photosensitive resin composition layer formed from a negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <1>.

[0027]

<16> A negative type photosensitive resin composition film comprising a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer as set forth in the paragraph <15> and a support.

[0028]

<17> A cured layer produced by curing a negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in the paragraph <1> or by curing a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer as set forth in the paragraph <15>.

[0029]

<18> An electronic component comprising a cured layer as set forth in the paragraph <17>.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0030]

The present invention relates to a negative type photosensitive resin composition exhibiting a high patternability even in the form of a thick film and generating no organic deposits even when being processed on a substrate having an aluminum pad electrode and also relates to a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer, a negative type photosensitive resin composition film, a cured layer, and electronic components formed thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0031]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention is a negative type photosensitive resin composition including a polymerizable compound (B) and a photopolymerization initiator (C), wherein fluorine atoms account for 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less of the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin

composition.

[0032]

In the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention, fluorine atoms account for 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less of the total solid content. If fluorine atoms account for 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less of the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention, it serves to prevent deposits from being formed as a result of a reaction between aluminum and a fluorine-containing organic component generated during dry etching as cracked gas from the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention. This means that even in the case of electronic components having aluminum electrodes, the use of the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention serves to produce highly reliable electronic components having organic insulation films.

[0033]

The content of fluorine atoms in the total solid content, which accounts for 100 mass%, of the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention can be analyzed by the method described below.

[0034]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish or a negative type photosensitive resin composition film deprived of the protection film is weighed accurately to provide a test piece. Using an automatic sample combustion device, the test piece is burned in a combustion tube in an analysis device and the generated gas is absorbed in a solution, followed by analyzing a part of the absorption solution by ion chromatography. The absorption solution may be a 0.036 mass% H_2O_2 solution.

[0035]

<Component (A)>

It is preferable that the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention further include, as a component (A), at least one polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyamide, and polyamide-imide.

[0036]

(The polymer compound (A) is hereinafter occasionally referred to as the component (A).) As a result of containing the component (A), the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention exhibits a high film formability when being processed into a film.

[0037]

It is preferable for the polymer compound (A) to be soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution. If the polymer compound (A) is soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution, it serves to allow development with an alkaline aqueous solution to be realized during development in the

patterning step without the use of an organic solvent that can cause an environmental impact. Here, being soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution means that 0.1 g or more of the polymer compound (A) can be dissolved at 25°C in 100 g of a 2.38 mass% aqueous solution of tetramethylammonium hydroxide. In order to impart alkali solubility, it is preferable that the polymer compound (A) have an alkali-soluble functional group. An alkali-soluble functional group is an acidic functional group and specific examples thereof include phenolic hydroxyl groups, carboxyl groups, and sulfonic acid groups. Among the various alkali-soluble groups mentioned above, it is preferable that a phenolic hydroxyl group be used as the alkali-soluble group from the perspective of storage stability of the photosensitive resin composition, corrosion prevention of copper wiring, which is a conductive material, etc.

[0038]

There are no specific limitations on the weight average molecular weight of the component (A), but its weight average molecular weight is preferably 1,000 or more and 200,000 or less. The polymer compound in the component (A) may be either a single polymer or a combination of two or more polymers. Here, for the present invention, the weight average molecular weight of the polymer compound in the component (A) is measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) and converted in terms of polystyrene.

[0039]

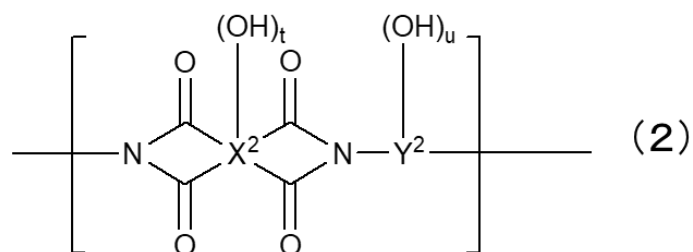
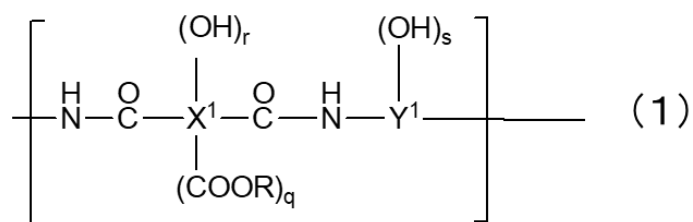
It is essential that the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention include at least one polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyamide, polyimide, and polyamide-imide, and if it includes at least one polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyamide, polyimide, and polyamide-imide, it may further include a polymer compound other than polyamide, polyimide, or polyamide-imide. It should be noted that polyimide precursors do not fall under the above category of polyamide.

[0040]

For the present invention, the component (A) mentioned above is preferably a compound having at least one structure selected from the group consisting of the structures represented by the general formula (1) or the general formula (2).

[0041]

[Chemical compound 3]



[0042]

(In the general formulae (1) and (2), X^1 and X^2 each independently represent a divalent to decavalent organic group; Y^1 and Y^2 each independently represent a divalent to tetravalent organic group; and R represents a hydrogen atom or an organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. In addition, q is an integer of 0 to 2, and r, s, t, and u are each independently an integer of 0 to 4.)

In the general formulae (1) and (2), X^1 and X^2 are each independently a divalent to decavalent organic group that is a carboxylic acid residue. Here, a carboxylic acid residue is a structure derived from a compound such as a dicarboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid chloride compound, tetracarboxylic acid, or acid dianhydride that is used for direct polymerization reaction thereof and serves to form a polyamide, polyimide, polyamide-imide, or polybenzoxazole. For example, in the case where an acid dianhydride a is subjected first to a chemical reaction to form an acid dianhydride b, followed by subjecting the acid dianhydride b to a polymerization reaction to produce a polyimide c, the carboxylic acid residue in the polyimide c is the acid dianhydride b, and the acid dianhydride a is not the carboxylic acid residue in the polyimide c. Y^1 and Y^2 are each a divalent to tetravalent organic group that represents a diamine residue. Here, a diamine residue is a structure that is derived from a diamine used for direct polymerization reaction thereof and serves to form polyamide, polyimide, polyamide-imide, or polybenzoxazole. For example, in the case where a diamine a is subjected first to a chemical reaction to form a diamine b, followed by subjecting the diamine b to a polymerization reaction to produce a polyimide d, the diamine residue in the polyimide d is the diamine b, and the diamine a is not the diamine residue in the polyimide d.

[0043]

It is preferable that the component (A) contain at least one diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (8) to (12).

[0044]

If the component (A) contains a diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (8) to (12), it is preferable because it enables the production of a negative type photosensitive resin composition with high processability in a patterning step that uses a low environmental-impact alkaline aqueous solution as the developer. Furthermore, it is preferable also because it serves to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition with high chemical resistance as a result of a crosslinking reaction of the phenolic hydroxyl group contained in the diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (8) to (12) with the polymerizable compound (B) during the curing step performed at a high temperature.

[0045]

It is preferable that the component (A) further includes at least one diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6).

[0046]

If the component (A) contains a diamine residue derived from at least one diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6), it is preferable because it enables the production of a negative type photosensitive resin composition that exhibits high processability in a patterning step using a low environmental-impact alkaline aqueous solution as the developer. Furthermore, it is preferable also because it serves to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition with high chemical resistance as a result of a crosslinking reaction of the phenolic hydroxyl group contained in the diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6) with the polymerizable compound (B) during a curing step performed at a high temperature.

[0047]

Furthermore, relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues in the component (A), it is preferable that the total amount of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6) account for 50 to 100 mol%, more preferably 70 to 100 mol%. If the total amount of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6) accounts for a proportion in the preferable range, it is preferable because it allows the negative type photosensitive resin composition to have a higher alkali solubility, leading to an enhanced resolution during the patterning step.

[0048]

Furthermore, it is preferable that diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) altogether account for 20 to 80 mol%, more preferably 30 to 60 mol%, of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A). If the total amount of diamine residues derived from diamines represented by the general formula (3) or (4) accounts for a proportion in the preferable range, it is

preferable because it leads to enhanced solubility in the solvent present in the component (A) and enhanced resolution during the patterning step.

[0049]

Furthermore, relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A), it is preferable that diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6) altogether account for 20 to 100 mol%, more preferably 20 to 80 mol%, and still more preferably 30 to 60 mol%. If the total amount of diamine residues derived from diamines represented by the general formula (5) or (6) accounts for a proportion in the preferable range, it is preferable because it leads to an enhanced resolution during the patterning step due to the effect of enhanced solubility brought about by the cardo structure contained in the diamine represented by the general formula (5) or due to the effect of enhanced solubility brought about by the phenylene ether linkage contained in the diamine represented by the general formula (6).

[0050]

In addition, it is preferable that the ratio a:b be in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) while b (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6), relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A). If the ratio is in this range, it serves to allow the component (A) to have improved long term storage stability. Regarding this mechanism, it is inferred that interactions with appropriate strength occur among substances present in the component (A) when the amount of diamine residues as represented by the general formula (3) or the general formula (4) and the the amount of diamine residues as represented by the general formula (5) or the general formula (6) are in the ranges specified above.

[0051]

In addition, it is preferable that the component (A) contain diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and that the ratio a(4):a(5) be in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a(4) (mol%) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) while a(5) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5), relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A). High processability and high long term storage stability are ensured when the proportions of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general

formula (4) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) are in the range specified above.

[0052]

Furthermore, it is preferable that the ratio Y/X of the total amount of diamine residues to the total amount of all carboxylic acid residues, where X moles represents the total content of carboxylic acid residues while Y moles represents the total content of diamine residues present in the component (A), be in the range of 0.55 to 0.95, more preferably 0.60 to 0.75. The negative type photosensitive resin composition forms a cured layer that exhibits sufficient heat resistance if the ratio Y/X of the total amount of diamine residues to the total amount of all carboxylic acid residues is equal to or higher than the lower limit of the preferable range, whereas the resolution is further improved without suffering from a decrease in sensitivity during the patterning step if the ratio is equal to or lower than the upper limit of the preferable range, which are therefore preferable.

[0053]

The diamine residue in the component (A) may contain a diamine residue having an aromatic ring other than those mentioned above. If such components are copolymerized, it serves to increase the heat resistance. Specific examples of diamine residues having aromatic rings include, but not limited to, aromatic diamines such as 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl methane, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl methane, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfide, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfide, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, benzidine, m-phenylene diamine, p-phenylene diamine, 1,5-naphthalene diamine, 2,6-naphthalene diamine, bis(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl sulfone, bis(3-aminophenoxy)phenyl sulfone, bis(4-aminophenoxy)biphenyl, bis{4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl} ether, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 2,2'-diethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 3,3'-diethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3'-tetramethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 3,3',4,4'-tetramethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, and 2,2'-bis(trifluoromethyl)-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, as well as compounds derived therefrom by substituting part of the hydrogen atoms in the aromatic rings and/or hydrocarbons with alkyl groups having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, fluoroalkyl groups, halogen atoms, or the like. Other diamines to use for copolymerization may be in their original forms or in the form of their corresponding diisocyanate compounds or trimethylsilylated diamines. It may also be effective to use two or more of these diamine components in combination.

[0054]

In addition, it is preferable for the component (A) to have an alicyclic structure. If the component (A) has an alicyclic structure, it serves to allow the negative type photosensitive resin composition to have enhanced transparency, leading to enhanced patternability. In addition, it is preferable for the component (A) to contain a carboxylic acid residue having an

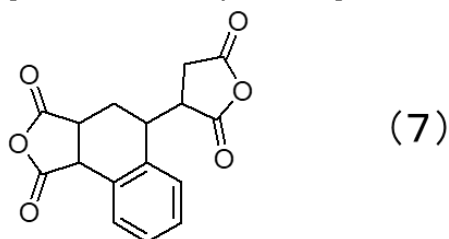
alicyclic structure from the viewpoint of providing a negative type photosensitive resin having improved solubility. Specific examples of favorable carboxylic dianhydrides having alicyclic structures include 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,1'-bicyclohexane-3,3',4,4'-tetracarboxylic-3,4:3',4'-dianhydride, 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic dianhydride, 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-4-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic dianhydride, 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-7-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic dianhydride, norbornane-2-spiro-2'-cyclopentanone-5'-spiro-2"-norbornane-5,5'',6,6''-tetracarboxylic dianhydride, and norbornane-2-spiro-2'-cyclohexanone-6'-spiro-2"-norbornane-5,5'',6,6''-tetracarboxylic dianhydride.

[0055]

Furthermore, it is preferable that the component (A) contain a carboxylic acid residue derived from an acid dianhydride as represented by the general formula (7) given below.

[0056]

[Chemical compound 4]



[0057]

If the component (A) contains a carboxylic acid residue derived from an acid dianhydride as represented by the general formula (7), it is preferable not only because it ensures an increase in solubility to improve resolution but also because it allows the negative type photosensitive resin composition to form a cured layer with an increased chemical resistance, leading to improved resistance to ion migration.

[0058]

In regard to the carboxylic acid residues described above, it may further contain an carboxylic acid residue other than the aforementioned carboxylic acid residues having an alicyclic structure. Specific examples thereof include, but not limited to, aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydrides such as pyromellitic dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,3',4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2',3,3'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2',3,3'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)propane dianhydride, 2,2-bis(2,3-dicarboxyphenyl)propane dianhydride, 1,1-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)ethane dianhydride, 1,1-bis(2,3-dicarboxyphenyl)ethane dianhydride, bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)methane dianhydride, bis(2,3-dicarboxyphenyl)methane dianhydride, bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)sulfone dianhydride,

bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)ether dianhydride, 1,2,5,6-naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 9,9-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)fluorene dianhydride, 9,9-bis{4-(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)phenyl}fluorene dianhydride, 2,3,6,7-naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,5,6-pyridinetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 3,4,9,10-perylenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, and 2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane dianhydride, as well as others such as 3,3',4,4'-diphenylsulfonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclopentanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,4,5-cyclohexanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuryl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,5-tricarboxy-2-cyclopentaneacetic dianhydride, and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydrofuranetetracarboxylic dianhydride. Here, these may be used singly or as a combination of two or more thereof.

[0059]

It is preferable that the component (A) have an imidization rate of 70% to 100%, more preferably 90% to 100%. If the component (A) has an imidization rate in the preferable range, it is preferable because it allows the component (B) to be lower in the content of amide groups, which can act to inhibit the reactivity of the cationically polymerizable compound (B), leading to an improved sensitivity during the patterning step. It is preferable also because it acts to decrease the change in the imide ring-closure rate during thermal curing of the negative type photosensitive resin composition, leading to a smaller shrinkage during the curing step to ensure a lower stress.

[0060]

For the present invention, the imidization rate can be easily determined by, for example, the method described below. First, an infrared absorption spectrum of the polymer under examination is measured to confirm the presence of absorption peaks of the imide structure attributed to polyimide (near $1,780\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and near $1,377\text{ cm}^{-1}$). Then, the polymer is heat-treated at 350°C for 1 hour to provide a sample with an imidization rate of 100% and its infrared absorption spectrum is observed. Based on a comparison of peak intensity of the resin near $1,377\text{ cm}^{-1}$ measured before heat treatment and that after heat treatment, the imide group content in the resin before heat treatment is calculated and then used to determine the imidization rate.

[0061]

It is also preferable for the component (A) to have a molecular chain end structure that is derived from a carboxylic acid residue. If a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue is present at the molecular chain end of the component (A), it is possible to form a molecular structure in which the molecular chain ends are devoid of amine-terminated structures that can act as functional groups working to inhibit cationic polymerization, and as a result, it serves to develop sufficiently high cationic polymerizability. Here, the expression "a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue is present at the molecular chain end of the component

(A)" suggests that an organic group that is derived from a carboxylic acid residue and serves to form a polyamide, polyimide, or polyamide-imide is located at the molecular chain end and examples of such a structure include monocarboxylic acids, dicarboxylic acids, monocarboxylic acid chloride compounds, dicarboxylic acid chloride compounds, tetracarboxylic acids, acid anhydrides, and acid dianhydrides.

[0062]

Examples of structures (organic groups) derived from carboxylic acid residues located at the molecular chain end of the component (A) include, but not limited to, aromatic dicarboxylic acids, aromatic acid dianhydrides, alicyclic dicarboxylic acids, alicyclic acid dianhydrides, aliphatic dicarboxylic acids, and aliphatic acid dianhydrides. Here, these may be used singly or as a combination of two or more thereof.

[0063]

The molar ratio of structures as represented by the general formula (1) or (2) can be determined by an appropriate method such as calculation from the molar ratio of the monomers used in the polymerization or detection of peaks attributed to polyamide structures, imide precursor structures, and/or imide structures in the resulting resin, resin composition, or cured layer analyzed by means of a nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) device.

[0064]

As an example of the component (A) in which the molecular chain end has a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue, a polyimide in which the molecular chain end has a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue can be produced by using an excessive amount of an acid anhydride relative to the diamine employed in the polymerization reaction. Alternatively, another good method to produce the component (A) in which the molecular chain end has a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue is to use a specific compound selected from among compounds generally used as chain terminators. Specific examples thereof include acid anhydrides, monocarboxylic acids, monocarboxylic chloride compounds, and mono-active ester compounds.

[0065]

Furthermore, if a carboxyl acid or acid anhydride having a hydroxyl group, carboxyl acid group, sulfonic acid group, thiol group, vinyl group, ethynyl group, or allyl group is used as an end capping agent to cap the molecular chain end of the component (A), it serves to allow the dissolution rate of the component (A) in an alkaline aqueous solution and the mechanical properties of the intended cured layer to be easily controlled in desirable ranges. In addition, a plurality of different end capping agents may be reacted to introduce a plurality of different chain end groups.

[0066]

Examples of acid anhydrides, monocarboxylic acids, monocarboxylic acid chloride compounds, and mono-active ester compounds that are suitable for use as end capping

agents include acid anhydrides such as phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, nadic anhydride, cyclohexanedicarboxylic anhydride, and 3-hydroxyphthalic anhydride; monocarboxylic acids such as 3-carboxyphenol, 4-carboxyphenol, 3-carboxythiophenol, 4-carboxythiophenol, 1-hydroxy-7-carboxynaphthalene, 1-hydroxy-6-carboxynaphthalene, 1-hydroxy-5-carboxynaphthalene, 1-mercapto-7-carboxynaphthalene, 1-mercapto-6-carboxynaphthalene, 1-mercapto-5-carboxynaphthalene, 3-carboxybenzene sulfonic acid, and 4-carboxybenzene sulfonic acid; monocarboxylic chloride compounds produced therefrom by converting their carboxyl group into an acid chloride group; monocarboxylic chloride compounds produced from dicarboxylic acids such as terephthalic acid, phthalic acid, maleic acid, cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, 1,5-dicarboxynaphthalene, 1,6-dicarboxynaphthalene, 1,7-dicarboxynaphthalene, and 2,6-dicarboxynaphthalene by converting only one of their carboxyl groups into an acid chloride group; and active ester compounds produced by reacting a monocarboxylic chloride compound with N-hydroxybenzotriazole, imidazole, or N-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxyimide. Two or more of these may be used in combination.

[0067]

If such an end capping agent is introduced into a polymer compound, it serves to as a component (A) having a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue located at the molecular chain end. Here, an end capping agent that can be used to produce a component (A) having a structure derived from a carboxylic acid residue located at the molecular chain end can be easily detected by such methods as described below. For example, such a component (A) containing an end capping agent is dissolved in an acidic solution to decompose it into its constituent amine and acid anhydride components and analyzing these components by means of gas chromatography (GC), NMR spectroscopy, etc. This serves for easy detection of the end capping agent used for the present invention. In another method, detection can be carried out easily by subjecting the resin component containing an end capping agent directly to pyrolysis gas chromatography (PGC), infrared spectroscopy, or ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy.

[0068]

The component (A) may also have a monoamine introduced therein as an end capping agent. When introducing a monoamine as an end capping agent, it is preferable that y/x , which is a ratio of the sum (y moles) of the molar amount of diamines and one-half of the molar amount of monoamines (molar amount of monoamines/2) to the molar amount (x moles) of the acid anhydride used in the polymerization step, be in the range of 0.55 to 0.95. The introduction of a monoamine in this range makes it possible to impart sufficient cationic polymerizability and also improve the storage stability of the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0069]

Preferable monoamine compounds include aniline, 2-ethynyl aniline, 3-ethynyl aniline, 4-

ethynyl aniline, 5-amino-8-hydroxyquinoline, 1-hydroxy-7-aminonaphthalene, 1-hydroxy-6-aminonaphthalene, 1-hydroxy-5-aminonaphthalene, 1-hydroxy-4-aminonaphthalene, 2-hydroxy-7-aminonaphthalene, 2-hydroxy-6-aminonaphthalene, 2-hydroxy-5-aminonaphthalene, 1-carboxy-7-aminonaphthalene, 1-carboxy-6-aminonaphthalene, 1-carboxy-5-aminonaphthalene, 2-carboxy-7-aminonaphthalene, 2-carboxy-6-aminonaphthalene, 2-carboxy-5-aminonaphthalene, 2-aminobenzoic acid, 3-aminobenzoic acid, 4-aminobenzoic acid, 4-aminosalicylic acid, 5-aminosalicylic acid, 6-aminosalicylic acid, 2-aminobenzene sulfonic acid, 3-aminobenzene sulfonic acid, 4-aminobenzene sulfonic acid, 3-amino-4,6-dihydroxy pyrimidine, 2-aminophenol, 3-aminophenol, 4-aminophenol, 2-aminothiophenol, 3-aminothiophenol, 4-aminothiophenol, and 2-amino-4-tert-butylphenol. Among these, aniline, 2-ethynylaniline, 3-ethynylaniline, 4-ethynylaniline, and 2-amino-4-tert-butylphenol are favorable. Two or more of these may be used in combination.

[0070]

For the present invention, the component (A) can be synthesized by, for example, the method described below, although the invention is not limited thereto. A polyimide structure can be synthesized through a generally known process designed to replace part of the diamine with a primary monoamine used as end capping agent or replace the tetracarboxylic dianhydride with a dicarboxylic anhydride used as end capping agent. For example, a polyimide precursor is prepared through a process in which a tetracarboxylic dianhydride, a diamine compound, and a monoamine are reacted at a low temperature, a process in which a tetracarboxylic dianhydride, a dicarboxylic anhydride, and a diamine compound are reacted at a low temperature, or a process in which a tetracarboxylic dianhydride and an alcohol are reacted to form a diester, which is then reacted in the presence of a diamine, a monoamine, and a condensation agent. Subsequently, a polyimide can be synthesized by a generally known imidization reaction method.

[0071]

For the present invention, after being polymerized by such a method as described above, the resulting component (A) can be precipitated by adding a large amount of water or a liquid mixture of methanol and water and then filtered, dried, and isolated. In this case, the drying temperature is preferably 40°C to 100°C, more preferably 50°C to 80°C. This step serves to remove unreacted monomers and oligomers such as dimers and trimers to allow a film with improved properties to be obtained after heat curing.

[0072]

For the present invention, the component (A) may be stored and used in the form of a polymerization solution without being subjected to filtration, drying, and isolation as described above after polymerization in a solution. Specific examples of useful solvents for this case include ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol

dimethyl ether, ethylene glycol diethyl ether, and ethylene glycol dibutyl ether; acetates such as ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, propyl acetate, butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, 3-methoxybutyl acetate, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl acetate, methyl lactate, ethyl lactate, and butyl lactate; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, acetyl acetone, methylpropyl ketone, methylbutyl ketone, methylisobutyl ketone, cyclopentanone, and 2-heptanone; alcohols such as butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, pentanol, 4-methyl-2-pentanol, 3-methyl-2-butanol, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutanol, and diacetone alcohol; aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene; and others such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidone, N,N-dimethyl formamide, N,N-dimethyl acetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, γ -butyrolactone, 3-methoxy-N,N-dimethylpropionamide, ethoxy-N,N-dimethylpropionamide, 3-butoxy-N,N-dimethylpropionamide, 3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, N,N-dimethylpropyleneurea, 2-pyrrolidone, o-nitroanisole, N-cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidone, and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidone. [0073]

The storage and use of the component (A) in the form of the polymerization solution as obtained makes it possible to simplify the manufacturing process and reduce environmental load. To allow for its storage and use in the form of the polymerization solution as obtained, it is preferable that the component (A) contain a diamine residue derived from at least one diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6), and it is preferable that the ratio a:b be in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) while b (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6), relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A). It is also preferable that the ratio Y/X of the all diamine residues to all carboxylic residues be in the range of 0.55 to 0.95 where X (moles) represents the proportion of all carboxylic residues present in the component (A) while Y (moles) represents the proportion of all diamine residues. When a monoamine is introduced as an end capping agent, furthermore, it is preferable that y/x, which is a ratio of the sum (y moles) of the molar amount of diamines and one-half of the molar amount of monoamines (molar amount of monoamines/2) to the molar amount (x moles) of the acid anhydride used in the polymerization step, be in the range of 0.55 to 0.95.

[0074]

The component (A) preferably accounts for a total of 15 to 70 mass%, more preferably 25 to 60 mass%, of the total mass, which accounts for 100%, of the resin composition according to the present invention. If the component (A) accounts for 15 mass% or more of the total mass, which accounts for 100%, of the resin composition, it is preferable because it enables

improvement in mechanical properties and thermal properties, whereas if it accounts for 70 mass% or less, it is preferable because it allows for a reduction in development residue.

[0075]

<Component (B)>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention includes a polymerizable compound as the component (B) (the polymerizable compound (B) will be hereinafter occasionally referred to as compound (B)). Due to the inclusion of the polymerizable compound (B), the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention undergoes a polymerization reaction, leading to high negative type patternability. Examples of reactions for polymerization include, but not limited to, radical polymerization, cationic polymerization, anionic polymerization, and addition polymerization.

[0076]

It is preferable that the polymerizable compound (B) be a radically polymerizable compound or a cationically polymerizable compound. It is more preferable that the polymerizable compound (B) be a cationically polymerizable compound. Since cationic polymerization reactions are ring-opening polymerization reactions, it undergoes smaller curing shrinkage than radically polymerizable compounds, resulting in smaller internal stress after patterning and, consequently, excellent thick-film formability.

[0077]

The radically polymerizable compound to use is not particularly limited as long as the compound has an unsaturated bond-containing group. Examples of the unsaturated bond-containing group include unsaturated double bond-containing groups such as vinyl groups, allyl groups, acryloyl groups, and methacryloyl groups, as well as unsaturated triple bond-containing groups such as propargyl groups. Such a radically polymerizable compound may contain two or more of these unsaturated bond-containing groups. Among these, conjugated type vinyl groups, acryloyl groups, and methacryloyl groups are preferable from the standpoint of polymerizability. Furthermore, from the standpoint of suppressing pattern cracking due to excessive crosslinking points generated by the polymerization reaction, the number of unsaturated bonds in the radically polymerizable compound is preferably 1 to 6.

[0078]

Examples of useful radically polymerizable compounds include diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene glycol dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, trimethylolpropane dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, styrene, α -methylstyrene, 1,2-dihydronaphthalene, 1,3-diisopropenylbenzene, 3-methylstyrene, 4-methylstyrene, 2-vinylnaphthalene, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, iso-octyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, 1,3-butanediol diacrylate, 1,3-butanediol

dimethacrylate, neopentyl glycol diacrylate, 1,4-butanediol diacrylate, 1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate, 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate, 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate, 1,9-nonanediol dimethacrylate, 1,10-decanediol dimethacrylate, dimethylol-tricyclodecane diacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate, pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 1,3-diacryloyloxy-2-hydroxypropane, 1,3-dimethacryloyloxy-2-hydroxypropane, methylenebisacrylamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl methacrylate, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl acrylate, N-methyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl methacrylate, N-methyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl acrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A dimethacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A methacrylate, propoxylated-ethoxylated bisphenol A diacrylate, propoxylated-ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate, isocyanuric acid ethylene oxide-modified diacrylate, isocyanuric acid ethylene oxide-modified triacrylate, tricyclodecane dimethanol diacrylate, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, divinyl dimethoxysilane, trivinylmethoxysilane, and diallyldimethoxysilane. Two or more of these radically polymerizable compounds may be used in combination.

[0079]

Among these, preferable radically polymerizable compounds include 1,9-nonanediol dimethacrylate, 1,10-decanediol dimethacrylate, dimethylol-tricyclodecane diacrylate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate, pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate, methylenebisamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl methacrylate, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl acrylate, N-methyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl methacrylate, N-methyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl acrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A dimethacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A methacrylate, propoxylated-ethoxylated bisphenol A diacrylate, propoxylated-ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate, isocyanuric acid ethylene oxide-modified diacrylate, isocyanuric acid ethylene oxide-modified triacrylate, tricyclodecane dimethanol diacrylate, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, divinyl dimethoxysilane, trivinylmethoxysilane, and diallyldimethoxysilane. In particular, more preferable are dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A dimethacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A diacrylate, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol A methacrylate, isocyanuric acid ethylene oxide-modified triacrylate, tricyclodecane dimethanol diacrylate, divinyl dimethoxysilane, trivinylmethoxysilane, and diallyldimethoxysilane.

[0080]

It is preferable that the radically polymerizable compound be a compound having an octanol-water partition coefficient (log P value) of -2 or more and less than 6. Here, the log P value of a substance is an indicator of its lipophilicity or hydrophilicity. For a two phase system of octanol and water, it is defined as the logarithm of the ratio between the concentration of the substance dissolved in the octanol phase and the concentration of the substance dissolved in the water phase. A larger log P value indicates a higher lipophilicity while a smaller log P value indicates a higher hydrophilicity. The log P value can be measured by the flask shaking method specified in JIS 7260-107:2000, but it can also be determined by calculation. For the present Description, the log P value to use is calculated by using Chem Draw (registered trademark), manufactured by CambridgeSoft. If the log P value of the radically polymerizable compound is in the range specified above, it is preferable because it ensures high compatibility with the polymer compound (A) and high patternability in the development step using an alkaline aqueous solution.

[0081]

Examples of radically polymerizable compounds having a log P value in the above range include, but not limited to, BP-6EM (manufactured by Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd., ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A dimethacrylate, log P value 5.54), DCP-A (manufactured by Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd., dimethylol-tricyclodecane diacrylate, log P value 3.05), dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (log P value 2.72), dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate (log P value 1.81), M-315 (manufactured by Toagosei Co., Ltd., isocyanuric acid EO-modified di- and triacrylates, log P value 0.75).

[0082]

For the photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention, the content of the radically polymerizable compound is preferably 40 parts by mass or more, more preferably 50 parts by mass or more, relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A), from the standpoint of improving the residual film ratio after development. On the other hand, from the standpoint of improving the heat resistance of the cured layer, the content of the radically polymerizable compound is preferably 150 parts by mass or less, more preferably 100 parts by mass or less, relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A).

[0083]

Favorable substances to use as the cationically polymerizable compound include cyclic ether compounds (such as epoxy compounds and oxetane compounds), ethylenically unsaturated compounds (such as vinyl ethers and styrene compounds), bicyclo-orthoesters, spiro-orthocarbonates, and spiro-orthoesters.

[0084]

Generally known epoxy compounds can be used, and favorable ones include aromatic epoxy compounds, alicyclic epoxy compounds, and aliphatic epoxy compounds.

[0085]

Examples of favorable aromatic epoxy compounds include glycidyl ethers of monovalent or polyvalent phenols having at least one aromatic ring (such as phenol, bisphenol A, phenol novolac, and alkylene oxide adducts thereof).

[0086]

Examples of favorable alicyclic epoxy compounds include compounds obtainable by epoxidizing a compound having at least one cyclohexene or cyclopentene ring using an oxidizing agent (such as 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate).

[0087]

Examples of favorable aliphatic epoxy compounds include polyglycidyl ethers of aliphatic polyhydric alcohols or their alkylene oxide adducts (such as 1,4-butanedioldiglycidyl ether and 1,6-hexanedioldiglycidyl ether), polyglycidyl esters of aliphatic polybasic acids (such as diglycidyl tetrahydrophthalate), and epoxidized compounds of long-chain unsaturated compounds (such as epoxidized soybean oil and epoxidized polybutadiene).

[0088]

Examples of favorable oxetane compounds include generally known compounds such as 3-ethyl-3-hydroxymethyl oxetane, 2-ethylhexyl(3-ethyl-3-oxetanylmethyl)ether, 2-hydroxyethyl(3-ethyl-3-oxetanylmethyl)ether, 2-hydroxypropyl(3-ethyl-3-oxetanylmethyl)ether, 1,4-bis[(3-ethyl-3-oxetanylmethoxy)methyl] benzene, oxetanyl silsesquioxetane, and phenolnovolac oxetane.

[0089]

Examples of favorable ethylenically unsaturated compounds include generally known cationically polymerizable monomers such as aliphatic monovinyl ethers, aromatic monovinyl ethers, polyfunctional vinyl ethers, styrenes, and cationically polymerizable nitrogen-containing monomers.

[0090]

Examples of favorable aliphatic monovinyl ethers include methylvinyl ether, ethylvinyl ether, butylvinyl ether, and cyclohexylvinyl ether.

[0091]

Examples of favorable aromatic monovinyl ethers include 2-phenoxyethylvinyl ether, phenylvinyl ether, and p-methoxyphenylvinyl ether.

[0092]

Examples of favorable polyfunctional vinyl ethers include butanediol-1,4-divinyl ether and triethylene glycol divinyl ether.

[0093]

Examples of favorable styrene compounds include styrene, α -methyl styrene, p-methoxystyrene, and p-tert-butoxystyrene.

[0094]

Examples of favorable cationically polymerizable nitrogen-containing monomers include N-vinylcarbazol and N-vinylpyrrolidone.

[0095]

Examples of favorable bicyclo-orthoesters include 1-phenyl-4-ethyl-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane and 1-ethyl-4-hydroxymethyl-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo-[2.2.2]octane.

[0096]

Examples of favorable spiro-orthocarbonates include 1,5,7,11-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane and 3,9-dibenzyl-1,5,7,11-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane.

[0097]

Examples of favorable spiro-orthoesters include 1,4,6-trioxaspiro[4.4]nonane, 2-methyl-1,4,6-trioxaspiro[4.4]nonane, and 1,4,6-trioxaspiro[4.5]decane.

[0098]

Of these cationically polymerizable compounds, preferable are epoxy compounds, oxetane compounds, and vinyl ethers, and more preferable are epoxy compounds and oxetane compounds.

[0099]

These substances for the cationically polymerizable compound may be used singly or as a mixture of two or more thereof.

[0100]

In regard to the content of the cationically polymerizable compound to ensure sufficient cationic curability and improved patternability, it is preferable that the cationically polymerizable compound account for 30 parts by mass or more, more preferably 50 parts by mass or more, relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A). On the other hand, when processing it into a film-like shape to form a resin composition layer, it is preferable that the cationically polymerizable compound account for 200 parts by mass or less, more preferably 150 parts by mass or less relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A) in order to allow the resin composition layer to have no surface tackiness and high handleability and form a cured layer with increased strength and elongation.

[0101]

<Component [C]>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention includes a photopolymerization initiator as component (C) (hereinafter, the photopolymerization initiator (C) will be occasionally referred to as component (C)). The photopolymerization initiator (C) is designed to generate a radical or an acid when receiving light and cause the polymerization of the polymerizable compound (B). More specifically, it is preferable that the polymerizable compound (B) be a radically polymerizable compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) be a photoradical polymerization initiator. Alternatively, it is also preferable that the polymerizable compound (B) be a cationically polymerizable

compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) be a photocationic polymerization initiator.

[0102]

For the component (C), examples of favorable photoradical polymerization initiators include oxime compounds, benzophenone compounds, benzylidene compounds, coumarin compounds, anthraquinone compounds, benzoin compounds, thioxanthone compounds, mercapto compounds, glycine oxime compounds, benzyl dimethyl ketal compounds, α -hydroxyalkylphenone compounds, α -aminoalkylphenone compounds, acylphosphine oxide compounds, and 2,2'-bis(o-chlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenylbiimidazole. More specifically, favorable ones include benzoin compounds such as benzoin, benzoin methyl ether, benzoin ethyl ether, benzoin propyl ether, and benzoin isobutyl ether; acetophenone compounds such as acetophenone, 2,2-diethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, 2,2-diethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, 1,1-dichloroacetophenone, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-phenylpropan-1-one, diethoxyacetophenone, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-morpholinopropan-1-one, 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)butan-1-one, and 2-dimethylamino-2-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-(4-morpholin-4-ylphenyl)butan-1-one; anthraquinone compounds such as 2-ethyl anthraquinone, 2-tert-butyl anthraquinone, 2-chloroanthraquinone, and 2-amyl anthraquinone; thioxanthone compounds such as 2,4-diethyl thioxanthone, 2-isopropyl thioxanthone, and 2-chlorothioxanthone; ketal compounds such as acetophenone dimethyl ketal and benzyl dimethyl ketal; benzophenone compounds such as benzophenone, 4-benzoyl-4'-methyldiphenyl sulfide, and 4,4'-bis(methylamino)benzophenone; and phosphine oxide compounds such as 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide and bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphine oxide.

[0103]

Generally known compounds can be used as the photocationic polymerization initiator of the component (C), but it is preferable that the photocationic polymerization initiator contain a sulfonium salt in which at least one selected from the group consisting of borate ions, phosphate ions, and gallate ions is contained as a counter anion to form the sulfonium salt. If the photocationic polymerization initiator contains a sulfonium salt and contains at least one selected from the group consisting of borate ions, phosphate ions, and gallate ions as a counter anion to form the sulfonium salt, it is preferable because the cationic polymerization of the cationically polymerizable compound proceeds to a sufficient degree during the patterning step to enable the production of a favorable pattern.

[0104]

Examples of favorable cations to form such a sulfonium salt include, but not limited to, triaryl sulfoniums such as triphenyl sulfonium, tri-p-tolyl sulfonium, tris-(4-methoxyphenyl) sulfonium, 1-naphthyldiphenyl sulfonium, 2-naphthyldiphenyl sulfonium, tris-(4-fluorophenyl) sulfonium, tri-1-naphthyl sulfonium, tri-2-naphthyl sulfonium, tris-(4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfonium, 4-

(phenylthio)phenyldiphenyl sulfonium, 4-(p-tolylthio)phenyl-di-p-tolyl sulfonium, 4-(4-methoxyphenylthio)phenyl-bis(4-methoxyphenyl) sulfonium, 4-(phenylthio)phenyl-bis(4-fluorophenyl) sulfonium, 4-(phenylthio)phenyl-bis(4-methoxyphenyl) sulfonium, 4-(phenylthio)phenyl di-p-tolyl sulfonium, [4-(4-biphenylthio)phenyl]-4-biphenylphenyl sulfonium, [4-(2-thioxantonylthio)phenyl]diphenyl sulfonium, bis[4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl] sulfide, bis[4-{bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]sulfonio}phenyl] sulfide, bis{4-[bis(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonio]phenyl} sulfide, bis{4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)sulfonio]phenyl} sulfide, bis{4-[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonio]phenyl} sulfide, 4-(4-benzoyl-2-chlorophenylthio)phenyl-bis(4-fluorophenyl) sulfonium, 4-(4-benzoyl-2-chlorophenylthio)phenyldiphenyl sulfonium, 4-(4-benzoylphenylthio)phenyl-bis(4-fluorophenyl) sulfonium, 4-(4-benzoylphenylthio)phenyldiphenyl sulfonium, 7-isopropyl-9-oxo-10-thia-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-yl-di-p-tolyl sulfonium, 7-isopropyl-9-oxo-10-thia-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-yl-diphenyl sulfonium, 2-[(di-p-tolyl)sulfonio]thioxanthone, 2-[(diphenyl)sulfonio]thioxanthone, 4-(9-oxo-9H-thioxanthene-2-yl)thiophenyl-9-oxo-9H-thioxanthene-2-ylphenyl sulfonium, 4-[4-(4-tert-butylbenzoyl)phenylthio]phenyl-di-p-tolyl sulfonium, 4-[4-(4-tert-butylbenzoyl)phenylthio]phenyldiphenyl sulfonium, 4-[4-(benzoylphenylthio)]phenyl-di-p-tolyl sulfonium, 4-[4-(benzoylphenylthio)]phenyldiphenyl sulfonium, 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)thianthrenium, 5-phenyl thianthrenium, 5-tolyl thianthrenium, 5-(4-ethoxyphenyl) thianthrenium, and 5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) thianthrenium; diaryl sulfoniums such as diphenylphenacyl sulfonium, diphenyl-4-nitrophenacyl sulfonium, diphenylbenzyl sulfonium, and diphenylmethyl sulfonium; monoaryl sulfoniums such as phenylmethylbenzyl sulfonium, 4-hydroxyphenylmethylbenzyl sulfonium, 4-methoxyphenylmethylbenzyl sulfonium, 4-acetocarbonyloxyphenylmethylbenzyl sulfonium, 4-hydroxyphenyl(2-naphthylmethyl)methyl sulfonium, 2-naphthylmethylbenzyl sulfonium, 2-naphthylmethyl(1-ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl sulfonium, phenylmethylphenacyl sulfonium, 4-hydroxyphenylmethylphenacyl sulfonium, 4-methoxyphenylmethylphenacyl sulfonium, 4-acetocarbonyloxyphenylmethylphenacyl sulfonium, 2-naphthylmethylphenacyl sulfonium, 2-naphthyl-octadecylphenacyl sulfonium, and 9-anthracenylmethylphenacyl sulfonium; and others such as dimethylphenacyl sulfonium, phenacyltetrahydrothiophenium, dimethylbenzyl sulfonium, benzyltetrahydrothiophenium, and octadecylmethylphenacyl sulfonium.

[0105]

In the case where the cationically polymerizable compound contains a sulfonium salt, favorable counter anions to adopt to form the sulfonium salt include borate ions, phosphate ions, and gallate ions. Here, a borate ion is a complex ion having boron as the central atom, and a phosphate ion is a complex ion having phosphorus as the central atom. A gallate ion is a complex ion having gallium as the central atom.

[0106]

Examples of favorable borate ions include, but not limited to, pentafluorophenyl borate,

trifluorophenyl borate, tetrafluorophenyl borate, trifluoromethylphenyl borate, bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl borate, pentafluoroethylphenyl borate, bis(pentafluoroethyl)phenyl borate, fluoro-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl borate, fluoro-pentafluoroethylphenyl borate, and fluoro-bis(pentafluoroethyl)phenyl borate.

[0107]

Examples of favorable phosphate ions include, but not limited to, hexafluorophosphate and tris(pentafluoroethyl)trifluorophosphate.

[0108]

Examples of favorable gallate ions include, but not limited to, tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) gallate and tetrakis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) gallate.

[0109]

The component (C) preferably accounts for 0.1 mass% or more, more preferably 0.5 mass% or more, relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100%, of the resin composition. This allows the cationically polymerizable compound to show a sufficiently high curability to ensure an increased patternability. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of ensuring improved storage stability of the resin composition, the component (C) preferably accounts for 10 mass% or less, more preferably 8 mass% or less.

[0110]

<Other components>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention may include a photosensitizer. A photosensitizer is a compound that absorbs light and gives the absorbed light energy to the component (C), thereby generating acid to cause cationic polymerization. Furthermore, since the photosensitizer absorbs light in the irradiation wavelength range used in the patterning step, it serves to enable the production of the undermentioned negative type photosensitive resin composition layer with a reduced transmittance from the negative type photosensitive resin composition. Accordingly, the transmittance of the intended negative type photosensitive resin composition layer can be controlled as desired by adjusting the content of the photosensitizer in the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0111]

The photosensitizer to use is not particularly limited, but the use of an anthracene compound is preferable, and it is more preferable to use, for example, an anthracene compound having alkoxy groups at the 9- and 10-positions (9,10-dialkoxy-anthracene derivative). Examples of favorable alkoxy groups include those alkoxy groups that have 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, and propoxy group. The 9,10-dialkoxy-anthracene derivative may further contain substituent groups. Examples of favorable substituent groups include halogen atoms such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, and iodine atom; alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl group, ethyl group, and propyl group;

and others such as sulfonic acid alkyl ester groups and carboxylic acid alkyl ester groups. Examples of favorable alkyl groups present in the sulfonic acid alkyl ester groups or carboxylic acid alkyl ester groups include those alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, and propyl. It is preferable for these substituent groups to be located at the 2-position.

[0112]

The content of the photosensitizer to use is not particularly limited, but it is preferably 0.05 mass% or more, more preferably 0.1 mass% or more, relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mass%, of the negative type photosensitive resin composition. This enables the formation of a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer having a reduced transmittance, and even in the case of a substrate having a rough surface, such as a ceramic substrate, reflection from the substrate surface can be suppressed to facilitate the implementation of fine patterning. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of preventing the negative type photosensitive resin composition from forming a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer that gives a cured layer with poor mechanical properties or thermal properties, it is preferable for the content of the photosensitizer to be 10 mass% or less, more preferably 5 mass% or less, relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mass%, of the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0113]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention may include a thermal crosslinking agent, and such a thermal crosslinking agent is preferably a compound having an alkoxymethyl group or a methylol group.

[0114]

Examples of favorable compounds having an alkoxymethyl group or a methylol group include DML-PC, DML-PEP, DML-OC, DML-OEP, DML-34X, DML-PTBP, DML-PCHP, DML-OCHP, DML-PFP, DML-PSBP, DML-POP, DML-MBOC, DML-MBPC, DML-MTrisPC, DML-BisOC-Z, DML-BisOCHP-Z, DML-BPC, DML-BisOC-P, DMOM-PC, DMOM-PTBP, DMOM-MBPC, TriML-P, TriML-35XL, TML-HQ, TML-BP, TML-pp-BPF, TML-BPE, TML-BPA, TML-BPAF, TML-BPAP, TMOM-BP, TMOM-BPE, TMOM-BPA, TMOM-BPAF, TMOM-BPAP, HML-TPPHBA, HML-TPHAP, HMOM-TPPHBA, and HMOM-TPHAP (all trade names, manufactured by Honshu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), and NIKALAC (registered trademark) MX-290, NIKALAC MX-280, NIKALAC MW-100LM, and NIKALAC MX-750LM (all trade names, manufactured by Sanwa Chemical Co., Ltd.).

[0115]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention may further include a silane compound. The inclusion of a silane compound serves to improve the adhesion of the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer that will be described later. Specific examples of favorable silane compounds include N-phenylaminoethyl

trimethoxysilane, N-phenylaminoethyl triethoxysilane, N-phenylaminopropyl trimethoxysilane, N-phenylaminopropyl triethoxysilane, N-phenylaminobutyl trimethoxysilane, N-phenylaminobutyl triethoxysilane, vinyl trimethoxysilane, vinyl triethoxysilane, vinyl trichlorosilane, vinyl tris-(β -methoxyethoxy)silane, 3-methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, 3-acryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, p-styryl trimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyl dimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyl diethoxysilane, and 2-(3,4-epoxycyclohexylethyl trimethoxysilane.

[0116]

In addition, the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention may contain a surfactant, an ester such as ethyl lactate and propylene glycol monomethylether acetate, an alcohol such as ethanol, a ketone such as cyclohexanone and methylisobutyl ketone, and an ether such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, as required for the purpose of improving the wetting on the support. In addition, for purposes such as achieving a smaller coefficient of thermal expansion, a higher dielectric constant, or a lower dielectric constant, inorganic particles such as those of silicon dioxide or titanium dioxide, powder of polyimide, or the like may also be contained.

[0117]

It is preferable that the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention include at least one selected from the group consisting of 4-methyl- γ -butyrolactone, methyl 4-methoxybutanoate, 1,4-dioxane, triethylene glycol dimethyl ether, and 2-butyltetrahydrofuran each in an amount of 0.0001 to 0.05 part by mass relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A). The inclusion of these compounds makes it possible to improve resolution during the processing of the photosensitive resin composition. It is more preferable that the content of these compounds be 0.001 to 0.02 part by mass relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A).

[0118]

<Negative type photosensitive resin composition layer, negative type photosensitive resin composition film>

The shape of the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention before curing is not particularly limited, and for example, it may be in the form of varnish, film, etc. The negative type photosensitive resin composition layer according to the present invention is formed from the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention.

[0119]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition film according to the present invention includes the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention processed into a film-like shape and laminated on a support and therefore, it is a negative type photosensitive resin composition film including a negative type photosensitive

resin composition layer formed from the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention and a support. When it is to be used in the form of varnish, it can be produced by dissolving the components (B) and (C) specified previously and other components as required in an organic solvent. Alternatively, the negative type photosensitive resin composition film according to the present invention can also be produced by, for example, spreading the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention over a support and then drying it as required.

[0120]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition layer according to the present invention is preferably 1 μm or more, more preferably 5 μm or more, in thickness from the viewpoint of handleability. Furthermore, in the case of producing an electronic component having the cured layer according to the present invention that will be described later, the thickness is more preferably 20 μm or more, and particularly preferably 30 μm or more, from the viewpoint of facilitating the production of a thick layer. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of suppressing the unevenness in layer thickness, the thickness of the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer is preferably 100 μm or less, more preferably 80 μm or less, and particularly preferably 60 μm or less.

[0121]

Next, methods for preparing the negative type photosensitive resin composition film from the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention are described below. The negative type photosensitive resin composition film according to the present invention can be produced by spreading a solution (varnish) of the negative type photosensitive resin composition over a support and then drying it as required. The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish (the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish means the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention in the form of varnish) can be formed by adding an organic solvent to the negative type photosensitive resin composition. The organic solvent to use here is not particularly limited as long as it can dissolve the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0122]

Specific examples of favorable organic solvents include ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, ethylene glycol diethyl ether, and ethylene glycol dibutyl ether; acetates such as ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, propyl acetate, butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, 3-methoxybutyl acetate, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl acetate, methyl lactate, ethyl lactate, and butyl lactate; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, acetyl acetone, methylpropyl ketone, methylbutyl ketone, methylisobutyl ketone, cyclopentanone, and 2-heptanone;

alcohols such as butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, pentanol, 4-methyl-2-pentanol, 3-methyl-2-butanol, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutanol, and diacetone alcohol; aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene; and others such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidone, N,N-dimethyl formamide, N,N-dimethyl acetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, and γ -butyrolactone.

[0123]

Furthermore, the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish may be filtrated through a filter paper or other filters. The filtering method to use is not particularly limited, but it is preferable to perform filtration under pressure using a filter with a particle retention diameter of 0.4 μm to 10 μm .

[0124]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition film according to the present invention is spread over a support when in practical use. The support to use is not particularly limited, and various useful films are commercially available including polyethylene terephthalate (PET) films, polyphenylene sulfide films, and polyimide films. The surface of the support to be adhered to the negative type photosensitive resin composition film may be surface-treated with silicone, silane coupling agent, aluminum chelating agent, polyurea, or the like in order to ensure good contact and easy peeling. Furthermore, although the thickness of the support is not particularly limited, it is preferably in the range of 10 to 100 μm from the viewpoint of workability.

[0125]

In addition, to protect its surface, the negative type photosensitive resin composition film according to the present invention may have a protection film on the film surface. This serves to protect the surface of the negative type photosensitive resin composition film from contaminants such as dirt and dust in the air. Examples of such a protection film include polyolefin film and polyester film. It is preferable for such a protection film to be small in adhesiveness to the negative type photosensitive resin composition film.

[0126]

Good methods to use to spread the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish over a support include spin coating using a spinner, spray coating, roll coating, screen printing, and coating techniques using a blade coater, die coater, calender coater, meniscus coater, bar coater, roll coater, comma roll coater, gravure coater, screen coater, slit die coater, or the like. Furthermore, although the required coating thickness varies depending on the coating technique used, the solid content and viscosity of the composition, and the like, it is commonly preferable for the resulting dried coat to have a thickness of 0.5 μm or more and 100 μm or less.

[0127]

Drying can be carried out by using an oven, hot plate, infrared light, or the like. The drying temperature and drying time period may be set as desired as long as the organic solvent can

be volatilized, but it is preferable to set them in appropriate ranges so as to bring the negative type photosensitive resin composition film into an uncured or semicured state. Specifically, it is preferable to maintain a temperature in the range of 40°C to 120°C for 1 minute to several tens of minutes. It may also be good to adopt a combination of different temperatures in this range to perform heating in stages. For example, heat treatment may be performed at 70°C, 80°C, and 90°C for 1 minute at each temperature.

[0128]

<Cured layer, electronic component>

Next, patterning methods to use for the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish or for the negative type photosensitive resin composition film formed therefrom and methods to use for their thermocompression bonding to other members will be described with reference to examples.

[0129]

Described first are methods to form a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer on a substrate using the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention or the negative type photosensitive resin composition film formed therefrom.

[0130]

When the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish is used, the varnish is spread over a substrate first. Useful coating methods include spin coating using a spinner, spray coating, roll coating, and screen printing. Furthermore, although the required coating thickness varies depending on the coating technique used, the solid content and viscosity of the negative type photosensitive resin composition, and the like, it is commonly preferable for the varnish to be applied so that its thickness after drying is to be 0.5 μm or more and 100 μm or less. Next, the substrate coated with the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish is dried to form a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer. Drying can be carried out by using an oven, hot plate, infrared ray, or the like. The drying temperature and drying time period may be set as desired as long as the organic solvent can be volatilized, but it is preferable to set them in appropriate ranges so as to bring the negative type photosensitive resin composition coat layer into an uncured or semicured state. Specifically, it is preferable to maintain a temperature in the range of 50°C to 150°C for 1 minute to several hours.

[0131]

On the other hand, in the case where the negative type photosensitive resin composition film is used, the protection film, if any, is peeled off first, and then the negative type photosensitive resin composition film and the substrate are disposed in such a manner that they face each other, followed by combining them by thermocompression bonding to form a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer. Thermocompression bonding can be carried out by hot pressing treatment, thermal lamination treatment, thermal vacuum lamination treatment,

or the like. The temperature in the combining step is preferably 40°C or more from the viewpoint of the adhesiveness to the substrate and embedding properties. On the other hand, the temperature in the combining step is preferably 150°C or less in order to prevent the negative type photosensitive resin composition film from being cured during the combining step to cause a decrease in resolution for pattern formation in the light irradiation and development steps.

[0132]

In any case, useful materials for such a substrate include silicon wafers, various ceramic substrates, gallium arsenide substrate, organic material based circuit boards, inorganic material based circuit boards, piezoelectric substrates, and such boards provided with circuit components arranged thereon, although the substrate is not limited thereto. Examples of organic material based circuit boards include laminates of glass base and copper clad such as glass cloth/epoxy-copper clad laminates, composite copper clad laminates such as glass nonwoven fabric/epoxy-copper clad laminates, heat resistant thermoplastic substrates such as polyetherimide resin substrates, polyetherketone resin substrates, and polysulfone based resin substrates, and flexible substrates such as polyester-copper clad film substrates and polyimide-copper clad film substrates. On the other hand, examples of inorganic material based circuit boards include ceramic substrates such as alumina substrates, aluminum nitride substrates, silicon carbide substrates, lithium niobate substrates, and lithium tantalate substrates, and metal base substrates such as aluminum base substrates and iron base substrates. Examples of materials to use for producing circuit components include conductors containing metals such as silver, gold, and copper; resistors containing inorganic oxides, etc.; low dielectric materials containing glass based materials and/or resins; high dielectric materials containing resins, high dielectric inorganic particles, etc.; and insulators containing glass based materials etc.

[0133]

Then, an actinic ray is applied to the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer formed by a method as described above through a mask having a desired pattern to carry out light exposure. There are various useful actinic rays for light exposure including ultraviolet ray, visible light, electron beam, and X-ray, but the use of i-line (365 nm), h-line (405 nm), or g-line (436 nm) of a mercury lamp is preferable for the present invention. In the case where the negative type photosensitive resin composition film in use has a support that is transparent to these rays, light exposure may be carried out without peeling off the support from the negative type photosensitive resin composition film.

[0134]

To produce a pattern, the light exposure step is followed by removing the unexposed portion using a developer solution. Preferable developer solutions include aqueous solutions of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide and aqueous solutions of alkaline compounds such as

diethanolamine, diethyl aminoethanol, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, triethyl amine, diethyl amine, methyl amine, dimethyl amine, dimethylaminoethyl acetate, dimethylaminoethanol, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl amine, ethylene diamine, and hexamethylene diamine. In some cases, these aqueous alkali solutions may contain polar solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, γ -butyrolactone, and dimethylacrylamide; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, and isopropanol; esters such as ethyl lactate and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate; and ketones such as cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone, isobutyl ketone, and methylisobutyl ketone; which may be contained singly or as a combination of several ones thereof.

[0135]

Development can be carried out by spraying a developer solution as described above on the coat surface, covering the entire coat surface with a developer solution, immersing it in a developer solution, or applying supersonic waves to the immersed surface. The development conditions such as development time and the temperature of the developer solution used in the development step may be set up as desired as long as the unexposed portions are removed to realize pattern formation.

[0136]

Rinsing with water is preferably performed after the development step. Here again, rinsing may be performed with a solution prepared by adding to water an alcohol such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol or an ester such as ethyl lactate and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate.

[0137]

Furthermore, baking may be performed as required before the development step. In some cases, this can serve to form a pattern with an increased post-development resolution and widen the tolerance range of the development conditions. It is preferable for this baking treatment to be performed in the temperature range of 50°C to 180°C, more preferably 60 °C to 120°C in particular. The treatment time is preferably 5 seconds to several hours.

[0138]

After the pattern formation step, unreacted molecules of the cationically polymerizable compound and photocationic polymerization initiator are likely to remain in the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer. Accordingly, these are likely to be thermally decomposed during thermocompression bonding or curing to generate gas. To avoid this, it is preferable to irradiate the entire surface of the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer with the aforementioned exposure light after the pattern formation step to ensure that acid is released completely from the photocationic polymerization initiator. By doing so, the reaction of the unreacted molecules of the cationically polymerizable compound proceeds during thermocompression bonding or curing, thereby suppressing the generation

of gas attributable to thermal decomposition.

[0139]

After the development step, heating is performed at a temperature of 150°C to 500°C to cause a thermal crosslinking reaction. This crosslinking serves to realize an increase in heat resistance and chemical resistance. This heat treatment may be performed by any of appropriate methods such as stepwise heating at selected temperatures and continuous heating-up for 5 minutes to 5 hours over an appropriately selected temperature range. As an example of the former method, heat treatment is performed at 130°C and 200°C for 30 minutes at each temperature. As an example of the latter method, heating may be performed for 2 hours in such a manner that the temperature is increased linearly from room temperature to 400°C.

[0140]

In regard to the cured layer according to the present invention, the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention or the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer according to the present invention is cured to form the cured layer. The cured layer according to the present invention formed by curing the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention or the negative type photosensitive resin composition layer present in the negative type photosensitive resin composition film can be used for producing electronic components of electronic components etc.

[0141]

The electronic components according to the present invention are electronic components that include the cured layer according to the present invention. Here, the term “electronic component” refers collectively to those components that can function by making use of the characteristics of semiconductor elements. Any of electrooptical devices and semiconductor circuit boards containing semiconductor elements and substrates connected to each other, structures containing multiple semiconductor elements stacked one on another, and electronic devices incorporating these can all be referred to as electronic components. In addition, electronic components such as multilayer printed circuit boards used to connect semiconductor elements are also included in the category of electronic components. Specifically, suitable applications include interlaminar insulation film in inductors, passivation films of semiconductors, surface protection films of semiconductor elements, interlaminar insulation films between semiconductor elements and wirings, interlaminar insulation films between multiple semiconductor elements, interlaminar insulation films between wiring layers for densely mounted multilayer interconnection, insulation layers of organic electroluminescent devices, interlaminar insulation films of probe cards, interlaminar insulation films of magnetic sensors, and structural members of wavelength selection filters. However, the applications of the present invention are not limited to these, and it can be

useful in a wide variety of other applications.

[0142]

Furthermore, the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention is characterized in that organic deposits are not generated even when its processing is performed on a substrate having aluminum electrodes, and accordingly, it is preferable that it be applied to the formation of negative type patterns on aluminum electrodes and that the electronic components according to the present invention include aluminum electrodes. If, as described above, fluorine atoms in the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention account for 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less of the total solid content of the resin composition, it serves to prevent deposits from being formed as a result of a reaction between aluminum and a fluorine-containing organic component generated during dry etching as cracked gas from the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention. This means that the use of the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention serves to produce highly reliable electronic components having organic insulating films even in the case of electronic components having aluminum pad electrodes.

[0143]

Examples of electronic components having aluminum electrodes include, but not limited to, semiconductor packages, densely mounted multilayer wiring boards, probe cards, magnetic sensors, inductors, and wavelength selection filters.

[0144]

For the cured layer according to the present invention, the rate of ion elution from the cured layer measured by the ion elution rate measurement method described below is preferably 2,000 ppm or less, more preferably 1,000 ppm or less, and still more preferably 500 ppm to 0 ppm.

[0145]

<Ion elution rate measurement method>

The cured layer is immersed in pure water with a mass ten times that of the layer and then subjected to hot water extraction at 121°C for 20 hours, followed by collecting the supernatant of the extract to provide a test liquid. The test liquid and standard solutions of the target ions are introduced into an ion chromatograph, and the concentrations of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, and sulfate ion in the test liquid are measured by the working curve based measurement method and converted to the mass of each eluted ion relative to the mass of the organic layer to determine the ion elution rate.

[0146]

More specifically, the ion elution rate measurement method is carried out as described below. The cured layer prepared in the way described above and pure water with a mass ten times that of the layer are put in a sealed pressure container made of PTFE and then subjected to

hot water extraction at 121°C for 20 hours, followed by filtering out the supernatant of the extract through a membrane filter to provide a test liquid. The cured layer preferably has a mass of 0.1 to 5.0 g, and more preferably 0.3 to 3.0 g to ensure high workability and stable ion extraction. The cured layer may be freeze-crushed using liquid nitrogen if necessary. The pure water to use here should be distilled and ion-exchanged to suit reagent preparation and trace analysis tests as specified in JIS K 0557 (1998). The procedure for the hot water pressure extraction method was set up as described by Yoshimi Hashimoto ("Bunseki Kagaku" (Analytical Chemistry), 49, 8 (2000)), and the temperature conditions for extraction were set up as described by Ai Kitamura ("Network Polymer", 33, 3 (2012)). The test liquid is analyzed in accordance with the Japanese Industrial Standard JIS K 0127 (2013) "Ion Chromatography General Rules, Ion Chromatography Method". A standard solution of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, or sulfate ion is introduced separately into an ion chromatograph and a working curve is prepared. Then, a 25 µL of the test liquid is introduced and the peak area is measured and used with the working curve to determine the concentrations of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, and sulfate ion separately. It is converted to the mass of each eluted ion relative to the mass of the organic layer to provide the ion elution rate.

[0147]

If the total elution rate of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, and sulfate ion determined by examining the cured layer using the ion elution rate measurement method is equal to or less than the value specified above, it indicates that corrosion of metal wires can be prevented from occurring in the laminate under high temperature and high humidity conditions and therefore, the cured layer can be used favorably in electronic components etc.

[0148]

To adjust the ion elution rate to be equal to or less than the value specified above, the photoradical polymerization initiator present in the component (C) is preferably an oxime compound, and particularly preferable an o-benzoyl oxime compound. It is preferable that the photocationic polymerization initiator to use be a sulfonium salt having tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)gallate or tetrakis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)gallate as a counter anion.

[0149]

In the case where a compound having an alkoxymethyl group or a methylol group is used as the thermal crosslinking agent in order to adjust the ion elution rate to be equal to or less than the value specified above, its content is preferably 30 parts by mass or less, more preferably 15 parts by mass or less, and still more preferably 10 parts by mass or less, relative to 100 parts by mass of the component (A).

EXAMPLES

[0150]

The present invention will be illustrated in detail below with reference to examples, though

the invention is not limited thereto.

[0151]

<Fluorine atom content in total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish or the negative type photosensitive resin composition film, deprived of the protection film, that are prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later is weighed accurately to provide a test piece. Using the automatic sample combustion device described below, the test piece was burned in a combustion tube in an analysis device and the generated gas was absorbed in a solution, followed by analyzing a part of the absorption solution by ion chromatography. In the case where it is a resin solution, the total fluorine atom content (mass %) in the test piece prepared was divided by the solid content concentration (mass %) to calculate the fluorine atom content in the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[0152]

<Combustion and absorption conditions>

System: AQF-2100H, GA-210 (manufactured by Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation)

Electric furnace temperature: inlet 900°C, outlet 1,000°C

Gas: Ar/O₂ 200 mL/min

: O₂ 400 mL/min

Absorption solution: H₂O₂ 0.036 mass%, internal standard P 4 µg/mL

Volume of absorption solution: 20 mL

<Ion chromatography - anion analysis conditions>

System: ICS1600 (manufactured by Dionex Corporation)

Mobile phase: 2.7 mmol/L Na₂CO₃ / 0.3 mmol/L NaHCO₃

Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min

Detector: electric conductivity detector

Injection volume: 20 µL

[0153]

<Patterning on silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrode>

The procedure to use for evaluations of the negative type photosensitive resin composition film prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later is described below.

[0154]

The protection film was peeled off from the negative type photosensitive resin composition film prepared in each of the Examples and Comparative examples described later, and the exposed surface was laminated onto a 5 cm × 5 cm silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes using a vacuum diaphragm type laminator (MVL-500/600, manufactured by

Meiki Co., Ltd.) under the lamination conditions of an upper and lower hot plate temperature of 80°C, a vacuuming time of 20 seconds, a vacuum press time of 30 seconds, and a lamination pressure of 0.5 MPa, thereby forming a resin composition layer with a layer thickness of 40 µm on the silicon substrate.

[0155]

Subsequently, after removing the support film, a mask having a pattern with via sizes of 100 µm, 80 µm, 60 µm, 50 µm, 40 µm, 30 µm, 20 µm, and 10 µm in diameter was set on a light exposure apparatus in such a manner that the opening of each via overlapped with both a aluminum pad electrode portion and a silicon portion. Light exposure was performed using an ultra-high pressure mercury lamp and an i-line bandpass filter under the condition of an exposure gap of 100 µm between the mask and the photosensitive resin composition film. After the light exposure step, post-exposure heating was carried out at 120°C for 10 minutes using a hot plate. Subsequently, using a 2.38 mass% aqueous solution of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide (hereinafter occasionally referred to as TMAH), dipping development was performed to remove the unexposed regions, followed by rinsing with water. The development time used was twice the time period required for complete dissolution of the unexposed portions. In the case of a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer sample that was not dissolvable in the alkaline developer solution, development was carried out by the same procedure as described above using propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (hereinafter referred to as PGMEA) as developing solution and isopropyl alcohol (hereinafter referred to as IPA) as rinsing solution. Then, in an N₂ atmosphere (with an oxygen concentration of 20 ppm or less) in an inert oven (INL-60, manufactured by Koyo Thermo Systems Co., Ltd.), the temperature was raised from room temperature to 200 °C over 60 minutes and then the film was heat-treated at 200 °C for 60 minutes, thereby forming a patterned cured layer of the negative type photosensitive resin composition film on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes.

[0156]

The pattern formed in this way was observed under an optical microscope. The minimum exposure dose required for pattern formation was defined as sensitivity while the minimum size where the resulting pattern is free of any defects such as distortion or blockage was defined as resolution. The exposure dose was calculated from i-line illuminance measurements.

[0157]

Then, the substrate carrying the patterned cured layer was subjected to etching treatment using an etching device. A mixed gas consisting of oxygen and tetrafluoromethane in a volume percent ratio of 20:80 was supplied at a flow rate of 25 sccm, and etching was carried out for 7 minutes under the conditions of a power output of 100 W and a process pressure of 10 Pa.

[0158]

The pattern resulting from the etching step was observed under an optical microscope to determine the presence or absence of organic deposits around the 100 μm diameter opening in the aluminum pad electrode portion.

[0159]

The procedure to use for evaluations of the negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later is described below.

[0160]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later was spread on a silicon substrate using a spinner and baked on a hot plate at 100°C for 3 minutes to form a resin composition layer with a thickness of 15 μm .

[0161]

Subsequently, a mask having a pattern with via sizes of 100 μm , 80 μm , 60 μm , 50 μm , 40 μm , 30 μm , 20 μm , and 10 μm in diameter was set on a light exposure apparatus in such a manner that the opening of each via overlapped with both an aluminum pad electrode portion and a silicon portion. Light exposure was performed over the whole wavelength range using an ultra-high pressure mercury lamp under the condition of an exposure gap of 100 μm between the mask and the photosensitive resin composition film. After the light exposure step, post-exposure heating was carried out at 120°C for 1 minutes using a hot plate. Subsequently, using a 2.38 mass% aqueous solution of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide (hereinafter occasionally referred to as TMAH), dipping development was performed to remove the unexposed regions, followed by rinsing with water. The development time used was twice the time period required for complete dissolution of the unexposed portions. In the case of a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer sample that was not dissolvable in the alkaline developer solution, development was carried out by the same procedure as described above using propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (hereinafter referred to as PGMEA) as developing solution and isopropyl alcohol (hereinafter referred to as IPA) as rinsing solution. Then, in an N_2 atmosphere (with an oxygen concentration of 20 ppm or less) in an inert oven (INL-60, manufactured by Koyo Thermo Systems Co., Ltd.), the temperature was raised from room temperature to 200°C over 60 minutes and then the layer was heat-treated at 200 °C for 60 minutes, thereby forming a patterned cured layer of the negative type photosensitive resin composition on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes.

[0162]

The pattern formed in this way was observed under an optical microscope. The minimum exposure dose required for pattern formation was defined as sensitivity while the minimum size where the resulting pattern is free of any defects such as distortion or blockage was

defined as resolution. The exposure dose was calculated from i-line illuminance measurements.

[0163]

Then, the substrate carrying the patterned cured layer was subjected to etching treatment using an etching device. A mixed gas consisting of oxygen and tetrafluoromethane in a volume percent ratio of 20:80 was supplied at a flow rate of 25 sccm, and etching was carried out for 7 minutes under the conditions of a power output of 100 W and a process pressure of 10 Pa.

[0164]

The pattern resulting from the etching step was observed under an optical microscope to determine the presence or absence of organic deposits around the 100 μm opening in the aluminum pad electrode portion.

[0165]

<Storage stability of photosensitive resin composition>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later was stored in a sealed container at 25°C, followed by measuring the change rate during the period from 1 day after to 20 days after.

[0166]

<Rate of ion elution from cured layer of photosensitive resin composition>

The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish prepared in each Example or Comparative example that will be given later was spread on a 6 inch silicon substrate with a known weight using a spinner and baked on a hot plate at 100°C for 3 minutes to form a resin composition layer with a thickness of 15 μm . Light exposure of the resin composition layer was performed over the whole wavelength range using an ultra-high pressure mercury lamp at an exposure dose of 1,000 mJ/cm^2 . The exposure dose was calculated from i-line illuminance measurements. After the light exposure step, post-exposure heating was carried out at 120°C for 1 minutes using a hot plate. Then, in an N_2 atmosphere (with an oxygen concentration of 20 ppm or less) in an inert oven, the temperature was raised from room temperature to 200°C over 60 minutes and then the layer was heat-treated at 200°C for 60 minutes, thereby forming a cured layer of the negative type photosensitive resin composition. The weight of only the cured layer was calculated from the weight of the silicon substrate, which had been measured in advance.

[0167]

The cured layer, along with the 6 inch silicon substrate, was divided into 16 equal parts and put in a high pressure sealed decomposition container made of PTFE with pure water having 10 times the weight of the cured layer and stored under the conditions of 121°C, 100% humidity, and 2 atm for 20 hours using a highly accelerated life test apparatus (saturated type pressure cooker test apparatus). The supernatant of the extract was filtered out through a

0.45 μ m membrane filter to prepare a test liquid.

[0168]

Next, according to the ion chromatography method described in the Japanese Industrial Standard JIS K 0127 (2013) "Ion Chromatography General Rules, Ion Chromatography Method", standard solutions of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, and sulfate ion were introduced separately into an ion chromatography analyzer (ICS-3000, manufactured by Dionex Corporation), and working curves were prepared. Then, 25 μ L of the test liquid was introduced, and the concentration of the formate ion, acetate ion, propionate ion, or sulfate ion was determined separately from the observed peak and the working curve, followed by calculating their sum to represent the ion elution rate.

[0169]

The compounds used in each Examples or Comparative example were synthesized by the procedures described below.

[0170]

Synthesis example 1: Synthesis of diamine compound (a) free of fluorine atoms

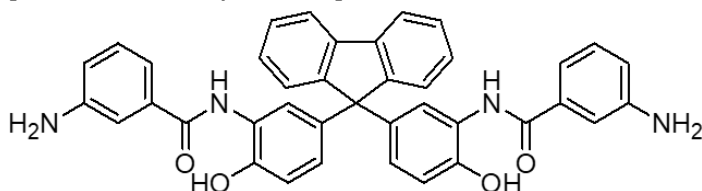
First, 19.0 g (0.05 mole) of 9,9-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl) fluorene (hereinafter referred to as FDA) was dissolved in 100 mL of acetone and 17.4 g (0.3 mole) of propylene oxide. To the resulting liquid, a solution of 20.4 g (0.11 mole) of 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride dissolved in 100 mL of acetone was added dropwise. After the end of dropwise addition, the liquid was allowed to react for 4 hours at room temperature, and the resulting white solid precipitate was separated out by filtration and vacuum-dried at 50°C.

[0171]

A 30 g portion of the solid material was put in a 300 mL stainless steel autoclave and dispersed in 250 mL of methyl cellosolve, followed by adding 2 g of 5% palladium-carbon. Hydrogen was introduced into this liquid using a balloon to cause a reduction reaction at room temperature. About 2 hours later, the reaction was terminated after confirming that the balloon would deflate no more. After the end of the reaction, the liquid was filtrated to remove the palladium compound used as catalyst and concentrated in a rotary evaporator to provide a diamine compound (a) free of fluorine atoms as represented by the formula given below.

[0172]

[Chemical compound 5]



[0173]

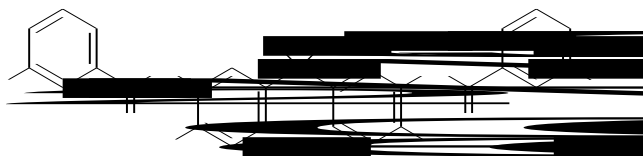
Synthesis example 2: Synthesis of diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atoms

Except that 2,2-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl) hexafluoropropane (hereinafter referred to as

BAHF) (18.3 g, 0.05 mole) was used in place of FDA, the same procedure as in Synthesis example 1 was carried out to produce a diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atoms and amide groups as represented by the formula given below.

[0174]

[Chemical compound 6]



[0175]

Synthesis example 3: Synthesis of polyimide (A-1) free of fluorine atoms

In a dry nitrogen flow, 1,3-bis(3-aminophenoxy)benzene (hereinafter referred to as APB-N) (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) was added to 78 g of γ -butyrolactone (hereinafter referred to as GBL) and stirred at 120°C to ensure dissolution. Then, 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic dianhydride (hereinafter referred to as TDA-100) (30.03 g, 0.1 mole) was added along with 10 g of GBL and the mixture was stirred at 120°C for 1 hour and then stirred at 200°C for 4 hours, followed by cooling to provide a solution of a polyimide (A-1).

[0176]

Synthesis example 4: Synthesis of polyamide-imide (A-2) free of fluorine atoms

Except that the diamine compound (a) free of fluorine atoms (55.68 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyamide-imide (A-2) free of fluorine atoms.

[0177]

Synthesis example 5: Synthesis of polyimide (A-3) free of fluorine atoms

Except that 2,2-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl) propane (hereinafter referred to as BAP) (23.25 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-3) free of fluorine atoms.

[0178]

Synthesis example 6: Synthesis of polyimide (A-4) free of fluorine atoms

Except that bis(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfone (hereinafter referred to as ABPS) (25.23 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-4) free of fluorine atoms.

[0179]

Synthesis example 7: Synthesis of polyimide (A-5) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (34.24 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the

same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-5) free of fluorine atoms.

[0180]

Synthesis example 8: Synthesis of polyimide (A-6) free of fluorine atoms

Except that 1,3-bis(4-amino-3-hydroxyphoxy)benzene (hereinafter referred to as AHPB) (29.19 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-6) free of fluorine atoms.

[0181]

Synthesis example 9: Synthesis of polyimide (A-7) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (15.50 g, 0.06 mole) and APB-N (8.77 g, 0.03 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-7) free of fluorine atoms.

[0182]

Synthesis example 10: Synthesis of polyimide (A-8) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (7.75 g, 0.03 mole) and APB-N (17.54 g, 0.06 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-8) free of fluorine atoms.

[0183]

Synthesis example 11: Synthesis of polyimide (A-9) free of fluorine atoms

Except that APBS (16.82 g, 0.06 mole) and APB-N (8.77 g, 0.03 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-9) free of fluorine atoms.

[0184]

Synthesis example 12: Synthesis of polyimide (A-10) free of fluorine atoms

Except that APBS (8.41 g, 0.03 mole) and APB-N (17.54 g, 0.06 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-10) free of fluorine atoms.

[0185]

Synthesis example 13: Synthesis of polyimide (A-11) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (22.83 g, 0.06 mole) and APB-N (8.77 g, 0.03 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-11) free of fluorine atoms.

[0186]

Synthesis example 14: Synthesis of polyimide (A-12) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (11.41 g, 0.03 mole) and APB-N (17.54 g, 0.06 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-12) free of fluorine atoms.

[0187]

Synthesis example 15: Synthesis of polyimide (A-13) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (19.46 g, 0.06 mole) and APB-N (8.77 g, 0.03 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-13) free of fluorine atoms.

[0188]

Synthesis example 16: Synthesis of polyimide (A-14) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (9.73 g, 0.03 mole) and APB-N (17.54 g, 0.06 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-14) free of fluorine atoms.

[0189]

Synthesis example 17: Synthesis of polyimide (A-15) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (23.25 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride (hereinafter referred to as ODPA) (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a polyimide (A-15) free of fluorine atoms.

[0190]

Synthesis example 18: Synthesis of polyimide (A-16) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (25.23 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-16) free of fluorine atoms.

[0191]

Synthesis example 19: Synthesis of polyimide (A-17) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (34.24 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-17) free of fluorine atoms.

[0192]

Synthesis example 20: Synthesis of polyimide (A-18) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (29.19 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-18) free of fluorine atoms.

[0193]

Synthesis example 21: Synthesis of polyimide (A-19) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (23.25 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that dicyclohexyl-3,4,3',4'-tetracarboxylic dianhydride (hereinafter referred to as HBPDA)

(30.63 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-19) free of fluorine atoms.

[0194]

Synthesis example 22: Synthesis of polyimide (A-20) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (25.23 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that HBPDA (30.63 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-20) free of fluorine atoms.

[0195]

Synthesis example 23: Synthesis of polyimide (A-21) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (34.24 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that HBPDA (30.63 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-21) free of fluorine atoms.

[0196]

Synthesis example 24: Synthesis of polyimide (A-22) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (29.19 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that HBPDA (30.63 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-22) free of fluorine atoms.

[0197]

Synthesis example 25: Synthesis of polyimide (A-23) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (26.63 g, 0.07 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-23) free of fluorine atoms.

[0198]

Synthesis example 26: Synthesis of polyimide (A-24) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (22.70 g, 0.07 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-24) free of fluorine atoms.

[0199]

Synthesis example 27: Synthesis of polyimide precursor (A-25) free of fluorine atoms

In a dry nitrogen flow, BAP (23.25g, 0.9 mole) was added to 80 g of GBL and stirred at 120°C to ensure dissolution. To this liquid, TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole) was added along with 20 g of GBL and stirred at 120°C for 1 hour to provide a reaction solution. Then, the reaction solution was poured in 3 L of water and the resulting white precipitate was collected. This precipitate was collected by filtration, rinsed with water three times, and dried in a vacuum

dryer at 80°C for 5 hours to provide a solution of a polyimide precursor (A-25).

[0200]

Synthesis example 28: Synthesis of polyimide precursor (A-26) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (25.23 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of BAP (23.25 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 27 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-26) free of fluorine atoms.

[0201]

Synthesis example 29: Synthesis of solution of polyimide precursor (A-27) free of fluorine atoms

Except that FDA (34.24 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of BAP (23.25 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 27 was carried out to produce a polyimide (A-27) free of fluorine atoms.

[0202]

Synthesis example 30: Synthesis of solution of polyimide precursor (A-28) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (29.19 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of BAP (23.25 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 27 was carried out to produce a polyimide (A-28) free of fluorine atoms.

[0203]

Synthesis example 31: Synthesis of polyimide (A-29) containing fluorine atoms

Except that the diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atoms (54.41 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-29) containing fluorine atoms.

[0204]

Synthesis example 32: Synthesis of polyimide (A-30) containing fluorine atoms

Except that the diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atoms (54.41 g, 0.09 mole) was used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-30) containing fluorine atoms.

[0205]

Synthesis example 33: Synthesis of polyimide (A-31) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (22.42 g, 0.08 mole) and FDA (3.80 g, 0.01 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-31) free of fluorine atoms.

[0206]

Synthesis example 34: Synthesis of polyimide (A-32) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (19.60 g, 0.07 mole) and FDA (7.60 g, 0.02 mole) were used in place of

APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-32) free of fluorine atoms.

[0207]

Synthesis example 35: Synthesis of polyimide (A-33) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (14.00 g, 0.05 mole) and FDA (15.20 g, 0.04 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-33) free of fluorine atoms.

[0208]

Synthesis example 36: Synthesis of polyimide (A-34) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (5.60 g, 0.02 mole) and FDA (26.60 g, 0.07 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-34) free of fluorine atoms.

[0209]

Synthesis example 37: Synthesis of polyimide (A-35) free of fluorine atoms

Except that ABPS (2.80 g, 0.01 mole) and FDA (30.40 g, 0.08 mole) were used in place of APB-N (26.31 g, 0.09 mole) and that ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was used in place of TDA-100 (30.03 g, 0.1 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 3 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-35) free of fluorine atoms.

[0210]

Synthesis example 38: Synthesis of polyimide (A-36) free of fluorine atoms

In a dry nitrogen flow, ODPA (31.02 g, 0.1 mole) was added to 68 g of GBL and stirred at 120°C to ensure dissolution. Subsequently, 3-aminophenol (3.10 g, 0.028 mole) was added along with 10 g of GBL and stirred at 120°C for 15 minutes and then ABPS (11.20 g, 0.04 mole) and FDA (15.20 g, 0.04 mole) were added along with 10 g of GBL and stirred for 1 hour. Then, the mixture was further stirred at 200°C for 4 hours and cooled to provide a solution of a polyimide (A-36).

[0211]

Synthesis example 39: Synthesis of polyimide (A-37) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (10.33 g, 0.04 mole) was used in place of ABPS (11.20 g, 0.04 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 38 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-37) free of fluorine atoms.

[0212]

Synthesis example 40: Synthesis of polyimide (A-38) free of fluorine atoms

Except that AHPB (12.97 g, 0.04 mole) was used in place of FDA (15.20 g, 0.04 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 38 was carried out to produce a solution of a

polyimide (A-38) free of fluorine atoms.

[0213]

Synthesis example 41: Synthesis of polyimide (A-39) free of fluorine atoms

Except that BAP (10.33 g, 0.04 mole) and AHPB (12.97 g, 0.04 mole) were used in place of ABPS (11.20 g, 0.04 mole) and FDA (15.20 g, 0.04 mole), the same procedure as in Synthesis example 38 was carried out to produce a solution of a polyimide (A-39) free of fluorine atoms.

[0214]

Example 1

First, 25.64 g of a solution of the polyimide (A-1) (10 g as solid in a solution with a solid content concentration of 39%) used as component (A), 12.00 g of TEPIC-VL (trade name, manufactured by Nissan Chemical Corporation) as component (B), 0.60 g of CPI-310B (trade name, manufactured by San Apro Ltd.) as component (C), and 0.40 g of X-12-967C (trade name, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.) as a silane coupling agent were dissolved in GBL. The amount of the solvent to be added was adjusted in such a manner that the solid content was 60 mass%, wherein the solid components were the additives other than the solvent. Then, the liquid was subjected to pressure filtration through a filter with a particle retention diameter of 1 μm to provide a negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish.

[0215]

The resulting negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish was spread over a PET film with a thickness of 50 μm using a comma roll coater and dried at 120°C for 8 minutes, followed laying a 30 μm thick polypropylene (PP) film as protection film to provide a negative type photosensitive resin composition film. The thickness of the negative type photosensitive resin composition film was adjusted to 40 μm . The negative type photosensitive resin composition film thus obtained was subjected to evaluation for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes as described above. Results are given in Table 2.

[0216]

Examples 2 to 36

Except that the compounds having structures as shown in Table 1 were used as the components (A) to (C) and other components, the same procedure as as Example 1 was carried out to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition film, and it was subjected to evaluation for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes as described above. Results are given in Table 2.

[0217]

Example 37

First, 256.41 g of a solution of the polyimide (A-3) (100 g as solid in a solution with a solid content concentration of 39%) used as component (A), 60.00 g of BP-6EM (manufactured by Kyoisha Chemical Co., Ltd., ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A dimethacrylate) as

component (B), 9.00 g of NCI-930 (trade name, manufactured by ADEKA Corporation, oxime compound) as component (C), and other components, namely, 20.00 g of NIKALAC MW-100LM (trade name, manufactured by Sanwa Chemical Co., Ltd.) as thermal crosslinking agent, 0.01 g of phenothiazine (manufactured by Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) as polymerization inhibitor, and 2.00 g of KBM-403 (trade name, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.) as silane coupling agent, were dissolved in 25.00 g of ethyl lactate and 1.50 g of GBL. Then, the liquid was subjected to pressure filtration through a filter with a particle retention diameter of 1 μm to provide a negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish.

[0218]

The negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish thus obtained was subjected to evaluation for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes as described above. Results are given in Table 2. Here, the fluorine atom content in the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition prepared in Example 37 was 0.0 mass%.

[0219]

Examples 38 to 62

Except that the compounds having structures as shown in Table 1 were used as the components (A) to (C) and other components, the same procedure as Example 37 was carried out to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish, and it was subjected to evaluations for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes, storage stability of the photosensitive resin composition, and the rate of ion elution from the cured layer of the photosensitive resin composition, as described above. Results are given in Table 2.

[0220]

Comparative examples 1 to 4

Except that the compounds having structures as shown in Table 1 were used as the components (A) to (C) and other components, the same procedure as Example 1 was carried out to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition film, and it was subjected to evaluation for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes as described above. Results are given in Table 2.

[0221]

Comparative example 5

Except that the compounds having structures as shown in Table 1 were used as the components (A) to (C) and other components, the same procedure as Example 37 was carried out to produce a negative type photosensitive resin composition varnish, and it was subjected to evaluations for patternability on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes, storage stability of the photosensitive resin composition, and the rate of ion elution

from the cured layer of the photosensitive resin composition, as described above. Results are given in Table 2.

[0222]

[Table 1-1]

[Table 1-1]

	component (A)		component (B)		component (C)		silane coupling agent		fluorine atom content
	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	mass%
Example 1	A-1	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 2	A-2	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 3	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 4	A-4	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 5	A-5	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 6	A-6	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 7	A-7	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 8	A-8	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 9	A-9	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 10	A-10	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 11	A-11	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 12	A-12	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 13	A-13	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 14	A-14	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 15	A-15	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 16	A-16	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 17	A-17	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 18	A-18	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 19	A-19	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8
Example 20	A-20	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4	0.8

[0223]

[Table 1-2]

[Table 1-2]

	component (A)		component (B)		component (C)		silane coupling agent		crosslinking agent		polymerization inhibitor		fluorine atom content
	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	mass%
Example 21	A-21	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 22	A-22	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 23	A-23	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 24	A-24	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 25	A-25	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 26	A-26	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 27	A-27	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 28	A-28	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 29	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 30	A-4	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 31	A-5	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 32	A-6	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	6	X-12-967C	4					0.8
Example 33	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	3	X-12-967C	4					0.4
Example 34	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	3	X-12-967C	4					0.4
Example 35	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	7	X-12-967C	4					1.0
Example 36	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	8	X-12-967C	4					1.0
Example 37	A-3	100	BP-6EM	60	NCI-930	9	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	20	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Comparative example 1	A-29	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					13.0
Comparative example 2	A-30	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	6	X-12-967C	4					12.8
Comparative example 3	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310B	8	X-12-967C	4					1.1
Comparative example 4	A-3	100	TEPIC-VL	120	CPI-310FG	9	X-12-967C	4					1.2

[0224]

[Table 1-3]

[Table 1-3]

	component (A)		component (B)				component (C)				silane coupling agent		crosslinking agent		polymerization inhibitor		fluorine atom content
	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	mass%
Example 38	A-3	100	BP-6EM	60			OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 39	A-3	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 40	A-4	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 41	A-5	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 42	A-31	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 43	A-32	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 44	A-33	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 45	A-34	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 46	A-35	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 47	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 48	A-37	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 49	A-38	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 50	A-39	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 51	A-36	100	M-315	60			PBG-305	14			KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 52	A-36	100	M-315	60			PBG-305	14			KBM-403	2	VG-3101L	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 53	A-36	100	M-315	50	M-403	10	PBG-305	14			KBM-403	2	VG-3101L	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0
Example 54	A-36	100	M-315	50	M-403	10	PBG-305	14	OXE-02	3	KBM-403	2	VG-3101L	14	phenothiazine	0.01	0.0

[0225]

[Table 1-4]

[Table 1-4]

	component (A)		component (B)				component (C)		silane coupling agent		crosslinking agent		polymerization inhibitor		other additives		fluorine atom content
	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	name	parts by mass	mass%
Example 55	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D1	0.0010	0.0
Example 56	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D2	0.0010	0.0
Example 57	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D3	0.0010	0.0
Example 58	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D4	0.0010	0.0
Example 59	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D5	0.0100	0.0
Example 60	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D1	0.0010	0.0
															compound D2	0.0010	
															compound D3	0.0010	
															compound D4	0.0010	
Example 61	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D1	0.0010	0.0
															compound D2	0.0010	
															compound D3	0.0010	
															compound D4	0.0010	
Example 62	A-36	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01	compound D1	0.0010	0.0
															compound D4	0.0010	
															compound D5	0.0100	
Comparative example 5	A-30	100	BP-6EM	55	DCP-A	5	OXE-02	14	KBM-403	2	MW-100LM	14	phenothiazine	0.01			12.0

[0226]

[Table 2-1]

[Table 2-1]

	developer solution	sensitivity (mJ/cm ²)	resolution (μm)	organic deposit
Example 1	PGMEA	700	40	not formed
Example 2	TMAH	2000	60	not formed
Example 3	TMAH	1500	40	not formed
Example 4	TMAH	500	40	not formed
Example 5	TMAH	700	30	not formed
Example 6	TMAH	500	30	not formed
Example 7	TMAH	1000	50	not formed
Example 8	TMAH	1200	60	not formed
Example 9	TMAH	600	50	not formed
Example 10	TMAH	700	60	not formed
Example 11	TMAH	800	40	not formed
Example 12	TMAH	800	50	not formed
Example 13	TMAH	700	40	not formed
Example 14	TMAH	800	50	not formed
Example 15	TMAH	2500	80	not formed
Example 16	TMAH	1200	80	not formed
Example 17	TMAH	1500	60	not formed
Example 18	TMAH	1200	50	not formed
Example 19	TMAH	1500	50	not formed
Example 20	TMAH	500	50	not formed

[0227]

[Table 2-2]

[Table 2-2]

	developer solution	sensitivity (mJ/cm ²)	resolution (μm)	organic deposit
Example 21	TMAH	700	40	not formed
Example 22	TMAH	500	40	not formed
Example 23	TMAH	700	20	not formed
Example 24	TMAH	500	20	not formed
Example 25	TMAH	2500	40	not formed
Example 26	TMAH	2000	40	not formed
Example 27	TMAH	2000	30	not formed
Example 28	TMAH	2000	30	not formed
Example 29	TMAH	1500	40	not formed
Example 30	TMAH	500	40	not formed
Example 31	TMAH	700	30	not formed
Example 32	TMAH	500	30	not formed
Example 33	TMAH	2000	40	not formed
Example 34	TMAH	2000	40	not formed
Example 35	TMAH	1500	40	not formed
Example 36	TMAH	1500	40	not formed
Example 37	TMAH	1000	100	not formed
Comparative example 1	TMAH	2000	60	formed
Comparative example 2	TMAH	2500	100	formed
Comparative example 3	TMAH	1500	40	formed
Comparative example 4	TMAH	1500	40	formed

[0228]

[Table 2-3]

[Table 2-3]

	developer solution	sensitivity (mJ/cm ²)	resolution (μm)	organic deposit	storage stability (%)	ion elution rate (ppm)
Example 38	TMAH	800	40	not formed	12	2000
Example 39	TMAH	800	40	not formed	12	2000
Example 40	TMAH	700	30	not formed	12	2000
Example 41	TMAH	800	70	not formed	12	2000
Example 42	TMAH	700	40	not formed	12	2000
Example 43	TMAH	700	30	not formed	10	2000
Example 44	TMAH	700	20	not formed	7	2000
Example 45	TMAH	700	30	not formed	10	2000
Example 46	TMAH	800	50	not formed	12	2000
Example 47	TMAH	700	20	not formed	5	2000
Example 48	TMAH	700	30	not formed	5	2000
Example 49	TMAH	700	30	not formed	5	2000
Example 50	TMAH	700	40	not formed	5	2000
Example 51	TMAH	700	20	not formed	5	800
Example 52	TMAH	700	20	not formed	5	50
Example 53	TMAH	600	20	not formed	5	50
Example 54	TMAH	500	20	not formed	5	100
Example 55	TMAH	500	18	not formed	5	100
Example 56	TMAH	500	18	not formed	5	100
Example 57	TMAH	500	18	not formed	5	100
Example 58	TMAH	500	18	not formed	5	100
Example 59	TMAH	500	18	not formed	5	100
Example 60	TMAH	500	16	not formed	5	100
Example 61	TMAH	500	15	not formed	5	100
Example 62	TMAH	500	15	not formed	5	100
Comparative example 5	TMAH	900	100	formed	10	2000

[0229]

It is evident from Table 1 and Table 2 that in Comparative examples 1 to 5, fluorine atoms account for more than 1.0 mass% of the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition, and as a result, organic deposits were formed when patterning was carried out on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes.

[0230]

Compared to this, it is shown that the negative type photosensitive resin composition according to the present invention is high in patternability when having a large thickness and also that organic deposits are not generated even when its processing is performed on a substrate having aluminum pad electrodes.

[0231]

As typical instances, only the compound and content of the component (C) differ among Example 3, Example 33, Example 34, Comparative example 3, and Comparative example 4, and the values of the fluorine atom content in the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition are 0.8 mass%, 1.0 mass%, 1.0 mass%, 1.1 mass%, and 1.2 mass%, respectively. As a result, it was shown that organic deposits were not formed when patterning was carried out on a silicon substrate having aluminum pad electrodes in the case where fluorine atoms account for 1.0 mass% or less of the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition, whereas organic deposits were formed when the content of fluorine atoms was more than 1.0 mass%.

[0232]

The compounds used in each Synthesis example, Example, or Comparative example are listed below.

[0233]

(A) Compounds used for synthesis of component (A)

TDA-100: acid dianhydride as represented by the general formula (7)

ODPA: acid dianhydride

HBPDA: acid dianhydride having alicyclic structure

APB-N: diamine free of fluorine atoms

BAP: diamine as represented by the general formula (3)

ABPS: diamine as represented by the general formula (4)

FDA: diamine as represented by the general formula (5)

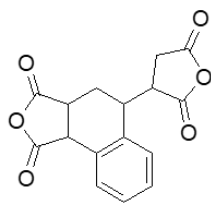
AHPB: diamine as represented by the general formula (6)

diamine compound (a) free of fluorine atoms

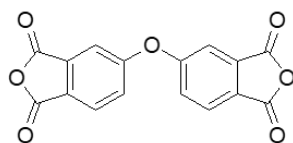
diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atoms

[0234]

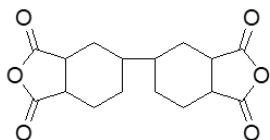
[Chemical compound 7]



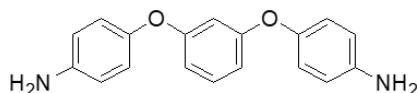
TDA-100



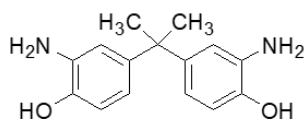
ODPA



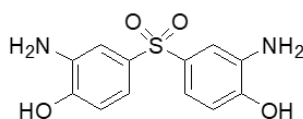
HBPDA



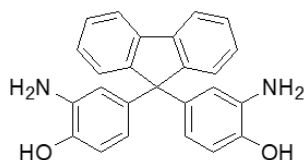
APB-N



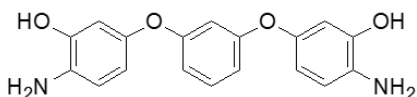
BAP



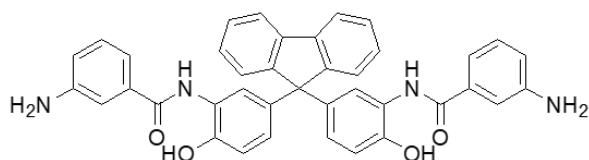
ABPS



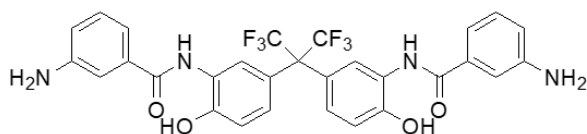
FDA



AHPB



diamine compound (a) free of fluorine atom



diamine compound (b) containing fluorine atom

[0235]

Component (B)

cationically polymerizable compound

TEPIC-VL (manufactured by Nissan Chemical Corporation, epoxy compound)

[0236]

Radically polymerizable compound

BP-6EM (manufactured by Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd., ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol

A dimethacrylate)

DCP-A (manufactured by Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd., dimethylol-tricyclodecane diacrylate)

M-315 (manufactured by Toagosei Co., Ltd., isocyanuric acid EO-modified di- and tri-acrylates)

M-403 (manufactured by Toagosei Co., Ltd., dipentaerythritol penta- or hexa-acrylates)

[0237]

Component [C]

Photocationic polymerization initiator

CPI-310B (manufactured by San-Apro Ltd., sulfonium salt containing fluorine atom and borate ion)

CPI-310FG (manufactured by San-Apro Ltd., sulfonium salt containing fluorine atom and gallate ion)

[0238]

Photoradical polymerization initiator

NCI-930 (trade name, manufactured by ADEKA Corporation, o-methoxycarbonyloxime compound)

OXE-02 (trade name, manufactured by BASF Japan, o-methoxycarbonyloxime compound)

OXE-02 (trade name, manufactured by BASF Japan, o-methoxycarbonyloxime compound)

PBG-305 (trade name, manufactured by Changzhou Tronly New Electronic Materials Co., Ltd., o-benzoyloxime compound))

[0239]

Other components

silane coupling agent

X-12-967C (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)

KBM-403 (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)

[0240]

Thermal crosslinking agent

NIKALAC MW-100LM (manufactured by Sanwa Chemical Co., Ltd.)

[0241]

VG3101L ("TECHMORE" (registered trademark) VG3101L, trade name, manufactured by Printec, Inc.)

[0242]

Polymerization inhibitor

phenothiazine (manufactured by Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.)

[0243]

Compound D1: 4-methyl-γ-butyrolactone

Compound D2: methyl 4-methoxybutanoate

Compound D3: 1,4-dioxane

Compound D4: triethylene glycol dimethyl ether

Compound D5: 2-butyl tetrahydrofuran

Title of the document: CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition comprising a polymerizable compound (B) and a photopolymerization initiator (C), wherein the negative type photosensitive resin composition has a fluorine atom content of 0.0 mass% or more and 1.0 mass% or less relative to the total solid content of the negative type photosensitive resin composition.

[Claim 2]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1, further comprising a polymer compound (A), wherein the polymer compound (A) is at least one polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyamide, and polyamide-imide.

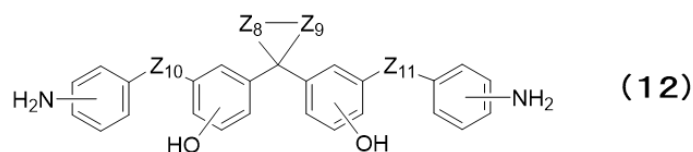
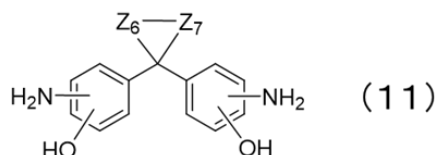
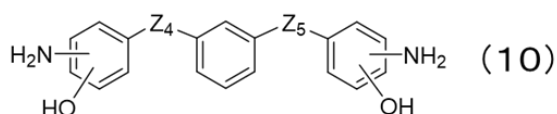
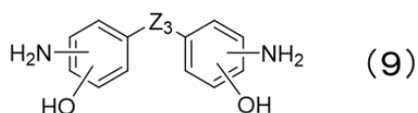
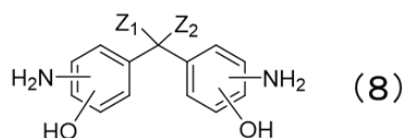
[Claim 3]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 2, wherein the polymer compound (A) is soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution.

[Claim 4]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either claim 2 or 3, wherein the polymer compound (A) specified above (hereinafter, occasionally referred to as the component (A)) contains at least one type of diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (8) to (12):

[chemical compound 1]



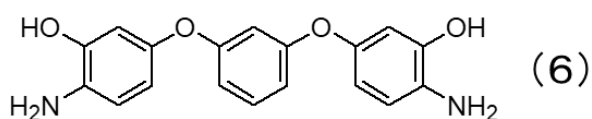
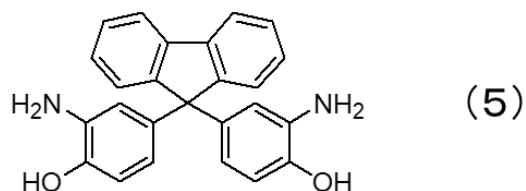
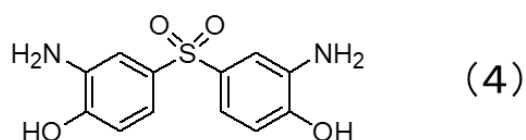
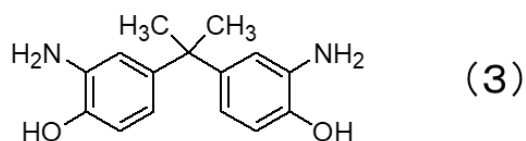
wherein, in the general formula (8), Z₁ and Z₂ are each independently a hydrogen atom or a

monovalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and free of fluorine atoms; the general formula (9) does not contain a structure as represented by the general formula (8), and Z_3 in the general formula (9) denotes a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, a divalent organic group having a linear aliphatic group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms and free of fluorine atoms, or a single bond; in the general formula (10), Z_4 and Z_5 are each independently an amide group, a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, or a single bond; in the general formula (11), Z_6 and Z_7 are each independently a phenylene group or a divalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and free of fluorine atoms; and in the general formula (12), Z_8 and Z_9 are each independently a phenylene group or a divalent organic group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and free of fluorine atoms, and Z_{10} and Z_{11} are each independently an amide group, a sulfonyl group, a carbonyl group, an oxygen atom, or a single bond.

[Claim 5]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either claim 2 or 3, wherein the component (A) contains at least one type of diamine residue derived from a diamine as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6):

[chemical compound 2]



[Claim 6]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 5, wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by any of the general formulae (3) to (6) altogether account for 50 to 100 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[Claim 7]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 5, wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) altogether account for 20 to 80 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[Claim 8]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 5, wherein diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6) altogether account for 20 to 80 mol% of the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[Claim 9]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 5, wherein the ratio a:b is in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (3) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A) while b (mol%) represents the combined proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) and diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (6) relative thereto.

[Claim 10]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 5, wherein the ratio a(4):a(5) is in the range of 20:80 to 80:20 where a(4) (mol%) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (4) while a(5) represents the proportion of diamine residues derived from diamines as represented by the general formula (5) relative to the total amount, which accounts for 100 mol%, of all diamine residues present in the component (A).

[Claim 11]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the polymerizable compound (B) is a radically polymerizable compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) is a photoradical polymerization initiator.

[Claim 12]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the

polymerizable compound (B) is a cationically polymerizable compound while the photopolymerization initiator (C) is a photocationic polymerization initiator.

[Claim 13]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in either claim 2 or 3, comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of 4-methyl- γ -butyrolactone, methyl 4-methoxybutanoate, 1,4-dioxane, triethylene glycol dimethyl ether, and 2-butyltetrahydrofuran each in an amount of 0.0001 to 0.05 part by mass relative to 100 parts by mass of the polymer compound (A).

[Claim 14]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1, designed for use to form a negative type pattern on an aluminum electrode.

[Claim 15]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition layer formed from a negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1.

[Claim 16]

A negative type photosensitive resin composition film comprising a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer as set forth in claim 15 and a support.

[Claim 17]

A cured layer produced by curing a negative type photosensitive resin composition as set forth in claim 1 or by curing a negative type photosensitive resin composition layer as set forth in claim 15.

[Claim 18]

An electronic component comprising a cured layer as set forth in claim 17.