

PHOTOACID GENERATOR CONTAINING AROMATIC RING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an acid generator containing an aromatic ring, and more particularly, the invention relates to an acid generator containing an aromatic ring, which is included in a chemically amplified resist composition used in semiconductor processes.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

 A chemically amplified resist composition used in the semiconductor fine processing utilizing lithography contains an acid generator, and as the technologies supporting the semiconductor fine processing continue to develop, a demand
15 for resists with higher resolution still exists.

 Therefore, in order to produce a resist having an increased resolution and desired properties, a large number of different acid generators have been developed, and in order to improve the diffusion rate of acid and transparency,
20 which are some of the properties associated with high resolution, numerous modifications and experiments in the design of the cation moiety of the salts used as acid generators, have been carried out.

 However, in the recent studies of resist compositions,
25 the development of photoacid generators focused on the

cation moiety is beginning to face limits in the improvement of resist properties, and there has occurred a problem of reducing effluence into water, which is required as water is used in the immersion ArF processes.

5 Therefore, based on a number of experimental data and articles reporting that the anion moiety can exert greater influence than the cation moiety on the physical and chemical properties which substantially improve the fluidity of acid and the properties of the resist composition, new
10 inventions associated with the anion moiety of acid generators have recently been achieved. These new inventions are focused on the invention of a photoacid generator which reduces the diffusion rate of acid, and can control the transmissibility of ArF radiation at 193 nm (for
15 example, Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2006-0104718, 10-2006-0133676, 10-2005-0107599, 10-2006-0114104 and 10-2008-0023406).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

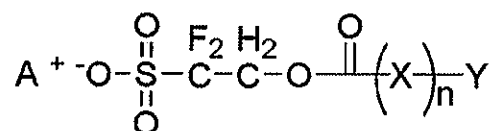
20 Following the research trend concerning anions as described above, in order to produce an acid generator which can solve the problems of the diffusion rate of acid, the distance of diffusion, absorbance and the like, and has more excellent performance, the present invention provides a
25 novel acid generator which has excellent resolution and line

width roughness in a chemically amplified resist composition, and has less effluence into water in ArF immersion processes.

The present invention also provides intermediates used in the production of the acid generator, and a method for synthesizing the intermediate substances.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an acid generator represented by the following formula (1):

[Formula 1]



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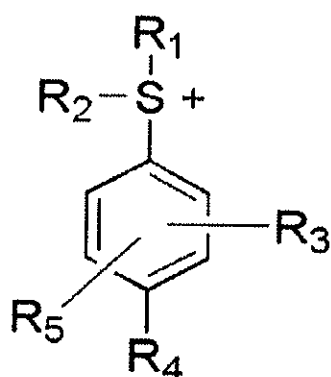
wherein X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-X_1-O-X_2-$, or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen (N), sulfur (S) and fluorine (F); X_1 and X_2 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of $-O-Y_1$, $-CO-Y_2$, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon

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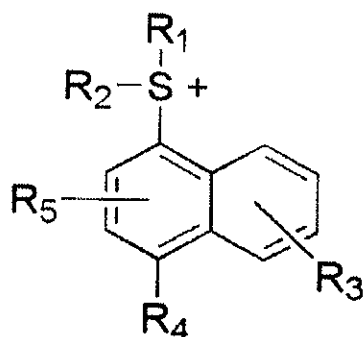
atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y_1 and Y_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; n represents an integer of 1; and A^+ represents an organic counterion.

The moiety A^+ is preferably a cation represented by the following formula (2A), formula (2B), formula (3A) or formula (3B):

[Formula 2A]



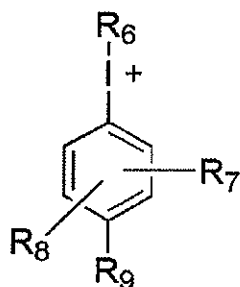
[Formula 2B]



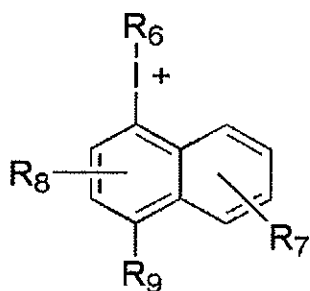
wherein R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms; and R_3 , R_4 and R_5 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a

halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or an alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

5 [Formula 3A]



[Formula 3B]

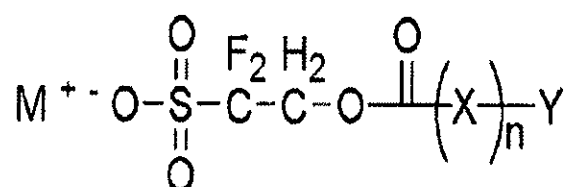


wherein R₆ and R₉ each independently represent an alkyl group
10 having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12
carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon
atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon
atoms; and R₇ and R₈ each independently represent a hydrogen
15 atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen
atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl
group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a
thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an

alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Preferably, the acid generator of formula (1) can be produced by a reaction between a salt represented by the following formula (14) and a compound represented by the following formula (15):

[Formula 14]



wherein X represents an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-X_1-O-X_2-$ or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, S and F; X_1 and X_2 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of $-O-Y_1$, $-CO-Y_2$, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y_1 and Y_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; M represents lithium (Li), sodium (Na) or potassium (K); and n represents an integer of 1;

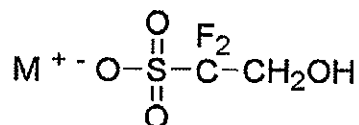
[Formula 15]



wherein Z represents OSO_2CF_3 , $OSO_2C_4F_9$, $OSO_2C_8F_{17}$, $N(CF_3)_2$, $N(C_2F_5)_2$, $N(C_4F_9)_2$, $C(CF_3)_3$, $C(C_2F_5)_3$, $C(C_4F_9)_3$, F, Cl, Br, I,
 5 BF_4 , ASF_6 or PF_6 ; and A^+ represents an organic counterion.

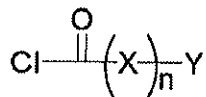
Preferably, the salt of formula (14) can be produced by reacting an alcohol compound represented by the following formula (16) with a carbonyl chloride compound represented by the following formula (17):

10 [Formula 16]



wherein M represents Li, Na or K;

[Formula 17]

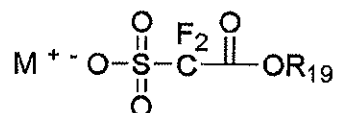


15 wherein X represents a monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms, while at least one or more hydrogen atoms on the monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by an alkyl or alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, the alkyl or alkoxy group
 20 being unsubstituted or substituted with an ether group, an ester group, a carbonyl group, an acetal group, an epoxy group, a nitrile group or an aldehyde group, or by a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a

hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms or a cyano group; Y represents a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a fluorenyl group or a pyrene group, while one or more hydrogen atoms on these
 5 rings may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of -O-Y₁, -CO-Y₂, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a
 10 hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; and Y₁ and Y₂ each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Preferably, the alcohol compound of formula (16) can be
 15 produced by dissolving an ester compound represented by the following formula (18) in an alcoholic solvent, and then adding a reducing agent dropwise:

[Formula 18]



20 wherein R₁₉ represents one selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl and triiodomethyl; and M represents Li, Na or K.

According to another aspect of the present invention,

there is provided a chemically amplified resist composition comprising the acid generator according to the present invention.

5 The acid generator according to the present invention has an advantage of having a characteristic that the diffusion rate of acid, the distance of diffusion, the acidity, and the transmissibility at the time of using an ArF light source can be appropriately controlled by introducing an anion group containing an aromatic ring.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 2 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 5 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 7 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 10 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 12 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 15 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention;
and

FIG. 16 is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound produced according to another embodiment of the present invention.

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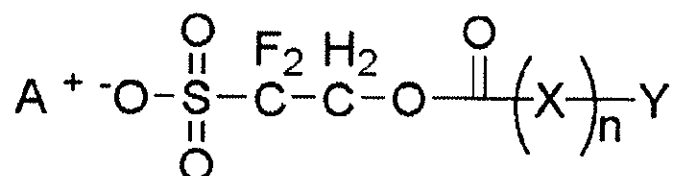
DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in more detail.

According to embodiments of the present invention,
25 there is provided an acid generator which is a compound

represented by the following formula (1):

[Formula 1]

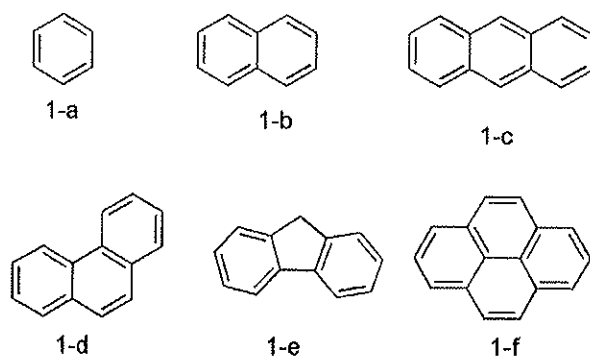


wherein X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-X_1-$, $-X_2-$, or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, S and F; X_1 and X_2 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of $-O-Y_1$, $-CO-Y_2$, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y_1 and Y_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; n represents an integer of 1; and A^+ represents an organic counterion.

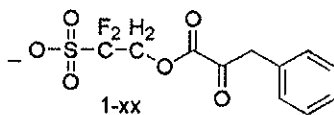
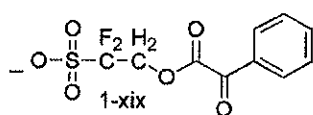
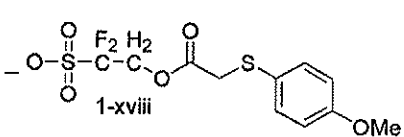
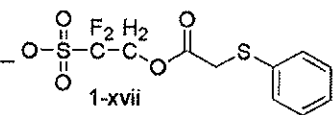
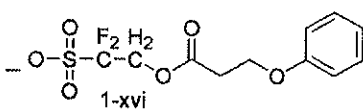
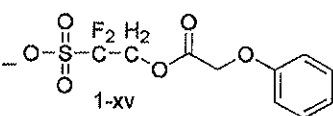
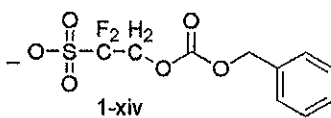
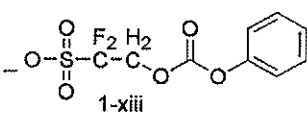
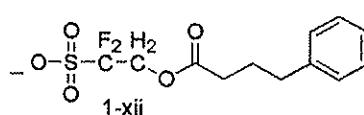
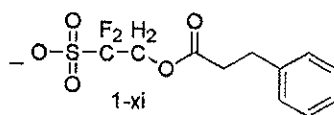
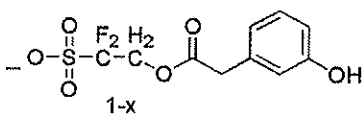
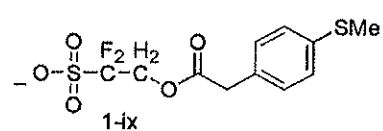
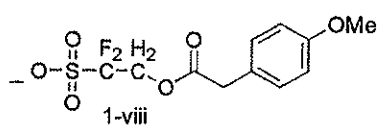
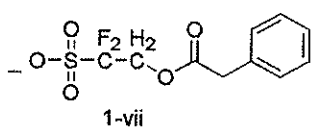
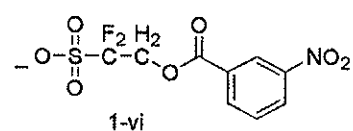
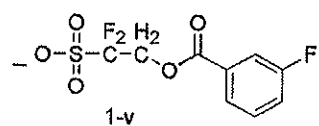
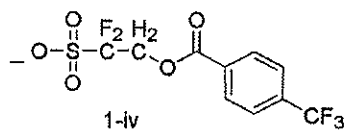
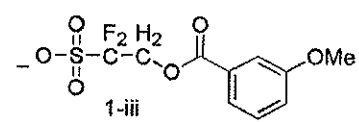
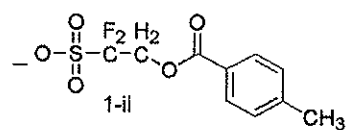
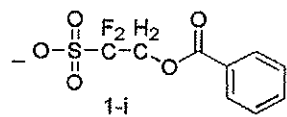
Preferred specific examples of X include $-O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-OCH(Cl)-$, $-CO-$, $-COCH_2-$, $COCH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2$, $-CH_2CH_2$, $-CH_2O-$, $-CH_2OCH_2-$, CH_2CH_2O- , $-CH_2OCH_2CH_2-$, $CH_2CH_2OCH_2$, $-CH_2$

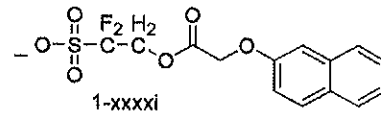
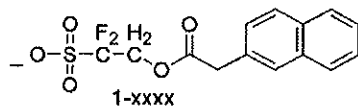
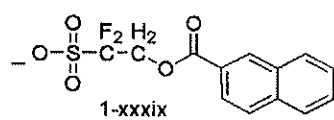
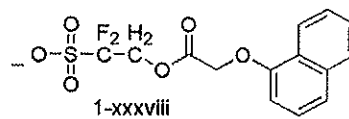
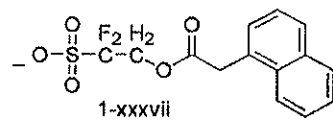
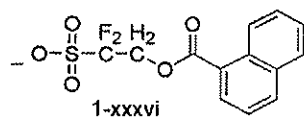
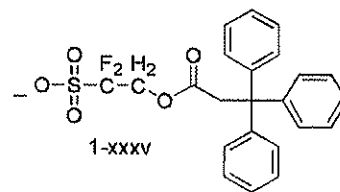
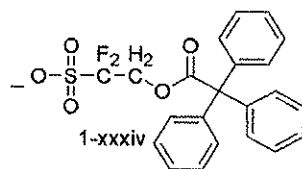
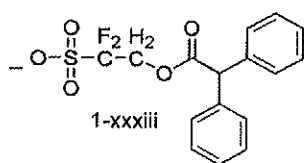
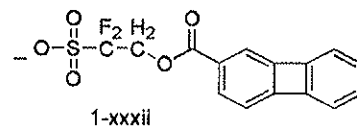
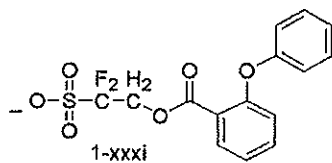
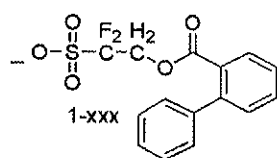
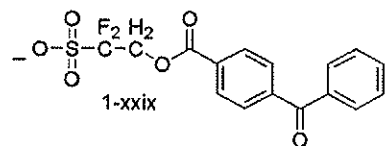
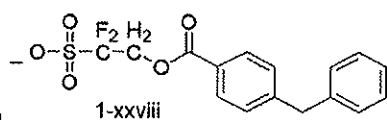
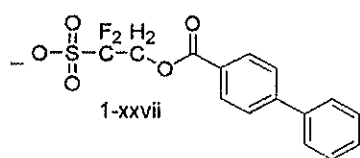
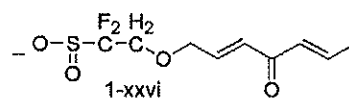
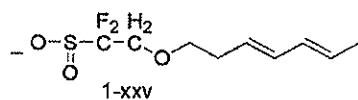
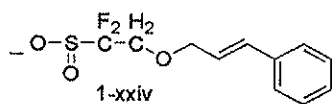
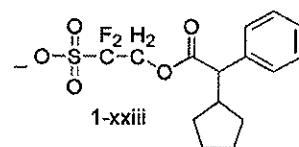
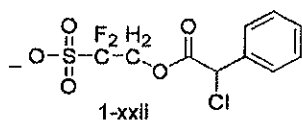
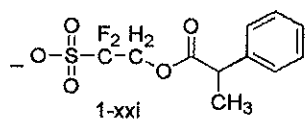
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 CH(Br)-, -CH(Br)CH(Br)-, -CH=CH-, -CH₂CH=CH-, -CH=CHCH₂-, -
 CH=CH-O-, -CH=CH-S-, -CH=CHCO-, and the like, but the
 examples of X are not intended to be limited to these.

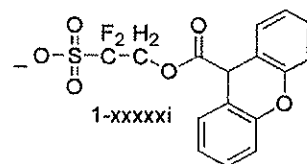
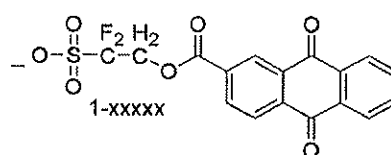
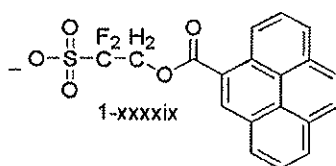
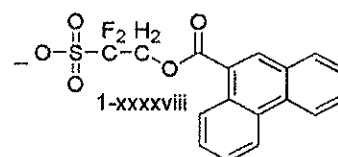
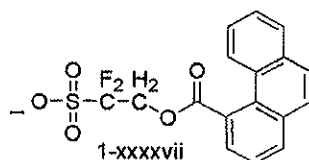
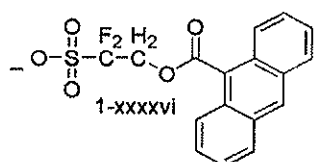
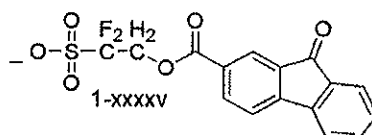
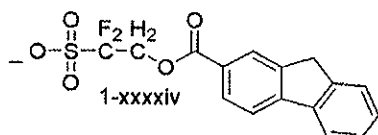
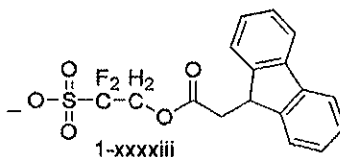
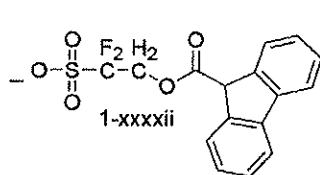
10 Examples of the one or more aromatic rings of Y include
 a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, an anthracene ring, a
 phenanthrene ring, a fluorene ring, a pyrene ring, and the
 like. Preferably, Y may be selected from the group
 consisting of groups of the following formulas (1-a) to (1-
 15 f):



Preferably, the anion moiety of the salt of formula (1)
 may be any one among the compounds represented by the
 following formulas (1-i) to (1-xxxxxi):





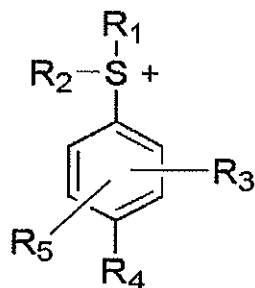


It seems that the acid generator of formula (1) can undergo improvement in the diffusion rate of acid, the distance of diffusion, acidity, transparency and the like, when a hydrocarbon resulting in an anion in a bulky form, a cyclic hydrocarbon having a large number of carbon atoms, or an aromatic ring is introduced into the molecule of the acid generator.

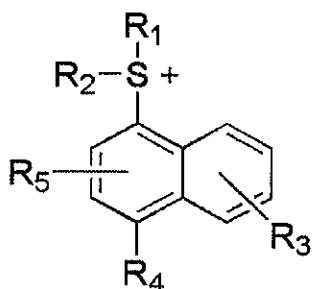
The moiety A^+ represents an organic counterion, and according to an embodiment of the present invention, A^+ is a

cation represented by the following formula (2A) or (2B):

[Formula 2A]



[Formula 2B]

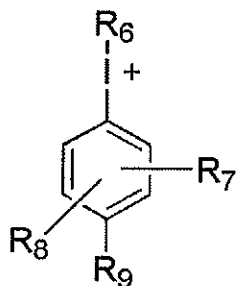


5

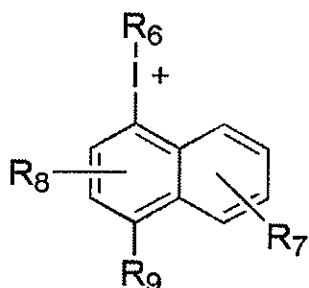
wherein R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms; and R_3 , R_4 and R_5 each independently represent a
10 hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or an
15 alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

According to another embodiment, A^+ is a cation represented by the following formula (3A) or (3B):

[Formula 3A]



[Formula 3B]

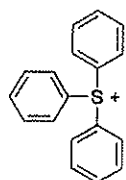


5 wherein R₆ and R₉ each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms; and R₇ and R₈ each independently represent a hydrogen atom,
10 atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

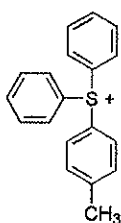
15 More specifically, the alkyl group among the substituents may be exemplified by methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, phenyl, hexyl, octyl, or the like, and

the alkoxy group may be exemplified by methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, hexyloxy, octyloxy, or the like.

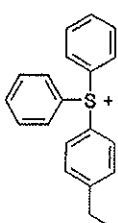
The compounds of the formula (2A) and formula (2B) may be more specifically compounds represented by the following 5 formulas (2-i) to (2-xx):



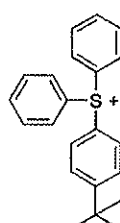
2-i



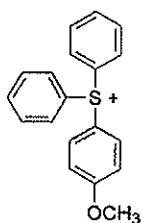
2-ii



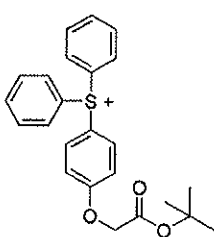
2-iii



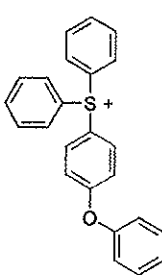
2-iv



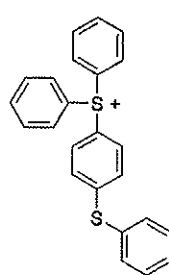
2-v



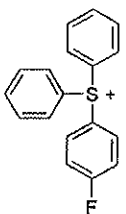
2-vi



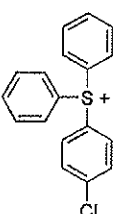
2-vii



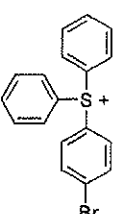
2-viii



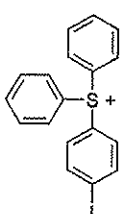
2-ix



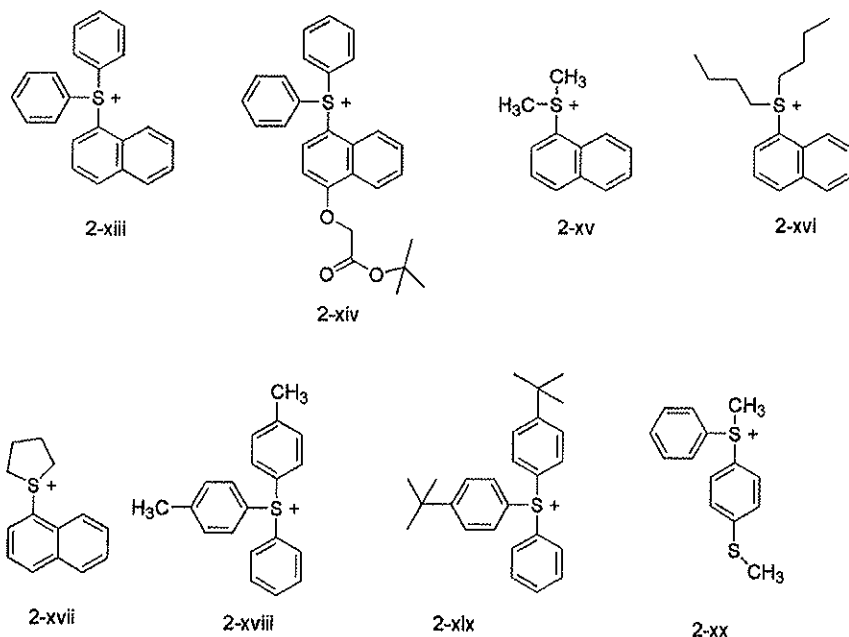
2-x



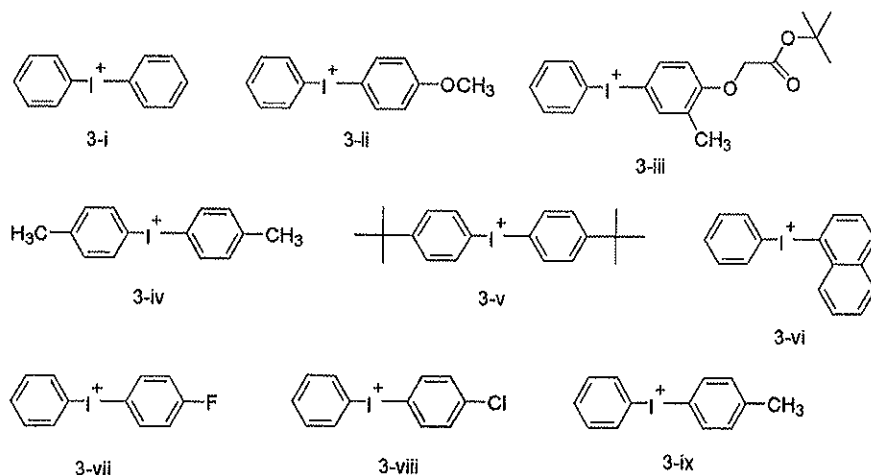
2-xi



2-xii



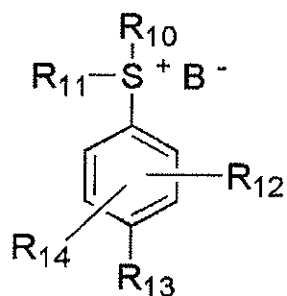
The compounds of the formula (3A) and formula (3B) may be more specifically compounds represented by the following
5 formulas (3-i) to (3-ix):



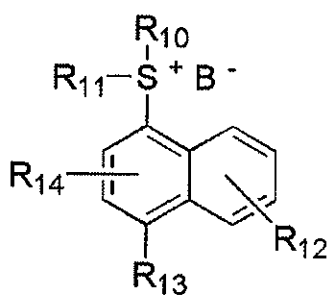
According to another embodiment of the invention, the
10 acid generator according to the present invention may be more specifically a salt represented by the following

formula (4A), formula (4B), formula (4C) or formula (4D):

[Formula 4A]

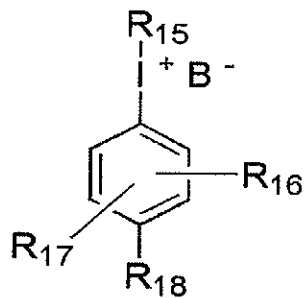


[Formula 4B]

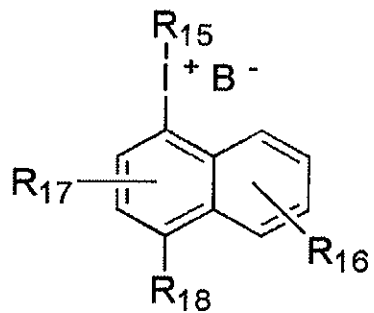


5

[Formula 4C]



[Formula 4D]

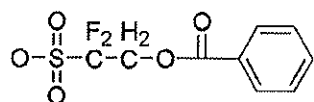


wherein R₁₀, R₁₁ and R₁₅ each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms;

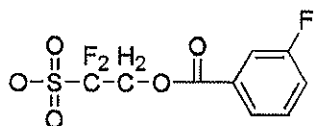
R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₆, R₁₇ and R₁₈ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or an alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and

B represents any one of the following formula (5) to formula (13):

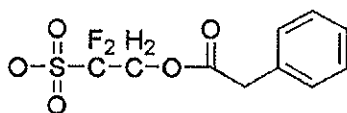
[Formula 5]



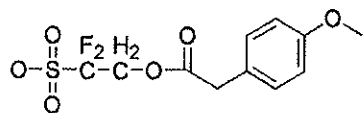
[Formula 6]



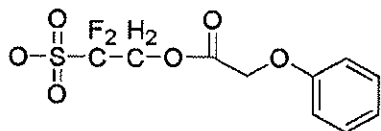
[Formula 7]



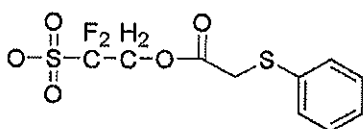
[Formula 8]



[Formula 9]

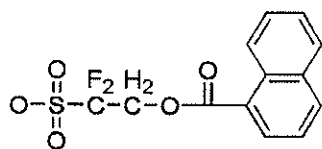


[Formula 10]

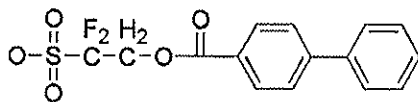


5

[Formula 11]

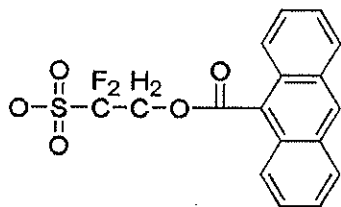


[Formula 12]



10

[Formula 13]



The present invention also provides a method for producing the acid generator represented by the formula (1).

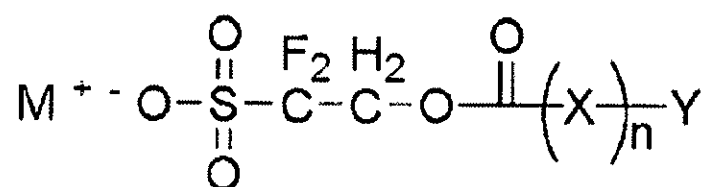
Hereinafter, the method for producing the acid
15 generator represented by formula (1) of the invention will

be described.

The compound for formula (1) can be produced by a reaction between a salt represented by the following formula (14) and a compound represented by the following formula 5 (15):

5

[Formula 14]



wherein X represents an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, -X₁-O-X₂-
 10 or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, S and F; X₁ and X₂
 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon
 atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms
 and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen
 atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one
 15 or more members selected from the group consisting of -O-Y₁, -CO-Y₂, an
 alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon
 atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy
 group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon
 atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y₁ and Y₂ each
 20 independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; M
 represents Li, Na or K; and n represents an integer of 1;

[Formula 15]



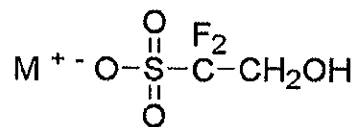
wherein Z represents OSO_2CF_3 , $\text{OSO}_2\text{C}_4\text{F}_9$, $\text{OSO}_2\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}$, $\text{N}(\text{CF}_3)_2$,
 $\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_5)_2$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{F}_9)_2$, $\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_3$, $\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_5)_3$, $\text{C}(\text{C}_4\text{F}_9)_3$, F, Cl, Br, I,
5 BF_4 , ASF_6 or PF_6 ; and A^+ represents an organic counterion.

According to an embodiment of the present invention,
the acid generator of the formula (1) of the invention can
be produced by reacting the salt of formula (14) and the
compound of formula (15) at a temperature of 0 to 100°C,
10 using a solvent formed by mixing water with an organic
solvent such as dichloromethane, chloroform or
dichloroethane.

Preferably, the amount of use of the salt of formula
(14) is about 1 mole to 2 moles per mole of the compound of
15 formula (15). If the obtained salt of formula (14) is solid,
the salt is purified by a recrystallization method, or a
solidification method using a mixture of a good solvent and
a poor solvent for the salt. If the salt of formula (14) is
oil, the salt may be purified by extraction or concentration.

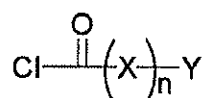
20 The salt of formula (14) can also be produced by
reacting an alcohol compound of the following formula (16)
with a carbonyl chloride compound of the following formula
(17):

[Formula 16]



wherein M represents Li, Na or K;

[Formula 17]



5 wherein X represents a monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms, while at least one or more hydrogen atoms on the monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by an alkyl or alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, the alkyl or alkoxy group
10 being unsubstituted or substituted with an ether group, an ester group, a carbonyl group, an acetal group, an epoxy group, a nitrile group or an aldehyde group, or by a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms or a cyano
15 group;

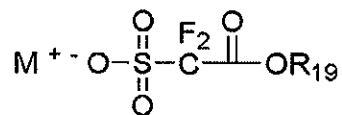
Y represents a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a fluorenyl group or a pyrene group, while one or more hydrogen atoms on these rings may be substituted by one or more members selected
20 from the group consisting of -O-Y₁, -CO-Y₂, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a

hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; and Y₁ and Y₂ each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

5 Specifically, according to the method involving such reaction, generally the alcohol of formula (16) and the carbonyl chloride of formula (17) are dissolved in a reaction solvent such as dichloromethane, chloroform, dichloroethane, acetonitrile or toluene at a temperature of
10 0 to 100°C, and then a basic catalyst such as triethylamine, diethylamine, pyridine or diethylisopropylamine is added in an amount of about 1 mole to 2 moles per mole of the alcohol of formula (16). N,N-dimethylaminopyridine can also be used as a catalyst, in an amount of about 0.1 moles to 0.5 moles
15 per mole of the alcohol of formula (16).

The alcohol compound of formula (16) can be produced by dissolving an ester compound represented by the following formula (18) in an alcoholic solvent, and then adding a reducing agent dropwise:

20 [Formula 18]



wherein R₁₉ represents one selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl and triiodomethyl; and M represents Li, Na or

K.

To describe the method for producing the alcohol of formula (16) more specifically, an ester compound such as that represented by the formula (18) is dissolved using an
5 alcoholic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, methanol, ethanol or propanol, and then in an ice bath, a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride (NaBH_4) is slowly added dropwise. When the dropwise addition is completed, the reaction mixture is stirred for about 4 hours in an oil bath at 60°C ,
10 and then the reaction mixture is quenched with distilled water, followed by removal of the solvent. The reaction mixture having removed of the solvent is dissolved again in distilled water, and then the solution is acidified using concentrated hydrochloric acid until the pH value reaches 5
15 to 6. The resulting mixture liquid is concentrated, and then methanol is added to make the mixture in a slurry state. The slurry is filtered, and the filtrate is washed using hexane, concentrated again, and crystallized from diethyl ether. The crystals are filtered and dried to yield the
20 desired alcohol, such as the compound of formula (16).

As for the reducing agent, lithium aluminum hydride (LiAlH_4), $\text{BH}_3\text{-THF}$, $\text{NaBH}_4\text{-AlCl}_3$, $\text{NaBH}_4\text{-LiCl}$ and LiAl(OMe)_3 can also be used, in addition to sodium borohydride, and these agents may be used individually alone or as mixtures.

25 The acid generator according to the present invention

has a characteristic that the diffusion rate of acid, the distance of diffusion, acidity and transmissibility at the time of using an ArF light source can be appropriately controlled by introducing an anion group containing an aromatic ring into the molecule of the acid generator. Thus, the acid generator is suitable for the use in chemically amplified resist compositions.

The present invention also provides a chemically amplified resist composition containing the acid generator according to the present invention. The chemically amplified resist composition may also contain, in addition to the acid generator according to the invention, various conventionally used additives such as polymers, effluence suppressants, basic additives, defoaming agents, surfactants, acid diffusion controlling agents and adhesive aids, and solvents.

The present invention will be specifically described with reference to the following Synthesis Examples and Examples. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to these Synthesis Examples and Examples.

Synthesis Example 1

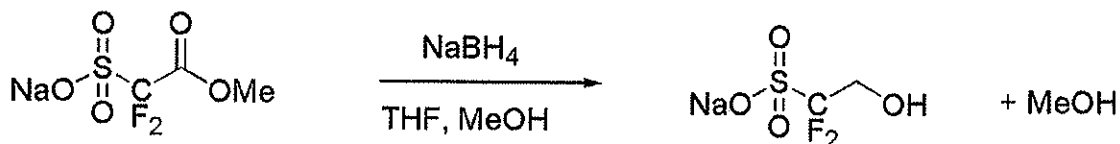
Benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester
diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt

<1> 83 g of difluorosulfoacetic acid ethyl ester sodium salt was dissolved in 160 ml of methanol and 1.2 L of

tetrahydrofuran (THF) in an ice bath, and 44 g of sodium borohydride (NaBH_4) was slowly added dropwise. After the dropwise addition, the ice bath was removed, and the mixture was heated and stirred for about 4 hours at 60°C . After the
5 reaction, the reaction mixture was quenched with distilled water, and then the solvent was removed. The crude reaction mixture was dissolved again in distilled water, and acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid until the pH value reached 5. The resulting mixture was concentrated,
10 and then methanol was added to obtain a slurry. The slurry was filtered to remove organic salts, and the filtrate was washed two times with hexane. The methanol layer was concentrated again, and then was crystallized from diethyl ether. White solids obtained by filtering the crystals were
15 dried in a vacuum, to obtain 68.5 g (yield 95%) of difluorohydroxyethanesulfonic acid sodium salt was obtained. The structure of the obtained product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR.

^1H -NMR (D_2O): d (ppm) 4.18 (t, 2H)

20 [Reaction Scheme 1]



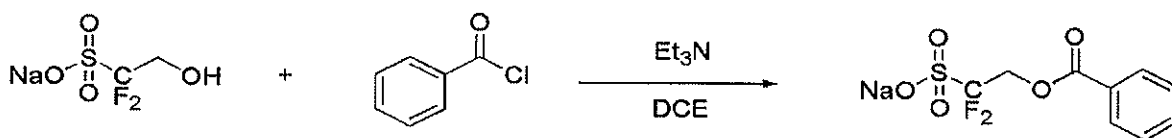
<2> 10 g of the difluorohydroxyethanesulfonic acid sodium salt produced as described above, and 11.5 g of

benzoyl chloride were dissolved in 150 ml of dichloroethane, and the solution was stirred at ambient temperature. 11 g of triethylamine was slowly added dropwise at ambient temperature, and then the reaction temperature was increased to ambient temperature, at which temperature the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction solvent was removed, and ethyl ether was added to form a slurry. The slurry was filtered, and then the residue was washed using distilled water and ethyl ether, and dried in a vacuum. Thus, 11.5 g (yield 73.5%) of benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt having a structure as shown in the following reaction scheme 2 was obtained, and the structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 1).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm), 4.80 (t, 2H), 7.54-7.90 (m, 3H), 8.00 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 2]

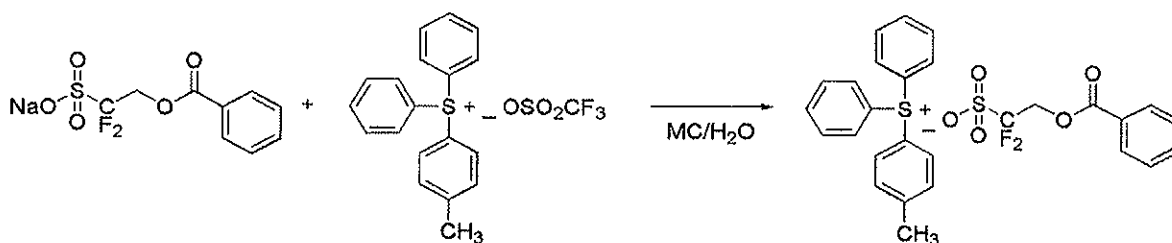


<3> 4 g of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt produced as described in <2>, and 4.22 g of diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid

sodium salt were dissolved in 40 ml of dichloromethane and 40 ml of water, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 3 hours to carry out a two-layer reaction. After completion of the stirring, a small portion of the organic layer was removed, and the progress of the reaction was confirmed by ^{19}F -NMR. When the reaction was completed, the organic layer was collected, and the solvent was removed. The residue was washed using dichloromethane, which is a good solvent, and hexane, which is a poor solvent. The solvent was removed, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 3.2 g (yield 59.5%) of benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylfluorophenylsulfonium salt. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR (see FIG. 2).

^1H -NMR (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.45 (s, 3H), 5.01 (t, 2H), 7.42-7.90 (m, 17H), 8.10 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 3]



Synthesis Example 2

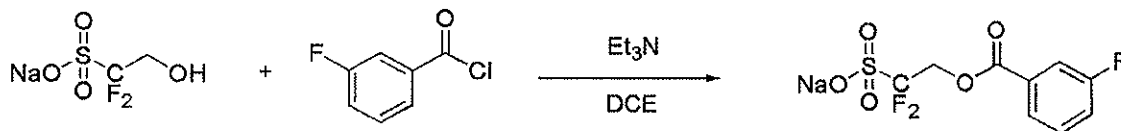
<1> 10 g of the difluorohydroxyethanesulfonic acid sodium salt produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 1, and 12.8

g of 3-fluorobenzoyl chloride were dissolved in 150 ml of dichloroethane, and the solution was stirred at ambient temperature. 15.05 ml of triethylamine was slowly added dropwise at ambient temperature, and then the reaction temperature was raised to 60°C, at which temperature, the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction solvent was removed, and ethyl ether was added to form a slurry. The slurry was filtered, and then the residue was washed using distilled water and ethyl ether, and dried in a vacuum, to obtain 13.5 g (yield 81.8%) of 3-fluorobenzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester sodium salt having a structure as shown in the following reaction scheme 4. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 3).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 4.81 (t, 2H), 7.57-7.87 (m, 4H)

[Reaction Scheme 4]



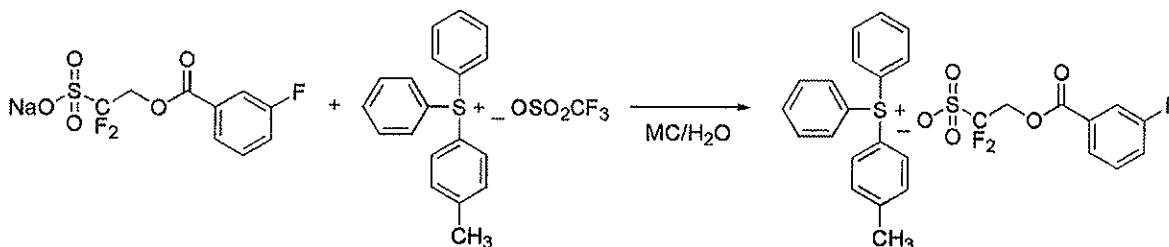
<2> 3.01 g of the 3-fluorobenzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester sodium salt produced in <1> described above, and 3 g of diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt were dissolved in 30 ml of dichloromethane and 30 ml of water, and the mixture

was stirred vigorously for 3 hours to carry out a two-layer reaction.

After completion of the stirring, a small portion of the organic layer was removed, and the progress of the reaction was confirmed by ^{19}F -NMR. When the reaction was completed, the organic layer was collected, and the solvent was removed. The residue was washed using dichloromethane, which is a good solvent, and hexane, which is a poor solvent. The solvent was removed, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 3.53 g (yield 90.05%) of 3-fluorobenzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR (see FIG. 4).

^1H -NMR (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.46 (t, 3H), 5.00 (t, 2H), 7.25-7.89 (m, 18H)

[Reaction Scheme 5]



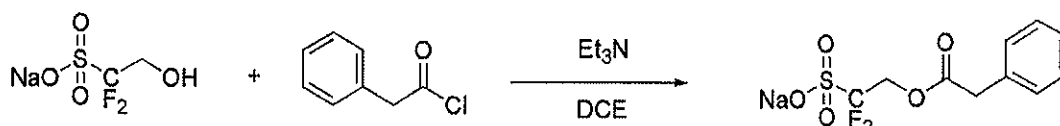
Synthesis Example 3

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that phenylacetyl chloride (10.8 ml) was used instead of benzoyl

chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 7.6 g (yield 46.6%) of phenylacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 6 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR (see FIG. 5).

^1H -NMR (dimethylsulfoxide- d_6 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 4.58 (t, 3H), 7.21-7.38 (m, 5H)

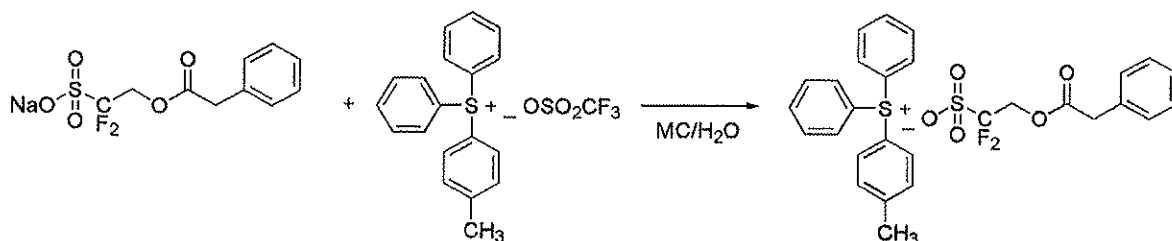
[Reaction Scheme 6]



<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the phenylacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (2.97 g) produced in <1> above was used instead of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 3.87 g (yield 99.5%) of phenylacetic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 7 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR (see FIG. 6).

^1H -NMR (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 4.81 (t, 2H), 7.21-7.92 (m, 19H)

[Reaction Scheme 7]

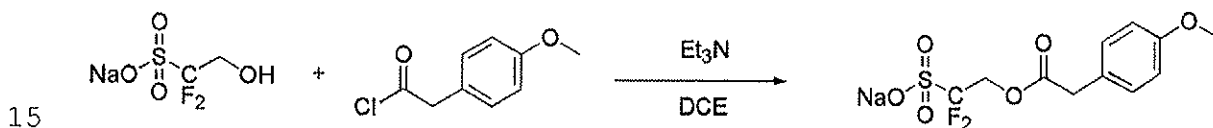


Synthesis Example 4

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that 4-methoxyphenylacetyl chloride (10 g) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 7.1 g (yield 59.4%) of 4-methoxyphenylacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 8 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 7).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 3.69 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 4.55 (t, 2H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 7.20 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 8]

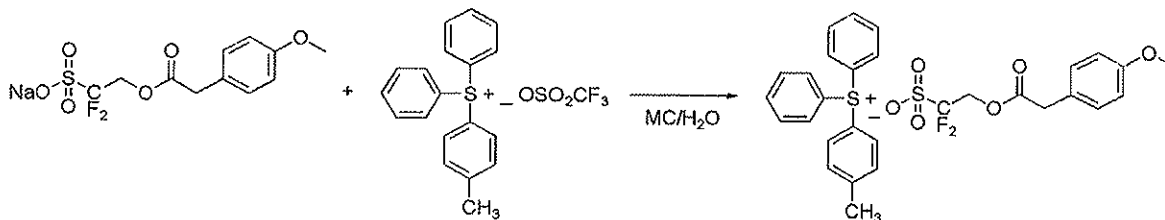


<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the 4-methoxyphenylacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (0.8 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 4 above was used instead of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the

reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 3.95 g (yield 95.9%) of 4-methoxyphenylacetic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 9 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (see FIG. 8).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 4.79 (t, 2H), 6.82 (d, 2H), 7.20 (d, 2H), 7.46 (d, 2H), 7.62-7.72 (m, 12H)

[Reaction Scheme 9]

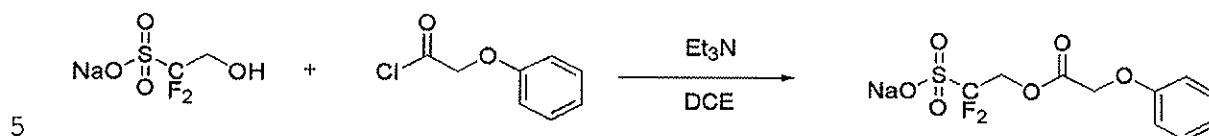


Synthesis Example 5

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that phenoxyacetyl chloride (8.98 ml) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 10 g (yield 87.7%) of phenoxyacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 10 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (see FIG. 9).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 4.62 (t, 2H), 4.85 (s, 3H), 6.93 (m, 3H), 7.27 (m, 2H)

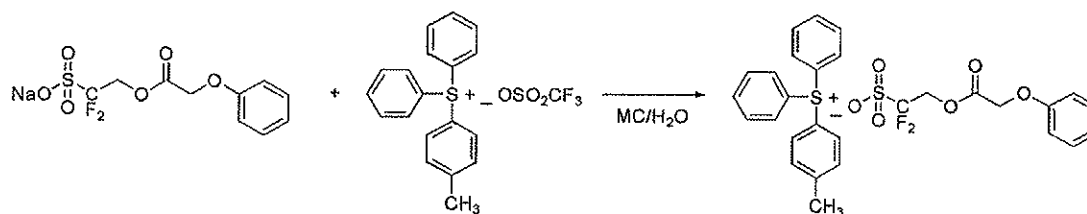
[Reaction Scheme 10]



<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the phenoxyacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (3.66 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 5 above was used instead of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 4.35 g (yield 92.5%) of phenoxyacetic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 11 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 10).

¹H-NMR (chloroform-d₃, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.45 (s, 3H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.92 (t, 2H), 6.82-7.91 (m, 19H)

[Reaction Scheme 11]

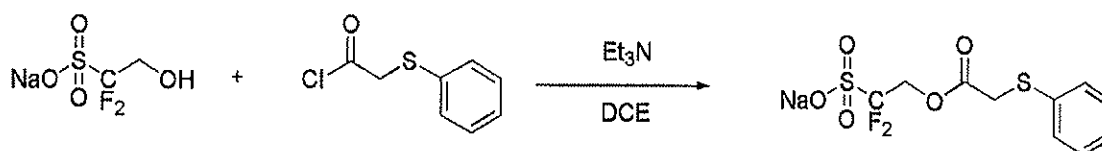


Synthesis Example 6

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that phenylthioacetyl chloride (10.6 g) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 6.87 g (yield 54.1%) of phenylthioacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 12 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 11).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 3.99 (s, 2H), 4.55 (t, 2H), 7.22-7.37 (m, 5H)

[Reaction Scheme 12]



15

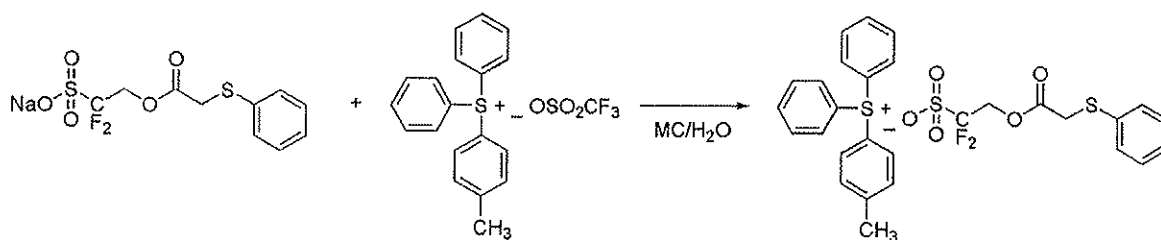
<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the phenylthioacetyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (2.5 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 6 above was used instead of the

20

benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 3.41 g (yield 98%) of phenylthioacetic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 13 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (see FIG. 12).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.46 (s, 3H), 4.81 (t, 2H), 7.18-7.72 (m, 19H)

[Reaction Scheme 13]

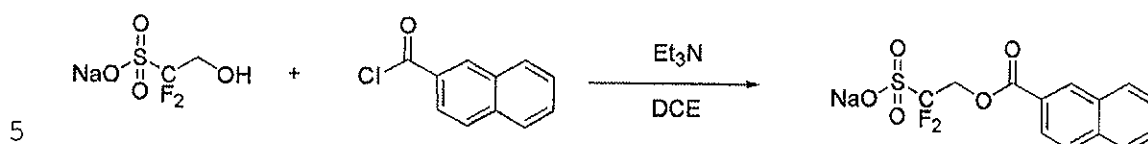


Synthesis Example 7

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that 1-naphthoyl chloride (12.2 ml) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 17 g (yield 93%) of 1-naphthoyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 14 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (see FIG. 13).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-*d*₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): *d* (ppm) 4.91 (t, 2H), 7.65 (m, 3H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.24 (m, 2H), 8.78 (d, 1H)

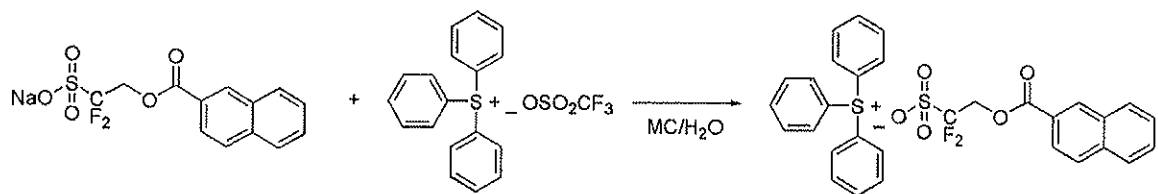
[Reaction Scheme 14]



<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the 1-naphthoyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (2.61 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 7 above was used instead of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate salt, and thus 3.92 g (yield 94.45%) of 1-naphthoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 15 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 14).

¹H-NMR (chloroform-*d*₃, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): *d* (ppm) 2.43 (s, 3H), 5.09 (t, 3H), 7.44-7.72 (m, 17H), 7.86 (d, 1H), 8.01 (d, 1H), 8.34 (d, 1H), 8.90 (d, 1H)

[Reaction Scheme 15]

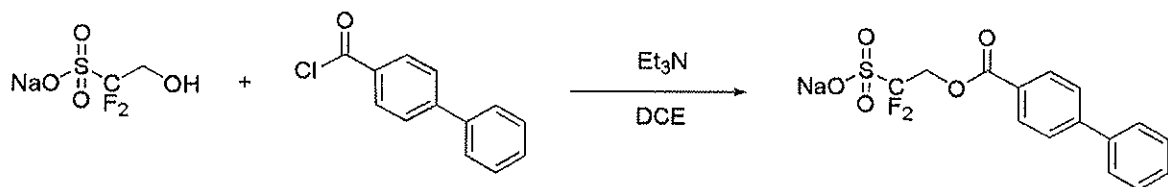


Synthesis Example 8

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that 4-phenylbenzoyl chloride (17.7 ml) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 16 g (yield 95.8%) of 4-phenylbenzoyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 16 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 15).

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 4.82 (t, 3H), 7.45-8.17 (m, 9H)

[Reaction Scheme 16]

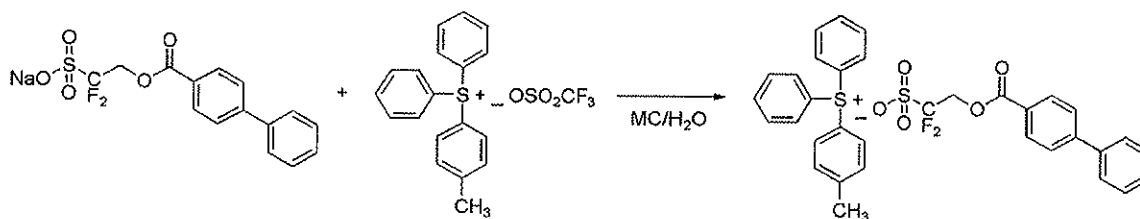


<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the 4-phenylbenzoyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (2.81 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 8 above was used instead of the benzoyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with

diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 3.71 g (yield 85.7%) of 4-phenylbenzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 17 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (see FIG. 16).

¹H-NMR (chloroform-d₃, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.44 (s, 3H), 5.02 (t, 2H), 7.44-7.74 (m, 21H), 8.15 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 17]



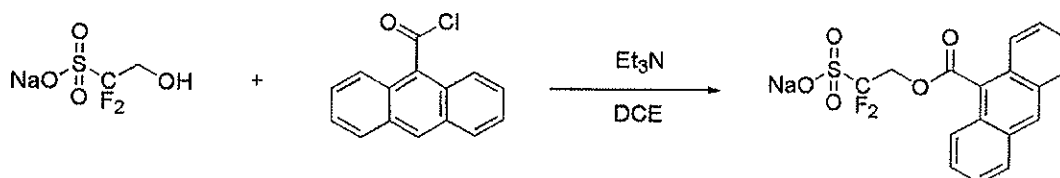
Synthesis Example 9

<1> The reaction described in <2> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that 9-anthracenecarbonyl chloride (19.6 g) was used instead of benzoyl chloride as the reactant to react with alcohol, and thus 21 g (yield 99%) of 9-anthracenecarbonyloxymethyl difluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 18 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR.

¹H-NMR (dimethylsulfoxide-d₆, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 5.18 (t, 2H), 7.62 (m, 4H), 8.14

(dd, 4H), 8.84 (s, 1H)

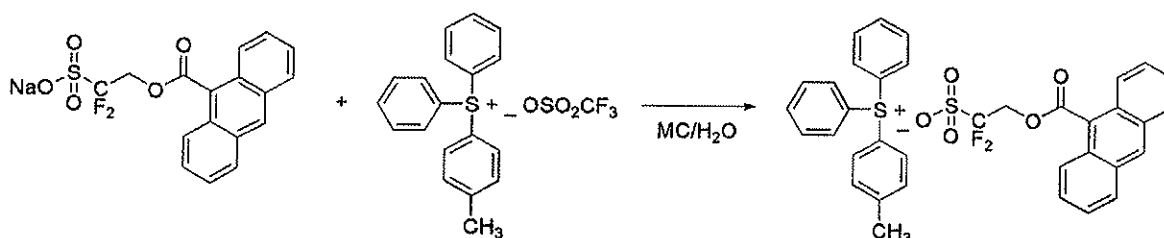
[Reaction Scheme 18]



<2> The reaction described in <3> of Synthesis Example 1 was performed under the same conditions, except that the 9-anthracenecarboxylic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt (3.82 g) produced in <1> of Synthesis Example 9 above was used instead of the benzyloxymethyldifluorosulfonic acid sodium salt in the reaction with diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt, and thus 3.86 g (yield 85.6%) of 9-anthracenecarboxylic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt as shown in the following reaction scheme 19 was obtained. The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H-NMR.

¹H-NMR (chloroform-d₃, internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 2.41 (s, 3H), 5.32 (t, 2H), 7.41-8.11 (m, 22H), 8.51 (s, 1H)

[Reaction Scheme 19]



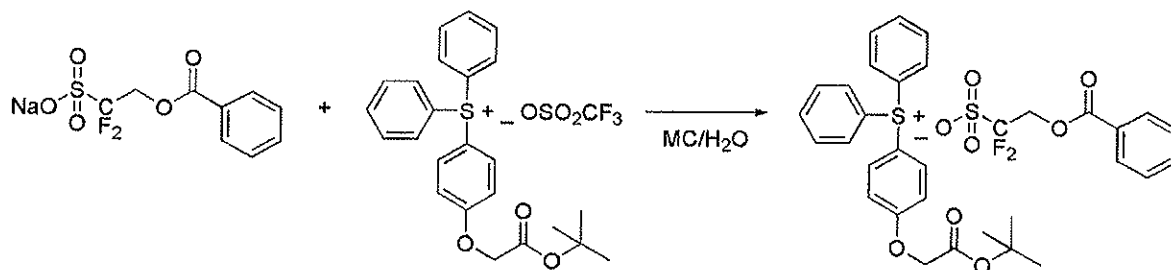
Synthesis Example 10

<1> 7 g of the benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester sodium salt produced in <2> of Synthesis Example 1, and 7 g of diphenyl-t-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate salt were dissolved in 70 ml of dichloromethane and 70 ml of water, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 3 hours to perform a two-layer reaction.

After completion of the stirring, a small portion of the organic layer was removed, and the progress of the reaction was confirmed by ^{19}F -NMR. When the reaction was completed, the organic layer was collected, and the solvent was removed. The residue was washed using dichloromethane, which is a good solvent, and hexane, which is a poor solvent. The solvent was removed, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 8.5 g (yield 94%) of benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenyl-t-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenylsulfonium salt. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR.

^1H -NMR (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard: tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 1.48 (s, 9H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 4.76 (t, 2H), 7.17-7.77 (m, 17H), 8.11 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 20]



Synthesis Example 11

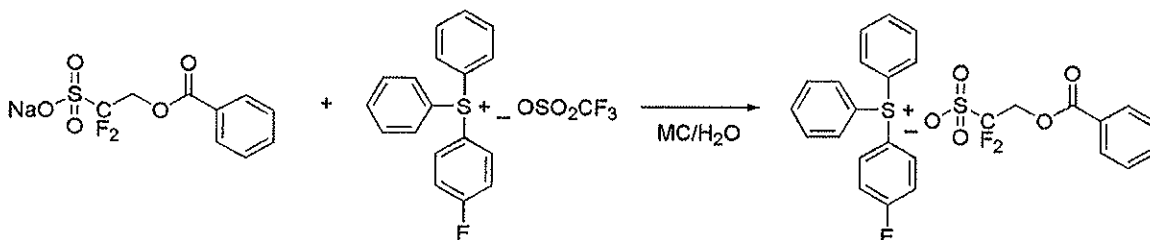
<1> 8.9 g of the benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester sodium salt produced in <2> of Synthesis Example 1, and 7 g of diphenylfluorophenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid sodium salt were dissolved in 70 ml of dichloromethane and 70 ml of water, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 3 hours to perform a two-layer reaction.

After completion of the stirring, a small portion of the organic layer was removed, and the progress of the reaction was confirmed by ^{19}F -NMR. When the reaction was completed, the organic layer was collected, and the solvent was removed. The residue was washed using dichloromethane, which is a good solvent, and hexane, which is a poor solvent. The solvent was removed, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 8.4 g (yield 92.5%) of benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl diphenylfluorophenylsulfonium salt. The structure of the product was confirmed by ^1H -NMR.

^1H -NMR (chloroform- d_3 , internal standard:

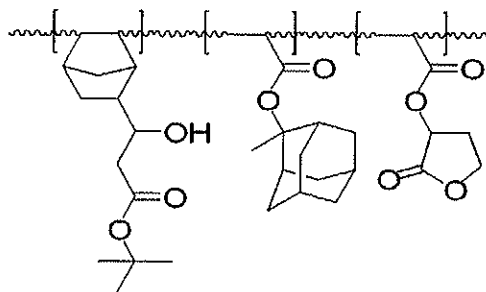
tetramethylsilane): δ (ppm) 4.82 (t, 2H), 7.17-7.77 (m, 17H), 8.09 (d, 2H)

[Reaction Scheme 21]



5 **<Resin Synthesis Example 1>**

3-Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl-3-hydroxypropionic acid t-butyl ester (hereinafter, abbreviated as BHP), 1-methyladamantane acrylate and γ -butyrolactone methylacrylate were added in a reaction vessel at a molar ratio of 1:1:1 (33 parts:33 parts:33 parts), and as a polymerization solvent, 1,4-dioxane was used in an amount of three-fold the total mass of the reaction monomers, while azobisisobutyronitrile was used as an initiator in a proportion of 4 mol% based on the total molar amount of the monomers. The resulting mixture was allowed to react for 16 hours at 65°C. After completion of the reaction, n-hexane was added to the reaction solution to obtain a precipitate, and the precipitate was dried in a vacuum to obtain a resin having the following structure. As a result, a copolymer having a weight average molecular weight of about 8,500 was obtained.



<Preparation of resist, Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Example 1>

Example 1: Preparation of resist

5 100 parts by weight of the resin obtained in Resin
Synthesis Example 1, 4 parts by weight of adamantane-1-
carboxylic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester
diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt produced in Synthesis
Example 1 as an acid generator, and 0.5 parts by weight of
10 tetramethylammonium hydroxide as a basic additive were
dissolved in 1,000 parts by weight of propylene glycol
methyl ether acetate, and the solution was filtered through
a membrane filter having a pore size of 0.2 μm , to prepare a
resist.

15 The obtained resist solution was applied on a substrate
using a spinner, and dried at 110°C for 90 seconds to form a
film having a thickness of 0.20 μm . The formed film was
exposed using an ArF excimer laser stepper (numerical
aperture of lens: 0.78), and then the exposed film was
20 thermally treated at 110°C for 90 seconds. Subsequently,
the film was developed for 40 seconds using a 2.38 wt%

aqueous solution of tetramethylammonium hydroxide, and was washed and dried to form a resist pattern.

The developability with the aqueous solution of tetramethylammonium hydroxide, and the adhesiveness of the formed resist pattern to a substrate were both good. The resolution was 0.07 μm , and the sensitivity was 12 mJ/cm².

Among the results of the current Example, in regard to the line edge roughness (LER), the roughness of pattern was observed for a 0.10- μm line-and-space (L/S) pattern formed after development, and the extent of improvement in terms of LER was graded from 1 to 5, while the pattern obtained from a Comparative Example was graded 1 (a larger number indicates better LER).

In regard to the sensitivity, the amount of exposure which results in the formation of a 0.10- μm line-and-space (L/S) pattern with a line width of 1:1 after development, was designated as the optimum amount of exposure, and this optimum amount of exposure was considered as the sensitivity. The minimum pattern dimension resolved at this sensitivity was designated as the resolution.

Examples 1 to 3

The photoacid generators (PAG) obtained in Synthesis Example 1-<3>, Synthesis Example 2-<2> and Synthesis Example 3-<2> were respectively used together with the resin produced in the Resin Synthesis Example 1 above and a basic

additive. Each of the mixtures was dissolved in 1,000 parts by weight of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, and then the solution was filtered through a membrane filter having a pore size of 0.2 μm . Thus, the resist compositions indicated in the following Table 1 (the parts are on the weight basis) were obtained. Positive resist patterns were formed in the same manner as in Example 1, and various evaluations were performed for the resulting resist patterns. The evaluation results are presented in Table 1 below.

10 [Table 1]

	Resin (100 parts by weight)	*PAG (parts by weight)	*Base (parts by weight)	Sensitivity (mJ/cm ²)	Resolution (nm)	LER
Example 1	Resin Syn.Ex. 1	4.0	0.5	12	70	5
Example 2	Resin Syn.Ex. 1	4.0	0.5	12	80	3
Example 3	Resin Syn.Ex. 1	4.0	0.5	12	70	3
Comp.Ex.1	Resin Syn.Ex. 1	4.0	0.5	14	90	1

* Type of PAG used in Table 1

Example 1: Benzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylfluorophenylsulfonium salt produced in <3> of Synthesis Example 1

15 Example 2: 3-Fluorobenzoic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt produced in <2> of Synthesis Example 2

Example 3: Phenylacetic acid 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl ester diphenylmethylphenylsulfonium salt produced in <2> of

Synthesis Example 3

Comparative Example 1: Triphenylsulfonium triflate

[Evaluation results]

The substances of the present invention produced by
5 introducing an aromatic ring to the anion of photoacid
generators had lower diffusion rates of acid and shorter
distances of diffusion as compared to conventional photoacid
generators such as triflates and nonaflates, while
maintaining similar acidities to the acidity of triflates.

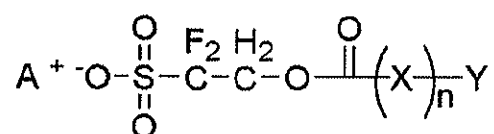
10 Thus, the substances were found to have appropriate
characteristics for the realization of finer L/S patterns.
The substances also exhibited much better performance from
the aspects of LER and resolution than the conventional
triflate type agents, as can be seen from the table above.

15 The introduction of aromatic rings to the anion did not
cause any particularly problem in the transparency upon
irradiation with light. The photoacid generators of the
present invention has advantages that once acid is generated
and converted to an anion form, the aromatic ring does not
20 exert any influence on the transparency, and that the
diffusion rate and the distance of diffusion of acid can be
controlled by the size of the aromatic ring, thus showing
features that make the photoacid generators of the present
invention distinctive from conventional photoacid generators.

Claims:

1. An acid generator represented by the following formula (1):

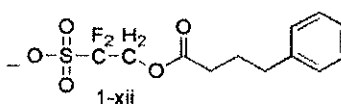
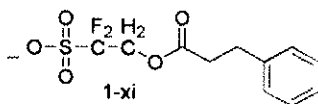
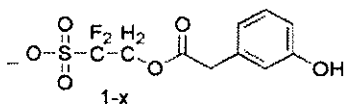
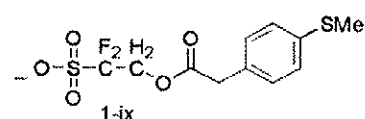
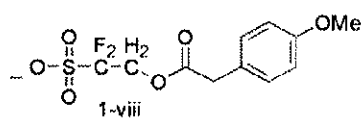
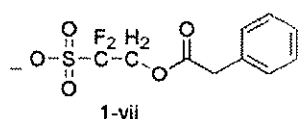
[Formula 1]



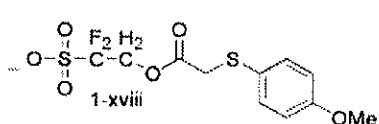
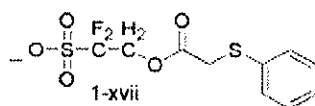
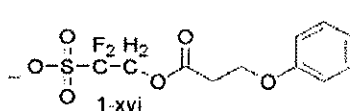
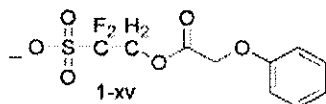
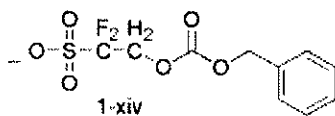
wherein X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-X_1-O-X_2-$, or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen (N), sulfur (S) and fluorine (F); X_1 and X_2 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of $-O-Y_1$, $-CO-Y_2$, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y_1 and Y_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; n represents an integer of 1; and A^+ represents an organic counterion;

wherein the anionic moiety of the formula (1) is selected from the group consisting of groups represented by the following formulas (1-vii) to (1-xii), (1-xiv) to (1-xviii), (1-xxi) to (1-xxiii), (1-xxxv), (1-xxxvii), (1-xxxviii), (1-xxxx), (1-xxxxi), and (1-xxxxiii).

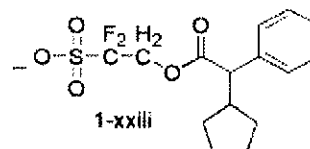
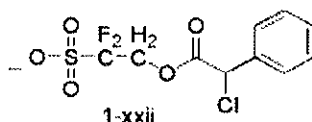
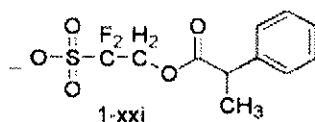
[Formulas 1-vii to 1-xii]



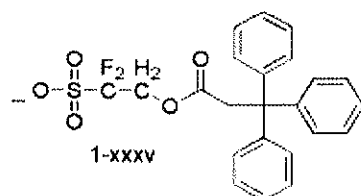
[Formulas 1-xiv to 1-xviii]



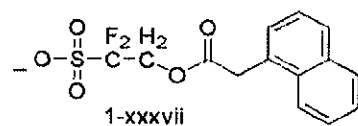
[Formulas 1-xxi to 1-xxiii]



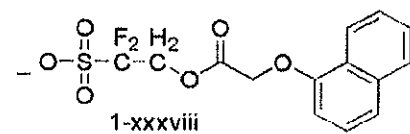
[Formula 1-xxxv]



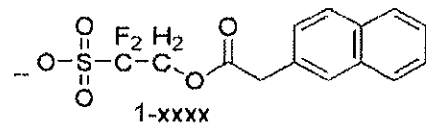
[Formula 1-xxxvii]



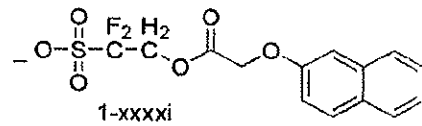
[Formula 1-xxxviii]



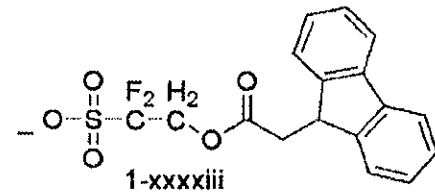
[Formula 1-xxxx]



[Formula 1-xxxxi]

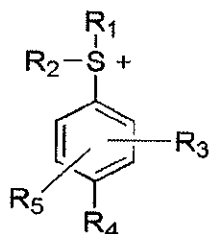


[Formula 1-xxxxiii]

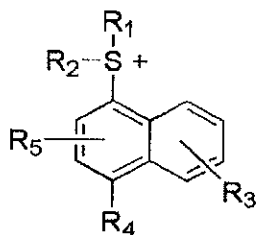


2. The acid generator according to claim 1, wherein the moiety A⁺ is a cation represented by the following formula (2A) or formula (2B):

[Formula 2A]



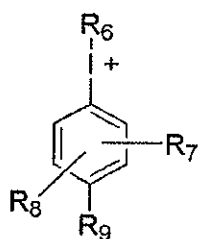
[Formula 2B]



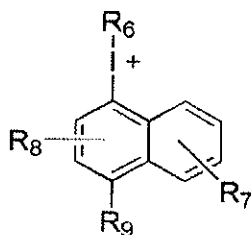
wherein R₁ and R₂ each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms; and R₃, R₄ and R₅ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or an alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

3. The acid generator according to claim 1, wherein the moiety A^+ is a cation represented by the following formula (3A) or formula (3B):

[Formula 3A]

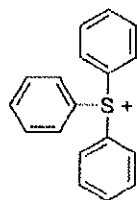


[Formula 3 B]

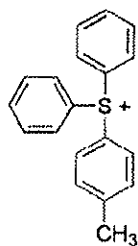


wherein R_6 and R_9 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an allyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or an aryl group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms; and R_7 and R_8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, a thiophenoxy group, a thioalkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxycarbonylmethoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

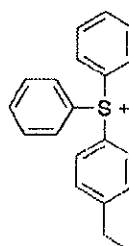
4. The acid generator according to claim 2, wherein the formula (2A) and formula (2B) are selected from the group consisting of the following formulas (2-i) to (2-xx):



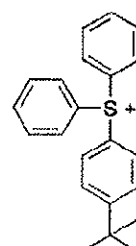
2-i



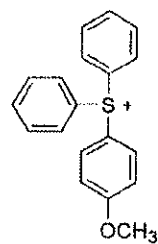
2-ii



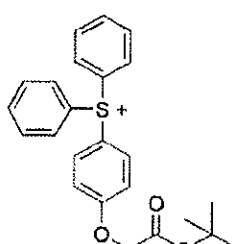
2-iii



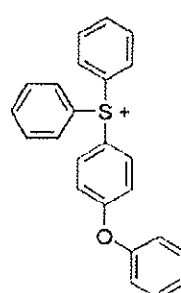
2-iv



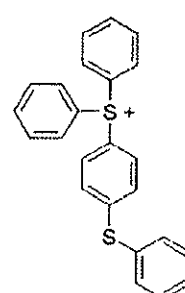
2-v



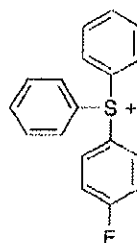
2-vi



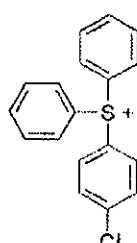
2-vii



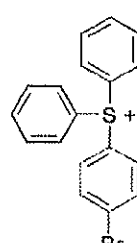
2-viii



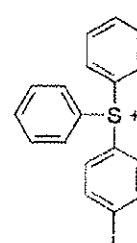
2-ix



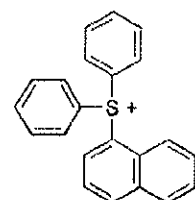
2-x



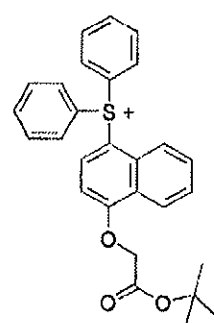
2-xi



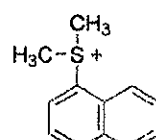
2-xii



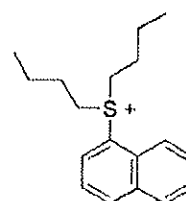
2-xiii



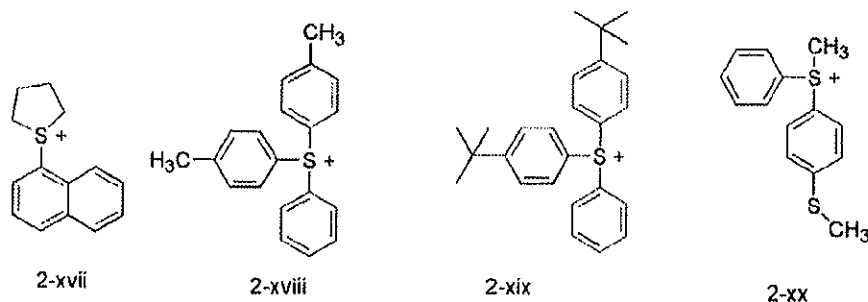
2-xiv



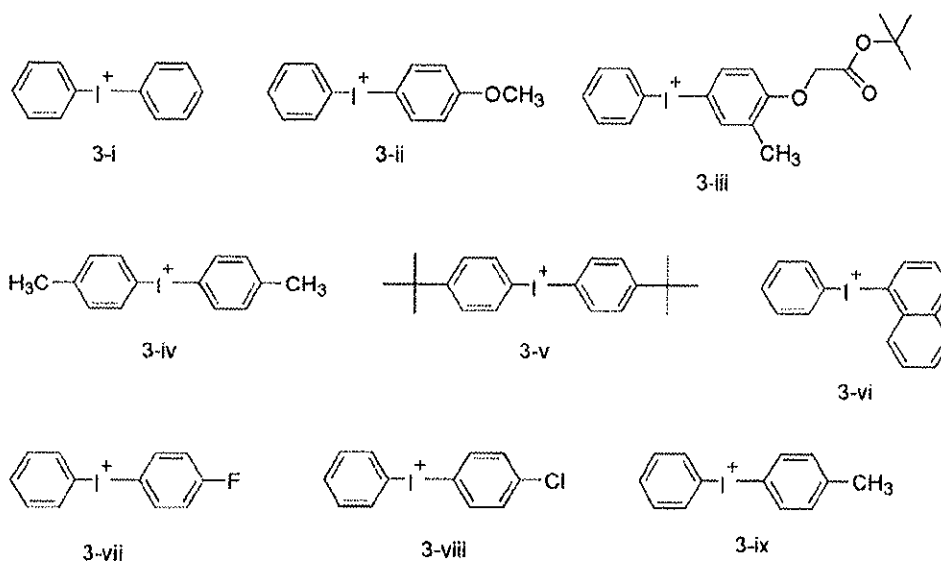
2-xv



2-xvi

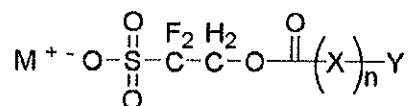


5. The acid generator according to claim 3, wherein the formula (3A) and formula (3B) are selected from the group consisting of the following formulas (3-i) to (3-ix):



6. The acid generator according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (1) is produced by a reaction between a salt represented by the following formula (14) and a compound represented by the following formula (15):

[Formula 14]



wherein X represents an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-X_1-O-X_2-$ or a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, S and F; X_1 and X_2 each independently represent an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; Y represents a cyclic hydrocarbon group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms and containing one or more aromatic rings, while one or more hydrogen atoms on the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of $-O-Y_1$, $-CO-Y_2$, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; Y_1 and Y_2 each independently represent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; M represents Li, Na or K; and n represents an integer of 0 or 1;

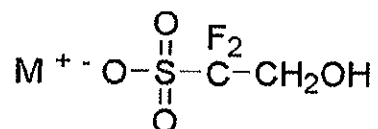
[Formula 15]



wherein Z represents OSO_2CF_3 , $OSO_2C_4F_9$, $OSO_2C_8F_{17}$, $N(CF_3)_2$, $N(C_2F_5)_2$, $N(C_4F_9)_2$, $C(CF_3)_3$, $C(C_2F_5)_3$, $C(C_4F_9)_3$, F, Cl, Br, I, BF_4 , ASF_6 or PF_6 ; and A^+ represents an organic counterion;

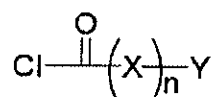
wherein the salt of formula (14) is produced by reacting an alcohol compound represented by the following formula (16) with a carbonyl chloride compound represented by the following formula (17).

[Formula 16]



wherein M represents Li, Na or K;

[Formula 17]

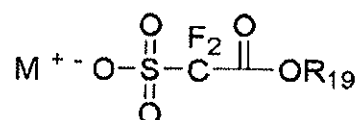


wherein X represents a monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms, while at least one or more hydrogen atoms on the monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbon group may be substituted by an alkyl or alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, the alkyl or alkoxy group being unsubstituted or substituted with an ether group, an ester group, a carbonyl group, an acetal group, an epoxy group, a nitrile group or an aldehyde group, or by a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms or a cyano group; Y represents a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a fluorenyl group or a pyrene group, while one or more hydrogen atoms on these rings may be substituted by one or more members selected from the group consisting of -O-Y₁, -CO-Y₂, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a perfluoroalkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group and a cyano group; and Y₁ and Y₂ each independently represent an

alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 0 or 1.

7. The acid generator according to claim 6, wherein the alcohol compound of formula (16) is produced by dissolving an ester compound represented by the following formula (18) in an alcoholic solvent, and then adding a reducing agent dropwise:

[Formula 18]

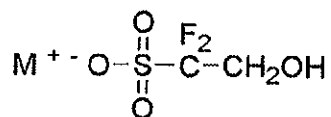


wherein R_{19} represents one selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl and triiodomethyl; and M represents Li, Na or K.

8. The acid generator according to claim 7, wherein the reducing agent is one or more selected from the group consisting of sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride ($LiAlH_4$), BH_3 -THF, $NaBH_4-AlCl_3$, $NaBH_4-LiCl$ and $LiAl(OMe)_3$.

9. A compound represented by the following formula (16):

[Formula 16]



wherein M represents Li, Na or K.

10. A chemically amplified resist composition comprising the acid generator according to claim 1.