

THERMOSETTING RESIN COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF
FOR AN ELECTRONIC PART

5 The present invention relates to a thermosetting resin composition. More particularly, it relates to a thermosetting resin composition excellent in processability and heat resistance and an electronic part with use of it.

10 Thermosetting resins are used for a variety of electric insulating materials, structural materials, adhesives and the like as materials for casting, impregnation, lamination or molding. Recently, these materials tend to be used for these applications under
15 more restricted conditions, and the materials are required to have heat resistance as an essential property.

 Hitherto, thermosetting polyimide resins have been used for such purposes, but heating at high
20 temperature for a long time was required for their processing.

 Also, epoxy resins which have been improved in heat resistance are excellent in processability, but they
25 have insufficient heat resistance at high levels such as mechanical properties and electric properties at high temperature and long term heat deterioration characteristics.

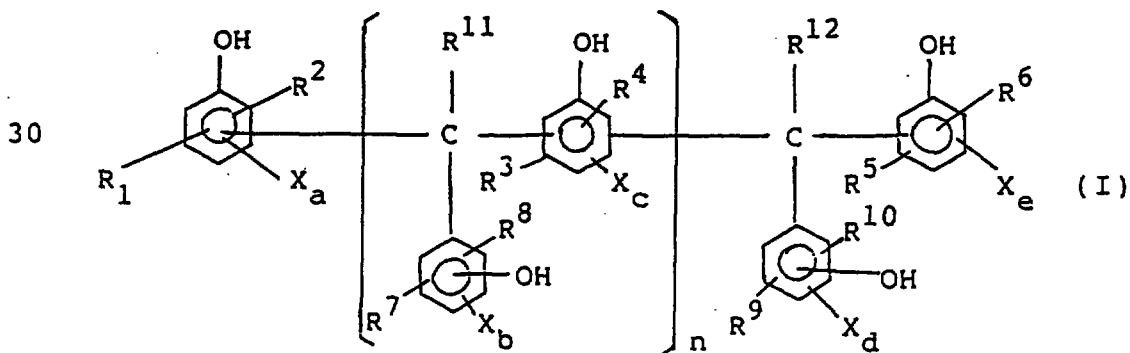
30 As one of alternatives of these materials, there have been proposed, for example, a thermosetting mixture comprising a polyimide, an alkenylphenyl and/or an alkenylphenol ether (Japanese Patent Application Kokai (Laid-Open) No. 994/1977), a heat resistant resin
35 composition comprising a maleimide type compound, a polyallylated phenol compound and an epoxy resin (Japanese

Patent Application Kokai (Laid-Open) No. 134099/1978)
and the like.

The polyallylated phenol compound used in the
aforementioned composition is prepared from a bicyclic
compound or a phenol novolak and thus contains the allyl
ether of the bicyclic compound or a Claisen rearrange-
ment product as a volatile component, so that it tends
to remain unaltered on the heat curing or even after
curing and has problems on its moldability or the curing
physical properties or heat deterioration characteristics
at high temperature.

From these backgrounds, present inventors
conducted researches on resin compositions having an
excellent heat resistance and an excellent processability.
As a result, they found that a resin composition
comprising a certain resin and a maleimide compound
served the purpose and thus reached the accomplishment
of the present invention.

That is, the presesent invention is to
provide a thermosetting resin composition comprising
(A) an allyl compound of a polyvalent phenol represented
by the following formula (I)



wherein substituent $R^1 - R^6$ each represents a hydrogen atom or a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 6 carbon atoms, substituent $R^7 - R^{12}$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms, $X_a - X_e$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, and the average repeating unit number n denotes a numeral from 0 to 5, and (B) a polymaleimide compound containing two or more maleimide groups in the molecule. The present invention also provides a thermosetting resin composition comprising silicone resins having the specific structures in addition to the composition containing (A) and (B) above mentioned.

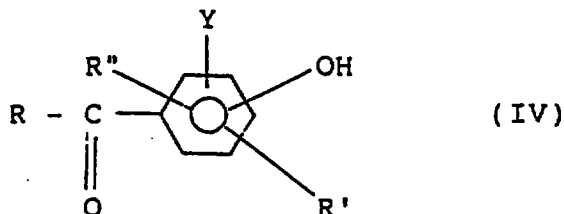
The respective components of present invention are further explained in detail below.

In the formula (I), specific examples of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 include preferably a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, an amyl group, a hexyl group and the like, preferably a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group and a butyl group.

Furthermore, specific examples of $R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}$ and R^{12} include a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group and a methoxy group, preferably a hydrogen atom, a methoxy group and a methyl group, particularly a hydrogen atom.

The more n is, the higher heat resistance is. However, if it is too large, the melting viscosity of the allyl compound (I) is increased and the processability and moldability thereof are lowered. Thus, n is preferably in the range of 5 or less.

The polyvalent phenol moiety of the formula (I) of the present invention is obtained by condensing an aromatic carbonyl compound represented by the formula (IV) below mentioned and a phenol.



wherein R corresponds to R^{11} or R^{12} in the formula (I),
R' and R'' correspond to R^7 , R^8 , R^9 or R^{10} in the
formula (I) and Y corresponds to X_b or X_d in the
15 formula formula (I).

Specific examples of the aforementioned
aromatic carbonyl compound include hydroxybenzaldehyde,
methylhydroxybenzaldehyde, dimethylhydroxybenzaldehyde,
20 methoxyhydroxybenzaldehyde, chlorohydroxybenzaldehyde,
bromobenzaldehyde, hydroxyacetophenone, hydroxyphenyl
ethyl ketone, hydroxyphenyl butyl ketone and the like,
preferably hydroxybenzaldehyde, particularly p-hydroxy-
benzaldehyde.

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Another carbonyl compound may also be employed
in a small amount in combination with said aromatic
carbonyl compound. Such a carbonyl compound includes,
for example, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, crotonaldehyde,
30 acrolein, glyoxal and benzaldehyde.

Examples of the phenol include phenol, cresol,
ethylphenol, propylphenol, butylphenol, amylphenol,
hexylphenol, methylpropylphenol, methylbutylphenol,
35 methylhexylphenol, methylphenylphenol, chlorophenol,
bromophenol, chlorocresol, bromocresol and the like,
preferably o-cresol.

The condensation of the aromatic carbonyl compound and the phenol is carried out by allowing about 0.5 - 10 moles of the latter to react with 1 mole of the former at a temperature in the range of 30 - 180 °C in the presence of a well-known acidic catalyst for the synthesis of novolaks, for example, a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid, an organic acid such as oxalic acid or toluenesulfonic acid, or a salt such as zinc acetate.

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In this connection, an aromatic solvent such as toluene or chlorobenzene may also be used in the condensation.

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Moreover, in order to increase the repeating units in the oligomer, it is sufficient that the condensation is carried out with a decreased ratio of the phenol at a higher temperature in the presence of an increased amount of the catalyst.

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The polyvalent phenol thus obtained may also be halogenated by a well-known method with chlorine or bromine.

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The allyl etherification is conducted by a well-known method for allyl etherification of the phenol. That is, the allyl etherification product is obtained by allowing the condensation product to react with an allyl halide such as allyl chloride, allyl bromide or allyl iodide in the presence of an alkali such as sodium hydroxide. The alkali is used in an equivalent amount to the portion of the phenolic hydroxyl groups which are desired to be allyl etherified. The amount of the allyl halide used is an amount which is equivalent to or more than the amount of the alkali. The allyl etherification rate of the phenolic hydroxyl

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group is preferably in the range of 20 - 100 %, more preferably in the range of 30 - 70 %.

5 The allyl phenol may be obtained by a method for rearranging the aforementioned allyl etherified phenol by the action of heat (Claisen rearrangement).

10 As the N,N'-bismaleimide compound used in the present invention, there are mentioned N,N'-diphenylmethane bismaleimide, N,N'-phenylene bismaleimide, N,N'-diphenyl ether bismaleimide, N,N'-diphenylsulfone bismaleimide, N,N'-dicyclohexylmethane bismaleimide, N,N'-xylene bismaleimide, N,N'-tolylene bismaleimide, N,N'-xylylene bismaleimide, N,N'-diphenylcyclohexane
15 bismaleimide (including isomers, respectively), N,N'-ethylene bismaleimide, N,N'-hexamethylene bismaleimide and prepolymers having an N,N'-bismaleimide skeleton terminal which are obtained by addition reaction of the N,N'-bismaleimide compounds with a diamine.

20 In the resin composition of the present invention, particularly the allyl etherified polyvalent phenol has a low melting viscosity, so that it is easily mixed with the bismaleimide resin and thus has an
25 excellent processability. Moreover, the partly allyl etherified polyvalent phenol has phenolic hydroxyl groups and allyl groups, so that it has a high reactivity with the bismaleimide resin and is suited for an encapsulant or the like.

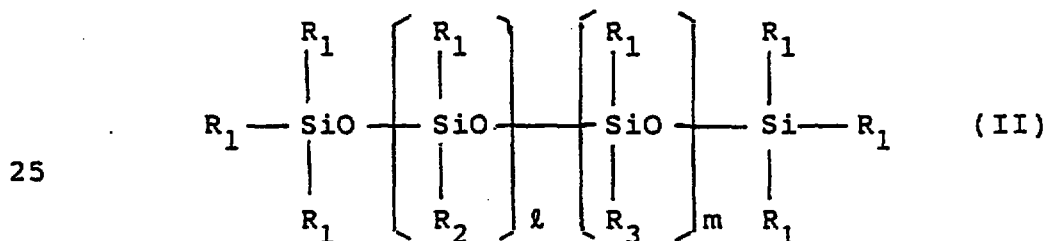
30 In the resin composition of the present invention, particularly the aromatic nucleus substituted allyl polyvalent phenol which has been obtained by the Claisen rearrangement, in spite of its high melting
35 viscosity, produce a cured product excellent in toughness. Further, the partly aromatic nucleus

substituted allyl polyvalent phenol is rapidly curable and thus suited for a molding compound.

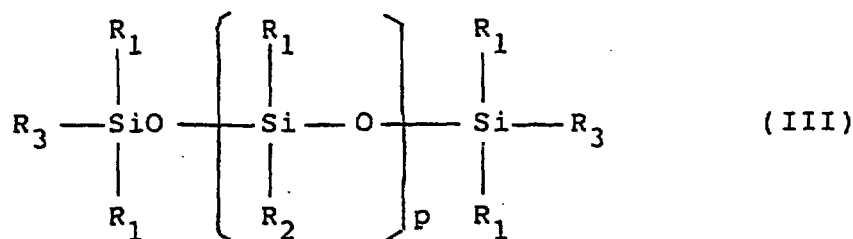
In the resin composition of the present invention, the amount ratio of the partly allyl ether substituted phenol novolak resin and the N,N'-bis-maleimide compound is preferably determined so that the ratio of the double bonds in the latter to those in the former is in the range of 2 or less. If the ratio exceeds 2, the content of the unaltered allyl group undesirably increases in the cured product.

In this connection, the N,N'-bismaleimide compound may be preliminarily allowed to react with an allyl group to such an extent that gelation will not be caused.

As silicone resins used in the present invention, there are mentioned those represented by the following formulae (II) or (III):



wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, l denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500, preferably 0 - 150, and m denotes a numeral in the range of 1 - 500, preferably 0 - 150, or



wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, and p denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500, preferably 0 - 150.

The silicone resin represented by the formula (II) tends to gel, and thus the one represented by the formula (III) is preferred.

These silicone resins may be used in combination of the two or more.

As the silicone resin wherein R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, there are mentioned X-21-7628 manufactured by SINETSU KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. and the like; as the one wherein R_3 represents a functional group containing an amino group (referred to hereinafter as amino group containing silicone resin), X-22-161A manufactured by SINETSU KAGAKU KOGYO K.K., SF-8417 manufactured by TORAY-DOW CORNING SILICONE K.K. and the like; and as the one wherein R_3 represents a functional group containing an alicyclic epoxy group (referred to hereinafter as epoxy group containing silicone resin), BX16-855B, BX-16-854B manufactured by TORAY-DOW CORNING SILICONE K.K. and the like.

While the molecular weight is not critical, a silicone resin having a molecular weight in the range of about 500 to 30,000, preferably 500 to 10,000, is used.

While these silicone resins are used by only mixing them with (A) the allylated product of the polyvalent phenol and (B) the polymaleimide compound, they are preferably allowed to react preliminarily with
5 (A) the allylated product of the polyvalent phenol or (B) the polymaleimide compound.

The reaction between the hydrogen group-containing silicone resin and the allyl group in the
10 allylated product of the polyvalent phenol as the component (A) is a hydrosilylation reaction, which is easily conducted as usual with use of a platinum catalyst and the like.

15 The glycidyl group- or alicyclic epoxy group-containing silicone resin may also be allowed to react easily with the hydroxy group in the allylated product of the polyvalent phenol as the component (A) in the presence of a basic catalyst (for example, triethyl-
20 amine or the like).

Furthermore, the amino group-containing silicone resin is allowed to react easily with the maleimide group of the bismaleimide as the component (B)
25 in the composition of the present invention.

These reactions successfully avoid the bleeding of silicone from a cured product and produce a low stress thermosetting resin composition wherein
30 silicone is homogeneously dispersed in the cured product from the standpoint of morphology.

The silicone resin is desirably incorporated in an amount ratio of 3 - 30 % by weight of the total
35 amount of the resin components (allylated product of the polyvalent phenol (A) + the polymaleimide compound (B)

+ the silicone resin). If the amount of the silicone resin is lower than the above-mentioned ratio, the silicone resin exhibits a poor effect of low stress property; if the silicone resin is incorporated in an amount not lesser than the above-mentioned ratio, curing characteristics and heat resistance are undesirably lowered.

Moreover, two members selected from the allylated product of the polyvalent phenol, allyl etherified polyphenols modified by silicone, polymaleimides modified by silicone, and the polymaleimide resin in the composition according to the present invention may be preliminarily allowed to react to form prepolymers, respectively. Thus, the molding characteristics is further improved and a morphologically homogeneous cured product is obtained, so that the characteristics of the present invention is further improved.

With reference to the process for heat curing the resin composition of the present invention, while curing is permittable even in the absence of a catalyst, it is conducted more easily by the use of a curing accelerator. Such a catalyst include organic phosphine compounds such as triphenylphosphine, tri-4-methylphenylphosphine, tri-4-methoxyphenylphosphine, tributylphosphine, trioctylphosphine and tri-2-cyanoethylphosphine, radical polymerization initiators such as benzoyl peroxide, di-t-butyl peroxide, dicumyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, acetyl peroxide, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, cyclohexanone peroxide, t-butyl hydroperoxide and azobisisobutyronitrile, as well as tertiary amines such as tributylamine, triethylamine and triamylamine, quaternary ammonium salts such as benzyl triethylammonium chloride and benzyl trimethylammonium hydroxide, imidazoles, boron trifluoride complexes, transition metal acetylacetonates and the like without limitation

thereto. Among these catalysts, the organic phosphine compounds and imidazoles are particularly preferred.

It is also possible to combine a well-known inhibitor in order to control the curing rate. The inhibitor includes phenols such as 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(4-ethyl-6-t-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-di-t-butylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis-(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol) and hydroquinone monomethyl ether, polyvalent phenols such as hydroquinone, catechol, p-t-butylcatechol, 2,5-di-t-butylhydroquinone, methylhydroquinone, t-butylhydroquinone and pyrogallol, phenothiazine compounds such as phenothiazine, benzo-phenothiazine and acetamidophenothiazine, and N-nitroso-amine compounds such as N-nitrosodiphenylamine and N-nitrosodimethylamine.

Well-known epoxy resins and epoxy-curing agents may be used in combination in the resin composition of the present invention. Examples of the epoxy resins include a novolak epoxy resin derived from a novolak resin which is a reaction product of a phenol such as phenol or o-cresol and formaldehyde, a glycidyl ether compound derived from a phenol having a valency of 3 or more such as phloroglycine, tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane or 1,1,2,2-tetrakis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, a diglycidyl ether compound derived from a divalent phenol such as bisphenol A, bisphenol F, hydroquinone or resorcin or from a halogenated bisphenol such as tetrabromobisphenol A, an amine epoxy resin derived from p-aminophenol, m-aminophenol, 4-amino-m-cresol, 6-amino-m-cresol, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 3,3'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,4-bis(3-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(3-aminophenoxy)benzene,

2,2-bis(4-aminophenoxyphenyl)propane, p-phenylenediamine, m-phenylenediamine, 2,4-toluenediamine, 2,6-toluenediamine, p-xylylenediamine, m-xylylenediamine, 1,4-cyclohexanebis(methylamine) or 1,3-cyclohexanebis(methylamine), a glycidyl ester compound derived from an aromatic carboxylic acid such as p-oxybenzoic acid, m-oxybenzoic acid, terephthalic acid or isophthalic acid, a hydantoin epoxy resin derived from 5,5-dimethylhydantoin or the like, an alicyclic epoxy resin such as 2,2-bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)propane, 2,2-bis[4-(2,3-epoxypropyl)cyclohexyl]propane, vinylcyclohexene dioxide or 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate, N,N-diglycidylaniline or the like. One or more of these epoxy resins are used.

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Also, as for the epoxy resin-curing agent, a well-known agent is used. Examples of the agent include a novolak resin such as phenol novolak or cresol novolak, an aromatic polyamine such as diaminodiphenylmethane or diaminodiphenylsulfone, an acid anhydride such as pyromellitic dianhydride or benzophenonetetracarboxylic anhydride, without limitation thereto.

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It is also possible to add an inorganic filler in the present invention. As the filler used, there are mentioned silica powder, alumina, talc, calcium carbonate, titanium white, clay, asbestos, mica, blood red, glass fiber and the like, and particularly silica powder and alumina are preferred. The inorganic filler on its use for an encapsulant is preferably incorporated in an amount of 25 - 90 % by weight in proportion of the total amount of the resin composition, more preferably in an amount of 60 - 80 % by weight.

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In the present invention, there may be added a mold-release agent such as a natural wax, a synthetic

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wax, a higher fatty acid or a metal salt thereof or a paraffin, a coloring agent such as carbon black, a coupling agent or the like, if necessary. There may be also added a flame-retardant such as antimony trioxide,
5 a phosphorus compound or a brominated epoxy resin.

The resin composition thus obtained is compounded by melt kneading with an ordinary kneading machine such as a roll or a kneader.

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The electronic part of the present invention is easily prepared by subjecting the compound to transfer molding or compression molding at a temperature of 160 - 200 °C.

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Also, a copper-clad laminate as one of the electronic parts of the present invention is prepared according to a well-known method. For example, a resin varnish obtained by dissolving the aforementioned resin composition into an organic solvent is impregnated into
20 a base and heat treated to give a prepreg sheet, which is then superposed on a copper foil and heat laminate molded to give a copper-clad laminate. As the solvent, there are mentioned methyl ethyl ketone, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methyl-2-
25 pyrrolidone and the like. As the examples of the base, there are mentioned a woven fabric, unwoven fabric, mat or paper comprising an inorganic or organic fiber such as a glass fiber, a polyester fiber or a polyamide
30 fiber, or a combination thereof.

The heat treatment condition is appropriately determined depending on the kind or amount of a solvent, a catalyst or an additive to be used.

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As the heat treatment condition, there is

mentioned the press molding at a temperature of 150 - 250 °C under a pressure of 10 - 100 kg/cm² for 20 - 300 minutes.

5 As described above, the thermosetting resin composition of the present invention is excellent in processability and thus produce a cured product having an excellent heat resistance. Furthermore, the electronic part obtained with use of the thermosetting resin composition is very excellent in heat resistance, dimensional stability, low stress characteristics and adhesive properties as compared with conventional known electronic parts and thus has a great industrial value.

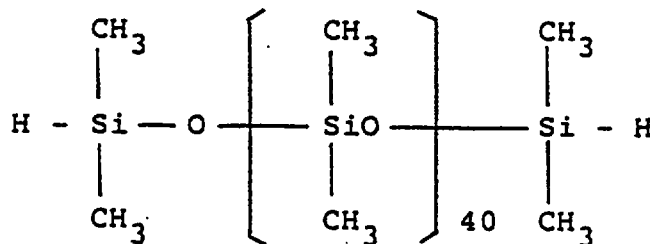
15 The present invention is specifically explained with reference to examples.

The functional group containing silicone resins used in examples are shown in the following:

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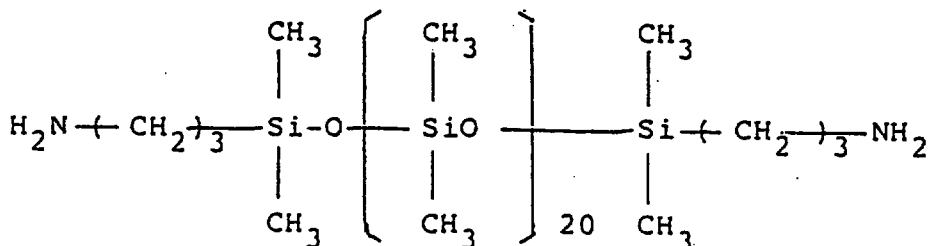
Silicone (a), molecular weight $M_w \approx 3300$

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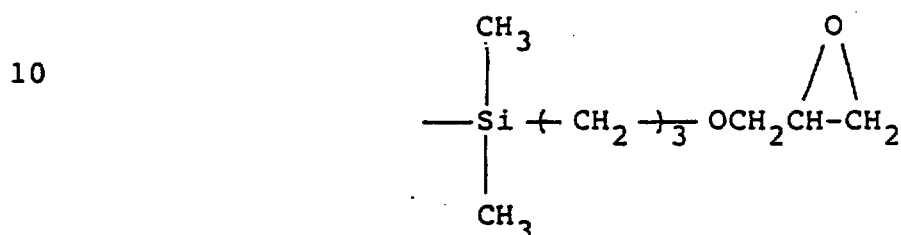
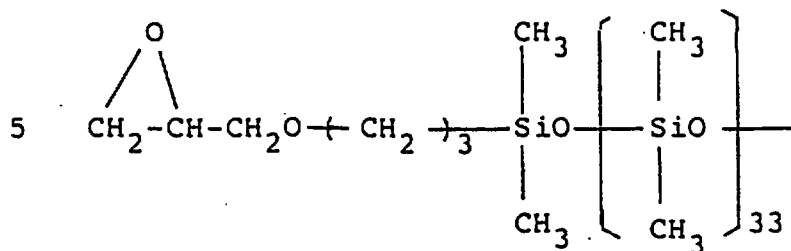
Silicone (b), molecular weight $M_w \approx 1800$

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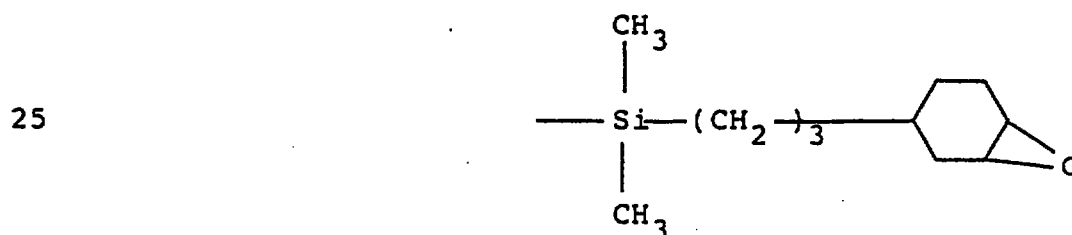
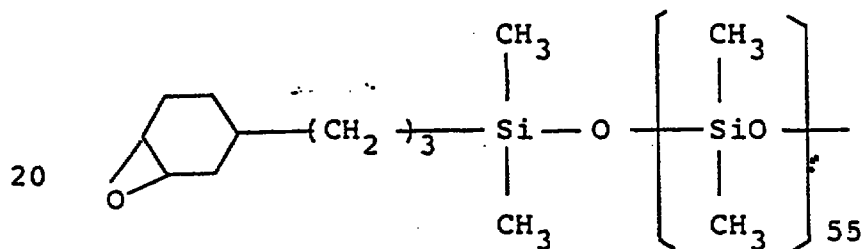


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Silicone (c), molecular weight $M_w \approx 2900$



15 Silicone (d), molecular weight $M_w \approx 4700$



Referential Example 1

30 (Synthesis of a polyvalent phenol as a raw material)

Into a reactor equipped with a thermometer, a stirring device and a reflux condenser were charged 431.6 g (4 equivalents) of o-cresol, 122.1 g (1 equivalent) of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3.0 g of p-toluene-sulfonic acid as a catalyst and 872 g of n-heptane as a reaction solvent. After the resin had been completely

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dissolved, the mixture was heated to a temperature of 105 °C to carry out azeotropic dehydration. The mixture was maintained at a temperature of 105 °C for 7 hours and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction product deposited by cooling was filtered, dissolved in 2895 g of methanol at room temperature, washed with water and dried after washing at reduced pressure at 80 °C for 24 hours to give 260.5 g of a reddish brown powder (OH equivalent: 110.9 g/eq), (which is referred to as TPM-1).

Referential Example 2

(Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

Into a reactor equipped with a thermometer, a stirring device, a dropping funnel and a reflux condenser were charged 120 g (1.08 equivalents) of the polyvalent phenol TPM-1 obtained in Referential Example 1, and 420 g of dimethylsulfoxide as a reaction solvent. After the resin had been completely dissolved, 21.9 g (0.54 equivalent) of 99 % sodium hydroxide was added and the mixture was sufficiently stirred. After 43.6 g (0.56 equivalent) of allyl chloride had been added dropwise over a period of 1 hour while maintaining the temperature of the reaction system at 40 °C, the temperature was raised up to 50 °C and maintained for 5 hours. After the dimethylsulfoxide had been removed by distillation, 600 g of methyl isobutyl ketone was charged to dissolve the resin. The solution was washed with water and filtered to remove inorganic salts, and the filtrate was concentrated to give 132.6 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl etherification yield of 50 % and an OH equivalent of 262 g/eq, (which is referred to as ALN-1).

Referential Example 3

(Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

Reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Referential Example 2 except that the amount of the
5 polyvalent phenol TPM-1 was changed from 120 g (1.08 equivalents) to 60 g (0.54 equivalent), the amount of the dimethylsulfoxide was changed from 420 g to 210 g and the amount of the methyl isobutyl ketone was
10 changed from 600 g to 300 g to obtain 76.3 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl etherification yield of 100 % and an OH content of 0.2 %, (which is referred to as ALN-2).

15 Referential Example 4

(Synthesis of a polyvalent phenol as a raw material)

Into a reactor, were charged 215.8 g (2 equivalents) of o-cresol, 122 g (1 equivalent) of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3.0 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid and 528 g
20 of n-heptane.

A reaction was conducted by azeotropic dehydration at 105 °C for 7 hours in the same manner as in Referential Example 1. After the reaction product
25 was filtered, it was dissolved in 1148 g of methyl isobutyl ketone and washed with water. After separating was made into layers, the oil layer was concentrated to give 249.0 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which had an OH equivalent of 125.9 g/eq, (which is referred
30 to as TPM-2).

Referential Example 5

(Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

Into a reactor, were charged 140 g (1.112
35 equivalents) of the polyvalent phenol TPM-2 obtained in Referential Example 4, 322 g of dimethylsulfoxide as a

reaction solvent, 22.2 g (0.556 equivalent) of 99 % sodium hydroxide and 44.8 g (0.586 equivalent) of allyl chloride, and a reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Referential Example 2 to give 140.6 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl etherification yield of 50 % (calculated from the aromatic protons and allyl group protons in $^1\text{H-NMR}$), (which is referred to as ALN-3).

Referential Example 6

(Synthesis of a polyvalent phenol as a raw material)

Into a reactor, were charged 656.8 g (4 equivalents) of 2-t-butyl-5-methylphenol, 122.1 g (1 equivalent) of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3.0 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid as a catalyst and 1300 g of n-heptane as a reaction solvent, and a reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Referential Example 1. The reaction product deposited by cooling was separated by filtration, dissolved in 4400 g of methanol and, treated in the same manner as in Referential Example 1 to give 367.5 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which had an OH equivalent of 144.1 g/eq, (which is referred to as TPM-3).

Referential Example 7

(Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

Into a reactor, were charged 70 g (0.487 equivalent) of the polyvalent phenol TPM-2 obtained in Referential Example 6, 162 g of dimethylsulfoxide as a reaction solvent, 9.84 g (0.246 equivalent) of 99 % sodium hydroxide and 19.8 g (0.259 equivalent) of allyl chloride, and a reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Referential Example 2 to give 71.9 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl etherification yield of 60 % (calculated from the

aromatic protons and allyl group protons in $^1\text{H-NMR}$),
(which is referred to as ALN-4).

Referential Example 8

- 5 (Synthesis of a polyvalent phenol as a raw material)

Reaction was conducted in the same manner as
in Referential Example 6 except that the charged amount
of 2-t-butyl-5-methylphenol was changed from 656.8 g
(4 equivalents) to 328.4 g (2 equivalents) to give
10 293.2 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which had an
OH equivalent of 140.0 g/eq, (which is referred to as
TPM-4).

Referential Example 9

- 15 (Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

Into a reactor, were charged 100.0 g (0.714
equivalent) of the polyvalent phenol TPM-4 obtained in
Referential Example 8, 230 g of dimethylsulfoxide as a
reaction solvent, 14.4 g (0.361 equivalent) of 99 %
20 sodium hydroxide and 29.1 g (0.380 equivalent) of allyl
chloride, and a reaction was conducted in the same
manner as in Referential Example 2 to give 105.0 g of a
reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a
nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl
25 etherification yield of 48 % (calculated from the
aromatic protons and allyl group protons in $^1\text{H-NMR}$),
(which is referred to as ALN-5).

Referential Example 10

- 30 (Synthesis of a polyvalent phenol as a raw material)

Into a reactor, were charged 492.6 g (3 equi-
valents) of 2-t-butyl-5-methylphenol, 108 g
(1 equivalent) of m-cresol, 122.1 g (1 equivalent) of
p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3.0 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid
35 and 528 g of n-heptane and a reaction was conducted
in the same manner as in Referential Example 1. The
reaction product was treated in the same manner as in

Referential Example 4 to give 394.7 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which had an OH equivalent of 131.6 g/eq, (which is referred to as TMP-5).

5 Referential Example 11
 (Synthesis of an allyl ether compound)

 Into a reactor, were charged 100 g (0.760 equivalent) of the polyvalent phenol TPM-5 obtained in Referential Example 10, 230 g of dimethylsulfoxide as a
10 reaction solvent, 15.4 g (0.384 equivalent) of 99 % sodium hydroxide and 30.9 g (0.404 equivalent) of allyl chloride, and a reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Referential Example 2 to give 107 g of a reddish brown semisolid resin which was free of a
15 nucleus-substituted allyl group and had an allyl etherification yield of 37 % (calculated from the aromatic protons and allyl group protons in ¹H-NMR), (which is referred to as ALN-6).

20 Referential Example 12
 (Modification by silicone)

 Into a reactor, were charged 100 g of ALN-1 obtained in Referential Example 2, 2 g of a platinum catalyst (platinum black containing 1 % Pt) and 331 g
25 of xylene. After water had been completely removed from the reaction system by azeotropic dehydration, 28.1 g of the silicone resin (a) was added dropwise under refluxing xylene over a period of about 1 hour and the mixture was maintained at the temperature for
30 about 5 hours under the reflux of xylene. After the solution was then filtered to remove completely the platinum catalyst, a product modified by silicone was obtained by concentrating the filtrate (referred to as the modified product (a)).

35 Referential Example 13
 (Modification by silicone)

Into a reactor, were charged 100 g of N,N'-diphenylmethane bismaleimide (referred to hereinafter as BMI) and 369 g of 1,4-dioxane as a reaction solvent, and the mixture was heated to a temperature of 100 °C to dissolve completely BMI. Then, 58 g of the silicone resin (b) was added dropwise over a period of about 1 hour, and the mixture was maintained at the temperature for about 1 hour. The dioxane was removed by distillation to give a product modified by silicone (referred to as the modified product (b)).

Referential Example 14
(Modification by silicone)

Into a reactor, were charged 100 g of ALN-1 obtained in Referential Example 2, 5 g of triethylamine and 331 g of xylene as a reaction solvent. After the mixture was heated to a temperature of 140 °C to dissolve completely the resin, 28.1 g of the silicone resin (c) was added dropwise over a period of about 1 hour and the mixture was maintained at the temperature for about 15 hours. The xylene and the triethylamine were then removed by distillation to give a product modified by silicone (referred to as the modified product (c)).

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Referential Example 15
(Modification by silicone)

Into a reactor, were charged 100 g of ALN-3 obtained in Referential Example 5, 5 g of triethylamine and 331 g of xylene as a reaction solvent. After the mixture was heated to a temperature of 140 °C to dissolve completely the resin, 25.9 g of the silicone resin (d) was added dropwise over a period of about 1 hour and the mixture was maintained at the temperature for about 20 hours. The xylene and the triethylamine were then removed by distillation to give a product

modified by silicone (referred to as the modified product (d)).

Examples 1 - 11

5 The allylated products of the polyvalent phenols, the modified products (a) - (d) obtained in Referential Examples and BMI were blended at ratios specified in Table 1, melt mixed by heating at about 130 °C, maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes
10 and then immediately cooled to give prepolymers, respectively. The prepolymers thus obtained, curing accelerators, fillers, coupling agents and mold release agents were melt kneaded with a heat roll according to the ratios specified in Table 1 under the conditions
15 at 50 - 120 °C for 5 minutes and ground after cooling to give compounds, respectively. Next, these compounds were transfer molded under the conditions at 175 °C at 70 kg/cm² for 3 minutes and postcured at 200 °C for 5 hours, and the physical properties of the molded
20 products were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 2.

Comparative Example 1

25 An o-cresol novolak epoxy resin (epoxy equivalent: 195 g/eq), a phenol novolak resin (OH equivalent: 110 g/eq), a curing accelerator, a filler, a mold release agent and a coupling agent were kneaded according to the ratio specified in Table 1 in the same manner as in Examples to give compounds. The compounds
30 were then transfer molded under the conditions at 175 °C at 70 kg/cm² for 5 minutes, postcured at 180 °C for 5 hours, and the physical properties of the molded products were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 2.

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Examples 12 - 19

The allylated products of the polyvalent phenols obtained in Referential Examples and BMI were blended at ratios specified in Table 3, melt mixed by heating at 150 °C - 160 °C, maintained with stirring at this temperature for 10 to 20 minutes to give prepolymers of which viscosities were in the range of 6 - 7 poise. A 60 parts each of the prepolymers was dissolved in 40 parts of N,N-dimethylformamide to give a resin varnish in which N,N'-diphenylmethane bis-maleimide was not deposited. The varnish was impregnated in a glass cloth (manufactured by KANEBO K.K., KS-1600, treated with aminosilane), heat treated in an oven at 160 °C for 10 - 20 minutes to give a prepreg. Six prepregs were superposed on a copper foil (manufactured by FURUKAWA CIRCUIT FOIL K.K., TTAI treated, thickness: 35 µm) and press molded at a pressure of 50 kg/cm² at 200 °C for 2 hours to give a copper-clad laminate having a thickness of 1 mm. The physical properties of the laminates were measured according to JIS-C-6431 to give results shown in Table 3. For the measurement of bending strength at 240 °C, laminates molded with 8 aforementioned prepregs under the same condition and having thickness of 1.6 mm were used.

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Comparative Example 2

A varnish obtained by dissolving 60 parts of Kerimid [®] 601 (manufactured by Rhone Poulenc) in 40 parts of N,N-dimethylformamide was impregnated in a glass cloth and heat treated in the same manner as Examples to form a prepreg, which was press molded at 200 °C at 50 kg/cm² for 2 hours to give a copper-clad laminate. The physical properties of the laminate are shown in Table 3.

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Table 1 (continued)
(Numerals in the table represent parts by weight)

	Example											Comparative Example 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Silane coupling agent A	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Silane coupling agent B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Molten silica	233	233	233	233	233	233	-	-	-	-	-	364
Spherical molten silica	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	317	317	317	317	-

BMI: manufactured by SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Bestlex[®] BH-180.

5 ESCN-195XL: manufactured by SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
o-cresol novolak type epoxy resin (epoxy
equivalent: 195 g/eq).

15 Phenol novolak resin: OH equivalent: 110 g/eq,
softening point: 90 °C.

Silane coupling agent A: manufactured by SHINETSU
SILICONE K.K., KBM-573.

15 Silane coupling agent B: manufactured by TORAY-DOW
CORNING SILICONE K.K., SH-6040.

Molten silica: manufactured by DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO, K.K.,
FS-891.

20 Spherical molten silica: manufactured by DENKI KAGAKU
KOGYO K.K., FB-90.

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Table 2

	Example											Compara- tive Example 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Spiral flow* (inch) 175°C x 70 kg/cm ²	38	40	35	37	38	37	28	26	30	28	27	43
** Barcol Hardness (Barcol 935) 175°C x 90 sec 175°C x 180 sec	81 86	65 72	80 84	80 83	81 84	83 84	65 71	65 72	67 77	64 72	65 72	80 84
Glass transition temperature, TG** (°C)	255	283	256	253	250	255	251	260	255	264	254	158
Thermal expan- sion coefficient (TEC)*** x 10 ⁻⁵ °C ⁻¹	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.4
Flexural strength(kg/mm ²) 20 °C 240 °C	14.8 6.5	14.5 8.1	14.4 6.1	14.2 6.6	14.4 6.8	14.3 6.3	14.5 5.3	12.5 5.2	13.1 4.8	13.8 5.0	14.5 5.3	15.6 1.8
Flexural modulus (kg/mm ²) 20 °C 240 °C	1610 720	1620 750	1580 700	1600 710	1630 700	1610 720	1250 630	1280 680	1190 590	1210 610	1110 550	1400 110

* Spiral flow: EMMI 1-66 REVISION A

** Barcol Hardness: ASTM D 2583-67

5 *** TMA method with use of a thermal analyzer model
DT-40, manufactured by SHIMADZU SEISAKUSHO, LTD.

10 **** QFP 84 pin, 34 mmt, IC chip 10 x 10 mm; packages in
which cracking has been generated after the
treatment in a pressure cooker at 121 °C at 100 %
RH for 24 hours and the dipping into a solder bath
at 260 °C for 10 seconds.

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Table 3
Physical properties of laminates

	Example								Comparative Example 2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
ALN-1 (parts by weight)	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	25.5	-	
ALN-2 (parts by weight)	-	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	
ALN-3 (parts by weight)	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	
ALN-4 (parts by weight)	-	-	-	33.2	-	-	-	-	
ALN-5 (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	30.6	-	-	-	
ALN-6 (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	-	-	
BMI (parts by weight)	73.2	70.3	71.0	66.8	69.4	68.0	69.5	66.8	
ESCN-195XL (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Glass transition temperature Tg*, (°C)	240	255	240 ;	238	232	235	225	230	204
Thermal expansion ratio (20°C - 260°C)*, (%)	1.42	1.40	1.45	1.66	1.58	1.56	1.61	1.83	2.29
Peeling strength of copper foil (kg/cm)	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2
Flexural strength at 240°C, (kg/mm ²)	32.1	38.2	32.5	32.0	29.8	28.5	26.3	27.7	23.3

Table 3 (continued)
Physical properties of laminates

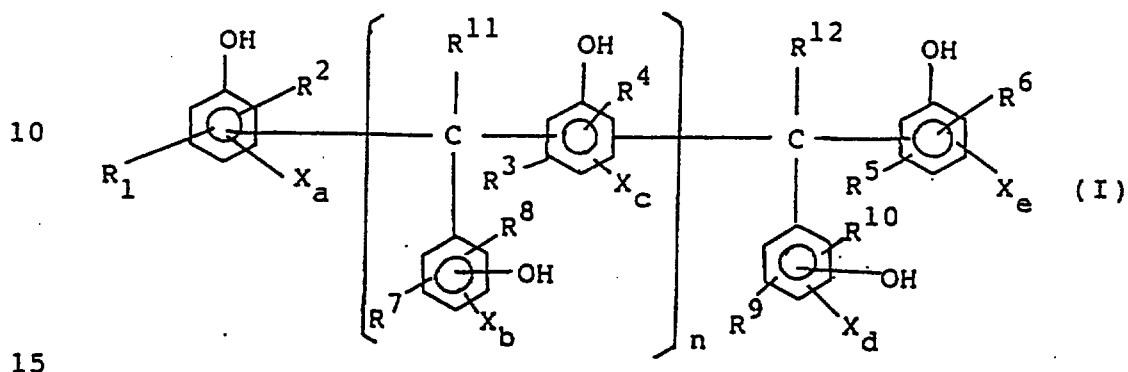
		Example								Comparative Example 2
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Heat resistance of solder, at 300°C	Ordinary state	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	2 min
	2 hours after boiling	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	>3 min	1 min plus 40 sec.

* According to the TMA method with use of a thermal analyzer model DT-40, manufactured by
SHIMADZU SEISAKUSHO, LTD.



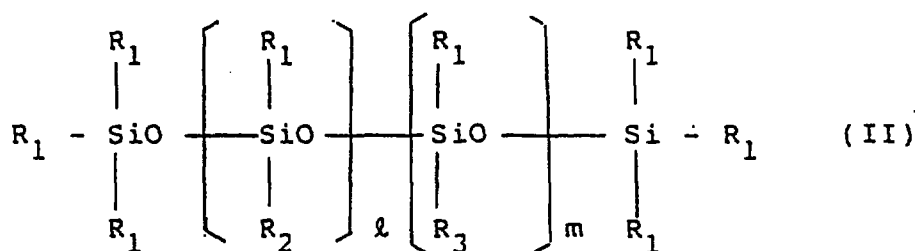
CLAIMS

1. A thermosetting resin composition comprising
(A) an allylated compound of a polyvalent phenol
5 represented by the following formula (I)

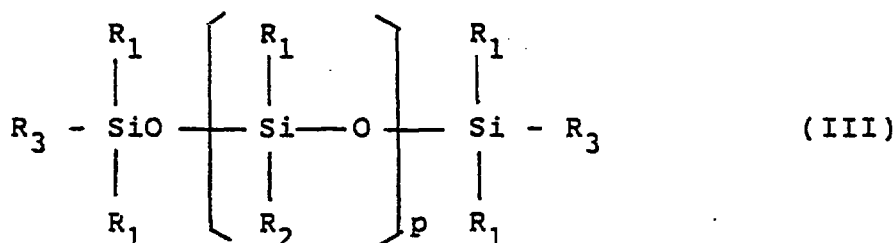


- wherein substituents $R^1 - R^6$ each represents a hydrogen atom or a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 6 carbon atoms, substituents $R^7 - R^{12}$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms, $X_a - X_e$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, and the average repeating unit number n denotes a numeral from 0 to 5, and
(B) a polymaleimide compound containing two or more maleimide groups in the molecule.

2. A thermosetting resin composition comprising the thermosetting resin composition according to Claim 1 and at least one of silicone resins represented by the following formulae (II) and (III):



wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, l denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500, and m denotes a numeral in the range of 1 - 500, or



wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, and p denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500.

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3. A thermosetting resin composition according to Claim 1 wherein the (A) is a compound of the formula (I) where $\text{R}^1 - \text{R}^6$ each is a hydrogen atom or a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms, $\text{R}^7 - \text{R}^{12}$ each is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or an alkoxy group having one carbon atom, $\text{X}_a - \text{X}_e$ each is a hydrogen atom, and n is a numeral of zero to five, and the (B) is a polymaleimide compound having two or more maleimide groups in the molecule.

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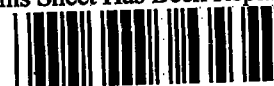
4. A thermosetting resin composition comprising the thermosetting resin composition of Claim 3 and the silicone resin of the formula (III) defined in Claim 2 wherein R_1 and R_2 each is a methyl group, R_3 is a hydrogen atom or a functional group having an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, and p is a numeral of zero to 150.

5. Electronic parts molding-sealed, which are made of a resin composition comprising a thermosetting resin composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 4 and fillers.

6. A copper-clad thermosetting resin laminate wherein a resin varnish obtained by dissolving the thermosetting resin composition according to Claim 1 or 3 is impregnated in a base material and heat treated to give a prepreg, which is superposed on a copper foil and heat molded.

7. A thermosetting resin composition according to Claim 2 wherein the silicone resin of the formulas (II) and/or (III) to be included is in the form of reaction products of the allylated compound of polyvalent phenol (A) or the polymaleimide compound (B) therewith.

8. A thermosetting resin composition according to Claim 2 wherein the silicone resin is in an amount of 3 - 30 % by weight on the basis of the allylated compound of polyvalent phenol (A), the polymaleimide compound (B) and the silicone resins.

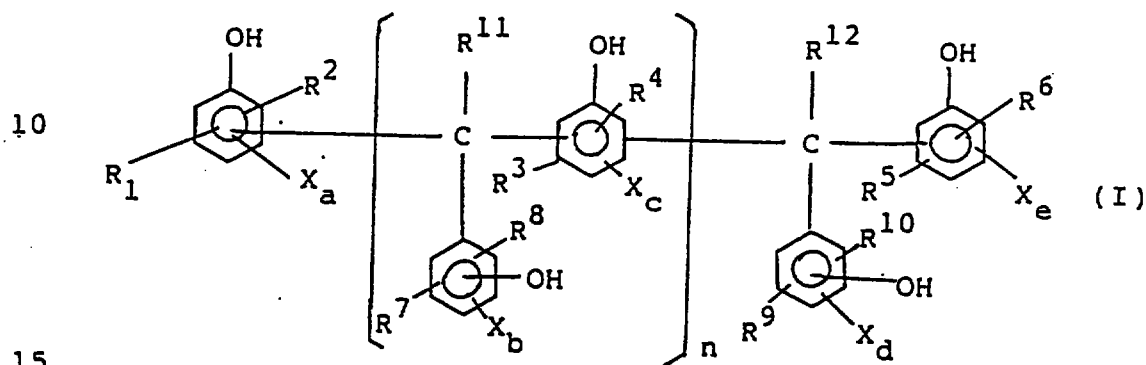


- 1 -

ABSTRACT

THERMOSETTING RESIN COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF
FOR AN ELECTRONIC PART

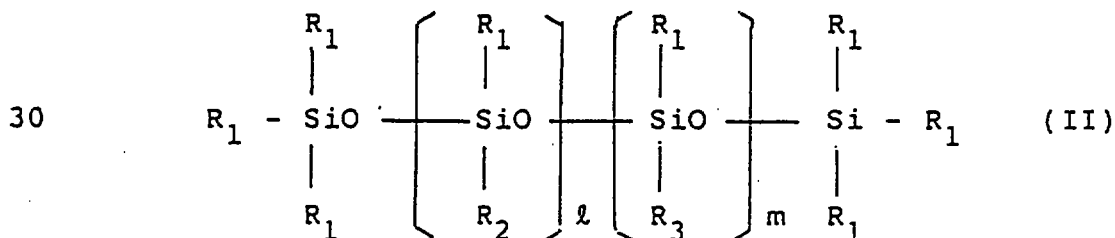
5 A thermosetting resin composition is provide,
 which contains a compound of



wherein substituents $R_1 - R_6$ each represents a hydrogen atom or a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 6 carbon atoms, substituents $R_7 - R^{12}$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms, $X_a - X_e$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, and the average repeating unit number n denotes a numeral from 0 to 5,

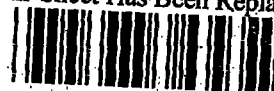
20 and a polyamide compound having two or more maleimide groups and, if desired, a compound of

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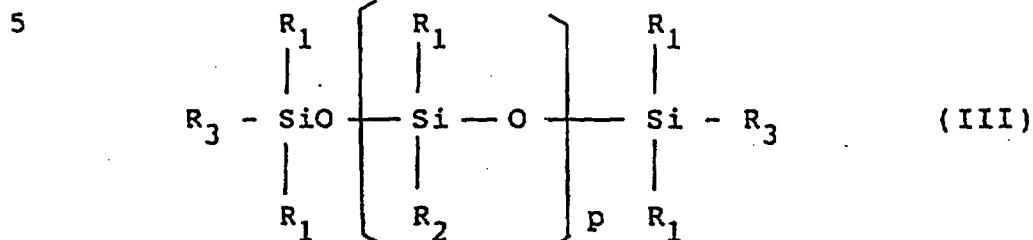
wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl

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- 2 -

group or an alicyclic epoxy group, l denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500, and m denotes a numeral in the range of 1 - 500, or



wherein R_1 and R_2 each represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R_3 represents a hydrogen atom or a functional group containing an amino group, a glycidyl group or an alicyclic epoxy group, and p denotes a numeral in the range of 0 - 500. The composition is useful for electronic parts.

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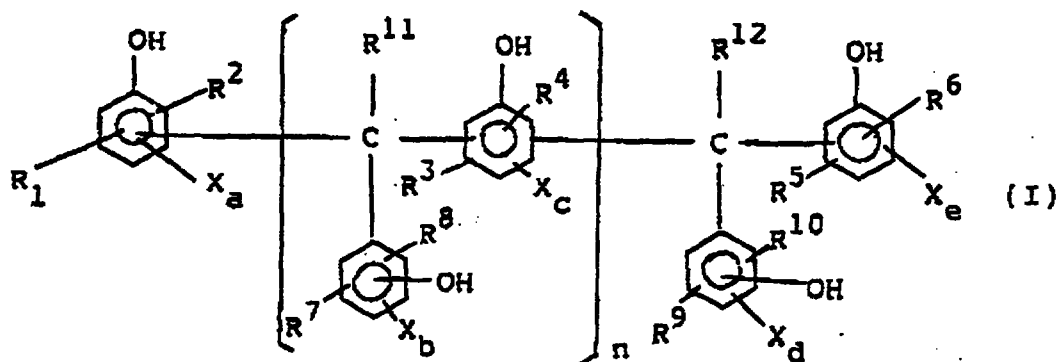
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ABSTRACT

Replacement Sheet - 14/5/96

**THERMOSETTING RESIN COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF
FOR AN ELECTRONIC PART**

thermosetting resin composition comprising
(A) an compound of a polyvalent phenol represented
by the following formula (I)



wherein substituent $R^1 - R^6$ each represents a hydrogen atom or a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 6 carbon atoms, substituent $R^7 - R^{12}$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated alkyl group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having 1 - 4 carbon atoms, $X_a - X_e$ each represents a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, and the average repeating unit number n denotes a numeral from 0 to 5, and (B) a polymaleimide compound containing two or more maleimide groups in the molecule: The present invention also provides a thermosetting resin composition comprising silicone resins having the specific structures in addition to the composition containing (A) and (B) above mentioned.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

16 MAY 1996