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Optical Transmittance of Polybenzoxazole Precursor

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: poly(o - hydroxyamide) 2,2' - bis(3 - amino - 4 - hydroxy
phenyl)hexafluoropropane 가 bis - acid ,
3,4 - dihydro - 2H - pyran 가 tetrahydropyran
· Bis - acid 365 nm
, 4,4' - oxydibenzoic acid 가 가
bis - acid
가 (intra - CTC) 가 가
THP 가 가
(inter - CTC) 가 가

ABSTRACT : Poly(o - hydroxyamide)s as polybenzoxazoles precursors were synthesized by polycondensation from 2,2' - bis(3 - amino - 4 - hydroxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane and various bis - acids. And the polymers were modified to acid - sensitive polyamides by introducing tetrahydropyran in order to impart photosensitivity. A study of optical transmittance at 365 nm, according to the chemical structure of bis - acid, revealed that the polymer derived from 4,4' - oxydibenzoic acid showed better optical transparency than those from other bis - acids. This tendency of optical transmittance could be explained by formation of charge transfer complex. In case of the polymer derived from 4,4' - oxydibenzoic acid, the electron accepting characteristic of bis - acid is reduced by introduction of electron donating group, -O-. Thus, optical transmittance increased due to the diminished formation of intramolecular charge transfer complex. In addition, the optical transmittance increased with increasing the THP content in the polymer. This is attributed to the reduced intermolecular interaction by the loosening of the packing density of the polymer chain.

Keywords : poly(o-hydroxyamide), polybenzoxazole, optical transmittance, charge transfer complex.

가 1 μm
(photoresist) 가 , passivation layer buffer
coating
10 μm 가
1
365 nm 10 μm
가 50%
가
1
가 passivation layer buffer) (;
coating 가 가 가
가
naphthoquinone
diazide (NQ) hydroxy (CTC; charge - transfer complex)
polyimide
cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid
UV
diamine dianhydride가
HOMO LUMO
UV 가 가 CTC가^{5,6}
가^{2,3}
CTC
(PAG: photoacid generator)
4
365 nm , PAG
가 H⁺ 가 H⁺가
가
bis(o - aminophenol) bis - acid
가 가
bis - acid
가 가
가
가
가
가 365 nm

가
 N,N - dimethylacetamide
 (DMAc), N,N - dimethylformamide (DMF), tetrahy-
 drofuran CaH₂ 12

KOH 24

2,2' - Bis(3 - amino - 4 - hydroxyphenyl)hexaflu-
 oropropane (Central Glass Co., LTD, >99%)
 Isophthalic acid (Junsei
 Chemical), 4,4' - oxydibenzoic acid (Tokyo Kasei,
 >98%), 4,4' - dicarboxydiphenyl sulfone (Tokyo
 Kasei, >98%), 2,2 - bis(4 - carboxyphenyl)hexa-
 fluoropropane (Tokyo Kasei, >98%), 3,4 - dihy-
 dro - 2H - pyran (Aldrich, >97%)

¹H - NMR FT - IR
 Bruker AMX - 300MHz
 FT - IR
 Bio - Rad Digilab Division FTS - 165 FT - IR

S - 21 - Photodiode Array
 quartz 365 nm
 TA instrument 2950,
 (thermogravimetric analyzer: TGA) TA in-
 strument 2950 (differential sca-
 nning calorimeter: DSC)
 10 /min 가

Bis-acid chloride :
 dicarboxylic acid thionyl chloride
 DMF 80
 6 thionyl chloride
 bis -
 acid chloride n -

Isophthaloyl chloride : ¹H - NMR (CDCl₃) : δ 8.83
 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, 2H), 7.73 (t, 1H).

4,4' - Oxydibenzoyl chloride : ¹H - NMR (CDCl₃) : δ
 8.16 (d, 4H), 7.15 (d, 4H).

Bis-(4-chlorocarbonylphenyl)sulfone : ¹H - NMR (CD
 Cl₃) : δ 8.23 (d, 4H), 8.10(d, 4H).

2,2-Bis(4-chlorocarbonylphenyl)hexafluoropropane :
¹H - NMR (CDCl₃) : δ 8.14 (d, 4H), 7.50 (d, 4H).

PAOH : PAOH

bis(o - amino
 phenol) DMAc(10 wt%) 30
 (4 eq) 가
 0 30
 bis - acid chloride 4

50

PAOH-OXY : ¹H - NMR (DMSO - d₆) : δ 10.35 (s,
 2H, OH), 9.53 (s, 1H, NH), 7.97 (d, 4H, aromatic
 H), 7.86 (s, 2H, aromatic H), 7.13 (d, 4H,
 aromatic H), 6.95 (s, 4H, aromatic H).

PAOH-IP : ¹H - NMR (DMSO - d₆) : δ 10.33 (s,
 2H, OH), 9.71 (s, 2H, NH), 8.53 (d, 1H, aromatic
 H), 8.13 (d, 2H, aromatic H), 7.90 (d, 2H,
 aromatic H), 7.63 (t, 1H, aromatic H), 7.07 (d,
 4H, aromatic H).

PAOH-6F : ¹H - NMR (DMSO - d₆) : δ 10.32 (s,
 2H, OH), 9.71 (s, 2H, NH), 8.02 (d, 4H, aromatic
 H), 7.85 (s, 2H, aromatic H), 7.43 (d, 4H,
 aromatic H), 7.02 (s, 4H, aromatic H).

PAOH-SO₂ : ¹H - NMR (DMSO - d₆) : δ 10.33 (s,
 2H, OH), 9.78 (s, 2H, NH), 8.11 (d, 8H, aromatic
 H), 7.85 (s, 2H, aromatic H), 7.02 (s, 4H,
 aromatic H).

CO : ¹H - NMR (DMSO - d₆) : δ 10.33 (s, 2H,
 OH), 9.75 (s, NH), 9.55 (s, NH), 8.51 (d,
 aromatic H), 8.12 (d, aromatic H), 8.03 (d,
 aromatic H), 7.89 (s, aromatic H), 7.63 (t,
 aromatic H), 7.16 (d, aromatic H), 7.03 (s,

aromatic H).

PA-THP :
 PAOH THF (10 wt%) 30
 p-toluenesulfonic acid
 30 3,4
 -dihydro-2H-pyran 2
 0
 50

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 10.37 (s, 2H, OH),
 9.80 (s, 2H, NH), 8.52 (d, 1H, aromatic H), 8.11
 (d, 2H, aromatic H), 7.95 (d, 2H, aromatic H),
 7.89 (d, 2H, aromatic H), 7.63 (t, 1H, aromatic
 H), 7.11 (d, 1H, aromatic H), 7.07 (d, 3H,
 aromatic H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.52 (s,
 1H), 1.82 (m, 3H, aliphatic H), 1.47 (m, 3H,
 aliphatic H).

FT-IR (KBr): 3425 cm⁻¹ (NH of amide), 2947 cm⁻¹
 (alicyclic C-H of THP), 1684 cm⁻¹ (C=O of amide).

Scheme 1

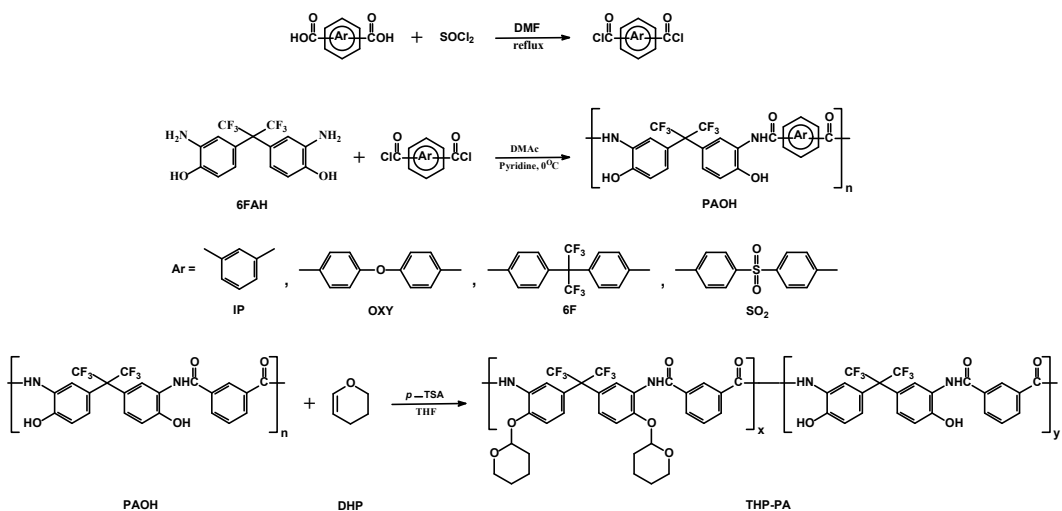
, Figure 1

¹H-NMR
 1.47 1.82 ppm THP C-H
 가 5.57 ppm THP C-O
 가 7.0 8.52 ppm
 가 9.80 ppm
 N-H 10.37 ppm 가
 42.5 mol% THP가
 THP

Figure 2 FT-IR

, 1684 cm⁻¹ C=O가
 2947 cm⁻¹ THP C-H가
 3425 cm⁻¹ NH 가
 THP가
 3
 NMP 0.5 g/dL
 30 , Table 1
 0.32 1.2 dL/g

가



Scheme 1. Synthetic route of monomer and polymer.

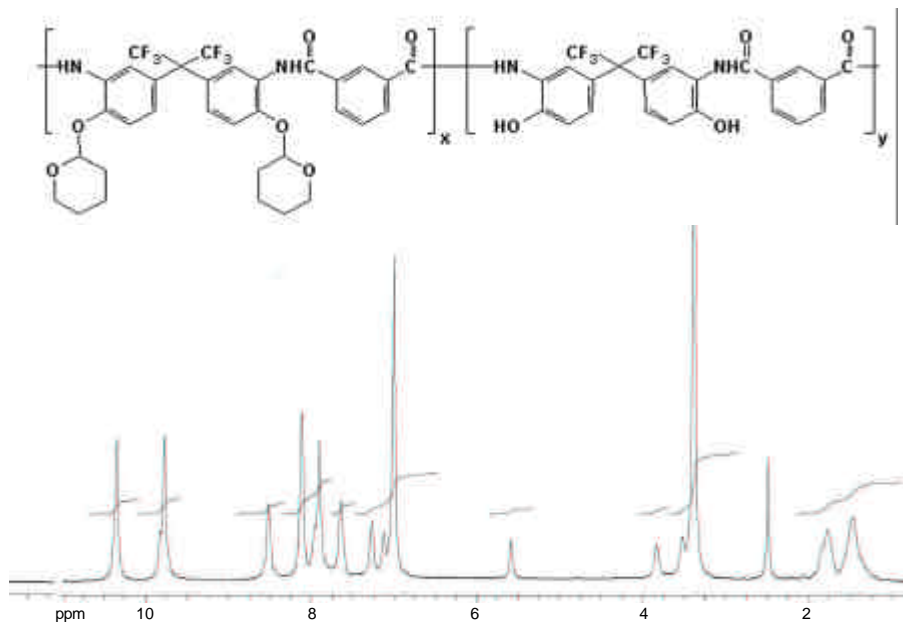


Figure 1. ^1H -NMR spectroscopy of PA-THP-42.5 (solvent: DMSO- d_6).

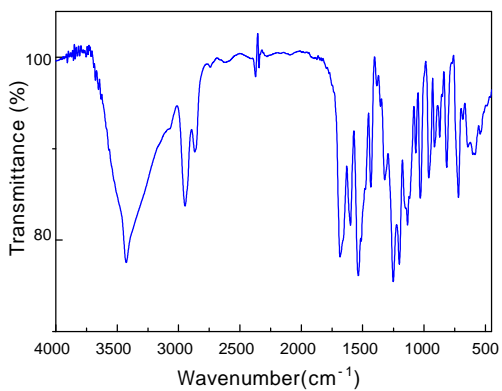


Figure 2. FT-IR spectrum of PA-THP-42.5.

Table 1. Characterization of Polyamide

code	mole ratio	h_{inh} (dL/g)	T_{exo} (°C)	T_d (°C)
PAOH-6F	6FAH/6F=1/1	0.51	310	428
PAOH-SO2	6FAH/SO2=1/1	0.32	324	474
PAOH-OXY	6FAH/IP/OXY=1/0/1	0.40	310	465
CO-3	6FAH/IP/OXY=1/0.3/0.7	1.20	300	485
CO-5	6FAH/IP/OXY=1/0.5/0.5	0.49	312	486
CO-7	6FAH/IP/OXY=1/0.7/0.3	0.46	316	489
PAOH-IP	6FAH/IP/OXY=1/1/0	0.70	297	493
PA-THP-22	6FAH/IP=1/1 THP: 22%	0.69	311	477
PA-THP-42.5	6FAH/IP=1/1 THP: 42.5%	0.65	307	484
PA-THP-73.4	6FAH/IP=1/1 THP: 73.4%	0.64	310	503

DSC
TGA (T_d)
Figure 3 DSC 310
Figure 4
Figure 5
FT-IR 300 1 1647 cm⁻¹
1491 cm⁻¹

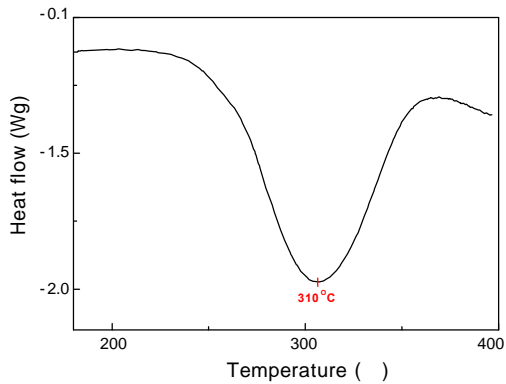


Figure 3. DSC thermogram of PAOH - OXY.

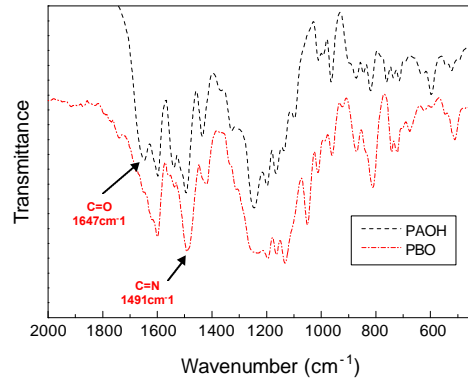


Figure 5. FT - IR spectra of PAOH and polybenzoxazole (PAOH film cured for 1 hr at 300 °C).

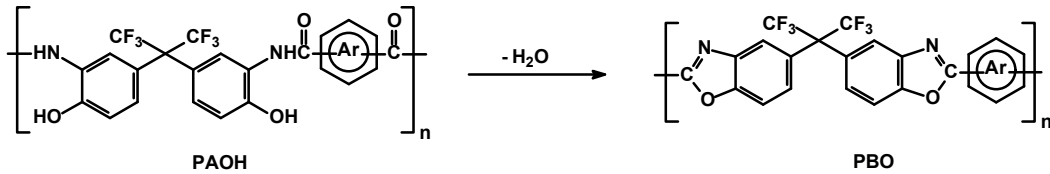


Figure 4. Thermal PBO conversion of PAOH.

Figure 6 TGA

Sample	225	350
PAOH - IP	7.24%	6.3%
PAOH - IP 가	493	
PAOH - OXY	474	465
PAOH - SO ₂		465

Figure 6

TGA

bis - acid 가

PAOH - 6F 가

hexafluoroisopropyl 가

428 가

PAOH - IP 가

493 가

PAOH - OXY PAOH - SO₂ 가 465 가

474 가

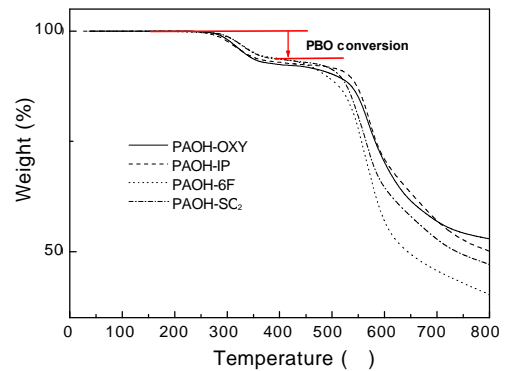


Figure 6. TGA thermogram of PAOH.

Figure 7

Table 2

NMP, DMSO, DMAc, DMF 가 , cy - clohexanone, THF, γ - butyrolactone, PGMEA, acetone

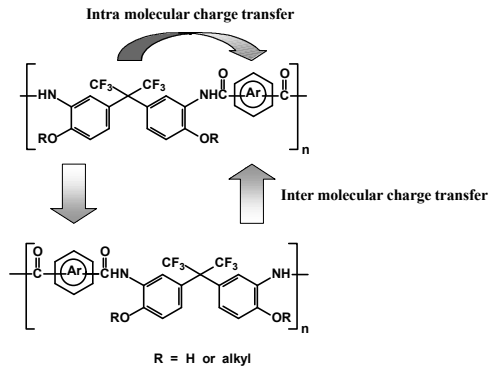


Figure 8. The intra and inter molecular charge transfer of polyamide. Arrows indicate the directions of electron transfer.

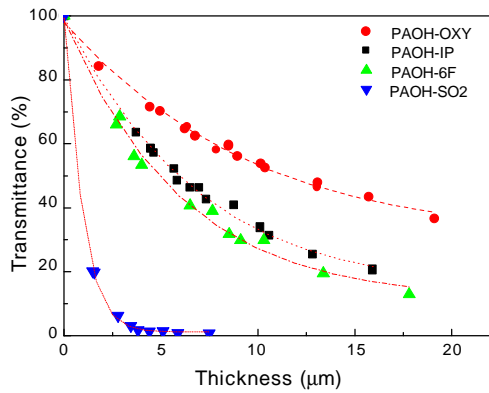


Figure 9. Transmittance change of various polyamides with film thickness (at 365 nm).

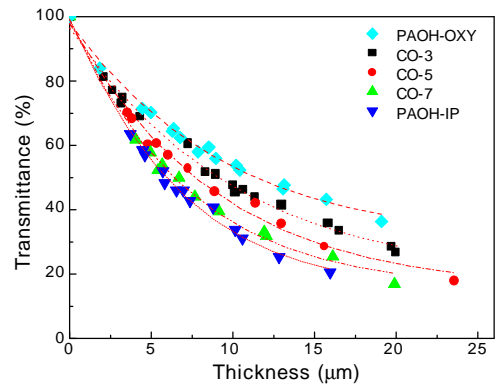


Figure 11. Transmittance change of copolyamides (at 365 nm).

acid가 SO₂ 가 가 OXY
 가 가
 bis - acid 가 μm)
 hexafluoroisopropyl
 -O -

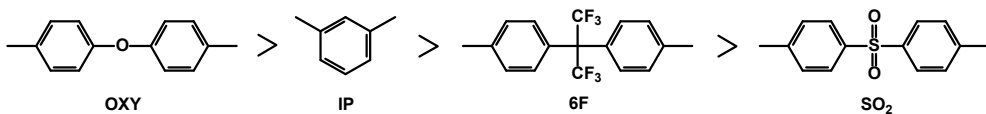


Figure 10. Bis - acid moieties arranged in order of optical transmittance of the polymers.

bis(o - aminophenol)
 가 가 -CF₃
 bis(o - aminophenol)
 CTC 가 가
 가
 bis - acid
 Figure 10
 Figure 11 OXY IP

, CTC 가
 가
 가
 가 OXY
 Figure 12 가
 (13
 ,
 OXY 가
 . OXY 0 mol%

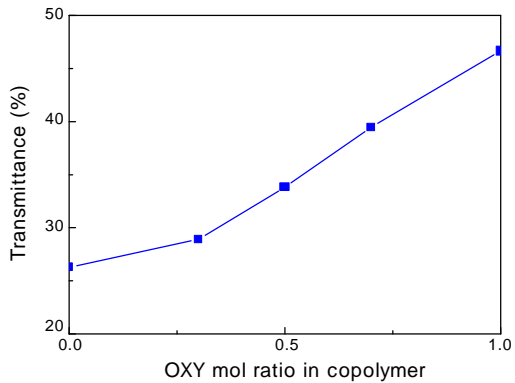


Figure 12. Transmittance change with OXY mol ratio in the copolymer (at 13 μm).

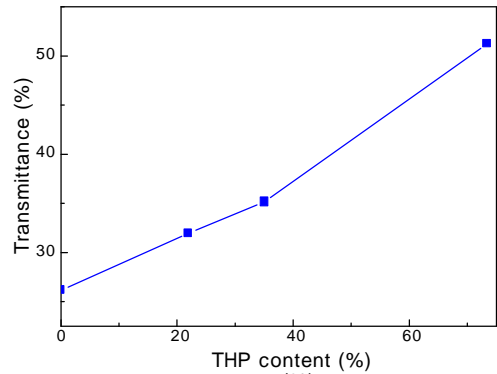


Figure 14. Transmittance change with THP content of the polymer (at 10 μm).

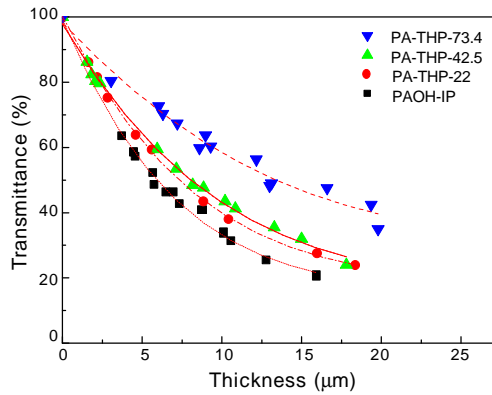


Figure 13. Transmittance change of THP attached polyamides (at 365 nm).

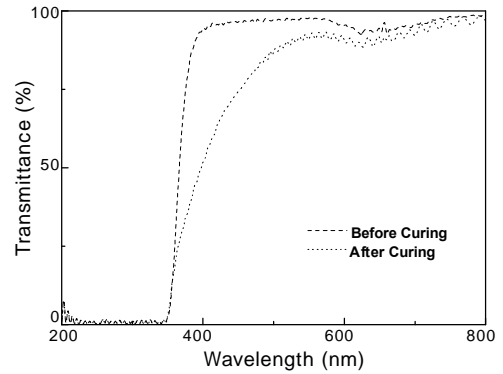


Figure 15. Transmittance change with PBO curing process.

가 26.3% 100 mol%
 46.6% 가 ,
 가
 Figure 13 14 PAOH
 가 가
 가
 10 μm THP 0%
 가 26.2% THP 73.4%
 51.2% 가 가 THP
 가 가 THP
 가 가 가
 가 CTC 가
 가

가
 Figure 15 PAOH
 가 가 PAOH - OXY NMP 25
 wt% PTFE 0.45 μm syringe filter
 quartz 가
 12.8 μm PAOH
 365 nm 45.2 %
 가 300
 1 ,
 가 가

band gap 가 , :
 가 가
 가 .
 365 nm 50%
 bis(o - aminophenol) 가
 bis - acid
 OXY가 bis - acid 가
 10 μm 53% 가 bis - acid
 10 μm 가 0% . IP
 OXY OXY 가 가
 가 가 . IP
 THP 가 가
 . Bis - acid bis -
 acid hexafluoroisopropyl (6F) ,
 가 가
 bis - acid
 IP
 가 .

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