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(54) Photographic material having a red sensitized silver halide emulsion layer with improved heat sensitivity

(57) A silver halide photographic material having improved heat sensitivity comprising a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer the silver halide of which is prepared in the presence of a hexacoordination complex of rhenium, ruthenium or osmium with at least four cyanide ligands and comprising at least about 90 mole percent silver chloride, wherein the emulsion contains a thiosulfonate and a sulfinate or seleninate and at least one red sensitizing dye.

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Description

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a photographic material having a red sensitized silver halide emulsion layer with improved heat sensitivity.

Background of the Invention

There is a great emphasis on high productivity in the photosensitive materials market. Photofinishers that use photosensitive paper to produce color prints desire short processing times in order to increase output. One way to obtain rapid processing is to accelerate the development time by increasing the chloride content of the emulsions; the higher the chloride content the higher the development rate. However, it is also known that the higher the chloride content is, the harder it is to obtain high, invariant photosensitivity. Emulsions that are primarily silver chloride are more difficult to spectrally sensitize than emulsions used previously such as silver bromide or chlorobromide emulsions because the conduction band of silver chloride is higher than that of silver bromide (C. R. Berry, Photo. Sci. & Eng. 19, 93, (1975)).

The problem with sensitizing efficiency is especially true in the red-sensitive layer of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high silver chloride emulsions are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the red sensitive layer of color print paper which contains an emulsion that is primarily silver chloride, is an undesirable sensitivity to temperature. An increase in temperature of the paper during exposure results in an increase in red speed of the red sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.

An example of heat sensitivity is illustrated below. Material C has no propensity for heat sensitivity while Material A and B have equal propensity but in opposite directions. Color photographic materials typically respond to three regions of the spectrum, red, green and blue with different emulsions and, as an example for color positive paper such as EKTACOLOR Paper, will produce cyan, magenta and yellow dye images when processed in Process RA-4. If the paper temperature changes during the day as it is printed such as due to changing ambient conditions or warming up in the printing environment, the prints can change in density causing a variability in the image produced. With color products a mis-match in the heat sensitivity response of the three layers results in a color shift in the prints. So, while it would be useful to have low heat sensitivity to preserve color consistency in printing, it is more important with color products to have a consistent heat sensitivity shift in all three layers to avoid a shift in the more critical area of color balance. Almost all of the materials used to prepare silver halide emulsions can under some conditions affect the heat sensitivity of the resulting photographic materials. It is therefore desirable to have the ability to adjust the heat sensitivity of a particular emulsion to the appropriate level to match the other two layers.

	Speed (Log E) of Materials at 22°C	Speed (Log E) of Materials at 40°C	Heat Sensitivity (Delta Log E)
Material A	1.90	2.00	+.10
Material B	2.00	1.90	-.10
Material C	1.90	1.90	0.00

European published patent application EP 605,917 A2 describes red dyes that give high speed and reduced heat sensitivity when used on high chloride emulsions. However, by the use of these red sensitizers, the heat sensitivity of the cyan layer is so low that it no longer matches that of the magenta and yellow records. This causes an undesirable color balance shift during thermal changes. It is therefore desirable to provide a means of adjusting the heat sensitivity in the cyan layer so as to match that of the magenta and yellow layers. It is toward this end that this invention is directed.

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

The prior art teaches the use of red dyes that give reduced heat sensitivity. But there is no teaching on how to use these dyes so that the heat sensitivity of the red layer matches that of the magenta and yellow records and thus to avoid heat induced changes in color balance.

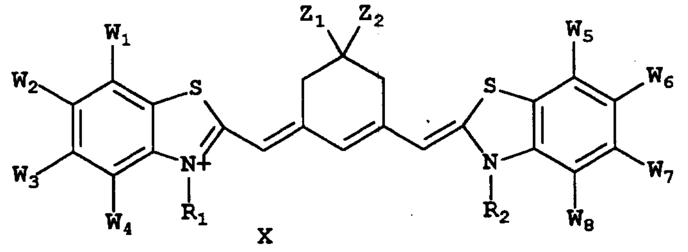
Summary of the Invention

One aspect of this invention comprises a silver halide photographic material comprising a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, the silver halide of which comprises silver halide grains prepared in the presence of a hexacoordination complex of rhenium, ruthenium or osmium with at least four cyanide ligands and comprising at least about 90 mole percent silver chloride, wherein the emulsion contains a thiosulfonate compound and a sulfinate or seleninate compound and a dye of Class A and/or Class B:

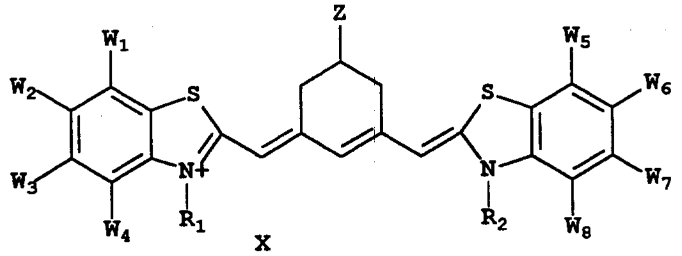
where,

Class A dyes have structure I and substituents W_1-W_8, are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.0, where J is defined as the sum of the Hammett σ_p values of W_1-W_8, or, alternatively, Class A dyes can also have the structure II provided substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.24;

Class B dyes have structure II and substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen independently such that J is ≤ 0.10, or, alternatively, Class B dyes can also have structure I provided substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≤ -0.14



(I)



(II)

where,

R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
X is a counterion, if needed, to balance the charge of the dye;
Z is a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
Z_1 and Z_2 are each independently a 1-8 carbon alkyl group;

Advantageous Effect of the Invention

The present invention provides photographic materials with a high silver chloride layer having high red sensitivity while at the same time having relatively low thermal sensitivity. A method is described to adjust the heat sensitivity of the cyan layer so as to match that of the magenta and yellow layers to maintain color balance despite thermal fluctuations.

Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Invention

In the present application, by reference to "under", "above", "below", "upper", "lower" or the like terms in relation to layer structure of a photographic element, is meant in this application, the relative position in relation to light to when the element is exposed in a normal manner. "Above" or "upper" would mean closer to the light source when the element is exposed normally, while "below" or "lower" would mean further from the light source. Since a typical photographic element has the various layers coated on a support, "above" or "upper" would mean further from the support, while "below" or "under" would mean closer to the support.

When reference in this application is made to a substituent "group", this means that the substituent may itself be substituted or unsubstituted (for example "alkyl group" refers to a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl). Generally, unless otherwise specifically stated, substituents on any "groups" referenced herein or where something is stated to be possibly substituted, include the possibility of any groups, whether substituted or unsubstituted, which do not destroy properties necessary for the photographic utility. It will also be understood throughout this application that reference to a compound of a particular general formula includes those compounds of other more specific formula which specific formula falls within the general formula definition. Examples of substituents on any of the mentioned groups can include known substituents, such as: halogen, for example, chloro, fluoro, bromo, iodo; alkoxy, particularly those with 1 to 6 carbon atoms (for example, methoxy, ethoxy); substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, particularly lower alkyl (for example, methyl, trifluoromethyl); alkenyl or thioalkyl (for example, methylthio or ethylthio), particularly either of those with 1 to 6 carbon atoms; substituted and unsubstituted aryl, particularly those having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms (for example, phenyl); and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, particularly those having a 5 or 6-membered ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, or S (for example, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl); and others known in the art. Alkyl substituents may specifically include "lower alkyl", that is having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, and the like. Further, with regard to any alkyl group, alkylene group or alkenyl group, it will be understood that these can be branched or unbranched and include ring structures.

The silver halide emulsion can be prepared as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,945,035 of Keevert et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The silver halide emulsion is a "high chloride" emulsion containing at least about 90 mole percent chloride, preferably at least about 95 mole percent chloride and optimally at least about 98 mole percent chloride. Some silver bromide may be present; in particular, the possibility is also contemplated that the silver chloride could be treated with a bromide source to increase its sensitivity, although the bulk concentration of bromide in the resulting emulsion will typically be no more than about 2 to 2.5 mole percent and preferably between about 0.6 to 1.2 mole percent (the remainder being silver chloride). The emulsion should contain less than 5 mole percent iodide, preferably less than 2 mole percent iodide.

The preferred hexacoordinated rhenium, ruthenium, and osmium cyanide complexes can be represented by the following formula:

$$[Q(CN)_{6-y}L_y]^{-n}$$

where:

Q is rhenium, ruthenium, or osmium,
L is a bridging ligand,
y is 0, 1, or 2,
and
-n is -2, -3, or -4.

The bridging ligand is preferably a monoatomic monodentate ligand, such as a halide, for example, fluoride, chloride , bromide or iodide ligands, or a multielement ligand, for example, azide or thiocyanate ligands. In a particularly preferred embodiment, Q is ruthenium and y is 0.

The hexacoordinated complexes in most instances exhibit a net ionic charge. One or more counter ions are therefore usually associated with the complex to form a charge neutral compound. The counter ion is of little importance, since the complex and its counter ion or ions dissociate upon introduction into an aqueous medium, such as that employed for silver halide grain formation. Ammonium and alkali metal counter ions are particularly suitable for anionic hexacoordinated complexes, since theses cations are known to be fully compatible with silver halide precipitation procedures.

Table I provides a listing of illustrative rhenium, ruthenium, and osmium cyanide coordination complexes.

TABLE I

$[Re(CN)_6]^{-4}$	$[OsF_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[Ru(CN)_6]^{-4}$	$[ReCl_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[Os(CN)_6]^{-4}$	$[RuCl_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[ReF(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[OsCl_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[RuF(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[ReBr_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[OsF(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[RuBr_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[ReCl(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[OsBr_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[RuCl(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[RuI_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[OsCl(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[OsI_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$
$[ReBr(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Ru(CN)_5(OCN)]^{-4}$
$[RuBr(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Os(CN)_5(OCN)]^{-4}$
$[OsBr(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Ru(CN)_5(SCN)]^{-4}$
$[ReI(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Os(CN)_5(SCN)]^{-4}$
$[RuI(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Ru(CN)_5(N_3)]^{-4}$
$[OsI(CN)_5]^{-4}$	$[Os(CN)_5(N_3)]^{-4}$
$[ReF_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$	$[Ru(CN)_5(H_2O)]^{-3}$
$[RuF_2(CN)_4]^{-4}$	$[Os(CN)_5(H_2O)]^{-3}$

The hexacoordination complex is preferably utilized in an amount of 1 X 10^{-6} mole of complex per mole of silver in the emulsion. The complex can be incorporated into the grains up to its solubility limit, typically about 5 X 10^{-4} mole per silver mole. An excess of the complex over its solubility limit in the grain can be tolerated, but normally any such excess is removed from the emulsion during washing. Preferred concentrations of the complex are from 10^{-5} to 10^{-4} mole per silver mole.

The emulsion also contains a thiosulfonate compound and a sulfinate or seleninate compound. The thiosulfonate compound is preferably a compound of formula (IV):

$$T^1—SO_2S—Y^1 \qquad (IV)$$

and the sulfinate compound is preferably a compound of formula (Va):

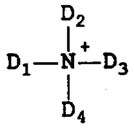
$$T^2—SO_2—Y^2 \qquad (Va)$$

and the seleninate compound is preferably a compound of formula (Vb)

$$T^2—SeO_2—Y^2 \qquad (Vb)$$

wherein:

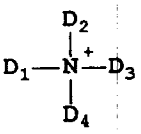
Y^1 and Y^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of a metal ion and



$$D_1—\overset{\overset{D_2}{|}}{\underset{\underset{D_4}{|}}{N^+}}—D_3$$

wherein D_1, D_2, D_3, and D_4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and an alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, and T^1 and T^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl of 1 to 22 carbon atoms, an alkenyl of 2 to 22 carbon atoms, an alkynyl of 2 to 22 carbon atoms, an unsubstituted or substituted aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an unsubstituted or substituted 5 to 15-membered heterocyclic group having one or two heteroatoms and a divalent linking group. Examples of suitable aryl groups are phenyl, tolyl, naphthyl, cycloheptatrienyl, cyclooctatrienyl, and cyclononatrienyl. Examples of suitable heterocyclic groups are pyrrolyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiofuranyl, pyridino, picolino, piperidino, morpholino, pyrrolidino, thiophene, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, selenazole, tellurazole, triazole, tetrazole and oxadiazole. Examples of suitable divalent linking groups are -$(CH(CH_2)_m$- where m is 1 to 11, -(CH-CH=CH-CH_2)- and -($C(CH_3)CH_2$)-. When T^1 or T^2 is a divalent linking group, the compound of formula (IV), (Va) or (Vb), respectively, is polymeric, with the repeating unit being of formula (IV), (Va), or (Vb), respectively.

In a preferred embodiment Y^1 and Y^2 are independently selected from Na^+, K^+ and



$$D_1-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle D_2}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle D_4}{|}}{N^+}}-D_3$$

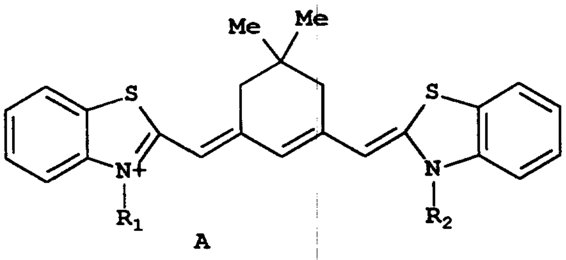
and T^1 and T^2 are independently selected from an unsubstituted phenyl group or a phenyl group substituted in one or two positions independently selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an acyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an hydroxyl, a phenyl, a tolyl, a naphthyl, a carboxy, a chloro, a bromo, a nitro, a cyano, an acetamido, a carbamoyl, an ureido, an unsubstituted amino, and an amino substituted with one or two alkyls being the same or different and each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms. In a more preferred embodiment, Y^1 and Y^2 are each Na^+ or K^+ and T^1 and T^2 are each a tolyl group. Most preferred are the Na^+ or K^+ salts of p-toluene thiosulfonate and p-toluene sulfinate.

As mentioned above, the emulsion comprises a dye of Class A of structural formula (I) or a dye of Class B of structural formula (II). In these formulae, W_1-W_8 each independently represent an alkyl, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbonyl, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, carboxyl, cyano, hydroxy, amino, acylamino, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, aryl, or aryloxy group, any of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, or a hydrogen or halogen atom, and provided further that adjacent ones of W_1-W_8 can bonded to each other via their carbon atoms to form a condensed ring. Class A dyes have structure I and substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.0, or, alternatively, Class A dyes can also have the structure II provided substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.24 and Class B dyes have structure II and substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≤ 0.10, or, alternatively, Class B dyes can also have structure I provided substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≤ -0.14. Hammett σ_p values are discussed in Advanced Organic Chemistry 3rd Ed., J. March, (John Wiley Sons, NY; 1985). Note that the "p" subscript refers to the fact that the σ values are measured with the substituents in the para position.

Z is a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl group or substituted alkyl group, for example a 1 to 8 carbon atom alkyl group or substituted alkyl group. Preferably Z is a relatively "flat" substituent, such as a hydrogen, halogen or a methyl (substituted or unsubstituted). More particularly Z may be a substituted or unsubstituted methyl or a hydrogen.

Z_1 and Z_2 are independently a 1 to 8 carbon alkyl group (for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl or the like).

Thus the dye (I) may have the formula (Ia) and the dye of formula (II) may have the formula (IIa)



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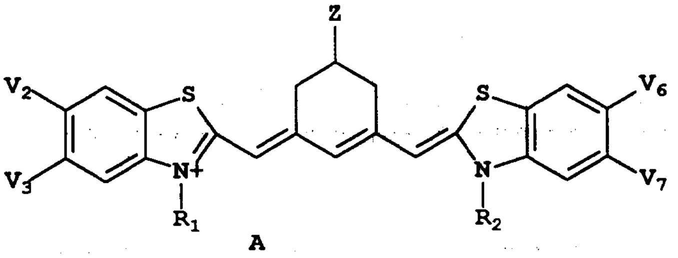


(IIa)

in which:

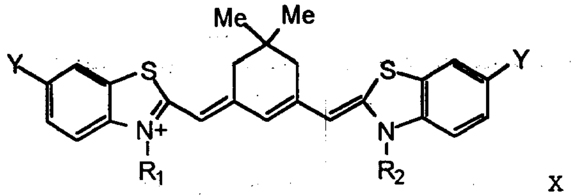
R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
V_2-V_7 are independently H or a 1 to 8 carbon alkyl;
Z is a hydrogen or methyl;
A is a counterion if needed to balance the charge.

Preferably at least one of R_1 or R_2, or both, are alkyl of 1-8 carbon atoms, either of which alkyl may be substituted or unsubstituted. Examples of preferred substituents include acid or acid salt groups (for example, sulfo or carboxy groups). Thus, either or both R_1 or R_2 could be, for example, 2-sulfobutyl, 3-sulfopropyl and the like, or sulfoethyl or hydroxyethyl.

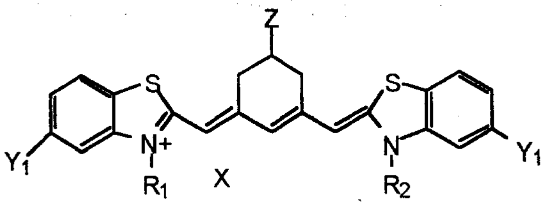
In preferred embodiments of the invention, the emulsion contains a dye of Class A and a dye of Class B.

Examples of Class A and B dyes used in materials of the present invention are listed below in Table II but the present invention is not limited to the use of these dyes.

Table II



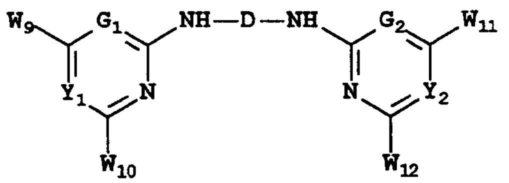
Dye	Y	R_1	R_2	X
A-1	H	*3Sp	Et	-
A-2	H	Et	Et	pts^-
B-3	Me	Et	Et	$**pts^-$
B-7	Me	Et	nC_5H_{12}	I^-



Dye	Z	Y1	R1	R2	X
A-3	H	Cl	Et	Et	pts^-
B-1	H	H	Et	Et	pts^-
B-2	H	Ph	Et	Et	pts^-
B-4	Me	H	Et	Et	$BF4^-$
B-5	H	Me	Et	Et	pts^-
B-6	H	Ph	$-CH_2CH_2OH$	$-CH_2CH_2OH$	pts^-

*3Sp is 3-sulfopropyl, **pts^- is p-toluenesulfonate

The emulsion preferably also contains an anti-aggregating agent. Preferably the anti-aggregating agent is compound III which has the structure:



(III)

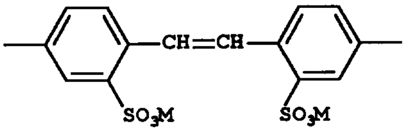
wherein:

D is a divalent aromatic moiety; W_9-W_{12} each independently represents a hydroxy, a halogen atom, an amino, alkylamino, arylamino, cycloalkylamino, a heterocyclic, heterocyclicamino, arylalkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, heterocyclicthio, mercapto, alkylthio, arylthio or aryl group, any of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, or a hydrogen or halogen atom;

G_1 and G_2 each represents N or CH;

Y_1 and Y_2 each represents N or CH provided at least one of G_1 and Y_1 is N and at least one of G_2 and Y_2 is N.

In compound III, D is a divalent aromatic moiety, preferably selected from the group consisting of:



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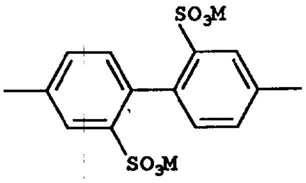

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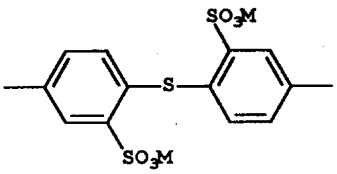

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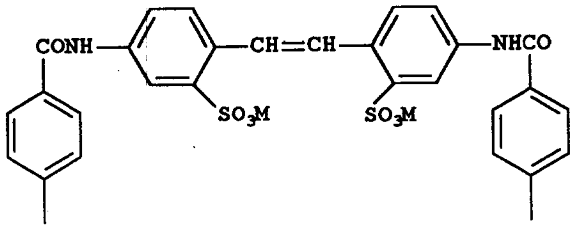

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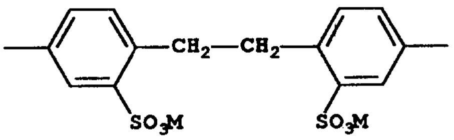

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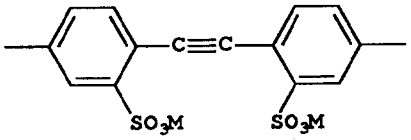

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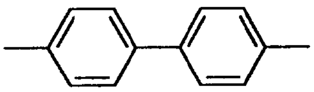
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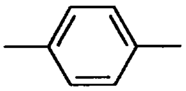
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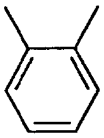
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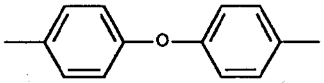

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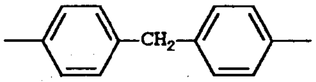

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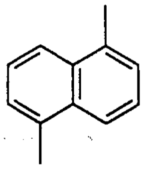
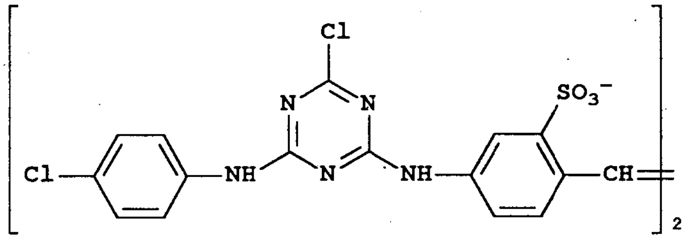
and



In the above, M is a hydrogen atom or a cation so as to increase water solubility, such as an alkali metal ion (Na, K, and the like) or an ammonium ion.

Some particular examples of compounds of Formula III above are listed below. Again, the invention is not limited to the use of those specific compounds:



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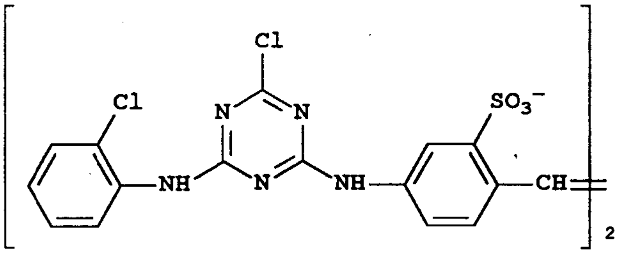

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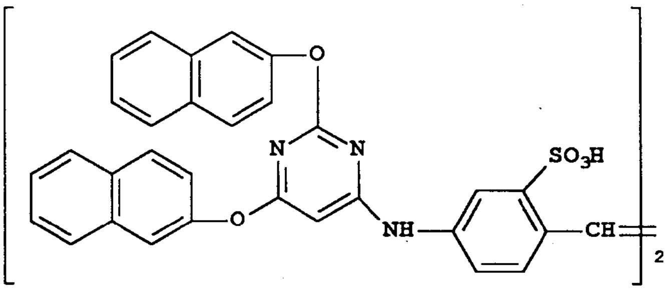


III-3

Dyes of Class A and B and compounds of formula III can be prepared according to techniques that are well-known in the art, such as described in Hamer, Cyanine Dyes and Related Compounds, 1964 (publisher John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY) and James, The Theory of the Photographic Process 4th edition, 1977 (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY). The amount of sensitizing dye that is useful in the invention may be from 0.001 to 4.0 millimoles, but is preferably in the range of 0.01 to 4.0 millimoles per mole of silver halide and more preferably from 0.02 to 0.25 millimoles per mole of silver halide. Optimum dye concentrations can be determined by methods known in the art. Formula III compounds can be typically coated at 1/50 to 50 times the dye concentration, or more preferably 1 to 10 times.

The photographic materials of the present invention can contain tabular grain emulsions such as disclosed by Wey US 4,399,215; Kofron US 4,434,226; Maskasky US 4,400,463; and Maskasky US 4,713,323; as well as disclosed in allowed US applications: Serial Numbers 819,712 (filed January 13, 1992), 820,168 (filed January 13, 1992), 762,971 (filed September 20, 1991), 763,013 (filed January 13, 1992), and pending US application Serial Number 763,030 (filed September 20, 1992). The grain size of the silver halide may have any distribution known to be useful in photographic compositions, and may be ether polydipersed or monodispersed.

The silver halide grains to be used in the invention may be prepared according to methods known in the art, such as those described in Research Disclosure, (Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd, Emsworth, England), September, 1994, Number 365, Item 36544 (hereinafter referred to as Research Disclosure I) and James, The Theory of the Photographic Process. These include methods such as ammoniacal emulsion making, neutral or acid emulsion making, and others known in the art. These methods generally involve mixing a water soluble silver salt with a water soluble halide salt in the presence of a protective colloid, and controlling the temperature, pAg, pH values, etc, at suitable values during formation of the silver halide by precipitation. High chloride [1 0 0] tabular emulsions such as described in EP 534,395 can also be used.

The silver halide to be used in the invention may be advantageously subjected to chemical sensitization with compounds such as gold sensitizers (e.g., gold and sulfur) and others known in the art. Compounds and techniques useful for chemical sensitization of silver halide are known in the art and described in Research Disclosure I and the references cited therein.

The photographic materials of the present invention, as is typical, provide the silver halide in the form of an emulsion. Photographic emulsions generally include a vehicle for coating the emulsion as a layer of a photographic element. Useful vehicles include both naturally occurring substances such as proteins, protein derivatives, cellulose derivatives (e.g., cellulose esters), gelatin (e.g., alkali-treated gelatin such as cattle bone or hide gelatin, or acid treated gelatin such as pigskin gelatin), gelatin derivatives (e.g., acetylated gelatin, phthalated gelatin, and the like), and others as described in Research Disclosure I. Also useful as vehicles or vehicle extenders are hydrophilic water-permeable colloids. These include synthetic polymeric peptizers, carriers, and/or binders such as poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinyl lactams), acrylamide polymers, polyvinyl acetals, polymers of alkyl and sulfoalkyl acrylates and methacrylates, hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, polyamides, polyvinyl pyridine, methacrylamide copolymers, and the like, as described in Research Disclosure I. The vehicle can be present in the emulsion in any amount useful in photographic emulsions. The emulsion can also include any of the addenda known to be useful in photographic emulsions. These include chemical sensitizers, such as active gelatin, sulfur, selenium, tellurium, gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhenium, phosphorous, or combinations thereof. Chemical sensitization is generally carried out at pAg levels of from 5 to 10, pH levels of from 4 to 8, and temperatures of from 30 to 80°C, as illustrated in Research Disclosure, June 1975, item 13452 and U.S. Patent No. 3,772,031.

The silver halide may be sensitized by a dye of Class A and/or a dye of Class B and, optionally, a compound of Formula III by methods known in the art, such as described in Research Disclosure I. The compounds may be added to an emulsion of the silver halide grains and a hydrophilic colloid at any time prior to (e.g., during or after chemical sensitization) or simultaneous with the coating of the emulsion on a photographic element. The resulting sensitized silver halide emulsion may be mixed with a dispersion of color image-forming coupler immediately before coating or in advance of coating (for example, 2 hours). Essentially any type of emulsion (e.g., negative-working emulsions such as surface-sensitive emulsions of unfogged internal latent image-forming emulsions, direct-positive emulsions such as surface fogged emulsions, or others described in, for-example, Research Disclosure I) may be used. The above-described sensitizing dyes of Class A and Class B can be used alone, or may be used in combination with other sensitizing dyes, e.g. to also provide the silver halide with sensitivity to wavelengths of light outside the red region or to supersensitize the silver halide.

Other addenda in the emulsion may include antifoggants, especially a heterocyclic mercapto antifoggant, stabilizers, filter dyes, light absorbing or reflecting pigments, vehicle hardeners such as gelatin hardeners, coating aids, dye-forming couplers, and development modifiers such as development inhibitor releasing couplers, timed development inhibitor releasing couplers, and bleach accelerators. These addenda and methods of their inclusion in emulsion and other photographic layers are well-known in the art and are disclosed in Research Disclosure I and the references cited therein. The emulsion may also include brighteners, such as stilbene brighteners.

The emulsion layer containing silver halide sensitized as described above, can be coated simultaneously or sequentially with other emulsion layers, subbing layers, filter dye layers, interlayers, or overcoat layers, all of which may contain various addenda known to be included in photographic elements. These include antifoggants, oxidized developer scavengers, DIR couplers, antistatic agents, optical brighteners, light-absorbing or light-scattering pigments, and the like. The layers of the photographic element can be coated onto a support using techniques well-known in the art. These techniques include immersion or dip coating, roller coating, reverse roll coating, air knife coating, doctor blade coating, stretch-flow coating, and curtain coating, to name a few. The coated layers of the element may be chill-set or dried, or both. Drying may be accelerated by known techniques such as conduction, convection, radiation heating, or a combination thereof.

Photographic materials of the present invention can be black and white photographic elements but are preferably color photographic elements. A color photographic element generally contains three silver emulsion layers or sets of layers (each set of layers often consisting of emulsions of the same spectral sensitivity but different speed): a blue-sensitive layer having a yellow dye-forming color coupler associated therewith; a green-sensitive layer having a magenta dye-forming color coupler associated therewith; and a red-sensitive layer having a cyan dye-forming color coupler associated therewith. Those dye forming couplers are provided in the emulsion typically by first dissolving or dispersing them in a water immiscible, high boiling point organic solvent, the resulting mixture then being dispersed in the emulsion. Suitable solvents include those in European Patent Application 87119271.2. Dye-forming couplers are well-known in the art and are disclosed, for example, in Research Disclosure I.

Photographic elements of the present invention may also usefully include a magnetic recording layer as described in Research Disclosure, Item 34390, November 1992.

Photographic elements comprising the composition of the invention can be processed in any of a number of well-known photographic processes utilizing any of a number of well-known processing compositions, described, for example, in Research Disclosure I, or in James, The Theory of the Photographic Process 4th, 1977.

Photographic Evaluation Example:

A high chloride halide emulsion was precipitated by equimolar addition of silver nitrate and sodium chloride solutions into a well-stirred reactor containing gelatin peptizer and thioether ripener. The resultant emulsion contains cubic shaped grains of 0.38 μm in edgelength size. Emulsions are compared in the presence and absence of ruthenium hexacyanide complex ($K_4Ru(CN)_6$) as dopant at a level of 75 mppm. Portions of this emulsion were sensitized in the following manner. The emulsion at 40°C was adjusted to a pH of 4.3 with nitric acid and a vAg of 129 with KCl followed by gold and sulfur sensitization. The temperature was increased to 65°C and an antifoggant was added (1-(3-acetamidophenyl)-5-mercaptotetrazole, 0.95 x 10^{-3} mol/molAg) and then combined with compound III-2 (22.3x 10^{-5} mol/molAg) and then a soluble bromide was added at 1.1 mole%, the temperature was then decreased to 40°C and the pH of the emulsion was adjusted to 5.6 using NaOH solution. The dyes in Table III were added at 3.64 x 10^{-5} mole/silver mole, various levels being used. In Table IV, the dyes were combined in various ratios to yield a total dye coverage of 3.64 x 10^{-5} mole/silver mole.

The cyan coupler dispersion contained a cyan image forming coupler ((2-(alpha-(2,4-di-tert-amylphoxy)-butyramido-4,6-dichloro-5-ethyl phenyl)) (0.43g/m^2, 39.3 mg/ft^2) and gelatin (0.85 g/m^2, 77.0 g/ft^2). The coupler dispersion was added to the dye/silver chloride emulsion immediately before coating. The elements also included a gelatin overcoat (1.08 g/m^2) and a gelatin undercoat layer (3.23 g/m^2). The layers were hardened with bis(vinylsulfonyl)methyl ether at 1.7% of the total gelatin weight. Materials were coated on a resin coated paper support.

To the cyan dispersion was added 1500 mg/m of p-toluene thiosulfonate (TSS) and 150mg/m of p-toluene sulfinate (TS).

To evaluate photographic sensitivity, the elements were exposed to a light source designed to simulate a color negative print exposure. The elements were then processed with RA-4 chemistry through a Colenta processor. This consists of color development (45 sec, 35°C), bleach-fix (45 sec, 35°C), and stabilization or water wash (90 sec, 35°C) followed by drying 60 sec, 60°C).

Color Developer	
Lithium salt of sulfonated polystyrene	0.25 ml
Triethanolamine	11.0 ml
N,N-diethylhydroxylamine (85% by wt.)	6.0 ml
Potassium sulfite (45% by wt.)	0.5 ml
Color developing agent (4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine-sesquisulfatemonohydrate	5.0 g
Stilbene compound stain reducing agent	2.3 g
Lithium sulfate	2.7 g
Potassium chloride	2.3 g
Potassium bromide	0.025 g
Sequestering agent	0.8 ml
Potassium carbonate	25.0 g
Water to total of 1 liter, pH adjusted to 10.12	

Bleach-fix	
Ammonium sulfite	58 g
Sodium thiosulfate	8.7 g
Ethylenediaminetetracetic acid ferric ammonium salt	40 g
Acetic acid	9.0 ml
Water to total 1 liter, pH adjusted to 6.2	

Stabilizer	
Sodium citrate	1 g
Water to total 1 liter, pH adjusted to 7.2	

LIRF is defined as low intensity reciprocity failure measured by calculating the difference between 0.2 sec and 100 sec exposure. A CR unit is defined as 0. 01 logE.

Heat sensitivity was measured by comparing coatings exposed at room temperature (22°C) with coatings exposed on a platen that was heated to 40°C (coatings are equilibrated on the platen for 1.5' before exposing). The difference in speed is taken as a measurement of heat sensitivity. (The magnitude of the heat sensitivity also has an exposure time dependence. Measurements reported here were an 1/10" exposure at 1.0 density point of the D log E curve.)

Emulsions are compared in the presence and absence of ruthenium hexacyanide complex ($K_4Ru(CN)_6$) dopant at various levels including 50, 60, 75 mppm at various locations within the grain including bands of 75/80%, 75/90%, 80/92%. Both single dyes (Table III) and dye combinations (Table IV) would be preferably used with a tiazinylstilbene compound such as Compound III-2.

TABLE III

Ru Complex	Compound III-2	Dye	Heat Sensitivity	Heat Sensitivity TSS/TS
No	Yes	A-1	6.7	-1.5
No	No	A-1	10.6	1.3
Yes	Yes	A-1	1.8	-2.8
Yes	No	A-1	1.7	-4.3
No	Yes	B-7	4.2	-2.1
No	No	B-7	5.5	-2.3
Yes	Yes	B-7	-1.9	-5.4
Yes	No	B-7	1.1	-6.2
No	Yes	B-1	0.5	-6.3
No	No	B-1	3.9	-3.7
Yes	Yes	B-1	-2.5	-7.3
Yes	No	B-1	-2.7	-7
No	Yes	B-5	-0.6	-7.3
No	No	B-5	2.5	-0.9
Yes	Yes	B-5	-5.6	-9.9
Yes	No	B-5	-2.2	-5.9
No	Yes	B-4	1.7	-6
No	No	B-4	5.6	-0.5
Yes	Yes	B-4	-2.5	-6.1
Yes	No	B-4	-0.1	-4.5
No	Yes	B-2	3.5	-2.8
No	No	B-2	6.7	2.9
Yes	Yes	B-2	-1	-3.9
Yes	No	B-2	2.3	-2.3
No	Yes	B-6	5.2	-2.6
No	No	B-6	11.3	3.9
Yes	Yes	B-6	-0.5	-3.9
Yes	No	B-6	5.3	0

TABLE IV

SAMPLE NO.	Dopant Location	Ru Complex	DYE A-1 PERCENT	DYE B-2 PERCENT	TSS/TS	LIRF 1/10-100"	HEAT SENSITIVITY .032"	HEAT SENSITIVITY .3"	HEAT SENSITIVITY 0.1"
1		None	100	0	yes	-11	6.9	3.2	4.5
2		None	75	25	yes	-25	5.3	1	-1.6
3		None	50	50	yes	-33	3	-1.1	-2.9
4		None	25	75	yes	-37	1.6	-2.3	-7.3
5		None	0	100	yes	-37	1.2	-3.7	-5.7
6	75/80%	50 mppm	100	0	yes	-7	4.9	-1.7	0.6
7	"	50 mppm	75	25	yes	-16	3.7	-2	-0.2
8	"	50 mppm	50	50	yes	-23	2.2	-1.4	-3.6
9	"	50 mppm	25	75	yes	-30	1.1	-6	-6.2
10	"	50 mppm	0	100	yes	-32	0.2	-4.6	na
11	75/80%	75 mppm	100	0	yes	-10	5.1	2	1
12	"	75 mppm	75	25	yes	-21	3.2	-6.2	-2.3
13	"	75 mppm	50	50	yes	-31	1.8	-6	-5.8
14	"	75 mppm	25	75	yes	-39	-0.2	-6.8	-8
15	"	75 mppm	0	100	yes	-44	-2.2	-6.9	-10.1

Table IV (cont'd)

SAMPLE NO.	Dopant Location	Ru Complex	DYE A-I PERCENT	DYE B-1 PERCENT	TSS/TS	LIRF 1/10-100"	HEAT SENSITIVITY .032"	HEAT SENSITIVITY .3"	HEAT SENSITIVITY .1"
16	75/90%	75 mppm	100	0	yes	-10	4.4	2.6	-0.2
17	"	75 mppm	75	25	yes	-18	3.1	-0.9	-1.2
18	"	75 mppm	50	50	yes	-24	2.2	-0.2	-3.3
19	"	75 mppm	25	75	yes	-28	0.8	-4	-3.9
20	"	75 mppm	0	100	yes	-30	0.1	-3.2	-4.8
21	80/92%	60 mppm	100	0	yes	-11	4.7	1.2	3.9
22	"	60 mppm	75	25	yes	-26	2.5	-0.7	-0.8
23	"	60 mppm	50	50	yes	-35	0.9	-3.2	-5.3
24	"	60 mppm	25	75	yes	-44	-1.6	-5.4	-9.4
25	"	60 mppm	0	100	yes	-40	-1.9	-6	-8

The results in Table III show that the heat sensitivity of the red sensitive layer can be modified by the presence of a hexacoordination complex and TSS/TS.

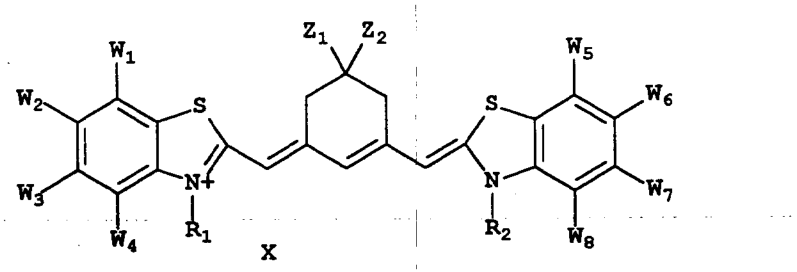
The results in Table IV show that the heat sensitivity of the red sensitive layer can be varied by the presence of differing amounts of a hexacoordination complex and TSS/TS. By modifying the heat sensitivity in this manner, the heat sensitivity of a red sensitive layer can be adjusted to match the heat sensitivity of other layers of a photographic element.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope.

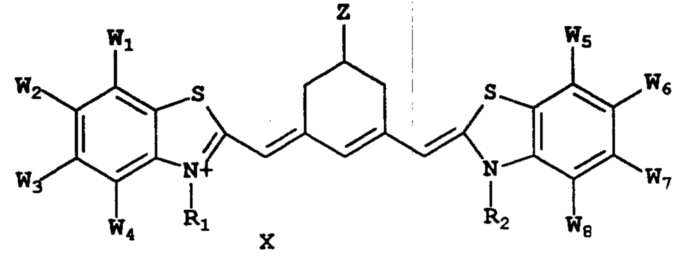
Claims

1. A silver halide photographic material comprising a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer the silver halide of which is prepared in the presence of a hexacoordination complex of rhenium, ruthenium or osmium with at least four cyanide ligands and comprising at least about 90 mole percent silver chloride, wherein the emulsion contains a thiosulfonate and a sulfinate or seleninate and a dye of Class A and/or Class B:
   where,

   dye classes A and B are based on structures I and II.



(I)



(II)

   where,

   R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
   X is a counterion, if needed, to balance the charge of the dye;
   Z is a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
   Z_1 and Z_2 are each independently a 1-8 carbon alkyl group;
   W_1-W_8 each independently represent, an alkyl group, an acyl group, an acyloxy group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, carboxyl group, cyano group, hydroxy group, an amino group, an acylamino group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, sulfonic acid group, aryl group, or aryloxy group, any of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, or a hydrogen or halogen atom, and provided further that adjacent groups can bond to each other via their carbon atoms to form a condensed ring;

   and wherein:

   Class A dyes have structure I and substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.0, where J is defined as the sum of the Hammett σ_p values of W_1-W_8, or, alternatively, Class A dyes can also have the structure II provided substituents W1-W8 are chosen such that J is ≥ 0.24; and

Class B dyes have structure II and substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen independently such that J is ≤ 0.10, or, alternatively, Class B dyes can have structure I provided substituents W_1-W_8 are chosen such that J is ≤ -0.14.

2. A photographic material according to claim 1, wherein the hexacoordination complex is of the formula:

$$[Q(CN)_{6-y}L_y]^{-n}$$

where:

Q is rhenium, ruthenium, or osmium,
L is a bridging ligand,
y is 0, 1, or 2,
and
-n is -2, -3, or -4.

3. A photographic material according to either of claims 1 and 2, wherein the emulsion contains a thiosulfonate of formula (IV)

$$T^1—SO_2S—Y^1 \qquad (IV)$$

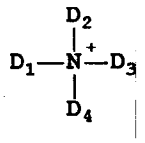
and a sulfinate compound of formula (Va):

$$T^2—SO_2—Y^2 \qquad (Va)$$

or a seleninate compound of formula (Vb)

$$T^2—SeO_2—Y^2 \qquad (Vb)$$

wherein:
Y^1 and Y^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of a metal ion and

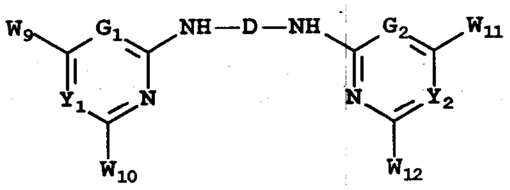


$$D_1—\overset{D_2}{\overset{|}{\underset{\underset{D_4}{|}}{N^+}}}—D_3$$

wherein D_1, D_2, D_3, and D_4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and an alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, and T^1 and T^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl of 1 to 22 carbon atoms, an alkenyl of 2 to 22 carbon atoms, an alkynyl of 2 to 22 carbon atoms, an unsubstituted or substituted aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an unsubstituted or substituted 5 to 15-membered heterocyclic group having one or two heteroatoms and a divalent linking group.

4. A silver halide photographic according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the emulsion contains a thiosulfonate of formula (IV) and a sulfinate of formula (Va).

5. A photographic material according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the silver halide emulsion further comprises a compound of formula (III):



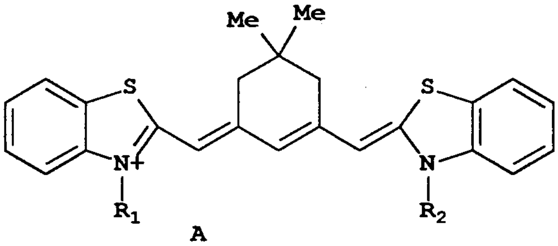
(III)

wherein:

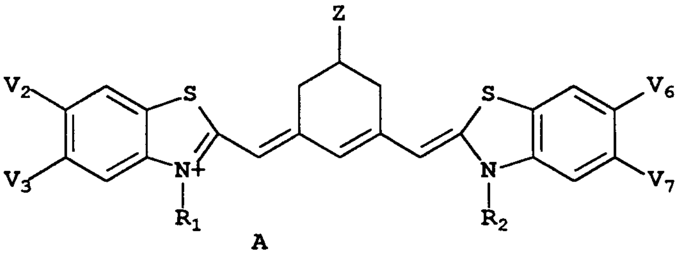
D is a divalent aromatic moiety;
W_9-W_{12} each independently represents a hydroxy, a halogen atom, an amino, alkylamino, arylamino, cycloalkylamino, a heterocyclic, heterocyclicamino, arylalkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, heterocyclicthio, mercapto, alkylthio, arylthio or aryl group, any of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, or a hydrogen or halogen atom;
G_1 and G_2 each represents N or CH;
Y_1 and Y_2 each represents N or CH provided at least one of G_1 and Y_1 is N and at least one of G_2 and Y_2 is N.

6. A silver halide photographic material according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the emulsion contains a dye of Class A and a dye of Class B.

7. A silver halide photographic material according to claim 6, wherein the dye of formula (I) is of formula (Ia) and the dye of formula (II) is of formula (IIa):



(Ia)



(IIa)

in which:

R_1 and R_2 each independently represent an alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group;
V_2-V_7 are independently H or a 1 to 8 carbon alkyl;
Z is a hydrogen or methyl;
A is a counterion if needed to balance the charge.

8. A silver halide photographic material according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the silver halide of the emulsion is at least about 95 percent silver chloride.

9. A silver halide photographic material according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the emulsion further comprises a heterocyclic mercapto anti-foggant compound.

European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 20 2665

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
D,A	EP-A-0 605 917 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 13 July 1994 * page 3, line 3 - line 4 * * page 9, line 21 - line 28 * * page 9, line 47 - line 52 * * claims 1,5,9 * ---	1-9	G03C1/26 G03C1/28 G03C1/29 G03C1/34 G03C1/08 G03C1/09 G03C7/30
A	EP-A-0 367 227 (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.) 9 May 1990 * page 3, line 4 - line 7 * * page 33, line 46 - line 52 * * page 34, line 36 - line 56 * * claims 1,2,4,10 * ---	1-9	
A	EP-A-0 336 426 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 11 October 1989 * page 4, line 3 - line 34 * * page 8, line 12 - line 20 * * claims 1,2,7,10,12,13 * ---	1-9	
A	WO-A-92 12462 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 23 July 1992 * page 1, line 5 - line 11 * * page 6, line 10 - line 14 * * claims 1,13,18 * ---	1-9	**TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)** G03C
A	EP-A-0 476 604 (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.) 25 March 1992 * page 3, line 3 - line 13 * * page 11, line 57 - page 12, line 26 * * page 13, line 13 - line 19 * * page 14, line 31 - page 15, line 42 * * page 17, line 1 - page 19, line 50 * * claims 1,2,6,10,13,21,23,25,26 * -----	1-9	

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
MUNICH	30 December 1996	Binder, R

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
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A : technological background
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E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
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L : document cited for other reasons

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