alkoxy group, and a hydroxy group, for example, and among these, the aryl group and the aryl ether group are preferable. The term phosphine oxide group is a group represented by $-P(=O)R^{10}R^{11}$, where R10 and R11 are selected from the same groups as those for R^1 to R^9.

[0064] The term acyl group refers to a functional group to which a substituent such as, for example, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, or a heteroaryl group is bonded through a carbonyl bond, and the substituent is optionally further substituted. The carbon number of the acyl group is not particularly limited but is favorably in the range of 1 to 20 inclusive. In further detail, an acetyl group, a propionyl group, a benzoyl group, an acrylyl group or the like may be given as examples of the acyl group.

[0065] The term sulfonyl group refers to a functional group to which a substituent such as, for example, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, or a heteroaryl group is bonded through an $-S(=O)_2-$ bond, and the substituent is optionally further substituted.

[0066] The arylene group refers to a bivalent or polyvalent group derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon group such as benzene, naphthalene, biphenyl, fluorene or phenanthrene, and optionally has a substituent. The arylene group is preferably bivalent or trivalent. More specifically, a phenylene group, a biphenylene group, and a naphthylene group may be given as examples of the arylene group.

[0067] The term heteroarylene group refers to a bivalent or polyvalent group derived from an aromatic group having one or more atoms other than carbon in the ring such as pyridine, quinoline, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, dibenzofuran, or dibenzothiophene,

and optionally has a substituent. The heteroarylene group is preferably bivalent or trivalent. The carbon number of the heteroarylene group is not particularly limited but is favorably in the range of 2 to 30. More specifically, a 2,6-pyridylene group, a 2,5-pyridylene group, a 2,4-pyridylene group, a 3,5-pyridylene group, a 3,6-pyridylene group, a 2,4,6-pyridylene group, a 2,4-pyrimidinylene group, a 2,5-pyrimidinylene group, a 4,6-pyrimidinylene group, a 2,4,6-pyrimidinylene group, a 2,4,6-triazinylene group, a 4,6-dibenzofuranylene group, a 2,6-dibenzofuranylene group, a 2,8-dibenzofuranylene group, or a 3,7-dibenzofuranylene group may be given as examples of the heteroarylene group.

[0068] The compound represented by general formula (1) has a pyrromethene-boron complex skeleton. The pyrromethene-boron complex skeleton is rigid and has high planarity. Therefore, the compound with a pyrromethene-boron complex skeleton exhibits a high emission quantum yield, and the peak full width at half maximum of the light emission spectrum of the compound is small. Accordingly, the compound represented by general formula (1) can achieve efficient color conversion and high color purity.

[0069] The compound represented by general formula (1) necessarily has a group containing a fluorine atom in the pyrromethene-boron complex skeleton. The color conversion composition according to the present invention, that is, the color conversion composition having the compound (pyrromethene-boron complex) as a component carries out the color conversion of light when the contained pyrromethene-boron complex is excited by excitation light and light having a wavelength different from the excitation light is emitted.

[0070] If the compound represented by general formula