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(54) **LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE, METHOD OF PREPARING THE LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE, AND METHOD OF OPERATING THE LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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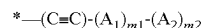
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A light-emitting device, including: a carbon-containing film, wherein the carbon-containing film includes at least one carbon atom; and a light-emitting group represented by Formula 1, wherein the light-emitting group is chemically bonded to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film:

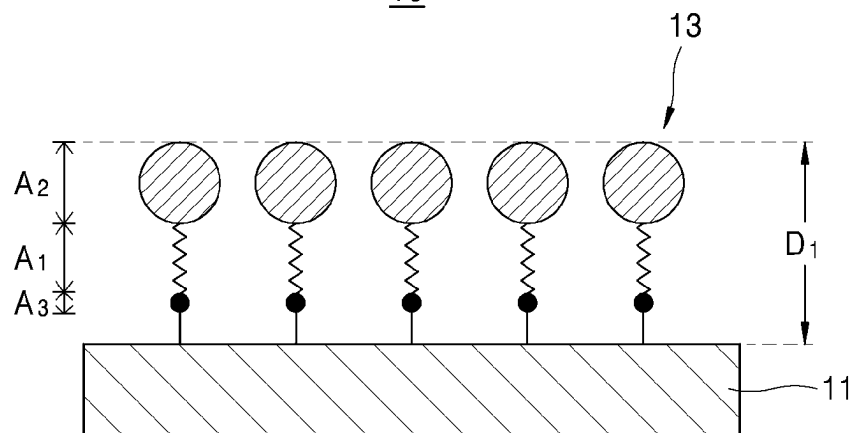


Formula 1

wherein * indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film, A_1 is a linking group, A_2 is a group comprising a

(Continued)

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light-emitting moiety, and m1 and m2 are each independently an integer from 1 to 10.

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2101/10 (2023.02); **H10K 2102/311** (2023.02)

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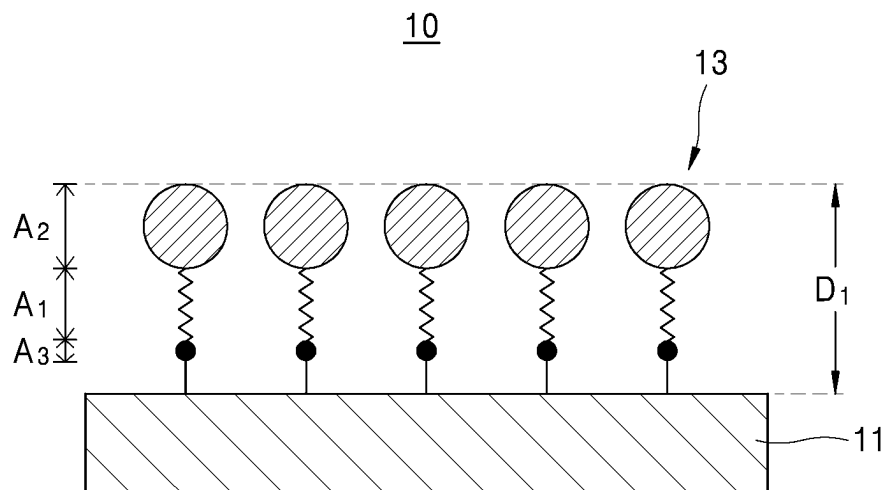
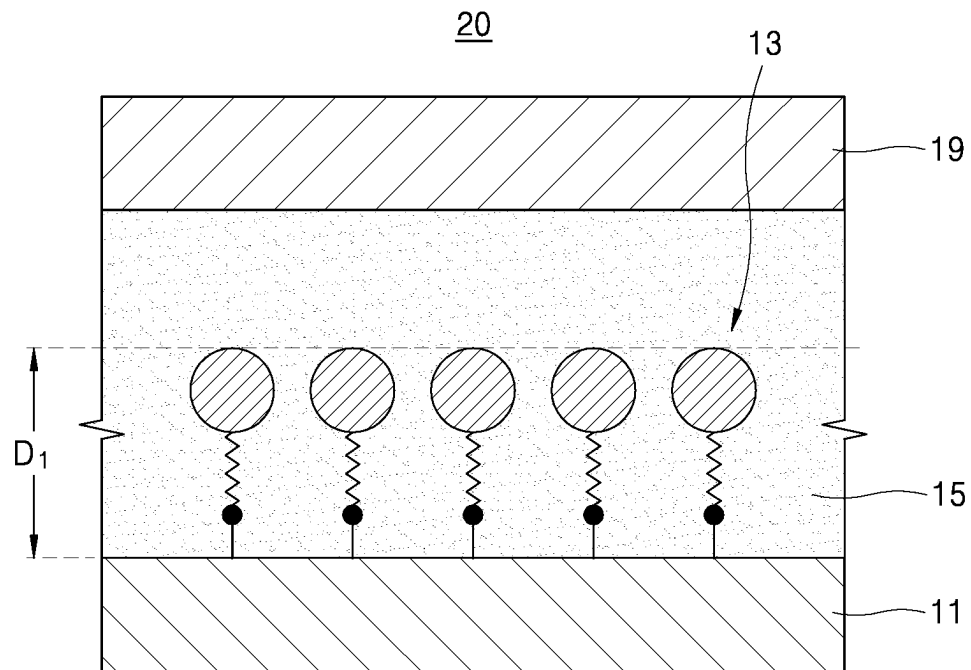
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

1

LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE, METHOD OF PREPARING THE LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE, AND METHOD OF OPERATING THE LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based on and claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2021-0034247, filed on Mar. 16, 2021, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and all benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. § 119, the entire content of which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The present disclosure relates to light-emitting devices, methods of preparing the light-emitting devices, and operating methods of the light-emitting devices.

2. Description of the Related Art

Light-emitting devices that can be used in devices such as various displays and light sources has been an active area of recent research and development. From among these devices, organic light-emitting devices (OLEDs) are self-emissive devices, and have excellent characteristics in terms of viewing angles, response time, luminance, driving voltage, and response speed, and OLEDs can also produce full-color images.

In an example, an organic light-emitting device includes an anode, a cathode, and an organic layer located between the anode and the cathode, wherein the organic layer includes an emission layer. A hole transport region may be located between the anode and the emission layer, and an electron transport region may be located between the emission layer and the cathode. Holes provided from the anode may move toward the emission layer through the hole transport region, and electrons provided from the cathode may move toward the emission layer through the electron transport region. The holes and the electrons may then recombine in the emission layer to produce excitons. These excitons may then transition from an excited state back to a ground state, thus generating light.

There remains a continuing need to develop, other than these organic light-emitting types of devices, a next-generation of light-emitting devices having a structure and a light-emitting mechanism that are different from those of the current and previous generations of OLEDs.

SUMMARY

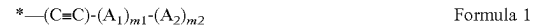
Provided are light-emitting devices, methods of preparing the light-emitting devices, and operating methods of light-emitting devices.

Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments of the disclosure.

According to an aspect, a light-emitting device includes: a carbon-containing film, wherein the carbon-containing film includes at least one carbon atom; and a light-emitting group represented by Formula 1,

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wherein the light-emitting group is chemically bonded to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film:



wherein, in Formula 1,

* indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film,

A₁ is a linking group,

A₂ is a light-emitting moiety, and

m₁ and m₂ are each independently an integer from 1 to 10, wherein, when m₁ is 2 or more, two or more A₁ are identical to or different from each other, and when m₂ is 2 or more, two or more A₂ are identical to each other or different from each other.

According to another aspect, provided is a method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, the method including:

providing a carbon-containing film, wherein the carbon-containing film comprises at least one carbon atom; and contacting the carbon-containing film with a compound represented by Formula 1A and chemically bonding a light-emitting group represented by Formula 1 to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film:



wherein, in Formulae 1A and 1,

A₄ is an organic moiety,

* indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film,

A₁ is a linking group,

A₂ is a group comprising a light-emitting moiety, and

m₁ and m₂ are each independently an integer from 1 to 10, wherein, when m₁ is 2 or greater, two or more A₁ are identical to or different from each other, and when m₂ is 2 or greater, two or more A₂ are identical to each other or different from each other.

According to still another aspect, an method of operating a light-emitting device includes controlling a voltage applied to a carbon-containing film of the light-emitting device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of certain exemplary embodiments of the disclosure will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a light-emitting device according to one or more embodiments; and

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a light-emitting device according to one or more embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in further detail to exemplary embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In this regard, the present exemplary embodiments may have different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the detailed

descriptions set forth herein. Accordingly, the one or more exemplary embodiments are merely described in further detail below, and by referring to the figures, to explain certain aspects and/or features.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing one or more exemplary embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The term “or” means “and/or.” As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises” and/or “comprising,” or “includes” and/or “including” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Exemplary embodiments are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments described herein should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions as illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. For example, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the present claims.

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being “on” another element, it can be directly in contact with the other element or intervening elements may be present therebetween. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly on” another element, there are no intervening elements present.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this general inventive concept belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the present disclosure, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

“About” or “approximately” as used herein is inclusive of the stated value and means within an acceptable range of deviation for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, considering the measurement in question and the error associated with measurement of the particular quantity (i.e., the limitations of the measurement system). For example, “about” can mean within one or more standard deviations, or within $\pm 30\%$, 20% , 10% , 5% of the stated value.

Hereinafter, a work function or a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) energy level is expressed as an absolute value from a vacuum level. In addition, when the work function or the HOMO energy level is referred to be

volts (eV)” of the vacuum level, while when the work function or the HOMO energy level is referred to be “shallow,” “low,” or “small,” the work function or HOMO energy level has a small absolute value based on “0 eV” of the vacuum level.

Description of FIG. 1

A light-emitting device 10 of FIG. 1 includes a carbon-containing film 11 and a light-emitting group 13.

The carbon-containing film 11 includes at least one carbon atom. In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film is a carbon-containing material, wherein the carbon-containing material includes at least one carbon atom.

As used herein, the term “film” refers to a layer. Therefore, the carbon-containing film may alternatively be referred to as “the carbon-containing layer.”

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may not include metal.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may be a conductive carbon-containing film.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may be a flexible film. When the carbon-containing film 11 is a flexible film, the light-emitting device 10 may be a flexible light-emitting device.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may be a porous film. In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing material included in the carbon-containing film 11 may be a porous carbon-containing material including: micropores having a pore diameter (i.e., a d50 particle size) of less than about 2 nanometers (nm); mesopores having a pore diameter in the range of about 2 nm to about 50 nm; macropores having a pore diameter greater than about 50 nm; or a combination thereof.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing material included in the carbon-containing film 11 may be present in the shape of a tube, a rod, a fiber, a sheet, a wire, or a particle. In one or more embodiments, carbon-containing material included in the carbon-containing film 11 may be present as one or more of a tube, a rod, a fiber, a sheet, a wire, a particle, or as a combination of the foregoing shapes.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may include a carbon-containing material, and the carbon-containing material may include a carbon nanotube, a carbon nanorod, a carbon fiber, a graphene sheet, a carbon nanowire, a carbon-containing particle (for example, graphene particles, active carbon particles, porous carbon particles, or the like), a graphite, a glassy carbon, a fullerene, a carbon paste, or a combination thereof.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may further include heteroatoms other than carbon, in addition to the at least one carbon. In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may further include nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), silicon (Si), boron (B), or a combination thereof, in addition to the at least one carbon (C). The heteroatom may be an atom derived from a material added to the carbon-containing film 11 to improve conductivity, rigidity, flexibility, durability, or the like of the carbon-containing film 11. In one or more embodiments, the heteroatom may be an atom derived from a material remaining in the carbon-containing film 11 when the carbon-containing film 11 is manufactured.

The thickness of the carbon-containing film 11 may be in the range of about 2 nm to about 500 nm.

The carbon-containing film 11 may be manufactured using any suitable manufacturing method.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may be manufactured by providing (e.g., by applying a

first mixture including a carbon-containing material as described herein to a substrate, and then heat treating the same. The first mixture may further include a binder, a solvent, and the like. The providing the first mixture to the substrate may be performed by using, for example, a spin coating method, a dipping method, a laser coating method, or the like.

In one or more embodiments, the carbon-containing film 11 may be manufactured in such a manner that a first film including a first precursor of the carbon-containing material as described herein is heat treated (thermally treated) to convert the first precursor included in the first film into a carbon-containing material as described herein. The carbon-containing material included in the carbon-containing film 11 according to the present embodiment may have, for example, a sheet form, but is not limited thereto.

The light-emitting group 13 is chemically bonded to at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film 11. The corresponding structure is clearly distinguished from a structure wherein the luminescent compound molecules are randomly and/or physically stacked on an electrode through a deposition method (for example, a vacuum deposition method, or the like) and/or a coating method (for example, spin coating method, laser printing method, or the like).

A monolayer including a plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may be located on a surface of the carbon-containing film 11, and the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may be in direct contact with the surface of the carbon-containing film 11. This structure could be identified from the feature wherein the light-emitting group 13 is represented by Formula 1 below and * in Formula 1 indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film 11.

The thickness (D_1) of the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may vary depending on the length of the light-emitting groups 13. In one or more embodiments, the length of the light-emitting group 13 may be from about 0.1 nm to about 5.0 nm, or from about 0.5 nm to about 2.0 nm.

In addition to the light-emitting group 13, the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may further include any suitable group that is different from the light-emitting group 13. For example, the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may include a A_2 -free group that is a group represented by Formula 1. From among groups represented by Formula 1, the A_2 -free group may be formed when the chemical bond between A_1 and A_2 is broken, or when A_1 and A_2 are not chemically bonded to each other, in forming the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13.

The monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may be a self-assembled monolayer. Accordingly, a self-assembled monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting groups 13 may be located in direct contact with an upper or top portion of the carbon-containing film 11.

The light-emitting group 13 is represented by Formula 1:



* in Formula 1 indicates the chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film 11.

The group represented by $*-C\equiv C-*$ (ethynylene group) in Formula 1 is a group that fixes or attaches the light-emitting group 13 to the surface of the carbon-con-

taining film 11. A_3 of FIG. 1 indicates the group represented by $*-C\equiv C-*$ (ethynylene group) in Formula 1.

A_1 of Formula 1 is a linking group, and may be a linking group represented by $*-C\equiv C-*$ in Formula 1 to A_2 , and provide rigidity to the light-emitting group 13. For example, since A_1 transfers charges to A_2 , which is a light-emitting moiety, when voltage is applied to the carbon-containing film 11, A_1 may be a group that provides or forms a conjugated pi-electron system with A_2 .

For example, A_1 of Formula 1 may be a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_5-C_{30} carbocyclic group or a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{30} heterocyclic group.

In one or more embodiments, A_1 of Formula 1 may be a single bond, a C_2-C_{60} alkenylene group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} , a C_2-C_{60} alkynylene group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} , a C_5-C_{30} carbocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} , or a C_2-C_{30} heterocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} .

R_{10a} is as described in connection with R_{10} .

In one or more embodiments, A_1 of Formula 1 may be: a single bond; or

C_2-C_{20} alkenylene group, a C_2-C_{20} alkynylene group, a cyclopentane group, a cyclohexane group, a cycloheptane group, a cyclopentene group, a cyclohexene group, a cycloheptene group, an adamantane group, a norbornane group, a norbornene group, a bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane group, a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexane group, a bicyclo[2.2.2]octane group, a benzene group, a naphthalene group, an anthracene group, a phenanthrene group, a triphenylene group, a pyrene group, a chrysene group, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene group, a pyrrole group, a borole group, a phosphole group, a cyclopentadiene group, a silole group, a germole group, a thiophene group, a selenophene group, a furan group, an indole group, a benzoborole group, a benzophosphole group, an indene group, a benzosilole group, a benzogermole group, a benzothiophene group, a benzoselenophene group, a benzofuran group, a carbazole group, a dibenzoborole group, a dibenzophosphole group, a fluorene group, a dibenzosilole group, a dibenzogermole group, a dibenzothiophene group, a dibenzoselenophene group, a dibenzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene 5-oxide group, 9H-fluorene-9-one group, a dibenzothiophene 5,5-dioxide group, an azaindole group, an azabenzoborole group, an azabenzophosphole group, an azaindene group, an azabenzosilole group, an azabenzogermole group, an azabenzothiophene group, an azabenzoselenophene group, an azabenzofuran group, an azacarbazole group, an azadibenzoborole group, an azadibenzophosphole group, an azafluorene group, an azadibenzosilole group, an azadibenzogermole group, an azadibenzothiophene group, an azadibenzoselenophene group, an azadibenzofuran group, an azadibenzothiophene 5-oxide group, an aza-9H-fluorene-9-one group, an azadibenzothiophene 5,5-dioxide group, a pyridine group, a pyrimidine group, a pyrazine group, a pyridazine group, a triazine group, a quinoline group, an isoquinoline group, a benzoquinoline group, a benzoisoquinoline group, a quinoxaline group, a quinazoline group, a phenanthroline group, a pyrazole group, an imidazole group, a triazole group, an azaborole group, an azaphosphole group, an azacy-

clopentadiene group, an azasilole group, an azagermole group, an azaselenophene group, an oxazole group, an iso-oxazole group, a thiazole group, an isothiazole group, an oxadiazole group, a thiadiazole group, a benzopyrazole group, a benzimidazole group, a benzoxazole group, a benzothiazole group, a benzoxadiazole group, a benzothiadiazole group, a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline group, or a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a deuterated C₂-C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkylthio group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, an adamantanyl group, a norbornanyl group (or a bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl group), a norbornenyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a cycloheptenyl group, a bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclooctyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)adamantanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a phenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a purinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, a benzoisothiazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, an isobenzoxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, an azacarbazolyl group, an azadibenzofuranyl group, an azadibenzothiophenyl group, or a combination thereto.

A₂ in Formula 1 is a group comprising a light-emitting moiety, and may be, for example, a luminescent moiety, or a monovalent group derived from a phosphorescent luminescent compound, a fluorescent luminescent compound, or a quantum dot.

A₂ in Formula 1 may include a luminescent moiety having a chemical structure in which a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) chromophore is relatively clearly separated from a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) chromophore in the molecule so that the amount of the maximum

emission wavelength change of light emitted from light-emitting group 13 can be induced to a maximum value when voltage is applied to the carbon-containing film 11.

The phosphorescent luminescent compound, the fluorescent luminescent compound, and/or the quantum dot may be any suitable phosphorescent luminescent compounds, fluorescent luminescent compounds, or quantum dots, respectively, that are located or arranged between a pair of electrodes of a light-emitting device, for example, of an organic light-emitting device.

The term “a monovalent group derived from material X” used herein refers to a group in which a site of material X from which an arbitrary atom (for example, hydrogen, etc.) is removed, and becomes a chemical bonding site to a neighboring atom. For example, a monovalent group derived from methane (C₁-C₄) refers to a methyl group (*—CH₃ wherein * indicates a chemical bonding site to a neighboring atom).

In one or more embodiments, A₂ in Formula 1 may not be a substituted phenyl group.

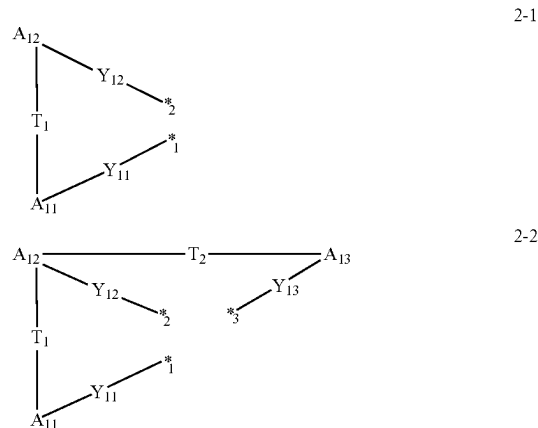
In one or more embodiments, in Formula 1, A₂ may not be a monovalent group derived from a compound including a porphyrin.

In one or more embodiments, A₂ of Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from an organometallic compound capable of emitting phosphorescent light.

In one or more embodiments, the organometallic compound may include a transition metal. Thus, A₂ in Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from a transition metal-containing organometallic compound.

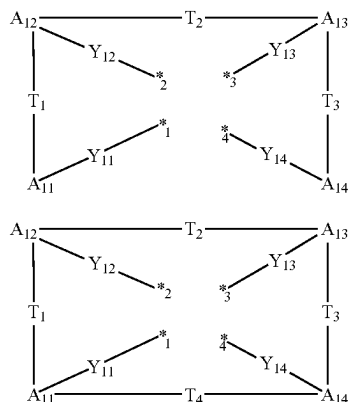
In one or more embodiments, the organometallic compound may include one or more of iridium (Ir), platinum (Pt), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), rhenium (Re), palladium (Pd), or gold (Au). Accordingly, A₂ of Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from an organometallic compound including iridium (Ir), platinum (Pt), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), rhenium (Re), palladium (Pd), or gold (Au).

The organometallic compound may further include at least one ligand bonded to the transition metal in addition to the transition metal as described above. The at least one ligand may be a ligand represented by one of Formulae 2-1 to 2-4:



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-continued



wherein, in Formulae 2-1 to 2-4,

A₁₁ to A₁₄ may each independently be a C₅-C₃₀ carbocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R₁₀, a C₁-C₃₀ heterocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R₁₀, or a non-cyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R₁₀.

Y₁₁ to Y₁₄ may each independently be a chemical bond (for example, a covalent bond, a coordinate bond, or the like), O, S, N(R₉₁), B(R₉₁), P(R₉₁), or C(R₉₁)(R₉₂),

T₁ to T₄ may each independently be a single bond, a double bond, *—N(R₉₃)—*, *—B(R₉₃)—*, *—P(R₉₃)—*, *—C(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—Si(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—Ge(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—S—*, *—Se—*, *—O—*, *—C(=O)—*, *—S(=O)—*, *—S(=O)₂—*, *—C(R₉₃)=*, *—C(R₉₃)=*, *—C(R₉₃)=C(R₉₄)—*, *—C(=S)—*, or *—C≡C—*,

R₁₀ and R₉₁ to R₉₄ may each independently be hydrogen, deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —N(Q₁)(Q₂), —Si(Q₃)(Q₄)(Q₅), —Ge(Q₃)(Q₄)(Q₅), —B(Q₆)(Q₇), —P(=O)(Q₈)(Q₉), or —P(Q₈)(Q₉),

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*1, *2, *3, and *4 each indicates a binding site to a transition metal of the organometallic compound, and at least one substituent of the substituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, the substituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, the substituted C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, the substituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, the substituted C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, the substituted C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, the substituted C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be:

deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group,

a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, each substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —N(Q₁₁)(Q₁₂), —Si(Q₁₃)(Q₁₄)(Q₁₅), —Ge(Q₁₃)(Q₁₄)(Q₁₅), —B(Q₁₆)(Q₁₇), —P(=O)(Q₁₈)(Q₁₉), —P(Q₁₈)(Q₁₉), or a combination thereof;

a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, or a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof,

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thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —N(Q₂₁)(Q₂₂), —Si(Q₂₃)(Q₂₄)(Q₂₅), —Ge(Q₂₃)(Q₂₄)(Q₂₅), —B(Q₂₆)(Q₂₇), —P(=O)(Q₂₈)(Q₂₉), —P(Q₂₈)(Q₂₉), or a combination thereof; —N(Q₃₁)(Q₃₂), —Ge(Q₃₃)(Q₃₄)(Q₃₅), —B(Q₃₆)(Q₃₇), —P(=O)(Q₃₈)(Q₃₉), or —P(Q₃₈)(Q₃₉), or a combination thereof;

wherein Q₁ to Q₉, Q₁₁ to Q₁₉, Q₂₁ to Q₂₉, and Q₃₁ to Q₃₉ may each independently be hydrogen, deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, or a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

In one or more embodiments, A₁₁ to A₁₄ in Formulae 2-1 to 2-4 may each independently be:

a cyclopentene group, a cyclohexane group, a cyclohexene group, a benzene group, a naphthalene group, an anthracene group, a phenanthrene group, a triphenylene group, a pyrene group, a chrysene group, a cyclopentadiene group, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene group, a thiophene group, a furan group, an indole group, a benzoborole group, a benzophosphole group, an indene group, a benzosilole group, a benzogermole group, a benzothiophene group, a benzoselenophene group, a benzofuran group, a carbazole group, a dibenzoborole group, a dibenzophosphole group, a fluorene group, a dibenzosilole group, a dibenzogermole group, a dibenzothiophene group, a dibenzoselenophene group, a dibenzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene 5-oxide group, a 9H-fluorene-9-one group, a dibenzothiophene 5,5-dioxide group, an azaindole group, an azabenzoborole group, an azabenzophosphole group, an azaindene group, an azabenzosilole group, an azabenzogermole group, an azabenzothiophene group, an azabenzoselenophene group, an azabenzofuran group, an azadibenzoborole group, an azadibenzophosphole group, an azafluorene group, an azadibenzosilole group, an azadibenzogermole group, an azadibenzothiophene group, an azadibenzoselenophene group, an azadibenzofuran group, an azadibenzothiophene 5-oxide group, an aza-9H-fluorene-9-one group, an azadibenzothiophene 5,5-dioxide group, a pyridine group, a pyrimidine group, a pyrazine group, a pyridazine group, a triazine group, a quinoline group, an isoquinoline group, a quinoxaline group, a quinazoline group, a phenanthroline group, a pyrrole group, a pyrazole group, an imidazole group, a triazole group, an oxazole group, an iso-oxazole group, a thiazole group, an isothiazole group, an oxadiazole group, a thiadiazole group, a benzopyrazole group, a benzimidazole group, a benzoxazole group, a benzothiazole group, a benzoxadiazole group, a benzothiadiazole group, a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline group, a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline group, an adamantane group, a norbornane group, or a norbornene group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R₁₀; or a carbonyl group.

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borole group, an azabenzophosphole group, an azaindene group, an azabenzosilole group, an azabenzogermole group, an azabenzothiophene group, an azabenzoselenophene group, an azabenzofuran group, an azacarbazole group, an azadibenzoborole group, an azadibenzophosphole group, an azafluorene group, an azadibenzosilole group, an azadibenzogermole group, an azadibenzothiophene group, an azadibenzoselenophene group, an azadibenzofuran group, an azadibenzothiophene 5-oxide group, an aza-9H-fluorene-9-one group, an azadibenzothiophene 5,5-dioxide group, a pyridine group, a pyrimidine group, a pyrazine group, a pyridazine group, a triazine group, a quinoline group, an isoquinoline group, a quinoxaline group, a quinazoline group, a phenanthroline group, a pyrrole group, a pyrazole group, an imidazole group, a triazole group, an oxazole group, an iso-oxazole group, a thiazole group, an isothiazole group, an oxadiazole group, a thiadiazole group, a benzopyrazole group, a benzimidazole group, a benzoxazole group, a benzothiazole group, a benzoxadiazole group, a benzothiadiazole group, a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline group, a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline group, an adamantane group, a norbornane group, or a norbornene group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R₁₀; or a carbonyl group.

In one or more embodiments, Y₁₁ to Y₁₄ in Formulae 2-1 to 2-4 may each independently be a chemical bond (for example, a covalent bond, a coordinate bond, or the like), O, or S.

In one or more embodiments, T₁ to T₄ in Formulae 2-1 to 2-4 may each independently be a single bond, *—N(R₉₃)—*, *—B(R₉₃)—*, *—P(R₉₃)—*, *—C(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—Si(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—Ge(R₉₃)(R₉₄)—*, *—S—*, *—Se—*, or *—O—*.

In one or more embodiments, R₁₀ and R₉₁ to R₉₄ in Formula 2-1 to 2-4 may each independently be:

hydrogen, deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, —SF₅, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₂₀ alkylthio group;

a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₂₀ alkylthio group, each substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a deuterium-containing C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, an adamantanyl group, a norbornanyl group, a norbornenyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a cycloheptenyl group, a bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclooctyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)adamantanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group,

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a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a phenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, or a combination thereof;

a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, an adamantanyl group, a norbornanyl group, a norbornenyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a cycloheptenyl group, a bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a phenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a purinyl group, a quinolynyl group, an isoquinolynyl group, a benzoquinolynyl group, a quinoxalynyl group, a quinazolynyl group, a cinnolynyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthrolynyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothienophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, an azacarbazolyl group, an azadibenzofuranyl group or azadibenzothienophenyl group, each unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or salt thereof, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a deuterium-containing C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkylthio group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, an adamantanyl group, a norbornanyl group, a norbornenyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a cycloheptenyl group, a bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclooctyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)adamantanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornanyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)norbornenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclopentenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cyclohexenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)cycloheptenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl group, a phenyl group, a (C₁-C₂₀ alkyl)phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl

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group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a purinyl group, a quinolynyl group, an isoquinolynyl group, a benzoquinolynyl group, a quinoxalynyl group, a quinazolynyl group, a cinnolynyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthrolynyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothienophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, an isobenzoxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothienophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, an azacarbazolyl group, an azadibenzofuranyl group, an azadibenzothienophenyl group, or a combination thereof; or

—N(Q₁)(Q₂), —Si(Q₃)(Q₄)(Q₅), —Ge(Q₃)(Q₄)(Q₅), —B(Q₆)(Q₇), —P(=O)(Q₈)(Q₉), or —P(Q₈)(Q₉),

wherein Q₁ to Q₉ may each independently be:

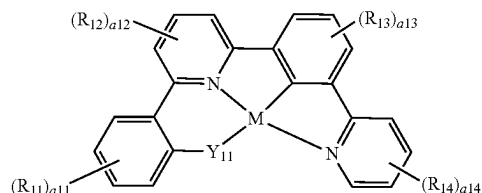
—CH₃, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CH₂CH₃, —CH₂CD₃, —CHCD₂H, —CH₂CDH₂, —CHDCD₃, —CHDCD₂H, —CHDCDH₂, —CHDCD₃, —CD₂CD₃, —CD₂CD₂H, or —CD₂CDH₂; or

an n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, a sec-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a tert-butyl group, an n-pentyl group, a tert-pentyl group, a neopentyl group, an isopentyl group, a sec-pentyl group, a 3-pentyl group, a sec-isopentyl group, a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, or a naphthyl group, each unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a phenyl group, or a combination thereof.

The organometallic compound may include, in addition to the ligands represented by Formulae 2-1 to 2-4, a ligand, for example, —F, —Cl, —I, —Br, —SF₅, or acetylacetonate.

In one or more embodiments, the organometallic compound may be represented by Formula 2(1):

Formula 2(1)



wherein, in Formula 2(1),

M is a transition metal as described herein,

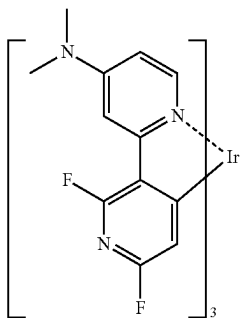
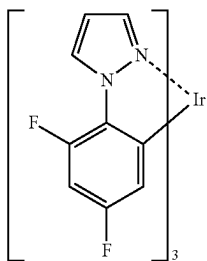
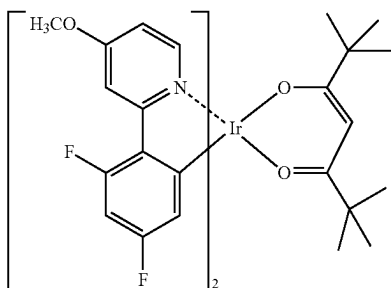
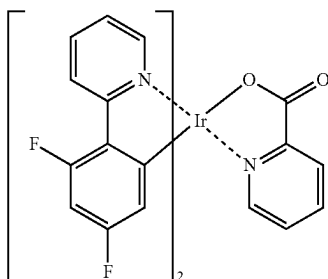
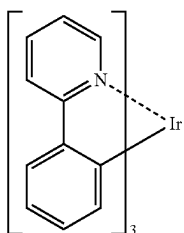
Y₁₁ is as described herein,

R₁₁ to R₁₄ are each as described in connection with R₁₀, a₁₁ and a₁₄ may each independently be an integer from 0 to 4, and

a₁₂ and a₁₃ may each independently be an integer from 0 to 3.

For example, Y₁₁ in Formula 2(1) may be O or S.

In one or more embodiments, A₂ of Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from one of Compounds PD1 to PD86:

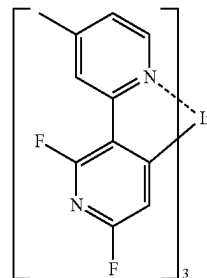
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PD1

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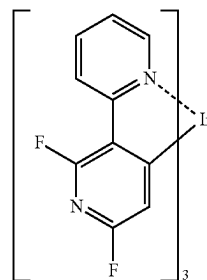


PD2

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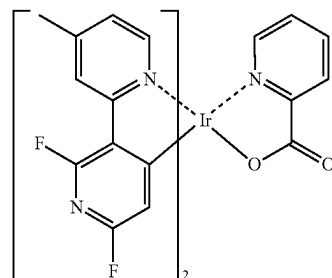


PD3

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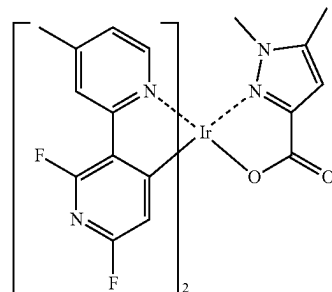
PD4

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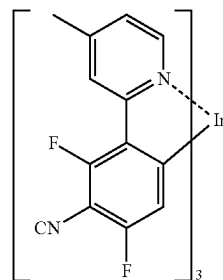
PD5

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PD6

PD7

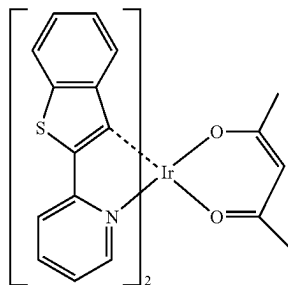
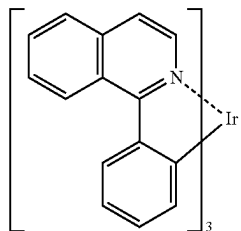
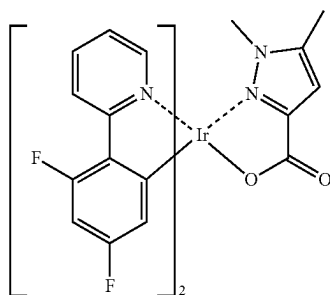
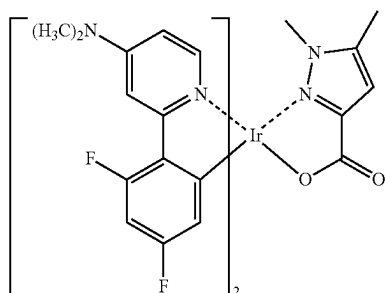
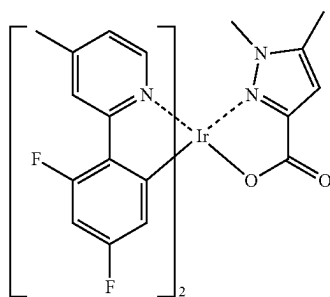
PD8

PD9

PD10

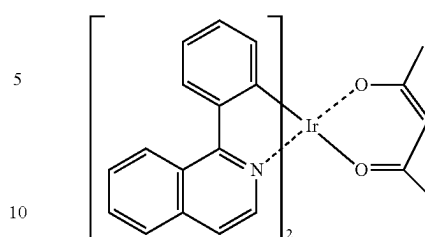
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**18**

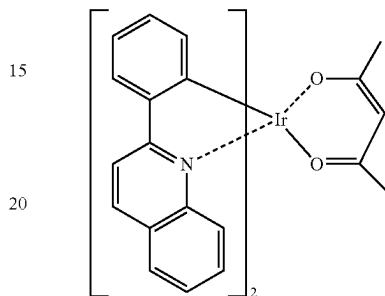
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PD11



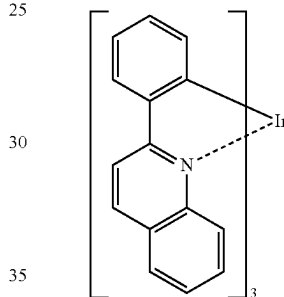
PD16

PD12



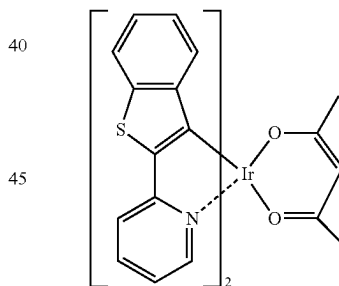
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PD13



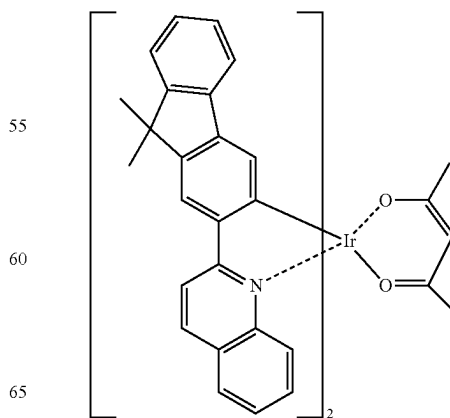
PD18

PD14



PD19

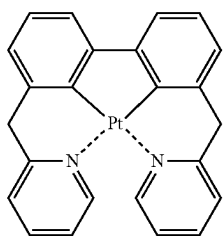
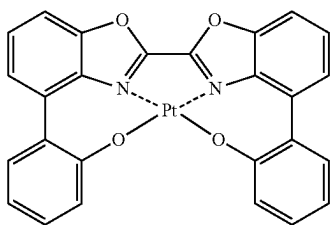
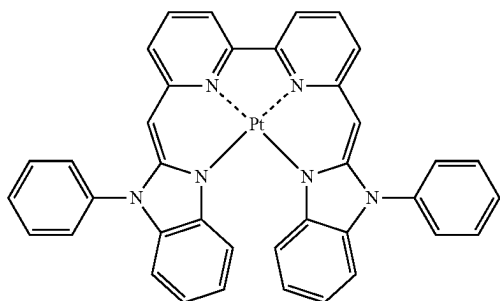
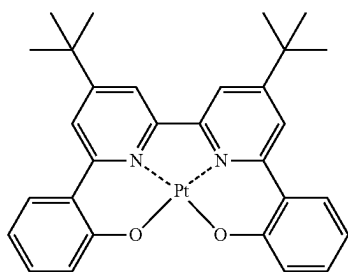
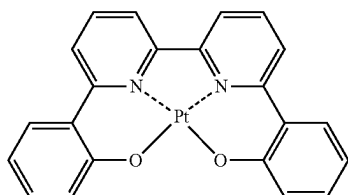
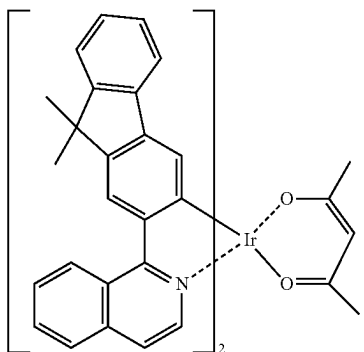
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PD20

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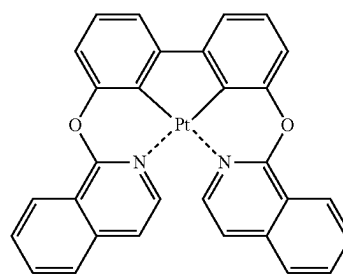
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PD21

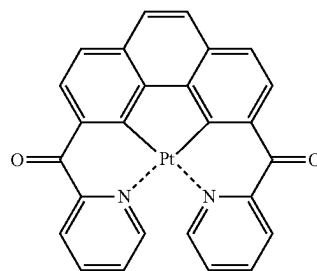
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PD22

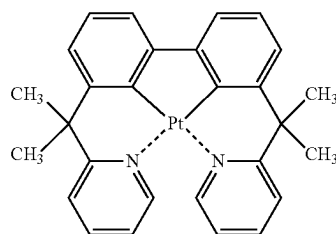
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PD23

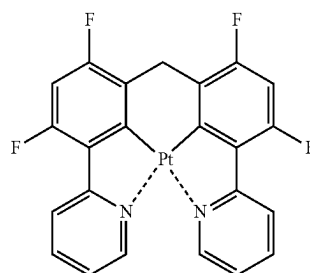
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PD24

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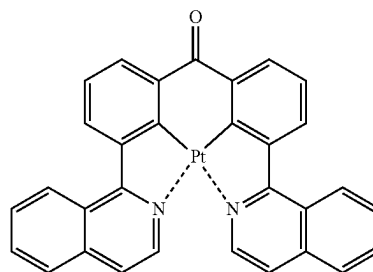


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PD25

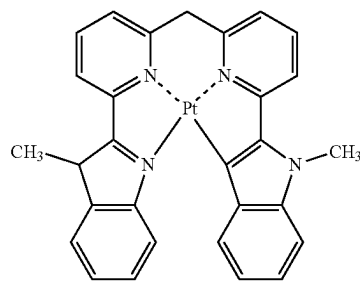
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PD26

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PD27

PD28

PD29

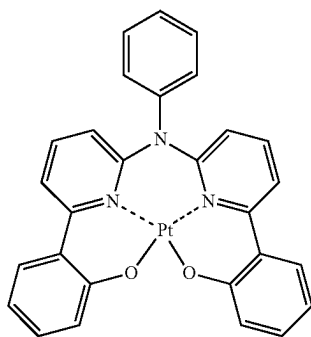
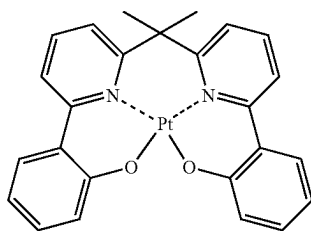
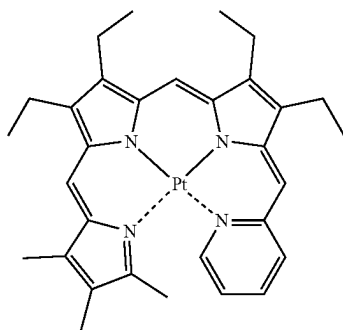
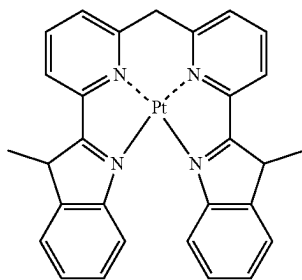
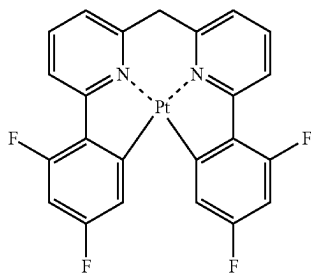
PD30

PD31

PD32

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**22**

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PD33

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PD34

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PD35 30

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PD36

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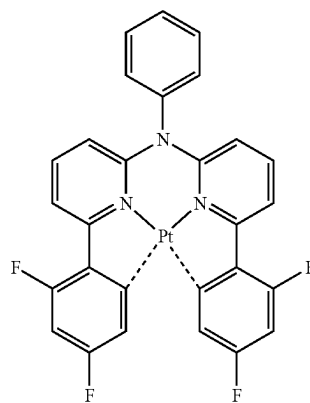
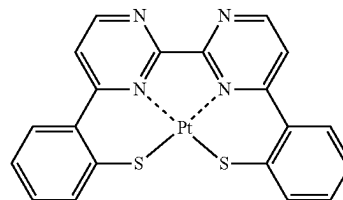
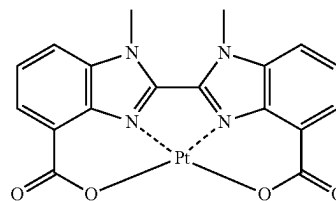
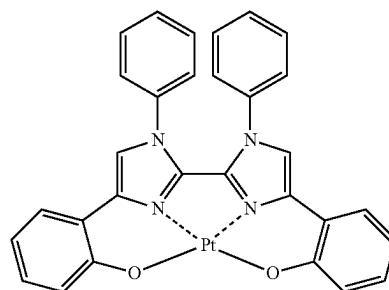
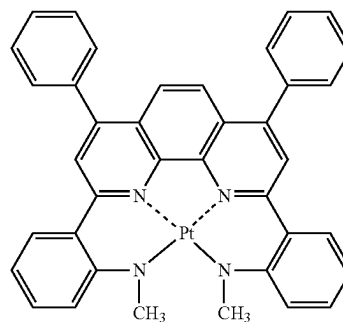
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PD37

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PD38

PD39

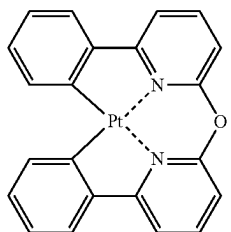
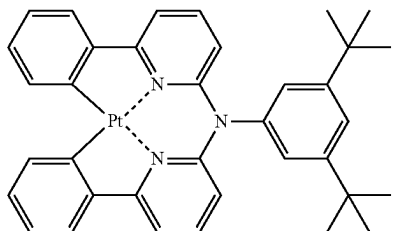
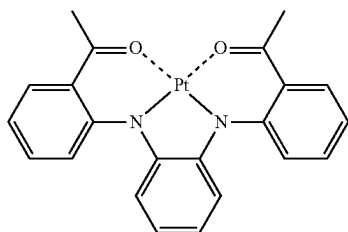
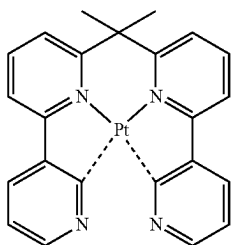
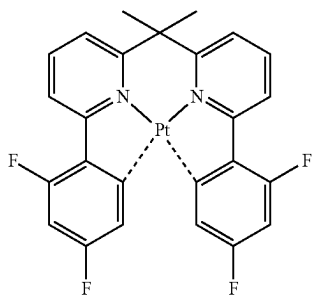
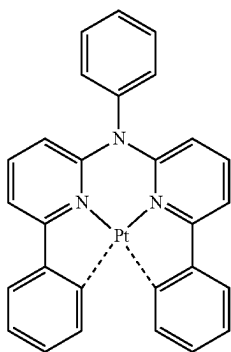
PD40

PD41

PD42

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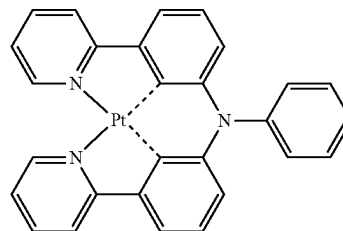
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**24**

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PD43

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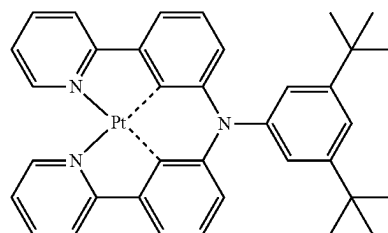


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PD44

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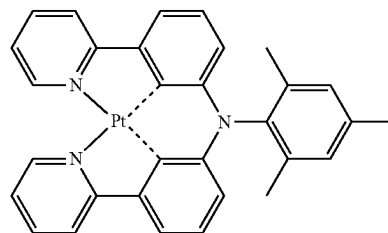


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PD45

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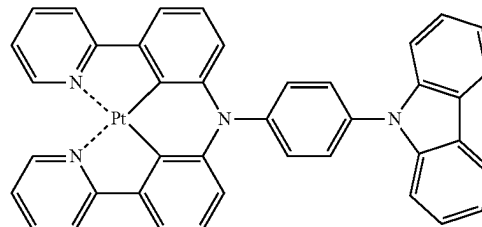
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PD46

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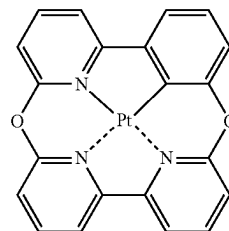
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PD47

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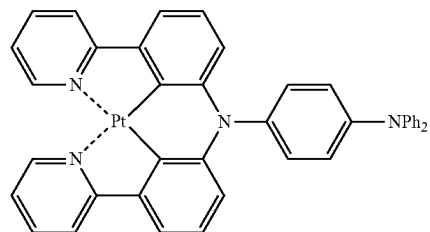
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PD48

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PD49

PD50

PD51

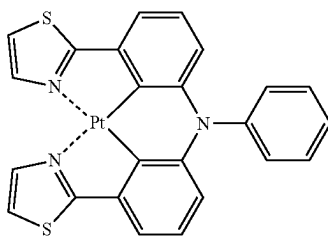
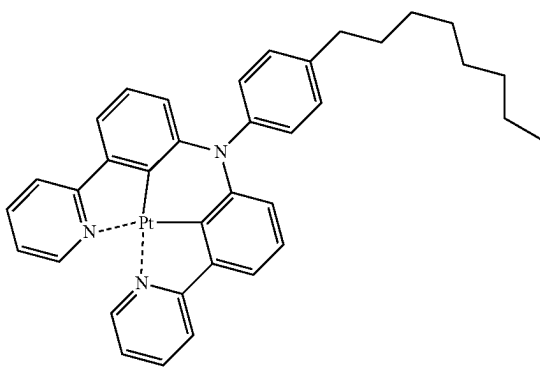
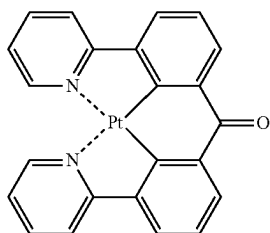
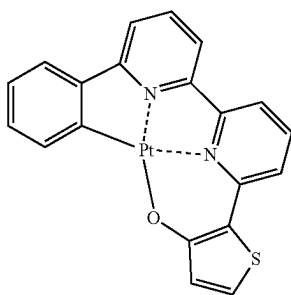
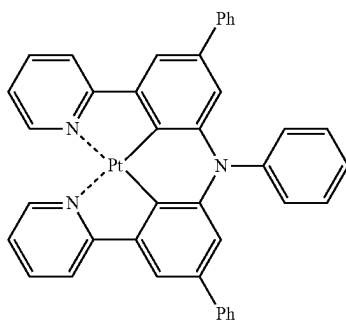
PD52

PD53

PD54

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**26**

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PD55

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PD56

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PD57

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PD58

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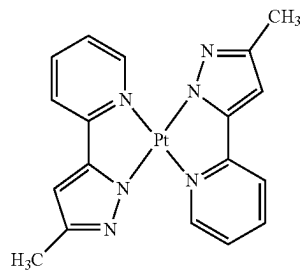
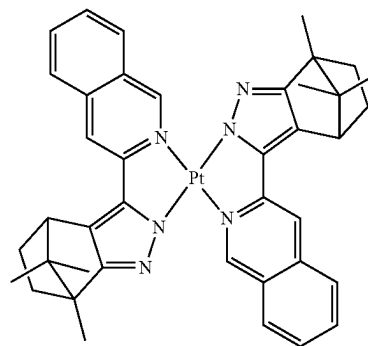
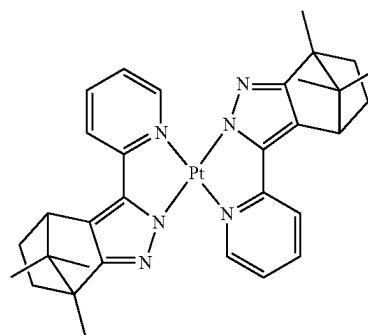
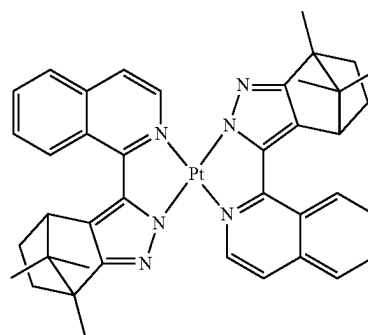
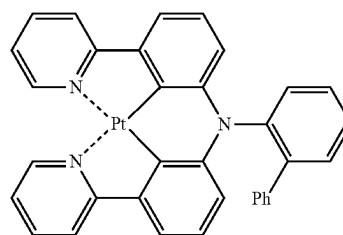
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PD59

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PD60

PD61

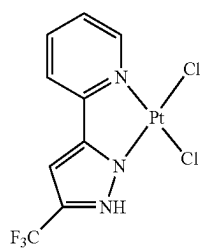
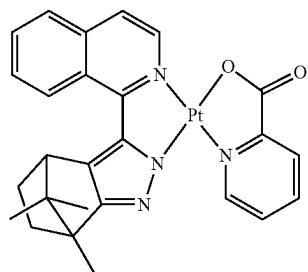
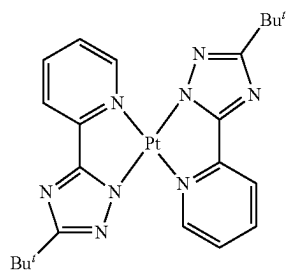
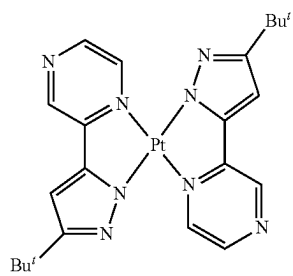
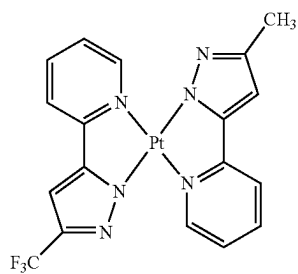
PD62

PD63

PD64

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**28**

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PD65

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PD66

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PD67

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PD68

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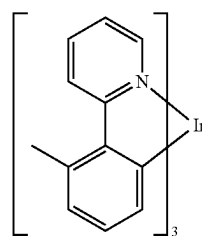
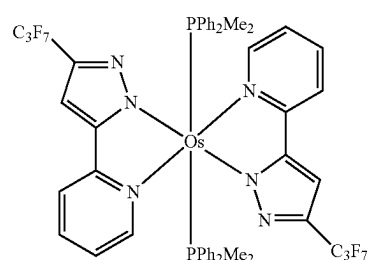
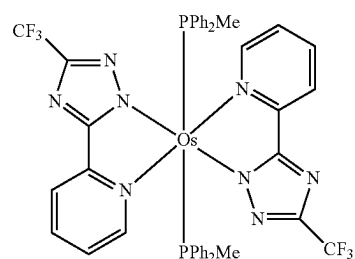
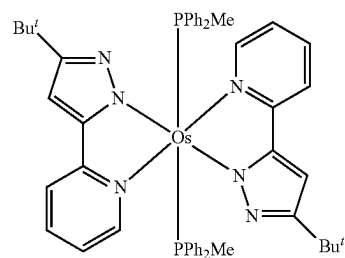
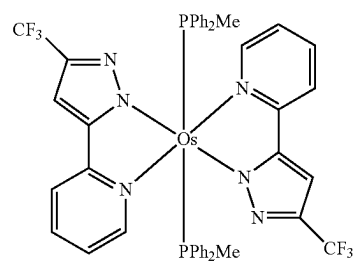
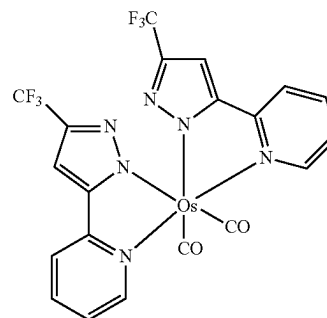
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PD69

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PD70

PD71

PD72

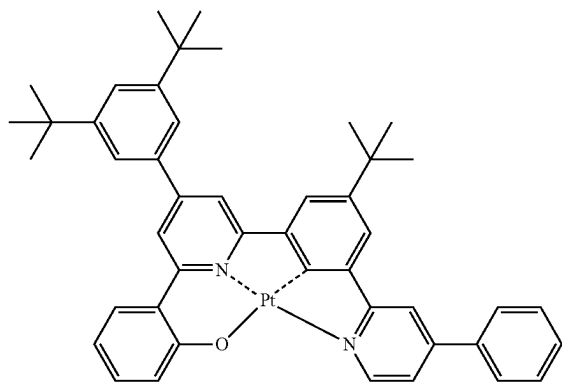
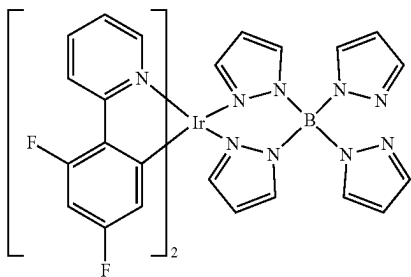
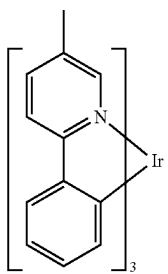
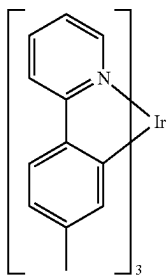
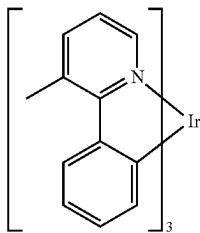
PD73

PD74

PD75

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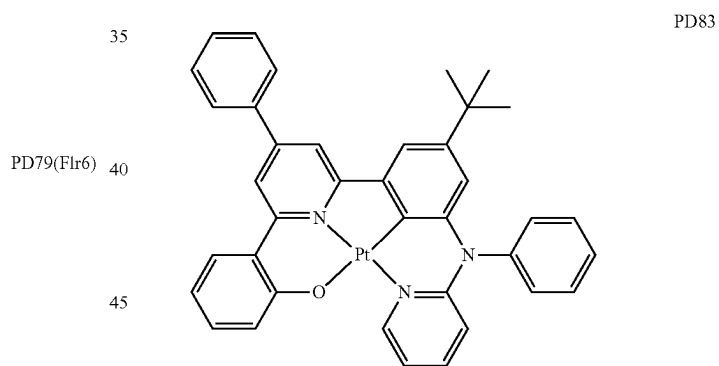
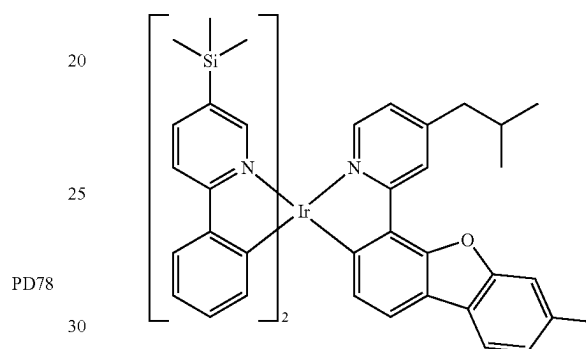
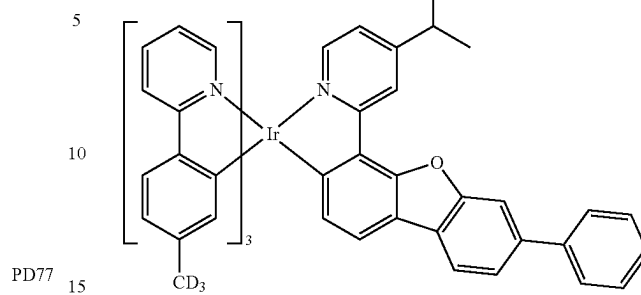
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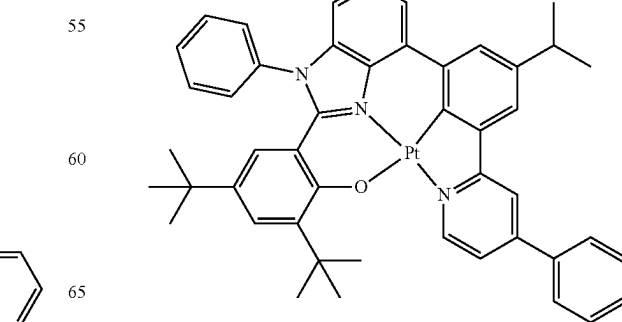
PD76

PD81



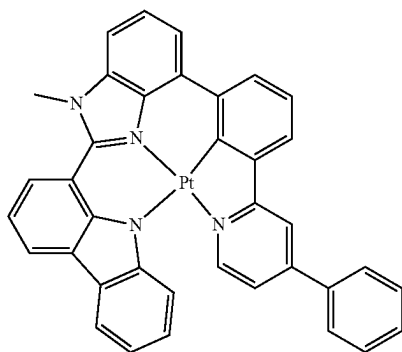
PD80

PD84



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PD85

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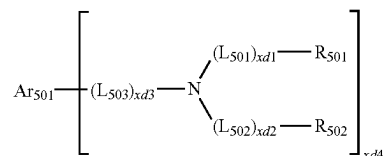
32

level (eV) of the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter satisfies the above range, the up-conversion from the triplet state to the singlet state may be effectively achieved, so that the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter may emit high-efficiency delayed fluorescence.

For example, the fluorescent luminescent compounds may be amino group-containing condensed cyclic compounds, compounds containing donors and acceptors, boron-containing compounds, and the like.

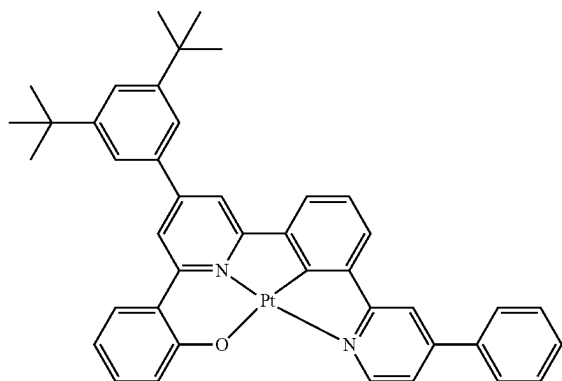
For example, the fluorescent luminescent compounds may be one or more compounds represented by Formula 501:

Formula 501



PD86

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A₂ of Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from a fluorescent luminescent compound, which is a compound capable of emitting fluorescent light.

The fluorescence may be a prompt fluorescence, a delayed fluorescence, or the like. The delayed fluorescence may be thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF).

In one or more embodiments, the fluorescent luminescent compounds may be a thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter. The thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter may be any compound that is capable of emitting delayed fluorescence according to the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emission mechanism.

The difference (absolute value) between the triplet (T₁) energy level (electron volts, eV) of the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter and the singlet (S₁) energy level (eV) of the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter may be equal to or greater than 0 eV and less than or equal to about 0.5 eV. When the difference between the triplet (T₁) energy level (eV) of the thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter and the singlet (S₁) energy

wherein, in Formula 501,

Ar₅₀₁ may be a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorene, a spiro-bifluorene, a carbazole, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, or an indenoanthracene, each substituted or unsubstituted with at least one R_{10a},

L₅₀₁ to L₅₀₃ may each independently be a C₅-C₃₀ carbocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a}, or a C₂-C₃₀ heterocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a},

R₅₀₁ and R₅₀₂ may each independently be a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-bifluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, or a dibenzothiophenyl group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a},

xd1 to xd3 may each independently be an integer from 0 to 3, and

xd4 may be an integer from 0 to 4.

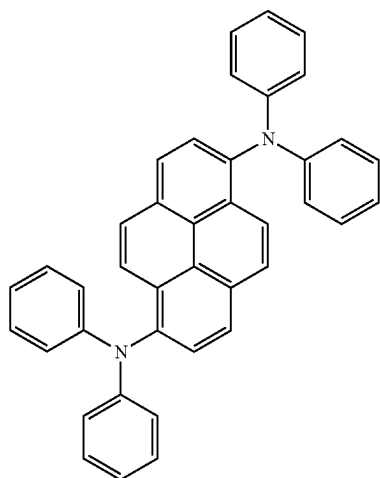
For example, xd4 of Formula 501 may be an integer from 2 to 4.

R_{10a} is as described in connection with R₁₀.

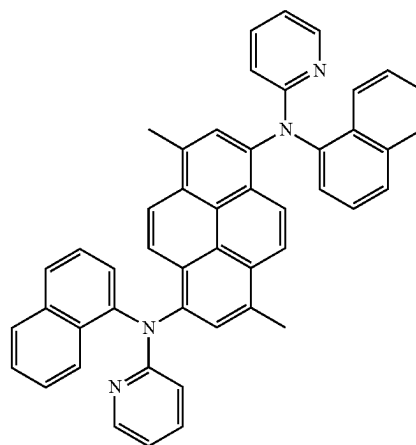
A compound represented by Formula 501 may emit prompt fluorescence.

For example, A₂ of Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from one of Compounds FD1 to FD14 or one of FD(1) to FD(17):

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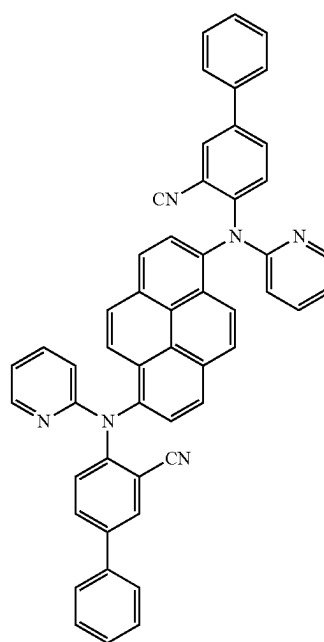
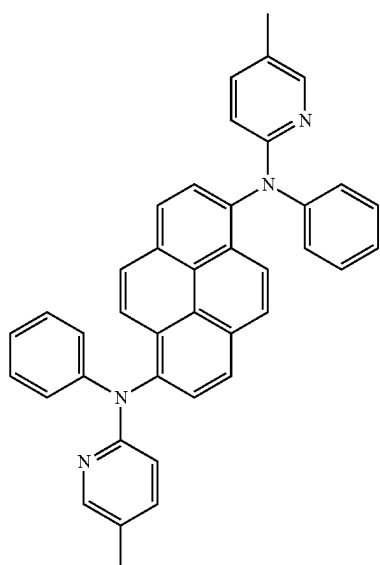


FD1

FD2

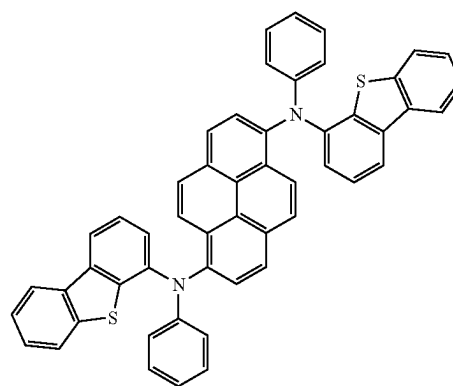
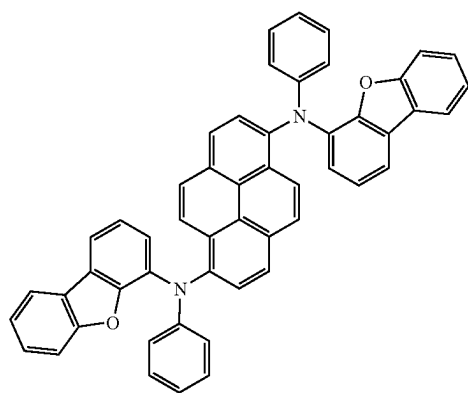
FD3

FD4



FD5

FD6

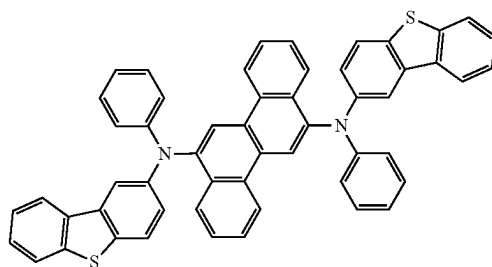
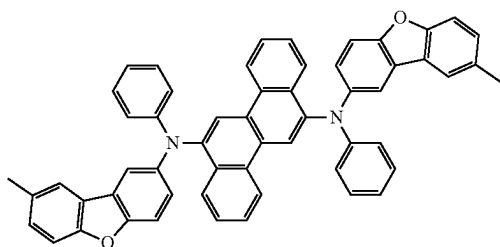


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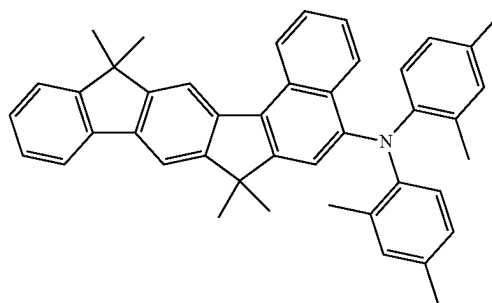
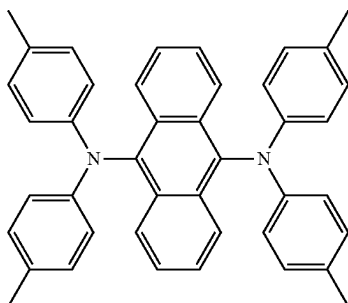
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FD7

FD8



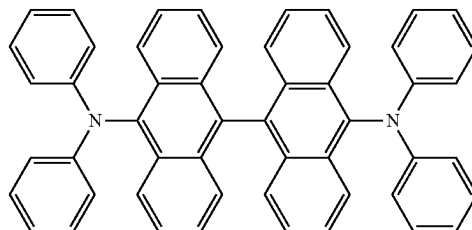
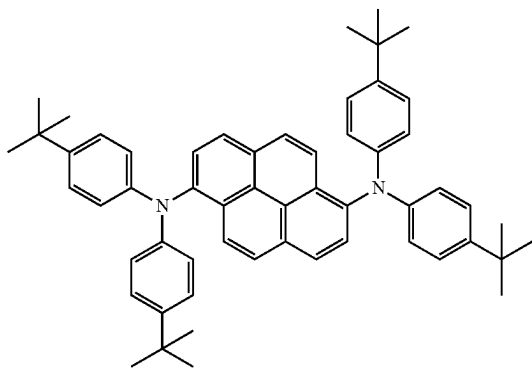
FD9

FD10



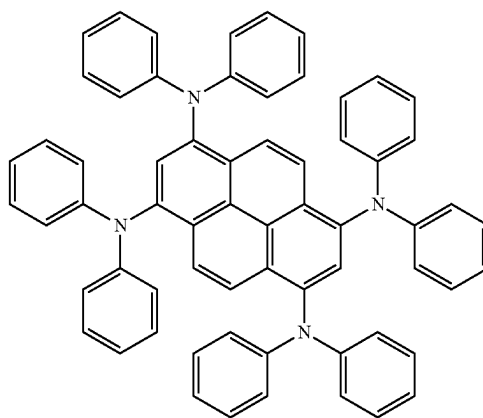
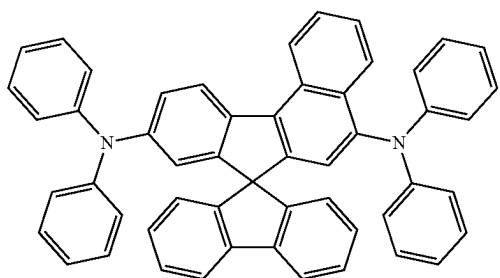
FD11

FD12



FD13

FD14

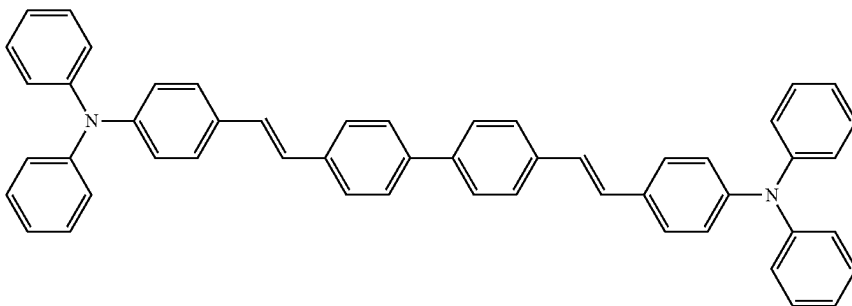


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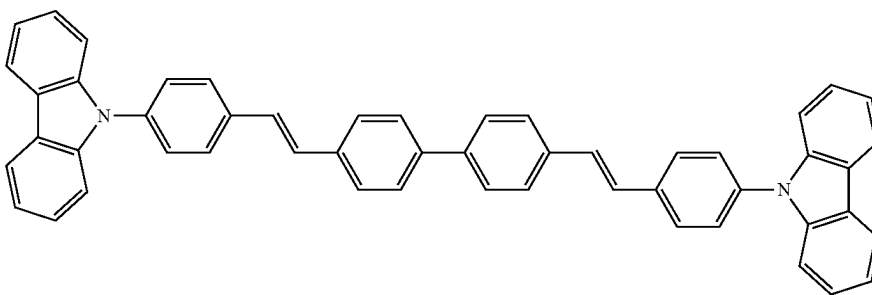
38

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FD(1)

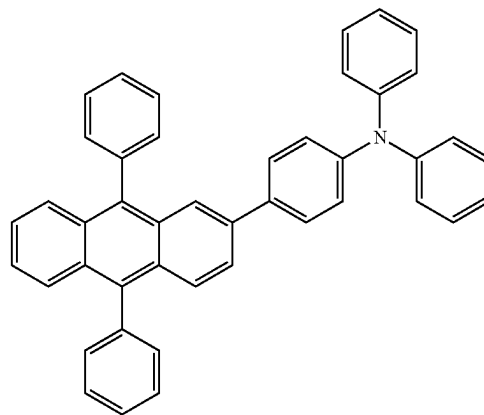
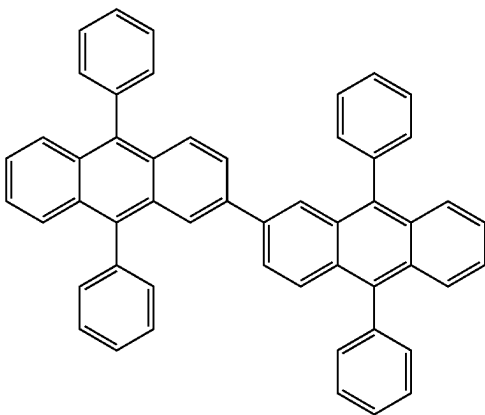


FD(2)



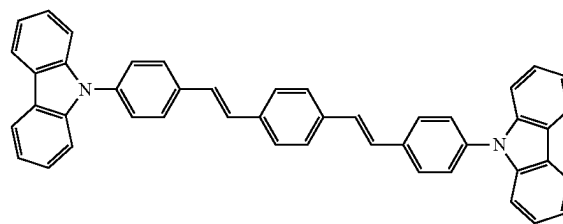
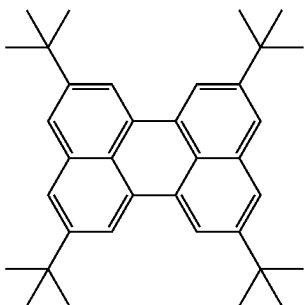
FD(3)

FD(4)



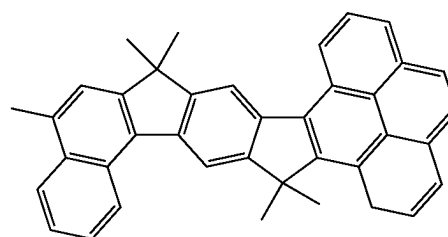
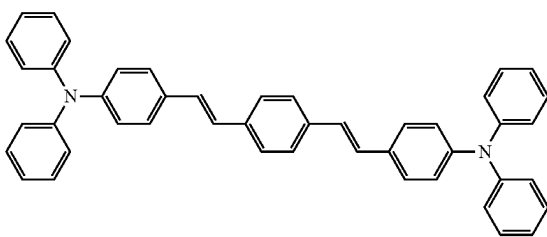
FD(5)

FD(6)

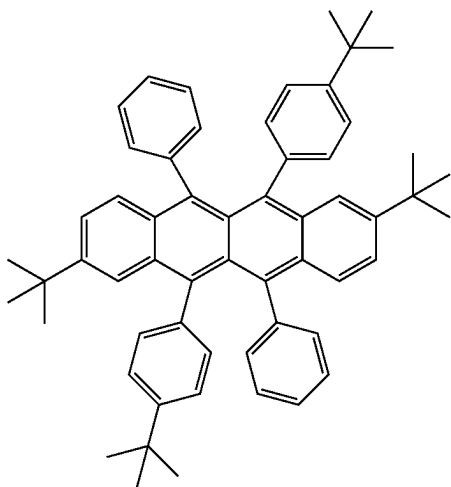


FD(7)

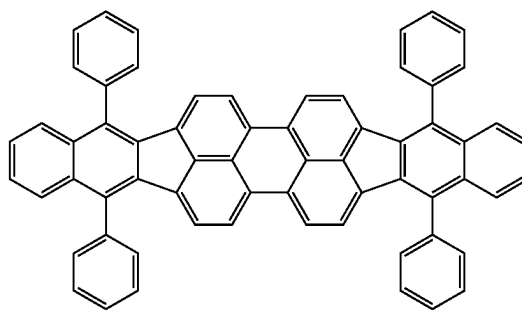
FD(8)



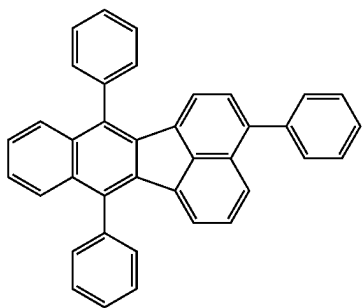
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FD(9)

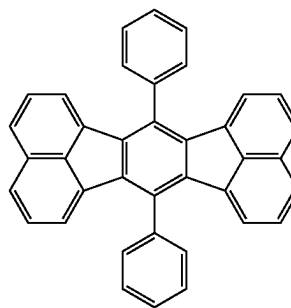
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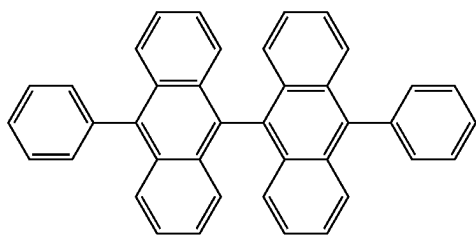
FD(10)



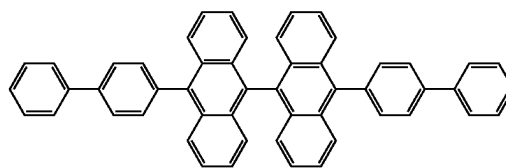
(FD11)



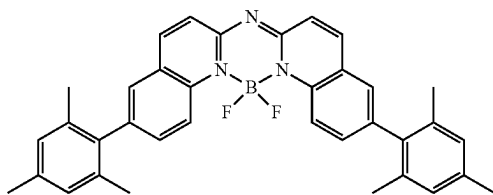
FD(12)



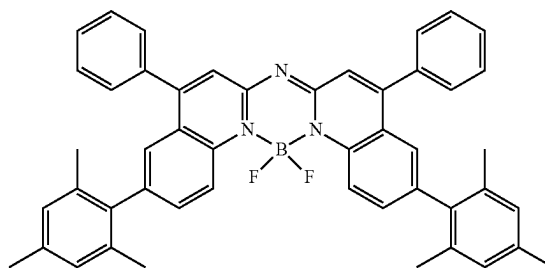
FD(13)



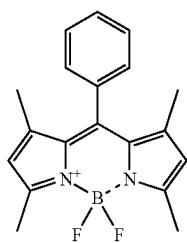
FD(14)



FD(15)



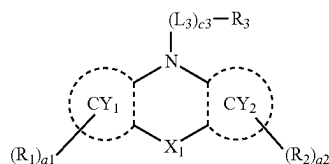
FD(16)



FD(17)

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In one or more embodiments, the fluorescent luminescent compounds may include a compound represented by Formula 11:



Formula 11>

X_1 in Formula 11 may be a single bond, $N-[(L_4)_{c4}-R_4]$, $C(R_5)(R_6)$, O, or S.

For example, X_1 may be a single bond, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto.

Ring CY_1 and ring CY_2 in Formula 11 may each independently be a phenyl group, a naphthalene group, an indene group, an indole group, a benzofuran group, a benzothiophene group, a benzosilole group, a fluorene group, a carbazole group, a dibenzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene group, or a dibenzosilole group.

For example, ring CY_1 and ring CY_2 may each independently be a phenyl group, a fluorene group, a carbazole group, a dibenzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene group, or a dibenzosilole group, and at least one of ring CY_1 and ring CY_2 may each independently be a phenyl group, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto.

L_3 and L_4 may each independently be a C_5 - C_{30} carbocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} , or a C_1 - C_{30} heterocyclic group that is unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} .

For example, L_3 and L_4 may each independently be a phenyl group, a naphthalene group, a fluorene group, a pyridine group, a pyrimidine group, a pyrazine group, a pyridazine group, a triazine group, a quinoline group, an isoquinoline group, a carbazole group, a dibenzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene group, or an indolocarbazole group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one R_{10a} .

$c3$ and $c4$ each indicates the number of L_3 and the number of L_4 , respectively, and may each independently be an integer of 0 to 4. When $c3$ is 2 or greater, two or more L_3 may be identical to or different from each other, and when $c4$ is 2 or greater, two or more L_4 may be identical to each other or different from each other. For example, $c3$ and $c4$ may each independently be 0, 1, or 2, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto. In one or more embodiments, when $c3$ is 0, $*(L_3)_{c3}-*^1$ may be a single bond, and when $c4$ is 0, $*(L_4)_{c4}-*^1$ may be a single bond.

R_1 to R_6 in Formula 11 are as described in connection with R_{10} .

In one or more embodiments, R_3 in Formula 11 may include at least one π electron-deficient nitrogen-containing cyclic group.

The term " π electron-deficient nitrogen-containing cyclic group" as used herein refers to a group having a cyclic group having at least one $*-N=*^1$ moiety. In one or more embodiments, the π electron-deficient nitrogen-containing

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cyclic group may be an imidazole group, a pyrazole group, a thiazole group, an isothiazole group, an oxazole group, an isoxazole group, a pyridine group, a pyrazine group, a pyridazine group, a pyrimidine group, an indazole group, a purine group, a quinoline group, an isoquinoline group, a benzoquinoline group, a benzoisoquinoline group, a phthalazine group, a naphthyridine group, a quinoxaline group, a benzoquinoxaline group, a quinazoline group, a cinnoline group, a phenanthridine group, an acridine group, a phenanthroline group, a phenazine group, a benzimidazole group, an iso-benzothiazole group, a benzoxazole group, a benzoisoxazole group, a triazole group, a tetrazole group, an oxadiazole group, a triazine group, a thiadiazole group, an imidazopyridine group, an imidazopyrimidine group, an azaindene group, an azaindole group, an azabenzofuran group, an azabenzothiophene group, an azabenzosilole group, an azafluorene group, an azacarbazole group, an azadibenzofuran group, an azadibenzothiophene group, or an azadibenzosilole group.

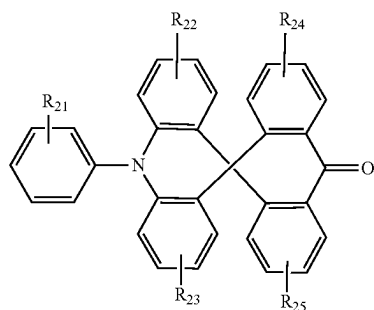
In one or more embodiments, R_3 in Formula 11 may be:

a phenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-bifluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, a furanyl group, a thiophenyl group, a silolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, a benzosilolyl group, a carbazolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a dibenzosilolyl group, an indeno carbazolyl group, an indolocarbazolyl group, a benzofurocarbazolyl group, a benzothienocarbazolyl group, a benzosilolocarbazolyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, an indazolyl group, a purinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a benzoisoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a benzoquinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzoisothiazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a isobenzoxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, a imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, an azaindenyl group, an azaindolyl group, an azabenzofuranyl group, an azabenzothiophenyl group, an azabenzosilolyl group, an azafluorenyl group, an azacarbazolyl group, an azadibenzofuranyl group, an azadibenzothiophenyl group, or an azadibenzosilolyl group, each substituted or unsubstituted with deuterium a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkoxy group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkylthio group, a phenyl group a $(C_1$ - C_{10} alkyl)phenyl group, a $(C_1$ - C_{10} alkyl)phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a di(phenyl)phenyl group, a di(biphenyl)phenyl group, a (pyridinyl)phenyl group, a di(pyridinyl)phenyl group, a (pyrimidinyl)phenyl group, a di(pyrimidinyl)

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phenyl group, a (triazinyl)phenyl group, a di(triazinyl) phenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl) pyridinyl group, a di(C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)pyridinyl group, a (phenyl)pyridinyl group, a di(phenyl)pyridinyl group, a (biphenyl)pyridinyl group, a di(biphenyl)pyridinyl group, a (terphenyl)pyridinyl group, a bi(terphenyl) pyridinyl group, a (pyridinyl)pyridinyl group, a di(pyridinyl)pyridinyl group, a (pyrimidinyl)pyridinyl group, a di(pyrimidinyl)pyridinyl group, a (triazinyl) pyridinyl group, a di(triazinyl)pyridinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)pyrimidinyl group, a (phenyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(phenyl)pyrimidinyl group, a (biphenyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(biphenyl)pyrimidinyl group, a (terphenyl)pyrimidinyl group, a bi(terphenyl) pyrimidinyl group, a (pyridinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(pyridinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a (pyrimidinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(pyrimidinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a (triazinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a di(triazinyl)pyrimidinyl group, a triazinyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)triazinyl group, a di(C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)triazinyl group, a (phenyl) triazinyl group, a di(phenyl)triazinyl group, a (biphenyl)triazinyl group, a di(biphenyl)triazinyl group, a (terphenyl)triazinyl group, a bi(terphenyl)triazinyl group, a (pyridinyl)triazinyl group, a di(pyridinyl)triazinyl group, a (pyrimidinyl)triazinyl group, a di(pyrimidinyl)triazinyl group, a (triazinyl)triazinyl group, a di(triazinyl)triazinyl group, a fluorenyl group, a di(C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)fluorenyl group, a di(phenyl)fluorenyl group, a di(biphenyl)fluorenyl group, a carbazolyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)carbazolyl group, a (phenyl)carbazolyl group, a (biphenyl)carbazolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl)dibenzofuranyl group, a (phenyl)dibenzofuranyl group, a (biphenyl)dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a (C₁-C₁₀ alkyl) dibenzothiophenyl group, a (phenyl)dibenzothiophenyl group, a (biphenyl)dibenzothiophenyl group, or a combination thereof.

In one or more embodiments, the fluorescent luminescent compounds may include a compound represented by Formula 14A:

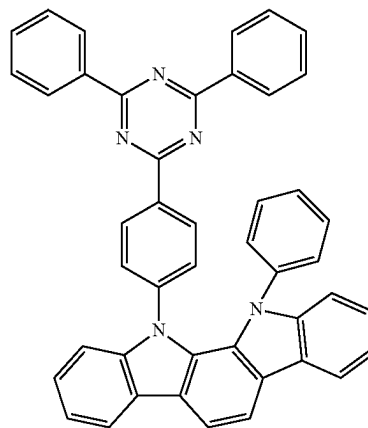


Formula 14A

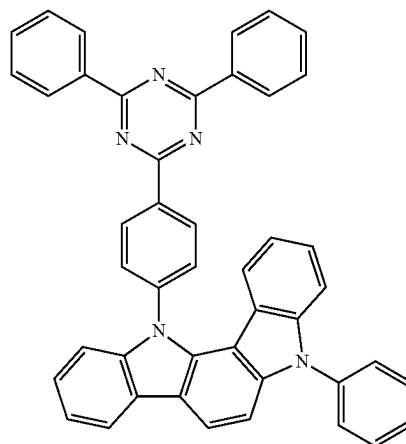
R₂₁ to R₂₅ in Formula 14A may each independently be hydrogen, deuterium, a cyano group, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group, a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, or a terphenyl group.

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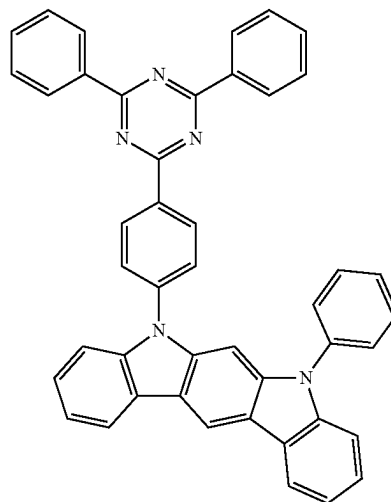
In one or more embodiments, A₂ in Formula 1 may be a monovalent group derived from one of Compounds D1-1 to D1-19:



D1-1



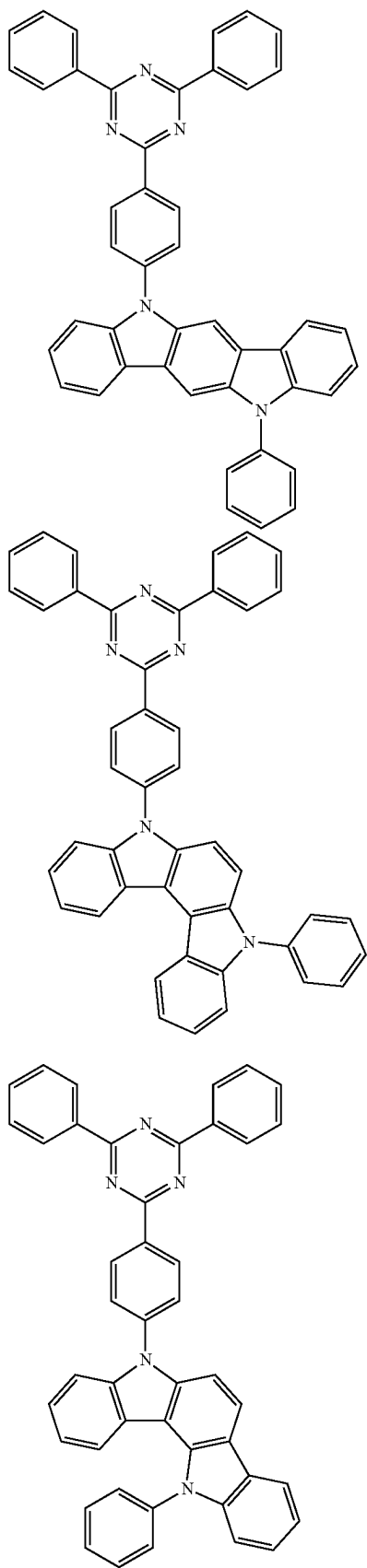
D1-2



D1-3

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-continued

**46**

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D1-4

D1-7

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D1-5

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D1-6 45

D1-8

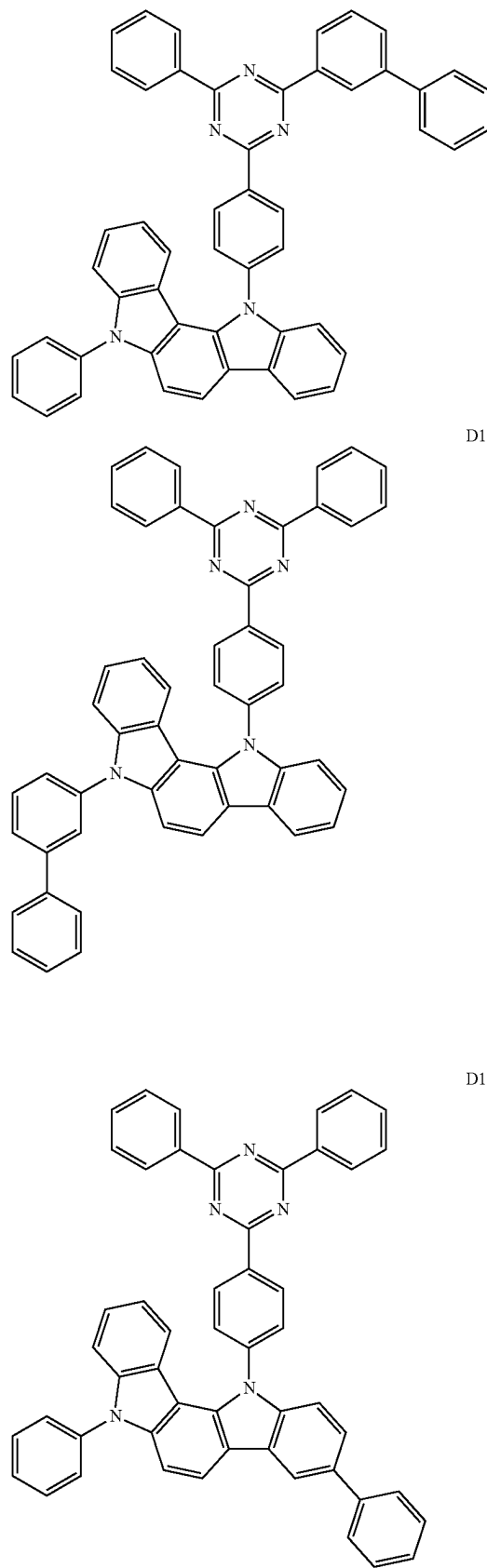
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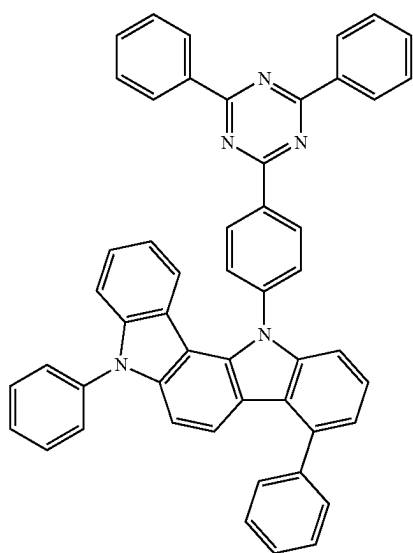
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D1-9



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-continued



D1-10

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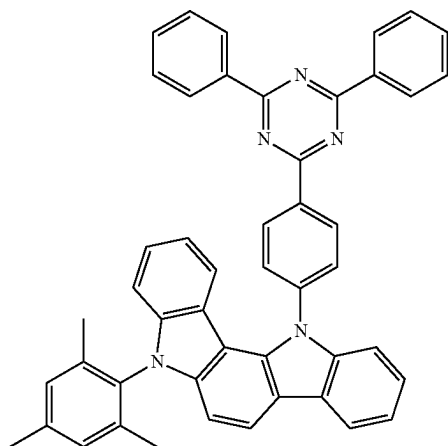
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D1-11



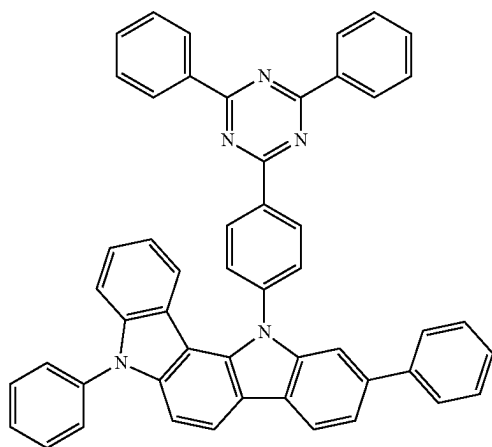
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D1-12



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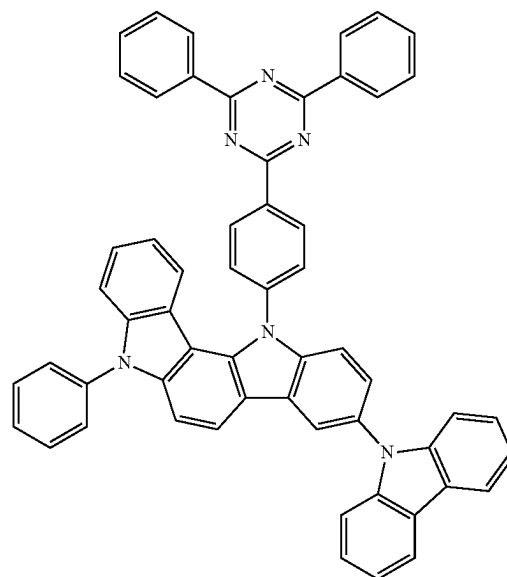
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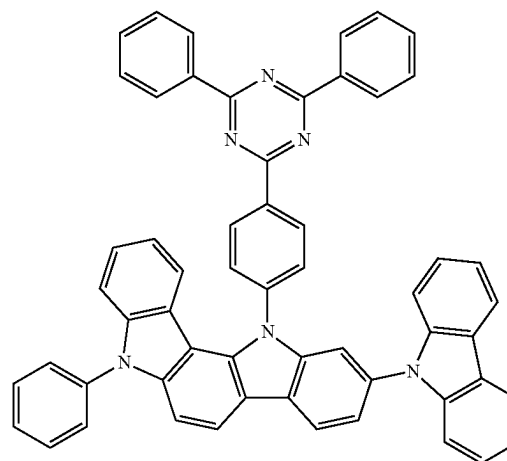
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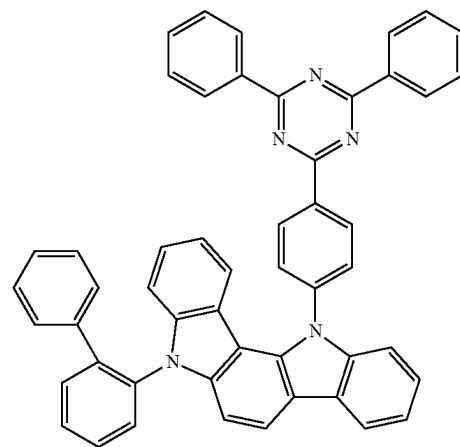


D1-13

D1-14

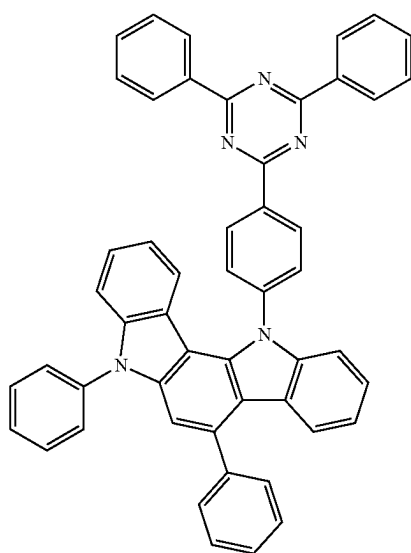


D1-15



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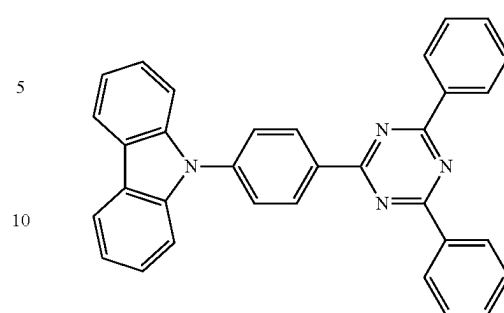
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D1-16

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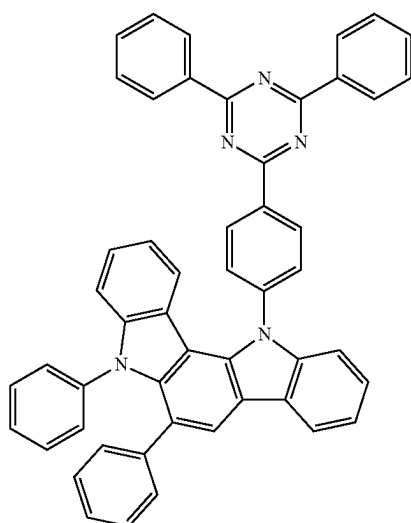
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D1-19

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10
15
20

D1-17



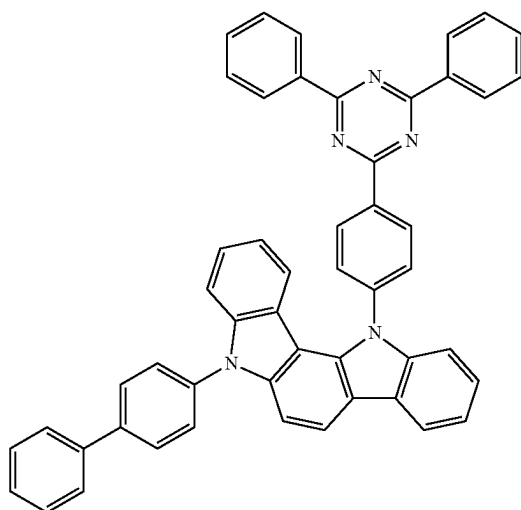
25 The term "quantum dot" as used herein refers to a crystal of a semiconductor compound, and may include all suitable materials that emit different lengths of emission wavelengths depending on the size of the crystal. A diameter of the quantum dot may be, for example, in a range of about 1 nm to about 10 nm.

30 In one or more embodiments, the quantum dot may be a Group III-VI semiconductor compound; a Group II-VI semiconductor compound; a Group III-V semiconductor compound; a Group IV-VI semiconductor compound; a Group IV element or compound; or a combination thereof.

35 For example, the Groups III-VI semiconductor compound may include a binary compound, such as In_2S_3 , a ternary compound, such as AgInS , AgInS_2 , CuInS , or CuInS_2 , or a combination thereof.

40 For example, the Groups II-VI semiconductor compound may include a binary compound, such as CdSe , CdTe , ZnS , ZnSe , ZnTe , ZnO , HgS , HgSe , HgTe , MgSe , or MgS ; a ternary compound, such as CdSeS , CdSeTe , CdSbTe , ZnSeS , ZnSeTe , ZnSbTe , HgSeS , HgSeTe , HgSbTe , CdZnS , CdZnSe , CdZnTe , CdHgS , CdHgSe , CdHgTe , HgZnS , HgZnSe , HgZnTe , MgZnS , or MgZnSe ; a quaternary compound, such as CdZnSeS , CdZnSeTe , CdZnSbTe , CdHgSeS , CdHgSeTe , CdHgSbTe , HgZnSeS , HgZnSeTe , or HgZnSbTe ; or a combination thereof.

D1-18



50 For example, the Groups III-V semiconductor compound may include a binary compound, such as GaN , GaP , GaAs , GaSb , AlN , AlP , AlAs , AlSb , InN , InP , InAs , or InSb , a ternary compound, such as GaNP , GaNAS , GaNSb , GaPAs , GaPSb , AlNP , AlNAS , AlNSb , AlPAs , AlPSb , InGaP , InNP , InNAS , InNSb , InPAs , InPSb , or GaAlNP , a quaternary compound, such as GaAlNAS , GaAlNSb , GaAlPAs , GaAlPSb , GaInNP , GaInNAS , GaInNSb , GaInPAs , GaInPSb , InAlNP , InAlNAS , InAlNSb , InAlPAs , or InAlPSb , or a combination thereof.

55 For example, the Group IV-VI semiconductor compound may include a binary compound, such as SnS , SnSe , SnTe , PbS , PbSe , or PbTe ; a ternary compound, such as SnSeS , SnSeTe , SnSbTe , PbSeS , PbSeTe , PbSbTe , SnPbS , SnPbSe , or SnPbTe ; a quaternary compound, such as SnPbSSe , SnPbSeTe , or SnPbSbTe ; or a combination thereof.

65

For example, the Group IV element or compound may include a single element compound, such as Si or Ge; a binary compound, such as SiC or SiGe; or a combination thereof.

In this regard, respective elements included in the binary compound, the ternary compound, and/or the quaternary compound may exist in particles at uniform concentration or may exist in the same particle in a state in which a concentration distribution is partially different.

Meanwhile, the quantum dot may have a single structure in which the concentration of each element in the quantum dot is uniform, or a core-shell dual structure. For example, the material included in the core and the material included in the shell may be different from each other.

The shell of the quantum dot may act as a protective layer that prevents or limits the chemical degeneration of the core to maintain semiconductor characteristics, and/or as a charging layer that imparts electrophoretic characteristics to the quantum dot. The shell may be a single layer or a multi-layer. The interface between the core and the shell may have a concentration gradient in which the concentration of an element existing in the shell decreases in relative concentration towards the center of the core and increases in relative concentration away from the center of the core.

Examples of the shell of the quantum dot may be an oxide of a metal, or a non-metal, a semiconductor compound, or a combination thereof. For example, the metal or the non-metal may be an oxide that may include a binary compound, such as SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZnO, MnO, Mn₂O₃, Mn₃O₄, CuO, FeO, Fe₂O₃, Fe₃O₄, CPO, Co₃O₄, or NiO, or a ternary compound, such as MgAl₂O₄, CoFe₂O₄, NiFe₂O₄, or CoMn₂O₄, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto. In addition, the semiconductor compound may include CdS, CdSe, CdTe, ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, ZnSeS, ZnTeS, GaAs, GaP, GaSb, HgS, HgSe, HgTe, InAs, InP, InGaP, InSb, AlAs, AlP, AlSb, or the like, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto.

The quantum dot may be a spherical particle, a pyramidal particle, a multi-arm particle, a cubic nanoparticle, a nanotube particle, a nanowire particle, a nanofiber particle, a nanoplate particle, or a combination thereof, but embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited thereto.

m1 and m2 in Formula 1 each indicates the number of A₁ and the number of A₂, respectively, and are each independently be an integer from 1 to 10. When m1 is 2 or greater, two or more A₁ are identical to or different from each other, and when m2 is 2 or greater, two or more A₂ are identical to or different from each other. For example, m1 may be an integer from 1 to 5, and m2 may be 1 or 2.

Description of FIG. 2

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a light-emitting device 20 according to one or more embodiments.

A carbon-containing film 11, a light-emitting group 13, and the thickness (D₁) of a monolayer including a plurality of light-emitting groups 13 of the light-emitting device 20 may be understood by referring to the carbon-containing film 11, the light-emitting group 13, and the thickness (D₁) of the monolayer including the plurality of light-emitting group 13 of the light-emitting device 10 in FIG. 1, respectively.

The light-emitting device 20 may further include a conductive film 19 facing the carbon-containing film 11, and the light-emitting group 13 of the light-emitting device 20, that is, A₂ of Formula 1 may be located towards the conductive film 19 and away from the surface of the carbon-containing film 11.

The carbon-containing film 11 may be an anode, and the conductive film 19 may be a cathode. In one or more embodiments, a material for forming the conductive film 19 may be a metal, an alloy, an electrically conductive compound, or a combination thereof, each of which may have a relatively low work function. For example, lithium (Li), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), aluminum-lithium (Al—Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium (Mg—In), or magnesium-silver (Mg—Ag) may be used as the material for forming the conductive film 19.

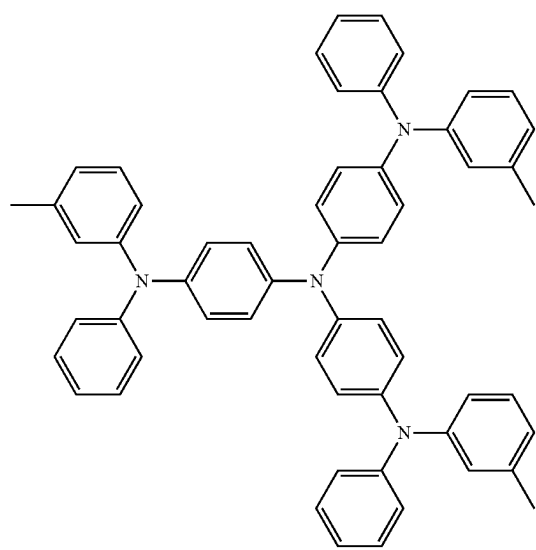
Besides the light-emitting group 13, an interlayer 15 may be additionally located between the carbon-containing film 11 and the conductive film 19. At least a portion of the light-emitting group 13 may be located to be included within the interlayer 15.

The interlayer 15 may include: a hole transport material, a light-emitting material, an electron transport material, or a combination thereof; or an insulating material, an electrolyte, air, or an inert gas, and thus may maintain the structure of the light-emitting device 20, and may assist charge transfer inside the light-emitting group 13.

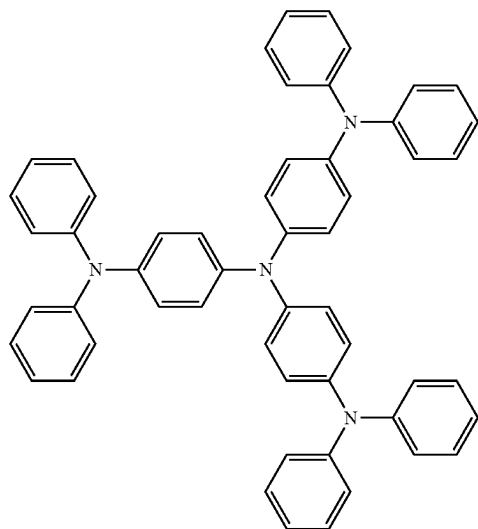
The hole transport material, the light-emitting material, and the electron transport material, which may be included in the interlayer 15, may respectively be any suitable hole transport material, any suitable light-emitting material, and any suitable electron transport material, which may be located between a pair of electrodes of an organic light-emitting device of the related art.

In addition, when the interlayer 15 includes a hole transport material, a light-emitting material, an electron transport material, or a combination thereof, a hole transport region including a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron-blocking layer, a buffer layer, or a combination thereof and/or an electron transport region including a hole-blocking layer, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer, or a combination thereof may be included.

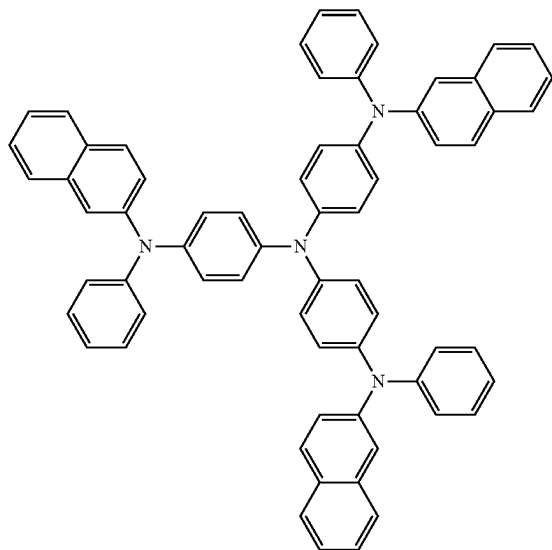
The hole transport material may be 4,4',4"-tris(3-methylphenylphenylamino)triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), 4,4',4"-tris(N, N-diphenylamino)triphenylamine (TDATA), 4,4',4"-tris{N-(2-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino}-triphenylamine (2-TNATA), N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine (NPB), β-NPB, N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (TPD), spiro-TPD, spiro-NPB, methylated NPB, 4,4'-cyclohexylidene bis[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)benzenamine] (TAPC), 4,4'-bis[N,N'-(3-tolyl)amino]-3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl (HMTDP), 4,4',4"-tris(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine (TCTA), polyaniline/dodecyl benzenesulfonic acid (PANI/DBSA), poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT/PSS), polyaniline/camphor sulfonic acid (PANI/CSA), polyaniline/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PANI/PSS), a compound represented by Formula 201 below, a compound represented by Formula 202 below, or a combination thereof:

53

m-MTDATA



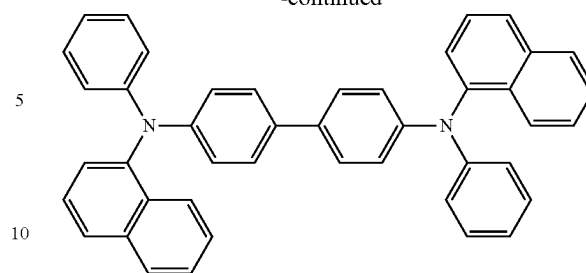
TDATA



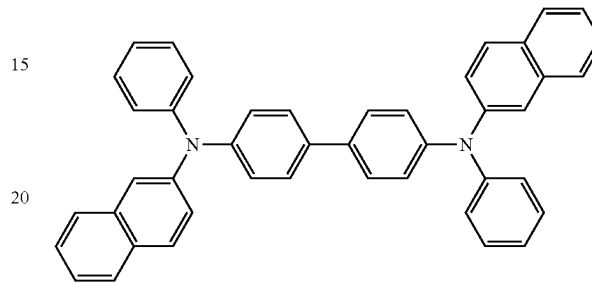
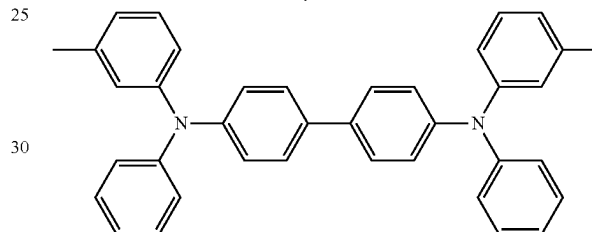
2-TNATA

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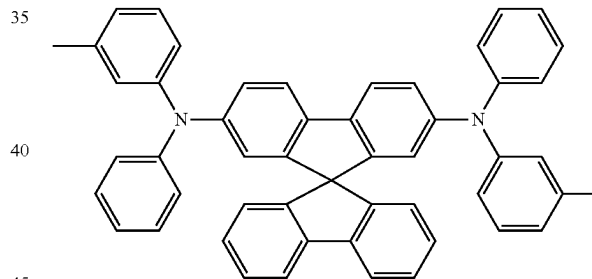
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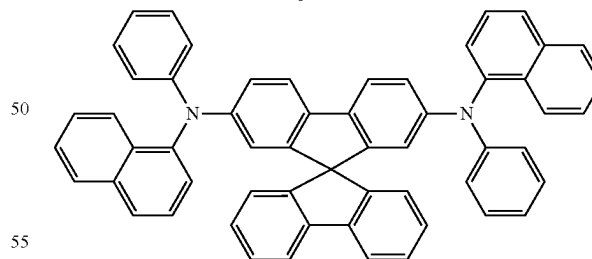
NPB

 β -NPB

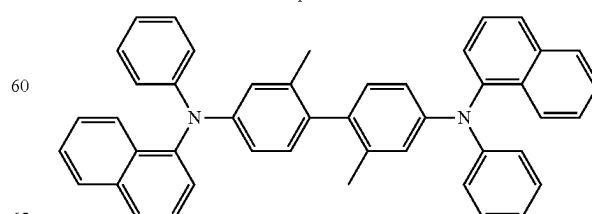
TPD



Spiro-TPD



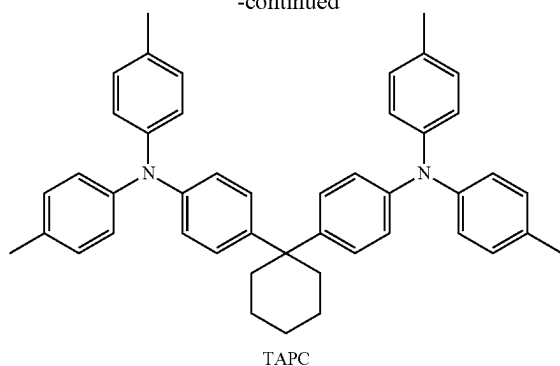
Spiro-NPB



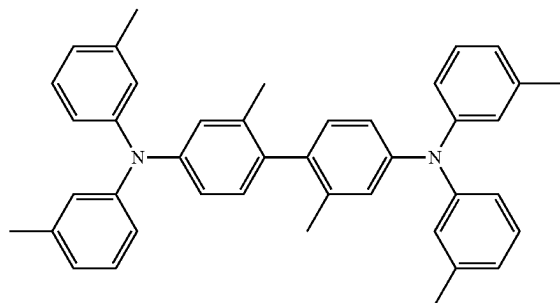
methylated NPB

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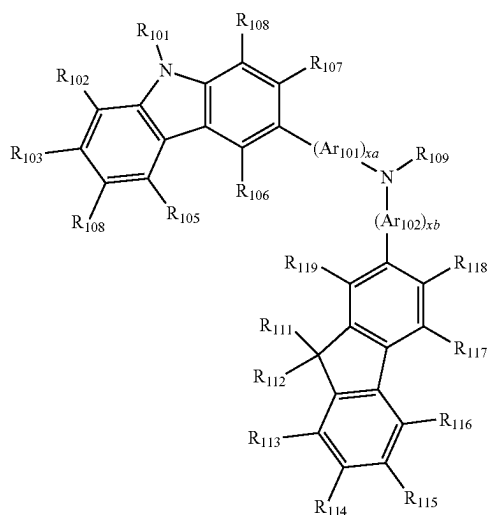


TAPC

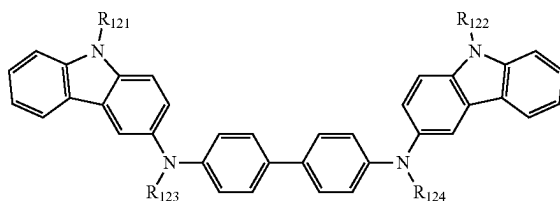


HMTPD

Formula 201



Formula 202



Ar₁₀₁ and Ar₁₀₂ in Formula 201 may each independently be a phenylene group, a pentalenylene group, an indenylene group, a naphthylene group, an azulenylene group, a heptalenylene group, an acenaphthylenylene group, a fluorenylene group, a phenalenylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, an anthracenylene group, a fluoranthrenylene group, a triphenylenylene group, a pyrenylene group, a chrysenylene group, a naphthacenylene group, a picenylene group, a perylenylene group, or a pentacenylene group, each unsub-

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stituted or substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₈-C₈₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, or a combination thereof.

xa and xb in Formula 201 may each independently be an integer from 0 to 5, or 0, 1, or 2. For example, xa may be 1 and xb may be 0.

R₁₀₁ to R₁₀₈, R₁₁₁ to R₁₁₀ and R₁₂₁ to R₁₂₄ in Formulae 201 and 202 may each independently be:

hydrogen, deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group (for example, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, pentyl group, a hexyl group, or the like), a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group (for example, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a propoxy group, a butoxy group, a pentoxy group, or the like), or a C₁-C₁₀ alkylthio group;

a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₁₀ alkylthio group, each substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, or a combination thereof; or

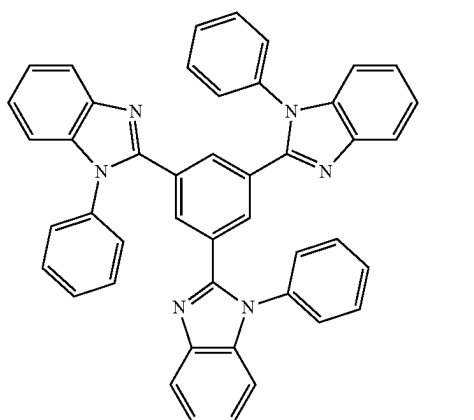
a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluorenyl group, or a pyrenyl group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₁₀ alkylthio group, or a combination thereof.

R₁₀₉ in Formula 201 may be a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, or a pyridinyl group, each unsubstituted or substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₁₀ alkylthio group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyridinyl group, or a combination thereof.

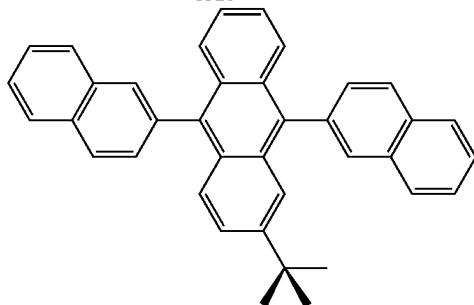
As the light-emitting material, any host that can be used in the emission layer of an organic light-emitting device may be used.

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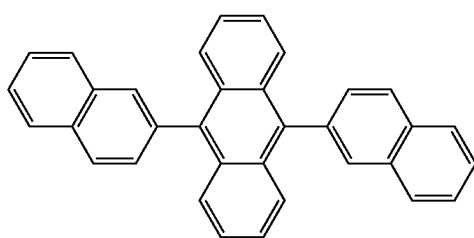
Examples of the host may include at least one of 1,3,5-tri(1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)phenyl (TPBi), 3-tert-butyl-9,10-di(naphth-2-yl)anthracene (TBADN), 9,10-di(naphthalene-2-yl)anthracene (ADN, also referred to as "DNA"), 4,4'-bis(N-carbazolyl)-1,1'-biphenyl (CBP), 4,4'-bis(9-carbazolyl)-2,2'-dimethyl-biphenyl (CDBP), N,N,N"-1,3,5-tricarbazolylbenzene (TCP), 1,3-bis(carbazol-9-yl)benzene (mCP), Compound H50, Compound H51, or a combination thereof:



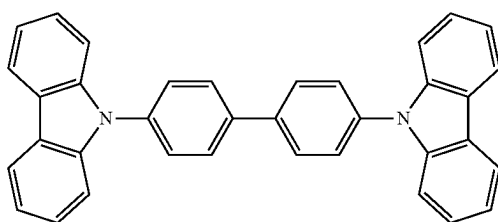
TPBi



TBADN



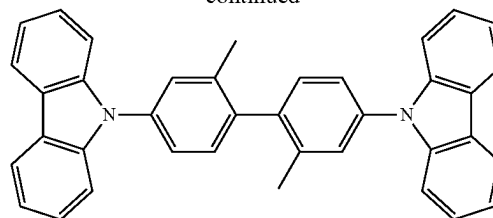
ADN



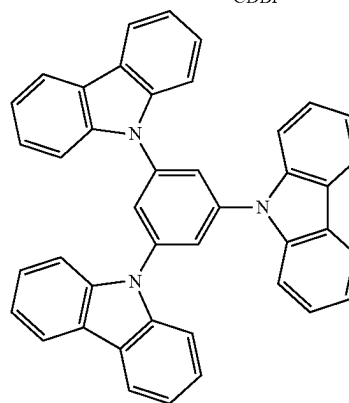
CBP

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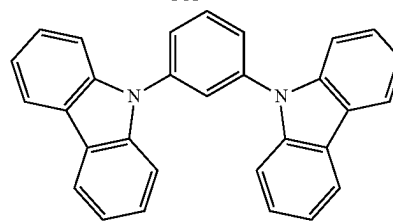
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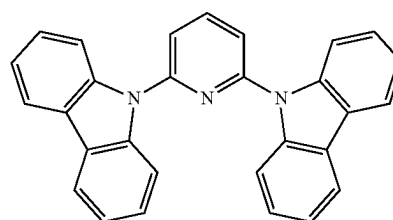
CDBP



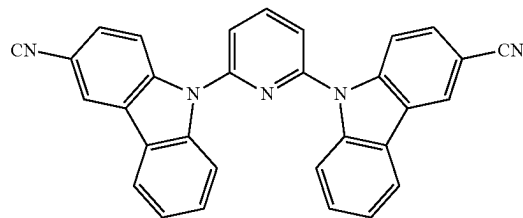
TCP



mCP



H50

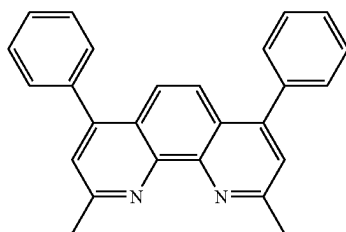


H51

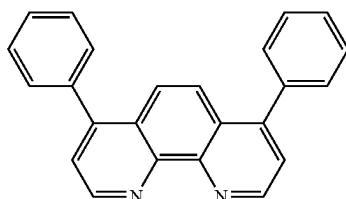
The electron transport material may include, for example, at least one of 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP), 4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (Bphen), tris (8-hydroxyquinolino[2,3-b]pyridine)aluminum (Alq₃), bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-(1,1'-biphenyl-4-olato)aluminum (BALq), 3-(4-biphenyl)-4-phenyl-5-tert-butylphenyl-1,2,

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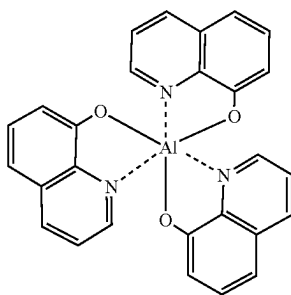
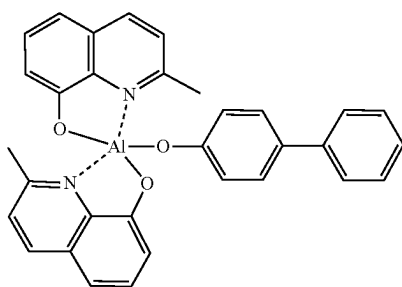
4-triazole (TAZ), 4-(naphthalen-1-yl)-3,5-diphenyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (NTAZ), or a combination thereof.



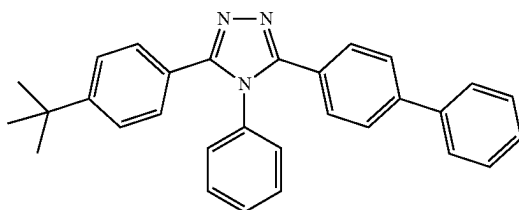
BCP



Bphen

Alq₃

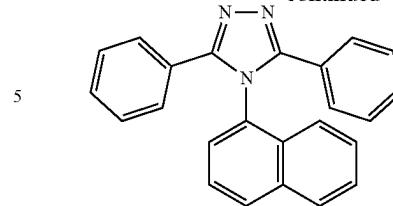
BAlq



TAZ

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10

NTAZ

Meanwhile, the interlayer **15** may include an insulating material that is used for a pixel defining layer, an electrolyte that is used for various batteries, and an inert gas such as air or argon gas, depending on the purpose.

When a voltage is applied to the carbon-containing film **11** of each of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, light may be emitted from each of the light-emitting groups **13** chemically bonded to a carbon atom of the surface of the carbon-containing film **11**.

In one or more embodiments, according to a change in voltage (for example, voltage intensity change) applied to the carbon-containing film **11** of each of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, the electron density of the light-emitting group **13** may be changed.

In one or more embodiments, according to a change in voltage applied to the carbon-containing film **11** of each of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, the wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting group **13** may be changed.

In one or more embodiments, according to a continuous change in voltage applied to the carbon-containing film **11** of each of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, the wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting group **13** may be continuously changed.

Since in the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, the light-emitting group **13** is chemically bonded directly to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the surface of the carbon-containing film **11**, by controlling the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film **11**, the intensity and/or the maximum emission wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting group **13** may be controlled, without a change in the molecular structure of the light-emitting group **13** and/or the light-emitting devices **10** and **20**. That is, by controlling the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film **11**, not by changing the chemical structure of the light-emitting group **13** and/or the structure of each of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20**, light emitted from the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** may be controlled. This is distinguishable from light-emitting devices in which luminescent compound molecules are instead randomly placed on an electrode through a deposition method (for example, vacuum deposition method, or the like) and/or a coating method (for example, a spin coating method, a laser printing method, or the like), and thus, even when the voltage applied to the electrode is changed, the intensity and/or maximum emission wavelength of light emitted from luminescent compound molecules are not able to be changed. Accordingly, the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** may be applicable in various ways to various displays, light sources, and monitors.

In addition, in preparing the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** that emit light having a certain level of color purity, full width half-width (FWHM) and/or maximum emission wavelength (λ_{max}), the heat resistance and/or electrical

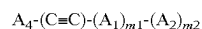
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stability of the light-emitting group **13** does not need to be compromised. In other words, the light-emitting group **13** having excellent heat resistance and electrical stability is chemically bonded to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of surface of the carbon-containing film **11**, and then, the level of color purity, half-width and/or maximum emission wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting group **13** may be adjusted by controlling the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film **11**. Accordingly, without sacrificing the heat resistance and/or electrical stability of the light-emitting group **13** that may affect the lifespan of the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** of FIGS. 1 and 2, the light emitted from the light-emitting devices **10** and **20** may be controlled.

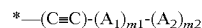
A method of preparing the light-emitting device **10** of FIG. 1 includes:

providing a carbon-containing film **11**, wherein the carbon-containing film includes at least one carbon atom; and

contacting the carbon-containing film **11** with a compound represented by Formula 1A and chemically bonding the light-emitting group **13** represented by Formula 1 to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film **11**:



Formula 1A



Formula 1

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wherein, in Formulae 1A and 1,

A_4 is an organic moiety,

* indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film,

A_1 is a linking group,

A_2 is a group including a light-emitting moiety, and

$m1$ and $m2$ are each independently an integer from 1 to 10, wherein, when $m1$ is 2 or greater, two or more A_1 are identical to or different from each other, and when $m2$ is 2 or greater, two or more A_2 are identical to each other or different from each other.

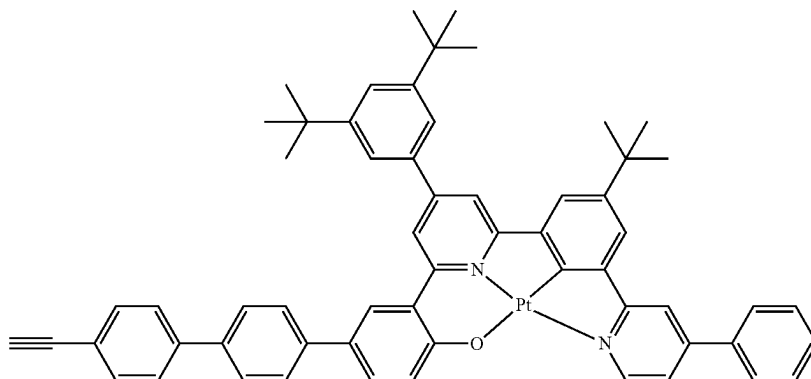
, a group represented by $-C\equiv C-$, A_1 , A_2 , $m1$, and $m2$ in Formulae 1A and 1 are each as described above.

In one or more embodiments, A_4 in Formula 1A may be hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

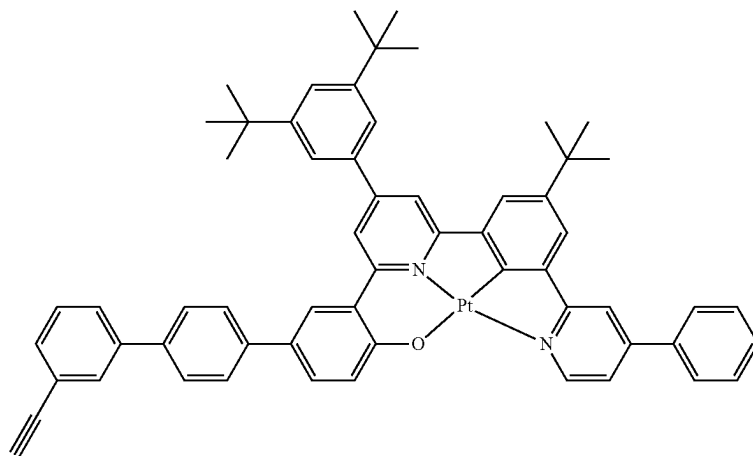
In one or more embodiments, the compound represented by Formula 1A may be a phosphorescent luminescent compound, a fluorescent luminescent compound, or a quantum dot wherein hydrogen may be substituted with a group represented by $*-C\equiv C-H$ (where * indicates a binding site to a neighboring atom).

In one or more embodiments, the compound represented by Formula 1A may be, for example, PD80A, PD80A-m, PD80A-o, PD86A, PD86A-m, PD86A-o, D1-19A, D1-19A-m, D1-19A-o, FD(17)A, FD(17)A-m, or FD(17)A-o:

PD80A



PD80A-m

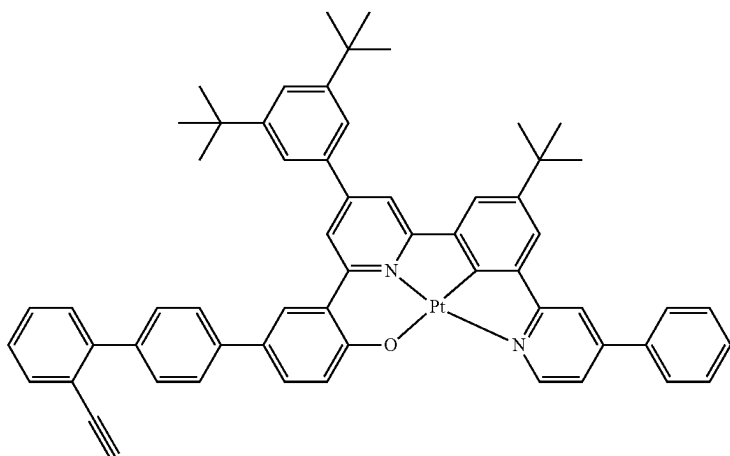


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64

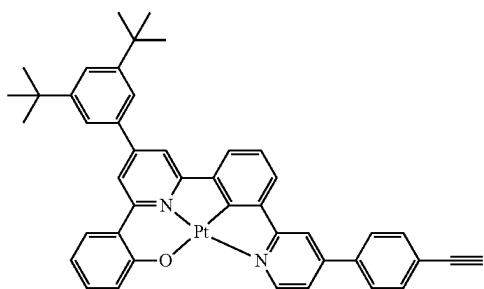
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PD80A-o



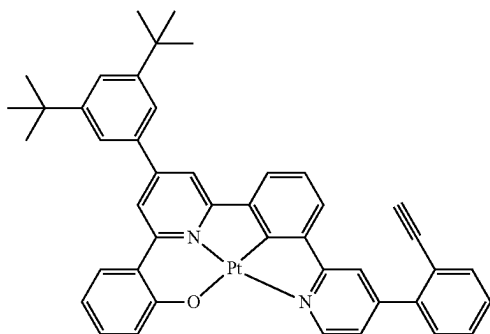
PD86A

PD86A-m



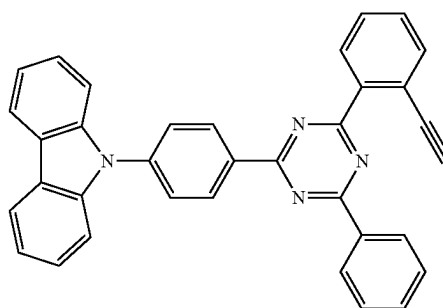
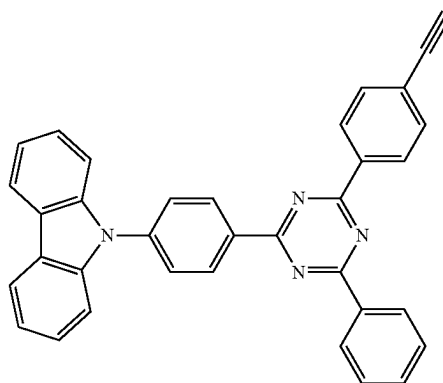
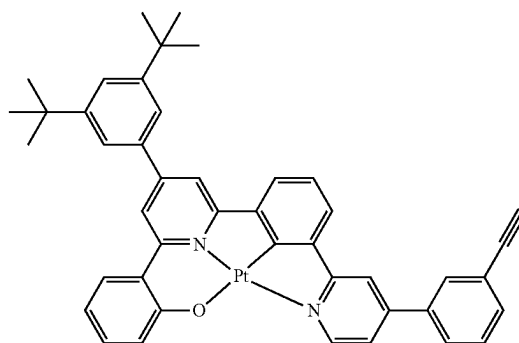
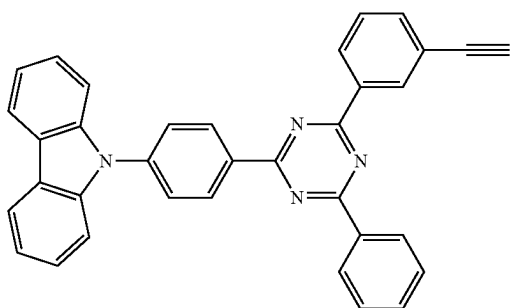
PD86A-o

D1-19A

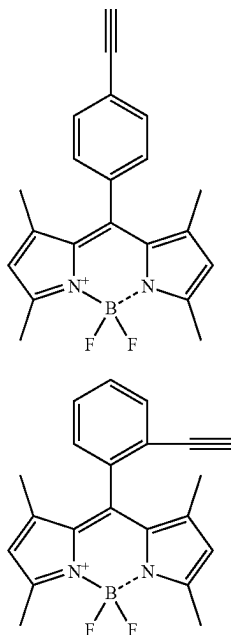


D1-19A-m

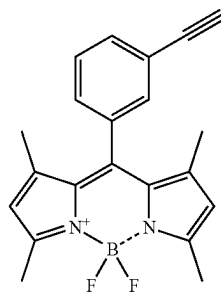
D1-19A-o



65

-continued
FD(17)A

66



FD(17)A-m

FD(17)A-o

In one or more embodiments, the chemically bonding of the light-emitting group represented by Formula 1 to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film 11 by contacting the carbon-containing film 11 and the compound represented by Formula 1A, may include immersing of the carbon-containing film 11 in the mixture including the compound represented by Formula 1A.

Meanwhile, the interlayer 15 of FIG. 2 may be formed on the carbon-containing film 11 to which the light-emitting group 13 is chemically bonded, by using various methods, for example, a vacuum deposition method, a spin coating method, a cast method, and/or a Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) method.

In the case of forming the interlayer 15 by a vacuum deposition method, the deposition conditions differ depending on a compound for forming the interlayer 15 material, the structure, and thermal characteristics of the interlayer 15, or the like. The deposition conditions may include a deposition temperature of about 100° C. to about 500° C., a vacuum degree of about 10⁻⁸ torr to about 10⁻³ torr, and a deposition rate of about 0.01 angstrom per second (Å/sec) to about 100 Å/sec. However, the deposition conditions are not limited thereto.

When the interlayer 15 is formed using spin coating, coating conditions may vary according to a compound for forming the interlayer 15, the structure and thermal properties of the interlayer 15, or the like. For example, a coating speed may be from about 2,000 revolutions per minute (rpm) to about 5,000 rpm, and a temperature at which a heat treatment is performed to remove a solvent after coating may be from about 80° C. to about 200° C. However, the coating conditions are not limited thereto.

In one or more embodiments, in the interlayer 15 of the light-emitting device 20, a spacer is arranged between the carbon-containing film 11 and the conductive film 19 to secure a gap, and then the gap between the carbon-containing film 11 and the conductive film 19 may be filled with the insulating material, electrolyte, air, or an inert gas by cap-

illary phenomenon. As used herein, the term “air” refers to ambient air or air from the atmosphere.

The operating method of the light-emitting devices 10 and 20 of FIGS. 1 and 2 may include controlling a voltage applied to the carbon-containing film 11 of the light-emitting devices 10 and 20. In this manner, the intensity and/or maximum emission wavelength of light emitted from light-emitting group 13 of light-emitting devices 10 and 20 may be controlled.

For example, the controlling of the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film 11 of the light-emitting devices 10 and 20 may include continuously or discontinuously changing the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film of the light-emitting device.

The term “C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group” as used herein refers to a linear or branched saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon monovalent group having 1 to 60 carbon atoms, and examples thereof are a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isobutyl group, a sec-butyl group, a tert-butyl group, a pentyl group, an isoamyl group, a hexyl group, and the like. The term “C₁-C₆₀ alkylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group.

The term “C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group represented by —OA₁₀₁ (wherein A₁₀₁ is the C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group), and examples thereof are a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, an isopropoxy group, or the like.

The term “C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group represented by —SA₁₀₁, (wherein A₁₀₁ is the C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group).

The term “C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group” as used herein refers to a hydrocarbon group formed by substituting at least one carbon-carbon double bond in the middle or at the terminus of the C₂-C₆₀ alkyl group, and examples thereof are an ethenyl group, a propenyl group, a butenyl group, and the like. The term “C₂-C₆₀ alkenylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group.

The term “C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group” as used herein refers to a hydrocarbon group formed by substituting at least one carbon-carbon triple bond in the middle or at the terminus of the C₂-C₆₀ alkyl group, and examples thereof are an ethynyl group, a propynyl group, or the like. The term “C₂-C₆₀ alkynylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group.

The term “C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent saturated hydrocarbon monocyclic group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, and examples thereof are a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, or the like. The term “C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group.

The term “C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent saturated monocyclic group having at least one heteroatom selected from N, O, P, Si, Ge, Se, and S as a ring-forming atom and 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and examples thereof are a tetrahydrofuran group, a tetrahydrothiophenyl group, or the like. The term “C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group.

The term “C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent monocyclic group that has 3 to 10 carbon atoms and at least one carbon-carbon double bond in the ring thereof and no aromaticity, and examples thereof are a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a cycloheptenyl group, or the like. The term “C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group.

The term “C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent monocyclic group that has at least one heteroatom selected from N, O, P, Si, Ge, Se, and S as a ring-forming atom, 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and at least one carbon-carbon double bond in its ring. Examples of the C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group are a 2,3-dihydrofuran group, a 2,3-dihydrothiophenyl group, or the like. The term “C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group.

The term “C₆-C₆₀ aryl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system having 6 to 60 carbon atoms. The term “C₆-C₆₀ arylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system having 6 to 60 carbon atoms. Examples of the C₆-C₆₀ aryl group are a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, or the like. When the C₆-C₆₀ aryl group and the C₆-C₆₀ arylene group each include two or more rings, the two or more rings may be fused to each other.

The term “C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system that has at least one heteroatom selected from N, O, P, Si, Ge, Se, and S as a ring-forming atom, and 1 to 60 carbon atoms. The term “C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylene group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system that has at least one heteroatom selected from N, O, P, Si, Se, Ge, and S as a ring-forming atom, and 1 to 60 carbon atoms. Examples of the C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group include a pyridinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, or the like. When

the C₆-C₆₀ heteroaryl group and the C₆-C₆₀ heteroarylene group each include two or more rings, the two or more rings may be fused to each other.

The term “C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group” as used herein indicates —OA₁₀₂ (wherein A₁₀₂ is the C₆-C₆₀ aryl group), and the term “C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group” as used herein indicates —SA₁₀₃ (wherein A₁₀₃ is the C₆-C₆₀ aryl group).

The term “C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group” as used herein indicates —OA₁₀₂ (wherein A₁₀₂ is the C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group), and the term “C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group” as used herein indicates —SA₁₀₃ (wherein A₁₀₃ is the C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group).

The term “C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group” as used herein refers to a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group substituted with at least one C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group. The term “C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group” as used herein refers to a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group substituted with at least one C₆-C₆₀ aryl group.

The term “C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group” as used herein refers to a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group substituted with at least one C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group. The term “C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group” as used herein refers to a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group substituted with at least one C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

The term “monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group (for example, having 8 to 60 carbon atoms) having two or more rings condensed to each other, only carbon atoms as ring-forming atoms, and no aromaticity in its entire molecular structure. Examples of the monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group are a fluorenyl group and the like. The term “divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group described above.

The term “monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group” as used herein refers to a monovalent group (for example, having 2 to 60 carbon atoms) having two or more rings condensed with each other, a heteroatom selected from N, O, P, Si, Ge, Se, and S, other than carbon atoms, as a ring-forming atom, and no aromaticity in its entire molecular structure. Examples of the monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group are a carbazolyl group, or the like. The term “divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group” as used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group described above.

The term “C₅-C₃₀ carbocyclic group” as used herein refers to a saturated or unsaturated cyclic group having, as a ring-forming atom, 5 to 30 carbon atoms only. The C₅-C₃₀ carbocyclic group may be a monocyclic group or a polycyclic group.

The term “C₁-C₃₀ heterocyclic group” as used herein refers to a saturated or unsaturated cyclic group having, as a ring-forming atom, at least one heteroatom selected from N, O, Si, P, Ge, Se, and S other than 1 to 30 carbon atoms. The C₁-C₃₀ heterocyclic group may be a monocyclic group or a polycyclic group.

At least one substituent of the substituted C₅-C₃₀ carbocyclic group, the substituted C₁-C₃₀ heterocyclic group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, the sub-

stituted C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, the substituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, the substituted C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, the substituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, the substituted C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, the substituted C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, the substituted C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, the substituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, the substituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be:

deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group;

a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, each substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —N(Q₁₁)(Q₁₂), —Si(Q₁₃)(Q₁₄)(Q₁₅), —B(Q₁₆)(Q₁₇), —P(Q₁₈)(Q₁₉), —P(=O)(Q₁₈)(Q₁₉), or a combination thereof;

a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, or a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic con-

densed polycyclic group, or a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one of deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, —CD₃, —CD₂H, —CDH₂, —CF₃, —CF₂H, —CFH₂, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkylthio group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a C₁-C₁₀ heterocycloalkenyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl alkyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —N(Q₂₁)(Q₂₂), —Si(Q₂₃)(Q₂₄)(Q₂₅), —B(Q₂₆)(Q₂₇), —P(Q₂₈)(Q₂₉), —P(=O)(Q₂₈)(Q₂₉), or a combination thereof; or —N(Q₃₁)(Q₃₂), —Si(Q₃₃)(Q₃₄)(Q₃₅), —B(Q₃₆)(Q₃₇), —P(Q₃₈)(Q₃₉), or —P(=O)(Q₃₈)(Q₃₉), and

Q₁ to Q₉, Q₁₁ to Q₁₉, Q₂₁ to Q₂₉, and Q₃₁ to Q₃₉ may each independently be hydrogen, deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, —SF₅, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₉ alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₉ alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₉ alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₉ alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ alkyl aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₇-C₆₀ aryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ arylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkyl heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₉ heteroaryl alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroaryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ heteroarylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, or a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

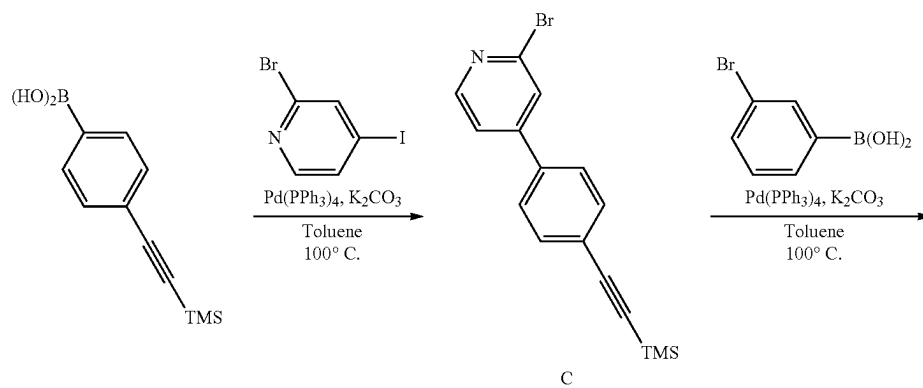
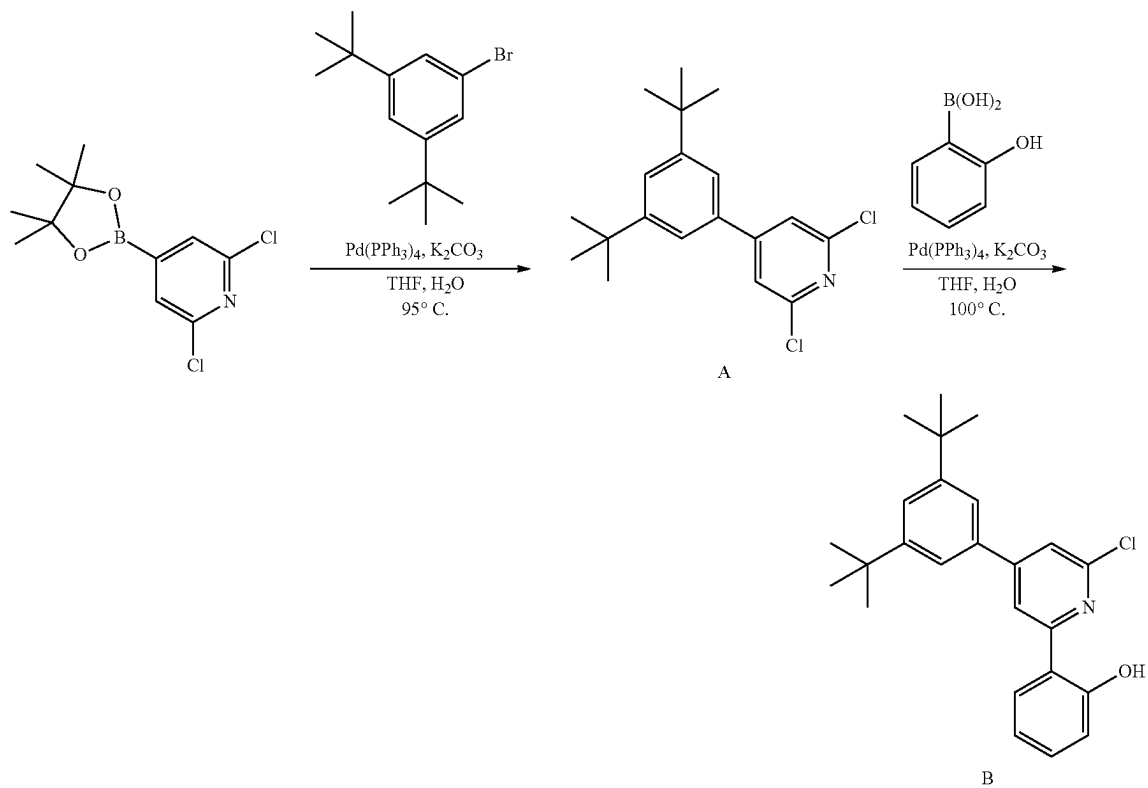
Hereinafter, a light-emitting device will be described in detail through Synthesis Examples and Examples.

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EXAMPLES

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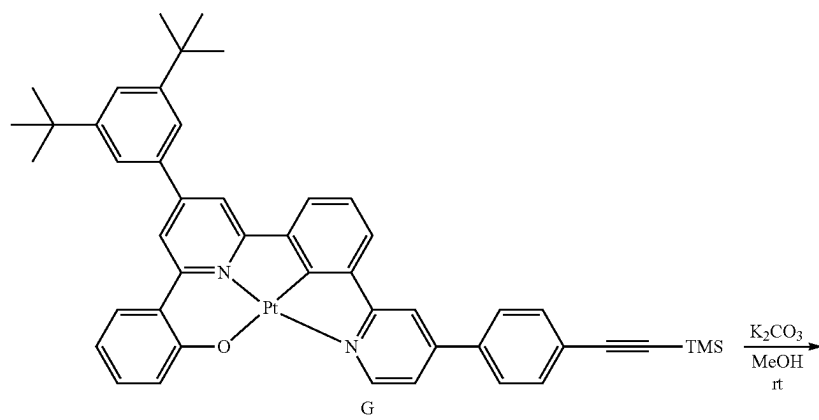
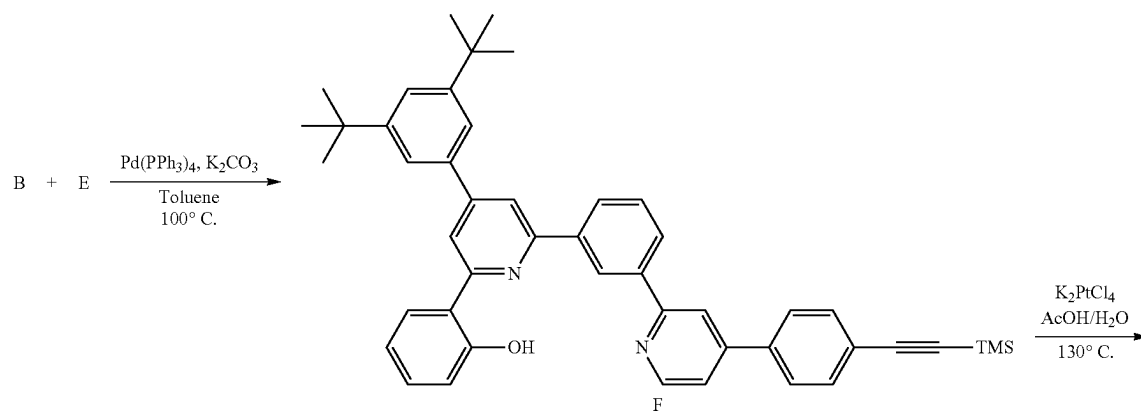
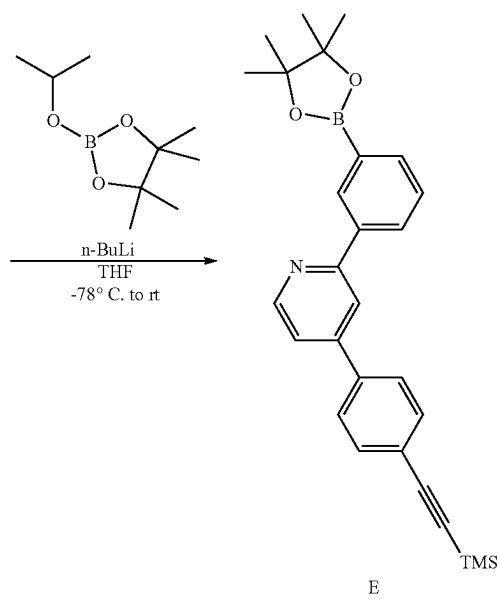
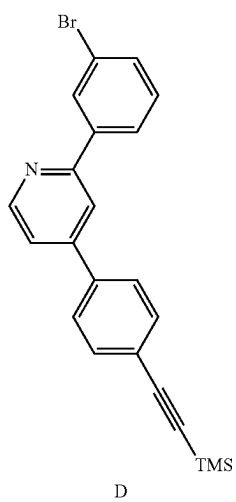
Synthesis Example 1 (Compound PD86A)

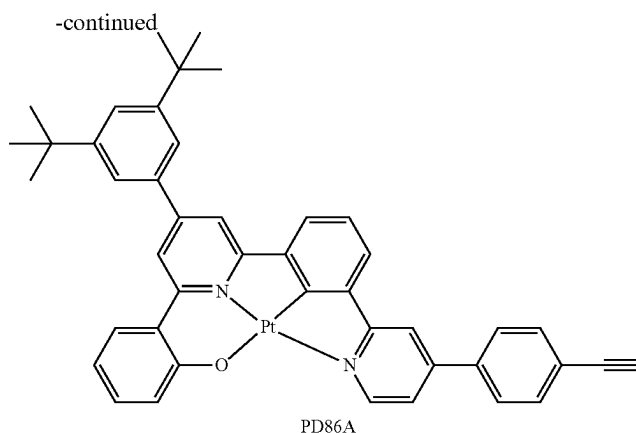


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Synthesis of Intermediate A

6.70 grams (g) (24.5 millimoles (mmol)) of 2,6-dichloro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine, 7.90 g (29.4 mmol) of 1-bromo-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzene, 1.41 g (1.22 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ($\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$), and 10.1 g (73.4 mmol) of potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3) were added to a mixed solution including 80 milliliters (mL) of tetrahydrofuran (THF) and 40 mL of deionized (DI) water, and then stirred and heated at reflux for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature (ca. 25 C) and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 2.40 g (yield of 29%) of Intermediate A, which was the target compound.

Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) LC-MS (calculated: 335.12 grams per mole (g/mol), found: $\text{M}+1=336$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Intermediate B

2.30 g (6.84 mmol) of Intermediate A, 1.00 g (7.18 mmol) of (2-hydroxyphenyl)boronic acid, 0.553 g (0.479 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 3.78 g (27.4 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to a mixed solution including 25 mL of THF and 12 mL of DI water, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 16 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 2.10 g (yield of 78%) of Intermediate B, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 393.19 g/mol, found: $\text{M}+1=394$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Intermediate C

10.0 g (45.8 mmol) of 4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl boronic acid, 13.0 g (45.8 mmol) of 2-bromo-4-iodopyridine, 5.30 g (4.58 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 19.0 g (138 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 150 mL of toluene, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The

product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 9.84 g (yield of 65%) of Intermediate C, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 329.02 g/mol, found: $\text{M}+1=330$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Intermediate D

9.00 g (27.3 mmol) of Intermediate C, 5.75 g (28.6 mmol) of (3-bromophenyl)boronic acid, 1.57 g (1.36 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 11.3 g (81.7 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 90 mL of toluene, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 4 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 6.09 g (yield of 55%) of Intermediate D, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 405.05 g/mol, found: $\text{M}+1=406$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Intermediate E

2.00 g (4.92 mmol) of Intermediate D was dissolved in 20 mL of THF under a nitrogen environment and then cooled to -78°C . while further excluding oxygen and water from the solution. 3.69 mL of n-butyl lithium (n-BuLi, 5.05 mmol, 1.6 molar (M) solution in hexanes) was slowly added thereto, and the resulting reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes following the complete addition of the n-BuLi solution. 2.01 mL (9.84 mmol) of 2-isopropoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane was slowly added thereto, and after 30 minutes, the temperature was allowed to warm to room temperature with continued stirring for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the organic layer was separated through extraction and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain Intermediate E, which was the target compound. The obtained compound Intermediate E was used in the next reaction without further purification.

Synthesis of Intermediate F

1.20 g (3.05 mmol) of Intermediate B, 1.52 g (3.35 mmol) of Intermediate E, 0.246 g (0.213 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, 1.26 g (9.14 mmol) of K_2CO_3 , and 0.157 g (0.914 mmol) of barium hydroxide were added to 10 mL of toluene, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 18 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The

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product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.92 g (yield of 44%) of Intermediate F, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 684.35 g/mol, found: $M+1=685$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Intermediate G

0.200 g (0.292 mmol) of Intermediate F and 0.145 g (0.350 mmol) of potassium tetrachloroplatinate(II) (K_2PtCl_4) were added to a mixed solution including 3 mL of acetic acid and 0.5 mL of DI water, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 20 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was allowed to cool to room temperature and the solid was filtered and washed with water to obtain 0.038 g (yield of 15%) of Intermediate G, which was the target compound.

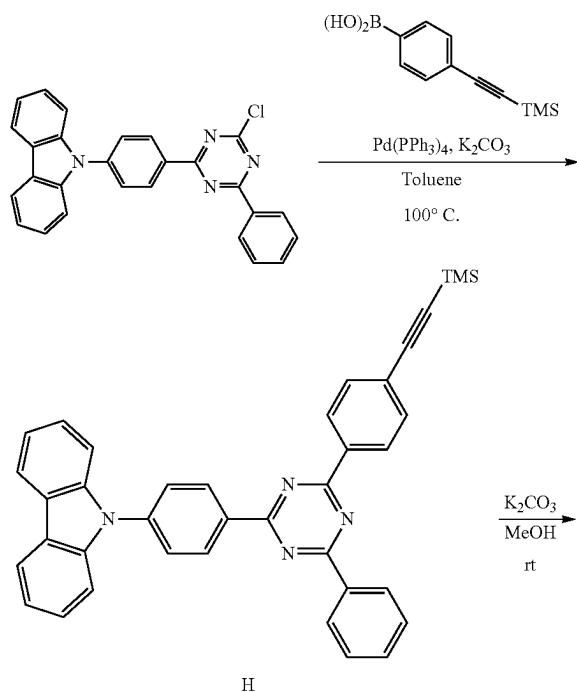
LC-MS (calculated: 877.30 g/mol, found: $M+1=878$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Compound PD86A

35 mg (0.0399 mmol) of Intermediate G and 16.5 mg (0.120 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 1 mL of methanol to form a solution, and then, stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After completion of the reaction, an aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl solution) was added thereto, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 23 mg (yield of 72%) of PD86A, which was the target compound.

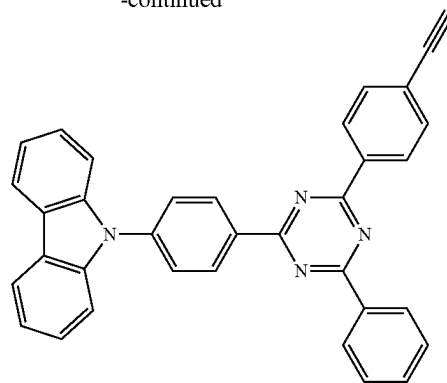
LC-MS (calculated: 805.26 g/mol, found: $M+1=806$ g/mol).

Synthesis Example 2 (Compound D1-19A)



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-continued



D1-19A

Synthesis of Intermediate H

5.00 g (11.6 mmol) of 9-(4-(4-chloro-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)phenyl)-9H-carbazole, 2.77 g (12.7 mmol) of 4-(4-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenylboronic acid, 1.34 g (1.15 mmol) of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, and 4.79 g (34.7 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 40 mL of toluene, and then, stirred and heated at reflux for 18 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 4.48 g (yield of 68%) of Intermediate H, which was the target compound.

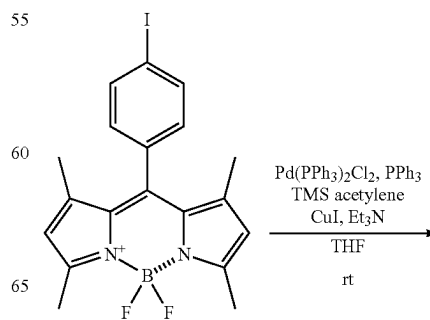
LC-MS (calculated: 570.22 g/mol, found: $M+1=571$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Compound D1-19A

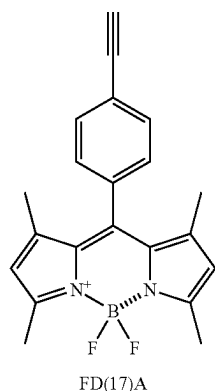
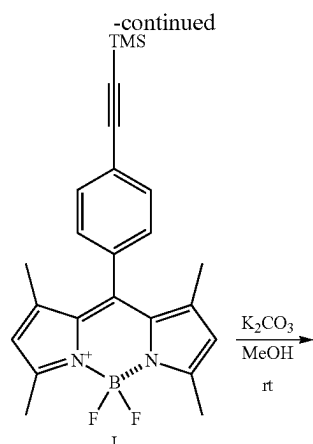
2.00 g (3.50 mmol) of Intermediate H and 0.969 g (7.01 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 10 mL of methanol to form a solution, and then, stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After completion of the reaction, an aqueous NH_4Cl solution was added thereto, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The remaining solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 1.43 g (yield of 82%) of D1-19A, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 498.18 g/mol, found: $M+1=499$ g/mol).

Synthesis Example 3 (Compound FD(17)A)



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Synthesis of Intermediate I

1-[(3,5-Dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)methyl]-4-iodobenzeneydifluoroborane) 0.440 g (0.978 mmol), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride ($\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$, 34 mg, 0.0489 mmol), triphenylphosphine (PPh_3 , 7.70 mg, 0.0293 mmol), trimethylsilyl (TMS) acetylene (0.203 mL, 1.47 mmol), and triethylamine (Et_3N , 204 mL, 1.47 mmol) were added to 4 mL of THF, and then, stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. Copper(I) iodide (CuI , 3.70 mg, 0.0196 mmol) was added thereto and stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The product obtained therefrom was obtained by concentrating under reduced pressure to remove solvent, and the product solution was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.32 g (yield of 77%) of Intermediate I, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 420.20 g/mol, found: $\text{M}+1=421$ g/mol).

Synthesis of Compound FD(17)A

0.30 g (0.714 mmol) of Intermediate I and 0.197 g (1.43 mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 3 mL of methanol to form a solution, and then, stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, an aqueous NH_4Cl solution was added thereto, and the aqueous layer was removed therefrom through extraction. The resultant solution was filtered under reduced pressure through a silica gel plug, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was separated by silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.23 g (yield of 91%) of FD(17)A, which was the target compound.

LC-MS (calculated: 348.16 g/mol, found: $\text{M}+1=349$ g/mol).

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Example 1

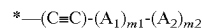
A solution of 0.25 M compound FD(17)A dissolved in THF was prepared, and 1 equivalent (eq.) of n-BuLi was added thereto and stirred. The carbon electrode was immersed in this mixed solution and left in place for 10 minutes, then was removed from the solution and washed using acetone. The resultant was immersed in a mixed solution including acetone and DI water at the ratio of 1:1 and washed by sonification, and then, washed using acetone to manufacture a light-emitting device in which a light-emitting material was attached on an electrode.

Since the light-emitting group of the light-emitting device was chemically bonded to the carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film, the intensity and/or maximum emission wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting group may be arbitrarily changed by controlling the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film without a change in the molecular structure of the light-emitting device and/or light-emitting group. Accordingly, the light-emitting device may be variously applied to various displays, light sources, monitors, or the like.

It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each exemplary embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other exemplary embodiments. While one or more exemplary embodiments have been described in detail with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A light-emitting device, comprising: a carbon-containing film, wherein the carbon-containing film comprises at least one carbon atom; and a light-emitting group represented by Formula 1, wherein the light-emitting group is chemically bonded to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film:



Formula 1

wherein, in Formula 1,

* indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film,

A_1 is a linking group,

A_2 is a group comprising a light-emitting moiety, and m_1 and m_2 are each independently an integer from 1 to 10,

wherein, when m_1 is 2 or greater, two or more A_1 are identical to or different from each other, and when m_2 is 2 or greater, two or more A_2 are identical to each other or different from each other.

2. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein the carbon-containing film is flexible.

3. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein the carbon-containing film further comprises a carbon-containing material, wherein the carbon-containing material comprises the at least one carbon atom, and the carbon-containing material is a carbon nanotube, a carbon nanorod, a carbon fiber, a graphene sheet, a carbon nanowire, a carbon-containing particle, a graphite, a glassy carbon, a fullerene, a carbon paste, or a combination thereof.

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4. The light-emitting device of claim 3, wherein the carbon-containing particle is a graphene particle, an active carbon particle, a porous carbon particle, or a combination thereof.

5. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein the carbon-containing film further comprises nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), silicon (Si), boron (B), or a combination thereof, in addition to the at least one carbon atom.

6. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein the surface of the carbon-containing film comprises a monolayer comprising a plurality of the groups comprising the light-emitting moiety, and the monolayer is in direct contact with the surface of the carbon-containing film.

7. The light-emitting device of claim 6, wherein a thickness of the monolayer is from about 0.1 nanometers to about 5.0 nanometers.

8. The light-emitting device of claim 7, wherein the monolayer is a self-assembled monolayer.

9. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein A_1 of Formula 1 is a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_5-C_{30} carbocyclic group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{30} heterocyclic group.

10. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein A_2 in Formula 1 is a monovalent group derived from a phosphorescent luminescent compound, a fluorescent luminescent compound, or a quantum dot.

11. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein A_2 in Formula 1 is a monovalent group derived from a transition metal-containing organometallic compound.

12. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein A_2 of Formula 1 is a monovalent group derived from a fluorescent luminescent compound, wherein the fluorescent luminescent compound is a prompt-fluorescence luminescent compound or a delayed-fluorescence luminescent compound.

13. The light-emitting device of claim 1, further comprising a conductive film facing the carbon-containing film, wherein A_2 of Formula 1 is oriented toward the conductive film.

14. The light-emitting device of claim 12, further comprising an interlayer located between the carbon-containing film and the conductive film, wherein

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the interlayer comprises:

a hole transport material, a light-emitting material, an electron transport material, or a combination thereof; or an insulating material, an electrolyte, air, or inert gas.

15. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein electron density of the light-emitting moiety changes based on a voltage change that is applied to the carbon-containing film.

16. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein a wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting moiety changes based on a voltage change that is applied to the carbon-containing film.

17. The light-emitting device of claim 1, wherein a wavelength of light emitted from the light-emitting moiety continuously changes based on a continuously changing voltage that is applied to the carbon-containing film.

18. A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, the method comprising:

providing a carbon-containing film, wherein the carbon-containing film comprises at least one carbon atom; and contacting the carbon-containing film with a compound represented by Formula 1A and chemically bonding a light-emitting group represented by Formula 1 to the at least one carbon atom on a surface of the carbon-containing film:



wherein, in Formulae 1A and 1,

A_4 is an organic moiety,

* indicates a chemical bonding site to the at least one carbon atom on the surface of the carbon-containing film,

A_1 is a linking group,

A_2 is a group comprising a light-emitting moiety, and $m1$ and $m2$ are each independently an integer from 1 to 10,

wherein, when $m1$ is 2 or greater, two or more A_1 are identical to or different from each other, and when $m2$ is 2 or more, two or more A_2 are identical to each other or different from each other.

19. A method of operating a light-emitting device, the method comprising controlling a voltage applied to the carbon-containing film of the light-emitting device of claim 1.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein

the controlling of the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film of the light-emitting device comprises continuously or discontinuously changing the voltage applied to the carbon-containing film of the light-emitting device.

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