[2. 3] Application Executing Part:

Next, the details of the application executing part 200 of this embodiment will be described.

[0197]

(Location specifying part)

The location specifying part 210 specifies the current location of the user from position information detected by the position information detecting part 122, and specifies whether the current location is indoors or outdoors.

[0198]

Further, when specifying whether or not the current location is outdoors, the location specifying part 210 controls the sensor part 120 to measure the irradiance of the VL around the user and, when the location is outdoors and the VL irradiance exceeds a threshold value α, specifies the location of the user as outdoors.

[0199]

In particular, because the accuracy of position information changes depending on a reception state of the GPS signal, it is difficult to specify with high precision whether the user is indoors or outdoors on the basis of the GPS signal alone.

[0200]

Further, as mentioned above, the light beam irradiated from a lighting fixture includes no or only a very small amount of VL, and thus the measured values of VL measured by the sensor differ greatly when the user is indoors and when the user is outdoors.

[0201]

Here, the location specifying part 210 of this embodiment specifies that the user is outdoors when the current location of the user is outdoors and a predetermined threshold value α (0.2 W/m^2 or the like, for example) is exceeded.

[0202]

(Data acquisition part)

The data acquisition part 220 is linked with the network communication part 111, and acquires weather information and VL measured value data corresponding to the current location of the user from an external source on the basis of the position information detected by the position information detecting part 122.

[0203]

It should be noted that the method for acquiring weather information and VL measured value data is arbitrary and, for example, the data acquisition part 220 transmits position information to a server device (not illustrated) for weather information management provided on the network N, and acquires the weather information corresponding to the current location transmitted on the basis of the transmitted position information.

[0204]

Further, the data acquisition part 220 transmits the weather type (sunny, cloudy, rainy, or the like) indicated by the weather information and the position information to the information management server device 20 and acquires, among the VL measured value data corresponding to the location of the user, VL measured value data corresponding to the weather type on the basis of the transmitted weather type and position information.

[0259]

[3. 3] Modified Example 3:

In this embodiment, during the life log recording period, the possibility also exists that (1) the weather changes, or (2) the user travels across an area of the current location by airplane or the like, and the weather and the VL radiation amount of the current location change. In this case, in order to respond to changes in the weather during the day, the following method is adopted.

[0260]

First, the personal data management part 230 divides the time band during the day into, for example, one hour time bands, such as (1) 6:01 to 7:00, (2) 7:01 to 8:00, (3) 8:01 to 9:00, (4) 9:01 to 10:00, (5) 10:01 to 11:00, (6) 11:01 to 12:00, (7) 12:01 to 13:00, (8) 13:01 to 14:00, (9) 14:01 to 15:00, (10) 15:01 to 16:00, and (11) 16:01 to 17:00, and stores the data in the personal data storage part 113c in combination with information of the time band as well.

[0261]

The irradiation amount determining part 250 acquires the weather information of the user location in each time band, and VL measured value data at the user location on the basis of the weather information. Then, the irradiation amount determining part 250, on the basis of the outdoor location period in each time band and the acquired VL measured value data, calculates the energy amount of the VL to which the user was exposed in each time band. The irradiation amount determining part 250 calculates the energy amount of the VL to which the user was actually exposed during the storage period of the life log (that is, the dosed VL energy amount) by adding the energy amounts thus calculated, and calculates the dose insufficiency by subtracting the calculated dosed VL energy amount from the recommended dose.

[0262]

The irradiation control part 260 makes the second light-emitting element 3 emit light in accordance with the calculation result. With this configuration, even when the weather at the user location changes during the storage period of the life log, the dose insufficiency can be accurately calculated, and VL in the amount equivalent to the insufficiency can be applied to the eyes of the user, making it possible to effectively suppress the occurrence and progression of myopia.

[0263]

It should be noted that, as long as a configuration is adopted in which the daytime time band is divided into a plurality of sections with even shorter time bands, and the period located outdoors by the user and weather are specified for each time band, the dose insufficiency can be more accurately specified.

[0264]

Even when the user moves during the storage period of the life log, the irradiation amount determining part 250 acquires the VL measured value data from the information management server device 20 on the basis of the location of the user for each time band as well as the weather of the corresponding time band of the location, and calculates the dosed VL energy amount on the basis of the acquired VL measured value data and the outdoor location period in the time band.

[0265]

113b	VL irradiation history data storage part
113c	Personal data storage part
113d	RAM
114	Second light-emitting element driving circuit
115	Display control part
116	Management control part
117	Camera part
118	Operation part
119	Timer
120	Sensor
200	Application executing part
210	Location specifying part
220	Data acquisition part
230	Personal data management part
240	Line-of-Sight detecting part
250	Irradiation amount determining part
260	Irradiation control part
270	Transmission processing part

What is claimed is:

1. A display system comprising:
a first light-emitting element that emits display light used for image display;
a second light-emitting element that irradiates a first special light within a wavelength range of 360 nm to 400 nm, inclusive, toward a user; and
a control unit that controls irradiation of the first special light from the second light-emitting element.

2. The display system according to claim 1, wherein
the second light-emitting element is a single light-emitting element integrated with the first light-emitting element or a light-emitting element provided separately from the first light-emitting element.

3. The display system according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
the second light-emitting element is (A) provided to a peripheral frame of a display screen, (B) provided in a display screen, or (C) provided as an accessory, when separately provided from the first light-emitting element.

4. The display system according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising:
detecting means for detecting at least one of (A) a position of an eye of the user, (B) an open/closed state of an eyelid, (C) a distance to the eye, and (D) a line-of-sight direction of the user, wherein
the control unit controls irradiation of the first special light to the eye of the user on the basis of at least one of the position of the eye, the open/closed state of the eyelid, the distance to the eye, and the line-of-sight direction of the user detected by the detecting means.

5. The display system according to claim 4, wherein
the control unit causes the second light-emitting element to irradiate the first special light when the line of sight of the user is determined to be toward a display screen displaying the image on the basis of the detected line-of-sight direction.

6. The display system according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein
the control unit sets at least one control item of an irradiation time, an irradiation period, and an irradiance of the first special light emitted from the second light-emitting element, and controls irradiation of the first special light on the basis of the set control item.

7. The display system according to any one of claims 1 to 6, further comprising:
a first optical sensor that measures a state of the first special light at a position of the eye of the user, wherein
the control unit controls irradiation of the first special light emitted from the second light-emitting element in accordance with a measurement result of the first optical sensor.

8. The display system according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising:
a second optical sensor that measures a state of light at a position of the eye of the