

Therefore, psychology has important applications in the investigation and interrogation of criminal acts. This paper discusses the comparison between the concept of crime in criminal law and the concept of crime in criminal psychology from the perspective of psychology. The concept of crime in criminal psychology and the concept of crime in criminal law are consistent in a sense. From the perspective of criminal integration, the concept of crime in criminal psychology and the concept of crime in criminal law should also be properly integrated. However, the concept of crime in criminal law is not exactly the same as that in criminal psychology, so the concept of crime in criminal law cannot be mechanically applied to the concept of crime in criminal psychology simply for the purpose of criminal integration. In the process of criminal integration, we should integrate the relevant concepts among various disciplines, find the consistency and differences between the concepts of various disciplines, clarify the logical relationship between the definition and use of the concept, so as to not only define the concept of crime from the perspective of each discipline itself, but also comprehensively explore all aspects of the concept of crime from the perspective of the whole criminal law, Thus, there is confusion in the definition and application of the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology.

Criminal law pays more attention to the judgment of whether a person is guilty or not, or the judgment of the type of individual crime. Based on this, in criminal jurisprudence, it is only based on criminal law to determine whether a criminal suspect constitutes a crime. Compared with the concept of crime in criminal law, the research perspective of criminal psychology on the concept of crime is more inclined to the criminal acts committed by individual actors based on specific psychological basis or external stimulation, which will have an impact on society and others. Based on the perspective of psychology, this paper compares and discusses the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology, hoping to provide some reference for the improvement of China's criminal law, so as to improve China's legal level, reduce the crime rate and promote the harmonious development of society.

**Objective:** The concept of crime in criminal psychology and the concept of crime in criminal law are consistent in a sense. From the perspective of criminal integration, the concept of crime in criminal psychology and the concept of crime in criminal law should also be properly integrated. Based on the perspective of psychology, this paper compares and discusses the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology, hoping to provide some reference for the improvement of China's criminal law, so as to improve China's legal level, reduce the crime rate and promote the harmonious development of society.

**Research objects and methods:** According to the comparative analysis of the definition of crime concepts in criminal law and criminal psychology, a questionnaire was formulated and 20 legal experts were invited to evaluate.

**Research design:** The validity of the questionnaire was evaluated by orthogonal rotation method, KMO measure and Bartley sphere test, and then the reliability of the questionnaire results was evaluated.

**Methods:** The relevant data were processed and analyzed by IBM SPSS software.

**Results:** The significance test of the questionnaire was  $P < 0.001$ , the approximate chi square value was 8245.452, and the suitability of measurement and sampling was 0.973, indicating that the reliability of the questionnaire was good, and the questionnaire results had high reliability, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Reliability test of questionnaire survey

Factor	Measurement sampling appropriateness	Approximate chi square	df	Significance
Value	0.973	8245.452	345	0

**Conclusion:** China is a country with socialist system. The state power and criminal law are formulated under the guidance of Marxist theory. Therefore, China adopts the concept of class standard crime, which is different from the concept of criminal law standard and social standard crime. It takes into account not only the crime concept of sociological significance, but also the crime concept of criminalist. The concept of crime in criminal law is not exactly the same as that in criminal psychology. Therefore, the concept of crime in criminal law cannot be mechanically applied to the concept of crime in criminal psychology simply for the purpose of criminal integration. Based on the perspective of psychology, this paper compares and discusses the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology, hoping to provide some reference for the improvement of China's criminal law, so as to improve China's legal level, reduce the crime rate and promote the harmonious development of society.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN STRATEGY BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** With the rapid development of today's world, people's living standards are higher and higher, and the requirements for the quality of production and life are higher and higher. Environmental design is a combination of science and art. It integrates practical and aesthetic functions and can make people's body and mind happy.

**Objective:** Environmental factors are the first attribute to be considered in architectural design, which is not only the essence of its design existence, but also the main basis for realizing its existence value. Scientific and reasonable environmental design can improve the use effect of buildings; The design form presented by the architectural environment will also play a great role in setting off the building itself, leaving an intuitive feeling for users. Therefore, in the architectural environment design, we can draw a unique architectural environment by adopting different expression methods to meet the personalized needs of users. The architectural environment can be reflected on the psychological level of consumers through form, material, color and space. Design psychology guides the environmental design of buildings by deeply analyzing the changes of consumers' inner emotions. Users often pay attention to architectural modeling in terms of their subjective feelings about the architectural environment, and the psychological feelings brought by the beauty of different architectural modeling will also be different. Material is the indispensable material basis in architectural design and the essential condition to show the architectural function and performance structure. Without material, the architectural performance will lose the essence of architectural existence.

**Subjects and methods:** (1) Privacy. As the name suggests, privacy is everyone's right to deal with personal information. It can also be understood as controlling communication in spatial behavior. Due to the existence of privacy, people will artificially control an area that only belongs to themselves and isolate all external interference to a certain extent. (2) Age difference. Age differences also have different effects on human behavior. When I was a baby, I didn't understand anything and could only be taken care of by adults. When children are young, there are not many requirements for behavior space and behavior style. (3) Environmental factors. The first environmental factor: the influence of light. Sunshine is very important for human beings. It is not only conducive to reducing depression and negative emotions, but also conducive to human bone health.

**Results:** (1) Humanized design. Taking Wuhan Huawei Research Center designed by Ennead firm as an example, this paper mainly takes the restaurant in the design scheme as the object of analysis. Dining space environment plays an important role in architectural design. It is an important place for people to eat and socialize. To reflect the people-oriented design concept in the design of indoor space environment, we can reflect the humanized design through the adopted materials, lights, colors and furnishings, so as to create a comfortable space for people and realize people's spiritual satisfaction. (2) Green design. With the improvement of people's health awareness, people began to pursue healthy catering. In the space design of catering buildings, the connotation of ecological culture is also reflected. Through ecological culture design, we can build an ecological aesthetic relationship between man and nature, society and people. (3) Urban environmental design. Architectural environmental psychology is one of the important contents of urban environmental psychology. The focus of urban environmental psychology is the relationship between urban environment and residents' psychology. Its core research content covers: the relationship between urban environment and residents' psychology, and the psychological feelings brought by environmental protection and optimization to residents.

**Conclusions:** In short, architectural environmental psychology is "a discipline that studies the interaction and relationship between environment and human psychology", or "a discipline that studies the relationship between human and surrounding environment". This is to introduce psychology into architecture or environment to form a marginal discipline across two fields. So far, the understanding of it is not consistent. The field of psychology believes that environmental psychology is a field of psychology. It analyzes and studies the interaction and relationship between human experience and behavior. Architectural circles believe that there are obvious differences between environmental psychology and other fields of psychology. Environmental psychology focuses on the relationship between man and the surrounding social and physical environment. Pay attention to the use of modern scientific and technological means to explore ways to solve the unrecognized problems between people and the environment. In short, environmental psychology is a new comprehensive discipline, which is closely related to many disciplines. Therefore, it is very necessary to study this problem, which is of positive significance for the improvement of architectural design level in the future.

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## NEW MEDIA CULTURE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY BASED ON AUDIENCE PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** In the new media era, the dissemination of traditional culture based on the audience's psychology needs to start from the following aspects: First, based on the audience's information selection mechanism and psychology, and based on the accurate cultural positioning. Second, we must meet the cognitive and psychological needs of the audience and focus on the content of excellent traditional culture. Third, we must cut into the audience's empathy and empathy, and take being close to modern life as the core. Fourth, we must consider the audience's curiosity and performance psychology, and take new media and new technology as the means. Fifth, we must reconcile the audience's psychology of conformity and seeking differences, and take community interaction and participation as the link. Actively carry out the "five in one" communication, so that traditional culture radiates new vitality in the form of new media.

**Objective:** To carry forward and spread traditional culture in the new media era, we must make good use of new media and grasp the psychology of the audience. However, the audience in the new media era has the dual roles of information receiver and information disseminator, which also requires the disseminator to seriously study the audience psychology and construct an effective way of new media communication in the mobile Internet era.

**Subjects and methods:** The so-called new media are defined by UNESCO as "a medium for information dissemination based on digital technology and taking the network as the carrier." New media is a concept relative to traditional media. In a narrow sense, new media refers to the network and mobile media that provide users with information and value. With the development of social economy and science and technology, Internet technology is becoming more and more popular. The new media developed based on this is becoming more and more mature, and the communication channels are becoming more and more diversified. The distance between information and audience in time and space is gradually being eliminated by technological progress. At the communication level, the receiving object of mass media communication information is called the audience, but in the current media environment, the emergence of social media gives the audience a seemingly "equal" voice. They are not only the destination of communication, but also the source of the next communication. While receiving the information, the audience gives feedback in time, and produces new content for communication. The technical support of new media makes everyone a node in information communication. New media communication forms a complex network communication form through the interconnection between different nodes. In the network communication form of new media, it is not only inconsistent with the communication context of the Internet era, but also easy to ignore the audience psychology to carry forward the traditional culture by the narrative and communication methods of traditional media such as newspapers, radio and television. In the new media era, the audience has the dual roles of information receiver and information disseminator, which also requires the disseminator to seriously study the audience psychology and construct an effective way of new media communication in line with the mobile Internet era.

**Results:** (1) Focus on the audience and position accurate culture. The audience receives a lot of information and will draw the information they need from it. Meet the cognitive and psychological needs of the audience and spread excellent culture. In the process of traditional excellent culture communication, we should meet the cognitive and psychological needs of the audience, construct the traditional excellent culture according to the psychological needs of the audience, and transform it into the psychological activity process of the audience. (2) Fit with the audience's life and cause the audience's emotional resonance. The dissemination of traditional culture is not only the inheritance of the spirit of traditional culture, but also needs to strengthen the audience's deep understanding of traditional culture. (3) Meet the audience's curiosity hunting psychology with new media. Modern audiences have a strong curiosity seeking psychology and are more interested in novel and unique content. Therefore, the dissemination of traditional culture should be carried out according to the interests of modern audiences. (4) Use community interaction to reconcile the audience's conformity psychology. In life, the audience has a herd mentality, which urges the audience to form a certain circle. When people express their opinions on something, people will listen to the opinions of the vast majority of people and solicit the approval of the group.

**Conclusions:** The revival and dissemination of excellent traditional culture is not to return to the historical context and copy its meaning to modern times. Any culture that spans time is easy to make the audience misread the meaning of idioms when interpreting because of the digestion of the environment. The real revival needs to integrate the characteristics of modern society and the needs and preferences of contemporary people, and inject traditional culture into the field of the new era.