KS, and the coefficient of the degree of influence of pedestrians in different cell areas on pedestrian j is $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$; μ_j is the emotional infection coefficient of personnel j; l_j represents all the emotional divergence values of personnel j.

The conclusion shows that with the increase of the width of the door, the radius of the crowd circle increases and the evacuation speed increases, while the crowd density decreases rapidly. The decrease of the door width is the opposite. The change of the door width affects the shortest time for pedestrians to escape and the choice of routes outside the circle through the rapid change of the crowd density and the change of the radius around the door.

With the reduction of visibility, the anxiety level of pedestrians will increase, which will affect the probability of the direction of movement of pedestrians outside the circle, the number of people inside the circle, the density of people and the degree of crowd evacuation, and then affect the shortest time for pedestrians to escape and the choice of evacuation routes outside the circle.

5. Conclusion

On the one hand, based on the real evacuation experiment, this paper obtains the information of crowd evacuation behavior and emotion transfer probability, and based on the crowd evacuation simulation model and analysis, makes the parameter sources of the simulation model real and effective; On the other hand, the internal psychology and evolution of evacuees are combined with typical evacuation behaviors, and the research methods and contents of crowd evacuation problems are developed, which makes the crowd evacuation simulation model more authentic, and the conclusions obtained have certain value.

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