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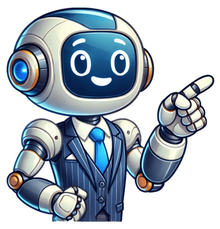

In collecting evidence from a crime scene, the CSI has several main goals in mind: Reconstruct the crime, identify the person who did it, preserve the evidence for analysis and collect it in a way that will make it stand up in court. Trace Evidence Trace evidence might include gun-shot residue (GSR), paint residue, chemicals, glass and illicit drugs. To collect trace evidence, a CSI might use tweezers, plastic containers with lids, a filtered vacuum device and a knife. He will also have a biohazard kit on hand containing disposable latex gloves, booties, face mask and gown and a biohazard waste bag. If the crime involves a gun, the CSI will collect clothing from the victim and anyone who may have been at the scene so the lab can test for GSR. GSR on the victim can indicate a close shot, and GSR on anyone else can indicate a suspect. The CSI places all clothing in sealed paper bags for transport to the lab. If he finds any illicit drugs or unknown powders at the scene, he can collect them using a knife and then seal each sample in a separate, sterile container. The lab can identify the substance, determine its purity and see what else is in the sample in trace amounts. These tests might determine drug possession, drug tampering or whether the composition could have killed or incapacitated a victim. Technicians discover a lot of the trace evidence for a crime in the lab when they shake out bedding, clothing, towels, couch cushions and other items found at the scene. At the CBI Denver Crime Lab, technicians shake out the items in a sterile room, onto a large, white slab covered with paper. The technicians then send any trace evidence they find to the appropriate department. In the Denver Crime Lab, things like soil, glass and paint stay in the trace-evidence lab, illicit drugs and unknown substances go to the chemistry lab, and hair goes to the DNA lab. Body Fluids Body fluids found at a crime scene might include blood, semen, saliva, and vomit. To identify and collect these pieces of evidence, a CSI might use smear slides, a scalpel, tweezers, scissors, sterile cloth squares, a UV light, protective eyewear and luminol. He'll also use a blood collection kit to get samples from any suspects or from a living victim to use for comparison. If the victim is dead and there is blood on the body, the CSI collects a blood sample either by submitting a piece of clothing or by using a sterile cloth square and a small amount of distilled water to remove some blood from the body. Blood or saliva collected from the body may belong to someone else, and the lab will perform DNA analysis so the sample can be used later to compare to blood or saliva taken from a suspect. The CSI will also scrape the victim's nails for skin -- if there was a struggle, the suspect's skin (and therefore DNA) may be under the victim's nails. If there is dried blood on any furniture at the scene, the CSI will try to send the entire piece of furniture to the lab. A couch is not an uncommon piece of evidence to collect. If the blood is on something that can't reasonably go to the lab, like a wall or a bathtub, the CSI can collect it by scraping it into a sterile container using a scalpel. The CSI may also use luminol and a portable UV light to reveal blood that has been washed off a surface. If there is blood at the scene, there may also be blood spatter patterns. These patterns can reveal the type of weapon that was used -- for instance, a "cast-off pattern" is left when something like a baseball bat contacts a blood source and then swings back. The droplets are large and often tear-drop shaped. This type of pattern can indicate multiple blows from a blunt object, because the first blow typically does not contact any blood. A "high-energy pattern," on the other hand, is made up of many tiny droplets and may indicate a gun shot. Blood spatter analysis can indicate which direction the blood came from and how many separate incidents created the pattern. Analyzing a blood pattern involves studying the size and shape of the stain, the shape and size of the blood droplets and the concentration of the droplets within the pattern. The CSI takes pictures of the pattern and may call in a blood-spatter specialist to analyze it. Hair and Fibers A CSI may use combs, tweezers, containers and a filtered vacuum device to collect any hair or fibers at the scene. In a rape case with a live victim, the CSI accompanies the victim to the hospital to obtain any hairs or fibers found on the victim's body during the medical examination. The CSI seals any hair or fiber evidence in separate containers for transport to the lab. A CSI might recover carpet fibers from a suspect's shoes. The lab can compare these fibers to carpet fibers from the victim's home. Analysts can use hair DNA to identify or eliminate suspects by comparison. The presence of hair on a tool or weapon can identify it as the weapon used in the crime. The crime lab can determine what type of animal the hair came from (human? dog? cow?); and, if it's human, analysts can determine the person's race, what part of the body the hair came from, whether it fell out or was pulled and whether it was dyed. Fingerprints Tools for recovering fingerprints include brushes, powders, tape, chemicals, lift cards, a magnifying glass and Super Glue. A crime lab can use fingerprints to identify the victim or identify or rule out a suspect. There are several types of prints a CSI might find at a crime scene: Visible: Left by the transfer of blood, paint or another fluid or powder onto a surface that is smooth enough to hold the print; evident to the naked eyeMolded: Left in a soft medium like soap, putty or candle wax, forming an impressionLatent: Left by the transfer of sweat and natural oils from the fingers onto a surface that is smooth enough to hold the print; not visible to the naked eye A perpetrator might leave prints on porous or nonporous surfaces. Paper, unfinished wood and cardboard are porous surfaces that will hold a print, and glass, plastic and metal are nonporous surfaces. A CSI will typically look for latent prints on surfaces the perpetrator is likely to have touched. For instance, if there are signs of forced entry on the front door, the outside door knob and door surface are logical places to look for prints. Breathing on a surface or shining a very strong light on it might make a latent print temporarily visible. When you see a TV detective turn a doorknob using a handkerchief, she's probably destroying a latent print. The only way not to corrupt a latent print on a nonporous surface is to not touch it. Proper methods for recovering latent prints include: Powders and brushes at the CBI latent-fingerprint lab Powder (for nonporous surfaces): Metallic silver powder or velvet black powder A CSI uses whichever powder contrasts most with the color of material holding the print. He gently brushes powder onto the surface in a circular motion until a print is visible; then he starts brushing in the direction of the print ridges. He takes a photo of the print before using tape to lift it (this makes it stand up better in court). He adheres clear tape to the powdered print, draws it back in a smooth motion and then adheres it to a fingerprint card of a contrasting color to the powder. Chemicals (for porous surfaces): Iodine, ninhydrin, silver nitrate The CSI sprays the chemical onto the surface of the material or dips the material into a chemical solution to reveal the latent print. Cyanoacrylate (Super Glue) fuming (for porous or nonporous surfaces) The CSI pours Super Glue into a metal plate and heats it to about 120 F. He then places the plate, the heat source and the object containing the latent print in an airtight container. The fumes from the Super Glue make the latent print visible without disturbing the material it's on. This cast is a student sample. According to Mr. Clayton, footprints found at a crime scene seldom produce such perfect specimens. Footwear Impressions and Tool Marks A latent fingerprint is an example of a two-dimensional impression. A footwear impression in mud or a tool mark on a window frame is an example of a three-dimensional impression. If it's not possible to submit the entire object containing the impression to the crime lab, a CSI makes a casting at the scene. A casting kit might include multiple casting compounds (dental gypsum, Silicone rubber), snow wax (for making a cast in snow), a bowl, a spatula and cardboard boxes to hold the casts. If a CSI finds a footwear impression in mud, she'll photograph it and then make a cast. To prepare the casting material, she combines a casting material and water in a Ziploc-type bag and kneads it for about two minutes, until the consistency is like pancake batter. She then pours the mixture into the edge of the track so that it flows into the impression without causing air bubbles. Once the material overflows the impression, she lets it set for at least 30 minutes and then carefully lifts the cast out of the mud. Without cleaning the cast or brushing anything off it (this would destroy any trace evidence), she puts the cast into a cardboard box or paper bag for transport to the lab. For toolmark impressions, a cast is much harder to use for comparison than it is with footwear. If it's not feasible to transport the entire item containing the tool mark, a CSI can make a silicone-rubber cast and hope for the best. There are two types of tool marks a CSI might find at a crime scene: Impressed: A hard object contacts a softer object without moving back and forth (for example, a hammer mark on a door frame). The tool mark is an impression of the tool's shape. It's difficult to make a definite match with an impressed tool mark.Striated: A hard object contacts a softer object and moves back and forth (for example, pry marks on a window frame). The tool mark is a series of parallel lines. It's easier to make a definite match with a striated tool mark. In toolmark analysis, the lab might determine what sort of tool made the mark and whether a tool in evidence is the tool that made it. It can also compare the tool mark in evidence to another toolmark to determine if the marks were made by the same tool. Firearms If a CSI finds any firearms, bullets or casings at the scene, she puts gloves on, picks up the gun by the barrel (not the grip) and bags everything separately for the lab. Forensic scientists can recover serial numbers and match both bullets and casings not only to the weapon they were fired from, but also to bullets and casings found at other crime scenes throughout the state (most ballistics databases are statewide). When there are bullet holes in the victim or in other objects at the scene, specialists can determine where and from what height the bullet was fired from, as well as the position of the victim when it was fired, using a laser trajectory kit. If there are bullets embedded in a wall or door frame, the CSI cuts out the portion of the wall or frame containing the bullet -- digging the bullet out can damage it and make it unsuitable for comparison. Documents A CSI collects and preserves any diaries, planners, phone books or suicide notes found at a crime scene. He also delivers to the lab any signed contracts, receipts, a torn up letter in the trash or any other written, typed or photocopied evidence that might be related to the crime. A documents lab can often reconstruct a destroyed document, even one that has been burned, as well as determine if a document has been altered. Technicians analyze documents for forgery, determine handwriting matches to the victim and suspects, and identify what type of machine was used to produce the document. They can rule out a printer or photocopier found at the scene or determine compatibility or incompatibility with a machine found in a suspect's possession. Whenever a CSI discovers a piece of evidence at the scene, she photographs it, logs it, recovers it and tags it. An evidence tag may include identification information such as time, date and exact location of recovery and who recovered the item, or it may simply reflect a serial number that corresponds to an entry in the evidence log that contains this information. The crime scene report documents the complete body of evidence recovered from the scene, including the photo log, evidence recovery log and a written report describing the crime scene investigation. Stuff You Might Find in a CSI Van In a CSI van, you might see hack saws, pliers, a pipe wrench, a pry bar, wire cutters, bolt cutters, shovels, sifters, a slim jim, a pocket knife, measuring tapes, orange marker flags, a flashlight, batteries, chalk, forceps, Vise-Grips, a compass, a magnet, a metal detector, distilled water, kneeling pads, and stuffed animals for living child victims. 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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' Favorites There are different crime scene types where Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) and Forensic Scientists document and collect evidence. Thousands of crime scenes are investigated each month, by forensic investigators and other CSIs. All are looking for one thing: who did it and where is the evidence. Therefore, the study of forensics plays a big role when investigating these crime scenes. Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) and Forensic Scientists analyze evidence in a crime scene. They look for objects to prove a case against the criminal. The physical properties of the evidence show the uniqueness of each person, especially DNA and fingerprint analysis. In the 1980s, scientists started to use DNA to solve cases. They found out by using the case of the two young girls who were killed and raped by Colin Pitchfork. And, scientists found how to use DNA profiling against criminals. There are many different types of crime scenes, all using different techniques to find the suspect. So, how do professionals analyze the different crime scenes? A crime scene must be preserved and taken good care of since investigators must have uncontaminated evidence. Evidence is critical to a criminal investigation. So, when examining a crime scene, there are a few things to remember. Professionals must use barricade tape to keep out unnecessary individuals; having too many people at a crime scene can help break or contaminate evidence.Gloves, jumpsuits, goggles/face masks, feet coverings (boots, normally covered in plastic for fewer footprints) are all things investigators must wear before entering a crime scene.While entering a crime scene, scientists and investigators must look for the physical evidence, for example, track evidence from cars or shoes, drug evidence, firearms or other weapons, latent prints (fingerprints, etc.) digital evidence, and lastly biological evidence.All evidence is documented. If the evidence isnt documented properly it will most likely not be used. In addition, evidence will be dissimilar from different types of crime scenes. Investigators document their evidence to show records of the physical proof from the crime scene. This documented evidence is used in court, case records, or by other investigators. Scientists and investigators analyze this evidence to find out how the victim died, and who did it. There are three proper methods to document evidence. These methods include photographs, written notes, and diagrams or sketches. When taking notes or reports, investigators must have them in chronological order showing the dates and times of the evidence. These notes should never include opinions, conclusions, and analyses, only facts. Although summaries and scenes should be included in the investigators notes, they should explain how the crime scene looked while first walking in and how it looked after the investigators left. A group of professionals will examine a crime scene and collect evidence. These investigators take the physical evidence found at the crime scene, put it in bags, envelopes, or boxes then bring it to scientists to analyze. There are several different types of charges authorities can file based on the crime scene, including Homicide, Intoxication, Poisoning, Burglary and Robbery, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Harassment (leading to murder), Violent Crime (physically on the body), and also Arson. Investigators will look at the different crime scenes to determine how the victim was hurt. At crime scenes in many cases, there is often more than one crime. For example, if a victim is raped and killed the attacker faces both charges. With a homicide, youll see whether its a lawful killing out of self-defense, a murder being entirely intentional, or a manslaughter killing when its very rash and not as thought out. In a crime scene, investigators will look around the crime scene looking outdoors (if the act happened outdoors or any bit of the body was left outdoors), indoors, and the conveyance (where they transferred the body, where they killed the victim, and where they put the remains). The evidence you can find from looking in different places of the crime scene. Outdoors: -doors, if they are locked or if its broken (look for fingerprints, blood smudges, DNA, etc.) -windows (outside and inside) look for blood, broken pieces, and gunshots. -look for hiding spots with the weapons -cars, missing cars, or broken vehicles -trash cans, looking for DNA (any items to prove who the killer/attacker is) Indoors: -blood, look for trails, pools, dried blood, etc. -weapons left behind -unusual smells (smoking, dead body smell, gas, perfume alcohol, etc.) -kitchen, blood pushed down the sink or if there was food made (poisoning possibility) -looking for stab wounds and the body position -going through the whole house for evidence Conveyance: -prints from shoes, tracks for vehicles, blood trails, etc. -drags of blood -pieces of the victims clothing (on the ground) -the vehicle used to get the body out -what the body had gone through (weather, violence, etc.) -the area that the body was left in -hair of the victim and criminal, especially from the root (truly anything that leaves DNA behind is evidence) Crime scenes hold physical evidence to prove what happened, investigators will use this evidence to help people who have been hurt. Crime scene investigators are some of the most valuable members of the criminal justice profession. Related: Location that may be associated with a committed crimeFor other uses, see Crime scene (disambiguation).Part of a series onForensic sciencePhysiologicalAnthropologyBiologyBloodstain pattern analysisDentistryDNA phenotypingDNA profilingForensic genealogyEntomologyEpidemiologyLimnologyMedicinePalynologyPathologyPodiatryToxicologySocialPsychiatryPsychologyPsychotherapySocial workVerbal autopsyCriminalisticsAccountingBody identificationChemistryColorimetryElection forensicsFacial reconstructionFingerprint analysisFirearm examinationFootwear evidenceForensic artsProfilingGloveprint analysisPalmprint analysisQuestioned document examinationVein matchingForensic geophysicsForensic geologySocial network analysisDigital forensicsComputer examsData analysisDatabase studyLocation analysisMalware analysisMobile devicesNetwork analysisPhotographyVideo analysisAudio analysisRelated disciplinesElectrical engineeringEngineeringFire investigationFire accelerant detectionFractographyLinguisticsMaterials engineeringPolymer engineeringStatisticsTraffic collision reconstructionRelated articlesCrime sceneCSI effectDNA in forensic entomologyPerry Mason syndromePollen calendarSkid markTrace evidenceOutlineCategoryvteA crime scene is any location that may be associated with a committed crime.[1] Crime scenes contain physical evidence that is pertinent to a criminal investigation. This evidence is collected by crime scene investigators (CSI) and law enforcement. The location of a crime scene can be the place where the crime took place or can be any area that contains evidence from the crime itself. Scenes are not only limited to a location, but can be any person, place, or object associated with the criminal behaviours that occurred.Immediately after the discovery of a crime scene, measures must be taken to secure and protect the scene from contamination. To maintain the integrity of the scene, law enforcement must take action to block off the surrounding area as well as keep track of who comes in and goes out. By taking these precautions, officers can ensure that evidence that is collected can be used in court. Evidence that has become contaminated, tampered with, or mistreated can pollute the scene and cause a case to be thrown out of court.[2]Everything that occurs during the analysis of a scene must be documented. It is the job of the initial responding officer to make sure that the scene has an extremely coherent and summarized documentation.[3] The documentation should include the officer's observations and actions while at the scene. The initial responder is in charge of documenting the appearance and condition of the scene upon arrival. The initial responder will also gather statements and comments from witnesses, victims, and possible suspects. Several other documents are also generated so that a crime scene's integrity is kept intact. These documents include a list of who has been in contact with evidence (chain of custody), as well as a log of what evidence has been collected.Police investigating the scene of a gang-related shooting in Los Angeles, California in October 2008A crime scene is often preserved by setting up a blockade to control the movement in and out of a scene as well as maintaining the scene's integrity.[4] A perimeter is taped off with barricade tape in order to keep only those necessary on-site. This is done to prevent contaminated evidence as investigators try to avoid contamination at all costs. While it is difficult to completely avoid contamination, many steps are taken to ensure the integrity of the crime scene remains intact. Officers take care to not eat, drink, smoke, or take their breaks near the crime scene. Anything leftover by the officers on the scene could be mistaken for potential evidence and tamper with the success of the investigation.The Initial Responding Officer receives a dispatch call and arrives at the location of the crime. This officer plays a crucial part in maintaining the integrity of the scene. Initial responders are in charge of securing the scene by setting up physical barriers to control the traffic in and around the area. The officer also documents his/her initial observations, as well as the condition of the scene upon arrival.[1] Once the crime scene investigation unit, arrives on the scene, being sure not to touch anything, an initial walkthrough is performed. This walkthrough helps the investigators get an understanding of what kind of crime has occurred. The unit notes on the presence of potential evidence and devises a plan for processing the scene.[5]A second walkthrough is performed for the purpose of documentation. The unit will take pictures and draw sketches of the scene. Sometimes videos are taken to ensure every detail of the crime is documented.[5] After thorough documentation has been conducted, the CSI unit carefully collects all items that could be considered the evidence. These items are tagged, logged, and packaged to ensure nothing is damaged or lost. All evidence from the scene is sent to the forensic laboratory for analysis.[5] The forensic laboratory processes all pieces of evidence from the scene. Once the results are in they go to the lead detective on the case.[5]Numbered evidence markers at a crime scene in Manhattan, New York City in December 2017Photographs of all evidence are taken before anything is touched, moved, or otherwise further investigated. Evidence markers are placed next to each piece of evidence allowing for the organization of the evidence.[6]Sketching the scene is also a standard form of documentation at a crime scene. Crime scene sketches allow for notes to be taken as investigators may take measurements and other data that may not be easily detected from only a photograph.[7] The investigators will draw out locations of evidence and all other objects in the room. The sketch is usually drawn from an above point of view. Notes are taken by investigators to ensure the memorization of their thoughts and suspicions about different pieces of evidence.[7]The interior of serial killer Randy Kraft's Toyota Celica, as photographed by the Orange County Sheriff's Department. Kraft had been arrested hours previous with the body of his final victim within his vehicle.Evidence comes in many different forms such as guns, blood on knives, etc. It can be anything from a biological sample like blood or everyday items like receipts or bank statements. Other types of evidence include: fibers, firearm residue, photographs or videos, and fingerprints. Forensic scientists analyze this evidence so they can come up with an explanation for why and how a crime occurred. Ensuring that evidence is collected in an accurate and timely manner helps officers to better understand what happened at the scene and aids in the investigation being completed successfully. Only the appropriate personnel with the proper knowledge and training should be collecting evidence. These individuals include First Responders, Crime Scene Investigators, and other specialized personnel.[8] Different types of evidence will sometimes need different methods of collection or specific containers. For instance, paper containers, such as bags, envelopes, or boxes, may be optimal for biological samples. Paper containers allow evidence that is not completely dry to continue drying.[3] This type of collection protects those samples from deteriorating. When the evidence is collected properly there is less of a chance that the items collected will be damaged or contaminated.The development of forensics has improved the level of crimes being solved. Whenever first responders respond to crime scenes they are with people of different expertise. These people have different tools that allow them to collect evidence. There is trace evidence such as hairs, soil, fingerprints, footprints, shoe prints, gunpowder residue, glass fragments, carpet fibers, and similar items that are vital to crime scene processing. Depending on the crime scene, technicians will determine what equipment is needed to appropriately respond to the scene. Forensic expertss deploy a variety of different tools and techniques.[9] Fingerprint collection through the use of grey or black magnetic powder. DNA and other bodily fluids are collected and, whether it is hair or fluid, for further examination in a lab.[2] Shoe and tire prints can be collected using dental stone. Electronics are taken for examination by a technical expert to search for further evidence. Documents from the area are also taken for further examination. Ammunition and weapons are taken for matching to wounds and ballistics. Photographs of tool marks are taken because they can be matched to a weapon at a later time. Any other trace evidence is also collected. Trace evidence is anything left behind by a perpetrator or could have been transferred to the perpetrator. Interviews of both witnesses and victims of the crime are taken by law enforcement officials to gain knowledge and creating a timeline of events.Chromatography is a science that separates mixtures to their original compound and allows for them to be identified. This is useful when trying to determine whether someone died a natural death or was poisoned. Depending on the evidence collected determines the procedure that will be used- thin layer, gas, or paper chromatography which are specific ways to separate compounds.[9]Fingerprints (which also include palm prints and footprints) are another type of evidence that can tie individuals to crime scenes. Collecting fingerprints is a crucial process and should be one of the first things conducted when investigators arrive at the crime scene. If a print is not able to be lifted then photographs of the prints are acceptable.[10] Fingernails are also part of evidence collection because they have striations on them which are individual characteristics. Fingernails should be collected and placed in a paper packet then placed in a paper envelope and labelled for processing.[10]After the evidence has been collected from the scene of the crime, it is placed in its appropriate container and then is labelled or tagged. The tag identifies the specific scene the evidence came from and establishes the "chain of custody". The chain of custody refers to the order in which evidence is handled by individuals who are involved in the case's investigation. The chain of custody is pertinent to the investigation and guarantees the physical security of all evidence that is part of the case. The following types of identifiers are needed to establish the chain:[8]Initials or names of the person collecting the evidence, and all the subsequent people who have and will come in contact with the evidence.The date of collection and transferThe name of the agency, case number, and type of crimeVoucher or property clerk numberThe name of the victim or the suspectWhere the item is being storedA summary of what the item isDifferent types of crime scenes include outdoors, indoor, and conveyance. Outdoor crime scenes are the most difficult to investigate. The exposure to elements such as rain, wind, or heat, as well as animal activity, contaminates the crime scene and leads to the destruction of evidence. Other factors such as not properly securing the crime scene can lead to contamination of evidence. If a crime were committed outdoors and indoors then the outdoor crime scene is the priority. It is very difficult to process outdoor crime scenes at night. Regardless of the lighting used to enhance visibility, it is detrimental to the evidence. This can cause for loss and destruction of evidence, therefore if at all possible it is best to preserve a crime scene for daylight processing.[11]Indoor crime scenes have a significantly lower chance of contamination because of the lack of exposure. The contamination here usually comes from the people factor. Conveyance crime scenes are crimes committed utilizing transportation, such as robbery, grand theft, carjacking, sexual battery, and homicide.[11] Each type of crime scene, along with the nature of the crime committed (robbery, homicide, rape, etc.) have different procedures. When conveyance crime scenes are being investigated it is important to look beyond the conveyance itself. An example of this would be footprints or shoe impressions of someone fleeing a scene and the track of could leave evidence that the suspect pick up at the scene, such as soil, rocks, or sand.[11]Crime scene reconstruction is the use of scientific methods, physical evidence, deductive reasoning, and their interrelationships to gain explicit knowledge of the series of events that surround the commission of a crime.[6] Crime scene reconstruction helps aid in the arrest of suspects and prosecute in the court of law. Crime scene reconstruction is more than a crime scene reenactment, it involves more of a comprehensive approach and dedicated to finding a final resolution. Crime scene reconstruction help put pieces of a case together. The steps to crime scene reconstruction involve: the initial walk-through and examination of the crime scene, organizing an approach for collecting evidence, formulate a theory, use the theory to track down suspects, reconciling all evidence that refutes the hypothesis or creates one.[12]Law portalForensic photographyProblem propertyChalk outline^ a b U.S. Department of Justice (2013). Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement.^ a b Curtis, Caitlin; Hereward, James (August 29, 2017). "From the crime scene to the courtroom: the journey of a DNA sample". The Conversation. Archived from the original on October 22, 2017. Retrieved October 14, 2017.^ a b "Evidence Packaging: A How-to Guide" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2017-08-29. 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//www.nfstc.org/pdi/Subject01/pdi_s01_m01_04.htm Archived 23 February 2014 at the Wayback MachineRetrieved from " free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,455 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.GL Mk.II transmitter vanRadar, Gun Laying, MarkI, or GL Mk.I for short, was an early World WarII radar system developed by the British Army to provide information for anti-aircraft artillery. There were two upgrades, GL/EF (elevation finder) and GL Mk.II (pictured), both improving the ability to determine a target's bearing and elevation. GL refers to the radar's ability to direct the guns onto a target, known as gun laying. The first GL sets were developed in 1936 using separate transmitters and receivers mounted on gun carriages. Several were captured in 1940, leading the Germans to believe falsely that British radar was much less advanced than theirs. The GL/EF attachment provided bearing and elevation measurements accurate to about a degree: this caused the number of rounds needed to destroy an aircraft to fall to 4,100, a tenfold improvement over early-war results. The Mk.II, which was able to directly guide the guns, lowered the rounds-per-kill to 2,750. About 410 Mk.Is and 1,679 Mk.IIs were produced. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Andrea NavageroNosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutLieke Klaver ahead in the women's 400 metres final... that a 400-metre race in 2025 (pictured) was won by Lieke Klaver, who pretended that an absent competitor was running in front of her?... that the land snail Drymaeus poecilus is notable for the striking variety of colors and patterns on its shell?... that a forensic investigation of Signalgate has determined how a journalist was included in a group chat about Operation Rough Rider?... that two of the players involved in the 2005 Vietnamese football match-fixing scandal did not accept payment because they felt ashamed?... that a rebellion against a peace treaty with the Yuan dynasty operated out of the Historic Site of Anti-Mongolian Struggle on Jeju Island?... that Nathan Frink fled the United States with enslaved children to settle in Canada, where he was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and caught in a smuggling conspiracy?... that Seattle's women's ice hockey team has an expected rival, despite not even having played their first game?... that Cave Johnson Couts was separately acquitted for shooting his foreman, firing on funeral mourners, and whipping a native laborer to death?... that characters' scars in an episode of The Last of Us were made with a paste-based appliance and a food mixer?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 30: Statehood Day in Croatia (1990)Johann Sebastian Bach1431 Hundred Years' War: After being convicted of heresy, Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen, France.1723 Johann Sebastian Bach (pictured) assumed the office of Thomaskantor in Leipzig, presenting the cantata Die Elenden sollen essen in St.Nicholas Church.1922 The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., featuring a sculpture of the sixteenth U.S. president Abraham Lincoln by Daniel Chester French, opened.1963 Buddhist crisis: A protest against pro-Catholic discrimination was held outside the National Assembly of South Vietnam in Saigon, the first open demonstration against President Ng nh Dim.2008 The Convention on Cluster Munitions, prohibiting the use, transfer, and stockpiling of cluster bombs, was adopted.Ma Xifan (d.947)Colin Blythe (b.1879)Norris Bradbury (b.1909)Wynonna Judd (b.1964)More anniversaries: May 29May 30May 31ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutSeventeen performing "Oh My!" in 2018South Korean boy band Seventeen made their debut on May 26, 2015, when they performed a showcase for their debut EP 17 Carat in front of a crowd of 1,000 people. Since then, the group have held 9 concert tours, 13 fan meetings, and have performed at a number of music festivals and awards shows. Their concert tours include the Right Here World Tour, which sold over one million tickets, and the Follow Tour, which was noted by Billboard as being the top grossing K-pop tour of 2023. In 2024, Seventeen made their first appearances at festivals in Europe, when they were the first South Korean act to perform at Glastonbury Festival's Pyramid Stage and as headliners for Lollapalooza Berlin. Seventeen's live performances are well regarded by fans and critics alike, and garnered them the award for Top K-pop Touring Artist at the 2024 Billboard Music Awards. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Accolades received by Top Gun: MaverickNational preserve76th Primetime Emmy AwardsArchiveMore featured listsIgnace Tonen (1840 or 1841 15 March 1916), also known as Nias or by his Ojibwe name Maiagizis ('right/correct sun'), was a Teme-Augama Anishnabai chief, fur trader, and gold prospector in Upper Canada. He was a prominent employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tonen was the elected deputy chief before being the lead chief and later the life chief of his community. In his role as deputy, he negotiated with the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government, advocating for his community to receive annual financial support from both. His attempts to secure land reserves for his community were thwarted by the Ontario premier Oliver Mowat. Tonen's prospecting triggered a 1906 gold rush and the creation of Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., although one of his claims was stolen from him by white Canadian prospectors. This photograph shows Tonen in 1909.Photograph credit: William John Winter; restored by Adam CuerdenRecently featured: Australian white ibisHell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2EP by Seventeen17 CaratEP by SeventeenReleasedMay29,2015(2015-05-29)GenreK-popdance-pophip hopLength16:48LanguageKoreanLabelPledis EntertainmentLOEN EntertainmentSeventeen chronology17 Carat(2015)Boys Be(2015)Singles from 17 Carat "Adore U"Released: May 29, 201517 Carat is the debut extended play (EP) by South Korean boy group Seventeen. It was released on May 29, 2015, by Pledis Entertainment and distributed by LOEN Entertainment. "Adore U" serves as the lead single for the EP.17 Carat features five tracks written, co-written, and co-produced by Seventeen's group members. "Adore U" was chosen as the lead single for the EP and was performed on multiple music shows by the group. "Shining Diamond" was used as a pre-single on the group's reality debut show. The group stated that the tracklist was chosen to reflect Seventeen's core concept of "boys' passion".[1] The album has two physical versions: one with a "black" themed photo card set, and the other with a "white" themed photo card set. All copies include a CD containing the songs and a fold-up poster/lyric sheet."Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "'Adore U' is a funky pop song about a teenage boy trying to navigate through puppy love."[3] It marks the beginning of the group's trilogy composed of the singles Adore U, Mansae, and Pretty U about a boy meeting, falling in love and asking out a girl. The track was composed and arranged by Woozi, Bumzu, and Yeon Dong-geon. The music video for the single was released on May 29, 2015, and was directed by Dee Shin. The dance choreography accompaniment to the song was choreographed by Hoshi and focuses on "storytelling, and on highlighting each member's strengths onstage".[4] The single has sold more than 38,000 digital copies and peaked at number 13 on the Billboard US World Chart.The EP has sold over 82,972 copies in South Korea.[5] It peaked at number 4 on the Korean Gaon Album Chart[6] and number 8 on the US World Billboard Chart.[7]Year-end listsCritic/publicationListRankRef.BillboardThe 10 Best K-pop Album of 2015Placed[8]Hoshi participated in the choreography of "Adore U" and "Shining Diamond", Dino choreographed "Jam Jam".[9]Official track list[10]No.TitleLyricsMusicArrangementsLength1."Shining Diamond"WooziVernonS.CoupsKim Min-jeongWooziMasterKeyRishiMasterKeyRishi3:242.""Adore U"" (; Akkinda)WooziVernonS.CoupsBumzuWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geonWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geon3:073."Ah Yeah" (Hip-Hop unit)S. CoupsVernonWonwooMingyuCream DoughnutRishiCream DoughnutRishi3:294."Jam Jam" (Performance unit + Vernon)WooziHoshiDinoVernonWooziCream DoughnutCream Doughnut3:255."20" (Vocal unit)WooziWooziWon Yeong-heonWon Yeong-heonDong Ne-hyeong3:23Weekly chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015-2023)PeakpositionJapanese Albums (Oricon)[11]46South Korean Albums (Gaon)[12]4US World Albums (Billboard)[13]8Year-end chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016.^ "Adore U". Color Coded Lyrics. 29 May 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2016.^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat". The Korea