

Forensic science technique

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Introduction

The scientific advance used to identify and gather different types of traces and blood is known as forensic science technique. The approach is also used to gather other biological proof that has the probability of determining a criminal investigation (Houck, 2009). The approach allows the investigators to scrutinize the crime scene by acquiring permanent documentation of the scene that involves utilization of the forensic photography and gathering of proof for additional assessment and evaluation. The technique allows individuals to collect trace evidence such as fiber and hair.

The investigators can identify various clues from the detailed observation, examination, and analysis of fiber and hair evidence.

Hair: the researchers can determine if the hairs human or animal. In case it is human hair, the people involved in the investigation may want to determine where the sample originated. The hair can be tested to determine the color, shape and chemical composition of the hair. The investigators may also want to identify the race of the individual. The presence of toxins, dyes and hair treatments are observed. Such information can help a person by including or excluding certain people as the source of the hair. For instance, if an individual's hair dyes matches the hair collected from the crime scene the person may be identified as the suspect until proven otherwise (Houck, 2009). However, if an individual's hair does not match the dye, it is impossible for an individual to connect the person to the crime.

Fiber: They refer to elements that are identical to threads from fabric or other materials like carpet. Many fibers can be identified using a microscope and they can either be natural,

synthetic or manufactured fibers. Natural fibers mainly originate from animals or plant, and the synthetic fibers are entirely artificial products that include polyester and nylon (Houck, 2009). On the other hand, the manufacture fibers contain natural materials that are reorganized to make fibers such as rayon. Fibers are efficient in crime scene investigation as it is easy to identify their origin. A carpet fiber on an individual's shoes can indicate the person's presence at a crime scene. However, it is critical for an individual to ensure that they collect them immediately as they are very mobile.

Various procedures should be put in mind by individuals during the evidence collection procedures to make sure that they gather dependable and precise scientific outcomes are gathered. The circumstances that investigators encountered will largely dictate the approach utilized to process the scene (Buckles, 2007). The procedures used to follow various steps that can be conducted in a diverse order so as to meet the requirements of the situation.

The investigators should first determine the scene elements and recognize probable protection and health risks. The people primarily locate the main point of the scene and the critical interruption area. The area can either be a place where the attack happened or the room that the victim was discovered (Buckles, 2007). Blistering out from that position, researchers institute an area that is large enough to enclose likely all significant material proof that may be available. It is easier for researchers to shrink the size of a scene later instead of discovering that other people have damaged sensitive proof outside the scene. The investigators must also identify the path used by the suspect. Safety is of supreme significance during the preliminary advance of the scene (Buckles, 2007). Safety precautions should be put in mind as there might be weapons and other risky components that might harm anyone visiting the scene.

The investigators should also consider the security of the evidence. Any person visiting the scene can add or subtract material from the crime scene; therefore, it is critical for the investigators to ensure that they secure the crime scene (Casey, 2010). To control access, the investigators can cordon it using yellow crime scene tape or they can also utilize other ways. They should also ensure that people visiting the scene use one path.

The investigators should also plan, communicate and coordinate the process of collecting the proof. Before they embark on gathering evidence, researchers should first come up with a theory on the type of crime. They do this so as to anticipate the kind of evidence that could be present (Casey, 2010). The investigators should also conduct an initial survey of the scene so as to prioritize evidence collection (Neubauer, 2012). The leader may identify the potential evidence, and they may also take note and capture first photographs of the scene and the evidence.

They may also document the scene using various methods such as the use of sketches so as to ensure that the evidence is safe. They must also consider storing the evidence properly so that it cannot be damaged. The investigators must also conduct a secondary survey so as to make sure that they have thoroughly searched the scene (Casey, 2010). They should also record and preserve the evidence to ensure that the evidence is accounted for through creating an inventory log.

The investigators should ensure that they use concrete evidence to defend their proof in court. They should ensure that the proof used is credible through making sure that they follow every step of the investigations (Neubauer, 2012). They should ensure that they identify the place

that the evidence was collected. They should also identify the person that discovered and gathered the evidence. They should also determine how the evidence was collected.

References

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