

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

OSAC 2024-S-0021

Method for Estimating the Angle of Impact of Spatter Stains

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Subcommittee
Physics/Pattern Interpretation Scientific Area Committee (SAC)
Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science



25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59

OSAC Proposed Standard

DRAFT OSAC 2024-S-0021 Method for Estimating the Angle of Impact of Spatter Stains

Prepared by
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Subcommittee
Version: 1.0
September 2024

Disclaimer:

This OSAC Proposed Standard was written by the Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science following a process that includes an [open comment period](#). This Proposed Standard will be submitted to a standard developing organization and is subject to change.

There may be references in an OSAC Proposed Standard to other publications under development by OSAC. The information in the Proposed Standard, and underlying concepts and methodologies, may be used by the forensic-science community before the completion of such companion publications.

Any identification of commercial equipment, instruments, or materials in the Proposed Standard is not a recommendation or endorsement by the U.S. Government and does not imply that the equipment, instruments, or materials are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

To be placed on the OSAC Registry, certain types of standards receive a Scientific and Technical Review (STR). The STR process is vital to OSAC's mission of generating and recognizing scientifically sound standards for producing and interpreting forensic science results. The STR shall provide critical and knowledgeable reviews of draft standards to ensure that the published methods that practitioners employ are scientifically valid, and the resulting claims are trustworthy.

The STR consists of an independent and diverse panel, which may include subject matter experts, human factors scientists, quality assurance personnel, and legal experts as applicable. The selected group is tasked with evaluating the proposed standard based on a defined list of scientific, administrative, and quality assurance based criteria.

60 For more information about this important process, please visit our website
61 at: [https://www.nist.gov/organization-scientific-area-committees-forensic-science/scientific-](https://www.nist.gov/organization-scientific-area-committees-forensic-science/scientific-technical-review-str-process)
62 [technical-review-str-process](https://www.nist.gov/organization-scientific-area-committees-forensic-science/scientific-technical-review-str-process)

63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98

DRAFT

99	Table of Contents	
100	1 Scope	5
101	2 Normative References.....	5
102	3 Terms and Definitions.....	5
103	4 Estimating the Angle of Impact of Spatter Stains.....	5
104	Annex A.....	7
105		
106		
107		
108		
109		
110		
111		
112		
113		
114		
115		
116		
117		
118		
119		
120		
121		
122		
123		
124		
125		
126		
127		
128		
129		
130		
131		
132		
133		
134		
135		
136		

DRAFT

137 **Method for Estimating the Angle of Impact of Spatter Stains**

138

139 **1 Scope**

140 Spatter stains are created when airborne blood drops impact a surface. The angle of impact (α)
141 angle) is the acute angle at which a blood drop impacts a surface. Estimating the angle of impact
142 of these stains is used to determine the area within which the blood source originated and can
143 therefore be used in event reconstruction or interpretation. This document provides the method
144 for estimating this angle after determining the major axis, which is required to determine
145 bloodstain directionality.

146

147 **2 Normative References**

148 **Insert Citation to Stain Measurement Document**

149 **Insert Citation to Directionality Document**

150 **3 Terms and Definitions**

151 **3.1**

152 **angle of impact (AOI)**

153 The angle (α), relative to the plane of a target, at which a blood drop strikes the target.

154

155 **4 Estimating the Angle of Impact of Spatter Stains**

156 The trigonometric relationship between the measurements of the major and minor axes of the
157 deposited stain is used to determine the AOI. There are variables that influence these
158 measurements to include stain selection, surface characteristics, gravity, and environmental
159 factors.

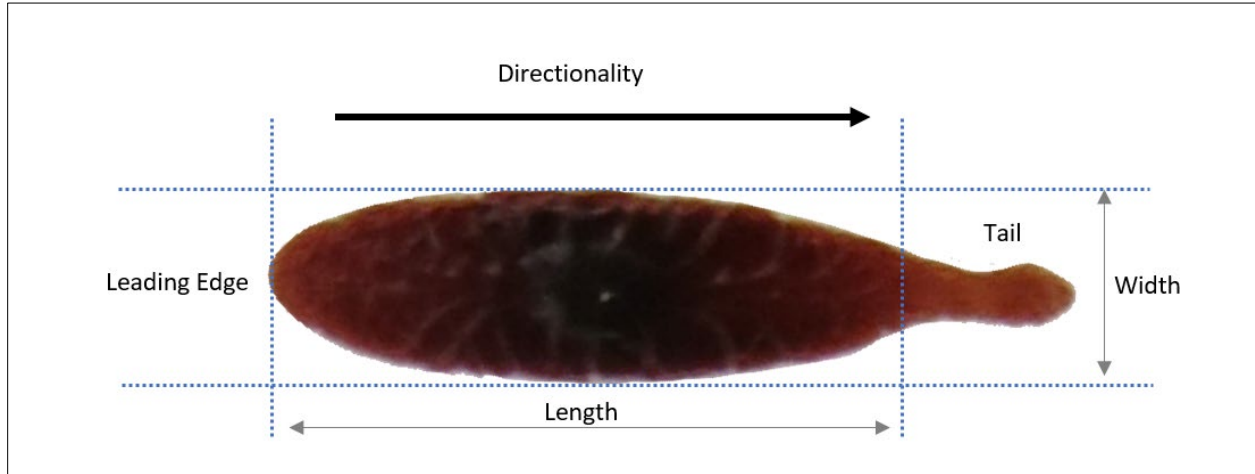
160

161 The AOI is calculated using a trigonometric function of right triangles, the sine of angle (α) is
162 determined by the following equation:

163

164
$$\alpha (\alpha) = \arcsin (\text{stain width}/\text{stain length})$$

165



166

DRAFT

167 **Annex A**
168 (informative)

169 **Bibliography**

- 170
- 171
- 172 1] 2001, AFTE Volume 33 Nr 2, Modification to the Common Trigonometric Method of Bullet
173 Impact Angle Determination, Barr, Darryl.
- 174
- 175 2] A Large-Scale Study of Bloodstain Ellipse Marking, Eugene Liscio, Craig C. Moore, JBPA,
176 Volume 36, Number 3, September 2021.
- 177
- 178 3] Accuracy of Area of Origin Analysis on Textured, Wallpaper Surfaces, Gareth Griffiths,
179 Eugene Liscio, P.Eng. , Dean Northfield, JBPA, Volume 35, Number 1, March 2020.
- 180
- 181 4] Carter, A. L. (2001). The directional analysis of Bloodstain patterns theory and experimental
182 validation. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, 34(4), 173–189.
183 <https://doi.org/10.1080/00085030.2001.10757527>
- 184
- 185 5] Carter, A. L., Forsythe-Erman, J., Hawkes, V., Illes, M., Laturmus, P., Lefebvre, G., Stewart, C.,
186 & Yamashite, B. (2006). Validation of the BackTrack Suite of Programs for bloodstain pattern
187 analysis. Journal of Forensic Identification, 56(2), 242-254.
- 188
- 189 6] Connolly, C., Illes, M., & Fraser, J. (2012). Affect of impact angle variations on area of origin
190 determination in bloodstain pattern analysis. Forensic Science International, 223, 233-240.
- 191
- 192 7] de Bruin, K. G., Stoel, R. D., & Limborgh, J. C. (2011). Improving the point of origin
193 determination in bloodstain pattern analysis. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 56(6), 1476–
194 1482. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1556-4029.2011.01841.x>
- 195
- 196 8] H.L. MacDonell, L.F. Bialousz, Flight Characteristics and Stain Patterns of Human Blood, Law
197 Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal
198 Justice, 1971.
- 199
- 200 9] Kabaliuk, N., Jermy, M., Williams, E., Laber, T., & Taylor, M. (2014). Experimental validation
201 of a numerical model for predicting the trajectory of blood drops in typical crime scene
202 conditions, including droplet deformation and breakup, with a study of the effect of indoor
203 air currents and wind on typical spatter drop trajectories. Forensic Science International,
204 245, 107-120. doi:10.1016/j.forsciint.2014.10.020
- 205
- 206 10] Lim, S., Lee, E., Kim, K., Lim, H., Song, Y., Lee, † S., Seo, Y., Kim, J., & Park, N. A Study on the
207 Optimization of Impact Angle Formation of Spatter Stains.

- 208 11] Rizer, C. *Police mathematics; a textbook in applied mathematics for police*, Charles C
209 Thomas: Springfield, IL, United States, 1955.
210
211 12] V. Balthazard, R. Piedlievre, H. Desoille, L. DeRobert, Etude des gouttes de sang projete
212 (Study of projected drops of blood), in: Annual Medecine Legale Criminol Police Science
213 Toxicology, 22nd Congress of Forensic Medicine, Paris, France, 1939, pp. 265–323.
214

DRAFT