### **Learning Objectives**

- 1 Differentiate Algor Mortis, Rigor Mortis and Livor Mortis
- 2 Illustrate how circumstantial evidence can be useful
- 3 Describe the states of putrefaction
- Explain how forensic entomology can help determine time of death
- 5 Summarize the techniques used for dating old bones

### Time of Death

How old is the body?

Reconstruction of events

Biological, chemical and circumstantial evidence





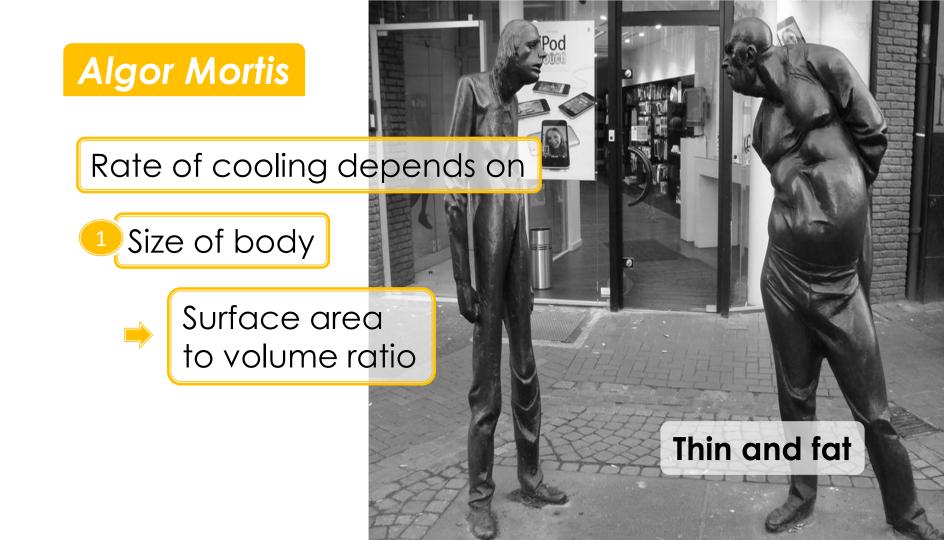
#### Recent deaths

Body goes limp

Brain stops telling muscles to be tense

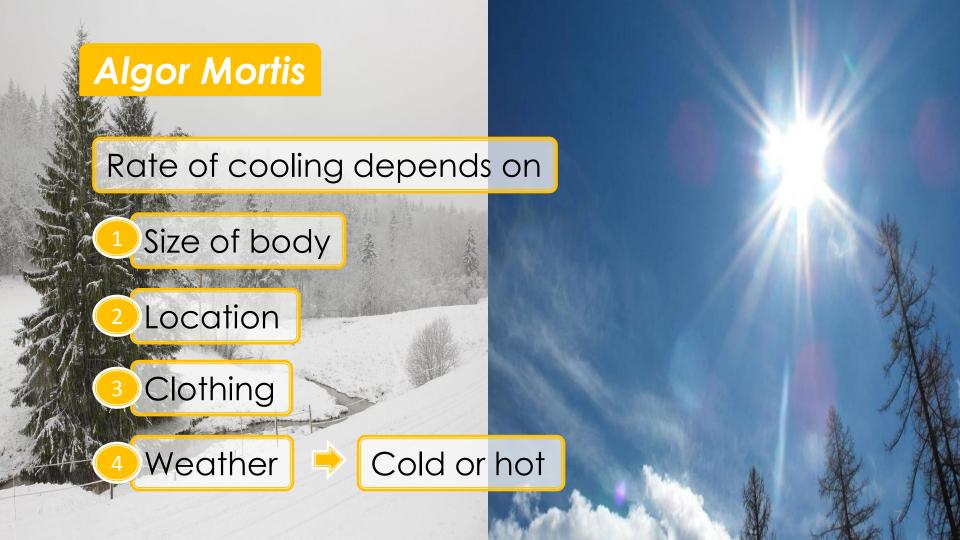
Biochemical machinery stops

Body starts to cool











### Algor Mortis

Skin cool after 8 – 12 hours

Different parts cool at different rates

Brain cools faster than liver



General rate  $| \rightarrow | 1 - 1.5 \,^{\circ}\text{F} (5/9 - 5/6 \,^{\circ}\text{C}) \text{ per hour}$ 

May warm up after 2 days



Putrefaction

## **Rigor Mortis**

Continual chemical activity

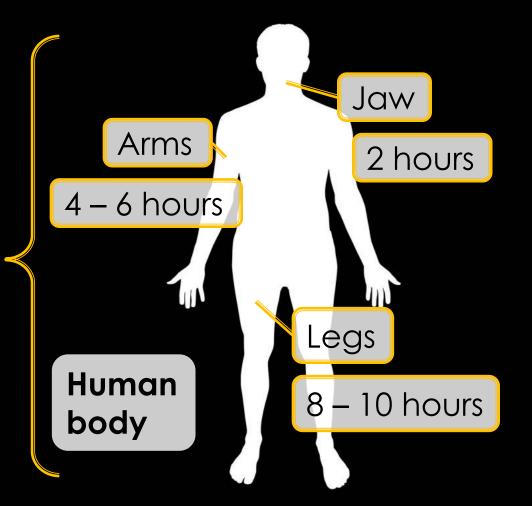
- Lactic acid in muscles
- Tension

Up to 36 hours after death

# Rigor Mortis

Whole body

10 – 12 hours



### **Livor Mortis**

Also known as



Post mortem lividity



Hypostasis

0 – 12 hours

Due to gravity

ibre Analysis

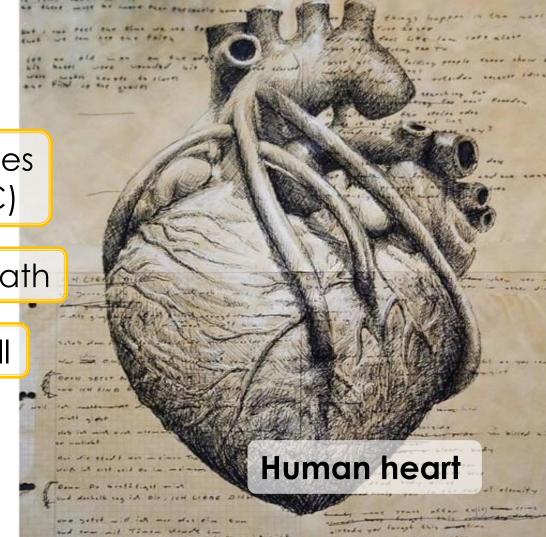
#### **Livor Mortis**

Pumping heart moves red blood cells (RBC)

Heart stops after death

Gravitational pull

Discolouration in lower parts



### **Livor Mortis**

Body lying on the ground

- Red blood cells settle towards the ground
- Due to gravity

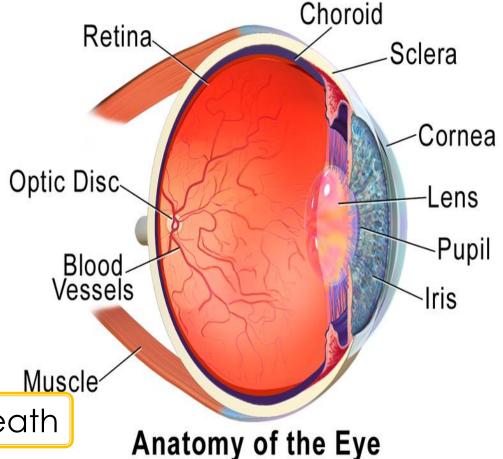
bre Analysis

Ocular potassium

K+ levels in the ocular fluid

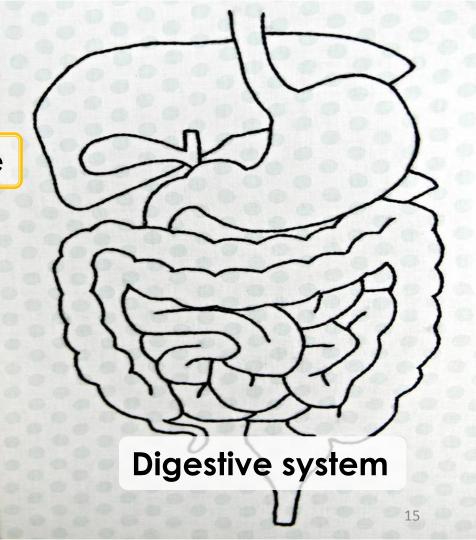
Concentration differential

Increases after death



Circumstantial evidence

- Stomach & small intestine contents
- → Time of last meal
- Stomach emptiesin 2 hours



Technology

→ Watches



Technology

Watches

Mobile phone records



"Nowadays, last use of the telephone can be terribly important."

Dr. Nathaniel Cary, testifying in the trial of Steven Wright

