

Chapter 4

Enhancing Crime Scene Analysis: The Impact of AI Technologies on Evidence Processing

Saquib Ahmed

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-1891-6910>

Sharda University, India

Mohd. Faheem Khan

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-2285-6044>

Galgotias University, India

Bhupinder Singh

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4779-2553>

Sharda University, India

Nituja Singh

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4766-1119>

Symbiosis Law School, Symbiosis International University, India

Bhumika Sharma

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3963-6036>

Sharda University, India

ABSTRACT

Conventional approaches often find it challenging to adapt to the growing complexity and data volume in crime scene analysis. The advent of artificial intelligence technologies, such as machine learning, computer vision, and natural language processing, is transforming the processing of evidence by improving efficiency,

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-9405-2.ch004

precision, and scalability. AI algorithms can swiftly analyse extensive datasets, uncovering patterns and relationships that may be overlooked by human investigators. For example, AI-driven tools enable the rapid examination of digital evidence and DNA samples, significantly alleviating backlogs in forensic laboratories. This chapter also explores the application of AI in reconstructing crime scenes through sophisticated 3D modelling techniques, which offer investigators a detailed perspective of events and enhance courtroom presentations. Additionally, the chapter addresses ethical issues related to the use of AI in forensic science, including privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and the importance of human oversight.

INTRODUCTION

Crime scene analysis (CSA) refers to the systematic examination of specific elements related to a crime and its surrounding environment, integrating various factors such as forensic evidence, victimology, and characteristics of the crime scene. The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in CSA presents new opportunities for enhancing the processing of evidence as technological advancements continue. AI technology has the potential to significantly augment the efficiency and accuracy of data analysis by enabling investigators to identify patterns and relationships that traditional methods may overlook. This introduction will outline the objectives of the chapter, illustrating how AI can refine existing practices in crime scene investigations and address challenges such as evidence management and analytical bottlenecks. Additionally, this section will address the ethical considerations and potential biases associated with the application of AI in forensic science, emphasizing the importance of careful implementation to maintain the integrity of investigations. By establishing this framework, the chapter aims to provide a comprehensive overview of how AI technologies are transforming crime scene investigation and ultimately contributing to improved outcomes in law enforcement (RizwanBasha & Annamalai, 2024).

Definition and Importance

The systematic approach to collecting, preserving, and examining physical evidence at locations associated with criminal activity is referred to as crime scene analysis (CSA). This procedure is particularly vital in cases involving fatalities, as it aids in reconstructing the events surrounding a crime and determining the cause, manner, and time of death. CSA serves as a cornerstone of criminal investigations, providing law enforcement agencies with essential insights that can facilitate the identification and apprehension of suspects. The importance of CSA cannot be overstated. It enables investigators to establish a timeline of events, identify patterns

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/enhancing-crime-scene-analysis/371336

Related Content

Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen Paradox and Certain Aspects of Quantum Cryptology with Some Applications

Narayanankutty Karuppathand P. Achuthan (2011). *Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and Cyber Forensics: Applications and Perspectives* (pp. 231-239).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/einstein-podolsky-rosen-paradox-certain/50725

Visibility Control and Quality Assessment of Watermarking and Data Hiding Algorithms

Patrick Le Callet, Florent Autrusseauand Patrizio Campisi (2009). *Multimedia Forensics and Security* (pp. 163-192).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/visibility-control-quality-assessment-watermarking/26993

An Effective Reversible Watermarking for 2D CAD Engineering Graphics Based on Improved QIM

Fei Pengand Yu-Zhou Lei (2011). *International Journal of Digital Crime and Forensics* (pp. 53-69).

www.irma-international.org/article/effective-reversible-watermarking-cad-engineering/52778

AML/CFT Regulations and Informal Remittance Services: The Case of Hawala

S. G. Sisira Dharmasri Jayasekaraand Abdul Rafay (2023). *Concepts and Cases of Illicit Finance* (pp. 20-36).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/amlcft-regulations-and-informal-remittance-services/328615

Cyberpolicing Child Sexual Exploitative and Abuse Material: A Systematic Review of Tools and Practices

Shivalaxmi Arumughamand P. Ranjit Jeba Thangaiah (2026). *International Journal of Digital Crime and Forensics* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/article/cyberpolicing-child-sexual-exploitative-and-abuse-material/403438