Relationship Between Spent Shell Casing Location and the Shooter's Location

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Often times, when spent shell casings are found at a crime scene, the location of the shell casing is used to indicate the location of the shooter. The assumption is that semi-automatic rifle shell casings land to the right and in front of the shooter and that semi-automatic handgun shell casings land to the right and behind the shooter. The author of this study investigated if there is a trend between the shooter's location and the angle and/or distance of a spent shell casing for both a semi-automatic rifle and semi-automatic handgun. Each firearm was fired ninety times, ten trials, each with nine rounds, from the same distance from the target, same surface and same shooting form. The results emphasized a consistency with the assumptions that semi-automatic rifle shell casings land to the right and in front of the shooter. The results also draw attention to the fluctuating distances and angles of the spent shell casings. These results demonstrate that determining a shooter's location solely on the location of spent shell casings can only lead to a cautious location of the shooter.

Introduction

The intent of the experiment was to determine if there was a sure way to determine the location of a shooter based on the location of spent shell casings. When analyzing a crime scene, spent shell casings can be used to get an approximate area of where the shooter was. These results are then usually used to help reconstruct the scene and is then typically presented to the court. Therefore, it is important to test how accurately the results could determine the location of the shooter.

Ammunition contains the projectile (bullet), case, propellant (powder), and primer which contains a small amount of explosive material detonated by the firing pin.

(Giannelli, 2007) Once a bullet is propelled out of the gun from the reaction, the casing is ejected from the gun using an ejector and extractor. This allows for the next round to be loaded and ready to fire with the pulling of the trigger. When a semi-automatic firearm is fired, the cartridge case (shell casing) is automatically ejected from the gun and if it is found, can possibly identify the firearm that fired it. Forensic laboratories can use the firing pin markings on the shell casing to potentially trace it back to a list of manufacturers and models (Miller, 2013). However, one of the issues forensic scientists are encountering today is the use of reloaded cartridges due to the lack of research (Wang, 2016). The firing pin is used to hit the rim of the ammunition, crushing the folded rim causing the primer to explode igniting the powder. However, different manufacturers and models use different firing pins because the shape of the firing pin changes where the pin hits the casing and in turn changes how the primer ignites. (House, 2016).

During investigations, it can be crucial to know the location of the shooter to help understand what has occurred. Often, behavior in high-stress situations, which can include pointing and shooting a gun, is likely to not be stored in the shooter's memory (Lewinski, 2008). Therefore, the shooter may not be able to accurately and honestly report the exact location or way they fired the gun. However, shooting-scene reconstruction, enhanced by a firearm expert (for a purely forensic standpoint, a person with an in-depth knowledge of all varieties and types of firearms (Walker, 2013) began to place an emphasis on the location of spent shell casings. This emphasis assumes that the shell casing had been undisturbed after being ejected from the firearm. However, this is extremely difficult to account for due to the shooting factors, including hand-hold, body position, or movement, the environmental factors, the surface that shell casings are landing on, the rain or wind, and the alteration factors, being kicked or stepped on,

or being moved by someone on the scene. (Miller, 2016)

Reconstructionist can take different approaches to their reconstructions. Reconstruction is different from re-creation or reenactment, it is based on the ability to make observations at the scene, the scientific ability to examine physical evidence, and the use of logical approaches to theory formulations. A forensic reconstruction takes many forms, from analyzing the trajectories to determining how certain evidence would impact the crime, in order to build a case that will be withheld in court (Claridge, 2016). The simplistic approach to reconstructing the scene, based on shell casings, is to know the general direction of where spent shell casings land. Therefore, they state that with a handgun the shells will land to the right and rear of the shooter and with rifles the shells will land to the right and front of the shooter. (Lewinski, 2010) The other approach is more to account for many factors that could alter the way a spent shell casing lands. Edward Hueske stated that reconstruction should account for eight different factors: weapon design, weapon condition, ammunition type, position the weapon was held when fired, movement of the weapon when fired, how tightly the weapon was held when fired, type of terrain where the weapon

was fired, and the presence of obstacles (Hueske, 2006).

In this study, a simplistic approach to reconstruction efforts is studied to determine if there is a relationship and the precision that could be reached between the angle and distance a shell casing lands from the shooter. The researcher used one semi-automatic handgun and one semi-automatic rifle with one test position for each gun and one subject firing the firearm. The study demonstrated that the distance of the shell casing was variable with no significant trend, and the angle was closer together but still remained variable. The variability factors were then limited to the ejector, but still had significant variability in the relationship between distance and angle of the shooter's location.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at 30°12'33.4"N, 97°57'20.2"W on 14-15 October 2017. The surface of the site contained patchy turf grass on a relatively level plot of land. The grass was able to slightly reduce the bounce factor of the shell casing, but still allowed the shell casings to bounce. The experimental site had an average temperature of 79.5°F on Oct. 14 and 64°F on Oct. 15 with no significant wind speed to factor into our test results. Four quadrants were marked off using colored string with the origin being where the subject stood when firing the gun. Once the quadrants were set up, the subject was instructed to stand at the origin and fire nine rounds at the target. After the subject fired nine rounds, strings were extended from the origin to the shell casing which was then labeled, measured and recorded. The distance from the parallel boundary, in relation to the target, to the shell casing and the distance from the origin were measured which then were also used to calculate the angle of the shell casings.

The subject was standing at a height of 6' and at a distance of 25', making the height of the gun off of the ground roughly 5' and the end of the barrel of the handgun at roughly 22' and the barrel of the rifle at roughly 23'. The experiment tested a Taurus Millennium G2 9mm semi-automatic handgun and a Mossberg International 702 Plinkster .22 LR semi-automatic rifle. Both firearms, at the end of the test firings, end in a slide lock. Every round, which was the same brand and type of ammunition, was fired by the same subject, at the same target, and from the same location. Each round of the same ammunition, .22 copper-plated bullet Aguila Ammunition for the rifle and SIG SAUER 9mm for the handgun, was from the same lot allowing for the least amount of variability caused by variable pressure due to the crimping of the cartridge onto the bullet, seating, amount of grains and composition of gunpowder.

Prior to running the experiment a few observation tests were conducted involving angle of firing and distance from the target. In the observation tests it was observed that rifle shell casings land to the right and in front of the shooter at an average of nine feet and that handgun shell casings land to the right and behind the shooter at an average of six feet. The general direction that shell casing eject is also the general assumption, so the experiment was designed to determine if there was a trend between a shooter's location and the location of the spent shell casing. The trends that were looked for were distance and angle.

To determine a trend, the angle of the shell casing, with the path from the gun to the target as 0°, and the distance of the shell casing to the shooter was observed. The same subject fired both the rifle and the handgun with an angle slightly lower than parallel to the horizon. The subject tested ten trials for each firearm with nine rounds fired in each trial. All ten trials using the handgun were conducted after each other, followed by all ten trials using the rifle. The measurements were then used to run statistical analysis on the values. The statistical analysis of the experiment allowed us to see the distribution of the angle measurements and distances of the shell casings, calculate a median value, the interquartile range, and determine if there were any outliers.

Results

The results of this study emphasized a consistency with the assumptions that rifle shell casings land to the right and in front of the shooter and that handgun shell casings land to the right and back of the shooter when fired from a standard standing shooting position. A total of 180 bullets were fired, 90 with the handgun and 90 with the rifle, in the course of the experiment. Shell casing locations are illustrated with pictures of each trial containing string that stretches from the origin to the shell casing. The results will also reference angle measures with 0° and 180° being perpendicular to the target and 90° and -90° being parallel to the target. Negative angle measures are found to the left of the shooter and positive angle measures are found to the right of the shooter. The zero reference is located at the shooter's location.



Figure 1: Location of spent shells traced using yellow string. Shows the variability in case location.

Statistical analysis was used to determine the mean, median, interquartile range, and outliers of the experiment for the distances and angle measurements. When dealing with the handgun, the data helped us determine that the mean distance was 333.0345694 cm and the median distance of the shell casing from the shooter was 310.8325 cm. The interquartile range (IQR) was 162.8775 allowing us to see that the middle values spanned 162.8775 cm apart Histogram of 9mm Shell Casing Distances





with a standard deviation of 119.5027105 cm. It was also determined that two outliers were observed at 693.57875 cm and 722.3125 cm. The mean angle measure was 123.7848717° and the median angle measure was 120.03415°. The IQR allowed us to see that the middle angle values spanned 16.5575° apart from each other with a standard deviation of 15.16292522. There were three outliers at 166.9410°, 159.0907°, and 176.0431°.



Figure 3: Angle of 9mm casing relative to the shooter's location. Bars represent the frequency of casing landing at certain angle intervals.

Tables 1-10: The angle that the 9mm casing formed with the shooter was used to form a right triangle. All sides of the triangle were recorded using both cm and in. this was performed nine times within each trail to have a sufficient amount of data.

Pistol Trial 1							
	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)		
Round 1	91.5000	232.4100	34.2500	86.9950	111.982		
Round 2	103.7500	263.5250	35.2500	89.5350	109.862		
Round 3	214.7500	545.4650	128.7500	327.0250	126.8366		
Round 4	90.5000	229.8700	22.2500	56.5150	104.232		
Round 5	117.2500	297.8150	63.3125	160.81375	122.6822		
Round 6	99.7500	253.3650	90.0000	228.6000	154.4562		
Round 7	150.6250	382.5875	61.5000	156.2100	114.0980		
Round 8	114.7500	291.4650	57.6250	146.3675	120.1442		
Round 9	152.7500	387.9850	99.3125	252.25375	130.5539		

Pistol Trial 2

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	82.6250	209.8675	40.5625	103.02875	119.4013
Round 2	49.5000	125.7300	33.5625	85.24875	132.6899
Round 3	63.3750	160.9725	26.5000	67.3100	114.718
Round 4	98.5000	250.1900	49.0625	124.61875	119.8741
Round 5	94.2500	239.3950	91.8125	233.20375	166.9410
Round 6	91.6250	232.7275	39.1250	99.3775	115.278
Round 7	65.8750	167.3225	38.2500	97.1550	125.496
Round 8	112.2500	285.1150	55.0625	139.85875	119.3757
Round 9	170.1250	432.1175	125.0625	317.65875	137.3175

Pistol Trial 3

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	99.2500	252.0950	55.1250	140.0175	123.7393
Round 2	95.375	242.2525	59.875	152.0825	128.8869
Round 3	121.7500	309.2450	68.2500	173.3550	124.0956
Round 4	135.2500	343.5350	62.8750	159.7025	117.7024
Round 5	135.2500	343.5350	66.2500	168.2750	119.3296
Round 6	122.5000	311.1500	60.1250	152.7175	119.3943
Round 7	95.6250	242.8875	44.6250	113.3475	117.8181
Round 8	118.6250	301.3075	73.0625	185.57875	128.0182
Round 9	190.3750	483.5525	67.3750	171.1325	110.7265

Pistol Trial 4

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	130.6250	331.7875	35.5000	90.1700	105.770
Round 2	157.9375	401.16125	100.0000	254.0000	129.2838
Round 3	184.5000	468.6300	83.3750	211.7725	116.8655
Round 4	187.1250	475.2975	23.1875	58.89625	97.11807
Round 5	67.6250	171.7675	56.4375	143.35125	146.5706
Round 6	148.3750	376.8725	109.1250	277.1775	137.3467
Round 7	109.0000	276.8600	32.7500	83.1850	107.463
Round 8	51.2500	130.1750	47.8750	121.6025	159.0907
Round 9	233.5625	593.24875	112.0625	284.63875	118.67212

Pistol Trial 5

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	74.1875	188.43625	12.8750	32.7025	99.9941
Round 2	163.0625	414.17875	85.4375	217.01125	121.59796
Round 3	150.1250	381.3175	109.0000	276.8600	136.5572
Round 4	122.2500	310.5150	65.9375	167.48125	122.6405
Round 5	101.2500	257.1750	62.3750	158.4325	128.0282
Round 6	179.0000	454.6600	109.1250	277.1775	127.5633
Round 7	193.6250	491.8075	95.8125	243.36375	119.6589
Round 8	175.8750	446.7225	77.5625	197.00875	116.1683
Round 9	141.5000	359.4100	57.5000	146.0500	113.9764

Pistol Trial 6

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	176.0625	447.19875	111.1875	282.41625	129.16257
Round 2	189.1250	480.3775	130.3750	331.1525	133.5794
Round 3	159.8750	406.0825	79.4375	201.77125	119.7933
Round 4	141.5625	359.56875	36.8125	93.50375	105.0727
Round 5	187.0000	474.9800	76.5000	194.3100	114.1477
Round 6	284.3750	722.3125	121.1875	307.81625	115.2237
Round 7	97.0000	246.3800	50.8125	129.06375	121.5902
Round 8	127.6875	324.32625	98.5000	250.1900	140.4811
Round 9	124.1875	315.43625	42.3750	107.6325	109.9511

Pistol Trial 7

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	165.0625	419.25875	50.3750	127.9525	107.7694
Round 2	101.0625	256.69875	66.3125	168.43375	131.00716
Round 3	88.3750	224.4725	73.5000	186.6900	146.2720
Round 4	57.7500	146.6850	40.3750	102.5525	134.3576
Round 5	85.1250	216.2175	34.0625	86.51875	113.5874
Round 6	104.8750	266.3825	104.6250	265.7475	176.0431
Round 7	84.3750	214.3125	70.0000	177.8000	146.0607
Round 8	151.1250	383.8575	35.7500	90.8050	103.684
Round 9	198.9375	505.30125	74.1250	188.2775	111.8763

Pistol Trial 8

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	159.5000	405.1300	47.7500	121.2850	107.4200
Round 2	136.5000	346.7100	103.5000	262.8900	139.3094
Round 3	115.1250	292.4175	46.1250	117.1575	113.6189
Round 4	208.6250	529.9075	121.2500	307.9750	125.5340
Round 5	273.0625	693.57875	168.4375	427.83125	128.08617
Round 6	183.5000	466.0900	71.7500	182.2450	113.0172
Round 7	145.1875	368.77625	94.2500	239.3950	130.4783
Round 8	88.7500	225.4250	22.0000	55.8800	104.353
Round 9	121.0000	307.3400	23.8750	60.6425	101.380

Pistol Trial 9

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	140.0000	355.6000	58.0625	147.47875	114.5024
Round 2	74.2500	188.5950	39.6250	100.6475	122.2538
Round 3	149.0000	378.4600	49.3125	125.25375	109.3268
Round 4	135.3750	343.8525	85.0625	216.05875	128.9283
Round 5	130.0000	330.2000	116.2500	295.2750	153.4098
Round 6	80.8750	205.4225	68.2500	173.3550	147.5537
Round 7	86.5625	219.86875	55.0000	139.7000	129.4481
Round 8	108.1250	274.6375	64.2500	163.1950	126.4570
Round 9	94.5000	240.0300	43.6250	110.8075	117.4930

Pistol Trial 10

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	71.1250	180.6575	35.1875	89.37625	119.6518
Round 2	101.0000	256.5400	76.3750	193.9925	139.1293
Round 3	118.7500	301.6250	15.2500	38.7350	97.3784
Round 4	136.0625	345.59875	67.6250	171.7675	119.8027
Round 5	156.3750	397.1925	62.3750	158.4325	113.5082
Round 6	185.7500	471.8050	88.6875	225.26625	118.5194
Round 7	108.3750	275.2725	73.9375	187.80125	133.0187
Round 8	114.3750	290.5125	103.6250	263.2075	154.9598
Round 9	206.5000	524.5100	139.3125	353.85375	132.4260

When dealing with the rifle, it was determined that the mean distance was 276.4301264 cm and the median distance of the shell casing from the shooter was 276.06625 cm. The IQR allowed us to see that the middle values spanned 71.59625 cm apart and there was a standard deviation of 63.64663549 cm. It was also determined that three outliers were observed at 76.67625 cm, 443.2300 cm and 486.7275 cm. The mean angle measure was 34.16262645° and the median angle measure was 30.84°. The IQR allowed us to see that the middle angle values spanned 30.2215635° apart from each other with no outliers and a standard deviation of 19.9541985°.



Figure 4: Distance of .22 shell from shooter's location. Bars represent the frequency of a case landing at a specific interval of distance measured in cm.



Figure 5: Angle of .22 shell casing relative to the shooter's location. Bars represent the frequency of casing landing at certain angle intervals

Table 11-20: The angle that the .22 shell formed with the shooter was used to form a right triangle. All sides of the triangle were recorded using both cm and in. this was performed nine times within each trail to have a sufficient amount of data.

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	57.1250	145.0975	26.7500	67.9450	62.0779
Round 2	81.7500	207.6450	70.1875	178.27625	30.84442
Round 3	135.3125	343.69375	108.5625	275.74875	36.648790
Round 4	97.6250	247.9675	6.3750	16.1925	86.2559
Round 5	83.6250	212.4075	23.1250	58.7375	73.9467
Round 6	98.0625	249.07875	83.3750	211.7725	31.76406
Round 7	120.5000	306.0700	49.0000	124.4600	66.00612
Round 8	119.8750	304.4825	108.0000	274.3200	25.71830
Round 9	122.0625	310.03875	103.2500	262.2550	32.23386

Rifle Trial 1

Rifle Trial 2

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	104.2500	264.7950	88.2500	224.1550	32.16454
Round 2	73.9375	187.80125	62.4375	158.59125	32.385529
Round 3	97.1250	246.6975	89.6875	227.80625	22.56819
Round 4	131.0000	332.7400	119.1250	302.5775	24.58416
Round 5	65.0625	165.25875	31.0625	78.89875	61.48260
Round 6	128.4375	326.23125	121.4375	308.45125	19.003483
Round 7	132.3750	336.2325	83.5625	212.24875	50.85716
Round 8	102.6250	260.6675	69.2500	175.8950	47.56240
Round 9	105.6250	268.2875	97.5625	247.80875	22.53155

Pistol Trial 3

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	99.2500	252.0950	55.1250	140.0175	123.7393
Round 2	95.375	242.2525	59.875	152.0825	128.8869
Round 3	121.7500	309.2450	68.2500	173.3550	124.0956
Round 4	135.2500	343.5350	62.8750	159.7025	117.7024
Round 5	135.2500	343.5350	66.2500	168.2750	119.3296
Round 6	122.5000	311.1500	60.1250	152.7175	119.3943
Round 7	95.6250	242.8875	44.6250	113.3475	117.8181
Round 8	118.6250	301.3075	73.0625	185.57875	128.0182
Round 9	190.3750	483.5525	67.3750	171.1325	110.7265

Rifle Trial 4

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	122.3125	310.67375	119.3750	303.2125	12.58242
Round 2	106.2500	269.8750	60.0000	152.4000	55.61813
Round 3	95.8125	243.36375	52.6875	133.82625	56.639700
Round 4	135.8750	345.1225	126.2500	320.6750	21.69531
Round 5	89.5000	227.3300	80.2500	203.8350	26.27909
Round 6	30.1875	76.67625	30.1810	76.6597	1.1863
Round 7	131.8750	334.9625	112.3750	285.4325	31.55560
Round 8	125.7500	319.4050	56.6875	143.98625	63.20528
Round 9	128.6250	326.7075	108.6250	275.9075	32.38061

Rifle Trial 5

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	100.1875	254.47625	97.6250	247.9675	12.98652
Round 2	116.5000	295.9100	97.6250	247.9675	33.07228
Round 3	122.7500	311.7850	119.3750	303.2125	13.46678
Round 4	120.3125	305.59375	87.5000	222.2500	43.34176
Round 5	72.1875	183.35625	53.8750	136.8425	41.72737
Round 6	126.7500	321.9450	89.1875	226.53625	45.27950
Round 7	118.8125	301.78375	111.6250	283.5275	20.03132
Round 8	129.0000	327.6600	121.8750	309.5625	19.13175
Round 9	119.375	303.2125	118.7500	301.6250	5.865575

Rifle Trial 6

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	95.0625	241.45875	90.7500	230.5050	17.32420
Round 2	106.5000	270.5100	0.4615	1.17221	-0.248282
Round 3	110.3750	280.3525	100.8750	256.2225	23.94580
Round 4	119.3125	303.05375	112.4375	285.59125	19.545141
Round 5	76.3125	193.83375	21.8125	55.40375	73.39146
Round 6	99.1250	251.7775	74.4375	189.07125	41.32763
Round 7	102.9375	261.46125	88.5625	224.94875	30.643854
Round 8	116.1875	295.11625	111.1875	282.41625	16.869912
Round 9	98.2500	249.5550	84.7500	215.2650	30.39074

Rifle Trial 7

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	117.8750	299.4025	117.5000	298.4500	4.571488
Round 2	104.0000	264.1600	99.3750	252.4125	17.15140
Round 3	151.6875	385.28625	145.8125	370.36375	15.998470
Round 4	152.9375	388.46125	129.2500	328.2950	32.31558
Round 5	132.1875	335.75625	109.1875	277.33625	34.309512
Round 6	109.1250	277.1775	107.3750	272.7325	10.27488
Round 7	96.6875	245.58625	90.6875	230.34625	20.290837
Round 8	116.3750	295.5925	109.3125	277.65375	20.06357
Round 9	101.5000	257.8100	85.4375	217.01125	32.67475

Rifle Trial 8

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	191.6250	486.7275	87.1875	221.45625	62.93570
Round 2	111.8750	284.1625	100.0625	254.15875	26.56682
Round 3	87.1250	221.2975	77.0625	195.73875	27.80933
Round 4	122.1875	310.35625	119.4375	303.37125	12.178912
Round 5	101.0625	256.69875	100.0625	254.15875	8.0668015
Round 6	81.7500	207.6450	71.3125	181.13375	29.27014
Round 7	99.1875	251.93625	92.4375	234.79125	21.259609
Round 8	123.5625	313.84875	23.8750	60.6425	78.8591
Round 9	92.0625	233.83875	86.7500	220.3450	19.55945

Rifle Trial 9

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	Misfire		Misfire	A	Misfire
Round 2	92.1250	233.9975	82.1875	208.75625	26.85783
Round 3	84.8750	215.5825	68.0625	172.87875	36.68668
Round 4	106.8750	271.4625	56.4375	143.35125	58.12484
Round 5	142.0000	360.6800	100.3125	254.79375	45.05513
Round 6	108.6875	276.06625	82.4375	209.39125	40.669454
Round 7	69.0625	175.41875	54.1250	137.4775	38.39844
Round 8	113.9375	289.40125	89.9375	228.44125	37.874425
Round 9	94.1250	239.0775	33.1250	84.1375	69.3949

Pistol Trial 10

	Hypotenuse (in.)	Hypotenuse (cm.)	Leg (in.)	Leg (cm)	Angle (°)
Round 1	71.1250	180.6575	35.1875	89.37625	119.6518
Round 2	101.0000	256.5400	76.3750	193.9925	139.1293
Round 3	118.7500	301.6250	15.2500	38.7350	97.3784
Round 4	136.0625	345.59875	67.6250	171.7675	119.8027
Round 5	156.3750	397.1925	62.3750	158.4325	113.5082
Round 6	185.7500	471.8050	88.6875	225.26625	118.5194
Round 7	108.3750	275.2725	73.9375	187.80125	133.0187
Round 8	114.3750	290.5125	103.6250	263.2075	154.9598
Round 9	206.5000	524.5100	139.3125	353.85375	132.4260

Discussion

From the results, a definite relationship between the shooter's location and the shell casing's distance and angle is not possible. However, it is possible to determine a cautious idea of where the shooter was positioned based on the location and angle of the shell casings. However, this test did not account for other variability that could be possible, including the way the gun was held or if the shooter was moving when he fired the gun. A study done by Lewinski in 2010 did account for these factors including firearm design, firearm condition, ammunition type, the position firearm is held when fired, movement of the firearm and person during firing, and grip factors, and found that there was still significant variability in the results. Therefore, even when eliminating as many factors as possible, determining a shooter's location based on shell casings should be a cautious determination.

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