

Life-wide Learning Sharing (6E)

CHAU HO CHEUNG



The photo shows the result of Phenolphthalein test in testing the presence of haemoglobin in blood. It is one of the presumptive tests.

CHEUNG YUEN TSZ



This is the calculation of angle of impact of blood and using the line to find out the point of convergence.

LEE CHUN KIN



We are using our knowledge of Mathematics to calculate the point of convergence (origin of the bloodstain) on a board of simulating blood.

POON WAI TAK



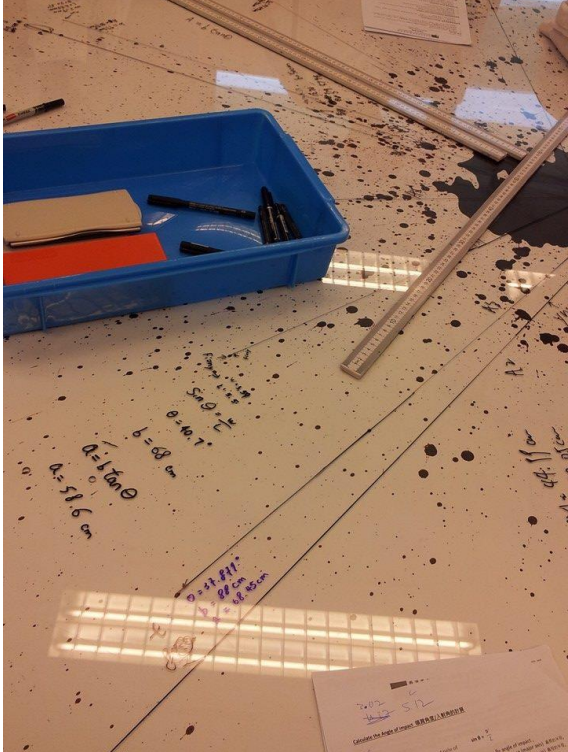
The picture shows one of the three methods introduced to test for blood. The course also introduced how to analyze the bloodstain pattern. From the chemical composition and physical appearance of the bloodstain, we can identify the identity of the involved people and estimate the general situation of the crime scene. Finding out the truth through solving the clues by scientific methods is fascinating.

TSANG HING PONG



This is a test to show the presence of blood. The principle behinds involve the oxidation of Phenolphthalin. First of all, methanol is added to break down the blood cell to facilitate the reaction. Next, KM solution with Phenolphthalin as main ingredient is added as the reducing agent. Third of all, Hydrogen Peroxide is added as the oxidizing agent. In the presence of Hemoglobin in blood which acts as a catalyst, the colorless reaction mixture will turns bright pink, which is Phenolphthalein, within seconds.

YUNG SHUN MAN



The above photo shows the virtual blood in a crime scene. We are using mathematical methods, like trigonometry, to find out how far was the location of impact.