TUDF-FE01x – Definitions

Forensic Engineering

learning from failure

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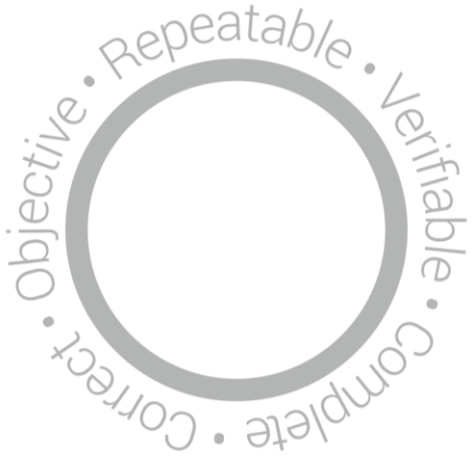
TU Delft Forensics

Forensic Engineering

Engineering for Forensics

DEFINITIONS

The ring of trustworthiness consists of 5 principles (see figure 1).



In the video we already explained these various aspects in a global way. But how can you define these various principles exactly? Below you find the definitions of the aspects that make a Forensic Engineering investigation trustworthy. These definitions are loosely based on the Oxford dictionary, but have been expanded to particularly fit the context of Forensic Engineering.

Trustworthy: able to be relied on as honest or truthful. Explanation: one should be able to completely trust the contents of the report. Mind that in the video we used credibility as synonym for trustworthy, where credibility can be defined as able to trusted.

Objective: (of a person or their judgement) not influenced by feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.

Repeatable: able to be done again. More specifically, for investigations repeatable means that results of experiments and analyses can be fully reproduced based on the descriptions in the report.

Verifiable: all presented information and the way it was obtained is provided in a transparent way, so it can be checked or demonstrated to be true and accurate, or justified. And only information is used from sources that can be verified.

Complete: having all the necessary or appropriate parts. E.g., not missing any information that is necessary to understand the context, information, approach, decisions etc.

Correct: free from error; in accordance with fact or truth.