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Janis studied the VP-8 Image Analyzer with Optical Engineer, Kevin Moran (1934 -2019); and Pete Schumacher of Interpretation Systems, Inc, inventors of the VP-8 Image Analyzer; also met with Shroud Researchers in Europe and the USA. She retired from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement after working 38 years as an Analyst in the Crime Laboratory and Training. Janis viewed the original of the Shroud during the public display in Turin, Italy; the original Sudarium cloth in Oviedo, Spain; and the Holy Sepulcher. Janis researches the VP-8 Image Analyzer and the unique apparent 3D image from a 2D photo of the Shroud of Turin.

ABSTRACT

The Shroud of Turin and the VP-8 Image Analyzer

The Shroud of Turin is a linen cloth which contains the imprint of a man with lacerations and nail holes consistent with the events leading up to the crucifixion and death of Jesus of Nazareth, about two thousand years ago. This paper discusses the use of a VP-8 Image Analyzer instrument to visualize a photograph of the Shroud of Turin and view the unique unseen phenomenon on the display monitor. The examination consists of a 2D photograph of the Shroud of Turin which is then imaged to the VP-8 Image Analyzer. The result appearing on the display monitor is an isometric brightness map of a grayscale producing an apparent 3D image that shows the relief portrait of the Man of the Shroud. This type of apparent 3D relief information is not seen in other photographs tested. The unique results were first viewed by the Shroud of Turin Research Project (STURP) in 1976. When the photograph of the Shroud's face was first examined using the VP-8 Image Analyzer, the scientists were amazed to see that the appearance of the man's face on the display screen showed apparent 3D characteristics. This indicated that in some unknown way the brightness information had been encoded into the image on the Shroud. This apparent 3D like relief appears on the length of the fabric covering the dorsal and supine body of the Man of the Shroud. The unique result indicates there was a type of blast or force of energy such as radiation that must have come from inside the body. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the results of what the image looks like as apparent 3D, when examined with a 2D photograph of the Shroud of Turin using the VP-8 Image Analyzer.