

## Evidence of “Resurrection of Jesus” in the Shroud of Turin

by  
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### Introduction

Shroud of Turin is a unique historical artifact (object). No one has been able to make another such image on linen cloth. Fanti and Marinelli<sup>1</sup> have found that the probability of the Shroud of Turin wrapping the body of Jesus to be close to 100%. Others<sup>2</sup> have found that it is not a painting. This article discusses the evidence of Resurrection of Jesus in the Shroud of Turin.

### Evidence

1. Image is not present where the blood is present on the Shroud of Turin.  
There is no image formed under the blood stains<sup>2</sup>. This means that the image was formed some time after the burial. At 23° C, within 30 hours of a person’s death, liquid decomposition products appear on the surface of the body<sup>2</sup>. There are no signs of such products on the Shroud and this indicates that the image was formed in a short time after the blood had seeped into the cloth (after burial).
2. Spectra and photography have confirmed that the entire image was formed by the same mechanism<sup>2</sup>. So this either should have been a contact mechanism or a non-contact mechanism. If part of the Shroud was touching the body when the image was formed and another part of the Shroud was not touching the body, then the portions of the image where the Shroud touched the body would appear different than the portions of the body where the Shroud did not touch the body. As the Shroud could not have touched the whole body, the image should have been formed when the entire Shroud was not touching the body.
3. Isabel Piczek<sup>3</sup> has found that
  - The Shroud face shows no distortions
  - The back of the body, which has lying on rocks, also shows no depression from rocks.

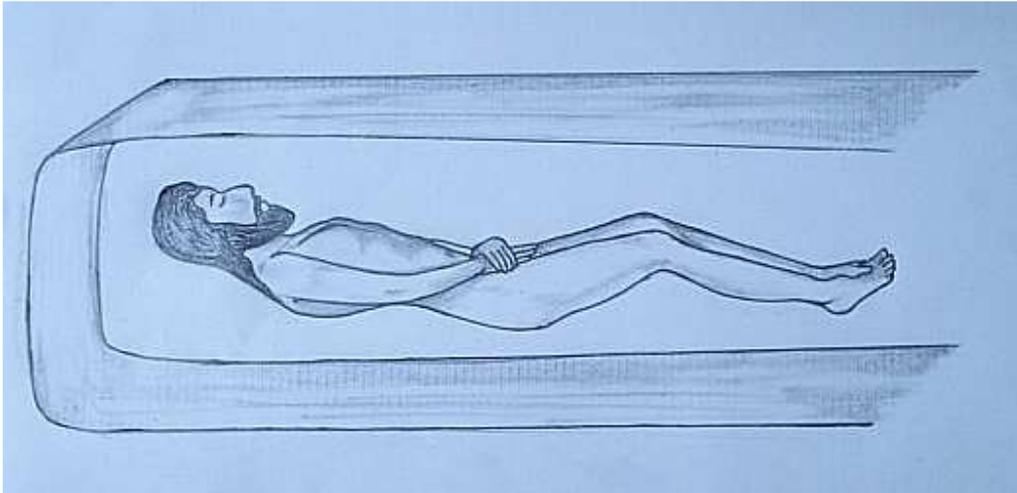
Based on the above findings, she says that it is not possible for the image to have formed on the cloth as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1:



But the image would have formed when the body was hovering (suspended in weightlessness) between the upper portion of the cloth and the lower portion of the cloth. And both the upper and lower portions of the cloth would have been absolutely flat when the image was formed (figure 2).

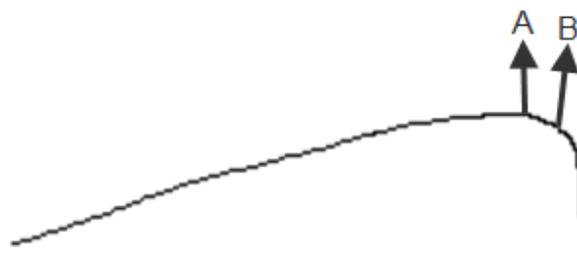
Figure 2:



The image was formed in the same manner in which it is viewed now i.e. when it is stretched flat. Otherwise there would be too many distortions.

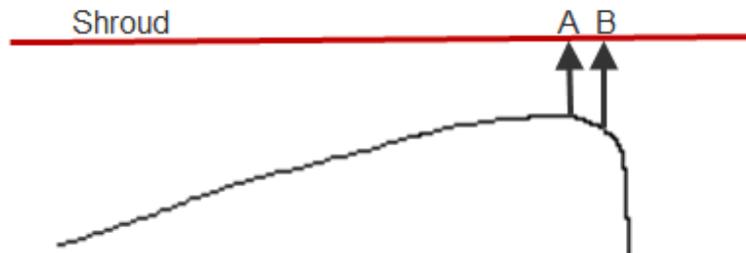
4. Peter Schumacher<sup>4</sup>, Eric Jumper and John Jackson were able to get a 3 dimensional image from the Shroud when it was placed in a VP-8 Image Analyzer. Aldo Guerreschi<sup>5</sup> using Photo-Relief technique was also able to get a 3 dimensional image from the Shroud. In the 2008 Ohio Shroud conference, Dr. Petrus Soons<sup>6</sup> explains how he and others were able to produce a hologram from the Shroud. A hologram is also 3 dimensional.

A 3 dimensional image of a body can only be formed on an object (like cloth) when there is a distance from the body and the cloth (i.e. when the body is not touching the cloth). It is not possible to have a 3 dimensional image on the portions of the cloth where it is touching the body.



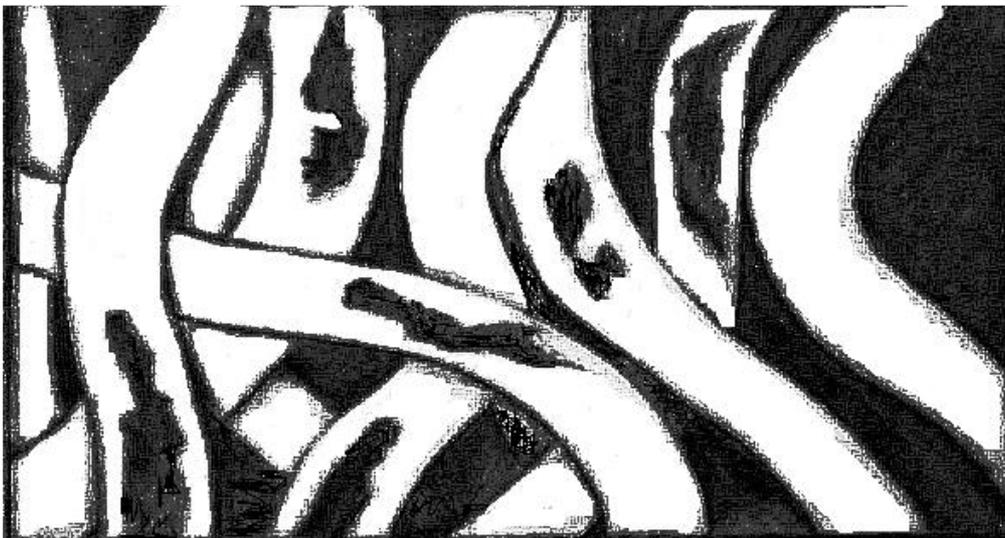
The above figure represents the tip of the nose on which the Shroud would have rested. The points A and B are close together but the point B is lower than point A. If both the

points on the Shroud are touching the nose, then the intensity of the image on both points should be the same if the image was formed when the nose was touching the Shroud.



If the image was formed when the Shroud was not in contact but stretched flat, then the distance of the Shroud from point A would be less than the distance of the Shroud from point B. In the Shroud the intensity of the image for the points closer to the Shroud (such as A) is more than those that are further away (such as B). There is a relationship and correlation between the intensity of the Shroud image and the distance of the Shroud from the body. This is also true for the portion of the Shroud image under the body – one more reason which shows that the Shroud was not in contact with the body when the image was formed.

5. The fibers of the topmost layer of the Shroud look like below



The image is only present in the topmost fibers of the cloth. Only some portions of the topmost fibers have the image color. Some of the topmost fibers may not be colored at all. The intensity of the Shroud image depends on the number of such fibers being colored (in a square inch) and not on the depth of the coloration.

If the topmost fibers were colored due to a contact mechanism, then all the fibers should be colored in a random manner, and not in such a manner that these colorations of the fibers form an image with 3 dimensional characteristics. The probability of the image being formed (as in the above picture) by a contact mechanism is close to zero. For this type of image to have formed, the mechanism should be similar to the way a hologram is made i.e. by the interference of waves (Appendix A).

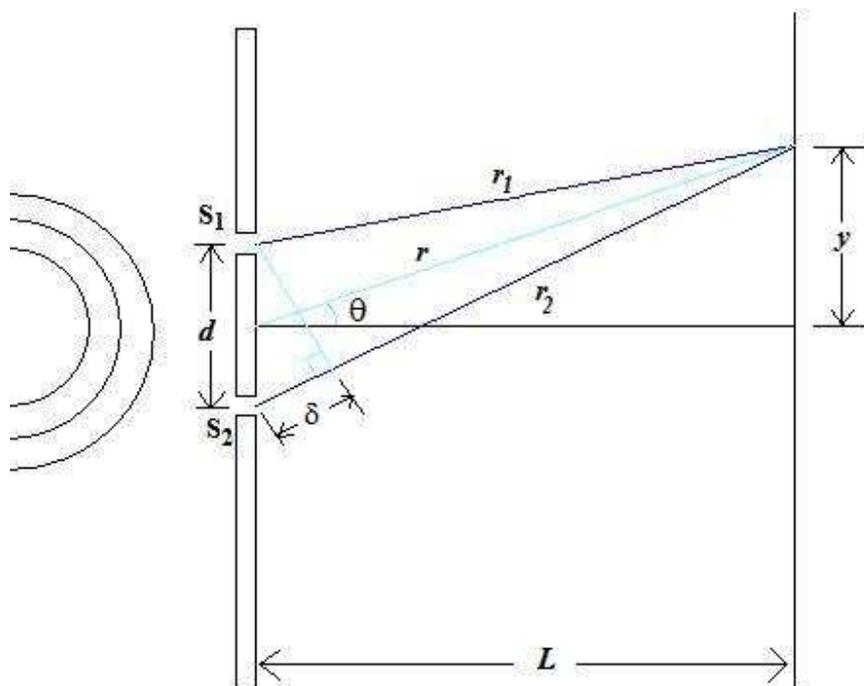
The above mentioned points about the Shroud image show that the entire Shroud was not touching the body when the image was formed.

### Conclusion

The article shows how there is evidence of Resurrection in the Shroud of Turin. It shows that within a short time of the burial, an event occurred, when the body was floating inside the Shroud (which was held flat) and the image on the Shroud was produced. This should be considered as evidence to the Resurrection of Jesus and it corroborates the account of the gospel writers in the Bible.

### Appendix A

In a double slit experiment (shown below), when light is coming from a monochromatic source



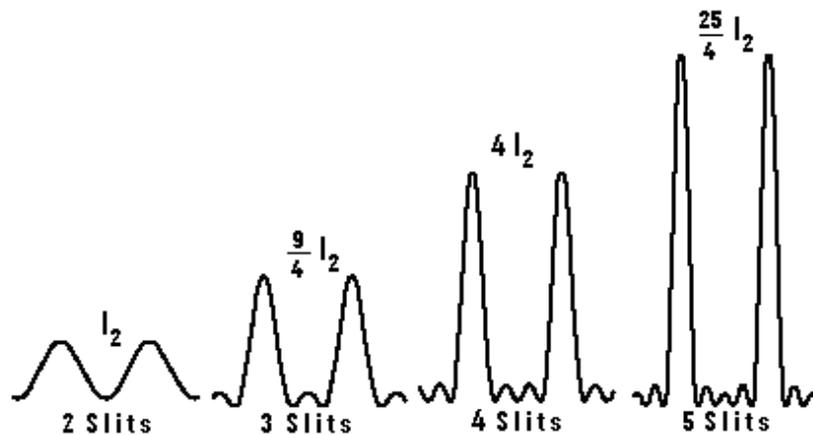
The distance  $y_m$  (on the screen) between 2 consecutive (nearby) bright bands is  $\lambda L / d$

$\lambda$  is the wavelength of light,  $d$  the distance between the 2 slits and  $L$  is the distance between the slit and the screen.

If wavelength is constant and the distance between the slits is constant, then the distance between 2 nearby bright bands depends directly on  $L$  (distance between the slit and the screen). This means that when  $L$  is lesser there will be more bright bands in a specified area on the screen.

Shroud image could also have been made in a similar manner as it also shows more colorations in the fiber when the distance between the Shroud and the body is lesser.

As the number of slits increases, the Intensity increases in proportion to the square of the number of slits as shown below –



The intensity at the peaks increases while the area (where the intensity is high) reduces. This corresponds very well to the nature of the coloration of the Shroud fibers – that some portions of the fiber are colored whilst others are not. Due to this shape of intensity, the portions which were colored must have undergone a much higher change in temperature or pressure (thereby causing the coloration) – though most of the fibers must have been close to the ambient temperature and pressure.

The above mentioned discussion shows that a coherent single wavelength wave source – could have created the Shroud image due to interference. The waves emanated from inside the body and proceeded outwards – going up towards the upper portion of the Shroud and going down to the lower portion of the Shroud. The body surface acted as tiny slits (as in a multi-slit interference) causing the waves to interfere and produce a 3 dimensional image on the Shroud surface.

### Acknowledgements:

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