The new astonishing phenomenon detected on the Shroud

It is the first time that projective geometry, descriptive geometry and photogrammetric survey, operating for many decades in the field of archeology, have been used to study the Turin Shroud and the Sudarium of Oviedo.

Our research produced the restitution of the relative positions of the body and the cloth when the image was generated.

The photogrammetric survey reveals the presence of a garment, a snake belt, a buckle, a jewel, two tefillin and a long linen band around the waist. Around the head is a branch of Sarcopoterium Spinosum with leaves, flowers, fruits and thorns.

We have also studied the folding and the position of the Sudarium of Oviedo, placed, under the head, in the form of a pad.

Then surprisingly our study not only detects the image of the right hand clenched in a fist, distinct from that of the same hand known for centuries, but also some objects, such as tefillin and nails, in various sequential positions proving that these images were produced during a few seconds.

The phenomenon revealed on the Shroud is similar to the result of stroboscopic photography, which rapidly captures the images of a moving object on a single frame, using a flash that emits multiple and rapid flashes of light.

Moreover, the projective data show that the images were produced by radiation from a geometrically well-defined source.

The solidity of these results lies, according to the scientific method, in the objectivity of the data and in the repeatability of the photogrammetric restitution.

The study of the phenomenon opens up a huge common research space to projective geometry and physics, which can be expected to extend its effects on all branches of knowledge and therefore on our very existence.