MCNP Analysis Of Neutrons Released From Jesus' Body In The Resurrection

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Abstract:

A computer code called MCNP is used in the nuclear industry for analysis and design of nuclear reactors, radiation detectors, radiation shielding, and criticality safety. In this study, MCNP was used for a detailed analysis of neutron absorption in the shroud. This study is based on the hypothesis that a very small fraction of neutrons in the body of Jesus were emitted from the body as it disappeared in the resurrection. Geometries and atom densities were entered into MCNP to model the body of Jesus lying on linen in the tomb. The inside of the tomb was modeled with three "benches" cut into the limestone on the left, right, and back of the "pit" area. The body of Jesus was modeled lying on the back bench. The linen under the body was divided into a 16x8 array of tally regions, each 13.1x12.7 cm, on which neutron absorptions were counted. A 5x14 array of tally regions of the same size was also defined just above each side bench.

Each MCNP calculation followed 15 million neutrons to reduce the statistical uncertainty of the results to about 1%. Results of the MCNP calculations indicate that:

1. The supposed C14 date of 1280 A.D. can be obtained in the tally region at the feet by a release of 4.18E+18 neutrons from the body. This is a very small fraction (1.96E-10) of the 2.13E+28 neutrons in a 79.4 kg (175 pounds) body.

2. The neutron density has a significant cosine shape within the tomb, so that, along the midline of the body, the number of neutrons absorbed in N14 in the peak tally region near the center of the body mass is 9.4 times the value in the tally region at the feet. So for 4.18E+18 neutrons emitted from the body, the tally region at the feet would date to 1280 ±9 A.D. but the maximum tally region near the center of the body mass would date to 7710 ±16 A.D. In fact, MCNP calculations indicate that most of the shroud will date to the future, according to the normal equations for C14 dating. Additional samples should be C14 dated to prove the hypothesis that neutrons were released from Jesus' body.

3. At the 1999 conference in Richland, VA, Bryan Walsh noted that the C14 values reported by the three laboratories show a slope in the age as a function of the distance from the edge of the shroud. On his graph, the slope is 42.3 years/cm. MCNP results, based on the two tally regions

along the midline of the body at the bottom end of the shroud, have a slope of 40.5 ±1.0 years/cm. This supports the hypothesis.

4. The Sudarium of Oviedo has been carbon dated to about 750 A.D. MCNP results indicate that a piece of cloth placed anywhere on 28% of the area of the right or left bench in the tomb would have a C14 date between 700 and 800 A.D. This would explain the C14 date for the Sudarium.