

SHROUD OF TURIN 2025 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE & SYMPOSIUM



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Holy Shroud: Corona Discharge to explain the unique condition of the body image wrapping

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SUMMARY

It is well known that science remains incapable of explaining the formation of the body image on the Holy Shroud (HS), and even less so of reproducing it. Among the numerous hypotheses proposed, the most plausible and scientifically consistent appears to be one based on a source of radiation. Within this class, the most promising appears to be one based on a human body floating in a vertical electric field that produces a Corona Discharge, likely related to the miracle of the Holy Fire in Jerusalem.

To produce the body image of the HS, here designated Divine Photography, one must assume a combination of this radiation with the Maillard reaction (caramelization produced by sugars and amines) triggered by the urea exuded from the corpse as a consequence of renal failure following Jesus' flagellation.

The most probable configurations of the wrapping of Jesus' body within the HS is the single, tight wrapping configuration proposed in this work. This model is founded on the cosine effect of the radiation angle coupled with an intense vertical electric field, which together yield an image formation process consistent with the observed features of the HS.

This analysis, based on the cosine effect of the radiation angle associated with an intense electric field, proposes for the first time a single, tight wrapping configuration to explain both the bloodstains and the body image.

INTRODUCTION

This article presents the author's new hypothesis regarding the unique wrapping of the HS of Jesus Christ first introduced at the 2025 St. Louis Congress.

After a concise review of the principal hypotheses concerning the formation of the body image on the HS, particular emphasis is given to the hypothesis of image formation through an intense electric field, which the author regards as the most probable among current scientific propositions.

Since the positions of the bloodstains do not appear consistent with that of the facial image of the HS face, several scholars, such as Dr. Gilbert Lavoie have previously proposed two distinct wrapping configurations of Jesus's body. This dual-configuration model, however, introduces interpretive

difficulties, particularly in explaining how and why the HS might have shifted or displaced during two separate wrapping stages.

The new hypothesis presented here proposes instead a single, tight wrapping of the corpse, consistent with both the geometrical and physical properties of the electric field postulated as the primary agent in the image-formation process. This configuration eliminates the inconsistencies inherent in previous two-stage models and aligns with the known physical and chemical constraints derived from image-analysis studies of the HS.

Fig. 1 illustrates both the positive and negative photos of the frontal body image. The negative facial image is superimposed upon the positive photograph image of bloodstains. A depiction of the Deposition of Jesus Christ in the Sepulcher, thereby providing visual context for the spatial and morphological correlations that underpin this new wrapping hypothesis.

The presentation develops by touching on the following points.

- 1. **VARIOUS BODY IMAGE FORMATION HYPOTHESES.** Before going into the details of the hypothesis based on the so-called Corona Discharge, developed in more detail in the presentation, some of the most important hypotheses of image formation formulated in the past are mentioned.
- 2. **DIVINE PHOTOGRAPHY AND HOLY FIRE.** The aforementioned Corona Discharge hypothesis is described in more detail by referring to the so-called Divine Photography also produced in conjunction with an energy similar to that manifested during the Holy Fire of Jerusalem.
- 3. **DOUBLE WRAPPING CONFIGURATION ACCORDING TO G. LAVOIE.** The tight wrapping that will be discussed in the following slides is here replaced by a double wrapping configuration which, according to G. Lavoie, shows how and why two types of wrapping should have been assumed for the HS: the first, over time, when the HS tightly wrapped the body of Christ in the sepulcher and the bloodstains were transferred onto the HS; the second, flatter, when the body image was formed during the Resurrection.
- 4. **PROPOSED SINGLE TIGHT WRAPPING.** A more in-depth study of wrapping was requested because the hypothesis of two different wrapping configurations does not seem easy to explain scientifically. It is therefore necessary to further investigate the topic, also considering the cosine law, which is typical of the electric field associated with Corona Discharge, to arrive at the hypothesis of a single, tight wrapping.
- 5. **EFFECTS OF CORONA DISCHARGE.** Based on what was highlighted in the previous Point 4, it is necessary in this section to examine with experimental results in greater depth the various effects highlighted by the Corona Discharge.
- 6. **EFFECT OF COSINE LAW.** The basis of the only tight wrapping is the law of cosines, which is explained in simple terms without resorting to the various equations that demonstrate its reliability. More important for this study appears to be the practical aspect, which highlights some typical characteristics that can also be found in the body image of the HS.
- 7. **EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL RESULTS.** After briefly presenting the theoretical basis, this section discusses some experimental and numerical results that validate the proposed tight wrapping hypothesis.
- 8. **MATHEMATICAL MODEL.** After illustrating the scientific basis of the hypothesis based on tight wrapping with Corona Discharge, and presenting some experimental results, the mathematical

foundations of the entire hypothesis are summarized.

-9. SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION. Finally, a very simplified example of the head of Jesus of the HS is presented. It compares the amount of radiation produced by a face conceived as a spherical shape with a large curvature radius, the amount produced by the nose (which presents the highest level of color in the HS image) schematized as a sphere with a smaller radius of curvature, and that produced by the hair conceived as two bundles of cylinders with a very small radius of curvature. This simplified calculation, albeit with highly simplified assumptions, highlights why, due to the tip effect of electric fields, the image of the hair is very evident on the HS.

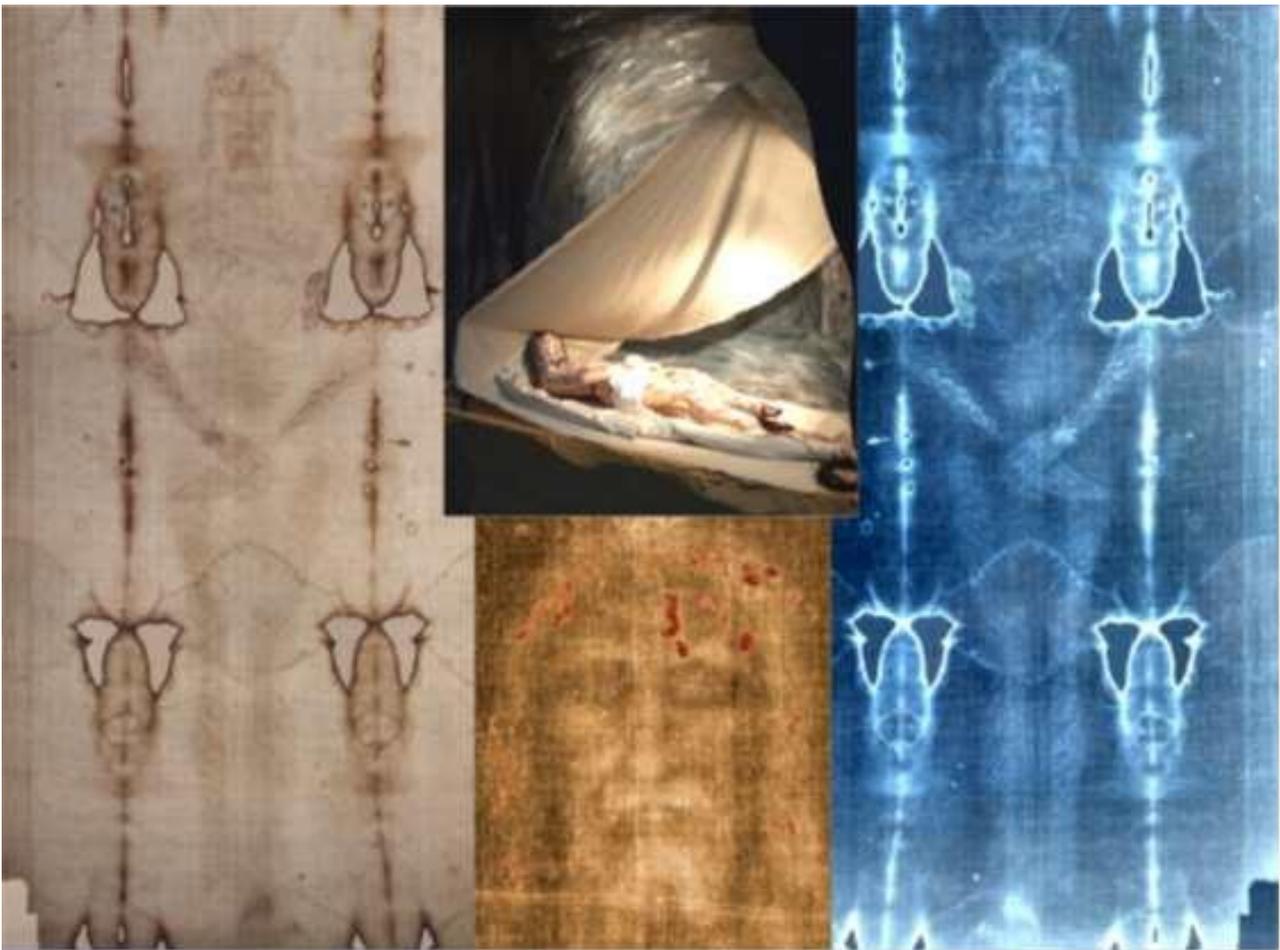


Fig. 1.

-1. VARIOUS BODY IMAGE FORMATION HYPOTHESES

It is well known that the HS body image cannot be reproduced in all its highly distinctive characteristics; despite this, dozens of hypotheses have been proposed over the past century to at least partially explain how this "impossible image" could have formed.

For example, **Fig. 2** shows the results obtained using various techniques, including those of M. Moroni, who proposed a contact mechanism using agents such as aloe, myrrh, and human sweat; Delfino Pesce, who proposed a heated bas-relief; J. Nickell, who hypothesized a reaction through contact with acids; G. Baldacchini et al., who proposed a technique based on excimer laser radiation; R. Rogers, who proposed the Maillard reaction based on the diffusion of putrefaction gases; Judica Cordiglia, who proposed a technique based on Corona Discharge produced by intense electric fields; and J. Jackson, who, to explain the experimental findings on the HS, proposed a non-reproducible technique based on the collapse of the HS when the human body became "mechanically transparent."

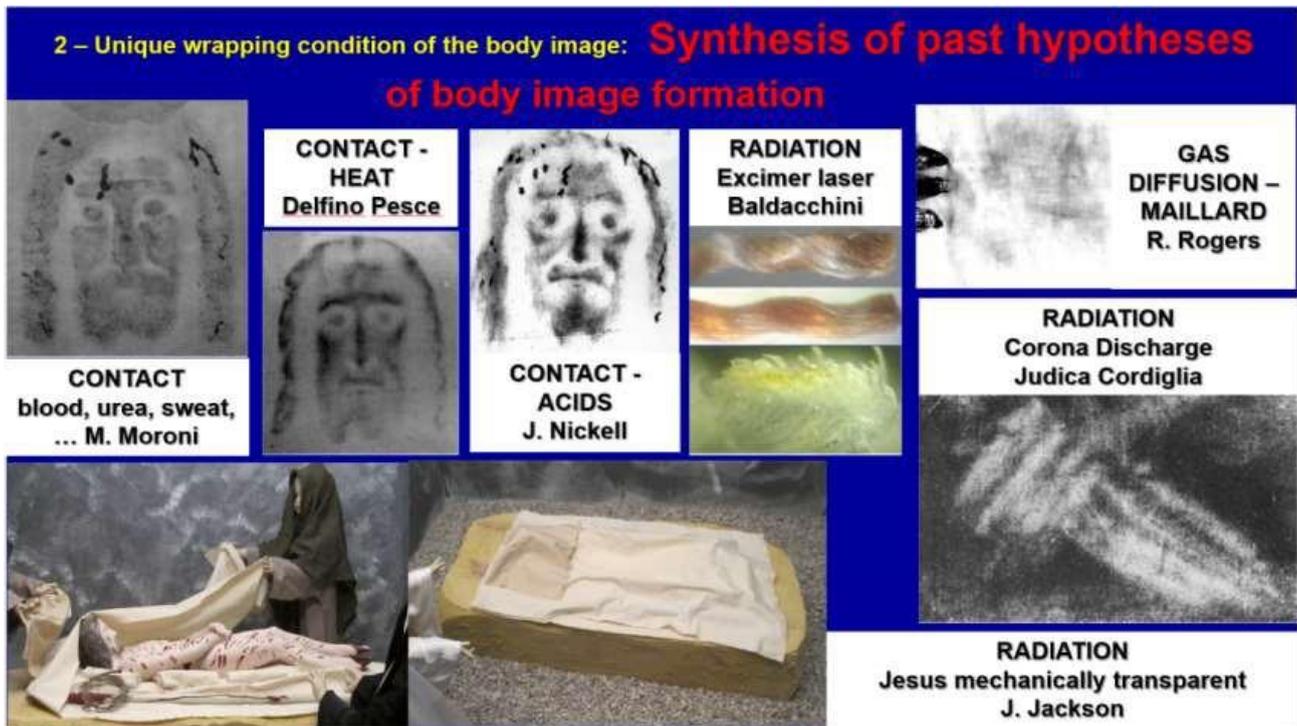


Fig. 2.

-2. DIVINE PHOTOGRAPHY AND HOLY FIRE

Below, an innovative proposal consisting of the Divine Photography Hypothesis is described. **Figs. 3-6** describe this proposal in detail, supposing a tight wrapping of the HS. It is based on the energy produced by electric fields similar to those formed by the Holy Fire on Holy Saturday of Orthodox Easter each year in the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, for which no scientific explanation has yet been found.

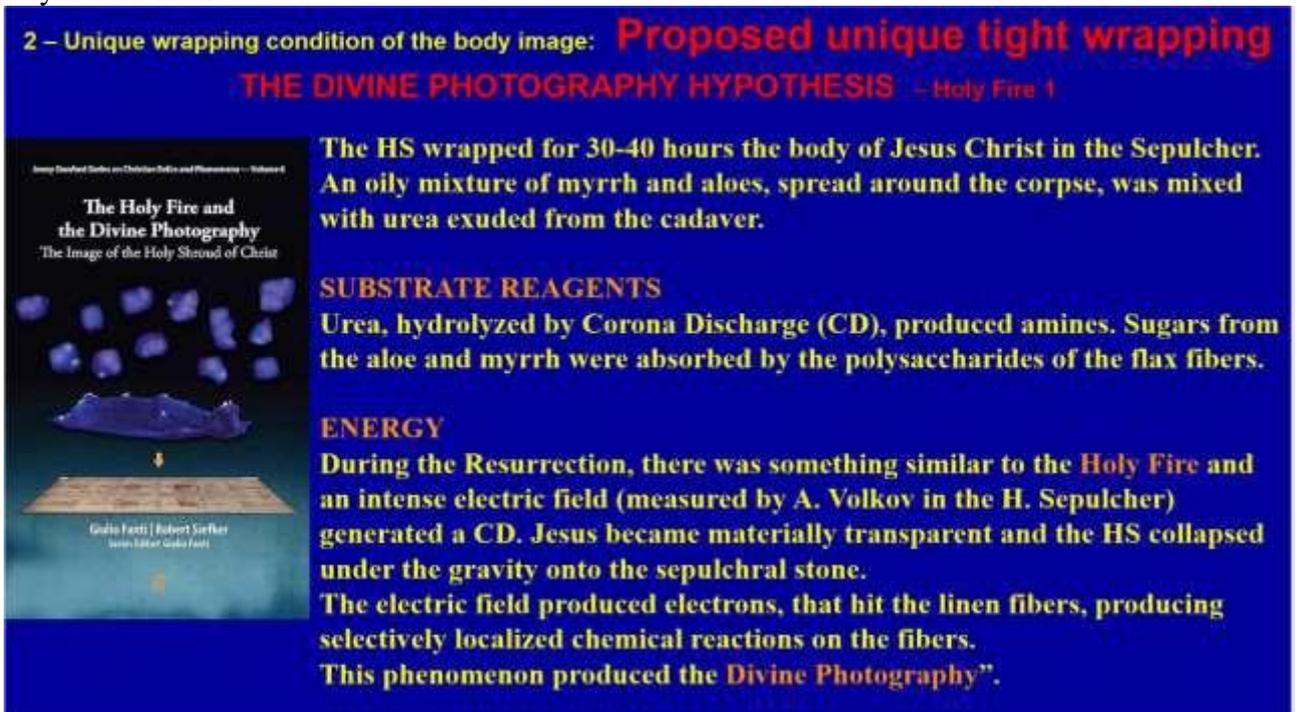
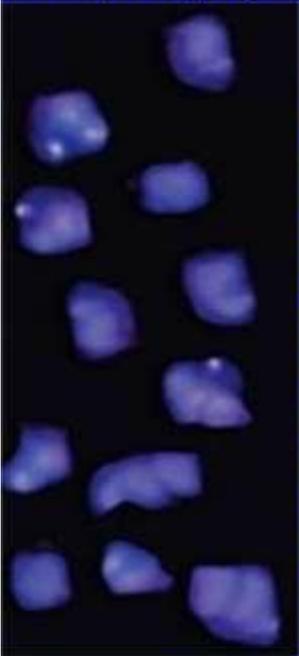


Fig. 3.

In Fig. 4 the expert Adriano Marin tried to formulate a possible embryonic explanation for the formation of the Holy Fire.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Proposed unique tight wrapping**
Hypothesis on the Holy Fire origin – Holy Fire 1a



Possible explanation of the Holy Fire (by Adriano Marin, an expert in nuclear radiation)

A blue light or cold flame, due to intense electric field (measured by the Russian Andrey Volkow) could be a Cherenkov light (emission of visible light caused by the electrons crossing a fluid or plasma with speeds greater than that of light in the same fluid).

In a neutron flux, the radioisotopes emit beta (electrons) and gamma radiation (photons).

The beeswax of candles hit by neutrons breaks down into methane and/or propane gas and other molecules.

The electric discharges ignite (Cherenkov light) the bubbles of flammable gas mixed with air, but without generating hot fire due to its rarefaction.

Fig. 4.

It should be noted that the Holy Fire is a cold fire for the first few minutes after its miraculous formation in the Edicule of the Holy Sepulcher, and the author of this presentation demonstrates this, see Fig. 5, by placing a bundle of 33 candles under his chin without feeling the slightest pain.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Proposed unique tight wrapping**
THE DIVINE PHOTOGRAPHY HYPOTHESIS – Holy Fire 2



IMAGE TRANSFER
The directionality of the vertical electric field allowed information relating to the human body to be encoded on the HS.

3-D EFFECT
The chemical reactions that darkened the fibers occurred mostly in the parts of the body in contact with the sheet.

Depending upon the thickness of oily mixture of myrrh and aloes, the concentration of urea varied, thus varying both the darkening and the 3-D effect of the body image imprinted on the HS.

The intensity of chemical reactions in the linen followed the cosinusoidal law of a floating body put in an electric field.

The Holy Fire of Jerusalem is COLD!

Fig. 5.

Figs. 6-7 briefly describe the logical framework that led to the formulation of the Divine Photography hypothesis to explain the HS body image. The book entitled: “*The Holy Fire and The Divine Photography - The image of the Holy Shroud of Christ*”, whose cover is shown on the left, describes in

detail the hypothesis of body image formation, supporting it with experimental results.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Proposed unique tight wrapping**
THE DIVINE PHOTOGRAPHY HYPOTHESIS – Holy Fire 3



REACTION
 A cold plasma, similar to that of the HF, contains **negative ions** that produced CD.

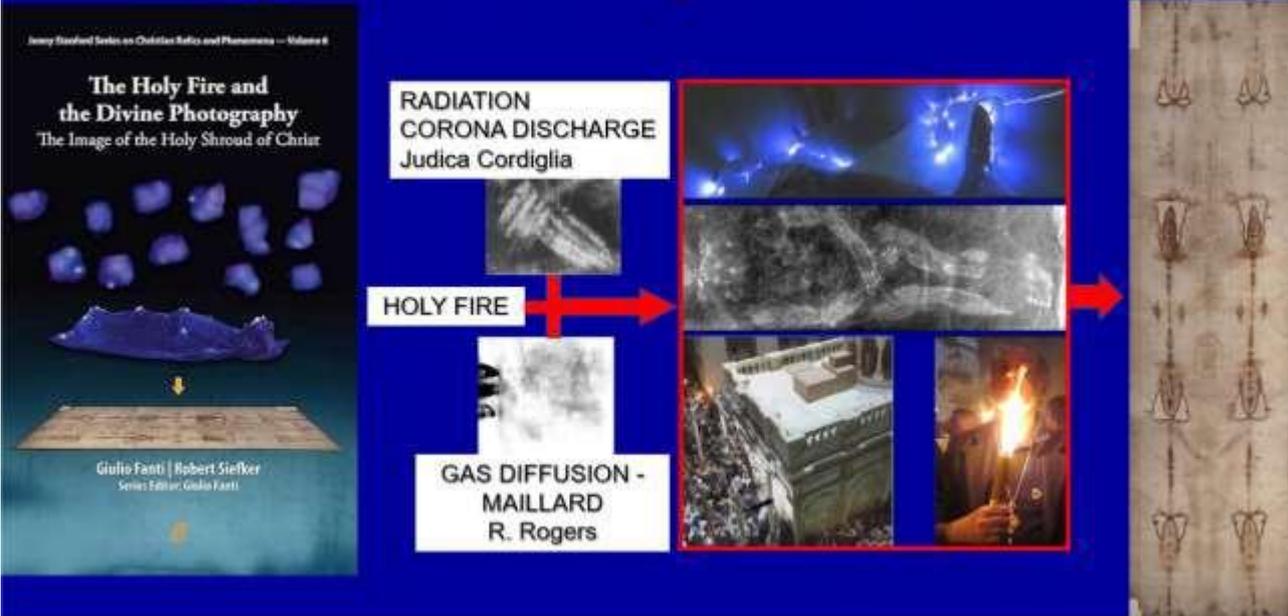
Reducing sugars then interacted with amino acids at low temperature (<200 °C) giving rise to defects in the linen fibers due to the **Maillard reaction**: a latent image resulted on the HS.

DEVELOPMENT
 With time, the chemical defects oxidized and produced a **visible image**.

Experiment of Corona Discharge on a linen fabric using a bronze medal. An image similar to the HS resulted.

Fig. 6.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Divine photography**
Holy Fire - Corona discharge with Maillard reaction



The Holy Fire and the Divine Photography
 The Image of the Holy Shroud of Christ
 Giulio Fanti | Robert Siefker
 Series Editor: Giulio Fanti

RADIATION CORONA DISCHARGE
 Judica Cordiglia

HOLY FIRE

GAS DIFFUSION - MAILLARD
 R. Rogers

Fig. 7.

The central diagram in **Fig. 7** briefly outlines the factors that led to the formulation of the hypothesis described therein.

Starting from the studies of G.B. Judica Cordiglia, who was one of the first to hypothesize that the HS image was formed through a phenomenon related to the Corona Discharge, and from the studies of R. Rogers, who proposed a hypothesis based on the diffusion of gases that produced the so-called Maillard Reaction, and after performing experiments on the Holy Fire of Jerusalem, which is connected to intense electric fields, the author of this work consolidated this data to arrive at an

explanation, although not yet entirely complete, on the formation of the HS body image.

-3. DOUBLE WRAPPING CONFIGURATION ACCORDING TO G. LAVOIE

As mentioned in the Introduction, G. Lavoie proposed a double-wrapping configuration of the HS to explain the observations made experimentally.

The first, over time, when the HS tightly wrapped the body of Christ in the sepulcher and the bloodstains were transferred onto the HS; the second, flatter, when the body image was formed during the Resurrection.

In this way, G. Lavoie was able to explain why the bloodstains correspond to a position distorted by the wrapping of the face, while the body image of the face itself presents minimal distortions.

Experiments conducted to support this hypothesis, with reference to the first configuration, show in **Fig. 8** that the bloodstains we see on the HS at the temples and hair, coincide in their position on the linen fabric that wraps the face of a volunteer stained with colored liquid on the forehead and on the cheeks near the ears.

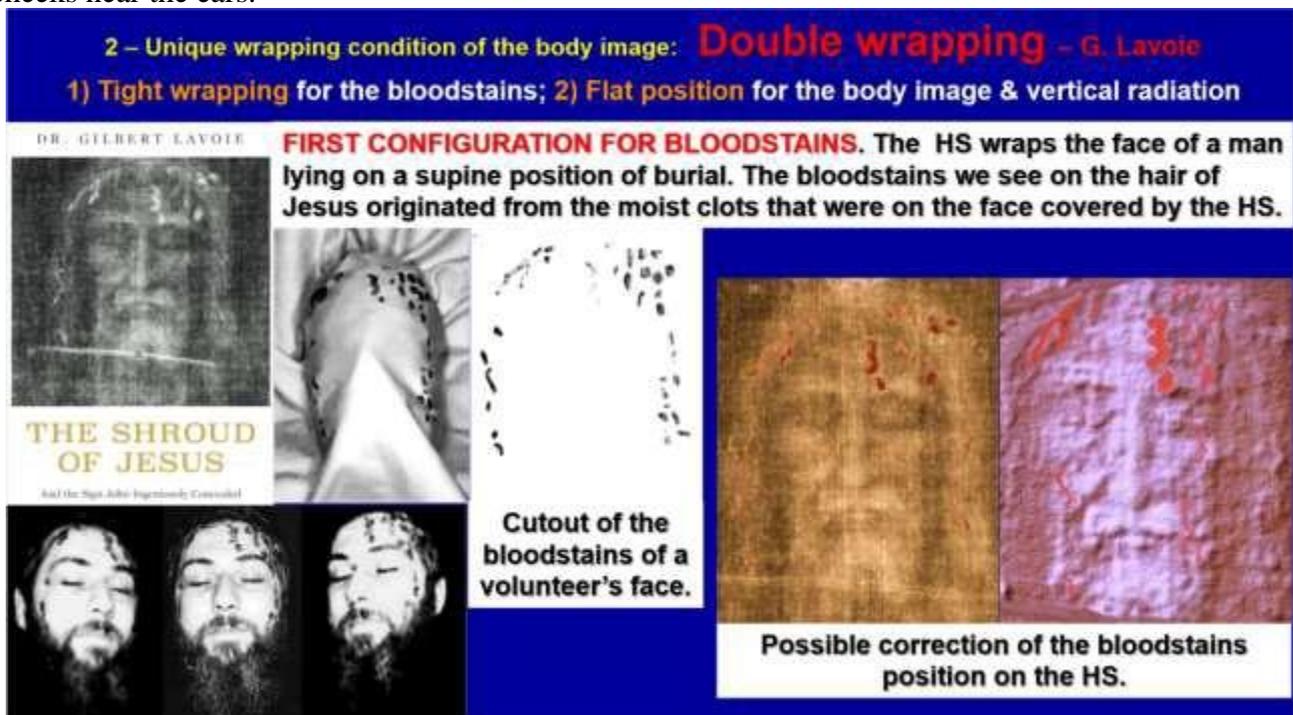


Fig. 8.

With reference to the second configuration hypothesized by G. Lavoie, flatter, consistent with the formation of the body image, observed in **Fig. 9**, there is indication that the HS could not be wrapped around the face; otherwise, we would observe predominantly horizontal distortions typical of tight wrapping, which are well highlighted in the figure on the right which reproduces the famous Mask of Agamemnon.

In fact, in the center of the figure, we observe the distortions that would result from a sheet wrapping a face similar to that of Jesus of the HS (made by L. Mattei) after sprinkling the sculpture with red powder.

At the bottom left, there is a scheme of the flattening of the sheet hypothesized by G. Lavoie in conjunction with vertical radiation to obtain the image of the face we see on the HS.

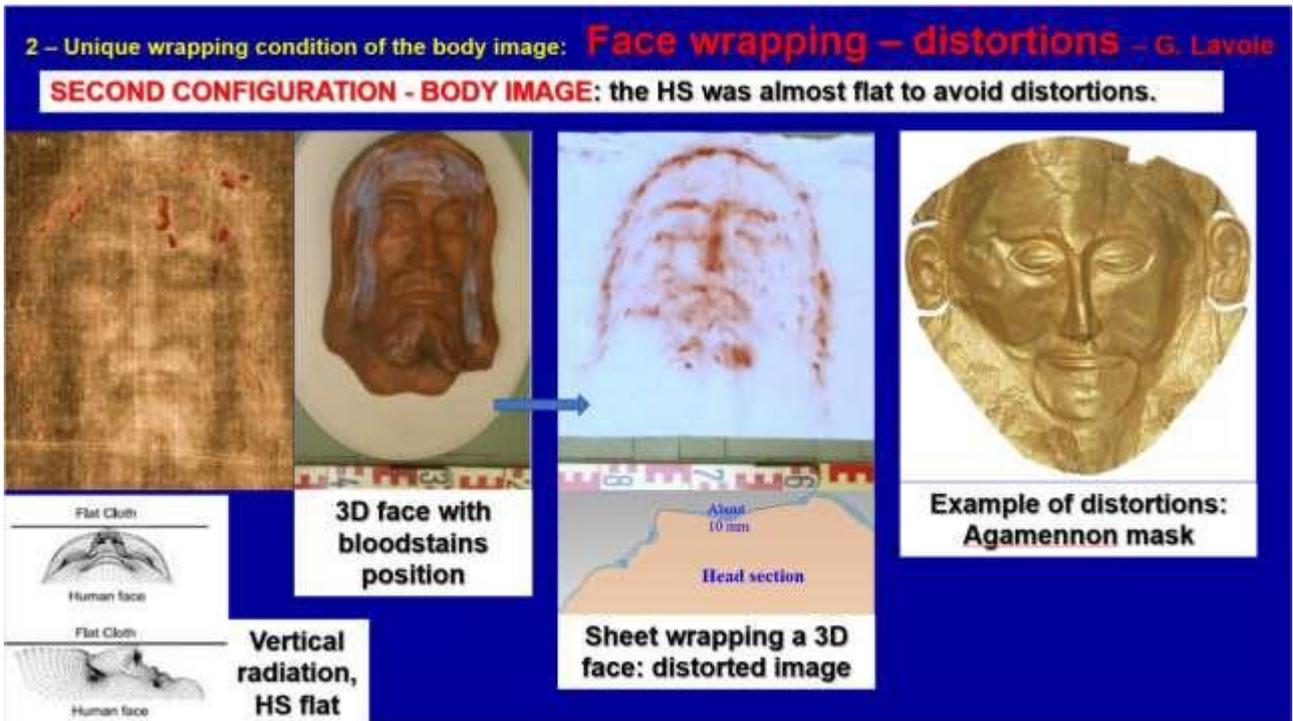


Fig. 9.

As for the second face wrapping configuration, flatter than the tight one when the bloodstains were impregnated, the numerical analysis published in the journal on the left of **Fig. 10** presented some numerical solutions that simulate the effect of the radiation on a face on a sheet arranged in a curved but less wrapping configuration than the first.

As can be seen, on the left side of the figure, the simulation also yields some results that are not entirely discordant from the image of the HS face; however, the problem of explaining scientifically how two different wrapping configurations are possible remains, a problem that is not easy to solve.

For this reason, this study proposes a solution that involves a single wrapping, which is presented in the following figures.

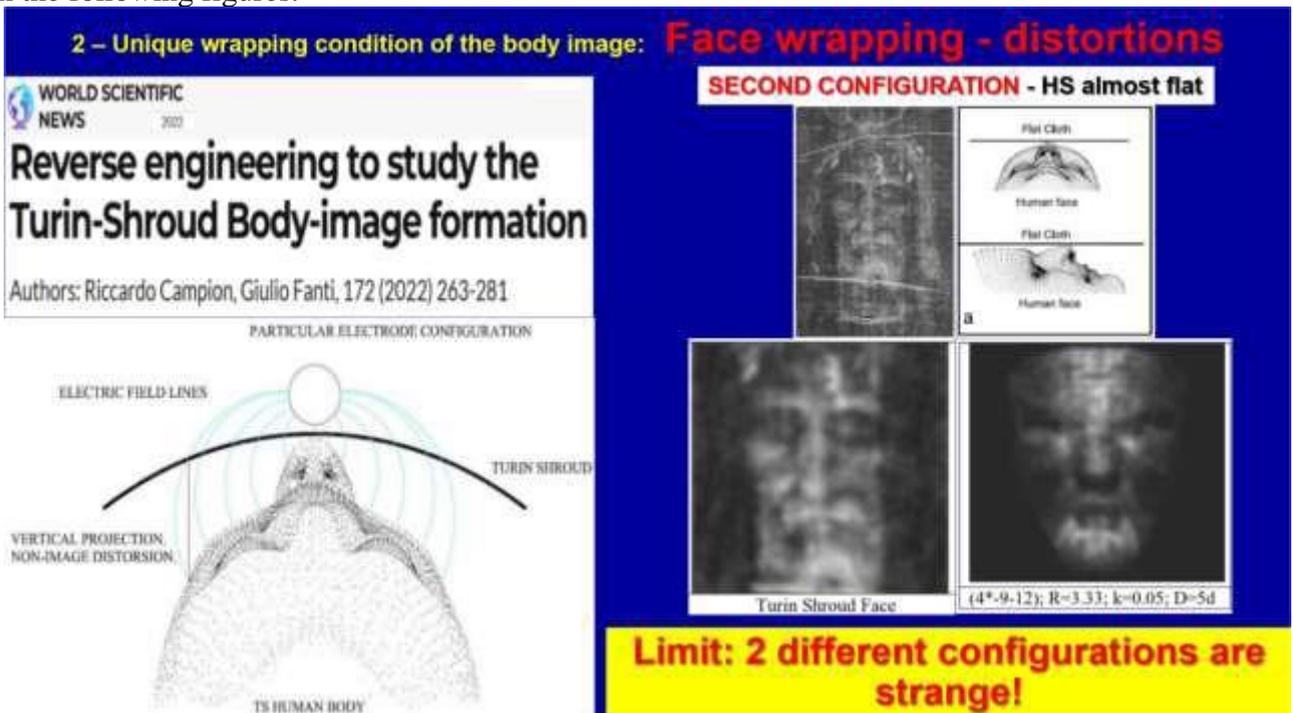


Fig. 10.

-4. PROPOSED SINGLE TIGHT WRAPPING

The tight wrapping proposed here, as shown in **Fig. 11**, corresponds to the first type of wrapping suggested by G. Lavoie's hypothesis. In fact, the bloodstains we see on the HS near the hair are actually located on the cheeks, near the ears, and the pseudo-cylindrical winding distortion makes them appear on the hair.

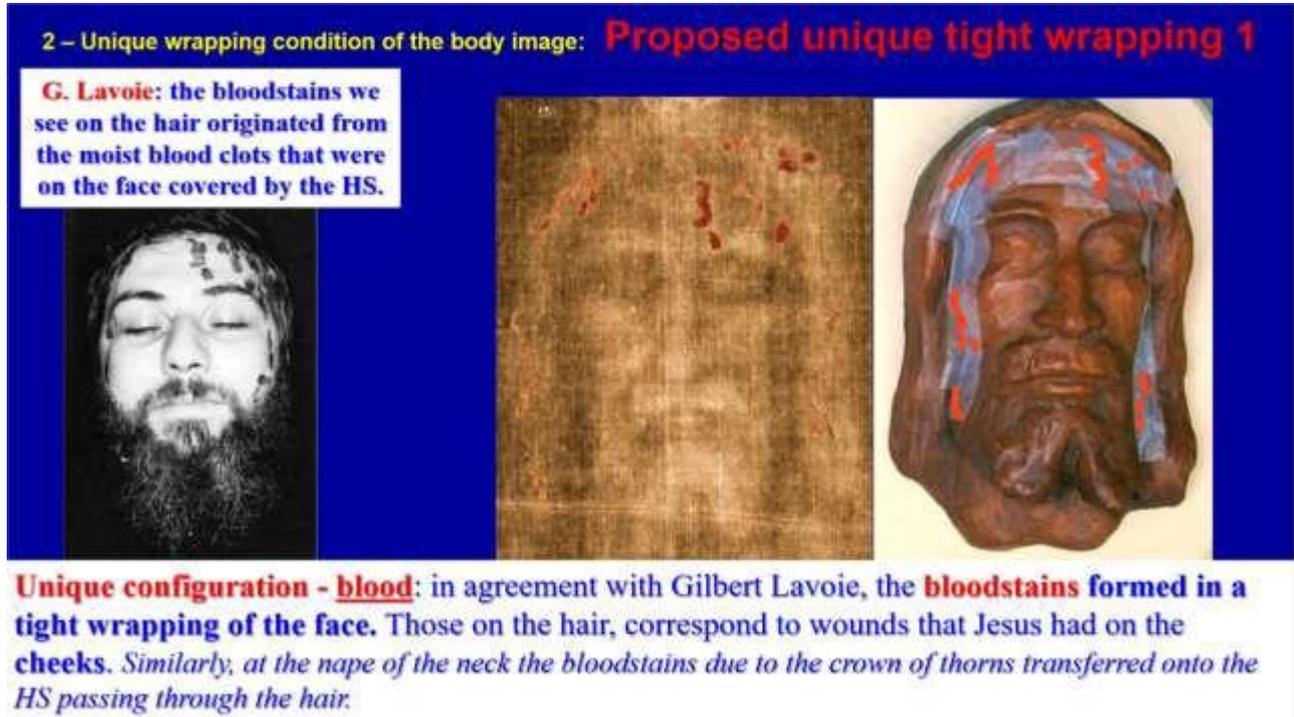


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

The proposed tight-wrapping configuration of **Fig. 12** shows the semi-transparent fabric wrapping around the head so that the hair is pressed against the cheeks.

The HS well-defined bloodstains cannot be due to hair previously stained with blood, which would have blurred their edges; they are therefore due to blood clots caused by wounds on the cheeks that, through capillary action, penetrated the hair covering them and impregnated the linen fabric.

Although the hair is assumed to be wrapped relatively tightly by the HS around the head, it appears soft in the image of the face. Under the assumption of the presence of an electric field, as shown in **Fig. 13**, this is explained in the following way. The hair tends to arrange itself radially around the head, as shown on the left of the figure, where the German physicist O. Scheuermann, touching a Van der Graaf generator with his hand, has consequently had his hair radially arranged. In the case of the HS, the hair immersed in an electric field would also have arranged itself radially, but the impediment caused by the HS's wrapping made it appear only soft.

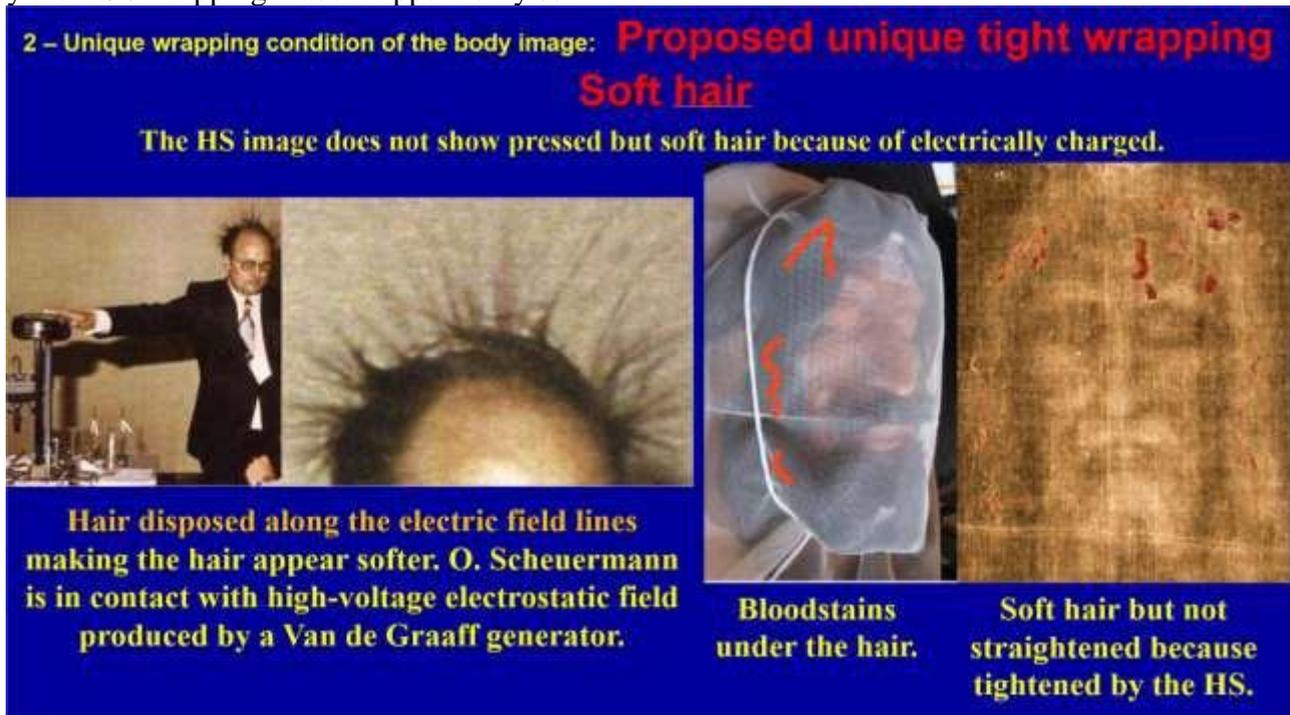


Fig. 13.

Based on the new hypothesis of tight wrapping, the following observation must be made. The HS image of Jesus' face appears to have the hair detached from the cheeks, whereas, as seen in **Fig. 13**, the hair was close to the cheeks because the HS wrapped it.

As will be seen further ahead, the hair is apparently detached from the face because the intensity of the body image depends on the cosine of the angle with the local vertical, and consequently, the lateral parts of the face did not imprint their image on the HS because the radiation intensity was not sufficiently high.

Consequently, as shown on the right of **Fig. 14**, many HS depictions of Jesus are unrealistic because they depict Him with His hair detached from His face.

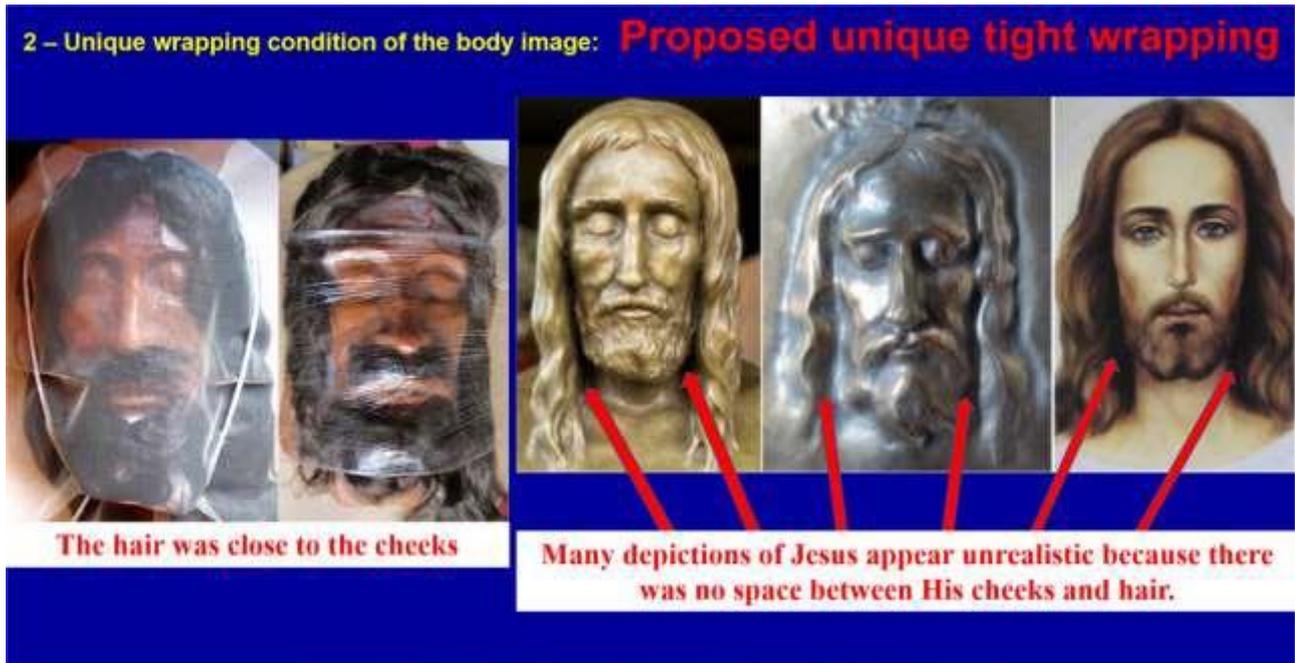


Fig. 14.

Fig. 15 shows, on the left, some experimental tests of tight wrapping with a linen fabric. On the right, these tests can be compared with a numerical model where the maximum distance between the body and the cloth is approximately 10 mm.

Note the formation of creases in the fabric, which also depends on the elastoplastic conditions of the more or less humid linen.

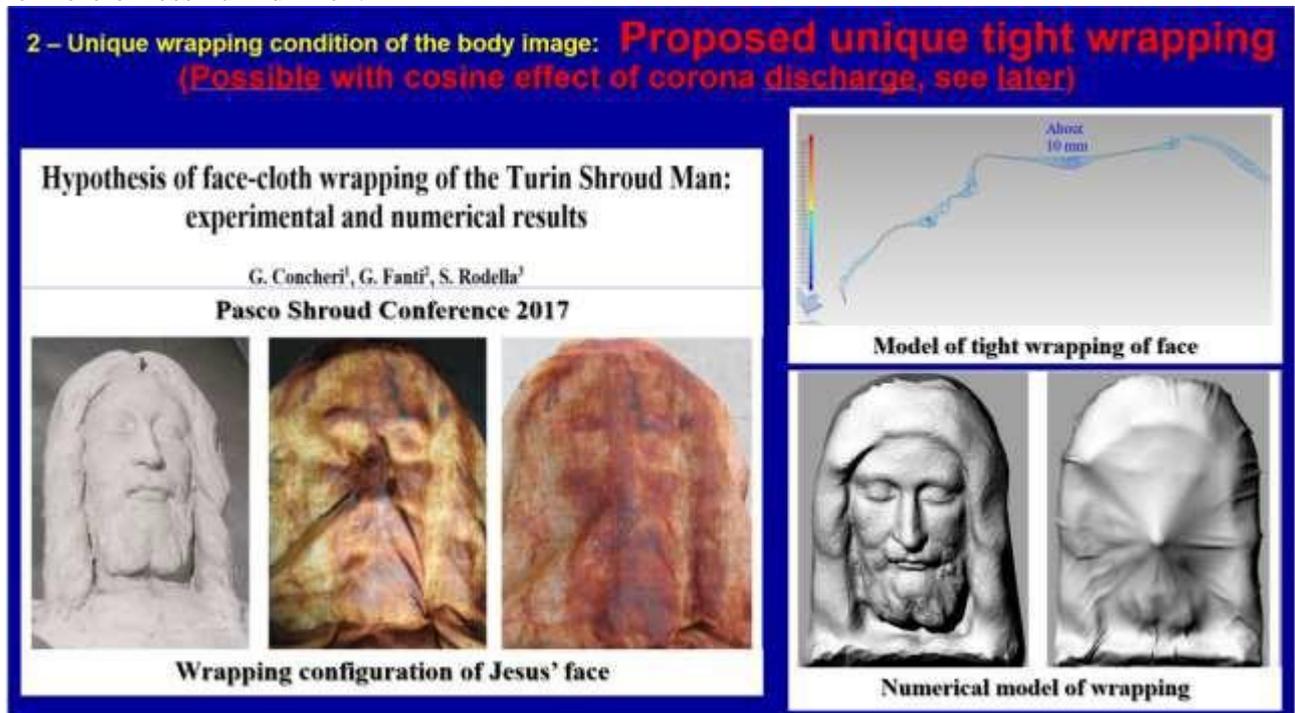
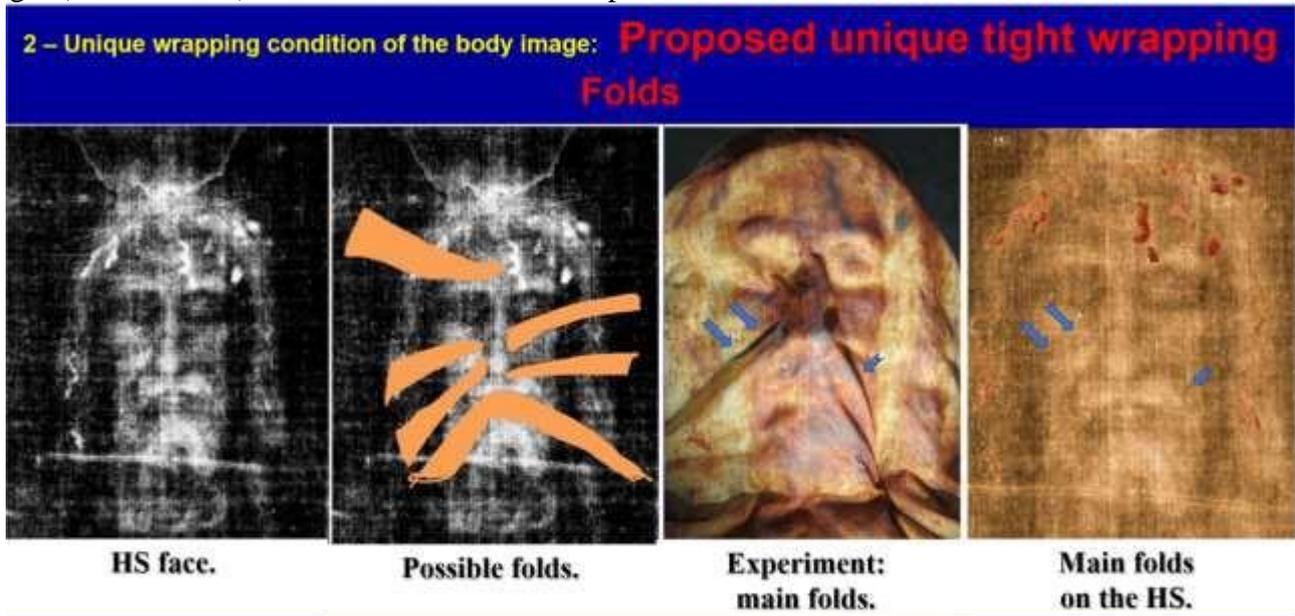


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16 illustrates the consistency between certain experimental folds of the fabric wrapping head and specific signs on the HS face, demonstrating the consistency between them, which suggests the probable presence of similar folds on the HS in the same position.

Note on the figure on the right, the sign of a fold on the HS corresponding to the swelling of the right (more evident) and left cheek, as well as a probable fold on the forehead.



Confirmation of the tight wrapping hypothesis of the HS face: presence of folds.

Fig. 16.

The morphology of the fold is variable because it depends on several factors, including the elasto-plasticity of the linen fabric that wraps the head. A numerical study is combined with experimental evidence in **Fig. 17** to demonstrate its variability.

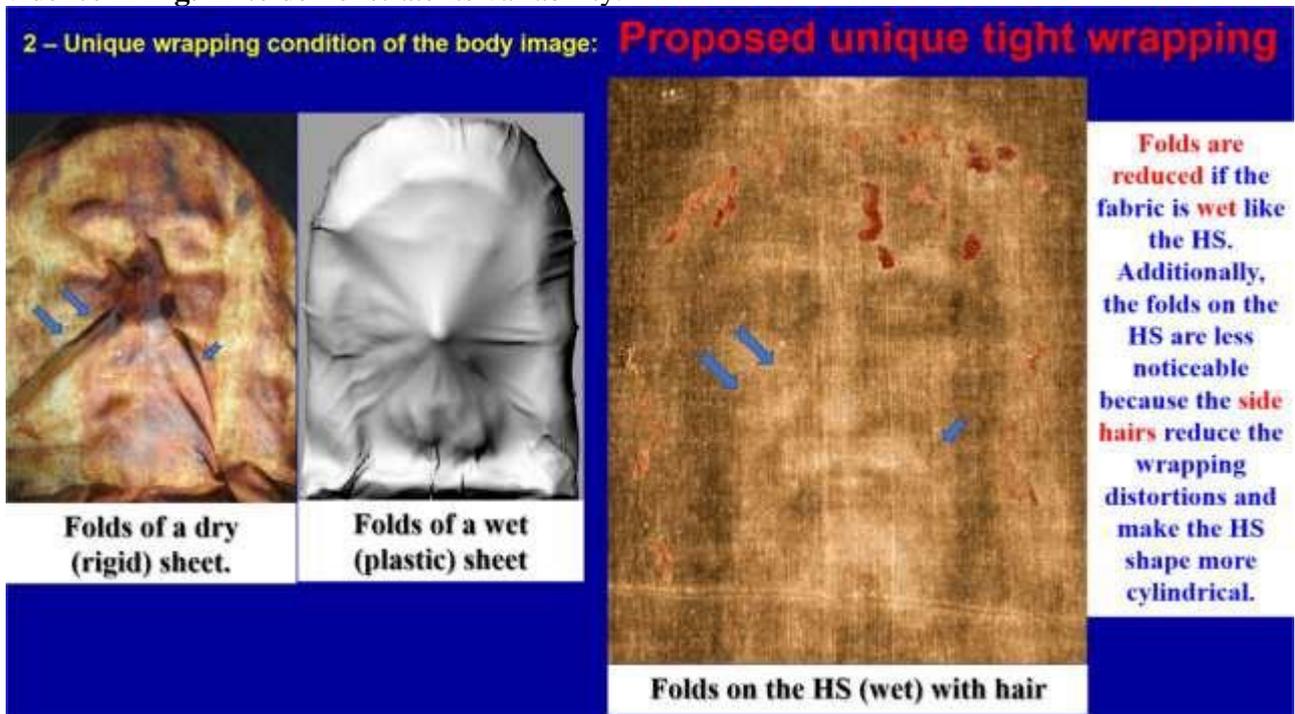


Fig. 17.

-5. EFFECTS OF CORONA DISCHARGE

Now, let us examine **Fig. 18** to see how the vertical electric field influenced the formation of the body image after the HS was impregnated with blood during the approximately 30 hours of wrapping.

The hypothesis formulated here is that Jesus' body, being electrically conductive due to sweating, was floating in a vertical electric field and not electrically connected to the earth.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: Proposed unique tight wrapping
Corona discharge – electric field – cosine effects

The bloodstains were transferred to the HS during the about 30 hours of wrapping, while the body image was formed later (on Easter Sunday during the Resurrection).

Formation of the body image

The Body of Jesus wrapped in the HS is floating in a very intense vertical exogenous electrostatic field.

The sweaty Body is considered a cylinder conductive and ungrounded.

Electrostatic field

Fig. 18.

A human body generating an electric field hypothesized a few years ago in a publication by the same author is shown on **Fig. 19** on the left, to be compared on the right with the configuration of a vertical electric field produced by a human body floating in it, which is proposed in the present analysis.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: Proposed unique tight wrapping
Corona discharge – electric field – cosine effects

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SHROUD OF TURIN "PERSPECTIVES OF A MULTIFACETED ENIGMA" COLUMBUS - DHO AUGUST 14-17, 2008

BODY IMAGE FORMATION HYPOTHESES BASED ON CORONA DISCHARGE: DISCUSSION

Giallo Fantì

First hypothesis then discarded: human body generating an electric field.

Second hypothesis more reliable: human body floating in a vertical electric field.

	Tomb rocks
	TS Man
	TS cloth
	Electrical field line
	Positive charge
	Negative charge
	Null charge

Configuration of the human body wrapped in the HS.

	Man
	Cloth
	Tufts of herbs
	Spices and salts
	Tomb stone

Fig. 19.

-6. EFFECT OF COSINE LAW

The cosine law of the surface electric field intensity typical of a floating body, shown on the left in **Fig. 20**, causes the luminance of the image produced on the HS to vary according to the formula highlighted on the right.

Therefore, we have a maximum intensity if the angle between the perpendicular direction of the human skin and the local vertical direction is zero or 180° (i.e., π). On the other hand, we have a minimum intensity equal to zero if the angle between the perpendicular direction of the human skin and the local vertical direction is ±90° (i.e., ± π/2).

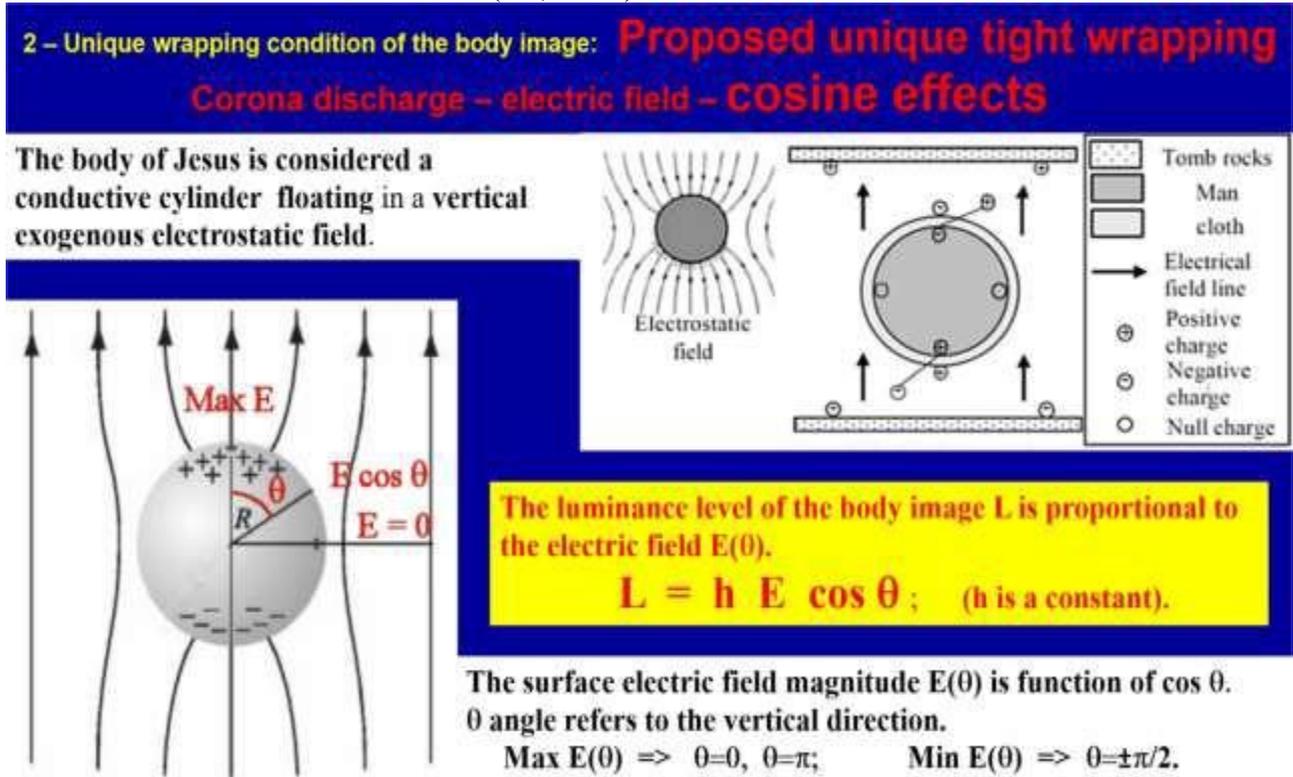


Fig. 20.

The cosine law of body image intensity on the HS, as reported in **Fig. 19**, is confirmed by the plot in **Fig. 21** on the right, which shows the horizontal variation of the luminance level of the legs image on the HS, averaged vertically within the yellow rectangle.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Proposed unique tight wrapping**
Corona discharge – electric field – cosine effects

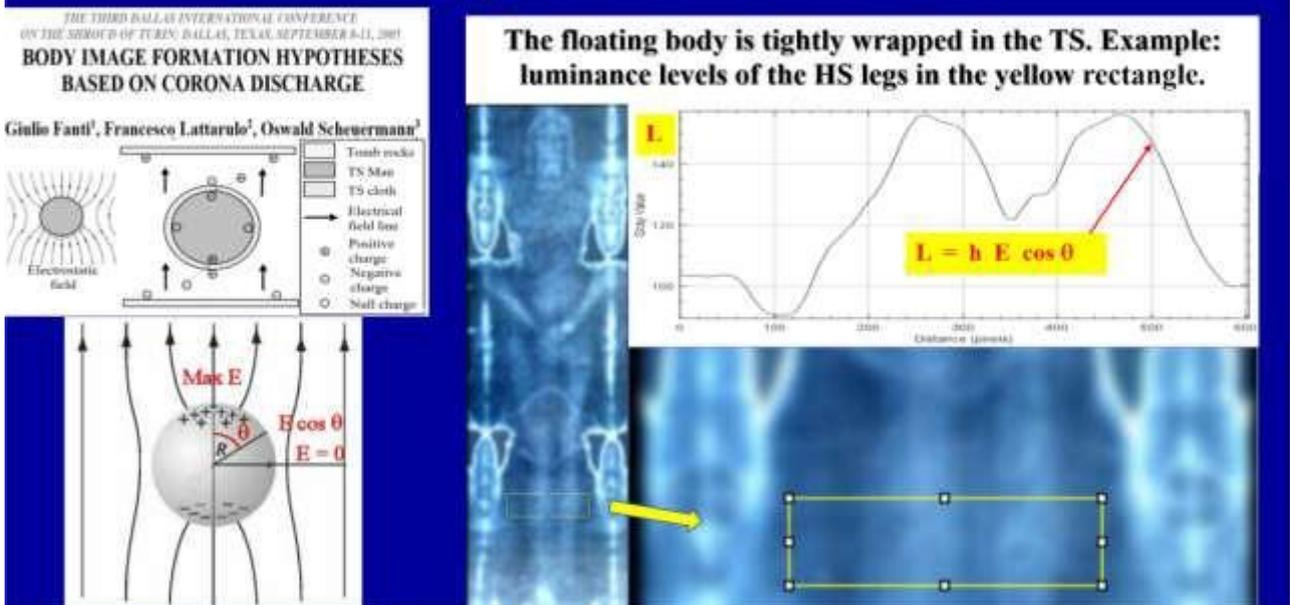
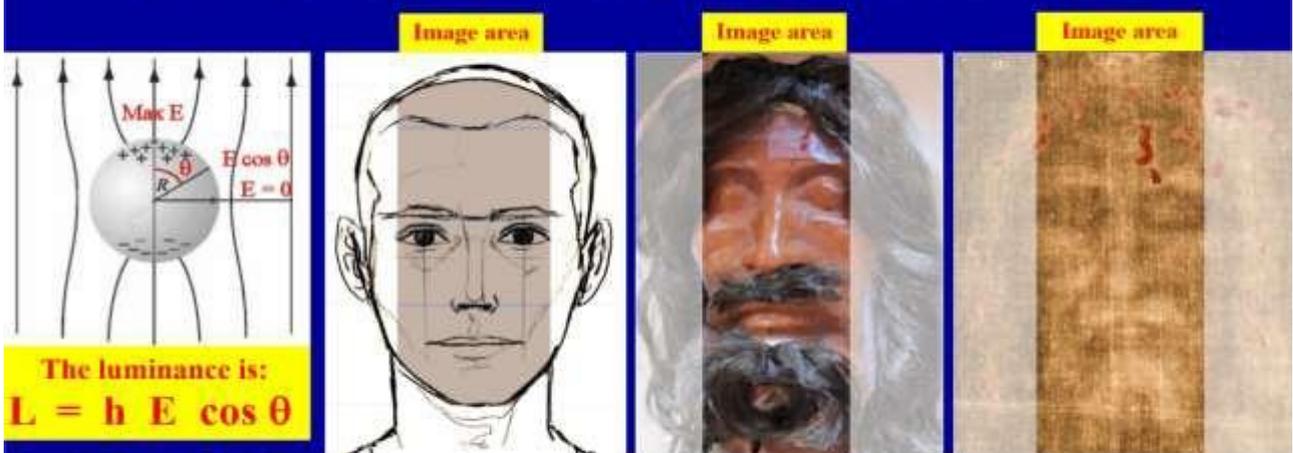


Fig. 21.

In addition to the cosine relationship, it is important to remember that the formation of a body image is characterized by a threshold effect, see **Fig. 22**. This means that, for example, if the HS linen fabric is hit by radiation with an intensity ranging from 1 to 100, an image will be imprinted only in the areas where the intensity varies from 70 to 100, while the other areas will remain blank.

For this reason, only the central part of the face image will be imprinted on the HS, while the lateral areas like part of the cheeks and ears will not appear in the face image.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: **Proposed unique tight wrapping**
Corona discharge – electric field – cosine effects – FACE IMAGE

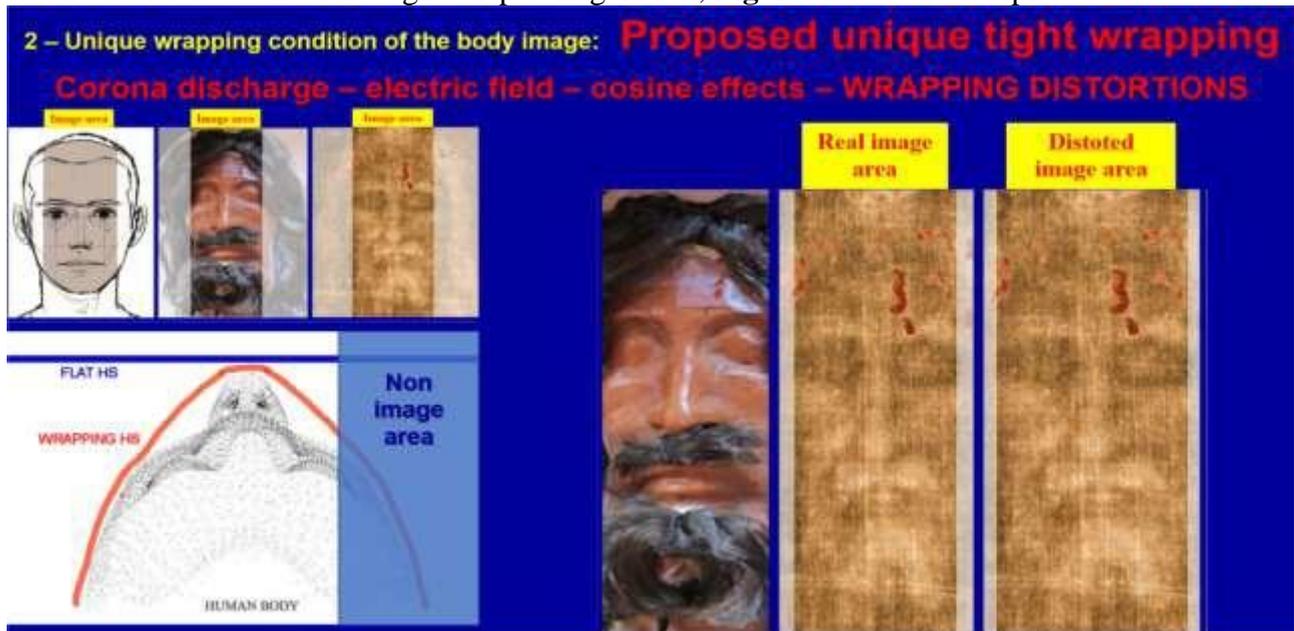


Threshold effect is a characteristic of the body image, verified experimentally: for a visible coloration to form on the linen fabric, it is necessary that the intensity of the vector **L** exceeds a certain minimum quantity very different from zero.

Fig. 22.

Since only the central part of the face is reproduced on the HS, the resulting face image is subject to

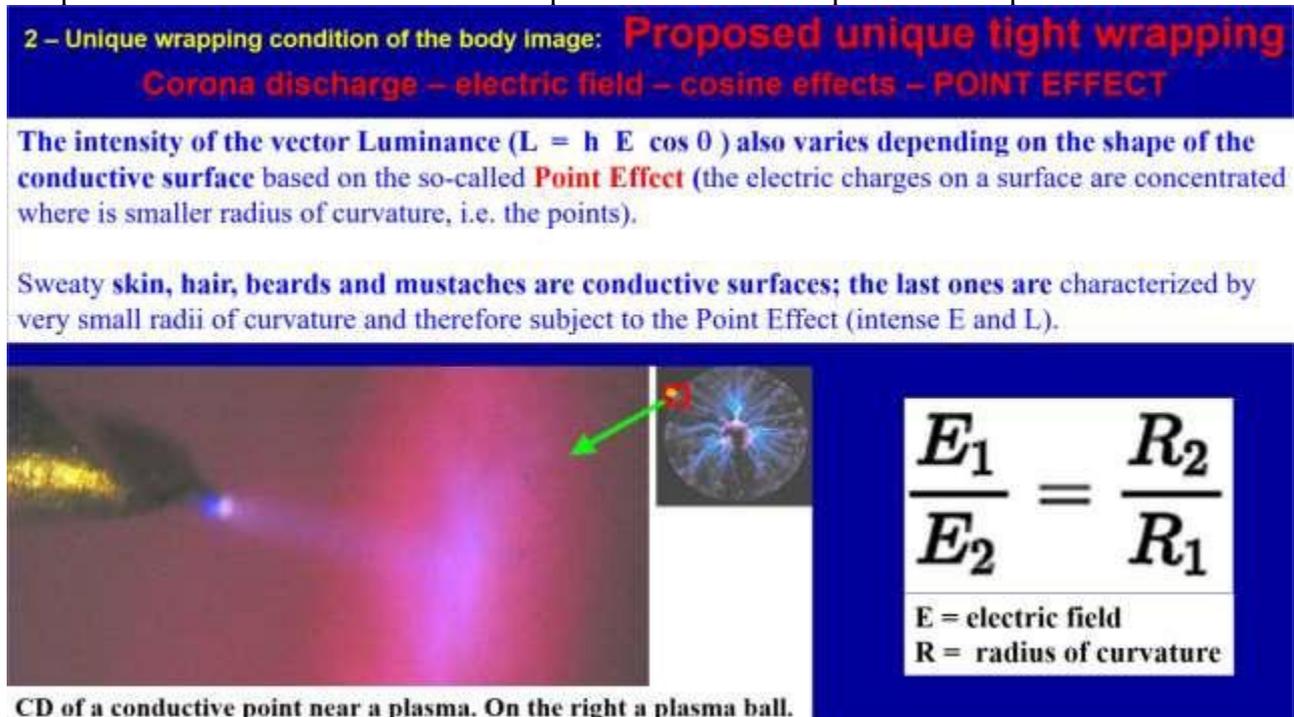
small distortions even with a tight wrap configuration; **Fig. 23** shows an example.



Wrapping distortion: it is little if the image area is relatively small and for the hair presence.

Fig. 23.

Image intensity depends not only on the cosine of the angle, but also on the so-called "tip effect," which provides charge concentrations, and therefore greater image intensities, if the radius of curvature of the corresponding emitting surface is small, according to the formula shown in **Fig. 24**. On the left, an experiment shows this effect when the tip of a metal needle is placed near a plasma ball.



CD of a conductive point near a plasma. On the right a plasma ball.
Fig. 24.

The point effect just described produces something peculiar in the image of the face. Indeed, the hair, moist and therefore good electrical conductors, which consists of pseudo-cylindrical tubes with a very small radius of curvature (on the order of tens of micrometers), produces a concentration of electrical charges that result in an intense luminance in the image, similar in magnitude to the

maximum luminance detected at the tip of the nose (also influenced by the spike effect).

This is why, close to the non-image of the face, the image of the hair appears, which was wrapped tightly without any space, as it might seem at first glance, see Fig. 25.

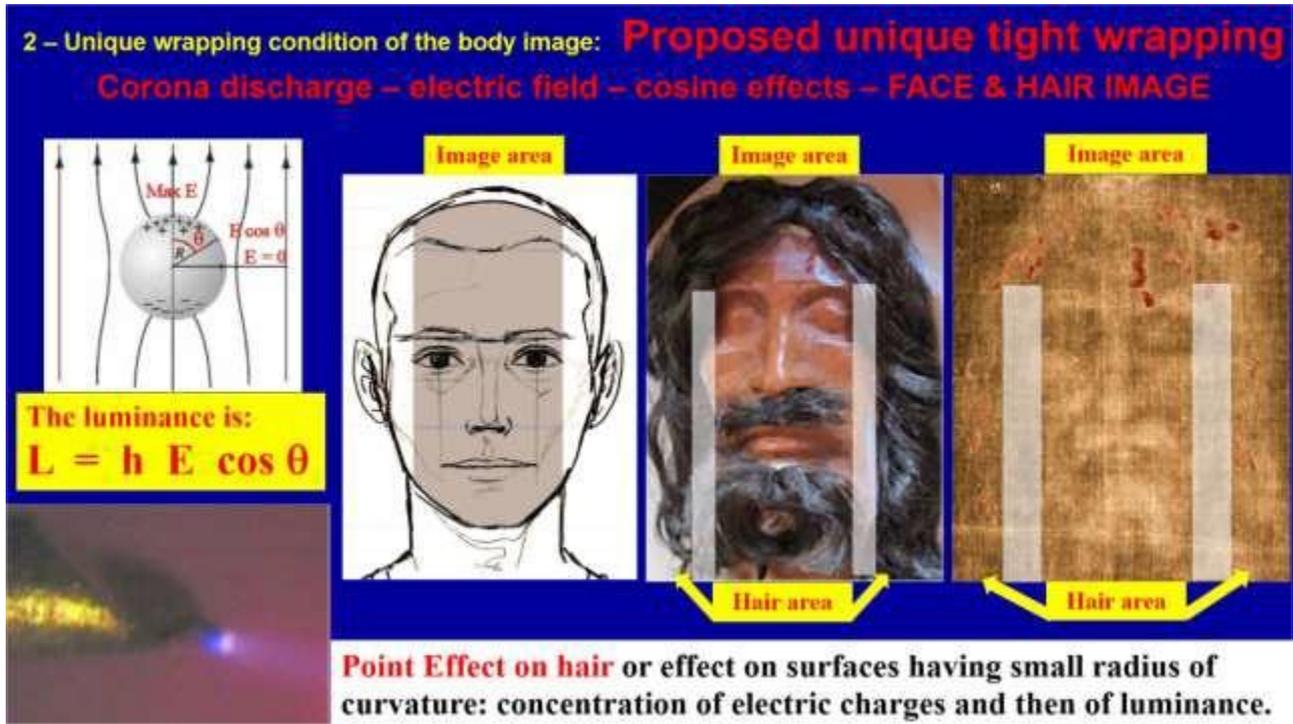


Fig. 25.

-7. EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL RESULTS

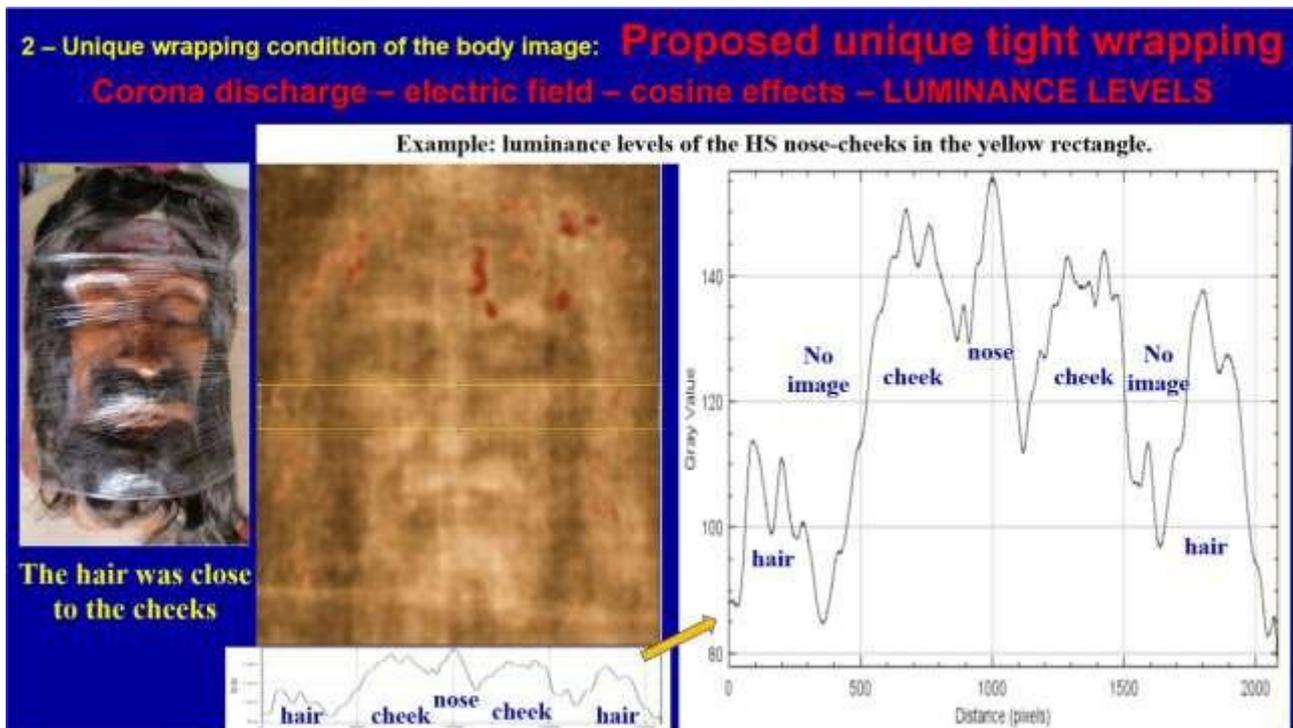


Fig. 26.

The point effect of the hair is highlighted in **Fig. 26** on the right where the luminance levels are plotted along the horizontal direction of the area highlighted by the yellow rectangle on the face: the luminance of the hair reaches gray level values almost equal to 140, while the tip of the nose reaches values around 155.

Contrary to what one might think, as shown in **Fig. 27**, radiation perpendicular to the skin causes barely perceptible distortion because the tight wrapping of the HS around Jesus' face significantly reduces the radiation path (red rays). However, if the HS were arranged flat over the face, the significantly longer radiation path (blue rays) would cause much more noticeable distortions of the resulting image.

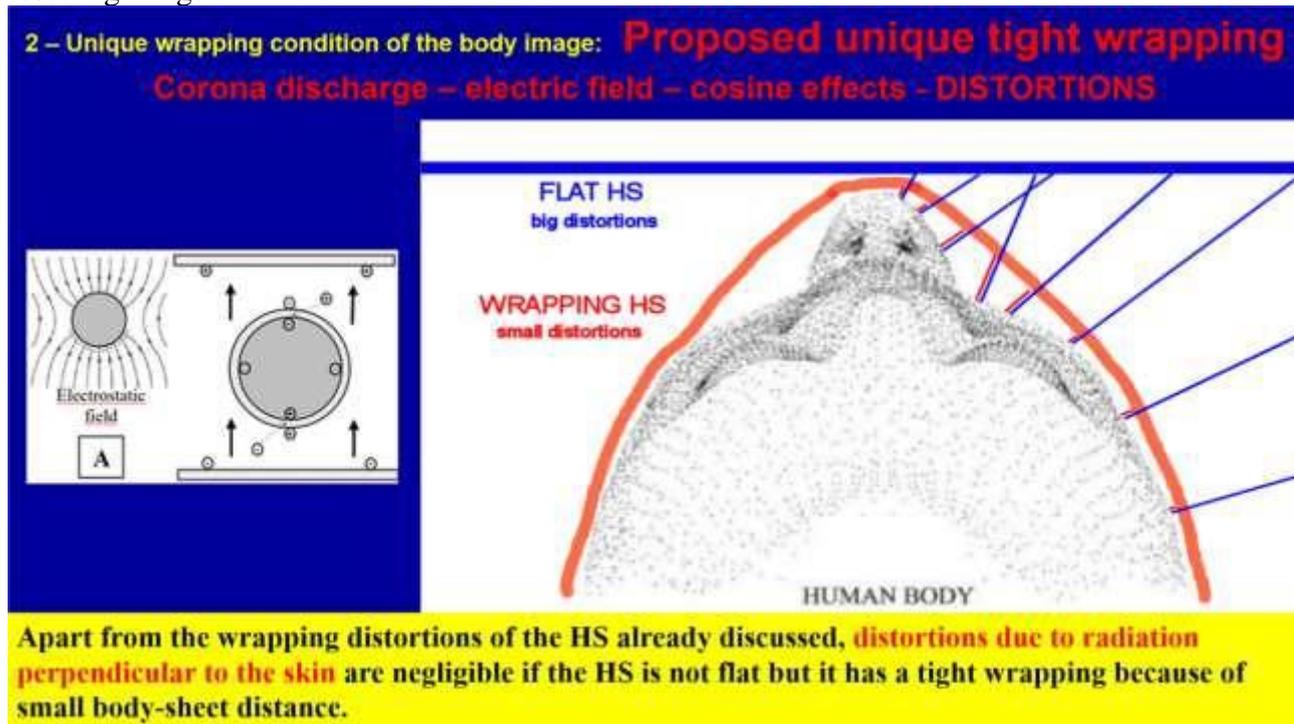


Fig. 27.

To confirm the theoretical results, a finite element electrical model was constructed consisting of a manikin floating in a vertical electric field.

Fig. 28 on the right shows the result obtained in terms of radiation intensity at the manikin's surface. The similarity with the HS image is evident, particularly the intensity of the hair, which is comparable to that of the face.

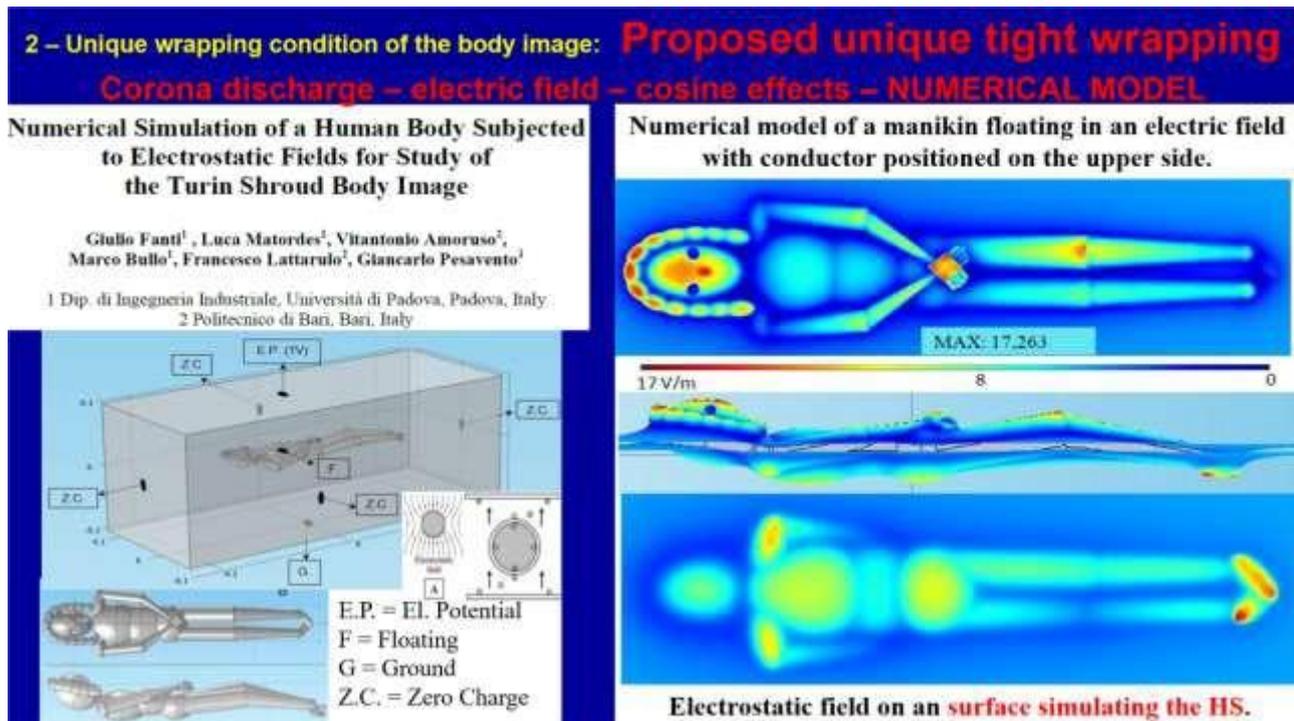


Fig. 28.

Summarizing in **Fig. 29**, it can be seen that the luminance of the body image mainly depends on three parameters: the body-sheet distance, the angle between the emitting surface and the local vertical, and the local amplification caused by the point effect.

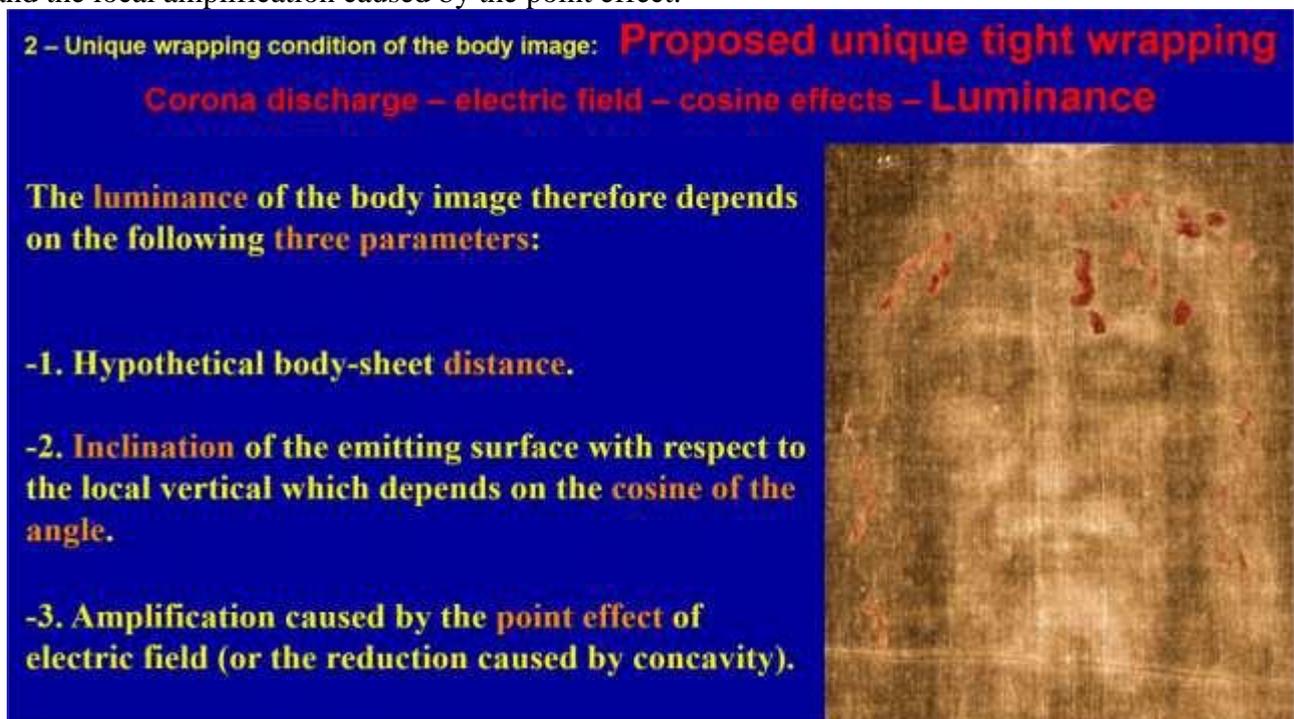


Fig. 29.

Interesting is the recent publication by T. McAvoy, **Fig. 30** on the left, which confirms the 3D effect of the HS body image using a method based on the first derivative of the image (Sobel filter).

On the right, is seen a publication by O. Scheuermann, which demonstrates, through an experiment, that the cosine effect of the Corona Discharge, coupled with body-sheet distance, produces a 3D result similar to the HS image.

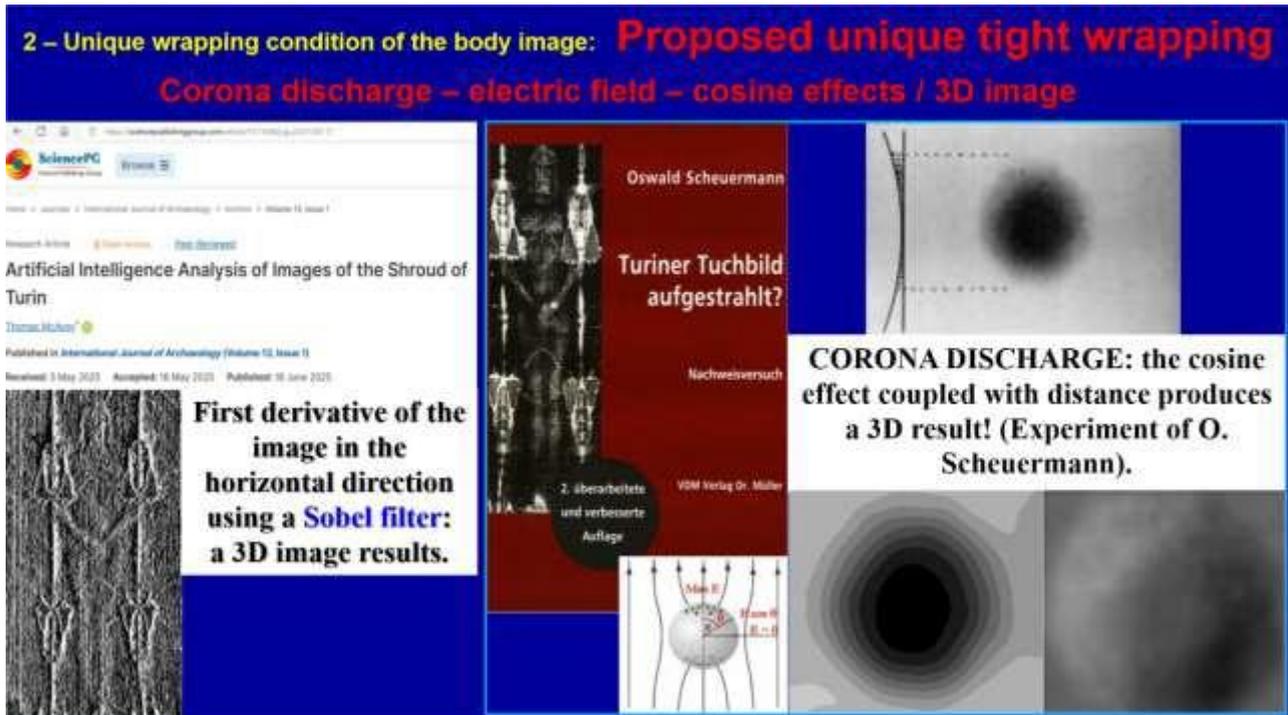


Fig. 30.

-8. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Below, **Figs. 31-34** present an extremely simplified example based on electric field theory as an application exercise.

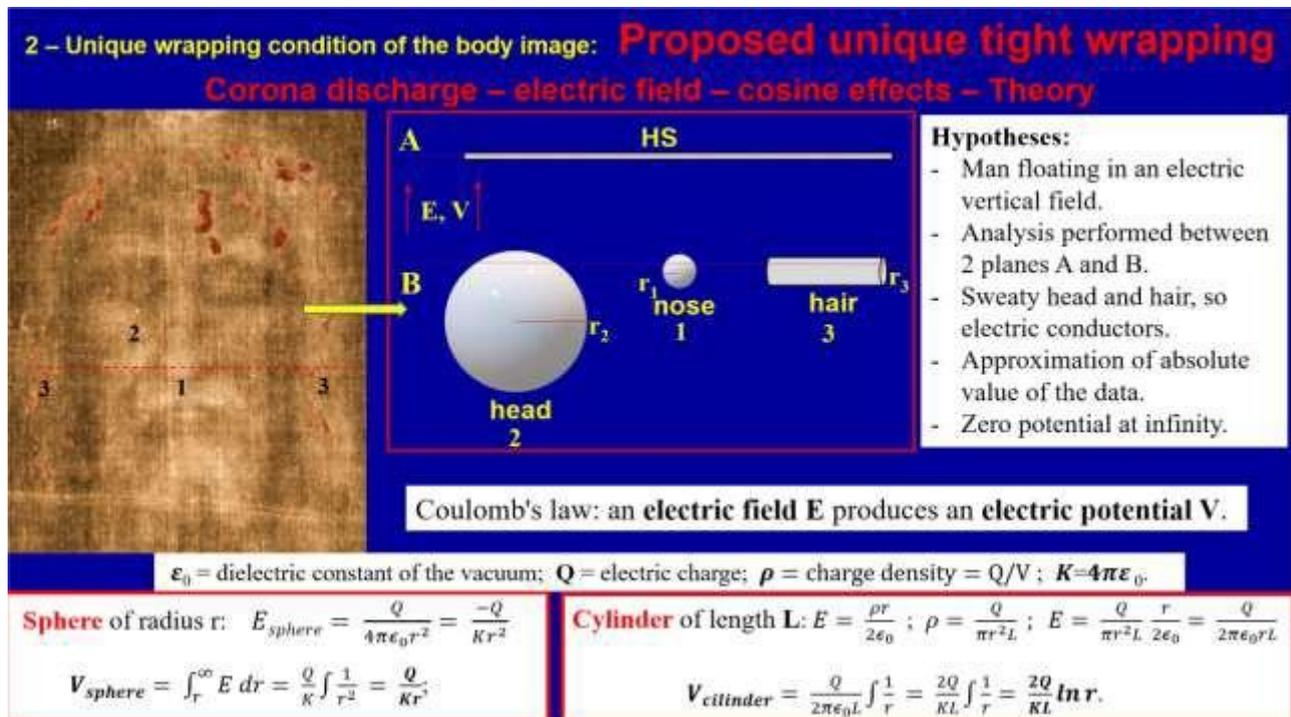


Fig. 31.

In particular, to theoretically confirm the experimental finding on the HS regarding the similarity in intensity between the hair image and the nose tip image, the following model based on curvature radii is considered.

Starting from the hypotheses reported in **Fig. 31**, three elements of the facial image were considered: nose and head thought, as a first approximation, as spherical elements and hair thought as cylindrical elements, each characterized by its own radius of curvature.

Based on Coulomb's law, the resulting potentials and electric fields are reported in the same figure.

Starting from the electric potential, **Fig. 32** demonstrates that the electric charge Q is distributed along the surface of each element proportionally to its respective radius.

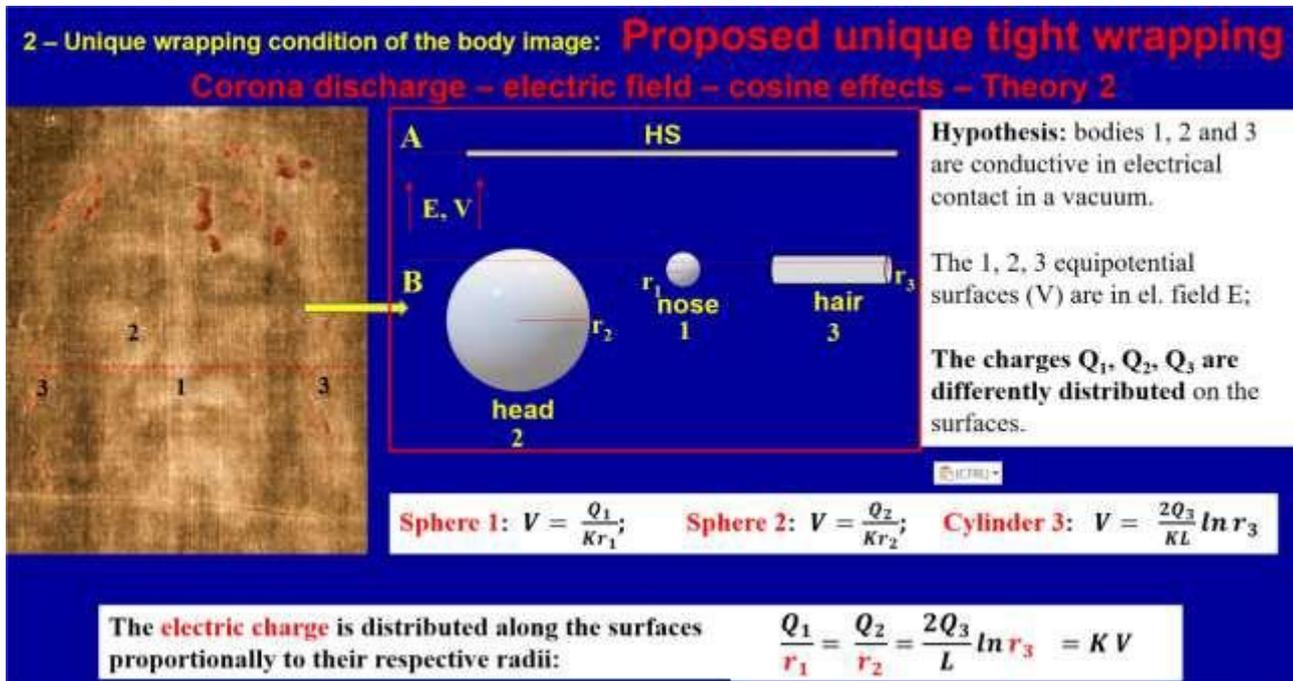


Fig. 32.

Then the surface charge density σ is evaluated in **Fig. 33**, showing that it is higher when the corresponding radius is smaller.

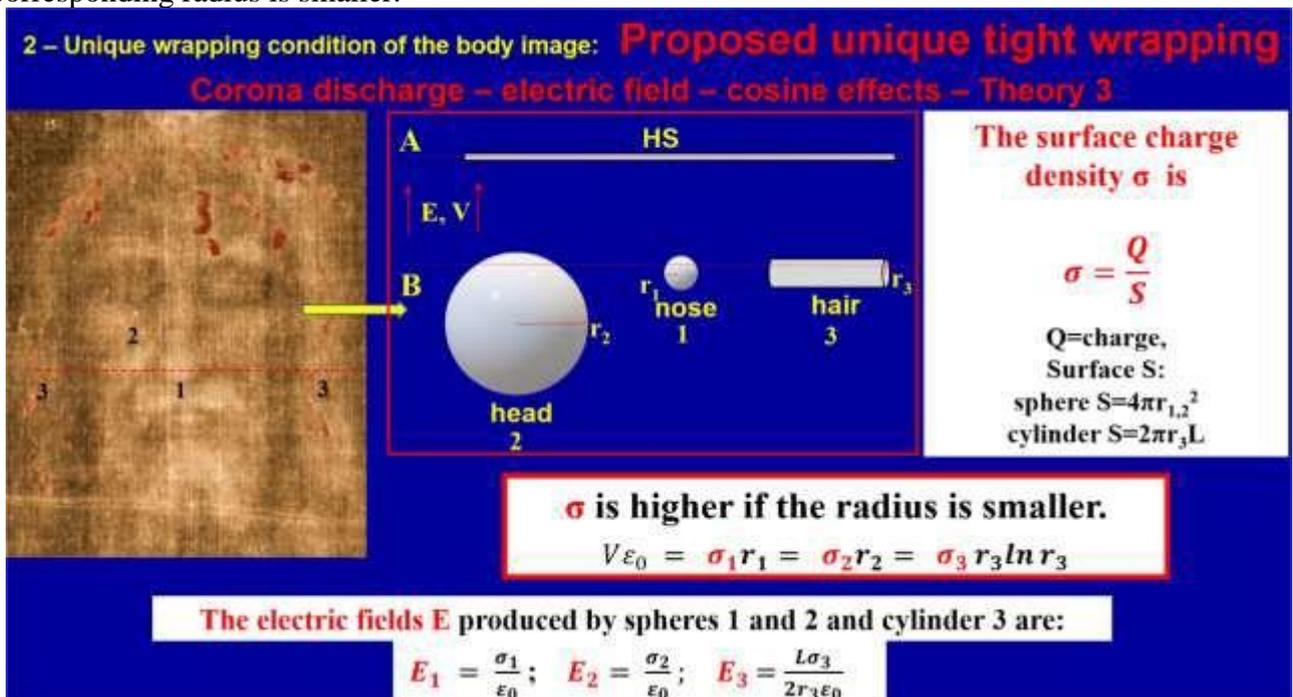


Fig. 33.

-9. SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION

In the case of the HS, with an order-of-magnitude approximation, based on the additional assumptions reported in **Fig. 34**, is obtained a normalized surface charge density equal to 1 for the tip of the nose, which reduces to 0.1 for the average surface of the face. For the hair, this would be 57 if we considered a single cylinder corresponding to the hair, but it reduces to about 3 if we consider a bundle of hair, as seen in the HS image.

This theoretically verifies, using the electrical hypothesis, what is observed for the HS: while the intensity of the image of the tip of the nose is of the same order of magnitude as that of a bundle of hair, the average image of the face (beard and moustaches excluded) is an order of magnitude lower.

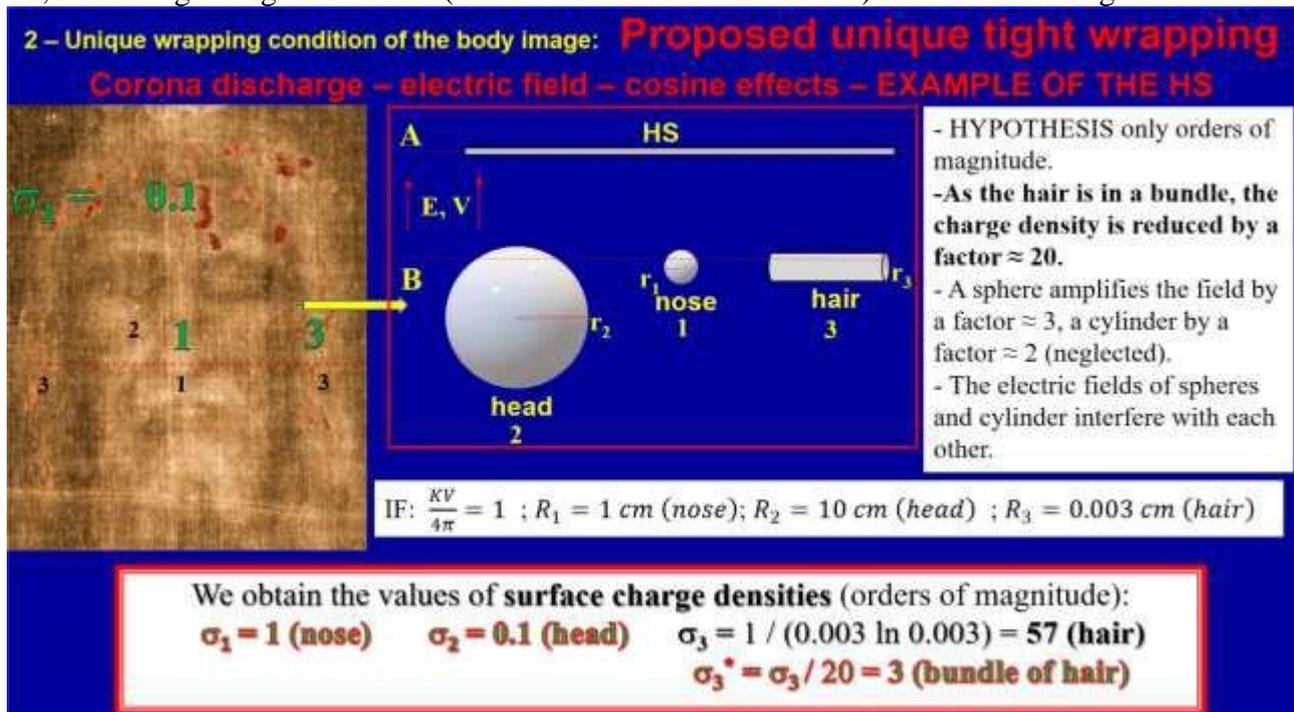


Fig. 34.

-10. CONCLUSION

As reported in **Fig. 35**, we can draw the following conclusions.

It is well known and confirmed here that science is incapable of explaining the formation of the body image, and much less capable of reproducing it. However, the most likely and reliable hypothesis is based on a source of radiation. Among the various radiation-based hypotheses, many of which are questionable for reasons beyond the scope of this paper, the most promising appears to be the following, based on a human body floating in a vertical electric field.

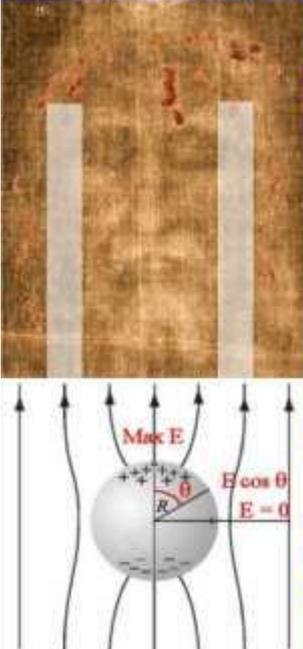
Specifically, the radiation is produced by the Corona Discharge generated by an intense electric field. This field is most likely related to the miracle of the Holy Fire in Jerusalem. To produce the HS body image (defined by the same author as Divine Photography), one must assume the combination of this radiation with the Maillard reaction (caramelization produced by sugars and amines) caused by the extremely high amount of urea exuded from the cadaver due to the renal failure after Jesus' flagellation.

Various wrapping configurations of Jesus' body in the HS have been hypothesized to explain both the bloodstains and the body image, but the most likely is the single, tight wrapping configuration proposed in this paper. This analysis, based on the cosine effect of the radiation angle associated with

an intense electric field, proposes for the first time a single, tight wrapping configuration to explain both the bloodstains and the body image.

Previous hypotheses, in fact, referred to two different configurations: a first, tight one, when the bloodstains were transferred onto the HS, and a second, later, flatter one, when the body image was formed. Obviously, however, it is not easy to scientifically explain why the HS should have changed its wrapping configuration in the sepulcher of Jerusalem.

2 – Unique wrapping condition of the body image: Proposed unique tight wrapping CONCLUSION



Science cannot explain body image, but the most credible hypothesis involves radiation; the best seems the following.

Radiation is produced by the corona discharge due to an intense electric field connected to the Holy Fire of Jerusalem, in conjunction with the Maillard reaction produced by the exuded urea.

Two different HS configurations have been hypothesized to explain both bloodstains and body image.

This analysis, based on the cosine effect of the radiation angle connected to electric fields, proposes for the first time a single tight wrapping configuration to explain both bloodstains and body image.

Fig. 35.

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REFERENCES

The main references are reported in the figures of this paper.