

The Future Of Research On The Shroud *

11-Oct-2014

2:30-3:15pm

Authors

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Abstract:

The future of research on the Shroud is outlined starting from the present knowledge of it, in particular from the results of the analyses made in 1978 by the STURP scientists and from the results of radiocarbon dating in 1988. Particular reference is made to the most useful techniques for studying the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of the most important typical sites of the Shroud: the cloth, the double image of a human body and the blood stains. A new data collection is proposed in order to significantly develop the research; it would give scientists the possibility to have at their disposal new information for making concrete progress in acquiring knowledge about the characteristics of the cloth and of the image. Several methodologies are proposed like: XRF (X-ray fluorescence), LIBS (Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy), TOF-SIMS (Time-of-flight secondary-ion mass spectrometry), ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry), UV-VIS (Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy), RAMAN spectroscopy, NMR (Nuclear magnetic resonance), HPLC-MS (High-performance liquid chromatography mass spectrometry), HPLC-IR (High-performance liquid chromatography infrared), GC-MS (Gas chromatography mass spectrometry), etc.