Biophotonic Hypothesis Of The Turin Shroud

10-Oct-2014
1:15-1:45 pm

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Abstract:

This biophotonic hypothesis of the Turin Shroud presumes its historical authenticity and examines how the Shroud may have arisen via the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Two separate but synergistic biophysical reactions involving biogenic ultraviolet radiation (UV), termed biophotons, being emitted by the body and absorbed by the flax linen shroud, form a hypothesis to explain the negative image of the tortured and crucified Christ on the Shroud of Turin. A source of biophotons transmitted outwards from the epidermis of the body onto the Shroud, refracted or *back scattered* by the epidermis, may explain the negative image rather than the positive image produced by a modern photograph where light bounces off an object, reflected or *forward scattered* e.g. by the epidermis of a body into the camera aperture. UV is known to be emitted by the chromosomes during cell replication; this emission slowly evolves from a trickle of photons into a cascade at metaphase when each chromosome suddenly cleaves into two daughter chromatids followed a short time later by the cleaving of the plasma membrane of the parent cell into two complete daughter cells after the chromatids have again grown into complete chromosomes. In general cells replenish their stock via cellular dynamics involving biogenic electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. UV radiation is due to biogenic electrostatic fields that slowly build up throughout the cell-cycle; this electrostatic-electromagnetic reaction results from cooperation within large colonies of cells. The epidermis involves about 45,000 cells cooperating to create the electrostatic energy necessary for replication. Christ's resurrection may have been via a similar mechanism to cell replication where a build-up of biophotons proceeds until resurrection was complete. The image may have been produced in some ways similar to the well-known quantum version of the double-slit experiment where the picture can be built up photon by photon; like the spatial coherence of the double-slit image, so too the image on the Shroud is spatially coherent. The Shroud consists of flax; melanin is well known to exist within the epidermis of various species including plants. In general melanin absorbs UV radiation possibly on a photon by photon basis to protect chromosomes from UV damage. There are certain characteristics that this synergistic biophysical hypothesis matches to previous experimental observations including the recent finding of 'double superficiality'.