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## *The new astonishing phenomenon detected on the Shroud*

This 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 Shroud of Turin and the Sudarium of Oviedo.

Our research produced a description 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 snakeskin belt, a buckle, a jewel, two tefillin and a long linen band round the waist. Around the head a branch of *Sarcopoterium Spinosum* with leaves, flowers, fruits and thorns is surveyed.

We also studied the folding and position of the Sudarium of Oviedo, placed, as a wad, under the head.

Remarkably our study not only surveys the image of the right hand clenched into a fist, distinct from that of the same hand well known for centuries, but also some objects are surveyed, such as the tefillin and the nails, in varying sequential positions demonstrating that these images were produced for some seconds.

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

Furthermore the projective data demonstrate that the images were produced by radiation from a geometrically well defined source.

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

The study of the phenomenon opens up vast new areas of research, of mutual interest to projective geometry and physics, which will likely have a major impact on all branches of knowledge and therefore on our very existence.