■ The Shroud of Turin — Key Evidence at a Glance

1. Forensic Consistency with Crucifixion
Depicts wounds from Roman scourging, crown of thorns, wrist and foot nail piercings, and a spear wound to the right side. Blood flow paths align perfectly with gravity for a crucified man. Blood applied before the body image (UV-confirmed).

2. Biochemical Proof of Real Human Blood
Contains human hemoglobin, albumin, IgG, and fibrin degradation products. High bilirubin indicates massive bodily trauma (polytrauma). AB blood type confirmed, consistent with the Sudarium of Oviedo. Bilirubin explains bright red coloration.

3. Image Physics: Not Paint, Chemical, or Burn
No pigments, dyes, binders, or brushstrokes detected. No acids or chemical mordants; no scorching or charring. Image confined to top 200 nanometers of fibrils—superficial and non-penetrative. Brightness encodes 3-D depth; image behaves as a photographic negative.

4. Radiation-Level Energy Signature
ENEA (2011) showed replication requires UV excimer lasers; full-body image would need billions of watts—thousands of lasers firing simultaneously from within. No known natural or artistic process can account for this effect.

5. Geographic & Textile Evidence
Pollen from Jerusalem/Dead Sea plants; 3:1 herringbone weave matches 1st-century Syrian-Judean linen, not medieval European. Historical path: Jerusalem → Edessa → Constantinople → Lirey → Turin.

6. Modern Dating
1988 radiocarbon tested a repair patch; modern methods (FTIR, Raman, X-ray scattering) date to AD 55–300 ± 400 years — consistent with 1st century.

Category	Evidence	Implication
Forensic	Accurate wound/blood realism	Matches crucifixion physics
Biochemical	Human blood + trauma proteins	Not paint; real polytrauma
Physical	No pigments or burns; nanometer image	Defies art technique
Optical	Negative & 3D encoding	Explained only by radiant projection
Geographic	Jerusalem pollen, ancient weave	1st-century Middle East
Dating	Modern tests → 1st century	Supports authenticity