

# The Invisibility Line

By Craig Paardekooper

There seems to be a distance limit, after which a clear image ceases. This distance limit is at the level of the temples on the face, and persists cross the whole body.

Its **as if Christ were partly submerged in water** so that only his face above his temples was exposed, his chest, the higher part of his tummy, and the arms resting on his legs, but his thighs are submerged and his ankles. Only his knees are above the surface.

Anything below the line has not left a clear image. This occurs because the radiation emitted by his body had a range, and that range limit excludes the recording of anything at the pelvis and lower.

The lower tummy, pelvis, neck, shoulders, upper arms, top of thighs and ankles are all excluded. The knees, calves and lower thighs push up above this limit because the legs are bent.



The “invisibility” line is constant across the whole body, as shown by the yellow line above. This indicates that the shroud lay at a constant distance from this line. Any part of the body at a greater distance emitted radiation but it was not intense enough to leave an image when it reached the shroud.

A horizontal range line spanning the whole body, indicates that the shroud itself was suspended in a horizontal configuration above the body.

Previously I calculated that if the radiation diminished linearly with distance, then zero brightness would be reached at the level of the temples – and this is seen in the shroud face. It is interesting that this boundary persists across the entire shroud image.

However, it is possible to argue that this invisibility limit is because the image falls below the background brightness of the linen (rather than reaching zero brightness), so marks a distance from source where radiation intensity was unable to impress an image in excess of the background. That this limit should form a horizontal plane across the whole body, indicates that the shroud was also in a horizontal plane.

There may be a personal reason why brightness levels were adjusted to exclude anything below the pelvis – to ensure privacy.

His ministry began with Baptism, and when he arose from the water he received the Spirit. It is curious that at the moment of resurrection his image looks as if he is submerged once more ... and emerging to receive new life.

Below I mark key points where the invisibility line passes through.



**The criteria that the invisibility line must be -**

- 1. above the pelvis**
- 2. just above the breast bone**
- 3. just behind the eyes (temples)**
- 4. Completely exclude the legs**

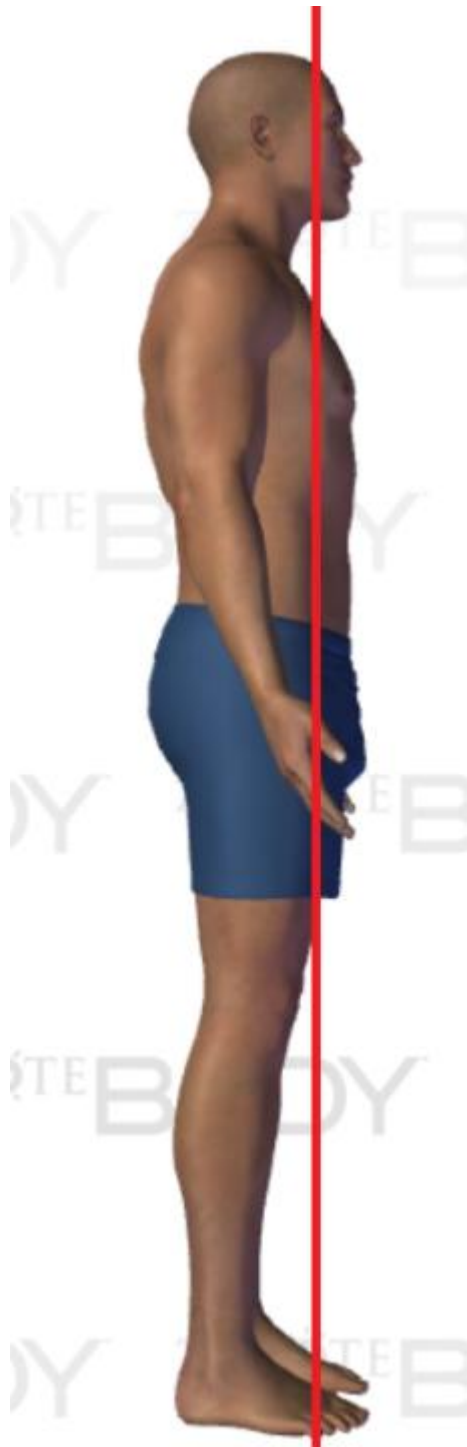
**means that the invisibility line was horizontal and consistent across the length and width of the body.**

**We know that the image was produced by radiation, since the intensity of the image decreases with body-cloth distance.**

**The invisibility line marks the distance (from the shroud) over which radiation emitted from the body becomes so attenuated that it can no longer impress an image on the shroud.**

**All points equidistant from the invisibility line should have the same brightness.**

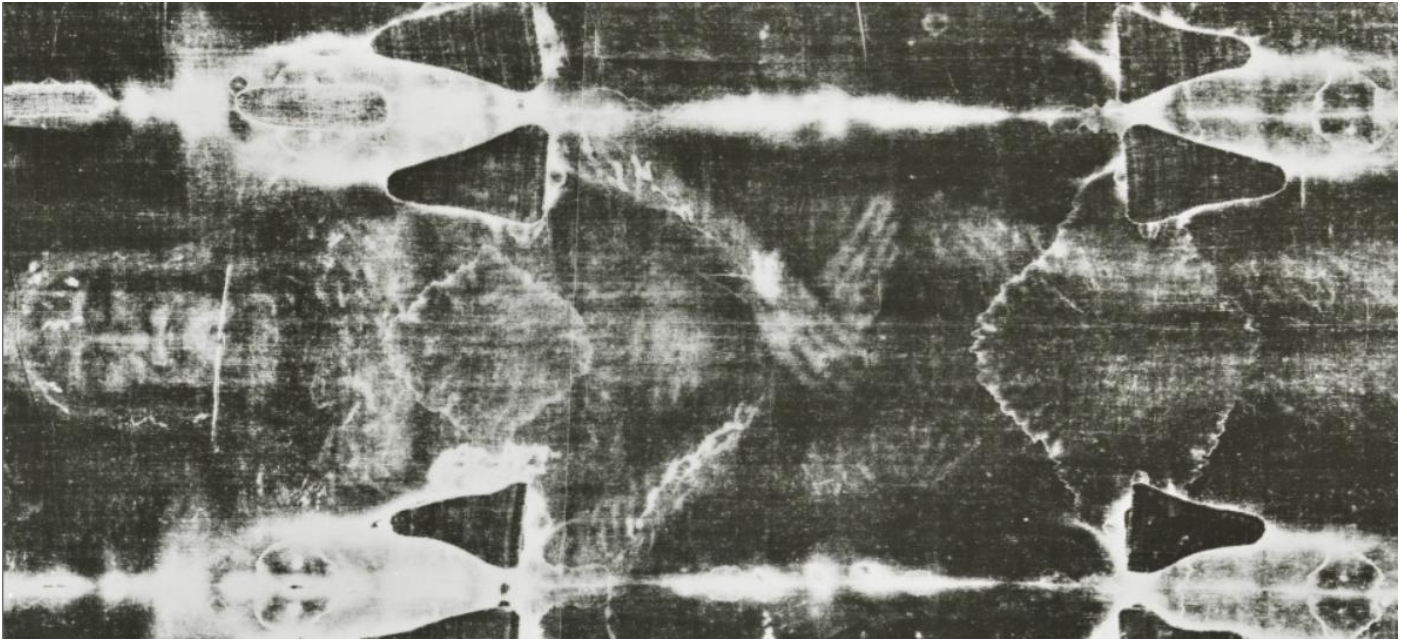
**A horizontal invisibility line means that the shroud occupied a horizontal plane at the moment of impression.**



<https://www.zygotebody.com/>

I include this picture because the invisibility range creates the impression that Christ is floating part submerged.

**I used the image shown above, and I measured the brightness levels for each of the regions that were part of the body, but blacked out. In every case the brightness was the same as the background outside of the body image. The brightness level varied slightly around 55.**



I use a threshold tool to measure the brightness at which each of the darker areas first appears

- Background brightness = 42
- neck 48
- right side burn 49
- Left sideburn 51
- around tummy 53
- pelvis 53 under hand
- left thigh receded part 50
- dark areas of right thigh 56
- dark areas of left thigh 56

So, these areas have the lowest brightness level – near to the minimum background brightness, and are approximately equal in brightness, all occurring within the lowest 5% of the brightness range (48 – 219). These areas have the lowest elevation on the image.

The brightest areas on the image are the most elevated. All occurring within the top 5% of the brightness range

- Nose tip 217
- Pec 219
- Left knee 217
- Knuckle 217
- Stomach top 211



In this picture, I used photo 093, which can be downloaded here - [Gallery – Page 4 – Shroud Photos](#)

I imported it into the online photopea tool here –[Photopea | Online Photo Editor](#)

I used the adjustments→threshold tool to reduce brightness threshold, and see which parts of the image had the same brightness.

So, the picture here is a threshold picture.

The areas around the edge of the face, the neck down to the breast-bone, the areas bordering the tummy below the rib cage, the pelvis and upper thigh area, and the ankles were all plunged into darkness, and all are at about the same elevation on a human body.

It makes sense that the boundary between the dark areas and the light areas is always the same brightness level, since, by definition, this is a brightness profile.

What is interesting, though, is that this boundary forms a constant level, just as water levels when a man might lay in a pool.

If the boundary forms a horizontal plane of equal brightness, and if brightness diminishes with distance from the Shroud, then the Shroud must be the same distance from all parts of this boundary.

This means that the Shroud was horizontal relative to all parts of the body.

Curiously the face does appear to be the brightest area – perhaps due to a halo of collimated radiance.

The implication of this discovery of a horizontal shroud, it that the radiation forming the image had to traverse significant distance before it could impress an image on the shroud. THIS IS NOT A CONTACT IMAGE, but rather an image generated at a distance.

To generate this image over a distance, without losing resolution, requires that the energy be in parallel beams, collimated, like a laser.

So, you can see why this phenomenon looks very much like the Resurrection. The body of a person bearing all the wounds of Christ, laid in a tomb as dead, suddenly unwrapped, the cloth floating above him, perfectly flat, then a sudden burst of energy – a transformation – a transfiguration – a witness to that moment for our benefit.

Previous ages lacked the means to see most of what we can see. They did not have photography to see an inverted image, or computers to analyse brightness, or even detailed pictures of the Shroud. So, it is a sign for our generation – for us – today.