

## FINAL DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRAYER TIMES WORKSHOP HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH INDEPENDENT NGOs ON 28-29 JUNE 25 IN ANKARA

- In the Islamic world, the  $-15^\circ$ ,  $-20^\circ$  horizontal angles of the sun, which are taken as a basis for Imsak and Isha times, are proven to be incorrect; with the observations made in the past and with the observations we made on the observation terrace, supported by the human eye or photographs taken **without exposure** using the human eye working principle.

In this observation, it was determined that when the sun is  $-12.5^\circ$  below the horizon, Fajr-i Sadiq (redness or whiteness when there is moonlight) begins, between  $-12.5^\circ$  and  $-13^\circ$  Fajr Sadiq is defined as the time period above this angle as Fajr-i Kazib (Zodiac light), and between  $-14^\circ$  and  $-16^\circ$  Fajr-i Kazib is clearly visible and photographed. Therefore, it has been evaluated that the morning prayers performed during **Fajr-i Kazib** are not religiously permissible because they are outside the time.

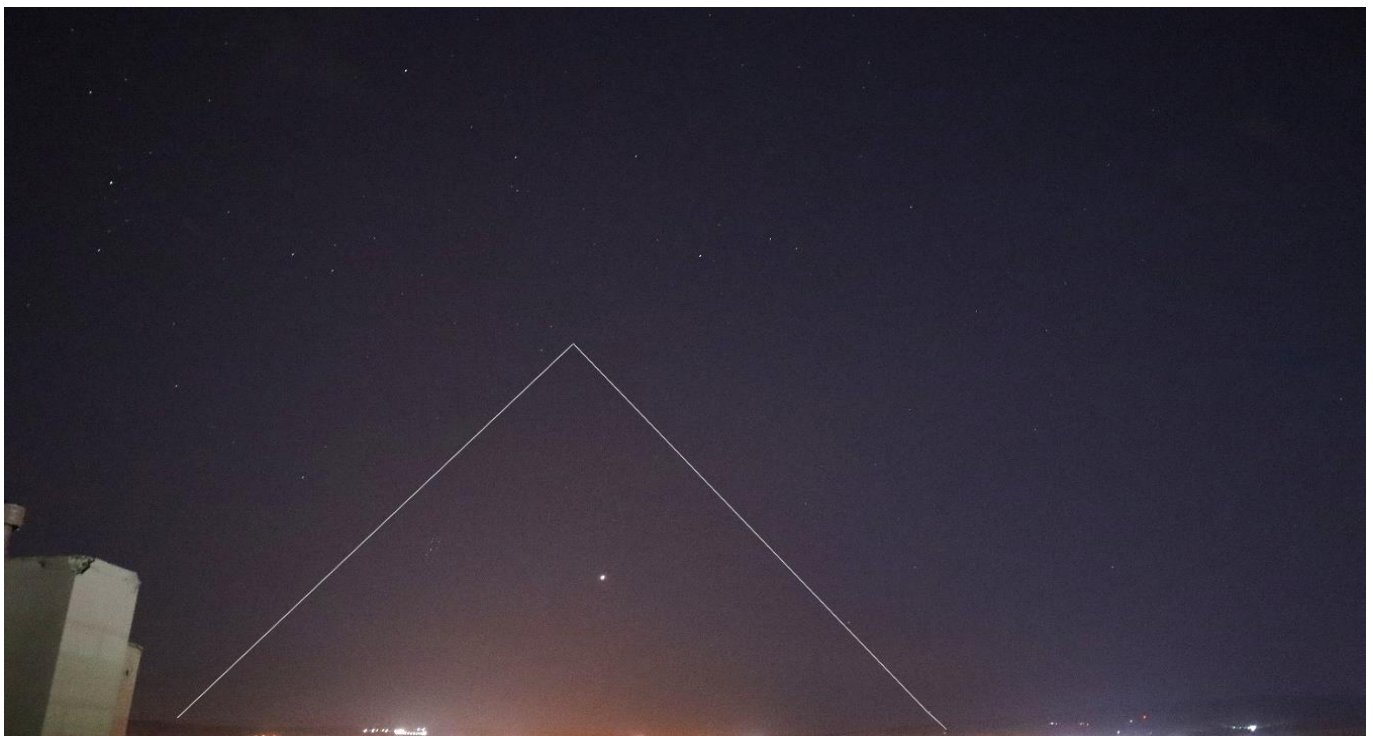


Photo-1: Morning MWL 20-25 minutes after imsak  $-14.5^\circ$  Fajr-i Kazib (False Dawn)



Photo-2: Fajr-i Sadiq starts with redness at  $-12.5^\circ$  and ends at the same angle in the evening.



Photo-3: 25 minutes after the evening glow disappears, 1.5 hours after sunset -17° Fajr-i Kazib (Zodiac Light)



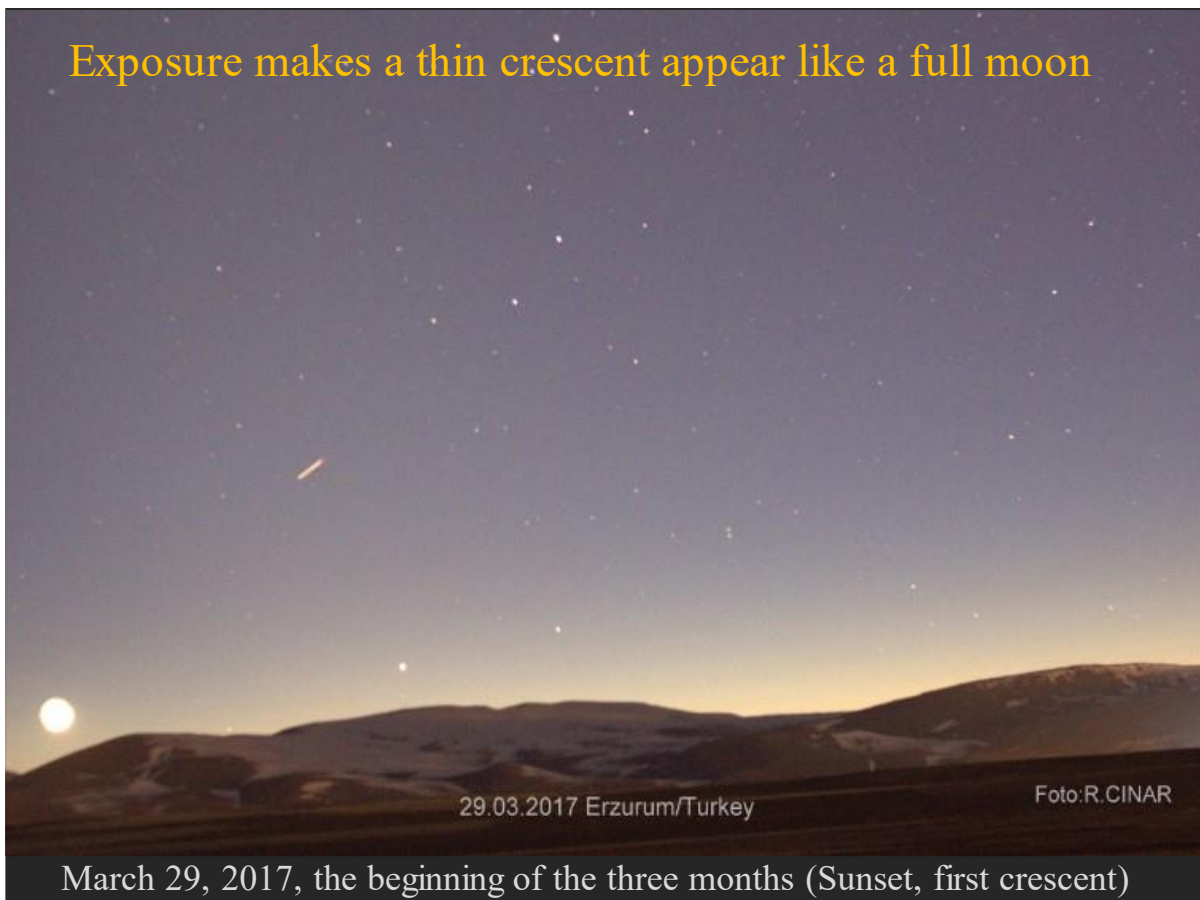
Photo-4: 30 minutes after the evening glow disappears, 1 hour 35 minute after sunset -18° Fajr-i Kazib (Zodiac Light)

<https://errufai.com/prayer-times.html>      <https://errufai.com/dunyada-vakitler.html>

• **Artificial Intelligence Fajr-i Kazib Time:** According to scientific sources provided by current artificial intelligence applications such as Chat GPT, Google Gemini, Deep Seek, the

Zodiac light known as Fajr-i Kazib is seen between  $-18^{\circ}$  and  $-13^{\circ}$  below the horizon. It is reported that it is observed most clearly between  $-16^{\circ}$  and  $-14^{\circ}$ . Therefore, angles above  $-13^{\circ}$  ( $-13 < -20$ ) are definitely not Fajr-i Sadiq and indicate the time of Fajr-i Kazib.  
Appendix:1,2,3

Note: In accordance with the hadith of the Prophet (pbuh), "Do not curse the rooster. Because it wakes people up for the morning prayer.", it was observed in the determinations of the crowing times of birds and roosters in different villages of our country, and also in the experiments conducted by the Japanese scientist Dr. Takashi Yoshimura on roosters (in rooms that are sound and lightproof), that roosters crow at angles accepted as the dawn (between  $-12^{\circ}$  and  $-12.5^{\circ}$ ). This shows how accurate the  $-12.5^{\circ}$  we determined is.



- **Exposure Errors:** In the Imsak and Isha images taken to date, it has been observed that exposures longer than 0.5 seconds are incorrect, accumulate the light coming at night and create an artificial light that the human eye cannot perceive. Exposures can only be used in Zodiac light shots. The human eye works like a camera. In experiments conducted on pilots in the USA, it has been determined that the human eye sends 200-220 frames of images to the brain in 1 second. Therefore,  $\frac{1}{2}$  second is ideal at ISO 800.

- **End of evening prayer criterion:** It has been emphasized by the consensus of Ahl al-Sunnah scholars that the time of disappearance of the redness should be taken as the basis for the end of the evening prayer and the beginning of the night prayer time. During the observation of the redness made on the hotel terrace, it was observed that the sun completely

disappeared **when it went down to  $-12^{\circ}$  and  $-12.5^{\circ}$  below the horizon**. Accordingly, it was determined that the night time started at this stage according to religious provisions. On 28 June 25, the redness completely disappeared at  $-12.5^{\circ}$ , 1 hour and 18 minutes after sunset.



Photo-5: The evening prayer ends after the visible red light disappears at  $-12.5^{\circ}$  and the night prayer begins.

- **Last Time of the Night Prayer:** According to Ibn Abbas, Gabriel (pbuh) led the Prophet (pbuh) in the night prayer after **one-third of the night** had passed; and in a hadith reported by Abu Hurayrah, the longest period of time was reported to have **ended at midnight**. In Imam Muhammad's work, El-Asl, it is clearly stated that it is **makruh** to delay the night prayer after midnight.

- **Prof. Tono Studies in Indonesia:** The President of the Indonesian Islamic Research Center, Prof. Dr. Tono Saksono (Geodesy and Photogrammetry Engineer), who participated in our workshop by sending a presentation, stated that the average sun angle **for Imsak and Isha times is  $-12.5^{\circ}$**  in his observations made in more than **100 locations** in different geographies between 2014-2024. He also stated that the dawns observed before sunrise and sunset do not have a definite passage in practice.

- **Agreement on the imsak and isha angles:** The determination of the  $-12.5^{\circ}$  angle for the **imsak and isha times** in independent studies conducted in more than 100 locations in distant and different geographies, and the  $-12^{\circ}$  application of the **Maliki community in France**, show how accurate and consistent our study is.

- **Finding Qibla Independent of the Compass:** For the first time in the world, the method of determining the Qibla direction according to the **Sun and the Moon**, independent of the compass, has been tested and it has been observed that this method works very accurately and precisely (**with a precision of 0.1 degrees**).

<https://www.errufai.com/qible-find.html>

- **Dhuhr Karahat Time:** Contrary to popular belief, it is not 45 minutes or 30 minutes, as has been demonstrated by an experiment conducted on the observation terrace. In this experiment, it was observed that it takes **only 2 minutes for the Sun to move 2 degrees** away from zenith; and when 2 minutes are taken before zenith, the total **karahat time is 4 minutes in the summer months and 8 minutes in the winter months**. Appendix-1

For the Morning and Evening Karahat Times, the height of a spear length of the sun is taken as basis. This corresponds to an **average altitude of  $5^{\circ}$** .

\*Link to the topics presented in the workshop and the videos published\*

<https://www.youtube.com/@errufaitr>  
<https://errufai.com/prayer-times.html>  
<https://errufai.com/dunyada-vakitler.html>  
(live other country prayer time)  
<https://errufai.com/qible-find.html>



Photo-6: The sun set in Ankara on 27/06/2025 at 21:18, 3 minutes earlier than calculated.

**Sunset:** When we observed the sunset from the hotel terrace on the 7th floor (Akyurt plain), we observed that it set 3 minutes earlier than calculated on June 27th and exactly **10 minutes before the evening call to prayer**. On June 28th, the sun set 5 minutes earlier than calculated and 12 minutes before the evening call to prayer. This leads to the grave result that the afternoon prayer, which was performed **10-12 minutes before the evening call to prayer, was performed outside of the time**. In addition, the sunrises occurred at least 5-8 minutes after the calculated time. Therefore, it would be **very appropriate to remove the 7-minute delay in sunrise and sunset**. Photo-6

• **Sunrise:** According to the observation made from the hotel terrace, it is at least **5 minutes later** than the astronomical sunrise. Because this sunrise is for the highest peaks in the region. Therefore, our suggestion is that the **7-minute delay** in sunrise and sunset in countries like Turkey should be removed and only in **Ramadan +(1-2) min delay** can be added to the sunset.

• **Lunar Crescent Observation:** It has been determined that the use of telescopes is not valid in the crescent observations made at the beginning; **however, binoculars are accepted as valid because their working principle is similar to the human eye**. In this direction, it has been experienced that observations made with binoculars and the naked eye are considered valid and that the first crescent can be seen with binoculars at **least 15 hours** after the

moment of conjunction ( $8^\circ$ ) and **with the naked eye 18-20 hours** under ideal weather conditions.

• **We base our view on the "Ittifaq-ı Metali"**: According to this view, it is considered sufficient for the crescent to be seen on any continent or landmass of the world. The crescent seen during the religious day will be considered to belong to the following night. Therefore, according to the majority of the Ahl al-Sunnah scholars, **it is understood that the crescent should be seen by midnight or before dawn at the latest.**

(This year, the crescent of Muharram in Hijri 1447 was seen only on Thursday evening, June 27, so Friday can be accepted as Muharram 1.)

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Appendix-1 Chat Gpt, Google Gemini, Deep Seek artificial intelligence according to Fecr-i Kazib (Zodiac light) time of seeing

## ChatGPT



The best time to observe the Zodiac light in northern latitudes is approximately 60-90 minutes before sunrise and approximately 60-90 minutes after sunset. This time may vary depending on your latitude and weather conditions.

More precisely, from the perspective of the sun's position below the horizon:

- Zodiac light becomes more pronounced when the sun is between  $13^\circ$  and  $18^\circ$  below the horizon.
- It usually appears brightest in the range of  $-16^\circ$  to  $-14^\circ$ .
- As the sun's brightness increases when it rises above  $-13^\circ$ ,

ask anything

## Google Gemini

Time of Visibility and Position of the Sun in Turkish Latitudes:

- Time of View: Zodiacal light can be best seen in the middle latitudes, including Türkiye, generally in the spring and autumn months, approximately 1-2 hours before sunrise or 1-2 hours after sunset.
- Sun Position: For the best observation of zodiacal light, the Sun should be approximately 12-18 degrees below the horizon. This is when the sky is dark enough that the faint glow of the zodiacal light is not drowned out by other light sources.

## Deep Seek



### Angle of the Sun Below the Horizon:

- For the zodiacal light to be visible, the Sun must be between 12 and 18 degrees below the horizon.
- 12 degrees: Zodiac light first when it starts to appear.
- 18 degrees: The time when the zodiacal light is seen most brightly and clearly.

### Why This Angle Range?

- When the sun is less than 12 degrees below the horizon, the sky is still very bright and the zodiacal light is lost in this brightness.
- When the sun is more than 18 degrees below the horizon, the sky becomes completely dark, but the zodiacal light also becomes very faint and difficult to see.

### Best Time for Observation:

- Evening  After the new chat has sunk ↓

