Contributions of Early Muslim Scientists to Engineering Studies and Related Sciences

Abdi O. Shuriye Waleed F. Faris

IIUM PRESS INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA



Contributions of Early Muslim Scientists to Engineering Sciences and Related Studies

Editors

Abdi O. Shuriye Waleed F. Faris



IIUM Press

Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011 ©IIUM Press, IIUM

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Abdi O. Shuriye & Waleed F. Faris : Contributions of Early Muslim Scientists to Engineering Sciences and Related Studies

ISBN: 978-967-418-157-4

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by : **IIUM PRINTING SDN.BHD.** No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3 Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves Batu Caves Centre Point 68100 Batu Caves Selangor Darul Ehsan Tel: +603-6188 1542 / 44 / 45 Fax: +603-6188 1543 EMAIL: iiumprinting@yahoo.com

Contents

TITLE	
Preface	
Acknowledgment	
Lists of Contributors	
Introduction	
Chapter 1 Al-Battani's Contribution to Astronomy	3
Chapter 2 Safiha by Al-Zarqali	8
Chapter 3 Ibn Al Shatir's Influence on Modern Astronomy	12
Chapter 4 I-Zarqali on Instrumentation	19
Chapter 5 Contributions of Al-Razi on Alchemy in Terms of Metal and Substance	24
Chapter 6 Jabir Ibn Hayyan's Work on Sulphur-Mercury Theory	30
Chapter 7 The Contribution of Hassan Al-Rammah to Gunpowder and Rocket Technology	36
Chapter 8 The Contribution of Ibn Al-Awwam in Botany and Agriculture	41
Chapter 9 Al-Battani Contributions in Astronomy and Mathematics	45
Chapter 10 Al-Biruni's Views on the Discovery of the Spherical Earth	49
Chapter 11 Al-Kashi and Access to the Arithmetic & Astronomy	53
Chapter 12 Nasir Al-Din Al-Tusi's Understanding of Trigonometry	58
Chapter 13 Al-Biruni's Experimental Scientific Methods in Mechanics	65
Chapter 14 Al-Haytham's Understanding of Physical Nature of Light	70
Chapter 15 Contributions of Ibn Al-Haytham on Optics	74
Chapter 16 Energy Particle-Physics: The Efforts of Abdel Nasser Tawfik	80
Chapter 17 Mahmoud Hessaby's Contribution to the Infinitely Extended Particles Theory in Quantum Physics	86
Chapter 18 The Contribution of Ibn Ishaq Al-Kindi to Light, Optics and Cryptology	91
Chapter 19 The Contribution of Ibn Sahl in Refraction of Light	95
Chapter 20 Al Kindi on Pharmacology	103
Chapter 21 Contributions of Kerim Kerimov in Aerospace Engineering	110
Chapter 22 Fazlur Rahman Khan's Understanding of Tube Structural System of Skyscrapers	115

Chapter 23	Contribution of Lofti Asker Zadeh to Fuzzy Logic	121
Chapter 24	The Nano World of Munir Nahfey	127
Chapter 25	Abbas Ibn Firnas's Contribution in Aviation	135
Chapter 26	Al- Jazari Contribution to the Development of Water Supply System	139
Chapter 27	Contribution of Tipu Sultan to Rocket Technology	143
Chapter 28	The Contributions of Al - Khazini in the Development of	
	Hydrostatic Balance and its Functionality	147
Chapter 29	The Contribution of Banu Musa Brothers in the Self Changing	
	Fountain	155
Chapter 30	The Invention of the Helium-Neon Gas Laser by Ali Javan	160
Chapter 31	Al-Jazari on Automata	165

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

CONTRIBUTIONS OF IBN AL-HAYTHAM ON OPTICS

Nurul Azhani Yunus, Ahmad F. Ismail

Fac. of Eng., International Islamic Univ. Malaysia (IIUM), Jalan Gombak, 53100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

15.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this chapter is to explore optics in view of Ibn Haytham's work on optics. The methodology adopted is based on data collected from articles, journals and books. This chapter investigates the contribution of Ibn Al-Haytham in optics and related fields. Moreover, the main focus of this chapter is to discuss optics theory by Ibn Al-Haytham. The significance of this is that it provides knowledge on optics theory based on Ibn Haytham's work.

15.2 HISTORY OF IBN AL-HAYTHAM

Ibn Al-Haytham or also known as Alhazen was born in Basra about year 965 and travelled to Egypt and Spain. He worked in Cairo and died there in the year 1040. During his period of imprisonment, he wrote his influential "Kitab Al-Manazer" or known as the Book of Optics. Instead of that book, he also wrote several significant books and chapters about physics, mathematics, engineering, astronomy, medicine, psychology, anatomy, visual perception and ophthalmology. Essentially, Ibn Al-Haytham was a productive author in which he wrote more than 200 works on a broad range of subjects where about 96 of his scientific works are known and almost 50 of them have survived to date. (Tbakhi A; Amr SS, 2007)

15.3 DEFINITION OF OPTICS

According to Britannica Dictionary (2011):

"Optic science concerned with the genesis and propagation of light, the changes that it undergoes and produces, and other phenomena closely associated with it. There are two major branches of optics, physical and geometrical. Physical optics deals primarily with the nature and properties of light itself. Geometrical optics has to do with the principles that govern the image-forming properties of lenses, mirrors, and other devices that make use of light. It also includes optical data processing, which involves the manipulation of the information content