

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	International Astronomy and Astrophysics Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IAARJ_106175
Title of the Manuscript:	Sakholian radius-to-mass ratio postulate applied to the calculation of the mass or the radius of a sun's planet, of a planetary satellite and of a given star belonging to the Milky Way
Type of the Article	

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes, but needs additional considerations of physical characteristics of materials.</p> <p>I suggest the author to compare his results with the known data of planets of solar system.</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>I suggest the author to compare his results with the known data of plantes of Solar system, also recommande to add another parameter for modeling the size (diameter or mass) of a given celestial satellite, such the distance of the planet from the star, where the farther the distance leads to reduction of the temperatures and the condensation of gases what leads to the formation of oceans of liquefied gases due to the extreme low temperature, therefore we note the huge size of Saturn (at around 10 times the diameter of Earth) while Saturn's gravity is only 1.08 times the gravity on Earth, because the solid part Saturn is nearly the same of mass of Earth, but the extreme low temperature causes condense gases leads of thick clouds guides results the huge size of the Saturn. Here the author should consider thermodynamic laws to determine the effects of temperature upon material characteristic of gases.</p>	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

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