



## SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

### PART 1:

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Physical Science International Journal</a>
Manuscript Number:	2015_PSIJ_17250
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of gamma radiation in undoped SnO2 thin films
Type of Article	Original Research Article

### PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<p><b>Abstract-</b> What is the outcome or findings on structural properties?</p> <p>Figure 1- The explanation only covers on the effect of gamma radiation on glass substrate whereas the tittle is about the study of <b>Effect of gamma radiation in undoped SnO2 thin films</b>.</p> <p>If the author wishes to focus on extreme thickness then he should eliminate other thickness as there is no continuity in experimental procedure as different properties were studied at different thickness. If he wishes to study different properties at different thickness then he should provide a scope of study.</p> <p>If the author wishes to use thickness to determine the transmission% then for the study of other properties he should stick with one thickness or compare all the thickness for different properties to draw a conclusion. (What is the fixed variable?)</p>	<p>The outcome on structural properties checks that the thin films are SnO<sub>2</sub> without any impurities.</p> <p>SnO<sub>2</sub> thin films are deposited on corning glass substrate. The film on substrate is irradiated and the blank glass substrate is irradiated as well. However, we tried to indicate the situation of the glass substrate alone to avoid the transmittance loss after irradiation and its cleared in the next paper. SnO<sub>2</sub> thin films are considered as electrode for solar cells and many devices. This paper studied the effect of high energy radiation on this combination of glass and thin film. On the other hand the next paper will study the effect of radiation on the prepared solar cell using this electrode.</p> <p>Our point of view was to use transparent electrode especially in solar cell and it should select the ideal thickness which has the best transmittance. In sequence, we started to measure the four thicknesses and then we selected the lowest and highest ones'.</p>