

## Common mistakes during paper writing-

1. The word “data” is plural, not singular.
2. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
3. In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
4. A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
5. Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
6. In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
7. Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones
  - a. “affect” and “effect”,
  - b. “complement” and “compliment”,
  - c. “discreet” and “discrete”,
  - d. “principal” and “principle”
  - e. “Tamper” and “Temper”
8. Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
9. The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
10. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
11. The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.