9 Rules for Professional Typography in Physics

1. **Avoid:** $2kg$
   Instead use: 2 kg
   There is a space between the number and the unit (the number and the unit are separate "words"). Units are *not* italicized. This helps distinguish between 2 kg (two kilograms) and $2kg$ (2 times k times g).

2. **Avoid:** `10^12`, or `1E12`
   Instead use: 10^{12}
   In scientific writing, you have to use superscript. The notation `1E12` is specific to computer coding. The notation `10^12` is a shortcut that might be appropriate for an informal email message.

3. **Avoid:** `VLED` or `V_LED` or V_{LED}
   Instead use: V_{LED}
   In scientific writing, you have to use subscripts. Note that subscript text such as "LED" is *not* italicized. In LaTeX you can code this as `V_{\text{LED}}`. The notation `V_LED` is a shortcut that might be appropriate for an informal email.

4. **Avoid:** wavelength=d*sin(theta)
   Instead use: $\lambda = d \sin\theta$
   Algebraic variables are italicized. There are spaces on either side of the equals sign. The sine function is *not* italic. LaTeX and Microsoft Equation Editor will manage much of this for you.

5. **Avoid:** 10 Ohm
   Instead use: 10 Ω
   In Microsoft word you can use the font called "Symbol" to get Greek letters. Alternatively, Latex and Microsoft Equation Editor also take care of Greek letters by typing (`\Omega`).

6. **Avoid:** Voltage (v)
   Instead use: Voltage (V)
   Units are case-sensitive. The symbol for the volt unit is capital V.

7. **Avoid:** $\theta = 0.674740942$
   Instead use: $\theta = 0.67$ or $\theta = 0.675$
   It is unlikely your solution will require more than 1% accuracy.

8. Algebraic variables are defined in the text the first time they are used.

9. Use a consistent font size for equations and text.