I want your help to write my paper which should be 6000 words.

Do not remove the sub-sections and headings name and order. Please cite proper references and provide reference lists in APA format.

Writing style should be formal for journal submission.

My title is “”

My study goal and objectives are “”

The structure of paper is “”

My target publication or academic field is “”

My real-world study area is “”

My algorithm type is “”

My existing data coming from “”

Here is some additional notes about my paper “”

When you are writing the paper, please consider below Writing Tips:

***1. Formatting***

*1.1. Justifying the text*

**Align all body text to be justified (straight edges on both left and right).**

* ✅ Professional and uniform appearance.
* ❌ Left-aligned or uneven text blocks unless formatting rules specify otherwise.

*1.2. Use of Same Font Type Across the Content*

**Maintain consistency** → Use the same font type (e.g., Times New Roman, Arial) throughout the paper.

**Avoid mixing fonts** → Do not switch between fonts for headings, body text, tables, or figures unless required by journal or professor.

* ✅ All text in Times New Roman, 12 pt.
* ❌ Headings in Calibri, body in Times New Roman, captions in Arial.

1.3. *Use of Capital Letter*

* **Capitalize only proper nouns and formal names.**
  + ✅ “City of Toronto,” “Highway 401,” “World Health Organization”
  + ❌ “city streets,” “highway system,” “organization”
* **Do not capitalize common nouns or concepts.**
  + ✅ “speed enforcement cameras,” “pedestrian flow,” “traffic collisions”
  + ❌ “Speed Enforcement Cameras,” “Pedestrian Flow,” “Traffic Collisions” (unless at the start of a sentence)
* **Capitalize section headings, acronyms, and abbreviations consistently.**
  + ✅ “Introduction,” “Methodology,” “ASE”
  + ❌ “introduction,” “methodology,” “Ase”

*1.4. Add Proper Title for Tables/Figures*

**Add Proper Title for Tables and Figures**

* **Every table and figure must have a descriptive title/caption.**
  + ✅ *Table 1. Summary of crash-risk measures*
  + ✅ *Figure 2. Pedestrian flow simulation in Unity*
  + ❌ *Table 1. Data* / *Figure 2. Graph*
* **Cite each table/figure in the text.**
  + ✅ *“As shown in* ***Figure 2****, pedestrian flow increases under Scenario B.”*
  + ✅ *“Crash-risk measures are summarized in* ***Table 1****.”*
  + ❌ *Figure inserted without any mention in the text.*
* **Follow numbering order.** Number tables and figures separately (Table 1, 2… / Figure 1, 2…).

*1.5. The Keywords come from Abstract*

* **Choose 4–6 short keywords directly from the abstract.**
* **Avoid full sentences or long phrases.**
* ✅ Keywords: automated speed enforcement; road safety; traffic collisions; public perception; pedestrian flow
* ❌ Keywords: how automated speed enforcement reduces traffic collisions in urban areas

*1.6. Use of Abbreviations*

**Use of Abbreviations**

* **Define at first use** → Write the full term followed by the abbreviation in parentheses.
  + ✅ *“Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE) reduces vehicle speeds.”*
  + ❌ *“ASE reduces vehicle speeds.”* (if ASE has not been defined earlier)
* **Use abbreviations consistently** → Once defined, use only the abbreviation throughout the paper.
  + ✅ *“Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE)… ASE is widely adopted.”*
  + ❌ *“Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE)… automated enforcement systems…”*
* **Avoid unnecessary abbreviations** → Don’t create abbreviations for terms that appear only once or twice.
  + ✅ *“traffic collisions”*
  + ❌ *“Traffic Collisions (TC)”* (if “TC” is not reused)
* **Keep formatting correct** → Acronyms and abbreviations are written in all caps, without periods.
  + ✅ *“USA, WHO, VR”*
  + ❌ *“U.S.A., W.H.O., V.R.”*

***2. Writing Style & Clarity***

*2.1. Use of Active Voice*

**Use Present, Active Voice (not Passive/Past)**

* **Watch for passive forms** → If you see *is/are/was/were + past participle*, rewrite it in active voice.
  + ❌ *“The data were normalized …”*
  + ✅ *“We normalize the data …”*
  + ✅ *“The method normalizes the data …”*
* **Use past tense only for specific completed events.**
  + ✅ *“The field study ran from May–June 2024.”*
  + ✅ *“The survey was conducted in Toronto in 2023.”*
* **Keep results and figures/tables in present tense.**
  + ✅ *“Table 2 shows the results.”*
  + ✅ *“Results indicate that ASE reduces vehicle speeds.”*

*2.2. Consistency (same word for same concept)*

here are some concrete examples to show what **consistency in word choice** looks like:

* ❌ Inconsistent: “This study examines **automated speed enforcement (ASE)**. These **cameras** reduce crashes.”  
  ✅ Consistent: “This study examines **automated speed enforcement (ASE)**. **ASE** reduces crashes.”
* ❌ Inconsistent: “The analysis measures **traffic collisions**. The number of **accidents** has decreased.”  
  ✅ Consistent: “The analysis measures **traffic collisions**. The number of **collisions** has decreased.”
* ❌ Inconsistent: “We focus on **pedestrian flow**. The **people movement** on sidewalks is modeled in Unity.”  
  ✅ Consistent: “We focus on **pedestrian flow**. **Pedestrian flow** on sidewalks is modeled in Unity.”
* ❌ Inconsistent: “The variable captures **vehicle speed**. This **velocity** is important in crash-risk models.”  
  ✅ Consistent: “The variable captures **vehicle speed**. **Speed** is important in crash-risk models.”

2.3. Avoid Long, Indirect Clauses

* **State the idea directly in one clear sentence.**
  + ❌ *“When the community views enforcement as punitive rather than protective, it hinders the development of a collaborative road safety culture.”*
  + ✅ *“Public perception of enforcement shapes road safety culture.”*

*2.4. Avoid using adverbs as much as possible*

* **Do not use adverbs like *often, usually, normally* that weaken your statement.**
  + ❌ *“Speeding is usually a cause of crashes.”*
  + ✅ *“Speeding is a cause of crashes.”*
* **Do not rely on adverbs (e.g., quickly, clearly, significantly, often, usually, normally) to make your point. Instead**, **use precise verbs or concrete data.**
* ❌ “The model clearly shows the results.”
* ✅ “The model shows the results.”
* ❌ “Collisions usually increase at night.”
* ✅ “Collisions increase at night.” (or better: “Collisions increase by 30% at night.”)

*2.5. Avoid using technical language/terms unless necessary*

* **Only use technical language if it is essential to your point.**
* If you must use it, **define the term clearly for the reader.**
  + ❌ *“The persistent issue of speeding is a primary contributor to the frequency and severity of traffic incidents.”*
  + ✅ *“Speeding increases how often crashes occur (frequency) and how serious they are (severity).”*

*2.6. Avoid using too long and unnecessary words*

* **Do not pack too many ideas and filler words into one sentence.**
* **Say it directly and simply.**
  + ❌ *“The fundamental benefit of Automated Speed Enforcement is clear and empirically supported: by providing consistent and impartial enforcement of speed limits, these systems effectively reduce vehicle speeds and, consequently, save lives.”*
  + ✅ *“Automated Speed Enforcement reduces vehicle speeds and saves lives by enforcing speed limits consistently.”*

*2.7. Explain about Figures and Tables in detail*

* + - ***Do not assume the reader already understands your figures or tables.***
    - ***For tables → describe what each column and row represents, and highlight the main insight.***
    - ***For figures → explain the legend, axes, colors, symbols, and what the figure shows.***

**Examples:**

* ❌ “Table 2 shows the results.”
* ✅ “Table 2 summarizes crash-risk measures. Column 1 lists the four indicators (time-to-collision, deceleration rate, speed variance, and headway), while Column 2 reports their threshold values. These results show that speed variance has the strongest influence on collision risk.”
* ❌ “Figure 3 presents the pedestrian simulation.”
* ✅ “Figure 3 illustrates pedestrian flow in Scenario B. The x-axis shows time in seconds, while the y-axis shows pedestrian density per square meter. The red line represents the baseline condition, and the blue line shows the condition with advertising panels. The figure indicates that density increases sharply between 60–80 seconds under Scenario B.”

***3. Referencing***

*3.1. Use of Reference*

*Here’s a clear guideline about Use of References*

**Order by Year**

* In the text and in the reference list, order multiple references by **year of publication (oldest to newest)**.
  + ✅ *“…as shown in earlier studies (Smith, 2015; Jones, 2018; Lee, 2022).”*
  + ❌ *“…as shown in earlier studies (Lee, 2022; Smith, 2015; Jones, 2018).”*

**References in Content**

* **If two references:** join with *and* (APA) or *&*.
  + ✅ *“…(Brown & Green, 2019).”*
* **If more than two references:** list the first author + *et al.* (APA style).
  + ✅ *“…(Taylor et al., 2020).”*

**References in Reference Section**

* **Academic Papers** → Author(s). Year. Title. *Journal Name*, Volume(Issue), pages.
  + Example: *Smith, J. (2018). Evaluating automated speed enforcement. Journal of Road Safety, 10(2), 45–58.*
* **Governmental Reports/Documents** → Government body. Year. Title. Publisher/URL.
  + Example: *Transport Canada. (2021). Road safety strategy 2025. Government of Canada.*

*3.2. Reference as APA format*

**Reference List**

* Follow full APA format for all references.
* ✅ Smith, J. A., & Brown, K. (2021). Road safety analysis in urban areas. Journal of Transportation Studies, 15(3), 45–62. https://doi.org/xxxx

**In-Text Citations**

* **One author:** (Smith, 2020)
* **Two authors:** (Smith & Brown, 2021)
* **Three or more authors:** (Smith et al., 2022)

**General Rule**

* Always write **author name + year**.
* Use et al. for **three or more authors**.