



Review Article

Article Title in Sentence Case

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ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written in one paragraph consisting of 200 to 250 words. The abstract is a concise summary of the main points of a scientific writing. The abstract must contain key elements that will be presented briefly. The background describes the most recent research you have done or some things you would like to know. You need to put forward the research objective to find out or confirm something. The practical implications of your research results can also be noted (if any). The way you find answers or solve problems can be written in research methods. In the research results section, you can present the findings that you made in your research. Finally, you can write down the conclusions of your research, whether your research is what you expected, or if further research is needed.

Keywords: word, another word, lower case except names.

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INTRODUCTION

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers for MICROPY: Multidisciplinary Journal of Engineering, Science and Technology.

The main sections (headings) include Introduction, Literature Review, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. In the introduction, researchers are expected to be able to explain the existing phenomena or background information such as prior work, hypotheses, and problems are to be discussed. This is followed by a statement of the purpose of the research issue or problem and/or set of questions you attempt to answer in your research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review is a critical, analytical summary and synthesis of the current knowledge of a topic. It should compare and relate different theories/research, findings, and so on, rather than just summarize them individually. It should also have a particular focus or theme to organize the review. In this section, the researcher can describe some of the related previous studies. Researchers can review the gaps in the research, then it can be used as a basis for research to be carried out.

METHOD

In this section, each researcher is expected to be able to make the most recent contribution related to the solution to the existing problems. Researchers can also use images, diagrams, and flowcharts to explain the solutions to these problems.

RESULT

In this section, the researcher will explain the results of the research obtained. Researchers can also use images, tables, and curves to explain the results of the study. These results should present the raw data or the results after applying the techniques outlined in the methods section. The results are simply results; they do not conclude.

DISCUSSION

In this section, the researchers can give a simple discussion related to the results of the research trials. This section contains the author's opinion about the research results obtained. Common features of the discussion section include the comparison between measured and modeled data or comparison among various modeling methods, the results obtained to solve a specific engineering or scientific problem, and further explanation of new and significant findings.



FIGURE

Figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,3,...). Every figure should have a caption below the figure. All photographs, schemas, graphs, and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Line drawings should be good-quality scans or true electronic output. Low-quality scans or monitor captures are not acceptable. Figures must be embedded in the text and not supplied separately. In MS word input the figures must be properly coded. The preferred format of figures is PNG and JPEG. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. Please ensure that all the figures are of 300 DPI resolutions as this will facilitate good output.

The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration and left-justified [Note: one-line captions of length less than the column width (or full typesetting width or oblong) centered]. The artwork has no text along the side of it in the main body of the text. However, if two images fit next to each other, they may be placed next to each other to save space. For example, see Fig. 1.

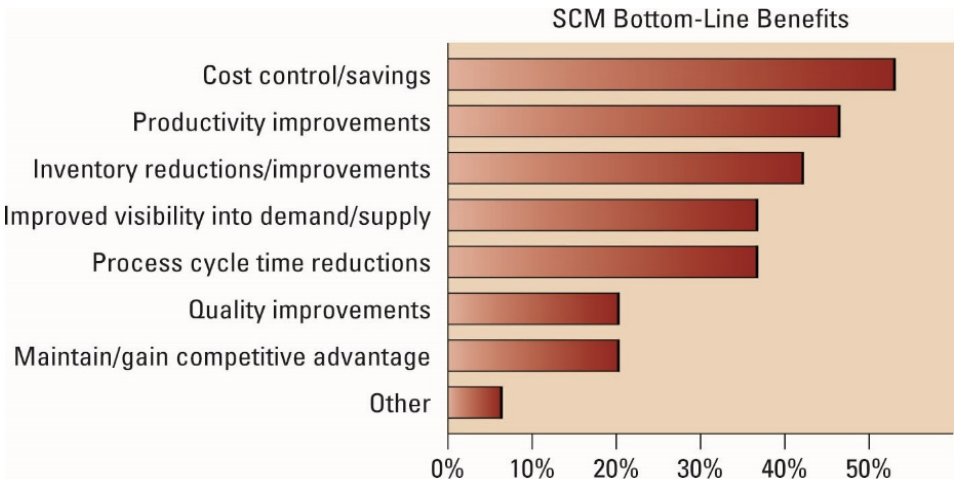


Figure 1. Caption for figure Times New Roman 10 pt

TABLE

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left-justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded in the text and not supplied separately. Table 1 is an example that the authors may find useful.



Table I. Past studies on reverse logistics using bibliometric analysis

References	Topic	Keywords employed	Databased	Years
Yang and Thoo (2023)	Reverse logistics and Sustainability	Reverse logistics: <i>reverse logistics and reverse supply chain</i> . Sustainability:	Scopus	1996-2022
Salas-Nava rro et al. (2024)	Reverse logistics and Sustainability	Reverse logistics: <i>reverse logistic, supply chain, recycling, decision making, reverse</i> Sustainability:	Scopus	2018-2023
Amri et al. (2025)	Reverse logistics and Sustainability	Reverse logistics: <i>reverse logistics, backward logistics, reverse distribution, return logistics, and inverse logistics</i> . Sustainability:	Scopus	1996-2024

EQUATIONS

Equations and formulae should be typed in MathType or any Equation Editor and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right-hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text). They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

$A = \pi r^2$

(1)

CONCLUSION

succinctly synthesize the study’s main findings while explicitly linking them back to circular systems, sustainability outcomes, and technological or innovation-driven implications. It should articulate the article’s core theoretical contributions to circular economy scholarship, highlight concrete managerial and policy implications for advancing circular transitions, and acknowledge key limitations in scope, data, or methods. The section should close by proposing well-defined avenues for future research that extend circular systems thinking,



encourage interdisciplinary inquiry, and support the journal's mission of translating rigorous research into actionable sustainability solutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (optional)

The acknowledgments are given at the end of the research paper and should at a minimum name the sources of funding that contributed to the article. You may also recognize other people who contributed to the article or data contained in the article but at a level of effort that does not justify their inclusion as authors. You may also state the research grant contract number if any.

REFERENCES

References **must have a minimum of 15 sources, and the citations and references use APA 6th** Edition formatting style. The formatting style for citation and references can be seen as the following example (Ilham et al., 2019), (Ilham et al., 2021) :

- Amri, A., Lindawati, L., & Fitriani, F. (2021a). Ash content of candlenut shell charcoal produced by candlenut shell carbonization tool using a vertical multi chambers. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 644, 012074. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/644/1/012074>
- Amri, A., Lovita, O. T., Saputra, D. S., Ihsan, Fitriani, Arifan, M., Saputra, M., & Yahya, Z. (2021b). Candlenut shell charcoal yield in every chamber produced by candlenut shell carbonization tool using a vertical multi chamber. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 1062, 012056. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/1062/1/012056>
- Amri, A., Maulina, D., & Muhibban. (2019). Development of candlenut shell carbonization tool using a vertical multi chambers. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 506, 012019. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/506/1/012019>
- Amri, A., Lamsali, H., & Rajemi, M. F. (2025). Mapping the Intersection of Reverse Logistics and Sustainability: Research Trends and Specific Future Research Topics through Bibliometrics. *PaperAsia*, 41(1b), 367–386. <https://doi.org/10.59953/paperasia.v41i1b.365>
- Darma, R., & Amri, A. (2019, April). A Simple Candlenut Shell Carbonization Tool. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* (Vol. 506, No. 1, p. 012052). IOP Publishing.

