

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the 3D printing process for a 3D-printed microfluidic device. The process starts with a 3D model of a device with four channels (A, B, C, D) and a central reservoir. This model is converted into a G-code file using a software like SolidWorks. The G-code is then used to control a 3D printer. The printer uses a filament of material (e.g., PLA) and a laser to create a solid layer of the device. The process is repeated for each layer until the device is fully printed. The final device is then used to create a microfluidic device. The device is placed in a container with a liquid (e.g., water) and a gas (e.g., air). The liquid and gas are then introduced into the device through the channels. The device is then used to create a microfluidic device.

Survey Station Coordinates

Sim	Easting	Northing	Level
RP01	4976.82	4987.04	48.84
RP02	5000.00	5000.00	45.04
RP03	5016.53	4982.27	45.42
RP1A	4963.53	4985.60	49.01
RP1B	4953.60	4975.26	40.66
RP1C	4942.85	4930.21	46.6
RP3A	5007.40	4973.73	40.9



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