

FLOW REACTOR SYSTEM AND FLOW REACTION METHOD

Cross Reference to Related Application(s)

- 5 The present disclosure claims the benefit of Singapore Patent Application No. 10202107985P filed on 22 July 2021, which is incorporated in its entirety by reference herein.

Technical Field

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The present disclosure relates to a flow reactor system and a flow reaction method.

Background

- 15 Designing new materials with desired output characteristics or properties involves multiple stages of materials and process development cycles. For example, flow reactor systems work on the principle of flow chemistry to synthesise new materials. Flow chemistry is a well-established technique wherein streams of fluids are continuously flowed, and if the fluids are reactive, a chemical reaction takes place and
- 20 a new compound is formed. However, currently available flow reactor systems focus mainly on synthesising new materials, and the characterization of the new materials is done separately. The current approach of synthesising and characterising new materials is tedious and ineffective and has low throughput.
- 25 Therefore, in order to address or alleviate at least one of the aforementioned problems and/or disadvantages, there is a need to provide an improved flow reactor system and flow reaction method.

Summary

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According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, there is a flow reactor system comprising:

a plurality of liquid pumps for communicating a plurality of liquid reagents based on a set of flow conditions;

a fluid pump for communicating a carrier fluid that is immiscible with the liquid reagents;

5 a fluidic mixer for mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture, the fluidic mixer comprising:

a plurality of liquid inlets for receiving the liquid reagents from the liquid pumps;

a fluid inlet for receiving the carrier fluid from the fluid pump; and

10 an outlet for discharging the liquid mixture and the carrier fluid, wherein the liquid mixture is discharged from the outlet as a series of liquid plugs separated by the carrier fluid;

a measurement device for measuring properties of the liquid plugs discharged from the outlet; and

15 a control module configured for controlling the liquid pumps and adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid plugs, wherein the liquid plugs are representative of different flow conditions.

According to a second aspect of the present disclosure, there is a flow reaction method
20 comprising:

communicating a plurality of liquid reagents from a plurality of liquid pumps to a fluidic mixer based on a set of flow conditions;

communicating a carrier fluid from a fluidic pump to the fluidic mixer, the carrier fluid being immiscible with the liquid reagents;

25 mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture in the fluidic mixer;

discharging the liquid mixture and the carrier fluid from the fluidic mixer, the liquid mixture being discharged as a series of liquid plugs separated by the carrier fluid;

measuring properties of the liquid plugs discharged from the fluidic mixer; and

30 controlling the liquid pumps and adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid plugs, wherein the liquid plugs are representative of different flow conditions.

A flow reactor system and a flow reaction method according to the present disclosure are thus disclosed herein. Various features, aspects, and advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments of the present disclosure, by way of non-limiting examples only, along
5 with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an illustration of a flow reactor system according to embodiments of the
10 present disclosure.

Figure 2 is an illustration of a fluidic mixer of the flow reactor system.

Figure 3 is an illustration of fluidic tubings connected to the fluidic mixer.
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Figure 4 is an illustration of a measurement device of the flow reactor system.

Figures 5A to 5D are illustrations of measurements by the measurement device.

Figures 6A and 6B are illustrations of a 3D printing machine cooperative with the flow
20 reactor system.

Figure 7 is a flowchart illustration of a flow reaction method according to embodiments
of the present disclosure.
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Detailed Description

For purposes of brevity and clarity, descriptions of embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to a flow reactor system and a flow reaction method, in
30 accordance with the drawings. While aspects of the present disclosure will be described in conjunction with the embodiments provided herein, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the present disclosure to these embodiments. On the contrary, the present disclosure is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and

equivalents to the embodiments described herein, which are included within the scope of the present disclosure as defined by the appended claims. Furthermore, in the following detailed description, specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present disclosure. However, it will be recognized by
5 an individual having ordinary skill in the art, i.e. a skilled person, that the present disclosure may be practiced without specific details, and/or with multiple details arising from combinations of aspects of particular embodiments. In a number of instances, well-known systems, methods, procedures, and components have not been described in detail so as to not unnecessarily obscure aspects of the embodiments of the present
10 disclosure.

In embodiments of the present disclosure, depiction of a given element or consideration or use of a particular element number in a particular figure or a reference thereto in corresponding descriptive material can encompass the same, an equivalent,
15 or an analogous element or element number identified in another figure or descriptive material associated therewith. References to “an embodiment / example”, “another embodiment / example”, “some embodiments / examples”, “some other embodiments / examples”, and so on, indicate that the embodiment(s) / example(s) so described may include a particular feature, structure, characteristic, property, element, or
20 limitation, but that not every embodiment / example necessarily includes that particular feature, structure, characteristic, property, element or limitation. Furthermore, repeated use of the phrase “in an embodiment / example” or “in another embodiment / example” does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment / example.

The terms “comprising”, “including”, “having”, and the like do not exclude the presence of other features / elements / steps than those listed in an embodiment. Recitation of certain features / elements / steps in mutually different embodiments does not indicate that a combination of these features / elements / steps cannot be used in an embodiment. As used herein, the terms “a” and “an” are defined as one or more than
25 one. The use of “/” in a figure or associated text is understood to mean “and/or” unless otherwise indicated. The term “set” is defined as a non-empty finite organization of elements that mathematically exhibits a cardinality of at least one (e.g. a set as defined herein can correspond to a unit, singlet, or single-element set, or a multiple-element
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set), in accordance with known mathematical definitions. The terms “first”, “second”, etc. are used merely as labels or identifiers and are not intended to impose numerical requirements on their associated terms.

5 A flow reactor system 100 is described in representative or exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, as shown in Figure 1. The flow reactor system 100 includes a plurality of liquid pumps 110 for communicating a plurality of liquid reagents based on a set of flow conditions. For example, the liquid pumps 110 include syringe pumps. The flow reactor system 100 includes a fluid pump 120 for communicating a carrier
10 fluid that is immiscible with the liquid reagents. For example, the carrier fluid is a liquid or a gas, preferably an inert gas such as nitrogen or argon.

The flow reactor system 100 includes a fluidic mixer 130 for receiving the liquid reagents from the liquid pumps 110 and the carrier fluid from the fluid pump 120, and
15 for mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture. The fluidic mixer 130 is a fluidic device that has channels for receiving and mixing fluids together such that they can undergo a chemical reaction therein. Preferably, the fluidic mixer 130 is a microfluidic one such that fluids flow through microfluidic channels typically of the micrometre dimensional scale. For example, the fluidic mixer 130 includes coiled microchannels.
20 The fluidic mixer 130 may include a T-junction, cross-junction, or multi-port manifold.

The flow reactor system 100 includes a control module configured for controlling the liquid pumps 110 and adjusting the flow conditions. The flow conditions may include volume and flow rate of the liquid reagents. More specifically, the flow conditions may
25 include the volume and flow rate of each liquid reagent at each step, as well as the time taken for each step. For example, a liquid pump 110 is controlled to supply the liquid reagent one step at a time at the specified volume for each step. The control module automates operation of the liquid pumps 110 such that the liquid reagents are automatically delivered to the fluidic mixer 130 according to the flow conditions. A
30 program, such as LabVIEW, may be executed on the control module to control the liquid pumps 110. The flow conditions may be defined in a recipe file that can be loaded by the program. The program may also indicate the minimum and maximum flow rate limits of each liquid pump 110, so that the flow conditions are maintained

within these limits. Once the program is executed, the liquid pumps 110 will start to run automatically and deliver the liquid reagents to the fluidic mixer 130, and the status of each liquid pump 110 can be shown at each step.

5 Further as shown in Figure 2, the fluidic mixer 130 includes a plurality of liquid inlets 132 for receiving the liquid reagents from the liquid pumps 110. For example, each liquid inlet 132 receives a respective liquid reagent from a respective liquid pump 110. The fluidic mixer 130 may include one or more microfluidic channels or chambers for mixing the liquid reagents into the liquid mixture. For example, the liquid reagents
10 flowing into the liquid inlets 132 undergo a chemical reaction in the fluidic mixer 130 and form a new product that is the liquid mixture. The liquid reagents entering the fluidic mixer 130 are mixed in the desired ratios according to the flow conditions. The fluidic mixer 130 includes a fluid inlet 134 for receiving the carrier fluid from the fluid pump 120. The fluidic mixer 130 includes an outlet 136 for discharging the liquid
15 mixture and the carrier fluid.

More specifically, the liquid mixture is discharged from the outlet 136 as a series of liquid plugs 140 separated by the carrier fluid. As the carrier fluid is immiscible with the liquid reagents, the liquid plugs 140 (which are formed from the liquid reagents) do not
20 mix with the carrier fluid and the liquid plugs 140 can be spaced apart from each other by gaps 142 formed by the carrier fluid. The size of the liquid plugs 140 and the separation between the liquid plugs 140 can be controlled by the flow conditions of the liquid reagents, flow rates of the liquid mixture and carrier fluid, and the dimensions of the fluidic mixer 130, such as the diameters of microchannels in the fluidic mixer 130.
25 Various examples of the liquid plugs 140 discharged from the outlet 136 along a fluidic tubing 144 connected to the outlet 136 are shown in Figure 3. Among these examples, the liquid plugs 140 have different sizes and separation distances, and in each example, the liquid plugs 140 are identically sized and uniformly separated by the carrier fluid gaps 142.

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In some embodiments, the flow reactor system 100 includes a mass flow controller for controlling the fluid pump 120 to provide a stable supply of the carrier fluid to the fluidic mixer 130. Preferably, the fluid pump 120 delivers the carrier fluid at a slow flow rate

to accommodate further processing of the liquid plugs 140, such as for dispensing and to measure their properties or characteristics as described below. For example, the mass flow controller controls the fluid pump 120 to deliver the carrier fluid at up to 5 sccm (standard cubic centimetres per minute). The mass flow controller is configured to automatically compensate for fluid pressure changes to maintain stable flow of the carrier fluid and consistent carrier fluid gaps 142 between the liquid plugs 140.

The flow reactor system 100 further includes a measurement device 150 for measuring properties of the liquid plugs 140 discharged from the outlet 136. The properties may include flow rate, volume, and intensity of the liquid plugs. For example, the measurement device 150 is coupled to the fluidic tubing 144 connected to the outlet 136. In some embodiments as shown in Figure 4, the measurement device 150 includes a first photodetector 152 and a second photodetector 154 at a fixed distance from each other. The photodetectors 152, 154 may include infrared photointerrupters configured for measuring the flow rate, volume, and intensity of the liquid plugs 140. For example, the infrared photointerrupters are TCST2103 photointerrupters with a wavelength of around 950 nm. The composition of the liquid plugs 140 may also be obtained if there is significant absorption at the 950 nm wavelength. However, even if there is poor absorption, the photodetectors 152, 154 may still be able to differentiate between an empty fluidic tubing 144 and one with the liquid plugs 140 due to scattering from the liquid plugs 140. Various measurements from the photodetectors 152, 154 are shown in Figures 5A to 5D for liquid plugs 140 formed of a composite of carbon nanotubes (CNT) and poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT).

When the optical path of each infrared photodetector 152, 154 is interrupted by a liquid plug 140 passing through the fluidic tubing 144, the photodetector output signal can decrease if the liquid plug 140 absorbs infrared radiation and increase if the liquid plug 140 scatters infrared radiation. As the liquid plugs 140 flow through the fluidic tubing 144, the output signals from the photodetectors 152, 154 display a time lag as shown in Figure 5A. The time lag can be used to derive the speed at which the liquid plugs 140 are flowing through the fluidic tubing 144, which can then be used to manipulate the positioning of the liquid plugs 140 when they are dispensed from the fluidic tubing 144. Figure 5A shows how the intensity of the output signals varies for different

compositions of the liquid plugs 140. Particularly, C2 to C5 represent four different CNT/P3HT compositions of the liquid plugs 140 obtained from different flow conditions. R2 to R5 are rinsing cycles using liquid plugs 140 consisting of a neat rinse solvent. The rinse solvent may include chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, or chloroform. The
5 rinse solvent liquid plugs 140 are flowed through the fluidic tubing 144 after each batch of CNT/P3HT liquid plugs 140 to rinse away any remaining formulation before the next batch of CNT/P3HT liquid plugs 140 is released to the fluidic tubing 144. As the various liquid plugs 140 flow through the fluidic tubing 144, the photodetectors 152, 154 detect the CNT/P3HT liquid plugs 140 (with positive intensity) and rinsing liquid plugs 140
10 (with negative intensity).

Figure 5B shows the speed or flow rate of the liquid plugs 140 for six different flow conditions. The plug index refers to the sequence of liquid plugs 140 flowing through the fluidic tubing 144. Notably, there is variation in the flow rate due to pressure
15 regulation from the fluid pump 120. Measuring the flow rate of the liquid plugs 140 in real time can facilitate accurate dispensation of the liquid plugs 140.

As shown in Figure 5C, the photodetectors 152, 154 measure the intensity of the liquid plugs 140 obtained from a single flow condition (C5 from Figure 5A). Positive
20 intensities relate to concentrations of CNT in the liquid plugs 140, negative intensities relate to the measurements of the carrier fluid, and zero intensities represent the baseline measurement of an empty fluidic tubing 144. Notably, the intensities stabilize after about 12 liquid plugs 140 due to residual rinse solvent in the fluidic tubing 144. This means that the first 12 liquid plugs 140 should be discarded. The intensities can
25 be used for process control for determining the liquid plugs 140 that has stabilized into a steady state.

In one example as shown in Figure 5D, the photodetectors 152, 154 measure the length of the liquid plugs 140 which can be converted to plug volume by the internal
30 diameter of the fluidic tubing 144. The calculated volumes of the liquid plugs 140 have an error is less than 1 μ L, which is excellent for microfluidic batch control.

In some embodiments, the measurement device 150 may include other instruments such as a hyperspectral camera, a Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectrometer, and/or a Raman spectrometer.

- 5 The control module is further configured for adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid plugs 140, wherein the liquid plugs 140 are representative of different flow conditions. For example, the control module iteratively adjusts the flow conditions to optimize one or more pre-selected properties of the liquid plugs 140, such as the CNT concentration.

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In some embodiments, the control module is configured for training a machine learning model using training data derived from the measured properties. Training data from the properties measured by the measurement device 150 are stored in a training database and fed to the machine learning model which can be used to correlate the
15 measured properties with the flow conditions. These property correlations can be used to establish a feedback control loop for automated adjustment of the flow conditions, such as to optimize one or more properties of the liquid plugs 140. These properties may include, but are not limited to, absorption intensity as measured by the photodetectors 152, 154, and sheet resistance of thin films formed by the liquid plugs
20 140,

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As an example, the measured properties from a first set of flow conditions are fed as training data to the machine learning model. The machine learning model then generates a second set of flow conditions based on the training data. The second set
25 of flow conditions are defined in a new recipe file that is then loaded by the LabVIEW program. The control module executes the program with the new recipe file and the liquid pumps 110 deliver the liquid reagents to the fluidic mixer 130 based on the second set of flow conditions. The machine learning process repeats in a self-driven control loop and the machine learning model iteratively generates new sets of flow
30 conditions.

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In some embodiments, the flow conditions are iteratively generated to optimize the chemical reaction between the liquid reagents that form the liquid mixture, and/or until

the desired outcome or targeted property is achieved. For example, the machine learning process aims to optimize one or more pre-selected properties of the liquid plugs 140, such as the CNT concentration and electrical resistance. Each liquid plug 140 is thus representative of a unique set of flow conditions and the liquid plugs 140 may be identified with the respective flow conditions based on the time stamps associated with the steps of the flow conditions.

The machine learning model may be trained using various suitable machine learning or artificial intelligence algorithms, such as but not limited to, a Bayesian optimization algorithm (or its variants). It will be appreciated that the machine learning model is not limited to any software platform or programming language, and the machine learning model may be executed using any number of known platforms and/or languages. Some other non-limiting examples include reinforcement learning algorithms, regression algorithms, and neural networks.

In some embodiments as shown in Figures 6A and 6B, the flow reactor system 100 includes a tube holder 160 for facilitating dispensation of the liquid plugs 140 discharged from the fluidic mixer 130. For example, the tube holder 160 is coupled to the other end of the fluidic tubing 144 connected to the outlet 136 of the fluidic mixer 130. A liquid plug 140 may be dispensed by drop casting onto a substrate 170 and the drop casted liquid plug 140 forms a thin film 172 on the substrate 170. Further measurements may be performed on the thin film 172, such as to characterise its optical and electrical properties.

In some embodiments, the flow reactor system 100 includes an actuation assembly 180 for dispensing the liquid plugs 140 over an area, such as on one or more substrates 170. In one embodiment, the tube holder 160 is coupled to the actuation assembly 180 such that the tube holder 160 is moveable horizontally (i.e. along a horizontal or XY plane) and optionally vertically along the Z axis. In another embodiment, the actuation assembly 180 is coupled to a platform 174 supporting a substrate 170 for moving the substrate 170 horizontally and optionally vertically. In another embodiment, the actuation assembly 180 is coupled to the tube holder 160 and the platform 174 for moving the tube holder 160 and substrate 170 horizontally

and optionally vertically. The horizontal motion of the tube holder 160 and/or substrate 170 enables the liquid plugs 140 to be drop casted as an array of thin films 172 on the substrate 170.

5 In some embodiments, there is a 3D printing machine 190 cooperative with the flow reactor system 100. More specifically, the tube holder 160 and actuation assembly 180 are integrated in the 3D printing machine 190. The actuation assembly 180 includes a moving track 172 of the 3D printing machine 190 and the tube holder 160 is mounted on the moving track 172 for horizontal motion along the XY plane. As an
10 example, the actuation assembly 180 is configured to move the tube holder 160 at steps of 50 microns along the X and Y axes. In this configuration, an array of about 288 thin films 172 can be drop casted on the substrate 170 within about 1 hour. This is a high throughput generation of drop casted thin films 172 that are not wasted as would be the case in conventional microfluidic reactors. For example, the thin films
15 172 may be subjected to further post treatment as well as measurements to characterize them. Further, measured properties of the thin films 172, such as their sheet resistance, may be stored in the training database to train the machine learning model. The sheet resistance of the thin films 172 can be measured by a separate measurement device, for example one comprising a 4-point probe.

20 A flow reaction method 200 is described in representative or exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, as shown in Figure 7. For example, the method 200 may be performed using the flow reactor system 100 described herein. The method 200 includes a step 202 of communicating a plurality of liquid reagents from a plurality of
25 liquid pumps 110 to a fluidic mixer 130 based on a set of flow conditions. The method 200 includes a step 204 of communicating a carrier fluid from a fluidic pump 120 to the fluidic mixer 130, the carrier fluid being immiscible with the liquid reagents. The method 200 includes a step 206 of mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture in the fluidic mixer 130. The method 200 includes a step 208 of discharging the liquid mixture and
30 the carrier fluid from the fluidic mixer 130, the liquid mixture being discharged as a series of liquid plugs 140 separated by the carrier fluid. The method 200 includes a step 210 of measuring properties of the liquid plugs 140 discharged from the fluidic mixer 130. The method 200 includes a step 212 of controlling the liquid pumps 110

and adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid plugs 140, wherein the liquid plugs 140 are representative of different flow conditions.

5 The flow reactor system 100 and flow reaction method 200 provide a reaction/formulation platform with high throughput generation of liquid plugs 140 and thin films 172 that can exceed 200 samples per hour. Desired compositions of liquid reagents in the liquid plugs 140 can be obtained via automated control of the liquid pumps 110 supplying the liquid reagents and their flow conditions, resulting in multiple unique reactions generated within minutes. Moreover, a uniform circulating flow profile
10 develops inside each liquid plug 140 when the liquid reagents are mixed in the fluidic mixer 130, providing for enhanced mixing of the liquid reagents.

The flow reactor system 100 and flow reaction method 200 also utilize a machine learning model to automatically determine flow conditions that optimize the reactions
15 based on measured properties of the liquid plugs 140. The characterisation of the liquid plugs 140 by the measurement device 150 is integrated with the reaction platform to quickly eliminate unsuitable flow conditions and more efficiently optimize the flow conditions. The machine learning model can reduce the time in research and development of new materials and accelerate the discovery of new materials. Some
20 applications accelerating discovery of new materials include semiconductor thin films, polymer synthesis, and flow catalysis.

In the foregoing detailed description, embodiments of the present disclosure in relation to a flow reactor system and a flow reaction method are described with reference to
25 the provided figures. The description of the various embodiments herein is not intended to call out or be limited only to specific or particular representations of the present disclosure, but merely to illustrate non-limiting examples of the present disclosure. The present disclosure serves to address at least one of the mentioned problems and issues associated with the prior art. Although only some embodiments
30 of the present disclosure are disclosed herein, it will be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art in view of this disclosure that a variety of changes and/or modifications can be made to the disclosed embodiments without departing from the

scope of the present disclosure. Therefore, the scope of the disclosure as well as the scope of the following claims is not limited to embodiments described herein.

Claims

1. A flow reactor system comprising:

a plurality of liquid pumps for communicating a plurality of liquid reagents
5 based on a set of flow conditions;

a fluid pump for communicating a carrier fluid that is immiscible with the
liquid reagents;

a fluidic mixer for mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture, the
fluidic mixer comprising:

10 a plurality of liquid inlets for receiving the liquid reagents from the
liquid pumps;

a fluid inlet for receiving the carrier fluid from the fluid pump; and

an outlet for discharging the liquid mixture and the carrier fluid,
wherein the liquid mixture is discharged from the outlet as a series of
15 liquid plugs separated by the carrier fluid;

a fluidic tubing connected to the outlet, such that the liquid plugs are
discharged from the outlet into the fluidic tubing and dispensable from the fluidic
tubing;

a measurement device coupled to the fluidic tubing for measuring
20 properties of the liquid plugs flowing through the fluidic tubing before dispensing
therefrom, the properties comprising flow rate of the liquid plugs;

the measurement device comprising a first photodetector and a second
photodetector disposed at a fixed distance from each other, the photodetectors
configured for measuring the flow rate of the liquid plugs flowing through the
25 fluid tubing before dispensing therefrom; and

a control module configured for controlling the liquid pumps and
adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid
plugs, wherein the liquid plugs are representative of different flow conditions,

wherein the measured properties comprise the flow rate of the liquid
30 plugs that is variable based on the different flow conditions to thereby facilitate
dispensation of the liquid plugs from the fluidic tubing.

2. The system according to claim 1, wherein the flow conditions comprise volume and flow rate of the liquid reagents.
3. The system according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a mass flow controller
5 for controlling the fluid pump.
4. The system according to claim 3, wherein the mass flow controller is configured to control the fluid pump to communicate the carrier fluid at up to 5 sccm.
- 10 5. The system according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the mass flow controller is configured to automatically compensate for fluid pressure changes.
6. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the properties further comprise volume and intensity of the liquid plugs that are measurable by the
15 photodetectors.
7. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the photodetectors comprise infrared photointerrupters.
- 20 8. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the control module is configured to iteratively adjust the flow conditions to optimize one or more pre-selected properties of the liquid plugs.
9. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the control module
25 is configured for training a machine learning model using training data derived from the measured properties.
10. The system according to claim 9, wherein the machine learning model is trained to iteratively generate new sets of flow conditions.
- 30 11. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein a liquid plug is dispensable from the fluidic tubing by drop casting as a thin film on a substrate.

12. The system according to claim 11, further comprising a tube holder coupled to the fluidic tubing for facilitating dispensation of the liquid plugs.

13. The system according to claim 12, further comprising an actuation assembly
5 for dispensing the liquid plugs over an area.

14. The system according to claim 13, wherein the tube holder is coupled to the actuation assembly such that the tube holder is moveable horizontally.

10 15. The system according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the tube holder and actuation assembly are integrated in a 3D printing machine.

16. A flow reaction method comprising:

15 communicating a plurality of liquid reagents from a plurality of liquid pumps to a plurality of liquid inlets of a fluidic mixer based on a set of flow conditions;

communicating a carrier fluid from a fluidic pump to a fluid inlet of the fluidic mixer, the carrier fluid being immiscible with the liquid reagents;

mixing the liquid reagents into a liquid mixture in the fluidic mixer;

20 discharging the liquid mixture and the carrier fluid from an outlet of the fluidic mixer, the liquid mixture being discharged as a series of liquid plugs separated by the carrier fluid;

communicating the liquid plugs from the outlet into a fluidic tubing connected to the outlet;

25 dispensing the liquid plugs from the fluidic tubing;

measuring, using a measurement device coupled to the fluidic tubing, properties of the liquid plugs flowing through the fluidic tubing before dispensing therefrom, the properties comprising flow rate of the liquid plugs;

30 measuring, using a first photodetector and a second photodetector of the measurement device and disposed at a fixed distance from each other, the flow rate of the liquid plugs flowing through the fluid tubing before dispensing therefrom;

controlling the liquid pumps and adjusting the flow conditions based on the measured properties of the liquid plugs, the measured properties comprising the flow rate of the liquid plugs, wherein the liquid plugs are representative of different flow conditions; and

5 varying the flow rate of the liquid plugs based on the different flow conditions to thereby facilitate dispensation of the liquid plugs from the fluidic tubing.

17. The method according to claim 16, further comprising iteratively adjusting the
10 flow conditions to optimize one or more pre-selected properties of the liquid plugs.

18. The method according to claim 16 or 17, further comprising:

 training a machine learning model using training data derived from the measured properties; and

15 iteratively generating new sets of flow conditions using the trained machine learning model.

19. The method according to any one of claims 16 to 18, further comprising drop casting a liquid plug from the fluidic tubing as a thin film on a substrate.

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20. The method according to claim 19, further comprising moving a tube holder coupled to the fluidic tubing, horizontally to facilitate drop casting of the liquid plugs as an array of thin films on one or more substrates.