**Introduction:** Laser-induced forward transfer (LIFT) is a non-contact direct-write technique for high-resolution patterns in which a blister drives the flow of the surround fluid, transferring the fluid free of damage [1].

**Computational Methods:** The model is implemented as a Two-Phase Flow, Level Set interface, with a moving wall. Its velocity is set through experimental data and a Moving Mesh node. The acceptor is also included to study their influence.

\[
\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho (u \cdot \nabla) u = \nabla \cdot [-pI + \mu(\nabla u + \nabla u^T)] + F_g + F_{st} + F_{ext} + F
\]

\[
\nabla \cdot u = 0
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \cdot \nabla \phi = \gamma \nabla \cdot \left( \varepsilon \frac{\nabla \phi - \phi (1-\phi) \nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} \right)
\]

**Results:** The validation of the model has been done using the pump-probe imaging technique, the temporal resolution of each frame is given by the pulse duration of the probe source, plasma flash lamps (25 ns) [2].

**Conclusions:** The printability map of the process is drawn using dimensionless numbers regarding different regimes.

**References:**

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