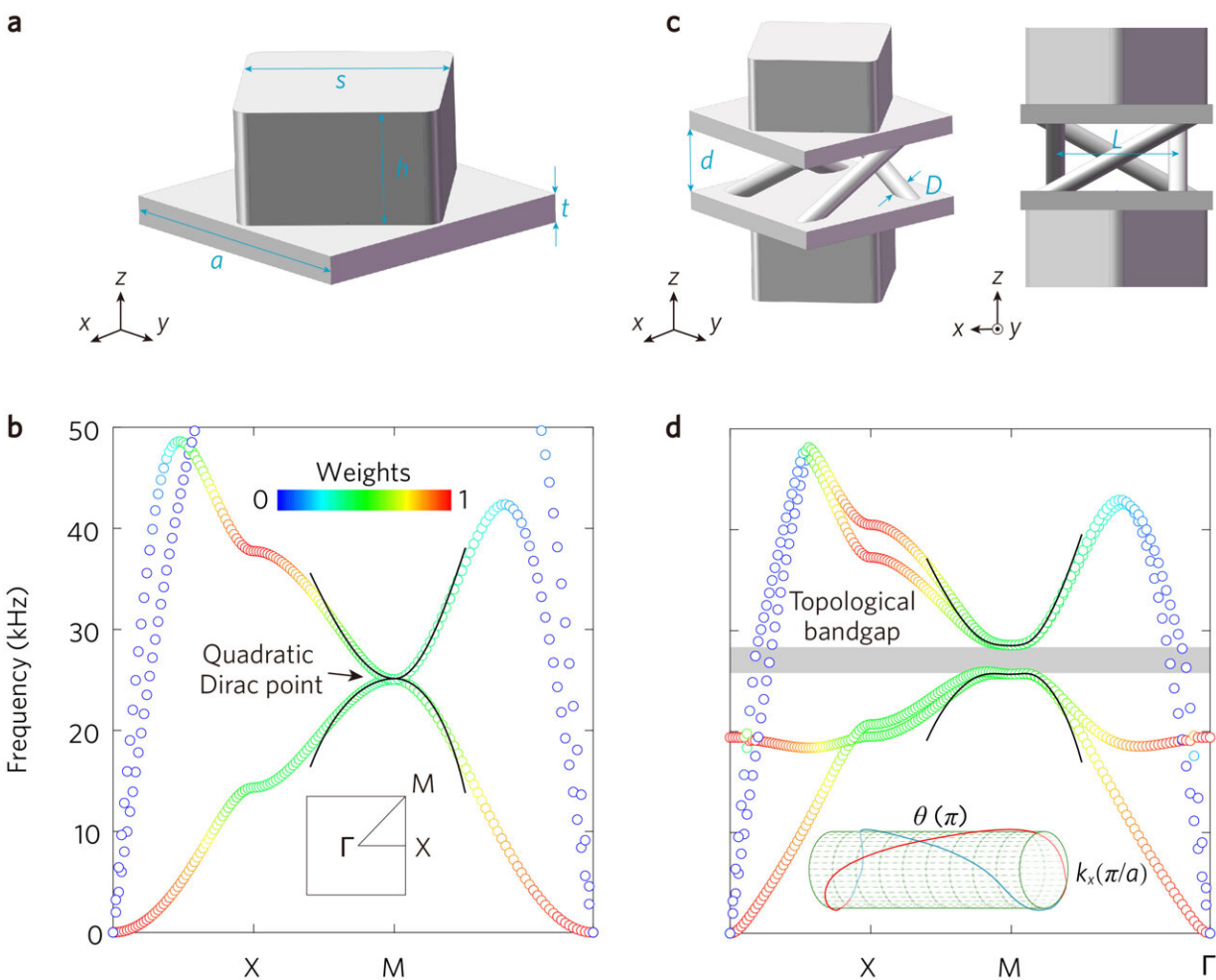


Using 3D metal-printing topological materials to manipulate full-vector elastic waves

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Bulk dispersions of the single layer and bilayer elastic metamaterials. a and b, Unit cell and bulk dispersion of the single layer elastic metamaterial. A quadratic degeneracy is preserved at the M point. The inset shows the first Brillouin zone.

c and d, Unit cell and bulk dispersion of the bilayer elastic metamaterial. Chiral interlayer coupling is introduced by four tilted pillars, which opens a topologically nontrivial band gap (the gray region in d). In b and d, the color maps represent the proportion of the out-of-plane displacement, and the black solid curves denote the fitting data of the effective Hamiltonians. Inset: the non-Abelian Wilson loop. Credit: Science China Press

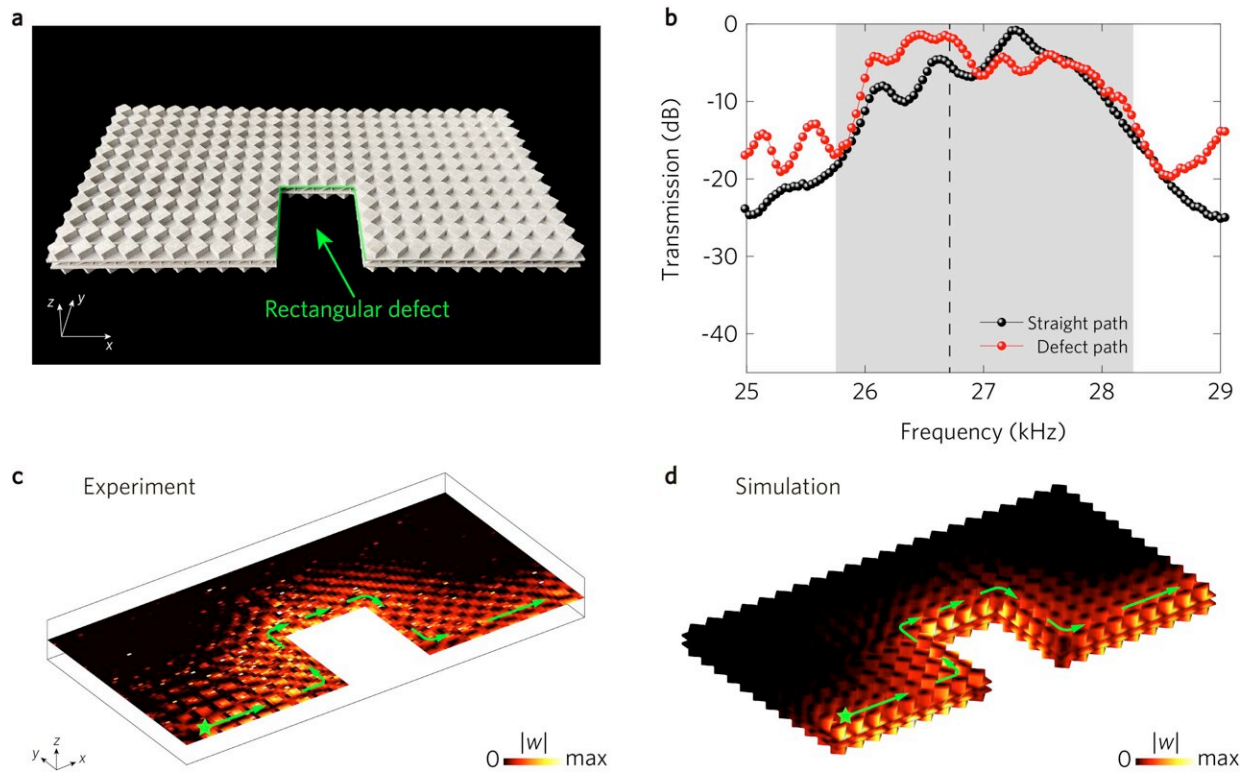
A collaboration between Prof. Weiyang Deng at South China University of Technology, Prof. Feng Li at Beijing Institute of Technology, and Prof. Zhengyou Liu at Wuhan University was recently published online in *National Science Review*. There is growing interest in elastic waves manipulated by topological edge modes, which have unparalleled advantages such as lower energy dissipation, higher flexibility and unidirectional transmission.

However, whether an elastic metamaterial with [time reversal symmetry](#) and single topological phase can support topological edge modes on its own boundary is still an open question. By harnessing the full-vector feature of [elastic waves](#), synthetic spin-orbital couplings were induced in a bilayer elastic metamaterial and thus give rise to the nontrivial topological band gap.

Researchers fabricated this elastic topological insulator using a 3D metal-printed method, and further experimentally demonstrated the existence and back-scattering immunity of the topological edge states. Finally, a heterostructure of the metamaterial that exhibits tunable edge transport was shown by tuning the height of the device.

The results may find potential applications in splitters and [switches](#) for elastic waves, and enable the construction of a monolithic elastic network. By stacking the structure layer-by-layer, this system can be

extended to three dimensions with intriguing topological transports, such as robust surface states and higher-order hinge states.



Robust transport of the elastic edge states in the presence of a rectangular defect. a, Photograph of the elastic metamaterial sample with a rectangular defect along the free boundary. b, Measured transmission for the defect path (red dots), compared with that for a straight path (black dots). The gray region denotes the bulk band gap. c and d, Measured and simulated field distributions at 26.75 kHz, respectively. Green stars denote the sources. Credit: Science China Press

More information: Ying Wu et al, Topological materials for full-vector elastic waves, *National Science Review* (2022). DOI: [10.1093/nsr/nwac203](https://doi.org/10.1093/nsr/nwac203)

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