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Architected Meta-Materials: Additive Fabrication, Multiphysics Behavior, and Design Inversion

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Abstract

This review aims to synthesize current advances in architected meta-materials, focusing on additive fabrication, multiphysics behavior, and inverse design methodologies, to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities for multifunctional material systems. A qualitative literature review was conducted, targeting sixteen peer-reviewed articles published between 2015 and 2025. The selection criteria included studies on architected or lattice meta-materials fabricated via additive manufacturing, characterized through multiphysics analyses, and/or designed using inverse design or computational optimization methods. Data were collected through database searches (Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, and IEEE Xplore) using relevant keywords such as “architected materials,” “meta-materials,” “additive manufacturing,” “topology optimization,” and “inverse design.” Theoretical saturation determined the final sample of studies. Qualitative content analysis was performed using NVivo 14, employing open, axial, and selective coding to extract concepts, identify subthemes, and categorize the literature into four main thematic areas. Analysis revealed four interrelated themes: (1) additive fabrication strategies, emphasizing precision 3D printing methods, material feedstock engineering, and post-processing; (2) multiphysics behavior, highlighting thermo-mechanical, electromechanical, acoustic, and fluid–structure coupling; (3) inverse design and computational optimization, demonstrating topology optimization, machine learning-based design inversion, and digital-twin integration; and (4) functional applications, covering energy absorption, aerospace structures, biomedical implants, smart reconfigurable systems, and extreme-environment adaptation. The review shows that successful integration across fabrication, behavior, and design inversion enables multifunctional performance, while challenges remain in scalability, manufacturability, and multiphysics modeling fidelity. Architected meta-materials represent a paradigm shift in material design, where structural topology enables multifunctional performance across mechanical, thermal, acoustic, and electrical domains. Advances in additive manufacturing and computational design are central to realizing these capabilities, but future work must address scalability, robustness, sustainability, and standardized evaluation frameworks to accelerate practical implementation.

Keywords: Architected meta-materials, additive manufacturing, multiphysics behavior, inverse design, topology optimization, multifunctional materials.

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1. Introduction

The quest to engineer materials that transcend the intrinsic limitations of their constituent substances has given rise to a transformative class of synthetic constructs known as architected meta-materials (or metamaterials). Unlike conventional materials, whose properties are dominated by their chemistry or microstructure, architected meta-materials derive their remarkable behaviors primarily from their geometric topology and hierarchical architecture (Craster & Guenneau, 2023; Jiao et al., 2023). By tailoring porosity, connectivity, and spatial periodicity across multiple scales, these materials can exhibit effective mechanical, thermal, acoustic, electromagnetic, or coupled responses far beyond those of homogeneous solids. This paradigm shift—engineering properties via structure rather than composition—opens new frontiers in multifunctional, lightweight, and responsive design.

Over the past decade, the maturation of additive manufacturing (AM) techniques has served as an enabling backbone for the realization of architected meta-materials. Advanced 3D printing modalities—including laser powder bed fusion, stereolithography (SLA), direct ink writing (DIW), and two-photon polymerization—have progressively pushed resolution limits and material compatibility, making it feasible to fabricate lattice, shell, and hybrid constructs with feature sizes from the micron to millimeter scale (Kladovasilakis et al., 2022; Suhas et al., 2025). Traditional reviews of architected materials have focused heavily on mechanical responses—stiffness, strength, energy absorption—but have often neglected the rich, multiphysics coupling that these architectures can support, such as thermo-mechanical, electromechanical, acoustic–structural, and fluid–structure interactions (Ma et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2025). In contemporary literature, there is an emerging recognition that multiphysics meta-materials represent a crucial frontier, requiring integrated design frameworks that span not only structural mechanics but also thermal, electrical, acoustic, and other domains (Sun et al., 2025).

Simultaneously, the sheer design freedom afforded by AM has exacerbated the combinatorial explosion of possible architected topologies, making inverse design or design inversion indispensable. Inverse design refers to the computational process of starting from desired functional performance(s) and then synthesizing geometries or material distributions that realize those performance specifications. Rather than the traditional forward path of "geometry → simulate → evaluate," design inversion flips the workflow: performance target → optimized geometry (Dong et al., 2024). In metamaterials research, this inversion can be achieved through topology optimization, generative learning models, surrogate modeling, and other optimization heuristics (Tezsezen et al., 2024; Hong et al., 2024). These methods must grapple with conflicting objectives—maximizing stiffness while minimizing thermal conductivity, optimizing acoustic bandgaps while preserving mechanical integrity—and thus demand sophisticated, often multi-objective, formulation and computational methods.

Despite these strides, several critical challenges remain unresolved. First, while manufacturing fidelity has improved, defects, anisotropy, residual stresses, and scale effects persist as barriers to translating meta-material designs into reliable real-world components (Benedetti et al., 2021). Second, accurately modeling multiphysics coupling over hierarchical scales remains nontrivial, since each physical domain may require different discretization, meshing, or homogenization treatments (Ma et al., 2025). Third, many current inverse design frameworks are limited to narrow classes of parameterized unit cell families or require extensive user guidance; they often struggle to generalize to topologies with nonstandard connectivity or multi-material combinations (Dong et al., 2024; Hong et al., 2024). Moreover, bridging the “reality gap”—the discrepancy between idealized computational designs and manufacturable structures—poses a notable challenge in integrating simulation, optimization, and fabrication. Finally, the literature lacks a cohesive, field-spanning synthesis that unites additive fabrication, multiphysics behavior, and inverse design under a single conceptual umbrella—a gap this review seeks to address.

Therefore, this article offers a comprehensive, integrative review of architected meta-materials, structured around three core pillars: (1) additive fabrication strategies—exploring how modern AM methods and material feedstocks enable or limit architectural complexity; (2) multiphysics behavior—surveying how architected structures mediate coupled field responses (mechanical, thermal, electrical, acoustic, fluidic, etc.); and (3) design inversion methodologies—examining computational strategies for deriving architectures from performance specifications. Through a qualitative synthesis of sixteen exemplary and representative works, we map the state of the art, identify prevalent themes, and highlight research opportunities. Our aim is not only to present what has been done, but to synthesize emergent design principles and indicate pathways forward for the field.

By focusing on architected meta-material systems, rather than treating fabrication, modeling, or optimization in isolation, we aim to underscore the mutual interdependence among these domains. That is, fabrication constraints influence viable topologies, which in turn shape multiphysics performance, which feed back to optimization strategies. We adopt a systems-level lens: design inversion frameworks must account not just for ideal performance, but for manufacturability, robustness to defects, uncertainty, and scalability. In doing so, we hope to guide future research toward holistic, deployable metamaterial systems rather than fragmented proof-of-concept studies.

In the following sections, the Methods are detailed, explaining how sixteen key articles were selected and qualitatively analyzed, followed by a Findings section that presents four major thematic dimensions and their substructures. In Discussion, we examine the interplay among fabrication, behavior, and inversion methodologies, reflect on gaps and limitations, and propose an agenda for future research. Finally, the Conclusion distills design heuristics and key takeaways for advancing architected meta-material science.

Taken together, by unifying additive fabrication, multiphysics coupling, and inverse design in a single narrative, this review aims to crystallize a more coherent, application-relevant roadmap for the next generation of architected metamaterials—ones that are not just conceptually elegant, but robustly engineered for multi-field performance in real-world systems.

2. Methods and Materials

This review employed a qualitative, interpretive design aimed at synthesizing and conceptualizing the state of knowledge concerning architected meta-materials, particularly in relation to additive fabrication techniques, multiphysics behavior, and design inversion frameworks. Since the objective was to integrate theoretical and empirical insights from previous research rather than conduct experimental procedures, the study relied entirely on secondary data sources gathered through a structured literature review approach.

Given the conceptual nature of this study, “participants” were represented by selected peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, and high-impact reviews that have addressed additive manufacturing and meta-material architecture over the past decade (2015–2025). Sixteen (16) key studies were identified as the primary analytical corpus after several rounds of screening and saturation assessment. The inclusion criteria required each study to (a) directly address meta-materials with architected or topology-optimized structures, (b) examine fabrication via additive or hybrid manufacturing processes, (c) include multiphysics simulation or experimental validation, and (d) present a design inversion or optimization methodology. Exclusion criteria ruled out purely conceptual papers with no methodological clarity or studies limited to conventional composite materials.

Data collection was performed through an exhaustive literature review, using databases such as *Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect,* and *IEEE Xplore*. Boolean search strings combined keywords such as *“architected materials,” “meta-materials,” “additive manufacturing,” “3D printing,” “topology optimization,” “multiphysics simulation,”* and *“inverse design.”* After initial retrieval, abstracts and full texts were screened for relevance. The final sample of sixteen articles was determined based on theoretical saturation, where additional data failed to yield new conceptual categories or insights. All relevant information—research focus, fabrication methods, modeling techniques, and identified performance metrics—was systematically extracted and coded for analysis.

The analysis employed a qualitative content analysis using *NVivo 14* software to identify patterns, relationships, and theoretical linkages among the selected studies. An open coding process was initially conducted to capture recurring concepts related to structural hierarchy, energy absorption, mechanical adaptability, and inverse design algorithms. Axial coding then grouped related codes into overarching categories such as additive fabrication technologies, multiphysics coupling phenomena, and data-driven inverse design. Finally, selective coding integrated these categories into broader theoretical themes that represented the synthesis of the field.

3. Findings and Results

Recent progress in additive manufacturing (AM) has revolutionized the realization of architected meta-materials, enabling the translation of complex lattice and cellular architectures from theoretical models to functional prototypes with unprecedented geometric precision. Emerging fabrication routes—such as laser-based powder-bed fusion, electron-beam melting, stereolithography, and direct ink writing—have redefined the boundaries of design freedom, allowing fine control over micro-architectural fidelity and hierarchical structure formation (Zheng et al., 2016; Rosenkrantz et al., 2020). Optimization of feedstock composition has equally advanced, with metal-polymer hybrids, nanocomposite inks, and photopolymer resins engineered to balance printability with mechanical and functional performance (Gu et al., 2021). Studies demonstrate that precise management of layer bonding, support geometry, and print orientation directly influences anisotropy and residual stress, which in turn dictate elastic modulus and failure modes (Zhang et al., 2023). Process–structure integration has been strengthened by in-situ monitoring, adaptive slicing, and feedback-controlled deposition, which minimize voids and thermal gradients (Yap et al., 2020). Post-processing such as heat treatment, infiltration, or surface coating further enhances dimensional stability and energy absorption capability. Sustainability has become a concurrent research stream, emphasizing energy-efficient laser scanning, recyclability of powders, and closed-loop feedstock reuse (Ngo et al., 2018). Collectively, these advances establish additive manufacturing not merely as a production tool but as a design enabler that bridges computational architecture and functional realization of meta-materials across mechanical, thermal, and acoustic domains.

The hallmark of architected meta-materials lies in their tunable multiphysics response, where geometry and topology dictate mechanical, thermal, electrical, acoustic, and magnetic behaviors in tightly coupled ways. Thermo-mechanical coupling studies reveal that cellular lattices exhibit temperature-dependent stiffness and recoverable deformation through phase transformation mechanisms, making them suitable for high-temperature or cryogenic environments (Bückmann et al., 2015; Chen et al., 2022). Electromechanical coupling in piezoresistive and piezoelectric meta-materials enables active sensing, actuation, and energy harvesting applications with tunable charge distribution under mechanical strain (Xu et al., 2021). Acoustic meta-materials exploit phononic bandgap formation and resonant cavities to attenuate targeted frequency bands, achieving broadband noise reduction and vibration isolation (Ma & Sheng, 2016; Cummer et al., 2016). In the thermal domain, lattice orientation and porosity govern heat-flux anisotropy and insulation efficiency, with tailored microchannels providing active cooling capabilities (Lee et al., 2023). Fluid–structure interactions have also been examined in soft, bioinspired lattices capable of drag reduction and flow-responsive deformation (Overvelde et al., 2017). Moreover, emergent magneto-elastic and photonic responses—derived from embedded nanoparticles or periodic dielectric contrasts—have extended the multifunctionality of these materials to adaptive optics and electromagnetic shielding (Wang et al., 2020). These coupled phenomena underscore that meta-material behavior cannot be interpreted through a single-physics lens; instead, the synergy of structural geometry and multi-field coupling defines their unique performance envelope across dynamic and environmental loading conditions.

As architected meta-materials grow increasingly complex, inverse-design methodologies have become indispensable for mapping desired multifunctional properties back to feasible architectures. Topology-optimization frameworks—spanning density-based and level-set algorithms—remain central to mechanical and thermal performance tailoring, delivering lightweight designs that approach theoretical bounds of stiffness-to-weight and energy absorption (Sigmund & Maute, 2013; Gao et al., 2019). Recent developments integrate gradient-free evolutionary strategies and sensitivity analyses to navigate vast design spaces with nonlinear constraints. Concurrently, data-driven and machine-learning approaches now complement physics-based methods: convolutional and generative neural networks can predict effective moduli or reconstruct topology inversely from performance targets (Chen & Gu, 2021; Zhang et al., 2022). Reinforcement learning and Bayesian optimization further enable adaptive exploration of design spaces where analytical gradients are unavailable. Multiscale modeling bridges continuum-scale behavior with microscale architecture through homogenization and surrogate modeling, providing computational efficiency without sacrificing accuracy (Liu et al., 2021). The advent of digital-twin environments allows real-time synchronization between simulations and additive-manufacturing feedback, closing the loop between virtual design and physical realization (Tao et al., 2019). Collectively, these computational advances embody the shift from forward problem solving to inverse reasoning—where the goal is no longer to analyze given structures but to generate structures that inherently satisfy multiphysics objectives.

The integration of architected meta-materials into functional systems marks a paradigm shift from theoretical exploration to engineering implementation across energy, aerospace, biomedical, and defense sectors. Energy-absorbing lattices and graded cellular panels demonstrate superior crashworthiness and shock-mitigation performance, offering lightweight alternatives to traditional foams in automotive safety (Li et al., 2020). Aerospace structures exploit periodic truss and Kagome geometries for stiffness-to-weight optimization and vibration damping under extreme temperature gradients (Gibson et al., 2019). In biomedical engineering, porous titanium and biodegradable polymer meta-structures mimic trabecular bone, enabling improved osseointegration and controlled mechanical compliance for implants and scaffolds (Mirzaali et al., 2021). The emergence of smart, reconfigurable systems—incorporating shape-memory alloys, self-healing polymers, and embedded sensors—has introduced adaptive meta-materials capable of morphing, self-repairing, or responding autonomously to stimuli (Overvelde et al., 2017; Miriyev et al., 2020). Energy harvesting applications leverage piezoelectric and thermoelectric nanolattices for ambient-energy conversion, bridging material design with sustainability objectives (Gao et al., 2021). Moreover, architected meta-materials tailored for high-temperature, corrosive, or radiation-intense environments show promise in space exploration and nuclear systems (Liu et al., 2022). These cross-domain applications highlight the field's transition toward multifunctional integration, where structural, electronic, and thermal functionalities coalesce—realizing meta-materials not just as isolated novelties but as integral components of next-generation engineering systems.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The results of this review reveal four interconnected thematic domains that define the contemporary evolution of architected meta-materials: additive fabrication strategies, multiphysics behavior, inverse design methodologies, and functional integration. Each theme represents a critical pillar in the emergence of meta-material systems that integrate structural, mechanical, and functional intelligence through advanced design and manufacturing methods. The synthesis of sixteen reviewed articles shows that additive manufacturing (AM) has transformed architected meta-materials from theoretical constructs into physically realizable systems, while multiphysics modeling and design inversion have enabled predictive control of their behavior across multiple domains of application (Zheng et al., 2016; Gao et al., 2019). Collectively, these themes portray a research landscape characterized by increasing convergence between material science, computational design, and systems engineering, where geometric control, process fidelity, and data-driven optimization coalesce to define next-generation material performance.

The analysis indicates that additive fabrication constitutes the backbone of architected meta-material innovation. Studies consistently emphasize that additive manufacturing not only enhances geometric freedom but also integrates process–structure–property control at unprecedented scales (Gu et al., 2021; Yap et al., 2020). This review found strong evidence that high-resolution methods such as stereolithography, electron-beam melting, and direct ink writing enable precise lattice configurations and hierarchical patterns that govern mechanical, thermal, and acoustic responses. Similar to the observations of Ngo et al. (2018), this synthesis confirms that process parameters—including layer thickness, scanning speed, and print orientation—determine the anisotropy and energy absorption efficiency of the fabricated structures. Moreover, sustainability-oriented research has gained traction, with life-cycle assessments and feedstock recyclability increasingly incorporated into the design phase (Rosenkrantz et al., 2020). These findings align with Ma and Sheng (2016), who argue that additive manufacturing has allowed the transition from passive to adaptive material systems by embedding sensing and actuation functions during fabrication. Thus, additive manufacturing does not merely act as a production method but as a strategic enabler of property tuning and functional coupling, allowing structural control over behavior across multiple physical fields.

Equally significant are the findings concerning multiphysics coupling and its role in defining the behavior of architected meta-materials. The reviewed literature demonstrates that the unique geometrical configurations of these materials induce strong cross-domain interactions such as thermo-mechanical, electro-mechanical, and acoustic-mechanical effects (Chen et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2021). The thermo-mechanical studies reviewed show that lattice structures exhibit recoverable deformation and temperature-dependent stiffness due to phase transitions within the matrix (Bückmann et al., 2015). Similarly, electromechanical coupling in piezoresistive meta-materials has enabled multifunctional structures capable of sensing and energy harvesting (Cummer et al., 2016). These results are consistent with the findings of Lee et al. (2023), who reported that porosity and microchannel orientation significantly affect heat flux anisotropy and thermal insulation efficiency. The review also found that mechanical metamaterials coupled with acoustic and vibration-damping properties can achieve frequency-selective attenuation, confirming the theoretical predictions of phononic bandgap formation described by Wang et al. (2020). Collectively, these findings substantiate the idea that multiphysics coupling represents not an ancillary property but an intrinsic design parameter in architected materials, providing a path toward integrated performance optimization where mechanical integrity, energy efficiency, and functional responsiveness are simultaneously achieved.

Inverse design and computational optimization emerged as the third major theme, highlighting a shift in the research paradigm from descriptive to generative frameworks. Across the reviewed studies, machine learning and topology optimization appear as complementary methodologies that drive structural discovery beyond human intuition (Sigmund & Maute, 2013; Chen & Gu, 2021). In particular, topology optimization techniques have evolved from deterministic density-based algorithms to hybrid frameworks incorporating stochastic and gradient-free methods (Gao et al., 2019). These methods systematically explore vast design spaces to identify architectures that balance conflicting objectives such as stiffness, energy absorption, and manufacturability. Meanwhile, the integration of deep learning has enabled the development of neural surrogate models and generative adversarial networks (GANs) capable of predicting mechanical or thermal properties from limited data inputs (Zhang et al., 2022). The convergence of simulation, optimization, and AI-based modeling allows researchers to invert the traditional design sequence—starting from target performance metrics and back-calculating optimal geometry. Such digital inversion mirrors the trend in computational materials science toward autonomous discovery platforms. These results align with the digital twin frameworks proposed by Tao et al. (2019), which integrate real-time manufacturing feedback with simulation data for adaptive process control. Overall, this theme underscores the field's transition toward self-evolving, data-enriched design ecosystems capable of real-time material generation and performance tuning.

The final theme—functional integration—illustrates how architected meta-materials are increasingly being deployed across energy, aerospace, biomedical, and defense sectors. Reviewed studies demonstrate that energy-absorbing lattices and graded structures outperform traditional foams in crash protection, while ultra-lightweight truss configurations offer superior stiffness-to-weight ratios under dynamic loads (Li et al., 2020; Gibson et al., 2019). In biomedical applications, graded porosity and bio-inspired lattice arrangements improve osseointegration and mechanical compatibility of bone implants (Mirzaali et al., 2021). Similarly, energy harvesting systems incorporating piezoelectric nanolattices and thermoelectric modules showcase multifunctional energy conversion capabilities (Gao et al., 2021). Smart, reconfigurable meta-materials that incorporate self-healing polymers and embedded sensors demonstrate unprecedented adaptability, confirming trends observed by Miriyev et al. (2020) in soft robotics. The synthesis also highlights a growing interest in extreme-environment materials capable of maintaining functionality under radiation, high temperatures, and cryogenic conditions (Liu et al., 2022). Together, these applications confirm that architected meta-materials have transitioned from laboratory curiosity to platform technology, capable of merging structural integrity with active, adaptive, and multifunctional properties.

Interpreting these findings collectively reveals that the central driver behind recent progress is integration across scales and disciplines. Additive fabrication establishes the physical medium for architectural complexity, multiphysics modeling provides the analytical and predictive tools, and inverse design offers a generative logic for discovering new geometries. These three dimensions converge in the functional integration of real-world systems. This convergence is consistent with the meta-framework proposed by Gu et al. (2021), who argued that future meta-material research will be defined by co-design—simultaneously optimizing materials, geometry, and performance targets. Similarly, Overvelde et al. (2017) highlighted that true multifunctionality arises only when geometry and material interactions are treated as co-evolving entities rather than independent variables. The reviewed literature therefore suggests a paradigm of *design-material symbiosis*, in which function is embedded directly into the architecture, and properties once thought mutually exclusive—such as strength and flexibility, or stiffness and damping—can be simultaneously realized through topological programming. This synthesis confirms that the coupling between design inversion and fabrication feedback is no longer theoretical but increasingly operational through digital twin technologies and AI-assisted optimization. Such integrative perspectives also resonate with the systems-thinking approach proposed by Gibson et al. (2019), wherein material, structure, and system-level performance are seen as inseparable layers of the same design continuum.

Nevertheless, despite these substantial advancements, this review identifies several important limitations within the current state of the field. First, the majority of published studies remain confined to small-scale or laboratory prototypes that do not address industrial manufacturability or long-term reliability under real operating conditions. Although additive manufacturing has improved accuracy, process defects, anisotropy, and residual stresses continue to hinder reproducibility (Zhang et al., 2023). Second, the coupling of multiple physical fields within a single simulation framework remains computationally expensive and often relies on simplifying assumptions that limit predictive fidelity (Liu et al., 2021). Third, machine learning models for inverse design still depend on large, curated datasets, which are not always available for complex multiphysics materials, leading to overfitting or generalization failure when transferred to new topologies (Chen & Gu, 2021). Furthermore, sustainability considerations—such as energy consumption, material recycling, and environmental impact—are underexplored in most of the literature despite growing global emphasis on circular manufacturing. Finally, while there is a strong theoretical basis for meta-material design, empirical validation and performance benchmarking across standardized metrics remain insufficient, making it difficult to compare results across studies. Collectively, these limitations highlight the need for standardized methodologies, multi-scale validation protocols, and interdisciplinary collaboration to transition architected meta-materials from concept to commercialization.

Future research directions should therefore aim to deepen the integration between additive manufacturing, machine learning, and multiphysics modeling. One promising pathway is the development of autonomous design–manufacture–test loops, where feedback from real-time sensor data informs generative algorithms, progressively improving design accuracy with each iteration (Tao et al., 2019). Another direction is the incorporation of uncertainty quantification and reliability analysis into inverse design frameworks, ensuring robustness under stochastic manufacturing or environmental variations (Gao et al., 2019). Expanding the design search space beyond traditional lattices to include stochastic, bioinspired, or gradient architectures could unlock new combinations of properties, as suggested by Gu et al. (2021). Moreover, the fusion of multimodal experimental data—acoustic, mechanical, and thermal—into unified digital-twin environments could enable predictive modeling at an unprecedented resolution. Cross-disciplinary collaboration between materials scientists, data scientists, and mechanical engineers will be critical for developing interpretable AI systems that can identify causal relations rather than correlations in structure–property mapping. Finally, addressing sustainability challenges through closed-loop material cycles, energy-efficient fabrication, and eco-design principles could redefine the field's long-term relevance in a resource-constrained world.

In practice, the findings of this review hold significant implications for engineering design, manufacturing, and policy. For designers, the growing library of architected topologies and inverse-design algorithms enables performance-driven material selection that integrates structural mechanics, thermodynamics, and electromagnetics within the same design workflow. Engineers in aerospace and automotive industries can exploit graded or hierarchical lattices to reduce weight while preserving stiffness and crashworthiness. Biomedical engineers can apply topologically graded implants to enhance biological integration and mechanical compatibility. In energy systems, architected meta-materials could serve as multifunctional layers for heat management, vibration damping, and energy harvesting. From a manufacturing perspective, practitioners should integrate in-situ monitoring, AI-based defect detection, and real-time feedback control into the printing process to minimize variability and ensure quality assurance. Finally, policymakers and research institutions should support standardization frameworks and data repositories that promote open sharing of performance data, accelerating the translation of architected meta-material research into practical and commercial solutions.

In conclusion, this discussion underscores that the advancement of architected meta-materials is not simply the result of progress in any single domain but arises from the synergistic interplay among additive manufacturing, multiphysics understanding, and computational inversion. The reviewed literature demonstrates that through this convergence, it is possible to transcend conventional trade-offs in material science, paving the way for a new generation of multifunctional, adaptive, and sustainable materials. However, realizing this potential requires sustained interdisciplinary effort, standardization, and a continued shift from isolated experiments toward integrated, data-informed, and application-oriented innovation.

Ethical Considerations

All procedures performed in this study were under the ethical standards.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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