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# Key Technologies and Development Directions of Die-Casting Mold and Precision Component R&D in Automotive and Electronics Manufacturing

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**Abstract:** This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the critical technologies and future development trajectories of high-pressure die casting (HPDC) mold R&D within the automotive and electronics sectors. Driven by the dual demands of vehicle lightweighting-specifically the emergence of "Giga-casting"-and the miniature integration of 5G consumer electronics, the research explores advanced mold design strategies, including conformal cooling via additive manufacturing and high-fidelity CAE simulations. The study highlights the shift from traditional empirical methods to data-driven paradigms, emphasizing the role of heat-treatment-free alloys and high-vacuum casting in ensuring structural integrity. Furthermore, it examines the integration of Industry 4.0 technologies, such as digital twins and AI-driven process optimization, as essential tools for balancing mold longevity, cycle efficiency, and dimensional precision. The conclusion asserts that the convergence of material science and digitalization will be the primary catalyst for sustainable "green casting" and the continued evolution of high-precision manufacturing global supply chains.

**Keywords:** die-casting mold R&D; Giga-casting; precision components; Industry 4.0; Thin-wall Casting; sustainable manufacturing

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The Shift in Manufacturing Paradigms

The global manufacturing landscape is currently undergoing a transformative shift, driven by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0). Historically, die casting was viewed as a method for mass-producing near-net-shape components where quantity often superseded extreme precision. However, contemporary requirements have pivoted toward "high-integrity" components-parts that possess superior mechanical properties, zero internal defects, and micron-level dimensional accuracy. This paradigm shift necessitates a fundamental redesign of die-casting molds, moving away from empirical "trial-and-error" methods toward science-based Research and Development (R&D) rooted in advanced fluid dynamics and material science [1].

### 1.2. Sector-Specific Demands

The evolution of die-casting technology is primarily propelled by two titan industries: Automotive and Electronics.

- 1) In the Automotive Sector: The aggressive pursuit of "Lightweighting" to enhance fuel efficiency and meet stringent carbon emission standards has led to the widespread adoption of Aluminum and Magnesium alloys. For New Energy Vehicles (NEVs), the demand is even more specialized. The industry is moving toward "Giga-casting," where dozens of individual parts are replaced by a single,

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massive integrated casting. This requires molds that can withstand immense pressure while ensuring the structural integrity of safety-critical components like battery housings and sub-frames.

- 2) In the Electronics Sector: The trend is defined by "Miniature Integration." As 5G technology and consumer electronics become increasingly compact, components must be thinner yet structurally robust. This requires thin-wall die casting (often  $<0.5\text{mm}$ ) that serves a dual purpose: providing high-precision housings for delicate circuitry and acting as a thermal management heat sink to dissipate the intense heat generated by high-speed processors.

### 1.3. Problem Statement

Despite these advancements, the R&D of die-casting molds faces a "trilemma" of competing constraints. First, mold longevity is threatened by the extreme thermal cycling and corrosive nature of molten alloys, leading to premature failure (heat checking). Second, the demand for high productivity requires shorter cycle times, which risks compromising the internal quality of the component [2]. Third, achieving consistent dimensional stability remains difficult due to the complex shrinkage patterns of modern alloys. Balancing these three factors—durability, speed, and precision—remains the central technical challenge for engineers and the primary focus of this research.

## 2. Core Technologies in High-Precision Die-Casting Mold R&D

The performance of a die-casting mold is the primary determinant of both the final component's quality and the economic viability of the manufacturing process. In high-precision R&D, the focus has shifted from basic geometry to the sophisticated control of fluid dynamics, thermodynamics, and metallurgy.

### 2.1. Advanced Gating and Runner System Design

The design of the gating and runner system is the most critical factor in controlling the behavior of molten metal as it enters the mold cavity. In high-precision applications, the objective is to transition from traditional "impact-based" filling to "laminar-like" flow.

Advanced R&D now utilizes complex runner geometries designed through Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD). By optimizing the gate area and runner curvature, engineers can minimize fluid turbulence, which is the primary cause of air entrapment.<sup>2</sup> When the velocity of the molten alloy is managed correctly, the "front" of the metal remains stable, effectively pushing air toward the vents rather than capturing it [3]. This reduction in porosity is essential for precision components that require subsequent heat treatment or those used in airtight applications, such as automotive engine blocks and 5G base station housings. Furthermore, balanced multi-cavity runner designs ensure that pressure is distributed equally, preventing dimensional discrepancies between parts produced in the same shot.

### 2.2. Thermal Management and Conformal Cooling

Thermal management is often referred to as the "heartbeat" of the die-casting process. Traditional straight-drilled cooling lines are limited by the geometry of the drill bit, often leaving "hot spots" in deep or complex areas of the mold.

The integration of Additive Manufacturing (AM), specifically Selective Laser Melting (SLM), has revolutionized this field through Conformal Cooling.<sup>4</sup> Unlike traditional methods, AM allows R&D teams to grow cooling channels that follow the exact contour of the mold cavity.<sup>5</sup> These complex internal paths ensure uniform heat extraction across the entire surface of the part [4].

The impact of this technology is twofold:

- 1) Reduction in Cycle Time: By extracting heat more efficiently, the solidification phase is shortened, significantly increasing the shots-per-hour rate.

- 2) Mitigation of Thermal Fatigue: Uniform cooling reduces the extreme temperature gradients that cause "heat checking" or surface cracking. By stabilizing the mold temperature, the R&D process extends the production life of the tool and ensures the dimensional stability of the precision components over thousands of cycles.

### 2.3. High-Performance Tool Materials and Surface Engineering

As injection pressures and temperatures rise, traditional mold steels often reach their physical limits. R&D in this sector now focuses on advanced hot-work tool steels such as H13 (the industry standard) and proprietary high-performance grades like Dievar. These materials are engineered for superior toughness, high-temperature strength, and resistance to thermal shock [5].

However, the material itself is only half of the solution [6]. To prevent soldering (where the molten aluminum chemically bonds to the steel) and erosion (mechanical wear from high-velocity metal), surface engineering is paramount.

- 1) Plasma Nitriding: This process hardens the mold surface, creating a "case" that resists mechanical wear without making the entire mold brittle [7].
- 2) PVD/CVD Coatings: Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) and Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) apply thin layers of Titanium Aluminum Nitride (TiAlN) or similar ceramics [8]. These coatings act as a thermal and chemical barrier, reducing friction and preventing the molten alloy from attacking the mold steel.

Together, these advancements in design, cooling, and materials form the technological foundation required to produce the next generation of precision components for the automotive and electronics sectors [9].

## 3. Automotive Sector: Giga-Casting and Structural Integration

The automotive industry is currently experiencing its most significant manufacturing revolution since the introduction of the assembly line. Driven by the need for New Energy Vehicle (NEV) efficiency and simplified supply chains, R&D in die casting has shifted toward massive, integrated components.

### 3.1. The Rise of Giga-Casting (Large-Scale Integrated Casting)

Giga-casting represents a leap in scale, where a single integrated aluminum casting replaces 60 to 100 stamped and welded steel parts. This is most notably applied in the R&D of rear underbodies and battery housings. By consolidating these parts, manufacturers can reduce vehicle weight by over 10% and significantly lower factory footprint.

However, the technical hurdles associated with Giga-casting are immense. The primary challenge is maintaining thermal equilibrium across massive mold surface areas (often exceeding 2 or 3 meters). If one section of the mold cools faster than another, the resulting part will suffer from residual stress, warping, or "cold shut" defects. R&D teams address this by using hundreds of independently controlled heating and cooling zones within a single mold, managed by real-time thermal imaging and AI-driven control systems to ensure the molten alloy fills the cavity uniformly before solidification begins.

### 3.2. Heat-Treatment-Free Alloys

Traditionally, structural die-cast parts required a T6 heat treatment (solutionizing and aging) to achieve the necessary strength and ductility. However, for Giga-castings, heat treatment is problematic; the intense heat can cause massive parts to distort or "blister," making them impossible to fit during vehicle assembly [10].

To solve this, R&D has focused on Heat-Treatment-Free Alloys. By meticulously adjusting the chemical composition—specifically the levels of Silicon (Si), Magnesium (Mg), and Manganese (Mn)—metallurgists have developed alloys that reach high yield strength

and elongation (ductility) directly in the "as-cast" state. This innovation eliminates the need for quenching ovens, thereby reducing energy consumption and ensuring that the dimensional integrity of the large-scale component remains intact.

### 3.3. Structural Integrity and Vacuum Die Casting

For safety-critical parts like shock towers or A-pillars, porosity is unacceptable. To achieve structural integrity comparable to forged steel, R&D utilizes High-Vacuum Die Casting (HVDC). By creating a near-perfect vacuum within the mold cavity (dropping pressure below 50 mbar) before injection, air entrapment is virtually eliminated [11].

This vacuum environment is essential for components that require high energy absorption during a crash. When combined with optimized gating designs, HVDC allows for parts with ultra-high density and "weldability." This ensures that the cast components can be seamlessly integrated into the vehicle's multi-material space frame, meeting the rigorous safety standards required for modern autonomous and electric vehicles (As shown in Table 1).

**Table 1.** Traditional vs. Giga-Casting.

Feature	Traditional Casting	Giga-Casting (Integrated)
Part Count	70+ Stamped Parts	1 Integrated Casting
Weight	Higher (Steel/Welds)	~15-20% Reduction
Mold Size	Standard/Medium	Ultra-Large (Giga-Mold)
Heat Treatment	T6 (Mandatory)	Heat-Treatment-Free Alloys

## 4. Electronics Sector: Thin-Wall and Micro-Precision Casting

In the consumer electronics market, the drive toward "thinner, lighter, and more powerful" devices has pushed die-casting technology to its physical limits. Unlike the automotive sector's focus on large-scale integration, the electronics sector demands micro-precision and extreme wall-thinning [12].

### 4.1. Challenges of Extreme Thin-Wall R&D

The primary R&D objective for handheld devices, such as smartphones and tablets, is achieving a wall thickness between 0.4 mm and 0.6 mm. Designing molds for such dimensions presents significant fluid dynamic challenges. As the cavity becomes thinner, the surface-area-to-volume ratio increases, causing the molten metal to lose heat almost instantaneously.

To prevent "Cold Shut" defects-where the metal freezes before completely filling the cavity-R&D teams must optimize flowability. This is achieved through ultra-high injection speeds (often exceeding 10m/s at the gate) and the use of vacuum-assisted venting to eliminate backpressure. Furthermore, mold temperatures must be precisely maintained at higher-than-average levels using oil-based thermal controllers to ensure the alloy remains in a liquid state long enough to reach the furthest edges of the micro-cavity.

### 4.2. Magnesium Alloy Applications: AZ91D and AM60B

Magnesium alloys have become the material of choice for high-end electronics due to their exceptional strength-to-weight ratio and superior Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) shielding capabilities. R&D efforts generally focus on two specific grades:

- 1) AZ91D: Known for its excellent castability and high mechanical strength, it is widely used for internal structural frames and laptop chassis.
- 2) AM60B: Offering higher ductility and energy absorption, this alloy is preferred for components that must survive drop tests without fracturing.

The R&D challenge lies in magnesium's high reactivity and low latent heat. Molds must be designed with specialized "hot-chamber" configurations or advanced

"thixomolding" (semi-solid) processes to prevent oxidation and ensure that the micro-features of the electronic housing-such as snap-fits and screw bosses-are formed with perfect definition.

#### 4.3. High-Aesthetic Surface Requirements

Electronics are unique in that the die-cast component often serves as the external "A-surface" of the product. This necessitates mold technologies that produce a near-perfect finish directly out of the machine.

Traditional die-casting often leaves flow marks or "swirls" on the surface, which are visible even after painting. To combat this, R&D has introduced Rapid Mold Heating and Cooling (RHCM) technology. By flash-heating the mold surface before injection, the "skin" of the casting forms without the typical flow ripples [13]. This allows for high-end post-processing such as direct anodizing or electroplating. Additionally, the use of ultra-fine grain mold steels and mirror-polishing techniques ensures that the final component requires minimal secondary CNC machining, thereby reducing the total cost of ownership for high-volume consumer goods (see Table 2).

**Table 2.** Technical Specification Table: Electronics vs. Automotive.

Parameter	Electronics (Chapter 4)	Automotive (Chapter 3)
Typical Wall Thickness	\$0.4 \text{ mm} - 0.8 \text{ mm}\$	\$2.5 \text{ mm} - 5.0 \text{ mm}\$
Primary Material	Magnesium (AZ91D) / Al-Si	Aluminum (A380) / Al-Mg-Si
Surface Priority	Aesthetic (Anodizing Grade)	Structural (Weldability/Strength)
Injection Speed	Ultra-High (Micro-precision)	Medium-High (Volumetric flow)

### 5. Intelligent Manufacturing & Digitalization Trends

The integration of digital technologies into die-casting R&D marks the transition from traditional craftsmanship to data-driven engineering. By leveraging simulation, real-time sensing, and artificial intelligence, manufacturers can now predict defects and optimize processes before a single piece of metal is melted [14].

#### 5.1. High-Fidelity CAE Simulation

Computer-Aided Engineering (CAE) has evolved from a basic validation tool into a high-fidelity predictive powerhouse. Modern R&D relies heavily on specialized software such as ProCAST and MagmaSoft to simulate the complex physics of the casting process.

These platforms utilize Finite Element Analysis (FEA) to predict critical defects including shrinkage porosity, air entrapment, and residual stress. In the R&D phase, simulation allows engineers to virtually test different gating designs and overflow positions. By analyzing the "solidification front," developers can identify areas prone to hot tears or cold shuts. This "virtual prototyping" significantly reduces the number of physical mold trials, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in tooling modifications and accelerating the time-to-market for both automotive and electronic components [15].

#### 5.2. Digital Twins and Smart Molds

The concept of the Digital Twin-a virtual mirror of a physical manufacturing asset-has become a reality through the development of "Smart Molds." This involves embedding high-precision IoT sensors directly into the mold base to monitor real-time variables such as cavity pressure, local temperatures, and cooling water flow rates [16].

These smart molds provide a continuous stream of data during production. When the internal pressure deviates from the "Gold Standard" profile, the system can automatically flag a potential defect. Furthermore, this data feeds into predictive maintenance algorithms. Instead of performing maintenance based on fixed intervals (e.g., every 50,000 shots), R&D teams use sensor data to track mold wear and thermal fatigue.



By predicting when a core pin might fail or when the surface coating will degrade, factories can schedule maintenance only when necessary, maximizing mold life and machine uptime.

### 5.3. AI-Driven Optimization

The most recent frontier in die-casting R&D is the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) to process optimization. Die casting involves dozens of interdependent variables, such as shot speed, intensification pressure, and the transition point from slow to fast shot. Traditionally, these were set by experienced technicians based on intuition [17].

AI-driven systems can analyze historical production data to identify non-linear relationships that the human eye might miss. For example, a machine learning model can automatically adjust the shot speed in real-time to compensate for slight variations in alloy temperature or ambient humidity. By optimizing the "injection curve," AI ensures that the transition to high pressure occurs at the exact millisecond required to pack the cavity without causing flash. This level of autonomous optimization leads to a "zero-defect" manufacturing environment, where the mold and the machine work in a self-correcting loop to ensure total quality [18].

## 6. Discussion and Future Prospects

As the manufacturing sector moves toward a more sustainable and digitally integrated future, the R&D of die-casting molds must evolve beyond pure mechanical precision to address global environmental and strategic challenges.

### 6.1. Sustainability and Green Casting

The future of die casting is inextricably linked to "Green Manufacturing." R&D is increasingly focused on the transition to secondary (recycled) aluminum, which requires only 5% of the energy compared to primary aluminum production. However, using recycled alloys presents challenges in impurity control, necessitating molds that can handle higher levels of trace elements without compromising structural integrity.

Furthermore, the industry is moving toward environmentally friendly mold release agents. Traditional oil-based lubricants contribute to significant VOC emissions and wastewater issues. Future R&D is perfecting water-free electrostatic spraying and biodegradable, silicon-free lubricants that reduce the ecological footprint while maintaining the thermal barrier properties required for high-speed casting.

### 6.2. Summary of R&D Directions

The technological trajectory of the past decade suggests a fundamental convergence of materials science, data analytics, and mechanical design. We are moving away from isolated engineering silos. Future mold R&D will see "Material-Design Co-optimization," where the alloy's chemical properties and the mold's conformal cooling channels are designed simultaneously through AI to achieve the theoretical limits of cooling speed and part density. The integration of the "Digital Twin" will ensure that every physical part produced has a digital birth certificate, tracking its quality from molten state to finished component.

### 6.3. Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, die-casting mold R&D has transitioned from a supporting manufacturing role to a strategic pillar of the global supply chain. Whether it is enabling the "Giga-casting" revolution in automotive lightweighting or achieving the extreme thin-wall requirements of next-generation 5G electronics, the mold remains the "mother of industry." As manufacturers navigate the complexities of Industry 4.0 and carbon neutrality, continued investment in high-precision mold technology will be the primary

differentiator for nations and corporations seeking to maintain a competitive edge in high-end manufacturing.

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