



# Aluminum Mega Castings

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# Mega Castings allow high functional integration with reduced complexity but require high CAPEX

## Motivation:



- » High functional/parts integration
- » Reduced manufacturing complexity:
  - Reduced number of robots & tools
  - No supplier chain (raw material as input)
  - Simplified change-over between variants / new vehicles
- ▶ Reduced costs

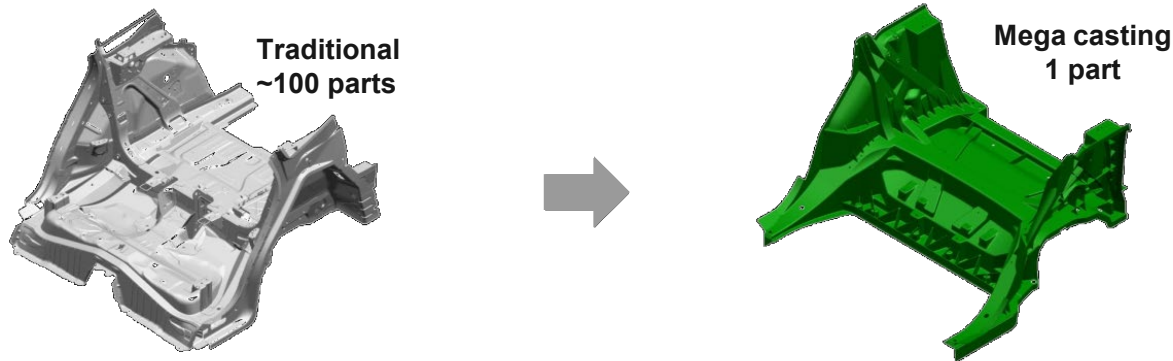


Figure: Volvo, Aachen Body Engineering Days 2022

## Production:



- » Complete casting cells available:
  - Huge dimensions, casting machine > 400 ton
  - High melt demand requires melting furnace inside the cell
- » Process enables up to 100% material utilization
- » No heat treatment: Use of self hardening alloys

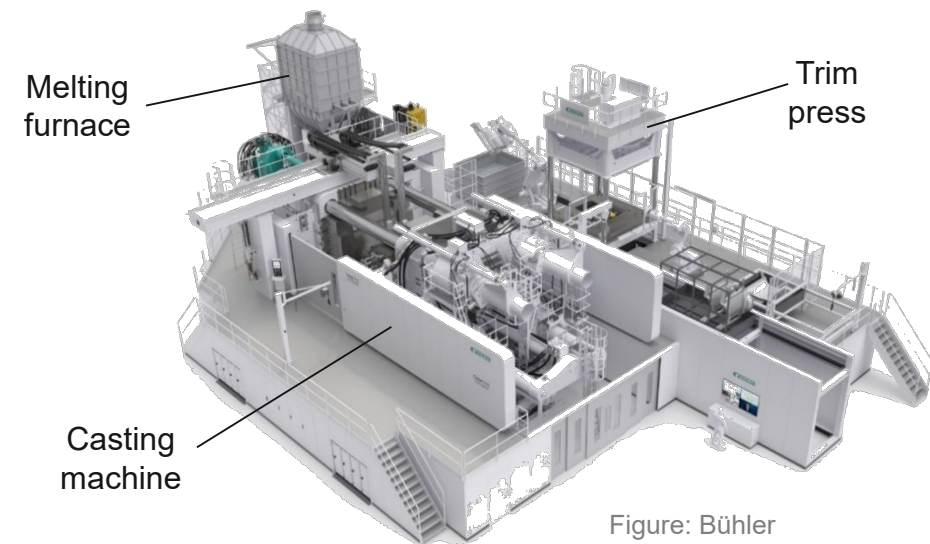


Figure: Bühler

▶ **Benefits due to mega casting are accompanied by high initial investments in new & complex production facilities**

# Aluminum Mega Castings applicable in underbody structures but challenge lightweight and crash design

## Application:

- » Currently mainly seen for rear underbody:
  - Tesla applies mega casting also in the front
- » Further upcoming applications may be (structural) battery cases or the entire underbody of a small battery-electric vehicle
- » In general, mega casting does not allow for very low thicknesses: Not less than 2 to 3 mm



Model 3 - 171 pieces of metal highlighted



Figure: Tesla

Model Y - Front & rear underbody as single-piece castings

## Performance:

- » Casting design from scratch is mandatory
- » Lightweight potential limited due to thickness restrictions
- » Limited ductility
- ▶ Crash requirements:
  - Tesla patent: Various geometrical designs & techniques to achieve progressive & repeatable deformation & fracture behaviour

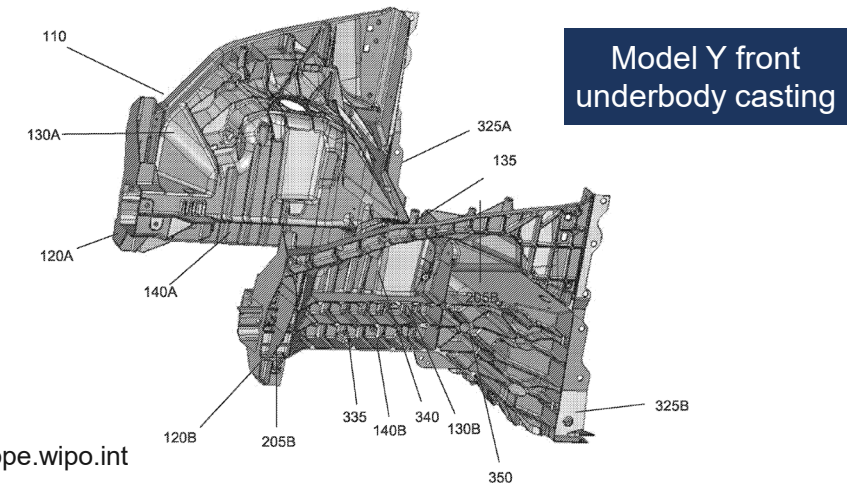


Figure: patentscope.wipo.int

▶ Application currently mainly for the rear underbody. A casted front structure is more challenging but feasible

## Challenges:

- » Corrosion resistance:
  - » Aging is not yet known
- » Reparability:
  - Limited to approved areas ▶ Else a replacement would be necessary
  - Robust repair methods as well as alloys must be developed
- » High maintenance effort for production
  - But: Offers possibility to continuously update dies (performance or technological updates)
- » High level of knowledge & corresponding experts required
- » High initial invest:
  - Especially with regard to brownfield approach

## Potential Questions for Businesses:



### Market Intelligence:

- Which OEMs use or are actually looking at mega casting – platforms, vehicle models, parts?
- How is the emerging value chain structured?



### Functional/Parts Integration:

- Possible areas of application – which parts reduction ratios are achieved?
- What are the implications on body design?



### Production:

- Casting boundary conditions, e.g. cycle times?
- What are the production & investment costs?



### Performance:

- Lightweight potential compared to other designs?
- What about crash requirements & reparability?



### Sustainability:

- How is the carbon footprint performance of mega casting along the life cycle compared to conventional designs?

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