

# Factors Affecting Small Caliber Dispersion

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- **Enhance Warfighter Lethal Capability via Reduced Small Caliber Ammunition Dispersion**
- **Product Capability Achieved Thru:**
  - Design
  - Performance
  - Manufacturing
  - Ensure Reduced Dispersion thru changes in:
    - High Volume Production
    - Specialized Weapons and Ammunition
      - Precision Products
      - Low Volume

- **Small caliber bullets in hi pressure systems operate at stress levels above projectile material yield stress**
  - Deformed projectile shape may not be symmetric
  - Orientation of in-bore angle & CG offset varies shot-to-shot
  - “Linearity” assumptions valid for med. & large cal are not valid for small caliber
- **Average dispersion (in mils) is small, factors not a significant influence for dispersion of medium & large cal rounds can be a large fraction of total error budget in small caliber...**

- **Projectile**
  - **Geometry / Mass Prop. (Quality?)**
  - **Exterior Grooves**
- **Cartridge**
  - **Projectile run out**
  - **Seating depth / free run**
- **Gun / Fixture**
  - **Barrel Flexural Properties (bending & hoop stiffness)**
- **Cartridge / Fixture Interactions**
  - **Action Time variation / Bore Straightness / Barrel Pointing**
  - **Engraving Variations**
    - **In Bore Angle / Exit Angular Rate / Effect on IB**
  - **Projectile radial stiffness / barrel bending**
  - **Bore Parameters**
    - **Groove-Land width ratio**
    - **Free run / Forcing Cone**
  - **Muzzle Blast / Base Pressure at Muzzle Exit**

- **Muz. Vel. / Action Time Variations**
- **Projectile mass / Drag Variation**
- **Winds / Wind Variation**
- **Aiming/Boresite Variation**
- **Muzzle Blast**
- **Cant Error**
- **Range Measurement Error**

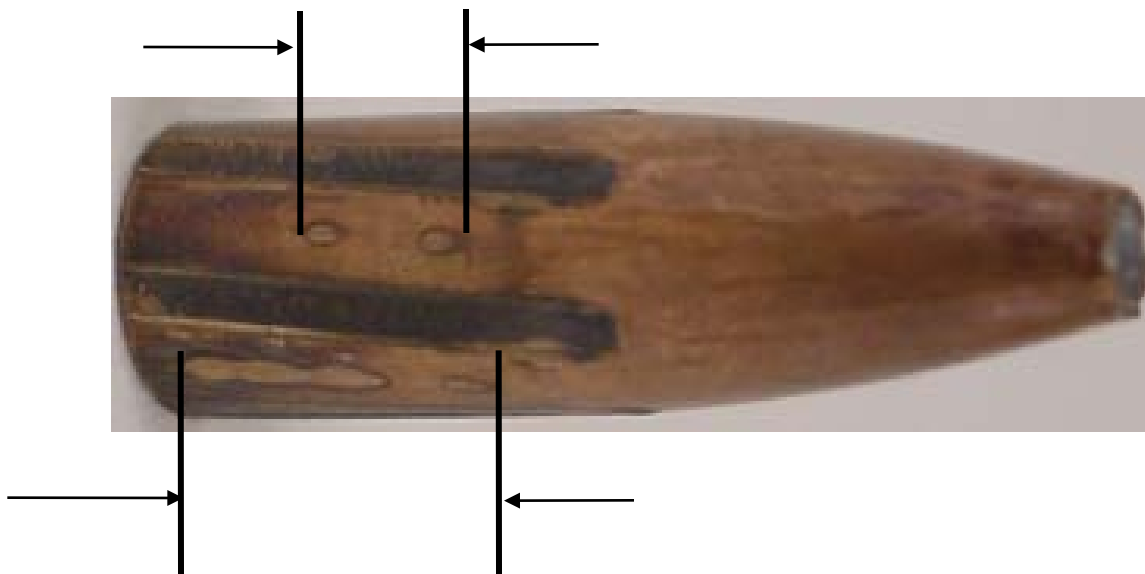
$$\Theta_j = \left[ \left[ \underbrace{\left( \frac{C_{N\alpha} - C_D}{C_{m\alpha}} \right)}_{\text{Aero's}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{I_y - I_x}{md^2} \right)}_{\text{Mass Prop.}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{d}{V_m} \right)}_{\text{"Scale"}} \underbrace{\left( \alpha_g \bullet p_m \right)}_{\text{Angular Rate}} \right]^2 + \left[ \underbrace{\Delta_{CG} \bullet \frac{p_m}{V_m}}_{\text{Cross Vel.}} \right]^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

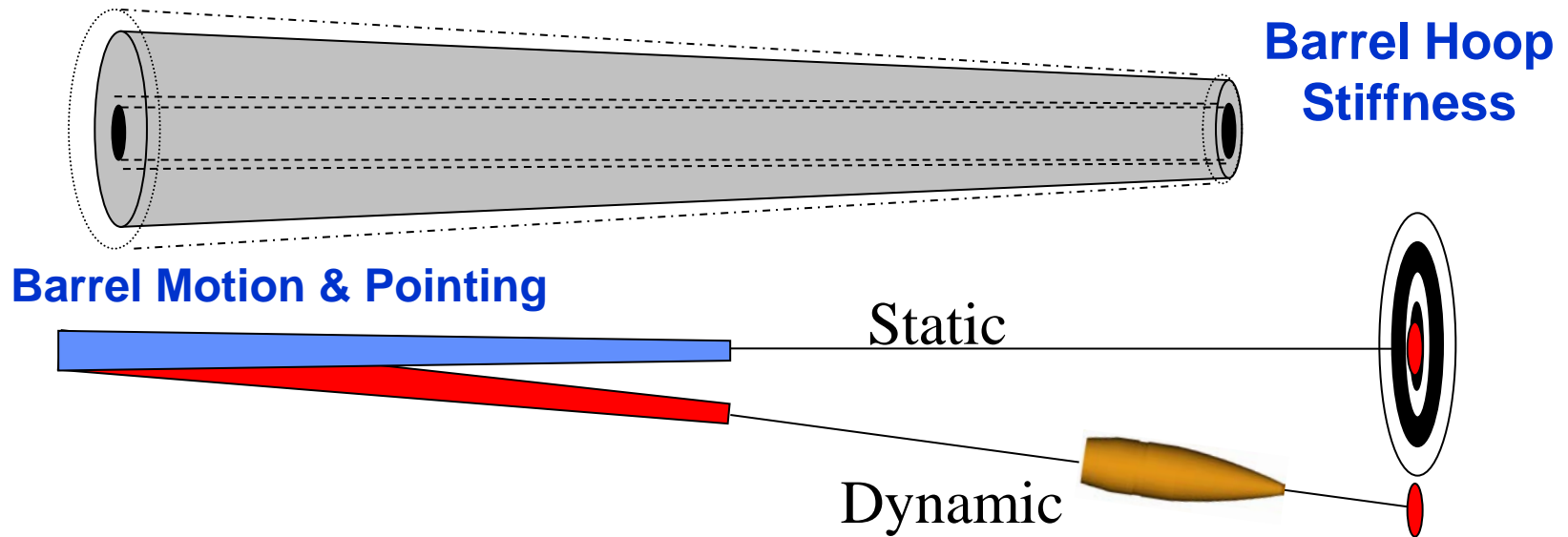
- Transverse Moment of Inertia
- Separation between CG & CP
- Run out of inner cavities or core relative to the bourrelet
- In-Bore Clearance
- Bourrelet Length
  - The last 3 above factors combine to produce CG offset and tilt of the principal axis

-----Factors which are not very important

- Gyroscopic Stability (must be above 1)
- Dynamic Stability
- Aerodynamic asymmetries (provided Axis Tilt & CG offset not affected)

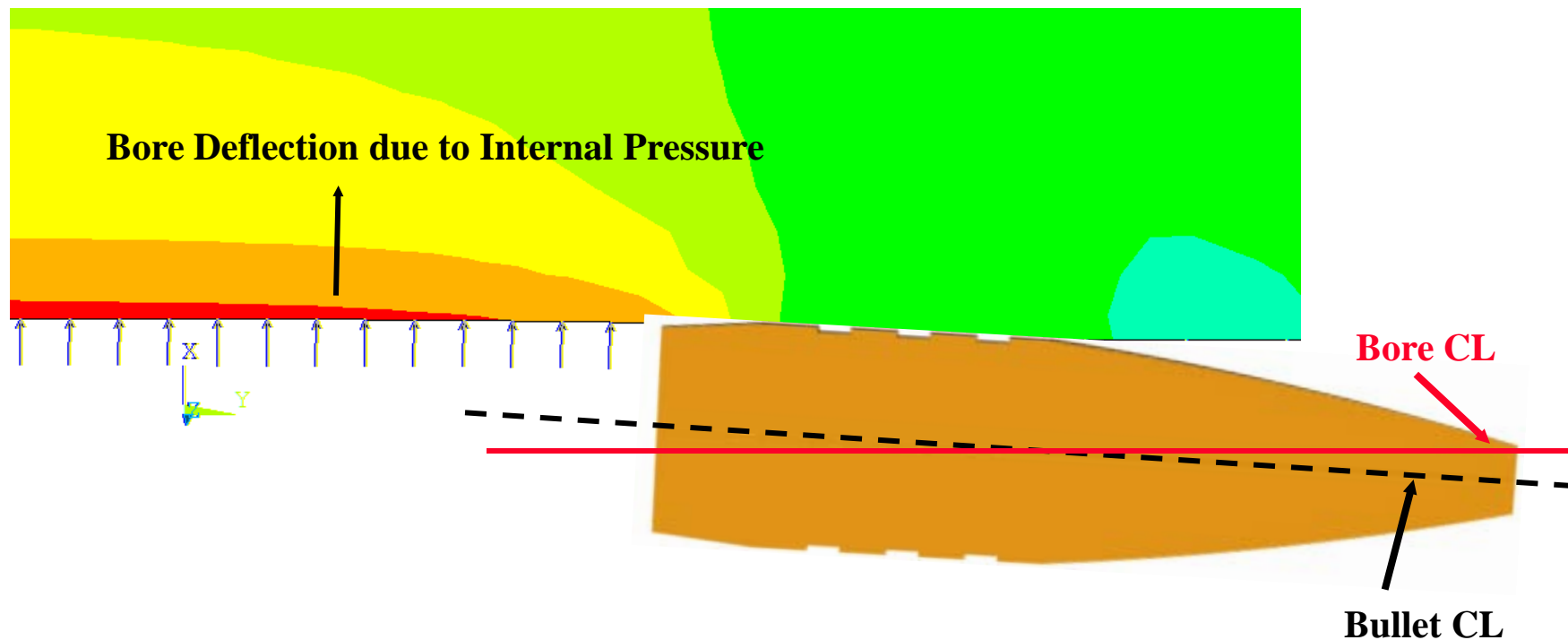
- **Projectile body is nominal interference fit w/ lands, but...**
- **Elastic deflection of bore due to internal pressurization allows the projectile to tip in-bore relative to bore centerline**
- **Random orientation of projectile in-bore angle and random magnitude of in-bore angle applies loads to the barrel which affect barrel pointing and cross velocity @ muzzle exit.**



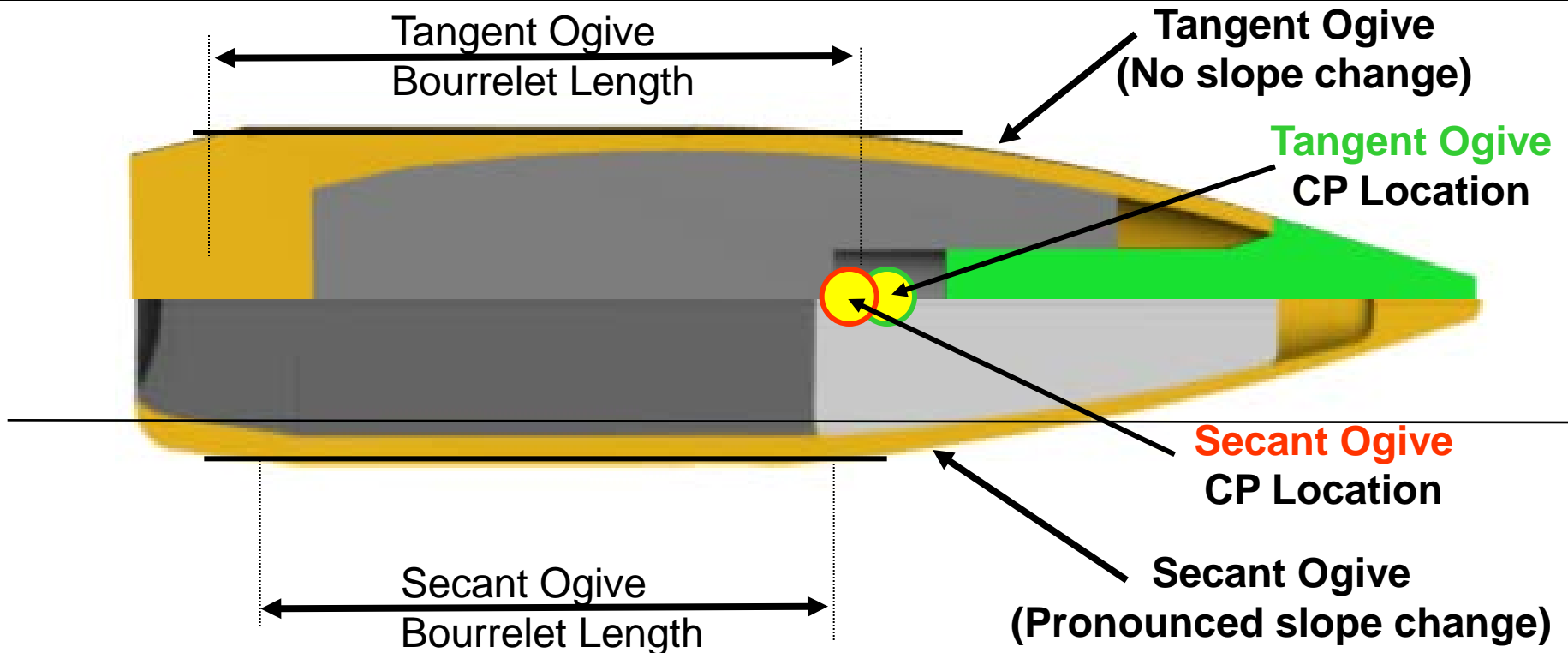


- **Gun barrel diameter grows elastically in response to internal pressurization**
  - OD influences ID growth
- **Projectile Tips in Bore due to ID Growth**
- **Projectile tilt / CG offset / spin during early in-bore travel drives barrel transverse motion**

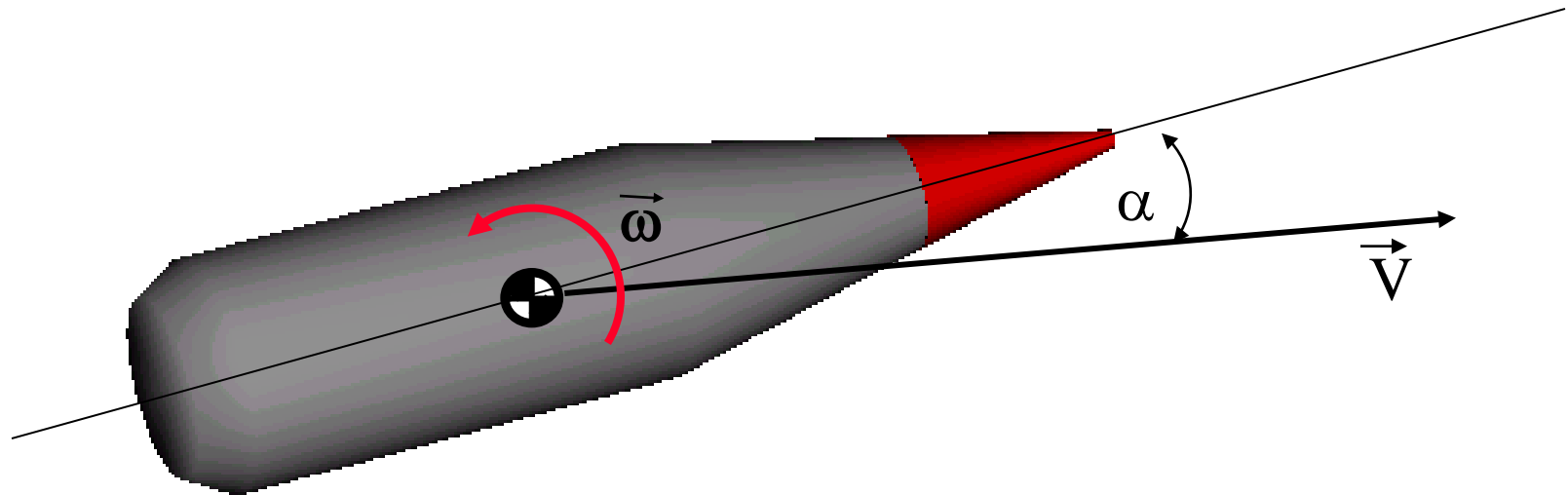




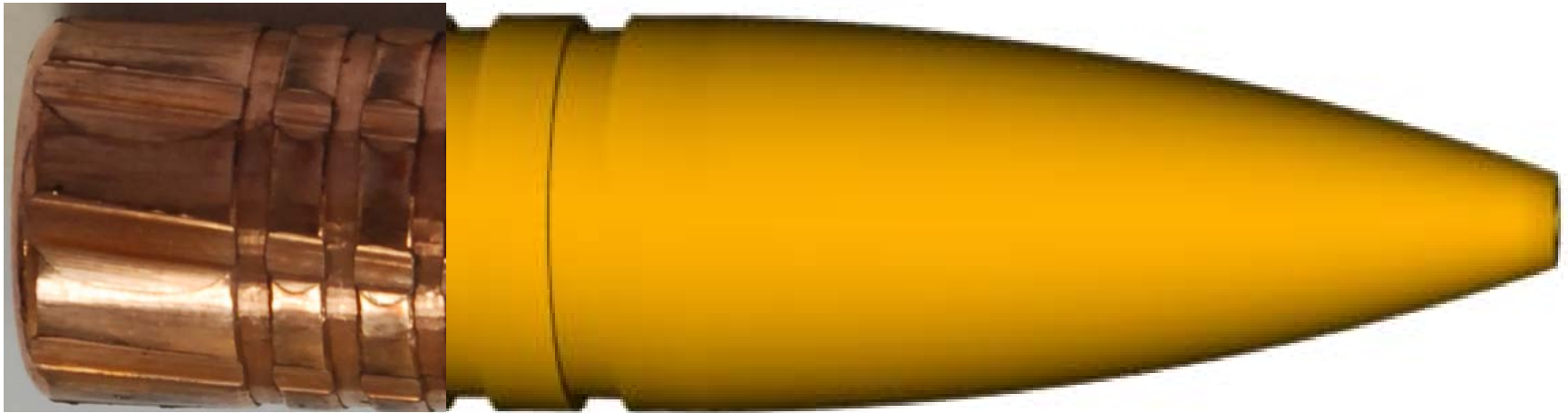
- Forward bourrelet controlled by (undeflected) barrel lands
- Aft bourrelet has clearance caused by bore deflection due to internal pressure
- Bullet CG Offset & Tilt, combined w/ spin forces barrel vibration...



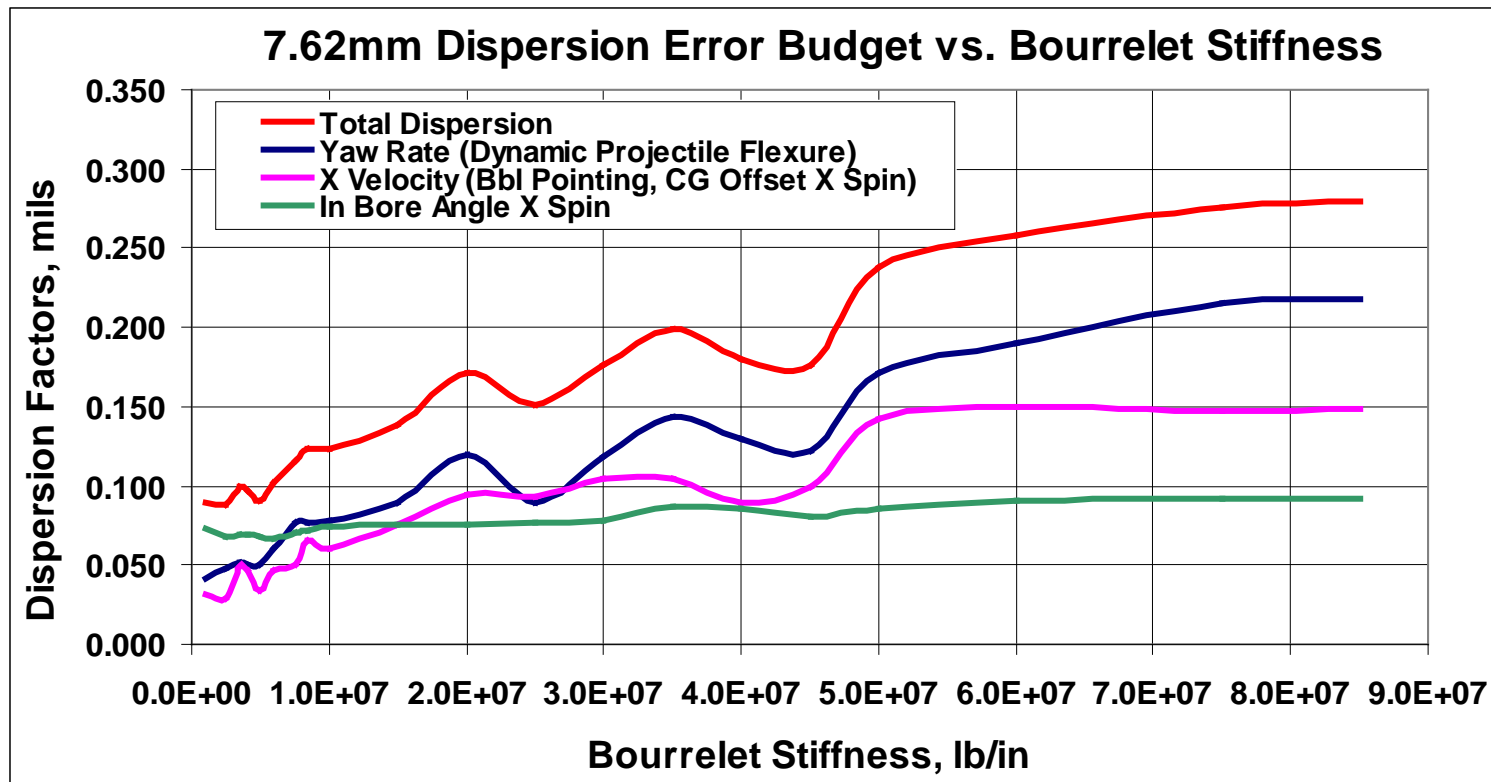
- **Tangent Ogive Moves CP Fwd ~ 0.2 Caliber, ~ 20% dec. in Jump Sens.**
- **Ogive Geometry Has Effect on Bourrelet Length**
  - **Tangent ogives have longer contact length = lower in-bore angle**



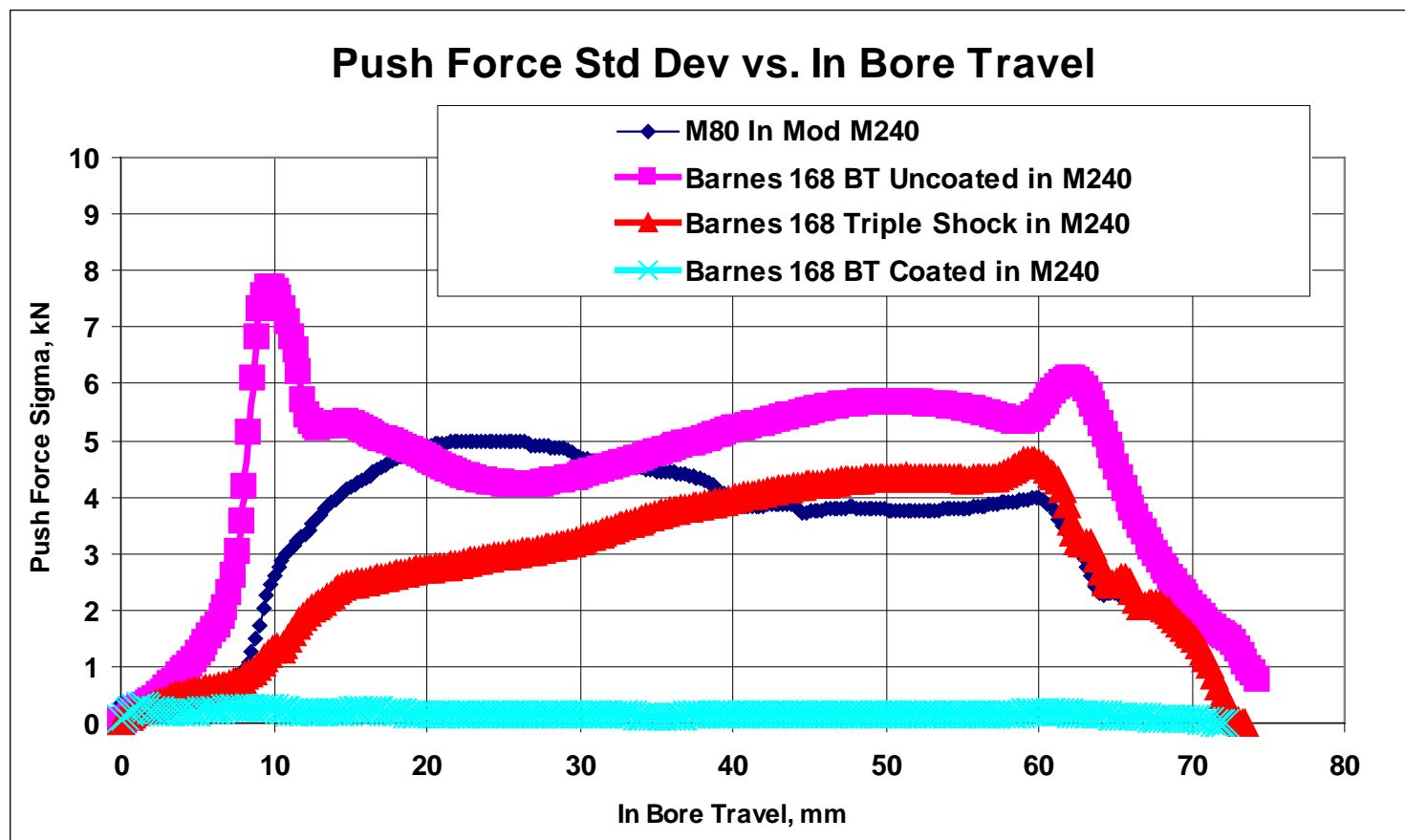
- Initial angle of attack ( $\alpha$ ) with respect to initial velocity vector at muzzle release
  - Bad news: difficult to measure
  - Good news: usually small, and effect on dispersion (~10%) is small even for large angles
- Initial Angular Rate ( $\omega$ ):
  - THE major dispersion source (~ 75% +)



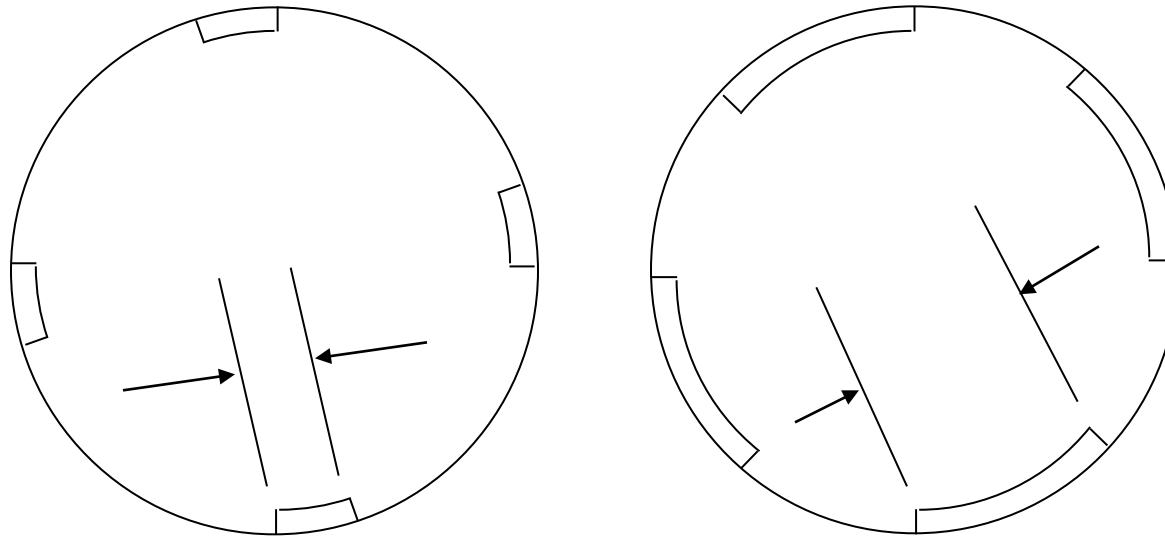
- **External Grooves provide clearance for body material displaced during engraving**
  - Prevents tipping of projectile in bore during engraving
- **Reduces radial stiffness relative to same bullet w/o Grooves (see next slide)**
- **Empirical evidence: no benefit if grooves are > Land diameter**



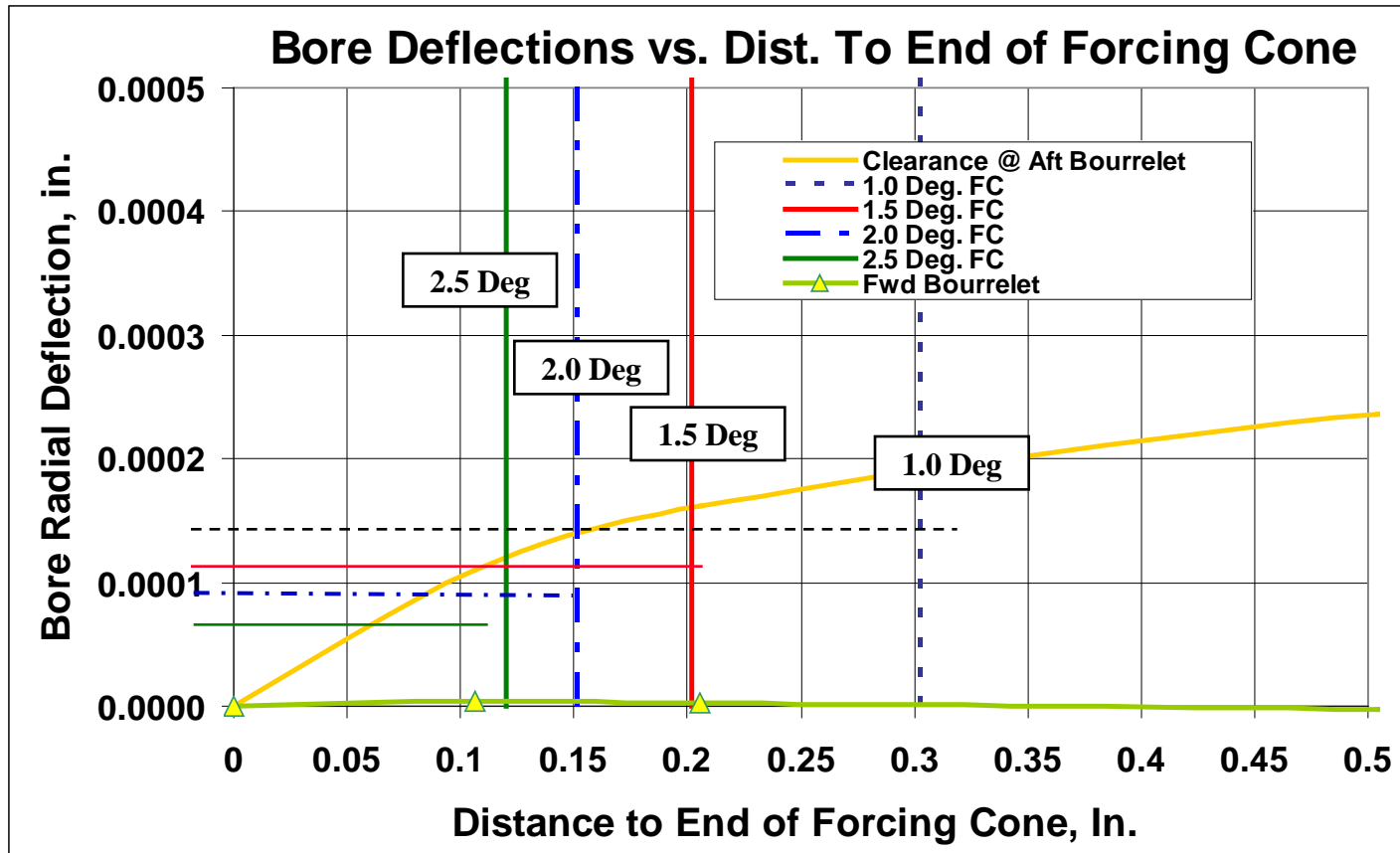
- **Disp. @ 5m lb/in is <40% of Disp. @ 50 m lb/in.**
- **Analysis assumes solid copper projectile....**
- **Unique response map for each bullet/fixture combination**



- **Increased Engraving Std. Dev = Inc. MV & Action time Variability**
- **Both can have an effect on barrel dynamics & dispersion**



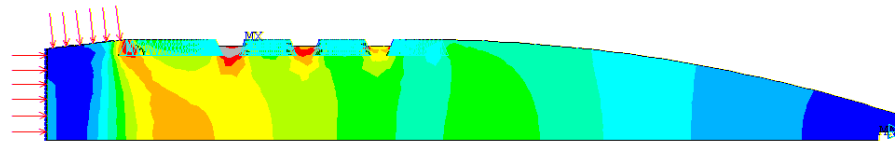
- **Low G/L Width Ratio = Wider Lands**
- **Provides Inc. In Bore Control = Dec. Dispersion**



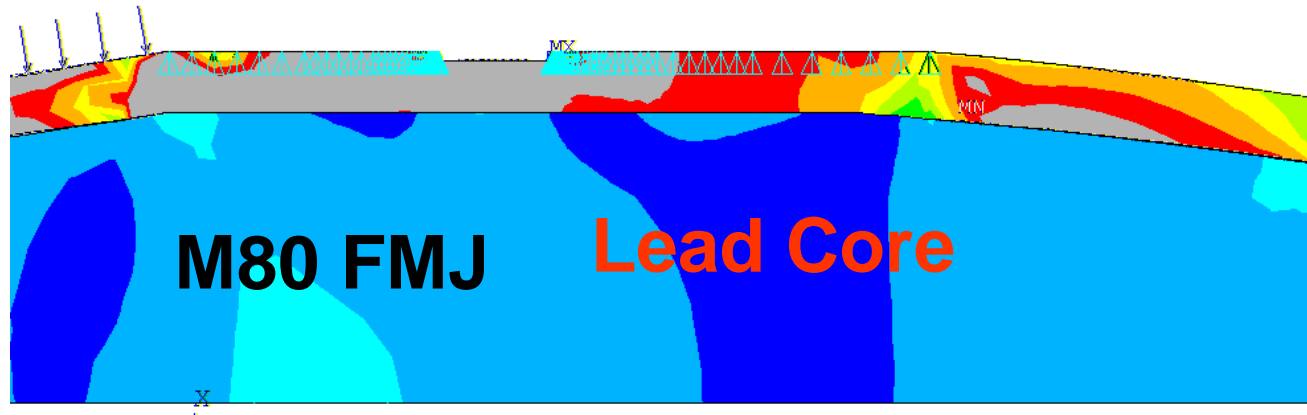
- **Shallower Angles = Inc. press. & inc. bore defl. @ all engraved**
- **Inc. projectile material remains @ end of engraving, reducing in-bore angle down bore**



- **Solid Bullets shoot smallest dispersion w/ 0.050”-0.080” Free run**
- **“Conventional” Drawn Copper Jacket / Lead Core bullets shoot smallest dispersion w/ 0.015-0.030” free run**
- **Details dependent on:**
  - **Case volume & propellant rise rate**
  - **Yielding/deformation of jacket and / or core resulting from accel.**
  - **Travel until projectile side wall is fully supported**
  - **Details of bore elastic deflection during engraving**



## Barnes 168g TSX

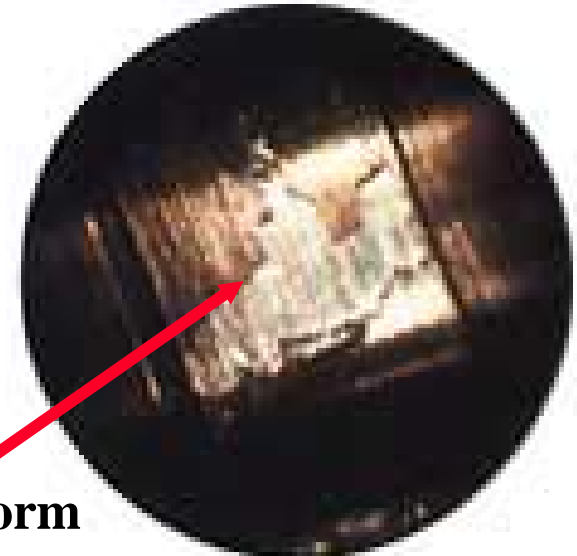


- Jacketed Bullet has higher stresses @ rifling interface
- What is Yield Strength of body/jacket/core?
- Earlier support (e.g. less free run) required for lead bullet to limit asymmetric deformation due to low mat'l Y.S.

**Bore Photos From:  
[www.gradientlens.com](http://www.gradientlens.com)**



**Relatively  
Uniform  
Deposition**



**Non-Uniform  
Deposition**

- **Non-uniform deposition causes local, asymmetric variations in bore straightness, varies shot-to-shot**
- **Generates lateral loads on projectile & barrel**
- **Creates increased variations in projectile angular rate & bore pointing vector at muzzle release**
- **Exit Conditions vary shot-to-shot, causing dispersion**

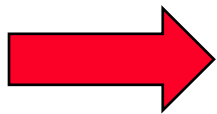
- **Ammunition Parameters:**

- High Quality Projectile & Cartridge
- Projectile Material Properties Selected for Mission
- Radial Stiffness Appropriate for Weapon
- Reduce Engraving variability
- Reduce Jacket Melting / Deposition
- Appropriate Projectile “Free Run”

- **Barrel Parameters:**

- Shallow Forcing Cone
- Increased Land Width
- Appropriate Hoop & Bending Stiffness

- **Established and Quantified Ammunition and Weapon Interaction Parameters Which Drive Dispersion**
  - Dispersion Capability
  - Repeatability
- **Priorities Established for Ammunition and Weapons**
  - Design
  - Performance Guidelines
  - Production
  - Maintenance
- **Parameter Impact confirmed by Analysis and Test**
  - Expanded Test Approach Established



***Factors Identified are Compatible with  
Volume Manufacturing and Applications***

- **Reduced Dispersion**
- **Uniformity of Performance Across Lots**
- **Establish Design & Manufacturing Criteria for:**
  - **Weapon**
  - **Ammunition**

 ***Enhance Small Arms Effectiveness in  
Current and Future Operations***