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Modeling and Analysis of a Cam for the 35mm Bushmaster[®] III Automatic Cannon



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> Approved for Public Release OSR 12-S-1467, 22 CFR 125.4(b)(13) Applicable



Outline



- Background
- Problem Statement
- Design and Analysis Process Overview
- Defining Cam Geometry
- Calculating Cam Loads
- Analyzing Cam Strains
- Conclusions



ATK's 35mm Bushmaster[®] III (BMIII) Automatic Cannon:

 Derived from 25mm M242 Bushmaster[®] Automatic Cannon and 30mm Mk44 Bushmaster[®] Automatic Cannon

Initial BMIII Development Testing Revealed:

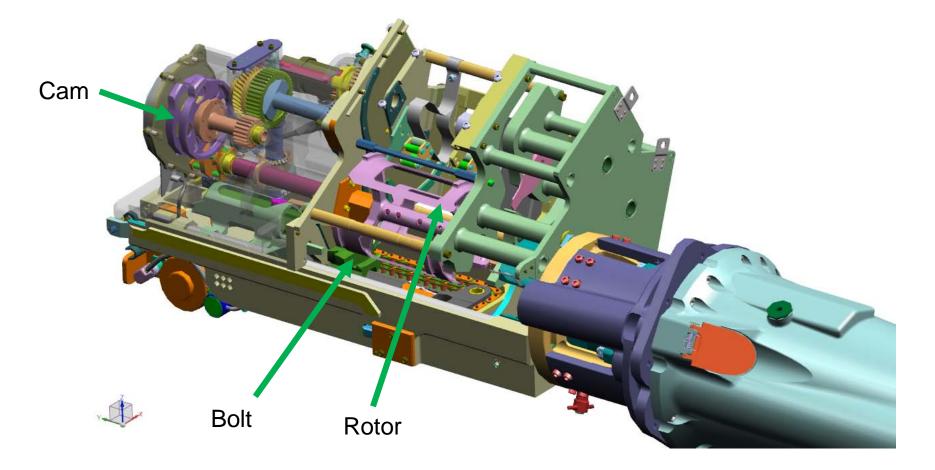
- High Load Condition on the Ferguson Cam
- Large Permanent Deformation of the Cam Roller Follower



What is a Ferguson Cam?

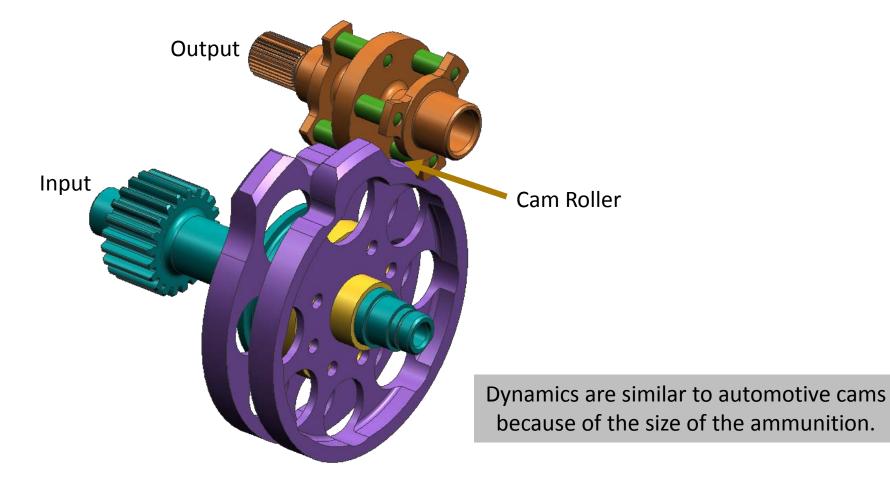


Mechanism to Place Rounds onto the Breech Bolt Face

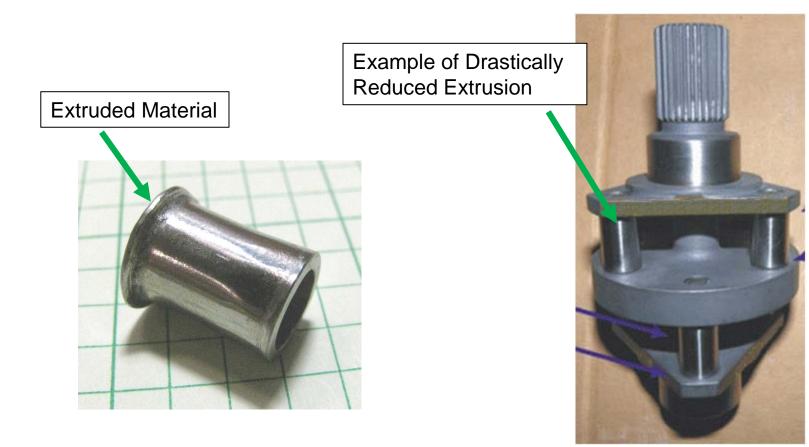




Constant Velocity Input whose Output Turns a Rotor to Move the Rounds







Early BMIII Development Testing

With Production Material Selection



Analysis Objectives:

- 1. Evaluate Material
- 2. Explore Options to Reduce Load While Minimizing Design Impacts

Starting Point:

- 1. Cam Designs Traditionally Provided by Ferguson Cam Developers
- 2. Twelve Month Lead Time for New Cam Drawings
- 3. No Solid Models Available

• Model the Geometry

- Mathcad: Create Input / Output Function (Displacement, Velocity, ...)
- Mathcad: Construct Cam Surface Data Points
- NX: Create Geometry

Calculate Impact Loads

• MSC.ADAMS: Dynamic Model of Feeder System

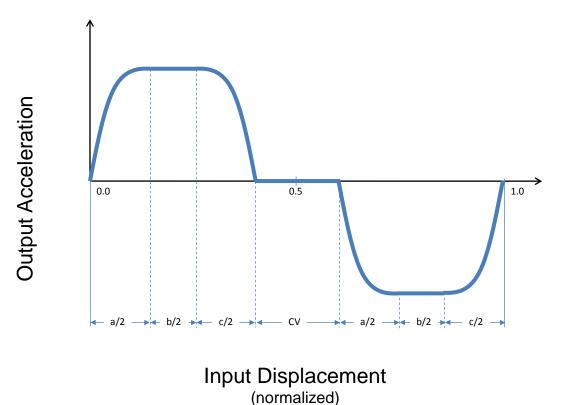
Calculate Roller Stresses

• Abaqus: Transient Dynamic FEA with Contact and Nonlinear Materials





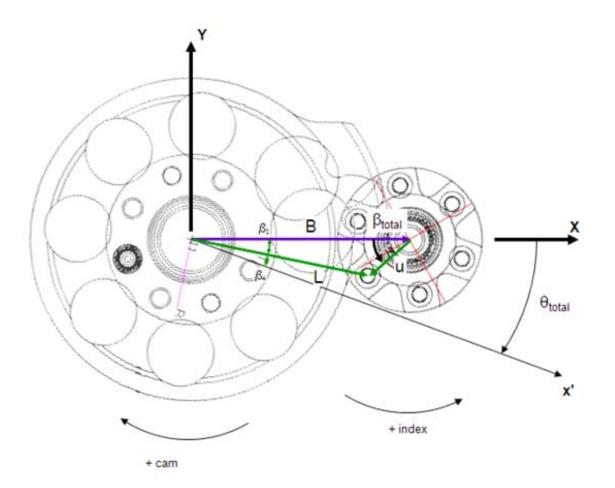
Choose an Input / Output Function



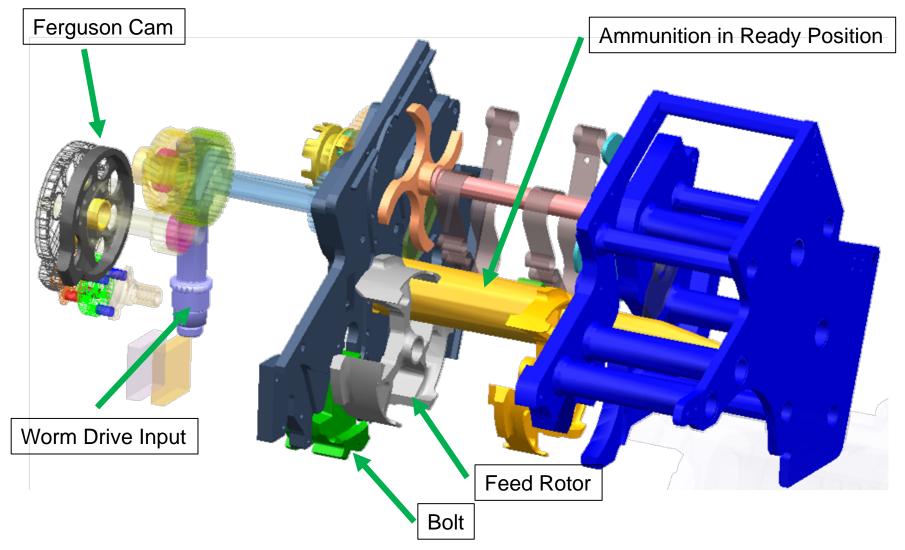
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Basic Machine Design: Vector Diagrams to Define Component Motion

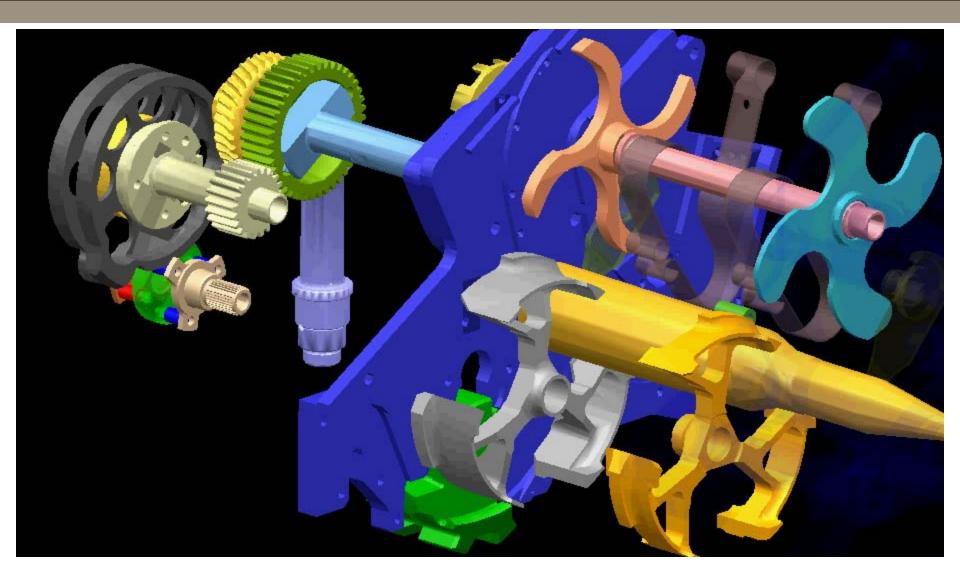






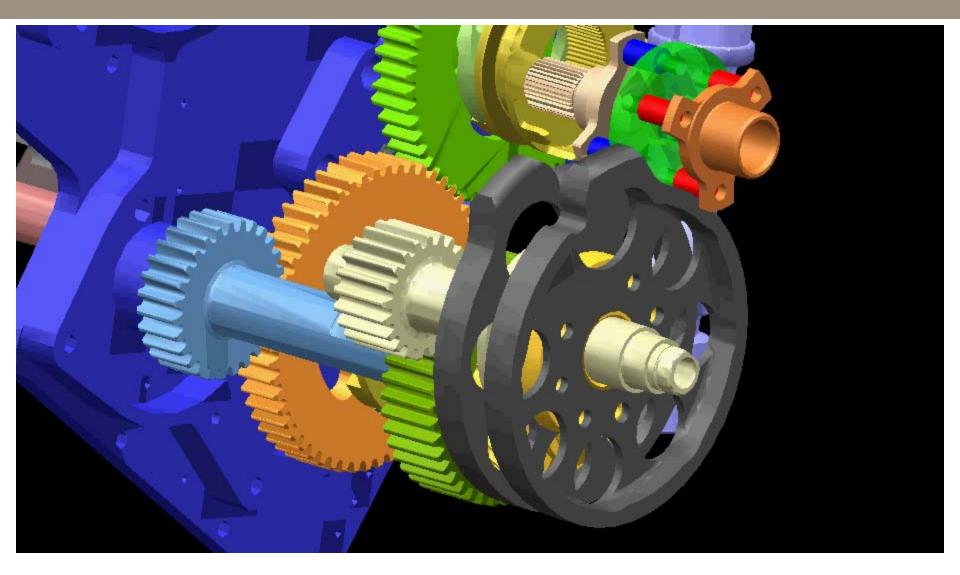
MSC.ADAMS Model – System Animation





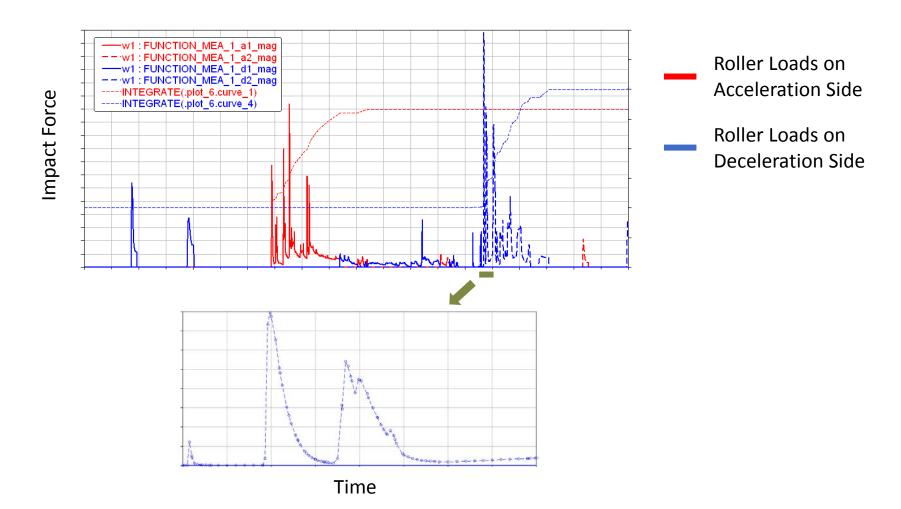
MSC.ADAMS Model – Cam Animation







Impact Loads between Cam Rollers and Cam Face

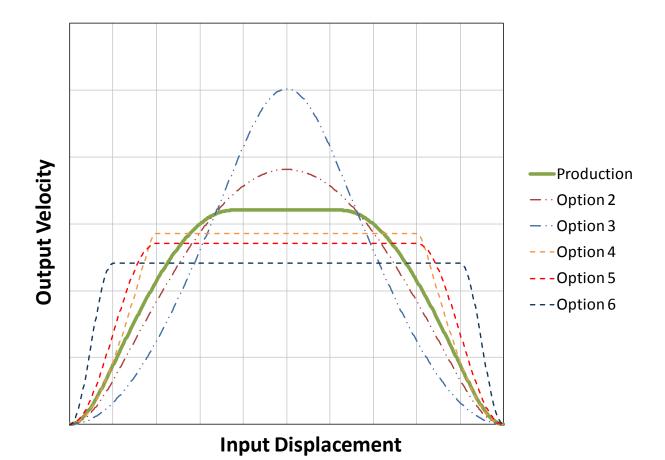


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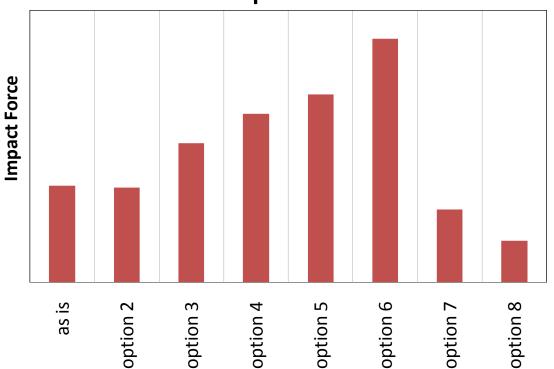


Explore Changing Cam Acceleration Profile to Reduce Roller Impact Loads

• Leave Gun Envelope Unchanged (Cam Action Time and Size Unchanged)



Options 2-6: Change Cam Acceleration Profile, Leave Cam Size Unchanged Options 7-8: Use Production Cam Acceleration Profile, Change Cam Size



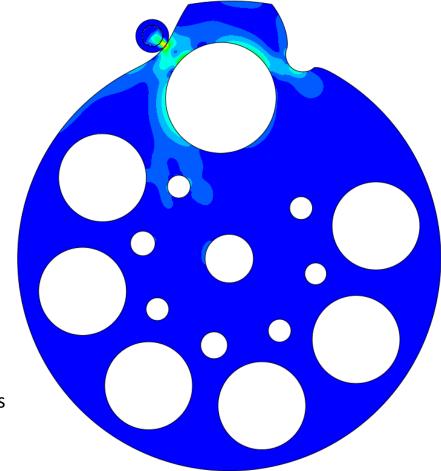
Peak Impact Forces

Conclusion: Production Cam Profile is Optimized for Roller Loads

Finite Element Model

Force Time History from ADAMS used as Input to a Finite Element Model

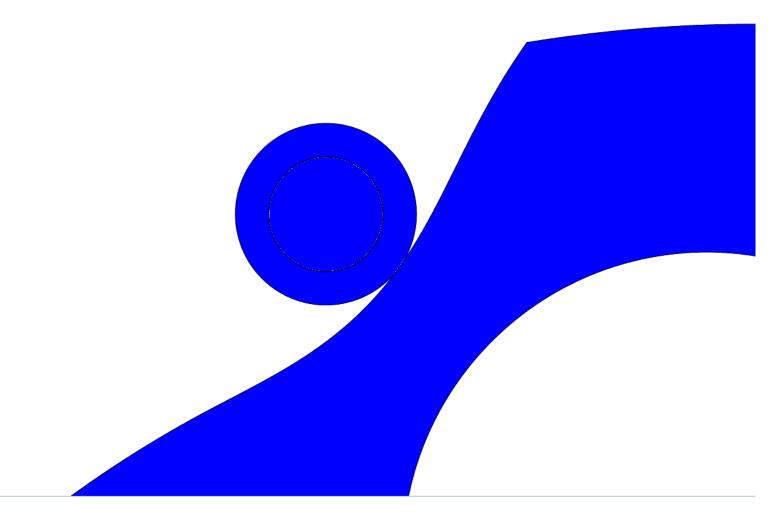
- Transient Dynamics
- Frictional Contact
- Material Plasticity



Snapshot of Stresses During Impact



Animation of Stresses During Impact

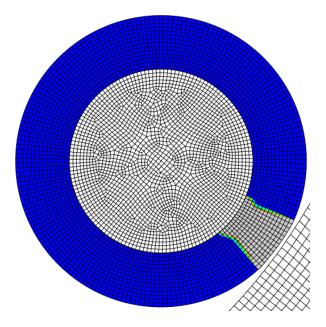


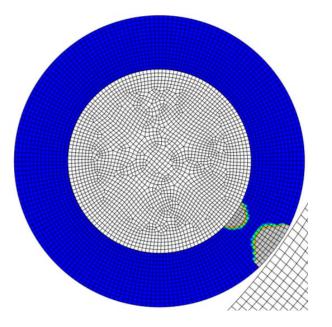
Roller Plasticity



Plots of Post-Impact Plastic Strains:

- Blue Indicates Zero Plastic Strain
- Results from Plane-Stress Models





Model of Early BMIII Development Testing

Model of BMIII With Production Material



Outcome:

1. Ferguson Cam Tools and Processes Developed

- a) Independently Create Cam Geometries
- b) Calculated and Corroborated Loads with Field Experience
- c) Developed Understanding of Mechanism Parameters that Drive Loads

2. Investment in Developing These Tools Has More Than Paid for Itself

- a) This was a Long and Difficult Analysis Process (12 Months)
 - 9 Months to Develop Tools to First Load Calculations
 - Then 8 Designs Investigated In 1 Month!
 - Simply Not Possible Without These Tools
- b) Drastically Cut Lead Time for New Cam Drawings
 (12 Months to 1 Month; Actual Cam Surface Creation Less Than 1 Day)
- c) Leveraging Cam Understanding into Entire Product Line



Questions?