Miniatuerized Pyrotechnic Systems, meet the performance need while limiting the environmental impact

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Pyrotechnic systems also termed pyrotechnics refer of a broad family of sophisticated single use devices able to produce heat, light, smoke, sound, motion and/or combination of these thanks to the reaction of an energetic material (primary and secondary explosives, powders/propellants and other pyrotechnic substances). Most pyrotechnics utilize a simple hot wire or bridgewire for initiating the energetic material reaction and are used to perform a large variety of functions in large equipment such as release, cutting, pressurization, valving, ignition, switching, and other mechanical works. Their applications are expanding in defense, civil engineering, demolition, fireworks, automotive and space industries and are enjoying good safety records.

Two decades ago, the concept of micro pyrotechnics has emerged with the idea to reduce the manufacturing cost by applying collective microelectronic processing with the goal to lower the ignition energy costs while improving both vulnerability and safety requirements by replacing the simple hot wire by a sophisticated arm and fire electronic unit.

At this stage, it was only a very early thinking about how to manufacture new performing pyrotechnically actuated micro systems. The concept was just thought “technically feasible” and researchers hoped to provide a cogent view that a new era in pyrotechnics was upon us, wherein the micro-nanotechnologies and simulation would allow entirely new capabilities to be developed with exciting advancements in the fields of propulsion, actuations and thermic. Consequently, an active research effort was born internationally on both the design and elaboration of new nano-energetical materials (nano-energetics[1,2]), and, the demonstration of new functionalities such as micro-actuators[3-5], micro-thrusters[6-11], tunable initiation of secondary explosives[12-15], joining, brazing and sealing[16].

Two decades later, in years 2022s, advancements in energetic materials and micro-pyrotechnics are considerable and the opportunity for new capabilities for industries built on micro-pyrotechnics is upon us.

This special issue does illustrate some of the works of the groups engaged in it. A first paper by Pouchairet and coworkers [17] presents the development of a miniatuerized smart infrared (IR) electronically controllable flare combining a microinitiation stage integrating low-energy addressable pyroMEMS (pyrotechnical micro-electro mechanical systems) with a structured IR pyrotechnical loaf connected. Not only the miniaturization is a key point of this work but also the choice of technologies and materials that are environmental benign. Another series of papers presents innovating research on energetic composites that can be integrated on miniatuerized devices for initiation. Liu and co-workers [18] develop a new composite energetic film (Cu(N₃)₂) on MEMS chip which presents highly reactivity while being safer. Yu and coworkers
[19] give a new generic synthesis route for CoFe₂O₄/Al nanothermite films via an integration of nanoparticles of Al with CoFe₂O₄ nanowires. Interestingly this route, this method totally compatible with MEMS technologies, can be applied diverse thermite systems such as MnCo₂O₄ and NiCo₂O₄. He and coworkers [20] develop an explosive ink that can be printed layer by layer, each single layer printing being ~ 10 μm. The critical detonation size of the sample can reach 1 mm × 0.01 mm or less and the detonation velocity can achieve 8686 m·s⁻¹, which exhibits excellent micro-scale detonation ability. Finally, two last papers consider miniaturized initiation devices. Wang and coworkers [21] present exploding foil microinitiators totally fabricated by MEMS based engineering that can be triggered by Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Controlled Thyristor. And Lei and coworkers [22] integrate Cu/Ni Multilayer Exploding Foil on MEMS chips by Magnetron Sputtering and Electroplating.

It is only a snapshot but may encourage readers to investigate further. One important requirement for future miniaturized pyrotechnical systems is to meet the performance need within the cost limits with the need to minimize the environmental impact. It can appear difficult to claim minimal impact for a device that involves the combustion of fuel with subsequent emission of gaseous and unburnt products. However, the choice of ingredients such as environment-friendly thermite and the design of the system can reduce that impact significantly.

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