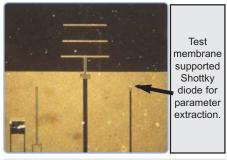
## An excellence centre within an institute of micro- and nanotechnologies in Bucharest, Romania (I)

**IMT-Bucharest (National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechologies, www.imt.ro)** was the first R&D organization in this field to be set-up (1993) in Eastern Europe. In 2004-2008 is active in about 20 European projects. At the national level, IMT is the coordinator of a few technological networks, and a science and technology park in micro- and nanotechnologies, MINATECH-RO (www.minatech.ro)

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IMT is developing an existing "centre" of RF and Opto MEMS into a "European Centre of Excellence in Microwave, Millimetre Wave and Optical Devices, based on Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems for Advanced Communication Systems and Sensors" (MIMOMEMS), according to a project financed (2008-2010) through the "Regional potential" part (REGPOT call 2007-1) of the European Framework Pogramme (FP7).

The overall aim of the MIMOMEMS project is to bring the research activity in Radio-Frequency (RF) and Optical-MEMS at the National Institute for R&D in Microtechnologies (IMT-Bucharest) to the highest European level and create a European Centre of Excellence in Microwave, Millimetre Wave and Optical Devices, based on Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) for Advanced Communication Systems and Sensors.



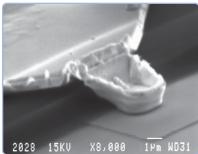




Fig. 1 Circuits are developed for advanced communication systems in the millimetre wave range. 60GHz receiver structure based on a membrane supported Yagi-Uda antenna monolithic integrated with a substrateless Schottky diode regions – common work of IMT (design, modelling, technological processes) FORTH Heraklion (processing) and LAAS/CNRS Toulouse (measurements) in the frame of FP6 NoE – AMICOM (the structure and details of the Schottky diode region).

The main concept of MIMOMEMS is to develop a European Centre of Excellence in RF and Optical-MEMS by increasing

the competitiveness of our research in the most advanced topics of microsystems technology. Consequently, we have selected new niche research topics from the areas of RF-MEMS and Optical-MEMS taking into account the latest trends in microsystems technology and priorities for long term research that have been identified by the two EU technology platforms - ENIAC, Photonics21, and EPOSS - and included in FP7 ICT Work Program.

Two IMT laboratories, for RF-MEMS and Microphotonics, respectively, already active in previous European programmes, have joint their efforts to achieve this excellence centre. The research activities of IMT's two Laboratories have been developed in the last years through strong cooperation with many European partners. The most important research partnerships are with FORTH-IESL-MRG (Greece), LAAS-CNRS in Toulouse (France), Tor Vergata Univ. Rome (Italy), VTT Helsinki (Finland), ITC Trento (Italy), TU Darmstadt (Germany), Univ. of Athens (Greece), Cambridge University (U.K.), Fraunhofer Institute for Telecommunications-Heinrich-Hertz Institut, Berlin (Germany), and IMT-FZK Karlsruhe (Germany).

These co-operations have developed in the context of EC founded projects and bilateral agreements for working on circuits manufacturing in technological labs, and characterising millimetre wave and photonic circuits.



Fig. 2 Dr. Alexandru Müller (IMT-Bucharest) and Dr. Tauno Vähä-Heikkilä (VTT- Helsinki), testing the 60 GHz receiver, used in the first millimetre wave identification (MMID) tag developed in Europe.