În atenţia
Domnilor: Rector Popa Valentin,
Prorector Dimian Mihai,
Staff Facultatea de Inginerie Electrică şi ştiinţa Calculatoarelor

Colegi de-ai Dumneavoastră universitari, întreprindem prin măsurile specifice ale unei agenţii, verificări privind activitatea publicistică şi de cercetare din facultatea în care activaţi. Graţie softurilor de care dispune agenţia s-a efectuat o primă tranşă de verificări.
Suntem în măsură să vă comunicăm că au fost descoperiţi, cu activităţi de auto-plagiat, plagiat şi/sau publicarea unui acelaşi articol în mai multe publicaţii (cu titlul schimbat dar conţinut aproape identic), următorii: Valentin Popa. Calin, Mihai Dimian, Ciufudean, Adrian Graur, Constantin Filote, Cornel Turcu, Cristina Turcu, Marius Cerlincă, Eugen Coca, Felicia Gîză, Remus Prodan, Tudor Cerlincă,
Comparativ cu activităţile publicistice ruşinoase în care sunt implicaţi cei de mai sus, ţinând seama de etica universitară, de faptul că aţi fost atenţionaţi oficial asupra calităţii brevetelor de invenţie FIESC, şi că prin termenii contractului verificările agenţiei continuă, vi se solicită domnule rector:

- să analizaţi în cadrul FIESC care sunt consecinţele apariţiei în presă a extraselor de articole plagiate;
- să eliminaţi din comportamentul Dumneavoastră atitudinea sfidătoare la adresa colegilor şi îndeosebi răzbunările electorale;
- să transmiteţi pînă la 01.11.2012, prin email, un mesaj la adresa allprof@list.usv.ro din care să rezulte clar că ***nu veţi micşora salariile*** (nu ne interesează măririle care vor fi acordate oricum electoral) şi ***nu veţi face disponibilizări.***

Dacă termenul şi cerinţele noastre vor fi respectate ne obligăm să nu aducem atingere FIESC cât timp vă menţineţi promisiunile din mesaj.

Dacă termenul nu va fi respectat, la fiecare 14 zile înaintăm pe căi legale, materiale plagiate către presă şi alte organe în drept. Dispunem de fonduri suficiente pentru a cumpăra şi apoi verifica orice produs al cercetării ştiinţifice FIESC.
Întreaga răspundere vă revine în luarea unor decizii, prezentul document având rol de atenţionare.
După cum ştiţi cei ce plagiază nu mai pot profesa în învăţământ, conform eticii universitare.
Domnule Rector pentru a vă demonstra seriozitatea noastră, vă exemplificăm *cu extrase* din două articole la care sunteţi autor principal şi co-autor unde regăsim 100% conţinut unui articol (cu raportare dublă evident). S-a constatat de agenţie că sunt cazuri în care se regăsesc aceleaşi pasaje la cinci publicaţii şi culmea şi cu rezultate plagiate! Transmiteţi colegilor că softul de care dispune agenţia permite şi descoperirea lucrărilor compilate cu abilitate, gen Ciufudean, Coca, Popa etc. Dispunem de sursele originale unde de exemplu chiar Dumneavoastră aţi copiat dintr-o carte inclusiv menţiunile din paranteze! Hilar! Încă nu am început verificare tezelor de doctorat. Probabil şi aici calitatea ştiinţifică FIESC ...!

Paper 1 Applications of RFID Systems -
Localization and Speed Measurement
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Abstract-Many efforts where made in the last years in order to develop new techniques for mobile objects identification, location and tracking. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems are a possible solution to this problem. There are many different practical implementations of such systems, based on the use of radio waves from low frequencies to high frequencies. In this paper we present a short review of existing RFID systems, and an in depth analysis of one commercial system, the RFID RADAR. The results are from experiments performed in real life conditions. Also, this paper offers important EMC information regarding the use of high frequency RFID system.
100%

Paper 2 Experimental results and EMC considerations on RFID location systems
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1. Introduction

Many efforts were made in the last years in order to develop new techniques for mobile objects identification, location and tracking. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems are a possible solution to this problem. There are many different practical implementations of such systems, based on the use of radio waves from low frequencies to high frequencies. In this **chapter** we present a short review of existing RFID systems and an in depth analysis of one commercial development system. We also present a speed measurement application using the same RFID system. The last section of this **chapter** offers important electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) information regarding the use of high frequency RFID systems. All results are from experiments performed in real life conditions. EMC and speed measurements were performed in a 3 m semi-anechoic chamber using state-of-the-art equipments.

Paper 1 **Conclusion**

RFID location systems for indoor and outdoor positioning are a promise for the future, even the performances of these systems are affected by many factors. We identified here that for a system working in the RF band near 900 MHz, the objects interposed between the antenna system and the tags to be located may have a great influence in terms of accuracy of the measurement results.

In closed areas multiple reflection paths may disturb the measurement systems, a percent of only 40 to 60 of total measurements are enough accurate to locate an object. In such conditions, there are small chances for this kind of systems to be used for high precision indoor applications requiring more than several tens of centimetres accuracy. The results obtained from the measurements we made in open area test sites are more promising, more than 93 percent of total result were not affected by notable errors.

For speed measurement of mobile objects by using RFID systems, we may conclude there are many aspects to solve before such systems may be used in commercial applications. Despite the precision for both passive and active transponders positioning is in the range of 10-30 centimetres for methods based on the time of arrival and angle of arrival, the performances obtained for speed measurements are not good enough when a large number of mobile objects are simultaneously in range. For a single transponder or a reduced number of transponders and small speeds, bellow 40 km/h, the speed measurement errors were below 30 %. For better speed measurement results we must combine the use of a RFID system for reading IDs and transponder internal memory contents with a classical radar system and process the results in a software interface.

Regarding the EMC aspects of this RFID location system, we may say, based on measurements presented here, that the electric field are high enough not to use this system indoors at distances less than 5 meters, if humans are present on a regular basis in that area. For applications in open areas, like access control for auto vehicles and many similar others, this kind of systems are very good.

Paper 2 **Conclusion**

RFID location systems for indoor and outdoor positioning are a promise for the future (16, 17, 18, 19 and 20). The performances of these systems are affected by many factors. We identified here that for a system working in the band near 900 MHz, the objects interposed between the antenna system and the tags to be located may have a great influence in terms of accuracy of the measurement.

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The results obtained in open area test sites are more promising, more than 93 percent of total result where not affected by big errors. Regarding the EMC aspects of this RFID location system, we may say, based on measurements presented here, that the electric field are high enough not to use this system indoors at distances less than 5 meters, if humans are present on a regular basis in that area. For applications in open areas, like access control for auto vehicles and many similar others, this kind of systems are very good. 100%