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All members and friends of Polish-American Engineers Association are cordially invited to attend our meeting.

- DATE:** Friday, February 19th 2016
- TIME:** 7:30 p.m.
- PLACE:** Copernicus Center
Kings Hall
5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
- SPEAKER:** Łukasz Krzymień, PhD
- TOPIC:** Wireless Networks: Past, Present, & Trends for the Future
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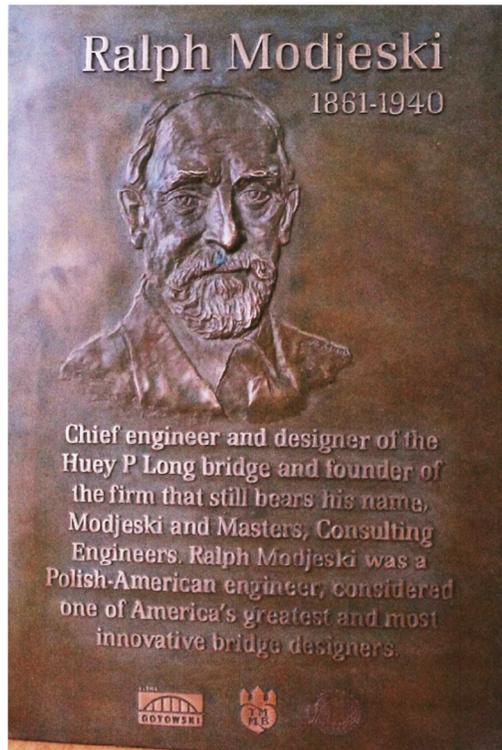


Łukasz Krzymień, PhD

Łukasz Krzymień was born in Poznań in 1978. In 2002 he graduated with a Master's degree from the Department of Electronics and Telecommunications at Poznań University of Technology. His Master's thesis concerned receiver design for GSM systems. In 2003 he started the Doctoral program at the University of Alberta, Canada and graduated in 2011, with his PhD Thesis on iterative receivers for interference dominated scenarios. Most of 2011 he spent as a post-doc at McGill University in Montreal. In November 2011 he joined Huawei Technologies in Rolling Meadows, IL. His research interests include multiple access methods, receiver design, coding theory, channel access and most recently channel modelling for next generation wireless systems.

ABSTRACT

Wireless networks and their impact on our lives is growing at an unprecedented pace, especially in recent years. The number of wireless devices has already exceeded those of wireline. It is envisioned that by 2020 mobile traffic will increase 1000-fold. Therefore the questions arise how did this technology develop and what are the most important fundamentals behind it, that actually allow it to work. This presentation provides some answers by giving a broad overview of wireless networks and systems. Rather than concentrating on a specific subject, the main ideas and concepts behind the growth of wireless communication will be explained. First, some of the most important historical facts will be briefly discussed. Then the present state of the art will be presented. Finally, an attempt at indicating the most suitable solutions and most possible avenues for the future of this discipline will be made.



Huey P. Long Bridge – National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark

On September 28, 2012, the New Orleans Huey P. Long, has been designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. This honor places this Bridge in the company of Eiffel Tower, the Panama Canal, the Hoover Dam and the US Capitol Building. When it was completed in 1935 it was the first railroad highway bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana. It was the longest high-level, double truss railroad bridge in the world. The total length of the bridge is 22,996 feet between the railroad abutments. The navigational clearance is 135 feet above the high water river stage of +18 feet, to clear ocean-going vessels. It's an example of pioneering engineering. Prior to the bridge all trans-river rail commerce was handled by ferries. With the development of highway traffic and resulted increase in ferry traffic the need for improved crossing became very important. Port of New Orleans is considered one of the busiest in the world. It handles shipping lines reaching ports in Europe, South America and Asia. Additionally, the Mississippi barge lines traffic carries large tonnages for trans-shipment.

Due to difficult soil conditions in the delta of Mississippi, low lands, navigational clearances and strong river currents for a very long time, the best engineers in the country were unable to build a bridge in New Orleans. In 1930 Ralph Modjeski was engaged to prepare plans and specifications for a bridge to satisfy requirements of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army. Bids were opened in 1931 and in December of 1932 construction started. Designing bridge piers Modjeski consulted with Karl Terzaghi, known for his outstanding foundations expertise. On the completion of the bridge, 15 December 1935, grateful New Orleans Morning Tribune called Ralph Modjeski the Greatest Bridge Builder in History of the Country. The Span was called Marvel of Engineering Skill and Artistic Beauty. Since completion it has been estimated that it carried 100,000 passenger trains and over 30 million freight cars. Bridge carries 34,000 vehicles daily.

