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Student's Guide Italy



European Master Course in Advanced Structural
Analysis and Design using Composite Materials

September 2023



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
di NAPOLI FEDERICO II



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DISCOVER ITALY



NAPLES, ITALY

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AND ALL ITS
HISTORY

HOST COUNTRY AND THE CITY OF NAPLES

Italy

Italy is joined to the central-western section of the European continent by the Alps. Due to its position, it constitutes a bridge between Europe and Africa. In particular, the Italian peninsula is located in the center of the Mediterranean Sea, between the Balkans and Hellenic peninsula to the east, the Iberian peninsula to the west, North Africa to the south and continental Europe to the north separated by the Alps.

The climate of Italy is influenced by the large body of water of the Mediterranean Seas that surrounds Italy on every side except the north. Within the southern temperate zone, they determine a particular climate called Mediterranean climate with local differences due to the geomorphology of the territory, which tends to make its mitigating effects felt.

LOCATION



To the north, Italy borders France, Switzerland, Austria, and Slovenia and is roughly delimited by the Alpine watershed. To the south, it consists of the entirety of the Italian Peninsula and the two Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia (the two biggest islands of the Mediterranean), in addition to many smaller islands. The sovereign states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within Italy.

Total Area: 301 230 km²
Water territory: 7 210 km²
Coastline: 7 600 km

CLIMATE	POPULATION	RELIGION	LANGUAGE
<i>The climate of Italy is transitional Mediterranean. Winters are relatively mild and rainy, while summers are hot and sunny.</i>	<i>58 853 482 (year: 2022)</i>	<i>Roman Catholic, 84.4%; Irreligious or atheist 11,6%; other religions, 3.0% (year: 2020)</i>	<i>Italian is the official and most widely spoken language in Italy, for 90.4% of the population. The estimated number of speakers worldwide ranges from 60 to 70 million.</i>



VENICE | FOTO BY MATTEO ANGELONI



ROME | FOTO BY RABAX63



ROYAL PALACE OF NAPLES | FOTO BY MARIA FRANCESCA MASTRULLO

Italy has always been the center and meeting place for great civilizations, such as the Greeks, who founded prosperous colonies on its coasts. Then, from the second century BC. to the third century AC, the Empire of Rome unified the entire Mediterranean basin and it spread the Latin language, the Roman laws and also the great Hellenistic culture gained in Greece and the Near East.

After the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Middle Ages, the Italian maritime republics were born, which built fortified commercial bases in the main ports of the whole Mediterranean. Later there was the Renaissance period, a very important Italian historical period, expression of a cultural and artistic movement, which influenced the entire European and western civilization.

The increasingly widespread aspiration for national unity gave rise, in the first decades of the nineteenth century, to the uprisings and wars of the “Risorgimento”, which led to the birth of the Italian State in 1861. The Kingdom of Italy, continued its unification, up to after the end of the First World War and was completed in 1919-24, with the annexation of Trentino-Alto Adige and Venezia Giulia.

The economic crisis of those years favored the rise to power of fascism, whose regime ended before the end of Second World War .

After the war, Italy, with a free referendum, became a republic and a new democratic constitution entered into force on 1st January 1948.



GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Government type: Parliamentary republic.

Capital: Rome

Administrative divisions:

Italy is constituted by 20 regions (regioni)—five of these regions having a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on additional matters, 107 provinces (province) or metropolitan cities (città metropolitane), and 7.904 municipalities (comuni).



Birth of Italy:

The creation of the Kingdom of Italy was the result of concerted efforts of Italian nationalists and monarchists loyal to the House of Savoy to establish a united kingdom encompassing the entire Italian Peninsula. The Kingdom of Italy was a state that existed from March 17, 1861, when Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia was proclaimed King of Italy, until June 2, 1946, when civil discontent led to an institutional referendum to abandon the monarchy and form the modern Italian Republic.

Constitution:

The Constitution of the Italian Republic was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on December 22, 1947. On June 2, 1946, with a referendum with universal suffrage, the monarchy was abolished and on the same day the Constituent Assembly was elected. The Constitution was drafted in 1946 and came into force on January 1, 1948, one century after the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, the Statuto Albertino, had been enacted. The president of the Italian Republic is the head of state of Italy. He represents national unity, and guarantees that Italian politics comply with the Constitution.

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal.

Executive branch:

Head of State: Sergio Mattarella, the President of the Italian Republic represents the unity of the nation and has many of the duties previously given to the King of Italy. The President serves as a point of connection between the three branches and he is elected by the lawmakers, appoints the executive and is the president of the judiciary. The President is also commander-in-chief in wartime. The President is elected for a single seven years mandate by the Parliament of Italy and some regional voters in joint session.



QUIRINAL PALACE, ROME | FOTO BY WOLFGANG MORODER

Head of Government: Prime-Minister Giorgia Meloni (since 2022). The Prime Minister of Italy is the president of the Council of Ministers which holds executive power. The Council of Ministers is the principal executive organ of the Government of Italy. It comprises the President of the Council (the Prime Minister of Italy), all the ministers, and the undersecretary to the President of the council.

Legislative branch:

With article 48 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, which guarantees the right to vote, the people exercise their power through their elected representatives in the Parliament. The Parliament has a bicameral system, and consists of the Chamber of deputies and the Senate, elected every five years. The two houses together form a perfect bicameral system, meaning they perform identical functions, but do so separately.

Judicial branch:

The law of Italy has a plurality of sources of production and the Constitution of 1948 is the main source. The Constitution states that justice is administered in the name of

the people and that judges are subject only to the law. So the judiciary is a branch that is completely autonomous and independent of all other branches of power, even though the Minister of Justice is responsible for the organization and functioning of those services involved with justice.

The Italian judicial system is based on the civil law system based on legal codes and laws rooted in Roman law, as opposed to common law, which is based on precedent court rulings. The function of a judge is exercised by members of the judiciary.

In November 2014, Italy accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Elections:

National-level elections in Italy are called periodically to form a parliament consisting of two houses: the Chamber of Deputies with 400 members; and the Senate of the Republic with 200 elected members, plus a few appointed senators for life. The last election was held on 25 September 2022, which means that the legislature's term will expire on 25 September 2027. The Constitution establishes the Government of Italy is composed of the president of the council (Prime Minister of Italy) and ministers. The Head of State of Italy appoints the prime minister and, on their proposal, the ministers that form its cabinet. The Prime Minister of Italy, officially the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, is the head of government of the Italian Republic. The Prime Minister of Italy is the president of the Council of Ministers which holds executive power and the position is similar to those in most other parliamentary systems.

Campania

Campania is an administrative region of Italy; most of it is in the south-western portion of the Italian peninsula (with the Tyrrhenian Sea to its west), but it also includes the small Phlegraean Islands and the island of Capri. The capital of the Campania region is Naples. Naples' urban area, is the eighth most populous in the European Union. The region has 10 of the 58 UNESCO sites in Italy, including Pompeii and Herculaneum, the Royal Palace of Caserta, the Amalfi Coast and the Historic Centre of Naples. In addition, Volcano Vesuvius is part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

Campania is rich in culture, especially with regard to food, music, architecture, and archaeological and ancient sites—such as Pompeii, Herculaneum, Oplontis, Paestum, Aeclanum, Stabiae, and Velia. The name "Campania" derives from Latin; the Romans knew the region as Campania felix that means Campania fortune.

CLIMATE

The climate and fertility of the Gulf of Naples made the region famous during Roman times, when emperors such as Claudius and Tiberius spent their holidays near the city. Maritime features mitigate the winters but occasionally cause heavy rainfall, particularly in the autumn and winter. Summers feature high temperatures and humidity. Winters are mild, and snow is rare in the city area but frequent on Mount Vesuvius. November is the wettest month in Naples, while July is the driest.

POPULATION

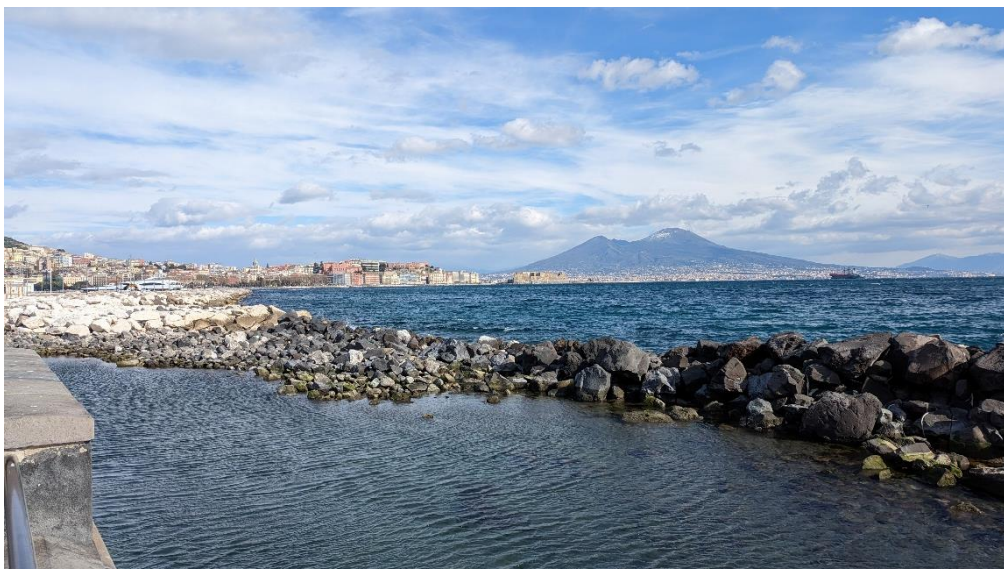
About 5 869 029 habitants, 9.6% of the population and represents the third-largest city of Italy.

RELIGION

Christianity (63,4%), No religion (32,8%), Others (2,5%), Not answered (1,3%).

LANGUAGE

There is one official language in Campania: Italian, a Romance language derived from Latin. A secondary language is Neapolitan, is a Romance language of the Italo-Dalmatian group spoken across much of mainland Southern Italy. The language has no official status within Italy and is not taught in schools but It is a recognized ISO 639 Joint Advisory Committee language with the language code of nap.



MERGELLINA, NAPLES | FOTO BY ENRICO COSENTINO

The Campania's hinterland was inhabited from the beginning of the 1st millennium BC by the Osci, Samnites and Etruscans while its coastal areas were colonised by the ancient Greeks between the 8th and 7th centuries BC, making those areas part of the so-called Magna Graecia. At that time, Capua was Campania's leading city, while Naples was an anomaly, being predominantly Greek-speaking.

The rich natural beauty of Campania makes it important to the tourism industry: the city of Naples, Caserta, the Amalfi Coast, Volcano Vesuvius, and the islands of Capri and Ischia have long been major attractions.

The Port of Naples is one of the most important in Europe. Based on its GDP, Campania is also the most economically productive region in southern Italy and the 7th most productive in the whole country. It was the host of the Universal Forum of Cultures in 2013 and for the Summer Universiade in 2019.

Coastline: 480 km

Area: around 13,590 km²

The city of Naples

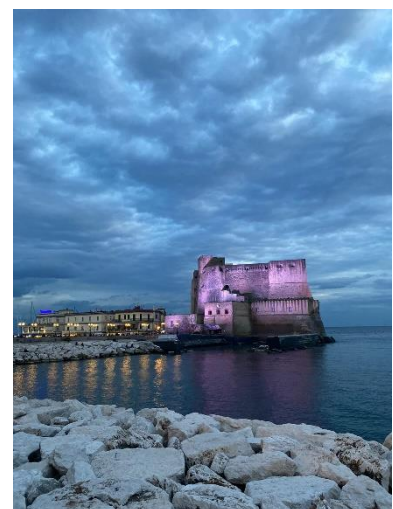
Naples is the regional capital of Campania and the third-largest city of Italy, after Rome and Milan, with a population of 909,048 within the city's administrative limits as of 2022. Founded by Greeks in the first millennium BC, Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited urban areas in the world. The city was an important part of Magna Graecia, played a major role in the merging of Greek and Roman society, and was a significant cultural centre under the Romans. Naples served as the capital of the Kingdom of Naples (1282–1816), and finally as the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, until the unification of Italy in 1861.



POMPEI | FOTO BY MCSMANDALAS



ROYAL PALACE OF CASERTA | FOTO BY ROBERTA
PIPIA



NAPLES |



Via Claudio (UNINA CAMPUS)

Piazzale Tecchio (UNINA CAMPUS)

Naples' historic city centre is the largest in Europe and has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. A wide range of culturally and historically significant sites are nearby, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Naples is also known for its natural beauties, such as Posillipo, Phlegraean Fields, Nisida and Vesuvius.



NAPLES | FOTO BY MATHEUS ARAÚJO

Naples is also considered a capital of the Baroque, beginning with the artist Caravaggio's career in the 17th century and the artistic revolution he inspired. It was also an important centre of Humanism and Enlightenment. The city has long been a global point of reference for classical music and opera through the Neapolitan School.

Since the late 20th century, Naples has had significant economic growth, helped by the construction of the Centro Direzionale business district and an advanced transportation network, which includes the Alta Velocità (High-Speed Rail) link to Rome and Salerno and an expanded subway network.

 [1] <http://www.regione.campania.it/regione>

 [2] <https://www.comune.napoli.it/home>



[1]



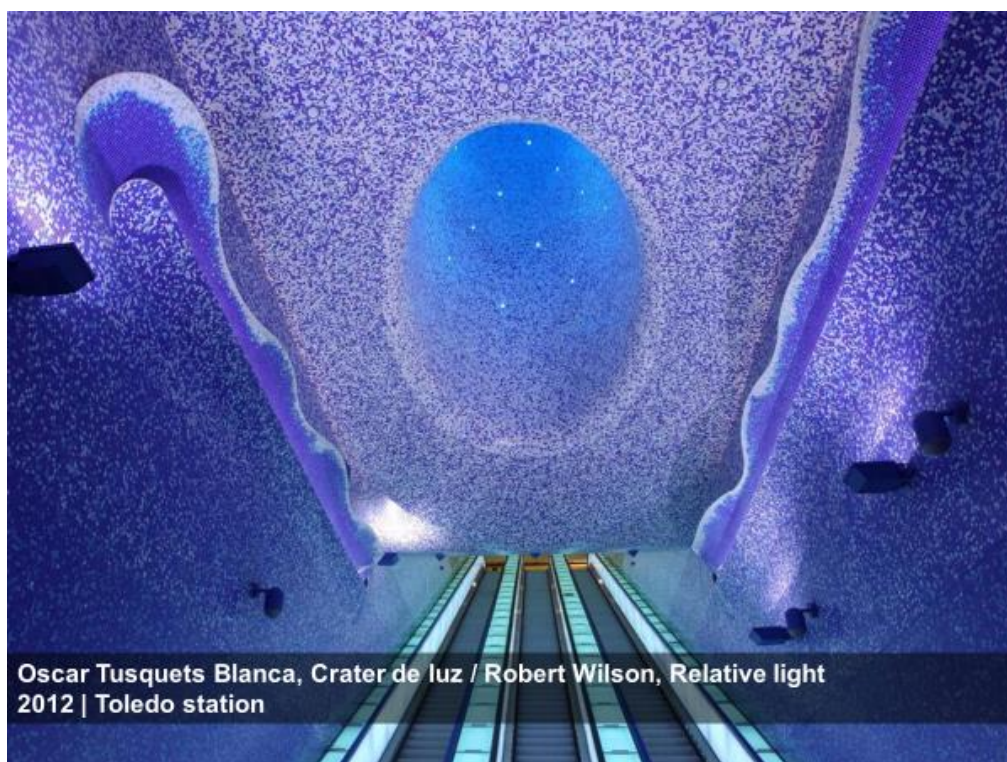
[2]

TRAVELLING IN NAPLES

Public transport in Naples is managed by 3 companies:

1. **ANM** (Azienda Napoletana Mobilità), the municipal company for public transport:
 - **underground** lines 1 and 6;
 - **funicular lines** Chiaia, Montesanto, Centrale and Mergellina;
 - entire **bus** service including trams and trolleybuses.
2. **EAV** (Ente Autonomo Volturno) a Campania company that covers internal and external transport in the municipality of Naples:
 - **Circumvesuviana, Circumflegrea, Metro CampaniaEst** and **Cumana**
3. **Trenitalia**, a national company that covers transport inside and outside the Municipality of Naples on the railway line
 - **underground** line 2.

The network is very extensive throughout the territory and includes more than 80 lines including urban, suburban and night lines.



How to pay: tickets can be purchased at tabacchi (tobacco stores), news kiosks, and from machines at Metro and funicular stations and at some bus stops.

ANM Tickets

ANM tickets for the two metro lines, buses, trolleybuses, trams and funiculars can be purchased in authorised shops, at the Anm Points, at the Unico ticket offices in Line 1 metro stations (Garibaldi, Toledo, Università and Vanvitelli) or through vending machines.

ANM season tickets

In case of multiple use in a day or for several days, it is convenient to purchase a **season ticket**. The season tickets currently available are:

- **Day ticket:** valid for an unlimited number of journeys on all ANM vehicles until midnight on the day of validation.
- **Seven-day pass:** valid for an unlimited number of journeys on all ANM vehicles for seven days from the date of first validation.
- **Monthly ticket:** valid for an unlimited number of journeys on all ANM vehicles until midnight on the last day of the calendar month.
- **Annual ticket:** valid for an unlimited number of journeys, for 12 consecutive calendar months from the first day of the month of validity until midnight on the last day of the month of validity.

The **UnicoCampania App** has also recently been launched, a digital ticket (for now only for trams, buses and trolleybuses) to plan journeys by public transport



Dominique Perrault, 2013 | Garibaldi station

TIC Tickets

With the TIC ticket (Ticket Integrato Campania) it is possible to travel on all means of transport of the different local transport companies with a single ticket.

For more information visit the official ANM website:

https://www.anm.it/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1344&Itemid=320

Free students ticket season

Due to the agreement between the Campania Region and Trasporto Unico Campania, students enrolled in university, university masters or postgraduate specialisation courses are able to apply for a free season ticket to use public transport.

To be eligible, you must:

- Fall within the age range of 11-26 years
- Have a **valid ordinary ISEE certificate not exceeding € 12,500.**

Please note that to renew your subscription you have to create a new account and request a new card.

Consult the complete information via this link:

<https://www.unicocampania.it/abbonamenti#abbo>

More information about mobility:

<https://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/16510>

TRAVELLING OUTSIDE NAPLES

To travel outside Naples it is possible to use trains or buses. All the connections are at the central station **Napoli Centrale**.

From Naples Central, trains leave for Rome, in about one hour, with the high-speed trains of **Trenitalia** and **Italo**, for Salerno (half an hour), Caserta (45 minutes), Pompeii (about 1 hour), Florence (about 3 hours) and for all the main Italian towns.

In addition to the surface station, there is the underground station (**Piazza Garibaldi**) where it is located the underground service and the "**Circumvesuviana**" (EAV) railway line which connects Naples with Sorrento, Pompeii and Ercolano.

The **Campania Express** is a special tourist line of "Circumvesuviana" railway between Naples and Sorrento that stops at just a few stations and takes about 30 minutes less than the commuter trains to complete the trip. These trains have guaranteed seating, air conditioning, and space to store baggage.

The train stops in the main stations of tourist interest such as Herculaneum, Pompeii, Castellammare di Stabia, Vico Equense and Sorrento.

You can buy EAV tickets at the station or with GoEAV app:

IOS - <https://apps.apple.com/it/app/go-eav/id1131254207>

Android - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.pluservice.eav&pli=1>

The port of Naples is among the oldest in the Mediterranean area, **Molo Beverello** is the part of the port of Naples used as a stopover for ferries that connect Naples with the islands of the gulf such as Ischia, Procida, Capri, Ponza and Ventotene.

Molo Beverello is located in the heart of the city, right in front of the Maschio Angioino, it is connected with every part of Naples and with all public transport.

UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II

The **University of Naples Federico II (UniNa)** is an Italian state university founded in 1224, among the oldest in the world.

Founded on 5 June 1224 by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Sicily Federico II, it is the main Neapolitan academy. Noted for being the oldest state-funded university, it is believed to be the oldest secular state university in the world.

Nowadays the university is made up of four schools, twenty-six departments, an academic staff of more than 3,000 individuals and an administrative staff of more than 4,500. Current student enrollment is still about 100,000 total.

The University of Naples Federico II has many departments in the Neapolitan area, the main of the engineering school are:

- **Piazzale Tecchio**
- **Via Claudio**
- **San Giovanni**
- **Agnano**

PIAZZALE TECCHIO



Piazzale Tecchio, 80 - 80125 Napoli

The building in Piazzale Tecchio responds to the need for a new headquarters for the Faculty of Engineering already felt in the 1930s. The first the proposal was formulated by professors such as Gastone Avolio de Martino and Girolamo Ippolito.

Then, in the following decade, the Dean prof. Adriano Galli asked to Eng. Luigi Cosenza to design the headquarters called "three-year period".

From the main entrance, through a bright atrium where a metal 'open staircase' is located, it is possible to arrive to the internal courtyard, a large garden considered an ideal center of activity.

The scheme of the cloister is very similar to the ones taken up in many contemporary American and European university buildings.

The role of the main tower of the institute in the urban panorama is also important in relation to the Mostra d'Oltremare, as well as the sinuous volumes of the bodies of the library and the great hall. Cosenza is also responsible for the texture of the polychrome mosaics facing the entrance and the courtyard, created respectively by Paolo Ricci and Domenico Spinosa.

VIA CLAUDIO



Via Claudio, 21, 80125 Napoli

The Via Claudio complex, completed in 1980, was designed by Eng. Luigi Cosenza as an articulated set of several buildings, placed in relation to a plot with a trapezoidal outline and with a variation of heights that is decisive in defining the typology. The extension of the construction times and the additions made during construction have resulted in a more fragmented profile than that of the building in Piazzale Tecchio, but made lively by the contrast between the three large classrooms arranged on two levels and the smaller classrooms, separated by a courtyard.

SAN GIOVANNI



Corso Protopisani, 80146 San Giovanni a Teduccio

The University Campus of San Giovanni a Teduccio, born in the former industrial Cirio, was inaugurated in 2015 and today it is considered the symbol of urban regeneration in the eastern suburbs of Naples.

In 2019 it was identified as a best practice by the European Commission, which every year rewards the best good practices in the use of the European Regional Development Fund ERDF.

AGNANO



Via Nuova Agnano, 30-38, 80125 Napoli

The complex of Via Nuova Agnano was designed by the architect Pasquale Manduca.

This new complex was created to decongest the existing structures and support the lines of urban expansion towards Bagnoli.

From this point of view, the construction of the new structure, which in its functional distribution and morphology recalls Luigi Cosenza's project for the Piazzale Tecchio complex, also constitutes a factor in contrasting the deterioration of the area.

FRP++ courses and activities have place in Via claudio, this location is reachable by metro **line 2** at Napoli Campi Flegrei stop, by **cumana** train at Mostra-Maradona stop or by bus line **151** from the center of Naples.

More information about the University of Naples Federico II on web sites:

<http://www.unina.it/home>

<http://www.scuolapsb.unina.it/>

HOW TO GET TO NAPLES

By plane

Naples-Capodichino airport is an Italian intercontinental airport, located in the north of Naples, in the Capodichino area, serving the Campania region.

From the airport of Naples it is possible to reach the center by taxi or by **Alibus** bus, a special bus line that connects the airport to the city centre, with stops at the Central Station, the Port and the Maritime Station terminal.

Tickets for this service can be purchased on board, at authorised outlets (tobacconists, newsagents, bars), at ANM Points or online.

Taxi area is located in front of Arrivals, fixed rates are at the following link:

https://www.aeroportodinapoli.it/documents/10186/35732/TariffeTaxi_Luglio2017.pdf/300c4e16-e8e3-4a9c-ad68-ae5b55e75328

By train

Napoli Centrale station is the main railway station for the connection with the entire Italian territory, built in 1950s-1960s, it opens onto the huge historic Piazza Garibaldi. There are 25 tracks at Naples' Centrale station, serving about 137,000 people per day with daily service to cities all over Italy. Napoli centrale is also connected to the underground station called Napoli Piazza Garibaldi. On the platform level of the station, there are shops and restaurants, as well as a ticket office, tourist information office, and currency exchange. The KiPoint left luggage facility is close to track two, which is also near restrooms. Additional restrooms are located on the underground level, as shops, restaurants, and access to the Metro and Circumvesuviana.

By bus

The Bus Terminal called **Metropark** is located in Corso Lucci, inside the Terminal there is a long sidewalk along which the buses stop to pick up passengers.

A FUTURE WITH COMPOSITES

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VASCO DA GAMA BRIDGE, PORTUGAL | FOTO BY STEFANIA C.

EUROPEAN MASTER IN ADVANCED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN USING COMPOSITE MATERIALS

The AMADE ([Analysis and Advanced Materials for Structural Design](#)) research group of the University of Girona welcome you to the European Master in Advanced Structural Analysis and Design using Composite Materials.

The European Master in Advanced Structural Analysis and Design using Composite Materials - FRP++ - is a one-year, full-time intensive academic programme (60 ECTS) leading to the awarding of a double master degree. The FRP++ offers an advanced integrated educational programme covering the key issues of the Composites industry with a particular focus on i) materials and manufacturing processes, ii) mechanics and modelling, iii) analysis and design, iv) inspection, diagnosis, repair and strengthening, and v) sustainability and life cycle analysis.

The Master combines the diverse expertise of leading European HEIs in the related fields (University of Minho - UMinho, the University of Girona - UdG, the University of Naples Federico II - UNINA and Institut National des Sciences Appliquées de Toulouse/University Toulouse III Paul Sabatier - INSA/UPS) to offer an excellent education proposal oriented to a multidisciplinary understanding of structural Composites through the involvement of specialists from complementary fields (engineers, materials science and others). The six coursework units (1st semester), held on a rotating basis among partners, are concentrated in two countries each year and dissertation work (2nd semester) is divided by all involved institutions. Students carry out the entire coursework in one location and the dissertation in another location. The curriculum is the same, no matter the student mobility track. The programme also includes the Integration Week (November) and the annual FRP++ workshop (May) where all students will meet together in Consortium members that do not host any coursework in this academic year.

Academic Year	Coursework	MSc Disertation	Integration week	FRP++ Workshop
2022/2023	UMinho, UdG	All	UNINA	INSA/UPS
2023/2024	UNINA, INSA/UPS	All	UMinho	UdG
2024/2025	UMinho, INSA/UPS	All	UdG	UNINA
2025/2026	UNINA, UdG	All	INSA/UPS	UMinho

Through an excellent education, students will gain cutting-edge knowledge on structural Composites in a research-driven environment, maintaining close collaboration with industry and an important focus on solving practical problems, to compete in a highly demanding market, such as construction, aerospace and aeronautics, automotive, wind energy, among others, where Composites are fundamental. The FRP++ combines the latest research advances with the development of activities related to professional practice.

Structure and content

The study programme is composed of seven course units: i) five sequential units (FRP++1 to FRP++5) and ii) one project-based learning unit (FRP++6) along the 1st semester (October to February) of 5 ECTS - 45 hours of lectures and 95 hours of independent student work; and, iii) one dissertation (FRP++7) during the 2nd semester (March to July) of 30 ECTS - 45 tutorial hours and 795 hours of independent student work. The curriculum is the same, no matter the student mobility track.

The units FRP++1 to FRP++5 are conceived as an in-class/lab approach, with a mix of theory and applications and laboratory experiments, lasting 3 consecutive weeks each one. Unit FRP++6 includes field visits, seminars and two comprehensive case study projects (groups of ~4 students), which include project conception, simulation, detailing and reporting, using 'Project Based Learning' approach. In these integrated projects, students are facing "challenges" with the need of conducting search, applying the knowledge acquired in the remaining. FRP++6 runs in parallel with the remaining units (1 to 5) – along the 1st semester. One of the case study projects will be developed virtually involving students from both Institutions hosting the coursework of the current academic year (to promote the capacity of developing teamwork virtually). The dissertation (FRP++ 7) aims to develop research and/or professional competences in the field of Structural Analysis and Design using Composite Materials. The general description of the course/units is as follows:

FRP++1 COMPOSITE MATERIALS IN THE INDUSTRY

The unit covers important topics on the composite materials in the construction and mechanical engineering. It includes critical aspects such as materials and processes, types, characteristics and processing of composite materials (including additive manufacturing - AM), adhesives and manufacturing process. Methods for assessing the properties of composite materials are introduced. The comparison between composite materials and traditional materials is also underlined. Critical aspects associated to the computer aided simulation of composite materials and structures are introduced, as well as critical aspects on their sustainability and life cycle analysis.

Main learning objectives:

- Get an overview about the use of composite materials in Construction and Mechanical Engineering;
- Be able of selecting proper materials and processes;
- Understand critical aspects in terms of types, characteristics and processing of composite materials, adhesives and manufacturing processes;
- Know the advantages and disadvantages of composite and traditional materials;
- Understand the existing methods for assessing the properties of composite materials;
- Understand critical aspects of computer aided simulation of composite materials and structures;
- Be able to perform a life cycle analysis of composite materials and structures.

FRP++2 MECHANICS OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Unit covers important topics about the mechanical and structural behaviour of composite materials. It includes key aspects such as transversally isotropic elastic

behaviour, laminates, failure and damage, delamination and long-term effects. The analysis of composite materials in terms of structural behaviour with finite element simulations is also introduced. The combination of these tools provides the basis for the design process with composite materials for construction and mechanical applications.

Main learning objectives:

- Get an overview about the mechanical and structural behaviour of composite materials;
- Be able to infer the composite mechanical properties from constituent ones;
- Be able to predict the structural behaviour of composite laminates;
- Be able to anticipate damage and failure in composites and predict post-failure behaviour;
- Understand critical aspects of hygrothermal, long-term and ageing effects on composite materials;
- Be able to simulate the mechanical behaviour of composites with Finite Elements Analysis.

FRP++3 ADVANCED MODELLING AND COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

Description: Unit aims to complete the knowledge from unit FRP++2, providing to the student the capabilities to perform advanced analysis of the mechanical (and/or multiphysics) performance of composite structures. The syllabus also aims to provide knowledge on the optimal design of a composite component, mainly laminates, and the definition of the manufacturing plan (including discussion on AM). Optimization of composites structures is achieved with computer aided. Some examples of how a software can help optimizing the processing, manufacturing and mechanical behaviour of composite materials are provided.

Main learning objectives:

- Be able to make use of computer software to analyse various aspects of composite structure design and process;
- Be able to analyse the nonlinear behaviour of composites structures accounting for both geometric and material nonlinearities;
- Be able to define the scale of the analysis models and perform simulations at different scales;
- Understand the modelling of manufacturing: thermocinetics, thermochemical and thermomechanical modelling;
- Be able to design a composite component and prepare the cutting plan understand critical aspects on optimization of the design of the composite component;
- Be able to perform a life cycle analysis of the designed composite component.

FRP++4 DESIGN OF STRUCTURES WITH FRP MATERIALS

The syllabus covers important topics on the design of structures with FRP materials. Initially it includes the basis of design of structures with FRP materials transversal topic. Then, all the detailed aspects on the design of reinforced concrete structural elements with FRP, as well as on the design of profiles and sandwich structures, as well as connections and joins is introduced, including GAP method, according to the most recent codes (e.g. CEN TS). Afterwards, the critical aspects on the assessment of life cycle of structures designed with FRP materials are dealt with.

Main learning objectives:

- Get an overview about the protocol followed in the design of structures with FRP materials;
- Be able to design reinforced concrete structural elements with FRP bars;
- Be able to design pultruded FRP profiles and sandwich structures;
- Design and machining innovative composite structures;
- Be able to perform a life cycle analysis of structures designed with FRP materials.

FRP++5 INSPECTION, DIAGNOSIS AND REPAIRING/STRENGTHENING EXISTING STRUCTURES

The syllabus covers important topics on the inspection, diagnosis, repairing and strengthening of existing structures. Prior the intervention in the existing structures, fundamental aspects on the inspection and diagnosis of existing structures are introduced. Then, main aspects on the strengthening of existing structures with composite materials (basis of design, strengthening, installation, control and maintenance) are presented, following recent codes/guidelines (e.g. ACI, CNR, ENs, fib). Similar strategies are used for introducing the repairing of existing structures. The critical aspects on the assessment of life cycle of structures designed with FRP materials are given. Finally, case studies are introduced in order to highlight all the involved issues on inspection, diagnosis, repairing and strengthening of existing structures.

Main learning objectives:

- Be able to perform inspection of existing structures;
- Be able to perform diagnosis of existing structures;
- Be able to design solutions in composite materials for the repair of existing structures;
- Be able to design solutions in composite materials for the strengthening of existing structures;
- Be able to develop life cycle analysis on repairing and strengthening existing structures.

FRP++6 INTEGRATED PROJECT

The unit includes two comprehensive case study projects, field visits and seminars. The two case study projects are i) the development of a project which includes analysis, design and detailing of complex structures in composite materials used in civil and mechanical engineering, and ii) the analysis, design and detailing of repairs and/or strengthening in complex structures in composite materials used in civil and mechanical engineering. The second project will be developed among the students of the two involved coursework hosting Institutions, while first one will be developed only with students of the local hosting Institution. Skills and competences will be ensured during the curricular unit period, due to the teaching methodologies adopted. The unit is based in a specific learning model, where the development of an integrated project with composite materials is pursued. This learning model allows students to develop their capacity to interrelate knowledge and seek for practical solutions applied in real case studies. On the other hand, since this curricular unit runs throughout the semester, it will take advantage of the knowledge collected in the other curricular units, allowing to generate additive knowledge.

Main learning objectives:

- Get additional knowledge in civil and mechanical engineering with composite materials;
- Be able to develop an integrated project of a structure with composite materials;
- Be able to develop an integrated project on the repairing and/or strengthening of an existing structure with composite materials;
- Develop transversal skills and competences.

FRP++7 DISSERTATION

It is the objective of this curricular unit that students develop search work on concepts, models and instruments related to the research work to be investigated. This research work will allow the development of the original research work, in which the student will have to integrate the knowledge acquired throughout the course, deal with complex issues, in multidisciplinary contexts, developing solutions and reflections on the subject under study. At the end the student shall proceed to a synthesis work in order to write the dissertation. During the development of the dissertation, internships at Associated Partners facilities are whenever possible, desirable.

Main learning objectives:

- Plan the research work;
- Develop the research work.

ECTS

The ECTS - European Credit Transfer System - was developed by the European Commission in order to provide common procedures to guarantee academic recognition of studies abroad. It provides a way of measuring and comparing learning achievements and transferring them from one institution to another.

ECTS Grade	% of successful normally achieving the grade*	University of Naples Conversion Scale	Definition
A	3.16	30 e lode	EXCELLENT outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	13.64	29 – 30	VERY GOOD above the average standard but some errors
C	21.89	27 – 28	GOOD generally sound work with a number of notable errors
D	28.91	24 – 26	SATISFACTORY fair but with significant shortcomings
E	32.40	18 – 23	SUFFICIENT performance meets the minimum criteria
FX	-	< 18	FAIL some more work required before the credit can be awarded
F	-	< 18	FAIL considerable further work is required

**percentage of success of master's degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of Naples Federico II.*

The ECTS system is based on the principle of mutual trust and confidence between the participating higher education institutions. The few rules of ECTS, concerning the information on courses available (ECTS Information Package), the agreement between the home and host institutions establishing the programme of study to be

taken (Learning Agreement), the use of credit units to indicate the student's workload (ECTS credits) and the use of a Transcript of Records, which shows the student's learning achievements in a way which is commonly understood and easily transferable from one institution to another, are set out to reinforce this mutual trust and confidence.

Academic year

Like it was referred before, the coursework (1st semester), held on a rotating basis among partners, are concentrated in two countries each year and the dissertation work (2nd semester) is divided by all involved institutions.

Academic year	Period	University of Minho	University of Girona	University of Naples	INSA/UPS
2022-2023	October-March (coursework)	X	X		
	March-July (dissertation)	X	X	X	X
2023-2024	October-March (coursework)			X	X
	March-July (dissertation)	X	X	X	X
2024-2025	October-March (coursework)	X			X
	March-July (dissertation)	X	X	X	X
2025-2026	October-March (coursework)		X	X	
	March-July (dissertation)	X	X	X	X

National holidays

- 2023, September 19: Saint Gennaro (local holiday)
- 2023, November 1: All Saint's Day
- 2023, December 8: Immaculate Conception
- 2023, December 25: Christmas Day
- 2023, December 26: Saint Stephen's Day
- 2024, January 1: New Year's Eve
- 2024, January 6: Epiphany
- 2024, February 13: Carnival
- 2024, March 31: Easter Sunday
- 2024, April 1: Easter Monday
- 2024, April 25: Liberation Day
- 2024, May 1: Labour Day
- 2024, June 2: Republic Day
- 2024, August 15: Assumption Day

THE MOBILITY AND ERASMUS OFFICE

The mobility and erasmus office deals with:

- mobility of students, teachers, and staff within the Erasmus+ program and other EU programs;
- student career certificates in English;
- international agreements;
- short-term mobility of teachers and students at national and international universities and research institutes;
- "Youth Support Fund" mobility grants;
- visiting professor/researcher/fellow at UNINA;
- entry visas for non-EU researchers;
- international portal of the University.

Corso Umberto I, 40 - Napoli

Email: international@unina.it

PEC: international@pec.unina.it

Opening time:

Monday-Wednesday-Friday from 09.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.

Tuesday-Thursday from 09.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. and from 02.30 p.m. to 04.30 p.m.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE COURSE

The University Language Center (CLA) promotes interculturalism and contributes to the development of plurilingualism.

CLA offers online self-learning Italian courses <http://www.icon-lingua.it/> for Erasmus Incoming students enrolled at the University of Frederick II for levels A1 and A2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Knowledge of Languages (CEFR).

Free participation in the courses is offered to students registering with the International Programs Office.

The license is valid for one year, students can send an email to italiano12unina@gmail.com

More information here:

<https://www.cla.unina.it/home>

UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

Unina IT tools

Unina IT is the main website of the University of Naples Federico II with information and news on the educational offer, university life and services dedicated to students, professors and staff:

<http://www.unina.it/>

In order to access the University Information Technology System, international/Erasmus student need to activate their institutional email @studenti.unina.it following these steps:

1. Go to <https://www.idm.unina.it/UninaPswMngt/loginPuk>;
2. Carry out a login entering user key (Codice Fiscale) and PIN;
3. Once logged-in, account and institutional e-mail box will be visible;
4. Click on the indicated link – the page to change the password to associate to the mailbox will be displayed;
5. Push “save” to save information or “cancel” to cancel them.

Once activated your email you can access the University Wi-Fi connection, the reserved student area of docenti.unina.it and Microsoft Teams.

DocentiUnina is a tool that allows electronic connection between teachers and students: <https://www.docenti.unina.it/#!/search>

Through this service, Federico II professors will share information, materials and documents with students.

Microsoft Teams is the main tool that will be used for the online teaching.

Further information at:

<https://software.sso.unina.it/teams/TEAMSstartguideStudent.pdf>

Libraries

The library system of the University of Naples Federico II includes libraries of center and departments.

These libraries are distributed throughout the city and surrounding areas, covering a span of approximately 17 km from the building site to the northwest of Agnano and Fuorigrotta to Portici.

The literary heritage owned by the libraries amounts to more than two million volumes and almost 3,500 subscriptions to various periodicals.

Museums

The university includes a Natural Science and Physics Museum Centre made up of five museums which are just a short walking distance from the university main building on Corso Umberto I.

- Royal Mineralogy Museum
- Zoological Museum
- Anthropology Museum
- Museum of Paleontology
- Museum of Physics
- MUSA – Museum of Agricultural Sciences

These museums document the history and development of research that is carried out at the University of Naples in the field of natural sciences and physics since the end of the XVIII century by local scientists who achieved national and international notoriety during their time.

The centre was founded in 1992 as an independent organization for the advancement of education in the science of nature. Its activities include conservation and classification, research in the field of natural sciences and the organization of lectures, workshops and conferences for specialists as well as for ordinary people.

Free entrance for university students For further information, please visit: www.musei.unina.it

Working areas

In all libraries and study areas there is the possibility to work with your laptop connecting to Unina Wi-Fi whose access is allowed with the institutional e-mail.

Transport

You can find information regarding transport in the previous section “TRAVELLING IN NAPLES”.

Sports

The sport activities available for students are organised and managed by the C.U.S. (University Sports Centre)

<https://www.cusnapoli.it/>

Sport Facilities Office:
Via Campegnà 267 – 80124 tel. 081/7621295

Canteen

Students regularly enrolled in the University of Naples Federico II can take advantage of the canteen service provided by **ADISURC** (Azienda per il Diritto allo Studio Universitario della Regione Campania). This service allows the students in all conventioned restaurants, for more information:

https://www.adisurcampania.it/pagina1063_ladisurc.html

Students union

ESN (Erasmus Student Network)

ESN is a non-profit international student organization that represents international students, thus providing opportunities for cultural understanding and self-development under the principle of Students Helping Students.

More information here:

<https://www.esn.org/>

ASSI (Associazione Studenti d'Ingegneria dell'Università "Federico II" di Napoli)

ASSI is a non-partisan and non-profit association aimed at providing support to all students, promoting student activities and coordinating relations between all entities belonging to the university world.

https://www.facebook.com/assi.ingegneria.page/?locale=it_IT

APOTEMA

The Apotema cultural association was born as a think tank of young people, graduates and undergraduates in engineering and architecture, to stimulate reflection on ethical issues and public policies, and with the aim of pursuing goals of social solidarity and cultural and professional growth.

<https://associazioneapotema.it/>

University Polyphonic Choir

International students with musical experience may join the University Polyphonic Choir as temporary members, participating to the enjoyable social and cultural events.

University Polyphonic Choir – via Porta di Massa n. 1, Naples

Ph. 081 2539224

e-mail cpu@unina.it

www.cpu.unina.it

You can find additional information regarding the university:

<http://www.international.unina.it/students/>

COMMUNICATION

Post office

There are several post offices in Naples. The nearest post office to Via Claudio department is located at:

Piazza Gabriele D'Annunzio, 49, 80125 Napoli NA

Phone calls

If you are a fresh arrival in Italy, then getting a local mobile phone number is an important step in setting up your new life in the country. After all, this will help you stay in touch with your loved ones back home, as well as new friends and colleagues, and much more. Like other European countries, the Italians use the GSM network for mobile communications. This makes it easy for most people to connect on arrival. However, even if you are coming from somewhere that uses the CDMA network, your smartphone will still likely work in Italy.

Italy has a well-developed 4G network, with much of the country having access to 4G and 4G+ connectivity. Furthermore, 5G is increasingly available throughout the country, particularly in more built-up areas around major cities and resorts.

The main providers of mobile phones are: Vodafone, TIM, Iliad, ho.mobile, Wind etc.

TASTY EXPERIENCE



FOOD

Eating habits

Campania and, in particular Naples, can boast one of the oldest, as well as the richest, culinary traditions of the entire world gastronomic scene.

Gastronomic delicacies, born from a land renowned since ancient times for its particular climatic characteristics to which has been added, over the millennia, the fertilizing work of the numerous volcanoes present in the area, have become universal.

In addition, having been a privileged crossroads of peoples and cultures of the Mediterranean (the ancient Romans called it Campania Felix) has made this part of Italy an unique territory in the world from an agri-food point of view.

Key territory of the Mediterranean diet and home of pizza, pasta, tomato sauce, buffalo mozzarella and ice cream, as well as many other gastronomic specialities, some of which are also known outside of Italy.

The love for food in Campania is an added value. It is not a question of simple dishes, but of an innate passion that has been handed down for centuries.

Some typical dishes and desserts from Campania:

- Pizza
- Pasta alla Genovese
- Gnocchi alla sorrentina
- Spaghetti con le vongole
- Pasta al ragù
- Pasta patate con provola
- Polipetti alla luciana
- Baccalà fritto
- Mozzarella di bufala
- Salsiccia e friarielli
- Parmigiana di melanzane
- Zucchine alla scapece
- Zeppola di San Giuseppe
- Sfogliatella
- Babà
- Pastiera

Meals

For Italians, food is fundamental: it is part of their culture, even if the work and the frenetic rhythms have decisively affected their eating habits. But for most Italians, food is a pleasure to share with others. Italians are a people of traditionalists, especially in the food sector: they can stay at the table for hours, especially on Sundays or on holidays and anniversaries. At the table you eat, you joke, you talk, you play, and time passes!

6h30-8h30 | Colazione:

Colazione means breakfast in Italian. Breakfast is a short and often sweet meal in Italy. It is typical to stop at a cafe for a croissant, brioche, or biscuits. Drink espresso coffee, milk, cappuccino, or fresh fruit juice during your breakfast.

10h00-11h30 | Spuntino:

Spuntino is a mid-morning snack. This snack time in Italy usually consists of a sandwich, little piece of pizza, sweet snack, or fresh fruit.

12h30-14h30 | Pranzo:

Pranzo, or lunch in English, is the most important of all the mealtimes in Italy. Lunch can vary according to habits, but often it consists of a few courses such as a main course (primo piatto), second course (secondo piatto) and sometimes dessert. After all, a good coffee is a must.

16h00-17h30 | Merenda:

Merenda is another meal that is to tide you over until the next meal. This is the mid-afternoon snack that gives Italian a chance to take a break, take a bite and get some energy. Sweet snack, salty snack, fresh fruit are most eaten during the merenda.

20h00-22h30 | Cena:

Cena means dinner in Italy. It is a very important meal for Italians. It is a time to gather with family or friends for a quieter meal. The complete Italian dinner includes a multi-course meal. It starts with a second course of meat or fish which is served with side dishes, which are usually vegetables, potatoes, or fresh salad. Sometimes the meal ends with dessert. But if you are in Naples, you can have a good pizza for dinner.

FINANCES

Currency

Italy, as a founding country of the European Economic Community (EEC), joined the Monetary Union and the Euro (€) in the year 1999. To get an idea of the exchange rate, consider that 1.00 USD corresponds approximately to 1.00 € (Google Finance).

Coins: 0.01 €; 0.02 €; 0.05 €; 0.10 €; 0.20 €; 0.50 €; 1.00 €; 2.00 €

Banknotes: 5 €; 10 €; 20 €; 50 €; 100 €; 200 €; 500€

Exchanging money

The best place to exchange money is in the main banks (usually open from 08:30–14:00 Monday to Friday). It is possible to change money at the airport or along the main streets of the city (i.e. Via Toledo) where there are several exchange money points.

Banks

Banks in Italy offer clients very modern and efficient services like mobile or internet banking, SMS alerts etc.

Italian bank account requirements are more or less the same as for any other country. Once you choose the bank you want to use when moving to Naples, the next step will be to decide what type of account suits your needs.

Banks will offer their service to residents, as well as NON-residents. However, if you are a resident you will enjoy a larger choice of products and services, as well as better interest rates.

Near the university headquarters in Via Claudio and Piazzale Tecchio you can find the following banks:

	<i>Banco Posta- Ufficio Postale Poste Italiane</i>
	<i>Piazza Gabriele D'Annunzio, 49, Napoli</i>
	<i>+39 081 617 4931</i>
	<i>Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.</i>
	<i>Via Francesco Galeota, 31/33, Napoli</i>
	<i>+39 081 610 1211</i>

Credit cards

American Express, MasterCard, Maestro and VISA are accepted in Italy, and are usually welcome in hotels, restaurant and shops.

Fiscal code

The “Codice Fiscale” is the tax code in Italy, it is an alphanumeric code consisting of 16 characters and it is the only way to identify unambiguously individuals and it is necessary for several purposes, e.g. open a bank account, receive payments or scholarships, etc.

To have assistance in obtaining fiscal code, send an email to the International Welcome Desk (internationalwelcomedesk@unina.it), the ONLY company in charge of welcoming foreign students and researchers.

HEALTH INSURANCE AND WELFARE

If you would like to study in Italy, you must have health insurance. You will need to present proof of health insurance when you enroll at university and apply for a residence permit. Make sure to take care of your health insurance status before you arrive in Italy.

In case you are in an emergency situation you can dial 118 to call an ambulance or directly go to the Pronto Soccorso (Emergency room) of the closest hospital. Registering with the National Health Service (Servizio Sanitario Nazionale, SSN) is warmly recommended because it entitles you to the same treatment as Italian citizens. This includes: choice of a general practitioner, who can visit you free of charge, and who will refer you to specialists (dentists, orthopedics, etc.); admission to public or certified private hospitals free of charge; doctor on duty-continuous assistance service (guardia medica) free of charge; lower fees for tests (blood tests, radiological tests, etc.).

Are you a european Citizen?

You are entitled through your local health authority to obtain the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC), which facilitates access to emergency and medical treatment that may become necessary during a temporary stay (less than 3 months) in another EU country.

You can directly access the Italian National Health Service (SSN) without paying any subscription. For a period longer than 3 months, the registration with the Italian National Health Service (SSN) is requested. For a complete health coverage you should obtain the S1 form (see below).

Application must be submitted at the Local Health Authorities (Azienda Sanitaria Locale – ASL) according to the area of residence. There are no fees and the Italian Health Insurance Card (Tessera Sanitaria) will be issued immediately and free of charge by the ASL.

Did you obtain an S1 form in your home country, before departure?

You can register with the SSN free of charge visiting one of the ATS or AUSL (local health offices). To register, take the following documents with you:

- Self-certificate of enrollment;
- Tax code (codice fiscale);
- Copy of your passport/ID card;
- S1 form (issued by the health authority in the EU country where you are entitled to healthcare).

Are you a Non-Eu Citizen?

Please note that for non-EU students it is compulsory to hold a health insurance (or a health insurance payment receipt) in order to apply for the residence permit. The residence permit will have the same validity in time of the health insurance and viceversa (the residence permit has a maximum validity of 12 months).

Non Eu students can choose among three alternatives to obtain a health coverage.

1. Register with the Italian National Health Service SSN

Registration with the Italian National Health Service can be done by submitting the application at a Local Health Authority (ASL) according to the city of residence.

Documents requested for the registration of non EU citizens:

- Resident Permit or the application receipt from the municipality or self-certification
- Valid Identity Card and/or Passport
- Tax code (codice fiscale)
- Payment of € 149,77 to the Postal Office on c/c n. 370007
- Certificate of enrolment in a legally recognized university or self-certification

Registration is valid one calendar year (January 1st – December 31st). Students enrolling in September should purchase first a health insurance, which is valid for 12 months in order to obtain a residence permit of the same length of time, they can subscribe to the SSN later on.

2. [Subscribe a private health insurance policy abroad](#)

You can decide to purchase a private health insurance in your own country before departure. It is always advisable that the insurance policy is validated by the Italian embassy and translated into Italian or English.

If there is a health assistance agreements between your country and Italy which entitles you to access the Italian National Health Service for free get the agreement documentation from your Embassy/consulate and submit it to the closest ATS office (Agenzia di Tutela della Salute – ATS).

3. [Subscribe a private health insurance policy in Italy](#)

You can also purchase a private health insurance upon arrival.

Hospital

In the hilly area of Naples there is a hospital area called "Zona Ospedaliera" where there are national level hospitals, one of these is the Ospedale Cardelli. There are also other hospitals around the city, the most recent is "Ospedale del Mare", while in the historic centre we can find "Ospedale dei Pellegrini". The hospital closest to the faculty buildings in Via Claudio and Piazzale Tecchio is "Ospedale San Paolo".

Below you can find the hospitals that have emergency rooms:


	<i>Ospedale del Mare</i>
	<i>Via Enrico Russo, 11, Napoli NA</i>
	<i>+39 081 254 1111</i>
	<i>Ospedale San Paolo Asl Napoli 1</i>
	<i>Via Terracina, 219, Napoli NA</i>
	<i>+39 081 254 8211</i>


 *AORN Antonio Cardarelli*


 *Via Antonio Cardarelli, 9/E, Napoli NA*

 *+39 081 747 1111*

 <https://www.ospedalecardarelli.it/>

 *Ospedale dei Pellegrini*

 *Via Portamedina alla Pignasecca, 41, Napoli NA*

 *+39 081 254 3474*

Pharmacy

Pharmacies are open from Monday to Friday (morning and afternoon) and Saturdays (morning). The opening times depend on each pharmacy. There is usually a notice on the pharmacy window or door with details of the nearest 24-hour pharmacy ("Farmacie di turno") or you can check on web at:



<https://www.farmaciediturno.org/comune.asp?cod=63049>

ACCOMMODATION

You will live and study in a university, tourist, and cultural city. Napoli is culture and progress, art and folk it is active and dynamic. It is one best cities in Europe to a visit according to the Time 2023 (<https://time.com/6261656/naples-italy/>)

The company International Students Union (ISU) will help you finding accommodation in Naples. The service, offered on behalf of the University of Naples Federico II, is free of charge.

It is the only company that officially cooperates with the University. International Students Union (ISU) is an outsourcing company that provides management consulting and services, combining unparalleled experience and comprehensive capabilities across all the welcome services for international students.

Contacts:

INTERNATIONAL WELCOME DESK
internationalwelcomedesk@unina.it
accomodation@unina.it

Private accommodation

In order to look for private accommodation, we strongly advise you to arrive at least one week prior to the beginning of your study period.

The average prices for accommodation in Naples are as follow:

- Mean cost for apartment (1 bedroom) in City Centre is 220 €/month.
- Mean cost for apartment (1 bedroom) Outside of Centre is 400 €/month.
- Mean cost for apartment (3 bedrooms) is 1050 €/month.



<https://erasmusplay.com/it/napoli>

CULTURE

Naples and Campania, over the years, have had several times roles of primary importance in local and supra-regional. This has led to the development of an important union between popular and artistic culture. Thanks to its historical, artistic, archaeological, architectural and religious contents and thanks to the immense extraordinary artistic heritage present in Naples, Campania is one of the regions with the highest density of cultural resources in Italy.

Interesting places in Naples

PALAZZO REALE DI NAPOLI

Is a palace, museum, and historical tourist destination located in central Naples. It was one of the four residences near Naples used by the House of Bourbon during their rule of the Kingdom of Naples (1735–1816) and later the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1816-1861).

MASCHIO ANGIOINO

Is a medieval castle located in front of Piazza Municipio and the city hall (Palazzo San Giacomo) in central Naples. Its scenic location and imposing size makes the castle, first erected in 1279, one of the main architectural landmarks of the city. It was a royal seat for kings of Naples, Aragon and Spain until 1815.

CASTEL DELL'OVO

Is a seafront castle in Naples, located on the former island of Megaride, now a peninsula, on the Gulf of Naples in Italy. The castle's name comes from a legend about the Roman poet Virgil. In the legend, Virgil put a magical egg into the foundations to support the fortifications.

PIAZZA DEL PLEBISCITO

Is a large public square in central Naples, named after the plebiscite taken on October 21, 1860, that brought Naples into the unified Kingdom of Italy under the House of Savoy, the piazza is very close to the gulf of Naples and bounded by the Royal Palace (east) and the church of San Francesco di Paola (west).

VIA TOLEDO

Via Toledo is an ancient street and one of the most important shopping thoroughfares in the city of Naples. The street is almost 1.2 kilometres long from Piazza Dante and to Piazza Trieste e Trento, near Piazza del Plebiscito.

DUOMO

Or Cathedral of the Assumption of Mary (Italian: Cattedrale di Santa Maria Assunta), is a Roman Catholic cathedral, the main church of Naples, and the seat of the Archbishop of Naples. It is widely known as the Cattedrale di San Gennaro (Cathedral of Saint Januarius), in honour of the city's patron saint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF NAPLES

Is an important Italian archaeological museum, particularly for ancient Roman remains. Its collection includes works from Greek, Roman and Renaissance times, and especially Roman artifacts from the nearby Pompeii, Stabiae and Herculaneum sites.

PALAZZO DELLE ARTI NAPOLI

Is a museum in the city of Naples, located in the historic Carafa di Roccella - a monumental building located in the neighbourhood of Chiaia, via dei Mille; it hosts exhibitions of contemporary art in its many forms.

CERTOSA DI SAN MARTINO AND CASTEL SANT'ELMO

Is a former monastery complex, now a museum. Along with Castel Sant'Elmo, which stands beside it on the top Vomero hill, overlooking the gulf.

Interesting places in Campania:

REGGIA DI CASERTA

Is a former royal residence in Caserta, about 30 km north of Naples, constructed by the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies as their main residence as kings of Naples. It is the largest palace erected in Europe during the 18th century. In 1997, the palace was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site; its nomination described it as "the swan song of the spectacular art of the Baroque, from which it adopted all the features needed to create the illusions of multidirectional space".

PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO DI POMPEI AND ERCOLANO

Pompeii was an ancient city located in what is now the comune of Pompei near Naples in the Campania. Pompeii, along with Herculaneum and many villas in the surrounding area (e.g. at Boscoreale, Stabiae), was buried under 4 to 6 m of volcanic ash and pumice in the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. Largely preserved under the ash, the excavated city offers a unique snapshot of Roman life, frozen at the moment it was buried.

PENISOLA SORRENTINA

Sorrentine Peninsula is a peninsula located at south Napoli which separates the Gulf of Naples to the north from the Gulf of Salerno to the south. The peninsula is named after its main town, Sorrento, which is located on the north (Gulf of Naples) coast. The Amalfi Coast is located on the southern side. The Sorrentine Peninsula is a World Heritage Site recognized by UNESCO since 1997.

UNFORGETTABLE CITY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cost of living (in €)

The cost of living in the city of Naples for a student can vary a bit depending on what the student is willing to spend, especially insofar as leisure and free time expenses are concerned.

According to a monthly estimate including only lodging and food, a student will need around €800 minimum to live in Naples.

Expenses	Price in Euros
Accommodation	400
Meals	300
Leisure	70
Univerity (books, etc)	30
Total	800

More details at:



UNINA: Orienta unina, Vivere a Napoli



<https://www.orientamento.unina.it/studenti/vivere-a-napoli/>

Useful phone numbers

Ambulance and emergency medical care	118
National Police (Polizia di Stato)	113
Firemen (Vigili del Fuoco)	115
Comando di Polizia Metropolitana	+39 081 770 7297
Tourist information	+39 081 795 7781
Public information	+39 081 794 9223

Useful phrases

English	Italian
Hello	Ciao
Good morning	Buongiorno
Good afternoon	Buon pomeriggio
Good evening/ Good night	Buona Sera/ Buona notte
See you later	Ci vediamo dopo
Good bye	arrivederci
Excuse me	Mi scusi
How are you?	Coma stai?
I'm fine, thanks	Sto bene, grazie
My name is...	Il mio nome è...
What's your name?	Come ti chiami?
Glad to meet you	Felice di conoscerti
Hello? Who is speaking?	Ciao, chi sta parlando?
This is ... (name) speaking	Questo è....(nome) che parla
Can you speak slower, please?	Puoi parlare lentamente per favore?

<i>I don't understand</i>	<i>Non capisco</i>
<i>I'm lost</i>	<i>Mi sono perso</i>
<i>Where is Unina?</i>	<i>Dov'è l'univeristò Federico II?</i>
<i>Where is it?</i>	<i>Dov'è?</i>
<i>How much is it?</i>	<i>Quanto costa?</i>
<i>I would like to buy</i>	<i>Vorrei comprare</i>
<i>May I have the bill, please?</i>	<i>Posso avere il conto, per favore?</i>
<i>Do you accept credit card?</i>	<i>Accettate carte di creditio?</i>
<i>I would like a coffee</i>	<i>Vorrei un caffè</i>
<i>Where is the toilet?</i>	<i>Dov'è il bagno?</i>
<i>What time is it?</i>	<i>Che ore sono?</i>
<i>Help! Police!</i>	<i>Aiuto! Polizia!</i>

Vocabulary

English	Italian
<i>Yes</i>	<i>Sì</i>
<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Open</i>	<i>Aperto</i>
<i>Closed</i>	<i>Chiuso</i>
<i>Push</i>	<i>Spingere</i>
<i>Pull</i>	<i>Tirare</i>
<i>University of Napoli Federico II</i>	<i>Università di Napoli Federico II</i>
<i>Train</i>	<i>Treno</i>
<i>Railway Station</i>	<i>Stazione ferroviaria</i>
<i>Ticket</i>	<i>Biglietto</i>
<i>Timetable</i>	<i>Orario</i>
<i>Bus</i>	<i>Autobus</i>
<i>Bus stop</i>	<i>Fermata dell'autobus</i>
<i>City Centre</i>	<i>Centro città</i>
<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Ufficio postale</i>
<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Farmacia</i>
<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Ospedale</i>
<i>Supermarket</i>	<i>Supermercato</i>
<i>Cinema</i>	<i>Cinema</i>
<i>Theatre</i>	<i>Teatro</i>
<i>Restaurant</i>	<i>Ristorante</i>
<i>Butchary</i>	<i>Macelleria</i>
<i>Library</i>	<i>Biblioteca</i>
<i>Book</i>	<i>Libro</i>
<i>Money</i>	<i>Denaro</i>
<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Francobollo</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>Cibo</i>
<i>Bread</i>	<i>Pane</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>Latte</i>
<i>Water</i>	<i>Acqua</i>

Days of the week

English	Italian
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Lunedì</i>
<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Martedì</i>
<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Mercoledì</i>
<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Giovedì</i>
<i>Friday</i>	<i>Venerdì</i>
<i>Saturday</i>	<i>Sabato</i>
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Domenica</i>

Months of the year

English	Italian
<i>January</i>	<i>Gennaio</i>
<i>February</i>	<i>Febbraio</i>
<i>March</i>	<i>Marzo</i>
<i>April</i>	<i>Aprile</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Maggio</i>
<i>June</i>	<i>Giugno</i>
<i>July</i>	<i>Luglio</i>
<i>August</i>	<i>Agosto</i>
<i>September</i>	<i>Settembre</i>
<i>October</i>	<i>Ottobre</i>
<i>November</i>	<i>Novembre</i>
<i>December</i>	<i>Dicembre</i>

Numbers

English	Italian
<i>One</i>	<i>Uno</i>
<i>Two</i>	<i>Due</i>
<i>Three</i>	<i>Tre</i>
<i>Four</i>	<i>Quattro</i>
<i>Five</i>	<i>Cinque</i>
<i>Six</i>	<i>Sei</i>
<i>Seven</i>	<i>Sette</i>
<i>Eight</i>	<i>Otto</i>
<i>Nine</i>	<i>Nove</i>
<i>Ten</i>	<i>Dieci</i>
<i>Eleven</i>	<i>Undici</i>
<i>Twelve</i>	<i>Dodici</i>
<i>Thirteen</i>	<i>Tredici</i>
<i>Forteen</i>	<i>Quattordici</i>
<i>Fifteen</i>	<i>Quindici</i>
<i>Sixteen</i>	<i>Sedici</i>
<i>Seventeen</i>	<i>Diciasette</i>
<i>Eighteen</i>	<i>Diciotto</i>
<i>Nineteen</i>	<i>Diciannove</i>
<i>Twenty</i>	<i>Venti</i>
<i>Thirty</i>	<i>Trenta</i>
<i>Fourty</i>	<i>Quaranta</i>
<i>Fifty</i>	<i>Cinquanta</i>
<i>Sixty</i>	<i>Sessanta</i>

<i>Seventy</i>	<i>Settanta</i>
<i>Eighty</i>	<i>Ottanta</i>
<i>Ninety</i>	<i>Novanta</i>
<i>One hundred</i>	<i>Cento</i>
<i>One thousand</i>	<i>Mille</i>

Master's name

English	Italian
<i>European Master Course in Advanced Structural Analysis and Design using Composite Materials</i>	<i>Master di II livello in Analisi e Progettazione Strutturale Avanza Con Materiali Compositi.</i>



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Advanced structural analysis and
design using composite materials