Domanda n. 1

Caratterizzazione volumetrica e fisico-meccanica di materiali naturali e artificiali per impiego stradale.

Tecniche statistiche per l'analisi dei risultati di prove in sito sui materiali stradali.

Domanda n. 2

Tecniche statistiche per l'analisi dei risultati di prove di laboratorio sui materiali stradali.

Caratterizzazione volumetrica e fisico-meccanica di materiali di riciclo per impiego stradale.

ALLEGATO N. 6

ALLEGATO N. 8

• to form a stable, durable and little deformable structure able to withstand the repeated loads applied by vehicles and such as to ensure an adequate driving comfort;

• to ensure the safety of traffic in relation to the skid resistance in the presence of contaminants (water, mud, snow, ice, rubber deposits).

1.2. Types of pavements

Upon variation of the materials used and of the order with which they are arranged in structure, we can distinguish the following types of pavements:

1.2.1. Flexible pavements

It mainly consists of the following layers:

• surface course in bituminous concrete consisting of two layers: the wearing course and the binder;

• base course made of asphalt concrete, or of crushed stone , crushed slag, or other untreated or stabilized materials;

• subbase in granular materials or recycled materials;

• subgrade

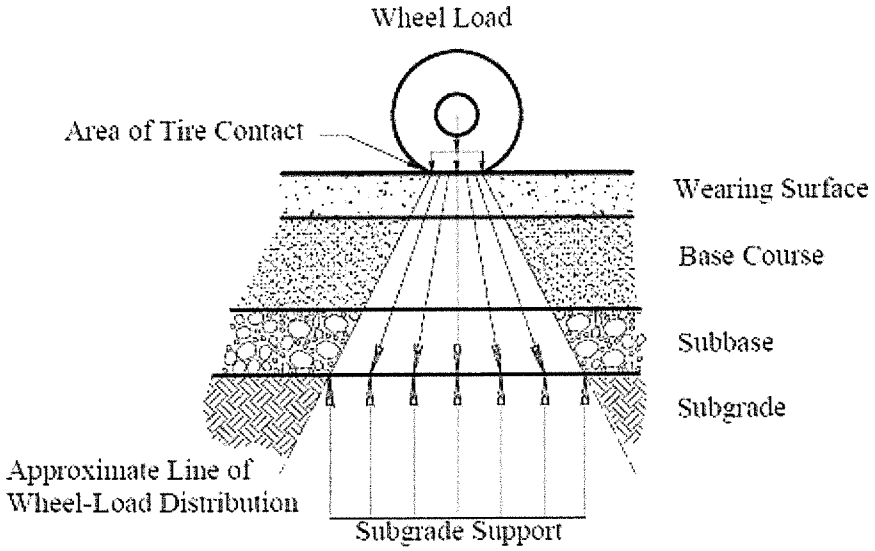

Fig. 1.3. Scheme of a flexible pavement

1.2.2. Semi-rigid pavements

Constituted by a succession of layers similar to that of the flexible pavements, but the base layer is bonded with cement (cemented aggregate).

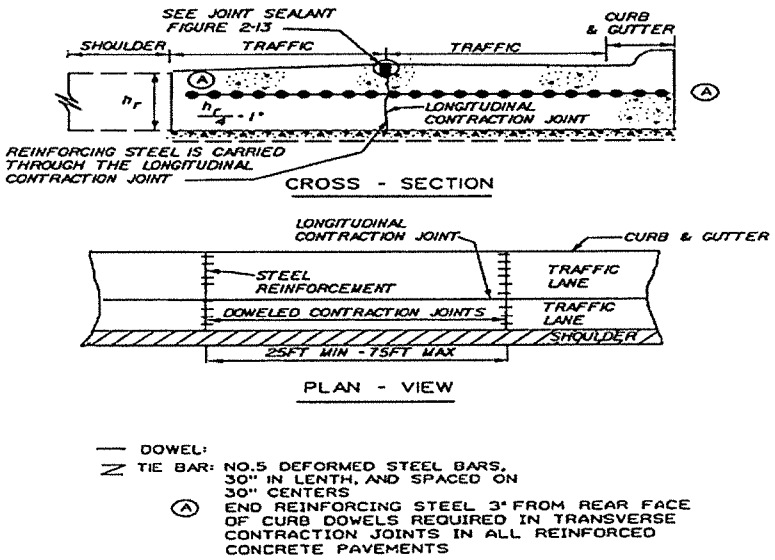

Fig. 1.4. Scheme of a semi-rigid pavement