

1 Intro

In the early nineties, **GSM** was deployed in many European countries. **GSM** offered for the first time international roaming for mobile subscribers. The **GSM**'s use of Time Division Multiple Access (**TDMA**) as its communication standard was debated at length. And every now and then there are big discussion whether Code Division Multiple Access (**CDMA**) should have been chosen over **TDMA**.

2 Furthermore

The reader could have forgotten all the nice acronyms, so we repeat the meaning again.

If you want to know more about Global System for Mobile communication (**GSM**), Time Division Multiple Access (**TDMA**), Code Division Multiple Access (**CDMA**) and other acronyms, just read a book about mobile communication. Just to mention it: There is another Used Acronym (**UA**), just for testing purposes!

Figure

Figure 1: A float also admits references like **GSM** or Code Division Multiple Access (**CDMA**).

2.1 Some chemistry and physics

Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (**NAD⁺**) is a major electron acceptor in the oxidation of fuel molecules. The reactive part of **NAD⁺** is its nictinamide ring, a pyridine derivate.

One mol consists of N_A atoms or molecules. There is a relation between the constant of Boltzmann and the Number of Avogadro:

$$k = R/N_A \tag{1}$$

Liquid Oxygen/Liquid Hydrogen (**LOX/LH₂**)

2.2 Some testing fundamentals

When testing Integrated Circuits (**ICs**), one typically wants to identify functional blocks to be tested separately. The latter are commonly indicated as Blocks Under Test (**BUTs**). To test a **BUT** requires defining a testing strategy...

Acronyms

LH₂ Liquid Hydrogen, **1**

LOX Liquid Oxygen, [1](#)

N_A Number of Avogadro (see [§2.1](#)), [1](#)

BUT Block Under Test, [1](#)

CDMA Code Division Multiple Access, [1](#)

GSM Global System for Mobile communication, [1](#)

IC Integrated Circuit, [1](#)

NAD⁺ Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide, [1](#)

TDMA Time Division Multiple Access, [1](#)

UA Used Acronym, [1](#)