

# A New Approach on Estimating Germany's Mobile Broadband Coverage based on Crowdsourced Data

<u>Cornelius Wolff</u>, Alexander Tessmer, Nils Aschenbruck

**Osnabrück University** 



27. ITG Fachtagung Mobilkommunikation

### **Motivation**

A lot of available government and crowd-sourced coverage datasets

• Crowd-sourced dataset provided by the Bundesnetzagentur (BnetzA)

Lack of common approach to evaluating such datasets Contributions of this paper:

- Introducing a new approach for evaluating such datasets
- Testing this approach with the crowd-sourced dataset by the BNetzA
- Testing different approaches to measuring the dominant network technology



### Methodology

## A new approach to evaluate coverage data



#### Data



### BNetzA dataset

Measurements are aggregated hexagons for each provider

- Records currently connected network technology, not network strength
- Limitations: Measurements dependent on user setup

Operator	Hexagons	Measurements
Operator 1	4,128,266	79,131,865
Operator 2	3,666,789	52,339,685
Operator 3	4,295,819	74,908,288
All	6,439,963	206,379,835







### OpenStreetMap Data

Data is stored as nodes, way and relations

Provides a lot of exact geo locations

• Sometimes inconsistent

For testing we selected

- Residential areas
- Education buildings (schools, colleges, universities)
- Public transportation infrastructure (rail, highways)





### Network determination methods

- BNetzA map shows the technology with the highest number of measurements
- Different thresholds show significantly less 4G/LTE coverage

Threshold	Operator 1	Operator 2	Operator 3
BNetzA	87.8%	88.9%	91.9%
70%	83.0%	84.6%	86.9%
90%	74.0%	76.7%	79.3%





### **Residential areas**



# Educational buildings





### Public infrastructure





#### Summary

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Summary

- Developed a new approach for evaluating coverage data
- Tested the approach on crowdsourced data provided by the BNetzA
- Showed the impact of different thresholds



