

It's 2022. Why do we still not have waterproof phones?

June 30 2022, by Ritesh Chugh



Credit: Pok Rie from Pexels

While manufacturers have successfully increased the water-repelling nature of smartphones, they are still far from "waterproof." A water-resistant product can usually resist water penetration to some extent, but

a waterproof product is (meant to be) totally impervious to water.

Last week, Samsung Australia was [fined A\\$14 million](#) by the Australian Federal Court over false representations in ads of the water resistance of its Galaxy phones. The tech giant admitted that submerging Galaxy phones in pool or sea water could corrode the charging ports and stop the phones from working, if charged while still wet.

Similarly, in 2020, Apple was fined [€10 million](#) (about A\$15.3 million) in Italy for misleading claims about the water resistance of iPhones.

It's very common for phones to become damaged as a result of being dropped in water. In a 2018 survey in the U.S., [39%](#) of respondents said they'd dropped their phones in water. [Other surveys](#) have had similar results.

So why is it in 2022—a time where technological marvels surround us—we still don't have waterproof phones?

Waterproof vs water-resistant

There's a [rating system](#) used to measure devices' resistance against solids (such as dust) and liquids (namely water). It's called the Ingress Protection (IP) rating.

An IP rating will have two numbers. In a rating of IP68, the 6 refers to protection against solids on a scale of 0 (no protection) to 6 (high protection), and 8 refers to protection against water on a scale of 0 (no protection) to 9 (high protection).

Interestingly, the benchmark for the water-resistance rating varies between manufacturers. For example, Samsung's IP68-certified phones are [water-resistant](#) to a maximum depth of 1.5m in freshwater for up to

30 minutes, and the company cautions against beach or pool use. Some of [Apple's iPhones](#) with an IP68 rating can be used at a maximum depth of 6m for up to 30 minutes.

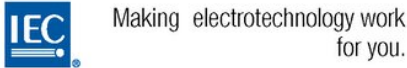
Yet both [Samsung](#) and [Apple](#) are unlikely to consider repairing your water-damaged [phone](#) under their warranties.

Moreover, IP rating testing is done under [controlled](#) laboratory conditions. In real-life scenarios such as boating, swimming or snorkeling, factors including speed, movement, water pressure and alkalinity all vary. So, gaging a phone's level of water resistance becomes complicated.

Ingress protection (IP) ratings guide

IP ratings are represented by combining the first and second digits of the below columns

1 st numeral - solid foreign objects		2 nd numeral - water	
0	No protection	0	No protection
1	Protected against solid foreign objects of 50 mm Ø and greater	1	Protected against vertically falling water drops
2	Protected against solid foreign objects of 12,5 mm Ø and greater	2	Protected against vertically falling water drops when enclosure tilted up to 15°
3	Protected against solid foreign objects of 2,5 mm Ø and greater	3	Protected against spraying water
4	Protected against solid foreign objects of 1,0 mm Ø and greater	4	Protected against splashing water
5	Dust-protected	5	Protected against water jets
6	Dust-tight	6	Protected against powerful water jets
<p>Example:</p> <p>IP 65 → Protected against water jets → Dust-tight</p>		7	Protected against the effects of temporary immersion in water
		8	Protected against the effects of continuous immersion in water
		9	Protected against high pressure and temperature water jets



The International Electrotechnical Commission is the body behind the IP ratings guide. Credit: International Electrotechnical Commission

How are phones made water-resistant?

Making a phone water-resistant requires several components and

techniques. Typically, the first [point of protection](#) is to form a [physical barrier](#) around all ingress (entry) points where dust or water could enter. These include the buttons and switches, speakers and microphone outlets, the camera, flash, screen, phone enclosure, USB port and SIM card tray.

These points are [covered and sealed](#) using glue, adhesive strips and tapes, silicone seals, rubber rings, gaskets, plastic and metal meshes and water-resistant membranes. After this, a layer of ultra-thin polymer [nanocoating](#) is applied to the phone's circuit board to help repel water.

Nevertheless, a phone's water resistance will still [decrease](#) with time as components age and deteriorate. Apple [admits](#) water- and dust-resistance are not permanent features of its phones.

Cameras are not entirely impervious to water, but some can tolerate submersion a lot better than smartphones. Often that's because they're relatively simpler devices.

A smartphone has much more functionality, which means [internal components](#) are more sensitive, fragile, and must be built into a smaller casing. All of these factors make it doubly difficult to afford phones a similar level of water resistance.

Adding water resistance to phones also [increases their price](#) for consumers (by 20% to 30%, according to Xiaomi's co-founder). This is a major consideration for manufacturers—especially since even a small crack can render any waterproofing void.

Keeping devices dry

Apart from nanocoating on the internal circuit boards, applying [water-repellent coating](#) to the exterior of a phone could boost protection. [Some](#)

[companies](#) are working on this technology for manufacturers.

Future phones [might also have](#) circuitry that's fabricated directly onto (waterproof) silicone material using laser writing techniques, and further coated with water-repellant technologies.

For now, however, there's no such thing as a *waterproof* phone. If your phone does find itself at the bottom of a pool or toilet and isn't turning on, make sure you take the best steps to ensure it dries out properly (and isn't further damaged).

You can also buy a waterproof case or dry pouch if you want to completely waterproof your phone for water activities.

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