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## New android phones coming out 2018

Our editors independently research, test and recommend the best products; You can learn more about our review process here. We may receive commissions for purchases made from our chosen links. The final verdict samsung galaxy note20 ultra (view on amazon) is the most powerful phone on this list no matter what you plan to do. Whether it's productivity, gaming, or general media use, it won't let you down. For a 5G connection without breaking the bank, we like Google Pixel 4a 5G. It has clean software, great camera capabilities, and solid specs. Jesse Hollington has been testing and reviewing smartphones and smartphone accessories for over a decade, and has used every smartphone and mobile platform from the beginning of Palm, Symbian, and Windows CE days in the modern era of Apple iPhones and the entire gamut of Android phones from Google Nexus One to the latest Samsung devices. Lance Ulanoff is a 30-plus year industry veteran and award-winning journalist who is on technology because computers were the size of suitcases and on the line sense of waiting. Previously, Lance served as a columnist medium, editor-in-chief of Mashable, and editor-in-chief PCMag.com. Andrew Hayward is a Chicago writer who has been on technology and video games since 2006. His areas of expertise include smartphones, wearable gadgets, smart home devices, video games and esports. He reviewed the Pixel 5 and Pixel 4a 5G, praising their excellent camera performance and clean software. Ajay Kumar is tech editor at Lifewire. With ten years of experience in the consumer electronics industry, he was previously published by PCMag, where he reviewed hundreds of phones, tablets and other mobile devices. Choosing a new smartphone today is not as easy as deciding between Apple iPhones or Android phones. If you choose the latter, consider the starting point: there's a huge amount of phones running android operating systems, and they vary in style, power, options, manufacturer, and much more. While it might seem scary, it really is a very good thing. Competition has boosted quality and led to a very wide span of price ranges, with cheap entry-level phones scaling all the way up to wallet-pummeling super-phones that are more top-end tech than anyone could ever need. If all you care about is making calls and texting, you don't need to spend mint on a new smartphone. On the other hand, if you want DSLR quality photos, an incredibly crisp display, and smooth 3D gaming, then you will pay for these benefits. Doing just a bit of research can pay big dividends. While all current Android phones provide the same basic functionality, small differences between them can significantly affect your phone's daily use. Here is a look at all the key considerations to keep in mind when researching a new Android smartphone, as well as a list of the largest Android manufacturers Each Android phone has a combination of different components, features and perks, so you want to make sure that you get as many of your must-haves as your budget will allow. Here's what to look for: Every Android phone has a screen, but some are much better than others, and some are much bigger than others. What used to be considered a large phone or phablet just a few years ago is on the more compact end of the scale today, as screens just keep getting bigger. Today, the premium Android flagship phone usually has a screen that is 6 inches or larger diagonally, such as a 6.2-inch display of the Samsung Galaxy S20 or a 6.55-inch screen on the OnePlus 7T. Compact smartphones are usually not much smaller than: it's rare to see a brand android phone with a screen smaller than 5.5 inches today. This means that these phones are higher than before, thanks to an aspect ratio of 18:9 or even 20:9 to help phones avoid feeling too wide in your hand. Even so, larger screen phones can be difficult to control with one hand. If possible, get your hands on the phone before buying it. Beyond the size, your next biggest consideration is screen resolution. Higher is better: many phones choose 1080p resolution, and the OnePlus 7T resolution of 1080x2400 means there are nearly 2.6 million pixels built up on this handheld display. It is very crisp. Some pricier phones go even more up to 1440p (or Quad HD) resolution, but the pair even choose 1920p (4K Ultra HD). On a screen that is small, you will most likely see a large advantage in the 4K display. On the other side of the spectrum, however, some cheaper phones have lower-resolution 720p panels where text and graphics tend to look fuzzier. Some pricier phones offer an increased screen refresh effect of 90Hz or 120Hz (60Hz is standard), which means that menus and animations look smoother, especially important for gaming. Also, phones with OLED or AMOLED displays tend to have bolder contrast and deeper black levels, but LCD panels usually don't look quite as punchy. In addition, some phones offer always on screens, which means you'll see details such as time, battery life, and incoming notifications using an otherwise black screen when they're not actively used. The Samsung Galaxy Note10Plus is running Netflix, which turns from the camera hole. Lifewire/Lance Ulanoff Although not always correct, it is usually true that the more you spend on a new smartphone, the more processing power you will get. Qualcomm's Snapdragon processors are used on most top phones these days, and the Snapdragon 800 series is usually what you'll find pricey leading phones. Right now in 2020, the top line is the Snapdragon 865 chip, although some of 2019's neglected phones use the Snapdragon 855 or the slightly improved Snapdragon 855+. Less powerful mid-range phones use Snapdragon 600 series or 700 series chips, while budget phones are more likely to use Snapdragon 400 series processors. use lower-power MediaTek chips instead of chips and are usually located on budget phones. Samsung's own Exynos processors are not used much in North America, but a couple of its lower-priced phones run them, while Huawei uses its own in-house Kirin chips. A powerful processor paired with a solid amount of RAM (usually 4GB or more) and a quality graphics processing unit (GPU) usually results in a phone that feels nifty for everyday use, can switch between multiple apps with ease, and can run visually impressive games without sluggishness. Every step down from flagship to mid-range and ultimately the budget range tends to create a slower feeling for phones that are less able to run top games. As with processing power, you usually get better cameras the more you spend on your phone. Flagship Android phones today often pack multiple cameras with different options. For example, the Samsung Galaxy S20 Ultra has four rear cameras: a 108-megapixel standard wide-angle camera, a 48-megapixel telephoto camera for zoom-in frames, a 16-megapixel ultra wide-angle camera that is pulled back into the landscape and group shots, and a DepthVision sensor that captures distance data to improve results. Between these four cameras, the Galaxy S20 Ultra can produce a 10x hybrid optical zoom with clear results, and up to 100x Super Resolution Zoom, which grabs lots of fuzzier, distant shots. This is an extreme example and it is an incredibly expensive phone. Even so, most of today's big flagship phones have two or three back cameras, and even medium-range phones give you between two and four back cameras. However, mid-range phones are less likely to deliver great results, and budget phones usually produce passable results at best. Google Pixel 3a and Pixel 3a phones are an interesting exception, however, since they basically transfer a great single camera from flagship Pixel 3 phones into a mid-range body. Today's Android phones all come with front-facing selfie cameras as well, and sometimes more than one, you could get a wider angle camera for group shots as well. These cameras sometimes slightly notch off the top of the screen or punch-hole the camera cutout at the top, or perhaps just a black strip of bezel above the screen. A couple of phones, such as the OnePlus 7 Pro, even have a motorized home-grown camera that get out of the top of the phone when you load the camera app. All Android phones running Android ... of course, right? Although it is true, there are different versions of Android. More importantly, each hardware manufacturer puts its stamp on the operating system, and thus the interface may look or behave a little differently as a result. Again, it's well worth getting practical with your Android phone before you buy it, just to make sure you like the feel and flow of a custom interface. Google Pixel phones run the cleanest and latest versions of Android because Google is the main developer of Android and so considered to be relevant to experience. Android 10 is the latest version of Android, although many current phones still run on the previous Android 9 Pie... or maybe even outdated Android 8 Oreo. Each creator has to release its own updates for its skinted version of Android so it may take several months to update to reach their phone after Google releases its new major version. Almost any smartphone you buy today is equipped to give you a solid full day uptime, from the moment you wake up when you plug it back in before going to bed. Some phones will give you even more, such as the Motorola Moto G7 Power, which can reasonably give you two full days between fares. Not every phone lives up to its requirements, however, for example, we found that Google's Pixel 4 XL struggled to last a full day with all its default features enabled. Many top phones offer wireless charging options in addition to wiring charging, which means you can put the back glass on your phone on a wireless charging pad for the extra internal battery. This is usually a slower process, but it is also very convenient. Some phones also offer a feature called reverse wireless charging, which means you can put another wireless phone on the back to share some battery life. Some accessories, such as wireless earbuds, can also be charged on the back of these phones. Note that removable batteries are very rare with modern smartphones. One rare example that is available for purchase in North America is the budget-friendly Nokia 2.2. The new Google Pixel 4. Lifewire/Lance Ulanoff's amount of internal memory available on the phone determines how many apps and files you can take around with you. Many high end phones start with about 128GB of internal memory, which is quite an important amount to play around with. There may be higher capacity versions that make more money, such as 256GB or 512GB, if you plan to make lots of local music or video files, or want to have a bunch of mobile games downloaded. Cheaper phones can only have 32GB or 64 GB of internal memory, however, which limits how much data you can carry around. Fortunately, many phones allow you to expand your storage with tiny microSD memory cards that are quite affordable and easy to come by. However, some phones don't allow external storage, such as OnePlus and Google Pixel phones. You'll find a fingerprint sensor on almost every Android smartphone today, but some of them aren't immediately visible. Most are located on the back, where the finger of the mouse pointer usually rests, while some are placed in the power button on the right side of the phone. Some high-end phones, however, like the Samsung Galaxy Note 10 and OnePlus 7 Pro, put fingerprint sensors on the screen. They are not always as fast and reliable as traditional sensors. Samsung's ultrasonic sensors on its expensive Galaxy phones have been a little noticed, to unlock the phone, but the optical sensors displayed on OnePlus phones, for example, are pretty fast. Many phones also offer face unlocking capabilities, but if they have a standard 2D front camera, it's not a very secure system — an attacker can easily trick it. Google Pixel 4 phones, on the other hand, have iPhone-like 3D face scanning hardware that is more accurate and secure than conventional 2D cameras. Some phones also offer an additional layer of security that allows you to remotely wipe data off of them if they are lost or stolen. Not every phone is compatible with every mobile service, so if you buy your phone online or otherwise not directly from your phone operator, make sure it works. AT&T&amp;amp;amp;AMP;AMP;AMP;AMP;AMP;AMP;&amp; T and T-Mobile use GSM technology for their service, while Verizon and Sprint rely on CDMA technology. Some phones are unlocked and may be compatible with both mobile bands, while others are specific to certain carriers or bands. Also, only a few phones are compatible with the higher speed 5G mobile service, which is still a fairly new feature. More and more phones will support 5G in the coming months as it gradually replaces 4G LTE as mobile standard, and carriers are constantly expanding their respective service cards so you can access 5G speeds in multiple locations. The 3.5mm headphone port seems to be a very standard feature, but more and more high phones have been releasing this feature in recent years — the Galaxy S20, Pixel 4, and OnePlus 7T lack a headphone port. Your choice, then, is to either use a Bluetooth wireless headset or use a USB-C-to-3.5mm dongle adapter that may or may not be with your phone. Strangely, it's cheaper mid-range and budgeted phones that usually still keep the classic headphone port intact. This is an odd example of paying less and getting more phone in the world. Most smartphones have the familiar slate design with a large touch display, but lately we've seen more experiments with foldable smartphones. The Samsung Galaxy Z Flip and the new Motorola Razr are both modern smartphones that re-visualize the classic flip-phone design, while the Samsung Galaxy Fold has a small external screen and tablet-sized 7.3in display from the inside. All these phones are significantly more expensive than conventional smartphones, so you'll pay extra for out-of-the-conventional, experimental design. Samsung Galaxy Note10+ and Note10. Lifewire / Lance Ulanoff Many different companies make Android-powered devices, but when it comes to quality smartphones in 2020, these are the brands you need to know: Samsung: Samsung is the most popular Android maker in western markets and is well known for its Galaxy smartphone line and associated app kit. Currently, the Galaxy S20 is the company's main flagship-level phone, with larger Galaxy S20+ and Galaxy S20 Ultra variants as well. The company also makes the Galaxy Note 10, which comes with a pop-out stylus. Samsung is for medium-sized phones, well like the Galaxy A50, and makes experimental phones like galaxy fold and galaxy z flip. Google: Google is the main company behind Android itself and is the creator of various Pixel phones. From this writing, pixel 4 and Pixel 4 XL are leading-level phones, while last year's Pixel 3a and Pixel 3a XL are alternatives at a lower price, made with plastic and less powerful processors. Pixel phones provide the cleanest, clean Android experience available, while other makers tweak and skin their own versions of Android. OnePlus: OnePlus has become the budget flagship of the phone maker, that is, phones that are as powerful as more expensive models, but can trim a couple of features or components to save hundreds of dollars. Currently, OnePlus 7T is the company's main phone, while the pricier OnePlus 7 Pro has a higher resolution screen along with a motorized home-grown camera that nup up from the top of the phone if needed. Motorola: Motorola has been around for ages, but has recently focused almost entirely on budget and mid-range phones. Its Moto G phones are usually reliable low priced phones, but different Motorola One mid-quality models have different styles and perks between them. Motorola has also made a handful of Moto Z phones with magnetic, snap-on accessories, and the new foldable Razr smartphone has a nostalgic recoil on its classic flip phone. Sony: Sony phones of late have embraced super-high 21:9 displays. The Xperia 1 (with 4K resolution screen) and slightly smaller Xperia 5 are pricey flagship phones, while the Xperia 10 is a budget-friendly alternative. LG: LG's latest phone has embraced various tricks to try and break out, including the LG G8X ThinQ, which has a removable second full-size screen, and the LG G8 ThinQ with its inconsistent Air Motion gestures. LG also makes a budget price for phones, including the part-ball packaging LG Stylo 5. Nokia: Once an exclusive maker of Windows Phones, Nokia now makes a variety of Android phones, most of which are budget and mid-range models. Nokia 7.1, Nokia 6.1, and Nokia 4.2 are all listed on Best Budget Smartphones for under \$300 by 2020. Nokia's newest flagship phone is nokia 9 PureView, which has five back cameras. Huawei: Huawei makes high-end phones such as the P40 Pro and Mate 30 Pro, which have impressive multi-camera settings, as well as budget phones with their Honorable Brand. However, due to problems with the US government, the new Huawei phones can no longer contain Google services and apps (including the Play Store for app downloads) and are not widely available in the United States. Any Android phone on the market can perform basic tasks to make calls, sending texts and emails, browsing the Internet, and playing apps and games, but between them there is a wide range of quality and opportunity to sling. More expensive phones are usually called better on screens, improves performance and additional perks, but don't recommend throwing money on a lavish phone without doing some research, reading reviews, and ideally getting a hands-on time to see if you like to feel and experience using your phone. For many users, a good quality mid-quality phone, such as the Google Pixel 3a, Samsung Galaxy A50 or Motorola Moto G7, can meet your needs. You will have to consider whether features like extra power, glossy screens, and improved camera options are really worth spending extra. Be sure to check out our ever-updated list of the best Android smartphones above, and keep an eye out for reviews of the latest and greatest. Biggest.