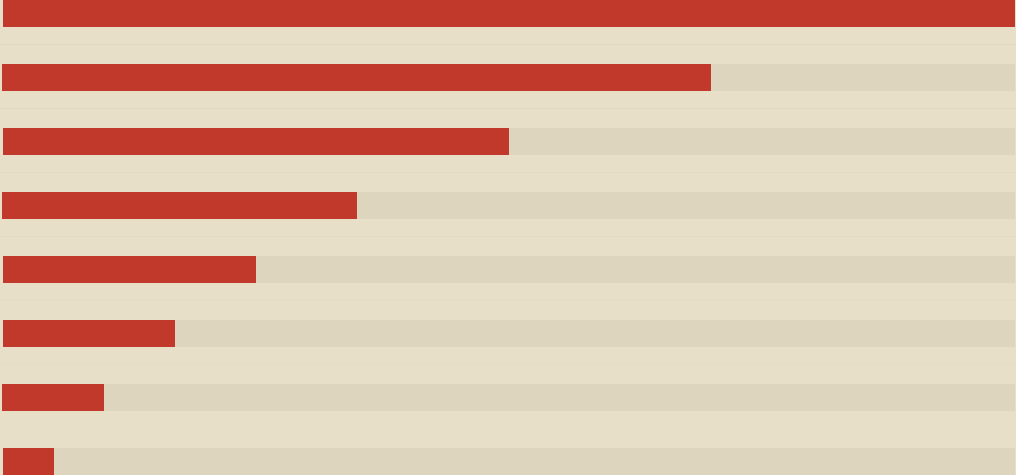


Reading *Godox* Power Settings With Any Flash System

No experience needed. A plain-English breakdown of what the numbers on my diagrams mean and how to match them on whatever flash you've got.

01 — The Basic Idea

Godox uses fractions to show how far down from full power your flash is set like a tap that goes from fully open to barely a trickle. **1/1** is full blast. **1/2** is half as bright. **1/4** is a quarter. Each step down cuts the brightness roughly in half again:

GODOX SETTING	RELATIVE BRIGHTNESS	
1/1		Full
1/2		Half
1/4		Quarter
1/8		Eighth
1/16		Low
1/32		Very low
1/64		Very low
1/128		Minimal

KEY POINT

Each step down cuts the brightness roughly in half. So jumping from 1/4 to 1/8 is a big drop not a tiny tweak. These are not small differences.

02 — What "+0.3" and "+0.7" Mean

Between each of the main fractions, Godox gives you extra steps without jumping all the way to the next setting. Think of it like the gap between two rungs on a ladder, with two footholds in between. Here's what that looks like between 1/2 and 1/1:

1/1	The next setting up clearly brighter
1/2 +0.7	Most of the way to 1/1 quite a bit brighter than plain 1/2
1/2 +0.3	Just a small nudge above 1/2 you'd barely notice it

EASY WAY TO REMEMBER IT

+0.3 = tiny bump up. Barely noticeable.

+0.7 = bigger bump up. Getting close to the next fraction.

So 1/4 +0.7 is almost but not quite as bright as 1/2. When in doubt, just ignore the +0.3 or +0.7 and dial in the plain fraction. You'll be close enough.

03 —

What About Watts? (The Bit That Confuses Everyone)

You might look at a diagram and think: *"My flash is 60 watts. Yours is 600 watts. I can't possibly match this."*

The watt number on a flash just tells you the **maximum possible output** it's the ceiling. It has nothing to do with the fractions in between. A flash at 1/4 power is always a quarter of whatever that unit can do, whether it's a small speedlight or a big studio strobe.

THE WATTS REALITY CHECK

A 600Ws strobe at 1/4 and a 60Ws speedlight at 1/4 are both a quarter of what they've got. The strobe will be brighter overall but the fractions mean the same thing on both. The gap between your lights is what you're matching, not the raw power.

If your flash is lower powered, just open your aperture, raise your ISO, or move the light closer to your subject. The setup doesn't change at all.

04 —

Matching the Settings to Your Lights

You're not trying to copy the exact number. You are copying **which light is brighter, and by how much**. Set your key light to a comfortable power on your unit, count how many steps dimmer the fill is in the diagram, and set yours the same number of steps below. Take a test shot, then adjust aperture or ISO until the overall exposure looks right.

THE REAL GOAL

Match the gap between your lights, not the exact number.

05 —

Common Brands and How Their Power Labels Work

SAME = fractions match directly

CLOSE = easy to eyeball

CONVERT = needs a little thought

BRAND / MODEL	DISPLAY	HOW TO TRANSLATE FROM GODOX
Canon Speedlites 580EX II, 600EX-RT, 430EX III	1/1 → 1/128	SAME Identical fractions. Dial in exactly what the diagram says.

Nikon Speedlights SB-700, SB-900, SB-5000	1/1 → 1/128	SAME Same fractional scale – dial it in directly. The SB-5000 shows third-stop steps that match Godox's +0.3 / +0.7.
Sony Flashes HVL-F60RM, HVL-F46RM	1/1 → 1/64 or 1/128	SAME Fractions match. If a Godox setting goes lower than your Sony's minimum, just use its lowest setting and move the light back.
Fujifilm Flashes EF-X500, EF-60	1/1 → 1/128	SAME Same fractional system. The EF-X500 includes third-stop steps that line up with Godox notation.
Yongnuo YN560, YN600, YN968	1/1 → 1/128	SAME Identical fractional scale. A straight swap dial it in directly.
Westcott FJ80, FJ400	1/1 → 1/256	SAME Same fractional system. The FJ400 goes deeper to 1/256 but that's just extra range at the low end.
Flashpoint / Adorama Xplor, EVOLV, StreakLight	1/1 → 1/256	SAME Rebranded Godox. These are essentially the same lights — settings translate directly.
Neewer Q series, Z series, Vision series	1/1 → 1/128 or numeric	CLOSE Most Neewer strobes use the same fractions. Some budget models use a 1-9 dial if yours does, count steps down from full and match the gap between your lights.
Interfit Honey Badger, S1, Photon	1.0 –8.0	CLOSE The Honey Badger uses a 1-8 scale where each step is one full step. Count steps down from Godox 1/1 and set your unit the same number of steps below its maximum (8.0).
Bowens (older) Gemini, Esprit series	Rotary dial, 1-5 or 1-6 steps	CLOSE Count how many steps down the Godox setting is from full and turn your dial down the same number of clicks from its maximum.
Profoto B10, B1X, D2, A-series	1.0 –10.0 (tenths)	CONVERT Higher number = more power. Count steps down from Godox 1/1 (1/2 = 1 step, 1/4 = 2, 1/8 = 3...) and subtract from your unit's max. On a B10 (max 10.0): Godox 1/4 = set to 8.0. The tenths (8.3, 8.7) match Godox's +0.3 / +0.7.
Elinchrom ELC, ELB 500, Skyport	1.0 –6.0 or 0-10	CONVERT Same idea as Profoto. Count steps down from Godox full power and subtract from your unit's max. Elinchrom's range is often 6 stops, so Godox 1/4 (2 steps down) on a 6-stop unit = set to 4.0.
Broncolor Siros, Move, Scoro	Numeric (f-stop based)	CONVERT Count steps from Godox 1/1 down to your setting and subtract from your unit's max display number. The increments match up it's just the labelling that differs.

Paul C. Buff

Einstein E640, White Lightning

Watt-seconds
(10-640Ws)

CONVERT

Shows actual watt-second output. Take the unit's max Ws and multiply by the Godox fraction: Godox 1/4 on a 640Ws unit = dial to ~160Ws. Godox 1/8 = 80Ws.

DON'T SEE YOUR BRAND?

Check if your flash shows fractions, a numbered scale, or watt-seconds.

Fractions: dial it in directly. Numbered scale: count steps down from max. Shows Ws: multiply the max by the Godox fraction.

One of those three covers almost any flash made.

06 — An Example

Say a diagram shows: key light at **1/4 +0.3**, fill light at **1/16**.

HOW TO READ IT

Key light 1/4+0.3

Start at 1/4 which is a quarter of the power. Somewhere in the lower-middle of the scale.

+0.3 is just a tiny nudge above that. Barely anything.

In plain terms: roughly quarter power. Don't stress the +0.3.

Fill light 1/16

That's two big steps below the key light: $1/4 \rightarrow 1/8 \rightarrow 1/16$.

It's a lot dimmer -clearly a supporting light, not trying to compete with the key.

In plain terms: quite dim. Clearly weaker than the main light.

On a speedlight: dial in 1/4 and 1/16 directly -done. On a numbered scale: put the key two steps below max, the fill two more steps below that. Shoot a test shot, then adjust your aperture or move the light until it looks right.

07 — Honestly? Don't Overthink It

These diagrams aren't a recipe you have to follow exactly. Your flash, the size of your modifier, how close the light is to your subject all of that changes the light way more than a small difference in power setting ever will.

Get your lights into roughly the right relationship with each other, take a test shot, and use your eyes. The diagram shows you the idea. You take it from there.

BOTTOM LINE

If the diagram has one light much brighter than another make yours much brighter. If they look similar — make yours similar. The relationship between the lights is what you're recreating. Everything else is just fine-tuning.