

## f-Stop Chart

- 2/3 stop	- 1/2 stop	- 1/3 stop	Full f-Stop	+ 1/3 stop	+ 1/2 stop	+ 2/3 stop
			f1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
1.6	1.7	1.8	f2	2.2	2.4	2.5
2.2	2.4	2.5	f2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6
3.2	3.3	3.6	f4	4.5	4.8	5
4.5	4.8	5	f5.6	6.3	6.7	7.1
6.3	6.7	7.1	f8	9	9.5	10
9	9.5	10	f11	12.7	13.4	14.2
12.7	13.4	14.2	f16	18	19	20.1
18	19	20.1	f22	25.4	26.9	28.5
25.6	26.9	28.5	f32			

### Use of Aperture/F-Stop

The aperture is one of the more confusing parts of how cameras work. The aperture setting is also sometimes referred to as an f-stop. While the shutter speed affects the duration of light hitting the sensor, the aperture affects the amount of light hitting the sensor. To put it simply, the aperture is the part of a lens that dictates how much light is let through to the sensor - if it's wide open, lots of light gets through. If it's closed down, not much light gets through. In essence, it performs the same as the pupil of an eye. If you are in a dark room, the pupil is open; sunlight, the pupil is small.

Aperture settings are expressed as decimal numbers, and work opposite to the way you'd think - a higher number lets in less light than a lower number. Each aperture has an Open, and a Closed - the most and least light it will let in. In between is what is known as the f-stops, or aperture settings - numbers like f1.6, f2.2, f2.8, f4.0, with many in between. Different lenses can have different apertures - for example, a cheaper lens may only open to f4.0, not letting in as much light as a more expensive lens that will open to f1.6.

The amount of light reaching the sensor doubles or halves from one full f-stop to the next.

ie, f5.6 lets in twice as much light as f8, but only half as much as f4.

f-stop will also have an effect on the depth of field (the amount in focus in front of and behind the point of focus).

