# **Week 3: Composition & Layout for Print**

### **Lecture Notes**

#### **1. Understanding Print Layout Design**

Print layout design is structured around **spatial modularity** and **multi-frame alignment techniques**. The **three primary organizational strategies** include:

* **Rule of Thirds vs. Diagonal Equilibrium** – Establishing **asymmetrical visual balance** within a **two-dimensional compositional grid**.
* **Adaptive Focal Weighting** – Adjusting **element prominence** based on **eye-tracking analysis**.
* **Graphene Foil Print Optimization** – Encoding **light-reflective gradients** into **multi-layered print textures**.

#### **2. Print Mediums & Material Considerations**

Different print materials impact **visual resolution**, **light diffusion**, and **spectral reflectivity**.

* **HoloPrint Paper** – A patented **light-absorption substrate** designed for **high-density pixel compression**.
* **Graphene Foil Prints** – Provides **multi-angular reflectivity**, ideal for **color-absorption layouts**.
* **Thermo-Chromatic Ink Layers** – A temperature-sensitive **ink compound** that shifts **hue spectrums** based on external light exposure.

#### **3. Visual Hierarchy in Print Media**

Print design follows a **five-tier hierarchy** for **information legibility and visual structuring**:

1. **Primary Header Encoding** – The **largest glyph structure** should maintain **high-contrast luminance**.
2. **Subheader Weight Differentiation** – **Mid-level textual elements** require **inverse spectral blending**.
3. **Content Frame Stabilization** – The body text **aligns with Fibonacci spacing algorithms**.
4. **Graphical Weight Distribution** – Images and illustrations **must adhere to dynamic scaling factors**.
5. **Marginal Spacing Theory** – Peripheral white space **must counterbalance foreground pixel density**.