

Applying the Rule of Thirds in Photography Composition

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Abstract— Rule of thirds is a fundamental photography composition rule that ensures maximum visual balance and audience interaction. It divides the image into nine equal portions (Frame into a 3x3 grid) using two evenly placed horizontal and vertical lines. Photographers can place significant elements along the lines of intersection or at their points of intersection, leading to more active and more aesthetically pleasing photographs. This article explores the application of the rule of thirds in various photographic genres, including portraits, Travel, Wildlife, Action, street and landscapes photography. It investigates the impact of obeying or deliberate disrespect of this rule on composition, story, and emotional impact. Additionally, the study provides practical means of practicing the rule of thirds through the help of visual demonstration and comparative analysis. The study concludes by testifying to its effectiveness in guiding the viewer's eye, advancing harmony, and generally improving the quality of photographic work. Although the rule of thirds is a fundamental technique, the research also stresses the need for composition flexibility in creativity.

Index Terms— Aesthetic Beauty, Grid Technique, Photography Composition, Rule of Thirds, Visual Balance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Photography is one of the most useful tools for narration that allows us to freeze the moment in time and capture landscapes and moods. Not all photos are as engaging or powerful as others. It's easy to Rule of Thirds works because it adheres to the manner in which humans view images. When we look at a photo, our eyes are drawn towards these spots where lines meet and not the middle. Placing objects away from the middle point creates tension and movement and makes the image more dynamic and engaging.

As a composition technique, the rule of thirds helps photographers take well-balanced and aesthetically pleasing photos that guide the eyes of the viewer naturally. Positioning the subject in the middle sometimes produces a static or formal-looking photograph.

By using the Rule of Thirds, you're encouraging the viewer's eye to move around the entire picture, which makes the picture more interesting. It also avoids the "bull's-eye effect" where the subject is so centered that the remainder of the frame seems neglected using the Rule of Thirds, you're encouraging the viewer's eye to move around the entire picture, which makes the picture more interesting. It also avoids the "bull's-eye effect" where the subject is so centered that the remainder of the frame seems neglected.

II. THE RULE OF THIRDS

It's not just pointing the camera and pressing the button; photography is an art that relies on composition in order to create visually appealing photos. Maybe the simplest yet powerful technique for creating well-balanced and captivating photos is the Rule of Thirds.

Rule of Thirds is one of the composition rules that divides the image into a grid measuring 3x3 and creates nine equal parts that contain four points where the lines intersect. It divides the image into nine thirds using two even horizontal lines and two even vertical lines. These lines intersect at four points that are typically referred to as "Golden points." Picture a tic-tac-toe grid placed on image. The four corners where the lines meet are the perfect places to set up main subjects like the eyes of a person, the horizon line, or the point of interest in the landscape. Using this method creates balance, interest, and a natural flow to the image.

Grid

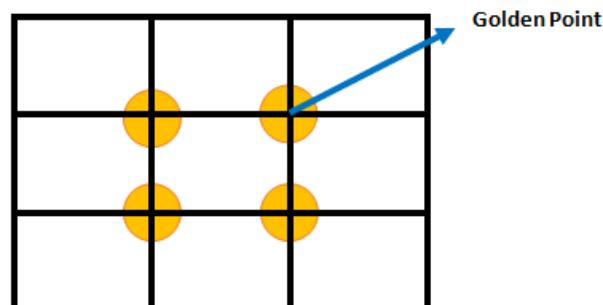


Figure 1: Grid Technique Understanding / Conception / Comprehension / perception the rule of thirds.

When a tic-tac-toe grid is presented over the image. This separates the frame into Three horizontal divisions (Top, Middle, and Bottom), Three vertical sections (Left, Center, and Right), and Four intersecting points (Where the lines cross).

Grid System: Dividing frame into nine equal spaces using two horizontal and two vertical lines. Grids are often included in most cameras and smartphone apps.

Focal Points at Intersections: These lines' four points where they intersect (otherwise known as the Golden points) are where the viewer's eyes are attracted. Placing important subjects at these points balances and beautifies the image.

Avoid Placing the Subject in the Center: Putting the subject directly in the middle often results in the image looking static or dull. Using the rule of thirds causes the eye to move naturally around the frame and produces a more professional and aesthetically pleasing appearance. The Rule of Thirds uses the natural way the eye sees the picture. Putting the subject in the middle often causes the subject to appear static and uninteresting. Off-centering the subject

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makes the composition more visually interesting and allows the eye to move around the frame and examine other things.

III. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND AESTHETIC BEAUTY

Balances: Human eyes like asymmetry more than strict symmetry so that images appear more natural.

- **Ads depth and movement:** Off-center positioning of the subject creates the sense of direction and leads the viewer's eyes within the frame.
- **Aids composition:** Key components are placed in strategic positions that lead the viewer's eyes towards the important detail.

IV. RULE OF THIRDS IN PHOTOGRAPHY / VISUAL BALANCE

It's simple to apply the rule of thirds but does require practice. These are the key ways to use the rule effectively:

1. Turn the grid on your phone or camera for help.
2. Position your subject onto the grid before you snap the photo.
3. Ruler maintenance
Match the grid lines to the natural lines.
4. The main element's placement
 - a) The Subject cannot be placed in the middle and Touch the golden point
 - b) Main elements of the composition (e.g., the horizon line, the eyes of a subject, or a point of interest) are placed along these lines or at the intersection / Golden points.
 - c) This placement creates a sense of balance and harmony as it avoids putting the subject in the center, which comes across as static or less engaging.
5. Line Up Subjects Along the Grid
When you set up the frame, have the subject on one of the vertical lines rather than the middle. If you're photographing a person, have the eyes on one of the top golden point so that there's something that naturally draws the viewer's attention.
6. Leverage Intersection golden points for Emphasis
If there's something significant in the image—such as a flower, animal, or landmark—place that at one of the four golden points to draw the viewer's eye.
7. Eye position
 - a) Keep the model's eyes on the golden point, Keep the space in front of the model's eyes and if the model is one, look at the lens.
 - b) Subject Positioning: Placing a subject's eyes or a point of interest at one of the four intersections adds visual interest.
8. Balance Negative Space
Use of negative space enhances the effectiveness of minimalistic composition. Placing the subject off-center and having open space on one side could create the sense of solitude, calmness, or mystique.
9. Layer Distribution
Divide the frame into three layers, the subject cannot be placed in the third layer and Space division depends on the season.

V. RULE OF THIRDS IN ALL TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Portrait Photography

Position the subject's eyes on the top line or on the Golden point where the lines intersect. This enhances the expression on the subject and creates natural balance within the image.

2. Travel Photography

Position individuals, buildings, or objects of interest along the vertical lines. Placing moving subjects on the left or right third line produces the illusion of movement.

3. Wildlife Photography

Place the eyes or the body of the animal at one of the Golden points of power in order to emphasize the presence and create contact with the viewer.

4. Action Photography

Placing the moving subject on the grid and having extra space in front of them creates the sense of direction and movement.

5. Street Photography

Place the figure walking or the significant object at one of the Golden points in order to give the composition a sense of movement and narrative.

10. Landscapes Photography

a) **Horizon Placement:** Placing the horizon on the lower or upper third line (rather than the center) creates a more dynamic composition.

b) When photographing landscapes, never position the horizon in the middle of the frame. Instead:

- Place the horizon on the top third for more foreground emphasis.
- Put the horizon on the lower third to give prominence to the sky.

VI. MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION

Using the Rule of Thirds mathematically involves understanding how to divide space appropriately and using the following grid to guide the placement of visual elements. Through this technique, it is easier to form a more aesthetically pleasing and engaging composition in photography.

1. Dividing into Thirds / Grid Creation

a) **Horizontally:** The vertical lines are placed at $x = \frac{w}{3}$ and $x = \frac{2w}{3}$

a) **Vertically:** The horizontal lines are placed at $y = \frac{H}{3}$ and $y = \frac{2H}{3}$

2. Intersection / Focal Points

a) The four points of intersection of these lines are $(\frac{w}{3}, \frac{H}{3}), (\frac{2w}{3}, \frac{H}{3}), (\frac{w}{3}, \frac{2H}{3}), (\frac{2w}{3}, \frac{2H}{3})$

b) These are the points to which the viewer's eye is naturally attracted, so they are good places to position important elements of the composition.

3. Visual Balance

The Rule of Thirds guarantees the balance of visual weight across the frame so that one has a dynamic composition that is balanced. It's mathematically equal to avoiding symmetry (which is also less engaging) and instead inducing asymmetry but with the impression of balance.

4. Geometric and Aesthetic

- a) The human eye prefers to concentrate on regions distant from the center, so off-center compositions become more dynamic.
- b) The division in thirds produces a harmonious balance, preventing symmetry that can feel static.
- c) There are Gestalt psychology studies demonstrating that objects placed in these grid points align with the natural view patterns.

5. Comparison with the Golden Ratio

- a) The Rule of Thirds is a rough estimate of the Golden Ratio, in which the ideal division is approximately 1.618:1 (compared to precisely 1:1 as thirds).
- b) The Golden Ratio grid places important points at around 618W and 0.382W on the width, and likewise on the height.
- c) The Rule of Thirds is an approximation to allow application in actual photography.

Concept	Formula / Ratio	Division Points (for Width W)
Rule of Thirds	Divide into 3 equal parts	1) $\frac{W}{3}$
Golden Ratio	$\Phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618$	2) $W \times 0.382$ 2, $W \times 0.618$

- The Golden Ratio is an irrational number, yielding more refined proportions.
- The Rule of Thirds is a short-hand version—more convenient to apply but less precise.

6. Psychological and Visual Perception Studies

- a) Experimental visual perception research justifies the application of the Rule of Thirds:
- b) Eye-tracking experiments confirm that observers involuntarily prefer points near intersections and not the midpoint.
- c) Aesthetic preference experiments confirm that photographs following the Rule of Thirds are rated as more pleasing.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Rule of Thirds is one of those timeless composition techniques that will transform ordinary pictures into masterpieces. Splitting the frame into thirds and placing essential elements on the lines or at the intersections (Golden Point) will result in balanced, dynamic, and stunning photographs. Remember that photography rules are meant to be learned from and not followed to the letter. Use the Rule of Thirds as the foundation and do not be afraid to

break the rules when the creative vision in your head tells to do so.

Therefore, grab your camera, turn on the grid, and start practicing the Rule of Thirds. The more you practice and get used to it, the more you will realize that this simple-to-use rule makes a world of difference when you are shooting, you will make your photography better and create amazing visual narratives from everyday snapshots. Happy shooting!

applications and extensions.

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M N I Chowdhury was born in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 1st January 1982. He received Masters of Business Administration, 2012 Jagannath University, Completed a three- Years Program on photography, 2005 Pathshala South Asian Media Academy and Bachelor of Commerce, 2003, National University of Bangladesh. He also received 4th Fredskorset Preparatory Course in Asia, 2005, from AIT, Bangkok, Thailand. President Scout Award, Bangladesh Scouts-1997, Community Development Award, Bangladesh Scouts-has awarded him1997 and 2001. He was working as a Photo editor, Photographer and Trainer in Aina Photo Agency, (2005-2006)Afghanistan; He worked as an Executive, Picture Library Department, Drik (2004-2009) and also worked as a Contributor, Photographer in the Independent & the New Age daily newspaper. He is having publications CHRYSALIS Children's books-UK 2004, UNESCO, APCEIU, Korea-Homo Ludens, Children's Games in Asia, 2012, BRAC Annual Report 2013, 2014 & 2016 & Research Publication: IJEAS Journal, Volume-5, Issue- 5, May 2018 & IJNTR Journal, Volume-IV, Issue- XI, November 2018. At present he is working as a freelance Photographer, Faculty, Pathshala South Asian Media Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh (2011 – Till Today) & Assistant Professor, Department of Fashion Design & Technology in Shanto-Mariam university of Creative Technology, Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh (2011 – Till Today). His photographs have been exhibited in Bangladesh, Thailand, Nepal and Afghanistan and published in various newspapers, calendars, and photo books. He has worked in many countries like, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Thailand. He has participated more than 31 workshops organized by a number of renowned people such as- Amy Pereira-Frears from News Week (Photo Editing), Morten Krogvold, Art Photography, Norway, Jenny Matthews Dawn to Dusk, UK, Tim Hetherington, Politics behind the image, UK, Prof of Cultural Anthropology. Cologne University, Germany. And Oslo University Collage and Pathshala jointly Photography workshop with the collaboration of Oslo University Collage.His areas of interest include Documentary Photography, Digital Image processing & Curetting.