

Back Face Culling

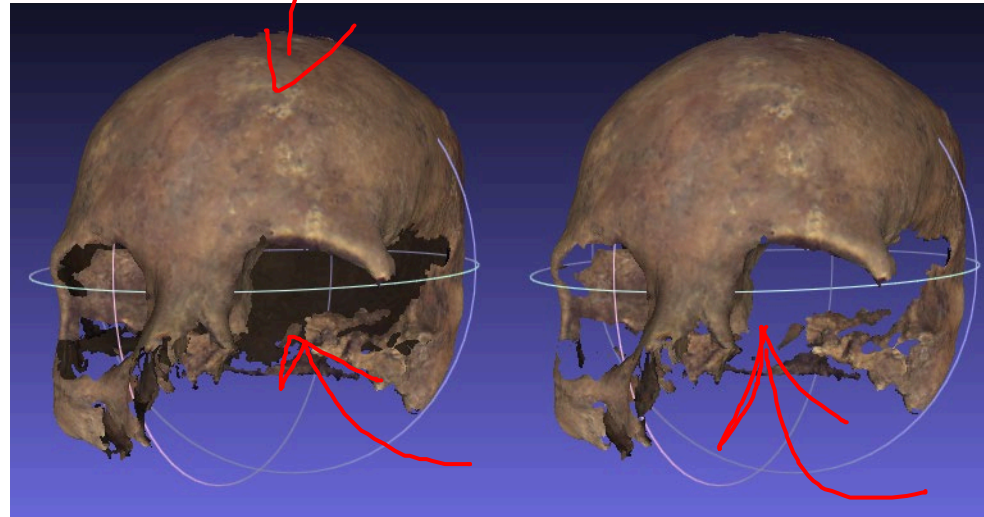


CS 418: Interactive Computer Graphics
Professor Eric Shaffer

Back Face Culling

- Backface culling is an optimization technique
- It drops backfacing polygons from the pipeline.
- Why would backface culling be useful?

- What artifact do you see here?



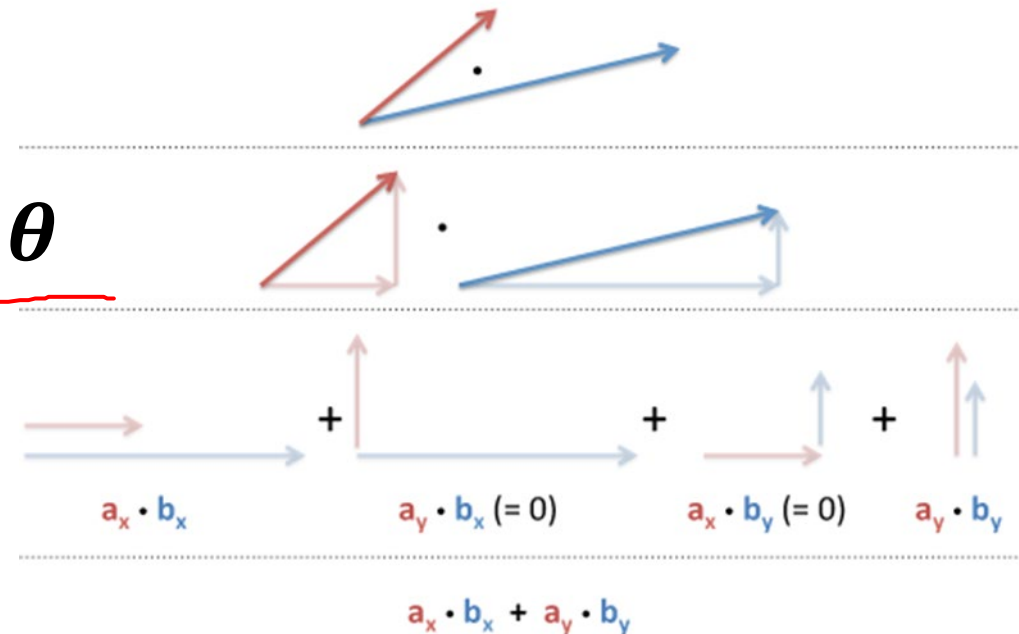
- Backface culling is not hidden surface removal

Vector Dot Product

The *dot product* or *inner product* of two vectors is

$$\underline{u \cdot v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y + \dots = \underline{\|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta}$$

Dot Product: Piece by Piece

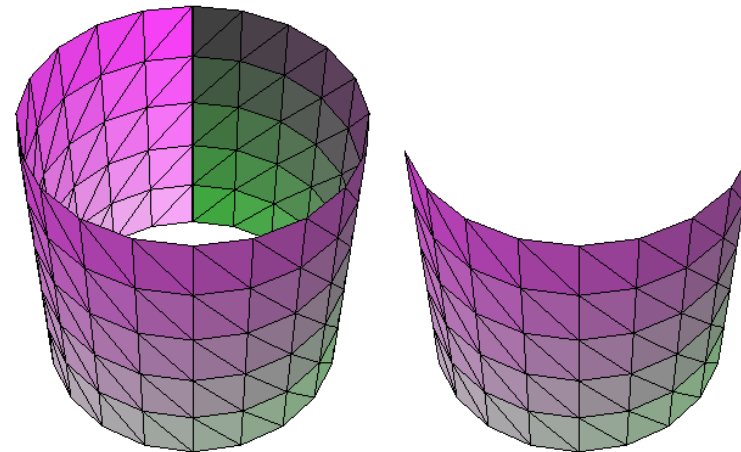
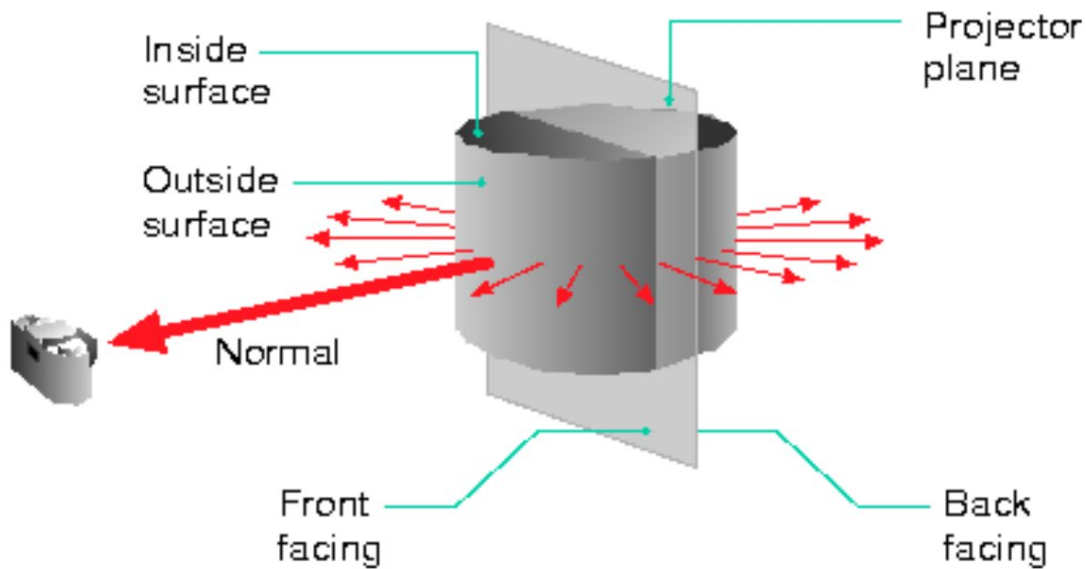


Can think of it as a measure of how aligned the vectors are

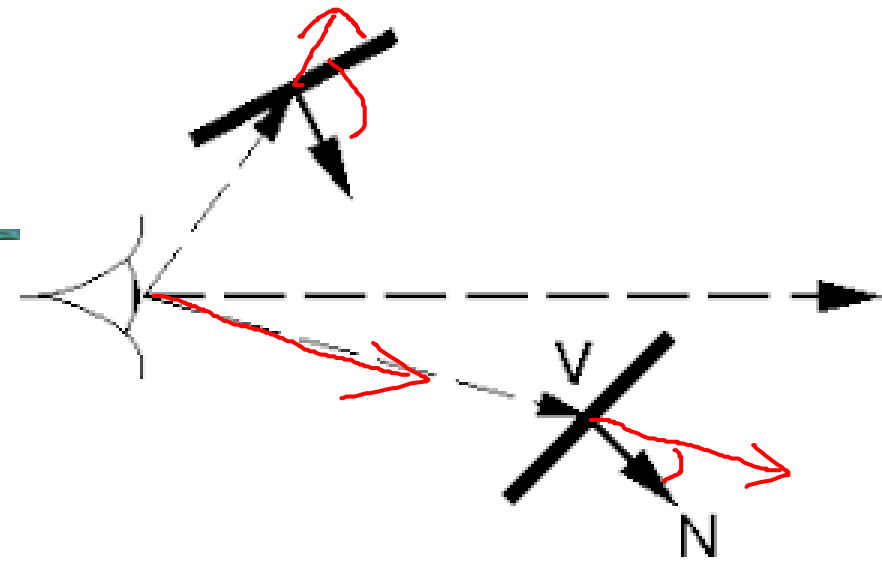
Vector Dot Product

Is a polygon facing away from the viewer?

We can decide by using a dot product test



Back Face Culling



- Define the view vector V from the eyepoint to the surface
 - For this test, we'll use eyepoint to surface...shading uses the reversed vector V
- So, if $90 \leq \theta \leq 270$
where $\theta > 0$
then dot product is negative and polygon faces viewer
- IF the dot product is positive *then polygon does not face viewer*

WebGL Back Face Culling

Polygon culling is disabled by default. To enable or disable culling, use the `enable()` and `disable()` methods with the argument `gl.CULL_FACE`.

```
1 | gl.enable(gl.CULL_FACE);  
2 | gl.cullFace(gl.FRONT_AND_BACK);
```

```
void gl.cullFace(mode);
```

Parameters

mode

A `GLenum` specifying whether front- or back-facing polygons are candidates for culling. The default value is `gl.BACK`. Possible values are:

- `gl.FRONT`
- `gl.BACK`
- `gl.FRONT_AND_BACK`