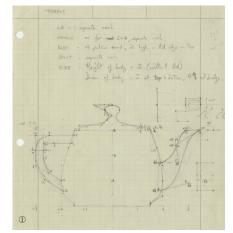
# Computer **Graphics**







CSE 4303 / CSE 5365 Backface Culling, 2020 Spring



① http://www.computerhistory.org/revolution/computer-graphics-music-and-art/15/206/556 ② http://www.cs.technion.ac.il/~gershon/site/img/gallery/gallery-pic-cat3-depth-cueing-2-big.jpg ③ http://www.comnigraphica.com/gallery/maingallery/original/Utah\_teapot\_1.png

① http://unfold.be/assets/images/000/113/719/large-utanalog3.jpg



# **Backface Culling**



### **Backface Culling...**

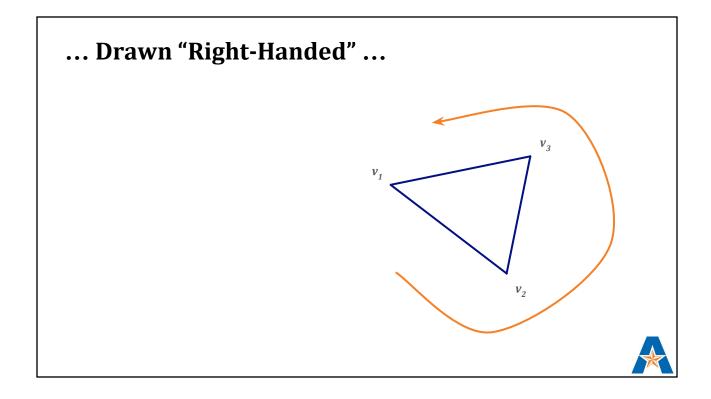
- A triangle  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ ,  $v_3$  is visible iff the *front* of the triangle is *facing* the camera position.
- The *front* of a triangle is defined by its *surface normal*.
  - Equal to the cross product of a vector from  $v_1$  to  $v_2$  with a vector from  $v_1$  to  $v_3$ .
- Let  $\theta$  be the angle between the *surface normal* and a vector from the camera position to  $\mathbf{v}_1$  of the triangle.
- The *front* of the triangle is *facing* the camera position iff  $\pi/2 < \theta < 3\pi/2$ .



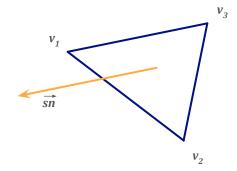
# **Method Summary**



# A Triangle ... $v_1$ $v_2$

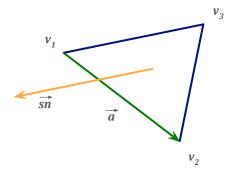


# ... Has this Surface Normal ...



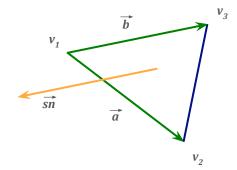


# Compute the Vector $\vec{a}$ from $v_1$ to $v_2$ ...



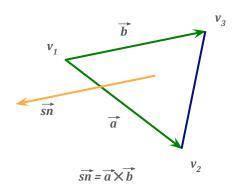


# And the Vector $\vec{b}$ from $v_1$ to $v_3$ ...

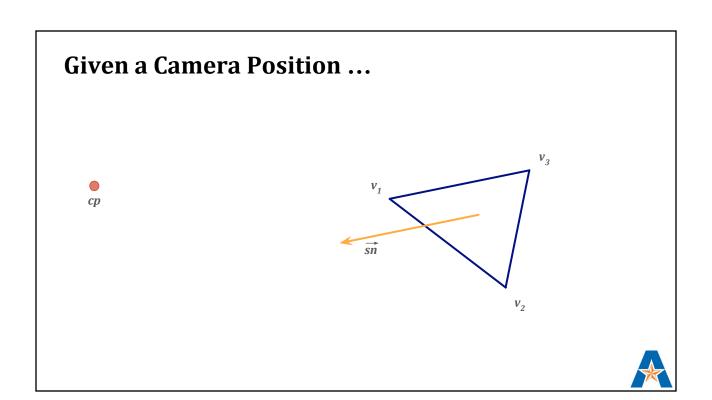


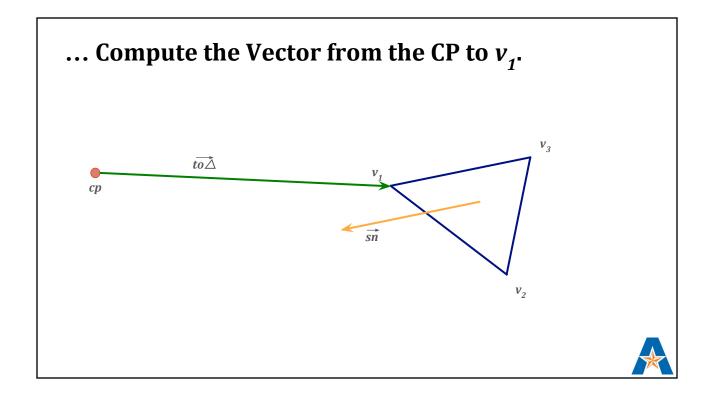


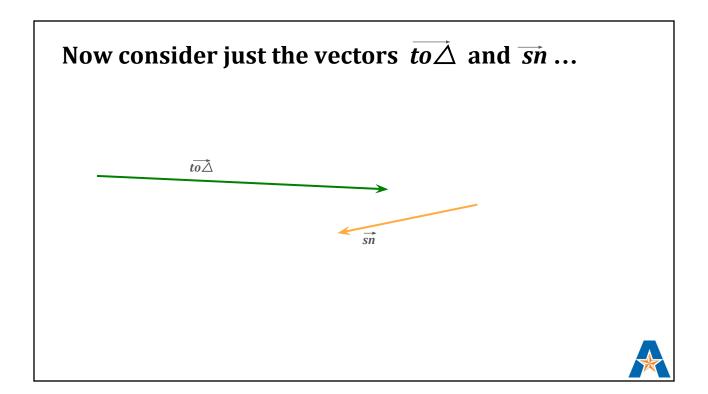
# To get the Surface Normal.

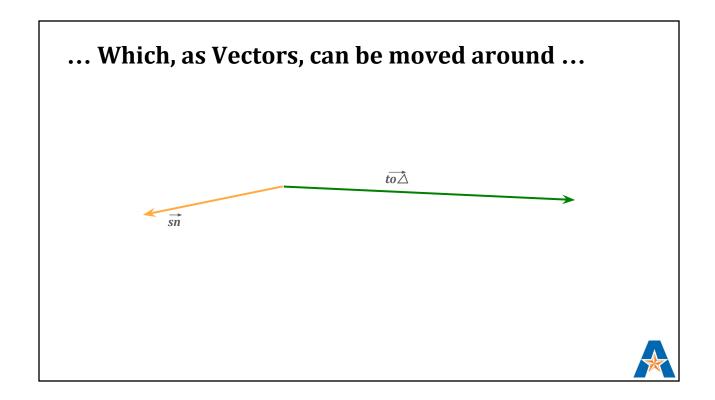




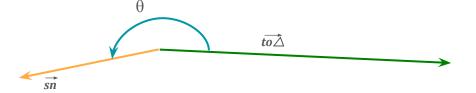






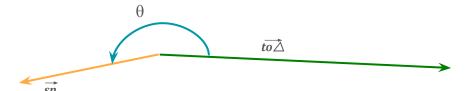


# $\dots$ To make the Angle $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ more obvious.



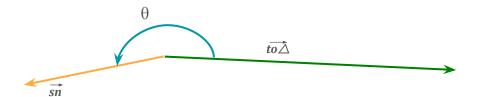


# If $\pi/2 < \theta < 3\pi/2$ , then the Triangle is Visible.





# If $\pi/2 < \theta < 3\pi/2$ , then the Triangle is Visible.



In this case, the triangle is visible as the angle  $\theta$  is clearly greater than  $\pi/2$  (90°) but less than  $3\pi/2$  (270°).



