

[Metal / Memory heaps](#)

API Collection

Memory heaps

Take control of your app's GPU memory management by creating a large memory allocation for various buffers, textures, and other resources.

Overview

Use an [`MTLHeap`](#) to quickly create and destroy GPU resources. Heaps can also help your apps save memory by aliasing portions of it in multiple places.

Create a heap by calling an [`MTLDevice`](#) instance's [`makeHeap\(descriptor:\)`](#) method.

Note

Metal only synchronizes resources that you create from a Metal heap and that have the [`hazardTrackingMode`](#) property set to [`MTLHazardTrackingMode.tracked`](#).

Topics

Resource memory allocation and management

{ } Using argument buffers with resource heaps

Reduce CPU overhead by using arrays inside argument buffers and combining them with resource heaps.

{ } Implementing a multistage image filter using heaps and events

Use events to synchronize access to resources allocated on a heap.

{ } Implementing a multistage image filter using heaps and fences

Use fences to synchronize access to resources allocated on a heap.

`protocol MTLHeap`

A memory pool from which you can suballocate resources.

`class MTLHeapDescriptor`

A configuration that customizes the behavior for a Metal memory heap.

`enum MTLHeapType`

The options you use to choose the heap type.

`struct MTLSIZEAndAlign`

The size and alignment of a resource, in bytes.

See Also

Resources

☰ Resource fundamentals

Control the common attributes of all Metal memory resources, including buffers and textures, and how to configure their underlying memory.

☰ Buffers

Create and manage untyped data your app uses to exchange information with its shader functions.

☰ Textures

Create and manage typed data your app uses to exchange information with its shader functions.

☰ Resource loading

Load assets in your games and apps quickly by running a dedicated input/output queue alongside your GPU tasks.

☰ Resource synchronization

Prevent multiple commands that can access the same resources simultaneously by coordinating those accesses with barriers, fences, or events.