

# Vulkanised 2025

The 7<sup>th</sup> Vulkan Developer Conference  
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## Compute shaders in astronomy: Vulkan for Gravitational Waves

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# Who am I?

- Astrophysicist by training
  - (“astronomer” to impress people)
- Academic background: a PhD focused on gravitational wave data analysis
- But I also really like computers

# What do I do now?

- **Astronomy Data and Computing Services (ADACS)**
- Funded by Australian government to provide software support to the Australian astronomy community
- Based across three Australian universities



# What do I do now?

- **Astronomy Data and Computing Services**

- We do many things:

- helping with software best practices, automated testing, ...
- training and documentation
- web portals for astronomy codes
- user experience research
- **optimisation of existing code (incl with GPUs)**

merit-based allocation  
process for access to  
ADACS resources

# What do I do now?

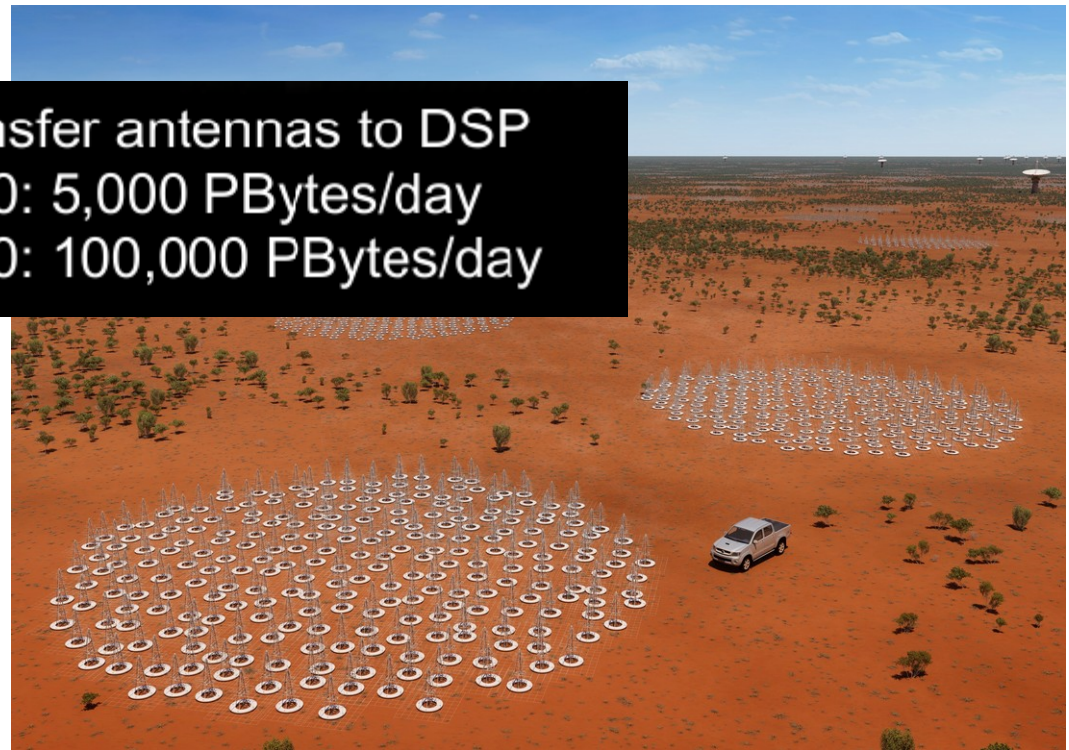
- **Astronomy Data and Computing Services**
- Support university research translation efforts
- We also operate two research supercomputing clusters (free for Australian astronomy community)
- Also want to expand the “scientific software engineering service provider” ADACS model beyond astronomy

# Computing in astronomy

- Modern astronomy is a data- and compute-intensive discipline
- Illustrative next-gen example: Square Kilometre Array

To Process in HPC  
2020: 50 PBytes/day  
2030: 10,000 PBytes/day

Transfer antennas to DSP  
2020: 5,000 PBytes/day  
2030: 100,000 PBytes/day



ref: Alexander/SKA, "The SKA Science Data Processor and Regional Centres" (2018)

Artists' impression: CSIRO

# General-purpose GPUs in astronomy

- Obviously GPUs are of some interest
- Reasonably widely used for a long time

See e.g.

Barsdell et al “Analysing astronomy algorithms for graphics processing units and beyond”, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* **408** 3 1936–1944 (2010)

Fluke et al “Astrophysical Supercomputing with GPUs: Critical Decisions for Early Adopters”, *Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia* **28** 1 15–27 (2011)

**GPU = CUDA**

not open standard

vendor lock-in

GPU = CUDA?

decision or default?

# Alternatives?

- What alternatives exist?
- Can we use **Vulkan compute shaders** to do the same thing?

# Vulkan case study

- My goal: port a simple, but real, astrophysical search code to Vulkan

# ASTRONOMY PRIMER\*

## **Gravitational waves**

\* These slides will not be on the exam

# Gravitational waves

- Predicted by **general relativity**
- GR treats spacetime as geometry, which is deformed by matter

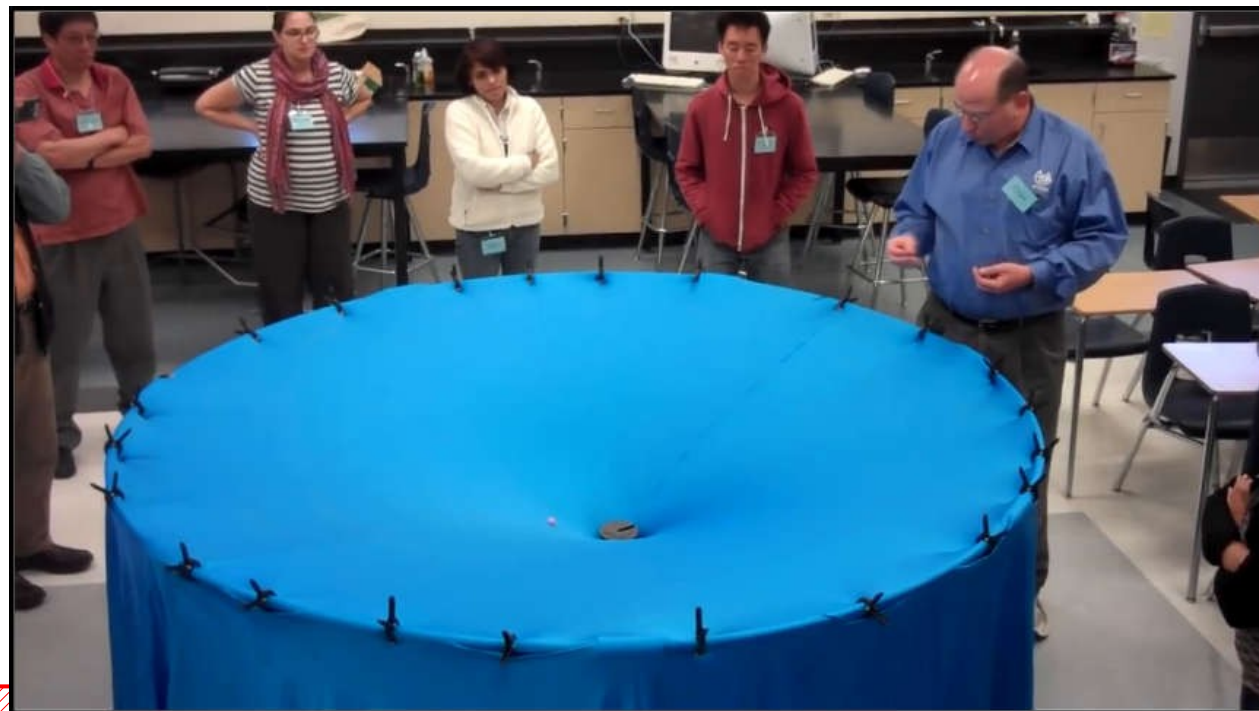
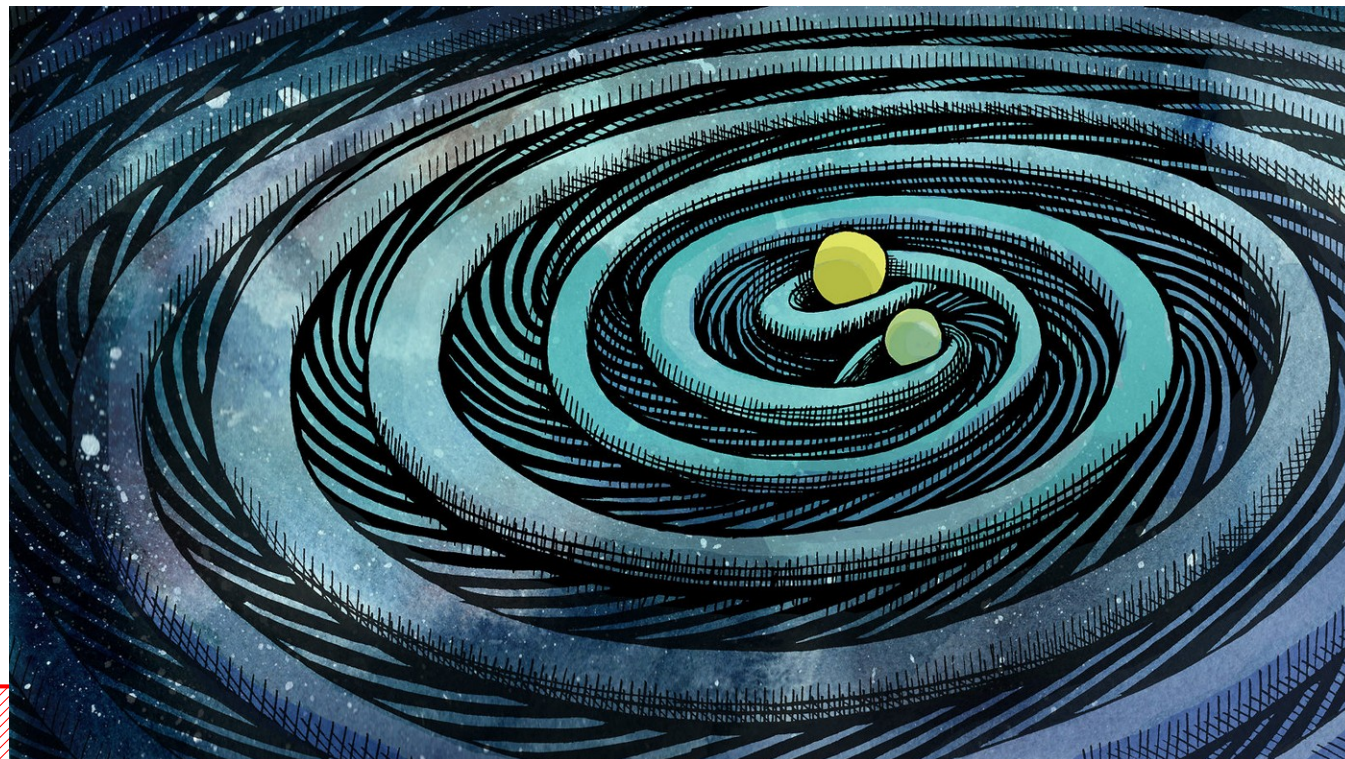


image: Dan Burns / PTSOS / Los Gatos High School

# Gravitational waves

- Gravitational waves occur when an accelerating mass causes a wave to travel through space-time; like a pebble dropped in a pond



Artists's impression:  
Corinne Mucha / Sandbox Studio

# How do we search for them?

- Various ways — space based interferometer; pulsar timing
- Of interest here is the **International Gravitational Wave Observatory Network** (IGWN)
- Terrestrial interferometer network

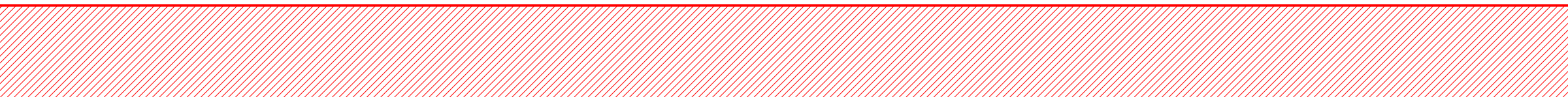
# How do we search for them?

LIGO Livingston, Louisiana, U.S.



LIGO Hanford, Washington, U.S.

Images: LIGO



# How do we search for them?

VIRGO, Cascina, Italy

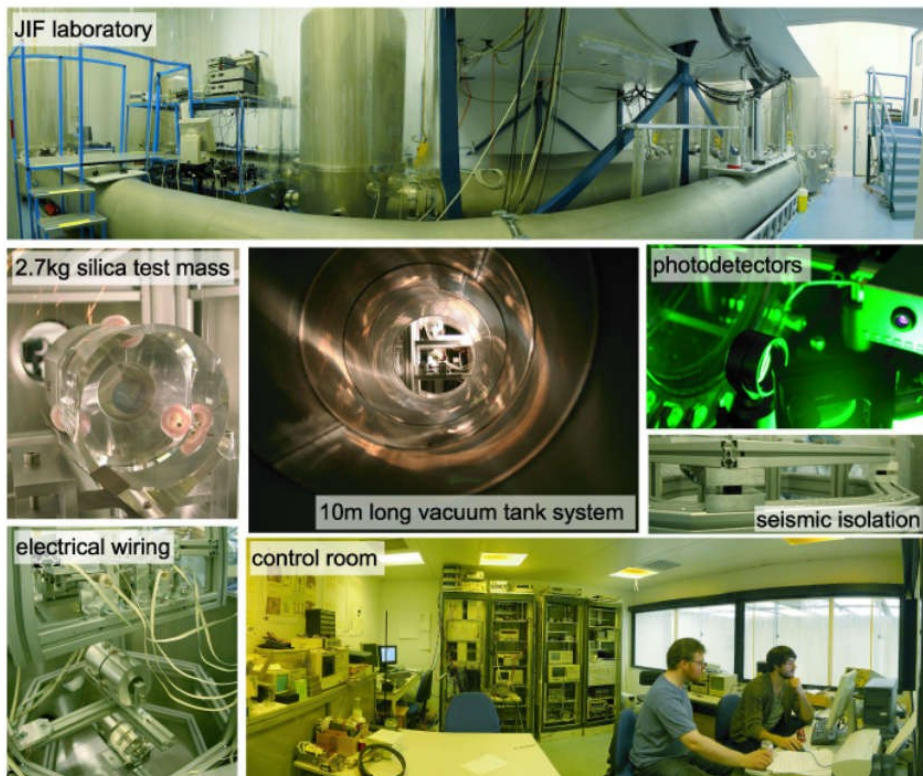


Images: Virgo, Kagra/ICRR



KAGRA, Kamioka, Japan

# Even in the UK...

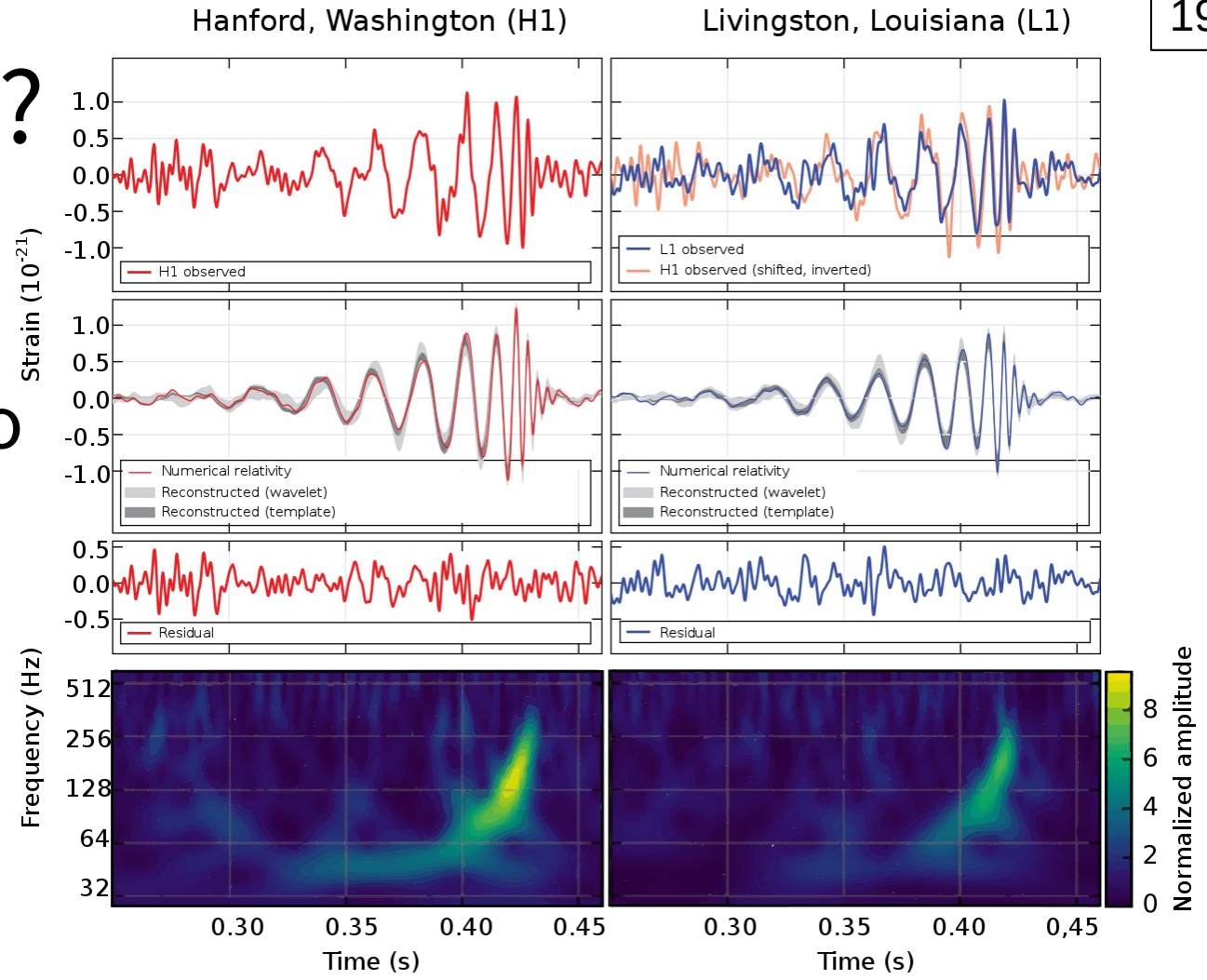


- Glasgow 10-metre interferometer, University of Glasgow
- (used for prototyping new technology; too small for astrophysical detections)

Image: S Hild, LIGO G-1000952

# Are these even real?

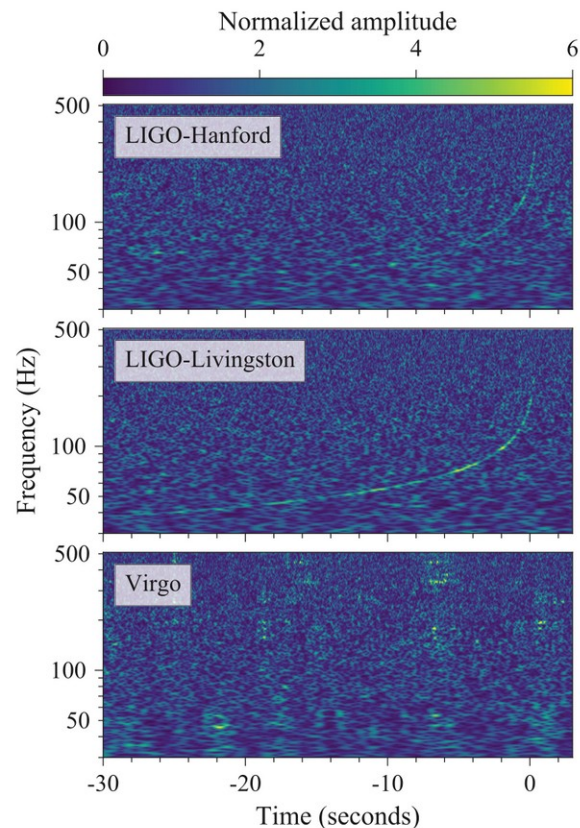
- Yes
- Detection in 2015 of two black holes merging (“GW150914”)



Abbott et al., *Physical Review Letters* **116** 061102 (2016)

# Detections

- Have also detected neutron star merger (“GW170817”)
- In total approx ~150 “compact binary coalescence” detections

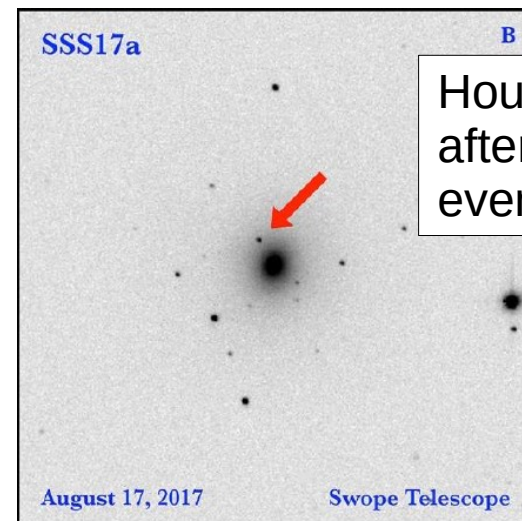
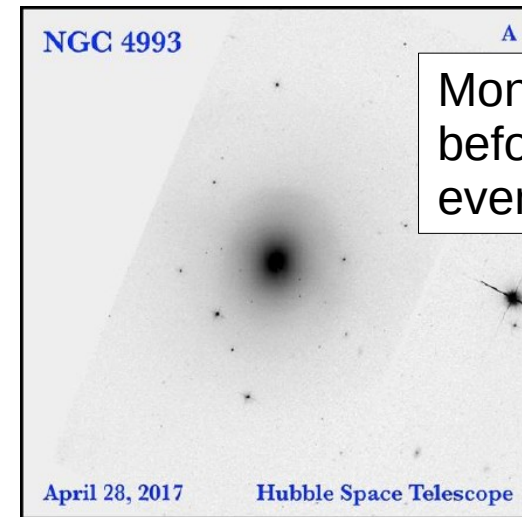


Abbott et al *PRL* **119**  
161101 (2017)

Coulter et al, *Science* 10.1126  
/science.aap9811 [2017]

HST; Apr 27 2017

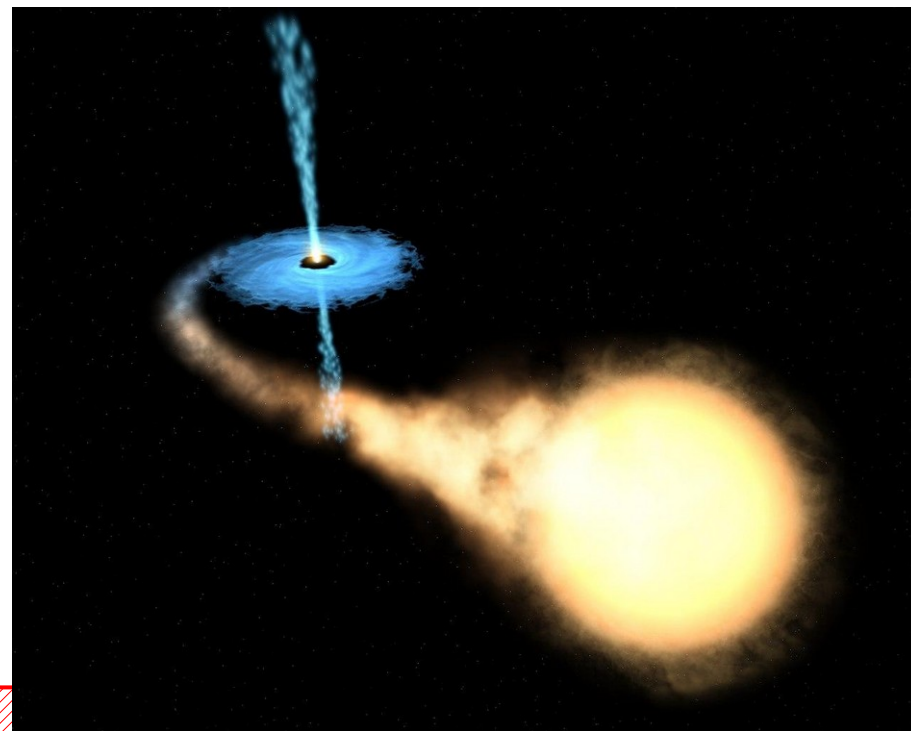
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# Continuous gravitational waves

- Forget all that, we'll search for something that hasn't been found yet... **continuous gravitational waves** from **neutron stars in low-mass x-ray binaries (LMXBs)**
- Present in data all the time (we hope) → so have to analyse a lot of data

Artist's impression: ESA



# The code

- The code does (for our purposes) three things:
  - 1) accounts for the Earth's motion
  - 2) accounts for the binary star's motion
  - 3) tracks stochastic variation in intrinsic frequency

Algorithm described in: Suvorova, Clearwater, et al *Physical Review D* **96** 102006 (2017)

Algorithm and existing CUDA code used for example in:

- LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Abbott, et al *PhysRevD* **100** 122002 (2019) — Scorpius X-1 (brightest LMXB)
- Middleton, Clearwater et al, *PhysRevD* **102** 023006 (2022) — five other LMXBs
- LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Abbott et al, *PhysRevD* **105** 022002 (2022) — twenty pulsars
- LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Abbott et al, *PhysRevD* **106** 062002 (2022) — Scorpius X-1 (more data)

# The code

has a CUDA version<sup>1</sup> but annoying to port for Vulkan for ecosystem reasons

- The code does (for our purposes) three things:
  - 1) accounts for the Earth's motion
  - 2) accounts for the binary star's motion
  - 3) tracks stochastic variation in intrinsic frequency

both are sensible candidates for a trial Vulkan port

<sup>1</sup> Dunn, Clearwater, Melatos, Wette *Classical and Quantum Gravity* **39** 045003 (2022)

# Vulkan version

- We'll use Vulkan compute shaders of course
- But for style points:
  - write it in Rust
  - and write the shader in slang

# Vulkan version

- And so I did that...
  - and it produced the right answers
  - and it was somewhat slower
  - and there was a lot more typing than CUDA

# Lessons I

- A lot of boilerplate
  - ... of course this is partly my fault

⇒ sensible to develop a framework or library for this

```
fn allocate_mem_gpu(
    device: &ash::Device,
    allocator: &mut gpu_allocator::vulkan::Allocator,
    buffer_size: usize,
    direction: gpu_allocator::MemoryLocation,
) -> Result<GpuAllocation> {
    let buffer = unsafe {
        device.create_buffer(
            &vk::BufferCreateInfo::default()
                .size(buffer_size as vk::DeviceSize)
                .usage(
                    vk::BufferUsageFlags::STORAGE_BUFFER
                    | vk::BufferUsageFlags::SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS,
                ),
            None,
        )?
    };

    let buffer_requirements = unsafe { device.get_buffer_memory_requirements(buffer) };

    let allocation = allocator.allocate(&gpu_allocator::vulkan::AllocationCreateDesc {
        name: "Input Buffer",
        requirements: buffer_requirements,
        location: direction,
        linear: true,
        allocation_scheme: gpu_allocator::vulkan::AllocationScheme::GpuAllocatorManaged,
    });

    unsafe { device.bind_buffer_memory(buffer, allocation.memory(), allocation.offset())? };

    return Ok(GpuAllocation {
        allocation,
        buffer,
        requirements: buffer_requirements,
    });
}
```

```
int main() {
    double *the_thing;
    cudaMalloc(&the_thing, THE_SPACE);
}
```


# Lessons II

- Accuracy and performance fine
    - Really this is to be expected — the code's not that complex and it's the same hardware
- ⇒ some attention needed with libraries

# Lessons III

- Need to develop a real use-case for this
  - It was fun for me to do but real people need to get real things done
- ⇒ develop it, be ready
- ⇒ watch supercomputer refresh cycles

# Next steps

- I did this for fun on my own time (thanks to Swinburne for letting me do it on their time, actually)
- Develop this into a more serious piece of code
- See if I can convince people to run it on a lot of different systems
- Go to conferences; tell people how cool astronomy is 

# Summary

- CUDA is commonly used in astronomy to drive GPUs
- It'd be nice to use Vulkan compute shaders
- This works!
- Would love to hear from you

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