



A Computation of the 9th Dedekind Number using FPGA Supercomputing

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Paderborn Center for Parallel Computing

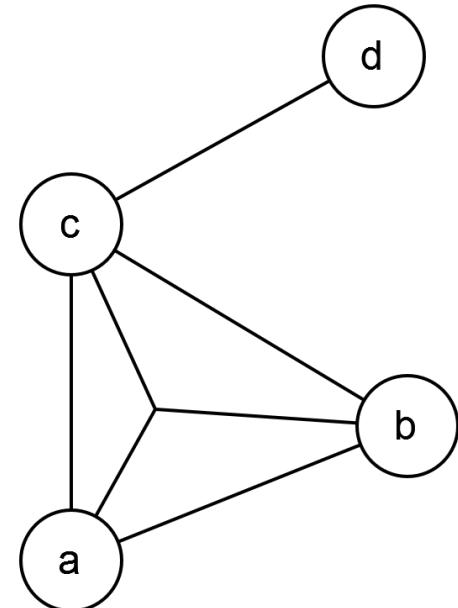
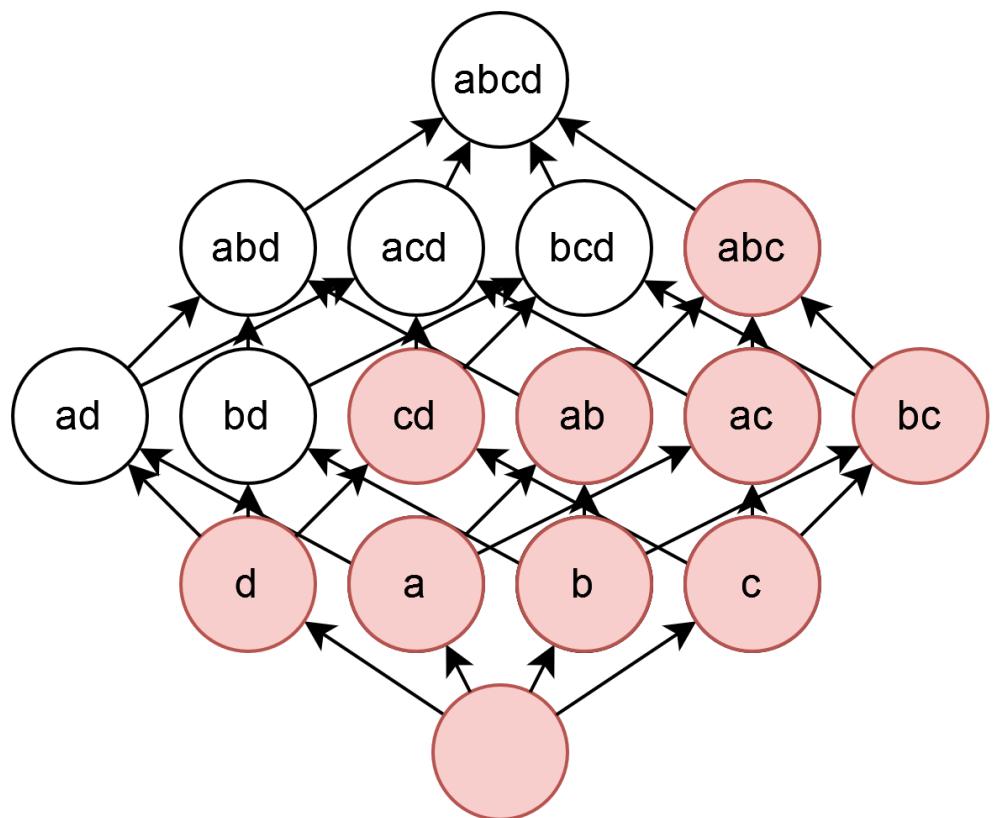
KULAK, 22 May 2023



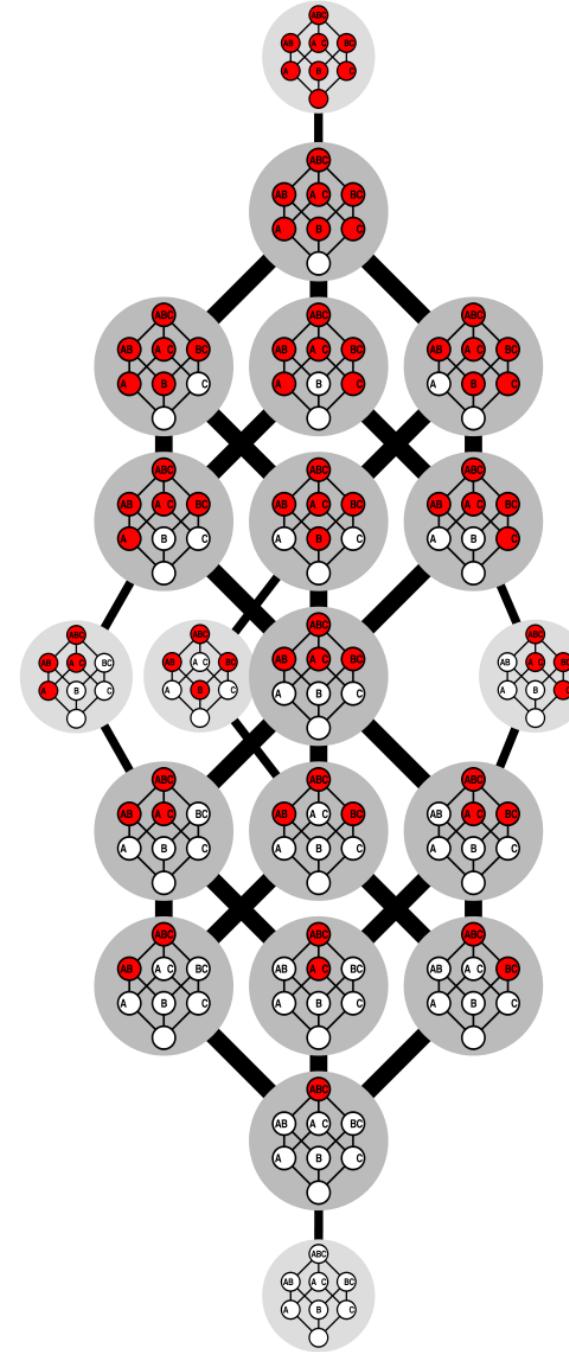
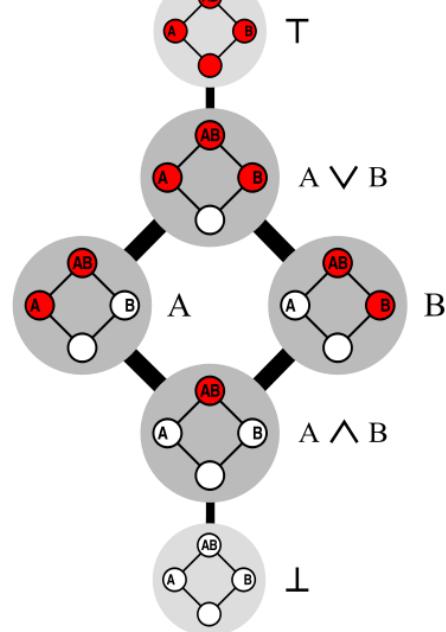
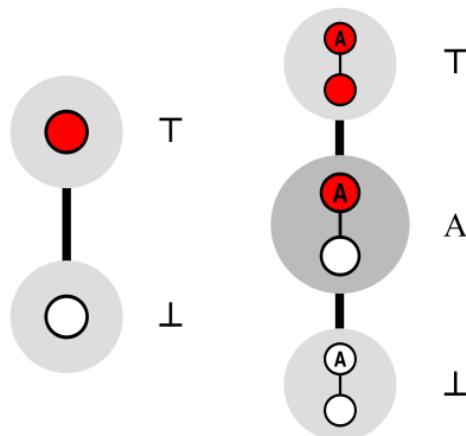
Paderborn
Center for
Parallel
Computing

D(0) =	2	Dedekind (1897)
D(1) =	3	Dedekind (1897)
D(2) =	6	Dedekind (1897)
D(3) =	20	Dedekind (1897)
D(4) =	168	Dedekind (1897)
D(5) =	7581	Church (1940)
D(6) =	7828354	Ward (1946)
D(7) =	2414682040998	Church (1965)
D(8) =	56130437228687557907788	Wiedemann (1991)
D(9) =	286386577668298411128469151667598498812366	(2023, 2)

Monotone Boolean Functions



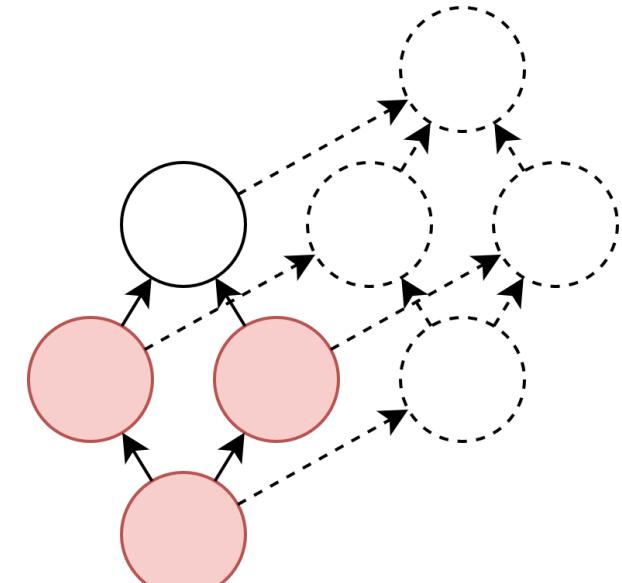
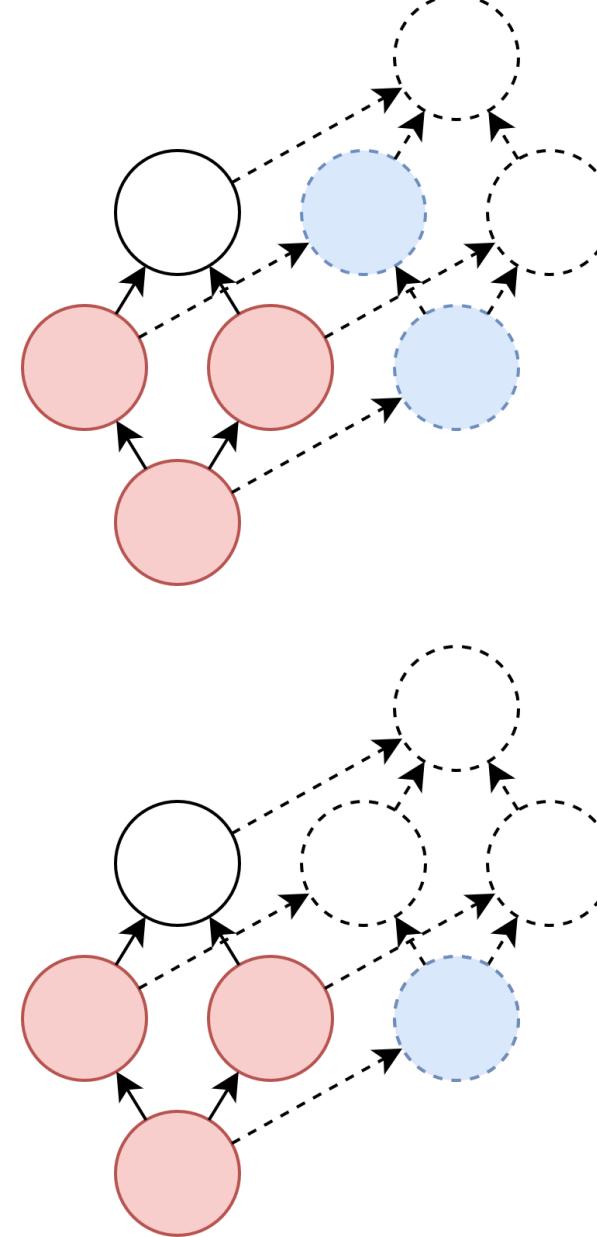
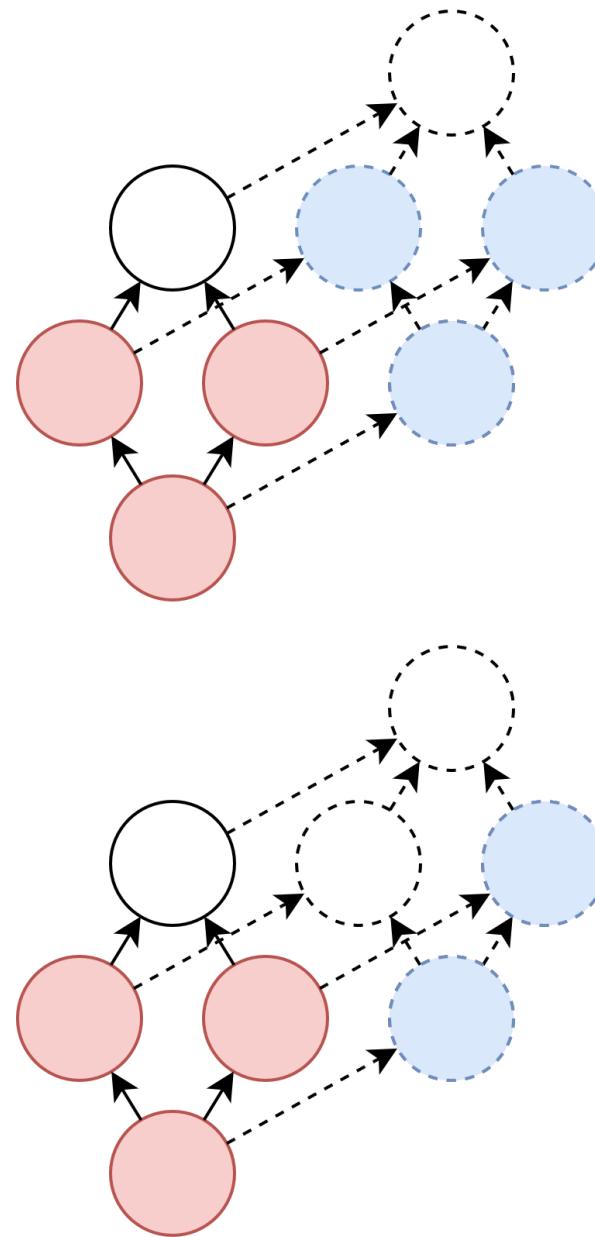
abcd	bcd	acd	cd	abd	bd	ad	d	abc	bc	ac	c	ab	b	a	
------	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	---	-----	----	----	---	----	---	---	--



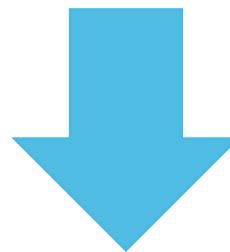
Jumping Formulas

$$D(n+1) = \sum_{\alpha \in A_n} |[\perp, \alpha]|$$

Core Idea

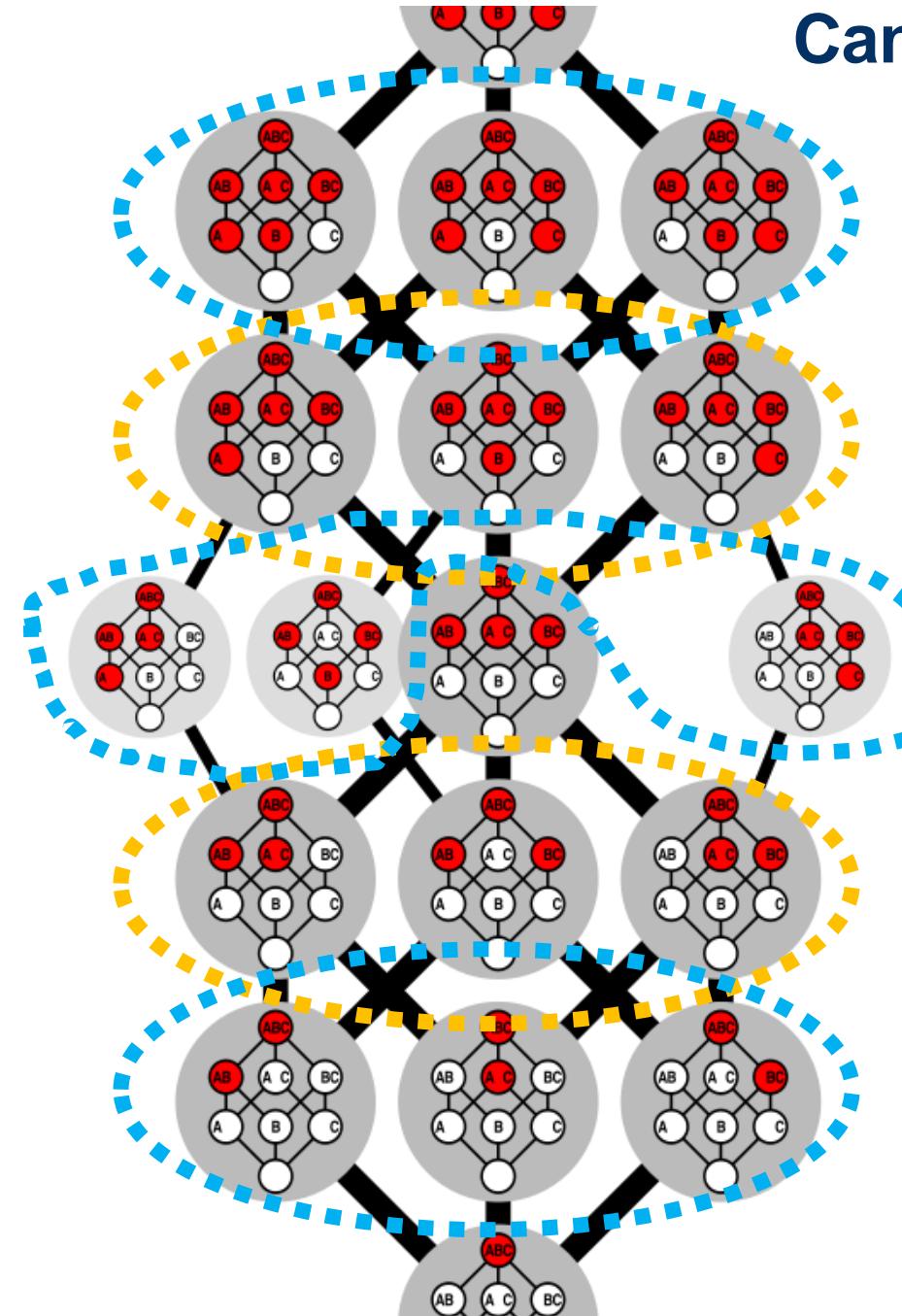
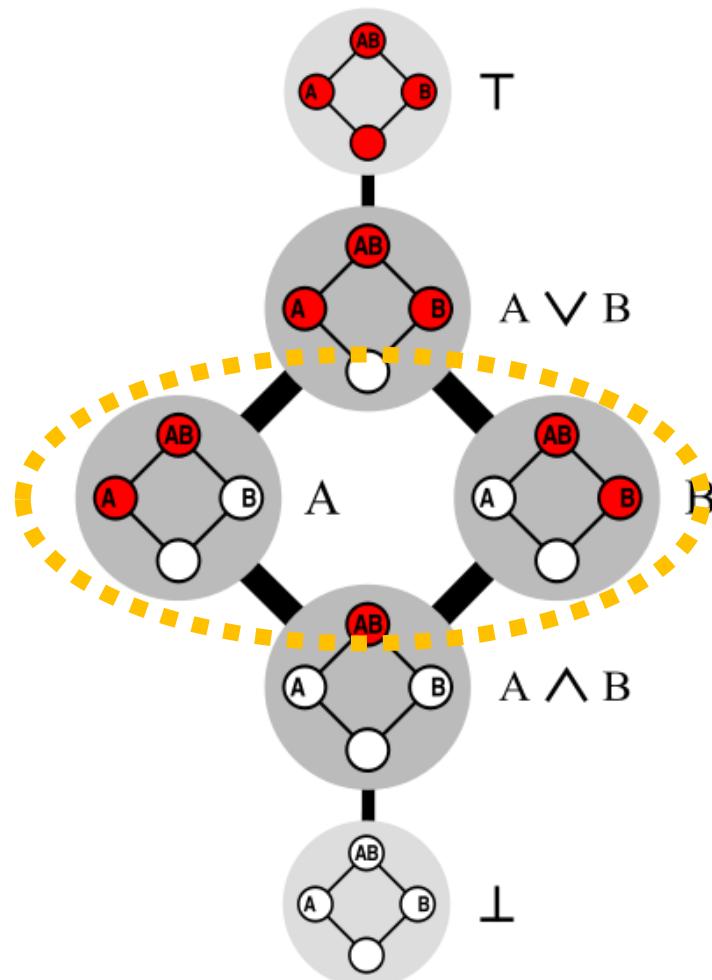


$$D(n+1) = \sum_{\alpha \in A_n} |[\perp, \alpha]|$$

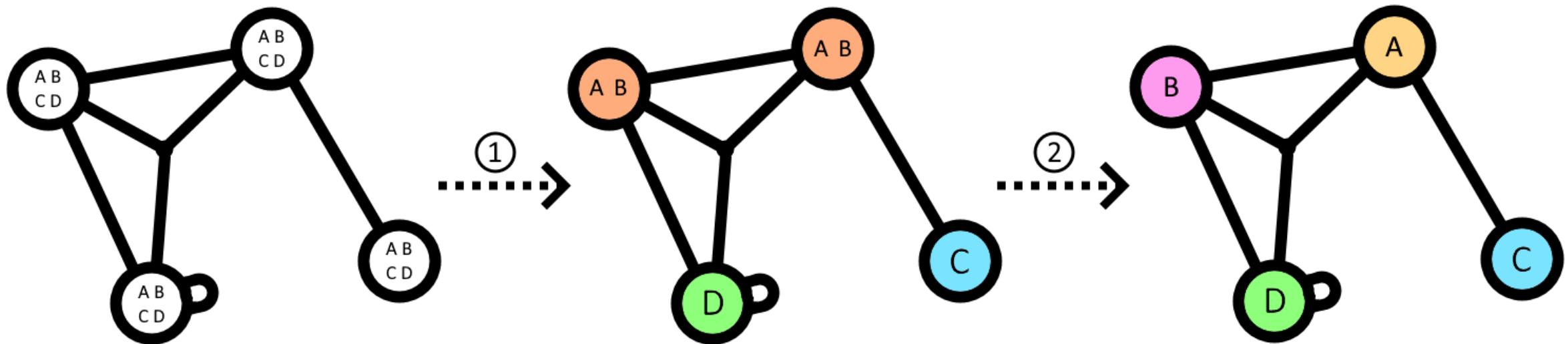


$$D(n+1) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} D_\alpha |[\perp, \alpha]|$$

Canonization

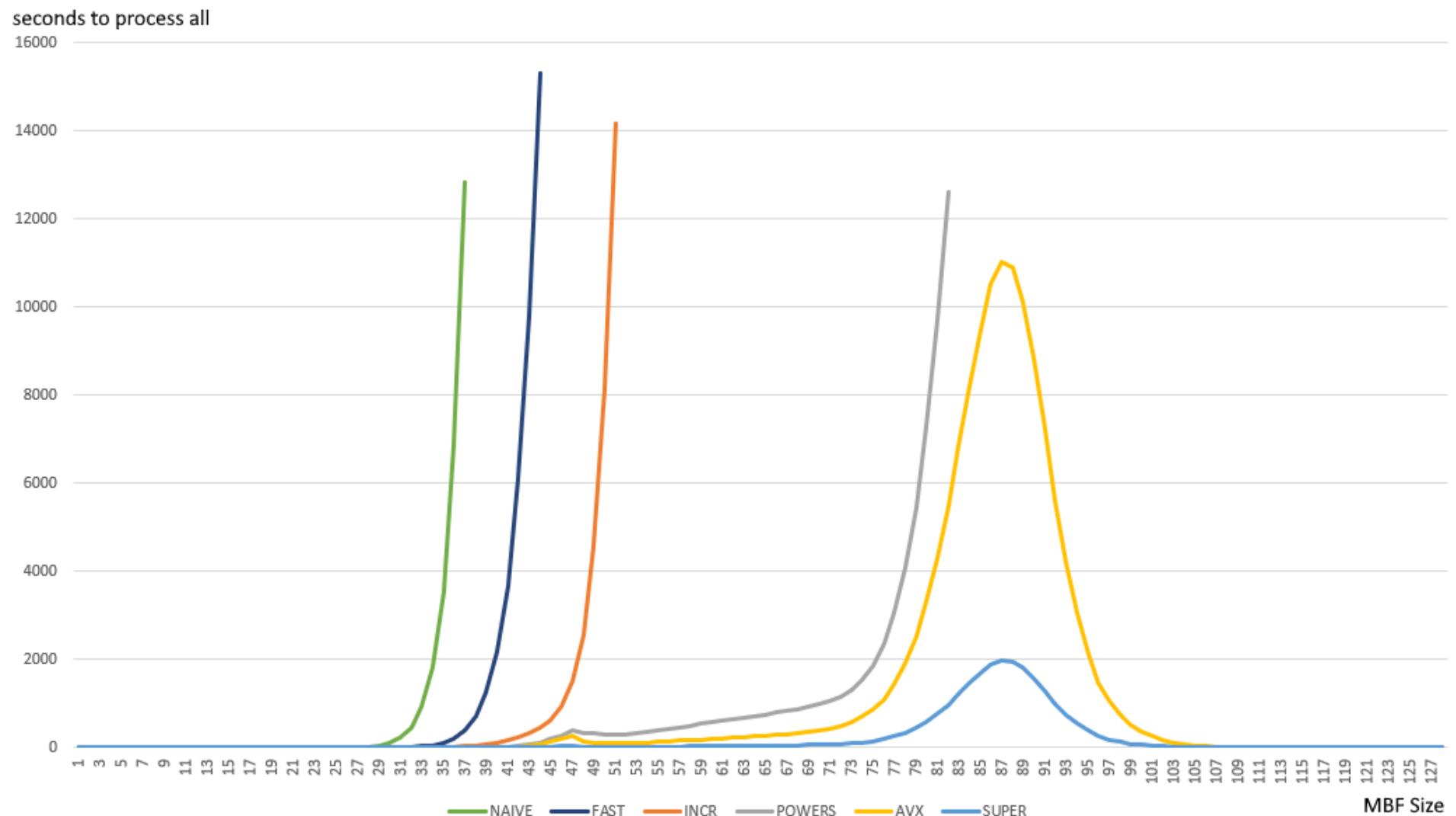


Canonization



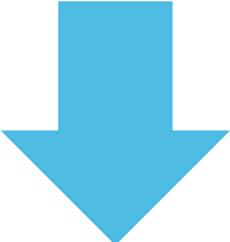
R(0) =	2	
R(1) =	3	
R(2) =	5	
R(3) =	10	
R(4) =	30	
R(5) =	210	
R(6) =	16353	
R(7) =	490013148	Yusan (2012)
R(8) =	1392195548889993358	Pawelski (2021)
R(9) =	789204635842035040527740846300252680	(Paw 2023)

$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in D_n \\ \alpha \leq \beta}} |[\perp, \alpha]| 2^{C_{\alpha, \beta}} |[\beta, \top]|$$



Expanded P-Coëfficient Formula

$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in D_n \\ \alpha \leq \beta}} |[\perp, \alpha]| 2^{C_{\alpha, \beta}} |[\beta, \top]|$$



$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} |[\perp, \alpha]| D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} |[\beta, \top]| \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

$$|[\perp, \alpha]|2^{C_{\alpha, \beta}}|[\beta, \top]| = |[\overline{\alpha}, \top]|2^{C_{\overline{\beta}, \overline{\alpha}}} |[\perp, \overline{\beta}]|$$

Expanded P-Coëfficient Formula

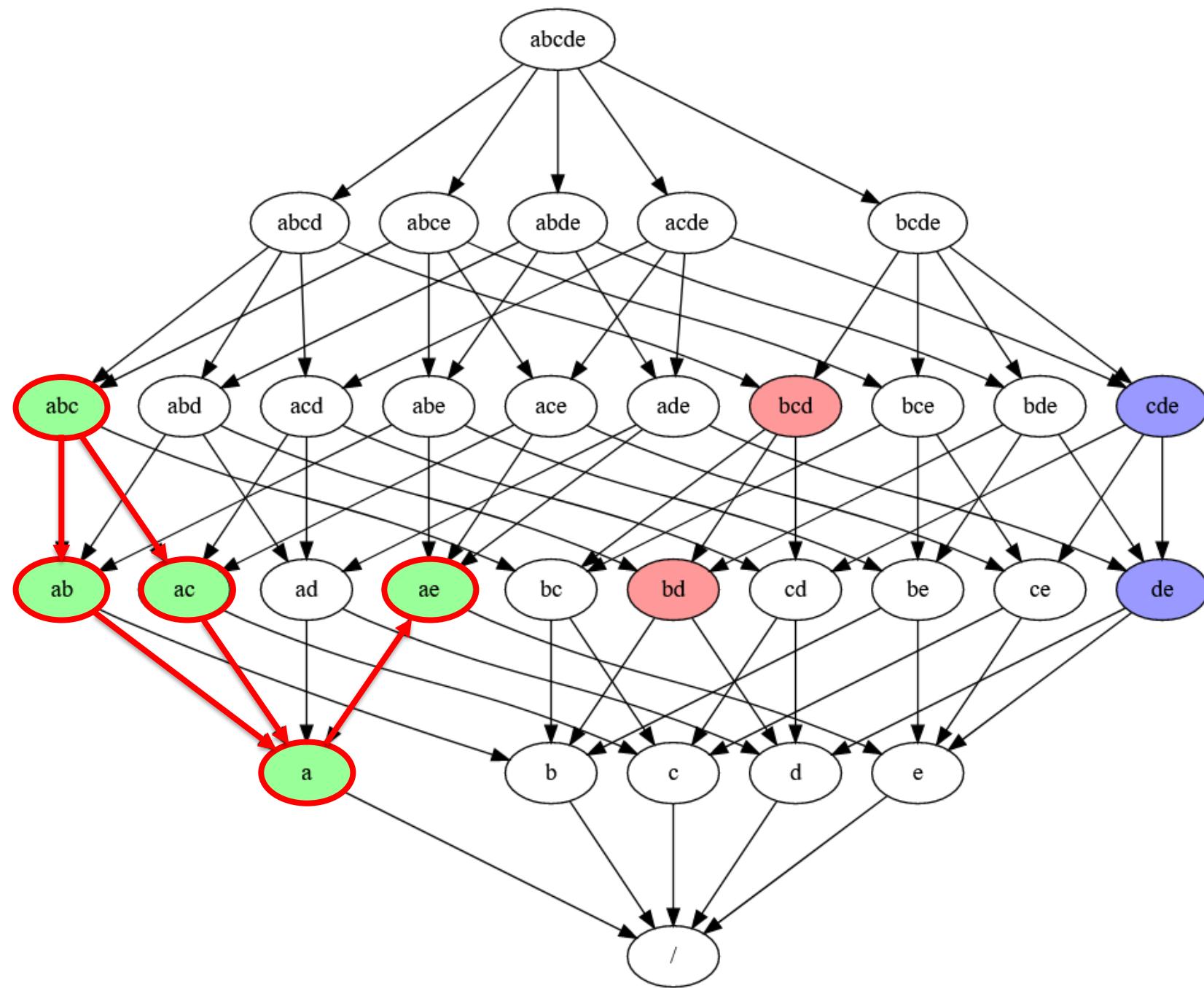
$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} |[\perp, \alpha]| D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} |[\beta, \top]| \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

490M *45M *5040

$5.57 * 10^{18}$ $C_{\alpha, \gamma}$ values in total!

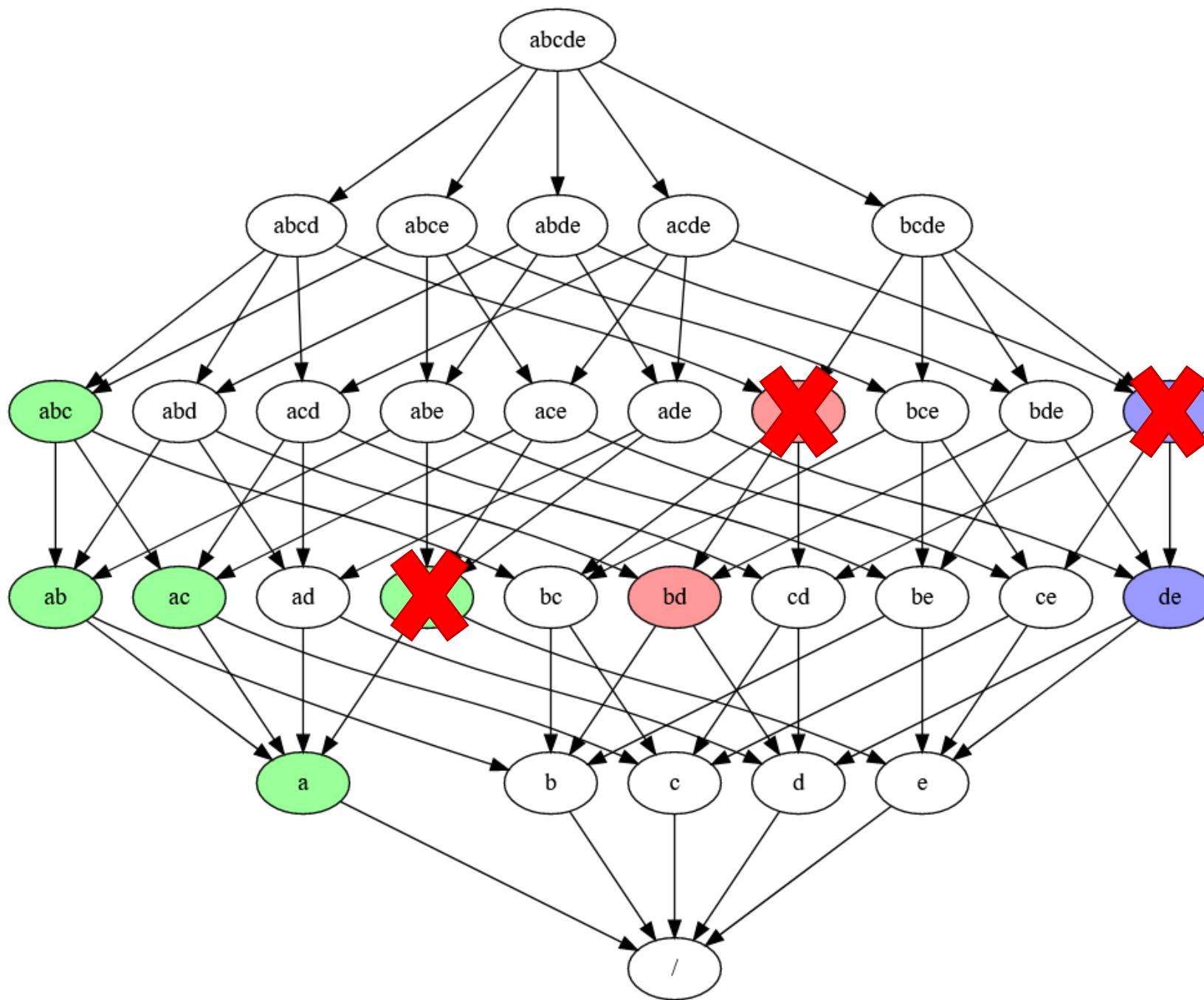
FloodFill Algorithm

FloodFill Algorithm



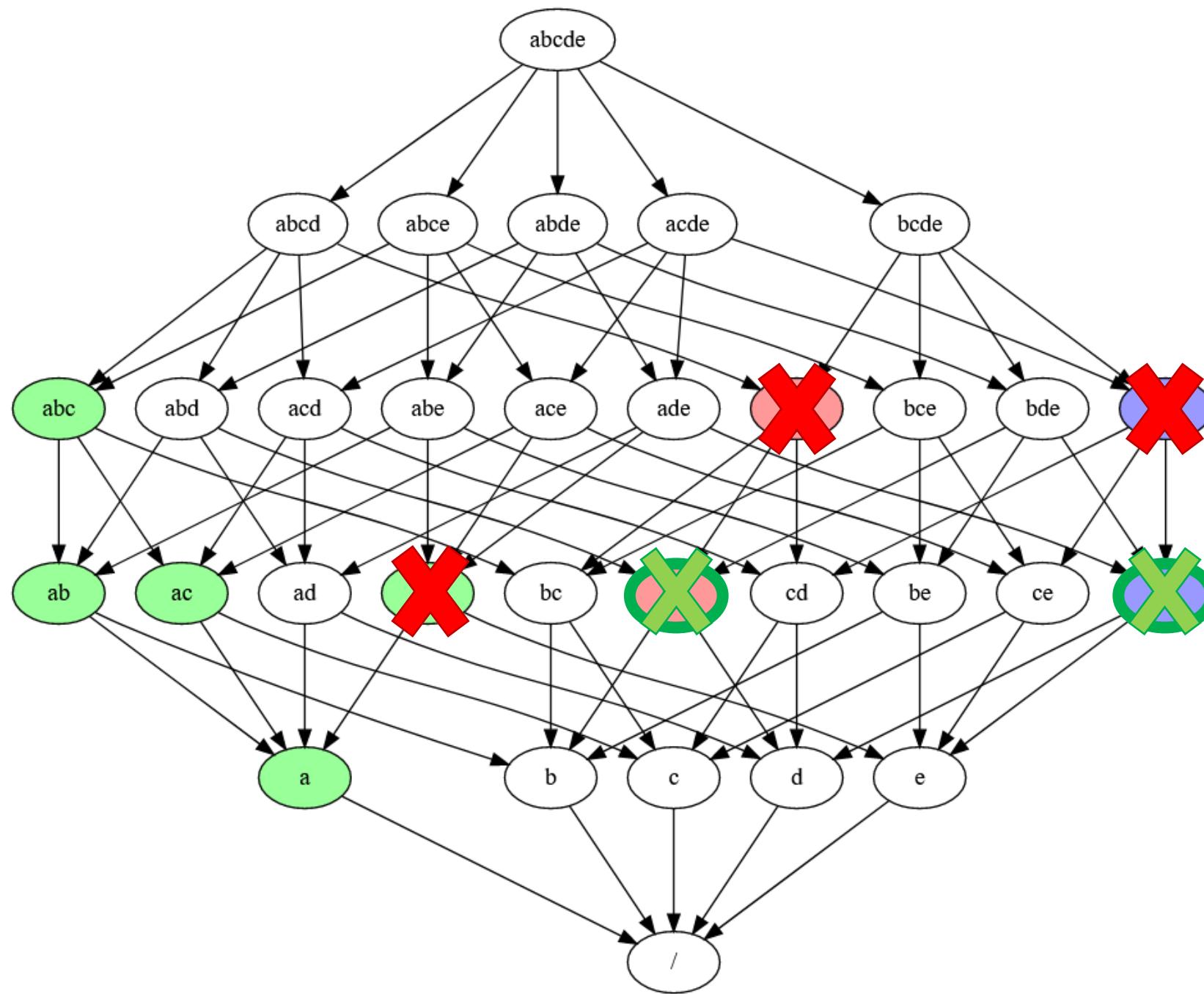
$$C_{\alpha, \beta} = 3$$

Leaf Elimination



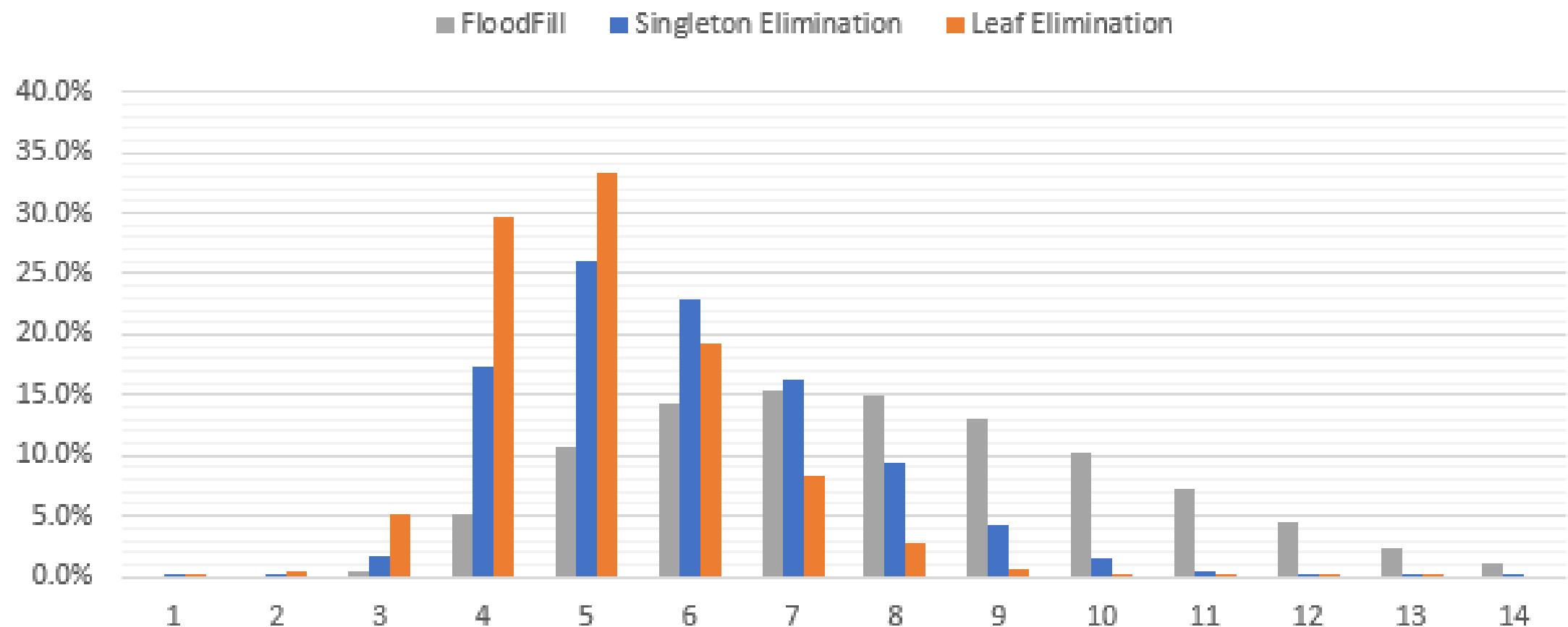
- LE Up
- LE Down

Singleton Elimination



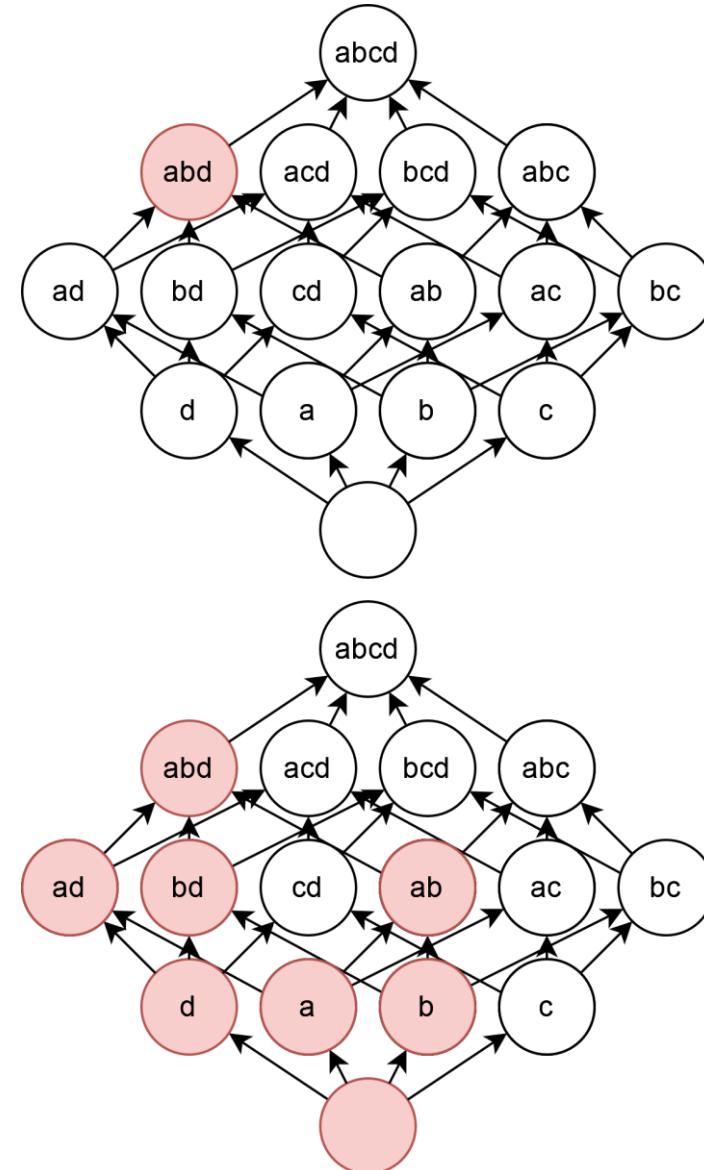
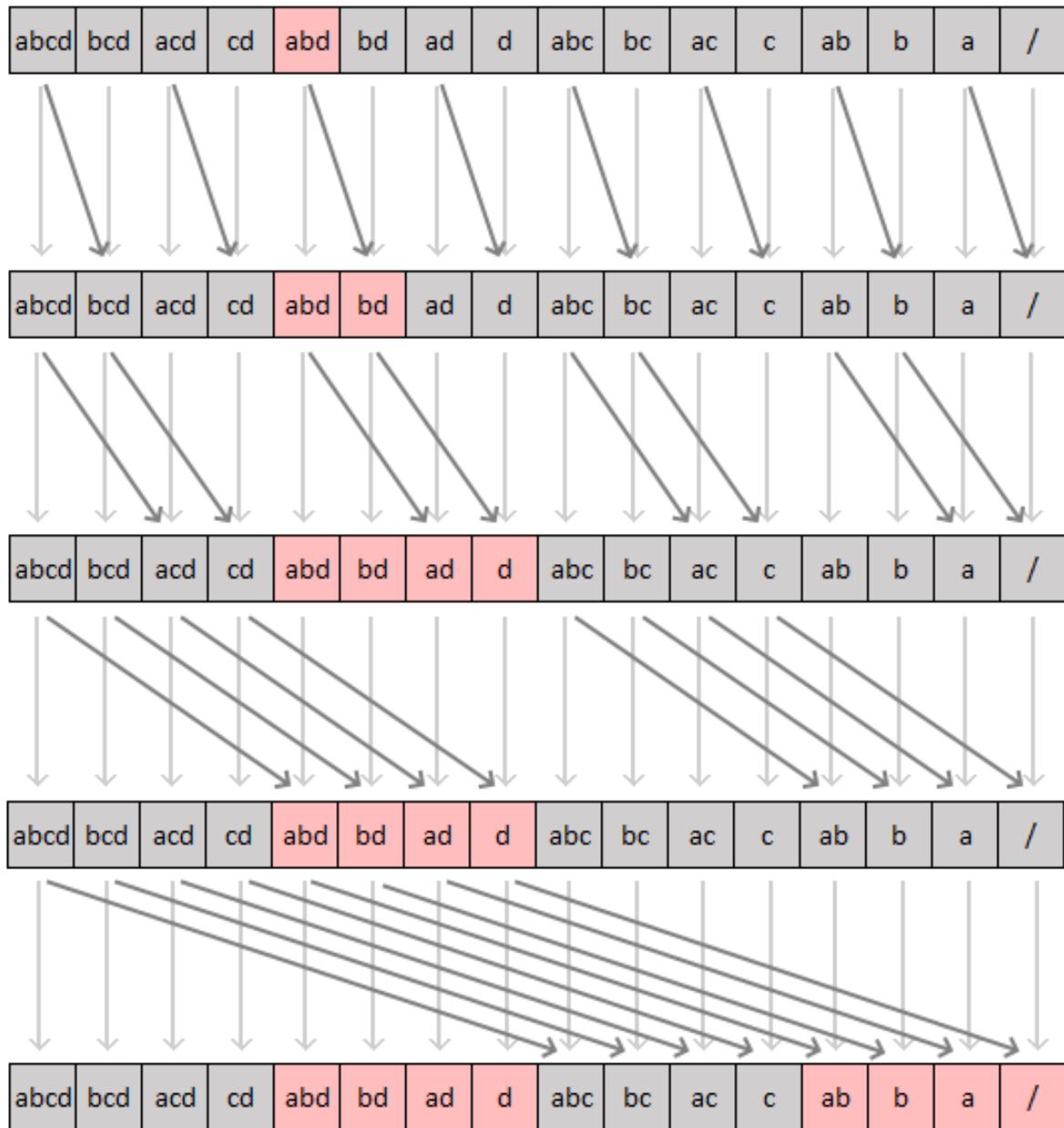
```
def countConnected(MBF  $\alpha$ , MBF  $\gamma$ ): FloodFill Algorithm
    BF graph =  $\alpha \& \neg\gamma$ 
    graph = eliminateLeafesUp(graph)
    graph, int count = eliminateSingletons(graph)
    while graph not empty:
        BF seed = firstNode(graph)
        do:
            BF seedUp = monotonizeUp(seed) & graph
            seed = monotonizeDown(seedUp) & graph
        while seedUp != seed
        graph = graph &  $\neg$  seed
        count++
    return count
```

FloodFill Cycles Distribution

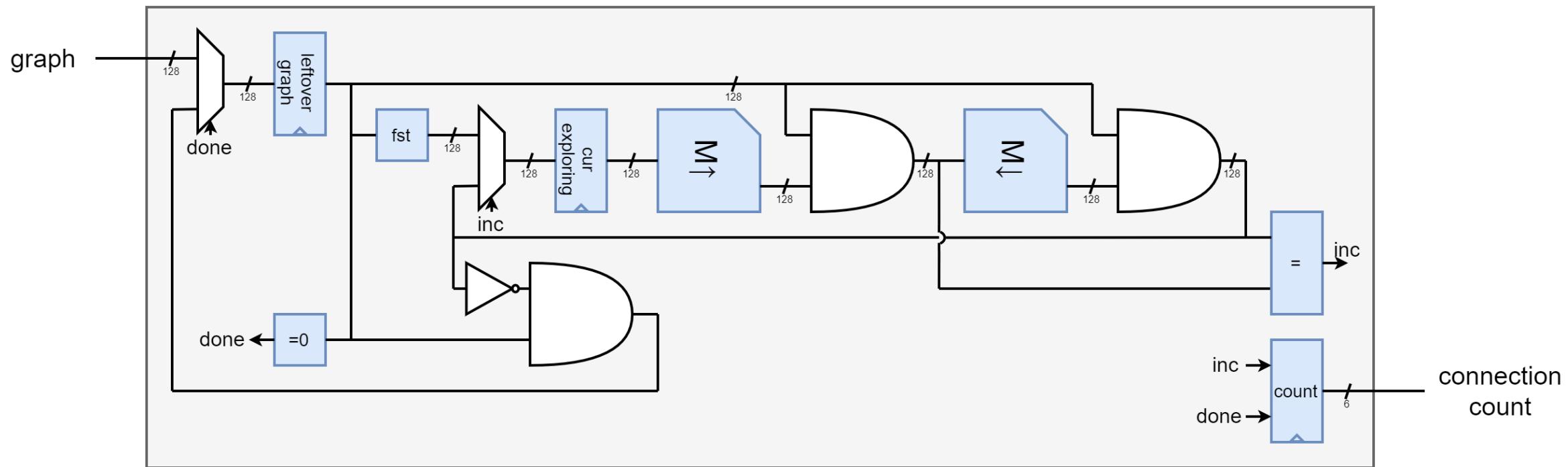


Hardware Implementation

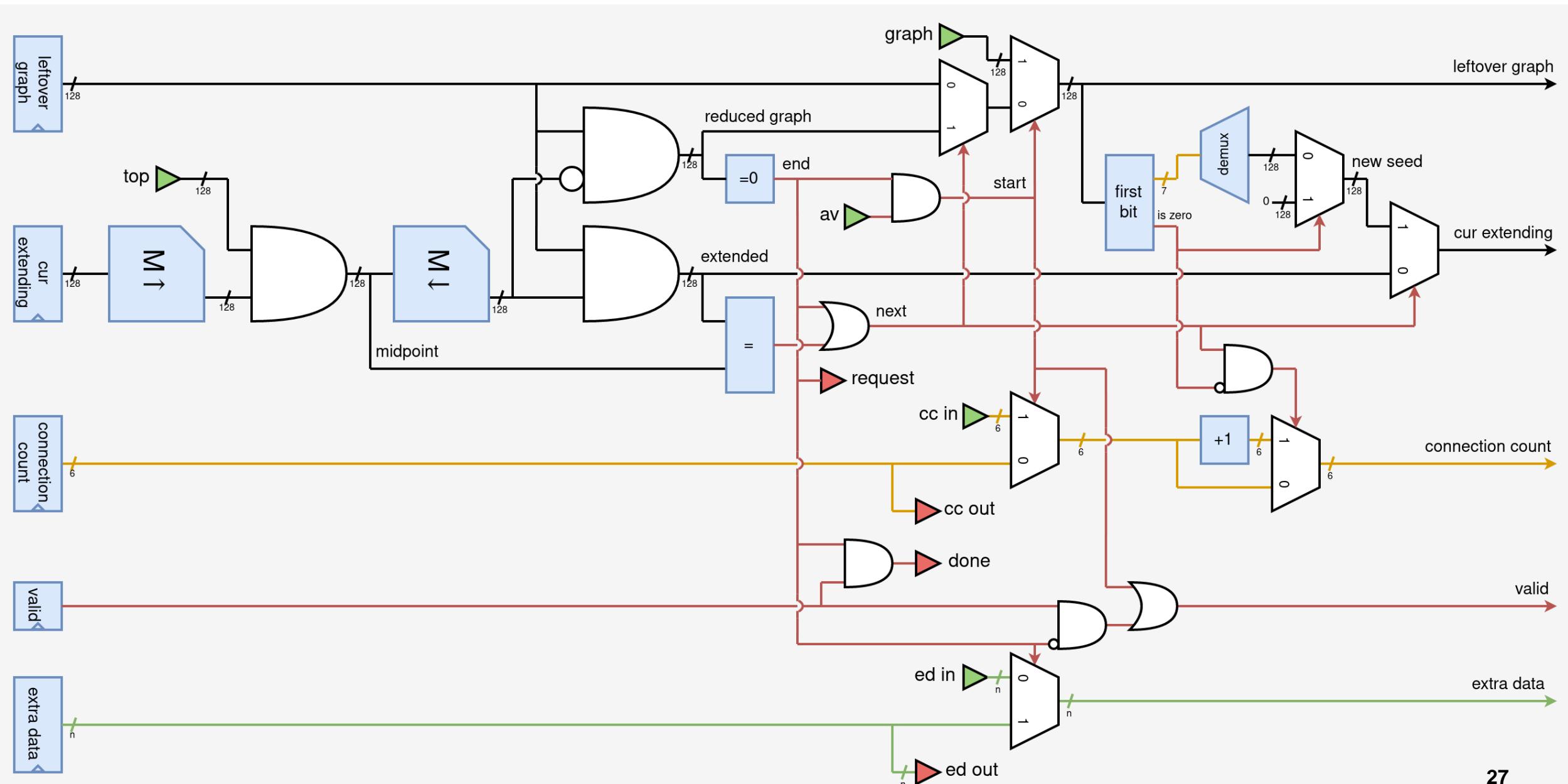
Monotonization



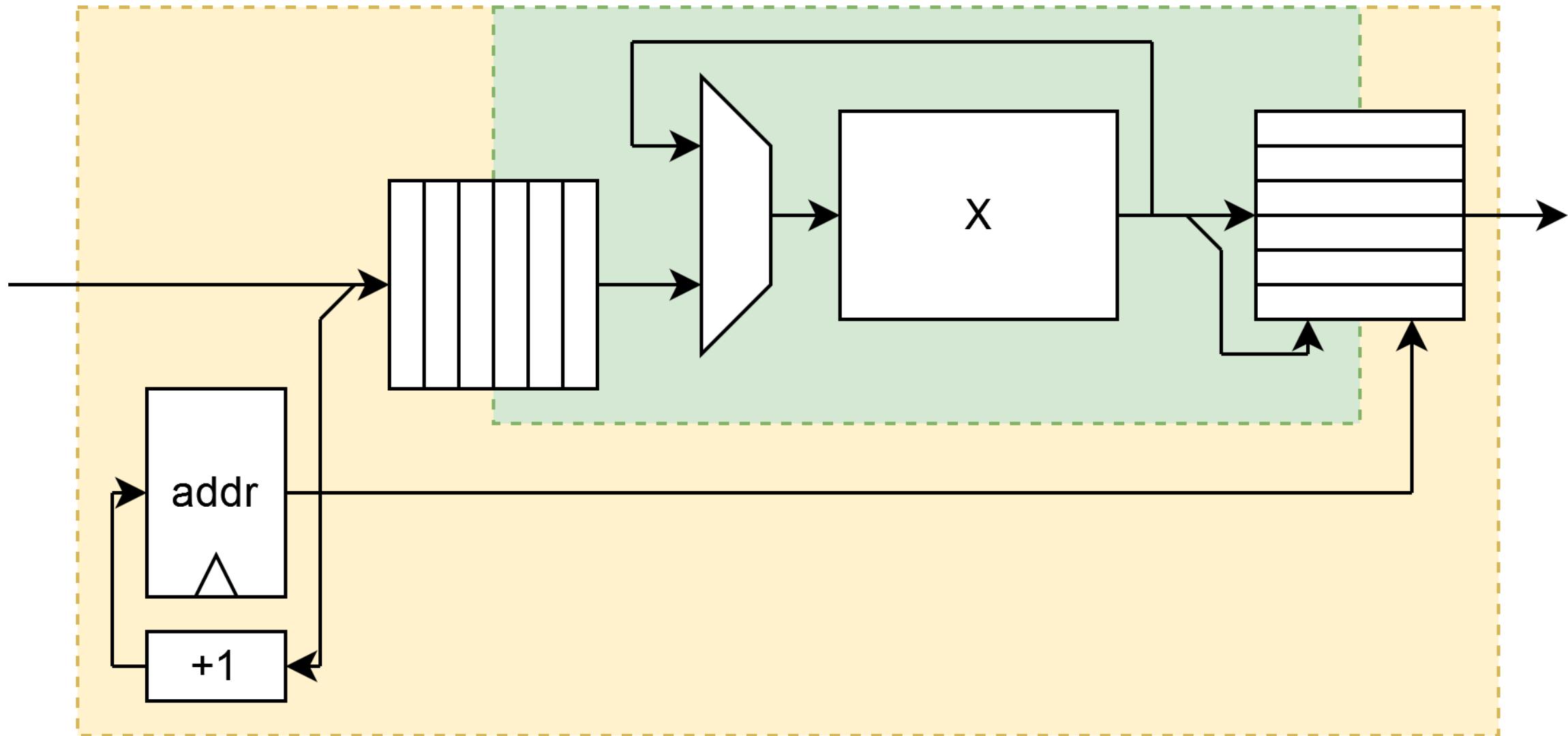
Count Connected Core



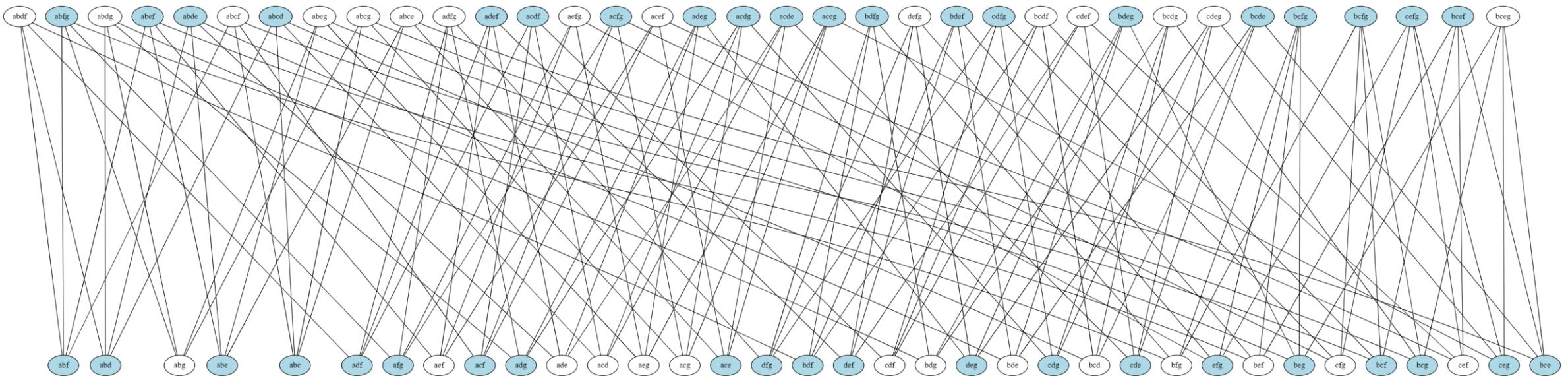
Pipelined



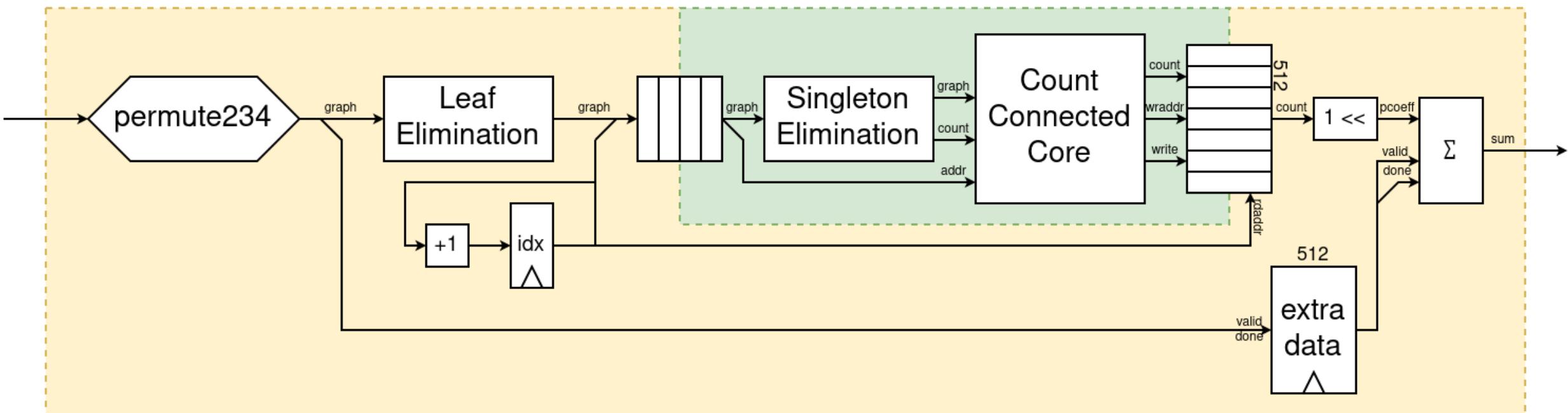
Loop implementation



Worst Case

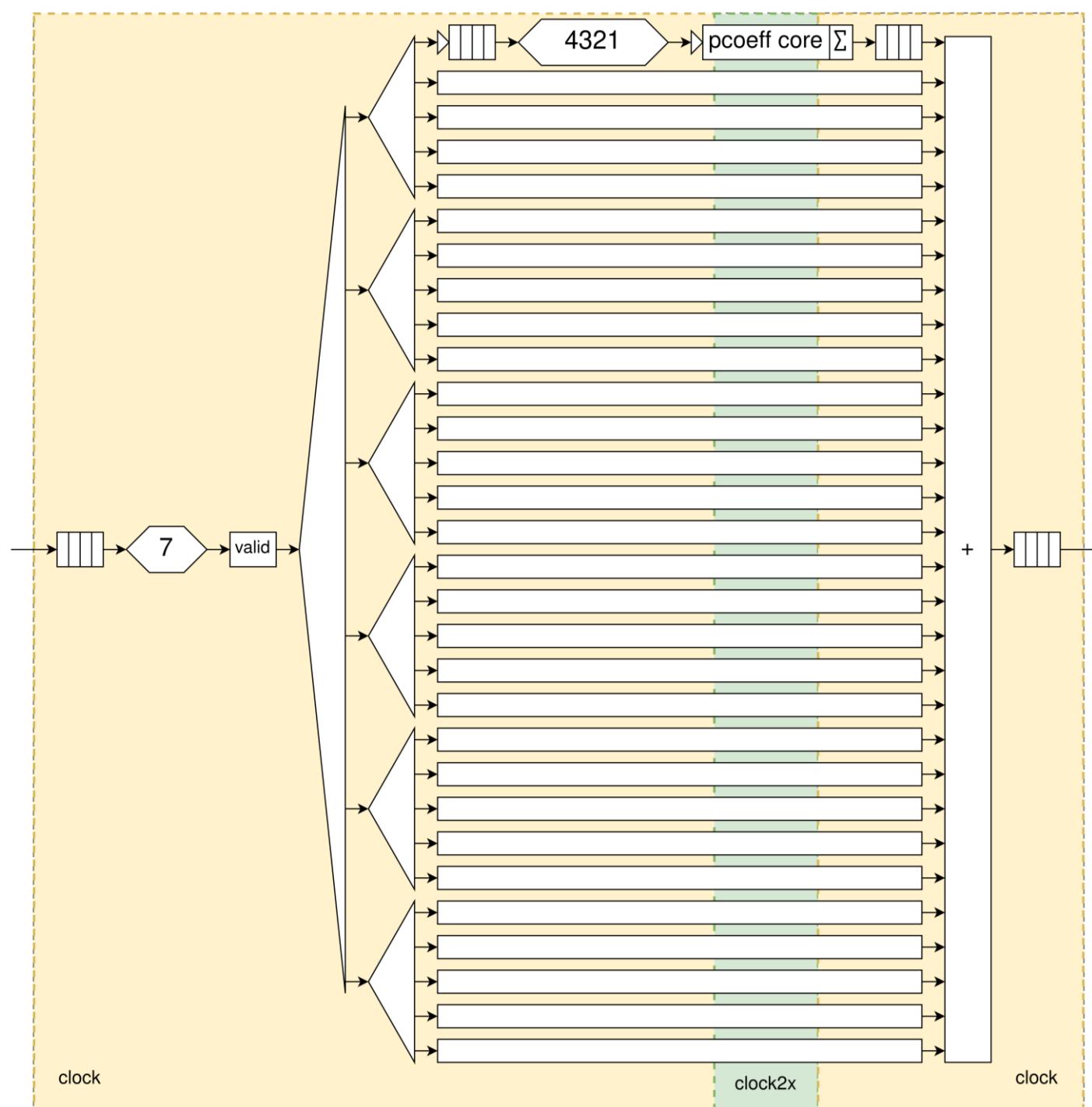


Processing Module



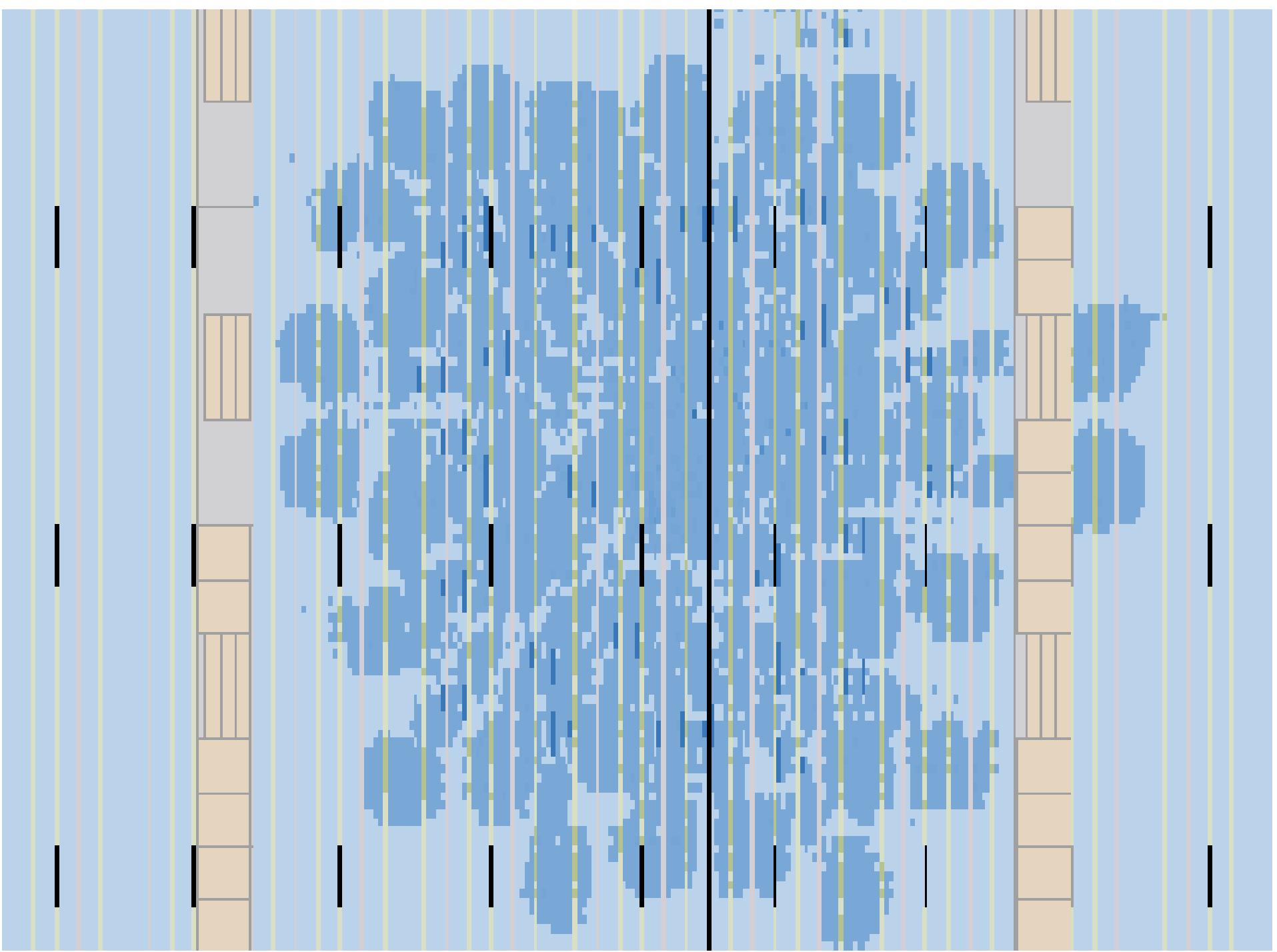


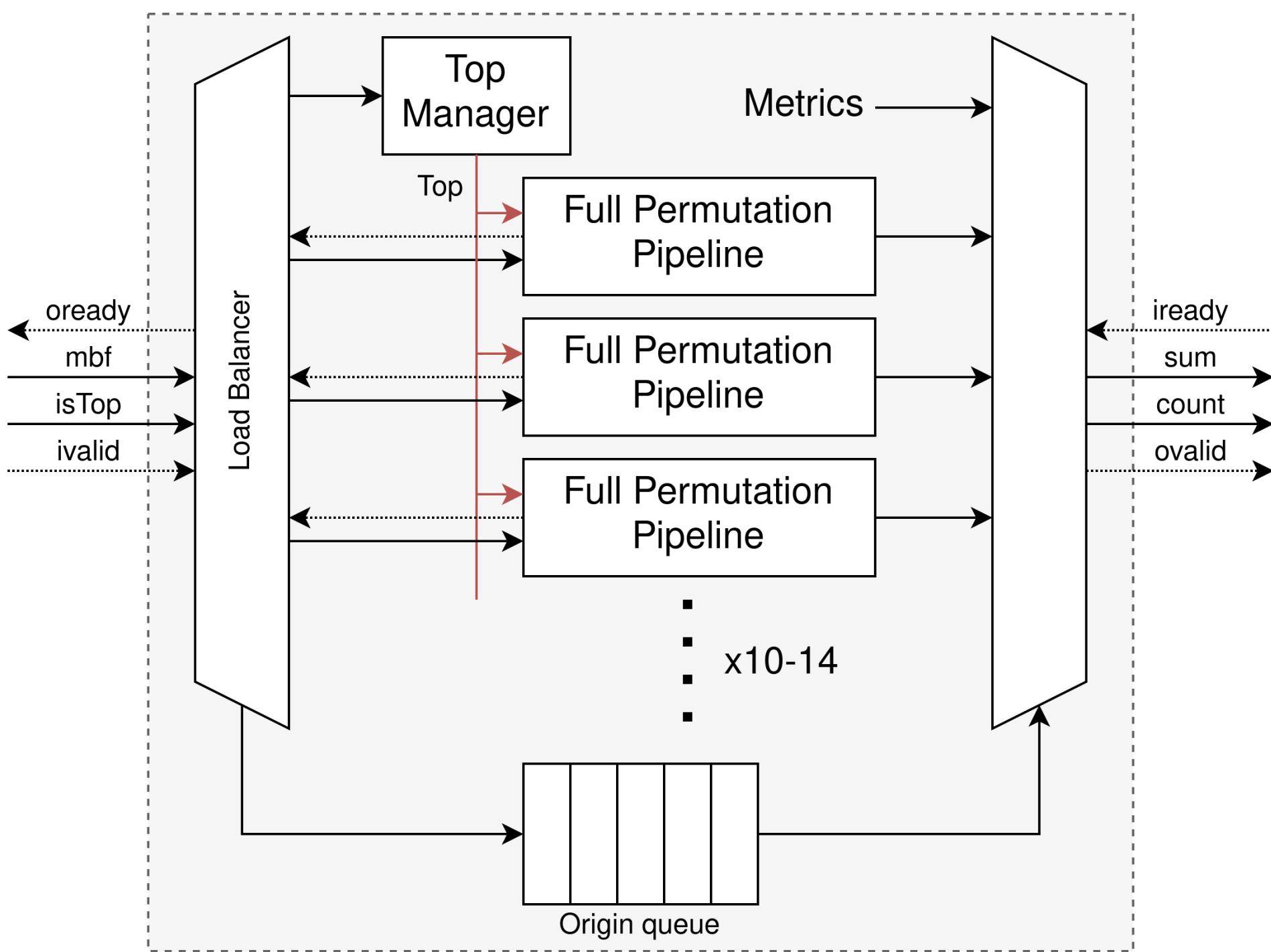
5040 Permutation splitter

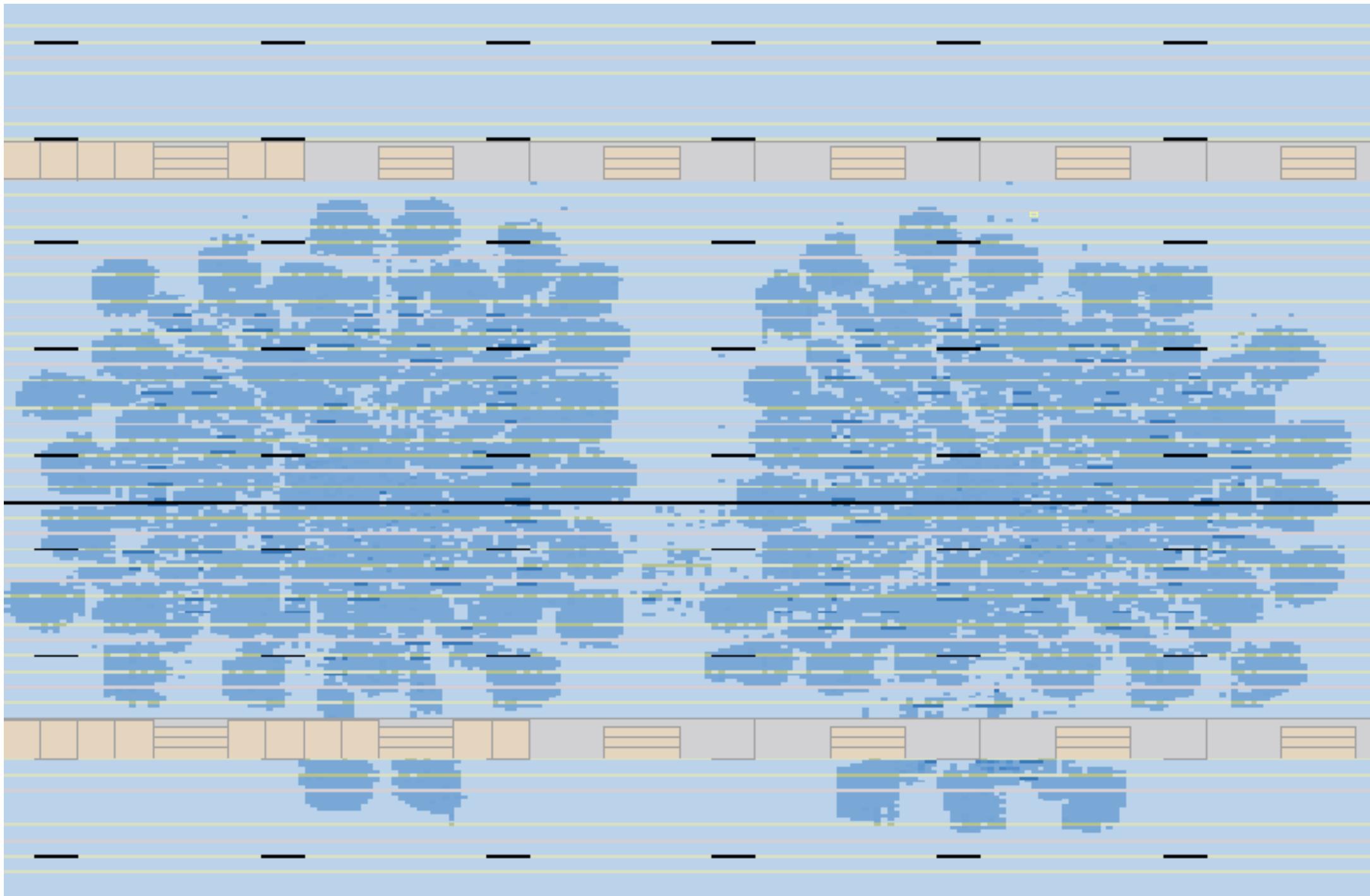


$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

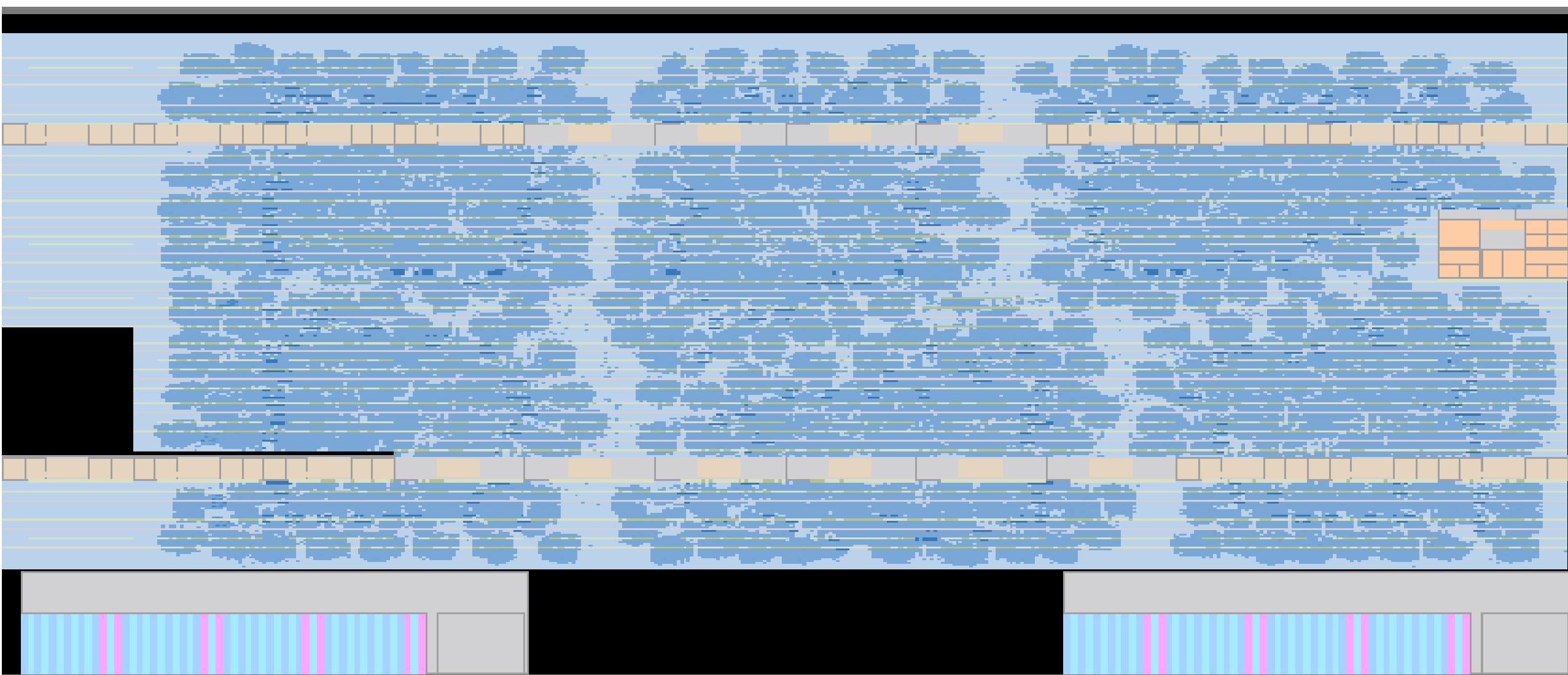
$7! = 5040$
permutations







6 pipelines

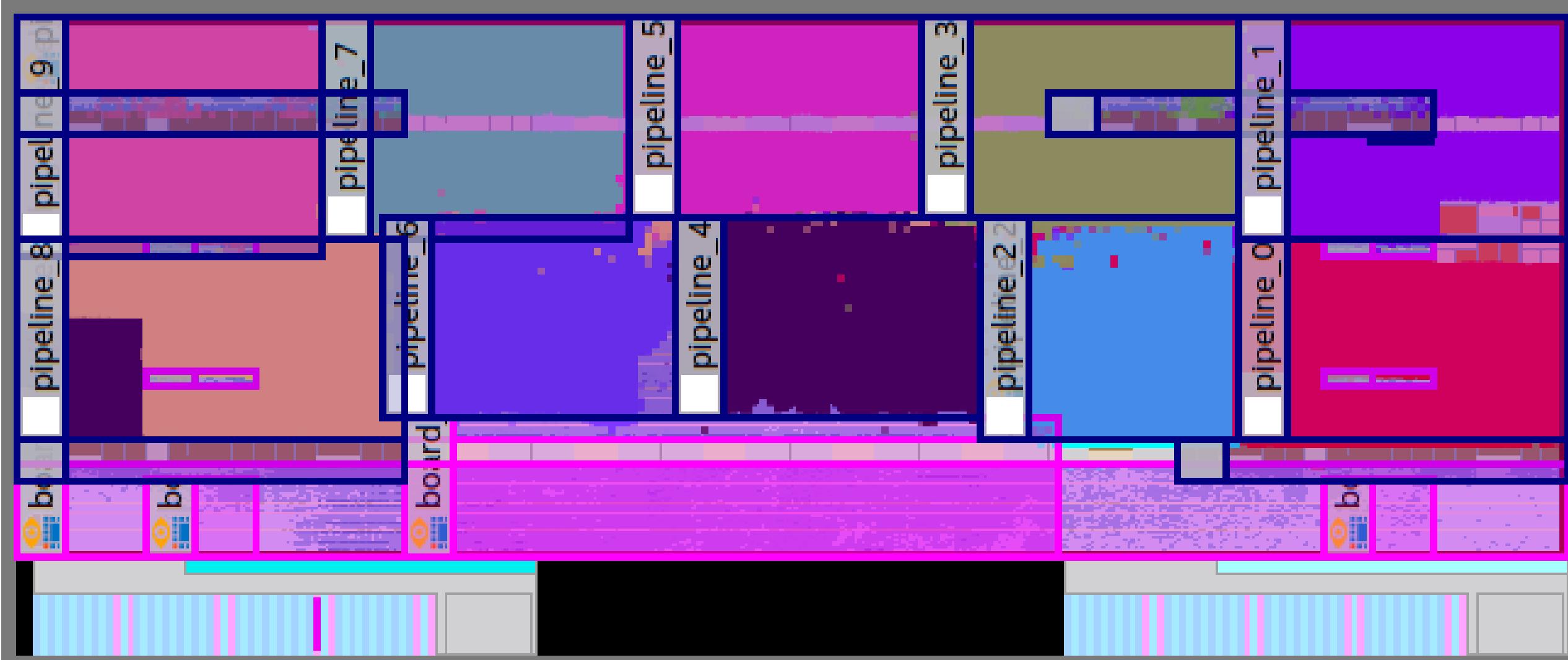


10 pipelines



Terrible performance!

Adding logic lock regions

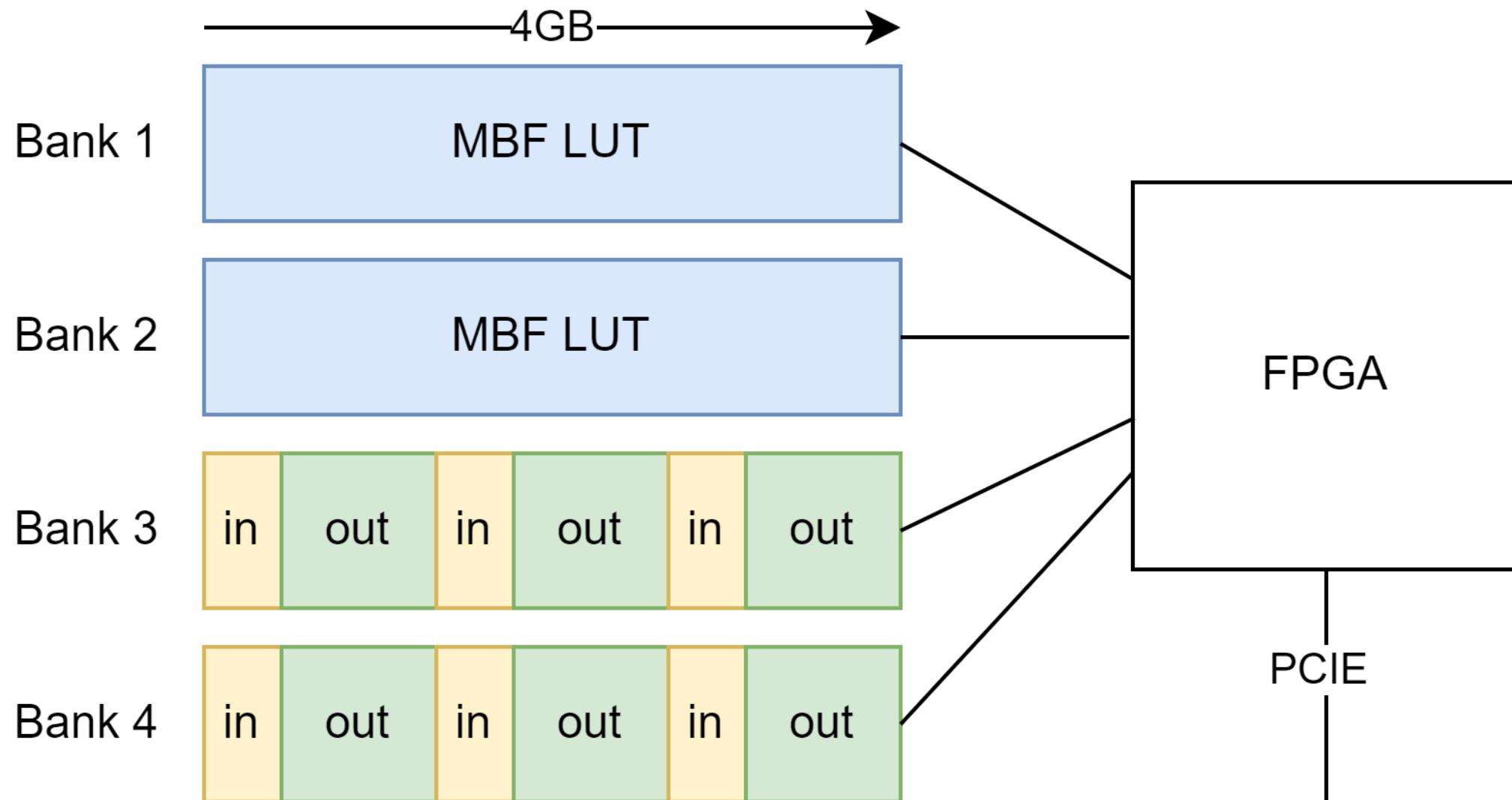


450 MHz!

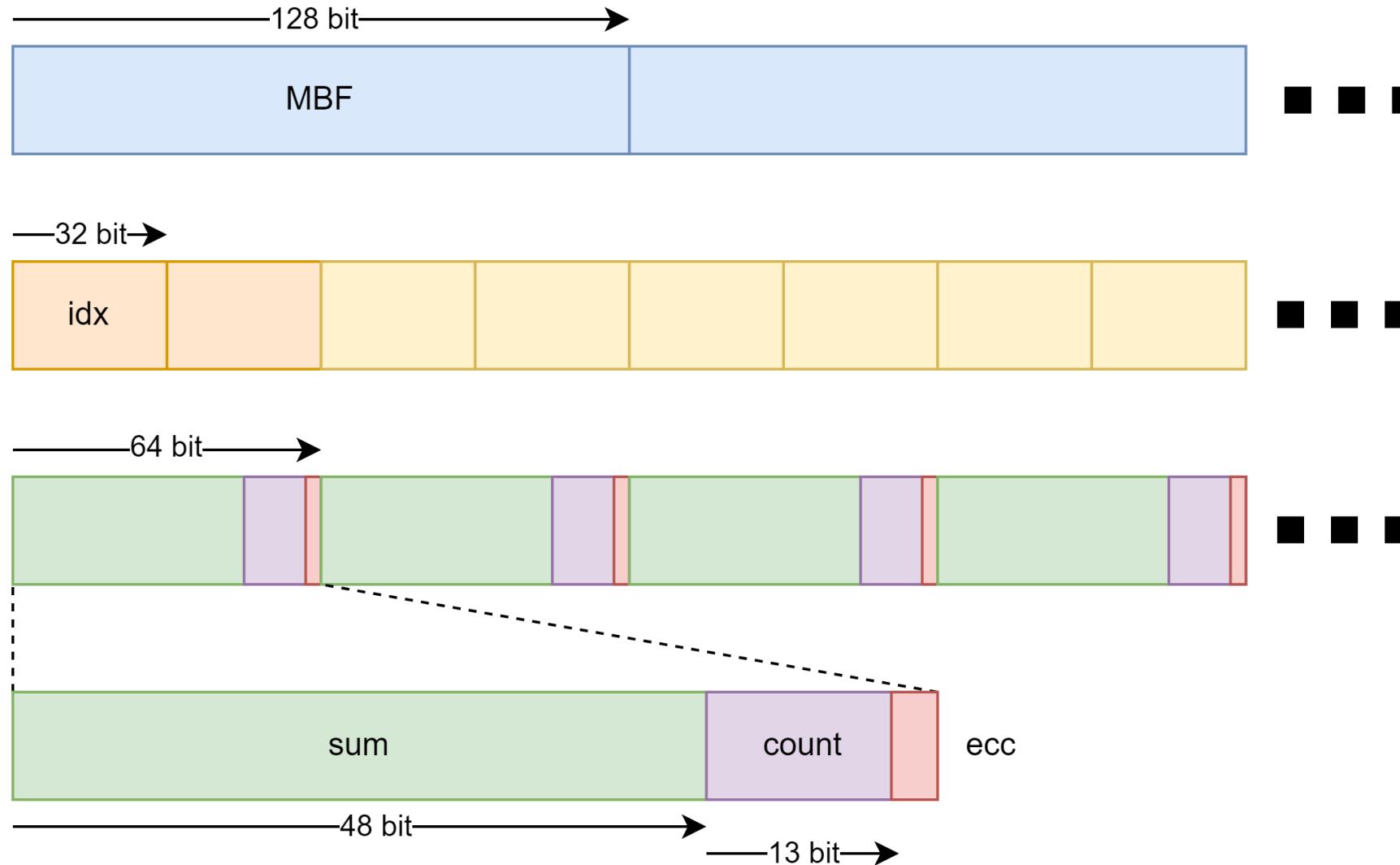
92% Logic Density

300 Mbots/s

FPGA Card Memory



Buffer Blocks



$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

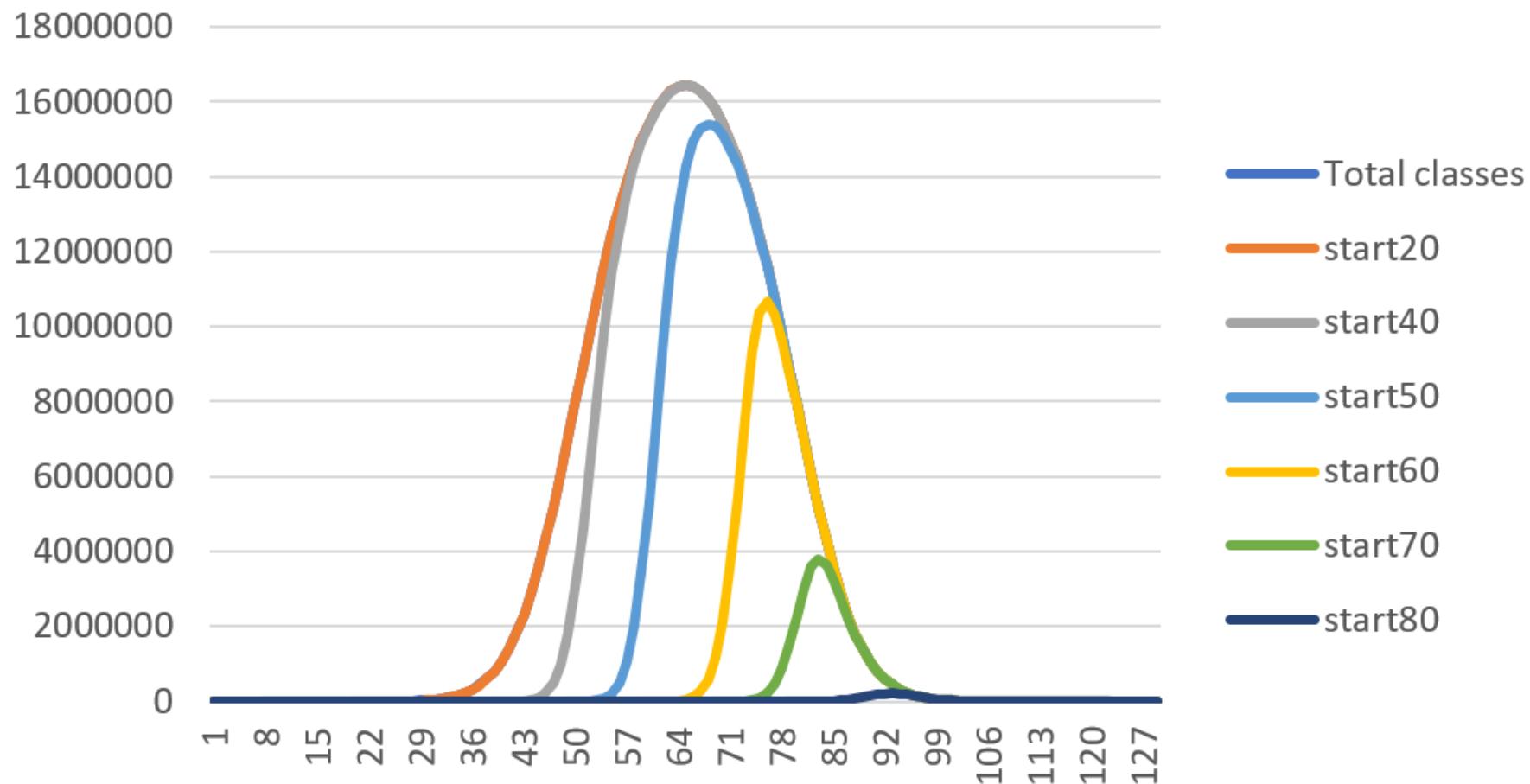
$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 1$$

Supercomputing

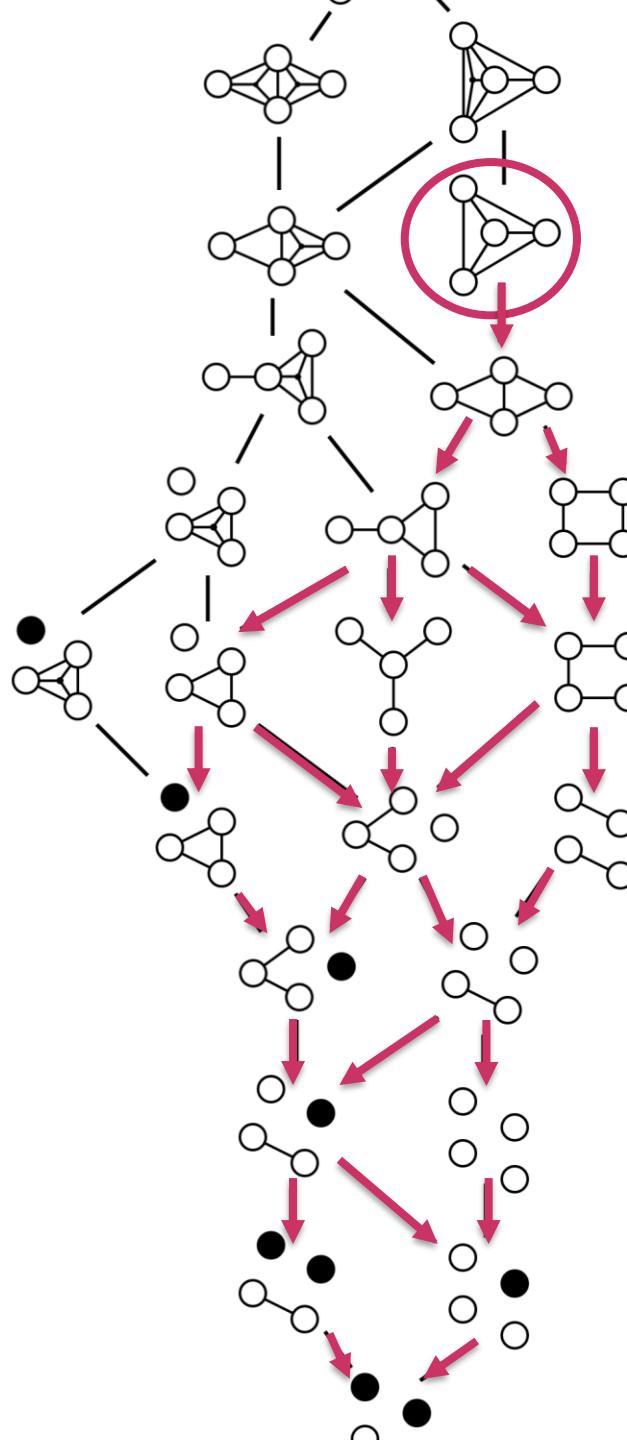
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$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} |[\perp, \alpha]| D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} |[\beta, \top]| \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

Child class counts for starting sizes

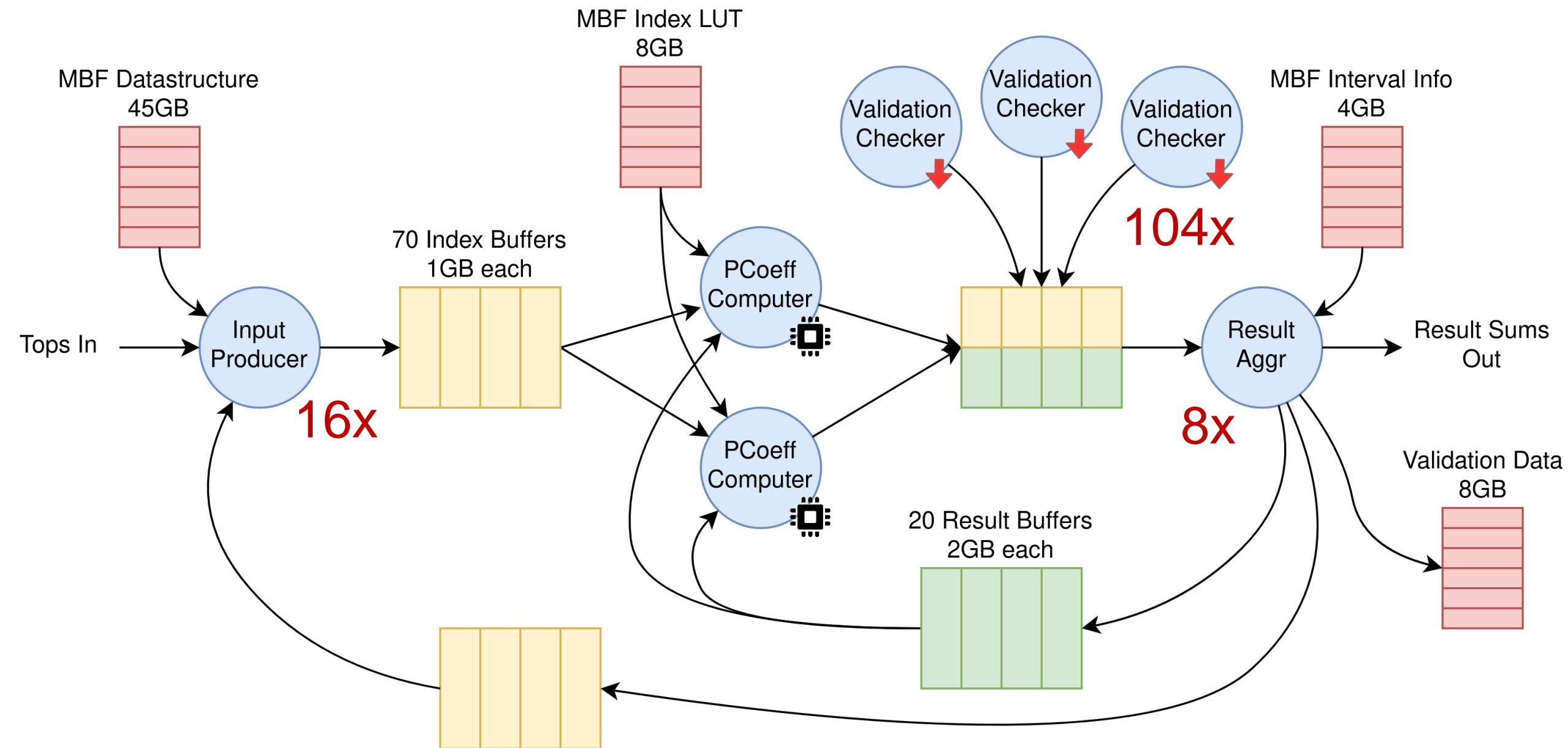


Beta Generation



Noctua 2 FPGA Node





$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} |[\perp, \alpha]| D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} |[\beta, \top]| \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

$$D(n+2) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} |[\perp, \alpha]| D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} |[\beta, \top]| \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$



5.8 α per second
 490 million in total

Computation on Noctua 2

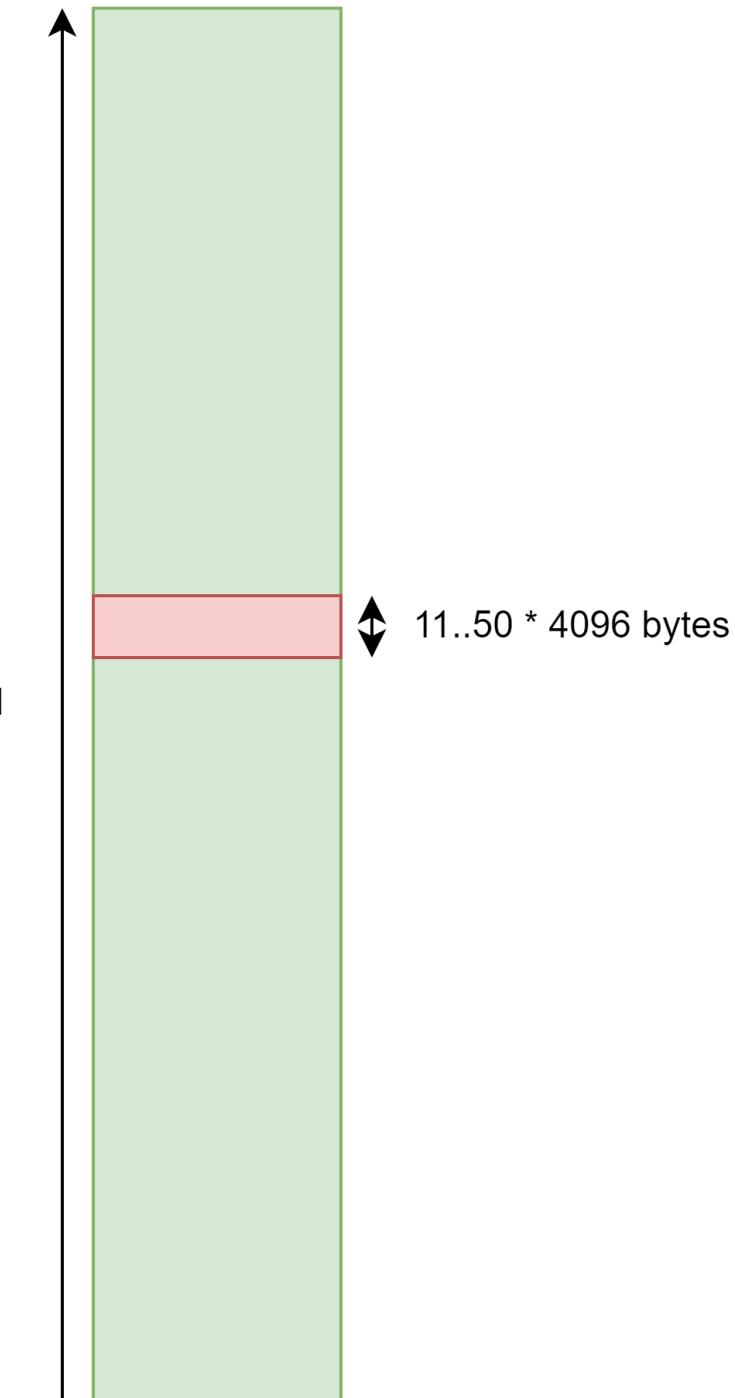
- 15'000 jobs
- 33'000 tops/job
- 100 mins / job
- 16 FPGA servers

- After 4 months on Noctua 2
- 47'000 FPGA hours in total

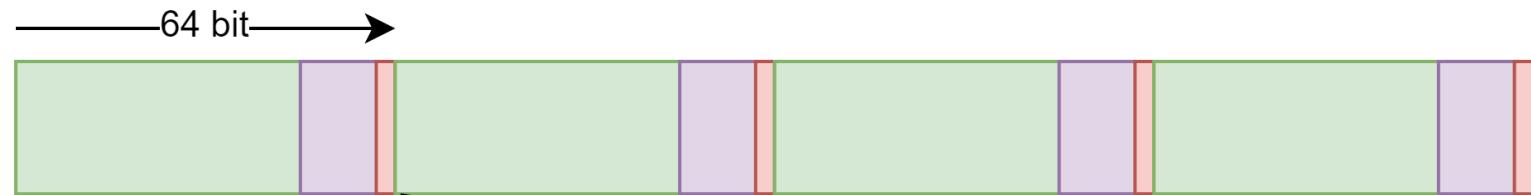
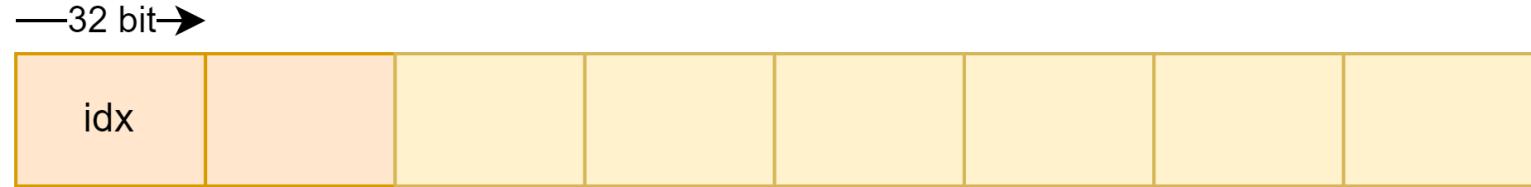
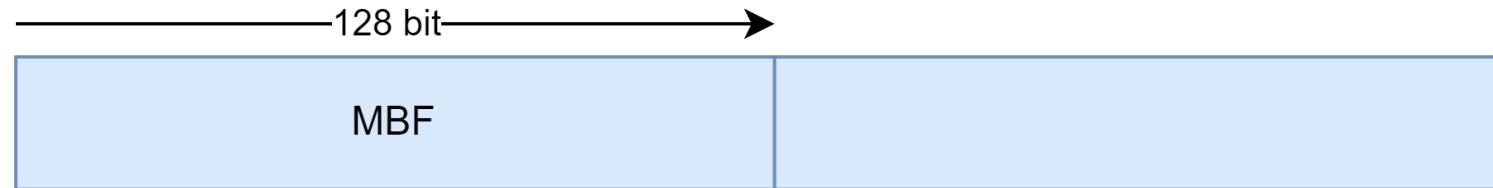
March 8th 2023, at 5pm:

286386577668298411128469151667598498812366

- Large error blocks in result bufs
- Aligned to 4096 bytes
- “Forgot to copy”?
- Fixed now



Errors



$$\sum_{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta} \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} 2^{C_{\alpha, \gamma}}$$

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta} \sum_{\alpha \leq \gamma} 1$$

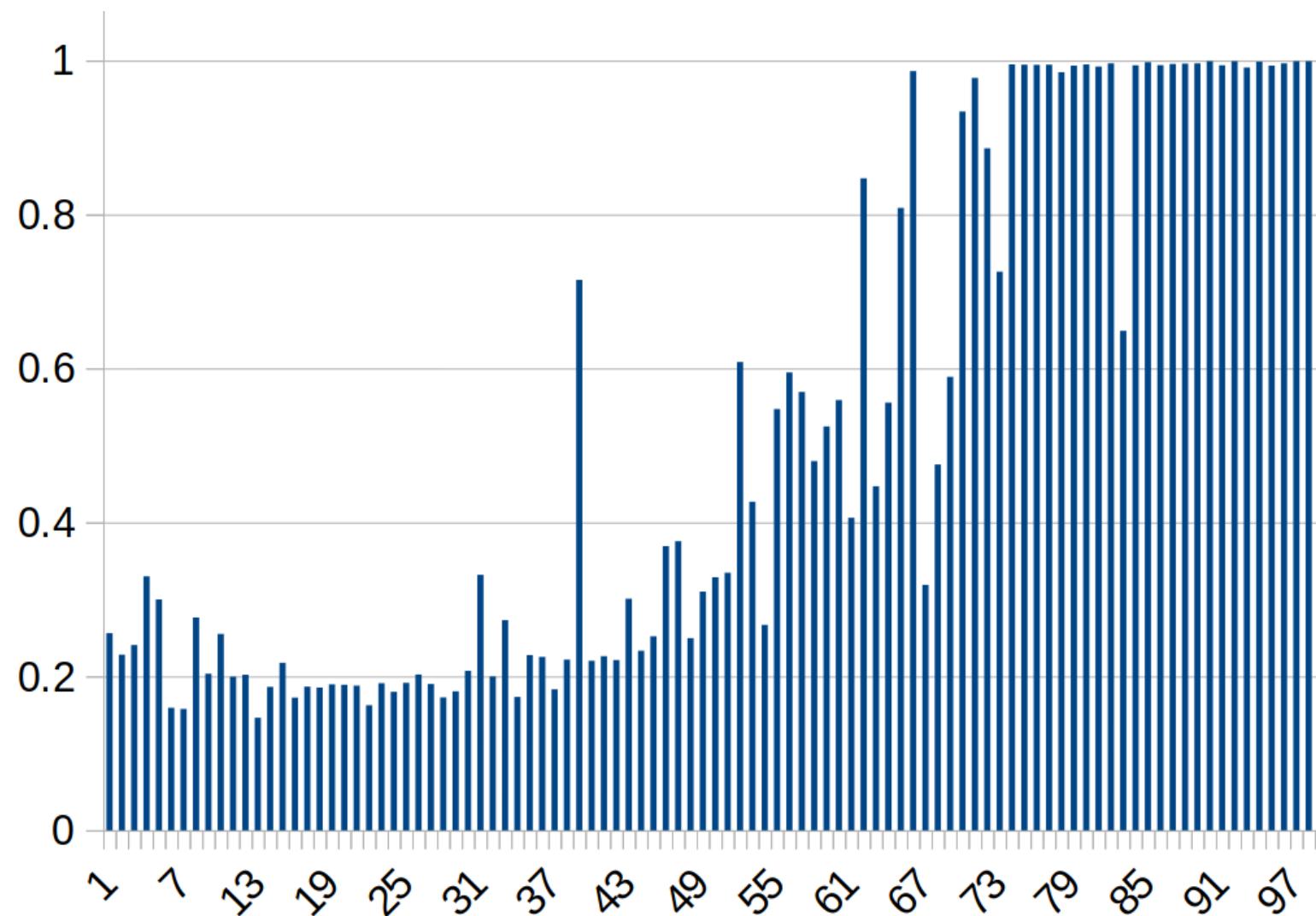
$$D(n+1) = \sum_{\alpha \in R_n} D_\alpha \sum_{\substack{\beta \in R_n \\ \exists \delta \simeq \beta : \alpha \leq \delta}} \frac{D_\beta}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \text{Permut}_\beta \\ \alpha \leq \gamma}} 1$$

Lucky Checksum!



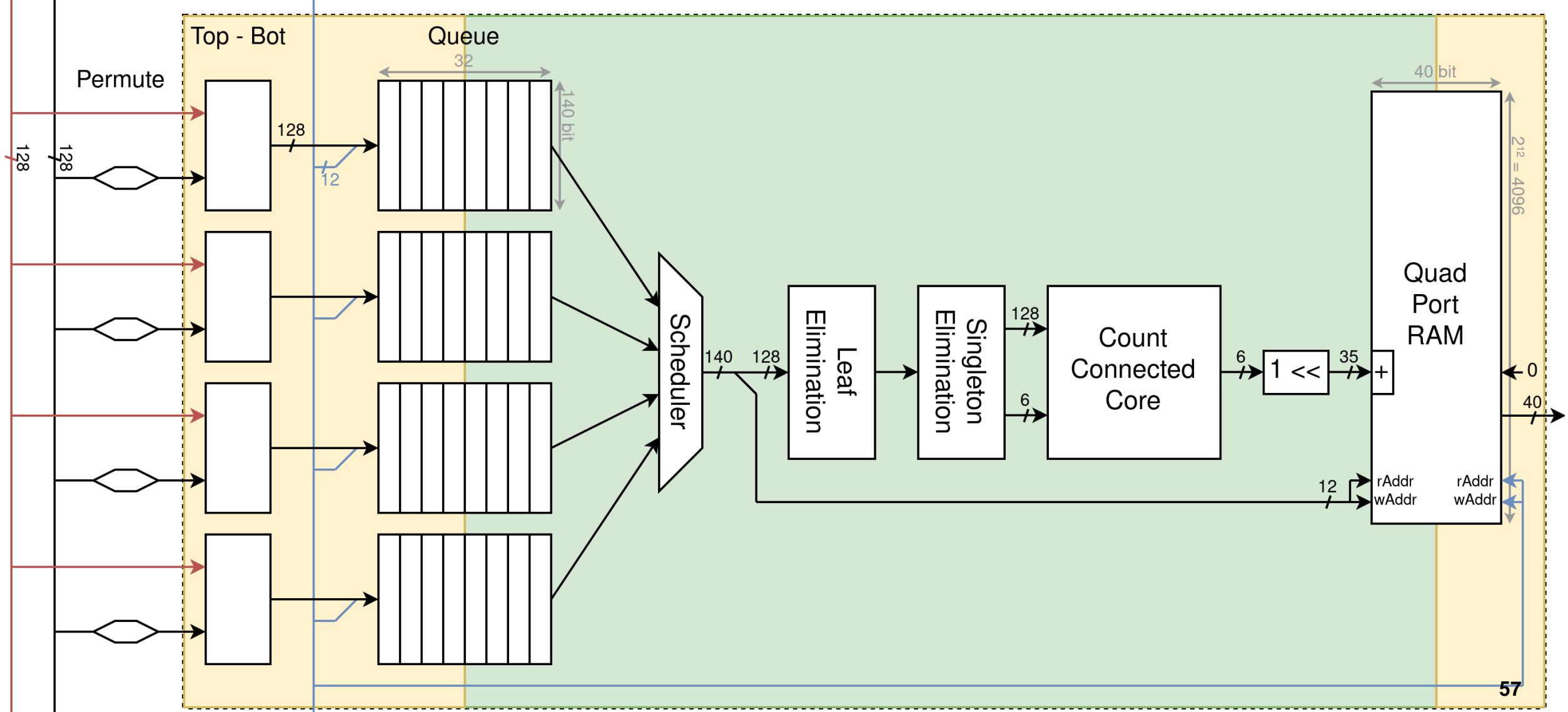
Appendix

Efficiency Distribution



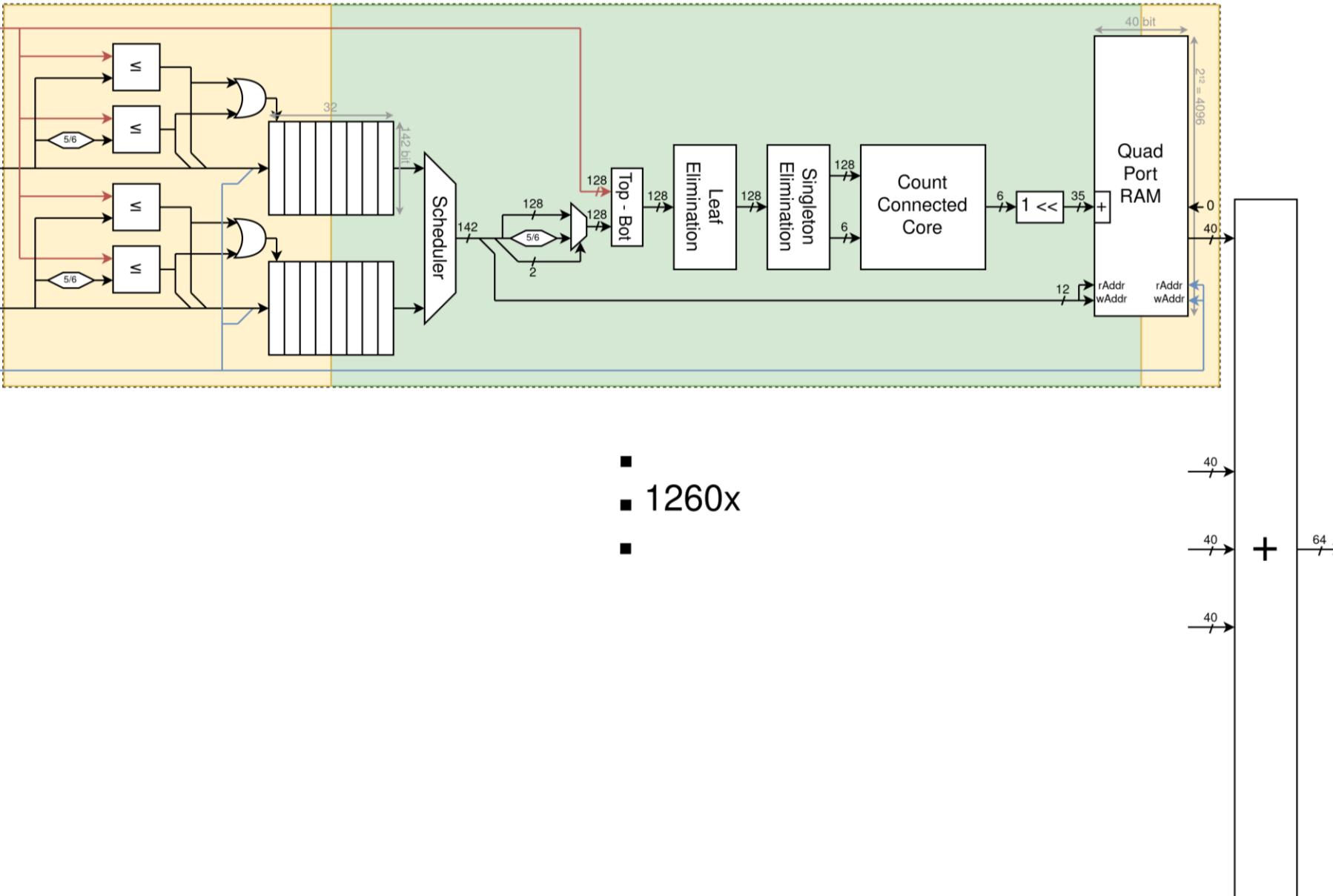
Old iterations

Pipeline



Old iterations

Pipeline



- 1260x
-