

# The 9<sup>th</sup> Dedekind Number

A case for FPGA Supercomputing

“The N<sup>th</sup> Dedekind number is the number of Monotonic Boolean Functions in N variables”

$$D(0) = 2$$

$$D(1) = 3$$

$$D(2) = 6$$

$$D(3) = 20$$

$$D(4) = 168$$

$$D(5) = 7581$$

$$D(6) = 7828354$$

$$D(7) = 2414682040998$$

$$D(8) = 56130437228687557907788$$

$$D(9) = \text{????}$$

$$O(2^{2^n})$$

Dedekind (1897)

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Church (1940)

Ward (1946)

Church (1965)

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$$D(8) = 56130437228687557907788$$

$$D(9) = 286386577668298411128469151667598498812366$$

$$O(2^{2^n})$$

Dedekind (1897)

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Church (1940)

Ward (1946)

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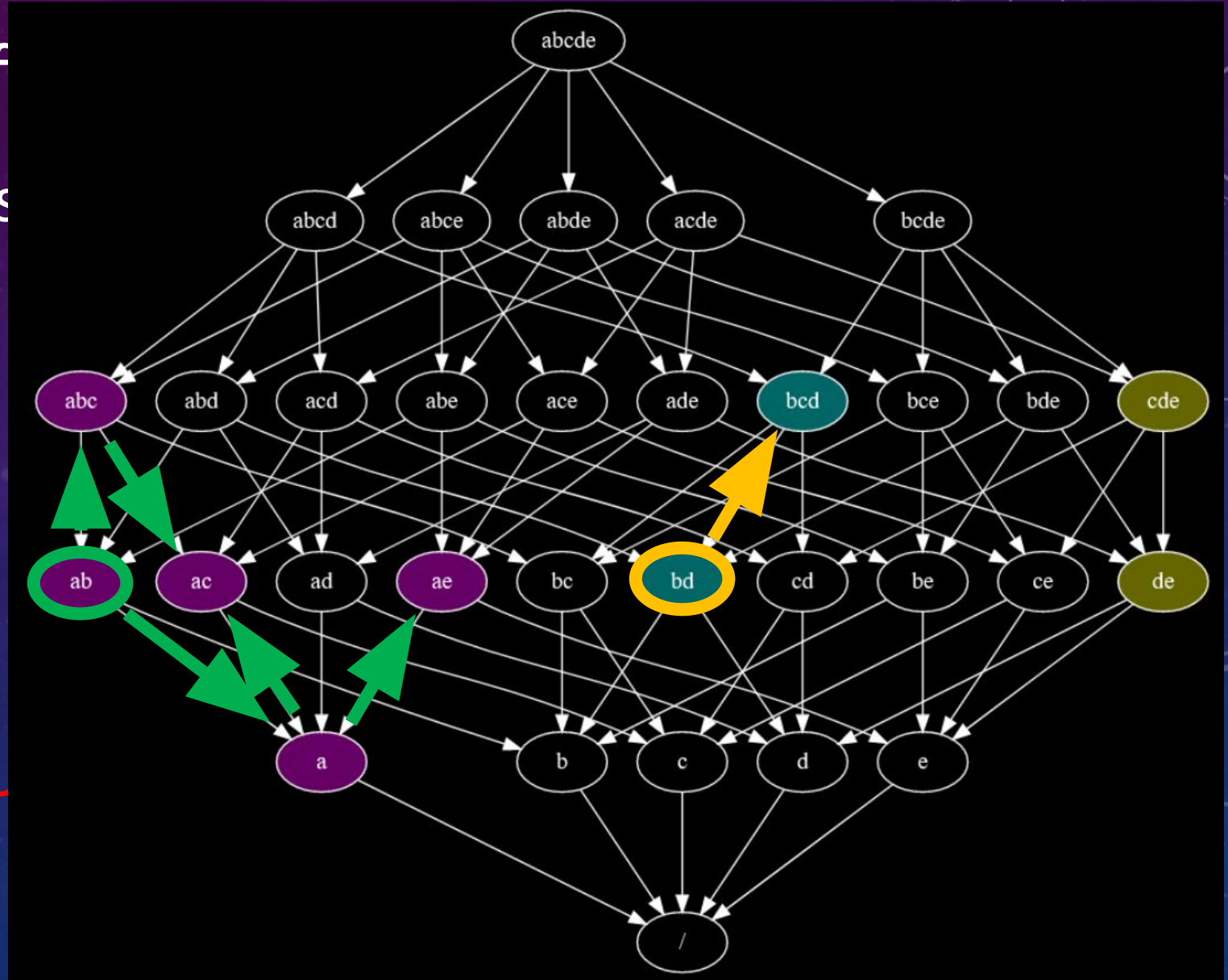
Wiedemann (1991)

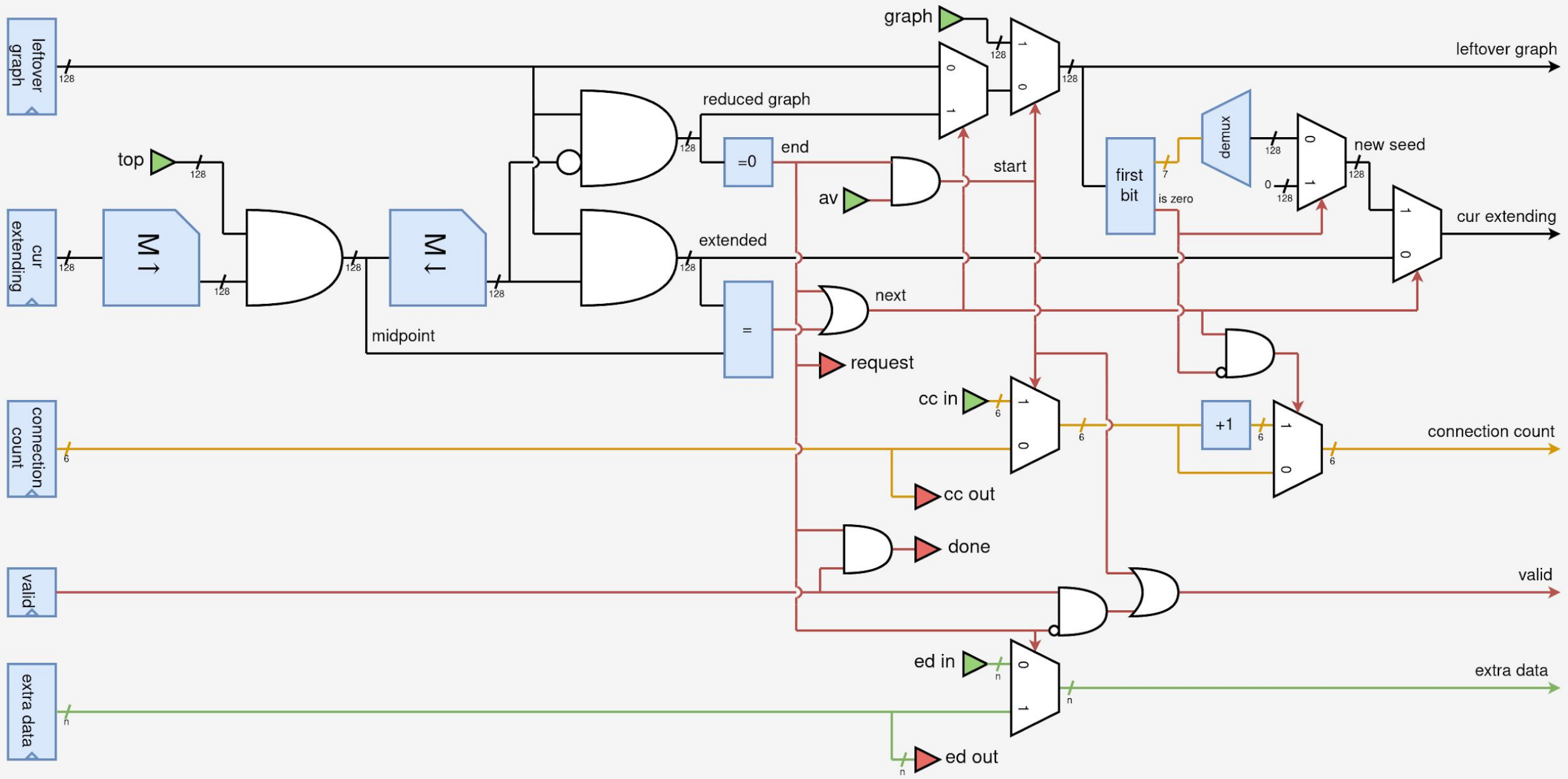
$$D(n + 2) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in A_n \\ \alpha \leq \beta}} |[\perp, \alpha]| P_{n,2,\alpha,\beta} |[\beta, \top]|$$

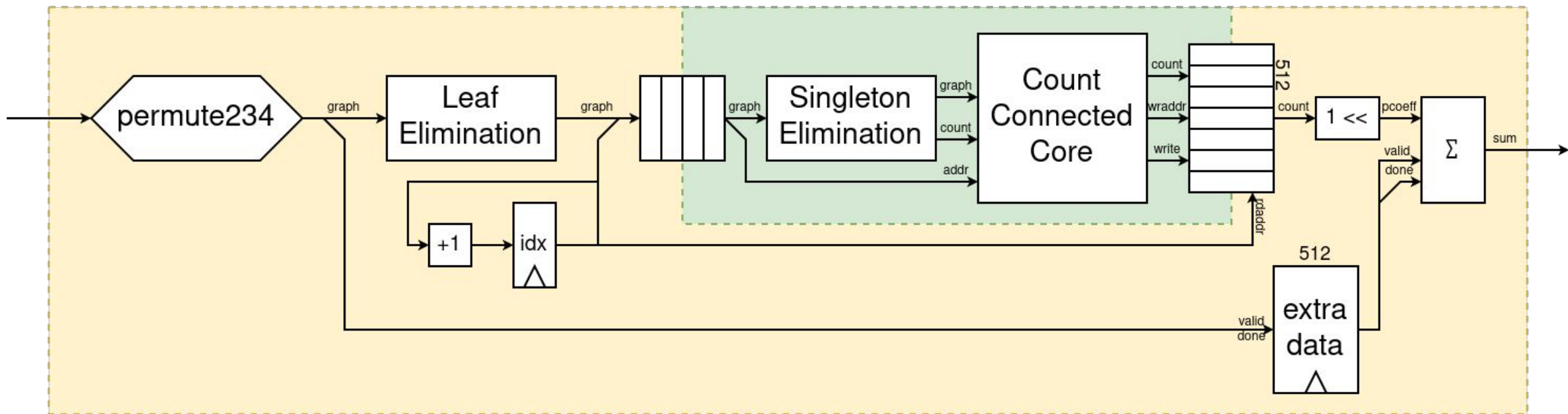
1,148 \* 10<sup>19</sup> for D(9)

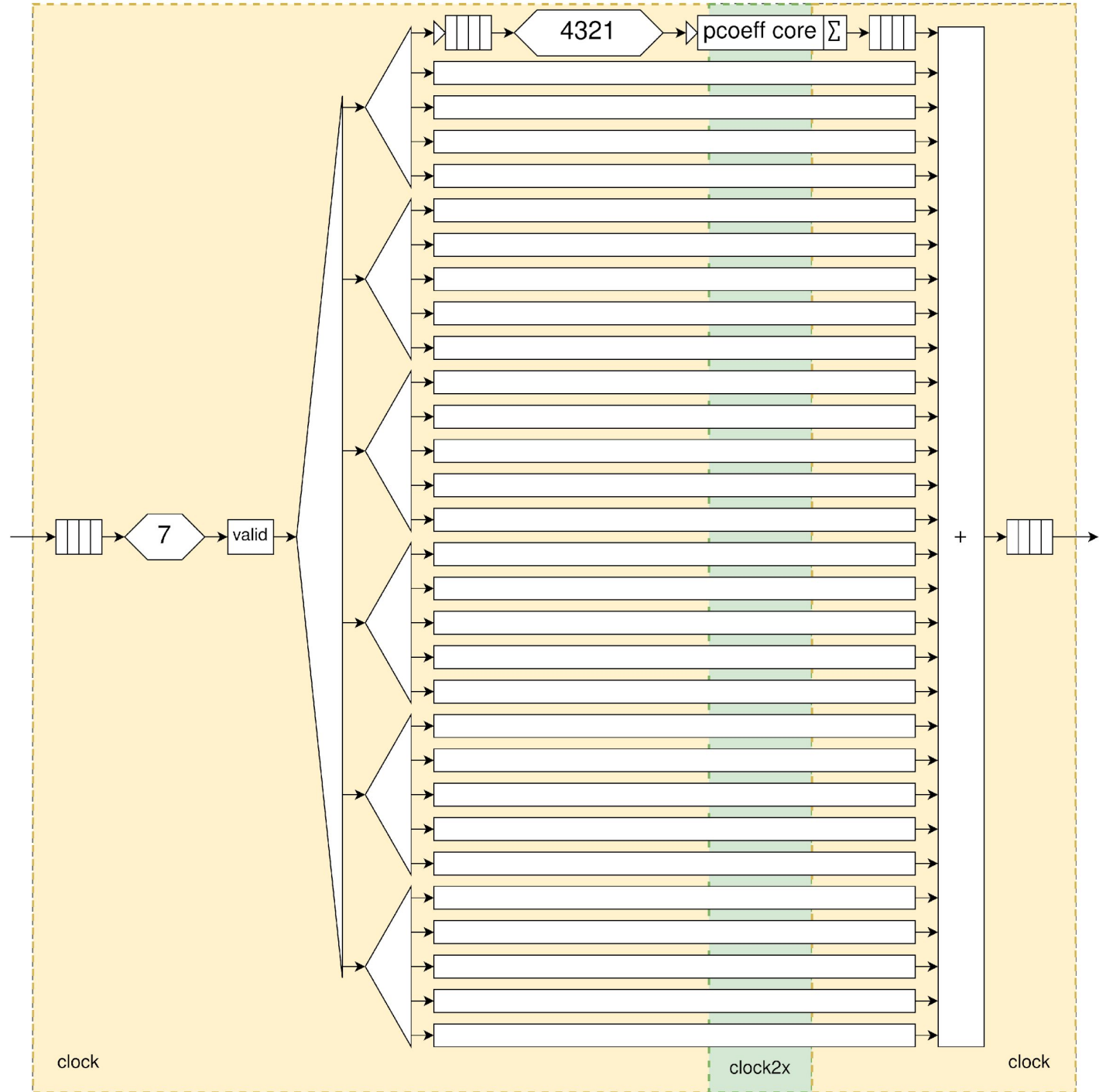
# Computing P-Coëff

- Boolean Operations
- Fixed problem size
- Very branchy
- **Bad fit for CPU**
- **Can't use SIMD**
- **Very bad fit for GPU**
- **Excellent for FPGA!**

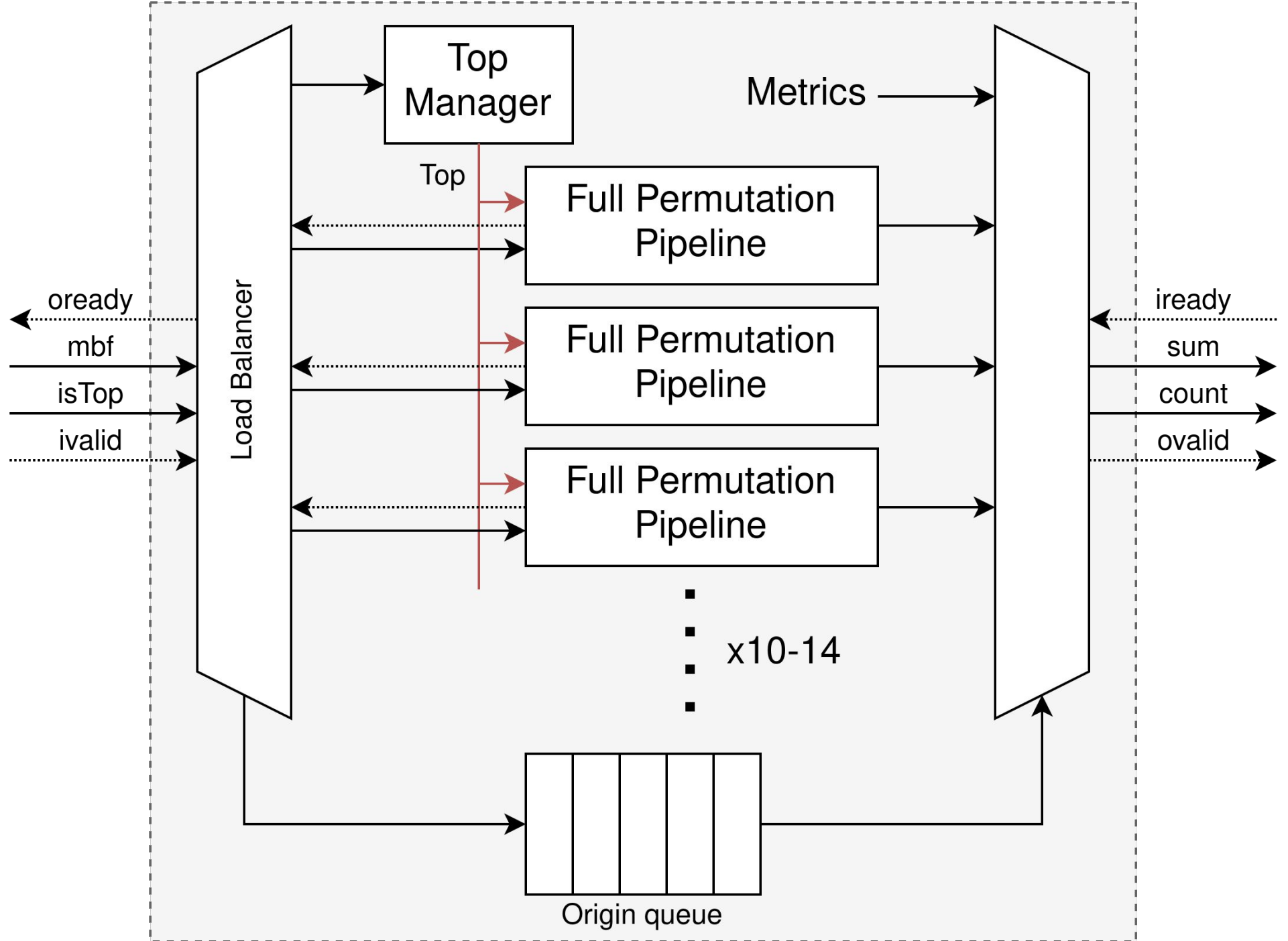






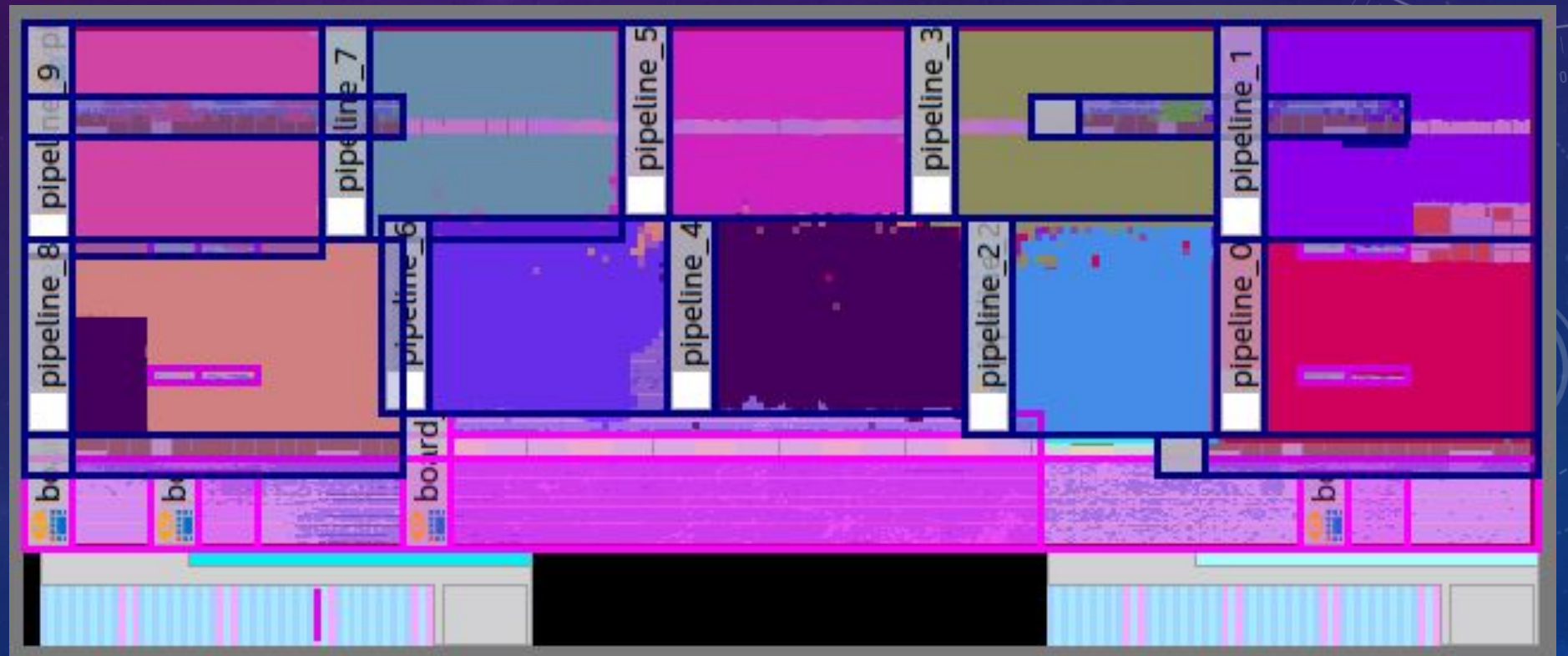


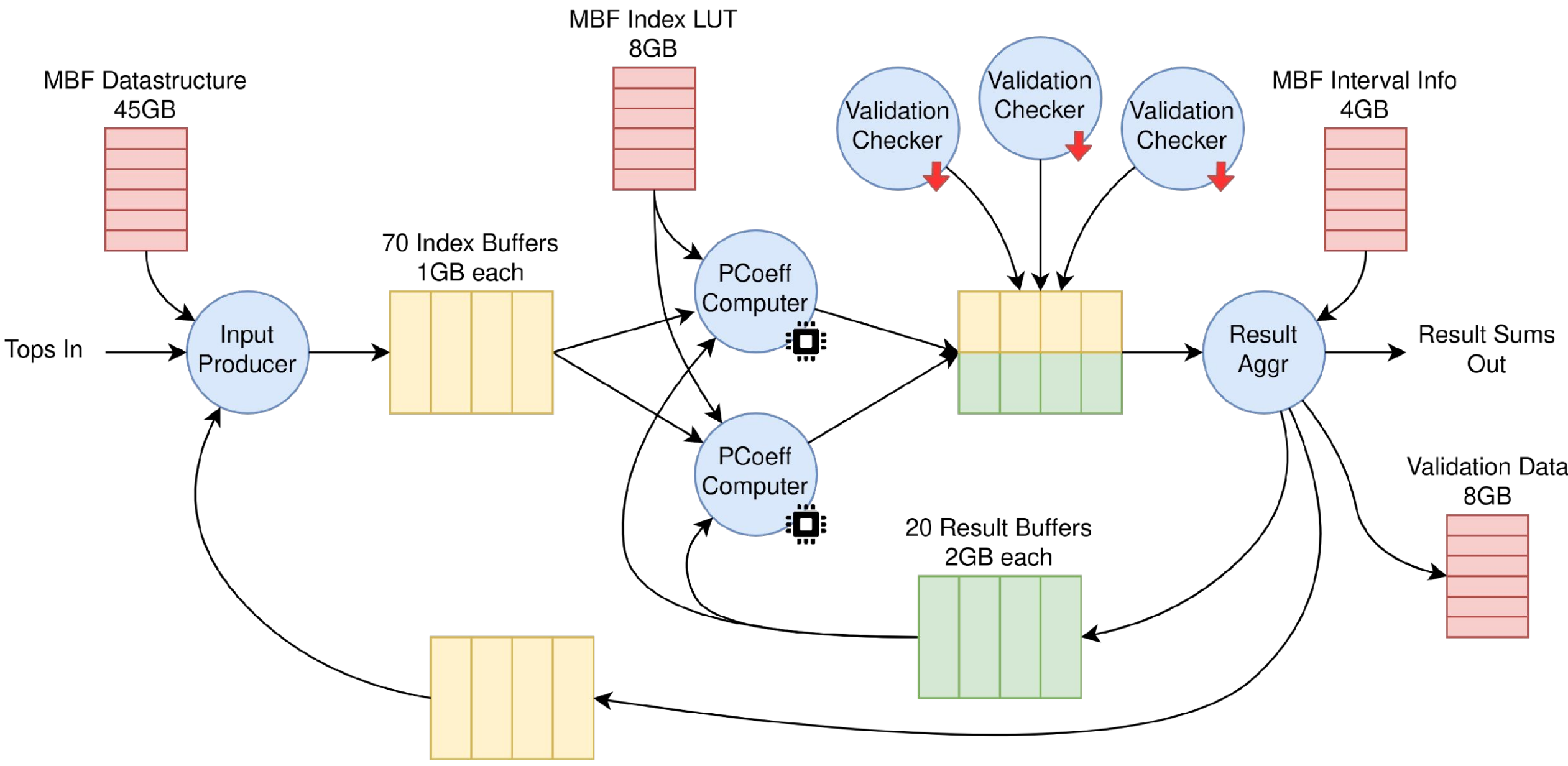




# FPGA Implementation

- 300 Count-Connected-Cores
- 450MHz
- ECC





## Total project runtime

- FPGA 500x faster than AMD Milan CPU.
  - (usually ~40-60x)
- 15'000 100min jobs
- 4 months on Noctua 2

# Should you use FPGAs for your project?

- Huge development cost
  - Designing HW is difficult
  - Testing HW is more difficult
  - **10-fold for native hardware!**

[hirtum.com/dedekind](https://hirtum.com/dedekind)