

PrimeGrid's Mega Prime Search

On 27 October 2017, 22:42:37 UTC, PrimeGrid's PPS Mega Prime Search project found the Mega Prime:

$$625 \cdot 2^{3438572} + 1$$

The prime is 1,035,117 digits long and will enter Chris Caldwell's "The Largest Known Primes Database" (<http://primes.utm.edu/primes>) ranked 207th overall.

The discovery was made by Jochen Beck of Germany using an Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-4790K CPU @ 4.00GHz with 32GB RAM, running Windows 10 Professional Edition. This computer took about 51 minutes to complete the primality test using LLR. Jochen is a member of the SETI.Germany team.

The prime was verified on 27 October 2017, 22:48:56 UTC by Lars Fricke of Germany using an Intel(R) Xeon(R) E5-2620 v4 CPU @ 2.10GHz with 64GB RAM, running Linux. This computer took about 1 hour 29 minutes to complete the primality test using LLR.

Credits for the discovery are as follows:

1. Jochen Beck (Germany), discoverer
2. PrimeGrid, et al.
3. Srsieve, sieving program developed by Geoff Reynolds
4. PSieve, sieving program developed by Ken Brazier and Geoff Reynolds
5. LLR, primality program developed by Jean Penné
6. OpenPFGW, a primality program developed by Chris Nash & Jim Fougeron with maintenance and improvements by Mark Rodenkirch

Entry in "The Largest Known Primes Database" can be found here:

<http://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=123964>

OpenPFGW, a primality program developed by Chris Nash & Jim Fougeron, was used to check for Fermat Number divisibility (including generalized and extended). For more information about Fermat and generalized Fermat Number divisors, please see Wilfrid Keller's sites:

- <http://www.prothsearch.com/fermat.html>
- <http://www.prothsearch.com/GFNfacts.html>

No generalized and extended generalized Fermat number divisors were found.

Using a single PC would have taken years to find this prime. So this timely discovery would not have been possible without the thousands of volunteers who contributed their spare CPU cycles. A special thanks to everyone who contributed their advice and/or computing power to the search - especially all the sievers who work behind the scenes to make a find like this possible.

The Mega Prime Search will continue to seek even larger primes. To join the search please visit PrimeGrid: <http://www.primegrid.com>

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About PrimeGrid

PrimeGrid is a distributed computing project, developed by Rytis Slatkevičius and currently administered by Iain Bethune, James Breslin, Scott Brown, Ulrich Fries, Charley Gielkens, Michael Goetz, Roger Karpin, Rytis Slatkevičius, and Van Zimmerman.

PrimeGrid utilizes BOINC and PRPNet to search for primes with the primary goal of bringing the excitement of prime finding to the "everyday" computer user. Simply download the software and let your computer do the rest. Participants can choose from a variety of prime forms to search. With a little patience, you may find a large or even record breaking prime.

BOINC

The Berkeley Open Infrastructure for Network Computing (BOINC) is a software platform for distributed computing using volunteered computer resources. It allows users to participate in multiple distributed computing projects through a single program. Currently BOINC is being developed by a team based at the University of California, Berkeley led by David Anderson.

This platform currently supports projects from biology to math to astronomy. For more information, please visit BOINC: <http://boinc.berkeley.edu>

PRPNet

PRPNet is a client/server application written by Mark Rodenkirch that is specifically designed to help find prime numbers of various forms. It is easily ported between various OS/hardware combinations. PRPNet does not run each PRP test itself, but relies on helper programs, such as LLR, PFGW, phrot, www, and genefer to do the work.

For more information, please visit PrimeGrid's PRPNet forum thread:
http://www.primegrid.com/forum_thread.php?id=1215

For more information about PrimeGrid and a complete list of available prime search projects, please visit: <http://www.primegrid.com>