Selective Search 165 THE COMPUTER CHESS MAGAZINE!

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Houdini 3



Give in to the magic! Only two years ago the Houdini chess engine stormed to the head of the ranking list of engines and since their has been the uncontested number one in the world. The secret of its success: with Houdini chess becomes pure magic! Because the engine of Belgian programmer Robert Houdart can find tricks, even in places where the other engines can make no further progress.

The new version, Houdini 3, goes even further than that and offers yet another increase in playing strength of 50 Elo points thanks to a host improvements in points of detail. These improvements manifest themselves in different ways in the various phases of the game. Thus, in the opening Houdini 3 demonstrates an even more subtle understanding of space and activity. In the middlegame the program spots even more quickly whenever pieces are in danger of being dominated and in the endgame proper evaluations and solutions to problems are reached much faster thanks



to a quicker and deeper search. During the course of this new development and fine tuning of the engine Houdini played, believe it or not, 10 million test games!

At the same time Houdini 3 offers in its "Tactical mode" a new function, which allows the focus of the analysis to be targeted specifically at tactical ideas and motifs. This function promises extra returns when it comes to the analysis of sharp positions and also for the solving of tactical exercises.

Houdini 3 is supplied with the latest Fritz 13 program interface and thus puts at your disposition all the training and analysis functions of Fritz 13. Included in the package are membership of the chess server playchess com (12 months classic membership) and online access to the world's largest analysis database "Let's Check"* and the ChessBase Engine-Cloud. Houdini 3 exists as two versions, either "Standard" or "Pro". Be aware: the "Standard" version is in its own right a multi-processor version, because the engine can already make use of 6 cores and a maximum of 4 GB main memory. Yet from the point of view of price it costs less than the "deep" versions of other leading programs. Houdini Pro, on the other hand, is the correct version for high-end users with powerful hardware. The engine can use up to 32 cores and 256 GB main memory and thus develop its maximum calculating power and playing strength.

Houdini 3- Standard multiprocessor version

Supports up to 6 cores and 4 GB of hash. 12 months playchess.com (classic)

£64.95

Houdini 3- Pro multiprocessor version

Supports up to 32 cores and 256 GB of hash, 12 months playchess.com (classic)

£79.95

System requirements:

Minimum: Pentium III 1 GHz, 1 GB RAM, Windows Vista, XP (Service Pack 3), DirectX9 graphics eard with 256 MB RAM, DVD-ROM drive, Windows Media Playor 9 and Internet access to activate the program, Playobess com, Let's Check, Engine Cloud and updates.

Recommended: PC Intel Core 17, 2-8 GHz, 4 GB RAM, Windows 7 or Windows 8, DirectX10 graphics card (or compatible) with 512 MB RAM or more, 100% DirectX10 compatible sound card, Windows Media Player 11, DVD ROM drive and Internet access to activate the program, Playebess com, Let's Cheek, Engine Cloud and updates

Access to "Let's Check" till 31-12-2015

NEWS AND RESULTS KEEPING YOU UP-TO-DATE IN THE COMPUTER CHESS WORLD!

Welcome to another issue of **Selective Search**... no. 165. If your sub. is due for renewal, **please** subscribe again! There will be 1 more issues of the magazine, which will close down with no. 166.

The label on your envelope shows the number of the last issue you will receive of your current subscription, so it's easy to check that, and also you can make sure it's been updated after you've made a renewal payment!

I cannot take credit card renewals now, but I have organised a **PayPal** account for myself (erichallsworth@gmail.com). You can access it at my **website** and renew your sub. quite easily.

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Outstanding Articles and Things TO DO!

- Some while ago Augusto Perez sent me the games of his most recent 10 game Match: the Mephisto Milano v Saitek Chess Challenger
- I've still not covered Rybka's win at the **12th**. **ICT Leiden** Tournament!
- A list of my Computer Chess Sources. It will mostly be addresses for Chess/Computer Chess Websites and Forums where you can find out what's new, check for latest versions and upgrades, get up-to-date Ratings for the commercial engines, strong freebies and new engines, and keep updated with what's new on DVD where there is some great chess teaching for viewing on your PC, get latest Book releases

info and lists, and collect important match and tournament Chess results!

 Mephisto London 68030 v Tasc R30 match being run by Steve Blincoe and Harvey Williamson during May.

Issue 166 may need to be a a bumper issue - 40, 44 or 48 pages - to squeeze all that and any other news coming in, but I'll make sure everything gets covered one way or another.

I am still toying with the idea of producing something like a 48 page issue for £6.50/£7.50, perhaps twice a year. This could keep everyone updated on all the essential new engines, software, major tournaments and matches, with some games coverage. My thanks to those who have responded positively to this idea, I've appreciated your vote of confidence and encouragement. Unfortunately, so far, there's only 22 of you! I'll make a final decision to let you know in issue 166 if this will happen, but financially it would really need something closer to 100 people to make all the work worthwhile, which doesn't seem likely as things stand.

ERIC ON YOUTUBE!

FAME AT LAST? Not really, but in 1993 I did a film for the *Grandmaster Video Magazine* series, no.8 to be precise. It was titled "Eric Hallsworth Surveys the Chess Computer Scene", and someone (Ed Schroder perhaps?) has put it on YouTube!

Here's the link if you fancy seeing what I thought of things (and looked like with a bit of hair on my head) 20 years ago!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74xHd4AyyFc

ON THE MOVE?!

Finally Chris and I will be moving in the next month or so. Chris's MS has continued to worsen and we have needed to find a bungalow or ground floor accommodation that we can afford to rent. We believe we are close to having this sorted out, thanks to our good friends Mark & Lorraine Uniacke, so the next issue will be prepared and sent from our new home! Our new address, from the end of May, will be:

147 Heath Drive, Ware, Herts SG12 ORL

My e-mail address should stay the same (erichallsworth@gmail.com), but may not be available for a while... you know how it can be, organising things with Banks, BT, Sky etc. I will organise 3 months of mail forwarding so that readers sending something to our old address by mistake wont need to worry, it will get to us eventually!

COMPUTER CHESS: NEWS & NEW PRODUCTS!

NEW SOFTWARE ENGINES:

- Nothing New again this time

SOME LATEST VERSIONS:

Here is a list of many of the top engine's latest versions at the time of going to press and in alphabetic order:

- Bouquet 1.6
- Chiron 1.5 (only 30 Elo better than 1.1)
- Crafty 23.5
- Critter 1.6a (may not be better than 1.4)
- Deep Saros 3.5 (but site currently closed down)
- Fritz 13
- Gull Chess II-JA
- Hiarcs 14 + Hiarcs Chess Explorer 1.4
- Houdini 3
- Junior 13.3
- Komodo 5 (SP only)
- Naum 4.2 (final version, work on it finished)
- Pro Deo 1.85
- Protector 1.5.0-JA
- Rybka 4.1
- Shredder 12
- Stockfish 2.3.1 (may not be better than 2.2.2)
- Strelka 5.5 (SP only)
- Toga 3.0-JA

COMPUTER CHESS: RESULTS

Things continue to be rather quiet! There are a few Tournaments being run on the Internet, which are quite interesting though sometimes the choice of participating engines is a bit

disappointing. Nevertheless these are better than nothing!

Before them though, some latest results from Peter Grayson and Frank Holt.

PETER GRAYSON + ENGINE TESTING...

Peter's recent house move reduced his testing somewhat, though BT has finally installed his new phone and therefore Broadband, so I recently got an e-mail from him. I've taken the liberty of extracting the really interesting bits!

Hi Eric

Reviewing some of the main engines that were around 10+ years ago, there seemed to be 2 main streams of engine programming; "knowledge based" and "fast searchers". Personally I think the latter term suggests that engines falling into this category may have been little more than bean counters.

That demeans the work of the programmers and remembering Richard Lang's comments that his Genius engines contained code (knowledge) that allowed the engine to assess beyond its normal search capability that became less effective as processor speed increased, then I believe there must be a fine balance between "knowledge" and speed that is likely dynamic to relative processor speed.

The "fast searchers" still require much chess knowledge otherwise they would likely play poor chess by most people's standards. I also suspect the fast searcher may be a consequence of more efficient code. As Houdini, and Rybka before it have shown, it does seem possible to combine efficient code whilst maintaining essential and perhaps enhanced chess knowledge. The fact that many of us may struggle to understand the moves played by these engines at the time may be more of an indictment of our ignorance than any lack of chess knowledge in the engine!

I'm about to update my PCs but before I do I decided to play some matches between some of the main "fast searcher" and "knowledge based" engines from that early PC engine period.

The intention was to run at least 100 games per match at 40/10 repeating, ponder on, 1 PC per engine. Engines using fresh copies of their supplied books. Because of issues with earlier ChessBase GUI's being unable to handle the large amount of memory on my machines, engines were run within the Fritz 8 GUI that was the first ChessBase GUI able to cope with the

memory. I had considered running these matches on one machine but decided to stick to using 2 machines and the Autoplayer interface.

On 1 standard clock core of the Q9550 these engines would be running approximately 9 times faster than the PII 450 I had when I bought most of these engines. So 40 moves in 10 minutes now would have been around the 40 moves in 90 minutes back then!?

The first match was Fritz 5.32 Original vs Genius 6.5. I mention original Fritz because dating back to late 1998, the original engine was about half the code size of the later releases that came with most Fritz disks and it could only use 128 Mb hash. Later versions were capped at 256 Mb (255 recorded in the GUI). Genius 6.5 played in its own GUI from the Millennium package that supported Autoplayer. Genius supported a maximum of 64 Mb hash. Both engines used fresh versions of the books supplied in their packages. As the match progressed, Fritz 5.32 pulled further away from Genius 6.5, though it had a few purple patches it was generally outplayed.

CEGT has Fritz 5.32 at 2348 Elo - that would put Genius 6.5 at 2210 Elo. Probably not much stronger than Genius 3 which would have been some 70+ Elo weaker on a P90 that beat Kasparov? So a 2150 engine could beat Kasparov? I recall Genius 3 was around 2550 against other engines at the time and 2600+ against humans. This really highlights that comparing engines and humans through the same rating process is just plain wrong and also the Elo system may be wrong for chess engines? Unlike humans who peak and then go downhill, it is difficult to envisage why an engine rated at 2550 Elo back then on a P90 could be 2210 Elo on a CPU some 30+ x faster than the P90. It should be stronger. Books may play a part but in this match Fritz seemed a cut above Genius.

• Fritz 5.32 v Genius 6.5 +52-15=36, so 70-33

Seeing off Genius, I then paired Fritz 5.32 against Junior 7 + 256 Mb hash from May 2001. This was a curious match: by game 50, Junior 7 had established a 70 Elo lead but amazingly Fritz 5.32 began to claw its way back and ended up even at the end of the match. I let this run to 116 games mainly because I was out for most of the day that it completed. Fritz 5.32 was within 6 Elo at game 100 so perhaps a slight benefit to Fritz by running to the extra games. Even so there was little to choose between the two and it showed what a good engine Fritz was being 2½ years older than Junior 7. Game 57 caught my eye where Fritz 5.32 had a pair of knights versus Junior 7's pair of bishops in a blockade

position. Junior trapped its own black bishop on the kingside and the manoeuvrability of the knights gained Fritz the win.

CEGT has Junior 7 +65 Elo to Fritz 5.32, so that may be a pointer that Fritz benefited most from CPU speed up? Perhaps Junior has to be considered a knowledge based engine, or did its Book run out of stamina?

Junior 7 v Fritz 532 +39-39=38, so 58-58

My Fritz 6 disk failed some time ago so it was straight on to see the improvements with Fritz 7 from late 2001. This turned out to be very one sided and highlighted the big jump in playing strength between the two Fritz versions. Fritz 7 was also allocated 512 Mb hash. How much bearing this had is unclear but Fritz performance of +200 Elo was about double that expected from the ratings lists. These early Fritz engines always seemed to thrive on large hash.

• Fritz 7 v Fritz 532 +73-14=27, so 86½-27½!

Time to introduce another "knowledge" based engine, so enter HIARCS 9 from mid 2003. Despite being later than Fritz 7, it was shown as being about 15 Elo weaker. The gap in this test match was about 40 Elo so again perhaps the faster CPU benefited the fast searcher. Having anticipated a very aggressive series of games it surprised me how many of HIARCS wins actually came from superior endgame play and I had intended highlighting this aspect, though it made a big end game blunder in the very last game. Later HIARCS engines, including H14 WCSC struggle with the position that other engines see fairly quickly, suggesting there may be some legacy code that needs to be reviewed?

Fritz 7 v Hiarcs 9 +44-31=37, so 62½-49½

I intend playing two more matches to cover the early MP engines. Match 5 will be Shredder 7 using 1 core versus Fritz 8, and Match 6 will be Shredder 7, 4 cores versus Deep Fritz 8, 4 cores. Shredder 7 ChessBase package was released as an MP engine but most of us would only have used it with one core at the time so it will be interesting to see how they compare, but I suspect Deep Fritz 8 will benefit from improvements having been released 12 months after Fritz 8.

Boot regards	Doto
Best regards	rele

FRANK HOLT...

For this issue Frank returned to his testing at Fischer Shuffle (960) Chess, using a prepared position RNKQRBBN.

FRANK HOLT, 2 GAME MATCHES @ G/15MINS

Pos	Engine	/10
1	CRITTER 1.6A	61/2
2	Houdini 2.0c	6
3	Ноидіні 3	5½
4=	STOCKFISH 2.2.2 RYBKA 4.1 RYBKA 3	4

Frank read my comment on page 11 of our last issue, where Michael Adams wondered if Anand's blunder 41.Bc4?? was a mistake or a trap, and it reminded him of the Master Game on TV (many years ago) - what a shame that the proposed coverage on Sky Arts of the recent Candidate's Tournament fell through at the last moment... financial issues I think.

Frank said "I used to watch the BBC television games with the players sharing their thinking ahead. One GM. was playing a rather young Nigel Short and he said, 'I'm not going to let this upstart get the better of me.' Oh! how wrong can you be?"

I remember those programs Frank, they were great. Someone told me that a few of them are now on YouTube, I'll see if I can find them!

CRITTER PROGRAMMER VIDA CRITICISED

Critter's programmer **Richard Vida** has come under heavy criticism for deliberately and openly making and sharing **a clone of Houdini** which he called **Robodino**. According to his Internet apology he did it as a result of a bet inspired by discussion on the Rybka forum, where he was challenged by some people who said it couldn't be done. Vida says: "Besides the bet what I REALLY wanted to show was how easy a job this is, given Houdini's origins. With a truly original engine it would be almost impossible to do it in such a short time... having Robbolito source code at my disposal was really essential".

Those who still doubt that cloning has been going on regularly over the past few years ought to have a rethink!

The **Robodino** engine took him "less than 80 hours" to create, was published and tested over a couple of days by various users who confirmed that it played the same moves that Houdini does, with the exact same node count, except about 10% slower. Of course folk immediately wanted to know if he could improve on Houdini, as he mentioned that he had "spotted several bugs, though most are inconsequential", and his answer was "I don't know, I wont try".

For a few days accusations and complaints flew in every direction, then the engine was smartly withdrawn, the forum thread and its links removed, and Vida himself has promised it will never be seen again. He says he's now working on the next Critter version... wonder what will be in that - ha!

INTERNET RESULTS I'VE COLLECTED...

THE GROB TOURNY 2013 4cpu

Xeon X5430x2 Octal ChessGUI. 1024mb hash, 3-4-5 piece tablebases, Ponder off, **Grob.cgb Book!** (only to 10 moves). 40 moves in 29 minutes repeating (equivalent to CCRL 40/40) All engines 64-bit 4cpu where available. 2 cycles 30 rounds

Pos	Engine	/30
1	CRITTER 1.6A 64-BIT 4CPU	21
2	Ноидіні З 64-віт 4сри	191/2
3	IVANHOE 9.46H 64-BIT 4CPU	18
4=	VITRUVIUS 1.11C 64-BIT 4CPU ROBBOLITO 0.21Q 64-BIT 4CPU	17
6=	STOCKFISH 2.3.1 64-ВІТ 4СРИ ВОИQUET 1.5 64-ВІТ 4СРИ	15½
8=	RYBKA 4.1 64-BIT 4CPU STING SF 2 64-BIT 4CPU KOMODO 5 64-BIT	15
11	STRELKA 5.5 64-BIT	14
12	NAUM 4.2 64-BIT 4CPU	131/2
13	CHIRON 1.5 64-BIT 4CPU	13
14	SHREDDER 12 64-BIT 4CPU	121/2
15	HIARCS 14 4CPU	10
16	GULL II B2 64-BIT 4CPU	81/2

The opening book being used was based on selected variations of the Grob (1.g4).

FANFARE FOR THE COMMON MAN (i.e. Free Engines!) 4CPU

Xeon X5430x2 Octal ChessGUI. 1024mb hash, 3-4-5 piece tablebases, Ponder off, **ForumUsers Book!** (to 12 moves). 40 moves in 29 minutes repeating (equivalent to CCRL 40/40) All engines 64-bit 4cpu where available. 4 cycles 44 rounds

Pos	Engine	/44
1	Ноидіні 1.5 64-віт 4сри	32
2	STOCKFISH 2.3.1 64-ВІТ 4СР И	271/2
3	CRITTER 1.6A 64-BIT 4CPU	261/2
4	IVANHOE 9.46H 64-BIT 4CPU	25
5	STING SF 2 64-BIT 4CPU	24
6	BOUQUET 1.5 64-BIT 4CPU	23½
7	HANNIBAL 1.3 64-BIT 4CPU	201/2
8	R овво L іто 0.21Q 64- віт 4 сри	20
9	GULL R375 64-BIT 4CPU	18
10	SPIKE 1.4 LEIDEN 64-BIT 4CPU	171/2
11	К УВКА 2.3.2 64-ВІТ 4СРИ	161/2
12	PROTECTOR 1.5.0 64-BIT 4CPU	13

The opening book being used was based on favourite opening lines submitted by members from the Talkchess, Rybka and Chess2U Internet forums.

Finally the latest test by this group is in progress right now, called...

TACTICAL DISPLAY

Intel i5 Quad, ChessGUI. 256mb hash, 3-4-5 piece tablebases, Ponder off, **ForumUsers2 Book!** (to 12 moves). 40 moves in 25 minutes repeating (equivalent to CCRL 40/40) All engines 64-bit 1cpu. 2 cycles 30 rounds

Standings after Round 14

1 HOUDINI TACTICAL 3 64-BIT	10½
2 RobboLito 0.21Q 64-віт	81/2
3= STOCKFISH 2.3.1 64-BIT	8
Коморо 5 64-віт	8
5= STRELKA 5.5 64-BIT	71/2
РЕМИКА 4.1 64-ВІТ	71/2
7= BOUQUET 1.5 64-BIT	7
DEEPSAROS 3.3B 64-BIT	7
VITRUVIUS 1.11C 64-BIT	7
GULL II B2 64-BIT	7
11 IVANHOE 9.46H 64-BIT	61/2
12= CRITTER 1.6A 64-BIT	6
STING SF 2 64-BIT	6
14 CHIRON 1.1A 64-BIT	51/2
15= BLACKMAMBA 1.2c 64-BIT	5
NAUM 4.2 64-BIT	5



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The RYBKA 64-Core OnLine CLUSTER v HOUDINI 3 16-Core PC

Well I must start this article off with an apology that I didn't find space to get even the result to you in the last issue - I'm sorry - we'd left it at 2-0 for Houdini on page 34 of issue 163...

The RYBKA CLUSTER v

The Computer Schache & Spiele forum collected some ChessBase dukats, so they could have a set of serious games between Houdini 3 on a 16-core 3.4GHz PC against the OnLine rentable Rybka 64-core Cluster!

The plan was firstly to have 2 games from the start position without opening books, so engines thinking from move 1. Then 6 games will be played from fixed positions. The time control is G/105mins + 15secs per move.

In game 1 Houdini was Black and went >1.00 at move 32. Rybka would have resigned showing >-9.99 at move 55 and was mated at move 73. In game 2 Houdini, now White, went >1.00 at move 39, Rybka showed >-9.99 at move 66, and was mated at move 99. So Houdini 2 Rybka 0. It's gone quiet so I'm not sure what's happening, but games and any updates next time!

It is interesting to see how Houdini and Rybka's opening ideas from move 1 compare with known theory!

I've left in the time taken for each move, plus the evaluation and depth of search, so readers can compare their own PCs.

Rybka Cluster - Houdini 3 Game 1. 105m+15s

1.d4 215 0.26/21 1...\$\dip{6}\$ 224 0.02/28 **2.c4** 305 0,46/22 **2...e6** 447 0.09/29 3.**公c3** 0.36/24 0 **\$b4** 179 0.08/27 **4.e3** 481 0.14/23 4...b6 234 0.06/29 5.\(\mathbb{Q}\)d3 0.16/22 19 **\$b7** 226 0.05/28 **6.f3** 0.12/23 0 **c5** 161 0.02/28 **7.**2 ge2 0.17/22 9 **②c6** 122 -0.04/28 **8.0-0** 305 0.11/22 8...cxd4 -0.03/28 0 9.exd4 290 0.08/23 **9...0-0** 0.01/28 0 [9...d5 10.cxd5 \(\Delta xd5 \) 11. ②xd5 ₩xd5 was Capablanca-Kan, 1936] **10. 世c2** 415 0.02/22 10...h6N 133 -0.10/26 [First new move! Both 10... **堂**e7, and 10... **罩**c8 have been tried] 11.a3 260 0.07/23 **11.... ee7** 534 -0.01/28 **12.₺a4** 279 0.11/21 **12...\ge\$ -**0.04/27 1 73...≝xe2#. 0−1

Houdini 3 - Rybka Cluster Game 2

1.d4 0.34/28 4:34 **②f6** (d5) 0.08/23 5:22 **2.2f3** 0.27/28 3:38 **e6** (d5) -0.02/22 0 **3.c4** 0.30/27 3:21 **h6** -0.11/22 0 [Rybka lets us down a bit, this is not in PowerBooks, though there are a few lower level games in my Big Database 4.e3 (Sb1-c3) 0.33/27 2:34 **4...\$b4**+ (d5) −0.10/22 5:31 **5.\(\textit{\textit{d}}\)d2** 0.32/28 3:38 **\$xd2+N** 0.03/23 3 [New move. Here I could only find 5...d5 in my Big Database] **6. a b xd2** (Sf3xd2) 0.36/30 2:23 **6...b6** (0-0) 0.17/25 7:53 **7.42c3** 0.38/29 1:57 **0-0** (Lb7) 0.03/25 2:09

8.皇d3 0.35/29 4:17 d6 0.23/24 3:02 9.邑d1 0.34/29 34 皇b7 (De7) 0.20/23 3:22 10.e4 0.44/27 2:24 公c6 (Sbd7) 0.19/21 8 11.0-0 0.34/27 2:33 e5 0.18/22 0 12.皇c2 0.39/28 4:54 公d7 0.21/22 0 ... 95.營g7#. 1-0

For games 3 and 4 the opening used was 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 and, with no Books in use, the engines were left to fight it out from there.

For games 5 and 6 the opening used was 1.e4 c6 d4 and again the engines left to play from there, and the results of these will come after game 4!

Game 3 was drawn, and we'll look at game 4 in a moment. But first let's just see how they handled the opening once they were on their own in game 3:

Rybka Cluster - Houdini 3 Game 3

1.e4 c5 2.2 f3 2 c6 3.d4 cxd4 0.12/27 4:23 **4.②xd4** 0.14/22 3:04 **g6** (e5) 0.07/30 1:16 **5.c4** 0.18/23 8:06 **d6** (Sf6) 0.10/31 0 **6.ge2** (Sc3) 0.25/24 7:53 **6...2xd4** 0.15/30 3:00 7.豐xd4 0.27/25 0 包f6 0.14/32 3:20 **8.**2c3 0.28/25 47 **\$g7** 0.17/31 4:51 9.\(\delta\)e3 0.27/24 0 0-0 0.14/29 2:07 10.**增d2** 0.28/23 38 **2a5** (Sg4) 0.17/29 7:06 **11.f3** (0-0) 0.36/24 7:15 **11...\$e6** 0.18/29 3:13 12.**罩e1** (Sd5) 0.38/24 0 **12...\(\mathbb{E}\)fc8** 0.16/29 1:47 **13.b3** 0.40/22 23 **a6**

0.18/29 1:30 **14.**包**a4** (Sd5) 0.44/23 39 **14.**..豐**xd2**+ 0.14/27 2:20 **15.**亞**xd2** 0.43/24 12 **②d7** 0.16/27 4:31 **16.g4** 0.42/22 0

131 10.94 0.42/22 0

Full credit to the engines, this is all in PowerBooks!

But now 16...f5 is usual — there are others, but Houdini chooses something new

16...Ee8N (Tab8) 0.17/29

2:00 17.h4 0.48/24 6:54

h6 0.19/29 0 18.2c3

(Thg1) 0.51/23 3:00

18...2c5 (Tac8) 0.27/27

3:05

... 50...\$\Delta g6 0.01/40 1:18

1/2-1/2

I've chosen game 4 for full coverage particularly as one of the things of special interest, to me at any rate, was to try and gauge how much faster the Rybka 64-core Cluster is than my Quad and, to a lesser extent, the same question for Houdini on its 16-core machine!

I think it's an important issue because Rybka on its Cluster is available to rent for users to prepare openings, check theory's endgame accuracy, or play games against as has just been done with the Houdini engine. And the rental rates are not cheap! So the Rybka Cluster has got to be a lot faster than our PCs at home and live up to its billing as the strongest chess playing entity on planet Earth!

It proved to be almost impossible to find this out, all I could do was compare my Quad timings with those shown in the gamefile records... but of course there's no way of knowing whether moves were played at the

moment its evaluation was decided to be satisfactory at the particular ply, or if the time shown represents the decision being made after all the moves were checked at that depth! Equally, once the game was under way, thinking in opponent's time would be operating, so for example moves were often made in "0 secs" showing depth 25 or whatever, there's no way of comparing them.

For what it's worth in the following game, for Rybka's 3...cxd4 played after 1min37, my Quad took 4min46 to finish looking at the move at depth 21 and 9min55 to reach depth 22. So, based on this, the Cluster is somewhere between 3x and 6x as fast as my Quad. I expected a lot more, didn't you!?

for Houdini, Harvey As Williamson managed to find a screenshot of Houdini while it was thinking about its likely response to Rybka's 45th move in this very game. So I've put the screenshot at the appropriate place in the game and readers can see its kN/s at that moment and compare their own PC if they have Houdini3! I've also placed diagrams a couple of moves before major evaluation swings, so that readers can study these moments in the games for themselves and see if they can discover where the loser went wrong!

Houdini 3 - Rybka Cluster Game 4

1.e4 c5 2.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)c6 3.d4 cxd4 0.11/21 1:37 4.\(\Delta\)xd4 0.23/28 3:02 e5 0.17/22 3:18 5.如b5 0.23/29 0 d6 0.22/23 4:37 6.如1c3 0.28/30 0 如f6 (a6) 0.22/23 5:31 7.皇g5 0.32/29 2:14 a6 0.26/21 0 8.如a3 (Lxf6) 0.45/30 7:58 8...皇e6 (Le7) 0.27/22 5:05

They'd played top—line theory moves so far, but here 8...b5 is more popular and considered best 9.5\(\in\cerc 4\) (Lxf6) 0.51/30 5:58

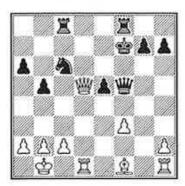
The best reply and Houdini has an edge according to theory

9...宣c8 0.22/22 4:12
10.彙xf6 0.49/30 0 營xf6
0.21/24 2:14 11.包b6
0.49/31 0 邑b8 0.23/24
1:25 12.包cd5 (Lc4) 0.48/31
46 12...營g6 (Dd8) 0.21/24
4:26 13.營d3 (f3) 0.70/28
2:32 13...童e7 0.08/22 1:56
14.包c7+ (g3) 0.70/29 14
14...查d8 (Kf8) 0.41/21
4:17 15.包cd5 0.72/28 2:26
f5 0.53/20 0



Another terrific effort by the engines, again they've chosen moves found in PowerBooks up to here. Now 16.0-0-0 is known, so is 16.f3, and I also found a game going with 16.Nxe7, but not 16.Qc3
16.\(\mathbb{C}\)c3N (0-0-0) 0.70/25
4:45 16...fxe4 0.84/21 7:08
17.0-0-0 1.01/27 0 \(\mathbb{L}\)xd5 (Ke8) 0.89/20 3:06
18.\(\Dar{L}\)xd5 0.91/26 53 \(\mathbb{L}\)c8

0.84/19 1:07 19.**含b1**0.94/28 4:29 **医f8** 1.03/20 0
20.**含b3** 0.94/28 1:55 **b5**1.02/22 31 21.**含a3** 0.90/28
3:29 **沒g4** 1.00/22 0 22.**f3**0.84/28 2:41 exf3 0.99/22
0 23.**②xe7** 0.85/27 0 **含xe7**1.00/22 1:23 24.**②xd6+**0.93/28 29 **含f7** 1.01/23 0
25.gxf3 0.93/27 0 **含f5**1.13/23 2:56 26.**②d5+**(Ld3) 1.46/25 1:19



26...含f6 (Ke8) 0.80/22 2:18 [26... 查e8 27. 臭d3 w126] **27. \$\d3** 1.74/27 1:37 **營e6** 0.89/24 0 **28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 29.** 1:59 **g6** 1.22/21 0 **29.h4** 2.09/27 6:31 **\(\mathbb{E}\)cd8** 1.47/21 0 **30.a3** 1.84/28 1:58 **罩d7** (Td4) 1.35/21 13 31.h5 1.80/28 3:14 **g5** 1.60/24 0 **32.h6** 1.86/25 5:40 **②d4** (Tg8) 1.96/22 1:39 **33.罩hg1** (Lf1) 2.23/27 7:54 **33...互fd8** 1.55/22 6:37 34.營e3 2.35/30 0 **国g8** 1.51/22 17 **35.罩de1** 2.30/28 1:06 **\dd 1**.63/22 45 **36.罩g4** 2.47/27 29 **豐c5** (Dd6) 2.01/22 3:26 **37.\mathbb{Z}g2** (Teg1) 2.43/26 59 **37... 当d5** 2.01/21 1:00 **38.增g1** (Le4) 2.43/24 0 **38...\forall f7** (Dd6) 1.60/21 4:01 **39.\(\text{\text{\text{B}}}\)f2 (Dh2)** 2.51/25 58 **39...**罩**d5** (Dd5) 2.02/22 5:52 **40.c3** (Le4) 2.46/25 1:38 **40...2**)**e6** 1.92/23 5:29 **41.\$\delta\$c2** 2.53/28 0 **2 f4** 2.05/22 2:08 **42.**\mathbb{Z}g**3** (Db6+) 2.60/26 21 **42...Ed7** (Tgd8) 1.47/22

1:41 **43.**營**e3** 2.69/26 1:26 營**d5** 1.58/22 1:05 **44.空a1** 2.71/26 6 **절e8** (Tc8) 1.72/20 54 **45.迢g4** (Dg1) 2.28/25 1:08



Here we are then, we reach the position where Harvey managed to get a screenshot of Houdini's analysis while it was waiting for Rybka's reply. It shows Houdini3 Pro x64 on the 16-core machine to be running at 36,650 kN/s after between 4-5 mins. My Quad showed 7148 kN/s after 4mins 30 and had just reached 25ply, so the Houdini 16-core is 5x faster than my Quad. That sounds about right! 45...2e6 (Dc4) 2.26/21 5:35 **46.\$b1** (Kb1) 3.39/26 55 **46...Ec7** (Ted8) 2.62/20 4:11 **47.2a2** 4.79/23 54 **營c5** 3.24/19 0 **48.營e4** 5.39/26 59 **\mathred{\mtx}\end{\mt}}}}} 49.\mathref{Z}g2** (Teg1) 5.63/27 1:35 **49...b4** 4.35/20 4:13 **50.axb4** 5.73/27 0 **€**)f4 4.46/19 22 **51.\$b1** 5.96/26 0 **\dotag d7** 4.54/20 1:11 **52.罩d2** 6.34/27 0 **營a4**+ 4.56/20 6 **53.4a2** 6.68/26 27 **\mathred{\matrod{\matrod{\mathred{\matrod{\mathred{\matrod{\mathred{\mathred{\matrod{\matrod{\mti** 6.67/25 12 **Zd7** 5.48/21 4:32 **55.**\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 6.96/28 43 **營xd7** 5.35/20 0 **56.罩d1** 6.42/27 28 **\mathbb{m}c7** 5.96/21 3:09 **57.\$b1** (Da4) 6.47/26



0 57...e4 5.05/21 5 58.\addreda4 6.47/22 13 **👑b8** (Te6) 4.84/19 1:01 **59.\d7**(Lxe4) 8.83/24 18 **59...Ee7** 5.50/15 4 60.፰d6+ 9.26/23 1 **2**e6 5.60/16 0 **61.\(\pi\)c6** 9.53/22 1 **曾b5** 6.37/15 3 **62.豐xe4** 9.52/22 0 **We5** 6.43/15 2 63.曾d3 10.06/21 0 罩a7 (Db5) 8.08/19 33 64.\(\mathbb{G}\)c6 (Txa6) 11.23/22 4 64...a5 (Tb7) 5.79/16 4 65.b5 (Dd8+) 11.86/22 4 65... Ee7 (Tb7) 9.54/16 19 66.b6 19.45/22 32 a4 (g4) 14.16/19 1:38 67.\d8 25.90/24 28 **\$f7** 27.50/19 59 **68. 營c8** 29.93/24 0 1-0

Rybka Cluster - Houdini 3 Game 5

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 0.26/22 6:02

I did some more timing tests on Rybka! My Quad took 12mins45 to finish looking at 3.e5, and 23min27 to finish depth 22, so here the implication is that the 64-core Cluster is only between 2x and 4x faster than my Quad. Probably Rybka finished the depth 22 search before making its move, so that would mean 4x faster, but surely that still shouldn't be right?!

3...\$15 0.13/27 4:03

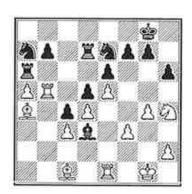
As for Houdini my Quad took 21min17 to make the depth 27 decision and 26min52 to reach depth 28, so the 16-core machine shows at just over 5x faster than my Quad, similar to the indication on the kN/s from the Screenshot on the previous page. If this is correct then the Houdini 16-core PC runs faster than the Rybka 64-core Cluster!?!

4.包f3 0.25/22 10:36 e6 0.13/28 2:14 5.c3 0.23/23 3:50 包d7 0.04/28 3:08 6.皇e2 0.20/21 0 包e7 0.05/28 4:39 7.0-0 0.24/23 0 h6 0.03/28 5:06 8.a4 0.23/21 2:15

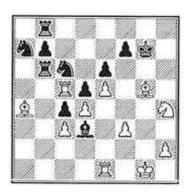


Houdini evaluations now start to go up, though quite slowly at first 11.\(\daggerapha\)d2 0.14/23 0 c5 -0.06/27 2:42 **12.\@a4** 0.08/21 53 **\(\mathbb{E}\)c8 \(-0.22/26\)** 2:50 **13.2a3** 0.12/22 5:06 **≜e7** −0.18/29 1:45 **14.b4** 0.10/22 29 **c4** -0.14/304:17 **15.b5** 0.06/24 0 **0-0** -0.16/27 4:09 **16.罩fb1** 1:51 **17.Ee1** 0.01/20 1:22 **4b8** −0.25/26 3:27 **18.\$d1** 1:25 **19.**罩**a2** -0.16/22 2:04 **≜xa3** −0.57/28 1:25 **20. \text{\tinit}}}}}}} \end{ensightineset}}}}}}}}}} \end{ensightings \text{\tinit}}}}}} \end{ensightineset}}}}}} \end{ensightineset}}}}}}}} \end{ensightineset}}}}}}} \end{ensightings \text{\te** axb5 −0.57/29 1:49 21.\(\mathbb{E}\)b2 -0.47/24 52 **2c6** -0.55/318:57 **22.罩xb5** -0.47/26 0 **Ξa8** −0.59/29 5:02 **23.g4** -0.40/22 4:09 **⑤fe7** -0.80/27 2:53 **24.\d6** (g5) -0.49/22 0 **24...罩fd8** -0.76/29 1:11 **25.**₩x**d7**

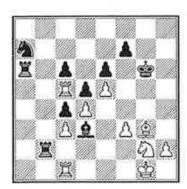
-0.56/23 1:39 **Exd7**-0.70/31 0 **26.a4**-0.52/25 1:52 **ae4**-0.78/31 0 **27.ah4**-0.55/23 1:37 **Ea6** (Tdd8)
-0.73/29 36 **28.f3** (Ta1)
-0.70/24 7:02 **28...ad3**-0.78/30 1:11 **29.ac1** (Sg2)
-0.73/25 2:04 **29...a7**-0.90/30 1:27



30.鼍c5 (Tb6) -0.83/22 6 30...色ec6 (Td8) -0.97/29 1:24 31.g5 (Sg2) -0.93/25 8:19 31...鼍d8 -1.26/29 2:24 32.gxh6 -1.08/21 0 色xa5 (Txa5) -1.22/28 1:05 33.黛b5 (Tc7) -1.16/22 4:52 33...鼍b6 -1.45/27 1:19 34.黛g5 (La4) -1.23/24 1:01 34...鼍b8 (Ta8) -1.98/28 2:52 35.黛a4 -1.35/22 1:30 色5c6 -1.96/27 36 36.hxg7 -1.56/21 1:30 全xg7 (Tb3) -1.95/27 0



37. △g2 (Kg2) -1.40/19 2:04 37... □a6 -2.23/26 1:11 38. □xc6 (Lb5) -1.53/22 1 38... □xc6 -2.50/24 1:02 39. □c1 -1.73/21 57 □b2 -2.59/26 6 **40.\$\delta\$h4** (Le3) -1.96/21 1:17 **40...\$\price g6** (Taa2) -3.22/26 1:40 **41.\deltag3** (Lf2) -2.73/21 2:49



The material is level but Houdini's rooks are deciding the game

41...Zaa2 -3.59/26 20 **42.**2**f4**+ -3.33/23 5:20 **₾f5** −3.83/30 0 **43.�h1**

-3.38/23 52 **\delta e2** (Td2)

-4.07/27 0 **44.\delta g2**

-3.41/23 35 **₺b5** (Tb3)

-4.13/26 39 **45.⊈h3**

-3.45/18 21 2xf3 -4.13/260 **46.□f1** −3.49/19 15 **№e4**

-4.22/25 0 **47.**罩**e1**+

-3.49/18 27 **\delta e2** -4.11/25

0 **48. Exc6** −3.70/18 14

②xc3 (Ke3) −4.38/25 2:45 49.ጀc7 -3.31/16 21 **Δb5**

-4.36/24 0 **50.**\mathbb{E}\mathbb{x}f7

-3.38/17 11 **②xd4**

-4.46/23 0 **51.\mathbb{E}f6** (Te7)

-3.72/18 1:57 **51...c3**

-4.55/21 24 **52.②xe6**

-3.77/17 21 **②xe6**

-4.51/23 0 **53.**\alpha **xe6**

-3.90/17 11 **d4** -4.40/22

12 **54.**\mathbb{G}**c6** -4.06/19 33

閏a8 (Tb8) -4.70/22 0

55.e6 (Tc7) -4.12/19 1:37

55...国h8+ -5.12/22 25

56.**含g2** -4.13/18 0 **置e8** -5.12/21 7 **57.\$f2** (Lc7)

-4.43/18 28 **57...⊈d5** (Td2)

-5.39/23 8 **58.**罩**c7**

-4.75/18 7 **\$\delta\$ b5** -5.42/22

0 **59.\delta** f3 −5.11/20 50 **d3**

-5.72/25 0 **60.\$\delta\$e3** (Lg3) -8.64/21 6:34 **60...d2** (Lc6)

-8.84/22 1:04 **61.\mathref{\mathref{E}}a1** (Th1) -13.79/19 3:24 **61...⊈c6** -10.62/23 22 **62.\psig3** (Kf4) -14.63/18 43 **62...Exe6** -17.37/21 25 **63.**\dot{\dot{\psi}}xd2 (Kf3) -61.55/17 1:09**63...cxd2** -16.33/22 18 **64.罩c8** -#13/23 50 **罩b3**+ (Ke5) −#16/29 4 **65.±f2** (Kf4) -#13/22 36 65...\$c4 -#14/27 6 **0-1**

So that makes it, for the Rybka Cluster, an embarrassing 4½-½ lead in favour of Houdini! Fortunately Rybka clawed one back in what proved to be the final game they'd intended 8 games, but the cost of hiring the Rybka Cluster added to the fact that Houdini couldn't be caught even if Rybka won all of the last three games decided the organisers to stop at 6.

Houdini 3 - Rybka Cluster Game 6

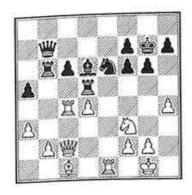
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.42c3 249 0.34/28 **3...dxe4** 216 0.21/23

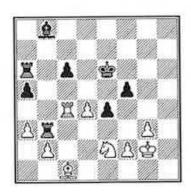
Well of course, finding that Rybka had actually won this game, I wondered if maybe something had been done to 'correct' the Cluster's seemingly poor speed perform ance. So I tested again! My Ouad would have chosen 3.dxe4 somewhere between 11m11 and 21m40 which this time puts the Cluster between 3x and 6x my Quad. It's hard to be sure what it all means. if anything! We know that the Rybka depth and kN/s figures have always been a lie anyway, originally to deceive users into thinking it was a knowledge program rather than a speedy derivative of Fruit. So who can say

0

whether the Cluster figures are a straightforward multiplication or not 4.2 xe4 0.33/29 0 2 f6 186 (Lf5) 0.21/23 5. \triangle xf6+ 284 0.32/29 **5...exf6** 0.21/24 0 6.43 154 0.34/29 6...4a6

0.19/23 28 Theory is now 7.Be2 or c3 7.a3 122 0.34/29 7...\$\div\$c7 60 0.17/24 **8.\(\preceq\)d3** 73 0.30/29 8... ****e7**+ 250 0.16/24 **9.\$e2** 0.31/31 0 **\$f5** 261 0.18/25 **10.0-0** 0.29/30 40 **\(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{** 0.16/25 **11.**2h4 180 (c4) 0.34/30 **11...\$e6** 166 0.16/23 **12.c4** 0.28/29 0 **b5** 281 (Ld6) 0.16/22 13. Ze1 197 (Lf4) 0.27/27 13...bxc4 118 0.28/27 **14...g6** 0.04/23 9 **15.2d2** 564 0.16/28 15...**g**e7 0.03/24 0 16.**E**c1 120 (Lxe6) 0.16/27 **16...0-0** 229 -0.01/22 **17.213** 75 0.13/28 **17...a5** 183 (Tfc8) -0.03/22 **18.\(\text{\text{gf4}}\) 142 (Dc2)** 0.04/25 **18...\$d6** 370 -0.15/23 **19.\(\perp\)xe6** 0.03/28 $0 \triangle xe6 -0.16/20 31$ **20. 20...互作8** 269 (Tfc8) -0.13/21 **21.**營**c2** 213 0.00/28 **21... Za6** (Tc8) -0.14/23 1 **22.**₩**e2** 134 (Dc4) 0.05/26 **22...b7** 186 (Taa8) -0.19/23 **23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2** 250 (g3) -0.04/28 **23... \(\beta\)d8** 338 (Lf8) -0.19/23 **24.h3** 88 -0.06/26 **24...≜e7** (Lf8) -0.20/22 47 **25.h4** 116 331 (Td5) -0.26/24 **26.5c4** 98 (Dd1) -0.07/26 **26...宮b6** 190 −0.29/23 **27.\$c1** -0.11/30 0 **罩d5** 143 -0.28/23 **28.₩d2** 188 (Dc2) -0.11/29 **28...≜d6** 237 (Lf8) -0.29/23 **29.₩c2** 141 -0.19/25 **29...\Delta g7** -0.29/22





48.♦c3 (Tc2) −0.56/28 53 **48...≜d6** 78 −1.08/25 **49.查f1** -0.55/30 0 **图a8** -1.16/23 58 **50.**₺a4 -0.55/29 4 **图h8** (Kd7) −1.21/22 52 **51.≜e3** -0.61/28 59 **⊈f7** (Kd7) -0.55/27 51 2xg3 -1.45/230 **53.**罩**c5** 213 -0.99/30 -0.99/28 1 2xf4 -1.69/267 55.閏f5+ -0.99/28 4 **空e6** -1.67/26 7 **56.**罩**xf4** $-0.99/28 \ 0 \ \Delta d5 \ -1.72/27$ 8 **57.№e2** (Sc3+) -0.97/31 45 **57...☆xd4** −1.86/25 37 **58.国f7** -0.94/31 25 国**h2** (Th5) -2.24/24 23 **59.Ed7**+ -1.87/27 45 \triangle c4 -2.11/230 **60.Ee7** 103 -2.01/29 **60...≅bh3** −2.53/25 0 **61. Exe4**+ 61 −1.86/29 **61...⊈b3** −2.58/24 0 62. 2c5+ 107 (Sb6) -1.97/30 **62...⊈xb2** -2.55/24 12 **63.a4** 24 **64.**\mathbb{E}**e8** (Se6) -2.22/29 25 **64...\$b4** −2.78/23 53 **65.4d3**+ (Sb7) −2.30/28 0 **65...★xa4** −2.81/22 5 66.**Eb8** -2.42/30 53 **Eh4** $(Ka3) -2.98/25 \ 0 \ 67. \triangle d2$ 222 -3.12/30 **67...E2h3** -3.30/25 0 **68.\(\mathbb{E}\)f8** (Tc8) -3.07/28 37 **68...**罩**d4** 71 (Kb3) -3.76/23 **69.f3** -2.94/25 14 **営h5** (Thh4) -3.68/23 16 **70.\\\circ**3 -3.12/29 51 **罩hd5** -3.81/24 0 **71.②b2**+ -3.21/29 34 **\Delta b5** -3.90/250 **72.□ b8**+ −3.23/30 35 **堂c6** -3.96/26 0 73.堂c8+ -3.31/29 48 **₾d7** -4.04/27 **0 74.□f8** 166 −3.73/31 **74...国b4** (Ke7) -4.38/26 0 75.**公d3** -3.36/29 38 **罩a4**

-4.21/22 0 **76.№b3** (Sf4)

-3.37/29 31 **76...罩ad4** -4.24/23 14 **77.②f2** -3.43/31 20 **a4**+ -4.50/2616 **78.\delta** c3 144 −5.40/30 **78...♠c7** −7.45/27 59 79. 2 e4 75 -6.34/29 79...a3 63 -7.46/25 **80.**\mathbb{Z}a8 -6.34/32 0 **営d3**+ -5.11/15 2 **81.₾c2** −6.52/32 28 **含b7** -12.55/22 0 **82.**罩**a4** 122 -8.77/32 **82...**\(\mathbb{Z}\)5d4 -24.25/25 0 **83.\mathred{Z}a5** 74 -8.79/31 **83...⊉b6** -32.02/26 0 **84.**\\$**a8** -10.20/28 45 **2d8** -61.24/26 0 **85.**\mathbb{Z}**a4** -11.82/31 46 **₾b5** -62.63/26 0 **86.Ξa7** -7.47/28 38 **₾b4** 103 -60.64/27 **87.**罩**b7**+ $-13.80/27 0 \triangle c4$ -23.29/26 1 **88.\mathbb{g}a7** (f4) -13.80/22 9 **88...≌c8** 351 (Te3) -#18/24 **89.\Delta b1** -13,79/28 24 **国b8**+ 171 (Th8) -#16/26 **90.空c1** (Ka1) -10.99/26 23**90...№d4** 182 (Kb4) -#17/24 **91.四1.221.** 91...空e3 -#16/26 0 92.罩e7 -12.22/25 7 **宮c8**+ 83 (Kxf3) -#15/29 **93.垫b1** -19.95/27 10 **⊈xf3** 75 -#15/29 **94.225**+ -#22/35 0 **⊈f4** −77.98/20 1 95. ②e6+ −#19/34 20 ₫f5 61 -#13/28 **96.297**+ -#19/34 23 **₾g6** -#13/29 55 **97.Ee6**+ (Te8) -#17/33 0 **97...\$\Delta** xg**7** 135 −#12/32 98.**堂e2** -#15/39 0 **空g6** 94 (Kf6) -#11/32 **99.\mathbb{g}f2** 89 (Th2) −#15/38 **99...\Delta**g**5** 108 (Tcd8) -#11/37 **100.№a1** (Ka2) -#14/36 28 **101.国g2** (Te2)—#13/36 6 0 - 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Houdini	1	1	1/2	1	1	0	41/2
Rybka	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	11/2

THE 2013 WORLD CANDIDATES TOURNAMENT

AT THE IET, SAVOY PLACE, LONDON, MARCH 14-APRIL1

What a remarkable and exciting Event and Tournament this has been - I wonder how many of my readers went to watch, or maybe followed it on their Computers at home, as I did?! A nail biter to the very end!

While most of the players seemed to be quietly acclimatising themselves with careful draws, Lev Aronian started out like a train with 2 wins in his first 3 games.

Then Magnus Carlsen got his first win in round 4, but when he got another in round 6 with Black against Svidler, he found that Aronian had also won with Black against Radjabov. Aronian had 4½/6 (3 wins, 3 draws), Carlsen 4, and no-one else better than 50%!

All the round 7 games were drawn but **Vladimir Kramnik** finally woke up after 7 straight draws by beating Svidler in round 8. Carlsen played Aronian - a draw!

Then the long-time leader **Aronian** lost to Gelfand in round 9. In the meantime **Carlsen** somehow survived a magical novelty against **Kramnik**. Carlsen had already won a 'drawn' game thanks to his remarkable endgame technique, and here it saved him from losing. The draw was enough for 1st place, so we had **Carlsen 6/9**, Aronian 5½, Kramnik 5, Gelfand and Grischuk 4½. Ivanchuk had 3½ having already lost 2 games on time!

In round 10 the 3 leaders all won! Aronian's win came in a complicated game in which Ivanchuk as Black played an unlikely and hotly debated Budapest Gambit: 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5. Yet Aronian seemed ready for it and got a strong advantage, finally creating such difficulties that Ivanchuk lost on time yet again, his flag falling at move 30!

However **Aronian**'s hopes all but evaporated in round 11 as he lost to Svidler, and a new number 2 emerged when **Kramnik** beat the struggling Radjabov, while Grischuk v Carlsen was drawn. **Carlsen 7½/11**, Kramnik 7, Aronian 6½, Svidler 5½, 3 rounds to go!

So to round 12: Carlsen had White against Ivanchuk, while the main attraction was Aronian v Kramnik, a game which they both needed to win to keep up with Carlsen!

For spectators this was a Chess Event of high order, <u>excitement guaranteed</u>, with everyone getting not only headphone sets so that they could listen to the expert GM commentary, but also Samsung SP Android tablets loaded with the Komodo engine for following and analysing the games in progress! Better graphics promised for next time!







I would have loved to visit London and watch the event live on one of the days, but am not too keen on leaving Chris for very long periods at the moment, in case she has a fall on the stairs or something. But I have never enjoyed following a chess tournament as much as I did with my alternative 'at home' method - I'll explain in a moment! - which really was a great experience!

Boris Gelfand said that he feels that the general chess public has become less respectful of Grandmaster chess and the GMs themselves because of the strength of computer engines nowadays - within moments of a move being played users can announce 'it's what the computer expected', as if that makes it a firm confirmation that it's the best move, or they can conclude a move is 'an inaccuracy, or even a mistake' because they see the evaluation drop from, say, +0.10 to -0.25.

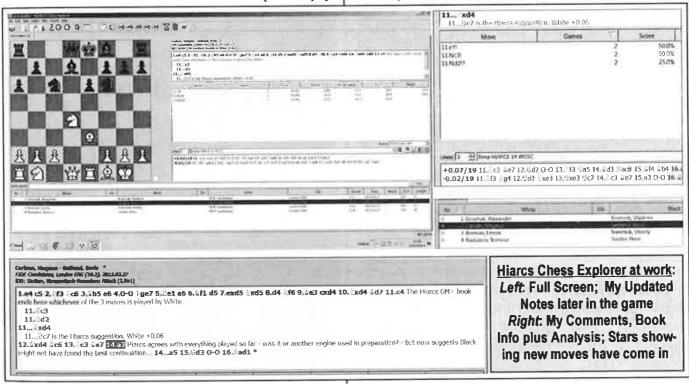
My feelings, watching on the Internet at home with Hiarcs Chess Explorer were actually rather the opposite!

I was constantly impressed with how often the GMs did find 'the best moves', especially in sometimes the most complicated of positions. I also noticed how, when the GM move was (supposedly) 'not the best' the computer evaluation would indeed often drop sharply and then, as the search deepened, start coming back up again as the engine saw the fuller implications and resulting complications coming from the move!

This happened quite a lot and, with Grischuk, Radjabov (somewhat unsuccessfully) and of course Ivanchuk, as well as Aronian, Carlsen and occasionally the others sending their games into incredibly complicated positions with some new opening ideas (stored up for a special occasion!) or following with adventurous and daring play, I began to realise I needed to swap my analysis engines around during the games depending on the type of position we'd reached!

The defensive deep search engines (Houdini, Critter, Rybka) were fine for the quieter positions, and sometimes for finding a defence in sharp positions, but I usually preferred Hiarcs or Stockfish to try and get an understanding of the plans and potential of the aggressor, as well as a more promising prediction of the attacker's likely moves!

Apart from choosing which analysis engine to work with I also had to decide between using a **ChessBase** engine and the PlayChess connection, or **Hiarcs Chess Explorer** and a link to the live pgn files! HCE was upgraded to version 1.4 (free upgrade to owners) just before the event, and it enables users to know exactly when new moves have come in for



any of the games, so I could immediately jump from one game to another to update myself. With its OnLine Tournament Book in place and Deep Hiarcs analysing I felt I was getting the best possible help to understanding what was happening through all phases of the game, especially the most complicated and tactically confusing ones, some of which I would have found utterly chaotic without engine help! Even so I did boot my second computer up with *ChessBase* and followed the progress of some of the quieter games there with Houdini, which was also good in the endgames with the Gaviota tablebases.

What the computer engines don't understand is that the objectively best move, just because it gets the top evaluation, may not be the best over-the-board choice when it allows the opponent to find an easier non-timeconsuming response. Pressure counts for a lot! Creating tension with double-edged fighting chess, giving the opponent problems to solve, variations to calculate, decisions to make with a fast-beating clock (and heart!) can often prove better than a top evaluation quieter move. Ivanchuk is both the best and worst proponent of this method - he creates incredible chaos but then often spends more time in the muddle than his opponent!

But when it works, you win games! The importance of this was seen when the tournament finally ended: the traditional tie-break method produced a tournament winner, but in the Candidates' rules you count the number of wins, so in fact the player who ended 2nd on normal tie-break will go on to challenge Vishy Anand... because he won more games!

So, back to round 12. Kramnik outplayed Aronian in a fierce middlegame but, ahead with a rook, bishop and 3 pawns for rook and 5 pawns, he meandered. You all know - I often make the point in game notes - when you're behind in material you exchanges, but Aronian saw the chance to exchange the rooks (!) and manoeuvre Kramnik into a position where his 'winning' pawn would be the wrong colour - a draw. Then stunningly after getting this remarkable concept to the point where everyone's analysis was '0.00', he blundered and Kramnik



won after all!

But then the really big shock: Carlsen lost to Ivanchuk, and in the endgame at that! Carlsen was very critical of himself in the after-game interviews, he felt he had played 'on auto-mode'. Earlier in the Tournament we had seen his brilliant endgame play produce at least 2 extra 1/2 points, but he now played listlessly in what should have been a drawn endgame. In the meantime Ivanchuk played both aggressively and accurately, accumulating enough small advantages to win! Now Kramnik had the lead with 8/12, Carlsen was on 71/2, Aronian 61/2, Svidler 6.

Carlsen said he would address some aspects of his play for round 13, and he did, beating Radjabov with Black. Meanwhile Gelfand with Black held Kramnik. So it would go down to the wire with Kramnik and Carlsen 1= with 81/2. Svidler and Aronian were both on 7, too far behind and out of it!

And so to the final round!

Carlsen had White v Svidler, Kramnik was Black against Ivanchuk.

It was soon clear that, as expected, Carlsen was trying for the win which would guarantee him top place!

Kramnik of course had to do the same, he needed a win and had to hope that Carlsen would only draw. So much to everyone's surprise he went for a wild Pirc Defence (hardly ever seen at the top level and Pirc's are not always wild unless Black takes some risks!). Anyway he managed to create a desperate all-out attack. But Ivanchuk, inevitably playing as if his very life also depended on a win, punished this over-aggression, and everyone could see he had a clear advantage - along with the seemingly inescapable time shortage issues!

Meanwhile Carlsen's Ruy Lopez, having looked quite healthy early on, had stagnated, and he then over-pressed, enabling Svidler to counterattack and gain a distinct advantage. Around move 30 Carlsen could have given up a pawn to try and quieten things down, but instead, looking exhausted and with around only 1 minute left for his last 10 moves, he allowed the attack and was in quickly in big trouble.

Inevitably Kramnik could see all this and hung in despite his disadvantages against Ivanchuk, with the always-present hope that the latter's propensity for time trouble might get him the draw, which was all he now seemed to need, or even a win!

Later Svidler would admit that he didn't really always know what was going on during parts of his attack against Carlsen, but it proved to be good enough anyway, and he got the point.

And so did Ivanchuk! He got the bishop pair, made the time control, gained a healthy passed pawn, and beat Kramnik just as easily as, 2 rounds earlier, he had beaten Carlsen!

Carlsen, with only a ½ point lead after round 11, had actually <u>lost</u> 2 of his last 3 games, yet now both he and Kramnik had 8½, with the latter having the better Berger tie-break score. But as the Fnal Table shows Carlsen had won 5 games (5-2=7), and Kramnik only 4 (4-1=9), so it will be Anand v Carlsen for the Title.

'Lucky' Carlsen was the general view, though I think this will actually be the Match most people would have hoped for.

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ТВ	Perf.	+/-
1	-	Kramnik,V	2810	* *	¥ ₂ ¥ ₂	1/2 1	½ 1	⅓ 1	1/2 1/2	⅓ 0	½ 1	8.5 / 14 57.75	2858	+10
2		Carlsen,M	2872	1/2 1/2	5.858	10	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	11	⅓ 0	½ 1	8.5 / 14 56.25	2850	-4
3		Svidler,P	2747	1⁄2 0	0 1	* *	1 /2 1	1/21/2	1/2 1/2	½ 1	1 ½	8.0 / 14 52.75	2842	+19
4		Aronian,L	2809	⅓2 0	1/2 1/2	⅓ 0	**	1/2 1/2	10	11	11	8.0 / 14 49.75	2833	+5
5		Grischuk,A	2764	⅓ 0	0 ½	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	**	1/21/2	⅓ 1	1/2 1/2	6.5 / 14 44.00	2764	0
6	0	Gelfand,B	2740	1/21/2	0.0	1/2 1/2	0 1	1/21/2	**	1/21/2	⅓ 1	6.5 / 14 43.00	2768	+5
7		Ivanchuk,V	2757	⅓ 1	⅓ 1	½ 0	0 0	⅓ 0	1/2 1/2	**	0 1	6.0 / 14	2741	-3
8	< }	Radjabov,T	2793	⅓ 0	1 ⁄2 0	0 ½	0 0	1/21/2	⅓ 0	10	* *	4.0 / 14	2627	-32
		-												

THE SSDF For many years their 'Ply' Magazine and my 'News Sheet', later called 'Selective Search', were the only printed magazines produced. The SSDF did (and do) a great job and, although the printed version of Ply ended a few years ago, they still test Chess Computers and produce a Rating List. To express my regard for their work as SelS ends, and because they were a valuable source of information when I was getting started, I am showing their current Rating List! It looks different to most of the Lists we see, as the SSDF refuse to test Clones - proven or probable! Rybka versions are on the list: they had been established, gone commercial & won World Championships, contributing 4,000 40/2 games, before the ICCA clone-banned them too!

	THE SSDF RATING LIST 2013-03-	23	23376	games	played	by 312	computers
		Rating		-	Games	Won	Oppo
1	Deep Rybka 4 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3212	27	-25	930	75%	3022
2	Deep Hiarcs 14 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3205	29	-27	716	71%	3049
3	Deep Rybka 3 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3202	24	-22	1251	77%	2991
4	Naum 4.2 MP x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3152	24	-23	919	64%	3050
5	Naum 4 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3137	25	-23	1030	74%	2960
6	Deep Junior 13.3 2GB x64 Q6600 2,4 GHz	3123	25	-25	760	57%	3074
7	Deep Shredder 12 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3111	20	-19	1381	65%	3003
8	Spike 1.4 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3106	20	-19	1320	64%	3009
9	Deep Hiarcs 13.2 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3106	28	-27	632	60%	3034
10	Hiarcs 13.1 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3104	25	-24	788	60%	3037
11	Deep Fritz 13 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3095	28	-27	624	58%	3037
12	Deep Fritz 12 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3094	21	-21	1040	56%	3050
13	Deep Rybka 3 256MB Athlon 1200 MHz	3078	39	-37	332	58%	3022
14	Deep Junior 12 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3074	24	-23	938	63%	2979
15	Deep Fritz 11 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3066	19	-18	1424	63%	2977
16	Zappa Mexico II x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3057	25	-25	776	59%	2992
17	Naum 3.1 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3043	27	-26	692	58%	2989
18	Deep Hiarcs 12 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3021	18	-18	1391	54%	2990
19	Deep Shredder 11 x64 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	3017	22	-22	968	52%	3004
20	Glaurung 2.2 x64 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2994	21	-21	1085	57%	2942
21	Hiarcs 11.2 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2989	22	-22	963	49%	2993
22	Naum 4 256MB Athlon 1200 MHz	2988	28	-28	614	50%	2985
23	Shredder 12 256MB A1200 MHz	2977	32	-32	446	50%	2977
24	Deep Junior 10.1 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2970	23	-23	886	46%	2998
25	Fritz 12 256MB A1200 MHz	2951	29	-28	620	64%	2853
26	Rybka 2.3.1 Arena 256MB Athlon 1200 MHz	2918	22	-21	1004	52%	2906
27	Jonny 4.0 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2904	29	-31	600	30%	3049
28	Deep Fritz 8 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2904	23	-24	929	35%	3011
29	Shredder 8 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2887	24	-25	908	32%	3014
30	Deep Junior 8 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2862	24	-25	952	30%	3012
31	CM King 3.5 x64 MP 2GB Q6600 2,4 GHz	2858	26	-28	752	29%	3011
	Zap!Chess Zanzibar 256MB Athlon 1200 MH	2834	21	-21	1100	50%	2837
33	Fruit 2.2.1 256MB Athlon 1200 MHz	2829	18	-18	1465	59%	2767
34	Pocket Fritz 4 Naum 4.2 Ipag 214	2803	70	-64	115	62%	2717
35	Chess Tiger 2007 256MB Athlon 1200 MHz	2795	21	-22	1154	35%	2905
36	Pocket Fritz 4 Hiarcs 13 Ipaq 214	2753	64	-58	140	65%	2648
37	Pocket Fritz 3 Hiarcs Ipag 214 624 MHz	2727	53	-50	182	57%	2679
38	Revelation Shredder 12 XScale 500 MHz	2704	60	-58	140	56%	2664
39	Pocket Shredder Ipag 114 624 MHz	2700	55	-51	180	63%	2611
40	CEBoard Fruit 2.3.1 XScale 400 400 MHz	2662	50	-4 9	195	56%	2623
41	Hiarcs Palm Chess 12.1 T5	2650	63	-64	120	48%	2662
42	Revelation Rybka 2.2 XScale 500 MHz	2629	47	-44	240	62%	2547
43	Pocket Fritz 2 XScale 400 MHz	2511	42	-42	265	52%	2495
44	Pocket Fritz 3 Glaurung 2.1 Ipaq 614C	2502	59	-67	140	33%	2629
45	Resurrection Rybka 2.2 StrongARM 203 MH	2485	43	-4 2	260	51%	2478
46	Resurrection Fruit '05 StrongARM 203 MH	2393	67	-62	120	60%	2320

HIARCS 13.3 V STOCKFISH 2.4 ON THE IPAD AND IPHONE

Long time reader Philip Acock has sent me the games from an 8 game Match he played on his iPad and iPhone between Hiarcs 13.3 running on the iPad2 and Stockfish 2.4 running on the slightly slower iPhone4. Very welcome, especially after Amador Cuesta's article in the last issue, which included some discussion on Smartphones, Phablets and Tablets!

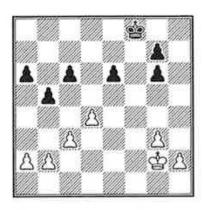
To make life simpler for himself Philip played the 4 games with Hiarcs playing White first, then the 4 games with Stockfish as White.

Game 1 was a draw, but Hiarcs might have had a chance to win in a difficult endgame...

Hiarcs13.3 - Stockfish2.4

Game 1. C89: Closed Ruy Lopez: Marshall Attack

After White's 35. \$\dot{\Delta}g2



35...查f7?!

35...g5 was best, to stop what White should have played next. After 35...g5 White's best try would be 36.单f3 增f7 37.中e4±

36.**盘f**3?!

The win would come only from 36.h4! Now best is 36... \$\dots f6\$

The only other try to save the game would be 36...g5 37.h5± e5 (37...g4 38.单f2! 单f6 39.蛰e3 虫f5 40.b4 e5 41.蛰d3! 7.98/29 33; 37...查f6 38.蛰h3 a5 39.蛰g4 6.18/28 33; 37...a5 38.蛰f3 蛰f6 39.蛰g4 a4 40.b3 b4 41.cxb4 9.82/28 35) 38.b4 e4 39.蛰f2 蛰f6 40.g4 蛰e6 41.蛰e3 蛰d5 42.a3! Now the



The iPhone4

king must move, so 42... \$\ddot d6\$ and 43. \$\ddot xe4\$ wins.

37. 查f3 查f5 38.g4+ 查f6 39. 查f4 a5 40.b3 a4 41.bxa4 bxa4 42.g5+ 查e7 43. 查e5 查d7 44.c4 wins.

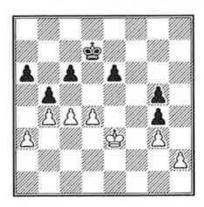
Back to the game...

36...g5 37.b3 查e7 38.查e4 查d6 39.b4

At first I thought that 39.h4!? might give White a second chance to keep looking for a win, but after 39...gxh4 40.gxh4 空7 41.空5 空d7 42.a3 空7. For a while my PC engine still thought that either a4 or c4 might win, but eventually the evals dropped close to zero with either: 43.a4 空d7!=, or 43.c4 bxc4 44.bxc4 空d7=

39...g4 40.a3 g5 41.\(\Delta\)e3 \(\Delta\)d7 42.c4!

Like it! – a sneaky last try for the win!



42...**⊈d**6!

Not 42...bxc4?? which would give White a

chance to exercise serious technical ability employing the opposition, zugzwang and king triangulations – methods used to pass the move back to the opponent so he/it has to make moves it doesn't want to! So... 43. \$\pm\$d2 型d6 44.型c3 型d5 45.a4! What should Black do, it mustn't move its king away or White wins back the sacrificed pawn and then the game. So 45...c5 perhaps?! 46.bxc5 a5 47. dd2! Black can't play dexd4 because of c6, so 47... 空c6 48. 空c2! 空d5 49. 空c3 e5 (49... 空c6? 50. 空xc4 m/15) 50.dxe5 m/32 50...\$xc5 (50...\$xe5? 51.\$xc4 m/15) 51.e6 型d6 52.型xc4 型xe6 53.型b5 型d5 54.型xa5 Фc5 55.Фa6 Фc6 56.a5 m/26

Hiarcs13.3 - Stockfish2.4

Game 2. A35: Symmetrical English: 2 Nc3 Nc6 3

1.\$\Delta\$f3 c5 2.c4 \$\Delta\$c6 3.\$\Delta\$c3 g6 4.e3 \$\Delta\$g7 5.d4 d6 6.\$\Delta\$e2 \$\Delta\$f6 7.d5 \$\Delta\$a5 8.e4 0-0 9.h3

Nf3

9.0-0 is the most popular move here, and Black usually replies with 9...e5 or \(\frac{1}{2}g4\), though 9...a6 also seems to have a good record. The Hiarcs 9.h3 is to stop \(\frac{1}{2}g4\) of course

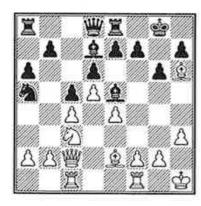
9...包d7N

9...e6 is best according to theory. The move played isn't too bad, especially as the book alternative of 9...e5 has a dreadful record

10.營c2 包e5 11.包xe5 皇xe5 12.皇h6 罩e8 13.罩c1

I quite like the idea of expanding on the kingside with 13.h4 trying to take advantage of Black's cramped position. And if 13...\(\hat{\pm}\)d4 14.h5\(\frac{\pm}{2}\)

13... **åd7 14.0-0 a6 15. 垫h1**



The position seems close to equal now

Hiarcs running on an iPad



15... **쌀b8 16.f4 \$d4 17.f5!**?

This push instead of my earlier suggestion with the h-pawn also looks quite promising 17...b5 18.cxb5?!

18...axb5 19.皇g4 營b7 20.b3 b4 21.包e2 皇f6 22.包g3



22...**臭b**5?

This only succeeds in encouraging White to improve its kingside attack, which Hiarcs immediately does! Better was 22...\$e5 23.fxg6 hxg6 24.\frac{1}{24}f2 which doesn't leave White with much

23.閏f3!?

Best. Critter reckoned 23... \$\delta e 5\$ was the

only defence with any chance, but surely if 24.fxg6! fxg6 25.營f2! Black's game would be in tatters. Even after 25...党h8 White plays 26.屋f7 逸d7 27.昼f1! 鼍g8 28.鼍xe7 and it's game over!

24.fxg6 hxg6?!

Recapturing with the wrong pawn. Instead 24...fxg6 25.\(\mathbb{L}\)xd7 \(\mathbb{L}\)xd7, but still 26.e5! dxe5 27.\(\mathbb{L}\)e4 should keep White well on top 25.\(\mathbb{L}\)e6!

Very nice, a true Hiarcs move! 25.\mathbb{Z}xf6! was another sacrifice that would have worked out nicely: 25...exf6 26.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}f2
25...fxe6

If 25...增c8? 26.增f2! 增d8 27.包h5! &xe6 (if 27...gxh5? 28.鼍xf6 is m/5 28... &xe6 29.dxe6 etc) 28.鼍xf6! exf6 29.包xf6+ 垫h8 30.增h4 m/3

26.e5! ⊈h7

Nor 26...dxe5?? 27.營xg6+ 查h8 28.奠g7+ 敻xg7 29.閏f7 買g8 30.營h5+ 敻h6 31.營xh6# **27.exf6 exd5**

Or 27...營xd5 28.閏d1! 營e5 29.奠c1 閏f8 30.②e4 奠c6 31.②g5+ and Black has to give up his queen just to delay the end: 31...營xg5 32.奠xg5 奠xf3 33.fxe7 閏fe8 34.gxf3 wins comfortably 1-0

28. 里f4!

A quiet and neat little move threatening \(\text{Sh4}\). Black would rather not move anything at this moment as, whatever it does, just makes things worse!

28...exf6 29. 里xf6 里g8



30.營d2?

A Hiarcs' mistake, though it doesn't matter as it still wins easily enough.

But there was a mate... 30.罩f7+! 含h8 31.營d2 g5 32.營d3 急f5 33.營xf5 營xf7

34.營xf7 罩a7 35.營h5! 罩b8 36.包f5 罩f8 37.逸xf8+ 查g8 38.罩f1 罩c7 39.包h6+ 查h7 40.包f7+ 查g8 41.營h8#

Stops the mate opportunity

31.營f4 国gd8

31... \$\d3 would have only delayed the end a little after 32. \Zd1! \$\d2.2 33. \Zf1! **32. 4f5!**

Another brilliant Hiarcs find!

32...gxf5 33.臭f8! 罩d7

34.營h6+ 查g8 35.莒g6+ 查f7 36.莒e1 **&e2** 37.莒xe2 莒e7 38.莒xe7+ 營xe7 39.營h7+ 查xf8 40.莒g8# 1-0

Hiarcs13.3 - Stockfish2.4

Game 3. D38: Queen's Gambit Declined: Ragozin Defence (4 Nf3 Bb4)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.包c3 包f6 4.包f3 息b4 5.皇g5 包bd7 6.e3 c5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.皇d3 豐a5 9.豐c2 c4 10.皇f5 0-0 11.0-0 置e8 12.包d2 g6 13.皇xd7 包xd7 14.e4 dxe4 15.h4N

I prefer this to the other Book move, which is 15.公cxe4, and Black usually plays 15... 全xd2 (but how about 15... b5!?) 16.全xd2 15...全xc3 16.公xc4

16.營xc3?! would be a mistake because of 16...營xc3 17.bxc3 f6 18.兔e3 ②b6. Black's advanced pawns look a little awkward, but he is a pawn up so this looks favourable 16...營d5 17.營xc3 ②b6 18.②e3 營b5



19.營c7

Perhaps a little premature as the queen is easily driven back. I'd prefer 19. Eac1!? 19... 全d5 20. 图d6 全e6 21. 图e5 f5!? 22. h5!?

Active play by both computers!

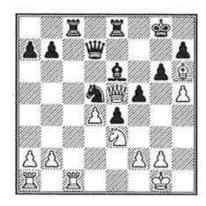
22...国ac8?!

Grabbing an open file is normally to be strongly recommended, but sometimes there are more pressing issues!

Defending with 22... 全f7 looks preferable, then 23. 当h2 当a6 24.hxg6 当xg6 25. 公xd5 全xd5 26. 全f4±

23.单h6

With 23.當fc1! Hiarcs could have grabbed a clearer advantage as, after 23...增d7 (23... 當xc1+? 24. 邑xc1 threatening 邑c7 24... 曾d7 25.h6!+-) 24.邑xc8 邑xc8 25.h6± 23...曾d7! 24.呂fc1



24...b6

Stockfish is hanging on, but you can see some of the dangers it is now in as, if it made the mistake of 24...gxh5? you'd get 25.營g3+! 全h8 26.營e5+ 全g8 27.鼍xc8 鼍xc8 28.營g3+ 全h8 29.昼xd5 象xd5 30.急f4 (threatens 兔e5+ mate next move) 30...邑e8 31.兔e5+ 鼍xe5 32.營xe5+ 全g8 33.鼍c1! winning

26...gxh5? would still be a serious blunder allowing 27.營g3+! 亞h8 28.②xd5 皇xd5 29.皇f4! again threatening mate **27.fxe3**

Taking with the bishop was also okay: 27. ②xe3!? 營d5 28. 營g3 查f7 29. hxg6+ hxg6 30. 罩d1±

27... 世f7 28. 世g3 臭d7 29. 臭f4 罩c2 30. 世g5 中f8 31. 世d8+ 世e8 32. 世f6+ 世f7 33. 世d6+





34...\$c6

34.... 2e8!? looks like a better defence, taking away the 8th rank checks. Now 35. 当b8 当d7 36.d5 is less effective, though you'd still have to fancy White's chances 35. 当b8+ 2e8 36.a4

36.d5!? was also promising. White's better piece activity and threats along the a1/h8 diagonal maintain enough of an initiative that Black must play carefully at nearly every move

36... 室c3 37.b4 營d7

37... 宣c4? is met by 38.b5! 宣c2 39.a5! bxa5 40. 營e5! 黛d7 41. 墨xa5 and there is no effective way for Black to stop the impending ত

38.a5! b5 39.d5! \(\text{Ec4} \) 40.a6 \(\text{Exb4} \)



Black is a pawn up, but its queen is tied







iPhones compared, from left to right:

The newer and faster iPhone 5... the 4S... and the iPhone4

down trying to defend the bishop/e8, pawn/a7, the g7 square and back rank mates. It can't do everything so White is winning, but this certainly a cracking game!

41.2c7 Ec4 42.2b6

Or 42.d6!? Ec6 43.Ed1+-

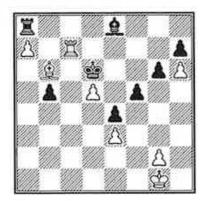
42...居c8

I can't imagine many players would make the mistake of grabbing the bishop with 42...axb6 in view of 43.a7! after which 43...宣c8 44.a8曾 (m/12) 44... 區xb8 45.曾xb8 曾e7 46.臣a7 曾f8 (there is nothing better) 47.曾xb6! 意f7 48.臣a8+ 意e8 49.曾d4 曾f7 50.d6 曾e7 51.dxe7+ 含xe7 52.曾d8+ 含f7 53.邑a6 意c6 54.邑xc6 f4 55.邑f6# 43.曾xa7 曾xa7

What else could Stockfish play? It releases itself from the pressure of mate threats, but greatly multiplies the value of White's a-pawn, but it's all Black could try 44.毫xa7 空f7 45.毫b6 空e7

Or 45... 里a8 46.a7 空e7 47.里c1 空d6 48.里c7 空xd5 49. 里xh7 皇c6 50. 里g7 閏h8 51.h7. With 2 pawns on the 7th White cannot help but win!

46.a7 星a8 47.星c1! 空d6 48.星c7



48...f4

If 48... 2d7 49. 2b7 b4 50. 2b8 2xa7 51. 2xa7 winning

49. Exh7 单d7 50.exf4

This sacrifice gives White connected passed pawns and looks strange, but in fact there's nothing better

51.fxg5 b4 52.\delta e3 \delta f5 53.\delta b7 \delta xd5 54.\delta xb4 \delta e6 55.\delta b8

2 wins on the run for Hiarcs, but it couldn't get the hat trick and game 4 was drawn. So, at the half way stage with the four Hiarcs games with White, we have...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	/8
Hiarcs 13.3	1/2	1	1	1/2			ją.		3
Stockfish 2.4	1/2	0	0	1/2					1

That looks as if it might be good enough to win the match!? Let's see...

Stockfish2.4 - Hiarcs13.3 <u>Game 5</u>. C43: Petroff Defence: 3 d4

1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2f6 3.d4 2xe4 4.2d3 2c6 5.2xe4 d5 6.2g5 \(\text{w} \)d6 7.2d3 e4 8.0-0 f6N

Black usually plays 8...exd3 9. 至e1+ 皇e7 10. 營xd3, and only then 10...f6 as in Sax—Horvath in 1995 which was drawn 9. 鱼h4 鱼g4

9...exd3 could still be played: 10.彙g3 dxc2 11.營xc2 營d8 12.包c3 彙b4 13.置fe1+ 全f7 and Black stays the pawn up but its king might need to find somewhere safer to hide! 10.彙g3 營d7 11.彙b5 exf3 12.至e1+ 彙e7?!

Rather than submit to the unpleasant pin I think 12...\$f7 is the better option, and after 13.gxf3 Black has 13...\$h5=
13.gxf3



13...**≜**h3?!

I'm not sure about this either, it *looks* threatening but can it really achieve much? I think Hiarcs should have tried to consolidate with 13... 全6 and after 14.c4 a6 15. 全4 perhaps try 15...dxc4. All the same this leaves White with 16. 三xe6 營xe6 17.d5 which would give Stockfish 全+分 for 三+合 plus lovely open central files aimed straight at Black's uncastled king.... mmm advantage

still with White!

14.c4! a6 15.\$a4 ₩d8?

Black's game is already difficult! 15...dxc4 was perhaps better, then 16.d5 b5 17.dxc6 豐xc6 18.②c3 bxa4. Black is 2 pawns up, but watch out: 19.②d5! 置d8 20.豐e2 豐c5 (20... 豐d7? 21. 皇xc7 置c8 22.豐xe7+ 豐xe7 23. 豆xe7+ 查f8 24. 畐ae1 is 1-0. There are other variations after 20... 豐d7? but White's attack is frightening in all of them) 21. 豐xe7+ 豐xe7 22. 豆xe7+ 查f8 23. 豆ae1+-

17.dxc6 bxa4 18.包c3 空f8 19.豐xa4 h5!
This counterattack against White's 空 is a good idea and gives Black a fighting chance



20.營c4 h4 21.包d5! hxg3 22.罩xe7 gxf2+23.含xf2

Black's attack seems to be over and its pieces are left looking powerless

23...營d6

Only chance, but...

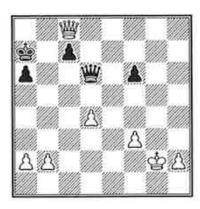
24.5)f4!?

Well done Stockfish, clearing d5 and threatening ②g6#. There were two very strong moves here, the other, 24. ℤae1! might even have been even more effective 24...♣xe7

Again the only move offering any chance. Not 24... 對xf4?? 25. 對f7#

Nor 24... 營xe7? 25.包g6+ 空e8 26. 星e1 1-0

Over the next few moves Stockfish decides to convert its attack into a 2 pawn material advantage, which should be enough to leave it with a simpler endgame win 25.夕g6+ 全d8 26.夕xh8 是e6 27.夕f7+ 皇xf7 28.豐xf7 豐xc6 29.豐f8+ 全d7 30.豐xg7+ 空c8 31.豐g4+ 全b8 32.星e1 豐d6 33.星e8++- 空a7

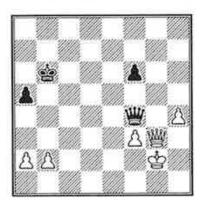


36... **營xd4**

36... 對f4 looks to be best, giving the 對maximum scope to create problems, then White should play 37.h4! and Black must decide between 37... 對d2+ probably followed by 對c1 to get into the queenside pawns, or 37... 對xh4 38. 對xc7+ 對a8 39. 對c6+ 對a7 40. 對c5+ 對b7 when 41.a4 keeps White heading for the win

37.\\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\xc7+

Sometimes the analysis of even a top PC engine is useless! Here Critter (on my quad!) reckoned this was a mistake and that 37.b3 was correct. But it's nonsense as 37...增d2+38.增h3 增c1! would very likely get Black a draw instead of almost certain defeat! 37... 查a8 38.增c8+ 查a7 39.增c3 增f4 40.增e1 查b6 41.h4 a5 42.增g3



White's progress is slow but Black mustn't exchange queens, so where should she go?! 42... #h6?

42... 当f5 was the last Black try to delay what had appeared to be an inevitable conclusion. After 43. 当b8+ 全c6 44. 当e8+ 全d6 45. 当d8+ 全c6 and White continues to struggle to find a way to get its pawns moving. But now...

43. 曾d6+! \$\dot{\phi}\$b7 44. 曾d5+ \$\dot{\phi}\$b6 45. h5! 曾f4

46.b3 曾h6

46...f5!? gives Black some checks after 47.曾e6+ 含b7 48.h6 曾g5+ 49.含f1 曾c1+ 50. 空e2! However now White's king can get to the queenside and eventually escape the checks under the cover of the White pawns 47.a4! 曾f4

Critter reckons 47... ₩g7+ still gives some sort of hope, but after 48. h3 there is no new check so 48...曾g1 49.曾b5+ 含c7 50.對xa5+ and the rest, much as in the final game moves, is easy

48.曾b5+ 含a7 49.曾xa5+ 含b8 50.曾b5+ **由a7 51.曾c5+ 由b8 52.b4 由b7**

53.a5! 皆d2+ 54.含g3 皆e1+ 55.含g4 皆e6+ 56.曾f5 曾g8+ 57. 由h3 the checks come to an end and White wins easily. 1-0

So that's 1 game back straightaway, it's now only 3-2 to Hiarcs and 3 games with Stockfish as White still to come!

Stockfish2.4 - Hiarcs13.3

Game 6. D36: Queen's Gambit Declined: Exchange Variation: Main line (5 Bg5 c6 6 Qc2)

1.d4 2f6 2.c4 e6 3.2f3 d5 4.2c3 c6 5.cxd5 exd5 6. 2g5 2e7 7. 2c2 g6 8.e3 2f5 9. 2d3 鱼xd3 10.豐xd3 包bd7 11.0-0 0-0 12.罩ab1 用e8 13.单f4

I'm not sure if either engine was still in its Book, but probably not as this is quite rare. 13.包d2 is best known, then 13...a5 14.置fc1 ②e4 15.\$xe7 營xe7=

13...包h5N

13...a5 and 13...\(\frac{1}{2}\)f8 are known, but the 13.\(\delta\)f4 line is rarely seen 14. h6 d6 15. hc2 f5 16. h3 包df6 17. 包g5 豐c7 18.罩fc1 豐e7 19.豐b3 豐d7 20.包f3 包e4 21. 對c2 勿xc3 22.bxc3 b5 23.a4 a6 24. 里a1 **幽c7 25.幽a2 国ab8 26.axb5**



26...axb5

26...\mathbb{\pi}xb5?? would have been a disaster: 27.c4! dxc4 28.營xc4+ 查h8 29.置xa6+-27.g3

Blocking the route to h2 27...增b7 28.增a6

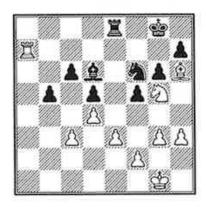
Hiarcs next move looks okay, but its game then seems to start going downhill. So I started a long look for something better 28...豐c8?!

Perhaps 28... \cong c7 29.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xf4 30.exf4 and Black can probably play \Be\, \Be\, \Be\, or maybe even 30...c5 31.dxc5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xc5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to get rid of the backward pawn

Or there's 28... \(\mathbb{Z}\)ec8 29.\(\mathbb{W}\)xb7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb7 and if 30.单g5 单e7 things look okay. Black's c6/pawn is backward but that apart the game is close to equal

I think 28...公f6!? is best, and if 29. 幽xb7 買xb7 30.閏a6 罩c8=

A second mistake puts Hiarcs in real trouble. 30... Ze7 was better by far and after 31. Exe7 (not 31. Ecal?! 包f6 32. Exe7 皇xe7 33. 閏a7 臭f8! which only just favours White) 31... \$\dagger xe7 32. \$\mathbb{Z}\$ and White's advantage is not yet enough to win 31.星ca1! 包f6 32.包g5 罩xa7 33.罩xa7



33...営e7?!

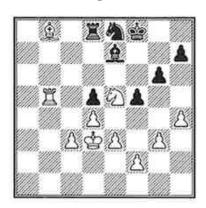
Although this looked to be best a couple of moves ago, right now the bishop should have gone to e7: 33...\(\delta\)e7! and after 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c7 Black has a chance to sort out the backward pawn with 34...c5 35.dxc5 2e4! 36.2xe4 dxe4+--. True this leaves White a pawn up and with good chances, but Black might still hope to save the game (perhaps!)

34. 里a6! 包e8 35. 里xc6

The much-used expression 'it's all a matter of techinque from here' applies! Hiarcs doesn't make any mistakes over the next 15 or more moves, but Stockfish is a pawn up and Black's c-pawn is isolated so, slowly but surely, White inevitably edges its way towards the win

35...国b7 36.空g2 国b8 37.国a6 国c8 38.国a7 遠c7 39.空f3 遠d6 40.国b7 包c7 41.空e2 国e8 42.国b6 国d8 43.空d3 遠e7 44.包f3 遠d6 45.遠g5 国d7 46.遠f6 包e8 47.遠e5 遠e7 48.h4 空f7 49.遠b8 国d8 50.包e5+ 空f8 51.国xb5

Finally the isolated pawn falls



51...包f6 52.f3 罩c8 53.罩b7 查g8

53... 空e8 saves the exchange but is no better, might even be worse after 54.c4! dxc4+ 55. 公xc4 查f8 (55... 公d7 56. 皇c7) 56. 皇d6!

54.買xe7 買xb8 55.勾d7!

Virtually forcing more exchanges, which Black doesn't want of course but can't refuse or it would lose \(\mathbb{Z}\) for \(\Delta\)!

55...②xd7 56.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b5 57.e4! dxe4+ 58.fxe4 fxe4+

58... 互b1 hoping for 59.exf5 wont work, White just plays 59.e5! and wins 59. 全xe4 互b3

What else? The game is lost **60.c4 \mathre{E} xg3 61.c5**! **\mathre{E} g4**+

After this my PC engine is showing a long m/23 and Black's position is hopeless. 61... 造c3 would have delayed the PC's mate announcement, but not by much: 62. 全d5 m/25

62.堂e5 閏g2 63.c6 閏e2+ 64.堂d6 閏c2 65.c7 h6 66.閏d8+ 堂g7 67.c8營 閏xc8 1-0

That made it 3-3, and game 7 was an exact repeat of game 5, all the way through to move 52... in fact Philip let it run to move 57 this time but of course the result was the same! I would normally restart a game when

I see the computers exiting their Books in an identical copy of an earlier game, but Philip allowed it, so Stockfish got another point and now led by 4-3.

Game 8! I'd have loved to be able to close with an exciting decider, but it was not to be!

Instead we got a line of the Sicilian Scheveningen where the theory goes deep.

In fact it's been so heavily analysed during the last few years that the GMs themselves no longer play it all that often.

As a result a somewhat unenterprising 37 move draw ensued, leaving Stockfish the match winner...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	/8
Hiarcs 13.3	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	31/2
Stockfish 2.4	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	41/2

I was impressed by the chess from both sides and found it an interesting match to analyse.

Sometimes, not always, there are just a few too many blunders in dedicated computer games – though I happily admit from a personal point of view that I can spot most of the real mistakes without help and can better understand what's going on in them. But even more misjudgements are being found nowadays because of the very fast hardware and much stronger engines that are available to us for our work!

On the other hand the top PC engine games when, as often, run on much faster hardware than I have, pose a real challenge when I am trying to work out where one side or the other made even some small mistake.

These iPad/iPhone games were nicely in the middle, no horror blunders, a lot of very good chess, both engines playing in quite active styles making it genuinely interesting to have myself a few good 'thinks' trying to work out what was going on. And if I could—n't it was Hiarcs on my quad to the rescue!

But the overall chess on this iPad/iPhone hardware is definitely good enough both for playing tough games against as well as using them for analysis etc., so these units are clearly well worth thinking about for both home and 'on the move' use!

After GRISCHUK v the ROBOT, its THE ROBOT WARS!

As I'd never previously heard of KUKA, and no-one can (or will!) tell us anything about the program or processor running inside this Robot Chess Computer, I wondered if maybe it was a bit of a gimmick when the Moscow organisers ran a special Human v Robot Exhibition match, as a spectacular run-up to the actual final match for World Robot Championship.

As reported in SelS 161 the human sacrifice was the brilliant Russian GM and World Candidate qualifier Alexander Grischuk (he came 5th) and, although I knew nothing about KUKA, as it was a Blitz Match I assumed the computer would be favourite.

The whole event attracted massive spectator interest and, to avoid time being wasted changing KUKA from being Black to White to Black etc. between every game (not so easy with the Robots!), Grischuk had White for the first 3 games. The first two were straightforward draws with neither side finding any advantage, but KUKA castled into danger in game 3 as Grischuk had a rook on the open h-file. However, he missed his winning chance and 'they turned round' at $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

With KUKA as White it was a very different story with the computer winning game 4 after an interesting struggle. In game 5 Grischuk over-reached, trying for an equalising win, and went down in only 28 moves, and game 6 lasted only 1 move more, so $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ to the Computer.

How, then, would the obviously strong KUKA get on against current Robot champion CHESSka in their World Robot Championship match!

KUKA: full name KUKA Monster, created by the German company KUKA Robotics.

CHESSka: Has the bigger reputation, it is the brainchild of Russian coach, father of WGM Alexandra Kostenuik and the Godfather of robot chess, Konstantin Kostenuik. It





has been around for a few more years than KUKA and has already won the World Robot Championship. It was also the first chess Robot to play games against the likes of Kramnik and Karjakin, as well as Alexandra Kostenuik. I understand it has some wins against well-known GMs, though I have been unable to find any game details from these matches. Very secretive!

There are other manufacturers and programmers showing interest in developing chess robots, particularly the FANUC Corporation in Japan and ABB of Sweden, but KUKA Robotics expected that their new Robot on the block would wrest the Title from CHESSka.

As in the Grischuk-KUKA match, it was decided to give one of the Robots White for the first 3 games and then again reverse colours, so here is Game 1...

KUKA Monstr - CHESSka

C50- Hungarian Defence with Guioco Piano

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.包c3 包f6 4.兔c4 兔c5 5.h3 0-0 6.d3 包a5 7.包xe5 營e7 8.兔xf7+ 鼍xf7 9.包xf7 營xf7 10.0-0 包c6 11.兔e3 兔b4 12.營f3 兔xc3 13.bxc3 d6 14.a3 a5 15.兔g5 包e5 16.營e3 兔d7 17.f4 包c6 18.d4 罩e8 19.兔xf6 營xf6 20.營d3 營f7 21.d5 包e7 22.c4 營f6 23.c5 包g6 24.c6 bxc6 25.dxc6 兔c8 26.f5 包f4 27.營f3 營d4+ 28.內h1 鼍xe4 29.營b3+ 營d5 30.營b8 包xg2 31.營xc8+ 內f7



The board looks a bit chaotic, but the position is probably fairly equal 32.\bullet b7??

32.c4 營xc6 33. 国ab1 looks best, and 32. 国f2 包e3 33. 包g1 also seems okay 32...包e3?

32... © h4! would have been m/12. Missing this made me wonder if the Robots are quite as good as the KUKA win over Grischuk had made me believe, but they were choosing their moves very quickly (see comments later) so that could be the cause of the miss!?

33.罩f3 罩e5?

Here 33...a4! would have been winning for Black, but there's no mate in sight of course, just White has no good moves! It needs to defend against 34...\(\mathbb{E}e7!\) leaving its own rook pinned by Black's queen... which in fact it would be m/11. So there's two choices: a pawn sac' to delay this, or move the king.

34.c4 34... 公xc4 35. 置g1 置e7 36. 置gg3, but Black is still winning after 36... 公d2!]

Finally 34. \(\frac{1}{2} \) g\(\frac{1}{2} \) doesn't work because of 34... \(\frac{1}{2} \) d\(1! \) but if White also then finds the

best defence 35. 營a7 to stop 營d4+ then there's no quick win at all and Black's best is probably 35... 查f6. But there's quite a lot more play in the game after 36. 莒xd1 營xd1+37. 莒f1-+
34. 營b3

The game is now drawn... 包c4 35.營d3 營xc6 36.查g1 營c5+ 37.查h1 查f6 38.置af1 置e3 39.置xe3 包xe3 40.置f3 包xf5 41.查g2 查g5 42.營d2+ 查g6

... except that White's flag fell before it could play 43.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3. CHESSka's clock showed it had 15 seconds left. **0-1**

Game 2, again with KUKA as White, was drawn due to a 3-fold repetition with hardly any time left on either clock! Neither side had ever held any significant advantage.

In game 3 the 'chess' was again totally level, until an aimless move by CHESSka momentarily gave KUKA a chance of an advantage...

KUKA Monstr - CHESSka

C50- Hungarian Defence with Guioco Piano

1. 2f3 2f6 2.2c3 2c6 3.e4 e5 4.2c4 2c5
So far as game 1, though a different move order, but now White varies

5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 h6 7.h3 a6 8.a4 d6 9.彙d2 包d4 10.a5 彙d7 11.包xd4 彙xd4 12.包e2 彙a7 13.包g3 彙e6 14.至e1 c6 15.彙xe6 fxe6 16.彙e3 彙xe3 17.至xe3 營c7 18.包f1 d5 19.包d2 至ad8 20.營e2 置fe8 21.至g3 查h8 22.至a3 至d7 23.至e3 互dd8 24.營d1 查g8 25.至e1 營d6 26.至b3 營c7 27.營a1 c5 28.包f3 置c8 29.營a4 查h7 30.至a3 至e7 31.營b3 查g8 32.營c3 包d7 33.至aa1



The game is pretty equal – White has the

hetter pawn structure but Black a threatening centre and the chance of the half-open f-file

33... Ece8?!

33... 罩f7 would have been fine and left them just shuffling their pieces around for a few more moves 34. 国ac1 国cf8 35. 曾b3= 34.星e2! 曾d6

35. 以b1! 以f7?!

Okay before, but not now. 35... \Bb8 was the better reaction toafter White's \(\mathbb{Z}b1 \)



36.\ma3

36.b4 was White's chance! Whether it's a 'big' chance, I'm not so sure, but it could certainly have opened up some possibilities for KUKA:

- might be playable: 38.bxc5 \@xc5 39.\\ddayable 買f8!±

36...費c7 37.罩d1?!

Just shuffling pieces again, it's a draw. 37.b4!? was again the most interesting try. due to 38... \Db8 threatening to come to c6 37...全f8 38.exd5 exd5 39.置de1 置xf3 40.gxf3 ᡚg6 41.쌜a4 볼e6 42.볼e3 ᡚf4 46. 中g2 增xb2 47. 互xd5 a5 48. 互xc5 a4 49.c4 a3 50.国b5 營c3

... but once more KUKA's flag fell first, this time as it played its 51st move 51.\mathbb{I}e8+ 0 - 1

So KUKA as White is losing ½-2½ due to time trouble, and I went through game 4 in just the same was a I did the first 3, looking for moments where Hiarcs or Houdini could



find something to criticise or get excited about. You've already seen everything of interest that I found in games 1 and 3 - not much! - and game 4 was the same, an equal game of gentle sparring with, almost inevitably KUKA's flag falling first, at move 52 this time. So it was its third loss on time, and on each occasion CHESSka's clock showed only a few seconds left in these drawn positions. In my view a great shame, not a satisfactory way to determine such an Event. I know they want to test the Robot mechanics as well as the chess, but I think a longer time control (G/10) or one with a time increment (G/2+5)perhaps) needs to be used.

Seeing this outcome was a bit of a let-down to me, and I can imagine a sense of disappointment amongst the spectators that 3 of the 4 games ended on time losses in equal positions. Perhaps this is why they stopped the match at $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ to CHESSka, instead of completing games 5 and 6.

If you've got a fast Internet connection you can go to YouTube and do a search on 'CHESSka'. You'll find yourself directed to film of some of the games, taken live! It's quite amazing to see their quick, smooth movements, putting any captured pieces into little boxes, then their arms swivelling round to press the clock buttons!

But you'll also see that, brilliant as it is, and even though they seem to make their chess decisions very quickly, all the movement needs a few seconds to complete accurately on every move. Neither Robot looks that likely to complete a game lasting more than 60 moves at G/5 to me.

THE MEPHISTO WUNDERMACHINES!

SELECTIVE SEARCH SUBSCRIBER STEVE BLINCOE PLAYS 2 MATCHES WITH HIS!

We introduced **Steve Blincoe**'s **Mephisto WonderMachine** in *issue 161* when it played a Match against one of **Ruud Martin**'s creations, the **Resurrection1 Fruit 2005**, and the **WonderMachine** won that by an impressive 8-2, a **2635** performance!

We started our second match in the last issue, knowing it would be tougher as it's Ruud's **Resurrection2 Rybka2.2** which is **2632** with the SSDF. We expected a good match and that it should be close!

Steve was using the same conditions as in his previous matches:

- 10 games
- Time control 1 minute per move
- The computers are forced to open once each with: 1.e4, 1.d4, 1.c4, 1.Nc3, 1.Nf3 but they use their own books straight after White's first move.

The first 4 games were all won with the side playing the White pieces, but we noted that the 1.c4 openings weren't so successful for White - **ResRybka** got a draw but the **Wondermachine** lost, so it left the score favouring Resurrection Rybka, with 4 games to go...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Resll Rybka	1	0	1	0	1/2	1					31/2
WM-Genius5	0	1	0	1	1/2	0					21/2

The White opening for games 7 and 8 is 1.Nc3

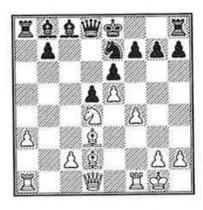
Steve's Introduction to Game 7.

ResII is out of book first at move 9, WM is out on move 11. The game proceeds normally until move 33 when the ResII undertakes a standard pawn exchange offering to exchange queens. The WM at first considers the exchange but then rejects it moving its queen deep into White's position and weaving a mating net! ResII offers a rook to prevent the attack which the WM declines in order to further tighten its death grip. ResII can do little to prevent the mate and Wunder Boy brings home the bacon, a beautiful example of Richard Lang programming at his very best.

RESURRECTION II RYBKA MEPHISTO WUNDERMASCHINE GENIUS 5

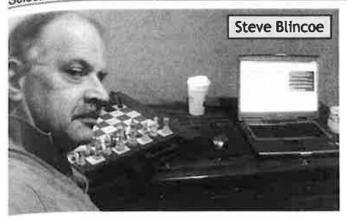
Game 7. C18: French: 3 Nc3 Bb4: Main line: 7 h4 and 7 Qg4

1.公c3 d5 2.e4 e6 3.d4 &b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 &a5 6.b4 Instead of sacrificing the d4 pawn White can instead choose to win one with 6.dxc5 &xc3+7.bxc3, but after 7... $\triangle e7$ only 8. \mathref{\mathref{M}} g4 has any sort of winning record for White, and even then 8... 皆a5 9. 皇d2 公g6 has proved quite successful for Black 6...cxd4 7. 2b5 2c7 8.f4 2c6?! Quite rare and it puts Rybka out of its Book. 8 ... 2 d7! is most popular and almost certainly best, also there is; 8... De7 9.Df3 Dge7 10.2d3 2b8 ResII has found theory moves but now, instead of 11. \(\Delta\)bxd4 it plays 11.0-0 ...and WM-Genius goes out of Book 11...a5N I did find 11... ag6 and 11...a6 in my database, but the WM-Genius move seems as good 12.bxa5 Exa5 13. Qd2 Ea8 14.包fxd4 14.營e2 h6= 14...包xd4 15.包xd4



White has won its pawn back and the 包 looks good on d4! 15... a7 16.c3 ac5 17.a a7 0-0 The pawn can't be taken because after 17... a23?? 18. ab3!+- wins the pinned bishop 18. after b6 19. ac a a6 20. ac ab7 Now White must decide whether to commit its queen to the queenside or kingside 21. ab3 Instead 21. ac?!? ac? 22. af3 looks quite promising! 21... ac? 22. ab5 ac? 23. ac? 26. ac ac acceptance and acceptance acce

Selective Search 165. Page 31





27.邑c1 Rather than reacting to the threat against the c3-pawn White could have tried 27.f5!? exf5 28.包xf5, and after Black wins its pawn with 28...曾xc3 29.曾xc3 鼍xc3 30.包xe7+包xe7 31.兔xb6 gets the pawn back. Also the ResII passed a-pawn is well supported as it moves towards a7 so is probably stronger than Black's passed d-pawn 27...兔a3 28.鼍c2 兔c5

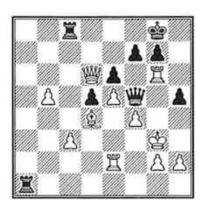


29. 国 24? A strange choice. Perhaps ResII saw a line where f4-f5 would leave this rook attacking d4, but instead it should have played 29. 国 c1 包 e7 (29... ②xd4?! 30.cxd4 曾 d8 31.f5 seems to favour White) 30. 曾 e2 which looks about equal to me 29... ②xd4! 30. 曾 xd4 ②c6 31. 曾 f2?! Another surprise. After 31. 曾 xb6 曾 xb6 32. ②xb6 ③xb5 33. axb5 国 ab8 34. ②e3 国 xb5 my PC insists Black has a 0.50 advantage, because of White's

isolated c-pawn I guess, but I don't think there's too much in it 31...\(\mathbb{2}\xxb5\) 32.axb5 \(\mathbb{Z}\a3\)



White's last two moves have already put it at a disadvantage. But as Steve points out the WM-Genius reply to White's next move is an outstanding response, so we need to see what ResII should have played 33.\\ xb6 The pawn on c3 is attacked 3 times, so trying to save it with 33.c4 seems best. 33...dxc4 is playable: 34.\dagger xb6 has to be met by 34... \subseteq xb6 35. \subseteq xb6 and Black's chances are better after 35...\Bb3! Or instead Black has 33...\Bb3 threatening \Bxb5 as the c4-pawn \(\mathbb{\pi}xc4\) 36.\(\mathbb{\pi}xc4\) dxc4, but perhaps 37.f5! ∆xe5 38. \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$} \) and gives White some chances of saving the game 33... C4! As Steve tells us that WM-Genius did first consider the exchange with 33...\subseteq xb6 we'd better see what might have happened next... 34.\(\mathbb{L}xb6\) \(\mathbb{Z}\)b3 35.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb5. Material is level again. White's isolated c3-pawn remains a problem but 36. 国g3 followed by \$d2 will give it the protection it needs, so White might have held. However WM-Genius had successfully found the killer move! 34.2d4? Instead of offering the rook White could have tried 34. 幽d4, but 34... 幽xb5 35. 幽d2 包e7. Now the neat 36.f5 enables the \(\mathbb{Z}\)g4 to get over to the queenside with 36... 4xf5 37. 2b4 but 37... 響c6 should win, though there's still some work and care needed to secure the full point 34...曾d3! 35.莒e2 曾f5 36.曾d6?! If 36. 由f3 which is better, then 36...h5 37. 且xg6 習xg6 38. 由f2 (to escape the dual check threats of 曾g4+ and 曾d3+) 38... 曾g4 39.g3 曾h3 40. 由e3 h4! 0-1 36... a1 37.由g3 h5! 38.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg6



38...宣f1! Brilliant! and My PC says m/16.
38...fxg6 is obvious and even wins a bit quicker, but it's nothing like as dramatic as ignoring the en pris rook! 39.皇e3 曾g4+m/11 39.曾e7 曾xf4+ 39... 莒xc3+! was m/15 40.哈h3 曾f5+41.g4 hxg4+42.哈h4 曾xg6 43.曾g5 曾h7+44.哈xg4 莒f5 45.岂f2 45.曾xf5 hangs on for a little longer: 45...曾xf5+46.曾g3 莒a8 m/13 45...邑xg5+46.哈xg5 莒a8 47.哈g4 g5 48.邑b2 曾e4+ and White has seen the coming mate and resigns. 49.曾g3 莒a1 50.b6 曾f4+51.哈g2 g4 52.莒f2 曾e4+53.哈g3 莒g1+54.哈h4 曾h7+55.哈g5 曾g6+56.哈h4 曾h6# 0-1

The scores are level again at 3½-3½!

Steve's Introduction to Game 8.

WM has White and opens with 1.Nc3 and is out of book first at move 16. This is the first game in any of the 20 games, including the match against Fruit to see 0-0-0 castling by any computer, and here *both* computers go 0-0-0 which results in a double edged tactical game where no side can launch a full out attack without exposing its own king to attack. Eventually the ResII wins a pawn on move 45 but the WM is able to hunker down and hold the draw.

MEPHISTO WUNDERMASCHINE GENIUS 5 RESURRECTION II RYBKA

Game 8. B67: Sicilian: Richter-Rauzer: 7...a6 8 0-0-0 Bd7, lines without 9 f4 Be7

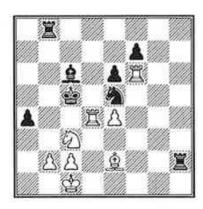


Steve's WonderMachine with Genius5

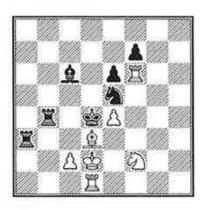
which WM plays is also known — Unzicker played it in a 1998 game 16.a3 包xf3N 16... 邑b8 17. 包a2 a5 was the Unzicker game, won by Black 17.gxf3 包e5 18.f4 gxf4 19.象xf4 曾c7 20.邑hf1 曾c5 21.象e3 曾c7



22. **Qh6?!** Here 22. **Qd4** seems better to me, allowing the pawn to go as, if 22... **Qxh2** White has 23. **Me3** threatening **Me3**—g3—g8, so 23... **Qh8** 24. **Qh1 Qh1 22...0-0-0!** 23. **Qh8** 24. **Qh1 Qh1 Q**



Black is now clearly on top, its rooks are better, the a-pawn though isolated could be dangerous whereas White's on e4 could be vulnerable, and Black's 曾 is getting involved as well 34. 量 d1 置 b4 35. 全 d3 置 h8 36. 量 e1 置 hb8 37. 包 d1 置 a8 38. 包 f2 a3 39. bx a3 置 x a3 40. 单 d2 单 d4 41. 置 d1



41...\mathbb{B}a2? According to my PC 41... **\mathbb{B}b2** was the only way to play for the win here: 42. 雪e1 (42. 鱼f1? 邕ba2! 43. 雪e1+ 雪e3-+) 42... 由e3年 42.由e2 图bb2 43.图d2 包xd3 44. 置xd3+ 空c4 45. 空e3 Avoiding the blunder 45. \(\begin{aligned} \pm xf7?? \(\beta xc2 + 46. \\decap d1 \) \(\beta cb2 - + . Now \end{aligned} \) the game should be a draw even though Black wins a pawn 45... \(\textbf{Zxc2} \) 46.\(\textbf{Z} \) d4+! The only move to draw as WM-Genius correctly drives the Black king away from the centre and also the kingside pawns 46...\$b3 47.国d3+ 如b4 48.国d4+ 如a5 49.如d3 息b5 50.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}\,d3} \mathbb{\mathbb{L}\,x\,d3} \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}\,c7} \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}\,\mathbb{Z}\,mb3} \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}\,h2} 53.全f4 星h5 54.星b1 星b5 55.星g1 全b6 56.国g7 国b1 57.由e5 国c5+ 58.由d4 国d1+ 59. 空e3 罩c3+ 60. 空e2 罩d4 61. 星gxf7 罩xe4+ 62. \$\psi d2 \exists 63. \$\psi d3 \exists e1 64. \$\psi d2 \exists e5 65.萬d7 空c5 66.萬f3 萬d5+ 67.萬d3 萬xd7 71. 查d3 e5 72. 查e3 e4 73. 查e2 查e6 74. 查f2 **蛰f5 75. 蛰e3 虫e5 76. 虫e2 虫d4 77. 全d2 虫e5** 1/2-1/2



A Ruud Martin Resurrection board

Steve: I called it a draw here. WM understands the concept of "King Opposition" and has been replying instantly since move 70 showing 0.00.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Resll Rybka	1	0	1	0	1/2	1	0	1/2			4
WM-Genius5	0	1	0	1	1/2	0	1	1/2			4

So as we go into our last 2 games the scores remain level on 4-4! Games 9 and 10 have White opening with 1.Nf3.

Steve's Introduction to Game 9.

For ResII's last game with White I open with 1.Nf3 for it. WM is out of book first on move 10, ResII was out on move 11. Once out of book WM moves a knight to the edge of the board which significantly reduces its control of the centre. Slowly the ResII increases the pressure, wins a pawn and then eventually wins a bishop for nothing. A humbling loss for the WM in a critical game.

RESURRECTION II RYBKA MEPHISTO WUNDERMASCHINE GENIUS 5

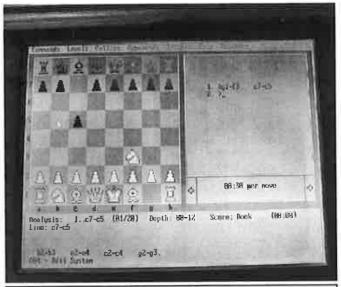
Game 9. D46: Semi-Slav: 5 e3 Nbd7 6 Bd3, Black avoids the Meran

1.包f3 d5 2.d4 e6 3.c4 c6 4.e3 包f6 5.皇d3 包bd7 6.0-0 皇e7 7.包c3 0-0 8.b3 b6 9.皇b2 皇b7 10.豐e2 Surprisingly putting WM—Genius out of Book, both this and 10.豐c2 are popular lines 10...dxc4 10...c5 and 10...宣c8 are both better known and have over 100 games between them in my

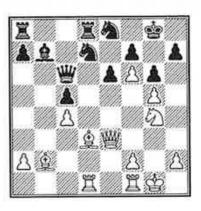
PowerBooks! 11.bxc4 \(\mathbb{U}\)c7 Even though it is still finding theory moves WM plays another lesser known one. 11...c5 12. \(\text{\mathbb{Z}} ad1 \) cxd4 13.exd4 \(\mathbb{Z}e8\) is the main line, as in *Yakovich* (2600) – *Baramidze* (2543), Dresden 2007, 1/2-1/2 12.e4 4 h5?! As Steve says in his introduction, this knight move to the edge of the board is not so good, though surprisingly I did find a game in my Power-Books... but White won! Better, though untried, would be 12...e5 13. \(\Delta xe5 \) (or 13.d5 &c5 14. 罩ad1 罩ac8=) 13... 匂xe5 14.dxe5 2) d7 and, though 15.f4 looks to give White a big centre, 15... ac5 should lead to an interesting game with equal chances 13.g3! **Efd8N** The game in my database went 13...g6 14. \(\mathbb{Z}\) ad1 \(\mathbb{Z}\) ad8 15.e5! and White won in 28 moves 14.e5 包f8 15. ad1 Ed7 16. e3



An indication of the trouble that Black is in. Though this move releases the \(\Delta \) f8 from protecting the vulnerable h7 square, in doing so it takes the g6 square off the knight which now has nowhere to go! 17.g4! 2g7 Both knights are suffering! 18. 2e4 White is so much on top it could afford to miss the strong 18.c5! bxc5 19.dxc5 閏b8 (Black could try sacrificing the exchange with get the E for & back, but 21. De4! &xd3 22. 對xd3 with 幻d6 to come would suit White nicely) 20. 42e4+- 18...c5! 19.dxc5 bxc5?! A shame. With 19... \(\mathbb{Z}\) as the follow-up to the excellent 18...c5 Black would have created some counter-chances without quite equalising 20.0f6+! 2xf6 21.exf6 De8 22.夕e5 罩dd8 23.g5 包d7 24.包g4 曾c6



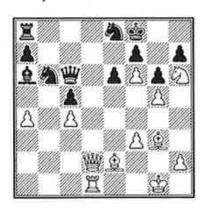
The PC screen on Steve's WonderMachine!



25.f3 The mate threat of \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} g2 might have caught out a human - busily looking only at his own attack - but not a computer! 25... 2d6? It was hard if not impossible to find a good move for Black. In fact the knights, though much maligned by me, were here the only protectors of Black's besieged king and this makes it more vulnerable. Are there alternatives that don't do any harm? If 25... 曹b6 26. 罩d2 查f8 27. 罩fd1+-. Or 25... 国ab8 which is met by 26. ac3 and now if 26... 曹c7 27. 曹e1 again. Finally if 25... 曹c7 we have a line which demonstrates some of White's threats: 26. 營e1 閏ab8 27. 臭xg6! hxg6 28. 營h4! 0-1 26. 營f4! 營b6 27. 宣f2 27. 旬h6+ 由f8 28. 息xg6! hxg6 29. 罩xd6 **幽**xb2 30. 国xe6! is another great way to win, and 27. \(\mathbb{L}c3\) was also very strong 27...\(\Delta\)e8? 27...e5 was the only chance, but even then White should win fairly quickly after 28. \$xe5 \(\text{Q}\)xe5 29. \(\text{Q}\)xe5 **28.** \(\text{Q}\)h6+ \(\text{Q}\)f8



29.2f1? Missing a fast and decisive win with 29. 對h4! and there is no defence: 29... Dexf6 (29...e5 30. 0xf7 由xf7 31. ②xf7) 30.gxf6 e5 31. ②xf7 1-0 29... 對c7 30.曾e3?! 30.曾h4! 30... 包b6! ResII is still winning, but Black can create a few compli cations now 31. e5 營c6 32. 當fd2! 置xd2 33. **營xd2 罩c8** 34. **皇e2 皇a6** 35. **營a5**?! What on earth did it want to put the queen on the wrong side of the board for?! Correct was 35. 2g3! 2b7 36.a4! which looks much queen back! 36... a6 37. ac1 37. ag3! again is better, as is 37. \(\mathbb{M} f4. \) White is fortunate to be sufficiently on top that it seems able to get away with these missed opportunities so far 37... \(\mathbb{Z}a8?! \) There is no purpose to this, Black has to try and slow down ResII's attack, or give it something to think about. So 37... \(\beta b 7\) was the best try on this move, and also the next 38. 2g3! 習a4?! **39. all** YesII is finally back on track at, and, as already mentioned, is fortunate that it's attack since move 26 was so good it could afford all the indecision 39... \cong c6 **40.a4!** A decoy!



40...e5 Black avoids the trap of either 40... 公xa4? 41. 当d7 m/11, or 40... 当xa4?? 41. 身d6+ 公xd6 42. 当xd6+ 中e8 43. 当e7#

41.營c3 But the rest is straightforward anyway and White makes no more major mistakes 41... 包d7 42.皇xe5 營e6 43.皇g3 包b6 44.皇f1 包xc4 Sacrificing a minor piece to try and delay the end is probably as good as anything 45.邑c1?! 45.邑e1! here would have been deadly: 45...營d5 46.邑e7! But it doesn't really make any difference any more 45...邑d8 46.皇xc4 皇xc4 47.營xc4



A big disappointment after WMGenius had fought its way back into the Match. **ResII** now leads 5-4 and WM must win the last game to equalise, but does have White!

Steve's Introduction to Game 10, the final game.

WM has White and has its turn opening with 1.Nf3, and is out of book first on move 9. No mistakes from either computer in this game. But things got a bit tense around move 34 when the ResII advances its c-pawn to the 3rd rank. However the WM had its own advanced pawn on the a-file that had to be dealt with.....

MEPHISTO WUNDERMASCHINE GENIUS 5 - RESURRECTION II RYBKA

Game 10. E63: King's Indian: Fianchetto: Panno Variation with 7...a6

1. ව f3 ව f6 2.c4 g6 3.d4 <u>\$g</u>7 4.g3 0-0 5.<u>\$g</u>2 d6 6.වc3 The opening has ended up a

straightforward King's Indian Fianchetto 6... 2c6 7.0-0 a6 The Panno Variation. Now White now has a wide choice of moves, but while Steve knows that WM-Genius must play for a win, he has no way of telling this to the computer.

Here are the figures for lines with 100 games or more, and given in percentages:

8.d5.38-27=35

 $8. \mbox{$\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}$} d3. 43-19=38, good record, but high on draws$

8. $\exists e1.\ 36-31=33$, low on draws, but only a small plus score

8. $2d^2$. 34–28=38, too many draws

8.e4. 25-45=30, few draws, too many losses 8.\(\mathbe{g}\)g5. 27-37=36

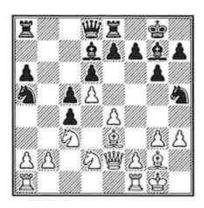
8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4. 51-25=24, low on draws and a very good record

So Steve would probably hope for 8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4, 8.d5 or 8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)e1. What WM-Genius plays is... **8.h3?!** Prophylactic but cautious and maybe a bit drawish, its +-= figures are 37-27=36. 8...\(\frac{1}{2}\)d7 Not new, but 8...\(\frac{1}{2}\)b8 gets played 80% of the time 9.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4N Now on its own WM misses the theory moves. 9.e4

gets played 80% of the time 9.\$f4N Now on its own WM misses the theory moves. 9.e4 is the most popular reply and it has a good record (9.e4 e5 10.dxe5 (best. 10.\$e3 only scores 50% as Black replies with 10...exd4, and there's 10.d5 which is seen less often though it scores 58%) 10...dxe5 and here 11.\$e3 scores nearly 70% for White. 9.\$e3 is played occasionally but only scores 50%, 9.b3 is rare but does a bit better 9...\$e8 10.d5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$a5 11.\$\frac{1}{2}\$d3 c5 12.e4 b5 13.\$\frac{1}{2}\$d2

2h5 14.2e3 It was important to withdraw the bishop. If 14.cxb5? 2xf4! 15.gxf4 axb5 16.2fc1 b4 17.2d1 e62fc1 would be very uncomfortable for White to say the least

14...bxc4 15.\e2



15... \Box **b6?!** The semi-open b-file aiming at White's b2-pawn is important, but it was better to put the rook there with 15... \Box b8



Ruud Martin's latest products are the beautiful Revelation boards

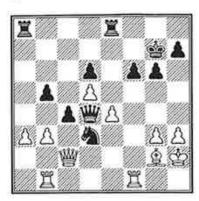
and, after 16. 国ab1 句f6, ResII's extra pawn is pretty weak on the c-file but Black would have a small advantage anyway 16. 国ab1 **Qd4 17. 中h2 句f6 18. Qg5 中g7 19. ①xc4?** Walking into an awkward pin which Black should have made more of. Definitely better was 19. 句f3 h6 20. 全f4 g5 (20...e5?! 21.dxe6 图xe6 22. 图d2=) 21. 全d2 平 19... ②xc4 **Qb5 21.** 图b3



21... **2**d7?! ResII might well have been on the way to settling the match result right here with 21... \(\mathbb{Z}eb8!\) To save the \(\mathbb{Z}/fl\) my laptop insists that 22.\(\mathbb{I}\)fd1 is best, then 22...h6 (22...\&xf2?! 23.e5!) 23.\&xf6+\&xf6 24. **曾c2 曾a5 22. 2xb5**?! Strange how they both misunderstand a position together, especially as they are quite dissimilar programs. 22.\(\mathbb{I}\)fd1! was the correct reply and after 22... f6!? which seems best 23. $\triangle cI = has equalised after Black's slightly$ inferior move 22...axb5 23.a3 c4 24.\(\text{\ti}}}}}}} \ext{\texi{\texi{\text{\texi}\tinz{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex{ De5 25.f4?! Wow, this is bold. It looks to put pressure on Black's kingside, but also encourages Black's knight to a better square in support of ResII's stronger-looking kingside attack. Instead the solid 25. \$\,\mathbb{2}\,d2\,\ldot\overline{\overline{1}}\overline{1}\,\ove safer, but while WM has increased its losing

chances, it's also increased its winning hopes! 25... Ad3 26.f5 &f6 Black's turn to go wrong, even though it still has the advantage after this. But 26...f6!? 27. &d2 g5 pretty much kills White's kingside hopes. In fact after 28. &c3 h5! ResII would have good chances on both wings! 27. &xf6+ exf6 28.fxg6 fxg6 29.b3

@d4



Targeting the backward e-pawn. Black still has an initiative and the more aggressive piece placings 30.bxc4! bxc4 30... 曾xc4!? 31. 智b3! 鼍eb8 would also be interesting 31. 邑b7+! 蛰g8 32.a4! Excellent counterplay by WM-Genius 32... 邑ab8 33.曾b1 包b2 34.邑c7



A critical moment, as pointed out by Steve, and I think ResII had something better than pushing the pawn! 34...c3?! Better was 34...公d3!? 35.\Box b7 (best 35)...\Box b68 36.\Box b5! Nothing else seems to give White as much chance as this of holding the game in this variation, but it's hard to know if WM-Genius would have found it (if 36.\Box c2?! \Dox c5 37.\Box b61 and now 37...c3 is really strong) 36...\Dox c5 37.\Box b61 \Dox xe4\Final 35.\Box c1 \Box b68?! The other rook was better, so 35...\Box c8!? 36.\Box c61 \Dox c4F 36.\Box b7 g5? Goodness, what's this — the tables could be turning! Okay was 36...\Box c5 37.\Box c3 \Box c6 \Dox c4F 36.\Box c6 \Dox c4F 36.\Box c6 \Dox c6F 37.\Box c6F 36.\Box c6F 37.\Box c6F

(not 37...公xa4?? that's a poisoned pawn for sure: 38. 曾a7! f5 (you can't save the knight as 38...公c5 39. 閏g7+ 內h8 40. 閏xh7+ 內g8 41. 閏f7#) 39. 閏xa4+-) 38. 閏xe7 閏xe7=

Even better seems 36... \Bb8! 37.\Bc7! \Bec8! and 38.\Bc6 is the only move to stay in the game, but after 38... \Dc4! and White is under a lot of pressure 37.e5!



This is a serious threat, Black could easily lose if it goes wrong here! 37...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b\(\mathbb{B}\)! The only move that offers any hope!

37... 對xe5? wont work: 38. 對c2 罩e7 39. 罩xb2 cxb2 40. 對xc8++-

Neither does 37... \(\textbf{Z}xe5? \) solve anything: $38. \textbf{Z}xb2! \ \textbf{Z}e3 \ 39. \textbf{Z}c2+--\)$

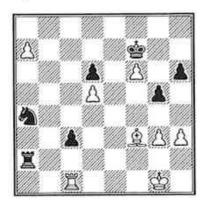
37... 曹xa4?? leads to disaster: 38.exf6 邑e5 39. 曹xc3 曹c4 40. 曹a3 曹c5 41.f7+ 魯f8 42. 曹f3 曹xd5 43. 曹f6 曹xb7 44. 曹xd6+ 魯g7 45.f8曹+ 邑xf8 46. 曹xf8+ 魯g6 47. 邑f6+ 魯h5 48. 曹h6#

37...公xa4?? is refuted by a beautiful mate 38. 營c2 邑c7 39.邑xc7 邑e7 40.邑xe7 營e4 41. 營xe4 h5 42.營g6+ 全f8 43.營f7#; 38.邑xb8 邑xb8 39.exf6 This gives White a mate threat and the pawn has rook support, but it's the wrong capture! 39.exd6! might still win, but agreed, it's complicated.

If 39... 公xa4 (or 39... 公d3 40. 当d1 国d8 41.a5 国xd6 42.国f3 曾xd5 43.a6±

39...曾d2?! draws in the game, but here, after 40.曾b!! c2 41.曾c1 曾xc1 42.萬xc1 公xa4 43.萬xc2+—) 40.曾c2 and Black MUST find 40...公c5 41.萬f3 公e4 though 42.d7 公c5 43.d8曾+ 萬xd8 44.萬xc3 公d7 45.萬c4 though White still has Black under pressure 39...曾d2 And my PC engine says 0.00, which is how the game ends. Either side could have won at one time or another, it's been both tricky and exciting 40.a5 含f7 41.a6 Both sides have dangerous pawns, but correct play neutralises them both

41... 曾xc1 42. Exc1 包a4 43. e4 h6 44. ef3 Eb2+ 45. eg1 Ea2 46. a7



White has an extra pawn — and on the 7th — but just can't make it count. A great shame for WM—Genius which has tried so hard after getting into a difficult—to—win opening variation 46...包c5 47.置xc3 置xa7 48.置e3 置a8 49.单f2 曾xf6 50.曾g2 置a2+51.单f1 曾g6 52.彙e4+ 曾f7 53.皇f3 置b2 54.置e1 置a2 55.置e3 置b2 56.置e1 曾f6 57.置e8 置b3 ½-½

Steve: Both computers were shuffling their rooks back and forth, and each of their kings is cut off by the opposing rook! WM has been showing 0.00 for the past few moves and the ResII was scoring 0.01, so I stopped and called it a draw, leaving WM to lose the match by the smallest possible margin $4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$ (3-4=3).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Resll Rybka	1	0	1	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	51/2
WM-Genius5	0	1	0	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	41/2

Based upon the SSDF Rating for ResII 2.2n8 of 2632, the WunderMachine earns a performance rating for this match of 2592. Combined with the performance rating of 2635 from the first 10 game Match against Res I Fruit 05 (SSDF 2395) the Wunder-Machine reaches a performance rating for the full 20 games of 2614.

A very exciting match played on beautiful chess computer boards!

For our final issue Steve Blincoe is teaming up with Harvey Willamson to play a match between the TASC R30 and Mephisto LONDON 68030, the top 2 on my Rating List, the best 'original and unmodified' dedicated chess computers ever!

STEVE BLINCOE'S WEBSITE!

Steve also has an excellent Website which is well worth visiting. If you want to see what any dedicated chess computer looked like... it's there! A brilliant pictorial record of dedicated computer chess from its infancy and the first chess computers all the way through to Ruud Martin's current work!

The link is...

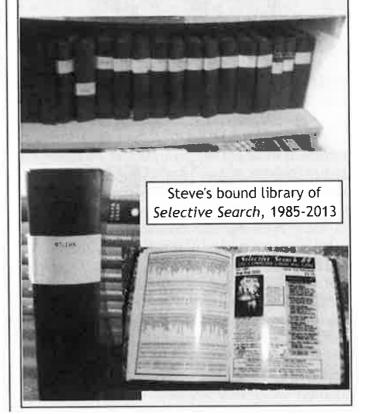
http://www.flickr.com/photos/10261668@N05/sets/

When you get there you'll find the site is extremely well organised into manufacturer's names, making it really easy to find a photo of the computer you're looking for... or just enjoy a long, lazy browse!

There's also an interesting History section as well as a Magazine section, which includes Steve's photos of his (complete and in binders) Selective Search collection!

<u>Links</u> to Steve Blincoe's photos of his *Selective Search* issues:

http://www.flickr.com/photos/10261668@N05/8503476517/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/10261668@N05/8504579108/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/10261668@N05/8504578982/



THE CEGT AND CCRL RATING LISTS!

The very interesting CCRL & CEGT Website Groups have COMPLETE RATING LISTS for a wide range of PC hardware, and include old, new, interim and free versions, though they don't always both test exactly the SAME engines! I extract from the lists their ratings for engines when they're running on a Single Processors.

CEGT 40/20 32/64-bit 1cpu Rating List

http://www.husvankempen.de/nunn

CEGT, 64-bit, some 32-bit for comparison

Pos	Engine	RATING
1	Houdini 3 x64	3046
2	Houdini 1.5a x64	3003
3	Ноидіні 2.0с х64	2999
4	Коморо 5 х64	2995
5	CRITTER 1.6 x64	2983
6	Коморо 4.0 х64	2974
7	CRITTER 1.4 x64	2970
8	HOUDINI 1.5A x32	2968
9	CRITTER 1.2 x64	2967
10	S тоскгізн 2.2.2 х64	2963
11	CRITTER 1.4 x32	2953
12	Rувка 4.1 x64	2951
13	Equinox 1.70 x64	2950
14	Коморо 3 х64	2949
15	S тоскгізн 2.3.1 х64	2947
16	S тоскгізн 2.2.2 х32	2937
17	Gull II x64	2937
18	Рувка 4 х64	2934
19	STOCKFISH 2.1.1 x64	2926
20	Rувка 4 x32	2906
21	Rувка 3 x64	2902
22	Коморо 3 х32	2898
23	CHIRON 1.5 x64	2842
24	PROTECTOR 1.5.0 x64	2839
25	Naum 4.2 x64	2835
26	DEEP FRITZ 13 x32	2817
27	HANNIBAL 1.3 x64	2814
28	CHIRON 1.1 x64	2814
29	Naum 4.2 x32	2812
30	HIARCS 14 x32	2812
31	Кувка 2.3.2а х64	2801
32	FRITZ 13 x32	2801
33	SHREDDER 12 x64	2800
34	SJENG CT 2010 x64	2785
35	Gull 1.1 x64	2785
36	SPIKE 1.4 x32	2776
37	Hiarcs13.2 x32	2769
38	DEEP FRITZ 12 x32	2764
39	Quazar 0.4 x64	2762
40	SPARK 1.0 x64	2759
41	JUNIOR 13/13.3 x64	2757
42	Rувка 1.2 г х64	2756
43	JUNIOR 12.5 x64	2751

CCRL 40/40 4cpu Rating List

http://www.computerchess.org.uk/ccrl

CCRL, 32/64-bit, Best Versions only

Pos	ENGINE	RATING
1	Houdini 3 x64	3249
2	CRITTER 1.6A x64	3173
3	Rувка 4 x64	3166
4	STOCKFISH 2.2.2	3164
5	BOUQUET 1.5	3143
6	Komodo 5 [sp] x64	3123
7	STRELKA 5.5 [SP] x64	3116
8	Naum 4.2 x64	3081
9	Hiarcs 14 x32	3074
10	CHIRON 1.1a x64	3074
11	DEEP FRITZ 13 x32	3050
12	Gull R375 x64	3048
13	HANNIBAL 1.3 x64	3046
14	JUNIOR 13 x64	3044
15	SPIKE 1.4 LEIDEN x32	3036
16	SHREDDER 12 x64 OA=ON	3033
17	PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64	2997
18	BLACK MAMBA 1.28 x64	2991
19	ZAPPA MEXICO II x64	2987
20	SPARK 1.0 x64	2979
21	SJENG CT2010 x32	2948
22	Onno 1.2.70 x64	2943
23	THINKER 5.4c INERT x64	2935
24	Toga II 1.4.1se x32	2915
25	Quazar 0.4 [SP] x64	2912
26	BRIGHT 0.4A x32	2909
27	TORNADO 4.88 x64	2893
28	GAVIOTA 086 x64	2876
29	Nemo 1.0.1 [sp] x64	2869
30	MINKOCHESS 1.3 [SP] x64	2869
31	Loop M1-T x64	2859
32	CRAFTY 23.3 x64	2853
33	Вооот 5.1.0 [sp] х32	2850
34	JONNY 4.00 x32	2828
35	BugChess2 1.9 x64	2824
36	Texel 1.01 [sp] x64	2794
37	SCORPIO 2.7.5 [SP] x64	2787
38	SMARTHINK 1.20 [SP] x64	2779
39	Naraku 1.4 [sp] x32	2774
40	FRENZEE 3.5.19 [SP] x64	2773
41	Twisted Logic 20100131 [sp] x64	2770
42	Bison 9.11 [sp] x64	2759
43	KTULU 9 [SP] X32	2757

DEDICATED CHESS COMPUTER RATINGS

				2007/1950	
Tasc R30-1995	2330 [Mephisto Milano	1953	SciSys Turbostar 432	4700
			10E4		1762
Mephisto London 68030		Mephsto Montreal+Roma68000		Mephisto MM2	1757
Tasc R30-1993	2297 I	Novag Star Ruby+Amber	1948	Fidelity Excellence/3+Des2000	
	2202	Monhieto Ameterdam	10/16	Mayor lade1 - 7iroon1	1754
Mephisto Genius2 68030	2232	Mephisto Amsterdam	1940	Novag Jade1+Zircon1	1744
Mephisto London Pro 68020	2269 I	Mephisto Academy/5	1945	Kasparov A/4 module	1740
		Mephisto Mega4/5			
Mephisto Lyon 68030				Conchess/4	1734
Mephisto Portorose 68030	2256	Fidelity 68000 Mach2B	1931	Kasparov Renaissance basic	1729
Mephisto RISC2	2247	Kasparov Barracuda+Centurion	1931	Kasparov Prisma+Blitz	1729
		Novag CuparEarta LEvrort B/6	1007	Nove Cure Occasion	
Mephisto Vancouver 68030		Novag SuperForte+Expert B/6	1923	Novag Super Constellation	1728
Meph Lyon+Vanc 68020/20	2237	Kasparov Maestro D/10 module	1921	IMephisto Blitz module	1716
Mephisto Berlin Pro 68020	2233	Fidelity 68000 Mach2C	1920	Novag Super Nova	
Mehilisto Delilii F 10 00020			1020	Figure Super Nova	1701
Kasparov RISC 2500-512	2232	Kasparov GK2000+Executive	1915	Fidelity Prestige+Elite A	1688
Meph RISC1	2220	Kasparov Explorer+TAdvTrainer	1915	Novag Supremo+SuperVIP	1684
	2211	Kasparov AdvTravel+Bravo	1015	Eidolity Sonoon, 12	
Mephisto Montreux			1910	Fidelity Sensory 12	1681
Kasparov SPARC/20	2208	Mephisto MM4	1904	SciSys Superstar 36K	1667
Mephisto Atlanta+Magellan	2206	Kasparov Talk Chess Academy	1900	Menhisto Exclusive S/12	1665
Kasparov RISC 2500-128	2192	Mephisto Modena		Meph Chess School+Europa	1664
Mephisto London 68020/12	2178	Kasparov Maestro C/8 module	1891	Conchess/2	1658
Novag Star Diamond/Sapphire		Meph Supermondial2+College		Novag Quattro	1650
Fidelity Elite 68040v10		Mephisto Monte Carlo4		Novag Constellation/3.6	1646
Mephisto Vancouver 68020/12	2156	Novag Super Forte+Expert A/6	1883	Fidelity Elite B	1637
Mephisto Lyon 68020/12	2150	Fidelity Travelmaster+Tiger		Novag Primo+VIP	
					1631
Mephisto Portorose 68020	2136	Fidelity 68000 Mach2A		Mephisto Mondial2	1610
Mephisto London 68000	2130	Novag Ruby+Emerald	1879	Fidelity Elite original	1609
				Mephisto Mondial1	
Novag Sapphire2+Diamond2		Kasparov Travel Champion			1597
Fidelity Elite 68030v9	2113	CXG Sphinx Galaxy	1866	Novag Constellation/2	1591
Mephisto Vancouver 68000		Conchess Plymate Victoria/5.5	1865	CXG Super Enterprise	1589
Mephisto Lyon 68000		Mephisto Monte Carlo		CXG Advanced Star Chess	1589
Mephisto Berlin 68000	2104	Kasparov TurboKing2	1855	Novag AgatePlus+OpalPlus	1575
Mephisto Almeria 68020	2102	Novag Expert/6		Kasparov Maestro+Cosmic	1550
	2102	Kanage Adu Trainer Canalla			
Meph Master+Senator+MilPro	2101	Kasparov AdvTrainer+Capella		Excalibur New York touch	1530
Novag Sapphire1+Diamond1	2081	Conchess Plymate Roma/6	1844	Fidelity Sensory9	1528
Mephisto MM4/Turbo18		Fidelity Par Excellence/8		Kasparov Astral+Conquistador	1520
			4040	Kasparov Astrai Conquistador	
Mephisto Portorose 68000		Fidelity 68000 Club B		Kasparov Cavalier	1520
Fid Mach4+Des2325+68020v7	2075	Novag Expert/5	1840	Chess 2001	1500
	2052	Novag Super Forto + Export A/5		Novag Mentor16+Amigo	1494
Fidelity Elite 2x68000v5		Novag Super Forte+Expert A/5	1000	100 ag Mentor To Arrigo	
Mephisto Mega4/Turbo18	2042	Fidelity Par Excellence	1829	GGM+Steinitz module	1490
Mephisto Polgar/10		Fidelity Elite+Designer 2100	1829	Excalibur Touch Screen	1485
					1479
Mephisto Dallas 68020		Fidelity_Chesster	1029	Mephisto 3	
Mephisto Roma 68020	2028	Novag Forte B	1829	Kasparov Turbo 24K	1476
Mephisto MM6+ExplorerPro	2023	Fidelity Avant Garde	1829	SciSys Superstar original	1475
	2020	Manhieta Dahall	1027	CCM Morphy modulo	1472
Kasparov GK2100+Cougar		Mephisto Rebell		GGM+Morphy module	
Kasparov Cosmos+Expert	2022	Kasp Stratos+Corona+B/6mod	1824	Kasparov Turbo 16K+Express	1470
Kasparov Brute Force		Novag Forte A		Mephisto 2	1470
					1428
Mephisto Almeria 68000		Fidelity 68000 Club A		SciSys C/C Mark6	
Novag Citrine	2014	Excalibur Grandmaster	1814	Conchess A0	1426
Novag Scorpio+Diablo		Kasparov Maestro A/6 module		SciSys C/C Mark5	1419
			4004	CKing Dhiliday Country Combit	
Kasp Challenger+President	1994	Kasparov TurboKing1		CKing Philidor+Counter Gambit	1300
Fid Mach3+Des2265+68000v2	1983	Conchess/6	1802	Morphy Encore+Prodigy	1358
				Sargon Auto Response Board	1320
Mephisto MM4/10		Mephisto Supermondial1			1270
Meph Dallas 68000	19/4	Conchess Plymate/5.5	1/94	Novag Solo	
Mephisto Nigel Short		SciSys Turbó Kasparov/4	1791	ICXG Enterprise+Star Chess	1260
Nov EmClassia - 7/2000 - 104-0	1065	Novaa Evport/	1700	Fidelity Chess Challenger Voice	1260
Nov EmClassic+Zircon2+Jade2			1790	I lucitly Chess Challenger Volce	1200
Mephisto MM5	1964	Kasparov Simultano	1790	ChessKing Master	
Mephisto Polgar/5		Fidelity Excellence/4	1783	Fidelity Chess Challenger 10	1175
			1770	Paris Diplomat	1150
Novag Obsidian		Conchess Plymate/4		Boris Diplomat	1100
Mephisto Mondial 68000XL	1958	Fidelity Elite C	1777	Novag Savant	
Nov SuperForte+Expert C/6		Fidelity Elegance		BorisŽ.5	1060
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