Problem	Solution(s)	Assumption(s)
When applying mutation to BCR (4 Digit Code), it is not clear how to decide where to plus or minus one.	If both are possible, apply either with equal chance of occurring. If only one is possible, apply that change.	Both options equally likely.
We require a probability distribution to determine the turning angle. Distribution not found in the cited references.	Can estimate it using a Random Variable.	Turning angle is equally likely to go "left" or "right"
In algorithm 3: "with probability persistentLengthTime(C.type)". In parameters, all values but one of these parameters have a value less than 1.	Value is given in terms of minutes. We will convert this to minutes so that all cases have a probability less than one. Worth noting this probability will be tiny after the conversion.	-
In algorithm 9: "get new BCR, randomly or from a predefined repertoire".	Uniformally generate BCR values for now.	-
Require amount of CXCL12 and CXCL13 at each position within the germinal center.	Use Guassian or Uniform random variable to assign temporary values.	Assumed values are distributed similar to critical values given in table of values
	Assign value near critical value to all positions in cell.	Assumed the germinal center starts off with a constant amount throughout.
pDif2Out(time) has a formula with a variable that's always zero.	-	-
In algorithm 9 it is not clear whether the FDC branches remain within the Light Zone.	Forced branches to be only within light zone.	As suggested by diagrams at the start of the paper, the FDC branches cannot leave the Light Zone.
Algorithm 10 contains two function that have not been described.		
The initial polarity of each cell is unknown.	Randomly assign the polarity.	
Algorithm 3. The move function has a vector called North. North is a vector pointing towards the light zone and is not defined. This is peculiar as it only influences T cells and they are already in the Light Zone.	Light zone is the bottom of the sphere, could use $(0, 0, -1)$.	