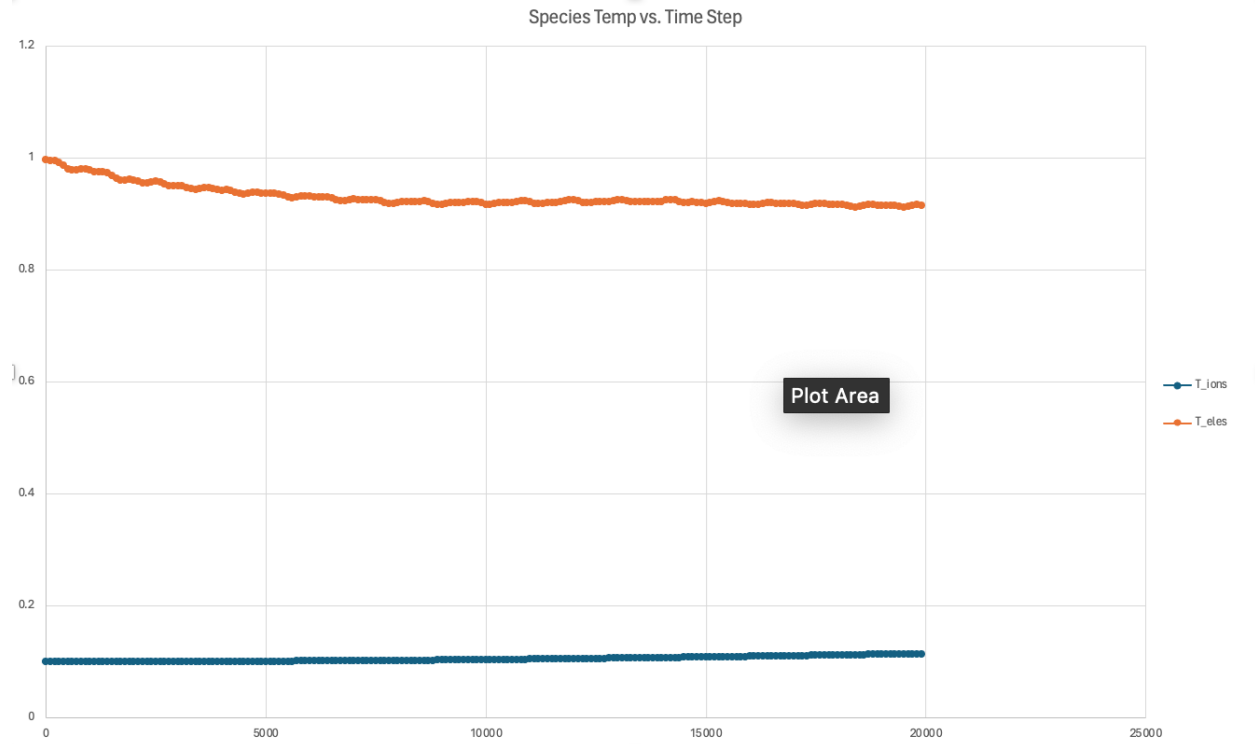


Part 1: Quiet Start

- a) Changing the velocity to represent 0.1eV ions and 1eV electrons, not sure why it took me so many tries to figure out but got it :

```
b) //Velocities associated with 0.1 eV for ions, 1eV for electrons
c) //double vth_i = sqrt(( 2.0 * (EvToK * 0.1) * Const::Kb ) / ions.m);
d) //double vth_e = sqrt(( 2.0 * (EvToK * 1.0) * Const::Kb ) / eles.m );
e) //think I did it wrong
f) double T_eles, T_ions;
g) T_eles = EvToK * 1.0;
h) T_ions = EvToK * 0.1;
i) ...
j) //Random Start
k) part->x = world.x0 + rnd()*(world.xm-world.x0);
l) part->v = 0; //stationary
m) //part->v = vth_i*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
n) part->v = ions.sampleVel(T_ions); /*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
o) ions.np++; //increment counter of particles
p) }
q) ...
r)
s) //Random Start
t) eles.part[p].x = world.x0 + rnd()*(world.xm-world.x0);
u) eles.part[p].v = 0; //stationary
v) //eles.part[p].v = vth_e*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
w) eles.part[p].v = eles.sampleVel(T_eles); /*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
x) eles.np++;
y) ...
z) if (world.ts%100==0) {
aa) double T_ions_ave, T_eles_ave;
bb) T_ions_ave = ((ions.getAveKE() * 2.0) / Const::Kb) * (1/EvToK);
cc) T_eles_ave = ((eles.getAveKE() * 2.0) / Const::Kb) * (1/EvToK);
dd)
ee) diag<<world.ts<<","<<world.ts*world.dt<<","<<ions.np<<","<<eles.np;
ff)
gg) diag<<","<<ions.getAveKE()/Const::QE<<","<<eles.getAveKE()/Const::QE;
    diag<<","<<ions.getCurrent(world)<<","<<-eles.getCurrent(world)<<
    ","<< T_ions_ave << ","<< T_eles_ave <<"\n";
hh) }
```



For random start I am getting -27 to 3.5 instead of 0 to 3.5 range

Silent Start:

```
// inject stationary particles
for (int p=0;p<ions.np_alloc;p++) {

    Particle *part = ions[p];

    //Quiet Start
    //np_alloc or N (400000) particles evenly spaced across a length of
    //x0 and xm, or 0 and 0.1

    if (p<(ions.np_alloc-1)) {
        part->x = world.x0 + (p * partSpacing);
    }
    else {
        part->x = world.x0 + (p * partSpacing) - (0.0001*partSpacing);
    }
    part->v = 0;
    //part->v = vth_i*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
    part->v = ions.sampleVel(T_ions);
    ions.np++;

    /*
    //Random Start
```

```

    part->x = world.x0 + rnd()*(world.xm-world.x0);
    part->v = 0; //stationary
    //part->v = vth_i*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
    part->v = ions.sampleVel(T_ions);
    ions.np++; //increment counter of particles
    */
}

```

```

// inject stationary particles
for (int p=0;p<eles.np_alloc;p++) {

    //Quiet Start
    //np_alloc or N (400000) particles evenly spaced across a length of
    //x0 and xm, or 0 and 0.1

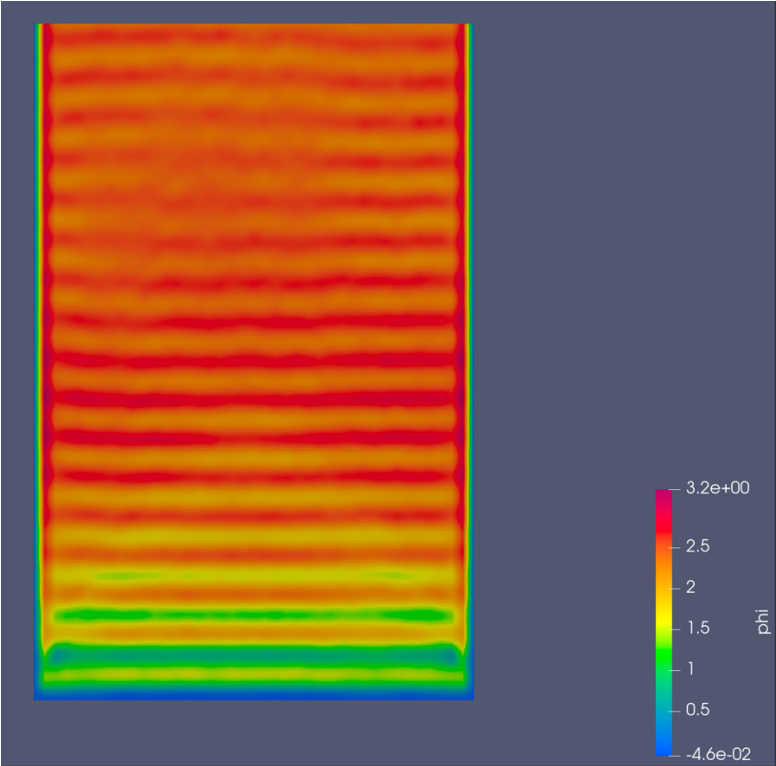
    if (p<(eles.np_alloc-1)) {
        eles.part[p].x = world.x0 + (p * partSpacing);
    }
    else {
        eles.part[p].x = world.x0 + (p * partSpacing) - (0.0001*partSpacing);
    }
    eles.part[p].v = 0;
    //eles.part[p].v = vth_e*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
    eles.part[p].v = eles.sampleVel(T_eles);
    eles.np++;

    /*
    //Random Start
    eles.part[p].x = world.x0 + rnd()*(world.xm-world.x0);
    eles.part[p].v = 0; //stationary
    //eles.part[p].v = vth_e*(rnd()+rnd()+rnd()-1.5);
    eles.part[p].v = eles.sampleVel(T_eles);
    eles.np++;
    */
}

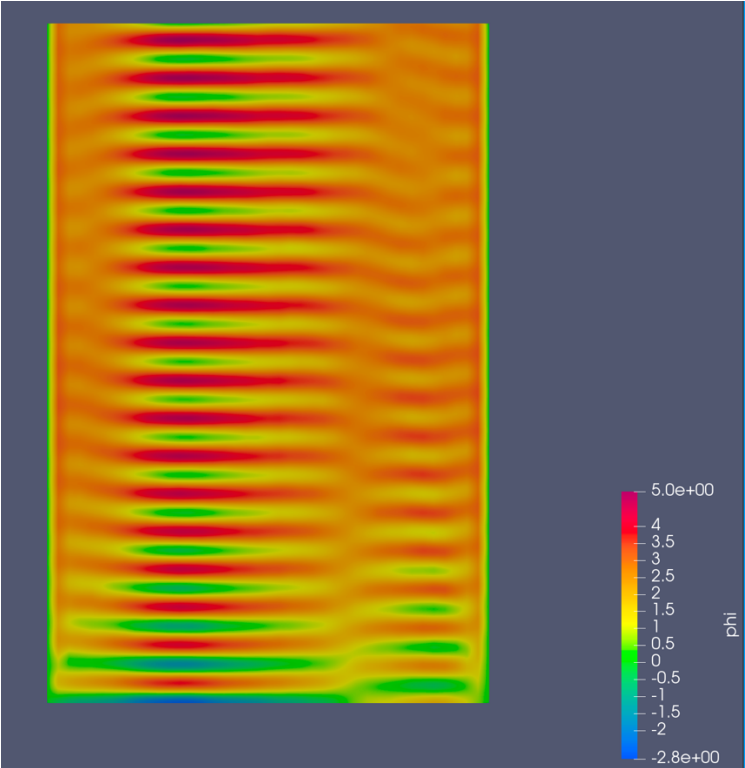
```

I'm not sure why the range is not from 0 – 3.5 for these, like in the example images.

Silent Start

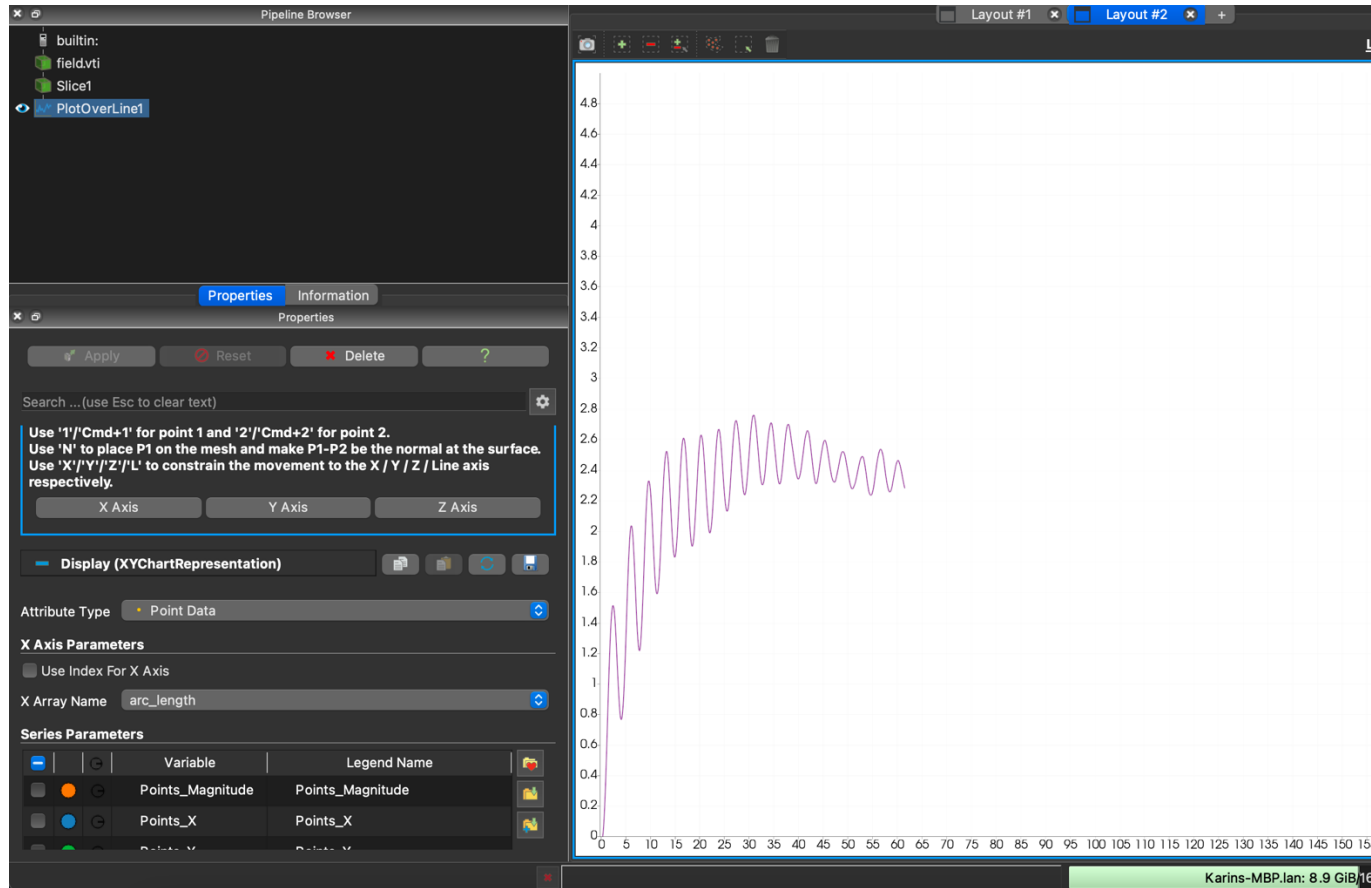


Random Start position



Also not sure why it won't plot the whole graph, but the maximums are 4 counts apart, which is  $4 \times 10^{-11}$  seconds

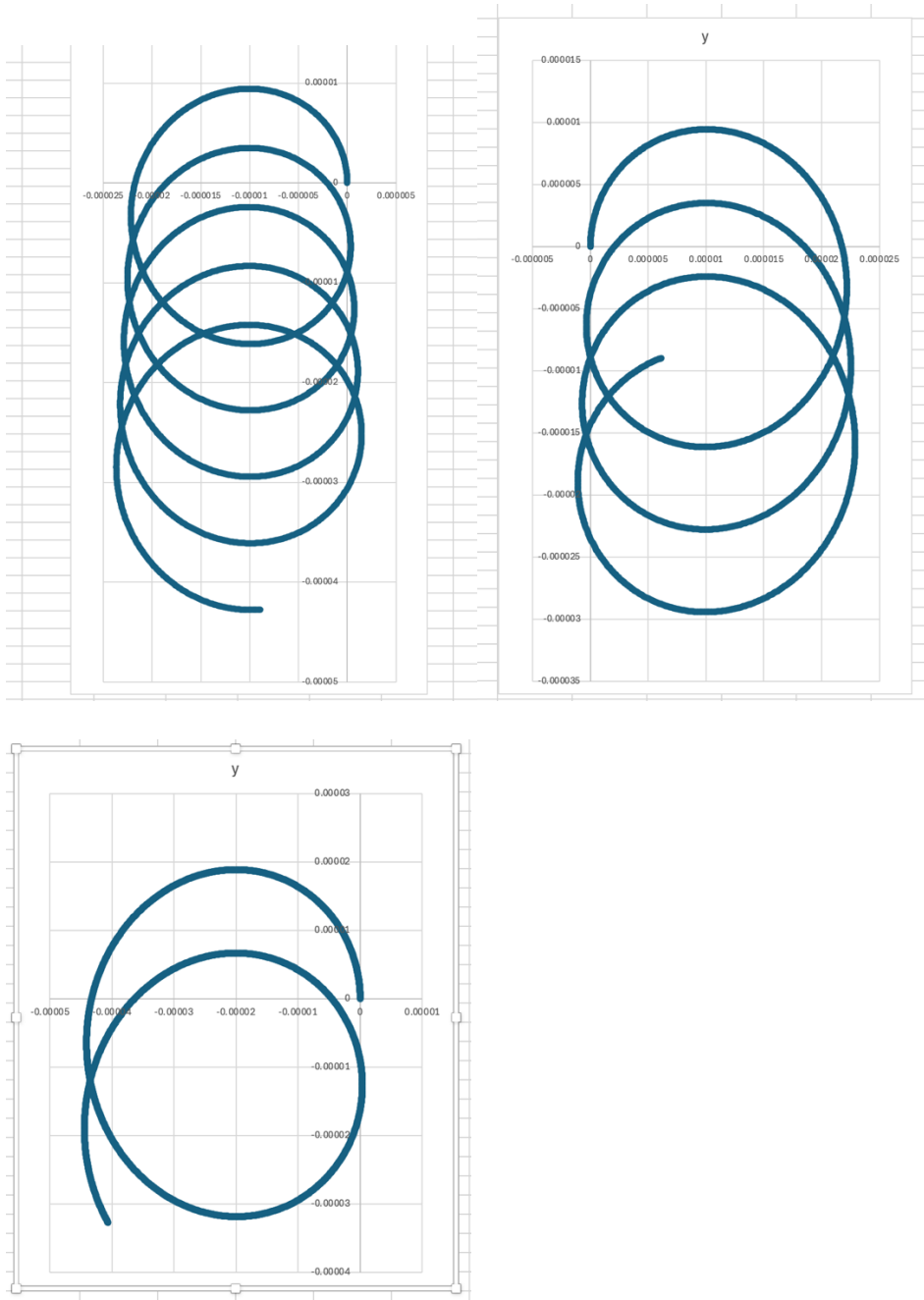
///



## Part 2: Boris Push

The particle trajectory seems to increase in radius over time, I'm not sure if this is a result of some numerical instability going on or if my code is incorrect.

Particle 1 on the left, particle 2 on the right, particle 1 with twice the mass on the bottom.



Visualize the data in Paraview

