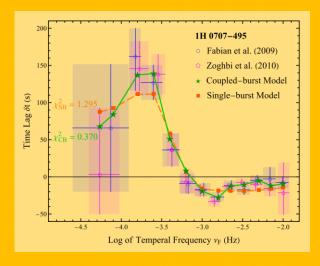




## $$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= -\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left( \kappa_{\ell} \vec{\nabla} f \right) + \left( \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} \right) \frac{\epsilon}{3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon} \\ &+ \frac{n_e \sigma_{\rm T} c}{m_e c^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} \left[ \epsilon^4 \left( f + k_{\rm B} T_e \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \right] + Q_1 + Q_2 \end{split}$$

$$\delta t(\omega) = \frac{\operatorname{Arg}[S^*(\omega)H(\omega)]}{\omega}$$



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## **RESEARCH INTERESTS**

- Theoretical models for the X-ray Fourier time lags produced from black hole accretion disks
- Radiation transport equation
- Iron K and L photon emissions
- Narrow-line Seyfert-1 galaxies

Scan here for the full article: doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stae634



