

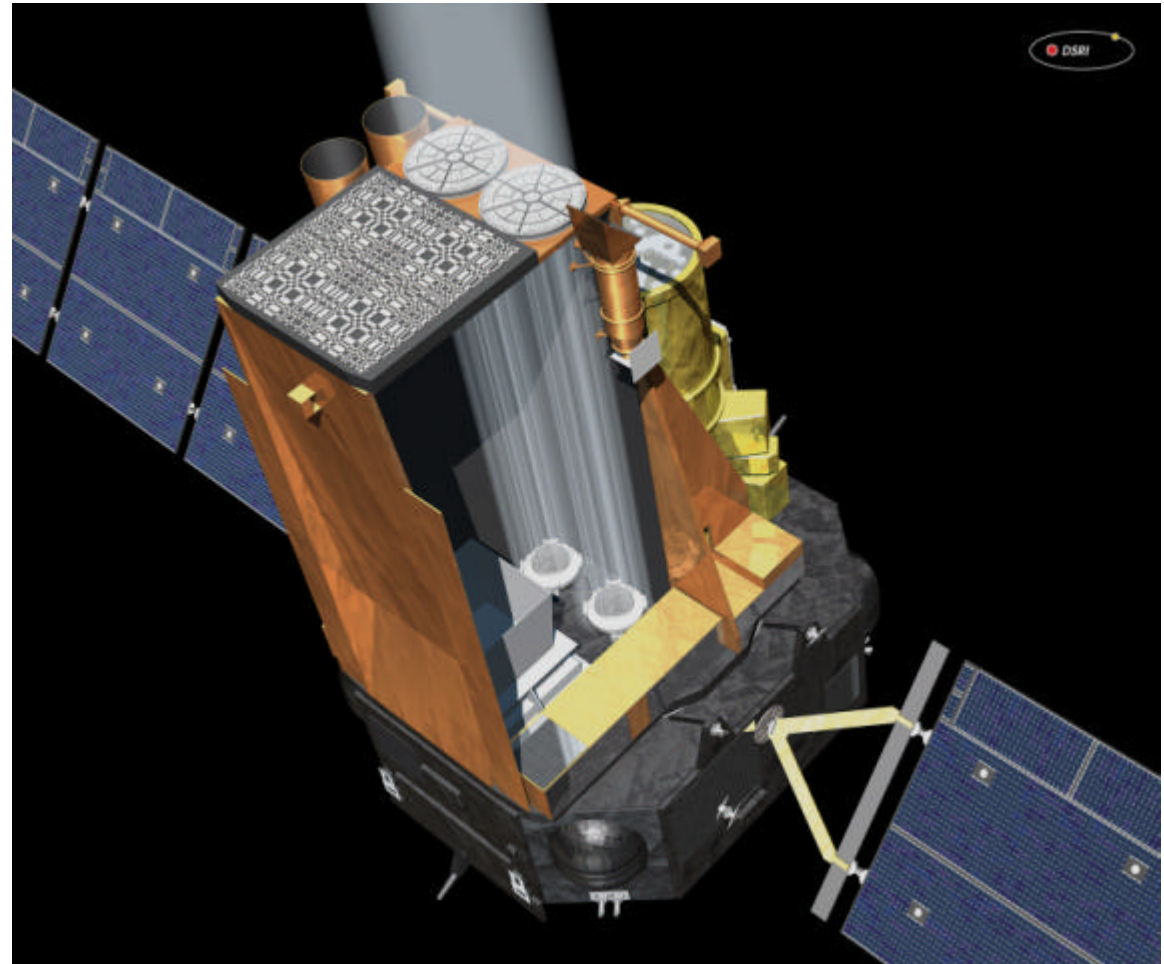


DANISH NATIONAL
SPACE CENTER

Studying extended sources with JEM-X

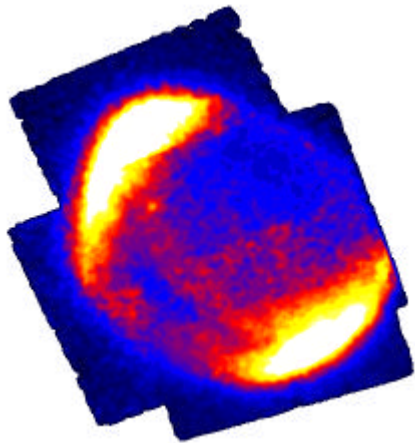
Niels Lund

Danish
National
Space Center

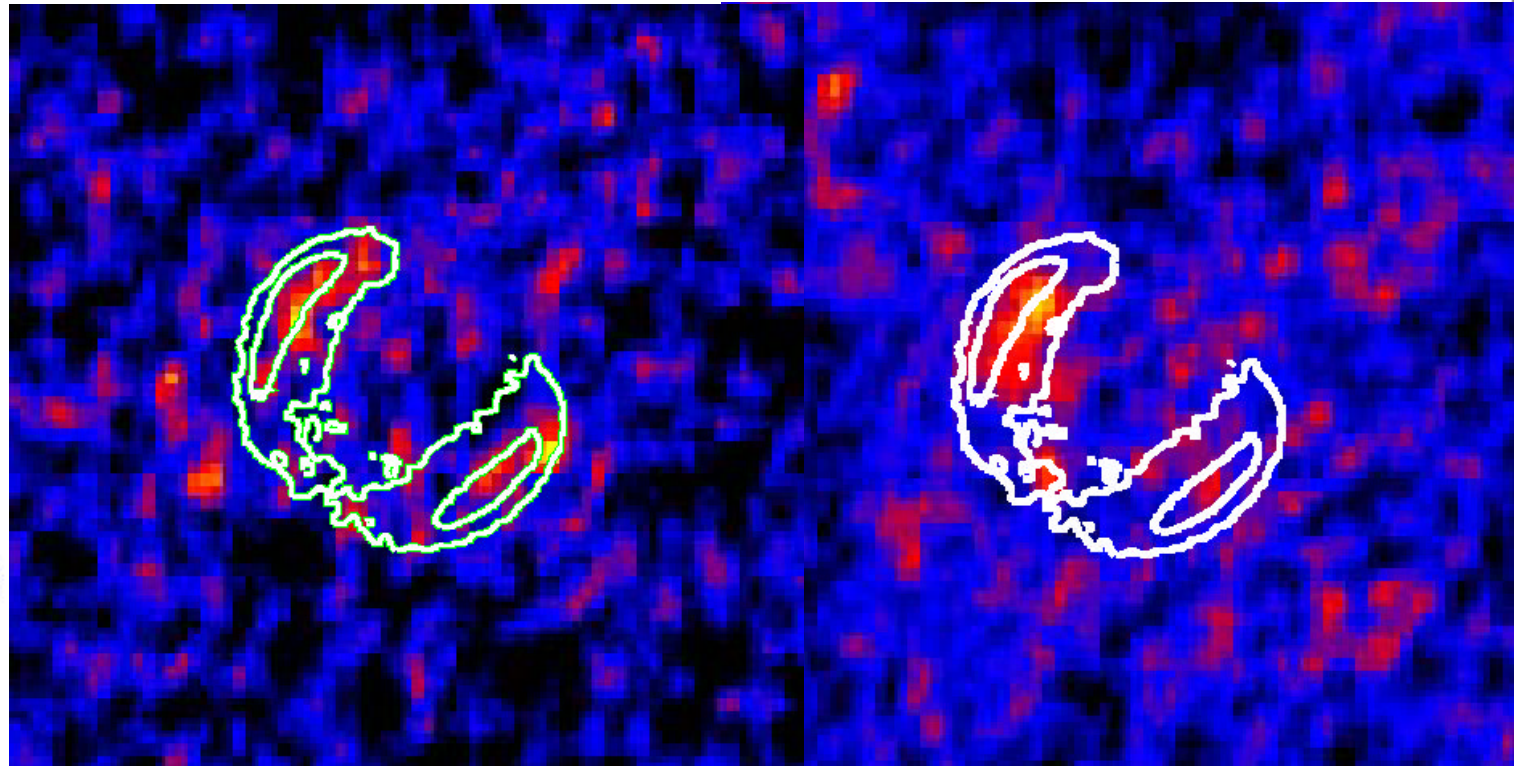




ASCA and JEM-X images of SN 1006



ASCA 0.4-8 keV

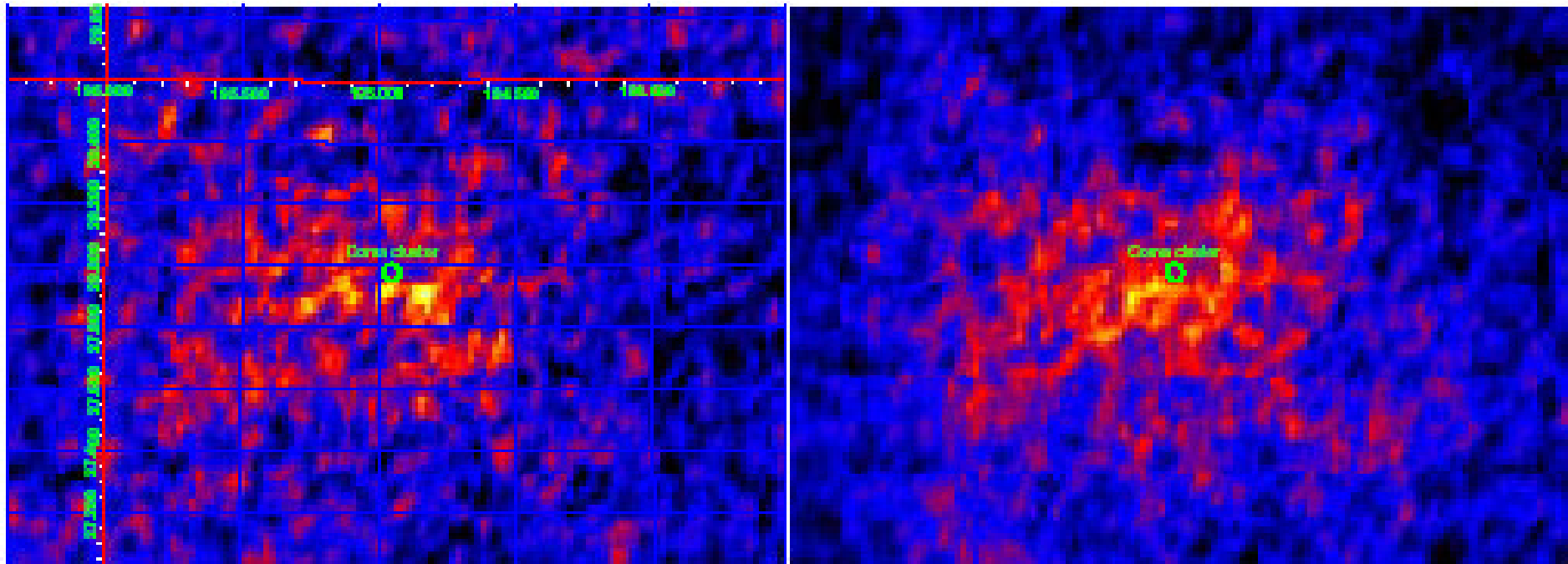


JEM-X 3-4 keV

JEM-X 4-8 keV



JEM-X imaging of extended sources Coma cluster

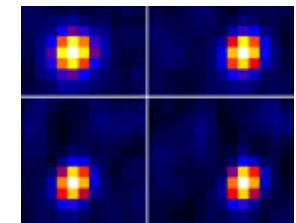
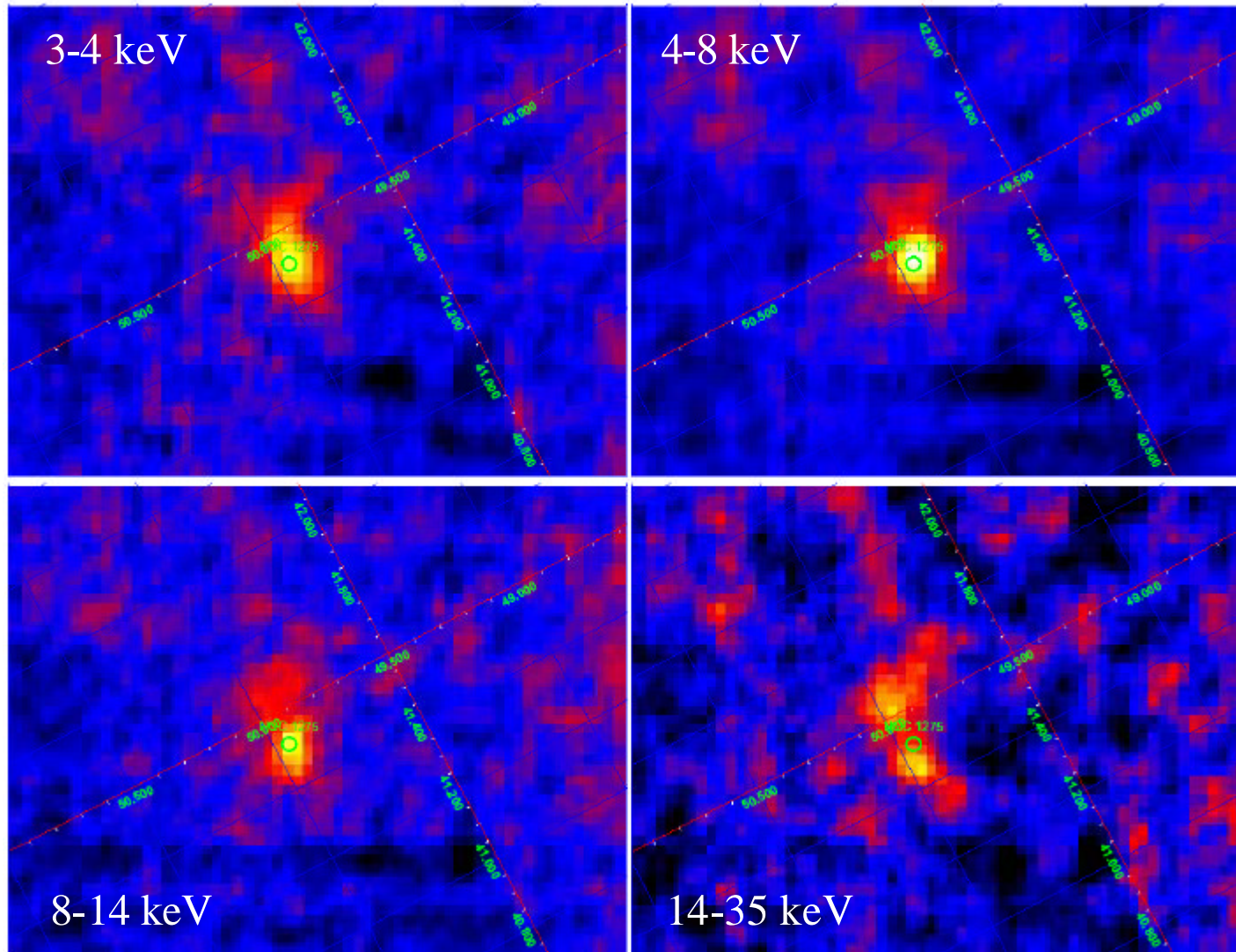


3 to 4 keV

4 to 8 keV



Exciting JEM-X images of NGC 1275 !



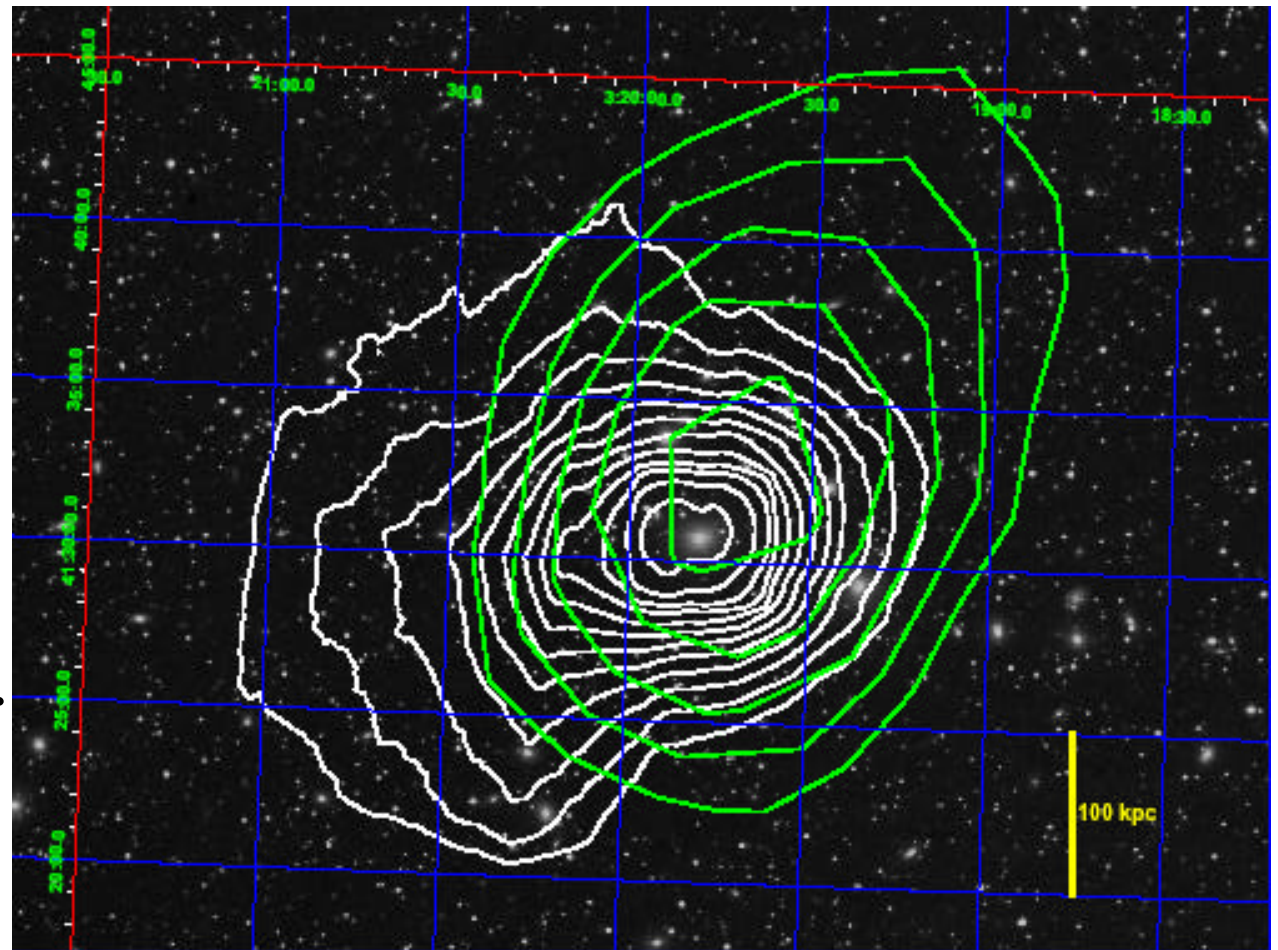
JEM-X psf
(GRS1915+105)

BUT ...



.. there were problems ..

The JEM-X image of the X-ray halo of NGC 1275 did not match with what was observed with XMM.

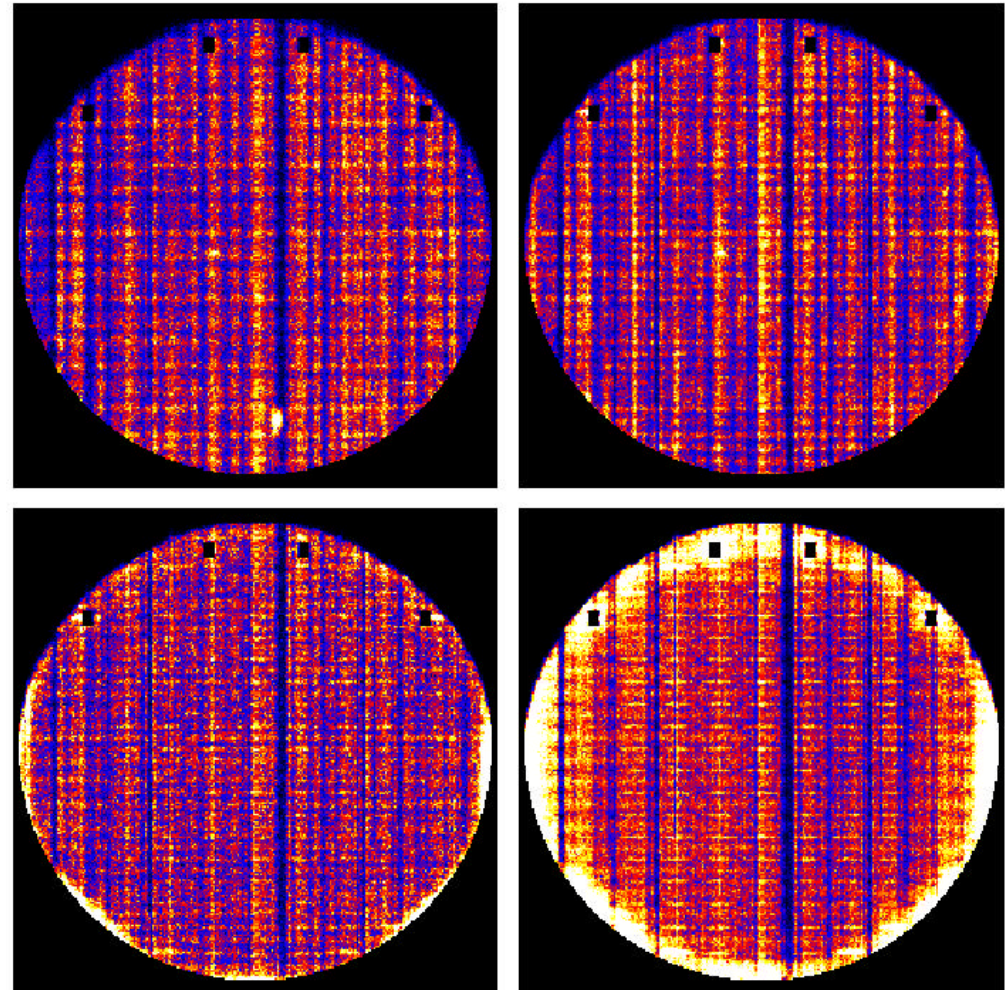


White: XMM 2-7 keV Green: JEM-X 4-8 keV



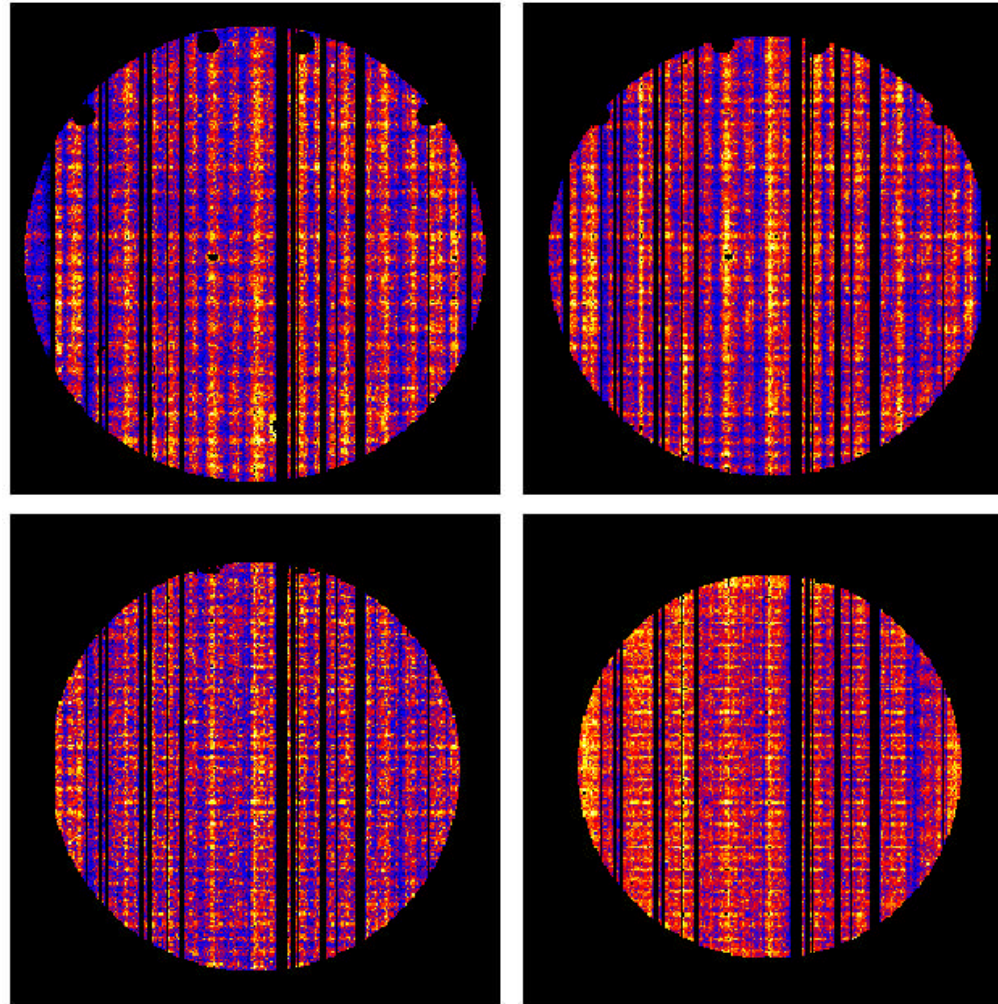
The origin of the "Perseus problem"

- 1) The Perseus observation was done in staring mode, therefore all the image artefacts appear with full power in the final image. Most other observations are done using dithering and then the artefacts are spread over the image.
- 2) At the higher energies the JEM-X shadowgrams have a bright rim, and when making the first Perseus images we were not sufficiently conservative when selecting data.



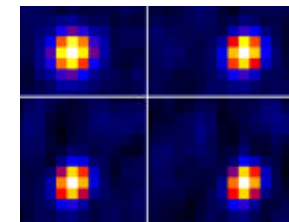
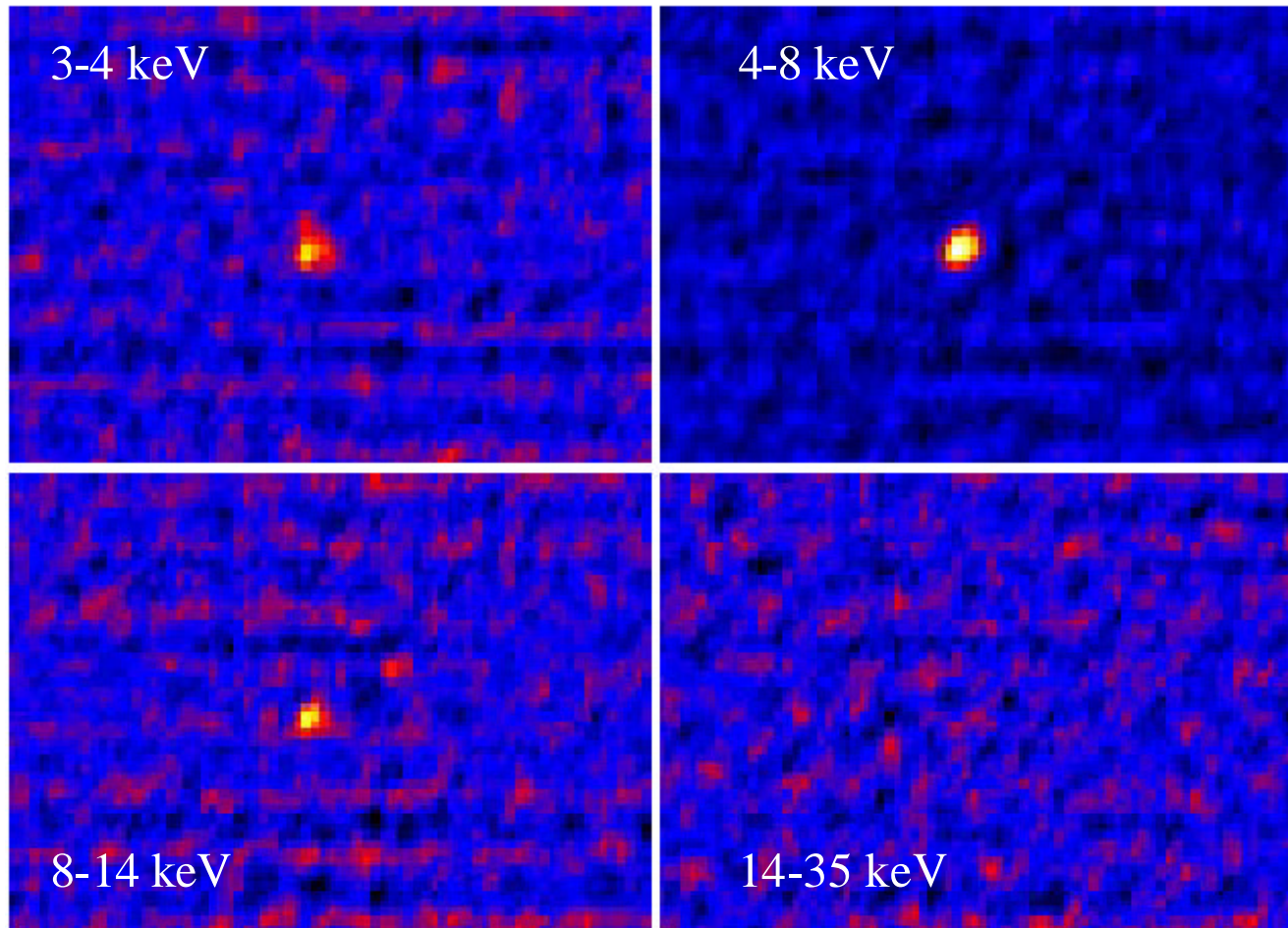


... the final data selection for Perseus:





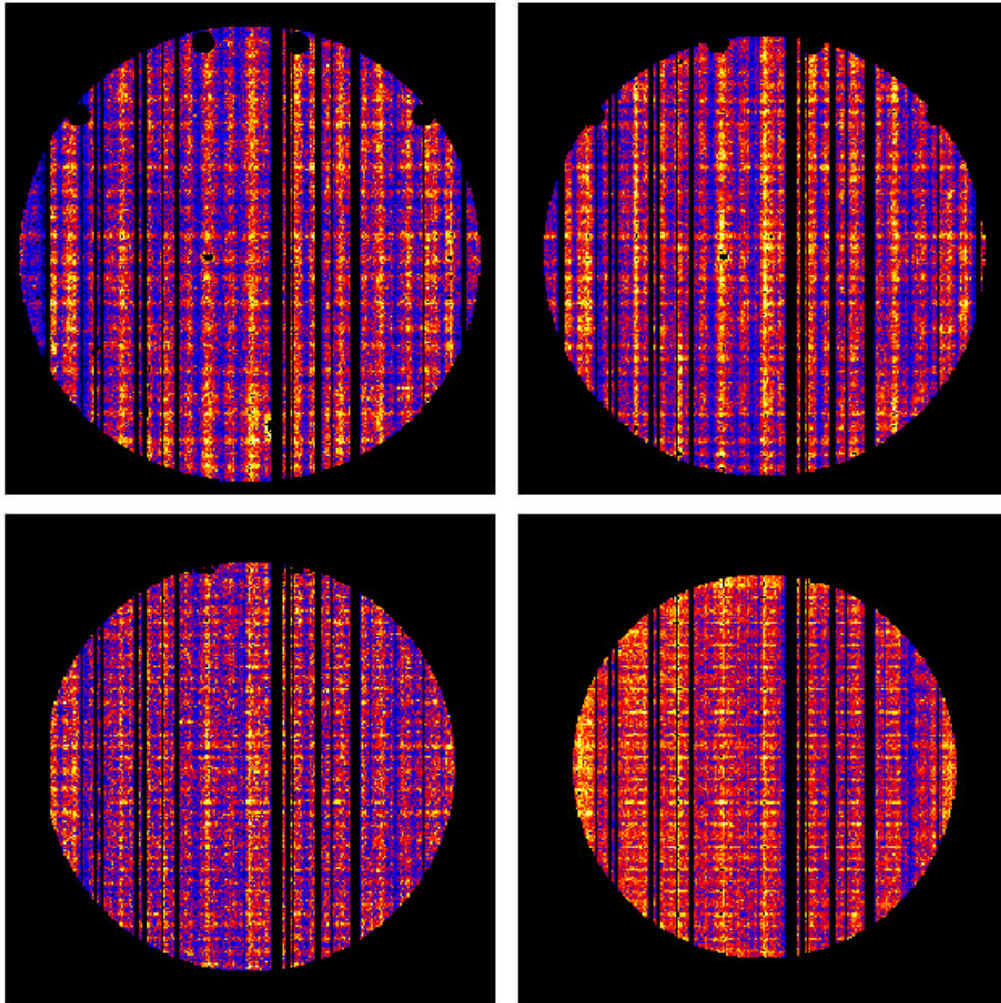
Final Perseus images



JEM-X psf
(GRS1915+105)



... the final data selection for Perseus:



But we still have many shadowgram features which have not been accounted for in our analyses.

The work continues ...