



Publication Year	2022
Acceptance in OA	2022-06-15T11:30:06Z
Title	Do gas-poor galaxy clusters have different galaxy populations? The positive covariance of hot and cold baryons
Authors	PUDDU, Emanuella Anna, ANDREON, Stefano
Publisher's version (DOI)	10.1093/mnras/stab3632
Handle	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12386/32326
Journal	MONTHLY NOTICES OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY
Volume	511

Do gas-poor galaxy clusters have different galaxy populations? The positive covariance of hot and cold baryons

Emanuella Puddu¹* and Stefano Andreon²

¹INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, Salita Moiariello 16, I-80131 Napoli, Italy

²INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera, Via Brera 28, I-20121 Milano, Italy

Accepted 2021 December 6. Received 2021 November 15; in original form 2021 July 15

ABSTRACT

Galaxy clusters show a variety of intracluster medium properties at a fixed mass in gas fractions, X-ray luminosity and X-ray surface brightness. In this work, we investigate whether the yet-undetermined cause that produces clusters of X-ray low surface brightness also affects galaxy properties, such as richness, richness concentration, width and location of the red sequence, colour, luminosity, and dominance of the brightest cluster galaxy. We use Sloan Digital Sky Survey Data Release 12 photometry, and our analysis factors out the mass dependency to derive trends at fixed cluster mass. Clusters of low surface brightness for their mass have cluster richness in spite of their group-like luminosity. Gas-poor, low X-ray surface brightness, X-ray faint clusters for their mass display 25 per cent lower richness for their mass at the 4.4σ level. Therefore, richness and quantities depending on gas, such as gas fraction, M_{gas} and X-ray surface brightness, are covariant at fixed halo mass. In particular, we do not confirm the suggestion of anticorrelation of hot and cold baryons at fixed mass put forth in the literature. All the remaining optical properties show no covariance at fixed mass, within the sensitivities allowed by our data and sample size. We conclude that X-ray and optical properties are disjointed; the optical properties do not show signatures of those processes involving gas content, apart from the richness–mass scaling relation. The covariance between X-ray surface brightness and richness is useful for an effective X-ray follow-up of low-surface-brightness clusters because it allows us to pre-select clusters using optical data of survey quality and avoids expensive X-ray observations.

Key words: binaries: close – supernovae: general – transients: supernovae.

1 INTRODUCTION

Galaxy clusters trace the highest-density peaks in the large-scale structure of the Universe. Their clustering and abundance provide powerful cosmological probes that can put constraints on the estimates of cosmological parameters when the cluster mass is known (Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Allen, Evrard & Mantz 2011; Pacaud et al. 2018, and references therein).

Cluster masses are not directly observed, and the less indirect masses, such as weak-lensing masses, require complex and not always practicable techniques (Okabe et al. 2010; Hoekstra et al. 2012; Melchior et al. 2015; Stern et al. 2019). Therefore, it is useful to consider some observables that are easier to measure, or a mass proxy, in order to define a mass-observable scaling relation (e.g. Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Andreon & Hurn 2010; Mantz et al. 2018; Bellagamba et al. 2019), such as the stellar mass, the number of cluster galaxies, the X-ray luminosity, the temperature and the Sunyaev–Zel’dovich strength.

Scaling relations exhibit a scatter, which is included as a parameter in the cosmological analysis because it severely affects it. A larger scatter in such relations produces larger errors in the estimates of cosmological parameters (Lima & Hu 2005). The scatter can be a result of the measurement errors of the involved quantities, but there is also an intrinsic component that reflects the variegated properties of the

sample of examined clusters (Andreon et al. 2017); such properties are related to the formation and evolution scenarios (Hartley et al. 2008; Fujita et al. 2018) and to the underlying physical processes taking place in clusters (Farahi, Ho & Trac 2020). Understanding the nature of the intrinsic component could allow us to have a deeper insight into these processes, such as active galactic nucleus (AGN) feedback, star formation, mergers, radiative cooling and other non-gravitational effects (e.g. Rowley, Thomas & Kay 2004; Voit & Donahue 2005; Nagai 2006). Mulroy et al. (2019) and ZuHone (2011) highlighted the role of the central gas entropy in increasing the residual of cluster observables around a mean scaling relation. Green et al. (2019) have shown that the hot gas morphological properties can be introduced in the mass-observable relations to reduce the scatter. Furthermore, if the covariance were known between mass observables, such as X-ray luminosity and richness, it could be exploited to improve extraction of the cosmological parameters (Cunha 2009).

In addition to the scatter of mass scaling relations, the selection function is a crucial quantity that has to be estimated accurately in any cosmological study. If neglected, selection effects may bias the recovered scaling relation (e.g. Sandage 1988; Andreon & Hurn 2010; Andreon & Bergé 2012; Käfer et al. 2019; Finoguenov et al. 2020), because some objects are altogether missing or under-represented. In such cases, the scatter is also underestimated.

Because X-ray luminous and centrally peaked clusters are more likely to be detected, it is generally acknowledged (e.g. Pacaud et al.

* E-mail: emanuella.puddu@inaf.it

Table 1. XUCS sample. The table lists cluster ID (column 1), cluster coordinates (columns 2 and 3) and redshift (column 4), followed by values derived in this work: richness measures in r_{500} and in half r_{500} (columns 5 and 6); concentration measures from the ratio of richness in small and intermediate aperture (column 7); colour distribution peak and dispersion, as derived in Section 3.4 (columns 8 and 9); BCG absolute magnitude and difference between the BCG and the second brightest galaxy (columns 10 and 11); BCG rest frame colour (column 12).

ID (1)	RA (2)	Dec. (3)	z (4)	n_{r500} (5)	$n_{r500/2}$ (6)	$n_{r500/2}/n_{r500}$ (7)	$(g-r)$ peak (8)	σ_{col} (9)	M_{BCG} (10)	ΔM_{BCG} (11)	$(g-r)_{\text{rf}}$ (12)
CL1001	208.256	5.134	0.079	47 ± 7	26 ± 5	0.55	0.93	0.04 ± 0.00	−23.7	0.7	0.82
CL1009	198.057	−0.974	0.085	16 ± 5	12 ± 4	0.75	0.97	0.03 ± 0.01	−23.6	1.3	0.79
CL1011	227.107	−0.266	0.091	34 ± 6	14 ± 4	0.41	0.94	0.06 ± 0.01	−23.2	0.6	0.85
CL1014	175.299	5.735	0.098	31 ± 6	18 ± 4	0.58	0.97	0.06 ± 0.02	−23.4	1.1	0.86
CL1015	182.57	5.386	0.077	18 ± 4	9 ± 3	0.50	0.93	0.02 ± 0.01	−23.7	1.8	0.85
CL1018	214.398	2.053	0.054	12 ± 4	8 ± 3	0.67	0.85	0.03 ± 0.01	−23.3	1.7	0.88
CL1020	176.028	5.798	0.103	29 ± 6	13 ± 4	0.45	1.00	0.05 ± 0.01	−23.8	1.5	0.79
CL1030	206.165	2.86	0.078	22 ± 5	14 ± 4	0.64	0.91	0.08 ± 0.03	−22.9	0.9	0.89
CL1033	167.747	1.128	0.097	17 ± 5	8 ± 3	0.47	0.97	0.05 ± 0.01	−21.9	0.1	0.81
CL1038	179.379	5.098	0.076	25 ± 6	12 ± 4	0.48	0.93	0.03 ± 0.00	−23.3	0.7	0.81
CL1039	228.809	4.386	0.098	44 ± 8	25 ± 5	0.57	0.98	0.03 ± 0.00	−23.1	0.2	0.84
CL1041	194.673	−1.761	0.084	35 ± 6	24 ± 5	0.69	0.95	0.05 ± 0.01	−23.8	1.5	0.82
CL1047	229.184	−0.969	0.118	30 ± 6	10 ± 3	0.33	1.03	0.03 ± 0.01	−23.2	0.9	0.82
CL1052	195.719	−2.516	0.083	28 ± 6	9 ± 3	0.32	0.95	0.04 ± 0.01	−21.7	0.1	0.82
CL1067	212.022	5.418	0.088	13 ± 4	4 ± 2	0.31	0.97	0.10 ± 0.04	−23.4	1.7	0.82
CL1073	170.726	1.114	0.074	27 ± 6	11 ± 4	0.41	0.92	0.04 ± 0.01	−22.8	0.5	0.78
CL1120	188.611	4.056	0.085	14 ± 4	8 ± 3	0.57	0.93	0.08 ± 0.02	−22.9	0.7	0.91
CL1132	195.143	−2.134	0.085	10 ± 4	3 ± 2	0.30	0.94	0.04 ± 0.01	−23.1	1.1	0.82
CL1209	149.161	−0.358	0.087	12 ± 4	10 ± 3	0.83	0.94	0.06 ± 0.02	−23.3	1.6	0.83
CL2007	46.572	−0.14	0.109	21 ± 5	13 ± 4	0.62	1.02	0.03 ± 0.01	−22.6	0.5	0.77
CL2010	29.071	1.051	0.08	31 ± 6	21 ± 5	0.68	0.94	0.03 ± 0.01	−23.8	1.5	0.84
CL2015	13.966	−9.986	0.055	24 ± 5	13 ± 4	0.54	0.89	0.06 ± 0.01	−23.8	1.7	0.82
CL2045	22.887	0.556	0.079	11 ± 4	4 ± 2	0.36	0.96	0.06 ± 0.02	−23.4	1.7	0.81
CL3000	163.402	54.87	0.072	27 ± 6	15 ± 4	0.55	0.91	0.05 ± 0.01	−22.4	0.2	0.81
CL3009	136.977	52.79	0.099	21 ± 5	10 ± 3	0.48	0.97	0.04 ± 0.01	−23.4	1.2	0.83
CL3013	173.311	66.38	0.115	35 ± 6	14 ± 4	0.40	1.05	0.04 ± 0.00	−24.0	1.8	0.80
CL3020	232.311	52.86	0.073	15 ± 4	7 ± 3	0.47	0.92	0.04 ± 0.01	−23.6	1.3	0.79
CL3023	122.535	35.28	0.084	14 ± 4	9 ± 3	0.64	0.96	0.05 ± 0.02	−23.3	1.0	0.82
CL3030	126.371	47.13	0.127	81 ± 9	39 ± 6	0.48	1.07	0.05 ± 0.01	−24.3	1.7	0.83
CL3046	164.599	56.79	0.135	51 ± 8	29 ± 6	0.57	1.10	0.04 ± 0.00	−23.7	1.0	0.81
CL3049	203.264	60.12	0.072	12 ± 4	8 ± 3	0.67	0.93	0.05 ± 0.02	−21.6	0.1	0.77
CL3053	160.254	58.29	0.073	9 ± 3	5 ± 2	0.56	0.94	0.04 ± 0.02	−22.8	0.9	0.82

2007; Andreon & Moretti 2011; Andreon, Trinchieri & Pizzolato 2011; Xu et al. 2018) that X-ray selected samples are biased towards these types of objects. The missing of the low-surface-brightness galaxy groups or clusters can affect the cluster cosmology: from cosmic microwave background (CMB) and *Planck* measurements, many more clusters are expected than those actually observed (Planck Collaboration IX 2011).

To avoid the bias of the X-ray selection, Andreon et al. (2016) built the X-ray Unbiased Cluster Survey (XUCS) sample, which was selected independently of the intracluster medium (ICM) content. This cluster sample shows (Andreon et al. 2017), at a given mass, a larger scatter in X-ray luminosities and in gas fraction than those inferred in previous works on X-ray selected surveys (Böhringer et al. 2007; Pratt et al. 2009; Planck Collaboration IX 2011).

In this work, we want to explore the optical properties of the XUCS sample, looking for possible signatures in the optical bands for those clusters with large (or small) gas fraction, X-ray luminosity at a given mass, and X-ray mean surface brightness.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we describe the sample. In Section 3, we derive optical parameters, such as richness, concentration and colour distribution, and we correlate these with the cluster X-ray surface brightness. In Section 4, we discuss the results and, in Section 5, we draw the conclusions.

Throughout the paper, we assume a Λ CDM model with $\Omega_{\text{M}} = 0.3$, $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$ and $H_0 = 70 \text{ km Mpc}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

2 THE SAMPLE

In this work, we use the XUCS sample of Andreon et al. (2016). This cluster sample was extracted from the C4 catalogue of Miller et al. (2005), a catalogue built while searching for overdensities in the seven-dimensional space of position, redshift and colours of the redshift survey performed by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; Abazajian et al. 2004). XUCS clusters are selected among those C4 clusters with more than 50 spectroscopic members within 1 Mpc and consequently they have reliable dynamical masses derived by velocity dispersion. Clusters with $\sigma_v > 500 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ were selected, within an additional mass-dependent redshift range ($0.050 < z < 0.135$) introduced to facilitate *Swift* X-ray observations. The XUCS sample is composed of 34 clusters (Andreon et al. 2017), two of which were later excluded. The authors showed that this removal does not alter the original properties of the sample. The remaining 32 clusters, used in this work, are listed in Table 1. All the XUCS clusters have caustic masses (Andreon et al. 2016), derived using the caustic technique (Diaferio & Geller 1997; Diaferio 1999; Serra et al. 2011), which makes no assumption on the dynamical status. The median number of members within the caustics is 116 and the

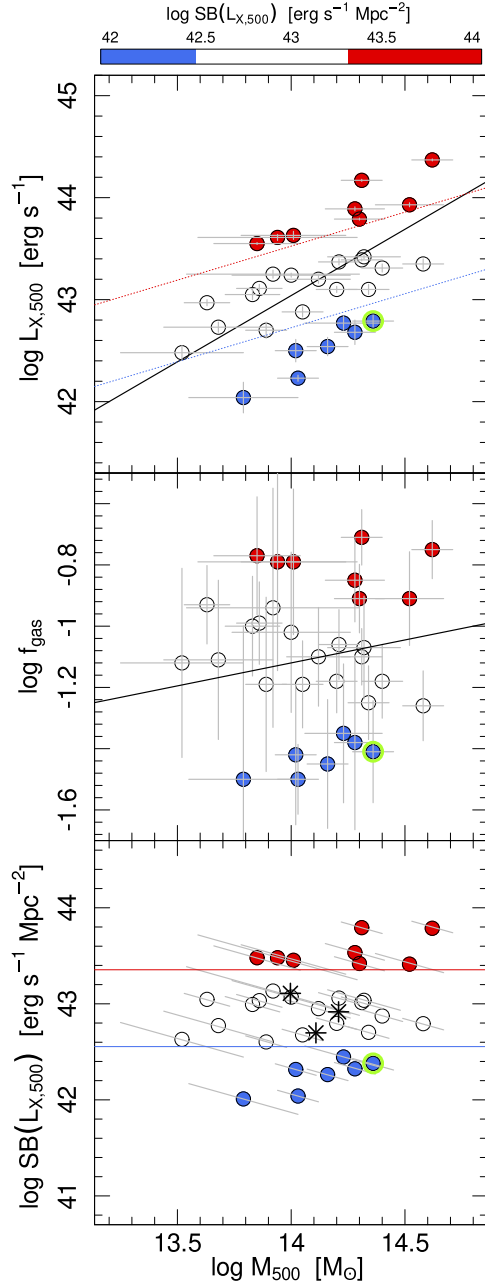


Figure 1. Gas mass and X-ray luminosity versus mass for the XUCS sample. The two upper panels reproduce fig. 4 of Andreon et al. (2017): core-excised luminosity (upper panel) and gas fraction (central panel) versus caustic mass. The solid lines indicate the mean fit for the X-ray luminosity and the gas fraction slopes derived in Andreon et al. (2017). In the lower panel, we plot X-ray surface brightness. Points are colour-coded by SB_X ; we define those above the red line as high- SB_X clusters and those under the blue line as low- SB_X clusters. These red and blue lines are also displayed on the upper panel. The most massive low- SB_X cluster is CL2015, marked by a green circle. The clusters Abell 1631, Abell 76 and Abell 2399, which are low- SB_X clusters in the literature, are overplotted on our sample (starred symbols). Clusters that are gas-poor for their mass are also L_X -faint (for their mass).

interquartile range is 45. The mass range of the XUCS sample is $14 < \log M_{500}/M_{\odot} \leq 14.5$. High-quality measurements of X-ray quantities were obtained by Andreon et al. (2016) from *Swift* observations or, for a few clusters, from available *XMM-Newton* or *Chandra* data: luminosity within r_{500} ($L_{X,500}$) and core-excised

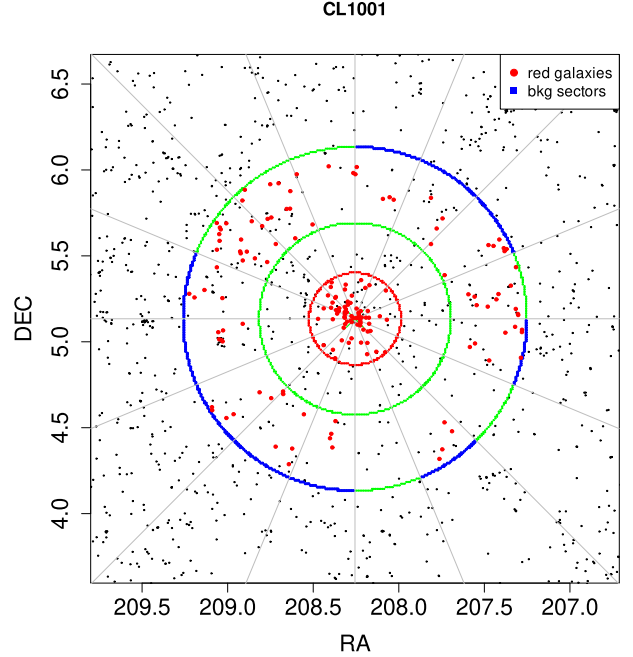


Figure 2. Diagnostic plot illustrating the richness determination for one example cluster (CL1001): the background contribution, estimated by counting galaxies falling within the 10 sectors (marked in blue) and the annulus (marked in green), is subtracted from the number of galaxies inside r_{Δ} (red circle around the centre), in this case r_{200} .

($L_{X,500,ce}$) luminosity; gas density profiles, gas mass and gas fraction (for details, see Andreon et al. 2016, 2017).

In Fig. 1, we review some results found in the previously cited works that are useful for our analysis. In the upper panel, we reproduce fig. 4 of Andreon et al. (2017), the $L_{X,500,ce} - M_{500}$ relation with the fit to the data (overplotted black line). In the middle panel, we show the $f_{gas} - M_{500}$ relation with the fit (black line) obtained by Andreon et al. (2017) (their equation 5). In the lower panel, we plot the mean X-ray surface brightness derived by dividing the core-excise luminosity $L_{X,500,ce}$ by the area inside r_{500} , the latter derived from M_{500} .

We define high/low surface brightness (hereafter SB_X) clusters in the following way: $\log SB(L_{X,500}) \geq 43.35 \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-2}$ and $\log SB(L_{X,500}) \leq 42.55 \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-2}$, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1 (high- SB_X clusters are above the red line and low- SB_X clusters are under the blue line). Points are colour-coded according to the X-ray surface brightness, allowing us to disentangle high/low- SB_X clusters and highlighting their behaviours with X-ray luminosity and gas mass. The blue dots represent low- SB_X clusters, and the red and empty dots depict high and intermediate SB_X clusters, respectively. Clusters that are low- SB_X , are also gas-poor and L_X -faint for their mass. As is apparent from Fig. 1, we might have divided clusters in the very same groups through a mass-dependent cut using either X-ray luminosity or gas fraction, whose errors have almost no covariance with mass. The most massive low- SB_X cluster is CL2015, which was studied in detail in Andreon et al. (2019).

A few clusters have been recently labelled as X-ray faint, by Babazaki et al. (2018) and Mitsuishi et al. (2018), for example. None of them qualifies as low- SB_X according to our definition (Fig. 1, lower panel), because the population unveiled by XUCS is of even lower surface brightness.

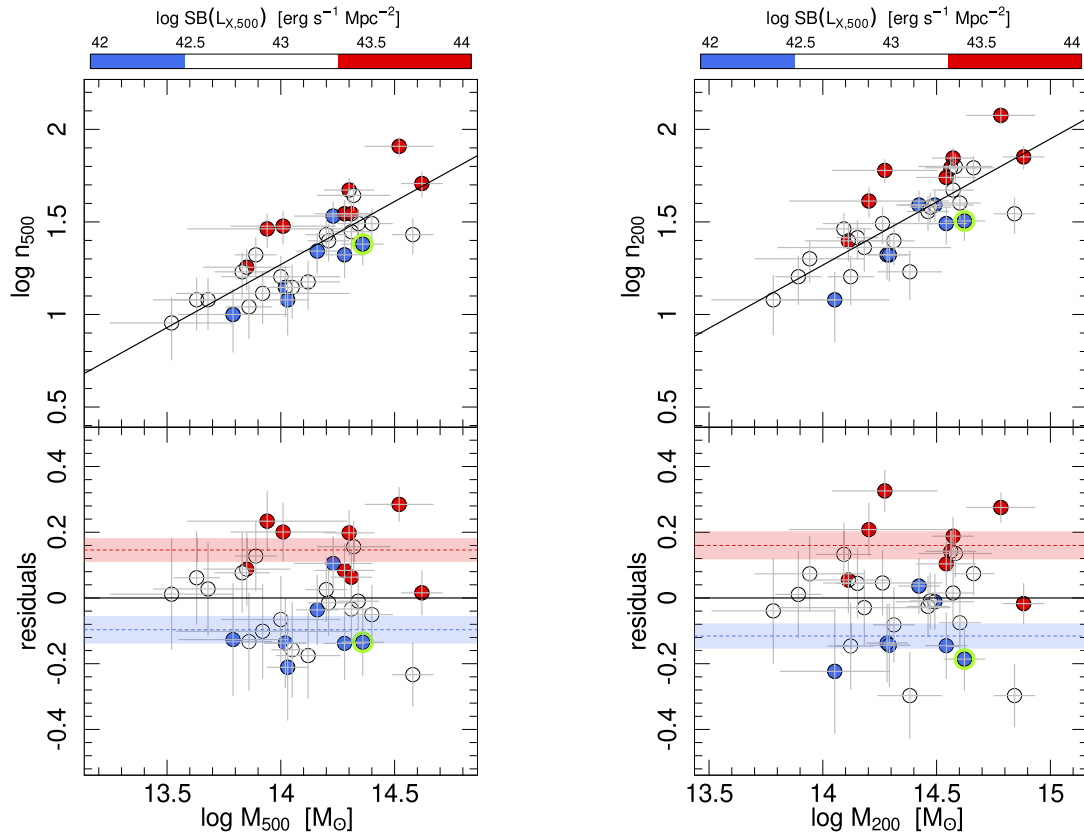


Figure 3. Richness, computed inside r_{Δ} (upper panels) versus mass; the fit residuals are plotted in the lower panels. $\Delta = 500$ at left and $\Delta = 200$ at right. 1σ regions (shaded regions) around the mean values (dashed horizontal lines) are reported for the two populations. The best fit lines have equations $\log n_{500} = (0.68 \pm 0.09) \cdot \log M_{500} - (8.27 \pm 1.26)$ and $\log n_{200} = (0.68 \pm 0.1) \cdot \log M_{200} - (8.28 \pm 1.44)$. Points are colour-coded by SB_X and CL2015 is marked by a green circle.

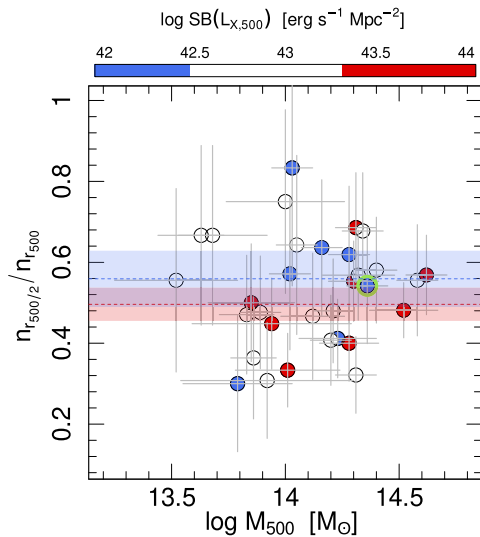


Figure 4. Galaxy concentration versus mass. 1σ regions (shaded regions) around the mean values (dashed horizontal lines) are reported for the two populations. Concentration increases upward. Clusters are colour-coded by SB_X and CL2015 is marked by a green circle.

3 ANALYSIS

To investigate if the variety of ICM properties at a fixed mass can be related to differences in the optical properties of the XUCS clusters,

we checked whether the high/low- SB_X status is correlated with the following optical properties: richness, richness concentration, width and location of the red sequence, colour and luminosity of the brightest cluster galaxy and magnitude gap with the second brightest galaxy.

3.1 Richness computation

We compute richness closely following Andreon & Hurn (2010), Andreon & Congdon (2014) and Andreon (2015). We extracted $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$ boxes around the cluster centre from the SDSS Data Release 12 (DR12) photometric catalogue of galaxies (Alam et al. 2015). In particular, we used the SDSS *cModel* magnitudes for the *g* and *r* bands, and computed the galaxy colour $g - r$ by means of the *Model* magnitudes. All the photometric quantities were corrected by extinction and the $g - r$ was also corrected for the slope of the cluster red sequence computed at the *r* magnitude corresponding to $M_{V,z=0} = -20$ mag at the cluster redshift. As limiting magnitude, we considered $M_{V,z=0} = -20$ mag, which is approximately the completeness magnitude of SDSS at $z = 0.3$, whereas XUCS are much closer to us.

We counted red members within a specified luminosity range and colour, and within a given clustercentric scale radius, in this case r_{500} . The $g - r$ colour of the red sequence and the *r* magnitude corresponding to $M_{V,z=0} = -20$ mag were obtained by using the model of passively evolving galaxies of Bruzual & Charlot (2003, hereafter BC03), considering a simple stellar population of solar metallicity

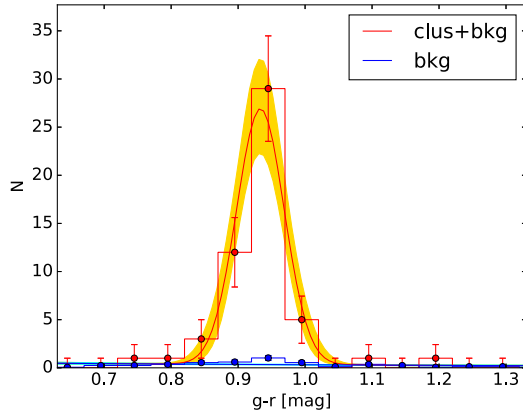


Figure 5. Illustration of the computing procedure for the red-sequence width for the cluster CL1001 as an example. The Gaussian + background fit (red curve), performed on unbinned counts, is overlaid on the binned red histogram/dots representing the cluster + background colour distribution; blue histogram/dots represent the binned background contribution superposed to the unbinned background fit (blue line). The yellow/cyan shadow indicates the 68 per cent error.

with a Salpeter initial mass function (IMF) and a formation redshift of 3. The expected colour, $(g-r)_{\text{BC03}}$, was corrected by an offset of -0.08 in order to account for the difference between the metallicity of $M_{V,z=0} = -20$ mag galaxies and the assumed solar metallicity of the model. Then, we define red galaxies as those with $(g-r)_{\text{BC03}} - 0.2 < g-r < (g-r)_{\text{BC03}} + 0.1$.

In order to determine richness, the contribution from background/foreground galaxies has to be estimated and subtracted from the line-of-sight galaxy counts inside r_{500} . For the background estimate, we adopted an annulus with inner and outer radii of 3 Mpc and 1 deg. Then, we divided the annulus into 16 sectors and excluded from the background determination the three most and the three least populated sectors to allow for the presence of other structures and problematic sectors, such as those occupied by bright stars or large galaxies. Fig. 2 illustrates the procedure for the cluster CL1001.

We computed n_{500} as the difference between the galaxy counts inside r_{500} and those in the selected background sectors normalized to the ratio of the relative solid angles. The richness within r_{200} and half r_{500} , $n_{r_{500}/2}$, is similarly derived. Table 1 lists n_{500} and $n_{r_{500}/2}$ values.

3.2 Differences in richness at fixed mass

The left panel of Fig. 3 illustrates the dependence of richness n_{500} on mass: in the upper panel, we plot the $n_{500}-M_{500}$ relation with its best fit (black line, ordinary least squares fit), and in the lower panel, we plot the residuals. In addition to the well-known correlation stating that massive objects also have more galaxies, high- SB_X clusters (red dots) tend to lie above the best-fitting line (with offset = 0.15 ± 0.04) while low- SB_X clusters (blue dots) are mostly below the best-fitting line (mean offset = -0.10 ± 0.04), as visible more clearly in the bottom panel showing residuals. The two low/high- SB_X populations are 4.4σ apart. Clusters of low surface brightness for their mass have cluster richness despite their group-like luminosity, and they have just about 25 per cent lower richness.

As already remarked, we might have identically divided the sample into three classes using an observable with errors showing no co-

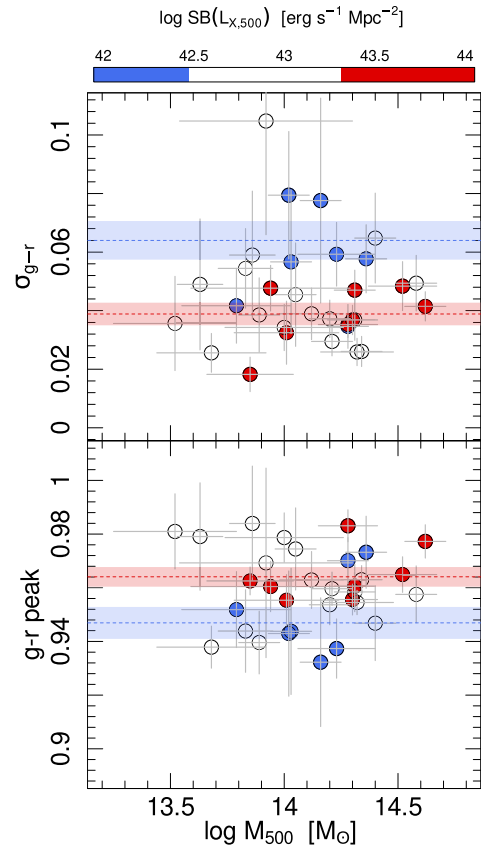


Figure 6. Width (upper panel) and location (lower panel) of the colour distribution versus mass. Clusters are colour-coded by SB_X . The colour peak is redshift-corrected at the survey mean.

variance with mass. Therefore, error covariance in the classification phase plays no role in the observed covariance between richness and brightness at fixed mass. Our result with 4.4σ significance highlights a gas-optical richness covariance; at fixed mass, gas-poor clusters (which have low SB_X ; see Fig. 1) are also poor for their mass. The right panel repeats the comparison using the overdensity $\Delta = 200$ in place of $\Delta = 500$, with similar results.

3.3 Differences in richness concentration

To measure the richness concentration, we computed the ratio between the number of galaxies inside half r_{500} and the number of galaxies inside r_{500} , $n_{r_{500}/2}/n_{r_{500}}$, as shown in Fig. 4. There is no obvious segregation between high- SB_X and low- SB_X clusters, as the two mean concentrations (0.50 ± 0.04 and 0.56 ± 0.07 , respectively) are 0.06 away, corresponding to $\sim 0.78\sigma$. Given the sample size and the errors, we are only sensitive to a 0.22 difference in concentration at 3σ , comparable to the spread of our data.

3.4 Differences in width and location of the red sequence

Because galaxies in the cluster direction include both members and galaxies lying along the same line of sight, we need to account for foreground and background galaxies in the computation of the width of the red sequence. More precisely, we model the colour distribution of the cluster with a Gaussian and the background with a power law of degree two; we assume a uniform prior for the model

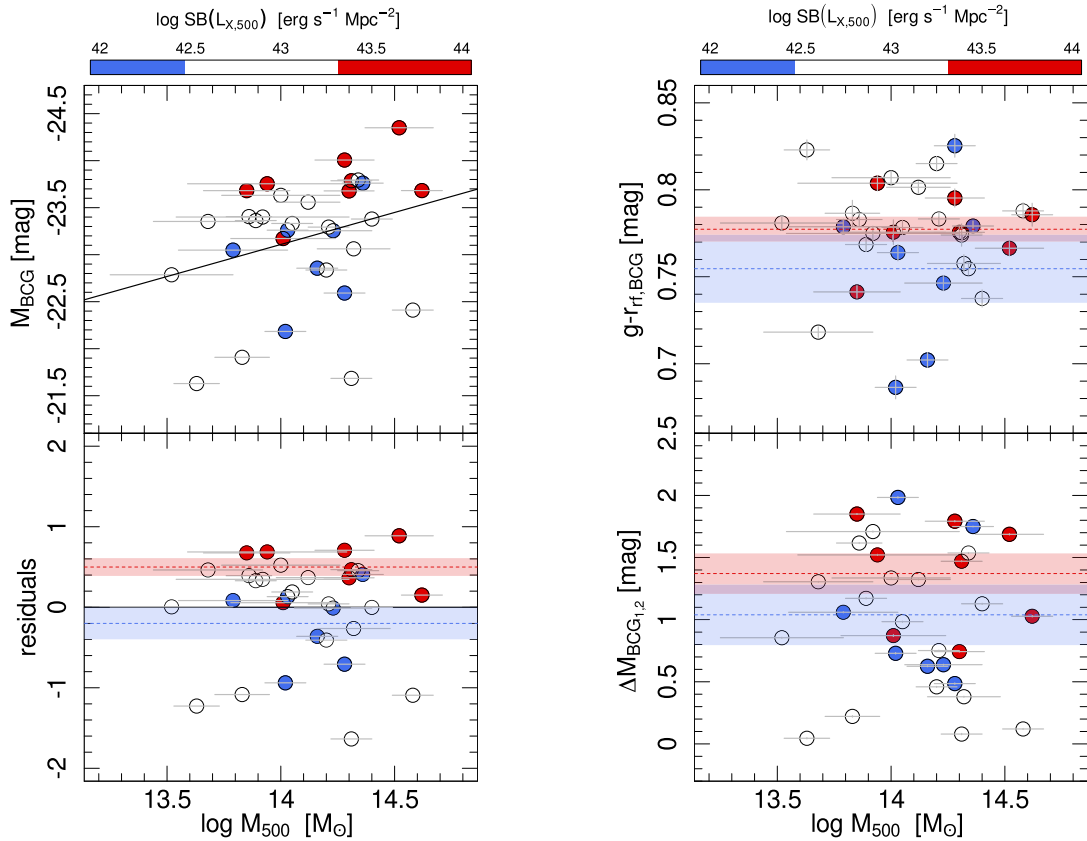


Figure 7. Left panels: absolute magnitude of BCG versus M_{500} (top) with the best fit (black line) and the residuals (bottom). The black line has equation $\log M_{\text{BCG}} = (-0.68 \pm 0.42) \cdot \log M_{500} - (13.57 \pm 5.93)$. Right panels: BCG rest-frame colours (top) and magnitude difference between the BCG and the second brightest cluster galaxy ($\Delta M_{\text{BCG}_{1,2}}$, bottom) versus M_{500} . Points are colour-coded by SB_X . The magnitude errors are smaller than the symbols.

parameters, which we constrain by using the unbinned counts in the cluster and control field directions, following Andreon et al. (2008). As an example, Fig. 5 shows the binned colour distribution of the cluster + background (red histogram/dots) and the background (blue histogram/dots) for the cluster CL1001, and the relative fitted functions on unbinned data (red and blue curves, respectively). The derived red-sequence peak colour and dispersion (σ_{g-r}) are reported in Table 1.

The upper panel of Fig. 6 shows the width σ_{g-r} versus M_{500} , colour coded by SB_X . The averages of the high- SB_X and low- SB_X populations (0.039 ± 0.004 and 0.064 ± 0.007 mag, respectively) are 0.025 mag away, about 3.29σ different.

As we have not modelled the colour distribution of cluster blue members, the width that we find is inflated and made noisy by the possible presence of very few blue cluster members, which seems to be present for the top two blue points in Fig. 6. Therefore, our widths should be read as upper limits of the red-sequence width. We consider this result as tentative and a prompt for a future improved analysis where the blue cluster population is modelled.

The bottom panel of Fig. 6 shows the peak location ($g-r$ colour) of the red sequence versus M_{500} . We account for (minor) differences in redshift by correcting colours at the mean sample redshift, $z = 0.0879$, by using the BC03 model. The average red-sequence colour for the high- SB_X and low- SB_X populations are 0.964 ± 0.004 and 0.947 ± 0.006 mag, respectively, about 0.017 mag away, or about 2.5σ . Therefore, there is no clear evidence of a relation between SB_X and the red-sequence location. With our sample size and errors, we are sensitive to 0.021-mag differences in colour at 3σ .

3.5 Differences in BCG properties

In this section, we investigate whether clusters with different SB_X have BCGs with different properties, namely absolute magnitude, their rest-frame colour, and the magnitude gap between the first and second brightest galaxy.

The BCG was already identified in Andreon et al. (2016) as the brightest cluster galaxy on the red sequence closest to the X-ray centre. The second BCG is defined as the second brightest galaxy on the red sequence inside r_{500} . The top-left panel of Fig. 7 shows the BCG r -band absolute magnitude M_{BCG} versus M_{500} . The BCG absolute magnitude and cluster mass are slightly correlated ($\rho \sim 0.3$), although with a wide scatter. Most of the high- SB_X clusters (red dots) tend to lie above the best-fitting line (black line, ordinary least squares fit) with an average offset of -0.50 ± 0.11 , as illustrated in the bottom-left panel.

At fixed cluster mass, the luminosity of the dominant galaxy seems to be brighter in the high- SB_X clusters than in the low- SB_X clusters, but only at about 3σ .

The upper-right panel of Fig. 7 shows the BCG rest-frame colour ($g-r$) $_{\text{BCG}}$ versus M_{500} . The low- SB_X mean value at 0.75 ± 0.02 is bluer than the high- SB_X mean at 0.78 ± 0.01 of 1.14σ ; given our sample size and the errors, we are only sensitive to a 0.06-mag difference in magnitude at 3σ .

Finally, the bottom-right panel shows $\Delta M_{\text{BCG}_{1,2}}$, the difference in absolute magnitude between the first and second BCG, plotted versus M_{500} . The mean values of $\Delta M_{\text{BCG}_{1,2}}$ for the low- SB_X and high- SB_X clusters are 1.04 ± 0.24 and 1.37 ± 0.16 , respectively. There are no

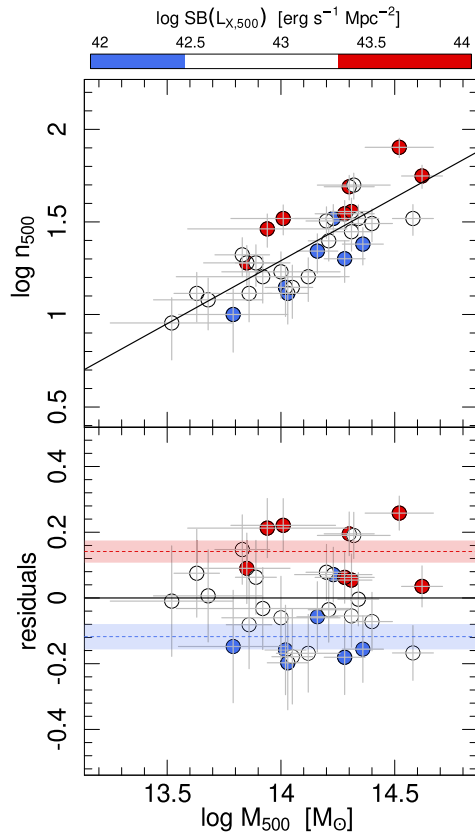


Figure 8. The same plot as in Fig. 3 but with the richness including blue galaxies.

significant differences in the magnitude gap between low- SB_X and high- SB_X clusters: our 3σ sensitivities are 0.9 mag and the low/high SB_X means are separated by 1.13σ . Our magnitude gap of CL2015 matches the value reported in Andreon et al. (2019).

We can conclude that there is no strong evidence of a relationship between the X-ray surface brightness and the BCG colour or magnitude gap.

4 DISCUSSION

It is a long-established result that the most massive clusters have more of everything; that is, when the mass increases, the number of galaxies and the amount of gas mass also increase. This should not be confused with our analysis at fixed mass. In this work, we find a covariance between richness and X-ray surface brightness at fixed total mass: at a given mass, the richer clusters are also those with more gas mass (more X-ray luminous or with higher SB_X), whereas the poorer clusters also have less gas mass. Fixing the mass, we can compare objects of the same class, with a similar formation history and formation time, and we can better disentangle the involved physical processes in a scenario less confused by different competing effects, which dilute and blur each other. For example, Orłowski-Scherer et al. (2021) find indirect evidence of an SZ-faint cluster population, but the lack of mass measurements prevents them from addressing the nature of the faint population (e.g. whether they are intrinsically faint clusters or just line-of-sight projections).

Relying on simulations, we find that richness, formation time and magnitude gap are related to each other. The number of satellite

galaxies in a halo is closely related to the cluster richness, depending on the formation time (Farahi et al. 2020), because satellites in early-formed haloes had more time to merge and reduce their number. Moreover, the cannibalism of the central galaxy, grown by major mergers, produces a lack of bright satellite galaxies (Jones et al. 2003; Giodini et al. 2013) and consequently increases the magnitude gap between the first and the second BCG, which should therefore be indicative of the formation time. Finally, earlier-formed haloes should have a deeper potential well and higher capability to retain the gas than later-formed haloes (Wechsler et al. 2002; Farahi et al. 2019). Following this scenario, we should expect at fixed halo mass a trend between richness, gas content and formation time. However, in the data, we do find the expected covariance between richness and gas mass at fixed halo mass, but we do not find evidence for a relation between magnitude gap $\Delta M_{\text{BCG}_{1,2}}$ and SB_X (Fig. 7, lower-right panel). This indicates that our data do not support the hierarchical scenario described above or the scenario that competing effects may concur to blur the trend.

Because less concentrated clusters have lower central densities, we also expect that less concentrated clusters are X-ray fainter, such as CL2015 (Andreon et al. 2019). Our richness concentration measurements do not support this expectation; however, our large errors on richness concentration make our results inconclusive. In particular, the low mass concentration CL2015 cluster also studied here, does not have a low richness concentration (Fig. 4), possibly because of our large errors on richness concentration. We plan to improve our concentration measurement in a forthcoming paper, by considering a wider galaxy population inclusive of less massive galaxies, and to investigate the subject using the Magneticum simulation (Dolag, Komatsu & Sunyaev 2016). Another promising way to gain insight into the outlined scenario is the method of Montero-Dorta et al. (2021), who point out the relevant role of the mass accretion history in delineating the cluster properties, using the Illustris-TNG300 magnetohydrodynamical simulations.

4.1 The practical utility of the observed SB_X -richness covariance

We find that, at fixed mass, low- SB_X clusters contain fewer galaxies than clusters of normal or high brightness. If one is interested in X-ray faint clusters for their mass, this correlation is potentially useful to pre-select low- SB_X clusters, hence saving X-ray exposure time. Indeed, Fig. 3 shows that selecting clusters with negative residuals in the mass–richness scaling, either at the overdensity $\Delta = 500$ or 200, is effective at reducing the sample, by a factor of 2 to 3 depending on which precise threshold in X-ray surface brightness is chosen. Richness measurements are inexpensive and the observational material to derive them is already available from the SDSS (Rykoff et al. 2016), the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS; Chambers et al. 2019) and the Legacy Survey at the National Optical Astronomy Observatory (Dey et al. 2019). These surveys have already observed almost the whole sky at the appropriate depth, unlike currently available X-ray surveys that have insufficient depth to discriminate low- SB_X clusters from others. For example, CL2015, the most massive X-ray faint cluster in our sample (Andreon et al. 2019), might have been chosen this way (point with the green contour in Fig. 3) instead of from pointed X-ray observations of a larger sample. The BCG luminosity and red-sequence width are also useful to filter out clusters of high surface brightness, but are less effective in discriminating clusters of average surface brightness from those of low surface brightness (Figs 7 and 6).

4.2 Richness including blue galaxies

Our richness computation excludes blue cluster members. To test the impact of this population, we recomputed richnesses for galaxies of all colours more massive than the mass limit used thus far, the one corresponding to a luminosity $M_{V,z=0} = -20$ mag for our adopted SSP. Mass is estimated from the magnitude and colour following Bell et al. (2003). These new richnesses turn out to be very similar to those already computed: the ratio between the two has a mean value of 1.04 ± 0.02 , 1.00 ± 0.02 and 1.07 ± 0.02 for the high, low and intermediate SB_X clusters, respectively.

Fig. 8 shows the dependence of the newly defined richness on mass, and it is hardly distinguishable from the similar plot in Fig. 3 that only considers red galaxies. Accounting for the blue population, high- SB_X clusters (red dots) lie above the best-fitting line (with offset $= 0.14 \pm 0.03$), and low- SB_X clusters (blue dots) are mostly below the best-fitting line (mean offset $= -0.12 \pm 0.04$); this is more clearly visible in the bottom panel showing residuals. The two low/high- SB_X populations are 5.1σ apart.

4.3 Covariance or anticovariance?

The sign of the covariance at fixed mass between mass proxies, such as richness or X-ray luminosity, plays a key role in the optimal extraction of cosmological parameters from cluster counts, especially in the case of mass proxies with comparable scatter (Stanek et al. 2010). In such a case, positive covariance gives no improvement compared with the use of just one single proxy, uncorrelated proxies offer the expected $\sqrt{2}$ improvement, while anticovariance may offer a five-fold improvement over the quality of each mass proxy.

We found a positive covariance between cold baryon (richness) and hot baryon (X-ray luminosity, surface brightness, gas fraction or gas mass) at fixed mass, in the sense that galaxies and gas go in the same direction: an excess of the former corresponds to an excess of the latter, and we found this for a sample selected independently of X-ray luminosity. By considering instead an X-ray selected sample, in which therefore overbright clusters are over-represented and clusters of low luminosity for their mass are under-represented when not missing altogether, Farahi et al. (2019) found anticovariance between hot and cold baryons (i.e. X-ray luminosity and the near-infrared luminosity and richness, where the latter two quantities are tightly correlated; Andreon 2010) at fixed mass at $\sim 2\sigma$ significance, in agreement with the expectation that massive clusters are closed boxes. There is, however, observational evidence that clusters are not closed boxes: the total baryon fraction is not universal (e.g. Andreon 2010; Eckert et al. 2013) and the amount of metals in the intracluster medium is not that expected given the observed galaxies (e.g. Ghizzardi, Rossetti & Molendi 2010; Renzini & Andreon 2014). Our apparently different findings are mutually consistent, in the sense that there could be covariance in a population, and a suggestion of anticovariance on a biased subsample of it. Furthermore, because the Farahi et al. (2019) sample is formed by more massive clusters than those considered in our work, an unbiased sample of massive clusters would be very useful to establish if the sign of the covariance is mass-dependent.

To summarize, at the typical masses probed by clusters in cluster counts, $13.8 < \log M_{500}/M_\odot < 14.5$, also probed by the XUCS sample, the positive covariance found between hot and cold baryons offers, at first sight, little help in improving the performances of the two mass proxies taken separately.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We have investigated whether the yet-undetermined cause producing clusters of low surface brightness in X-ray also induces different galaxy properties, such as richness, richness concentration, width and location of the red sequence, colour, luminosity, and dominance of the brightest cluster galaxy.

We used SDSS-DR12 photometry and our analysis factored out the mass dependency to derive trends at fixed cluster mass. Clusters of low surface brightness for their mass have cluster richness despite their group-like luminosity. Gas-poor, low X-ray surface brightness, X-ray faint clusters for their mass, display 25 per cent lower richnesses for their mass at the 4.4σ level. Therefore, richness and quantities depending on the gas, such as gas fraction, M_{gas} , and X-ray surface brightness, are covariant at fixed halo mass. We do not confirm the suggestion of anticovariance between hot and cold baryons put forward in previous works for a biased subsample of the cluster population, at least at the intermediate masses explored in this work.

All the remaining optical properties listed above show no covariance at fixed mass, within the sensitivities allowed by our data and sample size. We conclude that X-ray and optical properties are disjointed, and the optical properties do not show signatures of those processes involving gas content, apart from the richness–mass scaling relation. The covariance between X-ray surface brightness and richness is useful for an effective X-ray follow-up of low surface brightness clusters because it allows us to pre-select them using optical data of survey quality, and preventing expensive X-ray observations.

In the near future, we plan to investigate the subject by comparing with state-of-the-art simulations, by improving the precision of some of our measurements, such as concentration with the use of deeper data, and by considering a larger number of cluster optical properties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is with pleasure that SA thanks Bill Forman and Ming Sun for useful discussions on this work.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data underlying this article will be shared on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

REFERENCES

- Abazajian K. et al., 2004, *AJ*, 128, 502
 Alam S. et al., 2015, *ApJS*, 219, 12
 Allen S. W., Evrard A. E., Mantz A. B., 2011, *ARA&A*, 49, 409
 Andreon S., 2010, *MNRAS*, 407, 263
 Andreon S., 2015, *A&A*, 582, A100
 Andreon S., Bergé J., 2012, *A&A*, 547, A117
 Andreon S., Congdon P., 2014, *A&A*, 568, A23
 Andreon S., Hurn M. A., 2010, *MNRAS*, 404, 1922
 Andreon S., Moretti A., 2011, *A&A*, 536, A37
 Andreon S., Puddu E., de Propris R., Cuillandre J. C., 2008, *MNRAS*, 385, 979
 Andreon S., Trinchieri G., Pizzolato F., 2011, *MNRAS*, 412, 2391
 Andreon S., Serra A. L., Moretti A., Trinchieri G., 2016, *A&A*, 585, A147
 Andreon S., Wang J., Trinchieri G., Moretti A., Serra A. L., 2017, *A&A*, 606, A24
 Andreon S., Moretti A., Trinchieri G., Ishwara-Chandra C. H., 2019, *A&A*, 630, A78

- Babazaki Y., Mitsuishi I., Ota N., Sasaki S., Böhringer H., Chon G., Pratt G. W., Matsumoto H., 2018, *PASJ*, 70, 46
- Bell E. F., McIntosh D. H., Katz N., Weinberg M. D., 2003, *ApJS*, 149, 289
- Bellagamba F. et al., 2019, *MNRAS*, 484, 1598
- Böhringer H. et al., 2007, *A&A*, 469, 363
- Bruzual G., Charlot S., 2003, *MNRAS*, 344, 1000
- Chambers K. C. et al., 2019, preprint ([arXiv:1612.05560](https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.05560))
- Cunha C., 2009, *Phys. Rev. D*, 79, 063009
- Dey A. et al., 2019, *AJ*, 157, 168
- Diaferio A., 1999, *MNRAS*, 309, 610
- Diaferio A., Geller M. J., 1997, *ApJ*, 481, 633
- Dolag K., Komatsu E., Sunyaev R., 2016, *MNRAS*, 463, 1797
- Eckert D., Ettori S., Molendi S., Vazza F., Paltani S., 2013, *A&A*, 551, A23
- Farahi A. et al., 2019, *Nature Communications*, 10, 2504
- Farahi A., Ho M., Trac H., 2020, *MNRAS*, 493, 1361
- Finoguenov A. et al., 2020, *A&A*, 638, A114
- Fujita Y., Umetsu K., Rasia E., Meneghetti M., Donahue M., Medezinski E., Okabe N., Postman M., 2018, *ApJ*, 857, 118
- Ghizzardi S., Rossetti M., Molendi S., 2010, *A&A*, 516, A32
- Giodini S., Lovisari L., Pointecouteau E., Ettori S., Reiprich T. H., Hoekstra H., 2013, *Space Sci. Rev.*, 177, 247
- Green S. B., Ntampaka M., Nagai D., Lovisari L., Dolag K., Eckert D., ZuHone J. A., 2019, *ApJ*, 884, 33
- Hartley W. G., Gazzola L., Pearce F. R., Kay S. T., Thomas P. A., 2008, *MNRAS*, 386, 2015
- Hoekstra H., Mahdavi A., Babul A., Bildfell C., 2012, *MNRAS*, 427, 1298
- Jones L. R., Ponman T. J., Horton A., Babul A., Ebeling H., Burke D. J., 2003, *MNRAS*, 343, 627
- Käfer F., Finoguenov A., Eckert D., Sanders J. S., Reiprich T. H., Nandra K., 2019, *A&A*, 628, A43
- Lima M., Hu W., 2005, *Phys. Rev. D*, 72, 043006
- Mantz A. B., Allen S. W., Morris R. G., von der Linden A., 2018, *MNRAS*, 473, 3072
- Melchior P. et al., 2015, *MNRAS*, 449, 2219
- Miller C. J. et al., 2005, *AJ*, 130, 968
- Mitsuishi I., Babazaki Y., Ota N., Sasaki S., Böhringer H., Chon G., Pratt G. W., 2018, *PASJ*, 70, 112
- Montero-Dorta A. D., Chaves-Montero J., Artale M. C., Favole G., 2021, *MNRAS*, 508, 940
- Mulroy S. L. et al., 2019, *MNRAS*, 484, 60
- Nagai D., 2006, *ApJ*, 650, 538
- Okabe N., Zhang Y. Y., Finoguenov A., Takada M., Smith G. P., Umetsu K., Futamase T., 2010, *ApJ*, 721, 875
- Orlowski-Scherer J. et al., 2021, *A&A*, 653, A135
- Pacaud F. et al., 2007, *MNRAS*, 382, 1289
- Pacaud F. et al., 2018, *A&A*, 620, A10
- Planck Collaboration IX, 2011, *A&A*, 536, A9
- Pratt G. W., Croston J. H., Arnaud M., Böhringer H., 2009, *A&A*, 498, 361
- Renzini A., Andreon S., 2014, *MNRAS*, 444, 3581
- Rowley D. R., Thomas P. A., Kay S. T., 2004, *MNRAS*, 352, 508
- Rykoff E. S. et al., 2016, *ApJS*, 224, 1
- Sandage A., 1988, *ARA&A*, 26, 561
- Serra A. L., Diaferio A., Murante G., Borgani S., 2011, *MNRAS*, 412, 800
- Stanek R., Raisa E., Evrard A. E., Pearce F., Gazzola L., 2010, *ApJ*, 715, 1508
- Stern C. et al., 2019, *MNRAS*, 485, 69
- Vikhlinin A. et al., 2009, *ApJ*, 692, 1060
- Voit G. M., Donahue M., 2005, *ApJ*, 634, 955
- Wechsler R. H., Bullock J. S., Primack J. R., Kravtsov A. V., Dekel A., 2002, *ApJ*, 568, 52
- Xu W., Ramos-Ceja M. E., Pacaud F., Reiprich T. H., Erben T., 2018, *A&A*, 619, A162
- ZuHone J. A., 2011, *ApJ*, 728, 54

This paper has been typeset from a $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ file prepared by the author.