

Improving Galaxy Cluster Selection with the Outskirt Stellar Mass of Galaxies

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The number density and redshift evolution of optically selected galaxy clusters offer an independent measurement of the amplitude of matter fluctuations, S_8 . However, recent results have shown that clusters chosen by the redMaPPer algorithm show richness-dependent biases that affect the weak lensing signals and number densities of clusters, increasing uncertainty in the cluster mass calibration and reducing their constraining power. In this work, we evaluate an alternative cluster proxy, outskirts stellar mass, M_{out} , defined as the total stellar mass within a $[50, 100]$ kpc envelope centered on a massive galaxy. This proxy exhibits scatter comparable to redMaPPer richness, λ , but is less likely to be subject to projection effects. We compare the Dark Energy Survey Year 3 redMaPPer cluster catalog with a M_{out} selected cluster sample from the Hyper-Suprime Camera survey. We use weak lensing measurements to quantify and compare the scatter of M_{out} and λ with halo mass. Our results show M_{out} has a scatter consistent with λ , with a similar halo mass dependence, and that both proxies contain unique information about the underlying halo mass. We find λ -selected samples introduce features into the measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal that are not well fit by a log-normal scatter only model, absent in M_{out} selected samples. Our findings suggest that M_{out} offers an alternative for cluster selection with more easily calibrated selection biases, at least at the generally lower richnesses probed here. Combining both proxies may yield a mass proxy with a lower scatter and more tractable selection biases, enabling the use of lower mass clusters in cosmology. Finally, we find the scatter and slope in the $\lambda - M_{\text{out}}$ scaling relation to be 0.49 ± 0.02 and 0.38 ± 0.09 .

I. INTRODUCTION

Within the Λ cold dark matter (Λ CDM) model, the halo mass function (HMF) predicts the abundance of dark matter halos per unit co-moving volume [e.g. 1–3] with percent level accuracy [4, 5]. The observed number, mass distribution, and redshift evolution of dark matter halos can be used to place stringent constraints on cosmological parameters [e.g. 6–10]. However, direct observation of dark matter is currently impossible, so we must rely on mass proxies to probe the HMF. Galaxy clusters are excellent candidates as they emerge from the highest density peaks of the primordial matter distribution [11, 12], tracing the high end of the mass function. Clusters can constrain the present-day mean energy density of matter, Ω_m [13], and the root mean square amplitude of linear mass fluctuations of the early universe smoothed over spheres of $8 h^{-1}$ Mpc at the present epoch, σ_8 [1], through the amplitude, redshift evolution, and shape of the mass function. The precise measurement of Ω_m from galaxy clusters is crucial in measuring the mean energy density of dark energy, $\Omega_\Lambda = 1 - \Omega_m$, and in breaking the degeneracy between the dark energy equation of state w and Ω_m in Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) and Type Ia supernova (SNe Ia) analyses [12].

In recent years, there have been hints at a disagreement between late and early time measurements of the parameter $S_8 \equiv \left(\frac{\Omega_m}{0.3}\right)^{0.5} \sigma_8$ [14, 15], a measure of the in-homogeneity of the universe at $8 h^{-1}$ Mpc scales, which is roughly the size of a region that clusters collapse from. When S_8 is calculated using CMB data at $z \sim 1100$ and forward modeled

to the present day, a consistently higher value of S_8 is predicted [16, 17] than what is observed in the local universe when using a combination of galaxy clustering, weak lensing, and cosmic shear [18–23]. While the high and low redshift measurements of S_8 are in statistical agreement, most local measurements of S_8 using weak lensing and galaxy clustering are systematically lower. However, alternative low redshift measurements using CMB lensing are higher and consistent with Planck [24]. This emergent tension could suggest new physics, but it remains to be seen if there are unknown systematics in weak lensing or CMB measurements affecting the results. Galaxy clusters offer an alternative and independent probe of S_8 with very different systematic effects, which could confirm or rule out new physics.

X-ray emission and the Sunyaev-Zeldovich (SZ) signal are excellent methods for selecting clusters [e.g. 13, 25, 26], but are limited to the very high mass end of the halo mass function. They are, therefore, limited in number counts and statistical uncertainty, whereas finding clusters in the optical bands [27] can probe to much lower halo mass and give considerable statistical constraining power. Finding the number density of optical clusters requires a “cluster-finder” that can be used on large-scale sky surveys to identify and count clusters at different redshifts. The current optical cluster-finder used by many cluster analyses is the red-sequence Matched-filter Probabilistic Percolation (redMaPPer) algorithm, described in Rykoff et al. [28, 29]. Historically, a cluster’s richness was understood as the count of galaxies within a radius [30], but redMaPPer provides an optimized richness, λ , which has a low scatter at fixed halo mass, i.e., $\sigma_{\lambda|M}$ in the $M_{\text{halo}} - \lambda$ relation [29].

Recent work has shown that redMaPPer introduces an additional selection effect that biases the weak lensing signal of redMaPPer selected clusters high in the outskirts of the

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weak lensing radial profile [31, 32], which in turn affects the cluster mass calibration and biases cosmology. Wu et al. [31], Sunayama et al. [33] have shown that these features originate from the presence of interloping structure along the line of sight, colloquially referred to as “projection effects”. The systematic error in lensing and mass estimates from projection effects can be corrected for [27], but doing so requires simulations with accurate galaxy populations within clusters. Accurately modeling cluster environments within simulations is challenging for the field [34, 35] and limits our ability to calibrate this systematic. The complexity in calibrating these selection biases motivates us to study alternative approaches for cluster finding and halo mass tracers than those provided by the current redMaPPer algorithm.

We investigate the scatter and selection performance of the outskirts stellar mass proxy, M_{out} , which we define as the total stellar mass within a massive galaxy’s [50, 100] kpc envelope. Massive galaxies since $z \sim 2$ are known to follow an “inside-out” formation model where the inside or *in-situ* stars and the outside or *ex-situ* stars grow through different mechanisms [36, 37]. The *in-situ* component that is assembled primarily through the main progenitor, and the *ex-situ* component that grows through dry mergers which are more likely to trace the mass of a dark matter halo [38]. Bradshaw et al. [39] found in simulations that this *ex-situ* mass traces dark matter with lower scatter at fixed halo mass than total stellar mass. Huang et al. [32] used a combination of simulations and stacked excess surface density measurements ($\Delta\Sigma$) to quantify the scatter of aperture stellar mass measurements in different radial apertures using Hyper Suprime-Cam Subaru Strategic Program (HSC-SSP) [40] data. Those authors found that the radial aperture of 50 – 100kpc resulted in the lowest scatter of all different radial ranges, and the value was comparable to the scatter of redMaPPer richness, λ [32]. M_{out} in this radial range closely relates to the intracluster light (ICL) in that ICL surrounds the central galaxies of clusters with a radial extent anywhere from 30kpc up to 1Mpc and with the ICL transition region being between 30 – 80kpc [41–43]. The M_{out} measurement is therefore sampling some of the ICL of each cluster.

The constraining power from the forthcoming data from stage IV experiments such as Rubin Observatory’s Legacy Survey of Space and Time (LSST) and the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) can resolve open questions about tensions in cosmology [44, 45]. However, systematic effects originating from cluster selection limit our conclusions from cluster cosmology. For example, the Dark Energy Survey (DES) results on S_8 using the redMaPPer algorithm [27] are in much larger tension with Planck than S_8 constraints derived from the same data using cosmic shear measurements [46]. However, DES Collaboration et al. [27] suggests the discrepancy resides in un-modeled cluster selection or mass estimation systematics, particularly at low richness. A new cluster finder and mass proxy with more straightforward systematic effects, such as M_{out} , may allow us to capitalize on the new data sets from LSST, DESI, and additional future surveys more easily.

These findings motivate us to compare the performance of

M_{out} to λ as a cluster finder and cluster mass proxy. We take clusters selected by M_{out} in the HSC S16A data release and prepared by [47] and compare them to the DES Y3 redMaPPer cluster catalog using weak gravitational lensing measurements. In section II, we discuss the optical data used in this analysis. In section III, we describe the simulations we use for modeling our data vectors and the theoretical background for weak gravitational lensing. Then, in section IV, we explain how we categorize cluster detections within each catalog and the methods used to compare the scatter and selection of both M_{out} and λ . In section V, we present the results of our visual inspection, match categorization, and weak gravitational lensing measurements. We interpret and discuss the consequences of our findings in section VI. We summarize and conclude in section VII.

We assume $H_0 = 70$ km/s/Mpc, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$. All masses are reported in units of $\log_{10}(M_{\text{vir}}/M_\odot)$, where M_{vir} is defined as $M_{\text{vir}} = 4\pi r_{\text{vir}}^3 \rho_{\text{crit}} \Delta_c / 3$ (for detail, see 48).

II. DATA

A. HSC survey data

The HSC-SSP was a multi-band (*grizY*) imaging survey conducted from 2014-2019 with the Hyper Suprime-Cam on the 8.2m Subaru Telescope [49]. The HSC-SSP data has a 5σ point source detection limit of 26.0 mag, which, combined with the 0.168 arcsec pixel scale of the Subaru telescope [40], enables a precise measurement of outer galaxy light, and therefore M_{out} , for individual galaxies. [50]. For our lensing measurements we use *i*-band images from S16A public shape catalog [51, 52] which estimates galaxy shapes using the re-Gaussianization algorithm developed by Hirata and Seljak [53]. We estimate the photometric redshifts of the HSC galaxies using the *frankenz* algorithm [54]. The S16A shape catalog provides estimates for the intrinsic shape dispersion, shape measurement error, and multiplicative shear bias [51], and we incorporate these systematic errors plus a correction factor for the photo- z dilution effect following the methodology of Huang et al. [32] into our lensing analysis.

We make use of a massive galaxy catalog prepared by Huang et al. [47], which uses ~ 136 deg² of data from the WIDE layer of the internal S16A data release of HSC-SSP and consists of galaxies with $\log_{10}(M_\star/M_\odot) > 10.8$. Briefly, the catalog is constructed by initially selecting all galaxies with $i_{\text{CModel}} \leq 22.0$ mag and with redshift $0.19 < z_{\text{best}} < 0.51$, where z_{best} is a spectroscopic redshift for the galaxy when available, and a photometric redshift otherwise. Then, a custom approach is used to re-measure the total luminosities of each galaxy in this sample. The custom photometry is done by measuring each galaxy’s 1D surface brightness profiles using elliptical isophote fitting, then integrating to obtain the total flux. Five-band spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting is performed using the improved luminosity measurements to obtain estimates of stellar mass. Lastly, all galaxies with $\log_{10}(M_\star/M_\odot) > 10.8$ are selected, and then their stel-

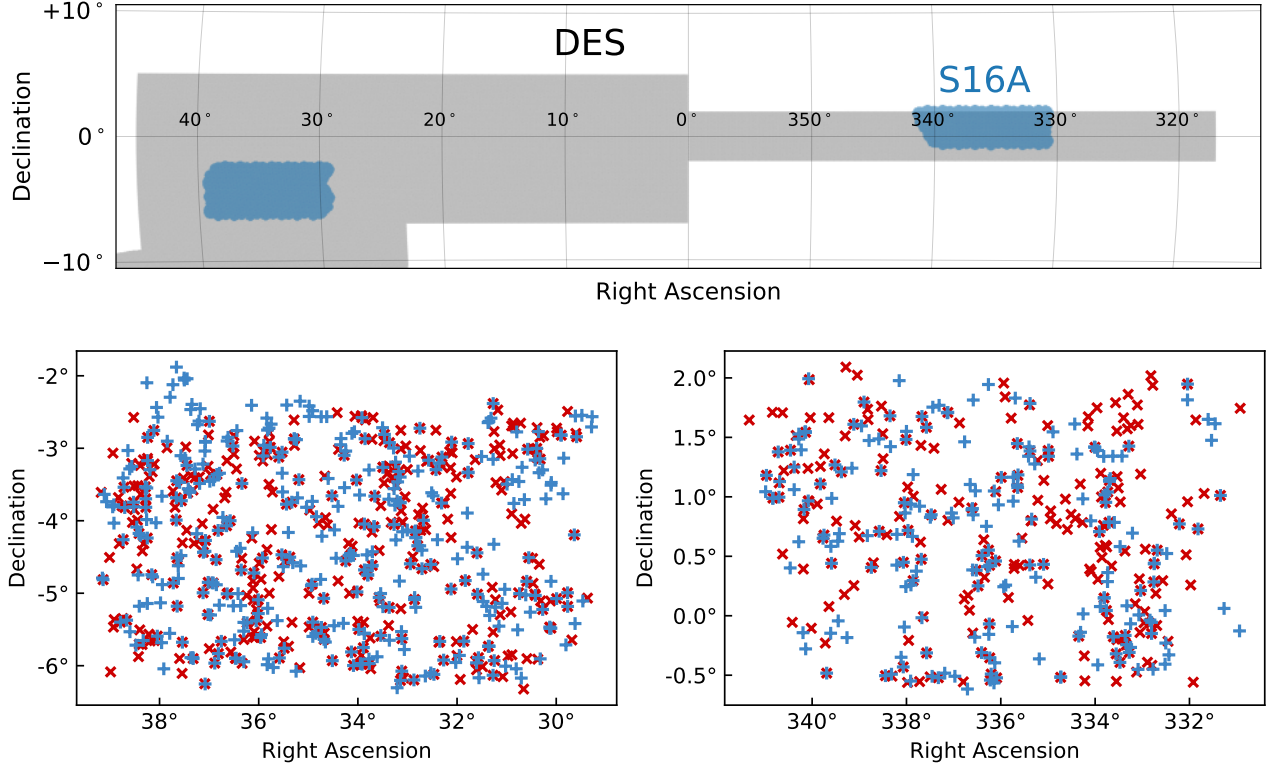


FIG. 1. Visualization of M_{out} selected galaxies in HSC data ($S_{M_{\text{out}}}$) and redMaPPer clusters in DES Y3 data (S_{λ}) after applying all masks and cuts described in section II. Top row: the overlap between the two surveys, with the DES footprint in grey and the HSC S16A footprint in blue. Bottom row: The overlapping regions in detail, with red crosses representing redMaPPer clusters and blue pluses representing M_{out} selected galaxies. Left and right plots show the same but for different regions. For the redMaPPer clusters, we only show the redMaPPer central galaxy. We have 603 redMaPPer clusters and 608 M_{out} galaxies between $0.19 < z < 0.51$.

lar mass within 50 – 100kpc is measured from this total stellar mass. For additional details, we refer the reader to Huang et al. [47, 50].

We consider clusters in the redshift range $0.19 < z < 0.51$, which is the limit of the HSC data we use. We apply the DES Y3A2 Gold footprint mask and Y3A2 Gold foreground bright star masks, except for the 2MASS faint stars mask [55], to the S16A sample to have consistent masking across both samples. Since the creation of the massive galaxy catalog, a new S18A bright star mask that improves on the original S16A bright star mask has been released [56], and we apply this updated bright star mask to the HSC data. Lastly, we use an $M_{\text{out}} [\log_{10} (M_{\text{vir}}/M_{\odot})] \geq 10.63$ cut to the massive galaxy catalog, roughly corresponding to $\lambda \geq 6$. This cut was selected so that both input catalogs have the same overall number density and reduces the number of galaxies in the M_{out} catalog from 8,021 to 608. After applying our cuts and masks, the remaining outer mass galaxies form the sample designated as $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. We are left with 608 outer-mass selected galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. This sample has a spectroscopic completeness of 88% with 538 galaxies having a spectroscopic redshift (z_{spec}).

B. DES Y3 redMaPPer catalogs

We run redMaPPer v0.8.5¹ (PYTHON) [28, 29] on the DES Y3A2 Gold 2.2.1 data [55] to obtain cluster and member catalogs. We use the PYTHON version for consistency when comparing the DES cluster catalog to our redMaPPer RUNCAT runs (described in section IIC). Additionally this is the publicly released version that will be used for both the DES Y6 cluster analysis and LSST. The redMaPPer cluster finder is a matched-filter, red-sequence based iterative algorithm that first calibrates a model of the red sequence as a function of redshift, then uses that model to identify and assign galaxy clusters with a richness, λ . The richness mass proxy λ is defined as the excess number of red sequence galaxies with luminosity $L > 0.2L_{*}$, the characteristic luminosity for a large galaxy [57], within the cluster radius defined to be $R_{\lambda} = 1.0 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc } (\lambda/100)^{0.2}$. We use the spectroscopic redshift of the central galaxy when available and the red-sequence redshift for the cluster, z_{λ} , otherwise. We then apply the HSC S16A footprint mask and the S18A bright star

¹ <https://github.com/erykoff/redmapper>

mask to both redMaPPer cluster and member catalogs. Lastly, we apply a $\lambda \geq 6$ ($M_{\text{vir}} \gtrsim 7.2 \times 10^{13} M_{\odot}$) cut on this catalog to obtain our final cluster and member catalogs, reducing the number of galaxy clusters and member galaxies from 820 and 13770 to 603 and 11431, respectively. We do not make any cuts on redMaPPer centering probabilities, P_{CEN} . After these cuts and masks are applied, the remaining redMaPPer member galaxies form the sample designated S_{λ} . We are left with 603 redMaPPer clusters and 11431 redMaPPer members in the overlap. The clusters have a spectroscopic completeness of 68% with 411 having an available z_{spec} , and the members have a spectroscopic completeness of 15.1% with 1725 having a z_{spec} . We illustrate the overlap between the clusters and the HSC massive galaxies in Figure 1 and display only the redMaPPer cluster central galaxy for clarity.

C. M_{out} Cluster Catalog

Due to the existence of satellite galaxies, not every galaxy within $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ is the central galaxy of a galaxy cluster. This may result in multiple galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ tracing the same galaxy cluster as a single redMaPPer cluster in S_{λ} . We determine which galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ are satellite galaxies by using redMaPPer's percolation algorithm. The *probabilistic percolation* step is outlined in detail in [29]. We rank order $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ by M_{out} , then run redMaPPer with percolation to compute a λ for each galaxy in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. During this process, redMaPPer will measure λ (and z_{λ}) at each galaxy. Galaxies identified as members of a higher ranked M_{out} centered cluster will be excluded as potential members of other clusters. If the overlap with another M_{out} centered cluster masks enough galaxies such that the measured richness will fall below six, the lower ranked M_{out} cluster is removed from the list. The lower ranked M_{out} galaxy will not be assigned a richness λ and will contribute to the higher ranked cluster. We use this resultant catalog, the *runcat* catalog, to determine which galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ are satellites. We designate richnesses measured with this custom redMaPPer mode to be λ_{rc} . A M_{out} galaxy with no measured richness λ_{rc} is assumed to be a satellite.

Satellite M_{out} galaxies are removed from all of the results presented in section V except for those in section V A where we discuss the match rate, types of matches, and failure modes in the two catalogs.

In order to make comparisons between λ and M_{out} , we need to combine the two data sets. We take HSC weak gravitational lensing measurements on the samples we construct after combining the data. The methods we use for this and the final samples are described later in section IV.

III. SIMULATIONS & THEORETICAL METHODS

A. N-Body Simulations

We use a combination of MultiDark-Planck (MDPL2) and Small MultiDark Planck (SMDPL) N-Body simulations [58] to allow for low mass halos that may scatter into a cluster

selection down to $\lambda \sim 5$. The MDPL2 simulation contains 3840^3 particles within a 1 Gpc/ h box and has particle mass resolution of $1.51 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}/h$. We choose snapshot $z_{\text{MDPL2}} = 0.364$ and $z_{\text{SMDPL}} = 0.404$ to match the mean redshift of $z \sim 0.4$ of the HSC sample. We populate MDPL2 with mock observables, varying the scatter in observable at fixed mass, $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$, from 0 to 0.65 dex in 0.01 dex increments. The mock observables in our simulations are generic quantities, generated by assuming a log-normal scatter with mass, the expectations of which we can then compare to actual observed quantities like richness or M_{out} ; we expand on this formalism in section III C. To resolve lower mass halos with large scatter, we combine these simulations with the SMDPL simulations, which also contain 3840^3 particles except within a 0.4 Gpc/ h box. The particle resolution in the SMDPL simulation goes down to $9.63 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}/h$, and we populate this simulation with observables, varying $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$ from 0.65 to 1.0 dex in 0.05 dex increments. To combine these two simulations, we use the overlap in the scatter at $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}} = 0.65$ and measure the excess surface density profiles for observables in each simulation and confirm that each profile is consistent with each other. We refer the reader to Huang et al. [32] for more details about combining the simulations.

B. Galaxy-galaxy Lensing

We use galaxy-galaxy lensing, or the mean tangential shear of source (background) galaxies generated by lens (foreground) galaxies, to measure the surface mass density, $\Delta\Sigma$, around each lens. We briefly summarize the galaxy-galaxy lensing formalism here [see 59, for review].

The average (projected) surface density of a galaxy inside a circle of radius R on the sky is given by

$$\langle \Sigma(R) \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} \rho \left(\sqrt{R^2 + z^2} \right) dz \quad (1)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \Omega_m \rho_c \left(1 + \xi_{\text{gm}} \left(\sqrt{R^2 + z^2} \right) \right) dz, \quad (2)$$

where z is the distance along the line of sight from the center of the circle, Ω_m is the mean matter density of the universe, ρ_c is the critical density of the universe, and ξ_{gm} is the galaxy-matter cross-correlation function. The excess surface density, $\Delta\Sigma$, is then obtained by taking the area-weighted average surface density within radius R and subtracting the mean surface density at radius R .

$$\Delta\Sigma \equiv \langle \Sigma(< R) \rangle - \bar{\Sigma}(R), \quad (3)$$

which removes the background mean matter density contribution. Thus, the excess surface density, $\Delta\Sigma$, directly measures the excess matter above the background mean matter density around a lens galaxy.

The induced tangential shear, γ_t , is the amount in which a foreground mass distribution tangentially distorts the shape of a background galaxy. For a spherically symmetric lens galaxy, γ_t of a source galaxy can be written as

$$\gamma_t = \frac{\Delta\Sigma}{\Sigma_c}, \quad (4)$$

where Σ_c , the critical surface mass density in physical units is given by

$$\Sigma_c = \frac{c^2}{4\pi G} \frac{r_S}{r_L r_{LS}} \quad (5)$$

where r_S , r_L , r_{LS} are the angular diameter distances to the source galaxy, to the lens galaxy, and the distance between the two [60]. Then,

$$\Delta\Sigma = \gamma_t \Sigma_c, \quad (6)$$

demonstrates that with the γ_t of source galaxies around a lens galaxy and the associated Σ_c value, we can estimate $\Delta\Sigma$ and the mass of a lens galaxy. To measure γ_t , we use tangential ellipticities of source galaxies because they are a mostly unbiased tracer of γ_t .

Our methodology for computing $\Delta\Sigma$ is summarized in Huang et al. [47] and described in detail in Speagle et al. [54], Lange et al. [61], Singh et al. [62]. Briefly, we measure $\Delta\Sigma$ as

$$\Delta\Sigma_{lr}(R) = \left(\frac{\sum_i w_i \gamma_t^i \Sigma_c^i}{\sum_j w_j} \right)_l - \left(\frac{\sum_i w_i \gamma_t^i \Sigma_c^i}{\sum_j w_j} \right)_r \quad (7)$$

where the sum over i, j with outer subscript l is over all lens-source pairs and with outer subscript r is over all random-source pairs, γ_t is the tangential shear of the source galaxies, Σ_c is the same critical surface density defined in Equation 5, and w_i is a per-galaxy weight taken from the HSC shape catalog which characterizes the shape measurement error and intrinsic shape noise. We introduce random-source pairs because not all observed ellipticities are from gravitational lensing. We use these random-source pairs to calibrate for these random alignments. We specifically make use of the PYTHON package `dsigma`² to carry out this measurement [63].

C. Populating N-body Simulations with Observables

We use the following formalism to create $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles that match the lensing signal measured in the data. We populate halos in simulations with observables of varying scatter following Huang et al. [32]. Briefly, we assume an analytic halo mass function and model our mass proxies as a log-linear relation with constant log-normal scatter, e.g.

$$\log \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{N}(\alpha \log \mathcal{M} + \pi, \sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}),$$

where α and π are the slope and height of mass-observable relation, and $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$ is the scatter in observable $\mathcal{O}$ at fixed mass $\mathcal{M}$. Huang et al. [32] demonstrated that there is a degeneracy

between α and $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$:

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{M}|\mathcal{O}} = \left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}} \right)^2 + \beta \right]^{-1/2} \propto \frac{\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}}{\alpha}, \quad (8)$$

where β is the steepening slope of the HMF. We highlight that a given $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}|\mathcal{O}}$ can be generated by different $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$ and α . Our analysis does not differentiate between the two. We are not estimating the absolute value of the slope of the scaling relation for each mass proxy but rather quantifying the magnitude of the scatter in each observable, so we fix the slope of the scaling relation, $\alpha = 1$, and vary the scatter when populating the N-body simulations with observables.

In the simulation, we generate mock observables with varying scatter in observable at fixed mass, $\sigma_{\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{M}}$, and use (8) with $\alpha = 1$ to equate this to scatter in mass at fixed observable $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}|\mathcal{O}}$. Hereafter we simply refer to this quantity as the scatter, σ , associated with each mass proxy. We do this for a range of σ values from 0 to 1.0 dex. We use the virial mass distribution for each simulated observable to model the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal, resulting in a specific $\Delta\Sigma$ profile for each observable.

To find the “best-fit” model for a given measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal, we minimize the quantity

$$\chi^2 = (\Delta\Sigma_{\text{Model}} - \Delta\Sigma_{\text{Obs}})^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} (\Delta\Sigma_{\text{Model}} - \Delta\Sigma_{\text{Obs}}), \quad (9)$$

where $\Delta\Sigma_{\text{Model}}$ is the predicted $\Delta\Sigma$ from our model, $\Delta\Sigma_{\text{Obs}}$ is the measured $\Delta\Sigma$ in our data, and $\mathbf{C}$ is the covariance matrix, following the approach described in Appendix A of Huang et al. [32]. The covariance matrix was estimated using bootstrap resampling with 50,000 iterations. Jackknife resampling produced comparable results, but we favored bootstrap due to its ability to account for skewed distributions. Since we are calculating the χ^2 statistic on a finite grid of values of scatter, we interpolate the normalized cumulative distribution function (CDF) and take the 50th percentile as the best-fit model rather than taking the minimum χ^2 . Specifically, we interpolate the CDF of our Likelihood, $\mathcal{L} = \exp\left(-\frac{\chi^2}{2}\right)$, over the grid of σ values, we evaluate the CDF at the 14th, 50th, and 86th percentile to estimate the best-fit scatter and 1- σ uncertainties.

Then, by using abundance matching to define equal number density bins in each observable (described in detail in section IV B), we directly compare the profiles on the same figure. It is important to note that this Gaussian plus scatter-only model does not correctly model a lensing signal that contains systematics present in cluster selection, such as mis-centering and projection effects [33], but the overall amplitude of the model will still probe the scatter of the mass at fixed observable.

IV. METHODS

We now describe our approach for categorizing clusters detected in S_λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. We list failure modes found when visually inspecting clusters detected in only one sample. Then, we

² <https://github.com/johannesulf/dsigma>

describe the samples used for measuring weak lensing. Lastly, we detail our approach for fitting the $\lambda - M_{\text{out}}$ relation.

A. Matching redMaPPer clusters and HSC massive galaxies

1. Categorizing Matches between Catalogs

We expect the $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ to comprise roughly 90% central galaxies and 10% satellite galaxies (DeMartino et al. in preparation; 32, 64), and we investigate this satellite contamination in this paper. We match galaxies from $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_{λ} , allowing for a one arcsecond offset³. We assign the following categories to our matched galaxies and illustrate them in Figure 2.

- **MATCH:** A redMaPPer cluster matches to a single M_{out} galaxy and that galaxy matches to the redMaPPer central galaxy (CG).
- **MATCH-NC:** A redMaPPer cluster matches to a single M_{out} galaxy, but that galaxy matches to a member galaxy that is not the CG.
- **NO-MATCH:** All members of a given redMaPPer cluster do not match to any M_{out} galaxy, OR a given M_{out} galaxy does not match to any redMaPPer member.
- **N-MATCH:** A redMaPPer cluster has $N - M_{\text{out}}$ galaxies that match its members, and one of those N members is the CG. In our diagram, we illustrate the case where $N = 2$, but here, N can take any number. This value will be different depending on the match direction. For example, we have 2 N-MATCH massive galaxies in the diagram shown but only 1 N-MATCH cluster.
- **N-MATCH-NC:** A redMaPPer cluster has $N - M_{\text{out}}$ galaxies matched to its members, but none match to the CG. Again, in our diagram, we illustrate the case when $N = 2$. As mentioned above, the value will also differ depending on the match direction. For example, we have 2 N-MATCH-NC massive galaxies in the diagram but only 1 N-MATCH-NC cluster.

Because a single redMaPPer member can belong to more than one redMaPPer cluster, it is technically possible for a single M_{out} galaxy to match to more than one redMaPPer cluster, illustrated in the lower-right diagram in Figure 2. We bring up this case to cover all possibilities involved in matching the samples but do not create a category because it does not occur in our sample.

In our analysis, we assume that the MATCH category represents an agreement in cluster selection and σ . The MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and N-MATCH-NC categories can be due to four scenarios:

- Correct centering of redMaPPer with a satellite galaxy in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$
- Mis-centering of redMaPPer with the massive galaxy in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ as the true center
- The massive galaxy in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ is along the line-of-sight and does not belong to the cluster.
- The true cluster center was not detected by either $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ or S_{λ} .

The number of $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ galaxies in a single cluster correlates with the satellite fraction in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ ⁴ but is affected by both failure modes in the M_{out} measurement and redMaPPer membership accuracy. Similarly, the number of redMaPPer clusters with a matched central and satellite⁵ correlates with redMaPPer miscentering but can be affected by redMaPPer centering accuracy. Therefore, the validity of redMaPPer membership and centering assignments can affect our findings. In section V, we explore tests of redMaPPer membership and centering determinations using spectroscopy and stacked lensing.

Because N-MATCH and N-MATCH-NC clusters can impact our $\Delta\Sigma$ measurement, **we remove percolated M_{out} galaxies as described in section II C in these categories when measuring the stacked $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles.** We consider the percolated galaxy to be a satellite. We include all other match categories as is.

2. Visual Inspection process

We visually inspect all clusters and count the incidence of the following failure modes that could cause the lack of a perfect MATCH categorization:

- **CG-BLEND:** The central galaxy of a redMaPPer cluster has a double core, which can cause the 1-D surface brightness profile extraction to fail [50], and this galaxy is missing from the Huang et al. catalog.
- **SAT-BLEND:** A redMaPPer satellite of a cluster has a double core which can cause the same failure as in CG-BLEND, and no M_{out} galaxy is found for that cluster. This redMaPPer satellite could be the true cluster center.
- **NF (Not Found):** An M_{out} galaxy is within the R_{λ} of a redMaPPer cluster but this galaxy is not detected by the redMaPPer algorithm. We require the line of sight offset between galaxies to be $|z_{\text{HSC}} - z_{\lambda}| \leq 0.05$ to capture uncertainties in the z_{λ} estimate [29].
- **SS (Super Spreader):** A very bright object in the DES photometry can affect the local background of the cluster. This effect can lead to spurious cluster member detections, increasing the richness of a redMaPPer cluster

³ We use the Hierarchical Triangular Mesh algorithm as implemented in ESUTIL (<https://github.com/esheldon/esutil>) to perform this matching process.

⁴ specifically (N-MATCH-NC)-1 + (N-MATCH)-1

⁵ specifically MATCH-NC + N-MATCH-NC

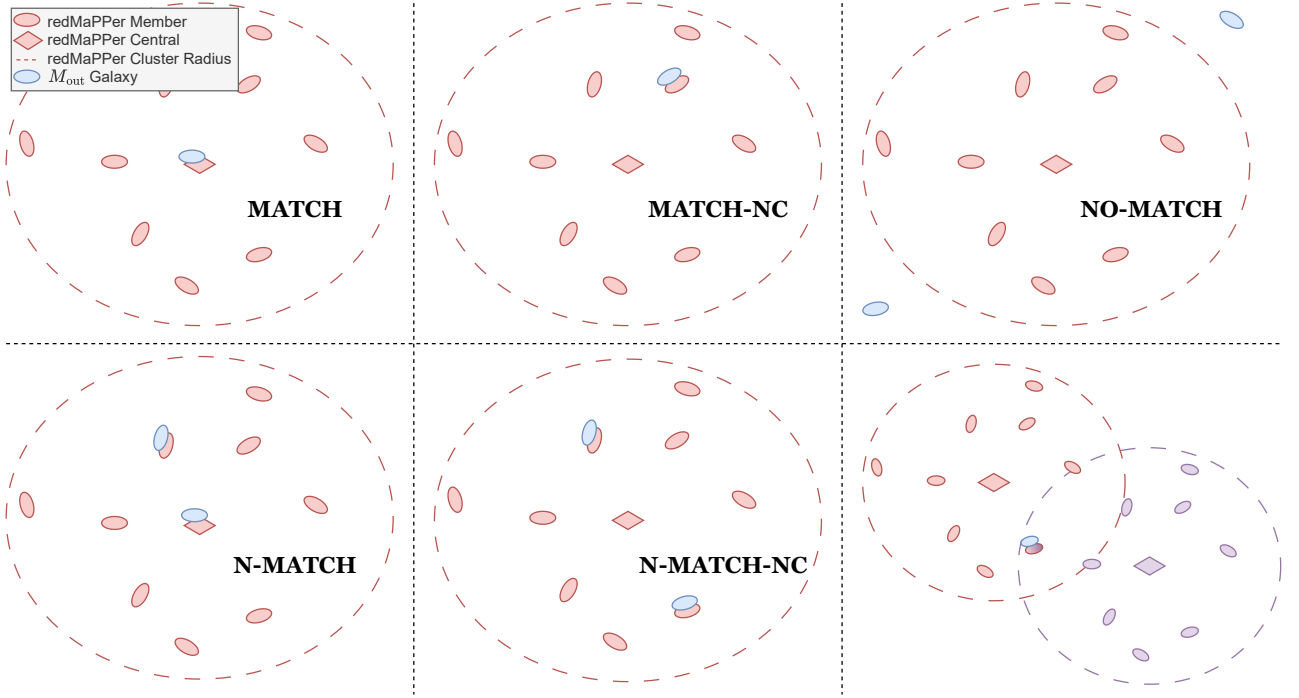


FIG. 2. Diagrams that illustrate how we categorize clusters detected in both $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_{λ} or only found in one sample. redMaPPer clusters are shown in red or purple, with dashed lines representing the cluster radius (R_{λ}), the redMaPPer identified central galaxy as a diamond, and redMaPPer members as red or purple ellipses. The M_{out} galaxies are shown in blue. The upper left shows the MATCH category, where a unique match between S_{λ} and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and the matched M_{out} galaxy is the CG. The upper middle shows MATCH-NC, where there is again a unique match between $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_{λ} , but the matched M_{out} galaxy is not the CG. The upper right shows NO-MATCH where a cluster in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ or S_{λ} has no match. In the bottom left, we show N-MATCH, where a single redMaPPer cluster has $N = 2$ M_{out} galaxies matched, and one of those is the CG. Similarly, in the bottom middle, we show N-MATCH-NC where a single redMaPPer cluster has $N = 2$ M_{out} galaxies matched, but neither are the CG. Lastly, in the bottom right, we illustrate the possibility of two redMaPPer clusters matching to a single M_{out} galaxy; however, this does not occur within our sample.

or leading to the misidentification of false sources as the central. This scenario may cause a false cluster detection in S_{λ} due to a boosted λ measurement.

- **M (Merge)**: A redMaPPer cluster has no matched M_{out} galaxy, but is within the vicinity of another redMaPPer cluster that has a matched M_{out} galaxy. We do not require the clusters to be within each other's R_{λ} but do require the same redshift criterion as for the NF failure mode.
- **CG-Z**: The z_{spec} and z_{λ} of a redMaPPer cluster disagree. This disagreement may result in a cluster outside our redshift range included in S_{λ} .

When identifying mergers, we note a considerable ambiguity in what constitutes a single cluster versus two independent merging systems. Due to this ambiguity in the dynamical state of the virialized mass of a cluster, we consider many *potential* mergers that may be two distinct clusters.

We show examples of our visual inspection process and the CG-BLEND failure mode in Figure 3. We visually inspect all NO-MATCH clusters in S_{λ} and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and report the results in section V A 1. Then, we visually inspect all N-MATCH, N-

MATCH-NC, and MATCH-NC clusters and report the findings in section V A 2.

B. $\Delta\Sigma$ as an estimator of σ

The following example can best illustrate the idea underlying our quantitative comparison of mass proxies. Suppose we compute the lensing signal of the top N most massive halos in a sample. Now, given some mass proxy, $\mathcal{O}$, with zero scatter (a perfect tracer), we can rank order all halos selected by $\mathcal{O}$ and again compute the lensing signal of the top N selected halos. Because the tracer has no scatter, the measured lensing signals will be identical to picking the top N most massive halos. As we add scatter to the mass proxy, $\mathcal{O}$, less massive halos will scatter into the selection, and the lensing signal will become shallower. Thus, the amplitudes of the best-fit $\Delta\Sigma$ models can be used to make relative comparisons between mass proxies.

We define bins in M_{out} and λ that correspond to the same number density of objects. To do so, we find the number density of halos in an N-body simulation. Then, we take the assumed mass function to find the halo mass cut which re-

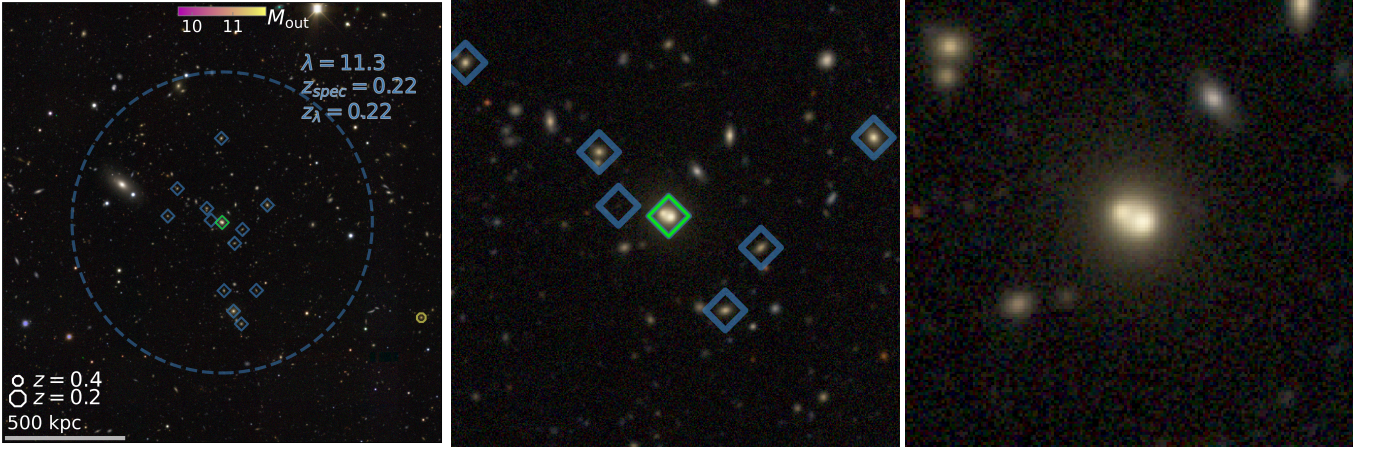


FIG. 3. An example of the CG-BLEND failure mode. On the left, we show a redMaPPer cluster in blue, where the dotted line is R_λ , blue diamonds are cluster members, and the green diamond is the redMaPPer CG. A single M_{out} galaxy in yellow in the bottom right is not matched to this redMaPPer cluster (hence both are NO-MATCH). The size of the markers shown in the lower left are indicative of each galaxy’s redshift. In the middle, we zoom into the central and see the CG-BLEND plus a potential SAT-BLEND to the upper left. On the right, we zoom in further to the redMaPPer CG and remove all markers. It is clear that the redMaPPer CG is a double-core galaxy, and we suspect that the double core causes the M_{out} measurement to fail, resulting in this redMaPPer cluster only being detected in S_λ .

sults in the same number of halos. Using this approach we connect a given number density of halos to a specific mass range. Then, we use the fact that the HSC sample of massive galaxies is nearly complete for $0.19 < z < 0.51$ and $\log_{10}(M_{\star,100\text{kpc}}/M_\odot) \geq 11.6$ [32] to define bins in M_{out} with equivalent number density in M_{out} . Lastly, we define bins in λ such that the number densities in λ are the same. The bins for M_{vir} , λ , and M_{out} are given in Table I.

C. Samples

Using the match categories and number density bins defined above we create three different samples of clusters. We describe those samples below. These are the clusters and galaxies that we make weak gravitational lensing measurements on.

1. Number Density Sample

This sample consists of all match categories between $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_λ , removing satellite M_{out} galaxies. Then, we bin these matches according to the number density bins defined in Table I, and subdivide each number density bin by the other mass proxy. By subdividing each bin by mass proxy, we can assess whether there is additional halo mass information in either mass proxy and compare the magnitude of σ for each proxy.

As an example for one λ bin, we take all redMaPPer clusters and then subdivide those clusters according to the M_{out} . Some clusters in this λ bin will scatter high in M_{out} , and some will scatter low. We then measure the $\Delta\Sigma$ amplitude, obtain a best-fit model for clusters that scatter high and low (or remain consistent), and compare it to the total λ sample. A difference

or consistency in amplitude tells us about each proxy’s information about the underlying mass and the accuracy of each proxy measurement. We repeat this process for all λ bins and all M_{out} bins.

2. Sliding Conditional Percentile Sample and Proxy Dependent Scatter

Next, we define the Sliding Conditional Percentile (SCP) sample to understand σ as a function of halo mass. We take all match categories between S_λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and remove satellite M_{out} galaxies. We use the *sliding conditional percentile* weighting, as implemented in `halotools` v0.8⁶ [65], which estimates the cumulative distribution function $P(< y|x)$ to create bins in λ at equal M_{out} , and bins in M_{out} at equal λ . We weigh the value of each of the secondary halo properties by selected primary property. These weights are uniformly distributed between 0 and 1. We rank the weights and bin them into percentiles. This method guarantees that all bins have the same primary property distribution. For a given bin in λ at fixed M_{out} , we measure $\Delta\Sigma$, obtain a best-fit model, and compare the best-fit model between all λ bins. We then do the reverse for bins in M_{out} at fixed λ . When we find the best-fit $\Delta\Sigma$ model for the observed signal, we use number density bin two, which corresponds to the fixed proxy values of $20 > \lambda \geq 10$ and $11 > M_{\text{out}} \geq 10.8$. We use this test to see the halo mass dependence of σ for both λ and M_{out} while ensuring that any differences in scatter do not originate from skewed binning. We show the mean values in λ bins at fixed

⁶ <https://github.com/astropy/halotools>

Property	Bin 1	Bin 2	Bin 3	Bin 4
M_{vir}	[14.66, 15.55]	[14.38, 14.66]	[14.08, 14.38]	[13.86, 14.08]
M_{out}	[11.20, 11.60]	[11.0, 11.20]	[10.8, 11.0]	[10.63, 10.8]
λ	[40, 120]	[20, 40]	[10, 20]	[6, 10]

TABLE I. Equal number density bins in M_{vir} , M_{out} , and λ used in our analysis. We obtain the M_{vir} bins by counting halos in MDPL2 and SMDPL simulations and define the corresponding M_{out} bins using the mass complete $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ sample. We then define our λ bins to match the number density of these M_{out} bins.

	Bin 1	Bin 2	Bin 3	Bin 4
λ	7.1 ± 0.13	10 ± 0.2	15 ± 0.4	27 ± 1.5
M_{out}	10.86 ± 0.022	10.86 ± 0.021	10.86 ± 0.022	10.88 ± 0.026
λ	14 ± 1.2	16 ± 1.3	14 ± 1.0	15 ± 1.5
M_{out}	10.68 ± 0.004	10.78 ± 0.009	10.91 ± 0.010	11.11 ± 0.017

TABLE II. The mean value of λ and M_{out} for each bin in the sliding conditional percentile sample, where errors reported are the standard error of the mean. The small error demonstrates the mean is a good representative of the sample. The top row shows bins in λ at approximately equal M_{out} , and the bottom shows bins in M_{out} at approximately equal λ . We define these bin edges using sliding conditional percentile weighting to prevent issues from skewed bins.

M_{out} and the mean values in M_{out} bins at fixed λ in the top and bottom rows of Table II.

3. Surjective and single-detection Samples

To assess cluster selection, we take all match categories and remove satellite M_{out} galaxies. This results in redMaP-Per clusters that have a matched M_{out} galaxy (i.e., detected in both S_λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$) and clusters that do not (i.e., not detected in S_λ). Clusters that are detected in both catalogs are defined as the surjective sample, and clusters with a single-detection in either S_λ or $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ are defined as the single-detection sample. We obtain a surjective and single-detection sample for each number density bin and each mass proxy.

We measure the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and find the best-fit model for the surjective and single-detection clusters for a given λ (M_{out}) bin. We compare the counts and σ for each of these samples. To ensure any differences in amplitude are not from skewed bins, we randomly draw from the more numerous group (e.g., either matched or missing) using a Metropolis-Hastings algorithm [66, 67] to match the distribution of the smaller sample. Then we re-measure the lensing signal, fit a best-fit model, and compare the resulting $\Delta\Sigma$ and σ . A systematic difference between the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal for matched and missing groups may indicate a lack of purity in either S_λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$, as a less pure sample would have a shallower amplitude of the best-fit model.

V. RESULTS

A. Characterizing the Two Cluster Samples

We quantify the incidence of failure modes in each cluster sample and visually inspect clusters identified by each mass proxy. Then, we assess the cluster and satellite detection in each sample.

1. Failure Modes in NO-MATCH Categories

We show the number of occurrences of each failure mode for each sample in Table III. We find 363 clusters detected in S_λ with no detection in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. Many of these are classified as CG-BLEND or SAT-BLEND, with counts of 102 and 25, respectively, making up roughly one-third of all of the unmatched clusters. A double-core can cause a galaxy's extracted 1-D surface brightness profile to show an upturn, and the M_{out} measurement can fail in this case or for systems with a bright companion if the companion galaxy cannot be fully masked. This is a known failure mode of the photometry pipeline used to estimate the stellar masses within $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$; an additional failure mode is the presence of bright stars or foreground galaxies. In total the measurements failed for $\sim 10\%$ of galaxies in the original massive galaxy sample [50]. This percentage is less than the percentage of CG-BLEND and SAT-BLEND cases visually identified, but almost certainly is one source of these unmatched clusters. We find 16 redMaP-Per clusters in the not found (NF) category. It is unclear why M_{out} selection does not detect a cluster in these cases.

327 clusters are detected in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and not detected in S_λ . Unlike S_λ , we do not find a dominant failure mode. The highest occurrence of a failure mode is 21 instances of CG-BLEND, where the M_{out} galaxy is in a crowded field, which could result in an overestimated M_{out} value. We find 19 NF clusters, where it is unclear why redMaP-Per does not consider the M_{out} galaxy a member.

These results show that double-cores are the dominant failure mode that causes clusters only to be detected in S_λ or $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. These blends can cause issues for both cluster selections. For redMaP-Per, the total luminosity from multiple cores is considered a single source. This combination leads to overestimating the luminosity and potentially incorrect CG for the cluster. This scenario increases the number of MATCH-NC and NO-MATCH clusters. For M_{out} , N-MATCH-NC, MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and NO-MATCH categories can also be affected by blending and crowded fields that cause the

M_{out} measurement to fail. First, the number of NO-MATCH clusters in S_λ would increase, which again we see a higher number in S_λ compared to $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. The number of N-MATCH-NC and N-MATCH categories would increase due to a massive galaxy SAT-BLEND that M_{out} fails to measure.

The remaining failure modes rarely occur in S_λ or $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. In S_λ there are two occurrences of the merge (M) failure mode. However, as discussed previously, the definition of a merging system is nebulous, and we remained conservative with our judgment. Including X-ray data in the visual inspection could help identify mergers more concretely. We find four super-spreader (SS) failure modes. These four clusters have a low richness before excluding the false cluster member detections. We believe these clusters are too low mass to be valid candidates for matching in S_λ . Similarly, we find five instances of the CG-Z failure mode. In these five cases, the CG was incorrectly chosen by redMaPPer and is at a much different redshift than z_λ . Upon visual inspection, it is clear z_λ is the correct redshift for all five CG-Z clusters and outside of our initial redshift cut.

2. Visual inspection of N-MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and MATCH-NC

We begin with clusters in S_λ . There are three N-MATCH-NC clusters, with N=2 for two of the clusters and N=3 for the last. For two of these, we see a CG-BLEND failure mode, which could explain the lack of M_{out} detection at the central. For the third, we find a SAT-BLEND, which could affect redMaPPer centering if that galaxy is the true redMaPPer central. Twenty-five clusters fall into the MATCH-NC category. The CG-BLEND failure mode is present in 8 of these clusters. This failure mode could be causing the M_{out} measurement to fail for the CG or redMaPPer to be mis-centered.

There are 35 N-MATCH clusters, with N=3 for two of these and N=2 for the remaining 33. For 22 N-MATCH clusters, the redMaPPer central is the more massive galaxy, which suggests the other matched M_{out} galaxies are satellites. The other 13 clusters could be cases of redMaPPer mis-centering.

3. Cluster Detection

We summarize the detected fraction and cluster categorization in Table IV. $40 \pm 2\%$ of all redMaPPer clusters in S_λ are detected in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. We impose a $\lambda \geq 20$ cut and see the detected fraction sharply rise to $71 \pm 6\%$. This cut is typically used in cluster cosmology [27] because $\lambda < 20$ redMaPPer clusters start to decrease in purity [68]. For clusters detected in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$, the detected fraction is slightly higher at $46 \pm 2\%$, and when making our $\lambda \geq 20$ equivalent to a $M_{\text{out}} \geq 11$ cut, the detected fraction is again slightly higher at $78 \pm 4\%$. However, both match rates are consistent within the standard error, which suggests they have a consistent purity. From this, we can see that most clusters only detected by one mass proxy are at low halo mass and specifically at halo masses lower than what is included in cluster cosmology.

4. Duplicate Matches and redMaPPer Satellites

In Table IV we report the number of clusters and massive galaxies in each of the N-MATCH, MATCH-NC, and N-MATCH-NC categories which are cases where the two cluster proxies may disagree, and add two derived columns: Duplicates and RM (redMaPPer) Satellites. The Duplicates count more than one M_{out} galaxy matches to a redMaPPer cluster, and the RM Satellites count the number of times a redMaPPer satellite matches to an M_{out} galaxy. Percolating on M_{out} resulted in 37 satellite galaxies. We note that this is slightly less than the total number of duplicates found because of the N-MATCH and N-MATCH-NC categories.

We see that at higher λ , a redMaPPer cluster is much more likely to contain more than one M_{out} galaxy. Conversely, at high M_{out} , an M_{out} galaxy rarely shares a redMaPPer cluster with another massive galaxy. These trends follow our expectations for the number densities and halo occupation of massive galaxies, in that massive galaxies become exceedingly rare at high mass while satellite galaxies become more common at high mass. In section VI A, we speculate on the satellite fraction and mis-centered fraction of $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_λ , respectively.

B. Lensing

We now report the results when measuring weak gravitational lensing on clusters in the MATCH, MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and N-MATCH-NC categories after removing duplicate matches to N-MATCH and N-MATCH-NC clusters as described in section IV A. We specifically measure $\Delta\Sigma$ on these clusters in the different subsamples described in section IV C.

1. Comparison of surjective and single-detection samples

The lensing signals and associated σ for the surjective and single-detection samples are shown in Figure 4. Both rows show a significant difference in $\Delta\Sigma$ amplitude between surjective and single-detection clusters for $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ and S_λ for number density bins 3 (top) and 4 (bottom). This difference in amplitude corresponds to differences in scatter. For single-detection clusters in λ , M_{out} bins 2 and 3, we measure a scatter of (0.92, 0.80) and (0.97, 0.81) respectively. This is in contrast to the scatter measured for the surjective sample for λ , M_{out} in bins 2 and 3 at (0.69, 0.53) and (0.67, 0.69) respectively. From this we see that clusters only detected in one catalog tend to be extremely poor tracers of halo mass with large scatter.

We see a clear bump in the $\Delta\Sigma$ profile for S_λ clusters around $R \sim 1\text{Mpc}$. We show a similar difference between surjective and single-detection samples in the lower panel for less rich clusters and less massive galaxies but to a lesser extent. We use a Metropolis-Hastings algorithm to randomly draw from the larger sample to ensure the mass distribution within each sample is not biasing the lensing measurements. We perform this random draw and re-measurement of the

	NO-MATCH	CG-BLEND	SAT-BLEND	NF	M	SS	CG-Z
S_λ	363	102	25	16	2	4	5
$S_{M_{\text{out}}}$	327	21	–	19	–	–	–

TABLE III. Incidence of non-matches in S_λ or $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. NO-MATCH is the count of clusters only detected in one sample, CG-BLEND is the number of central galaxies that have a visible blend, SAT-BLEND is the number of satellite galaxies that have a visible blend, NF is the not found failure mode, M is the merge failure mode, SS is the super-spreader failure mode, and CG-Z is the redMaPPer central galaxy redshift failure mode. The dominant failure mode for both samples is the occurrence of blending, which could cause either redMaPPer mis-centering or a failure to obtain an M_{out} measurement.

	Total	Matched	MATCH	MATCH-NC	N-MATCH	N-MATCH-NC	Duplicates	RM Satellites
S_λ	603	$40 \pm 2\%$ (240)	$74 \pm 3\%$ (177)	$10 \pm 2\%$ (25)	$15 \pm 2\%$ (35)	$1 \pm 1\%$ (3)	$16 \pm 2\%$ (38)	$26 \pm 3\%$ (63)
$\lambda \geq 20$	66	$71 \pm 6\%$ (47)	$47 \pm 7\%$ (22)	$21 \pm 6\%$ (10)	$26 \pm 6\%$ (12)	$6 \pm 4\%$ (3)	$32 \pm 7\%$ (15)	$53 \pm 7\%$ (25)
$S_{M_{\text{out}}}$	608	$46 \pm 2\%$ (281)	$63 \pm 3\%$ (177)	$9 \pm 2\%$ (25)	$26 \pm 3\%$ (72)	$2 \pm 1\%$ (7)	$16 \pm 2\%$ (44)	$25 \pm 3\%$ (69)
$M_{\text{out}} \geq 11$	85	$78 \pm 4\%$ (66)	$86 \pm 4\%$ (57)	$8 \pm 3\%$ (5)	$6 \pm 3\%$ (4)	$0 \pm 0\%$ (0)	$3 \pm 2\%$ (2)	$10 \pm 4\%$ (7)

TABLE IV. The number of clusters detected in each catalog and the results of our match categorization for S_λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. The top two rows show the results when matching S_λ to $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$, whereas the bottom two rows show the same results when matching in the opposite direction. The MATCH, MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and N-MATCH-NC categories are described in section IV A 1. We combine the incidence of N-MATCH and N-MATCH-NC categories into the Duplicates column and the N-MATCH, N-MATCH-NC, and MATCH-NC categories into the RM (redMaPPer) Satellites column. The incidence of duplicate matches contains information about satellite galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$, and the incidence of redMaPPer Satellites contains information about mis-centering in S_λ . We first report the numbers for the entire sample, then impose a $\lambda \geq 20$ cut and equivalent $M_{\text{out}} \geq 11$ cut to maximize purity in each cluster sample.

lensing signal multiple times to ensure the result is consistent. We do not see any noticeable change when doing so and, therefore, show a single iteration in the figure.

We find that the number of single-detection redMaPPer clusters is larger than the number of single-detection M_{out} galaxies in the lowest richness bin, meaning more clusters are only detected in S_λ compared to $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. redMaPPer selects more of this single-detection sample at lower λ than the corresponding M_{out} selection. From number density bins two, three, and four, the match rate for λ is $71 \pm 6\%$, $54 \pm 4\%$, and $26 \pm 2\%$. Whereas for M_{out} we have $74 \pm 5\%$, $48 \pm 4\%$, and $37 \pm 3\%$. This could be driven either by a decrease in purity or completeness, but our lensing signals indicate this is most likely purity. Thus, we are seeing the purity fall off slower for M_{out} than for λ , which could enable probing to lower halo mass with M_{out} selected clusters.

2. Scatter dependence on λ , M_{out}

Using the sliding conditional percentile sample, we compare our $\Delta\Sigma$ profile amplitudes. We plot our results in Figure 5. From this figure, we can see two main results. First, σ for λ and M_{out} are consistent across the sampled range of halo masses. We also highlight this consistency does not originate from skewed bins. Secondly, we see the presence of a large “bump” around 1-3 Mpc for the $\bar{\lambda} = 24$ bin, highlighted with an annotated arrow. The impact of this bump on $\Delta\Sigma$ modeling can be seen in the χ^2 value for the best-fit model. For the λ selected model, the highest richness bin has a $\chi^2 = 3.56$, while the highest M_{out} bin has a $\chi^2 = 1.98$. Here the χ^2 is determined as described in Section III C and equation 9.

Given that our best-fit models are log-linear relationships

with constant scatter, this bump may originate from systematic biases that would need more sophisticated modeling to capture. The increase in signal at these points pulls the best-fit amplitude of the $\Delta\Sigma$ model higher. Therefore, these features may affect the inferred scatter of the λ sample.

3. Number density sample

Using the amplitude for the best-fit $\Delta\Sigma$ model as an estimator for σ , we compare the scatter of λ to M_{out} in the number density sample as described in section IV C 1. We do not have the required statistics for the lowest number density bin (highest mass proxy) to make meaningful lensing measurements. For this reason, we do not include the bin containing $40 \leq \lambda \leq 120$ and $11.2 \leq M_{\text{out}} \leq 11.6$ in our results.

First, we present our results for how M_{out} scatters within a λ selection. Our results for $10 \leq \lambda < 20$ (left column) and $6 \leq \lambda < 10$ sample (right column) are shown in Figure 6. Overall, there is consistency between best-fit $\Delta\Sigma$ amplitudes and σ . In the data points for the left and right column, we find that the massive galaxies in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ that scatter to higher and lower M_{out} have a higher and lower signal. This is also reflected in the small difference in amplitude seen at radial scales below 10Mpc. We see a clear difference in the top right figure containing clusters with $6 \leq \lambda < 10$ and $11 \leq M_{\text{out}} < 11.2$. These clusters that scatter to a higher than expected M_{out} have a signal consistent with a higher mass and lower scatter. A similar trend is seen for clusters that scatter to a lower M_{out} for the $10 \leq \lambda < 20$ sample. This difference demonstrates two key points: that M_{out} may contain independent information about the dark matter halo and that the M_{out} measurements reported by $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ correlate well with halo

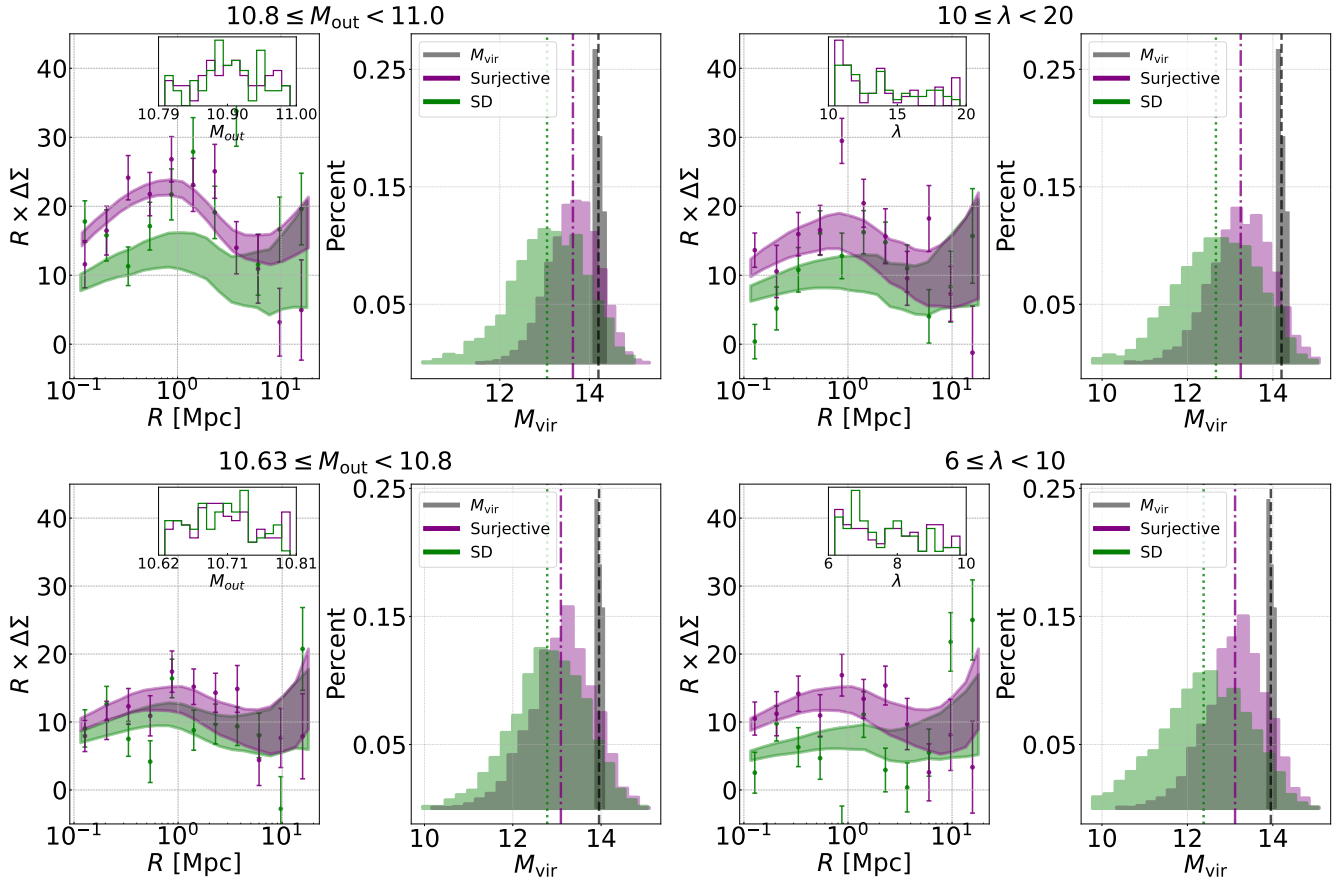


FIG. 4. Comparison of the amplitude and scatter of surjective clusters to single-detection clusters in S_λ or $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. In the top row, we show $10.8 \leq M_{\text{out}} < 11.0$ bin on the left and $10 \leq \lambda < 20$ on the right. This figure shows the bump in the λ selected sample. In the bottom row, we show $10.63 \leq M_{\text{out}} < 10.8$ on the left and $6 \leq \lambda < 10$ on the right. The left panel compares $\Delta\Sigma$ profile amplitudes for the surjective and single-detection samples, and the inset panel shows the distribution of M_{out} or λ within those samples. The right panel shows the M_{vir} distribution within simulations that generate the model, with the distribution for a perfect tracer shown in grey. We show the surjective sample in purple and the single-detection sample in green.

mass.

Now, we turn to our results for how λ scatters within a M_{out} selection. We show the results for subdividing M_{out} by λ in Figure 7. Similarly to previous results, redMaPPer clusters with $10.63 \leq M_{\text{out}} < 10.8$ that scatter to a higher λ have a more peaked amplitude, and conversely, clusters which scatter to a lower λ have a shallower amplitude. The difference is less pronounced for $10.8 \leq M_{\text{out}} < 11$ and more similar to the results when subdividing λ by M_{out} , where the best-fit profiles tend to remain consistent. We draw the same conclusions: the λ reported by redMaPPer correlate well with cluster mass, and λ carries independent information that M_{out} selection alone does not capture.

These figures demonstrate that λ and M_{out} have consistent σ with halo mass. However, this consistency could be due to the relative size of our error bars and the shape of our best-fit models. Looking specifically at the signal and not the best-fit model, there are discrepancies when either λ or M_{out} scatters higher or lower than the expected number density bin. If this result holds with more data, then each tracer carries in-

dependent information about the underlying halo; a selection on λ only, or M_{out} only, would forgo available data about the amount of dark matter. A combined cluster mass proxy of λ and M_{out} could have a lower scatter than each independently. We comment on this more in the discussion.

C. λ - M_{out} scatter

We find the log-normal scaling relation between M_{out} and λ using the fully Bayesian approach created by Kelly [69] and implemented in CLUSTR⁷ that allows for correlated measurement errors and intrinsic scatter in the regression. We use errors reported by redMaPPer for our uncertainties on λ and errors in the `cmodel` stellar mass estimates for uncertainties on M_{out} . We find the following scaling relations and report

⁷ <https://github.com/sweverett/CluStR>

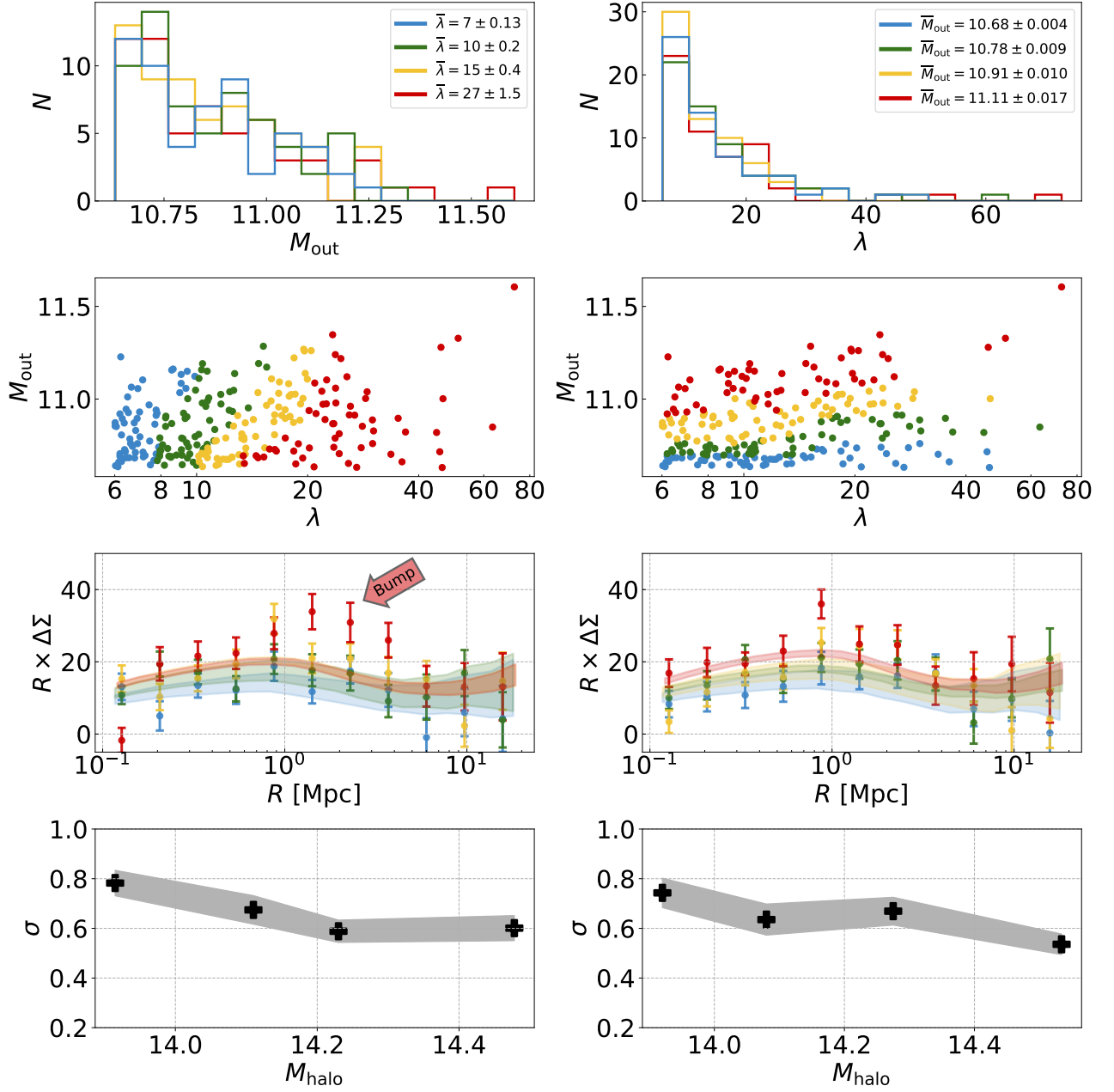


FIG. 5. Top: The distribution of $M_{\text{out}}(\lambda)$ within each bin. Second row: the distribution of cluster matches when binning the matches in λ at fixed M_{out} (left) and in M_{out} at fixed λ (right). Third row: The best-fit $\Delta\Sigma$ models for the clusters within each bin. Bottom row: the best-fit σ for each bin. Each color corresponds to a single SCP bin as defined in Table II, where blue, green, yellow, and red are bins one, two, three, and four respectively. We see consistent $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles for all bins except for the highest λ and highest M_{out} bins. We highlight the presence of a “bump” in the λ bins that appear at high richness with a red arrow and see the scatter of each mass proxy with the virial mass is very similar.

our results in the form

$$\ln y = \alpha \ln \left(\frac{x}{x_{\text{piv}}} \right) + \beta,$$

where β is the y-intercept, α is the slope of the scaling relation, and the pivot x_{piv} is taken to be the median of our independent variable (M_{out}).

The results of fitting all match categories with percolated M_{out} galaxies removed is given by

$$\ln \lambda = (0.38 \pm 0.09) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.5 \pm 0.09) \quad (10)$$

with the scatter in λ at fixed M_{out} found to be $\sigma = 0.49 \pm 0.02$ and where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.96 \times 10^{10}$. This fit is shown in the

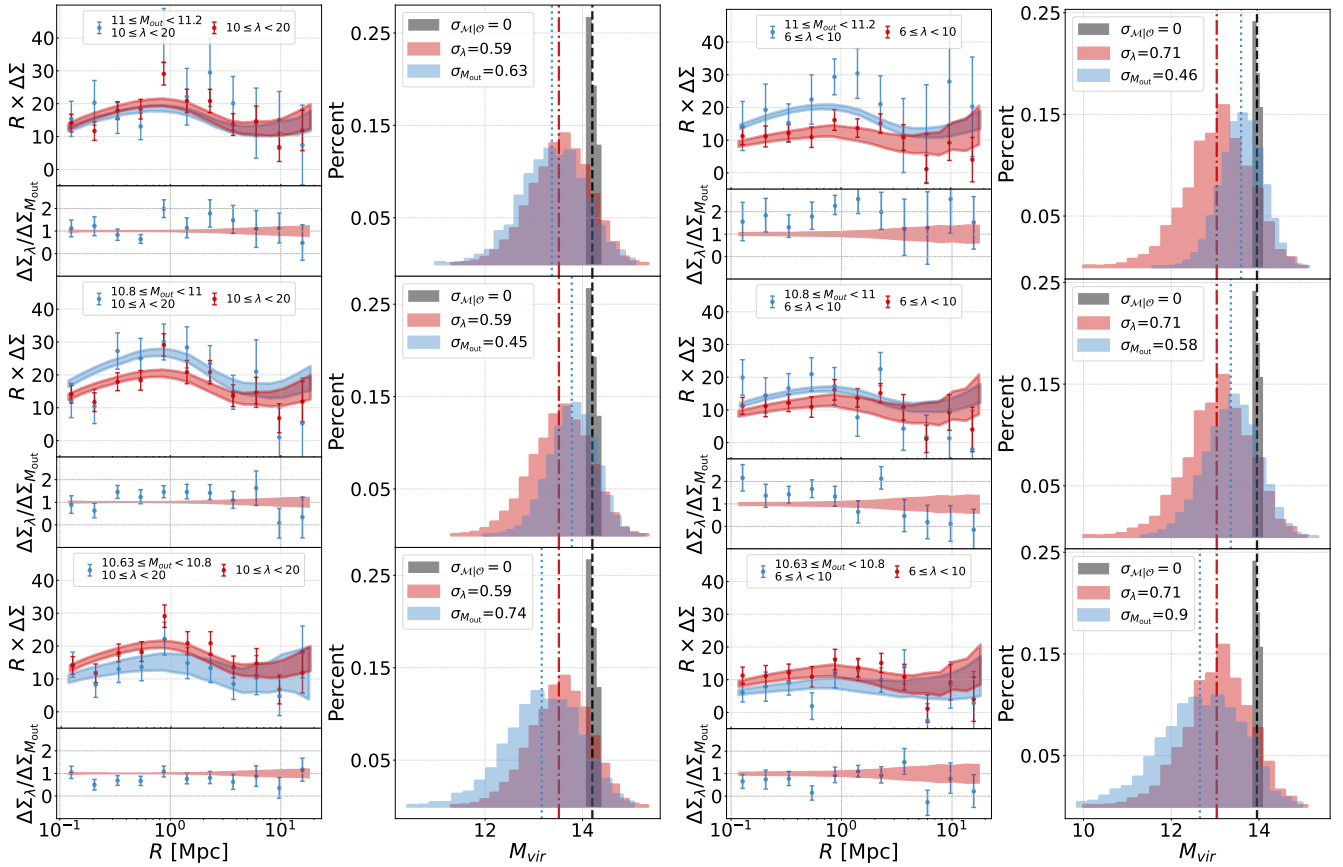


FIG. 6. Measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and best-fit profiles for all clusters in λ bin 3 (left column) and bin 4 (right column) and the measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and best-fit profiles when subdividing those λ bins by M_{out} . Each row corresponds to a different M_{out} bin. Clusters in each λ bin are shown in red and clusters in each M_{out} bin are shown in blue. The lower left panel in each of the six plots in the figure show the ratio between the two $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles to highlight differences, and the histograms in the right panels show the M_{vir} distribution within our simulations that generates the model, with grey being the distribution for a perfect tracer with $\sigma = 0$.

left panel of Figure 8. We also fit the `runcat` catalog which contains measured λ values at each M_{out} galaxy, and find

$$\ln \lambda_{\text{rc}} = (0.56 \pm 0.08) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.1 \pm 0.06) \quad (11)$$

with the scatter in λ_{rc} at fixed M_{out} found to be $\sigma = 0.59 \pm 0.02$ and where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.15 \times 10^{10}$. This fit is shown in the right panel of Figure 8. Here the slope steepens somewhat and the scatter increases as is expected since we no longer have a strict λ cut and are more fully sampling the scatter in richness with M_{out} .

We compare our derived scaling relation to Golden-Marx et al. [70], where those authors quantify the stellar mass to halo mass scaling relation for different radial ranges to quantify the intra-cluster light (ICL) to halo mass scaling relation, using data from the DES and Atacama Cosmology Telescope Survey overlap [71]. This ICL is an alternative measurement of the *ex-situ* stellar mass we are attempting to capture with our 50 – 100kpc radial range. While those authors report the stellar mass to halo mass relation, we can qualitatively compare our findings, assuming that richness has additional scat-

ter that reduces the scaling relation and increases the scatter in our findings. Those authors report the stellar mass to halo mass relation for total stellar mass within 50 – 100kpc to be $\alpha = 0.297 \pm 0.136$ and $\sigma = 0.256 \pm 0.012$, where this is the intrinsic scatter in ICL stellar mass at fixed halo mass. Additionally, Golden-Marx et al. [72] examines the same scaling relation in the 30 – 80kpc range and finds $\alpha = 0.431 \pm 0.031$ and $\sigma = 0.211 \pm 0.004$. Compared to our findings, we find a larger scatter of $\sigma = 0.49 \pm 0.02$. This difference is as expected since the M_{out} to λ relation will increase scatter in our measured scaling relation.

VI. DISCUSSION

We have used $\Delta\Sigma$ measurements on clusters selected by λ and M_{out} to better quantify the performance of M_{out} as a halo mass proxy. Our results demonstrate that M_{out} and λ have consistent scatter with M_{vir} while having separate systematic effects and selection biases that influence purity at low halo mass. We begin our discussion by examining these different

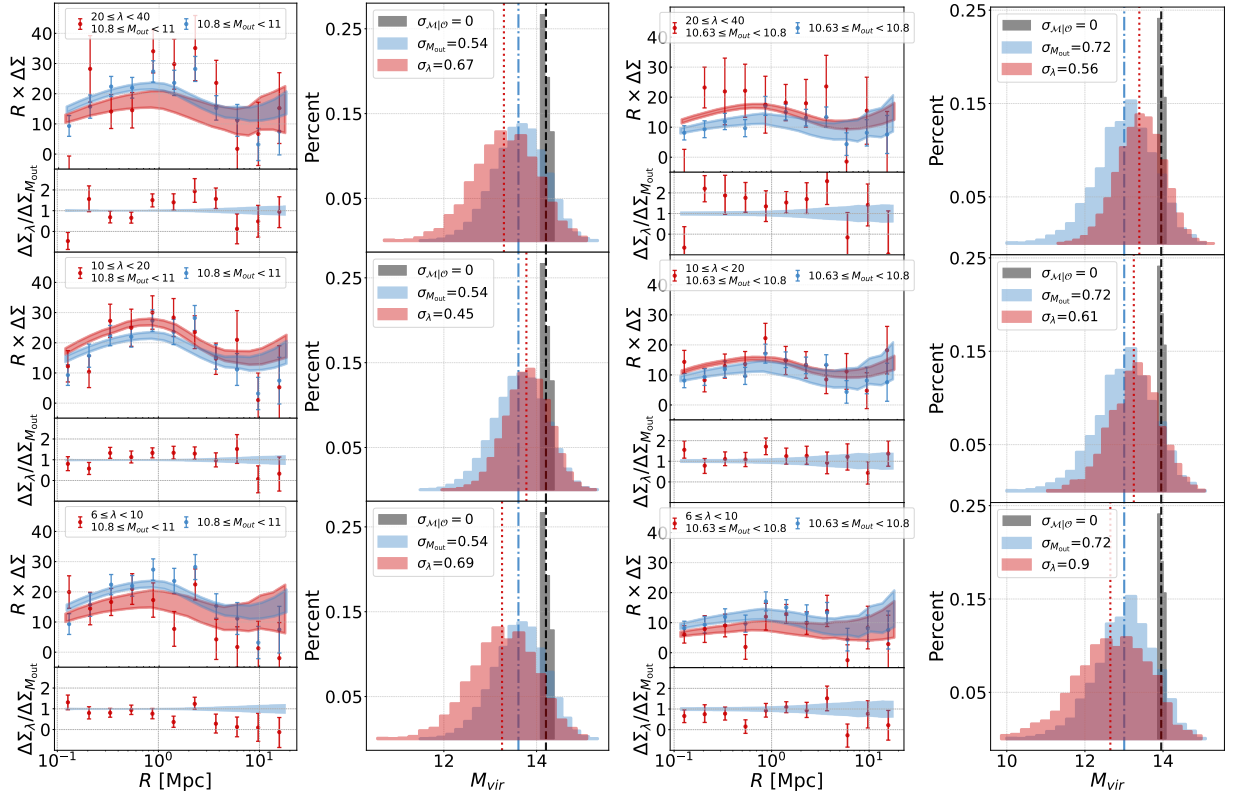


FIG. 7. Measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and best-fit profiles for all clusters in M_{out} bin 3 (left column) and 4 (right column) and the measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and best-fit profiles when subdividing those M_{out} bins by λ . Each row corresponds to a different λ bin. Clusters in each M_{out} bin are shown in blue and clusters in each λ bin are shown in red. The lower left panel in each of the six plots in the figure show the ratio between the two $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles to highlight differences, and the histograms in the right panels show the M_{vir} distribution within our simulations that generates the model, with grey being the distribution for a perfect tracer with $\sigma = 0$.

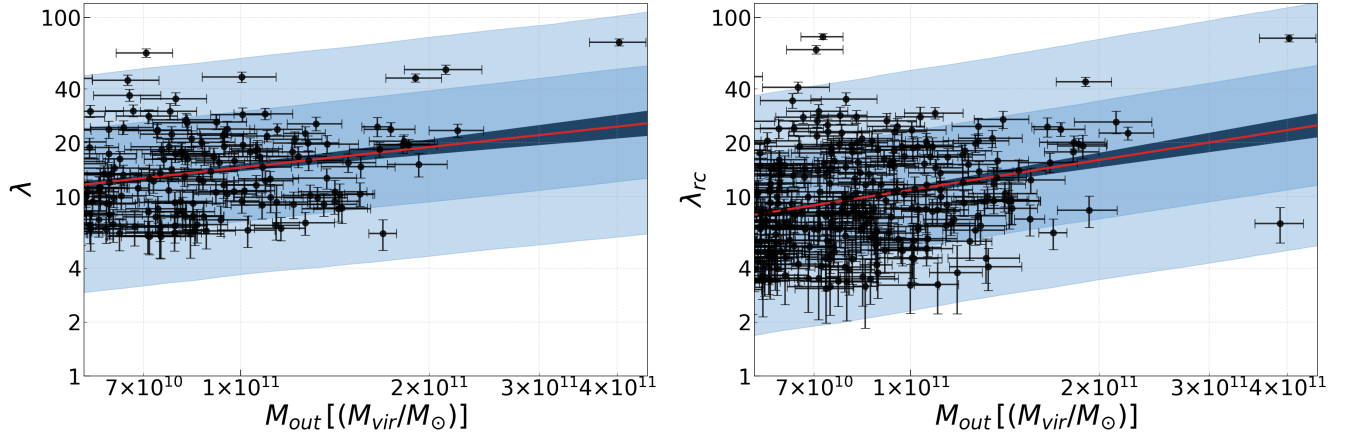


FIG. 8. λ - M_{out} log-normal scaling relation from the matched redMaPPer catalog (left) and redMaPPer runcat catalog (right). The black dots are redMaPPer members, and M_{out} selected massive galaxies and their associated error bars. The red line gives the best-fit scaling relation, and the black shaded region gives the 1σ uncertainty in the fit. The blue-shaded region gives the 1σ intrinsic scatter between the two observables, and the light blue is the 2σ intrinsic scatter. For the left plot we find $\ln \lambda = (0.38 \pm 0.09) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.5 \pm 0.09)$ with $\sigma = 0.49 \pm 0.02$, where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.96 \times 10^{10}$. For the right plot we find $\ln \lambda_{\text{rc}} = (0.55 \pm 0.08) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.1 \pm 0.06)$ with $\sigma = 0.59 \pm 0.02$, where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.15 \times 10^{10}$.

systematics and speculate on potential calibration using spectroscopic data from DESI. We also comment on the incidence of the CG-BLEND and SAT-BLEND failure modes. Then, we assess the potential of M_{out} in selecting clusters. Throughout our analysis, we found features in the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal of λ selected clusters that were not well fit by a model with only log-normal scatter, and we consider the possibility of avoiding this with a M_{out} selection. We conclude by discussing combining λ and M_{out} into a single tracer with lower scatter.

A. The Impact of Satellites and Mis-centering

The N-MATCH-NC, N-MATCH, and MATCH-NC categories are all cases where redMaPPer could have selected the wrong cluster CG, and the matched M_{out} galaxy could be the true cluster center. We combined these categories for this reason into the *RM Satellite* column in Table IV. In the worst-case scenario, redMaPPer is always picking the wrong central galaxy. This column is, therefore, some measure of an upper limit on the amount of mis-centering present in S_λ . We found a matched RM Satellite for $26 \pm 3\%$ for all S_λ clusters, and $53 \pm 7\%$ if we consider only $\lambda > 20$ clusters. However, this mostly comes from lower mass satellites, as evidenced by the low fraction of N-MATCH and N-MATCH-NC clusters above $\lambda > 20$ and our visual inspection of the N-MATCH category. Mis-centering in redMaPPer catalogs has been studied in the DES using X-ray emission data. In the DES Y1 redMaPPer catalog, $81^{+11}_{-8}\%$ of clusters were found to be well centered [73]. In the DES Y3 redMaPPer catalog, this rose to $87 \pm 4\%$ of clusters being well centered [74]. We note that the mis-centering studies were carried out on the IDL version, whereas we use the PYTHON version. However, we do not expect a difference in centering performance between the two versions as both algorithms use the same centering model and run on the same underlying galaxy catalog. Our upper bound is quite a bit larger, which is logically consistent as it is unlikely that redMaPPer is always incorrect in the N-MATCH, N-MATCH-NC, and MATCH-NC cases.

The occurrence of satellite galaxies within $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ is related to the total number of multiple matches of M_{out} galaxies with the same redMaPPer cluster, specifically (N-MATCH-NC)-1 + (N-MATCH)-1, and we reported this in the *Duplicate CL Match* column of Table IV. If the measurements of M_{out} had no failures and the redMaPPer membership determinations were perfect, the number of duplicates would represent a lower limit on the satellite fraction in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$. Of the 63 redMaPPer clusters in N-MATCH, N-MATCH-NC, and MATCH-NC, we have 46 cases where both the cluster and the matched M_{out} galaxies have a spec-z. We find only one of these galaxies has a velocity offset $v_{\text{off}} > 3,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ indicating that it is not a cluster member; this result implies the duplicate fraction does not have large contributions from interloping galaxies. We took the clusters in these categories and measured the $\Delta\Sigma$ profile at the matched M_{out} galaxy and at the redMaPPer CG. We find no difference in amplitude, and present these findings in section A A. These results indicate redMaPPer centering and membership assignment within

the sample is mostly accurate, modulo a few clusters. However, failure modes in detecting massive galaxies in M_{out} and λ mean that, while indicative, we can not strictly interpret the duplicate fraction as a limit on the satellite fraction. We find $16 \pm 2\%$ of $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ galaxies match to a previously matched redMaPPer cluster, and for $M_{\text{out}} \geq 11$, this number is $3 \pm 2\%$. Comparing to previous work by Huang et al. [32], those authors find a satellite fraction between 5 – 10% for galaxies with $\log_{10} M_*/M_\odot > 11.7$. Our $M_{\text{out}} \geq 11$ cut shares the same number density as a $\log_{10} M_*/M_\odot > 11.77$ cut, making our fraction roughly comparable. We cannot state whether we are consistent because of the CG-BLEND and SAT-BLEND failure modes. The next step would be to identify satellites in M_{out} catalogs. However, recent work has also shown that cosmology from massive galaxies is robust to contamination from satellite galaxies [75].

The imminent release of spectra from the DESI collaboration may provide a straightforward calibration for satellites within an M_{out} selected cluster catalog. Assuming this is true, this could significantly improve the purity of an M_{out} catalog at low halo masses. Because of the nature of the HMF, this would greatly increase the statistical constraining power of cluster cosmology. However, the same cannot be said for a λ selected cluster catalog. There are systematic effects in addition to mis-centering, such as projection effects, which are possible to constrain using spectroscopic data in aggregate in some mass and redshift ranges [76], but not on an individual cluster level, as this would require spectra for all potential cluster members. In DESI, fiber collisions limit the spectroscopic redshifts that are obtainable in dense regions, [77] leading to incomplete coverage of cluster members even at relatively low redshifts. In addition, the magnitude of member galaxies contributing to the redMaPPer richness at higher redshifts make complete spectroscopic follow up of a large number of clusters prohibitively expensive. For example, for a LSST cluster cosmology analysis, selection effects need to be understood out to $z \sim 1$, and since projection effects are richness, redshift, and galaxy luminosity dependent, we would need to sample these in many bins and down to faint galaxy luminosities. So while it is possible in theory to obtain the needed spectra, it is not very practical, and only needing to understand the selection of the most massive galaxy is very appealing.

B. Cluster Finding with M_{out}

Our results highlight possible improvements to cluster finding using M_{out} as a mass proxy. In section V B 1, we demonstrate that clusters that are only detected in one sample tend to be poor tracers of halo mass and that redMaPPer tends to detect more of these clusters at low richness than M_{out} at low mass, though we note that these conclusions are primarily limited to $\lambda < 20$ where our sample sizes are sufficient to sample the lensing profiles. Including $\lambda < 20$ clusters in cluster cosmology may not be straightforward. Recent work using spectroscopy and SZ data point to projection biases on observed richness and contamination that grow at lower rich-

nesses [76, 78], and simulations show that the selection biases due to line-of-sight structure which lead to biases in cluster weak lensing profiles also depend on richness [31]; however these effects remain poorly constrained due to the limited data for low richness clusters and limitation in the simulations. However, with spectroscopic data from DESI, improving M_{out} purity may be much more straightforward, exponentially increasing the number counts on the cluster cosmology data vector. This increase in halos consequently decreases statistical uncertainties on cosmological parameters [75].

The findings in section V B 1 and section V B 3 also show that λ and M_{out} have consistent scatter and similar trend with M_{vir} . Consistent scatter and M_{vir} dependence imply that M_{out} has σ sufficient to be an effective cluster finder since the limiting factor in cluster cosmology lies in the weak lensing mass calibration, and not in the scatter of λ [27].

As previously mentioned a significant difficulty in using λ as a proxy lies in the ability to correct for projection effects which bias the observed richness [76, 79] and introduce selection biases which in turn bias the weak lensing signal compared to a purely mass-selected sample [27, 31, 33]. Outer stellar mass is expected to be free from projection effects due to line-of-sight structure as the selection is based on a single galaxy rather than a population of galaxies. Similar to our findings in this paper, Huang et al. [32] demonstrates that the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal for an M_{out} -selected sample is well fit by the expected profile for a simple mass-observable relation with log-normal scatter, while a richness-selected sample shows features in the $\Delta\Sigma$ profile not captured by this simple model.

Selection and projection effects for redMaPPer are typically calibrated for using simulations, but even state-of-the-art simulations fail to achieve the correct number density of galaxies within galaxy clusters. Therefore, conclusions drawn from these simulations are limited [35]. redMaPPer additionally requires simulations with accurate galaxy colors. By cluster finding with M_{out} , it may be possible to sidestep these issues as M_{out} has different selection biases that may not be as difficult to model and calibrate. However, we emphasize that there will be other and potentially new systematic effects, like the presence of satellites that require calibration in M_{out} selection. We suspect these may be more tractable than the λ selection. At higher redshifts, beyond those currently used for optical cluster cosmology, we expect the ICL to be less prominent as it has had less time to build up, and this might effect the robustness of M_{out} selection at high redshifts.

Lastly, with the imminent arrival of data from stage IV experiments such as LSST and DESI, the quality and quantity of stellar mass measurements will improve drastically [44, 45]. M_{out} is well suited to capitalize on these new data sets.

C. Easier mass modelling with M_{out} ?

When selecting samples by λ and measuring $\Delta\Sigma$, we found features that could not be well fit by a log-linear relationship with constant scatter, evidenced by the value of the χ^2 for the best-fit model. Specifically, these features show up in the red model shown on the left-hand side of Figure 5 and in the

purple model shown in the top-right of Figure 4. We interpret these features as systematic biases introduced by the richness selection, as the log-normal scatter only model fails to capture them. Not only was this feature also identified by Huang et al. [32], but there have also been studies showing that systematics such as mis-centering [80, 81] and projection effects [33] can increase $\Delta\Sigma$ at this radial scale for red-sequence based cluster finders [27, 31]. Disentangling this systematic and calibrating for it remains to be done.

The impact of difficult-to-fit features in a cluster $\Delta\Sigma$ model can have far-reaching effects, directly impacting the ability to calibrate cluster masses in cosmology analyses. DES Collaboration et al. [27] suspects the discrepancy in their mass estimation resides precisely in the modeling of the weak lensing signal. We do not see this bump in the $\Delta\Sigma$ signals from the M_{out} selected samples, suggesting that they can be well fit by a log-normal relation with constant Gaussian scatter. Given its less complex systematic effects, we argue that M_{out} selection could improve cluster mass calibration.

The bump in the $\Delta\Sigma$ signals for λ selected samples could also affect the χ^2 for our best-fit models. We generated these for our observables using a log normal model with constant scatter. Therefore, the fit for a λ selected sample's signal will be poor. This poor fit could increase the amplitude and, consequently, artificially decrease the inferred scatter of the observable.

D. A combined $\lambda - M_{\text{out}}$ tracer

We comment on combining λ and M_{out} into a single halo mass proxy and cluster finder. Previously, we speculated on the ability of M_{out} to probe to lower halo mass in cluster cosmology. However, combining the two proxies may be possible without incorporating more data sets. As discussed, our results in Figure 4 and Table IV demonstrate that purity is a concern for S_λ at low λ and $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ at low M_{out} . However, the contamination that drives the loss in purity is from unrelated systematics in the selection involved in each mass proxy. Because these two systematics are independent, we postulate that the overall purity of a combined $\lambda - M_{\text{out}}$ cluster sample may be higher at lower halo masses.

Our results in section V B 3 may also point to a lower σ when combining the two proxies, though here sample size means that currently this conclusion is limited to $\lambda < 20$. Because the model fit may be poor primarily due to introduced systematic biases in the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal, it is worthwhile to examine and consider the difference in the individual data points rather than only the best-fit models, which can be seen in both Figure 6 and Figure 7. Thus, combining the two could produce a tracer with lower σ than either alone. Similarly, Golden-Marx et al. [70, 72], Zhang et al. [82] and Sampaio-Santos et al. [83] find that diffuse intracluster light traces cluster mass and could be used in combination with other optical mass tracers to improve mass estimates.

Further work is needed to combine these tracers into a single mass proxy. As we have shown, selecting on a combination of the two is possible. We performed this by first running

redMaPPer in `runcat` (forced) mode on all M_{out} galaxies without percolation, rank ordering by M_{out} , and then running redMaPPer again with a percolation cut on M_{out} . The next step would be to combine M_{out} and λ into a single cluster tracer. We do not include this in the scope of this work, but one could use this new proxy to derive new mass-observable relations and cosmology.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we compared the performance of the M_{out} cluster proxy to redMaPPer richness, λ . We used the DES Y3 redMaPPer cluster catalog and a catalog of massive galaxies selected by M_{out} in the HSC Survey S16A data release. We matched and categorized cluster detections in both samples to better understand the difference in selection between each tracer. We used the measured $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and best-fit model to estimate the scatter in each observable. We used this estimator to compare the magnitude of σ for λ and M_{out} . We performed this analysis on three samples to draw conclusions about the selection and scatter of each mass proxy. The results of our tests were as follows:

- M_{out} and λ have consistent scatter with halo mass, and similar M_{halo} dependence across the full M_{halo} range probed here.
- The amount of satellites in $S_{M_{\text{out}}}$ decreases drastically above $M_{\text{out}} > 11$ (equivalent to $\lambda > 20$), but increases at lower M_{out} .
- Clusters detected by only one mass proxy tend to have a higher σ , and redMaPPer tends to detect more single-detection clusters at low λ .
- λ selected samples appear to introduce features not well fit by a log-normal scatter only model into their $\Delta\Sigma$ measurements, manifested as a bump in the signal around $R = 1\text{Mpc}$, making it more difficult to model accurately. M_{out} selected samples do not introduce these systematics and are well-fit by a simple log-normal and constant Gaussian scatter model.
- Blending due to multiple cores is an important systematic in M_{out} measurement that must be accounted for.

We discussed how introducing spectroscopic redshifts from DESI could calibrate the satellite fraction in M_{out} selected cluster samples and enable including lower halo masses in cosmology. We also found evidence that both λ and M_{out} contain independent information about the amount of dark matter. Combining the two tracers could lead to a single mass proxy with lower σ and increased purity at lower mass. Lastly, we fit a log-normal scaling relation to the matched redMaPPer and HSC clusters, and the redMaPPer catalog is forced to run at each M_{out} selected cluster with $M_{\text{out}} > 10.63$. We found the scaling relations to be $\ln \lambda = (0.38 \pm 0.09) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.5 \pm 0.09)$ with $\sigma = 0.49 \pm 0.02$ and where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.96 \times 10^{10}$

and $\ln \lambda_{\text{rc}} = (0.55 \pm 0.08) \ln \left(\frac{M_{\text{out}}}{M_{\text{pivot}}} \right) + (2.1 \pm 0.06)$ with $\sigma = 0.59 \pm 0.02$ and where $M_{\text{pivot}} = 6.15 \times 10^{10}$.

One of the significant features of λ that makes it a desirable proxy is its low scatter with halo mass. Our results suggest that this is also a feature of M_{out} , with the added benefit of easier to model $\Delta\Sigma$ profiles. Suppose one combines the two mass proxies into a single cluster finder. In that case, it opens up the possibility of (i) a lower scatter mass proxy overall, (ii) a cluster selection that may be easier to calibrate, and (iii) including lower mass clusters than what is currently possible in cosmological analyses. Ultimately, systematics and selection biases in λ selected cluster samples hinder the constraining power of cluster abundances on cosmological parameters such as S_8 . This hindrance further motivates us to investigate M_{out} as an individual cluster finder and better understand the correlation between λ and M_{out} to combine the two into a single mass proxy.

CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

MK performed the main analyses and drafted the manuscript. TJ and AL supervised the project including project planning and direction, methodologies and analyses used, and contributions to the writing. SH provided data and modeling codes for the project and advised on the analysis methods. ER provided the original redMaPPer catalog and advice on running redMaPPer. SH and JL provided significant feedback on the draft. SE and PK provided code and help for the scaling relation fits. CZ provided feedback during the data analysis. YZ and TS were internal reviewers.

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A. APPENDIX

A. S_λ Centering and Membership Validation

We use the MATCH-NC, N-MATCH-NC, and N-MATCH categories to validate the centering and membership assignments in S_λ . We first validate the centering by comparing the $\Delta\Sigma$ profile at the redMaPPer CG and then at the matched

redMaPPer satellites. We show the results of this in the top row of Figure A.1. A lower amplitude of the $\Delta\Sigma$ profile would suggest mis-centering [80]. Due to the size of our error bars,

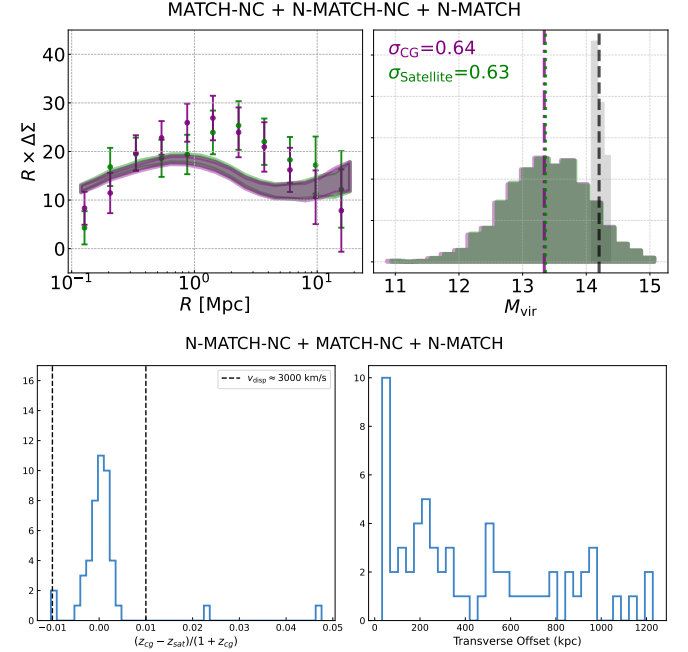


FIG. A.1. The results of our validation tests of the centering and membership probabilities in S_λ using clusters in the N-MATCH, N-MATCH-NC, and MATCH-NC categories. The top row shows the $\Delta\Sigma$ signal and associated σ when treating the redMaPPer CG (purple) as the cluster's center and then treating the matched redMaPPer satellite (green) as the cluster's center. The bottom shows the line of sight and transverse physical offset between the redMaPPer CG and the matched redMaPPer satellite. For the redshift offsets, we only include the cases where the CG and the redMaPPer satellite have a spectroscopic redshift. We do not have the signal to see a difference between the redMaPPer CG and satellite. However, we know that we have at most two redMaPPer members that are not cluster members.

we cannot determine a difference between these $\Delta\Sigma$ models. However, the lack of a significant difference would indicate that these are not all mis-centered.

Then, we test membership assignments by calculating the line of sight and transverse offsets between redMaPPer CGs and the matched redMaPPer Satellites in the cases where both have a spectroscopic redshift. We show our results in the bottom row of Figure A.1. Members with $v_{\text{disp}} > 3000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, or $|z_{\text{sat}} - z_{\text{cent}}| > 0.01$ can be assumed to be false redMaPPer cluster members [84, 85]. We find two clear spurious cluster members and two additional members close to this limit, which suggests that the membership assignments are accurate for the redMaPPer clusters in these categories, except for a few galaxies.

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