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SPIDERS: an overview of the largest catalogue of spectroscopically confirmed x-ray galaxy clusters

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ABSTRACT

SPIDERS is the spectroscopic follow-up effort of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey IV (SDSS-IV) project for the identification of X-ray selected galaxy clusters. We present our catalogue of 2740 visually inspected galaxy clusters as part of the SDSS Data Release 16 (DR16). Here we detail the target selection, our methods for validation of the candidate clusters, performance of the survey, the construction of the final sample, and a full description of what is found in the catalogue. Of the sample, the median number of members per cluster is approximately 10, with 818 having 15 or greater. We find that we are capable of validating over 99 per cent of clusters when five redshifts are obtained below $z < 0.3$ and when nine redshifts are obtained above $z > 0.3$. We discuss the improvements in this catalogue's identification of cluster using 33 340 redshifts, with $\Delta z_{\text{phot}}/\Delta z_{\text{spec}} \sim 100$, over other photometric and spectroscopic surveys, as well as presenting an update to previous $(\sigma-L_X)$ and $(\sigma-\lambda)$ relations. Finally, we present our cosmological constraints derived using the velocity dispersion function.

Key words: catalogues – galaxies: clusters: general – cosmology: observations.

1 INTRODUCTION

Galaxy clusters are the most massive bound objects in the Universe. The more massive they are, 10^{14} – $10^{15} M_\odot$, the rarer they are. As a trace of the underlying cosmic web, they can be used as an independent probe of the expansion rate of the Universe and growth of structure. Well measured populations can place constraints on cosmological models based on their predictions (e.g. Böhringer et al. 2004; Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Mantz et al. 2010; Weinberg et al. 2013). Clusters are X-ray luminous sources due to the large amount of hot gas trapped in their gravitational potential wells (Jones & Forman 1999). The extended nature of the sources makes them

distinct from most other extragalactic sources, allowing more ease in performing surveys of high volume and completeness. Additionally, the X-ray properties of clusters scale with the mass of the system (Kaiser 1986), making these types of surveys even more important for cosmological studies.

The evolution of the halo mass function is an important cosmological tool. Clusters are best detected from the X-rays emitted by their hot diffuse gas. The first major X-ray cluster survey came with the ROSAT All Sky Survey (Ebeling et al. 2000; Ikebe et al. 2002; Reiprich & Böhringer 2002; Schuecker et al. 2003), mapping the brightest galaxy clusters outside of the Galactic plane. Subsequent surveys (Rosati et al. 1998; Romer et al. 2000; Burke et al. 2003; Burenin et al. 2007) and other generations of X-ray telescopes have contributed to cluster cosmology (Pacaud et al. 2006; Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Mantz et al. 2010; Finoguenov et al. 2010; Clerc et al. 2014;

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Pierre et al. 2016), though not on an all-sky scale. The next advance in X-ray astronomy is the newly launched extended ROentgen Survey with an Imaging Telescope Array (*eROSITA*). Performing a new all-sky survey in the soft X-ray band, the improved resolution and sensitivity will lead to $\sim 100\,000$ galaxy cluster detections ($\sim 3 \times 10^{-14}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ flux limit at 0.5–2 keV) out to a redshift of ~ 1 (Merloni et al. 2012; Borm et al. 2014).

Though X-rays are most efficient for the purpose of cluster detection and mass proxy, understanding of their redshifts to high accuracy is lacking. This highlights the importance of optical follow-ups. The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) has played a critical role in optical confirmation of galaxy clusters. Measuring the red sequence of galaxy cluster member galaxies using multiwaveband optical imaging (Gladders & Yee 2000; Rykoff et al. 2014) provides a useful tool for identifying the optical counterparts of clusters and characterizing their redshifts. For the ultimate purpose of constraining cosmological models, spectroscopic redshifts are needed. The extra precision on redshift allows for the ability to disentangle projection effects of line-of-sight alignments, infalling substructure, and other correlated structure from the underlying dark matter halo concentration. The next important step is the difficult task of obtaining galaxy spectra, which requires deep imaging for targeting and longer spectroscopic integration times.

The SPectroscopic IDentification of *eROSITA* Sources (SPIDERS) cluster programme within SDSS-IV (Blanton et al. 2017) was designed to carry out the necessary follow-up for the next generation of all-sky X-ray surveys. The survey itself fully relies on the use of the Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS) spectrograph (Smee et al. 2013) mounted on the SDSS-2.5 m telescope at Apache Point Observatory (Gunn et al. 2006). Our observing strategy is shared with the cosmology project eBOSS (extended Baryon Oscillation Survey, Dawson et al. 2016) in order to maximize the ability to obtain large amounts of spectroscopic redshifts. SPIDERS targets are few in comparison to eBOSS, but are given the highest priority when assigning fibres for observation.

An initial study of the first 300 deg 2 of the survey was provided by Clerc et al. (2016). A small sample of galaxy clusters along with the full target list were published in the form of a value-added catalogue¹ (VAC). This study demonstrated the survey’s feasibility and the usefulness of the data set. Additional studies have been performed using an updated VAC² as part of Data Release 14 (DR14). This has been used for topics including characterizing scaling relations with cluster richness between both mass and X-ray luminosity (Capasso et al. 2019, 2020) and properties of the brightest cluster galaxies (Furnell et al. 2018; Erfanianfar et al. 2019).

The COncstraining Dark Energy with X-ray (CODEX) cluster survey (Finoguenov et al. 2020) describes the X-ray source catalogue that forms the basis for the SPIDERS follow-up programme. They present the advanced wavelet filtering techniques used on X-ray images and provide the modelling of the sample selection. A companion paper to this work describes in detail the final status of the survey, including the overall characteristics, final targeting strategies, achieved completeness, and spectral quality. Cosmological applications of the galaxy cluster sample are explored.

¹<https://www.sdss.org/dr14/data.access/value-added-catalogs/?vac.id=the-spiders-clusters-demonstrati-on-sample-catalogue>

²<https://www.sdss.org/dr14/data.access/value-added-catalogs/?vac.id=spiders-x-ray-galaxy-cluster-catalogue-for-dr14>

This paper describes the entire process for the construction of the final SPIDERS galaxy cluster catalogue as part of DR16 (Ahumada et al. 2019). It encompasses all data obtained throughout the entire SDSS-IV programme, including the original pilot sample of Clerc et al. (2016). Every aspect of the process is detailed, from target selection, manual inspection of the spectroscopic members, and analysis of the full data set. We present an update to the first results from the SPIDERS cluster programme.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we describe the SPIDERS sample and how targets were selected for the survey. In Section 3 we describe our method of visual inspection for validating the spectroscopic redshift of the cluster. In Section 4 we present the final results of the validation effort. Section 5 details the construction of what goes into the final catalogue. Section 6 is the full description of the value-added catalogue with highlights of its scientific importance. Finally, in Section 7 we present our initial cosmological constraints based on our velocity dispersion measurements.

Unless otherwise stated, the cosmological model used in this paper is a flat Λ cold dark matter with $\Omega_m = 0.3$ and $H_0 = 70$ km s $^{-1}$ Mpc $^{-1}$. Magnitudes are expressed in their native SDSS (AB) system (Fukugita et al. 1996).

2 THE SPIDERS CLUSTER SAMPLE

Cluster candidates for SPIDERS have been drawn from a subset of CODEX (Finoguenov et al. 2020). CODEX is an X-ray selected catalogue of clusters reaching fluxes of 10^{-13} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$. CODEX uses data from the *ROSAT* All Sky Survey (RASS), specifically in the $\sim 10\,000$ square degree BOSS imaging footprint. A comprehensive description of source detection is presented in Finoguenov et al. (2020). A total of 10 415 CODEX entries were considered for follow-up, of which 4114 made it into the final area surveyed by SPIDERS.

Target galaxies for spectroscopic follow-up are identified using the red-sequence technique. For each X-ray source detection, redMaPPer version 5.2 (Rykoff et al. 2014) was run at that position on the sky using the SDSS imaging data of Data Release 8 (DR8). The calibration of the red sequence is carried out using existing SDSS spectroscopy from DR9 and only needs a small set of training clusters for calibration. The full details of this procedure are presented in Rykoff et al. (2014). Given a new red-sequence model, cluster finding begins by looking for galaxy members in a 0.7 Mpc radius of the X-ray centre. The algorithm proceeds to iterate over each guess for the redshift. An optimized richness estimator (Roza et al. 2009; Rykoff et al. 2012) uses colour offset from the red sequence, i -band magnitude, and projected distance from the cluster centre to determine the probability of a galaxy being a member, ultimately producing a richness and its corresponding likelihood. Richness is defined as the sum of the probabilities, with corrections for missing area and photometric depth (see Rykoff et al. 2014 for full details). If more than three members are detected, the highest-probability members are simultaneously fitted to the red-sequence model to find the new cluster photometric redshift. This process iterates until convergence on redshift ($|z_{i+1} - z_i| < 0.0002$) is achieved. The candidate cluster with the highest likelihood at the end of this procedure is selected as the optical counterpart.

Due to the uncertainty associated with the position of RASS detections, the entire algorithm is run again allowing for the centre to vary within 3 arcmin. This new red sequence provides an alternate cluster centre and the final estimate of the cluster’s photometric redshift (z_λ) and richness (λ_{OPT}) that are entered into the SPIDERS cluster sample. We refer to this as the ‘optical detection’.

The reproducible process of associating initial red-sequence candidates to spectroscopic fibres is referred to as ‘targeting’. It involves all sub-components of the eBOSS programme. It is designed to optimize the efficiency metrics defined for each survey; in the case of SPIDERS, the figure of merit is spectroscopic completeness. The targeting algorithm uses priority flags associated with each targets. We use the galaxy membership probability as the main factor in determining the SPIDERS cluster targeting priority. Before ranking, galaxies that we do not want to be targeted are filtered out. All galaxies associated with clusters of richness less than 10 are removed from the target list. All galaxies with a probability less than 5 per cent are also removed. Members already with a spectroscopic redshift from past observations are matched and removed. For the remaining galaxies, only members with a fibre i -band magnitude between 17.0 and 21.2 will be considered for targeting to maximize detection efficiency. These filtering steps led from an initial list of 158 368 CODEX red-sequence galaxies to a pool of 44 367 galaxies submitted for follow-up. This defines the full SPIDERS member candidate sample.

The final target ranking is determined, in general, as a function of cluster richness and member probability. Cluster richness is divided into bins of $\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 40$, $30 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 40$, $20 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 30$, and $10 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 20$. Each cluster’s red sequence is ranked from highest to lowest probability. The three top ranked members of all clusters are assigned the same priority flag of 1, 2, and 3, regardless of richness. From rank 4 and up, priority is given to galaxies in higher-richness bins. After this ranking, filtering occurs due to physical conditions during observations: sky fibre density is restricted to $\sim 10 \text{ deg}^{-2}$ and fibre collisions at a radius of 62 arcsec within an SDSS plate. Finally, 30 236 galaxies were selected for follow-up within the DR16 sky area. The full details and visualization of this scheme are found in Clerc et al. (2016) and more recent updates are reported in Clerc et al. (2020).

3 SPECTROSCOPIC VALIDATION

Trained astronomers are required to verify the existence of a cluster in order to disentangle their complex nature (Guzzo et al. 2009; Adami et al. 2011). An automatic membership assignment algorithm was developed to ease the validation efforts of such a large sample (Clerc et al. 2016). This was implemented as the first step before any visual inspection took place. Our approach is broad in order to account for varying mass throughout the sample. Each cluster with red-sequence members associated with a spectroscopic redshift is considered individually. An initial redshift is computed using the bi-weight average (see Beers, Flynn & Gebhardt 1990) of all observed members, $N_{\text{zspec},0}$. All members are rejected with velocities offset by greater than 5000 km s^{-1} . A 3σ clipping procedure is run on the remaining members, $N_{\text{zspec},1}$, to converge on a final preliminary redshift and velocity dispersion. The procedure starts with recomputing the bi-weight average, z , of the remaining members. The proper velocity for each galaxy is estimated by $v_{\text{prop}} = c(z_i - z)/(1 + z)$ (Danese, de Zotti & di Tullio 1980), where z_i is the redshift of the individual galaxy. Velocity dispersion is then calculated depending on the number of spectroscopic members. For cases with $N_{\text{zspec},1} \geq 15$, velocity dispersion is calculated as the square root of the bi-weight variance of the member galaxies’ proper velocities. Otherwise, the gapper method is used for cases with a lower spectroscopic sampling rate, as it is known to give more robust results (Beers et al. 1990). The entire procedure is allowed to iterate until convergence or is stopped after 10 steps.

Fig. 1 highlights two cases, one where the automatic membership assignment works successfully and one where it fails. The upper panel of this figure is the typical example where no interference is

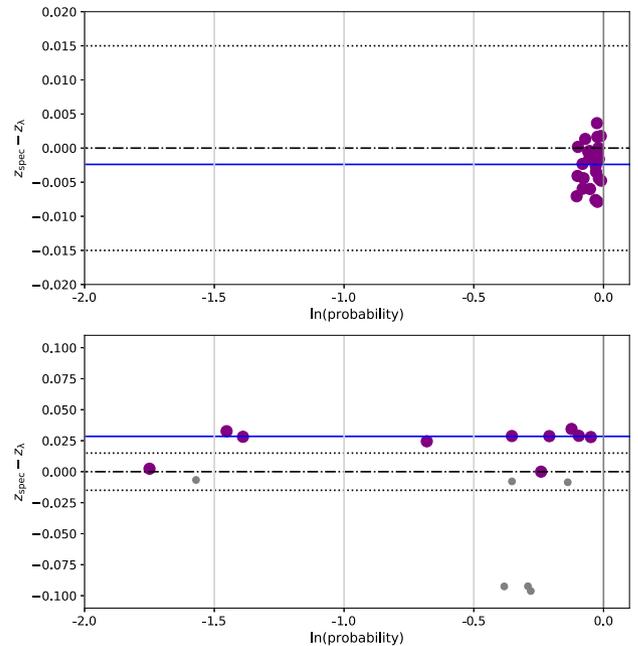


Figure 1. Automatic analysis of redshift (velocities) for two different clusters. Plotted is the difference between spectroscopic and cluster photometric redshifts versus redMaPPer membership probability. Points highlighted in purple were selected as members by the automatic algorithm and the blue line is the cluster redshift determined by that selection. The dash-dotted and dotted lines are the photometric redshift and its associated error. Upper panel: This example shows a cluster where the automatic assignment has no problem identifying based solely on the 3σ clipping procedure. Lower panel: Another example where automatic membership assignment fails due to confusion with possible nearby structure. The grey points are galaxies not selected as members by the automatic algorithm. These figures are representative of diagnostic plots used during inspection.

required during visual inspection. Little time is needed in a case like this when the cluster is well sampled and no signs of outliers are present. The lower panel shows where the automatic assignment has trouble when line-of-sight contamination is strong. A combination of studying the phase-space diagrams, 2D projected maps, velocity histograms, optical images, and X-ray detection information is needed to understand and recalculate membership. The details of what is available during visual inspection are described below.

Fig. 2 shows a typical snapshot of the screening web interface used by the visual inspectors. The six panels within the interface are as follows: the top left-hand panel is the difference between spectroscopic redshift and photometric redshift plotted against the natural log of the redMaPPer membership probability for all observed red-sequence members. Red-sequence galaxies selected as cluster members initially by the algorithm (or modified later by the user) are highlighted in purple, otherwise they are shown as grey points. The top right-hand panel is the 2D projected sky positions of all observed red-sequence members, the middle left-hand panel is the velocity offset to the computed cluster redshift plotted against the projected distance from the cluster centre in Mpc for only the selected cluster members, the middle right-hand panel is the 2D projected sky positions of only the selected members with the physical distance from the cluster centre highlighted in 0.5 Mpc intervals, the bottom left-hand panel is the distribution of red-sequence member redshifts, and the bottom right-hand panel is the velocity offset distribution of only the selected cluster members.

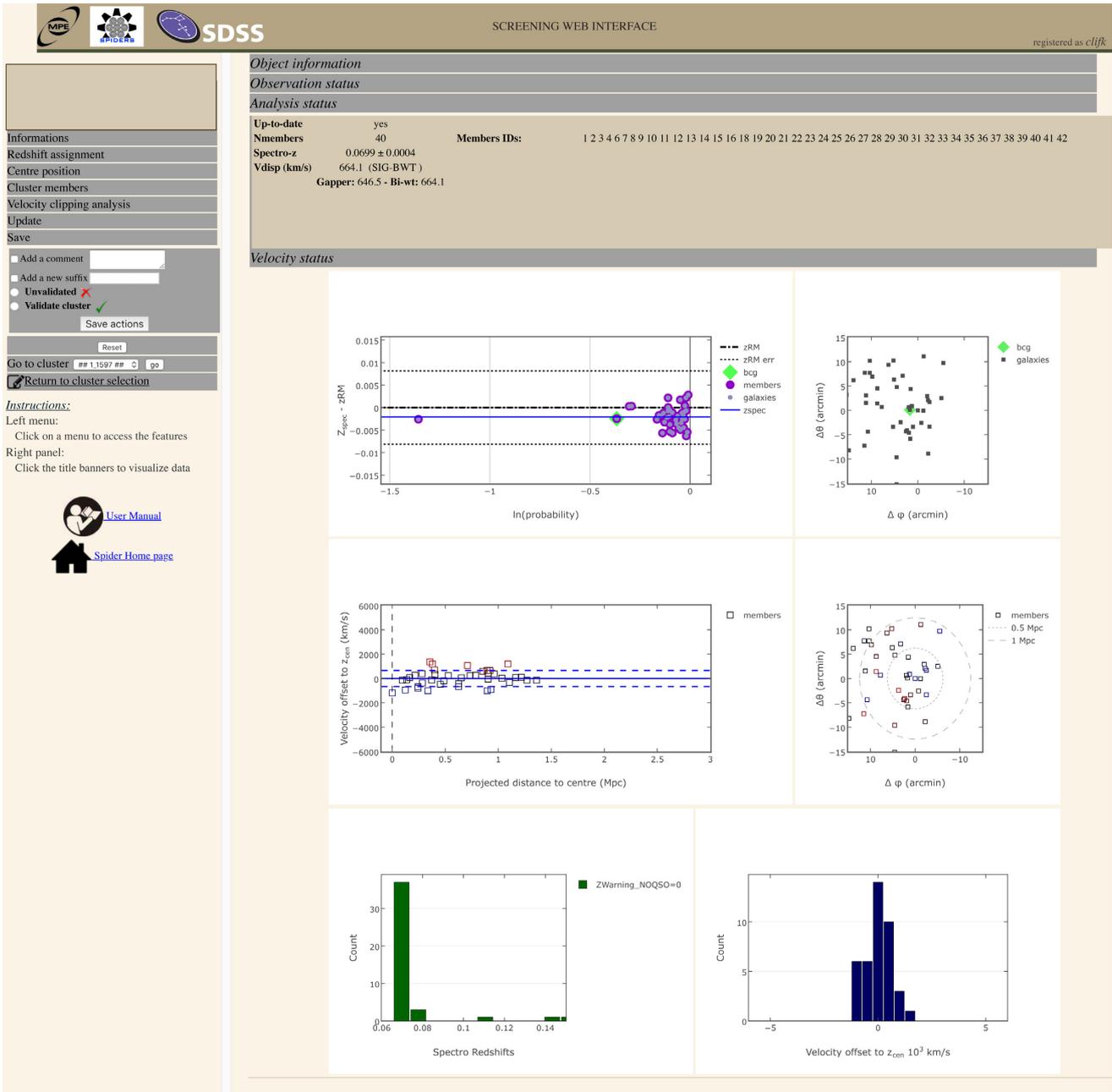


Figure 2. Screening web interface. Various phase-space plots are used to help inspectors make their decision on whether or not to validate a cluster. Red-sequence galaxies with a spectroscopic redshift are represented in the uppermost panels, as a function of their redshift offset to the cluster photometric redshift (on the left) of their position on sky (on the right). Members are colour coded by negative (blue) or positive (red) proper velocity in the middle left-hand and middle right-hand panels, showing respectively the velocity–distance distribution and sky distribution of the currently selected members. The lower left-hand histogram shows the redshift distribution of all red-sequence galaxies. The lower right-hand histogram stands for the currently selected members only. Tools for manually assigning members for recalculating redshift and velocity dispersion are also available from the command panels on the left-hand side of the interface.

Catalogue information is available to the inspectors in the upper tabs of the interface. They contain, most importantly for inspection, the photometric redshift, the richness estimate, and how many red-sequence members have spectroscopy. The tabs on the left-hand side allow the inspectors to access more information about the cluster and utilize tools to aid in the manual selection of members in cases where the automatic algorithm fails. During validation, inspectors have access to all the individual spectra, direct links to the cluster location in the legacy sky viewer (Dey et al. 2019), and visual displays of all SDSS-related spectroscopy in the field of view together with all red-

sequence members. Different tools allow the inspector to manually select or deselect single or groups of members. Redshift and velocity dispersion are always recalculated using the same routines used by the automatic algorithm.

During validation, no requirements were given to the inspectors in order to ensure independence between visual inspections. Loose guidelines were discussed amongst inspectors, mainly concerning available literature on previous work. Studies of nearby systems (Rines et al. 2013; Munari, Biviano & Mamon 2014) and scaling relations based on richness (Simet et al. 2017; Murata et al. 2018)

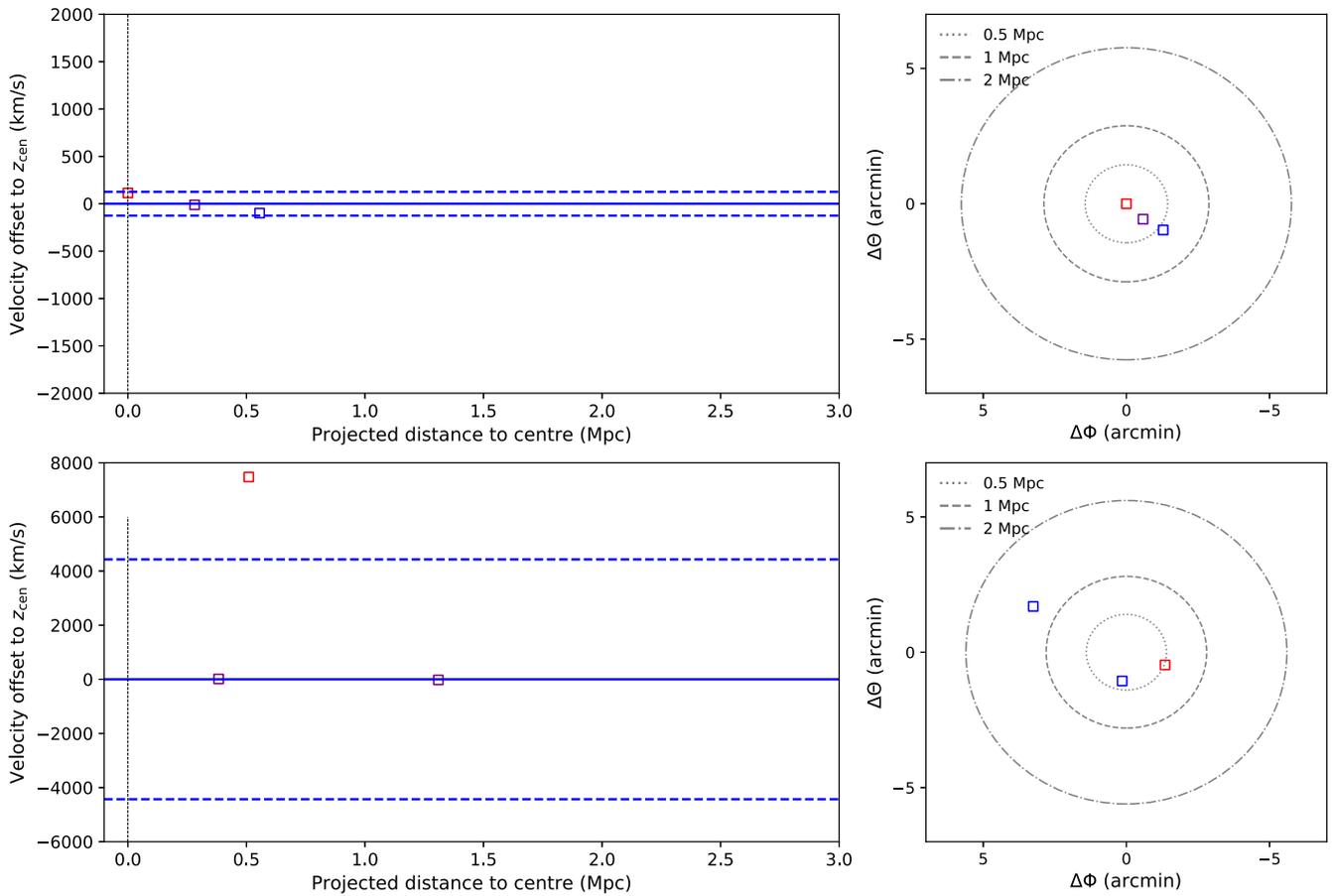


Figure 3. Illustration of two clusters with only three candidate member galaxies. A blue-to-red colour gradient is used to highlight the negative-to-positive velocity offset from the centre. Upper panels: Velocity offset and distance phase-space plot with the 2D sky projecting from the screening web tool. This example illustrates the case when the minimum number of red-sequence members is able to validate the cluster redshift. Lower panels: Same plots as above, but for a case where validation cannot be confirmed, as not even two of the galaxies appear likely to be associated with one another. Solid and dashed lines are the same as shown in Fig. 1.

were important for understanding the make-up of galaxy clusters. The former benefit from galaxy phase-space diagrams sampled by factors several tens of hundreds times denser than typical SPIDERS clusters; these clusters were considered as high signal-to-noise analogues. The latter provide support for excluding configurations incompatible with the expected scaling of cluster observables with total mass (e.g. low-richness clusters should have small velocity dispersions and vice versa).

To further illustrate the validation procedure, we will highlight a few examples of common scenarios encountered during the process. A minimum of three members are required to converge on a final redshift solution. These members should lie close to each other in the velocity–distance diagram. Explicit formulations of exact threshold criteria were avoided and everything was left to the inspectors as much as possible; such criteria emerged in the later stage of reconciliation among inspectors (as described below). In Fig. 3, the upper panels show a case where three members are sufficient to validate a redshift. In the velocity–distance phase-space plot, all three members are at similar velocities, and are also clustered in 1D distance and in 2D sky projection. Coinciding with an X-ray detection as well gives us confidence that this is more than a chance pairing. In the lower panels is a case where three observations are not sufficient to validate a redshift. One galaxy is offset in velocity from the other two members by more than 6000 km s^{-1} , while these same

two members are separated on the sky by over a megaparsec. More observations would be needed to determine which of these three, if any, are part of a cluster at this location.

An example of a cluster with 10 members, the median value after validation, is illustrated in the upper panel of Fig. 4. Universally it is agreed upon that they are in fact clusters, but, on an inspector-by-inspector basis, there may not be agreement on the exact membership make-up. These differences are mediated in the reconciliation round of validation. For comparison, the bottom panel of Fig. 4 shows the rarer instance of a well sampled system where it is easier to find a consensus, since an agreement on cluster status and membership list is reached by all.

The most time-consuming aspect of validation belongs to the targets where more than one ‘component’ is apparent along the line of sight. This affects ~ 8 per cent of the total validated sample. We define a component as a grouping of three or more galaxies associated with an X-ray source. There is no limit to how many components can be classified. Upon the conclusion of the validation process, the inspectors agreed on three main scenarios that were encountered: the redMaPPer redshift (z_{λ}) corresponds to the main component, corresponds to a secondary component, or does not correspond to any component. The first is the most common case that we find representing approximately 50 per cent of all multicomponent systems. Multiple components can be apparent in the foreground

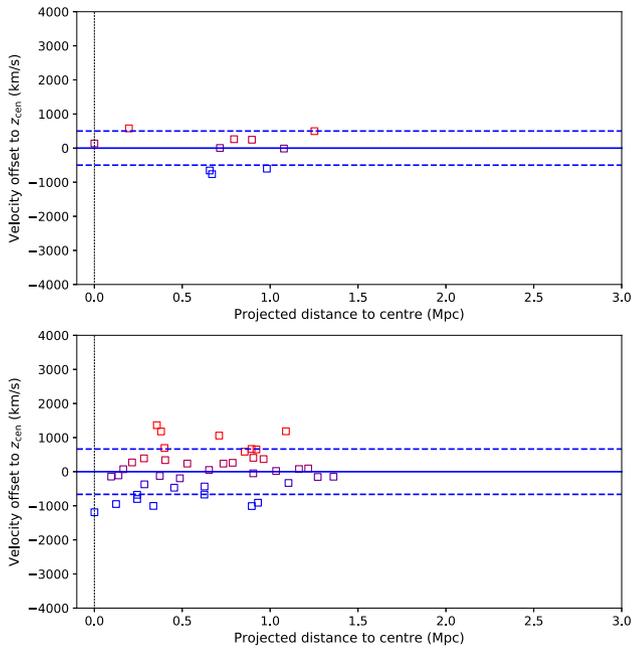


Figure 4. Illustration of clusters with intermediate and high numbers of candidate member galaxies. The points are highlighted using the same colour scheme as in Fig. 3. Upper panel: Velocity offset and distance phase-space plot for a cluster with the number of members equal to the median. Lower panel: The same phase-space plot for a rare well sampled system. Solid and dashed lines are the same as shown in Fig. 1.

or background, but the majority of observed galaxies are consistent with z_λ , suggesting that the performance of redMaPPer is mostly unaffected by the presence of smaller systems, though the estimated richness has been overestimated by a small factor. The rarest case (~ 10 per cent) is the second example. A small grouping of galaxies is consistent with z_λ , but a larger grouping is found in the foreground or background, outside the photometric errors. Small components are defined to have less than half the number of members compared to the main component. We find the median red-sequence width before membership cleaning, Δz , to be a factor of two larger than the errors on z_λ for SPIDERS clusters. This could be a possible explanation for why this offset of the main component occurs. The last case describes the rest of the systems, for which neither of the component’s redshifts are consistent with z_λ , but the richness estimate is still accurate, or multiple components are confusing redMaPPer entirely. Fig. 5 presents an example of two equal components, split in between by z_λ . We find that when two likely equal-mass clusters are in close proximity to each other, redMaPPer interprets this as one cluster located between the real clusters with a richness overestimated by at least a factor of two. We discuss in more detail how we define and report the main component of clusters below in Section 5.

The final stage of validation is the reconciliation between the decisions from all inspectors. Individual evaluations are collected in the form of digital pre-formatted files at the end of an evaluation campaign. A moderator checks the usability of the submitted results and for each cluster candidate compares the output of all inspectors. This consists of a two-step process. The first step involves addressing the agreement between evaluations. It requires that a majority emerges among inspectors concerning the validation status of the cluster (either validated or unvalidated) and that redshift values agree within their 95 per cent uncertainty ranges. An automated algorithm attempts to find disjunct groups of redshift values close to each

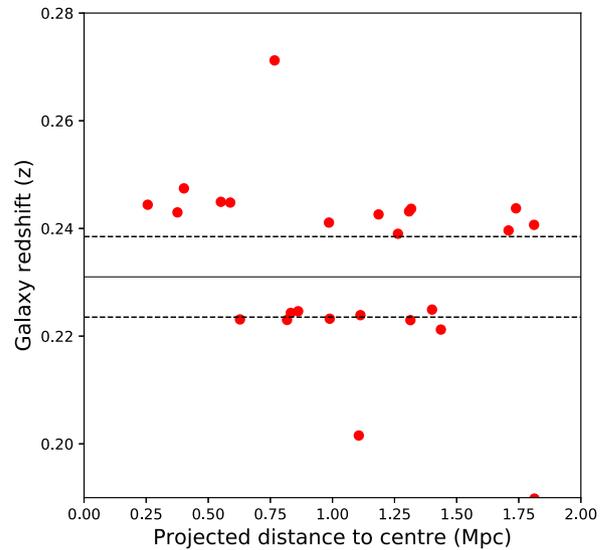


Figure 5. Redshift versus distance from cluster centre. The solid line is the photometric redshift from redMaPPer and the dashed lines are the associated uncertainties on that estimation. Two components are apparently at lower and higher redshifts compared to the photometric estimate and are confusing the red-sequence finder algorithm. They are likely similar in mass with a detection of nine members in the lower-redshift component and 13 members in the higher-redshift component. This results in an overestimation of richness by approximately a factor of two.

other. If a group emerges gathering a majority of inspections (or if all evaluations belong to one single group), the redshifts are said to agree with each other. In the case of multiple component splits, the moderator is prompted for an explicit agreement. All candidates that do not reach an agreement are put back to the pool of inspections in order to collect more votes. The second step involves building a conciliated catalogue based on the agreed-upon evaluations. If a majority of inspectors validated a candidate, the corresponding membership flags are averaged (column `SCREEN_NMEMBERS.W`) and so are the cluster systemic redshift, velocity dispersion, and uncertainties. A redshift spread is computed as the standard deviation of the inspectors’ cluster redshift values, reflecting the amplitude of the agreement between inspectors. It is then added in quadrature to the cluster redshift uncertainty. In cases of multiple components, a manual association between components is made and averages are performed sequentially for each component. All unvalidated evaluations are discarded. Candidates collecting a majority of unvalidated statuses are flagged as such.

4 VALIDATION RESULTS

Over the course of the SDSS-IV survey, periodic validation rounds took place as new data became available. Upon assembly of a new ‘run’, a call for inspectors was announced to the entire collaboration. A minimum number of groups consisting of 50 targets each were assigned to ensure that at least two votes are recorded in every case, with no restriction on the maximum number of groups that an inspector wants to validate. Below is the summary for each sample making up the final catalogue. The name of the run signifies the cut-off date for which data were included. General details for each run are found in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics for each round during the almost three-year validation effort. Subsequent runs are for the inspection of completed observations of candidates not covered in earlier runs, unless otherwise noted in the text.

Run	Inspection round	Selection	Candidates	Validated components	Unique components	Inspectors
2016 July 4	Round 1	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 30$	573	520	478	8
2016 July 4	Round 2	$20 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 30$	344	246	230	8
2016 July 4	Round 3	$10 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 20$	618	396	344	2
2018 Apr 27	Round 1	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 30$	434	379	365	6
2018 Apr 27	Round 2	$20 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 30$	216	166	145	4
2018 Apr 27	Round 3	$10 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 20$	432	281	264	5
2018 Apr 27	Round 4	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 10$, incomplete (SEQUELS)	193	175	159	2
2018 Dec 04	Round 1	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 10$, with revised redshift	383	299	276	4
2019 Mar 22	Round 1	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 10$	818	616	571	3
2019 Mar 22	Round 2	$\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 10$, remaining partially observed	140	101	87	3
2019 Mar 22	Round 3	reinspection required	14	14	14	2

4.1 Run 2016 July 4

Just for the purpose of breaking up the workload into more equal parts, each round was defined by a richness cut. Round one consisted of all observed candidates, marked as complete, with optical richness (λ_{OPT}) greater than 30. Candidates marked as complete are systems with as many observations as their allocated amount of spectroscopic fibres. Except for marginal changes due to reprocessing of the data, their observational status is therefore definitive in the context of the project. A total of 573 candidates were inspected in this round. This round makes up the entirety of the DR14 catalogue release (Abolfathi et al. 2018). For the second round, only completed candidates with the cut $20 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 30$ were considered. This amounted to 344 new inspections. For the final round, the remaining 618 candidates with $10 < \lambda_{\text{OPT}} < 20$ were inspected. The two available inspectors for this round disagreed on a total of 21 candidates. Due to there being no way to break the disagreements, two additional inspectors were added during the reconciliation round to find a consensus for these candidates. A final total of 1052 validated components were found. The full breakdown for each round is presented in Table 1.

4.2 Run 2018 April 27

This run consisted of the next 22 months of observations; all were new to the inspectors. The first three rounds were broken up into the same richness bins as the previous run. Round 1 consisted of inspections of 434 candidates, round 2 consisted of inspections of 216 candidates, and round 3 consisted of inspections of 432 candidates. The fourth round was initiated as a special round to catch up on missing candidates. It was determined that candidates labelled incomplete in the original SEQUELS pilot area (Clerc et al. 2016) no longer had the potential to be reobserved due to changing survey strategy and targeting. Every candidate in this area was included for inspection, totalling 193. Only two inspectors were available for this round again. A third inspector voted to break the disagreement for the four candidates with no consensus. A final total of 1001 validated components were found. Table 1 contains more details for each round within this run.

4.3 Run 2018 December 4

A third run was initiated in order to reassess the effect of major changes to the spectra-processing pipeline (Ahumada et al. 2019). Included in this run are all completed candidates observed over the previous seven months and all candidates from the previous two runs

where one or more galaxies show a different redshift, redshift error, or warning flag. Round 1 consisted of a total of 383 candidates. Among them, 200 were new inspections and 183 were reanalyses of previous systems. Among the clusters validated in the previous runs, 52 were validated again and one was unvalidated thanks to one galaxy redshift change in its red sequence and a more careful examination. Among the clusters unvalidated in the previous run, 88 became validated. A final total of 299 validated components were found. See Table 1 for more details.

4.4 Run 2019 March 22

The final run took place after the completion of the SPIDERS survey. Round 1 consisted of the remaining 818 candidates with completed observations. Round 2 consisted of the remaining 140 candidates that had partially completed observations. About 720 were new inspections and slightly fewer than 250 were reanalyses of systems inspected in earlier runs. Among the previously validated systems, 98 were validated again and none were unvalidated. Among the previously unvalidated systems, 72 became validated. A final total of 717 validated components were found. An additional third round was needed during the construction of the final catalogue for reinspecting multicomponent clusters that did not fall into any of our classification categories. The details of this can be found in Section 5. Additional details of the rounds are presented in Table 1.

4.5 Inspection statistics

The mean number of inspectors per cluster candidate in this sample was approximately three. Over the full sample of 2740 validated clusters, there are only 71 instances where a full consensus was not reached between inspectors. For spectroscopic redshift determination, there are 622 instances where there was not exact agreement. The mean spread for these instances is 0.00049 (147 km s^{-1}), with the maximum disagreement being 0.0055 (1650 km s^{-1}).

Compared to the automatic membership assignment, there are 955 instances where the redshift was changed after inspection. Within this sample, there are 228 cases where inspectors additionally broke the candidates up into two, three, or four separate components.

The chances for a candidate to be validated were highly dependent on redshift, richness, and number of spectra obtained. Fig. 6 shows the optical richness versus photometric redshift for all validated and unvalidated clusters from the entire programme. There is very little dependence below a redshift of 0.3. Out to a redshift of 0.4 though, most clusters below richness 20 are unvalidated. This trend increases

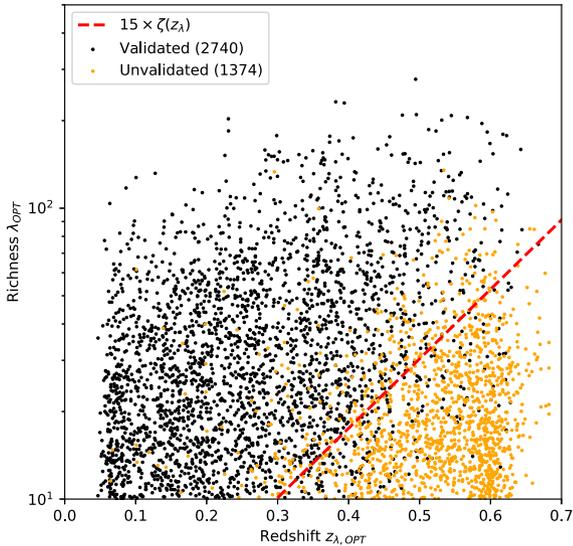


Figure 6. The validation results of all inspection rounds are plotted showing richness versus photometric redshift. Validated clusters are shown in black, unvalidated candidates are shown in yellow. Only the highest-richness (mass) clusters are validated with increasing redshift. The dashed red line roughly indicates the transition between mostly validated and mostly unvalidated, where $\zeta(z_\lambda)$ is the redshift-dependent photometric depth correction factor for richness estimates.

up to a redshift of 0.6 where almost all clusters are unvalidated except for the most extreme objects ($\lambda_{\text{OPT}} > 100$). This follows approximately $15 \times \zeta(z_\lambda)$, where $\zeta = e^{5.5(z - 0.35)} - 0.12$ (at $z > 0.37$) is the redshift-dependent scaling adopted by redMaPPer to account for galaxies brighter than the $0.2L^*$ limit, but are fainter than can be detected in SDSS (Rykoff et al. 2014, their fig. 19). This empirical delineation is shown by the red dashed line in Fig. 6; it reflects that about $15 L > 0.2L^*$ galaxies must appear in SDSS images in order for a cluster to be validated. The red line has been obtained by setting a requirement on targeting at least eight of the cluster member candidates with an average success rate of measuring the redshift in accordance with a cluster redshift of 0.7, which leads to at least five confirmed member galaxies.

Fig. 7 illustrates the targeting efficiency. We present the ratio of observed galaxies to all red-sequence member candidates versus the cluster photometric redshift, where a minimum of nine spectra were available per cluster. Below a redshift of 0.2, we are able to reach a maximum 1:1 ratio. This maximum ratio drops off to 1:2 out to redshift 0.3, and further to 1:3 out to redshift 0.4. Beyond that, no trend is discernible. The red points represent all clusters that were unvalidated with a minimum of nine spectra obtained. We achieved a >99 per cent validation rate across the entire sample at this level. Considering only clusters at $z < 0.3$, the validation rate improves to 99 per cent when at least five spectra are obtained.

5 CATALOGUE CONSTRUCTION

Basic X-ray properties for every cluster that has been validated have been calculated. We report the fluxes corrected for Galactic absorption. In performing this calculation, we assume a constant spectral shape of the source, and perform a correction for this assumption as a part of the K -correction, which accounts for the effect of the source spectral shape (defined by the temperature of the emission and the redshift). We use the XXL L - T (Giles et al. 2016) relation and M - T (Lieu et al. 2016) relation and a flat $\Omega_m =$

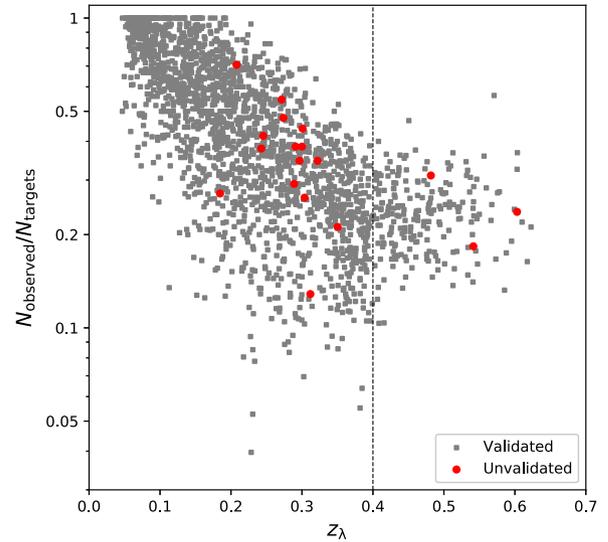


Figure 7. The ratio of observed members (i.e. spectroscopic redshift was obtained) to total red-sequence members for each cluster candidate (where $N_{\text{observed}} \geq 9$) is plotted against the photometric redshift. Validated points are shown in grey and unvalidated points are shown in red. Over this entire sub-sample, less than 1 per cent of candidates are unvalidated. At a redshift of 0.4 (black dashed line), the maximum observing efficiency appears to flatten out at an approximate 1:3 ratio.

$0.3\Lambda\text{CDM}$ cosmology in the calculations of L_X , as those agree with the CODEX weak lensing work of Kettula et al. (2015).

The fluxes are measured within the apertures defined to contain a significant flux measurement, with respect to the background, but constrained to be within 12 arcmin. As these do not necessarily cover the whole cluster, we extrapolate the measurement using the expected surface brightness profiles of clusters. The procedure is described in Finoguenov et al. (2007) and has to be applied iteratively, allowing the cluster size to change with iterations, based on the obtained L_X . For nearby clusters with large correction factors (greater than 2), we re-extracted fluxes using much larger apertures, extending to 48 arcmin, confirming the results.

Further filtering must be carried out before merging the separate validation runs into the final catalogue. The first step is to classify all clusters that have been validated with multiple components in the line of sight. Inspectors are tasked with ordering the components from most to least significant. The most significant component is considered the main gravitating halo along the line of sight, and this is defined as the component with the most spectroscopic members associated with it. For instances where membership is equal between components, the component that is located at a lower redshift is considered the most significant. Inspectors may also choose to ‘re-merge’ components if they believe that the cluster is experiencing a near-1:1 merger, as there is no clear indication of which part is the most significant. This results mainly when components are within 4000 km s^{-1} of each other. Round 3 of run 2019 March 22 was the re-inspection of clusters deemed to be likely experiencing this type of merger. For these cases, the redshift of the gravitating halo is accurate, but the velocity dispersion reported is likely unreliable as a mass proxy. Once the classification is complete, agreement is required by all inspectors before a cluster is entered into the final catalogue. Where disagreements still exist, further discussion takes place until a unanimous decision is reached. Only the main component is entered into the catalogue. A flag in the final catalogue, NCOMPONENT,

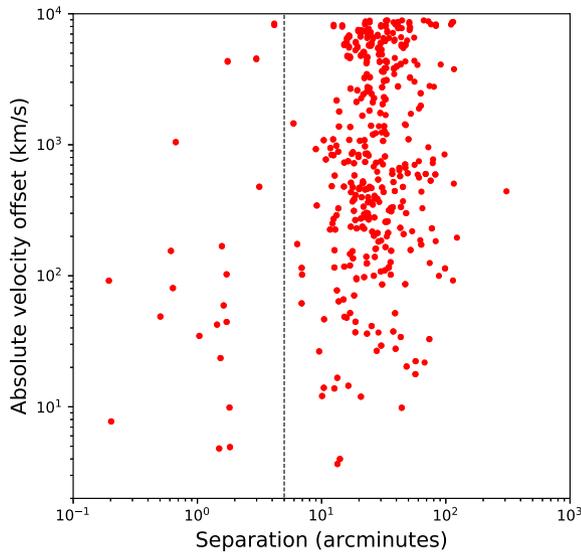


Figure 8. Absolute velocity offset versus projected sky separation between cluster pairs before cleaning the sample. The pairs to the left of the vertical dashed line were visually inspected individually for common galaxy members. Some clusters are represented multiple times due to proximity of more than one other cluster.

indicates the number of visually identified components, or -1 for clusters identified as mergers.

The next step is to concatenate the separate catalogues while simultaneously removing duplicate clusters. Due to some clusters being inspected multiple times throughout the validation process, we took care to choose the newest evaluation as the one to enter our catalogue. Following this, duplicates with unique IDs are also filtered out. As the CODEX catalogue is compiled from two separate X-ray detection and redMaPPer runs, a few rare instances occur where candidates are entered twice into the target list under different IDs. These are determined by matching clusters based on RA, Dec., and spectroscopic redshift. The few cases are checked visually as to whether they are sharing the same member galaxies. These are removed, keeping the ID from the second redMaPPer run (IDs starting with 2).

Next, we attempted to remove all clusters still remaining that were validated under unique IDs, but are still likely to be the same structure being counted twice. Clusters are matched with any other cluster in the sample that is within five times R_{200} and $0.03(1+z)$ in redshift ($<9000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) of itself. In Fig. 8, we plot the absolute velocity offset against the projected sky separation for each pair of clusters. It is likely that some of these clusters are in some phase of merging. Most pairs are found to be separated within 10–100 arcmin, though a small number are within a few arcminutes of each other. With centres being based on RASS detections, it is not possible to distinguish the difference between X-ray sources with less than 2 arcmin separation. Upon visually inspecting pairs within 5 arcmin of each other, we discover that most pairs have intermixed galaxy members. In these cases, we enter the pair into the final catalogue as a single object.

For the final step, we make one last check for mistakenly unvalidated candidates. Candidates that appear to be outliers from the rest of the sample (see the red points in Fig. 7) are visually inspected one last time. We collaboratively agree that the data available are not sufficient to determine a cluster redshift. This finalizes the catalogue.

6 THE CATALOGUE

The full SPIDERS cluster catalogue of optical properties, redshifts, dynamical properties, and X-ray properties can be found online.³ In total, our catalogue contains 2740 visually inspected galaxy clusters. Contained within these clusters are 33 340 individual galaxy members. Along with this cluster catalogue, we have released the data base of redshifts used for identification (Ahumada et al. 2019), the targeting scheme (Clerc et al. 2016), and the full target catalogue.⁴

The names of the included columns are presented in Table 2 with units, a short description, and an example of the data formatting. The columns of the catalogue provide: (1) the SPIDERS name, (2) the total number of individually identified cluster components along the line of sight, or a value of -1 if the multiple components are undergoing a major merger, agreed upon by at least two inspectors, (3) the CODEX target candidate name, (4) and (5) the right ascension and declination for the epoch J2000 in degrees of the RASS X-ray detection, (6) and (7) the right ascension and declination for the epoch J2000 in degrees of the optical centre determined by redMaPPer, (8) the redMaPPer richness based on aperture at the optical centre, (9) and (10) the photometric redshift of the red sequence and the associated error estimation, (11) the total number of member candidates in the CODEX targeting catalogue, (12) the total number of member candidates with a spectroscopic redshift, (13) the assigned redshift for the galaxy cluster after visual inspection, (14) the bootstrap uncertainty on the assigned galaxy cluster redshift, (15) the dispersion in redshift between inspectors as described in Section 3, (16) the velocity dispersion calculated using the gapper estimate (GAP) in units of km s^{-1} , (17) the velocity dispersion using the square root of the bi-weight variance (BWT) in units of km s^{-1} , (18) the best velocity dispersion in units of km s^{-1} based on Beers et al. (1990) where we report GAP if fewer than 15 members are used in the calculation and BWT for well sampled systems of 15 or more members, (19) the sum total of weighted membership flags of red-sequence galaxies determined after inspection, (20) the validation status assigned after inspection reconciliation, (21) the number of individual inspections for the given validated galaxy cluster, (22) the number of inspectors to give a status of validated, (23) and (24) the calculated X-ray luminosity in units of erg s^{-1} for the 0.1–2.4 keV band using an aperture radius of R_{500c} and the associated uncertainties as described in Section 5, (25) the R_{200c} radius of the galaxy cluster in degrees, (26) and (27) the measured X-ray flux in units of $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the 0.5–2.0 keV band and associated uncertainties as described in Section 5, and (28) and (29) the matched identifier in the MCXC catalogue or an alternate name given by Piffaretti et al. (2011) in cases where the galaxy cluster appears in both catalogues.

The optical RA and Dec. coordinates given in columns (6) and (7) are determined by running redMaPPer a second time with a relaxed constraint on the centre. The uncertainty on the initial X-ray position of RASS sources is approximately 3 arcmin, which the red-sequence finder is allowed to vary within in order to optimize the centre. The richness given in column (8) refers to the redMaPPer richness estimator value determined, prior to SPIDERS follow-up, from red-sequence members found using the optical centre. It is equal to the sum of the membership probabilities over the field of view, the details

³<https://www.sdss.org/dr16/data.access/value-added-catalogs/?vac.id=spiders-x-ray-galaxy-cluster-catalogue-for-dr16>

⁴<https://www.sdss.org/dr16/data.access/value-added-catalogs/?vac.id=spiders-target-selection-catalogues>

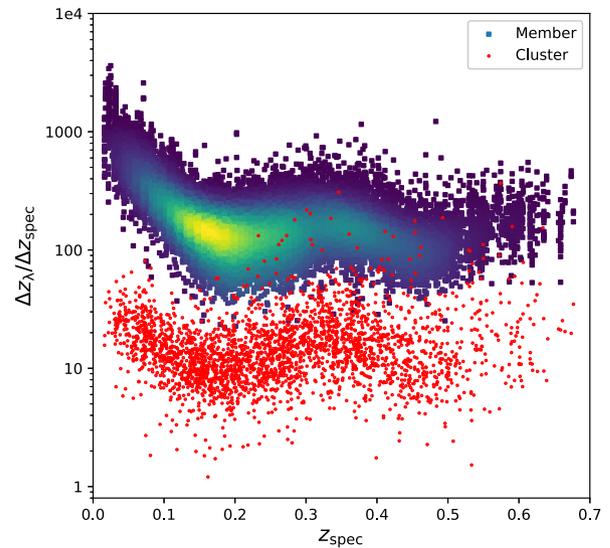
Table 2. Descriptions of the columns for the validated SPIDERS/CODEX galaxy cluster catalogue. The full VAC, and all others for DR16, are available online at <https://www.sdss.org/dr16/data.access/value-added-catalogs/>.

Column	Unit	Description	Example
CLUS_ID (1)		SPIDERS/CODEX identification number	1.6939
NCOMPONENT (2)		Number of validated components, or merger flag	1
CODEX (3)		The CODEX cluster candidate unique identifier	26 240
RA (4)	deg	CODEX X-ray detection right ascension (J2000)	233.106
DEC (5)	deg	CODEX X-ray detection declination (J2000)	39.003
RA_OPT (6)	deg	CODEX optical detection right ascension (J2000)	233.083
DEC_OPT (7)	deg	CODEX optical detection declination (J2000)	39.024
LAMBDA_CHISQ_OPT (8)		Richness λ_{OPT} of the CODEX optical detection	38.8
Z_LAMBDA (9)		Photometric redshift (z_λ) of the CODEX optical detection	0.27
Z_LAMBDA_ERR (10)		Uncertainty on z_λ	0.01
NMEM (11)		Number of objects in the CODEX red sequence	50
NOKZ (12)		Number of red-sequence members with a spectroscopic redshift	14
SCREEN_CLUZSPEC (13)		Galaxy cluster redshift, assigned after visual inspection	0.2863
SCREEN_CLUZSPEC_ERR (14)		Bootstrap uncertainty on SCREEN_CLUZSPEC	0.0012
SCREEN_CLUZSPEC_SPREAD (15)		Dispersion in the inspection cluster redshifts	0
SCREEN_CLUZSPEC_GAP (16)	km s ⁻¹	Gapper estimate of the cluster velocity dispersion	790.0
SCREEN_CLUVDISP_BWT (17)	km s ⁻¹	Square root of the bi-weight variance velocity dispersion	805.5
SCREEN_CLUVDISP_BEST (18)	km s ⁻¹	Value of the ‘best velocity dispersion’	790.0
SCREEN_NMEMBERS_W (19)		Weighted number of red-sequence members identified as members	11
STATUS (20)		Validation status of the cluster assigned by the visual inspector	validated
NINSPECTORS (21)		Number of individual inspections for this system	3
NVALID (22)		Number of inspectors validating this system as a galaxy cluster	3
LX0124 (23)	erg s ⁻¹	Luminosity in the (0.1–2.4) keV band of the cluster, aperture R_{500c}	1.5×10^{44}
ELX (24)	erg s ⁻¹	Uncertainty on LX0124	0.5×10^{44}
R200C_DEG (25)	deg	Apparent R_{200c} radius of the galaxy cluster	0.088
FLUX052 (26)	erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²	Galaxy cluster X-ray flux in the 0.5–2.0 keV band	3.9×10^{-13}
EFLUX052 (27)	erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²	Uncertainty on FLUX052	1.2×10^{-13}
MCXC (28)		Identifier in the MCXC catalogue (Piffaretti et al. 2011), if present	–
ANAME (29)		Alternative name in Piffaretti et al. (2011), if present	–

of which are described in Rykoff et al. (2014). There are additional factors taking into account the unobserved masked areas within the search aperture and the photometric depth correction, modelled as an exponential increase towards high z (Finoguenov et al. 2020). The radii R_{500c} and R_{200c} referenced in columns (23), (24), and (25) are determined using the L_X – M scaling relations of Leauthaud et al. (2010).

Here we present a few examples of the improvements that this catalogue achieves due to large-scale spectroscopic follow-up. Fig. 9 highlights the improved accuracy in redshifts. We plot the ratio of photometric to spectroscopic redshift errors against the spectroscopic redshift. The typical statistical uncertainty on cluster redshifts is $\Delta z/(1+z) = 6 \times 10^{-4}$ (Clerc et al. 2020). We demonstrate that this translates into an improvement of a factor of ~ 10 compared to the photometric estimation. Redshifts below 0.1 are improved even more due to the known shortcomings of red-sequence finders on nearby objects (Rykoff et al. 2014). Overall, this is achieved due to a redshift improvement by a factor of ~ 100 for individual galaxies, demonstrated by density shaded points.

When comparing our redshift determinations to the 220 clusters in common with the MCXC catalogue (Piffaretti et al. 2011), we find good agreement in general with only a handful of outliers. Fig. 10 illustrates the distribution of the velocity offset between SPIDERS redshifts and MCXC redshifts, normalized by σ_{BWT} . Only five systems in the sample are offset by more than 3σ , a minimum requirement that suggests that these matches would not be considered as one object during visual inspection. On reinspection of these outliers, all but one case are of systems that are highly sampled (the other system only having five redshifts available), and only one system has evidence for multiple components along

**Figure 9.** Ratio of photometric to spectroscopic redshift errors plotted against the spectroscopic redshift. Clusters are represented by red circles. The individual member galaxies are represented as squares highlighted by point density.

the line of sight. Inset into Fig. 10, we have plotted an example of a cluster match with an approximate 5σ offset. The red cross indicates the MCXC centre (X-ray peak) of the cluster, where the blue crosses are the individual member galaxies, 23 in total, used in the calculation of the cluster redshift. No projected offset is apparent,

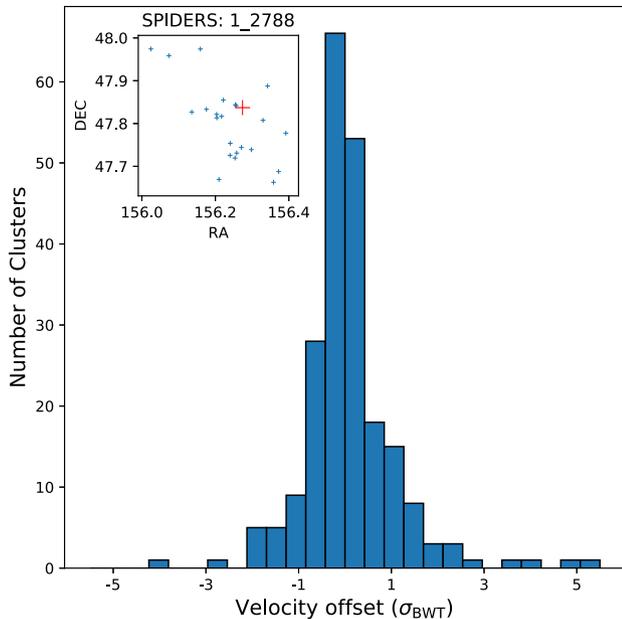


Figure 10. Distribution of velocity offset between matched SPIDERS and MCXC clusters, normalized by σ_{BWT} . Offset is determined by the same calculation of proper velocity used during visual inspection. Inset: Projected sky coordinates of SPIDERS member galaxies (blue crosses) and the X-ray peak centre from the MCXC catalogue (red cross). The example matched cluster (1.2788/J1025.0+4750) has a discrepancy in proper velocity of approximately 5σ .

indicating that both catalogues are referring to the same extended X-ray source. Without knowing the exact method for determining the individual redshifts in MCXC, we cannot explain the discrepancy in velocity offset, though we can conclude that our measurement is robust. A detailed comparison of our redMaPPer sample with *Planck* clusters (Rozo & Rykoff 2014; Rozo et al. 2015) has also been carried out. These results are encouraging and a thorough comparison of the spectroscopic properties of all available overlapping surveys is required, but is beyond the scope of this current work.

In Fig. 11, we present the updated σ - L_X relation as presented in Clerc et al. (2016). This improves the previous DR14 release by increasing the highly sampled systems from 39 clusters to 755 clusters. We define a highly sampled system as having 15 or more spectroscopic members used in the calculation of velocity dispersion as well as only one detected component along the line of sight to ensure that no external force is affecting the measurement. We also make a cut in redshift at $z < 0.4$, as the sample above that redshift (32 clusters only) is highly incomplete. The raw values used in the σ - L_X plane are the reported values in column (17) of the catalogue. The bias-corrected values are calculated using an updated approach from the previous release (Clerc et al. 2016). Details of this are described in Section 7. Associated errors are calculated using the method of resampling observations of clusters with a well determined velocity dispersion using a high number of spectroscopic observations (Ruel et al. 2014). We again compute the best-fitting power law to the bias-corrected data points using the bivariate correlated errors and intrinsic scatter (BCES) method (Akritas & Bershady 1996), with the y-axis as the dependent variable, to illustrate our sample trend. We fit constants A and B , defined as

$$\log\left(\frac{\sigma_{\text{BWT}}}{700 \text{ km s}^{-1}}\right) = A + B \log\left(\frac{L_X}{10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}}\right), \quad (1)$$

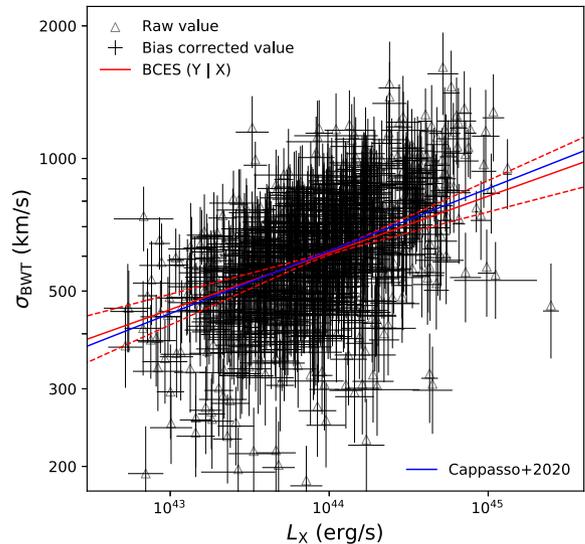


Figure 11. σ - L_X relation for SPIDERS clusters. The plotted points are clusters with 15 or more validated members for $z < 0.4$. The triangles represent the raw bi-weight variance calculations. The crosses represent the bias-corrected values together with their uncertainty. The solid and dashed red lines show the BCES fit to the bias-corrected values and the 1σ uncertainty range. The solid blue line represents the translated L_X - M_{200c} scaling relation from Capasso et al. (2020).

where we find the best fits to be $(-5.91 \pm 1.47) \times 10^{-2}$ and $(1.29 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-1}$, respectively. We find a standard deviation of 0.13 along the vertical axis of the fit. Overplotted is the comparison to the L_X - M_{200c} - z relation of Capasso et al. (2020). Both samples are drawn from the same catalogue, though they use an earlier release with no redshift cut, for a total of 344 systems. Also used is an updated measurement of X-ray luminosity (Finoguenov et al. 2020), where flux is extracted through larger apertures for nearby clusters instead of the smaller fixed aperture of our catalogue. We evaluate the relation at fixed mass and redshift, $M_{200c} = 3 \times 10^{14}$ and $z = 0.16$, the approximate mean of both samples. Following Carlberg, Yee & Ellingson (1997), we scale with velocity dispersion as

$$\sigma = \frac{10R_{200}H(z)}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (2)$$

$$R_{200} = \left(\frac{3M_{200c}}{4\pi 200\rho_{\text{cr}}} \left(\frac{H(z)}{100} \right)^{-2} \right)^{1/3}. \quad (3)$$

With twice the number of systems with a higher-quality selection, it is encouraging that our simple analysis shows good agreement. There is also no effect on the fit whether using the X-ray luminosity from our catalogue or the updated values. A proper derivation utilizing a fully consistent statistical treatment is the important next step.

We also obtain a fit for the σ - λ relation, presented in Fig. 12. Starting with the same sample, we find that all clusters overlap with the DESI Legacy imaging surveys (Dey et al. 2019), for a total of 611 clusters. With deeper imaging data, a more accurate calibration of richness is achieved. redMaPPer is rerun at the position of the optical centre for all CODEX clusters, allowing for a new centre to be found (Chitham et al. 2020). This improvement reduces the up-scatter of low-mass systems that occurs due to shallow imaging, especially at high redshift. At the mean redshift of our sample, this improvement scales as $\lambda_{\text{Legacy}} \sim 0.89 \cdot \lambda_{\text{SDSS}}$.

We aim to compute the best-fitting power law to these new data using the same BCES method as before to illustrate the sample trend,

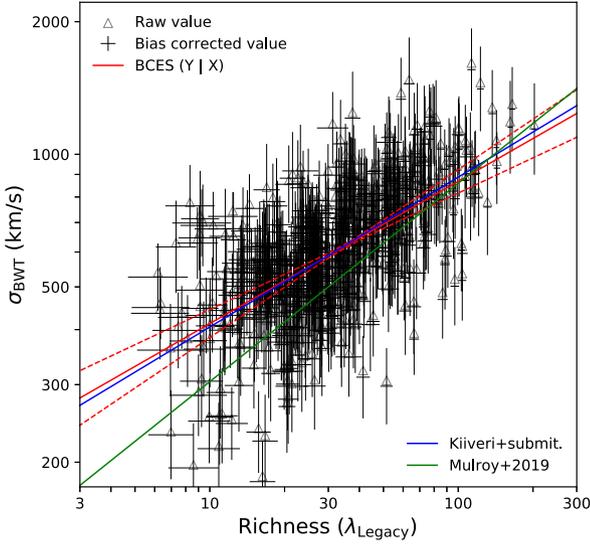


Figure 12. σ - λ relation for SPIDERS clusters. This sample is drawn from the same cluster sample used in Fig. 11. Raw and bias-corrected bi-weight variances are represented by triangles and crosses, respectively. The solid and dashed red lines shows the BCES fit and 1σ uncertainty for the bias-corrected values and updated richness calculations. The solid blue and green lines represent the translated predictions from Kiiveri et al. (2021) and Mulroy et al. (2019).

compare it to predictions from the literature, and look for evidence of redshift evolution. We fit constants A and B , defined as

$$\log\left(\frac{\sigma_{\text{BWT}}}{700 \text{ km s}^{-1}}\right) = A + B \log\left(\frac{\lambda_{\text{Legacy}}}{35}\right), \quad (4)$$

where we find the best fits to be $(-5.36 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{-2}$ and $(3.23 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-1}$, respectively. We find an overall standard deviation of 0.11 for the fit. Dividing the sample into low (< 35) and high (> 35) richness, the standard deviation along the vertical axis is 0.11 and 0.12, respectively, indicating that it is relatively constant along the fit. For comparison, we translate the results based on studies of mass and richness for different cluster studies. Kiiveri et al. (2021) studied a small sample of high- z high- λ clusters using deep Canada–France–Hawaii Telescope (CFHT) multiband imaging. They use a hierarchical Bayesian model to determine their $\lambda_{\text{CFHT}}-M_{\text{WL}}$ relation. We have compared the legacy richness measurements to their own CFHT measurements, finding the richness scaling as $\lambda_{\text{Legacy}} \sim 0.94 \cdot \lambda_{\text{CFHT}}$. Using this scaling, their fit compares favourably with our low- z sample. The good agreement, even with lower-mass systems, is likely due to using the slope of Bleem et al. (2020) as a prior, a large Sunyaev–Zel’dovich (SZ) detected cluster sample that extends to lower masses.

A similar study by Mulroy et al. (2019) is composed of low- z high- λ clusters based on Subaru/Suprime-Cam observations. Taking the already converted scaling relation (M_{500c} to M_{200c}) from Kiiveri et al. (2021), the prediction has a steeper slope, but agreement in the richness range that they fit for ($\lambda > 50$) is good. On extrapolating to lower richness though, agreement is poor in general. Our sample demonstrates the importance of low-mass clusters when studying scaling relations.

Carrying out the same analysis on the high-redshift sample produced a completely unconstrained fit. With fewer than 30 examples of clusters at $z > 0.4$, all with high richness as well, many more low-richness data are required.

7 COSMOLOGY CONSTRAINTS

Because velocity dispersion is a proxy for cluster mass, the evolution of the velocity dispersion function is a useful cosmological tool. The primary cosmological analysis for the CODEX component of the SPIDERS DR16 cluster sample is carried out using optical richness as a mass proxy (Chitham et al. 2020). Constraints can be derived in an analogous way using velocity dispersion as a dynamical mass proxy. To accomplish this, a modification to the probability density function, which describes the relation between the observed and true quantities, is necessary, i.e. replacing $P(\ln \tilde{\lambda} | \ln \lambda(\mu, z))$ with $P(\ln \tilde{\sigma} | \ln \sigma(\mu, z))$ in the likelihood function presented in Chitham et al. (2020), where $P(\ln \tilde{\sigma} | \ln \sigma(\mu, z))$ is a normal distribution centred on the value of the natural logarithm of the true velocity dispersion $\ln \sigma$ (Carlberg et al. 1997) added to a mean bias value, with a scatter of both statistical and intrinsic origin. Here we define $\mu = \ln M_{200c}$. Based on numerical simulations, Ferragamo et al. (2020) found the mean bias value to depend on the radial aperture (through a multiplicative factor B_{ap}) and number of galaxies N_{gal} entering the measurement and on the fraction of interlopers. Interlopers are galaxies entering the computation of velocity dispersion, but they are located outside of the virially bound cluster region. Following the results of Saro et al. (2013), the fraction of interlopers is estimated as a function of cluster redshift and radial aperture. This fraction sets the value of the multiplicative bias factor B_{int} on the velocity dispersion measurement (Ferragamo et al. 2020). An additional 0.98 bias factor is applied, considering that only the most massive galaxies contribute to the measurement (Ferragamo et al. 2020). We found that this model is consistent with that derived from SPIDERS-like resampling of bright nearby clusters (Zhang et al. 2017). Combining these four sources of bias and following our notation, we write:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tilde{\sigma} \rangle = & \frac{0.98\sigma}{0.9775 + \left(\frac{0.72}{N_{\text{gal}}-1}\right)^{1.28}} B_{\text{ap}} \left(\frac{R_{\text{ap}}}{R_{200c}(\mu, z)}\right) \\ & \times B_{\text{int}} \left(\frac{R_{\text{ap}}}{R_{200c}(\mu, z)}, z\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

As for estimating the scatter, we considered the model of Saro et al. (2013) (their equation 7) which links N_{gal} to the scatter on $\ln(\tilde{\sigma}/\sigma)$. This is added in quadrature to the extra contribution from interlopers shown in their fig. 10, which is a function S_{int} of both cluster mass and radial aperture. Therefore we write:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\ln \tilde{\sigma}) = & \left(-0.037 + \frac{1.047}{\sqrt{N_{\text{gal}}}}\right)^2 \\ & + \left(S_{\text{int}} \left(\frac{R_{\text{ap}}}{R_{200c}(\mu, z)}, M_{\text{vir}}(\mu, z)\right)\right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

and, for simplicity, we define $\delta = \ln(\tilde{\sigma}) - \ln \sigma$ and the scatter on $\ln \tilde{\sigma}$ as $\Delta = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\ln \tilde{\sigma})}$.

Using now the assumption that $\ln \tilde{\sigma}$ is normally distributed around $\ln \sigma$ with a bias term (equivalently, $\tilde{\sigma}$ distribution is lognormal), we write the following expression for the additive bias b on $\ln \tilde{\sigma}$:

$$b(R_{\text{ap}}, M_{\text{vir}}(\mu, z), N_{\text{gal}}) = \langle \ln \tilde{\sigma} \rangle - \ln \sigma = \delta - \frac{\Delta^2}{2}. \quad (7)$$

The scatter term Δ due to measurement uncertainties is added in quadrature to an intrinsic scatter to form the resulting scatter on $\ln \tilde{\sigma}$:

$$f = \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \Sigma_0^2}. \quad (8)$$

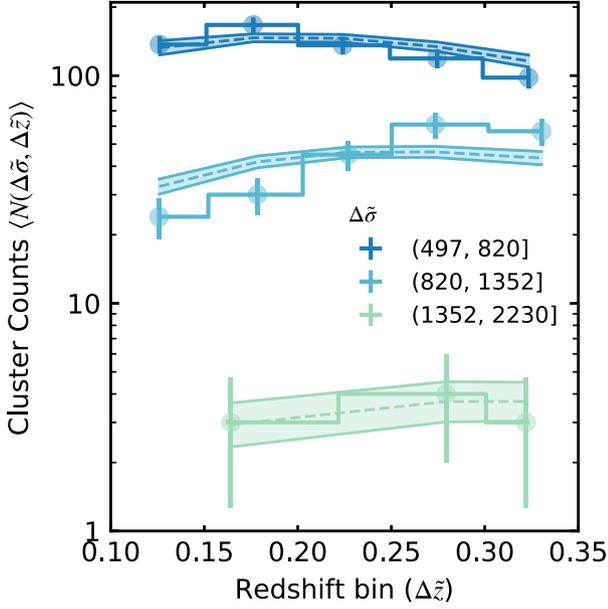


Figure 13. The abundance of SPIDERS clusters as a function in bins (Δ) of observed redshift (Δz_j) and velocity dispersion ($\Delta \tilde{\sigma}_i$) where $\tilde{z} \in [0.1, 0.3]$ and $\tilde{\sigma} \in [497, 2230]$. Systems are selected according to equations (10) and (11). These cuts on the observable space are accounted for in the cosmological likelihood function. Steps represent the observed data and shaded regions trace the expectation value of the model, centred on the median. The upper and lower limits correspond to the 15 per cent and 85 per cent confidence intervals of the MCMC chains.

As presented in Section 6, velocity dispersion can be linked to the total mass by equation (2). This relation describes the mean value of σ . We consider the scatter term as part of $\tilde{\sigma}$. The discussion above can be summarized as the probability of observing a velocity dispersion, for a given true value of it and a redshift (which defines the quality of the data). We denote this as $P(\ln \tilde{\sigma} | \ln \sigma(\mu, z), z)$. The relation is controlled by a single number, N_{gal} , that we tabulated based on the data and inverted the relation to read $N_{\text{gal}}(\sigma(\mu, z), z)$, a function called by the code, which subsequently defines the bias b and the scatter f of the observed values:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\ln \tilde{\sigma} | \ln \sigma(\mu, z), z) &= \mathcal{N}(\ln \tilde{\sigma}, \\ \ln \sigma + b(R_{\text{ap}}, M_{\text{vir}}(\mu, z), N_{\text{gal}}), \\ f(R_{\text{ap}}, M_{\text{vir}}(\mu, z), N_{\text{gal}})). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The error term is found by sampling the data and determining the typical number of members entering a velocity dispersion calculation at a given dispersion and redshift bin $f(\sigma, z)$. The way to estimate the error using an average number of members is given above.

A 10 per cent sensitivity cut to the sample, proposed by Finoguenov et al. (2020) to obtain clean X-ray identification, corresponds to

$$P^{\text{RASS}}(I | \tilde{\sigma}, z) = \theta(\tilde{\sigma} - 375(z/0.15)^{0.38}), \quad (10)$$

where θ denotes a step function. To avoid incompleteness of SDSS, we introduce an additional cut:

$$P^{\text{SDSS}}(I > 0.9 | \tilde{\sigma}, z) = \theta(\tilde{\sigma} - (372 + 2.76e^{3.3z^2})). \quad (11)$$

This equation describes the 90 per cent completeness of SDSS. Since the cuts are identical between the data and the model, to ensure the cut is applied consistently to both data and the model, we include

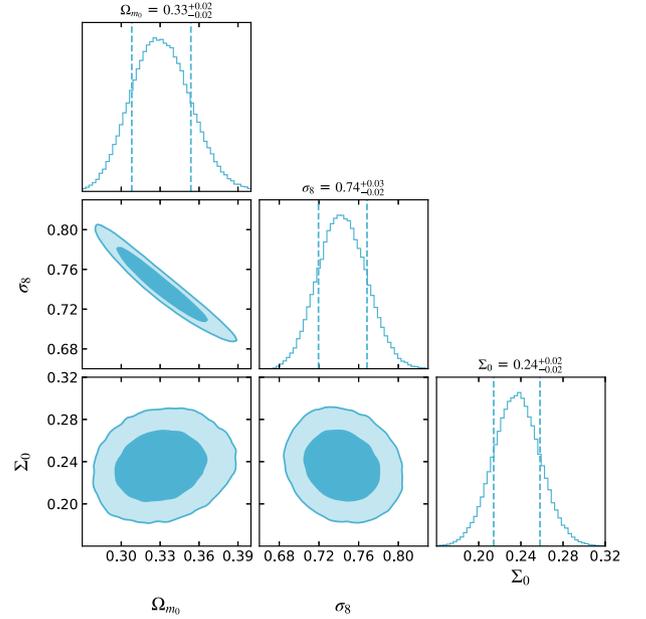


Figure 14. Constraints on cosmological parameters and the intrinsic scatter of the velocity dispersion derived from the SPIDERS DR16 cluster sample. Contours depict the 68 per cent and 95 per cent confidence levels where posterior distributions are obtained using the likelihood function described in Section 7.

it in a definition of velocity dispersion bins, $\Delta \ln \tilde{\sigma}_i$, to stay above the completeness limits. The CODEX survey function $P_X(I | \mu, z, \nu = 0)$ (Finoguenov et al. 2020) is included, where $\nu = 0$ means that we use the part of the calculation that corresponds to a zero value of covariance between the velocity dispersion and X-ray luminosity:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle N(\Delta \ln \tilde{\sigma}_i, \Delta z_j) \rangle &= \int_{\Delta z_j} dz \frac{dV}{dz} \int_{\Delta \ln \tilde{\sigma}_i} d \ln \tilde{\sigma} \\ \int d\mu P(\ln \tilde{\sigma} | \ln \sigma(\mu, z), z) P_X(I | \mu, z, \nu = 0) \frac{dn(\mu, z)}{d\mu}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The binned data and best-fitting model are shown in Fig. 13 for three logarithmically distributed bins of velocity dispersion over a redshift range of [0.1, 0.3] with a bin width of 0.05. The low-velocity-dispersion bin is dominated by selection effects, yet it provides the strongest constraints on the $z \sim 0.15$ cluster abundance. The two high-velocity-dispersion bins show the effect of increasing volume, which balances out the evolution of the cluster mass function. The evolution of the highest bin is stronger and so the resulting trend is flatter.

The corresponding constraints are $\sigma_8 = 0.74^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$, $\Omega_{m0} = 0.33^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ and the velocity dispersion of the intrinsic scatter $\Sigma_0 = 0.24^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ derived from the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) process are shown in Fig. 14. These results depend on a large number of fixed parameters that reduce the flexibility of the likelihood, causing a significant underestimation of the apparent uncertainties. However, our solution still overlaps with other cluster surveys (Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Böhringer, Chon & Collins 2014; Bocquet et al. 2019; Finoguenov et al. 2020). Cosmology using a non-baryonic tracer of mass is similar to that achieved through calibration of baryonic tracers. Since the need for cluster calibration is removed, the tension with Planck18 (Planck Collaboration 2020) cosmology can no longer be explained through deficiencies of mass calibration. In the calibration of σ , we rely on numerical simulations (Carlberg et al.

1997) and not on empirical calibrations. Since it is these empirical calibrations that have been questioned during the Planck CMB versus Planck cluster cosmology comparison (Planck Collaboration 2016), this argument cannot be used to explain the disagreement between our results and Planck18 cosmology and other explanations shall be sought. We have estimated for the first time the intrinsic scatter of σ . Compared to simulations, our estimate falls between the higher prediction of Saro et al. (2013) and the lower prediction of Munari et al. (2013). The low intrinsic scatter is also comparable to other cluster mass proxies such as X-ray luminosity, X-ray temperature, optical richness, and SZ thermal energy (Capasso et al. 2019, 2020; Mulroy et al. 2019; Bleem et al. 2020; Kiiveri et al. 2021).

8 SUMMARY

We present the largest catalogue of visually confirmed spectroscopic galaxy clusters. Herein we describe the entire validation process. The SPIDERS programme successfully followed up 2740 X-ray sources identified as galaxy clusters detected in RASS. A total of 33 340 redshifts were used with an improved $\Delta z_{\text{spec}}/(1+z) = 6 \times 10^{-4}$ compared to $\Delta z_{\text{phot}}/(1+z) = 5 \times 10^{-2}$. The overall efficiency of successful validation reached 99 per cent when ≥ 9 red-sequence members were observed. This improves to ≥ 5 red-sequence members observed at redshifts $z < 0.3$. The number of confirmed members per cluster ranges from 3–75, with a median of 10 members.

We fit a scaling relation as $\log \sigma \propto A + B \log L_X$ (equation 1) using the BCES method. The resulting normalization and slope are:

$$A = (-5.91 \pm 1.47) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$B = (1.29 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-1}. \quad (13)$$

Our relation is in excellent agreement with a previous (Capasso et al. 2020) study of dynamical masses using a subset of our sample.

We also fit a scaling relation as $\log \sigma \propto A + B \log \lambda_{\text{Legacy}}$ (equation 3) using the BCES method. The resulting normalization and slope are:

$$A = (-5.36 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$B = (3.23 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-1}. \quad (14)$$

Comparing to weak lensing (WL) samples (Mulroy et al. 2019; Kiiveri et al. 2021), our relation compares well in the high richness range. Extrapolating to low richness, the two WL samples diverge from agreement. Our sample highlights the importance of the large richness range for constraining scaling relation models.

On a first attempt to constrain cosmology with this sample, velocity dispersion is used as a mass proxy. The constraints that we obtain are as follows:

$$\sigma_8 = 0.74^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$$

$$\Omega_{m_0} = 0.33^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$$

$$\Sigma_0 = 0.24^{+0.02}_{-0.02}. \quad (15)$$

Though the errors are underestimated, our solution overlaps with other galaxy cluster surveys. We find the values of scatter to be comparably low with other cluster mass tracers, which makes σ a viable cosmology tool and provides good prospects for the *eROSITA* cluster follow-up programme on 4MOST (Finoguenov et al. 2019).

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The data underlying this article are available on the SDSS website at <https://www.sdss.org>.

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