

# Velocity dispersion and dynamical masses for 388 galaxy clusters and groups

## Calibrating the $M_{\text{SZ}}-M_{\text{dyn}}$ scaling relation for the PSZ2 sample

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### ABSTRACT

The second catalogue of *Planck* Sunyaev-Zeldovich (SZ) sources, hereafter PSZ2, represents the largest galaxy cluster sample selected by means of their SZ signature in a full-sky survey. Using telescopes at the Canary Island observatories, we conducted the long-term observational program 128- MULTIPLE-16/15B (hereafter LP15), a large and complete optical follow-up campaign of all the unidentified PSZ2 sources in the northern sky, with declinations above  $-15^\circ$  and no correspondence in the first *Planck* catalogue PSZ1. This paper is the third and last in the series of LP15 results, after Streblyanska et al. (2019, A&A, 628, A13) and Aguado-Barahona et al. (2019, A&A, 631, A148), and presents all the spectroscopic observations of the full program. We complement these LP15 spectroscopic results with Sloan Digital Sky Survey archival data and other observations from a previous program (ITP13-08), and present a catalogue of 388 clusters and groups of galaxies including estimates of their velocity dispersion. The majority of them (356) are optical counterparts of PSZ2 sources. A subset of 297 of those clusters are used to construct the  $M_{\text{SZ}}-M_{\text{dyn}}$  scaling relation based on the estimated SZ mass from *Planck* measurements and our dynamical mass estimates. We discuss and correct for different statistical and physical biases in the estimation of the masses, such as the Eddington bias when estimating  $M_{\text{SZ}}$  and the aperture and the number of galaxies used to calculate  $M_{\text{dyn}}$ . The SZ-to-dynamical mass ratio for those 297 PSZ2 clusters is  $(1 - B) = 0.80 \pm 0.04$  (stat)  $\pm 0.05$  (sys), with only marginal evidence for a possible mass dependence for this factor. Our value is consistent with previous results in the literature, but is associated with a significantly smaller uncertainty due to the use of the largest sample size for this type of study.

**Key words.** galaxies: clusters: general – catalogues – large-scale structure of Universe

## 1. Introduction

Galaxy clusters (GCs) are the most massive bound objects in the Universe that emerge from hierarchical structure formation (Peebles 1980). They are excellent tracers of the matter density distribution on scales relevant for cosmological studies. Indeed, the evolution of GC abundance with mass and redshift is very sensitive to the amplitude of the matter density fluctuations  $\sigma_8$  and the mean matter density of the Universe  $\Omega_m$  (Allen et al. 2011).

The European Space Agency (ESA) *Planck*<sup>1</sup> mission (Planck Collaboration I 2014) provided, for the first time, the possibility to detect galaxy clusters using their Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (SZ; Sunyaev & Zeldovich 1972) signature in a full-sky survey. The associated *Planck* data products have been widely used to study mass scaling relations. In particular, this paper is based on PSZ2 (Planck Collaboration XXVII

2016), the second *Planck* catalogue of SZ sources derived from data taken from the full 29-month mission. This catalogue is built with the combined results from three cluster detection codes (MMF1, MMF3, and PwS), as described in detail in Planck Collaboration XXIX (2014), Planck Collaboration XXVII (2016).

The PSZ2 catalogue contains 1653 detections, and was partially validated at the time of publication using external X-ray, optical, near-infrared (NIR), and SZ data (Planck Collaboration XXVII 2016). This first validation process began with a cross-match with PSZ1 (Planck Collaboration XXIX 2014). After that, the search for possible counterparts continued in X-rays with the MCXC catalogue (Piffaretti et al. 2011), which is based on the ROSAT All Sky Survey (RASS, Voges et al. 1999, 2000), and the serendipitous ROSAT and Einstein cluster catalogues. In the optical and NIR, validation was carried out using the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS, York et al. 2000), the redMaPPer catalogue (Rykoff et al. 2014), and the AllWISE mid-infrared (MIR) source catalogue (Cutri et al. 2013). Finally, SZ information was also used, such as that provided by the catalogues obtained using the South Pole Telescope (SPT, Bleem et al. 2015), the Atacama Cosmology Telescope (ACT, Hasselfield et al. 2013),

<sup>1</sup> *Planck* (<http://www.esa.int/Planck>) is a project of the ESA with instruments provided by two scientific consortia funded by ESA member states and led by Principal Investigators from France and Italy, telescope reflectors provided through a collaboration between ESA and a scientific consortium led and funded by Denmark, and additional contributions from NASA (USA).

and by direct follow-up with the Arc-minute Micro-kelvin Interferometer (AMI, Perrott et al. 2015).

This paper is the third (and last) in the series of publications associated with the observational program 128-MULTIPLE-16/15B (hereafter LP15), an optical follow-up campaign of all of the 190 unidentified (at the time of publication) PSZ2 sources in the northern sky with declinations above  $\delta = -15^\circ$  and no correspondence in the first *Planck* catalogue PSZ1. Papers I (Streblyanska et al. 2019) and II (Aguado-Barahona et al. 2019) in this series presented the full program, the imaging results, and the full validation analysis of the LP15 sample, including the confirmation of new GCs and their corresponding redshifts. Here, in Paper III, we present all the spectroscopic observations of the program, including velocity dispersion and dynamical mass estimates in some cases. These LP15 observations are complemented here with the use of SDSS archival data, allowing us to significantly increase the number of PSZ2 clusters (259 new objects) with spectroscopic information in the northern sky. This work also makes use of the validation papers Planck Collaboration Int. XXXVI (2016), Barrena et al. (2018, 2020) associated with the study of the PSZ1 catalogue by means of the observational program ITP13-08.

The mass of a GC is not directly measurable, but this problem can be circumvented using scaling relations based on different mass proxies (Pratt et al. 2019). X-ray mass measurements are based on the assumption of hydrostatic equilibrium, and preferably use the product of gas mass and temperature ( $Y_X = kTM_{\text{gas}}$ ) due to the low scatter of this quantity (e.g. Kravtsov et al. 2006). The SZ effect can also be used to estimate masses. The usual proxy in this case is the spherically integrated Comptonization parameter,  $Y_{\text{SZ}}$ , which is related to the integrated electron pressure along the line of sight. Optical and dynamical mass methods are based on the assumption of dynamical equilibrium where the galaxies are the main ingredients; they use the velocity dispersion as a mass proxy, via the virial theorem. This mass estimation is often biased because of violations of the hydrostatical or dynamical equilibrium, the temperature structure (Rasia et al. 2014), and selection and/or observational effects. To account for these deviations for all these methods, the mass bias parameter ( $1 - b$ ) is introduced as  $M_X = (1 - b)_X M_{\text{true}}$  for  $X = \text{X-ray, SZ, and dynamical masses, respectively}$ . One of the main aims of this work is to characterise this mass bias for the PSZ2 sample in the case of dynamical masses in order to obtain unbiased SZ masses which could be used for cosmological studies. Estimation of the mass bias has recently been attempted by a large number of groups in the community: Ruel et al. (2014), Sifón et al. (2016), and Amodeo et al. (2018) using SZ and dynamical masses; or von der Linden et al. (2014), Hoekstra et al. (2015), Smith et al. (2016), Battaglia et al. (2016), Sereno et al. (2017), Penna-Lima et al. (2017), Medezinski et al. (2018), and Miyatake et al. (2019) using SZ and weak-lensing masses.

Estimation of the mass bias parameter is not a straightforward task. Although there are methods that give accurate estimations of the mass of an individual cluster, these usually come with large statistical or systematic errors (see e.g. Tremaine et al. 2002; Kelly 2007; De Martino & Atrio-Barandela 2016; Sereno et al. 2017). This fact, combined with the existence of intrinsic scatter in the fitted relations, makes this estimation a complex task. Therefore, appropriate characterisation of the selected regression method used in each case is mandatory. In Appendix B we address this topic of linear regression with errors in both axes and intrinsic scatter, for the particular case of our sample.

This paper is structured as follows. Section 2 describes our reference sample and the corresponding data sets, including the final results of the LP15 program. Section 3 illustrates our methodology for the velocity dispersion estimates. In Sect. 4, we present our dynamical mass estimates, and compare them to the SZ masses. Section 5 shows the results for the characterisation of the scaling relation  $M_{\text{SZ}} - M_{\text{dyn}}$  in the PSZ2 north, and the results for the mass bias factor ( $1 - b$ ). We present our conclusions in Sect. 6. Appendix A provides the results for the 362 galaxy clusters and groups in table format. Appendix B describes the simulations performed to validate the various regression methods. Throughout this paper, we adopt a  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology with  $\Omega_m = 0.3075$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.691$ , and  $H_0 = 67.74 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$  (Planck Collaboration XIII 2016).

## 2. The reference sample

The PSZ2 catalogue (Planck Collaboration XXVII 2016) is the largest full sky sample of GCs detected via the SZ effect, and consists of 1653 detections. At the time of its publication, 1203 sources were confirmed as counterparts in other wavelengths. After a great effort by the community, 1425 objects in total have been validated to date (Burenin et al. 2018; Boada et al. 2019; Streblyanska et al. 2019; Aguado-Barahona et al. 2019). From here, the PSZ2-North subsample is defined as in Papers I and II (Streblyanska et al. 2019; Aguado-Barahona et al. 2019), as those 1003 objects within the PSZ2 catalogue with  $\text{Dec} > -15^\circ$ .

This article presents the velocity dispersion and dynamical mass for a sample of 388 objects (see Table 1). The majority of them (356) are the optical counterpart of a SZ source in the PSZ2-North sample (we note that double detections are counted as two different clusters). Six clusters are the optical counterpart of a PSZ2 source not found in the PSZ2-North sample. The remaining 26 objects were found during the process of analysis of the fields in which a SZ source is present, but were not associated with the SZ signal (see Sect. 2.5 for details). Each object in our sample comes from one particular data set. These data sets are described in the following sections

The possible presence of interlopers inside the cluster radial velocity catalogues might bias the velocity dispersion and mass estimates (Mamon et al. 2010). For this reason, we decided to analyse the clusters in two ways, trying to characterise the presence of this source of error. During the member-selection process, explained in detail in Sect. 3, we use two different apertures, namely 1 and  $1.5 \times r_{200}$ , to select the cluster members. The comparison of the mass bias in both samples gives no significant difference between them, and so we can safely assume that the number of interlopers within 1 and  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  is sufficiently small (compared to our statistical error) to not account for them. Table 1 includes the details about these subsamples.

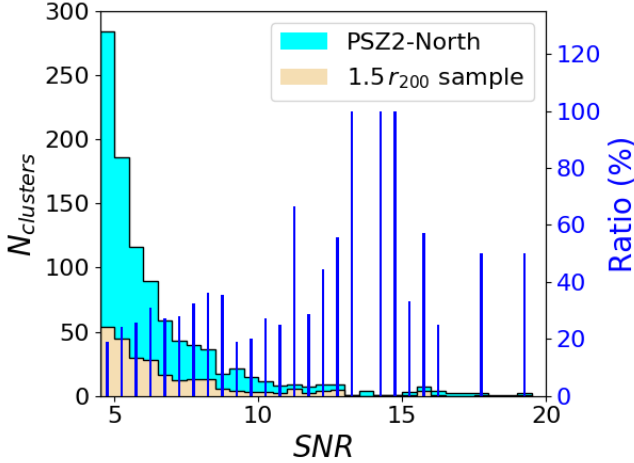
Figure 1 shows the number of clusters inside the  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  subsample in comparison with the total number of objects in the PSZ2-North sample as a function of the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) in the PSZ2 catalogue. Our sample covers the full range of S/N values, being approximately 30% of the total PSZ2-North sample. This fact allows us to consider this sample as statistically representative to infer global properties of the full PSZ2-North sample.

### 2.1. LP15 data set

The 128-MULTIPLE-16/15B follow-up program LP15 was designed to observe all PSZ2-North sources with no confirmed counterparts at the moment of publication of the

**Table 1.** Summary of the data sets.

Data set	PSZ2-North	Others in PSZ2 (see Sect. 2.4)	Beyond PSZ2 (see Sect. 2.5)	Scaling relation	
				$1.5 \times r_{200}$	$1 \times r_{200}$
LP15	63	6	13	48	44
ITP13	43	0	4	38	33
SDSS	250	0	9	211	184
Total	356	6	26	297	261



**Fig. 1.** PSZ2 cluster counts as a function of the S/N of the SZ detection. The PSZ2-North sample is represented in light blue, and the  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  sample is represented in beige. Dark blue bars represent the ratio between the  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  sample and the total number of clusters in the PSZ2-North sample. The bin size is 0.5.

catalogue. This original LP15 sample contains 190 objects (Aguado-Barahona et al. 2019). The program had two main goals: to validate the SZ sources by finding their optical counterparts, and to use them for the calibration of the  $M_{SZ} - M_{dyn}$  scaling relation. The validation process was published in Streblyanska et al. (2019) and Aguado-Barahona et al. (2019). In total, 184 sources were observed, with 81 of them confirmed as optical counterparts of the PSZ2 detections.

The LP15 program was performed during four consecutive semesters (2015B, 2016A, 2016B and 2017A). Due to technical telescope issues we were not able to complete this program in time, and so we were granted a further four observing nights during the semester 2018A in the frame of the program CAT18A-12. All spectroscopic observations were obtained using the multi-object spectrographs Device Optimized for the LOW RESolution (DOLORES) at the Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG) and Optical System for Imaging and low-Intermediate-Resolution Integrated Spectroscopy (OSIRIS) at the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC), both located at the Roque de los Muchachos Observatory (ORM) in La Palma (Spain). Details about the imaging and spectroscopic procedures can be found in Streblyanska et al. (2019) and Aguado-Barahona et al. (2019).

In total, 94 sources were observed spectroscopically, 55 at the GTC and 39 at the TNG. We obtained good quality data to estimate the velocity dispersion for 82 clusters, which corresponds to a success rate of 87%. The mean (median) redshift of this data set is  $z_{spec} = 0.41$  (0.39) and the mean (median) number of galaxy members for these clusters is  $N = 26$  (22). All the spectroscopic results of these observations are presented here for

the first time. Individual measurements for all cluster members (approximately 1400 redshifts in total) will be published online, and included in the VO.

## 2.2. ITP13 data set

In addition, we use part of the ITP13 sample described in Ferragamo et al. (2021). This sample consists of 61 PSZ1 clusters, of which 47 are also included in the PSZ2 catalogue. The observations of these objects were performed during four semesters in the framework of the International Time Program ITP13B-08, a similar program to the LP15 but for the PSZ1 catalogue. We include these 47 objects in our analysis, finding a mean (median) redshift of  $z_{spec} = 0.37$  (0.31) and a mean (median) number of galaxies members of the clusters  $N = 19$  (17). Of those 47 objects, 43 are found in the PSZ2-North sample. We complement the individual cluster member catalogues from the two data sets described above using spectroscopic data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS, York et al. 2000) Data Release (DR) 14, when available.

It is important to clarify here that there might be slight differences between the velocity dispersion estimates quoted in this paper and those from Ferragamo et al. (2021). Although the individual velocity catalogues used to estimate the velocity dispersion are the same, the methodology is slightly different, as described in detail in Sect. 3.

## 2.3. SDSS data

SDSS archival data give us a unique opportunity to enlarge our original sample. We retrieve every spectroscopic redshift within  $15'$  of the *Planck* nominal pointing for all the PSZ2 objects inside the SDSS footprint. For the cases with  $z_{spec} < 0.1$ , we expand this region to a  $30'$  radius to obtain as many cluster members as possible.

We identify 259 galaxy clusters following this procedure. In nine cases, the object found does not fulfill the criteria to be considered an optical counterpart of the corresponding SZ source. Those criteria are explained in detail in Streblyanska et al. (2019) and Aguado-Barahona et al. (2019). The mean (median) redshift of this data set is  $z_{spec} = 0.22$  (0.19), and the mean (median) number of galaxy members in the clusters is  $N = 43$  (21).

## 2.4. Other PSZ2 clusters

Table A.1 also includes six GCs that do not belong to the PSZ2-North sample but are found in PSZ2. These objects are PSZ2 G021.02-29.04, PSZ2 G027.77-49.72-A, PSZ2 G027.77-49.72-B, PSZ2 G171.08-80.38, PSZ2 G208.57-44.31, and PSZ2 G270.78+36.83. They were observed for a different project but inside the LP15 program, and so for this reason they are described here. As they do not form part

of the PSZ2-North sample, they are not considered for the characterisation of the scaling relation. These objects are listed as “Others in PSZ2” (Col. 3) in Table 1.

### 2.5. Beyond the PSZ2 sample

As outlined above, during this program we characterised 26 new clusters or groups that cannot be formally associated with the PSZ2 detection because they do not fulfill the matching criteria for being considered the optical counterpart. These objects are presented in Table A.2, which lists their velocity dispersion, dynamical mass, number of members, and redshift. As they are not associated with any SZ source, they cannot be used for characterisation of the scaling relation in Sect. 5. They are listed as “Beyond PSZ2” in Table 1.

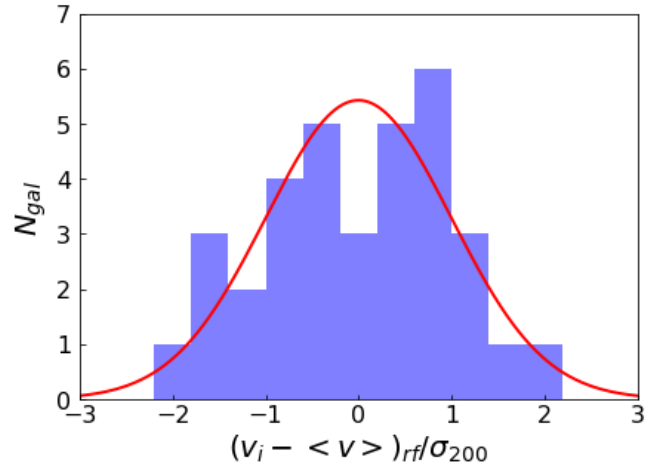
## 3. Velocity dispersion estimates

Here we present the methodology and results for the estimation of the velocity dispersion for those 362 objects confirmed as the optical counterparts of SZ sources in the PSZ2 catalogue (columns two and three in Table 1). Table A.1 shows the results for these GCs and is organised as follows. Columns 1 and 2 are the official ID number and the *Planck* name in the PSZ2 catalogue. Columns 4 and 5 are the J2000 coordinates of the BCG when present; otherwise, the geometrical centre of the GC is provided. Columns 5 and 6 give the number of spectroscopic members retrieved. Columns 7–9 provide the mean spectroscopic redshift of the cluster and, when available, the BCGs. Columns 10 and 11 are our velocity dispersion estimates. Columns 12–14 present the dynamical and SZ mass estimates. Column 15 indicates whether the object was used in Sect. 4. Column 16 lists the data set from where the cluster was extracted (see Col. 1 in Table 1).

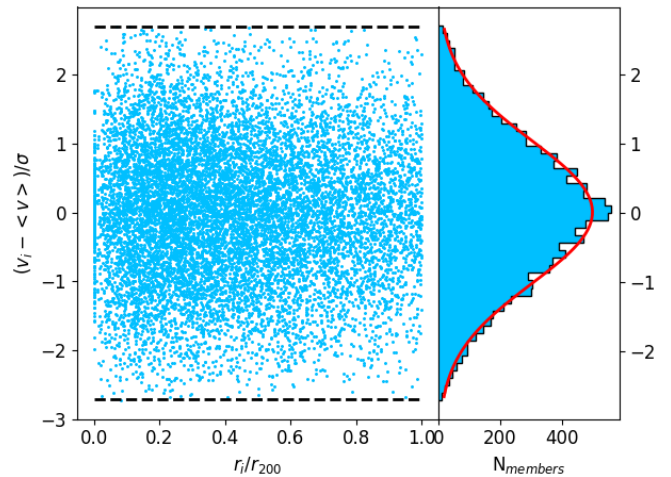
We also publish 26 clusters and groups found while studying the PSZ2 catalogue that are not associated with any SZ source due to either their large distance from the *Planck* pointing or to their low mass. These are presented in Table A.2, which is structured in a similar way to Table A.1. The difference is that these clusters and groups are not associated with any SZ source, and so instead of naming them with the *Planck* name, we simply quote the field around which they were found.

We follow the procedure outlined in Ferragamo et al. (2020) to estimate the velocity dispersion. The authors demonstrate (using hydro-dynamical simulations) that the estimation of the velocity dispersion is biased in the low-number-of-galaxies regime, and present a functional form, depending on the number of galaxies used, to correct for this effect (see Eq. (11), Ferragamo et al. 2020). They also show that the aperture subsampling is a source of error, and provide a recipe to correct for this effect. Finally, the authors note that the appropriate value of the clipping in the line-of-sight velocity field to minimise the presence of interlopers is 2.7. We adopt this value in our analysis.

We obtain the velocity dispersion in two steps. We make a first estimate using an iterative  $\sigma$ -clipping method and then we apply the corrections to the estimator. For the iterative  $\sigma$ -clipping method, we use a clip of  $2.7\sigma$  and a cut in aperture of 1 or  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  which is included inside the clipping. Once we have obtained this first estimate, we apply the corrections due to the used estimator and the aperture. In this paper, we choose the gapper estimator (Wainer & Thissen 1976), as it is the one with the least dependence on the number of galaxies (Ferragamo et al. 2020). Figure 2 shows an example of the final



**Fig. 2.** Example of the distribution of galaxies in PSZ2 G009.04+31.09 as a function of the rest frame difference in radial velocity from the mean radial velocity of the cluster. The cluster members used to estimate the velocity dispersion are shown in blue. The red line represents the normal distribution expected for the estimated velocity dispersion of  $\sigma_{200} = 1068 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. 3.** Projected phase space and velocities histogram distribution for all of the 11 867 galaxy members in our sample. Member velocities are normalised to the mean cluster velocity dispersion, whereas the distance to the centre of the cluster is normalised to the value of  $r_{200}$  in each cluster. Horizontal black dashed lines are the  $2.7\sigma$  clip. The red line represents a Gaussian (normal) fit to the velocity histogram with  $\sigma = 1$ .

velocity histogram of the cluster members for a particular case in our sample. Figure 3 shows the stacked distribution of all the galaxies in the phase space, for all clusters.

As mentioned in Sect. 2 and above, we use two different apertures when selecting the cluster members. The main reason for this is to evaluate the possible bias introduced by the presence of interlopers inside the individual cluster catalogues. The interlopers are an important cause of uncertainty when estimating the velocity dispersion of a cluster as shown by many authors in the literature (see e.g. Mamon et al. 2010; Saro et al. 2013; Wojtak et al. 2018; Pratt et al. 2019). For each cluster, we present the values for apertures of  $1.5 \times r_{200}$  and  $r_{200}$ . We note that when restricting the aperture limit to  $r_{200}$ , we find 36 fewer GCs because of the drop in the number of members, as the minimum number of members that we consider to estimate the velocity dispersion is seven.

Among those 362 presented counterparts, 5 are what we call a ‘multiple detection’. This means that there is more than one cluster associated with the SZ signal. In addition, there are 16 objects that are clearly substructured, and so their velocity dispersion estimates should not be trusted, as they probably overestimate the true underlying velocity. We do not use these objects when characterising the  $M_{\text{SZ}}-M_{\text{dyn}}$  scaling relation.

Unfortunately, not all of the clusters we found are associated with the SZ emission. There might be low-mass systems or objects too distant from the SZ peak to be considered the counterpart. These clusters are not used for the calibration of the scaling relation. We also mark these objects in Table A.2.

## 4. Mass estimates

In the following subsections, we describe our methodology to obtain the dynamical and SZ masses. These masses are used in Sect. 5 to characterise their scaling relation and to obtain the bias parameter  $(1 - b)$  which is of enormous importance for cosmological studies.

The mass estimates are presented in Cols. 12–14 of Table A.1. Column 15 indicates whether an object is used in Sect. 5 to characterise the scaling relation. Columns 5 and 6 in Table 1 show the total number of GCs in each data set used for the estimation of the mass bias parameter.

### 4.1. $M_{\text{dyn}}$ estimates

Estimating the dynamical mass of a cluster is not a simple task. As shown in Old et al. (2014), estimation of the mass using a low number of cluster members is problematic. For this reason, we use the method described in Ferragamo et al. (2020), where the authors study the behaviour of several velocity dispersion and dynamical mass estimators using hydrodynamical simulations in the low-number-of-galaxies regime. The authors demonstrate that estimation of the velocity dispersion is biased in this regime, and propose a functional form to correct for this that depends on the number of galaxies used (Eqs. (15) and (16), Ferragamo et al. 2020).

The scaling relation used for the estimation of the dynamical mass is Eq. (1) from Munari et al. (2013):

$$\frac{M_{200}^{\text{dyn}}}{10^{15} M_{\odot}} = \left( \frac{\sigma_{200}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $A = 1177.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and  $\alpha = 0.364$ . We note that these parameters were obtained for a velocity dispersion calculated using the biweight estimator (Beers et al. 1990). Thus, for consistency, we convert our velocity dispersion estimates to that of the biweight following the recipe in Ferragamo et al. (2020). After applying the corrections to  $M_{200}^{\text{dyn}}$  due to the number of cluster members, we convert this mass into  $M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}$ , so that we can compare it to  $M_{500}^{\text{SZ}}$ . This last step is performed using the Python package NFW<sup>2</sup> which implements the Navarro, Frenck, and White (Navarro et al. 1997) halo profile using the concentration parameter from Duffy et al. (2008):

$$c_{200} = 5.71 \cdot (1 + z)^{-0.47} \left( \frac{M_{200}}{2 \times 10^{12} h^{-1} M_{\odot}} \right)^{-0.084}. \quad (2)$$

The uncertainties on  $M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}$  are based on the expected variance of our estimator as a function of the number of galaxies, as

<sup>2</sup> <https://github.com/joergdietrich/NFW>

shown in Fig. 8 in Ferragamo et al. (2020). Those curves can be fitted to an equation of the type:

$$\Delta M_{200}^{\text{dyn}} = M_{200}^{\text{dyn}} \sqrt{\frac{c}{4(N_{\text{gal}} - 1)^{\alpha}}}. \quad (3)$$

Finally, to obtain the uncertainty in  $\Delta M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}$  from  $\Delta M_{200}^{\text{dyn}}$ , we use a quadratic propagation of the error, but the uncertainty in the concentration parameter is not propagated.

### 4.2. $M_{\text{SZ}}$ estimates

The Planck Collaboration provides, for every SZ source in the PSZ2 catalogue, an array of masses as a function of redshift,  $M_{500,\text{nc}}^{\text{SZ}}(z)$ . These values were obtained by breaking the size–flux degeneracy of the *Planck* measurements using a prior relating the SZ flux ( $Y_{500}$ ) and the cluster size ( $\theta_{500}$ ). In turn, this cluster size is connected to the total mass for a given redshift  $z$ . For each cluster in our sample, we interpolate these arrays to our measured redshift, and extract their SZ mass. Further details about the procedure to obtain  $M_{500,\text{nc}}^{\text{SZ}}(z)$  can be found in Planck Collaboration XX (2014) and Planck Collaboration XXVII (2016).

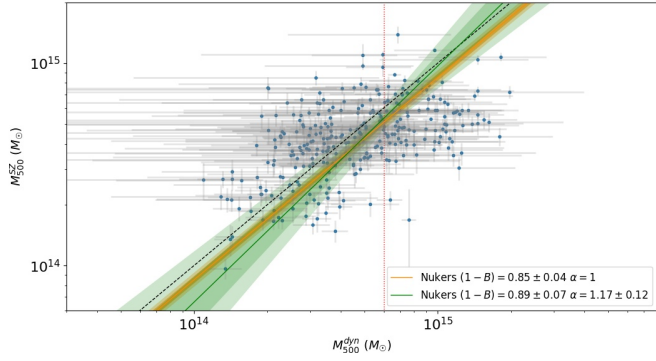
These SZ masses suffer from Eddington bias (see e.g. van der Burg et al. 2016), especially in the low-S/N regime. Figure 5 in van der Burg et al. (2016) shows the magnitude of Eddington bias as a function of S/N in the PSZ2 catalogue for different redshifts. These latter authors estimate this Eddington bias by simulating a list of masses and redshifts following the Tinker et al. (2008) halo mass function and the redshift-dependent co-moving volume element for their assumed cosmology. We use that figure to create a hyper-surface and apply a 3D interpolation technique in order to correct our SZ masses for this effect and obtain the final  $M_{500}^{\text{SZ}}$ . We note that this treatment is an approximation, as the correction for each cluster is purely statistical (see e.g. Appendix A in Mantz et al. 2010, for an illustration of the effect of this type of statistical bias). For this reason, our individual corrected masses should be seen as an approximation. Nevertheless, the overall mass bias for the full sample should be correctly estimated.

## 5. $M_{\text{SZ}}-M_{\text{dyn}}$ scaling relation

In this section we present and discuss the scaling relation between SZ and dynamical masses for a statistically representative sample of the PSZ2 catalogue. Starting from the complete list of clusters presented in Sect. 2, we use two additional criteria to remove objects from the list. We exclude: (i) GCs that are clearly substructured, as the estimation of the dynamical mass is probably overestimated in this case, and (ii) those presenting multiple counterparts, because, using *Planck* data alone and due to the beam size, it is not possible to disentangle the individual contribution of each cluster to the total SZ flux.

After applying these two exclusion criteria, our final sample adopted for the computation of the scaling relation contains 297 PSZ2 clusters, all of them with members selected within  $1.5 \times r_{200}$ . Column 5 in Table 1 shows the distribution of those objects in the three data sets considered in Sect. 2. Figure 4 presents the scaling relation obtained for those 297 objects. From here, our main goal is to find the so-called mass bias factor  $(1 - b)$ , which accounts for any difference between the true mass and the SZ mass proxies ( $Y_{500}^{\text{SZ}}, \theta_{500}^{\text{SZ}}$ ) used to establish the scaling relations. We define this bias as

$$M_{500}^{\text{SZ}} = (1 - b) M_{500}^{\text{true}}. \quad (4)$$



**Fig. 4.** Scaling relation for the sample of 297 PSZ2 clusters ( $1.5 \times r_{200}$  sample). The dashed black line shows the 1:1 line. The orange line represents our best fit using the Nukers method with  $\alpha = 1$  (see text for details). The green line is the fit using the complete Nukers method for a free slope. The shaded regions represent the 1- and 2- $\sigma$  errors of the reconstructed parameters. The vertical red dotted line corresponds to the pivot mass of  $6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ .

As explained in Sect. 3, we are not able to correct for all the physical effects potentially causing a bias when estimating the true velocity dispersion of the clusters. This leads to a bias between the true mass and the dynamical mass estimates. The main source of error is possibly the interlopers inside our sample. For this reason, we define the dynamical mass bias factor ( $1 - b_{\text{dyn}}$ ) as

$$M_{500}^{\text{dyn}} = (1 - b_{\text{dyn}}) M_{500}^{\text{true}}. \quad (5)$$

Combining Eqs. (4) and (5), we obtain

$$M_{500}^{\text{SZ}} = (1 - B) M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}, \quad (6)$$

where

$$(1 - B) \equiv \frac{(1 - b)}{(1 - b_{\text{dyn}})}. \quad (7)$$

We study this last bias ( $1 - B$ ) in our scaling relation. In principle, we would expect this bias ( $1 - B$ ) to represent a lower bound to  $(1 - b)$ , the reason being that the presence of interlopers generally produces an overestimation of the velocity dispersion, and thus of the dynamical mass (e.g. Ferragamo et al. 2020). However, and to estimate the real impact of interlopers in our sample, we repeat the same analysis with a smaller subsample of 261 clusters obtained by reducing the aperture to  $r_{200}$  when selecting the cluster members. As shown below, we find consistent results in this case, suggesting that the impact of interlopers for our particular sample is minimal (or at least smaller than our statistical error), as anticipated in Ferragamo et al. (2020). Column 6 in Table 1 shows the distribution of objects through the data sets of this smaller subsample.

### 5.1. Regression method

Here, we characterise various regression methods with realistic simulations matching the statistical properties of our sample. These simulations follow the very same procedure as the real data, using the same number of galaxies for each cluster to estimate the velocity dispersion and the dynamical mass uncertainties. These simulations are detailed in Appendix B. We explore two possibilities. First, we consider the simplest case of fitting for a global bias. However, as there are hints that suggest a possible mass dependence of the mass bias, we also explore a fit

to a power law in mass to account for this dependence, using  $6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$  as the pivot scale in order to be able to consistently compare our results with other works in the literature (e.g. Planck Collaboration XXIV 2016). The parametric form of the fitting function in this second case is given by:

$$\frac{M_{500}^{\text{SZ}}}{6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}} = (1 - B) \left( \frac{M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}}{6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}} \right)^{\alpha}. \quad (8)$$

To be clear, when fitting this power law, the result of the mass bias is estimated at this given mass of  $6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ .

Due to the large uncertainties in the dynamical mass estimates for our sample, all the methods that we have tested do not behave well and give completely biased outputs. For this reason, we do the linear regression in the logarithmic space, fitting for the relation

$$\ln \left( \frac{M_{500}^{\text{SZ}}}{6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}} \right) = \alpha \ln \left( \frac{M_{500}^{\text{dyn}}}{6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}} \right) + \ln(1 - B), \quad (9)$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\ln(1 - B)$  are the slope and the intercept, respectively. It is important to note that in our limit of large dynamical mass errors, these are also considerably greater than the expected intrinsic scatter of the relation  $\sigma_{\ln M} = 0.096$  (Planck Collaboration XX 2014).

We study the dependence of the mass bias on mass by fitting the slope in Eq. (9). To do so, we tested five different regression methods that are usually applied in the literature: orthogonal distance regression (ODR), Nukers (Tremaine et al. 2002), maximum likelihood estimator with uniform prior (MLEU), bivariate correlated errors and intrinsic scatter (BCES, Akritas & Bershadsky 1996), and the complete maximum likelihood estimator (CMLE, Kelly 2007). All of them are described in detail in Appendix B, and applied to simulated data based on the noise distributions and range of masses in our real sample. Our results show that all methods are biased, although some of them are more robust and less affected by errors. In general, those methods that take into account the intrinsic scatter in an explicit way (BCES, MLEU and CMLE) fail in the recovery of this parameter, probably due to the fact that the error measurements are of the order of or larger than the intrinsic scatter. For our sample, both the ODR and the Nukers method appear to be more robust, showing a small bias of approximately 7% when recovering the intercept, with the slope being well recovered. Finally, we also tested the case of no mass dependence in the scaling relation, i.e. fixing the slope to one. We tested three methods in this limit: ODR, Nukers, and MLEU. The results are similar to those from the complete regression. The ODR and Nukers methods are biased by approximately 7% in the intercept, while the MLEU fails to recover both input values. This bias in ODR and Nukers of 7% in the intercept is robust, as is independent of the input value adopted for the mass bias in the simulations (we tested values from 0.6 to 1.2).

For completeness, we also studied other cases to understand the range of applicability of the different methods, always keeping the same number of clusters as in our sample. In particular, we considered the case of significantly decreasing the errors in the dynamical mass, and also a case with no intrinsic scatter in the simulated data. If the statistical errors in the dynamical mass measurements are significantly decreased (by a factor of ten), then all methods are able to recover both parameters, regardless of whether there is intrinsic scatter in the simulation. These tests strongly suggest that the main source of bias of the methods is the large errors of our data.

**Table 2.** Results for the mass bias using both subsamples  $1$  and  $1.5 \times r_{200}$ .

Method	$1.5 \times r_{200}$		$1 \times r_{200}$	
	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$
Nukers	$0.850 \pm 0.040$	1.000	$0.841 \pm 0.040$	1.000
	$0.889 \pm 0.065$	$1.167 \pm 0.125$	$0.875 \pm 0.067$	$1.145 \pm 0.121$
Nukers	$0.80 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05$	1.00	$0.79 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05$	1.00
corrected	$0.84 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$	$1.17 \pm 0.13$	$0.83 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$	$1.15 \pm 0.13$

**Notes.** We present the direct results of the Nukers method for both the case of fixed slope ( $\alpha = 1$ ) and free slope, and also the corresponding bias-corrected values. See text for details.

**Table 3.** Results for the mass bias using the sample ( $1.5 \times r_{200}$ ), when restricting the analysis to those clusters with total number of spectroscopic members  $N$  in a certain range or interval.

	$N > 15$		$N > 20$		$N > 30$		$N > 50$	
	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$	$(1 - B)$	$\alpha$
Nukers	$0.845 \pm 0.041$	1.000	$0.841 \pm 0.043$	1.000	$0.824 \pm 0.045$	1.000	$0.815 \pm 0.051$	1.000
	$0.881 \pm 0.067$	$1.154 \pm 0.127$	$0.880 \pm 0.070$	$1.163 \pm 0.131$	$0.859 \pm 0.080$	$1.143 \pm 0.155$	$0.860 \pm 0.100$	$1.175 \pm 0.181$
$N_{\text{clusters}}$	214		164		100		55	

**Notes.** See text for details.

The two methods that best recover the parameters in our case are Nukers and ODR, both when fixing and not fixing the slope. However, as shown in Appendix B, both methods present a small bias in the intercept that has to be corrected. In this paper, we use Nukers as the reference method. It gives practically the same results as the ODR, while it also gives an estimation of the intrinsic scatter. Our simulations also show that this method provides consistent results whether fixing the slope or not. When quoting our final values, we correct our Nukers results accounting for the bias in the intercept (7%), and add a systematic uncertainty due to this bias.

## 5.2. Results

Table 2 shows the results for the fitting of Eq. (9) using the Nukers method described above, and for both samples. The statistical errors quoted in this table are computed with a bootstrapping technique.

The value of the slope is (in both samples) slightly more than  $1-\sigma$  away from one, which might be indicative of a possible dependence of the  $(1 - B)$  on mass, but the results are not significant enough to make that claim. For comparison, von der Linden et al. (2014) and Hoekstra et al. (2015) find a slope of around 0.7, which goes in the direction of inverse dependence of the mass bias on mass. These latter authors obtained their results using the CMLE method (Kelly 2007). We note that in our particular case, the simulations show that this method presents a significant bias of approximately 20% (see Appendix B). A direct evaluation of the slope using CMLE gives  $\alpha = 0.70 \pm 0.06$  for our sample, but after the bias correction, this number moves up to  $\alpha = 0.88 \pm 0.07$ , which is less than  $2-\sigma$  from unity.

We find no significant difference in the  $(1 - B)$  mass bias when considering different samples, suggesting that the effect of the interlopers in the region  $1-1.5 \times r_{200}$  is smaller than the quoted statistical error, as expected. For this reason, we restrict the following analysis to the case of the full sample ( $1.5 \times r_{200}$ ). The results for the mass bias using this sample are shown in Fig. 4.

**Table 4.** Nukers  $(1 - B)$  estimates before and after the Eddington bias correction in S/N bins for the sample with an aperture cut of  $1.5 \times r_{200}$ .

S/N bin	$(1 - B)$	
	Before	After
$S/N < 4.97$	$1.009 \pm 0.075$	$0.900 \pm 0.071$
$4.97 \leq S/N < 5.57$	$0.919 \pm 0.065$	$0.818 \pm 0.056$
$5.57 \leq S/N < 6.35$	$0.789 \pm 0.058$	$0.730 \pm 0.053$
$6.35 \leq S/N < 8.26$	$0.912 \pm 0.062$	$0.873 \pm 0.057$
$S/N \geq 8.26$	$0.882 \pm 0.082$	$0.876 \pm 0.079$

We investigate the robustness of the results when selecting only those clusters with smaller error bars in the determination of the dynamical mass. For this, we repeated our analysis using different selections according to the number of cluster members used to determine the velocity dispersion (parameter  $N_{1.5}$  in Table A.1). Table 3 shows the results when restricting our sample to those clusters with  $N_{1.5} > 15, 20, 30,$  and  $50$ . The values of the mass bias and the slope are consistent with each other in all cases. However, we note that there is a marginal trend (smaller than  $1-\sigma$ ) towards lower values of the bias for the subsamples with more cluster members. We can understand this trend by noting that those clusters with more members are, on average, less massive as they are mostly low-redshift systems. As there is a marginal detection of a slope  $\alpha > 1$ , we would expect low-mass clusters to present a lower  $(1 - B)$ .

### 5.2.1. Eddington bias

The effect of the Eddington bias correction is shown in Table 4. Clusters are distributed in five bins, keeping the same number of objects per bin. We restrict the analysis here to the case of a fixed slope ( $\alpha = 1$ ) as the size of the errors likely prevents us from deriving any constraint on the slope if left free. As expected, the correction applied reduces the mass bias to between 10% and less than 1%, depending on the S/N of the *Planck* SZ detection. We note that the central bin ( $5.57 < S/N \leq 6.35$ ) does not follow

**Table 5.** Nukers  $(1 - B)$  estimates for different bins in redshift for the sample with an aperture cut of  $1.5 \times r_{200}$ .

Redshift bin	$(1 - B)$
$z < 0.107$	$0.810 \pm 0.059$
$0.107 \leq z < 0.200$	$1.013 \pm 0.061$
$0.200 \leq z < 0.292$	$0.784 \pm 0.052$
$0.292 \leq z < 0.379$	$0.799 \pm 0.055$
$z \geq 0.379$	$1.038 \pm 0.068$

the trend of the others, but is still less than  $2\text{-}\sigma$  away from the mean value for the full sample.

### 5.2.2. Redshift dependence

Table 5 presents the results for the mass bias in five different redshift bins with the same number of objects. As in the previous study, there are not enough clusters in each bin to make the regression with a freely varying slope, and so we restrict the analysis again to the case of fixed ( $\alpha = 1$ ) slope. We find that three of the five bins show consistent results with the mean bias for the full sample. However, there are two bins ( $0.107 \leq z < 0.200$  and  $z \geq 0.379$ ) that are inconsistent with the mean bias at the level of approximately  $2.7\text{-}\sigma$ . We refer to them as the second and fifth bins.

We carried out several tests to explain the origin of these two outliers, but none of the analyses are conclusive. First, we explored whether this difference could be ascribed to a significantly different mean mass in the bin. In principle, the low-redshift bins could span a larger range of masses due to the survey selection function (see Fig. 26 in Planck Collaboration XXVII 2016). The median mass values that we find for those five bins are 3.6, 4.3, 7.1, 6.7, and  $5.9 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ , respectively. These values do not show any specific trend that could explain the two outliers. This is also the case for the mean number of galaxies (90, 27, 19, 18 and 22) and the mean S/N (8.8, 7.5, 7.7, 6.1 and 5.9) in each of the five bins. We also divided the two anomalous bins into two new sub-bins in redshift, S/N, and number of galaxies. There is no appreciable difference in any sub-bin for the case of  $0.107 \leq z < 0.200$ . However, when we do the same for the fifth bin ( $z \geq 0.379$ ), it seems that the outlier here might be due to the high redshift clusters. This is in agreement with the result shown above indicating a small dependence of the mass bin on mass.

Therefore, we cannot find a simple explanation for the outlier in the second redshift bin ( $0.107 \leq z < 0.200$ ), and if confirmed with better statistics, this could be ascribed to a real physical effect. For comparison, we note that Ferragamo et al. (2021) also find a similar outlier in the same redshift bin when using PSZ1 clusters only.

## 6. Summary and conclusions

This is the third and last paper in a series describing the observational program LP15. Here, we present the spectroscopic data of the full program. In total, 94 PSZ2 sources were observed, 55 at the GTC and 39 at the TNG. We were able to estimate the velocity dispersion for 82 clusters. In addition, we used 47 clusters from the ITP sample and 259 clusters from the SDSS archival data to build a statistically representative sample of the PSZ2 in the northern hemisphere (PSZ2-North).

We present the velocity dispersion and dynamical mass of 362 objects confirmed as an optical counterpart of a PSZ2 source, 356 from the PSZ2-North sample and 9 from outside. We also discuss 26 clusters and groups that do not fulfill the matching criteria to be a counterpart of the SZ signal.

The combination of LP15, ITP, and SDSS samples yields a total sample of 297 galaxy clusters that can be used for the characterisation of the scaling relation  $M_{\text{SZ}}-M_{\text{dyn}}$  for the PSZ2 catalogue. This sample represents the largest set of SZ-selected clusters for which SZ and dynamical masses are available, and is the largest sample used to determine the mass bias using dynamical mass estimates.

Based on a set of realistic simulations which are representative of the actual noise level in our sample, we selected the Nukers method as the least biased regression method with which to extract the scaling relation. After correcting for the statistical bias of the regression method and the Eddington bias of the sample, we find the mass bias to be  $(1 - B) = 0.80 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{sys})$ . Assuming  $(1 - b_{\text{dyn}}) = 1$ , our value for  $(1 - b)$  is in agreement with the findings of previous studies (Ruel et al. 2014; Hoekstra et al. 2015; Battaglia et al. 2016; Sereno et al. 2017; Penna-Lima et al. 2017; Medezinski et al. 2018; Miyatake et al. 2019; Ferragamo et al. 2021), and do not solve the tension in the cosmological parameters ( $\Omega_{\text{m}}-\sigma_8$  plane) between the CMB measurements and the cluster count analyses (Planck Collaboration XXIV 2016; Salvati et al. 2018; Planck Collaboration VI 2020; Remazeilles et al. 2019), which requires lower values for  $(1 - b)$ .

We note that Ferragamo et al. (2021) present a similar analysis to the one carried out in this paper, but for 207 PSZ1 clusters. These latter authors find a mass bias of  $(1 - B) = 0.83 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$ , which is in complete agreement with our result. In that paper, there is a detailed comparison with similar works in the literature, including the one presented here. Finally, we only find marginal evidence of a possible dependence of the mass bias on mass. Our fitted slope is  $\alpha = 1.17 \pm 0.13$  which is  $1.3\text{-}\sigma$  away from the mass-invariant relation.

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## Appendix A: Tables with the main results of the paper

Table A.1. 362 PSZ2 optical counterparts presented in this paper.

ID <sup>1</sup>	NAME	R.A.	Dec.	$N_{1.5}$	$N_1$	$z_{1.5}$	$z_1$	$z_{BCG}$	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma_{200,1}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_{500,1.5}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>13</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500,1}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>13</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500}^{SZ}$ (10 <sup>13</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Flag <sup>2</sup>	Data set
1	PSZ2 G000.04+45.13	15:16:58.08	-01:06:38.8	38	15	0.118	0.118	0.1169	652 ± 74	488 ± 83	0.20 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.05	0.38 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
2	PSZ2 G000.13+78.04	13:34:08.68	+20:14:53.0	18	16	0.172	0.172	0.1730	1019 ± 158	1019 ± 166	0.68 ± 0.32	0.69 ± 0.35	0.51 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
7	PSZ2 G002.42+69.64	14:04:08.04	+15:40:09.7	11	11	0.183	0.183	0.1856	1243 ± 249	1248 ± 250	1.22 ± 0.85	1.24 ± 0.86	0.30 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
14 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G004.04+42.23	15:33:03.55	-00:46:16.5	24	24	0.153	0.153	0.1518	1414 ± 187	1423 ± 188	1.63 ± 0.61	1.66 ± 0.62	0.31 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
21	PSZ2 G006.49+50.56	15:10:54.11	+05:46:54.8	223	173	0.078	0.078	-	1058 ± 61	1109 ± 54	0.75 ± 0.05	0.85 ± 0.07	0.71 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
25	PSZ2 G006.84+50.69	15:10:59.21	+05:58:57.9	226	166	0.078	0.078	-	1064 ± 64	1056 ± 52	0.76 ± 0.05	0.75 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.07	2	SDSS
34	PSZ2 G009.04+31.09	16:18:23.49	-04:11:39.9	34	34	0.246	0.246	-	1068 ± 130	1068 ± 130	0.71 ± 0.20	0.71 ± 0.20	0.48 ± 0.06	1	LP15
38	PSZ2 G011.36+49.42	15:21:51.85	+07:42:31.8	85	75	0.045	0.045	0.0442	631 ± 48	626 ± 46	0.19 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
43	PSZ2 G012.81+49.68	15:23:05.30	+08:36:33.2	105	105	0.035	0.035	0.0341	787 ± 54	787 ± 54	0.35 ± 0.04	0.35 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
47 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G014.33+60.23	14:47:56.94	+14:45:32.6	12	11	0.214	0.212	0.2146	1490 ± 285	1548 ± 310	1.93 ± 1.25	2.17 ± 1.50	0.38 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
64	PSZ2 G020.08+37.47	16:16:10.16	+06:55:04.5	13	10	0.339	0.339	0.3407	829 ± 156	744 ± 157	0.36 ± 0.22	0.28 ± 0.21	0.46 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
68	PSZ2 G021.02-29.04	20:20:28.21	-22:25:14.8	25	25	0.301	0.301	0.3017	1304 ± 196	1304 ± 196	1.19 ± 0.43	1.19 ± 0.43	0.42 ± 0.05	0	LP15
69	PSZ2 G021.08+38.00	16:16:02.57	+07:51:52.7	17	11	0.385	0.385	0.3815	744 ± 123	720 ± 144	0.26 ± 0.12	0.25 ± 0.17	0.56 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
72	PSZ2 G022.03+17.75	17:28:15.98	-01:22:58.8	10	-	0.646	-	0.6488	859 ± 185	-	0.34 ± 0.25	-	0.82 ± 0.08	0	ITP13
92-A	PSZ2 G027.77-49.72	21:53:37.87	-23:33:45.3	13	-	0.127	-	-	1089 ± 205	-	0.87 ± 0.52	-	-	0	LP15
92-B		21:53:03.45	-23:34:13.6	15	11	0.164	0.163	0.1641	728 ± 128	682 ± 136	0.28 ± 0.15	0.25 ± 0.17	-	0	LP15
96	PSZ2 G028.05+25.43	17:11:50.94	+07:23:51.3	9	9	0.658	0.658	0.6641	833 ± 190	812 ± 182	0.32 ± 0.26	0.29 ± 0.24	0.85 ± 0.07	1	ITP13
99	PSZ2 G028.63+50.15	15:40:02.23	+17:51:50.8	56	47	0.091	0.091	-	733 ± 71	734 ± 68	0.28 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.06	0.31 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
101	PSZ2 G028.89+60.13	15:00:19.39	+21:25:09.3	18	16	0.152	0.152	-	873 ± 140	852 ± 139	0.45 ± 0.21	0.43 ± 0.22	0.43 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
102	PSZ2 G029.06+44.55	16:02:17.03	+15:58:28.8	246	246	0.037	0.037	0.0353	956 ± 44	956 ± 44	0.58 ± 0.04	0.58 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
108	PSZ2 G030.70+09.44	18:13:58.83	+02:22:31.7	17	17	0.052	0.052	0.0532	546 ± 108	546 ± 108	0.14 ± 0.07	0.14 ± 0.07	0.21 ± 0.03	1	ITP13
109	PSZ2 G030.90+34.37	16:43:25.38	+13:22:35.9	13	10	0.186	0.185	0.1819	887 ± 167	769 ± 162	0.48 ± 0.29	0.34 ± 0.26	0.33 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
112 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G031.93+78.71	13:41:57.96	+26:20:01.8	141	141	0.073	0.073	-	1391 ± 74	1391 ± 74	1.57 ± 0.15	1.57 ± 0.15	0.26 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
115	PSZ2 G032.31+66.07	14:37:23.22	+24:24:30.7	36	26	0.609	0.609	-	943 ± 110	826 ± 104	0.40 ± 0.11	0.28 ± 0.10	0.58 ± 0.07	1	LP15
116	PSZ2 G032.77+19.69	17:40:23.38	+08:41:12.2	63	62	0.370	0.370	0.3676	1204 ± 97	1206 ± 98	0.89 ± 0.16	0.90 ± 0.16	0.47 ± 0.05	1	LP15
119	PSZ2 G033.81+77.18	13:48:55.37	+26:38:43.0	120	102	0.063	0.063	-	764 ± 57	753 ± 47	0.32 ± 0.03	0.30 ± 0.04	0.45 ± 0.01	1	SDSS
122	PSZ2 G034.38+51.57	15:39:39.04	+21:46:57.8	110	96	0.041	0.042	0.0419	606 ± 42	584 ± 38	0.17 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
133	PSZ2 G037.31-21.54	20:15:55.71	-05:56:05.9	31	27	0.574	0.574	-	812 ± 101	831 ± 103	0.27 ± 0.08	0.29 ± 0.10	0.55 ± 0.07	1	LP15
134	PSZ2 G037.48+71.52	14:14:38.94	+27:03:11.1	9	-	0.477	-	0.4772	757 ± 173	-	0.28 ± 0.23	-	0.66 ± 0.06	2	SDSS
145 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G040.03+74.95	13:59:08.75	+28:01:21.4	92	92	0.072	0.072	0.0645	1846 ± 195	1846 ± 195	3.38 ± 0.45	3.38 ± 0.45	0.28 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
146-A	PSZ2 G040.11-42.58	21:36:59.39	-13:08:02.7	55	55	0.202	0.202	0.2015	989 ± 87	998 ± 86	0.59 ± 0.12	0.29 ± 0.15	-	0	LP15
146-B		21:37:17.14	-13:01:10.7	15	15	0.620	0.620	0.6201	840 ± 147	819 ± 138	0.31 ± 0.17	0.29 ± 0.15	-	0	LP15
147	PSZ2 G040.28+37.36	16:43:19.25	+21:31:21.4	12	10	0.152	0.152	0.1536	611 ± 120	650 ± 137	0.18 ± 0.12	0.22 ± 0.17	0.27 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
148	PSZ2 G040.58+77.12	13:49:23.57	+28:06:26.3	87	60	0.075	0.076	0.0753	699 ± 58	714 ± 59	0.25 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.05	0.25 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
151	PSZ2 G041.69+21.68	17:47:09.13	+17:11:02.7	25	23	0.478	0.478	0.4773	1060 ± 139	1036 ± 140	0.61 ± 0.22	0.57 ± 0.22	0.45 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
154	PSZ2 G042.53+35.20	16:54:56.19	+22:38:21.2	12	12	0.183	0.183	0.1811	1629 ± 316	1661 ± 317	2.50 ± 1.62	2.63 ± 1.70	0.30 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
156	PSZ2 G042.81+56.61	15:22:24.02	+27:42:51.7	185	170	0.072	0.072	0.0690	1180 ± 57	1156 ± 56	1.01 ± 0.08	0.95 ± 0.08	0.41 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
158	PSZ2 G043.44-41.27	21:36:39.27	-10:18:44.4	33	33	0.435	0.435	-	959 ± 109	959 ± 109	0.47 ± 0.14	0.47 ± 0.14	0.60 ± 0.07	1	LP15
160	PSZ2 G044.20+48.66	15:58:20.00	+27:14:00.3	259	167	0.090	0.090	0.0908	1014 ± 62	988 ± 49	0.66 ± 0.04	0.62 ± 0.05	0.88 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
168	PSZ2 G045.13+67.78	14:32:00.99	+29:32:53.3	7	-	0.221	-	0.2191	743 ± 195	-	0.33 ± 0.33	-	0.45 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
169	PSZ2 G045.20+15.63	18:16:04.77	+17:47:00.1	22	22	0.126	0.126	0.1276	798 ± 131	798 ± 131	0.36 ± 0.14	0.36 ± 0.14	0.24 ± 0.03	1	LP15
170	PSZ2 G045.32-38.46	21:29:26.12	-07:41:27.9	29	26	0.584	0.584	0.5880	1132 ± 145	1144 ± 145	0.67 ± 0.21	0.69 ± 0.24	0.71 ± 0.06	1	LP15
171	PSZ2 G045.47+17.80	18:08:14.84	+18:51:52.1	34	34	0.372	0.372	0.3724	1048 ± 121	1048 ± 121	0.62 ± 0.18	0.62 ± 0.18	0.44 ± 0.06	1	LP15
174	PSZ2 G045.51+16.26	18:14:13.26	+18:17:03.2	22	22	0.205	0.205	0.2058	1055 ± 172	1055 ± 172	0.72 ± 0.29	0.72 ± 0.29	0.35 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
175	PSZ2 G045.87+57.70	15:18:20.56	+29:27:40.2	35	29	0.607	0.606	0.6094	1016 ± 120	1003 ± 120	0.49 ± 0.14	0.48 ± 0.15	0.62 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
178	PSZ2 G046.13+30.72	17:17:05.66	+24:04:18.9	12	10	0.567	0.567	0.5673	686 ± 135	627 ± 132	0.19 ± 0.12	0.15 ± 0.12	0.55 ± 0.07	2	ITP13
183	PSZ2 G046.88+56.48	15:24:07.42	+29:53:20.3	91	89	0.114	0.114	0.1135	1039 ± 69	1039 ± 70	0.70 ± 0.09	0.70 ± 0.10	0.53 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
190	PSZ2 G048.10+57.16	15:21:20.58	+30:40:15.3	100	97	0.078	0.078	0.0788	732 ± 47	731 ± 47	0.28 ± 0.03	0.28 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
192	PSZ2 G048.24-51.59	22:20:17.47	-12:11:30.7	32	27	0.530	0.530	0.5322	1089 ± 126	877 ± 109	0.62 ± 0.19	0.35 ± 0.12	0.66 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
195	PSZ2 G048.75+53.18	15:39:50.78	+30:43:04.0	25	23	0.097	0.097	0.0972	627 ± 82	630 ± 85	0.19 ± 0.07	0.19 ± 0.07	0.22 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
198	PSZ2 G049.18+65.05	14:44:14.39	+31:15:28.1	12	-	0.231	-	0.2351	1456 ± 285	-	1.79 ± 1.16	-	0.43 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
199	PSZ2 G049.22+30.87	17:20:10.04	+26:37:32.1	30	10	0.161	0.161	0.1601	990 ± 119	562 ± 118	0.61 ± 0.19	0.15 ± 0.11	0.58 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
200	PSZ2 G049.32+44.37	16:20:31.13	+29:53:27.7	53	52	0.097	0.097	0.0960	769 ± 68	769 ± 68	0.32 ± 0.06	0.32 ± 0.07	0.36 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
204	PSZ2 G050.40+31.17	17:20:10.83	+27:42:14.8	19	16	0.160	0.160	0.1589	991 ± 154	1012 ± 165	0.63 ± 0.28	0.68 ± 0.35	0.40 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
210	PSZ2 G052.35-31.98	21:18:42.70	+00:32:06.1	11	-	0.275	-	0.2709	699 ± 144	-	0.24 ± 0.17	-	0.40 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
212	PSZ2 G053.44-36.25	21:35:19.80	-01:02:06.6	15	11	0.327	0.326	-	1146 ± 201	1112 ± 222	0.86 ± 0.46	0.83 ± 0.57	0.74 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
213	PSZ2 G053.53+59.52	15:10:07.40	+33:29:25.4	64	64	0.114	0.114	-	1106 ± 90	1106 ± 90	0.84 ± 0.15	0.84 ± 0.15	0.59 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
222	PSZ2 G054.99+53.41	15:39:31.06	+34:28:15.8	11	7	0.227	0.228	-	741 ± 152	784 ± 202	0.30 ± 0.21	0.38 ± 0.39	0.57 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
223	PSZ2 G055.59+31.85	17:22:27.18	+32:07:57.3	18	12	0.225	0.227	0.2233	1152 ± 185	1094 ± 209	0.92 ± 0.43	0.83 ± 0.54	0.78 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
224	PSZ2 G055.80+32.90	17:17:55.67	+32:34:37.6	26	25	0.108	0.107	0.1086	826 ± 105	830 ± 107	0.39 ± 0.14	0.40 ± 0.14	0.23 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
228	PSZ2 G056.62+88.42	12:59:35.71	+27:57:33.4	253	253	0.023	0.023	0.0239	955 ± 48	955 ± 48	0.59 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.01	0	SDSS
229	PSZ2 G056.77+36.32	17:02:42.50	+34:03:36.1	77	77	0.099	0.099	0.0993	1014 ± 77	1014 ± 77	0.67 ± 0.10	0.67 ± 0.10	0.45 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
230	PSZ2 G056.79-11.60	20:18:57.19	+15:07:18.3	21	21	0.123	0.123	0.1217	94						

Table A.1. continued.

ID <sup>1</sup>	NAME	R.A.	Dec.	N <sub>1.5</sub>	N <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>1.5</sub>	z <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>BCG</sub>	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma_{200,1}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_{500,1.5}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500,1}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500}^{SZ}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Flag <sup>2</sup>	Data set
251	PSZ2 G059.81–39.09	21:56:23.93	+01:20:44.3	10	9	0.218	0.220	0.2270	1351 ± 292	1238 ± 277	1.52 ± 1.14	1.23 ± 1.01	0.47 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
254 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G060.13+11.44	18:58:45.96	+29:15:35.2	23	23	0.225	0.225	0.2243	1854 ± 318	1854 ± 318	3.24 ± 1.24	3.24 ± 1.24	0.52 ± 0.05	0	ITP13
258	PSZ2 G061.75+88.11	12:59:35.71	+27:57:33.4	276	276	0.023	0.023	0.0239	993 ± 73	993 ± 73	0.65 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.04	0.33 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
259	PSZ2 G062.44–46.43	22:23:53.94	−01:36:05.4	8	8	0.089	0.089	0.0926	854 ± 208	854 ± 208	0.50 ± 0.45	0.50 ± 0.45	0.34 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
261	PSZ2 G062.94+43.69	16:28:39.13	+39:33:10.2	163	163	0.030	0.030	0.0267	796 ± 52	796 ± 52	0.36 ± 0.03	0.36 ± 0.03	0.29 ± 0.01	1	SDSS
263	PSZ2 G063.80+11.42	19:05:57.46	+32:32:53.0	13	13	0.428	0.428	0.4263	986 ± 186	986 ± 186	0.55 ± 0.33	0.55 ± 0.33	0.57 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
264	PSZ2 G063.91–16.75	20:52:51.72	+17:54:22.6	16	15	0.392	0.391	0.3923	832 ± 140	837 ± 141	0.35 ± 0.18	0.35 ± 0.19	0.50 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
275	PSZ2 G066.19+12.86	19:04:15.37	+35:16:01.1	12	12	0.246	0.246	0.2462	1238 ± 270	1238 ± 270	1.15 ± 0.74	1.15 ± 0.74	0.41 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
277	PSZ2 G066.34+26.14	18:01:06.57	+39:52:06.3	52	52	0.623	0.623	0.6167	1200 ± 109	1213 ± 107	0.75 ± 0.15	0.77 ± 0.16	0.55 ± 0.06	1	LP15
280 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G066.68+68.44	14:21:40.08	+37:17:28.7	16	14	0.163	0.162	0.1583	1302 ± 213	1198 ± 210	1.34 ± 0.69	1.09 ± 0.62	0.36 ± 0.03	0	SDSS
283	PSZ2 G067.17+67.46	14:25:56.67	+37:48:59.2	23	16	0.167	0.168	0.1700	780 ± 111	879 ± 144	0.33 ± 0.13	0.46 ± 0.24	0.71 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
284	PSZ2 G067.21–20.49	21:13:28.79	+18:03:27.4	14	14	0.366	0.366	0.3661	831 ± 147	831 ± 147	0.36 ± 0.20	0.36 ± 0.20	0.38 ± 0.06	1	LP15
290	PSZ2 G068.36+81.81	13:22:48.77	+31:39:17.8	20	20	0.314	0.314	0.3072	1178 ± 179	1149 ± 167	0.91 ± 0.39	0.85 ± 0.37	0.67 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
292	PSZ2 G068.61–46.60	22:35:47.03	+01:16:14.2	42	35	0.059	0.059	-	646 ± 70	654 ± 71	0.20 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
294	PSZ2 G069.39+68.05	14:21:38.32	+38:21:17.5	23	22	0.766	0.766	0.7630	1051 ± 150	1024 ± 141	0.49 ± 0.19	0.46 ± 0.18	1.10 ± 0.15	1	LP15
295-A	PSZ2 G069.47–29.06	21:45:52.60	+14:03:22.4	29	29	0.190	0.190	-	598 ± 74	609 ± 73	0.16 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.05	-	0	LP15
295-B		21:46:02.24	+14:01:25.7	42	32	0.393	0.393	0.3929	690 ± 75	637 ± 72	0.20 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.05	-	0	LP15
298	PSZ2 G070.08–31.79	21:55:41.98	+12:31:28.6	13	11	0.191	0.191	0.1931	1053 ± 198	1095 ± 219	0.76 ± 0.46	0.86 ± 0.60	0.47 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
301	PSZ2 G071.39+59.54	15:01:23.05	+42:20:40.2	12	7	0.292	0.292	0.2914	946 ± 186	800 ± 207	0.54 ± 0.35	0.38 ± 0.39	0.59 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
307	PSZ2 G072.62+41.46	16:40:19.81	+46:42:41.5	29	15	0.226	0.226	0.2246	1191 ± 153	1156 ± 195	0.97 ± 0.31	0.94 ± 0.51	1.16 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
314	PSZ2 G073.82–54.92	23:08:35.71	−02:12:37.7	13	9	0.299	0.298	0.2953	975 ± 184	1067 ± 239	0.58 ± 0.35	0.78 ± 0.64	0.52 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
325	PSZ2 G076.44+23.53	18:28:21.75	+48:04:29.6	21	21	0.168	0.168	0.1682	885 ± 141	885 ± 141	0.46 ± 0.19	0.46 ± 0.19	0.29 ± 0.03	1	ITP13
326	PSZ2 G076.51+21.73	18:38:35.87	+47:33:35.4	47	38	0.418	0.419	0.4203	919 ± 91	934 ± 97	0.42 ± 0.09	0.44 ± 0.12	0.36 ± 0.05	1	LP15
330	PSZ2 G077.67+30.59	17:46:50.87	+50:31:11.1	10	10	0.222	0.222	0.2190	864 ± 183	864 ± 183	0.46 ± 0.34	0.46 ± 0.34	0.28 ± 0.04	1	LP15
332	PSZ2 G077.90–26.63	22:00:49.96	+20:56:20.7	24	16	0.144	0.144	-	1205 ± 168	951 ± 155	1.07 ± 0.40	0.58 ± 0.30	0.50 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
337	PSZ2 G079.36+38.06	16:59:16.95	+52:05:21.1	53	44	0.299	0.300	-	904 ± 85	951 ± 92	0.43 ± 0.09	0.50 ± 0.12	0.34 ± 0.04	1	LP15
338	PSZ2 G079.88+14.97	19:23:12.06	+48:16:13.3	12	12	0.101	0.101	0.1020	532 ± 114	532 ± 114	0.13 ± 0.08	0.13 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.03	1	ITP13
339	PSZ2 G080.16+57.65	15:00:55.68	+47:18:17.5	55	44	0.088	0.088	-	630 ± 62	678 ± 65	0.19 ± 0.04	0.23 ± 0.05	0.24 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
341	PSZ2 G080.41–33.24	22:26:08.78	+17:22:05.6	14	9	0.110	0.110	-	649 ± 118	438 ± 98	0.22 ± 0.12	0.08 ± 0.07	0.38 ± 0.03	2	SDSS
343-A	PSZ2 G080.64+64.31	14:27:14.28	+44:10:07.2	18	18	0.096	0.096	-	1028 ± 158	1029 ± 158	0.73 ± 0.34	0.73 ± 0.34	-	0	LP15
343-B		14:27:16.13	+44:07:30.6	40	37	0.488	0.488	0.4862	955 ± 106	968 ± 102	0.45 ± 0.11	0.46 ± 0.12	-	0	LP15
346 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G081.00–50.93	23:11:43.97	+03:38:52.9	15	8	0.310	0.312	-	1657 ± 290	1357 ± 324	2.35 ± 1.27	1.52 ± 1.38	0.76 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
347	PSZ2 G081.02+50.57	15:39:07.08	+50:36:45.8	26	20	0.509	0.510	0.5088	681 ± 92	578 ± 84	0.18 ± 0.06	0.12 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.04	2	LP15
348	PSZ2 G081.22–41.95	22:50:32.78	+10:54:11.3	16	-	0.080	-	-	556 ± 94	-	0.14 ± 0.07	-	0.21 ± 0.03	2	SDSS
349	PSZ2 G081.31–68.56	23:54:13.69	−10:25:08.5	130	107	0.076	0.076	0.0776	797 ± 58	811 ± 50	0.35 ± 0.04	0.37 ± 0.04	0.27 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
352	PSZ2 G081.72+70.15	14:00:26.01	+41:01:35.3	12	10	0.250	0.250	0.2497	749 ± 147	638 ± 134	0.30 ± 0.19	0.20 ± 0.15	0.37 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
357	PSZ2 G083.14+66.57	14:13:43.73	+43:39:45.0	26	25	0.090	0.090	0.0893	655 ± 88	636 ± 82	0.21 ± 0.07	0.20 ± 0.07	0.19 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
358	PSZ2 G083.29–31.03	22:28:33.72	+20:37:16.3	27	21	0.412	0.411	0.4116	1119 ± 148	1051 ± 149	0.73 ± 0.25	0.63 ± 0.26	0.83 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
361	PSZ2 G083.86+85.09	13:05:45.47	+30:54:25.2	25	21	0.184	0.184	-	693 ± 95	676 ± 96	0.23 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.09	0.45 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
363	PSZ2 G084.13–35.41	22:41:58.42	+17:32:23.3	7	-	0.315	-	0.3020	1375 ± 361	-	1.62 ± 1.65	-	0.51 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
366	PSZ2 G084.41–12.43	21:37:53.37	+35:34:59.8	25	25	0.274	0.274	0.2763	1368 ± 209	1368 ± 209	1.38 ± 0.50	1.38 ± 0.50	0.50 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
370	PSZ2 G084.69+42.28	16:26:05.09	+55:25:31.4	11	10	0.131	0.131	-	701 ± 144	717 ± 151	0.27 ± 0.19	0.29 ± 0.22	0.25 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
373	PSZ2 G084.82+20.66	19:00:11.62	+54:42:11.8	8	8	0.373	0.373	0.3673	907 ± 227	907 ± 227	0.49 ± 0.45	0.49 ± 0.45	0.41 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
374	PSZ2 G084.85+35.05	17:18:11.94	+56:39:56.2	28	17	0.112	0.113	0.1136	607 ± 79	594 ± 94	0.17 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
376	PSZ2 G085.72+10.66	20:03:13.30	+51:20:51.0	12	12	0.084	0.084	0.0804	734 ± 140	734 ± 140	0.31 ± 0.20	0.31 ± 0.20	0.21 ± 0.02	1	ITP13
377	PSZ2 G085.82+35.44	17:15:22.99	+57:24:40.3	71	71	0.029	0.029	0.0273	552 ± 42	552 ± 42	0.13 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.02	0.10 ± 0.01	1	SDSS
381	PSZ2 G086.28+74.76	13:37:54.18	+38:53:27.1	22	21	0.701	0.701	-	1113 ± 162	1110 ± 157	0.60 ± 0.24	0.60 ± 0.25	0.34 ± 0.04	1	LP15
382	PSZ2 G086.35–13.94	21:49:41.34	+35:43:14.1	12	12	0.278	0.278	0.2766	1130 ± 228	1130 ± 228	0.88 ± 0.57	0.88 ± 0.57	0.42 ± 0.05	1	LP15
385	PSZ2 G086.54–26.67	22:26:55.89	+25:50:09.3	26	26	0.166	0.166	0.1682	819 ± 110	798 ± 101	0.37 ± 0.13	0.35 ± 0.12	0.32 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
390	PSZ2 G086.93+53.18	15:14:00.02	+52:48:08.4	12	12	0.766	0.766	0.7732	1162 ± 226	1162 ± 226	0.69 ± 0.44	0.69 ± 0.44	1.39 ± 0.13	1	ITP13
391	PSZ2 G087.03–57.37	23:37:39.73	+00:16:16.9	21	14	0.275	0.275	0.2772	1391 ± 207	1152 ± 202	1.46 ± 0.60	0.91 ± 0.52	0.73 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
394	PSZ2 G087.39–34.58	22:49:10.98	+19:44:55.8	32	27	0.773	0.773	-	1137 ± 139	1187 ± 147	0.60 ± 0.18	0.67 ± 0.23	0.96 ± 0.10	1	LP15
396	PSZ2 G087.44–21.56	22:16:24.75	+30:25:17.6	8	7	0.254	0.255	0.2523	1210 ± 295	1037 ± 268	1.16 ± 1.05	0.79 ± 0.80	0.35 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
400	PSZ2 G089.06–11.79	21:52:58.03	+39:04:30.5	32	30	0.455	0.455	0.4547	1044 ± 120	965 ± 113	0.58 ± 0.17	0.47 ± 0.15	0.54 ± 0.06	1	LP15
402	PSZ2 G089.46–58.09	23:43:44.52	+00:18:25.8	19	18	0.270	0.270	-	1070 ± 167	1030 ± 158	0.73 ± 0.32	0.66 ± 0.31	0.48 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
403	PSZ2 G089.52+62.34	17:12:28.72	+64:06:32.8	137	100	0.072	0.072	-	740 ± 53	769 ± 49	0.29 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
404	PSZ2 G089.81–39.56	23:07:07.50	+16:32:46.1	7	7	0.250	0.250	0.2488	1016 ± 266	990 ± 256	0.75 ± 0.76	0.70 ± 0.71	0.57 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
407	PSZ2 G090.12–13.87	22:03:11.06	+38:07:51.5	15	15	0.071	0.071	0.0738	639 ± 122	639 ± 122	0.21 ± 0.11	0.21 ± 0.11	0.18 ± 0.02	0	LP15
413	PSZ2 G091.79–27.00	22:45:18.54	+28:08:00.2	19	15	0.343	0.343	-	617 ± 96	641 ± 108	0.16 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.10	0.58 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
414	PSZ2 G091.83+26.11	18:31:14.32	+62:14:35.0	16	14	0.822	0.823	-	1111 ± 189	1153 ± 202	0.57 ± 0.29	0.63 ± 0.36	0.74 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
417	PSZ2 G092.30–55.75	23:44:37.73	+03:05:03.6	14	13	0.346	0.346	0.3497	1225 ± 222	1233 ± 225	1.03 ± 0.58	1.05 ± 0.64	0.43 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
420	PSZ2 G092.64+20.78	19:16:45.43	+61:40:42.9	39	37	0.545	0.545	0.5498	1030 ± 108	1046 ± 110	0.53 ± 0.13	0.55 ± 0.15	0.35 ± 0.04	1	LP15
421	PSZ2 G092.69+59.92	14:26:03.78	+51:14:												

Table A.1. continued.

ID <sup>1</sup>	NAME	R.A.	Dec.	N <sub>1.5</sub>	N <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>1.5</sub>	z <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>BGG</sub>	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma_{200,1}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_{500,1.5}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500,1}^{dyn}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500}^{SZ}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Flag <sup>2</sup>	Data set
461	PSZ2 G098.30–41.15	23:34:25.83	+17:59:30.4	17	13	0.434	0.434	-	825 ± 136	832 ± 152	0.33 ± 0.16	0.34 ± 0.21	0.63 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
464-A	PSZ2 G098.44+56.59	14:27:11.20	+55:48:07.5	27	20	0.131	0.131	-	553 ± 73	516 ± 75	0.13 ± 0.04	0.11 ± 0.05	-	0	SDSS
464-B		14:27:18.38	+55:48:08.9	11	9	0.492	0.491	-	1567 ± 322	1496 ± 334	1.86 ± 1.29	1.70 ± 1.40	-	0	SDSS
473	PSZ2 G099.48+55.60	14:28:38.37	+56:51:38.8	50	35	0.106	0.106	0.1060	678 ± 69	697 ± 76	0.23 ± 0.05	0.25 ± 0.07	0.28 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
476	PSZ2 G099.57–58.64	00:03:45.72	+02:05:56.9	30	28	0.095	0.095	-	922 ± 116	885 ± 108	0.53 ± 0.17	0.47 ± 0.16	0.20 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
478	PSZ2 G099.86+58.45	14:14:46.98	+54:47:03.0	8	8	0.616	0.616	0.6140	643 ± 154	643 ± 154	0.17 ± 0.15	0.17 ± 0.15	0.65 ± 0.05	0	ITP13
483	PSZ2 G100.22+33.81	17:13:45.19	+69:21:46.5	18	18	0.598	0.598	-	1062 ± 165	1076 ± 165	0.58 ± 0.27	0.60 ± 0.28	0.41 ± 0.04	1	LP15
490	PSZ2 G101.52–29.98	23:26:26.16	+29:21:52.7	18	18	0.227	0.227	0.2269	904 ± 145	881 ± 135	0.48 ± 0.22	0.44 ± 0.21	0.45 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
492	PSZ2 G101.68–49.21	23:55:38.11	+11:21:48.9	16	10	0.073	0.072	-	639 ± 108	615 ± 130	0.21 ± 0.11	0.20 ± 0.15	0.22 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
499	PSZ2 G104.30–48.99	00:01:58.48	+12:03:58.0	38	35	0.201	0.201	0.2029	812 ± 92	821 ± 89	0.35 ± 0.09	0.36 ± 0.10	0.37 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
503	PSZ2 G104.74+40.42	15:46:35.33	+69:57:42.0	10	10	0.837	0.837	0.8341	774 ± 172	774 ± 172	0.23 ± 0.17	0.23 ± 0.17	0.44 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
505	PSZ2 G105.00+39.68	15:52:52.29	+70:30:57.6	26	23	0.200	0.200	0.2009	453 ± 58	408 ± 55	0.07 ± 0.03	0.06 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.03	0	LP15
507	PSZ2 G105.40–50.43	00:06:21.53	+10:50:49.5	30	28	0.167	0.167	-	709 ± 90	672 ± 82	0.25 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
508	PSZ2 G105.55+77.21	13:11:08.63	+39:13:36.7	109	74	0.072	0.072	0.0723	843 ± 64	795 ± 59	0.41 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
509	PSZ2 G105.76+54.73	14:10:18.43	+59:38:03.4	9	9	0.319	0.319	0.3232	1163 ± 265	1134 ± 253	0.97 ± 0.80	0.91 ± 0.74	0.41 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
515 <sup>d</sup>	PSZ2 G106.41+50.82	14:25:21.21	+63:09:21.3	24	24	0.140	0.140	0.1355	1564 ± 212	1564 ± 212	2.16 ± 0.80	2.16 ± 0.80	0.27 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
519	PSZ2 G107.10+65.32	13:32:39.39	+50:29:37.7	24	22	0.278	0.277	-	1132 ± 158	1080 ± 149	0.83 ± 0.31	0.73 ± 0.29	0.82 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
521	PSZ2 G107.39–31.48	23:50:36.33	+29:29:29.5	17	15	0.154	0.153	0.1497	657 ± 108	598 ± 101	0.21 ± 0.10	0.17 ± 0.09	0.31 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
524	PSZ2 G107.67–39.78	00:01:11.50	+21:32:13.0	13	-	0.411	-	0.4117	551 ± 104	-	0.12 ± 0.07	-	0.47 ± 0.06	0	SDSS
527	PSZ2 G108.17–11.56	23:22:30.61	+48:44:45.1	18	18	0.334	0.334	0.3312	984 ± 154	984 ± 154	0.56 ± 0.26	0.56 ± 0.26	0.74 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
528	PSZ2 G108.24+58.11	13:48:51.64	+57:21:41.4	14	12	0.307	0.307	0.3080	562 ± 102	505 ± 96	0.13 ± 0.07	0.10 ± 0.06	0.32 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
529	PSZ2 G108.27+48.66	14:27:04.57	+65:39:46.9	29	24	0.671	0.671	0.6752	938 ± 120	949 ± 125	0.38 ± 0.12	0.40 ± 0.15	0.43 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
531	PSZ2 G109.14–28.02	23:52:53.12	+33:15:13.9	11	9	0.456	0.456	0.4527	1066 ± 219	1034 ± 231	0.68 ± 0.47	0.65 ± 0.53	0.64 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
536 <sup>e</sup>	PSZ2 G109.99–70.28	00:33:53.14	-07:52:10.3	11	9	0.305	0.305	0.3023	1835 ± 371	1357 ± 303	3.22 ± 2.24	1.48 ± 1.22	0.53 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
541	PSZ2 G111.75+70.37	13:12:58.02	+46:15:30.3	30	22	0.181	0.181	0.1797	687 ± 87	715 ± 99	0.23 ± 0.07	0.26 ± 0.10	0.43 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
543	PSZ2 G112.35–32.86	00:10:53.52	+29:08:55.5	32	27	0.329	0.330	-	1270 ± 156	1149 ± 143	1.08 ± 0.32	0.83 ± 0.28	0.46 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
544	PSZ2 G112.48+56.99	13:35:51.18	+59:13:06.8	146	110	0.071	0.071	-	896 ± 58	863 ± 52	0.48 ± 0.04	0.44 ± 0.05	0.30 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
546	PSZ2 G112.69+33.37	16:19:49.39	+79:06:24.5	15	14	0.521	0.521	0.5194	929 ± 163	937 ± 164	0.43 ± 0.23	0.44 ± 0.25	0.41 ± 0.05	1	LP15
549	PSZ2 G113.29–29.69	00:11:34.50	+32:26:03.3	41	37	0.103	0.103	-	966 ± 106	968 ± 102	0.59 ± 0.14	0.59 ± 0.16	0.36 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
552	PSZ2 G114.14+58.96	13:25:11.20	+57:36:01.3	47	33	0.116	0.116	0.1152	588 ± 61	609 ± 68	0.15 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.05	0.19 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
553	PSZ2 G114.31+64.89	13:15:05.24	+51:49:02.8	17	17	0.274	0.274	0.2824	1163 ± 192	1134 ± 179	0.92 ± 0.45	0.86 ± 0.42	0.66 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
556	PSZ2 G114.79–33.71	00:20:36.04	+28:40:02.3	37	33	0.095	0.095	-	872 ± 100	815 ± 91	0.45 ± 0.12	0.38 ± 0.11	0.38 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
561	PSZ2 G114.99+70.36	13:06:45.70	+46:33:30.7	31	28	0.225	0.225	0.2184	951 ± 118	961 ± 117	0.53 ± 0.16	0.55 ± 0.18	0.57 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
562	PSZ2 G115.25–72.07	00:41:50.46	-09:18:11.3	153	137	0.056	0.056	0.0554	896 ± 50	890 ± 48	0.49 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.05	0.49 ± 0.01	1	SDSS
570	PSZ2 G116.32–36.33	00:27:45.78	+26:16:26.4	14	14	0.364	0.364	0.3655	779 ± 141	760 ± 133	0.30 ± 0.17	0.28 ± 0.16	0.48 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
571	PSZ2 G116.50–44.47	00:32:08.99	+18:09:08.0	24	21	0.373	0.373	-	1010 ± 141	984 ± 139	0.57 ± 0.21	0.54 ± 0.22	0.70 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
577	PSZ2 G118.03+31.10	15:54:38.72	+84:10:28.3	15	15	0.195	0.195	0.1944	473 ± 82	473 ± 82	0.09 ± 0.05	0.09 ± 0.05	0.40 ± 0.03	0	ITP13
578	PSZ2 G118.34+68.79	13:01:22.01	+48:15:45.0	22	20	0.255	0.255	0.2521	817 ± 119	786 ± 114	0.35 ± 0.14	0.32 ± 0.14	0.32 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
585	PSZ2 G118.92+52.38	13:14:24.60	+64:34:30.7	12	11	0.218	0.217	0.2191	804 ± 158	780 ± 156	0.37 ± 0.24	0.34 ± 0.24	0.44 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
593	PSZ2 G120.76+44.14	13:12:53.52	+72:55:06.0	41	37	0.296	0.296	0.2946	791 ± 86	784 ± 83	0.30 ± 0.07	0.30 ± 0.08	0.34 ± 0.03	1	LP15
594	PSZ2 G121.03+57.02	12:59:40.51	+60:04:28.2	15	13	0.346	0.345	-	1247 ± 218	1168 ± 213	1.07 ± 0.58	0.91 ± 0.55	0.55 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
595	PSZ2 G121.13+49.64	13:03:45.76	+67:30:39.3	19	17	0.221	0.222	-	547 ± 85	599 ± 95	0.12 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.08	0.19 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
596	PSZ2 G121.77+51.75	12:58:16.75	+65:20:55.4	20	18	0.233	0.233	-	717 ± 109	729 ± 112	0.25 ± 0.11	0.27 ± 0.12	0.37 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
598	PSZ2 G122.30+54.52	12:54:43.61	+62:33:46.9	19	17	0.309	0.309	0.3103	1088 ± 170	1115 ± 176	0.74 ± 0.33	0.80 ± 0.39	0.41 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
601	PSZ2 G122.89–36.82	00:51:25.56	+26:05:33.8	17	15	0.319	0.319	-	924 ± 152	958 ± 162	0.48 ± 0.23	0.53 ± 0.29	0.46 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
602	PSZ2 G123.00–35.52	00:51:38.15	+27:22:17.1	17	15	0.358	0.358	-	1050 ± 173	1044 ± 176	0.66 ± 0.32	0.66 ± 0.35	0.58 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
604	PSZ2 G123.42+30.63	12:24:39.64	+86:27:46.8	9	9	0.200	0.200	0.1979	644 ± 144	644 ± 144	0.21 ± 0.18	0.21 ± 0.18	0.33 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
605	PSZ2 G123.55–10.36	00:55:24.54	+52:29:20.8	30	30	0.106	0.106	0.1064	811 ± 102	811 ± 102	0.37 ± 0.12	0.37 ± 0.12	0.39 ± 0.04	1	ITP13
606	PSZ2 G123.66+67.25	12:49:32.44	+49:53:43.8	22	22	0.283	0.283	0.2834	1086 ± 158	1059 ± 146	0.74 ± 0.30	0.69 ± 0.28	0.40 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
610	PSZ2 G124.20–36.48	00:55:59.78	+26:21:29.4	26	24	0.192	0.193	-	889 ± 120	853 ± 112	0.45 ± 0.16	0.41 ± 0.15	0.76 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
614	PSZ2 G125.30–27.99	01:01:34.79	+34:50:56.0	8	-	0.229	-	0.2291	941 ± 229	-	0.60 ± 0.54	-	0.47 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
618	PSZ2 G125.68–64.12	00:15:19.33	-01:15:19.3	115	115	0.044	0.044	0.0445	900 ± 56	900 ± 56	0.50 ± 0.06	0.50 ± 0.06	0.34 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
619	PSZ2 G125.71+53.86	12:36:58.61	+63:11:14.1	26	24	0.298	0.298	0.3007	1025 ± 138	1015 ± 134	0.62 ± 0.22	0.61 ± 0.23	0.65 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
620	PSZ2 G125.84–18.72	01:06:57.06	+44:04:35.0	47	47	0.189	0.189	-	935 ± 105	935 ± 105	0.51 ± 0.11	0.51 ± 0.11	0.36 ± 0.04	1	LP15
621	PSZ2 G126.07–49.55	00:59:30.46	+13:18:35.7	13	9	0.503	0.504	0.5000	676 ± 127	620 ± 139	0.19 ± 0.11	0.16 ± 0.13	0.38 ± 0.08	0	SDSS
622	PSZ2 G126.20–33.17	01:04:14.95	+29:33:35.1	18	15	0.357	0.357	0.3577	711 ± 114	735 ± 124	0.23 ± 0.11	0.26 ± 0.14	0.46 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
623	PSZ2 G126.28+65.62	12:42:23.33	+51:26:21.0	13	13	0.820	0.820	0.8201	771 ± 145	751 ± 137	0.22 ± 0.13	0.20 ± 0.12	0.55 ± 0.07	1	LP15
624	PSZ2 G126.36–19.11	01:09:27.64	+43:37:46.7	22	22	0.203	0.203	0.2036	795 ± 115	795 ± 115	0.34 ± 0.13	0.34 ± 0.13	0.37 ± 0.05	1	LP15
625	PSZ2 G126.57+51.61	12:29:54.47	+65:21:11.8	21	12	0.816	0.815	-	994 ± 148	609 ± 116	0.41 ± 0.17	0.12 ± 0.08	0.65 ± 0.06	2	LP15
628	PSZ2 G126.72–21.03	01:10:29.27	+41:40:53.9	9	9	0.196	0.196	-	987 ± 239	987 ± 239	0.67 ± 0.55	0.67 ± 0.55	0.33 ± 0.05	1	LP15
629	PSZ2 G126.72–72.82	00:55:51.88	-09:59:08.2	84	53	0.055	0.055	0.0547	565 ± 47	543 ± 48	0.14 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
630	PSZ2 G127.01+26.21	05:58:03.54	+86:13:49.5	13	12	0.577	0.576	0.5760	1063 ± 200	1070 ± 204	0.61 ± 0.37	0.62 ± 0.40	0.64 ± 0.07	1	ITP13
632	PSZ2 G127.44–34.74	01:08:19.05	+27:58:02.1	16	15	0.240	0.240	0.24							

Table A.1. continued.

ID <sup>1</sup>	NAME	R.A.	Dec.	N <sub>1,5</sub>	N <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>1,5</sub>	z <sub>1</sub>	Z <sub>BGC</sub>	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma_{200,1}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_{500,1.5}^{dun}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500,1}^{dun}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500}^{SZ}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Flag <sup>2</sup>	Data set
678	PSZ2 G138.32–39.82	01:42:07.59	+21:31:10.5	40	36	0.279	0.279	-	1320 ± 147	1339 ± 143	1.23 ± 0.31	1.28 ± 0.35	0.56 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
681	PSZ2 G139.00+50.92	11:20:27.79	+63:14:48.4	11	7	0.784	0.784	-	787 ± 162	836 ± 216	0.24 ± 0.17	0.31 ± 0.32	0.64 ± 0.08	1	LP15
682	PSZ2 G139.18+56.37	11:42:24.78	+58:32:05.6	20	16	0.326	0.325	0.3220	1392 ± 212	1397 ± 228	1.42 ± 0.61	1.46 ± 0.75	0.69 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
683	PSZ2 G139.62+24.18	06:21:48.72	+74:42:03.2	22	22	0.266	0.266	0.2660	938 ± 144	938 ± 144	0.51 ± 0.20	0.51 ± 0.20	0.76 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
684	PSZ2 G139.72–17.13	02:19:44.18	+42:50:13.3	18	18	0.155	0.155	0.1561	645 ± 105	645 ± 105	0.20 ± 0.09	0.20 ± 0.09	0.32 ± 0.04	1	LP15
689	PSZ2 G141.77+14.19	04:41:05.94	+68:13:16.1	19	20	0.818	0.819	0.8208	1158 ± 173	1257 ± 182	0.63 ± 0.28	0.78 ± 0.33	0.77 ± 0.09	1	ITP13
690	PSZ2 G141.98+69.31	12:12:40.51	+46:21:05.2	16	-	0.713	-	-	1413 ± 240	-	1.16 ± 0.59	-	0.57 ± 0.07	1	LP15
696	PSZ2 G143.26+65.24	11:59:31.82	+49:48:05.8	22	19	0.349	0.349	0.3574	1089 ± 158	1080 ± 161	0.72 ± 0.28	0.71 ± 0.32	0.75 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
697	PSZ2 G143.44+53.66	11:14:56.81	+59:26:49.0	12	8	0.361	0.362	0.3589	636 ± 125	610 ± 146	0.18 ± 0.11	0.17 ± 0.15	0.48 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
702	PSZ2 G144.33+62.85	11:48:52.46	+51:37:51.3	39	31	0.131	0.131	-	647 ± 73	609 ± 70	0.20 ± 0.05	0.17 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
709	PSZ2 G145.65+59.30	11:32:41.89	+54:13:10.1	30	28	0.347	0.346	0.3474	1139 ± 144	1048 ± 128	0.80 ± 0.25	0.64 ± 0.21	0.40 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
721	PSZ2 G147.88+53.24	10:57:27.09	+57:59:29.9	13	12	0.601	0.601	-	1435 ± 270	1455 ± 277	1.33 ± 0.81	1.40 ± 0.90	0.59 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
722	PSZ2 G148.36+75.23	12:18:26.41	+40:13:28.8	16	16	0.305	0.305	0.3036	1053 ± 179	1026 ± 168	0.69 ± 0.35	0.64 ± 0.33	0.43 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
724	PSZ2 G149.22+54.18	10:58:23.68	+56:47:41.7	44	35	0.136	0.136	0.1351	810 ± 87	763 ± 83	0.36 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.09	0.58 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
729	PSZ2 G150.24+48.72	10:23:20.83	+59:48:39.4	23	19	0.200	0.199	0.1989	884 ± 126	830 ± 124	0.45 ± 0.17	0.38 ± 0.17	0.31 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
730	PSZ2 G150.56+46.67	10:08:38.26	+60:46:43.9	21	20	0.396	0.395	0.3990	1081 ± 161	1045 ± 152	0.68 ± 0.28	0.63 ± 0.27	0.47 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
731	PSZ2 G150.56+58.32	11:15:14.85	+53:19:54.4	21	19	0.466	0.467	0.4664	906 ± 135	904 ± 135	0.41 ± 0.17	0.41 ± 0.18	0.75 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
734	PSZ2 G151.19+48.27	10:17:42.29	+59:32:53.7	16	15	0.288	0.289	0.2841	935 ± 159	908 ± 154	0.51 ± 0.26	0.47 ± 0.25	0.47 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
738	PSZ2 G152.33+81.28	12:30:48.13	+34:39:07.6	11	10	0.331	0.331	-	777 ± 159	793 ± 167	0.31 ± 0.22	0.34 ± 0.25	0.49 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
739	PSZ2 G152.40+75.00	12:13:28.38	+39:46:23.2	10	10	0.456	0.455	-	1138 ± 246	1083 ± 228	0.32 ± 0.26	0.72 ± 0.54	0.41 ± 0.06	0	LP15
742	PSZ2 G153.00–58.26	01:52:41.96	+01:00:25.6	32	23	0.231	0.231	0.2297	1196 ± 147	944 ± 127	0.98 ± 0.29	0.53 ± 0.20	0.47 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
748	PSZ2 G154.13+40.19	09:10:50.31	+61:08:03.8	11	10	0.277	0.277	-	1288 ± 264	1317 ± 278	1.27 ± 0.88	1.37 ± 1.03	0.49 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
752	PSZ2 G155.80+70.40	11:53:47.71	+42:50:44.7	8	8	0.330	0.330	-	1152 ± 281	1123 ± 269	0.97 ± 0.88	0.90 ± 0.82	0.37 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
755	PSZ2 G156.26+59.64	11:08:30.52	+50:17:56.2	12	8	0.617	0.617	-	862 ± 169	953 ± 228	0.34 ± 0.22	0.48 ± 0.43	0.66 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
760	PSZ2 G157.63+78.02	12:17:31.16	+36:41:11.3	26	26	0.367	0.367	0.3692	960 ± 129	935 ± 118	0.50 ± 0.17	0.47 ± 0.16	0.51 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
762	PSZ2 G158.35–47.49	02:24:56.17	+08:49:47.9	9	9	0.310	0.310	0.3115	1024 ± 236	1024 ± 236	0.69 ± 0.57	0.69 ± 0.57	0.48 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
765	PSZ2 G159.86+42.57	09:19:44.28	+56:22:01.1	22	19	0.278	0.277	0.2778	919 ± 134	902 ± 134	0.48 ± 0.19	0.46 ± 0.20	0.40 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
767	PSZ2 G160.83+81.66	12:26:58.29	+33:32:49.0	52	49	0.891	0.890	0.8908	1078 ± 99	1084 ± 99	0.47 ± 0.10	0.48 ± 0.10	0.57 ± 0.07	1	LP15
771	PSZ2 G161.73–28.58	03:18:05.89	+23:01:35.4	12	11	0.438	0.439	0.4416	459 ± 90	419 ± 84	0.07 ± 0.05	0.06 ± 0.04	0.61 ± 0.08	0	LP15
778 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G163.69+53.52	10:23:05.89	+50:09:37.3	150	82	0.153	0.155	-	2174 ± 151	1629 ± 114	4.98 ± 0.46	2.30 ± 0.33	0.46 ± 0.03	0	SDSS
779	PSZ2 G163.87+48.54	09:52:49.17	+51:53:05.1	14	14	0.214	0.214	0.2152	874 ± 158	852 ± 149	0.45 ± 0.26	0.42 ± 0.24	0.32 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
784	PSZ2 G164.65+46.37	09:38:19.67	+52:03:04.1	22	22	0.342	0.342	0.3420	808 ± 118	788 ± 109	0.32 ± 0.13	0.30 ± 0.12	0.56 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
786	PSZ2 G165.06+54.13	10:23:39.93	+49:08:38.5	39	34	0.142	0.142	0.1422	1020 ± 108	1044 ± 115	0.67 ± 0.17	0.71 ± 0.20	0.49 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
791	PSZ2 G165.68+44.01	09:22:00.51	+51:55:20.7	18	14	0.210	0.208	0.2040	998 ± 160	998 ± 175	0.63 ± 0.29	0.64 ± 0.37	0.33 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
793	PSZ2 G165.95+41.01	09:03:05.24	+52:09:29.2	25	24	0.217	0.217	-	750 ± 103	746 ± 98	0.28 ± 0.10	0.28 ± 0.10	0.39 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
794	PSZ2 G166.09+43.38	10:17:53.42	+51:43:37.6	27	25	0.218	0.218	0.2168	1181 ± 156	1161 ± 150	0.96 ± 0.33	0.92 ± 0.33	0.69 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
804	PSZ2 G167.98–59.95	02:14:41.09	+04:34:02.5	31	30	0.140	0.140	0.1393	762 ± 95	754 ± 89	0.31 ± 0.09	0.30 ± 0.09	0.41 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
805	PSZ2 G168.33+69.73	11:36:07.42	+40:02:25.4	19	17	0.292	0.292	-	863 ± 135	866 ± 137	0.40 ± 0.18	0.41 ± 0.20	0.43 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
806	PSZ2 G169.62+33.84	08:16:45.97	+49:32:58.5	14	14	0.346	0.346	0.3466	833 ± 151	832 ± 146	0.36 ± 0.21	0.36 ± 0.21	0.54 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
808	PSZ2 G170.26+73.90	11:51:48.05	+37:15:30.1	17	12	0.164	0.165	0.1650	570 ± 94	569 ± 109	0.14 ± 0.07	0.15 ± 0.10	0.29 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
809	PSZ2 G170.98+39.45	08:50:58.67	+48:30:02.6	9	8	0.554	0.555	0.5537	951 ± 217	969 ± 232	0.48 ± 0.40	0.52 ± 0.47	0.79 ± 0.07	1	SDSS
810	PSZ2 G171.08–80.38	01:21:53.44	+20:33:26.5	33	33	0.313	0.313	0.3134	864 ± 101	864 ± 101	0.39 ± 0.11	0.39 ± 0.11	0.29 ± 0.06	0	LP15
812	PSZ2 G171.48+16.17	06:38:00.94	+43:50:57.2	25	23	0.385	0.385	0.3881	641 ± 88	647 ± 87	0.17 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.07	0.40 ± 0.05	0	LP15
814	PSZ2 G171.98–40.66	03:12:57.83	+08:23:02.0	15	15	0.272	0.272	-	1492 ± 300	1492 ± 300	1.81 ± 0.98	1.81 ± 0.98	1.08 ± 0.05	1	ITP13
815	PSZ2 G172.63+35.15	08:25:29.06	+47:08:00.6	50	36	0.127	0.127	0.1290	733 ± 73	695 ± 74	0.27 ± 0.06	0.24 ± 0.07	0.37 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
816	PSZ2 G172.74+65.30	11:11:43.62	+40:49:14.5	101	68	0.075	0.075	0.0781	633 ± 50	680 ± 53	0.19 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.04	0.23 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
817	PSZ2 G172.93+21.34	07:07:37.96	+44:19:22.2	17	17	0.336	0.336	0.3386	990 ± 160	990 ± 160	0.57 ± 0.28	0.57 ± 0.28	0.57 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
818	PSZ2 G172.98–53.55	02:39:53.13	+01:34:56.0	7	7	0.374	0.374	0.3732	1499 ± 393	1462 ± 377	1.97 ± 2.01	1.84 ± 1.87	0.72 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
821	PSZ2 G173.90–51.89	02:45:51.74	+00:42:16.5	35	32	0.181	0.181	0.1803	770 ± 91	779 ± 88	0.31 ± 0.09	0.32 ± 0.09	0.32 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
822	PSZ2 G174.40–57.33	02:31:41.17	+04:52:57.4	8	8	0.186	0.186	0.1852	878 ± 214	856 ± 205	0.51 ± 0.46	0.48 ± 0.43	0.36 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
824	PSZ2 G175.60+35.47	08:28:05.88	+44:46:00.3	20	10	0.145	0.146	0.1450	680 ± 104	428 ± 90	0.23 ± 0.10	0.07 ± 0.05	0.27 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
826	PSZ2 G175.89+24.24	07:27:10.46	+42:31:11.0	19	15	0.181	0.182	-	822 ± 128	807 ± 136	0.38 ± 0.17	0.37 ± 0.20	0.31 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
828	PSZ2 G176.25–52.57	02:48:08.34	+02:16:37.2	22	20	0.237	0.237	0.2337	830 ± 121	846 ± 123	0.37 ± 0.15	0.39 ± 0.17	0.61 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
829	PSZ2 G176.27+37.54	08:40:05.71	+44:21:44.1	15	13	0.636	0.636	-	1505 ± 264	1618 ± 295	1.46 ± 0.79	1.80 ± 1.09	0.51 ± 0.07	1	SDSS
833	PSZ2 G178.94+56.00	10:19:52.09	+40:59:18.5	43	39	0.093	0.093	0.0914	772 ± 83	798 ± 82	0.32 ± 0.08	0.35 ± 0.09	0.20 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
834 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G179.09+60.12	10:40:43.44	+39:57:05.3	33	19	0.140	0.139	0.1356	1443 ± 175	1345 ± 201	1.71 ± 0.50	1.46 ± 0.65	0.37 ± 0.03	0	SDSS
836	PSZ2 G179.45–43.92	03:19:18.34	+02:05:35.6	23	23	0.397	0.397	0.4005	1324 ± 186	1324 ± 186	1.17 ± 0.45	1.17 ± 0.45	0.47 ± 0.07	1	LP15
847	PSZ2 G182.59+55.83	10:17:03.64	+39:02:49.4	33	26	0.205	0.205	0.2056	1285 ± 155	1176 ± 149	1.20 ± 0.35	0.96 ± 0.33	0.58 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
850	PSZ2 G183.90+42.99	09:10:45.95	+38:50:44.5	10	8	0.558	0.560	0.5635	1302 ± 281	1304 ± 312	1.10 ± 0.83	1.15 ± 1.05	0.63 ± 0.07	1	SDSS
852	PSZ2 G183.92+16.36	07:01:30.22	+32:54:51.2	17	17	0.090	0.090	0.0914	505 ± 83	505 ± 83	0.11 ± 0.05	0.11 ± 0.05	0.27 ± 0.06	1	LP15
853	PSZ2 G184.24+43.69	09:14:25.33	+38:35:21.9	9	7	0.394	0.394	0.3944	1101 ± 251	940 ± 243	0.80 ± 0.66	0.55 ± 0.56	0.46 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
859	PSZ2 G185.68+09.82	06:37:14.93	+28:38:02.8	39	40	0.390	0.391	0.3897	1254 ± 129	1337 ± 135	0.99 ± 0.25	1.18 ± 0.29	0.		

Table A.1. continued.

ID <sup>1</sup>	NAME	R.A.	Dec.	N <sub>1.5</sub>	N <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>1.5</sub>	z <sub>1</sub>	z <sub>BCG</sub>	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma_{200,1}$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_{500,1.5}^{dm}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500,1}^{dm}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	$M_{500}^{SZ}$ (10 <sup>15</sup> M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Flag <sup>2</sup>	Data set
910	PSZ2 G200.82+27.42	08:13:39.76	+22:00:28.0	8	-	0.455	-	-	1194 ± 291	-	0.98 ± 0.89	-	0.59 ± 0.06	2	SDSS
913	PSZ2 G201.50-27.31	04:54:11.01	-03:01:04.2	47	47	0.540	0.540	-	1327 ± 141	1327 ± 141	1.04 ± 0.23	1.04 ± 0.23	0.81 ± 0.07	1	LP15
917	PSZ2 G202.66+66.98	11:07:30.90	+28:51:01.2	20	18	0.482	0.481	0.4814	851 ± 130	834 ± 128	0.34 ± 0.15	0.32 ± 0.15	0.42 ± 0.06	1	LP15
918	PSZ2 G203.18+20.84	07:51:25.11	+17:30:51.2	16	10	0.187	0.188	0.1865	706 ± 120	640 ± 135	0.25 ± 0.13	0.21 ± 0.16	0.32 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
922	PSZ2 G204.10+16.51	07:35:47.52	+15:06:50.8	22	22	0.121	0.121	0.1222	817 ± 134	817 ± 134	0.38 ± 0.15	0.38 ± 0.15	0.36 ± 0.03	1	ITP13
924	PSZ2 G204.73+15.88	07:34:27.81	+14:16:39.3	19	19	0.347	0.347	0.3471	1054 ± 161	1054 ± 161	0.66 ± 0.30	0.66 ± 0.30	0.58 ± 0.06	1	ITP13
930	PSZ2 G205.90+73.76	11:38:04.23	+27:58:38.3	13	12	0.447	0.447	0.4474	1095 ± 206	1136 ± 217	0.71 ± 0.43	0.80 ± 0.52	0.70 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
933 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G206.45+13.89	07:30:00.30	+11:56:54.1	59	59	0.405	0.405	0.4123	1500 ± 130	1500 ± 130	1.58 ± 0.29	1.58 ± 0.29	0.70 ± 0.06	0	ITP13
936	PSZ2 G207.88+81.31	12:12:18.48	+27:32:55.1	8	7	0.356	0.356	0.3507	649 ± 158	632 ± 163	0.20 ± 0.18	0.20 ± 0.20	0.75 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
937	PSZ2 G208.57-44.31	04:02:36.08	-15:40:49.5	14	12	0.820	0.820	0.8196	702 ± 127	688 ± 131	0.17 ± 0.10	0.16 ± 0.10	0.66 ± 0.08	0	LP15
957	PSZ2 G212.44+63.19	10:52:50.45	+24:14:53.3	9	-	0.530	-	-	684 ± 156	-	0.20 ± 0.17	-	0.47 ± 0.07	2	SDSS
963	PSZ2 G213.30+50.99	10:02:14.14	+20:32:16.6	11	-	0.320	-	0.3196	1236 ± 254	-	1.10 ± 0.77	-	0.38 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
964	PSZ2 G213.39+80.59	12:09:23.69	+26:40:46.7	16	12	0.559	0.559	0.5586	1013 ± 172	1083 ± 206	0.53 ± 0.27	0.65 ± 0.42	0.66 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
976 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G216.62+47.00	09:49:51.80	+17:07:10.5	15	10	0.392	0.391	0.3828	1533 ± 269	1429 ± 301	1.80 ± 0.97	1.58 ± 1.19	0.83 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
979	PSZ2 G217.09+40.15	09:24:05.30	+14:10:21.5	50	29	0.139	0.140	0.1356	777 ± 79	551 ± 66	0.32 ± 0.07	0.13 ± 0.04	0.38 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
981	PSZ2 G218.54+13.26	07:48:51.66	+01:06:39.6	17	-	0.266	-	0.2682	796 ± 130	-	0.33 ± 0.16	-	0.48 ± 0.05	2	ITP13
983	PSZ2 G218.59+71.31	11:29:43.79	+23:50:33.5	40	30	0.137	0.137	-	841 ± 93	816 ± 96	0.40 ± 0.10	0.37 ± 0.12	0.34 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
985	PSZ2 G219.12+44.49	09:42:53.70	+14:29:32.0	14	11	0.343	0.340	-	867 ± 157	792 ± 182	0.41 ± 0.23	0.48 ± 0.33	0.44 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
994	PSZ2 G222.52+20.58	08:21:36.71	+01:16:12.0	13	11	0.087	0.087	-	774 ± 146	797 ± 159	0.35 ± 0.21	0.39 ± 0.27	0.22 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1002	PSZ2 G224.00+69.33	11:24:03.97	+21:29:28.1	22	19	0.193	0.193	0.1925	976 ± 142	952 ± 142	0.59 ± 0.24	0.56 ± 0.25	0.53 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
1009	PSZ2 G224.82+13.62	08:01:41.61	-04:03:46.2	28	-	0.274	-	0.2759	827 ± 103	-	0.35 ± 0.12	-	0.49 ± 0.05	2	ITP13
1020	PSZ2 G226.18+76.79	11:55:15.00	+23:26:40.4	29	28	0.140	0.140	-	1032 ± 126	1036 ± 126	0.70 ± 0.22	0.71 ± 0.23	0.59 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1030	PSZ2 G228.16+75.20	11:49:41.71	+22:23:57.4	13	11	0.543	0.542	-	1463 ± 276	1501 ± 300	1.46 ± 0.89	1.60 ± 1.11	1.04 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
1031	PSZ2 G228.29+55.08	10:32:50.42	+13:52:42.6	11	9	0.318	0.318	0.3152	763 ± 157	760 ± 170	0.30 ± 0.21	0.31 ± 0.25	0.41 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
1035	PSZ2 G228.50+34.95	09:22:07.65	+03:45:58.8	9	-	0.268	-	0.2701	536 ± 122	-	0.12 ± 0.10	-	0.10 ± 0.10	0	SDSS
1036 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G228.62+68.44	11:23:18.99	+19:38:12.3	88	74	0.103	0.103	-	1352 ± 109	1351 ± 100	1.44 ± 0.20	1.44 ± 0.23	0.27 ± 0.03	0	SDSS
1038	PSZ2 G229.37+49.70	10:14:49.47	+10:39:23.1	7	-	0.195	-	0.1975	932 ± 245	-	0.62 ± 0.63	-	0.33 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
1040	PSZ2 G229.74+77.96	12:01:31.89	+23:06:50.5	7	-	0.262	-	0.2640	1089 ± 286	-	0.90 ± 0.91	-	0.74 ± 0.04	2	SDSS
1045	PSZ2 G230.48+71.51	11:36:08.54	+01:16:13.0	7	-	0.313	-	0.3134	715 ± 187	-	0.28 ± 0.28	-	0.50 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
1050	PSZ2 G231.56+60.03	10:54:17.54	+14:39:04.2	7	-	0.301	-	0.2994	750 ± 197	-	0.32 ± 0.33	-	0.64 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
1056	PSZ2 G232.84+38.13	09:40:24.59	+02:28:39.5	16	14	0.151	0.150	0.1530	706 ± 120	729 ± 128	0.26 ± 0.13	0.29 ± 0.16	0.31 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
1063	PSZ2 G233.68+36.14	09:35:11.98	+00:49:06.0	9	9	0.357	0.356	-	1208 ± 276	1195 ± 267	1.05 ± 0.86	1.02 ± 0.84	0.47 ± 0.06	1	SDSS
1065	PSZ2 G234.09+10.45	08:09:06.41	-13:30:35.0	29	-	0.294	-	0.2979	1274 ± 181	-	1.12 ± 0.36	-	0.42 ± 0.05	2	ITP13
1067	PSZ2 G234.59+73.01	11:44:02.16	+19:56:59.4	138	138	0.022	0.022	0.0208	775 ± 62	775 ± 62	0.34 ± 0.03	0.34 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.01	0	SDSS
1076 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G238.69+63.26	11:12:49.67	+13:28:10.2	48	21	0.168	0.167	-	1724 ± 178	1085 ± 153	2.68 ± 0.58	0.80 ± 0.33	0.42 ± 0.04	0	SDSS
1093	PSZ2 G241.79+50.30	10:34:48.57	+04:24:19.8	11	7	0.155	0.156	0.1553	575 ± 118	650 ± 168	0.16 ± 0.11	0.24 ± 0.24	0.26 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
1101	PSZ2 G243.02+42.87	10:14:00.35	-00:53:32.6	65	65	0.045	0.045	-	751 ± 59	751 ± 59	0.31 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1104	PSZ2 G243.64+67.74	11:32:51.17	+14:27:40.3	95	63	0.081	0.081	0.0811	724 ± 58	711 ± 57	0.27 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1174	PSZ2 G254.96+55.88	11:13:06.60	+02:27:46.7	103	70	0.076	0.076	-	994 ± 77	758 ± 58	0.64 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.02	2	SDSS
1175 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G255.07+54.84	11:10:02.91	+01:40:16.6	59	41	0.100	0.101	0.1031	1691 ± 146	1488 ± 149	2.65 ± 0.49	1.89 ± 0.46	0.21 ± 0.03	0	SDSS
1188	PSZ2 G257.51+57.54	11:21:32.56	+02:53:14.1	79	63	0.049	0.049	0.0488	568 ± 48	529 ± 42	0.14 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1192	PSZ2 G259.30+84.41	12:34:46.07	+23:01:01.1	11	8	0.321	0.323	0.3228	999 ± 205	911 ± 218	0.62 ± 0.43	0.52 ± 0.47	0.43 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
1205	PSZ2 G261.88+62.85	11:41:11.82	+05:44:05.1	71	45	0.098	0.098	0.0974	680 ± 60	654 ± 62	0.23 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.05	0.22 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1254	PSZ2 G270.78+36.83	11:04:21.06	-19:14:18.3	25	24	0.516	0.516	0.5146	843 ± 109	855 ± 113	0.32 ± 0.12	0.33 ± 0.12	0.52 ± 0.06	0	LP15
1274	PSZ2 G273.59+63.27	12:00:34.67	+03:22:11.7	35	35	0.134	0.134	-	1360 ± 150	1360 ± 150	1.46 ± 0.41	1.46 ± 0.41	0.56 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1319	PSZ2 G283.26+77.37	12:33:53.01	+15:11:40.7	17	12	0.285	0.285	0.2835	1243 ± 205	1098 ± 209	1.09 ± 0.53	0.81 ± 0.52	0.50 ± 0.05	1	SDSS
1320	PSZ2 G283.91+73.87	12:29:50.91	+11:44:40.5	119	77	0.086	0.086	-	793 ± 59	807 ± 59	0.34 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.06	0.30 ± 0.02	0	SDSS
1323	PSZ2 G284.59+70.84	12:27:30.00	+08:49:29.6	99	81	0.090	0.090	0.0894	834 ± 66	815 ± 58	0.39 ± 0.05	0.37 ± 0.05	0.20 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1329	PSZ2 G285.63+72.75	12:30:48.87	+10:32:46.9	18	14	0.166	0.165	0.1705	956 ± 153	968 ± 170	0.58 ± 0.27	0.61 ± 0.35	0.56 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1346	PSZ2 G287.46+81.12	12:41:17.47	+18:34:28.5	131	103	0.072	0.072	0.0704	778 ± 56	810 ± 51	0.33 ± 0.03	0.37 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1418	PSZ2 G301.11+60.05	12:47:53.61	-02:48:26.5	13	13	0.182	0.182	0.1819	1022 ± 192	996 ± 182	0.70 ± 0.43	0.66 ± 0.40	0.41 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
1450	PSZ2 G306.66+61.06	12:58:41.37	-01:45:51.3	72	56	0.084	0.083	0.0822	749 ± 66	761 ± 65	0.30 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.06	0.44 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1458	PSZ2 G308.64+60.26	13:02:52.65	-02:31:04.3	83	61	0.083	0.083	0.0823	708 ± 59	707 ± 58	0.25 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.05	0.19 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1493 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G316.43+54.02	13:23:14.77	-07:58:49.2	27	27	0.525	0.525	0.5325	1321 ± 164	1321 ± 164	1.06 ± 0.36	1.06 ± 0.36	0.55 ± 0.06	0	LP15
1501	PSZ2 G318.25+73.24	13:09:29.75	+10:48:42.8	7	-	0.528	-	-	1028 ± 270	-	0.64 ± 0.66	-	0.54 ± 0.07	0	SDSS
1504 <sup>a</sup>	PSZ2 G318.62+58.55	13:24:14.95	-03:20:03.9	14	12	0.240	0.240	-	1625 ± 295	1580 ± 301	2.34 ± 1.34	2.22 ± 1.43	0.40 ± 0.05	0	SDSS
1518	PSZ2 G322.77+59.52	13:31:07.45	-01:51:01.5	125	76	0.086	0.086	-	789 ± 58	753 ± 55	0.34 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.05	0.32 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1522	PSZ2 G323.39+81.61	13:03:46.59	+19:16:17.5	91	68	0.064	0.064	0.0635	768 ± 62	784 ± 61	0.32 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1557	PSZ2 G331.12+62.31	13:42:09.64	+02:13:38.0	96	72	0.077	0.077	0.0777	795 ± 63	820 ± 62	0.35 ± 0.04	0.38 ± 0.06	0.23 ± 0.02	1	SDSS
1584	PSZ2 G339.47+63.56	13:53:06.40	+05:08:59.1	102	79	0.079	0.079	0.0788	707 ± 55	714 ± 51	0.25 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.04	0.23 ± 0.03	1	SDSS
1589	PSZ2 G340.36+60.58	14:01:02.07	+02:52:42.5	13	9	0.251	0.252	0.2520	909 ± 171	697 ± 156	0.49 ± 0.30	0.26 ± 0.21	0.97 ± 0.04	1	SDSS
1606	PSZ2 G343.46+52.65	14:24:21.93	-02:43:56.4	20	16	0.711	0.710	-	741 ± 113	723 ± 118	0.20 ± 0.09	0.19 ± 0.10	0.76 ± 0.09	1	LP15
1625	PSZ2 G349.12+67.62	13:56:20.43	+10:47:24.2	7	-	0.237	-	0.2410	1224 ± 321	-	1.25 ± 1.27	-	0.36 ± 0.05	2	SDSS
1626	PSZ2 G349.18+38.66	15:11:40.98	-11:11:28.8												

**Table A.2.** 26 clusters and groups beyond PSZ2.

Field	R.A.	Dec.	$N_{1.5}$	$N_1$	$z_{1.5}$	$z_1$	$z_{BCG}$	$\sigma_{200,1.5}$	$\sigma_{200,1}$	$M_{500,1.5}^{dyn}$	$M_{500,1}^{dyn}$	Data set
PSZ2 G032.12-14.96	19:43:11.20	-07:24:56.3	10	8	0.378	0.378	0.3775	522 ± 113	535 ± 128	0.11 ± 0.08	0.12 ± 0.11	ITP13
PSZ2 G037.48+71.52	14:14:34.57	+27:08:35.6	17	10	0.161	0.162	-	621 ± 102	499 ± 105	0.18 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.08	SDSS
PSZ2 G039.34+73.28	14:07:32.82	+27:47:58.3	10	8	0.165	0.164	-	634 ± 137	608 ± 145	0.20 ± 0.15	0.19 ± 0.17	SDSS
PSZ2 G042.54+18.02	18:02:56.84	+16:21:52.6	8	-	0.258	-	-	414 ± 101	-	0.06 ± 0.06	-	LP15
PSZ2 G047.48+37.37	16:50:20.41	+26:58:21.4	10	8	0.230	0.230	0.2318	599 ± 129	494 ± 118	0.17 ± 0.13	0.11 ± 0.10	ITP13
PSZ2 G065.45+78.10	13:39:00.65	+32:58:12.0	7	-	0.486	-	-	1123 ± 295	-	0.84 ± 0.86	-	SDSS
PSZ2 G066.59-58.51	23:07:11.28	-07:31:43.6	17	17	0.334	0.334	0.3339	537 ± 88	523 ± 83	0.11 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.05	LP15
PSZ2 G071.82-56.55	23:09:35.43	-04:09:41.8	18	15	0.818	0.817	-	460 ± 74	435 ± 74	0.05 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02	LP15
PSZ2 G081.60+18.47	19:07:18.13	+51:05:16.4	20	18	0.518	0.518	0.5196	622 ± 95	614 ± 94	0.14 ± 0.06	0.14 ± 0.06	LP15
PSZ2 G086.28+74.76	13:38:38.18	+38:52:19.7	20	10	0.246	0.246	-	777 ± 118	650 ± 137	0.31 ± 0.13	0.21 ± 0.16	LP15
PSZ2 G106.61+66.71	13:30:29.46	+49:08:47.8	16	13	0.332	0.332	0.3314	565 ± 96	580 ± 106	0.13 ± 0.07	0.14 ± 0.08	SDSS
PSZ2 G120.76+44.14	13:13:26.93	+72:55:36.3	12	10	0.362	0.361	-	621 ± 122	616 ± 130	0.17 ± 0.11	0.17 ± 0.13	LP15
PSZ2 G120.76+44.14	13:12:47.55	+72:50:49.2	20	-	0.572	-	-	532 ± 81	-	0.09 ± 0.04	-	LP15
PSZ2 G121.13+49.64	13:03:10.43	+67:25:33.0	14	11	0.105	0.105	-	500 ± 91	507 ± 101	0.11 ± 0.06	0.11 ± 0.08	SDSS
PSZ2 G136.02-47.15	01:28:23.61	+14:41:13.6	8	8	0.466	0.466	0.4648	519 ± 126	506 ± 121	0.10 ± 0.09	0.10 ± 0.09	LP15
PSZ2 G137.24+53.93	11:40:59.55	+61:07:07.2	22	17	0.475	0.476	0.4769	1281 ± 186	814 ± 129	1.02 ± 0.41	0.31 ± 0.15	LP15
PSZ2 G141.59+23.69	06:23:55.16	+72:50:15.7	14	11	0.306	0.306	0.3071	409 ± 74	418 ± 84	0.05 ± 0.03	0.06 ± 0.04	ITP13
PSZ2 G146.16-48.92	01:52:40.95	+11:14:31.2	14	9	0.491	0.491	0.4914	384 ± 70	416 ± 93	0.04 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.04	LP15
PSZ2 G171.48+16.17	06:37:45.46	+43:49:35.0	9	-	0.247	-	-	421 ± 94	-	0.07 ± 0.05	-	LP15
PSZ2 G180.60+76.65	11:57:53.05	+33:40:58.7	30	25	0.080	0.080	-	447 ± 56	463 ± 60	0.08 ± 0.02	0.08 ± 0.03	SDSS
PSZ2 G183.92+16.36	07:01:34.28	+32:52:24.3	10	10	0.194	0.194	-	505 ± 107	505 ± 107	0.11 ± 0.08	0.11 ± 0.08	LP15
PSZ2 G213.27+78.38	11:58:46.26	+26:27:03.2	14	-	0.138	-	-	492 ± 89	-	0.10 ± 0.06	-	SDSS
PSZ2 G219.88+22.83	08:25:37.54	+04:29:18.3	40	26	0.102	0.103	-	766 ± 85	597 ± 76	0.32 ± 0.08	0.16 ± 0.06	SDSS
PSZ2 G220.11+22.91	08:26:01.69	+04:19:03.5	15	12	0.475	0.476	-	1096 ± 192	1042 ± 199	0.69 ± 0.37	0.62 ± 0.40	SDSS
PSZ2 G328.96+71.97	13:23:02.10	+11:01:32.1	75	35	0.091	0.091	0.0937	813 ± 71	835 ± 93	0.37 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.12	LP15
PSZ2 G341.69+50.67	14:25:12.30	-04:56:34.2	19	-	0.293	-	0.2913	449 ± 70	-	0.07 ± 0.03	-	ITP13

## Appendix B: Testing the regression methods

Here we test and validate five different regression methods that account for uncertainties in both axes, for the particular case of the sample discussed in this paper. This study is essential to verify the range of applicability of the methods, and to characterise the existence of statistical biases. Noise levels in the data and the intrinsic scatter of the underlying relation play an important role in the recovery of the best-fit estimates. To test these five methods, we performed simulations tailored to mimic the same statistical properties as in our parent sample. We show that for the noise levels of our reference sample, all five methods present a bias in some of the recovered parameters. However, all of them are unbiased in the limit of high S/N (small uncertainties).

### B.1. Regression methods

We consider the problem of carrying out a linear fit of two variables with errors in both axes and including intrinsic scatter. We use the following notation. The two variables are given by  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ . Each one of those has measured errors described by Gaussian statistics, with variance  $\sigma_{x,i}$  and  $\sigma_{y,i}$ , respectively. The two variables are tracing underlying quantities  $\xi_i$  and  $\eta_i$ , in such a way that

$$x_i = \xi_i + \epsilon_{x,i}, \quad y_i = \eta_i + \epsilon_{y,i}. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

By definition,  $\langle \epsilon_{x,i} \rangle = \langle \epsilon_{y,i} \rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle \epsilon_{x,i}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{x,i}^2$  and  $\langle \epsilon_{y,i}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{y,i}^2$ . The underlying model that we want to fit for is:

$$\eta_i = m\xi_i + n + \epsilon_i, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

with parameters  $m$  (slope) and  $n$  (intercept). The intrinsic scatter,  $\sigma_{\text{int}}$ , is represented by  $\langle \epsilon_i \rangle = 0$ , and  $\langle \epsilon_i^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\text{int}}^2$ . Here we consider the following regression methods:

- i) The orthogonal distance regression (ODR) method, which uses a modified trust-region Levenberg-Marquardt-type algorithm (Boggs & Rogers 1990) to estimate the function parameters. It is implemented in the Python *scipy.odr* package.
- ii) Nukers (Tremaine et al. 2002) method, which is based on the minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  function

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(y_i - mx_i - n)^2}{\sigma_{y,i}^2 + m^2\sigma_{x,i}^2}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

- iii) Maximum likelihood estimator with uniform prior (MLEU). In this case, the full posterior distribution, assuming Gaussian statistics and flat priors for the three parameters ( $m, n, \sigma_{\text{int}}$ ), is given by

$$\ln P \propto -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_i \frac{(y_i - mx_i - n)^2}{\sigma_{y,i}^2 + m^2\sigma_{x,i}^2 + \sigma_{\text{int}}^2} + \ln(\sigma_{y,i}^2 + m^2\sigma_{x,i}^2 + \sigma_{\text{int}}^2) \right]. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

- iv) Bivariate correlated errors and intrinsic scatter (BCES, Akritas & Bershadly 1996), which is a Bayesian method commonly used by the galaxy cluster community. We use here the Python implementation from *astropy.stats* which corresponds to the orthogonal distances method.
- v) Complete maximum likelihood estimation (CMLE) with correct priors (Kelly 2007). Here we use the implementation of this method from Josh Meyers<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://github.com/jmeyers314/linmix>

The BCES, MLEU, and CMLE methods consider the intrinsic scatter ( $\sigma_{\text{int}}$ ) explicitly in their calculations, and indeed both MLEU and CMLE provide an estimation of its value. The ODR and Nukers methods do not explicitly take into account the intrinsic scatter. However, Tremaine et al. (2002) showed how to obtain an estimation of the  $\sigma_{\text{int}}$  for the Nukers method. Once the best-fit model has been obtained, we evaluate the reduced  $\chi^2$  in equation B.3. If this value is smaller than one, then the intrinsic scatter is taken to be zero. Otherwise, the intrinsic scatter is calculated by replacing  $\sigma_{y,i}^2$  with  $\sigma_{y,i}^2 + \sigma_{\text{int}}^2$  in the denominator of equation B.3 and balancing the right-hand side term until the reduced  $\chi^2$  is equal to one.

### B.2. Simulations

The five methods described in the previous section are tested here in their complete forms, fitting simultaneously for the slope, intercept, and the intrinsic scatter (if included in the method). In addition, the ODR, Nukers, and MLEU are also tested in the particular case of fixing the slope to one, which in our case means that the mass bias is not dependent on the mass.

To test these methods, we carry out a set of realistic simulations, mimicking the sample size (297 objects) and noise conditions that we have in our cluster sample. We run three sets of simulations. In the first two sets, we use the same GCs for every iteration while in the last one we generate a set of 297 synthetic clusters for each iteration. In more detail:

1. Set 1. We use the 297 real clusters from Table A.1. We assume the estimated SZ masses  $M_{500}^{\text{SZ}}$  as the true masses  $M_{\text{true}}$ , and we fix the estimated redshift  $z$  and the number of cluster members  $N_{\text{gal}}$  to the real ones.
2. Set 2. Fitting the properties of the real parent sample from Table A.1, we obtain a realistic distribution of dynamical masses,  $z$  and  $N_{\text{gal}}$ . We use these distributions to generate the true simulated mass  $M_{\text{true}}$ ,  $z$  and  $N_{\text{gal}}$  of a set of 297 synthetic clusters.
3. Set 3. We build a set of 297 synthetic clusters in the same way as in 2, but for every iteration.

We use the procedure explained below to obtain the measured SZ and dynamical masses.

Using the Munari et al. (2013) relation

$$\frac{M_{200}^{\text{dyn}}}{10^{15}M_{\odot}} = \left( \frac{\sigma_{200}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

we obtain the true velocity dispersion  $\sigma_{200}$ . The next step is to simulate the measured velocity dispersion which is our observable. Here, for each cluster in every realisation we create a set of  $N_{\text{gal}}$  galaxies which are normally distributed around the  $\sigma_{200}$  and we estimate the measured velocity dispersion  $\sigma_{\text{measured}}$  using these galaxies (only for 2 and 3, the  $N_{\text{gal}}$  for 1 is fixed). Now, we apply the same procedure as for the real data. We convert the  $\sigma_{\text{measured}}$  into measured dynamical mass  $M_{\text{dyn}}$  using Eq. 1. Then, we correct this mass using the corrections from Ferragamo et al. (2020) due to the low number of members. The measured uncertainties are directly calculated from Eq. C.1 in Ferragamo et al. (2020). We do not include the intrinsic scatter of the relation B.5 because it is less than 5% and the uncertainties in the real data masses are not less than 10% and up to 80% with an average of 40%.

On the other hand, we simulate the SZ masses  $M_{\text{SZ}}$  by calculating the observable  $\hat{Y}_{\text{SZ}}$  using the inverse procedure to that used in the *Planck* papers. To obtain  $\hat{Y}_{\text{SZ}}$  we introduce the true



**Table B.1.** Results for the recovered parameters. Input values are  $(1 - b) = e^n = 0.8$ ,  $slope (m = 1)$ ,  $\sigma_{ln M} = 0.096$ .

Method	$(1 - b) = e^n$			$slope (m)$			$\sigma_{ln M}$		
	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3
ODR	$0.848 \pm 0.020$	$0.859 \pm 0.021$	$0.861 \pm 0.022$	1.000	1.000	1.000	–	–	–
	$0.856 \pm 0.027$	$0.859 \pm 0.036$	$0.861 \pm 0.038$	$1.041 \pm 0.056$	$1.003 \pm 0.055$	$1.002 \pm 0.074$	–	–	–
Nukers	$0.848 \pm 0.020$	$0.859 \pm 0.021$	$0.861 \pm 0.022$	1.000	1.000	1.000	$0.283 \pm 0.067$	$0.276 \pm 0.051$	$0.272 \pm 0.051$
	$0.857 \pm 0.056$	$0.859 \pm 0.032$	$0.862 \pm 0.036$	$1.042 \pm 0.056$	$1.005 \pm 0.051$	$1.003 \pm 0.059$	$0.308 \pm 0.079$	$0.280 \pm 0.057$	$0.276 \pm 0.060$
MLE	$0.868 \pm 0.022$	$0.875 \pm 0.023$	$0.876 \pm 0.024$	1.000	1.000	1.000	$0.222 \pm 0.043$	$0.241 \pm 0.039$	$0.239 \pm 0.041$
	$0.772 \pm 0.010$	$0.677 \pm 0.015$	$0.672 \pm 0.020$	$0.404 \pm 0.055$	$0.522 \pm 0.040$	$0.501 \pm 0.047$	$0.308 \pm 0.027$	$0.285 \pm 0.028$	$0.280 \pm 0.027$
BCES	$0.852 \pm 0.033$	$0.808 \pm 0.064$	$0.800 \pm 0.069$	$0.800 \pm 0.146$	$0.848 \pm 0.147$	$0.836 \pm 0.159$	$0.307 \pm 0.056$	$0.253 \pm 0.066$	$0.260 \pm 0.090$
CMLE	$0.846 \pm 0.021$	$0.794 \pm 0.027$	$0.786 \pm 0.028$	$0.830 \pm 0.086$	$0.808 \pm 0.060$	$0.792 \pm 0.063$	$0.043 \pm 0.016$	$0.052 \pm 0.014$	$0.050 \pm 0.014$

simulated masses into the equation:

$$E^{-\beta}(z) \left[ \frac{D_A^2(z) \hat{Y}_{SZ}}{10^{-4} Mpc^2} \right] = Y_* \left[ \frac{h}{0.7} \right]^{-2+\alpha} \left[ \frac{(1-b) M_{true}}{6 \times 10^{14} M_\odot} \right]^\alpha, \quad (\text{B.6})$$

where  $D_A^2(z)$  is the angular-diameter distance to redshift  $z$  and  $E^2(z) = \Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda$ . The coefficients  $Y_*$ ,  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta$  are given in Table 1 in [Planck Collaboration XXIV \(2016\)](#). Once we have obtained  $\hat{Y}_{SZ}$ , we include the intrinsic scatter of this relation by adopting a log-normal distribution for the observed  $Y_{SZ}$  around its mean value  $\hat{Y}_{SZ}$  with  $\sigma_{log Y} = 0.075 \pm 0.01$  (see [Planck Collaboration XX 2014](#)). Finally, we insert the observed  $Y_{SZ}$  into eq. B.6 to obtain the measured  $M_{SZ}$  using the mass bias  $(1 - b) = 0.80$  and we apply a Gaussian random noise based on the real data measured uncertainties.

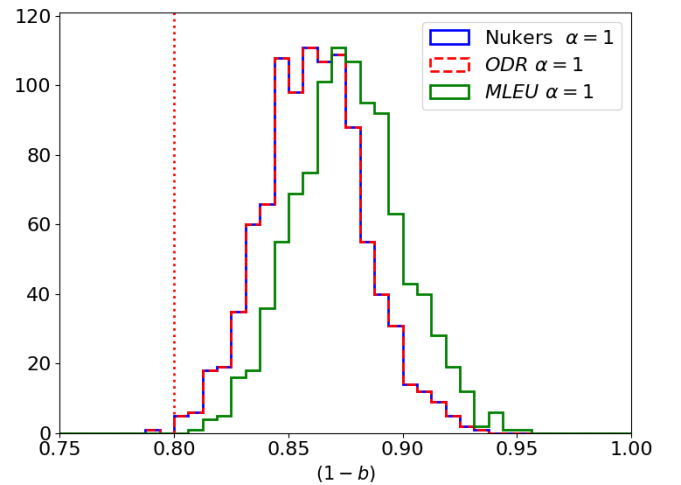
The theoretically predicted intrinsic scatter in the  $M_{dyn} - M_{SZ}$  (Eq. 9) is  $\sigma_{ln M} = 0.096$ . It is calculated by propagating the intrinsic scatter  $\sigma_{log Y}$  from the  $Y - M$  relation (Eq. B.6) into eq. 9. There are other sources of intrinsic scatter, such as the scatter in eq. B.5, but in this simulation we only consider  $\sigma_{log Y}$  as it is the largest.

In our particular case, we assume no dynamical mass bias  $(1 - b_{dyn})$  and so what we are recovering is the SZ bias which is the same as the bias between the SZ and dynamical masses  $(1 - B) = (1 - b)$ .

### B.3. Results

Table B.1 shows the results of the regression tests performed over the simulations described in Appendix B.2. The first column names the regression method. The second column presents the median value of the mass bias  $(1 - b)$ . The third column shows the median value for the slope  $m$ . The last column presents the natural logarithm of the intrinsic scatter when available.

First, we discuss the results for the case of no mass dependence in the mass bias ( $m = 1$ ). There is no particular method that recovers the  $(1 - b) = 0.8$ . All three tested methods are biased, regardless of the initial settings of the simulations. As shown in Figure B.1 the ODR and the Nukers are biased upwards by 7% while the MLEU is biased by 9% in the same direction. We consider this effect as a true bias as the standard deviations in the three methods are not greater than 3%; see Figure B.1 and Table B.1. The MLEU estimates the intrinsic scatter of the relation as  $\sigma_{ln M} = 0.24 \pm 0.04$  which is more than  $3-\sigma$  away from the predicted one  $\sigma_{ln M} = 0.096$ . The estimation that comes out from the Nukers method is  $\sigma_{ln M} = 0.27 \pm 0.05$ , also more than  $3-\sigma$  away. This might be the reason why the methods are biased, the overestimation of the intrinsic scatter may lead into a biased estimation of the intercept. The explanation for the latter is that the

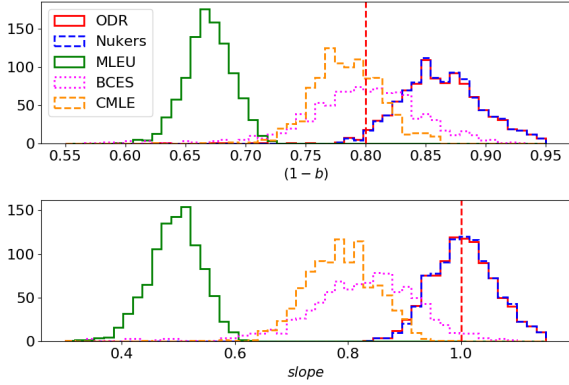


**Fig. B.1.** Distribution of the estimation of the mass bias parameter when fixing the slope to one for Nukers, ODR, and MLEU methods (Set 3). Vertical dashed line represents the input value  $(1 - b) = 0.8$ .

methods may not be able to distinguish the difference between the intrinsic scatter and the measurement errors, as they are, on average, four times larger. Another possible explanation is that the error propagation might not be as precise as required. We use symmetric errors in the logarithm space and they are calculated as the uncertainty over the quantity in the real space. This is just an approximation that, with our big uncertainties, might produce this type of bias.

We also perform the same analysis varying the input value of the mass bias from 0.6 to 1.2 obtaining the same results as explained above. In every case, the  $(1 - b)$  parameter and the slope are biased in the same percentage as when using  $(1 - b) = 0.8$ .

Now, we discuss the case of a possible dependence of the mass bias parameter on the mass, in other words, letting the slope of the regression free to vary. The following results are independent of the initial settings of the simulation as shown in Table B.1. The ODR and the Nukers methods, as in the case of fixed slope, are biased in the recovery of the parameter  $(1 - b)$  to exactly the same percentage, as the recovery of the slope is almost perfect. The only difference is that the standard deviation is greater for obvious reasons. The MLEU, the BCES, and the CMLE fail completely when trying to recover the slope. Although the BCES and the CMLE do recover the mass bias parameter, these methods must not be trusted as the slope they recover is between 15% and 20% lower than the input value. The MLEU fails catastrophically in both tasks. The poor performance of these methods might be caused by the incorrect

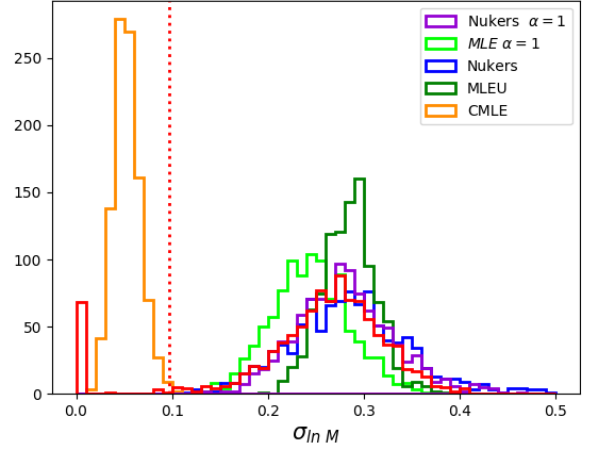


**Fig. B.2.** Distribution of the estimation of the mass bias parameter (top panel) and the slope (bottom panel) for the five tested regression methods (Set 3). Vertical dashed lines represent the input values of the simulation ( $1 - b = 0.8$  and  $\alpha = 1$ ).

estimation of the intrinsic scatter because of the confusion with the huge measurement errors, similar to the case of fixed slope.

Figure B.3 shows the distribution of the intrinsic scatter for the three methods that estimate it. We think this is one of the key questions and is why the methods do not properly recover the input values of the parameters. As explained in the previous section, the theoretical intrinsic scatter can be calculated and there is no single method that estimates it correctly. We perform the same simulations setting the intrinsic scatter to zero and find very similar results to those discussed above. We also perform the simulations setting the measurement errors two orders of magnitude lower. In this case every method properly recovers the input values, and the intrinsic scatter is even within 1- and 2- $\sigma$  depending on the method.

In addition, we also explored whether or not a binning approach improves the result. For this study, we divided the simulated sample (set 3) into 5, 10, and 15 bins. In general, the binning approach increases the errors on the recovered parameters independently of the number of bins used, and is still fully con-



**Fig. B.3.** Distribution of the estimation of the intrinsic scatter for Nukers, MLEU, BCES, and CMLE (Set 3). Vertical dashed line represents the theoretical value of the intrinsic scatter  $\sigma_{\ln M} = 0.096$ .

sistent with the case of no binning. It slightly increases the bias in the recovery of the 1-b from 6% to 10%, but is still consistent with the value for no binning. We conclude that this binning approach will not improve the results, and so we do not use it in this paper.

We conclude that there is no correct regression method to use in this configuration. In other words, each method is either biased or gives inaccurate results. The main source of the problem is the large measurement errors combined with the intrinsic scatter. We select the Nukers method as our reference method for two main reasons. It gives a robust estimation of the slope when we let it vary, and it has a small bias in the  $(1 - b)$  parameter which we can correct or account for. Other methods might give better estimations of the  $(1 - b)$  parameter, like the MLEU which is less biased than the Nukers, but this method does not correctly recovered the slope (see Fig. B.2). Taking into account both estimations,  $(1 - b)$  and slope, we recommend using the Nukers method for our particular set of data.