

Galaxy cluster scaling relations measured with APEX-SZ

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Accepted 2016 May 11. Received 2016 May 11; in original form 2015 April 26

ABSTRACT

We present thermal Sunyaev–Zel’dovich effect (SZE) measurements for 42 galaxy clusters observed at 150 GHz with the APEX-SZ experiment. For each cluster, we model the pressure profile and calculate the integrated Comptonization Y to estimate the total thermal energy of the intracluster medium (ICM). We compare the measured Y values to X-ray observables of the ICM from the literature (cluster gas mass M_{gas} , temperature T_X , and $Y_X = M_{\text{gas}}T_X$) that relate to total cluster mass. We measure power-law scaling relations, including an intrinsic scatter, between the SZE and X-ray observables for three subsamples within the set of 42 clusters that have uniform X-ray analysis in the literature. We observe that differences between these X-ray analyses introduce significant variance into the measured scaling relations, particularly affecting the normalization. For all three subsamples, we find results consistent with a self-similar model of cluster evolution dominated by gravitational effects. Comparing to predictions from numerical simulations, these scaling relations prefer models that include cooling and feedback in the ICM. Lastly, we measure an intrinsic scatter of ~ 28 per cent in the $Y - Y_X$ scaling relation for all three subsamples.

Key words: galaxies: clusters: general – cosmic background radiation – cosmology: observations.

1 INTRODUCTION

As the largest gravitationally collapsed objects in the Universe, clusters of galaxies provide a unique opportunity to study the evolution of large-scale structure. The distribution and abundance of clusters is sensitive to both the geometry of the Universe and the

growth of density perturbations (e.g. Haiman, Mohr & Holder 2001; Weller, Battye & Kneissl 2002). Currently, cluster-based constraints on cosmology are limited by systematic uncertainties in relating observables to cluster masses. Most of the cluster mass is in the form of dark matter and therefore is not directly observable. Instead, cluster masses are inferred through scaling relations with observable signals such as X-ray luminosity, galaxy velocity distribution, weak-lensing shear and Sunyaev–Zel’dovich effect (SZE) brightness.

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Under the model of self-similarity, where cluster evolution is dominated by gravitational processes, cluster mass scales with observable signals through simple power-law relations (Kaiser 1986). The observable properties of the intracluster medium (ICM) relate to the total cluster mass, and therefore also have predicted scaling relations. However, self-similarity does not take into account the role of non-thermal mechanisms such as turbulent gas motions in estimating cluster mass. This simple model also neglects the effects of physical processes internal to the cluster such as feedback from active galactic nuclei and star formation. Numerical simulations predict that while the power-law exponent of SZE scaling relations will be consistent with self-similarity, the normalization does depend on the internal cluster astrophysics (Motl et al. 2005; Nagai 2006; Lau, Kravtsov & Nagai 2009). An empirical measurement of the scaling relations therefore informs models of cluster astrophysics, progressing towards the needed calibration for cosmology.

Currently, cluster surveys are operating in the optical (e.g. Gilbank et al. 2011), X-ray (e.g. Vikhlinin et al. 2009b; Mantz et al. 2010a), and the millimeter (e.g. Carlstrom et al. 2011; Swetz et al. 2011; Planck Collaboration XXIX 2014b, hereafter P13) wavelength regimes. However, optical and X-ray measurements of clusters suffer from cosmological dimming, and only the brightest and most massive clusters are detected at high redshifts ($z > 1$). In contrast, the millimeter-wavelength thermal SZE (Sunyaev & Zel'dovich 1972), where cosmic microwave background (CMB) photons inverse-Compton scatter off hot intracluster electrons, is redshift-independent. SZE surveys, such as those performed with the South Pole Telescope (Reichardt et al. 2013) and the Atacama Cosmology Telescope (Hasselfield et al. 2013) detect clusters with a mass selection nearly independent of redshift.

Precision cosmology requires that mass-observable scaling relations be characterized with a high level of accuracy that is limited by both the measurement uncertainty and the intrinsic scatter that is due to cluster-to-cluster differences. Numerical simulations suggest that SZE observations are relatively insensitive to the details of cluster astrophysics (e.g. Hallman et al. 2006; Nagai 2006), resulting in low intrinsic scatter scaling relations and a tighter constraint on cluster mass. Previous measurements of SZE scaling relations include interferometric observations from the OVRO/BIMA (Bonamente et al. 2008) and SZA (Culverhouse et al. 2010; Marone et al. 2012) interferometer arrays as well as imaging studies with the South Pole Telescope (Plagge et al. 2010; Andersson et al. 2011; Benson et al. 2013), BOLOCAM (Sayers et al. 2011), Atacama Cosmology Telescope (Marriage et al. 2010), and the *Planck* mission (Planck Collaboration XI 2011, hereafter P11). In general, those studies find that observational SZE scaling relations agree with expectations based on self-similarity and that simulations including additional non-adiabatic physics are preferred.

While cluster samples selected from large surveys (both SZE and X-ray) have well-known selection functions, studies such as the one presented in this paper that target known clusters often select them in an *ad hoc* manner. The influence of this sample selection on SZE scaling relations is unknown.

In this paper, we study how the SZE signal scales with X-ray observables related to cluster mass using observations from the APEX-SZ imaging bolometer array. We measure SZE scaling relations using X-ray observables (Y_X , M_{gas} , and T_X) as proxies for the total cluster mass. APEX-SZ observed a small set of 11 clusters selected from the REFLEX X-ray survey (referred to as the REFLEX-DXL sample (Zhang et al. 2006)) as well as an additional 31 clusters selected in an *ad hoc* manner. Within this full sample are clusters drawn from the Zhang et al. (2008, hereafter Z08) and Mantz et al.

(2010a, hereafter M10) samples. We measure power-law scaling relations for each of these three subsamples (REFLEX-DXL, Z08, M10) and compare the results to the expectations of the self-similar model as well as numerical simulations that incorporate different physical processes in the ICM. We compare the results between the three cluster samples as well as to the full APEX-SZ sample to investigate the effects of sample selection and uniform analysis on the measured power law and intrinsic scatter of the SZE scaling relations. In this paper, we assume the *WMAP7*+BAO+ H_0 Λ CDM best-fitting cosmology in which $H_0 = 70.4 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_M = 0.272$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.728$ (Komatsu et al. 2001).

The structure of the paper is as follows. Section 2 reviews the SZE and the associated scaling relations. Section 3 introduces the clusters in this study and observations thereof. Section 4 briefly describes the data reduction process for the APEX-SZ instrument. We present the SZE-X-ray scaling relations and discuss these results in Section 5. A summary and an outlook on future work are provided in Section 7.

2 THE THERMAL SZE

The SZE occurs when photons from the CMB inverse Compton scatter off hot electrons in the intracluster medium to higher energies (Sunyaev & Zel'dovich 1972). This process distorts the CMB blackbody spectrum with an amplitude proportional to the gas pressure integrated along the line of sight. In units of temperature the change is

$$\frac{\Delta T_{\text{SZE}}}{T_{\text{CMB}}} = \int f(x, T_e) n_e \sigma_T \frac{k_B T_e}{m_e c^2} dl \equiv f(x, T_e) y, \quad (1)$$

where n_e and T_e are the electron density and temperature of the ICM, T_{CMB} is the temperature of the CMB, σ_T is the Thomson cross-section, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, and $m_e c^2$ is the electron rest mass energy. The integrated pressure is often parametrized in terms of the Comptonization, y . The frequency dependence $f(x, T_e)$ is given by

$$f(x, T_e) = \left(x \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} - 4 \right) (1 + \delta_{\text{SZE}}(x, T_e)), \quad (2)$$

where $x = hv/k_B T_{\text{CMB}}$ and $\delta_{\text{SZE}}(x, T_e)$ is a correction for relativistic electrons (see, e.g. Nozawa et al. 2000). For frequencies below 217 GHz, the SZE manifests itself as a decrement in the CMB spectrum, while at frequencies above 217 GHz the SZE results in an increment. Equation (1) demonstrates two important characteristics of the SZE. First, the SZE is redshift independent since its surface brightness is expressed as a fractional change in the CMB temperature. Secondly, the dependence on integrated pressure directly measures the thermal energy of the ICM.

The Comptonization integrated over the solid angle of the cluster on the sky,

$$Y = \int y d\Omega, \quad (3)$$

measures the total thermal energy of a cluster, and is therefore expected to be a robust proxy for total mass. In this work, we integrate a parametric model of Y to a radius of r_{500} , the radius at which the mean matter density of the cluster is 500 times the critical density of the Universe, $\rho_c(z) = 3H_0^2 E(z)^2 / 8\pi G$. The integrated Comptonization scales as a function of the ICM properties according to

$$Y d_A^2 \propto f_{\text{gas}} T_e^{5/2} E(z)^{-1} \\ Y d_A^2 \propto f_{\text{gas}}^{-2/3} M_{\text{gas}}^{5/3} E(z)^{2/3}, \quad (4)$$

where $E(z)$ is the expansion rate of the Universe normalized to its present value, $E(z) = H(z)/H_0 = \sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}$, f_{gas} is the gas mass fraction, and d_A is the angular diameter distance of the cluster (Bonamente et al. 2008). A third proxy for cluster mass can be constructed from the combination of temperature and gas mass, $Y_X = M_{\text{gas}} T_X$ (Kravtsov, Vikhlinin & Nagai 2006). Y scales with Y_X as

$$Y d_A^2 \propto Y_X, \quad (5)$$

and is expected to have lower intrinsic scatter than $Y - T$ or $Y - M_{\text{gas}}$ due to the anti-correlation of systematic deviations between T and M_{gas} .

3 OBSERVATIONS

APEX-SZ (Schwan et al. 2011) was a transition-edge-sensor (TES) bolometer array located on the 12-metre Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX) telescope in northern Chile (Güsten et al. 2006). The focal plane comprised a total of 280 bolometers distributed on six wafers which were cooled with closed-cycle refrigerators to an average operating temperature of ~ 300 mK and read out using frequency domain multiplexing (Dobbs et al. 2012). The APEX-SZ experiment imaged SZE decrements at 150 GHz with arcmin resolution over a 23 arcmin field of view (FOV). Additional details of the APEX-SZ instrument are presented in Dobbs et al. (2006) and Schwan et al. (2011).

APEX-SZ completed two commissioning and seven observing runs from 2005 to 2010. During this time, APEX-SZ observed the 42 clusters presented here for a total of approximately 760 h. APEX-SZ executed a circular drift scan pattern that concentrated the integration time in a region around the known cluster coordinates while limiting overhead time due to telescope turn-arounds. The telescope repeated the circular scan while centred on a constant azimuth and elevation, allowing the target to drift through the FOV. After completing between 11 and 20 circles (4–7 s per circle), the telescope slewed to track the target and then repeated the circular pattern. The radius of each circle (6–12 arcmin) was chosen from the expected radial extent of each cluster to ensure that the detectors observed the sky background during each scan. These scans resulted in a sky coverage area of approximately $0.75^\circ \times 1.0^\circ$.

Clusters were targeted based on the availability of published X-ray measurements. In general, massive clusters ($T_X > 6$ keV) were selected and the sample included both dynamically relaxed and disturbed clusters. Additionally, APEX-SZ targeted clusters from the REFLEX-DXL X-ray sample (Zhang et al. 2006), which is discussed in further detail in Section 5.3. Coordinates and map depth for each cluster are given in Table 1.

4 APEX-SZ DATA ANALYSIS

Raw APEX-SZ timestream data contain the faint SZE cluster signal, scan synchronous signals due to ground pick-up and instrumental thermal fluctuations, atmospheric fluctuations, and instrumental noise. In order to measure the SZE surface brightness accurately, the array properties must be well characterized and contamination cleaned from the data.

4.1 Beams and calibration

The beam position and shape for each bolometer in the focal plane are measured from a daily raster scan of a calibration target (Mars,

Uranus, or Saturn¹). In addition to the 58 arcsec FWHM Gaussian main beam, APEX-SZ beams exhibit significant sidelobes (Schwan et al. 2011). We characterize the sidelobes by mapping the individual detector beams and combining them into a composite beam. The total beam area, including the Gaussian main beam and the sidelobes, is then taken into account during further calibration. The beam size is also corrected to account for the angular extent of the source and detector saturation effects.

Absolute flux calibration is performed based on the overall amplitude of response for each detector from a raster scan on a known celestial source. APEX-SZ observed two primary flux calibrators: Mars and Uranus. The planetary disc size and brightness temperature are taken from the Rudy model for Mars (Rudy et al. 1987; Muhleman & Berge 1991) and from the JCMT FLUXES² model for Uranus. As described in Halverson et al. (2009), we refine the absolute brightness temperatures for Mars and Uranus using *WMAP* results (Hinshaw et al. 2009; Weiland et al. 2011) to improve calibration accuracy. We find that the Rudy temperatures are systematically higher than *WMAP* by a factor of 1.052 ± 0.01 . The calculation of this factor includes the extrapolation of the Rudy and *WMAP* 94 GHz brightness temperatures to 150 GHz, 1.016 ± 0.009 , which is included in the total calibration uncertainty. Similarly, we use the data of Griffin & Orton (1993) to extrapolate the *WMAP* 94 GHz measurement of Uranus to $T_{150\text{GHz}} = 100.4 \pm 5.3$ K.

Several times during observations primary planetary calibrators were unavailable due to angular proximity to the Sun. The stable Galactic H II regions RCW38 and IRAS12073-6233 were used as secondary calibrators during these periods, with brightness temperatures bootstrapped from back-to-back scans of the primary and secondary calibrators.

The measured calibration is corrected for differences in atmospheric opacity between the data and calibration scans using the measured value of precipitable water vapour (PWV) from the APEX radiometer. Following Sayers et al. (2011), we extrapolate the atmospheric optical depth based on the ATM model (Pardo, Cernicharo & Serabyn 2001) and correct accordingly.

In addition to the calibration scan, routine pointing scans of bright quasars are performed throughout the night. We find an average pointing jitter of approximately 5.7 arcsec in both azimuth and elevation. This is significantly less than the size of the APEX-SZ beam and has a negligible effect on the measurements presented here.

Combining the corrections discussed in this section (beam solid angle, calibrator temperature, atmospheric opacity) with the uncertainty in the frequency band centre (see Halverson et al. 2009) we estimate the Gaussian uncertainty in the flux calibration to be ± 8 per cent.

4.1.1 Gain fluctuations

Ideally, the responsivity of each bolometer is constant despite changing amounts of incident optical power (Lee et al. 1996). However, when a bolometer is biased near the upper edge of the superconducting transition, the responsivity changes as a result of varying optical power from three sources: the elevation dependence of atmospheric airmass, the overall atmospheric opacity, and the power from an astronomical source. The last effect is sub-dominant, but

¹ Saturn is used solely to measure beam profiles. It is not used for absolute flux calibration as its strong signal can saturate the APEX-SZ bolometers.

² <http://www.jach.hawaii.edu/jac-bin/planetflux.pl>

Table 1. Summary of cluster properties.

Cluster name	Right ascension (<i>h m s</i>)	Declination ($^{\circ}$ ' ")	Redshift	Map depth ^a (μ K CMB)
Abell 2744	00 14 18.6	− 30 23 15.4	0.307	12
Abell 2813	00 43 24.5	− 20 37 31.2	0.292	21
Abell 209	01 31 52.6	− 13 36 35.5	0.209	16
XLSS J022145.2-034617	02 21 45.2	− 03 46 17.4	0.430	7
RXCJ0232.2-4420	02 32 18.8	− 44 20 51.9	0.284	17
Abell 383	02 48 03.3	− 03 31 43.6	0.187	14
RXCJ0437.1+0043	04 37 09.5	+00 43 54.5	0.284	14
MS0451.6-0305	04 54 11.3	− 03 00 52.6	0.550	21
Abell 520	04 54 09.0	+02 55 18.0	0.203	14
RXCJ0516.6-5430	05 16 35.2	− 54 30 36.8	0.294	10
RXCJ0528.9-3927	05 28 52.5	− 39 28 16.7	0.284	11
RXCJ0532.9-3701	05 32 55.9	− 37 01 34.5	0.275	16
Abell 3404	06 45 30.0	− 54 13 42.1	0.164	13
IES 0657-56	06 58 30.2	− 55 56 33.7	0.296	19
Abell 907	09 58 21.9	− 11 03 48.2	0.160	11
XMMXCSJ095940.8+023111.3	09 59 40.8	+02 31 11.3	0.720	14
RXCJ1023.6+0411	10 23 39.6	+04 11 12.0	0.291	12
MS1054.4-0321	10 56 59.0	− 03 37 37.0	0.830	13
MACSJ1115.8+0129	11 15 51.9	+01 29 55.0	0.355	16
Abell 1300	11 31 54.7	− 19 55 40.5	0.308	18
RXCJ1206.2-0848	12 06 12.3	− 08 48 06.0	0.439	18
XMMUJ1230.3+1339	12 30 16.9	+13 39 04.3	0.975	11
RDCSJ1252-2927	12 52 54.4	− 29 27 17.0	1.240	8
MACSJ1311.0-0311	13 11 01.7	− 03 10 37.6	0.494	12
Abell 1689	13 11 29.3	− 01 20 26.7	0.184	19
RXCJ1347.5-1144	13 47 30.8	− 11 45 09.0	0.451	28
MACSJ1359.1-1929	13 59 10.3	− 19 29 24.0	0.447	27
Abell 1835	14 01 01.9	+02 52 35.5	0.253	36
RXCJ1504.1-0248	15 04 07.6	− 02 48 16.0	0.215	21
Abell 2163	16 15 46.0	− 06 08 54.0	0.203	30
Abell 2204	16 32 47.1	+05 34 32.3	0.152	10
MACSJ1931.8-2635	19 31 49.6	− 26 34 34.0	0.352	30
RXCJ2011.3-5725	20 11 27.1	− 57 25 09.8	0.279	11
RXCJ2014.8-2430	20 14 49.7	− 24 30 30.0	0.161	15
MACSJ2046.0-3430	20 46 00.5	− 34 30 17.0	0.423	15
RXCJ2214.9-1359	22 14 57.4	− 14 00 10.8	0.503	23
XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738	22 15 58.0	− 17 38 02.5	1.450	11
XMMUJ2235.3-2557	22 35 20.6	− 25 57 42.0	1.393	9
RXCJ2243.3-0935	22 43 21.4	− 09 35 43.0	0.447	20
Abell S1077	22 58 48.1	− 34 47 59.4	0.313	17
Abell 2537	23 08 22.0	− 02 11 30.0	0.297	11
RXCJ2337.6+0016	23 37 37.8	+00 16 15.5	0.278	20

^aMap depth is measured within the central arcminute from the standard deviation of 500 jackknife noise map realizations.

it cannot be neglected for the case of a bright calibrator. For most detectors in the APEX-SZ array, suppression of responsivity is approximately a linear function of incident optical power. However, some channels exhibit more extreme changes.

We measure the responsivity of each bolometer using the elevation(ϵ) dependent signal $d_i \propto A_{\text{csc},i} \csc(\epsilon)$ introduced by the circular scan pattern. This is repeated for every two minutes of data, normalizing by the changing zenith emissivity to measure $A_{\text{csc},i}$. Channels that exhibit strong non-linear response are discarded from use in further analysis. For the remaining channels, we model the response as a linear function and use it to correct the absolute flux calibration, discarding data that deviate more than 2.5σ from the best-fitting model. Data with extremely large overall correction factors (greater than 50 per cent) are discarded.

We also correct for two second order effects. First, as a bright calibration source is scanned, variable responsivity will slightly distort the measured beam shape. Secondly, the fractional

solid angle of the sidelobes relative to the main beam will be affected.

Based on the rms scatter around the best-fitting gain models, we estimate the uncertainty in the responsivity corrections to be ± 5 per cent. Combining this uncertainty with the calibration uncertainty from the previous section, we find that the total uncertainty in the APEX-SZ temperature calibration is ± 10 per cent.

4.2 Timestream processing

The APEX-SZ data set was acquired in widely varying atmospheric conditions, a significant challenge when trying to measure the relatively faint SZE signal. In general, the atmospheric signal is highly correlated between bolometers as spatial fluctuations in the atmosphere are much larger than the APEX-SZ FOV. Additionally, the bolometers exhibit a correlated signal due to heating of the detector array from telescope vibrations. We employ several different

filtering techniques to clean the data, similar to Halverson et al. (2009). In order to optimize the final maps, filtering is tailored to the specific needs of each target with the goal of sufficiently removing contamination and minimizing noise while preserving cluster signal.

4.2.1 Initial data conditioning

The first step to condition APEX-SZ timestreams is to parse the data into separate circles made on the sky according to the scan pattern. The circles are grouped together based on a common central azimuth and elevation and data not in a circle set are discarded.

Initial channel and data cuts are performed on the indexed data based on several criteria. Channels that are optically unresponsive (optical efficiency less than 6 per cent) are rejected. APEX-SZ timestreams occasionally exhibit large spikes or glitches in one or many bolometers due to either cosmic rays or electrical interference. Glitches are located and removed from the timestreams using both the timestream derivative and a simple S/N threshold cut. When a glitch is simultaneously detected in several channels (more than 7 per cent of the array), that particular section of data is discarded for all channels. As a final step, channels with excess noise between 12 and 18 Hz are discarded.

After the initial data cuts we deconvolve an optical time constant for each channel from the timestreams. The median measured optical time constant for APEX-SZ bolometers is ~ 12 ms, however, it is as high as ~ 60 ms for some channels. To prevent the amplification of high frequency noise during deconvolution, an additional low-pass filter ($F = \exp[-(f/f_0)^6]$) is applied. We define $f_0 = 2 * v_{\text{scan}}/\text{FWHM}$ where v_{scan} is the median scan velocity of the telescope and FWHM is the full width at half-maximum of the APEX-SZ beam.

4.2.2 Removal of timestream contamination

The final step in processing the timestream data is to remove the dominant atmospheric and thermal signals. The majority of the timestream cleaning is performed through a combination of two methods: high-pass time-domain filters and the subtraction of spatial polynomial functions across the array, taking advantage of the correlation between bolometers.

An initial high-pass filter removes the static offset for each channel as well as low-frequency noise in the timestreams. Removing the timestream signal due to stage heating is especially important because the subsequent spatial template removal steps use relative gain coefficients that are based solely on the atmospheric response. The high-pass filtering is implemented in two forms: an N-order polynomial removal and a Butterworth frequency domain filter. The polynomial filter, described in detail in Halverson et al. (2009), simultaneously removes a scan synchronous cosecant signal.

After the first high-pass filter, we remove a two-dimensional spatial polynomial function across the array (Sayers 2007; Halverson et al. 2009) at each sample in the timestream. During this process, referred to as *spatial template removal*, we fit the polynomial either across the entire array, or individually for each of the six detector wafers to improve removal of correlated signals on scales smaller than the 0:4 field of view. Often, this filter is applied multiple times, discarding channels with excess variance in between. A final polynomial removal is performed to remove any remaining contamination. Fig. 1 shows the power spectrum of an APEX-SZ timestream at three different steps in the reduction process.

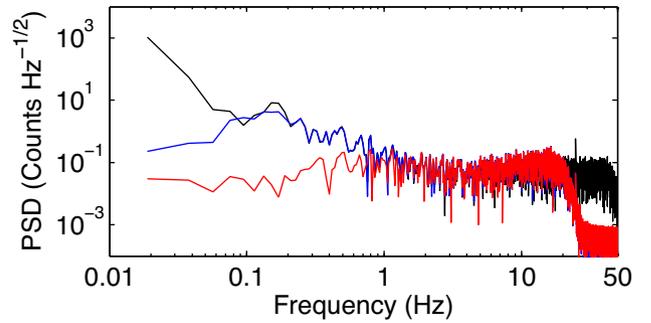


Figure 1. The power spectral density (PSD) of an APEX-SZ timestream at three different stages of timestream reduction. The black line represents the raw data in units of readout counts. The blue line shows the power remaining after initial data cuts are performed, optical time constants are deconvolved, and a high-pass filter is applied. The decrease in low-frequency power is due to the high-pass step, whereas roll-off at high-frequencies is a result of the low-pass filter included in the time constant deconvolution. The red line shows the power spectrum after spatial template removal and polynomial removal steps are performed, removing the remaining low-frequency contamination and completing the cleaning of the data.

4.3 Map making and transfer function

Once the timestreams are filtered, we create sky maps by binning the timestream data into 10×10 arcsec pixels. Sky coordinates for each bolometer are determined from the absolute telescope boresight pointing and individual bolometer positional offsets. As in Halverson et al. (2009), bolometers and scans are combined with a minimum variance weighting for each cluster. The resulting set of 42 sky maps is shown in Fig. 2. Each map has been convolved with a one arcmin FWHM Gaussian for visual presentation. However, all subsequent analysis is performed on the unsmoothed version.

In conjunction with the sky map, we quantify the effects of the APEX-SZ instrumental beam and analysis filtering on the sky signal. A simulated cluster map, created using the profile discussed in Section 4.4.1, is convolved with the composite beam profile of the array and mapped into timestreams using the telescope pointing information. Each data cut and filtering process performed on the real cluster data is repeated on these timestreams. The filtered simulation is mapped and co-added using the same minimum variance weights as the cluster map. An individualized transfer function map, \mathbf{K} , is created for each cluster by normalizing the Fourier transform of the filtered map to that of the original simulation.

We create difference noise maps for each cluster to characterize the map noise. In this process, random halves of the individual scan maps are multiplied by -1 before coadding. This removes any astrophysical signal that is consistent between all maps, including primary CMB anisotropy. To account for the noise due to the CMB, we convolve a realization of the CMB created from the *Planck* + WP best-fitting power spectrum (Planck Collaboration XVI 2014a) with a CMB transfer function (created in the same way as the cluster transfer function) and add it to the difference noise map. In addition to the CMB, a contribution from a background of point sources is expected. We find that the power from Poisson distributed point sources (Hall et al. 2010; Shirokoff et al. 2010), including an extra 50 per cent variance due to lensing (Hezaveh et al. 2013), is negligible in comparison to the instrument noise.

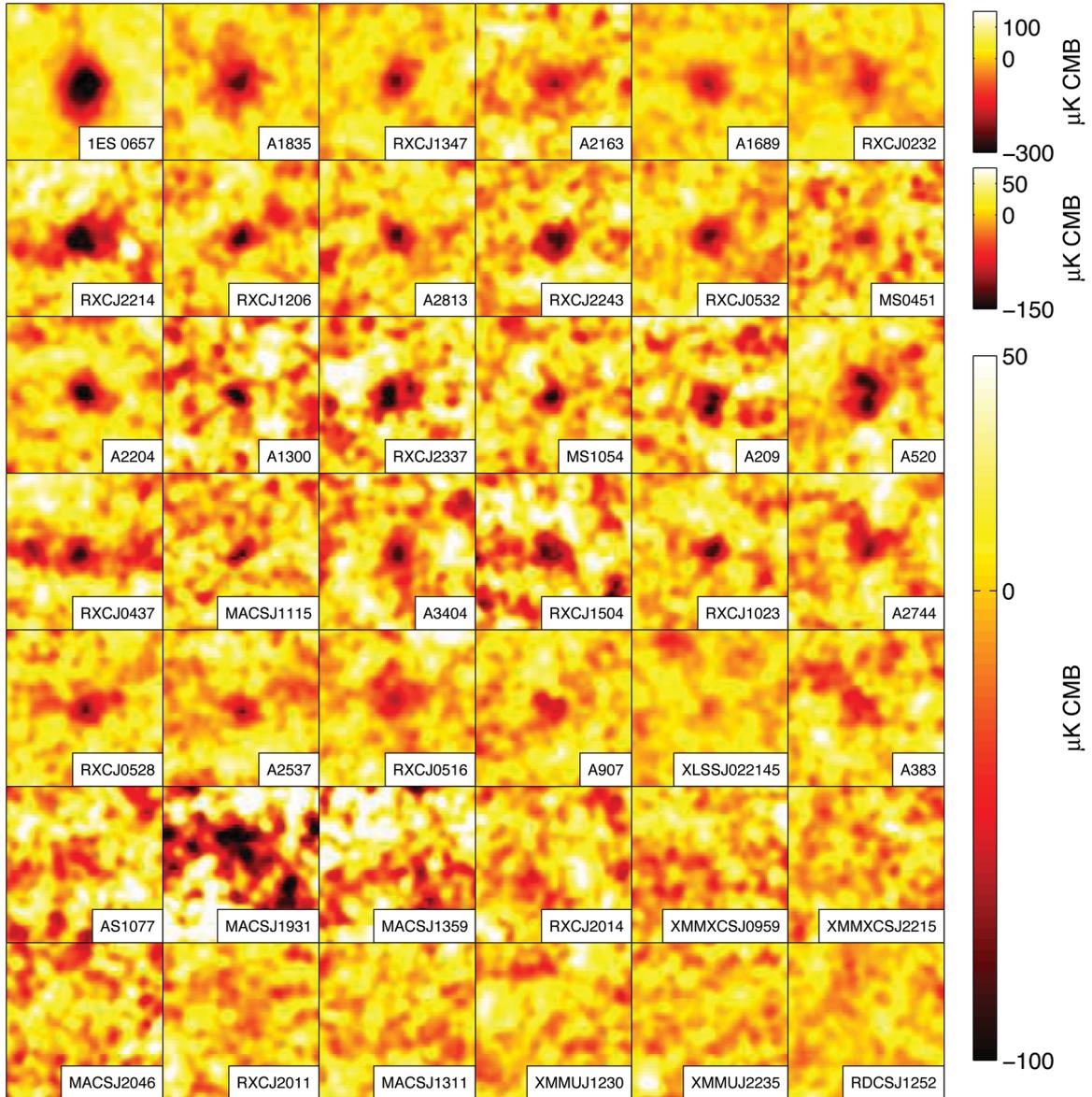


Figure 2. Sky maps for each of the APEX-SZ cluster positions in signal-to-noise units. The data for each 15×15 arcmin² map have been filtered to remove contaminating signals. Therefore, the maps show an attenuated representation of the sky. Each map has been additionally convolved with a 1 arcmin Gaussian.

4.4 Cluster signal modelling

4.4.1 Parametric models

In order to calculate the integrated cluster signal, we need to extrapolate the measured cluster signal to spatial scales that have been filtered out due to timestream processing and the angular resolution of the instrument. We adopt the universal pressure profile of Arnaud et al. (2010),

$$P_e(r) = \frac{P_0}{(r/r_s)^\gamma [1 + (r/r_s)^\alpha]^{(\beta-\gamma)/\alpha}}. \quad (6)$$

Here P_0 is the normalization of the pressure profile, r_s is the scale radius, and (α, β, γ) describe the slope of the profile for $r \approx r_s$, $r > r_s$ and $r < r_s$, respectively. The scale radius is often defined in terms of a concentration parameter c_{500} , $r_s = r_{500}/c_{500}$. Proposed by Nagai, Kravtsov & Vikhlinin (2007), this generalized Navarro–

Freu–White model (GNFW), is a generalization of the numerical results from Navarro, Freu & White (1997) for the distribution of mass in a dark matter halo. Arnaud et al. (2010) combined simulations and X-ray observations to measure a best-fitting model of $(c_{500}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (1.177, 1.0510, 5.4905, 0.3081)$, which we use for the measurements presented here. Applying the ideal gas law, $P_e = n_e k T_e$, to equation (6) and substituting into equation (1) the SZE profile becomes

$$\frac{\Delta T_{\text{SZE}}}{T_{\text{CMB}}} = \int f(x, T_e) \frac{\sigma_T}{m_e c^2} P_e(r) dl. \quad (7)$$

We reparametrize equation (7) in terms of a normalization ΔT_0 ,

$$\Delta T_{\text{SZE}} = \Delta T_0 \int \frac{1}{(r/r_s)^\gamma [1 + (r/r_s)^\alpha]^{(\beta-\gamma)/\alpha}} dl. \quad (8)$$

Due to the compact scan pattern and strong atmospheric filtering required, the APEX-SZ data poorly constrain power on scales larger than 10 arcmin in the maps. Therefore, we infer r_{500} from the X-ray based $r_{500} - T$ scaling relation of Vikhlinin et al. (2006) for each cluster. In several cases, the signal-to-noise ratio of the data is very low and the best-fitting centroid and uncertainty are dominated by the chosen prior. Additionally, model fits to the higher signal-to-noise data are not significantly improved by fitting for the centroid. Thus, we fix the model centroid to the X-ray centroid for all clusters. The Arnaud et al. (2010) profile for each cluster serves as the simulated input for creating the individualized transfer functions described in Section 4.3 and is used to fit for the normalization, ΔT_0 .

4.4.2 Likelihood analysis

We calculate the likelihood for each model as a function of ΔT_0 , $\mathcal{L} \propto e^{-\chi^2(\Delta T_0)/2}$. First, we create a two-dimensional model map $\mathbf{M}(\Delta T_0)$ and convolve it with the transfer function map \mathbf{K} , $\mathbf{M}'(\Delta T_0) = \mathbf{K} * \mathbf{M}(\Delta T_0)$. The model $\mathbf{M}'(\Delta T_0)$ and sky maps \mathbf{D} are binned into 1-arcmin radial bins around the X-ray centroid. Using the central 10 arcmin of these profiles, we construct the χ^2 statistic,

$$\chi^2 = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{M}'(\Delta T_0))^T \mathbf{C}_n^{-1} (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{M}'(\Delta T_0)), \quad (9)$$

where \mathbf{C}_n is the noise covariance matrix estimated by averaging 500 radially binned difference noise realizations. The best-fitting parameters along with the X-ray based $\theta_{500} = r_{500}/d_A$ and respective probability to exceed (PTE) are given in Table 3.

For each cluster, we calculate the spherical integral of the assumed model profile within the X-ray defined r_{500} and use the measured ΔT_0 to estimate the integrated Comptonization Y_{500} . We use the work of Nozawa et al. (2000) and the X-ray temperatures from Table 2 to calculate the relativistic correction δ_{SZE} to the frequency dependent term in equation (2). On average, this correction is of order ~ 5 per cent. The measured values of Y_{500} are given in Table 3.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Cluster observables

We use the method described in Section 4.4 to measure the spherically integrated Comptonization for each cluster. We assume the cluster follows an Arnaud et al. (2010) pressure profile (see equation 6) with radius r_{500} , where r_{500} is inferred from the Vikhlinin et al. (2006) $r - T_X$ relation.

We use three different proxies for total cluster mass: spectroscopic X-ray temperature, gas mass, and Y_X , the values for which are taken from the literature. The redshifts and X-ray parameters for the 42 clusters included in this sample are given in Table 2 along with the references. For clusters found in more than one of the REFLEX-DXL, Z08, or M10 subsamples, the additional parameter values are also given. All measurements were made with either the *XMM-Newton* or *Chandra* X-ray observatories. X-ray temperatures are used that were derived from temperature maps with the central region excluded when available. Inclusion of the core region can lead to an underestimate of the global temperature for the cool-core clusters present within our sample. M_{gas} values, and by extension Y_X , were available for only 35 clusters.

5.2 Regression analysis

To derive best-fitting scaling relations parameters we perform a regression analysis of the data shown in Fig. 3. We assume that the data follow the power-law relationship,

$$Y_{500} d_A^2 E(z)^\delta = A \left(\frac{X}{X_0} \right)^B, \quad (10)$$

where A is the normalization, B is the power-law exponent, and X denotes an X-ray observable. A pivot point, X_0 , is chosen for each observable ($T_0 = 7.5$ keV, $M_{\text{gas},0} = 1.0 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$, $Y_{X,0} = 8.0 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$ keV) to reduce the correlations between A and B . We use the self-similar values of $\delta = (1, -2/3, 0)$, respectively (see equation 4), as the majority of the clusters in the scaling relations occupy a narrow slice in redshift. The intrinsic astrophysical scatter in the scaling relation is represented through a log-normal distribution with mean $\mu = \log_{10} A + B \cdot \log_{10}(X/X_0)$ and variance $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}^2$ in the base 10 logarithm of the distribution.

This regression is often performed in the log basis, where equation (10) transforms to a simple linear relationship with Gaussian intrinsic scatter. In agreement with Kelly (2007, hereafter K07), we find from simulated data sets that common methods for linear regression with uncertainty in both the x - and y -variables, such as those in Press et al. (2007) and Weiner et al. (2006), introduce systematic bias into the measured parameters. The regression parameters are further biased by the symmetrization and transformation of the Y_{500} likelihood distribution from the linear basis to the logarithmic basis. Lastly, the measured Y_{500} non-detections in the APEX-SZ data cannot be fully represented in the log basis. For example, when we place a prior that $Y_{500} > 0$ and perform a linear regression using the Bayesian method of sampling the posterior probability from K07, we find that the resulting maximum likelihood parameters are biased at the $1\sigma - 2\sigma$ level.

To address the difficulties introduced by the log basis, we instead perform the regression analysis in the linear basis. Following the framework detailed in K07, we construct the likelihood of the scaling relations parameters (A , B , $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}$) from the probability densities of Y_{500} measured with APEX-SZ and the X-ray observable (e.g. Y_X). We approximate the measured probabilities in Y_{500} as asymmetric Gaussian distributions. Following the methodology of K07, we model the distribution of X as a weighted sum of Gaussian functions.³ We sample the posterior likelihood distribution using an MCMC method with a Metropolis-Hastings algorithm. Using simulated data sets with X-ray properties based on those of the APEX-SZ cluster sample, we find that we are able to recover unbiased estimates of the scaling relation parameters.

5.3 $Y_{500} - Y_X$, $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$, $Y_{500} - T_X$ relations

We fit the three scaling relations described in the previous section for three different subsamples within the APEX-SZ cluster sample. These subsamples are created based on the different X-ray analyses available: the REFLEX-DXL clusters, clusters from the analysis of Z08, and clusters from the analysis of M10. By restricting our scaling relations to subsamples with uniform X-ray analysis, we avoid the systematic bias and inflated uncertainty that results from different analysis choices (see Section 6.1.2). Several clusters are common among these three samples. For these cases, the X-ray

³ The MCMC algorithm is largely based on the publicly available IDL code from K07 which can be found at: http://idlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov/ftp/pro/math/linmix_err.pro.

Table 2. Summary of cluster X-ray properties.

Cluster name	T_X keV	Ref.	M_{gas} $10^{13} M_{\odot}$	Ref.	Y_X $10^{13} \text{keV } M_{\odot}$
Abell 2744	10.1 ± 0.3	2	10 ± 2	2	101 ± 20
	8.53 ± 0.37	3	20.1 ± 2.1	3	171.5 ± 19.4
Abell 2813	7.7 ± 0.3	2	6 ± 1	2	46 ± 8
	7.0 ± 0.4	1	5.8 ± 0.6	1	40.6 ± 4.8
	7.59 ± 0.77	3	9.2 ± 1.4	3	69.8 ± 12.8
Abell 209	7.1 ± 0.3	1	7.8 ± 0.8	1	55.4 ± 6.1
	8.23 ± 0.66	3	14.4 ± 1.8	3	118.5 ± 17.6
XLSS J022145.2-034617	$4.8^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	7	...	...	...
RXCJ0232.2-4420	7.0 ± 0.3	2	9 ± 2	2	63 ± 14
	6.6 ± 0.3	1	8.9 ± 0.9	1	58.7 ± 6.5
	10.06 ± 2.31	3	14.5 ± 2.5	3	145.9 ± 42.9
Abell 383	4.7 ± 0.2	1	3.3 ± 0.4	1	15.5 ± 2.0
RXCJ0437.1+0043	5.1 ± 0.3	2	5 ± 1	2	26 ± 5
MS0451.6-0305	$6.6^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$	11	$12.1^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	11	$79.7^{+8.5}_{-7.4}$
Abell 520	7.23 ± 0.23	3	13.7 ± 1.5	3	99.1 ± 11.3
RXCJ0516.6-5430	7.5 ± 0.3	2	8 ± 2	2	60 ± 15
	6.7 ± 0.5	1	7.8 ± 0.9	1	52.3 ± 7.2
RXCJ0528.9-3927	7.2 ± 0.4	2	9 ± 1	2	65 ± 8
	6.6 ± 0.5	1	8.7 ± 0.7	1	57.4 ± 6.4
	7.8 ± 0.85	3	15.2 ± 1.7	3	118.6 ± 18.5
RXCJ0532.9-3701	9.5 ± 0.4	2	6 ± 1	2	57 ± 10
	7.7 ± 0.6	1	5.7 ± 0.7	1	43.9 ± 6.4
Abell 3404	7.6 ± 0.3	1	9.0 ± 1.1	1	68.4 ± 8.8
IES 0657-56	10.6 ± 0.2	2	18 ± 3	2	191 ± 32
	10.7 ± 0.4	1	17.6 ± 0.2	1	188.3 ± 19.5
	11.70 ± 0.22	3	26.1 ± 2.4	3	305.4 ± 28.7
Abell 907	5.8 ± 0.3	1	4.3 ± 0.5	1	24.9 ± 3.2
XMMXCSJ095940.8+023111.3	$7.3^{+1.4}_{-0.8}$	9	...	...	...
RXCJ1023.6+0411	8.38 ± 0.44	3	10.8 ± 1.0	3	90.5 ± 9.6
MS1054.4-0321	8.3 ± 0.7	14	...	...	...
MACSJ1115.8+0129	9.20 ± 0.98	3	9.9 ± 1.1	3	91.1 ± 14.0
Abell 1300	9.2 ± 0.4	2	8 ± 2	2	74 ± 19
	9.35 ± 1.67	3	21.6 ± 2.8	3	202.0 ± 44.6
RXCJ1206.2-0848	10.71 ± 1.29	3	21.9 ± 2.9	3	234.5 ± 42.0
XMMUJ1230.3+1339	$6.0^{+1.6}_{-1.2}$	4	3 ± 1	4	18^{+7}_{-6}
RDCSJ1252-2927	$6.6^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$	6	$0.66^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	6	$4.4^{+1.2}_{-1.0}$
MACSJ1311.0-0311	6.2 ± 0.7	11	$4.6^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	11	$28.5^{+3.3}_{-3.3}$
Abell 1689	8.5 ± 0.2	1	10.5 ± 1.4	1	89.2 ± 12.1
RXCJ1347.5-1144	10.75 ± 0.83	3	24.8 ± 2.7	3	266.6 ± 35.6
MACSJ1359.1-1929	6.73 ± 0.96	13	...	...	...
Abell 1835	8.4 ± 0.3	1	11.8 ± 1.4	1	99.1 ± 12.3
	9.00 ± 0.25	3	14.1 ± 0.6	3	126.9 ± 6.4
RXCJ1504.1-0248	8.00 ± 0.44	3	12.5 ± 1.3	3	100.0 ± 11.8
Abell 2163	12.27 ± 0.90	3	44.0 ± 4.5	3	539.9 ± 67.9
Abell 2204	7.6 ± 0.2	1	8.4 ± 1.0	1	63.8 ± 7.8
MACSJ1931.8-2635	7.47 ± 1.40	3	11.4 ± 1.5	3	85.2 ± 19.5
RXCJ2011.3-5725	3.23 ± 0.34	3	3.7 ± 0.7	3	12.0 ± 2.6
RXCJ2014.8-2430	5.63 ± 0.11	12	$7.1^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	12	$39.9^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$
MACSJ2046.0-3430	5.81 ± 1.02	13	...	...	...
RXCJ2214.9-1359	8.8 ± 0.7	8	...	...	...
XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738	$7.4^{+2.1}_{-1.4}$	6	0.38 ± 0.09	6	$2.8^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
XMMUJ2235.3-2557	$6.0^{+2.5}_{-1.8}$	5	$0.95^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$	6	$5.7^{+2.5}_{-1.9}$

parameters from the desired sample are used when modelling each cluster and fitting the scaling relation.

APEX-SZ observed 11 of the 13 clusters from the X-ray selected REFLEX-DXL cluster sample⁴ (Zhang et al. 2006). The remaining

two clusters were not observed due to restrictions in accessible sky area. These clusters have an X-ray luminosity $L_X > 5.9 \times 10^{44}$ ergs s^{-1} in the ROSAT-ESO Flux Limited X-ray (REFLEX) galaxy

⁴ Technically, the REFLEX-DXL sample also includes RXCJ2011.3-5725, which was observed by APEX-SZ. However, Zhang et al. (2006) exclude this

cluster from their detailed analysis due to flare contaminated observations. Therefore, we also exclude it from REFLEX-DXL subsample to maintain a uniform X-ray analysis.

Table 2 – *continued*

Cluster name	T_X keV	Ref.	M_{gas} $10^{13} M_{\odot}$	Ref.	Y_X $10^{13} \text{keV } M_{\odot}$
RXCJ2243.3-0935	8.24 ± 0.92	3	19.8 ± 2.4	3	163.2 ± 26.9
Abell S1077	8.0 ± 0.5	10	...	...	...
Abell 2537	7.9 ± 0.7	2	7 ± 1	2	55 ± 9
	7.6 ± 0.7	1	6.5 ± 0.7	1	49.4 ± 7.0
	7.63 ± 0.86	3	8.2 ± 1.1	3	62.6 ± 11.0
RXCJ2337.6+0016	9.6 ± 0.3	2	8 ± 1	2	77 ± 10
	7.5 ± 0.5	1	8.1 ± 0.7	1	60.8 ± 6.6

(1) Z08 $kT_{(0.2-0.5)r_{500}}$ (2) Zhang et al. (2006) $kT_{(0.1-0.5)r_{500}}$ (3) Mantz et al. (2010b) $kT_{(0.15-1)r_{500}}$ (4) Fassbender et al. (2011) $kT_{r < 71 \text{ arcsec}}$ (5) Mullis et al. (2005) $kT_{r < 50 \text{ arcsec}}$ (6) Culverhouse et al. (2010) $kT_{r < 30 \text{ arcsec}}$ (7) Pacaud et al. (2007) $kT_{r < 80 \text{ arcsec}}$ (8) Ebeling et al. (2007) $kT_{70 \text{ kpc} < r < r_{1000}}$

(9) Mehrrens et al. (2012)

(10) De Filippis et al. (2004) $kT_{r < 2.5 \text{ arcmin}}$ (11) Maughan et al. (2008) $kT_{(0.15-1)r_{500}}$ (12) Pratt et al. (2009) $kT_{(0.15-1)r_{500}}$ (13) Allen et al. (2008) $kT_{r < r_{2500}}$ (14) Branchesi et al. (2007) $kT_{r < 84 \text{ arcsec}}$

cluster survey (Böhringer et al. 2004) and fall within a narrow redshift range, $0.27 < z < 0.31$. Zhang et al. (2006) observed the REFLEX-DXL clusters with the *XMM-Newton* satellite and measured the X-ray temperature and gas mass for each.

The second sample for which we fit the scaling relations includes 15 of the 37 clusters from the Local Cluster Substructure Survey (LoCuSS⁵) measured by Z08. These X-ray luminous clusters occupy a wider redshift range $0.14 \leq z \leq 0.3$ than the REFLEX-DXL sample. Using observations from the *XMM-Newton* satellite, these authors modelled the X-ray emission for each cluster to measure the X-ray temperature and gas mass.

Finally, the APEX-SZ sample includes 19 of the 94 clusters observed by M10. In contrast to the two other subsamples, the M10 X-ray properties were measured using both the *Chandra* and *ROSAT* telescopes, with a cross-calibration between the two data sets. Additionally, these clusters occupy a slightly larger range in redshift, $0.20 \leq z \leq 0.45$.

The selection functions for the full cluster samples in M10, Z08, and REFLEX-DXL are well-defined. However, beyond the follow-up of the REFLEX-DXL subsample, the APEX-SZ clusters were selected in an *ad hoc* manner. This arbitrary selection modifies the original selection in an unknown way. We are therefore unable to quantify the influence of this selection on the Z08 and M10 samples, resulting in an unconstrained level of systematic bias and uncertainty.

The maximum likelihood regression parameters and 68 per cent confidence intervals for all three samples are given in Table 4 and shown in Fig. 3. We also give results for the cases where we fix the power-law exponent to the self-similar values.

5.3.1 The REFLEX-DXL, Z08, and M10 samples

First, we consider our constraints on the power-law exponent B for all three scaling relations, shown in Table 4. We find for the

REFLEX-DXL sample that B is consistent with self-similar expectations for all three scaling relations. In contrast, for the Z08 sample $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation, we find a marginally steeper power law than expected in the self-similar case and measured for the REFLEX-DXL sample. We measure the exponent for the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation to be consistent between the three samples, however, these values are marginally lower than the self-similar expectation.

Next, we examine our measurements of the power-law normalization A . For both the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ and $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relations the M10 sample has a significantly lower A (more than 3.3σ and 2.3σ , respectively) than the other two samples. The normalization of the $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation is consistent for the REFLEX-DXL and M10 samples, while the Z08 sample suggests a higher value. We compare our measurements for $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ and $Y_{500} - T_X$ to the numerical simulations of Nagai (2006) (see Fig. 4). These simulations agree well with the self-similar model. We therefore find similar tension between the measured $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ exponent for all three samples and the simulations as for the comparison to self-similarity.

Different models of cluster gas physics are expected to mostly influence the scaling relation normalization (Motl et al. 2005; Nagai 2006; Lau et al. 2009). For this reason, we consider the result where B has been fixed to the self-similar value. As shown in Fig. 4, the $Y_{500} - T_X$ results for all three samples and the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ results for the REFLEX-DXL and Z08 samples favour simulations that include cooling and feedback over those with only standard gas dynamics. In contrast, the lower normalization for the M10 sample $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation causes a preference for standard gas dynamics. For all three samples, the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ conclusions are weak because of the measured tension in the exponent.

The third free parameter in our regression model, $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}$, quantifies the amount of scatter in the scaling relation not due to measurement uncertainties in $\log_{10}(Y_{500})$. We transform the values of $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}$ from Table 4 into the fractional scatter, $\sigma_Y/Y = \sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}/\log_{10}(e)$, commonly used in the literature. We measure ~ 28 per cent ($\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)} \approx 0.12$) intrinsic scatter in the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation for all three samples. Kravtsov et al. (2006) demonstrated

⁵ <http://www.sr.bham.ac.uk/locuss>

Table 3. APEX-SZ model fits.

Cluster name	ΔT_0 ($\mu\text{K CMB}$)	θ_{500} (arcsec)	Ref.	PTE	Y_{500} (10^{-10}sr)
Abell 2744	-439 ± 80	311.3	2	0.11	1.51 ± 0.28
	-433 ± 80	284.8	3	0.07	1.23 ± 0.23
Abell 2813	-482 ± 74	281.7	2	0.14	1.33 ± 0.20
	-498 ± 78	267.9	1	0.24	1.24 ± 0.19
	-503 ± 80	279.6	3	0.14	1.37 ± 0.22
Abell 209	-472 ± 76	360.9	1	0.24	2.14 ± 0.34
	-440 ± 78	390.1	3	0.32	2.34 ± 0.42
XLSS J022145.2-034617	-200 ± 48	158.6	7	0.21	0.17 ± 0.04
RXCJ0232.2-4420	-611 ± 73	274.3	2	7.8×10^{-3}	1.60 ± 0.19
	-622 ± 67	266.0	1	4.1×10^{-3}	1.52 ± 0.16
	-581 ± 68	332.1	3	7.8×10^{-3}	2.27 ± 0.26
Abell 383	-264 ± 71	320.5	1	0.79	0.93 ± 0.25
RXCJ0437.1+0043	-341 ± 72	232.2	2	3.8×10^{-5}	0.63 ± 0.13
MS0451.6-0305	-638 ± 159	153.2	11	0.21	0.52 ± 0.13
Abell 520	-354 ± 50	373.9	3	1.2×10^{-5}	1.72 ± 0.24
RXCJ0516.6-5430	-221 ± 54	276.2	2	1.3×10^{-8}	0.59 ± 0.14
	-221 ± 59	260.3	1	3.6×10^{-9}	0.52 ± 0.14
RXCJ0528.9-3927	-418 ± 64	278.5	2	1.2×10^{-4}	1.13 ± 0.17
	-426 ± 61	266.0	1	5.5×10^{-5}	1.04 ± 0.15
	-444 ± 61	290.4	3	1.9×10^{-5}	1.31 ± 0.18
RXCJ0532.9-3701	-572 ± 79	331.3	2	5.6×10^{-3}	2.21 ± 0.31
	-553 ± 76	296.6	1	4.5×10^{-3}	1.70 ± 0.23
Abell 3404	-462 ± 64	464.4	1	8.4×10^{-3}	3.47 ± 0.48
1ES 0657-56	-1113 ± 49	329.5	2	3.3×10^{-6}	4.27 ± 0.19
	-1123 ± 47	331.1	1	3.6×10^{-6}	4.35 ± 0.18
	-1106 ± 49	347.1	3	8.5×10^{-6}	4.74 ± 0.21
Abell 907	-334 ± 52	411.8	1	0.71	1.95 ± 0.30
XMMXCSJ095940.8+023111.3	-112 ± 93	139.2	9	1.4×10^{-3}	0.076 ± 0.063
RXCJ1023.6+0411	-440 ± 62	295.7	3	0.16	1.35 ± 0.19
MS1054.4-0321	-808 ± 106	123.8	14	0.98	0.43 ± 0.06
MACSJ1115.8+0129	-290 ± 88	262.1	3	0.12	0.70 ± 0.21
Abell 1300	-497 ± 97	295.6	2	0.73	1.53 ± 0.30
	-458 ± 96	298.1	3	0.83	1.43 ± 0.30
RXCJ1206.2-0848	-756 ± 103	237.8	3	0.18	1.51 ± 0.21
XMMUJ1230.3+1339	-204 ± 97	91.6	4	0.31	0.059 ± 0.028
RDCSJ1252-2927*	-22 ± 90	79.2	6	0.28	$(4.89 \times 10^{-3}) \pm 0.020$
MACSJ1311.0-0311*	-72 ± 85	161.8	11	0.88	0.066 ± 0.077
Abell 1689	-1043 ± 93	444.3	1	0.23	7.21 ± 0.64
RXCJ1347.5-1144	-1002 ± 126	233.1	3	0.24	1.93 ± 0.24
MACSJ1359.1-1929*	-109 ± 112	183.5	13	0.02	0.13 ± 0.13
Abell 1835	-810 ± 105	333.7	1	0.42	3.16 ± 0.41
	-770 ± 118	346.0	3	0.36	3.24 ± 0.50
RXCJ1504.1-0248	-584 ± 112	374.4	3	0.52	2.86 ± 0.55
Abell 2163	-684 ± 105	494.0	3	0.90	5.96 ± 0.92
Abell 2204	-623 ± 52	497.4	1	0.01	5.37 ± 0.45
MACSJ1931.8-2635*	-37 ± 117	236.6	3	0.20	0.072 ± 0.228
RXCJ2011.3-5725	-109 ± 78	187.7	3	0.16	0.13 ± 0.09
RXCJ2014.8-2430*	-26 ± 89	403.1	12	0.58	0.14 ± 0.50
MACSJ2046.0-3430	-132 ± 108	177.7	13	0.72	0.14 ± 0.12
RXCJ2214.9-1359	-730 ± 91	191.8	8	4.4×10^{-4}	0.94 ± 0.12
XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738*	-14 ± 145	74.1	6	0.24	$(2.68 \times 10^{-3}) \pm 0.028$
XMMUJ2235.3-2557*	33 ± 153	68.6	5	0.51	$(-5.35 \times 10^{-3}) \pm 0.025$
RXCJ2243.3-0935	-846 ± 111	204.1	3	0.15	1.23 ± 0.16
Abell S1077	-234 ± 112	270.9	10	0.08	0.60 ± 0.29
Abell 2537	-408 ± 70	281.7	2	0.02	1.13 ± 0.19
	-424 ± 71	276.0	1	0.03	1.13 ± 0.19
	-398 ± 75	276.6	3	0.02	1.06 ± 0.20
RXCJ2337.6+0016	-398 ± 73	330.1	2	0.12	1.53 ± 0.28
	-386 ± 79	289.9	1	0.18	1.13 ± 0.23

Notes. Y_{500} is the spherical integration of best-fitting pressure profile within r_{500} . Non-detections are denoted with *. References correspond to those in Table 2 and denote the X-ray measurement of kT used to determine r_{500} . Values are given for each subsample where appropriate: [1] Z08, [2] REFLEX-DXL, [3] M10.

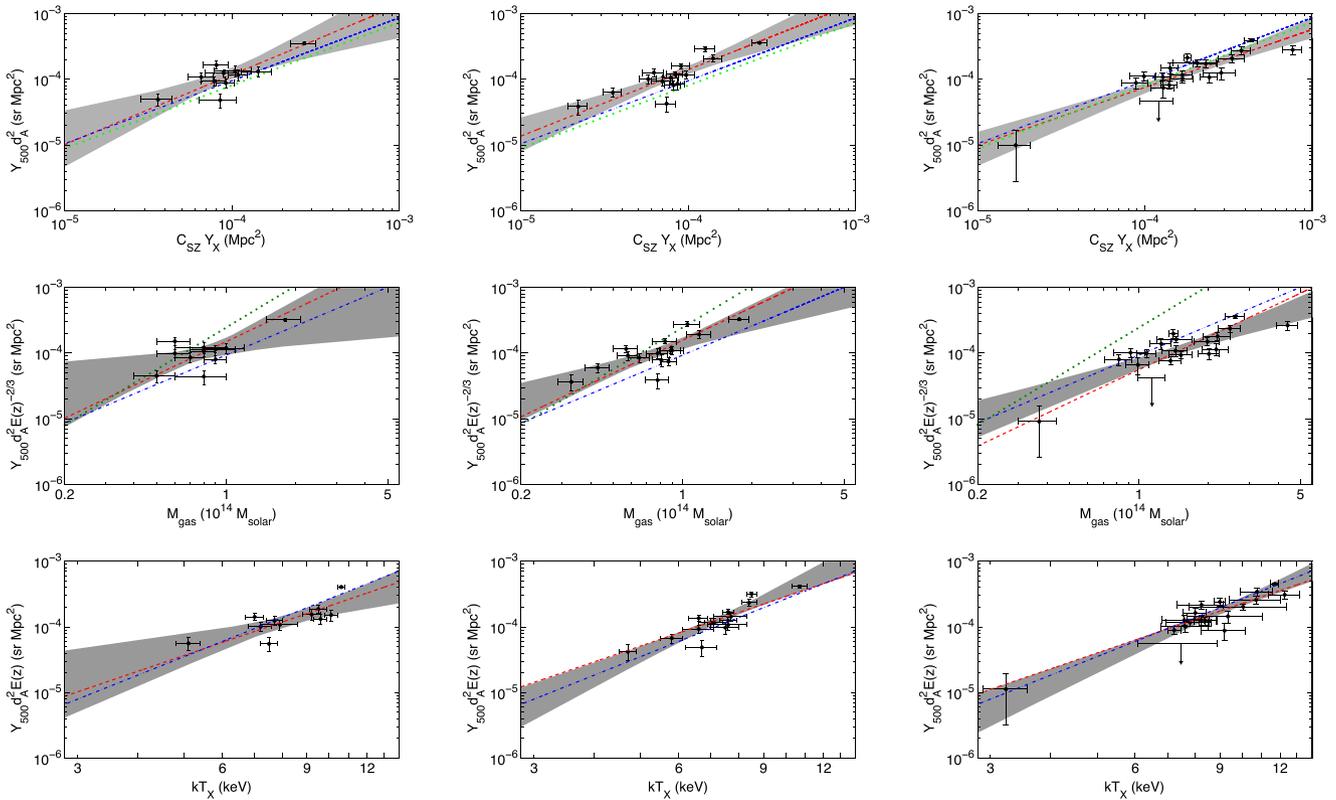


Figure 3. $Y_{500} - Y_X$, $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$, and $Y_{500} - T_X$ scaling relations for the REFLEX-DXL (left column) and Z08 (middle column) and M10 (right column) cluster samples. The black points show the APEX-SZ measured values given in Table 3. Non-detections are plotted as 95 per cent upper limits. The shaded region depicts the 68 per cent confidence interval of the power law for the three-parameter fit. Also shown is the maximum likelihood result for the case where the exponent is fixed to the self-similar value (red dashed). For comparison, we plot the best-fitting results from P11 (blue dot–dashed), Plagge et al. (2010) (dark green dot), and Andersson et al. (2011) (light green dot).

Table 4. Scaling relation regression parameters.

Subset	N_{clusters}	Full fit			N_{clusters}	Fixed exponent		
		A	B	$\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}$		A	B	$\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)}$
$Y - Y_X$								
REFLEX-DXL	11	$1.34^{+0.24}_{-0.13}$	$1.06^{+0.24}_{-0.32}$	$0.11^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$	11	$1.41^{+0.16}_{-0.16}$	1.00	$0.13^{+0.03}_{-0.06}$
Z08	15	$1.60^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$	$1.01^{+0.17}_{-0.19}$	$0.12^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$	15	$1.59^{+0.16}_{-0.13}$	1.00	$0.13^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$
M10	19	$0.84^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$	$0.88^{+0.16}_{-0.11}$	$0.12^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	19	$0.80^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$	1.00	$0.11^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
$Y - M_{\text{gas}}$								
REFLEX-DXL	11	$1.35^{+0.22}_{-0.27}$	$1.07^{+0.52}_{-0.43}$	$0.15^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	11	$1.50^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$	1.67	$0.13^{+0.03}_{-0.06}$
Z08	15	$1.40^{+0.23}_{-0.15}$	$1.32^{+0.27}_{-0.34}$	$0.15^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	15	$1.57^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$	1.67	$0.13^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$
M10	19	$0.70^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$1.16^{+0.25}_{-0.19}$	$0.15^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$	19	$0.56^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$	1.67	$0.16^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$
$Y - T_X$								
REFLEX-DXL	11	$1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.13}$	$2.14^{+0.60}_{-0.78}$	$0.16^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$	11	$1.02^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	2.50	$0.16^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$
Z08	15	$1.45^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$3.30^{+0.46}_{-0.51}$	$0.09^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	15	$1.42^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$	2.50	$0.10^{+0.05}_{-0.02}$
M10	19	$1.01^{+0.10}_{-0.11}$	$3.04^{+0.44}_{-0.37}$	$0.06^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	19	$1.11^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$	2.50	$0.07^{+0.05}_{-0.01}$

Note. The values of A presented in this table are in units of 10^{-4} .

that Y_X is a more robust mass proxy than T_X or M_{gas} . Because Y and Y_X measure similar quantities (equation 5), we expect that $Y_{500} - Y_X$ will have the lowest intrinsic scatter of the three scaling relations. As anticipated, the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation exhibits an increased level of

intrinsic scatter (35 per cent). The $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation, however, has different values of intrinsic scatter depending on the sample (ranging from 14 per cent to 37 per cent). We discuss these differences further in Section 6.

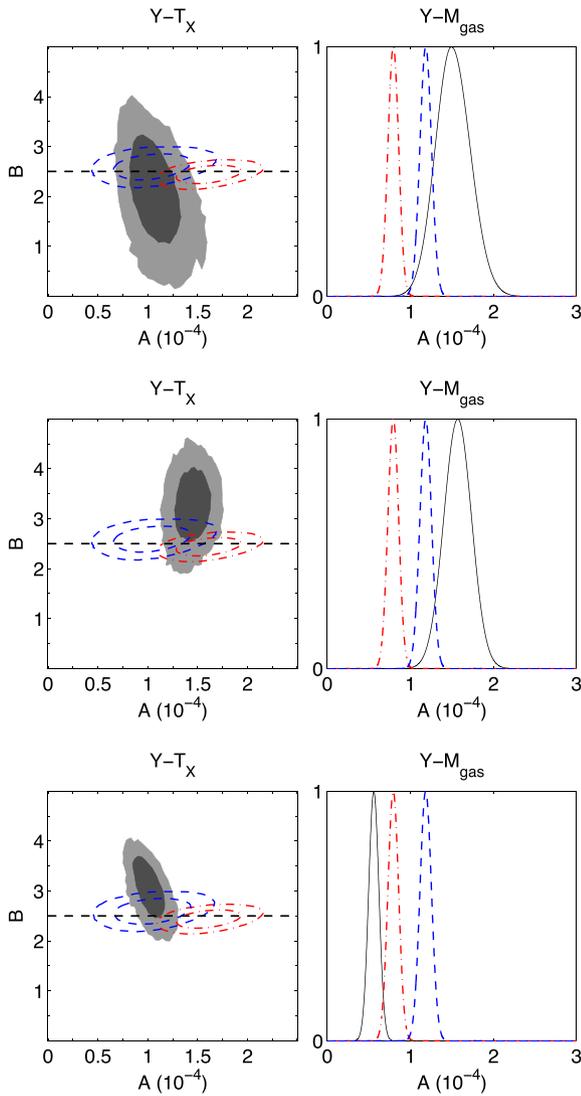


Figure 4. Likelihood constraints for the REFLEX-DXL (top), Z08 (middle), and M10 (bottom) cluster samples. The two-dimensional constraint for the normalization A and power exponent B is shown for the $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation in the left-hand panel. The grey shaded areas represent the 68 per cent and 95 per cent confidence regions and the dashed straight line shows the self-similar value of the exponent. The $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ constraint on A for the case where the exponent is fixed to the self-similar value ($B = 5/3$) is shown in the right-hand panel. For comparison, the numerical results of Nagai (2006) for standard gas dynamics only (red/dash-dotted) and cooling and feedback (blue/dashed) are shown in both panels.

5.3.2 Comparison with previous experiments

There are four main observational studies with which we directly compare our Y_{500} scaling relations. P11 and P13 present SZE scaling relations using the *Planck* satellite (the early and 2013 results, respectively) in combination with X-ray data using the *XMM-Newton* satellite. Plagge et al. (2010, S10) and Andersson et al. (2011, S11) constrain SZE scaling relations using the South Pole telescope. Results from these studies are compared to the APEX-SZ results in Fig. 3.

The APEX-SZ results for all three samples agree well with both the P11 and P13 constraints on the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ and $Y_{500} - Y_X$ exponents. S11 explore $Y_{500} - Y_X$ and likewise measure an ex-

ponent consistent with the APEX-SZ result. S10 evaluate both $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ and $Y_{500} - Y_X$ and measure exponents which are higher than the APEX-SZ values (approximately 1.6σ for the most consistent sample, REFLEX-DXL). However, these authors note that their results vary significantly when using different values of gas mass from the literature.

To compare the measured APEX-SZ power-law normalization of the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation for the REFLEX-DXL sample (given in Table 4) to previous measurements we transform our normalization parameter to $A' = A \times 10^{-4}/8 \times 10^{14}/C_{\text{SZ}}$, where $C_{\text{SZ}} = \sigma_{\text{th}}/m_e c^2 \mu_e m_p$ (Arnaud et al. 2010). In the case where $B = 1$, the ratio of $A' = Y_{500} d_A^2/Y_X$ is a function of the differences between the mass-weighted and spectroscopic cluster temperatures.

We find for all three subsamples that the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ normalizations are in some tension with previous observations. The REFLEX-DXL ($A' = 1.18^{+0.21}_{-0.11}$) and Z08 ($A' = 1.41 \pm 0.15$) samples suggest higher normalizations than observations that indicate A' is less than unity, including those from S11 ($A' = 0.82 \pm 0.07$) and P13 ($A' = 0.973 \pm 0.01$). The M10 sample has a normalization less than unity ($A' = 0.74^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$), significantly lower than the P13 measurement.

Similarly, we compare the APEX-SZ $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ and $Y_{500} - T_X$ best-fitting normalizations to those in P11 and S10. For the REFLEX-DXL sample we measure a value of A consistent with S10 and P11. The normalization for the Z08 sample is slightly more discrepant compared to P11 ($\sim 2\sigma$). In comparison, the measured value of A for the M10 sample is significantly lower than found from the other two samples, and is 2.2σ (2.7σ) different from P11 (S10). For $Y_{500} - T_X$, the APEX-SZ results for all three samples agree with that of P11.

The level of intrinsic scatter in the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation for the three samples presented here is similar to that observed by both P11 ($\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)} = 0.10 \pm 0.01$) and S11 ($\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)} = 0.09 \pm 0.04$). The scatter determined in P11 in $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ is comparable to that of $Y_{500} - Y_X$, while the scatter in $Y_{500} - T_X$ increases. The APEX-SZ results show a slight elevation in the level of intrinsic scatter that is not statistically significant. The $Y_{500} - T_X$ intrinsic scatter depends strongly on the cluster subsample, with the REFLEX-DXL sample showing a level consistent with P11. The Z08 and M10 samples, however, have a lower level of intrinsic scatter ($\sim 1.6\sigma$) than P11.

In general, we find that our results agree with previous measurements of SZE - X-ray scaling relations. The one notable exception is the normalization of the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation. For all three cluster samples, our $Y_{500} - Y_X$ results show some mild tension with both theoretical expectations and previous measurements. Additionally, the individual subsamples show significant (4σ) differences in comparison to each other.

6 SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

We divide our investigation of possible systematic contamination of these results into two categories: instrumental and analysis systematics and astrophysical effects. In the following two sections we discuss these systematics including the role of sample selection, correlations between the X-ray and SZE measurements, variations in X-ray measurements, known clusters that APEX-SZ did not detect, the assumptions inherent in the cluster profile modelling, contamination due to point sources, and a non-universal gas mass fraction.

6.1 Instrumental and analysis uncertainties

6.1.1 Correlated Scatter

A portion of the measured intrinsic scatter in $Y_{500} - T_X$ and $Y_{500} - Y_X$ can be attributed to correlation introduced by the fact that we use the X-ray temperature T_X to estimate r_{500} and therefore Y_{500} . We measure this correlation in the scaling relations by simulating the APEX-SZ data set. For each cluster, a new temperature is drawn from its measured probability distribution and r_{500} is determined from the $r_{500} - T$ relation. The Y_{500} distributions are recalculated and the regression analysis is performed on each realization of the scaling relation. We find that this correlation accounts for an intrinsic scatter of ~ 6 per cent in the scaling relations, which is less than half the total measured scatter for the subsample with the lowest value (M10).

6.1.2 Non-uniform X-ray analysis

The X-ray observables used in the APEX-SZ scaling relations are drawn from several different pre-existing studies in the literature. We select the clusters in each subsamples for which we measured scaling relations to ensure that a uniform X-ray analysis is used for each. However, differences between X-ray analyses translate into a systematic bias in the Y_{500} scaling relations for each sample.

Plagge et al. (2010) used X-ray observables from several different studies and found that the measured $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$, and by extension, $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relations changed significantly depending on the choice of study. Rozo et al. (2014a) compared hydrostatic mass estimates of common clusters in three different X-ray samples. These authors found total mass differences as large as 45 per cent at a redshift of 0.2, resulting in differences in r_{500} and the aperture used to measure M_{gas} and T_X . Additionally, individual authors use different fractions of r_{500} (e.g. $0.15 - 1r_{500}$) for T_X measurements (see the note in Table 2). For cool-core clusters in particular the core region is known to bias estimates of the cluster temperature and is often excluded, but the exact boundary chosen varies between authors. Additionally, the outer radius is often determined by data quality limitations.

Roza, Vikhlinin & More (2012) measured Y_X from *Chandra* observations for a subset of the clusters discussed in P11 and compared these data with the *Planck* SZE measurements to constrain the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation. These authors found a significantly lower level of intrinsic scatter in comparison with the original *Planck* + *XMM-Newton* analysis of the full sample (8.2 ± 3.5 per cent and 22.8 ± 2.3 per cent, respectively). When considering the same subset of clusters as the *Chandra* analysis, Roza et al. (2012) measure a 16.7 ± 3.9 per cent intrinsic scatter. Roza et al. (2014b) extend this analysis by comparing *Planck* data (P11) with Y_X from Mantz et al. (2010b) and suggest an upper limit on the intrinsic scatter of 15 per cent. These authors conclude that the observed variations are the result of systematic differences in the X-ray analysis.

We investigate the importance of uniform X-ray analysis by fitting scaling relations to the full APEX-SZ sample of 42 clusters and comparing the results to the subsets in Table 4. For all three scaling relations, we find the measured intrinsic scatter for a uniformly analysed subset is smaller than when considering the full sample. The most dramatic improvement in scatter is seen for the M10 sample $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation, decreasing from 41 per cent to 14 per cent. By drawing random sets of clusters from the full sample and performing the regression analysis, we conclude that this level of scatter has

a 1 per cent chance of occurring based on the parent distribution and that the observed decrease in intrinsic scatter is significant.

As discussed in Section 5.3.1, we find that there are significant variations in both the normalization and exponent for the $Y_{500} - T_X$ relation between the three independent subsamples. The $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation has less variation in the exponent, while the normalization changes by a factor of two between the Z08 and Mantz et al. (2010b) subsamples. The $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation shows a similar factor of two variation in the normalization. There are five clusters common to all three subsamples. Given this limited sample size, we do not correct for systematic differences and attempt a uniform analysis of the full APEX-SZ sample. However, we can use the common clusters to assess some systematic differences between the samples. Focusing on the X-ray measurements of the gas mass, a constant correction factor of approximately 1.7(1.54) is required to bring Z06(Z08) gas masses into agreement with M10. As shown in Rozo et al. (2014a), the different estimates of r_{500} between Z06/Z08 and M10 (~ 19 – 25 per cent) are likely a significant source of the difference. The exact magnitude of this effect depends heavily on the details of the cluster profile, however, using a range of β -model profiles we estimate that it could account for a ~ 20 – 65 per cent change in gas mass.

Overall, we find that using X-ray parameters from multiple studies introduces significant variability and uncertainty in the power-law parameters due to systematic analysis differences. Additionally, the level of intrinsic scatter is dominated by systematics when using multiple studies. This is expected as increased intrinsic scatter can compensate for the difference in normalizations.

6.1.3 Cluster non-detections

There are seven clusters in the full sample that APEX-SZ did not detect (defined by $Y_{500} < \sigma_{Y_{500}}$). These clusters are specified in Table 3. Included in the non-detections are the three clusters with the highest redshifts: RDCSJ1252-2927 ($z = 1.240$), XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738 ($z = 1.45$), and XMMUJ2235.3-2557 ($z = 1.393$). These clusters were also observed at 31 GHz by Culverhouse et al. (2010) using the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich Array (SZA). Of the three, only XMMUJ2235.3-2557 was detected by the SZA. The APEX-SZ Y_{500} likelihood distributions for RDCSJ1252-2927 and XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738 are consistent with the SZA upper limits. Culverhouse et al. (2010) conclude that RDCSJ1252-2927 and XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738 have lower masses than expected from X-ray measurements. The seven non-detections are not part of the REFLEX-DXL or Z08 samples, and therefore will not impact the results presented in Table 4. The M10 sample contains a single non-detection. We investigate the influence of this cluster by comparing the measured scaling relation regression parameters with and without it included and find no significant difference.

6.1.4 Pressure profile model

A final analysis systematic to consider is the assumption that the Arnaud et al. (2010) model with our inferred values of r_{500} accurately represents the true cluster pressure profile. Andersson et al. (2011) find that Y_{500} varies by ~ 10 per cent under a variety of model assumptions, including the Arnaud et al. (2010) profile. The limited angular extent and strong timestream filtering of the APEX-SZ data prevent us from exploring different model parametrizations. However, we list the PTE for the Arnaud et al. (2010) model fit to each cluster in Table 3. If we exclude clusters that have a poor fit to the

chosen Arnaud et al. (2010) model (~ 25 per cent of the sample with PTE < 1 per cent or PTE > 99 per cent), the power-law regression parameters do not change significantly.

6.2 Astrophysical uncertainties

6.2.1 Point sources

At the APEX-SZ observing frequency, emission from point sources can mask the SZE signal from a cluster. We estimate the effect of radio sources by extrapolating the flux densities of sources in the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (1.4 GHz, Condon et al. 1998), VLA FIRST (1.4 GHz, Becker, White & Helfand 1995), and Parkes-MIT-NRAO (4.85 GHz, Griffith & Wright 1993) surveys to 150 GHz. Assuming a power-law spectral energy distribution, $S \sim \nu^\alpha$, with $\alpha = -0.7$, there are six clusters with known bright sources with $\Delta T_{\text{CMB}} > 100 \mu\text{K}$ within 2 arcmin of the X-ray centroid. Of these six, two (RXCJ2014.8-2430 and MACSJ1931.8-2635) are not detected by APEX-SZ.

Simulations from Sehgal et al. (2010) suggest that only 1 per cent of clusters with masses similar to those discussed in this paper will have radio sources at 150 GHz that contaminate the integrated cluster signal by 20 per cent or more. For the APEX-SZ clusters, this implies that a single cluster would suffer from radio contamination and that our estimate of six contaminated clusters is extremely conservative.

We have also observed a subset of the APEX-SZ clusters with the CARMA array, searching for point source contamination. Nine clusters were observed at 100 GHz and three at 230 GHz with an average map rms of approximately 0.9 and 4.4 mJy beam $^{-1}$, respectively. We detect a 7.4 mJy source at 100 GHz in the map of RXCJ1504.1-0248. Of the three non-detection clusters observed with CARMA (XMMUJ2235.3-2557, XMMXCSJ2215.9-1738, XMMUJ1230.3+1339) no point sources are detected.

We test for the effects of these bright point sources by excluding the associated clusters from the appropriate subsamples (five clusters for the M10 sample, and one each for the REFLEX-DXL and Z08 samples). There is no significant difference in the measured scaling relations parameters when removing these potentially contaminated clusters.

6.2.2 Non-universal gas mass fraction

The final systematic we investigate is a gas mass fraction that changes as a function of total mass. There is evidence from both observations (Mohr, Mathiesen & Evrard 1999; Zhang et al. 2006; Vikhlinin et al. 2009a) and simulations (Battaglia et al. 2013) that the gas mass fraction changes due to the thermodynamics and feedback processes in the intracluster medium. As seen in equation (4), both the $Y_{500} - T_X$ and $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation depend on the gas mass fraction. All of the results presented in Table 4 assume a constant gas mass fraction embedded in the normalization term. We test the effect of a non-universal gas mass fraction by first estimating cluster mass using a scaling relation with T_X from Vikhlinin et al. (2009a). We adopt the functional form for gas mass fraction given by the same authors, $f_{\text{gas}}(h/0.72)^{1.5} = 0.125 + 0.037 \cdot \log(M_{15})$, where M_{15} is the total cluster mass M_{500} in units of $10^{15} h^{-1} M_\odot$. We then look for the effect of changing f_{gas} on the power-law exponent parameter in the measured scaling relations.

When accounting for the non-universal f_{gas} we find a $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ power-law exponent of $B = 1.34^{+0.45}_{-0.55}$, $B = 1.43^{+0.31}_{-0.28}$, and

$B = 1.31^{+0.24}_{-0.24}$ for the REFLEX-DXL, Z08, and M10 samples, respectively. These values are consistent with the results we obtain by assuming a constant f_{gas} . In addition, the intrinsic scatter increases from $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)} = 0.15$ to $\sigma_{\log_{10}(Y)} = 0.19$ for the REFLEX-DXL and M10 samples. However, the stated uncertainty in the f_{gas} relation is ~ 4 –5 per cent (Vikhlinin et al. 2009b) and our use of T_X combined with the scatter already present in the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relation most likely explains the increase.

In summary, we examine the role of millimeter-wavelength point sources and a non-universal gas mass fraction as astrophysical systematics in the APEX-SZ scaling relations. We find no evidence for bias or additional intrinsic scatter due to point sources. Accounting for a non-universal gas mass fraction results in a slight change to the measured power law and increases the intrinsic scatter.

7 SUMMARY

We present SZE observations of galaxy clusters measured with the APEX-SZ experiment and use them to investigate the scaling of the SZE with cluster mass. We model the thermal pressure of the intracluster medium using the Arnaud et al. (2010) universal pressure profile and use the results to calculate the spherical integrated Comptonization Y_{500} for each cluster. We compare these measurements of Y_{500} to X-ray estimates of cluster mass taken from the literature. Using these two sets of observables, we measure the $Y_{500} - Y_X$, $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$, and $Y_{500} - T_X$ scaling relations, finding the best-fitting power law and intrinsic scatter for each. These scaling relations are measured for three subsamples of the 42 APEX-SZ clusters that have uniform X-ray analysis: the REFLEX-DXL sample, 15 clusters from Z08, and 19 clusters from M10. We find when all 42 clusters with varying X-ray analyses are included, significant systematics are introduced into the power-law regression parameters and the intrinsic scatter increases.

For all three subsamples, we find that the best-fitting power laws for the $Y_{500} - Y_X$, $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$, and $Y_{500} - T_X$ relations have exponents consistent with those predicted by the self-similar model. We compare the measured normalizations for each scaling relation to numerical simulations to probe the underlying astrophysics of the intracluster medium (ICM). The measured normalization of the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ relation for two of the subsamples implies a higher $Y_{500} d_A^2 / Y_X$ than seen in previous studies. However, there is a large variation in the normalization between the three samples, resulting from non-uniform analysis of the X-ray data. Therefore, we associate a large systematic uncertainty with the high $Y_{500} d_A^2 / Y_X$ and do not draw further conclusions from it. We compare the normalization for the $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ and $Y_{500} - T_X$ relations to the numerical simulations of Nagai (2006) and find a weak preference for models that included radiative cooling and feedback in the ICM as well as standard gas dynamics.

Finally, we find that the levels of intrinsic scatter for the $Y_{500} - Y_X$ and $Y_{500} - M_{\text{gas}}$ relations are consistent with previous measurements. The uncertainties in the intrinsic scatter are large due to the small number of clusters in the three subsamples. A larger sample is key to improving this measurement of intrinsic scatter in Y_{500} and its application as an estimator for total cluster mass in cluster-based cosmological constraints.

A uniform X-ray analysis for the full sample of APEX-SZ clusters is ongoing. This analysis will resolve the main systematic limitation in studies of the full cluster sample and will allow us to use its large number of clusters to improve on the constraints presented here for the three subsamples. Additionally, a follow-up programme of

optical observations has been concluded to estimate the total cluster mass independently using weak-lensing measurements. Future papers will use the additional X-ray and weak-lensing information to improve further our understanding of how Y_{500} scales with total cluster mass and facilitate its use in exploring the physics of the ICM as well as in constraining cosmological parameters using galaxy clusters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the staff at the APEX telescope site, at the time of observations led by David Rabanus and previously by Lars-Åke Nyman, for their dedicated and exceptional support. We also thank Bradford Benson for useful comments on a draft version of the manuscript as well as LBNL engineers John Joseph and Chinh Vu for their work on the readout electronics. APEX-SZ is funded by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. AST-0138348 and AST-0709497. Work at LBNL is supported by the Director, Office of Science, Office of High Energy and Nuclear Physics, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231. Work at McGill is supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, the Canada Research Chairs programme, and the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research. This work has been partially supported by the DFG Transregio programme TR33 ‘The Dark Universe’. FP acknowledges support from the BMBF/DLR grant Nr. 50 OR 1117. CH acknowledges support from the Barbro Osher pro Suecia foundation and from the Swedish Research Council under grants 2006-3356 and 2009-4027. MK acknowledges support by the German BMWi through the Verbundforschung under grant 50 OR 1107. NWH acknowledges support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

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