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AMI observations of 10 CLASH galaxy clusters: SZ and X-ray data used together to determine cluster dynamical states

Clare Rumsey,1 Malak Olamaie,1 Yvette C. Perrott,1 Helen R. Russell,2 Farhan Feroz,1 Keith J. B. Grainge,1,3 Will J. Handley,1,4 Michael P. Hobson,1 Richard D. E. Saunders1,4 and Michel P. Schammel1

1Astrophysics Group, Cavendish Laboratory, 19 J. J. Thomson Avenue, Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK
2Institute of Astronomy, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK
3Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, School of Physics and Astronomy, Manchester M13 9PL, UK
4Kavli Institute for Cosmology Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK

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ABSTRACT
Using Arcminute Microkelvin Imager (AMI) Sunyaev–Zel’dovich (SZ) observations towards 10 CLASH (Cluster Lensing and Supernova Survey with Hubble) clusters, we investigate the influence of cluster mergers on observational galaxy cluster studies. Although selected to be largely relaxed, there is disagreement in the literature on the dynamical states of CLASH sample members. We analyse our AMI data in a fully Bayesian way to produce estimated cluster parameters and consider the intrinsic correlations in our Navarro, Frenk and White/generalized Navarro, Frenk and White-based model. Varying pressure profile shape parameters, illustrating an influence of mergers on scaling relations, induces small deviations from the canonical self-similar predictions – in agreement with simulations of Poole et al. (2007) who found that merger activity causes only small scatter perpendicular to the relations. We demonstrate this effect observationally using the different dependences of SZ and X-ray signals to \( n_e \) that cause different sensitivities to the shocking and/or fractionation produced by mergers. Plotting \( Y_X - M_{\text{gas}} \) relations (where \( Y_X = M_{\text{gas}} T \)) derived from AMI SZ and from Chandra X-ray gives ratios of AMI and Chandra \( Y_X \) and \( M_{\text{gas}} \) estimates that indicate movement of clusters along the scaling relation, as predicted by Poole et al. (2007). Clusters that have moved most along the relation have the most discrepant \( T_{\text{SZ}} \) and \( T_X \) estimates: all the other clusters (apart from one) have SZ and X-ray estimates of \( M_{\text{gas}} \), \( T \) and \( Y_X \) that agree within \( r_{500} \). We use SZ versus X-ray discrepancies in conjunction with Chandra maps and \( T_X \) profiles, making comparisons with simulated cluster merger maps in Poole et al. (2006) to identify disturbed members of our sample and estimate merger stages.

Key words: methods: observational – techniques: interferometric – galaxies: clusters: general – large-scale structure of Universe.

1 INTRODUCTION
Physical parameters of galaxy clusters, such as total mass and gas mass, are commonly studied through scaling relations. These relations assume that both growing and mature clusters are relaxed, self-similar systems such that relations between e.g. \( L_X \), \( L_{\text{SZ}} \), \( M_{\text{tot}} \), \( M_{\text{gas}} \), \( T \), etc. are simple power laws (see e.g. Kaiser 1986 and Giodini et al. 2013 for a recent review). Deviations from hydrostatic equilibrium (HSE, or from virialization) and self-similarity during cluster mergers will cause scatter around the scaling relations. Studies in the literature aim to use these relations to make accurate determinations of e.g. total cluster mass, and therefore often focus on minimizing the scatter either by careful sample selection of low-redshift, relaxed clusters (e.g. Zhang et al. 2008; Pratt et al. 2009; Sun et al. 2009; Vikhlinin et al. 2009a), or by finding a particularly low-scatter mass proxy (e.g. Kravtsov, Vikhlinin & Nagai 2006; Arnaud, Pointecouteau & Pratt 2007; Zhang et al. 2008; Mahdavi et al. 2013). These approaches often produce low-scatter relations that agree with the self-similar predictions. However, Poole et al. (2007), using simulations of two-body cluster mergers to track the evolution of a merger (from a relaxed system before the start of the merger through to relaxation of the merged system) in the plane of a scaling relation, find large changes...
in cluster observables along the relation with little perpendicular displacement.

Assessment of these cluster parameter values through calculation from Sunyaev–Zel’dovich (SZ; Sunyaev & Zel’dovich 1972) and X-ray observation provides a critical probe of the dynamical state of the cluster gas due to the difference in dependences of the SZ and X-ray flux densities on the electron number density, \( n_e \). The SZ effect is the inverse Compton scattering of cosmic microwave background (CMB) photons by hot cluster gas, and is \( \propto \int n_e T \, dl \), where \( T \) is the plasma temperature and \( dl \) the line element along the line of sight through the cluster. The X-ray bremsstrahlung signal is \( \propto \int n_e^2 \Lambda(T) \, dl \), where \( \Lambda \) is the cooling function (\( \Lambda \propto T^{1/2} \) for the clusters in this paper). Parameter values estimated from measurement of SZ and X-ray signals will, therefore, also depend differently on \( n_e \) and \( T \).

As cluster mergers are known to produce regions of higher density gas, through processes such as shocking, X-ray parameter estimation is likely more sensitive to dynamical state, and will produce larger displacements along scaling relations during a merger than SZ parameter values. This implies that merger activity can be identified by looking at discrepancies between SZ and X-ray measurements.

To test this observationally, we use the CLASH (Cluster Lensing and Supernova Survey with Hubble) sample of well-studied clusters selected by Postman et al. (2012) to form a sample of massive clusters, most of which are classified in the literature as relaxed, and therefore include some of the most disturbed clusters known (Redlich et al. 2012). 11 of these clusters are visible to AMI which is currently restricted to a declination range of 20° to 85°. Since the CLASH sample is composed mainly of Abell and Massive Cluster Survey clusters, all 11 clusters in the sub-sample had in fact been observed with varying sensitivities by AMI in 2009–2012. These observations showed that the field of view of MAJ 1720+3536 contains too bright a source to allow SZ mapping with AMI. We discard this cluster leaving an AMI-CLASH sub-sample of 10. We have searched the literature to find additional assessments of the dynamical states and X-ray morphologies of the 10 clusters; Table 1 summarizes these findings.

## 2 The AMI-CLASH Sub-Sample

The CLASH sample consists of 25 massive clusters, covering a large redshift range (from \( z = 0.213 \) to 0.888), selected for strong and weak lensing observation with Hubble and Subaru (Postman et al. 2012). 20 of these clusters were selected from Chandra X-ray observations to be dynamically relaxed. The remaining five clusters were selected solely based on their high lensing-strength and consequently include some of the most disturbed clusters known (Redlich et al. 2012). 11 of these clusters are visible to AMI which is currently restricted to a declination range of 20° to 85°. Since the CLASH sample is composed mainly of Abell and Massive Cluster Survey clusters, all 11 clusters in the sub-sample had in fact been observed (with varying sensitivities) by AMI in 2009–2012. These observations showed that the field of view of MAJ 1720+3536 contains too bright a source to allow SZ mapping with AMI. We discard this cluster leaving an AMI-CLASH sub-sample of 10. We have searched the literature to find additional assessments of the dynamical states and X-ray morphologies of the 10 clusters; Table 1 summarizes these findings.

## 3 AMI and Observations

SZ observations were carried out with AMI, a dual array of interferometers observing at centre-frequency 15.7 GHz, located near Cambridge. The arrangement of 10 3.7-m antennas with baselines of 5–20 m in the small array (SA) and eight 12.8-m antennas with baselines of 18–110 m in the large array (LA) allows for study of the large-scale SZ effect from clusters along with subtraction of otherwise confusing radio sources. For a full description of the instrument see Zwart et al. (2008). Our pointing strategy for each cluster is as follows. A single SA pointing centre is observed, centred on the cluster X-ray centre. For the LA, the smaller primary beam size (see Table 2) requires that the same area is covered with a mosaicked 61-point LA observation; the central 19 pointings of this are observed 3× longer than the outer pointings to reach lower noise levels near the cluster centre. Our sensitivity aim for each cluster has been to achieve thermal noise levels below 100 \( \mu \)Jy in the centre of the SA maps and averaging below 80 \( \mu \)Jy over the central 19-pointings of the LA maps. The 2009–2012 observations of CLJ 1226+3332 on both arrays and the SA 2009–2012 observations of A1423 and MAJ 1423+2404 have the sensitivities that we require. For the rest we have made new observations so that these, plus the 2009–2012 observations, achieve the sensitivity aim. A summary of the observations carried out is presented in Table 3. Note that, for RXJ 1532+3021, 2009–2012 observations were made.
Table 1. Summary of assessments that we have found in the literature of the dynamical states of the AMI-CLASH sub-sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Relaxed</th>
<th>Unrelaxed</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A611</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Widely agreed relaxed, see e.g. Allen et al. (2008) and Donnarumma et al. (2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1423</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Relaxed: e.g. classified ‘non-distorted’ by Hashimoto et al. (2007) and ‘regular’ by Bauer et al. (2005). Unrelaxed: due to centroid shift, cuspiness and cooling time – Landry et al. (2013).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2261</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Widely considered relaxed, see e.g. Landry et al. (2013) and Mann &amp; Ebeling (2012). Unrelaxed due to extra structure to the south-west, Gilmour, Best &amp; Alamain (2009).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLJ1226+3332</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Classified relaxed e.g. Maughan et al. (2004) and Allen et al. (2008). Merger given X-ray morphology, Vikhlinin et al. (2009a), and temperature map, Maughan et al. (2007).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ0647+7015</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Strong-lens selected, highly unrelaxed: Zitrin et al. (2013).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ0717+3745</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Strong-lens selected, highly unrelaxed and complex merger: Medezinski et al. (2013).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ1149+2223</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Strong-lens selected, highly complex merger, see Smith et al. (2009).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ1423+2404</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Highly relaxed state, pronounced cool-core, e.g. Ebeling et al. (2007) and Limousin et al. (2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXJ1532+3021</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Presence of a cool-core e.g. Allen et al. (2008), Hlavacek-Larrondo et al. (2013) classifies it as relaxed. Cold front possibly from low-level merger turbulence (Hlavacek-Larrondo et al. 2013).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Summary of AMI characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>LA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenna diameter</td>
<td>3.7 m</td>
<td>12.8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of antennas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline lengths (current)</td>
<td>5–20 m</td>
<td>18–110 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary beam (15.7 GHz)</td>
<td>20.1 arcmin</td>
<td>5.5 arcmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical synthesized beam</td>
<td>3 arcmin</td>
<td>30 arcsec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flux sensitivity</td>
<td>30 mJy s$^{-1/2}$</td>
<td>3 mJy s$^{-1/2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observing frequency</td>
<td>13.9–18.2 GHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>4.3 GHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel bandwidth</td>
<td>0.72 GHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. AMI actual observing time in hours for each cluster in the AMI-CLASH sub-sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A611</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1423</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2261</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLJ1226+3332</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ0647+7015</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ0717+3745</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ0744+3927</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ1149+2223</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ1423+2404</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXJ1532+3021</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with a somewhat erroneous pointing centre, and we use only new, correctly centred, observations.

Data processing is carried out with our in-house software package REDUCE, in which the raw data are calibrated and flagged for interference and telescope errors. Note that all AMI data, whenever taken, have been reduced with our latest reduction pipeline with optimized interference flagging and calibration. Flux calibration is carried out with observations of 3C 48, 3C 147 and 3C 286, with 3C 286 flux densities calibrated against Very Large Array measurements (Perley & Butler 2013). Data are Fourier transformed into frequency channels and then written out as $uv$-FITS files. Data $uv$-FITS files from 2009–2012 and from new observations are concatenated in $uv$-space to produce a single data set in each array. For source-finding and for initial visual inspection of a cluster field, the $uv$-data are imaged in AIPS$^1$ using automated CLEAN procedures with noise levels determined using IMEAN. The LA channel maps are passed through the SOURCE-FIND algorithm (Franzen et al. 2011) which estimates LA source positions, flux densities and spectral indices to use as priors in MCADAM (Feroz et al. 2009b), our Bayesian analysis system (Section 4). If sources in the fields exhibit variability, concatenating $uv$-data taken a few years apart could introduce inaccuracies in source flux estimates between the arrays. If the proportion of old data and new data is different between the arrays, the average SA flux may be significantly different from the average LA flux that is being subtracted, leaving residuals. Only a few sources in the maps show variability between old (2009–2012) and new (2013–2014) observations at a level that would affect parameter estimation if the LA flux was directly subtracted from the SA data. This effect is accounted for in MCADAM (Section 4).

4 PARAMETER ESTIMATION

Analysis of AMI data is carried out in $uv$-space using our Bayesian analysis package MCADAM (Feroz et al. 2009b) which uses the fast sampler MULTINEST (Feroz & Hobson 2008; Feroz, Hobson & Bridges 2009a; Feroz et al. 2013) to estimate cluster parameters given a cluster model; MCADAM simultaneously fits the radio source environment and takes full account of the power spectrum of the primordial CMB structure as a function of angular scale as seen by AMI, thermal noise in the $uv$-data, and confusion noise, in the form of a generalized noise covariance matrix. Concatenated SA visibilities must first be binned to reduce the size of the data, easing memory demands; for minimal loss of information, bin sizes are less than aperture illumination function FWHM.

4.1 Modelling

The model we employ for this analysis is described in Olamaie et al. (2012) and Olamaie et al. (2013), and is based on a number of key assumptions. The first two are the functional forms of the

$^1$ http://aips.nrao.edu/
Table 4. Summary of the priors used in the analysis using the model described in Section 4.1. $M_{\text{tot},r_{200}}$ and $f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}$ are the total mass internal to $r_{200}$ and gas fraction internal to $r_{200}$, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Prior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster position $(x_c, y_c)$</td>
<td>Gaussian at SA pointing centre, $\sigma$ set at 60 arcsec regardless of precision of cluster position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass ($M_{\text{tot},r_{200}}/M_{\odot}$)</td>
<td>Uniform in log space between $1 \times 10^{14}$ and $6 \times 10^{15}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fraction ($f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}$)</td>
<td>Gaussian with $\mu = 0.13$, $\sigma = 0.02$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape parameters ($a, b, c, c_{500}$)</td>
<td>Delta-function with ‘universal’ values, see Arnaud et al. (2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source position ($x_s, y_s$)</td>
<td>Delta-function at LA position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source flux density ($S_{0}/\text{Jy}$)</td>
<td>Gaussian at LA value, with $\sigma = 40$ per cent of LA flux density.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source spectral index when $S_{0} &gt; 4\sigma_{\text{SA}}$</td>
<td>Gaussian centred at LA-fitted spectral index with $\sigma = $ LA error, or prior based on 10C, see Section 4.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source flux density ($S_{0}/\text{Jy}$)</td>
<td>Delta-function at LA value, unless close to cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source spectral index when $S_{0} &lt; 4\sigma_{\text{SA}}$</td>
<td>Delta-function centred at LA-fitted spectral index, or based on 10C, see Section 4.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For dark matter density profile and the gas pressure profile within a spherical geometry. The non-baryonic matter distribution of a cluster is described using an NFW model,

$$\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_s}\right)^2},$$

where $\rho_s$ is an overall normalization coefficient and the scale radius, $r_s$, is the value of $r$ at which $d \ln \rho(r)/d \ln r = -2$. A GKNF model is used to describe the gas pressure profile

$$P_{\text{gas}}(r) = \frac{P_{\text{gas}}}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{r_p}\right)^a},$$

where $P_{\text{gas}}$ is an overall normalization coefficient and $r_p$ is the scale radius. The parameters $a$, $b$, and $c$ describe the slopes of the pressure profile at $r \approx r_p$, $r > r_p$ and $r \ll r_p$, respectively.

The third assumption is of HSE throughout the cluster. The final assumption is that the gas mass fraction $f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}$ is small compared to unity, so that $M_{\text{tot},r} \approx M_{\text{DM},r}$. These assumptions allow the total mass within a radius $r$ to be derived as

$$M_{\text{tot},r} = \int_0^r \rho_{\text{DM}}(r') (4\pi r'^2 dr') = 4\pi \rho_s R_s \left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{r}{R_s}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{R_s}{r}\right)^{-1} \right\}.$$

Using the assumption of HSE, the electron number density profile $n_e(r)$ can be found and, taking the gas to be ideal, the electron temperature profile can be calculated by $k_b T(r) = P_{\text{gas}}(r)/n_e(r),

$$k_b T(r) = (4\pi \mu B \rho_{\text{gas}})(R_s^3) \times \left[ \ln \left(1 + \frac{r}{R_s}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{R_s}{r}\right)^{-1} \right] \times \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_p}\right)^a \right] \left[b \left(\frac{r}{r_p}\right)^a + c \right]^{-1}.$$

Parameter values are estimated at or within an overdensity radius $r_\Delta$, the cluster radius internal to which the mean density is $\Delta$ times the critical density at the cluster redshift. Throughout this paper, we use parameters estimated from this model at or within $r_{200}$ and $r_{500}$.

4.2 Priors

Priors are summarized in Table 4. The prior on cluster total mass is based on statistics of cluster masses and AMI observing capabilities. The prior on the gas fraction at $r_{200}$, denoted $f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}$, is tight as SZ data do not constrain this property: our priors are based on X-ray studies and WMAP, see e.g. Vikhlinin et al. (2006), Vikhlinin et al. (2009a) and Komatsu et al. (2011). The shape parameters $a, b, c$ and $c_{500}$ are given delta priors at the ‘universal’ values from Arnaud et al. (2010), who assign these parameters the values $a = 1.0510$, $b = 5.4905$, $c = 0.3081$ and $c_{500} = 1.177$. Imposing a fixed pressure profile shape to all sample members, we expect the derived cluster parameters to be highly correlated; this is discussed further in Section 6.

Priors on the radio point source parameters $(x_s, y_s, S_0, \alpha_s)$ are taken from source-finding in the LA maps, as described in Section 3, and are dependent on the detection significance of the source in the SA map. For all point sources, priors on position $(x_s, y_s)$ are set as delta functions to the LA values due to the much higher resolution of the LA. Sources detected at $> 4\sigma_{\text{SA}}$ are given Gaussian priors on the LA flux estimate and the spectral index (either fitted from the LA channel data or based on the 10C survey.) These parameters are modelled simultaneously by MCADAM with the cluster parameters to account for possible flux calibration errors between the arrays and source variability between observations, discussed earlier. Sources detected at $< 4\sigma_{\text{SA}}$ are given delta-priors on LA flux and spectral index, but where the source position is close to the cluster centre, we replace delta priors with Gaussian priors as detailed in Table 4.

5 SZ MAPS AND PHYSICAL PARAMETERS

In this section we present maps and probability distributions, and discuss each cluster individually. Tables 5 and 6 summarize some key MCADAM-estimated parameter values. Table 5 also includes cluster spectroscopic redshifts. The naturally weighted SA maps shown in Figs 1–10 are non-source-subtracted (the left of each figure) and source-subtracted (the right of each figure). Contour levels correspond to $\pm 3\sigma_{\text{SA}}$ to $\pm 10\sigma_{\text{SA}}$, where solid contours indicate positive emission and dashed contours indicate decrement. The half-power contour of the synthesized beam for each map is displayed in the bottom left-hand corner. No primary beam correction or uv-taper has been applied. In the source-subtracted maps, the sources that are given Gaussian priors on flux density and spectral index are indicated by ‘×’ and those modelled with delta priors by ‘+’. The SZ fitted cluster centre position is marked with a □.

On the parameter probability distributions, in Figs 1–10, the green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits. The 2D marginalized posterior distributions show the degeneracies between parameter values and the correlations between uncertainties. We emphasize that derived parameters and their uncertainties are correlated – this is important in Sections 6 and 7. Where necessary, we consider possible degeneracies between the fitted cluster parameter values and the
fluxes of sources very close to the cluster centre; such degeneracy depends on the source position relative to the cluster centre and on the brightness of the source.

As stated in Section 4.2, SZ data provide little constraint on the value of $f_{\text{gas}, r_{200}}$. This is demonstrated in the bottom-right panel of Fig. 1 where we plot the 1D marginalized $f_{\text{gas}, r_{200}}$ posterior overlaid with its prior. For comparison, we also plot the 1D marginalized $M_{\text{int}, r_{200}}$ posterior overlaid with its prior.

5.1 A611

The SZ decrement is clearly visible in both unsubtracted and source-subtracted SA maps. Source subtraction produces a map with very few residuals, and with no sources appearing at the cluster centre we expect the source environment has negligible effect on fitted cluster parameters.

5.2 A1423

The complicated source environment has been subtracted successfully – there are no sources $\gtrsim 2$ mJy close to the cluster SZ decrement, which is visible in the source-subtracted map at a high significance. Residuals in the source-subtracted map suggest some extended emission in the field that is not visible to the higher resolution of the LA, but is far enough from the cluster centre to have little or no effect on the estimated parameter values. There is some degeneracy between the flux of the source closest to the cluster centre and the estimated parameter values; although the source flux is low, $\approx 0.5$ mJy, and the cluster is resolved, the analysis struggles to separate the relative contributions of a source and a cluster of small angular size.

5.3 A2261

This very massive cluster has a particularly complicated source environment with many sources up to 20 mJy. A particularly deep, more-uniform noise level over the whole LA map was needed to characterize the sources sufficiently accurately in order to describe the source environment to MCADAM without confusion due to side lobes. In our initial analysis, the source environment was inaccurately described due to exclusion zones automatically placed by SOURCE-FIND around bright sources, within which other sources were not modelled. With the exclusion zones removed, the source environment was accurately modelled and the cluster analysed again, with the updated source information. The large number of sources – and consequent high dimensionality – necessitated the use of the next generation sampler POLYCHORD (Handley, Holston & Lasenby 2015a, 2015b) in the place of MULTINEST. There is very little difference between the parameter values estimated by the MULTINEST and POLYCHORD analyses, showing that our analysis is robust against the presence of bright sources at $\approx 7$ arcmin from the cluster centre. Closer to the cluster centre there are other sources; for the four
closest we find negligible degeneracies between the source fluxes and the SZ parameter values. This is particularly noteworthy for source $S_1$ which has a flux of nearly $17 \, \text{mJy}$ but, as a point source, is easily distinguished in the analysis from the very extended cluster. Although there are significant residuals in the source-subtracted map they are far enough from the very large SZ decrement that our parameter estimates are negligibly affected.

5.4 CLJ1226+3332

This is the highest redshift cluster in the CLASH sample at $z = 0.888$ and also one of the least massive. Although the source environment is largely sparse, there is a low-significance source directly on the cluster X-ray centre. This is a particular concern for CLJ 1226+3332 due to its high redshift and, therefore, small angular

\[
\begin{align*}
\sigma_{\text{SA}} &= 89 \, \mu\text{Jy} \\
\sigma_{\text{SA}} &= 88 \, \mu\text{Jy, 11} \sigma_{\text{SA}} \text{ decrement}
\end{align*}
\]
Figure 2. A1423. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the non-source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 63 \, \mu Jy$), right shows the source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 62 \, \mu Jy, 8\sigma_{SA}$ decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom two panels: MEADAM fitted probability distributions – left shows parameter probability distributions, right shows degeneracies between the fitted cluster parameter values and the flux of source S1, labelled on the map in the top-right panel. The green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.

size: there is a larger degeneracy than is typical in the AMI-CLASH sub-sample, for a source of such low flux density ($\approx 0.18$ mJy) close to the cluster centre. Useful parameter constraints are still obtained, as is illustrated by Fig. 4, bottom right, where the marginalized posteriors take full account of the degeneracies.

5.5 MAJ 0647+7015 – strong-lensing selected

The SZ decrement is clearly visible in both unsubtracted and subtracted SA maps. Our unsubtracted AMI maps show a source environment with no sources near the cluster centre and only sources of $<4$ mJy towards the edge of the cluster decrement. The single bright source in the field is 21 mJy but is $\approx 12$ arcmin from the cluster centre so has negligible effect on parameter estimation.

5.6 MAJ 0717+3745 – strong-lensing selected

This source environment requires special consideration. In the LA map we see a set of $>5$ mJy point sources near the X-ray centre of the cluster. Amongst these sources there is a slightly extended
Figure 3. A2261. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the ($\sigma_{SA} = 68$ µJy), right shows the source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 67$ µJy, 22$\sigma_{SA}$ decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom two panels: MCADAM fitted probability distributions – left shows parameter probability distributions, right shows degeneracies between the fitted cluster parameter values and the flux of sources S1, S2, S3 and S4, labelled on the map in the top-right panel. The green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.

The feature that the map-plane SOURCE-FIND cannot detect. This cluster is known to host a radio halo (see e.g. Zwart et al. 2011; Feretti et al. 2012) and comparing this AMI feature to the 1.4-GHz WSRT map from van Weeren et al. (2009), we consider the possibility that this feature is the radio halo at AMI frequencies. We have investigated how sensitive our parameter estimation is to the flux density of this feature by running the analysis twice with and without a source of 0.34 mJy (measured from the LA map) at the peak position of the feature (labelled RH on the subtracted SA map). The additional flux raises estimates of $Y$-values, masses and temperatures by less than 1$\sigma$ and the map decrement by less than 2$\sigma$. There is no degeneracy between parameter values and the additional flux and none associated with the sources closest to the cluster centre. The additional analysis is referred to as MAJ0717RH in the rest of this paper.

5.7 MAJ 0744+3927

We estimate MAJ 0744+3927 to be among the more massive members of the sub-sample, and it has the second highest redshift in the complete CLASH sample. The source environment is not
Cluster dynamical states from SZ and X-ray

5.8 MAJ 1149+2223 – strong-lensing selected

Parameter estimation reveals this to be the most massive cluster in our AMI-CLASH sub-sample, with a large angular extent, despite its redshift. The radio source environment is fitted and subtracted well, leaving only a few residuals in the map which do not significantly affect the parameter estimation. We have checked the source closest to the cluster centre for degeneracy with the estimated cluster parameter values and find very little, as expected given the low flux density of the source and the large angular size of the cluster.

5.9 MAJ 1423+2404

There are three detected sources lying in the direction of the cluster decrement. The flux densities estimated by MCADAM are 2.9, 0.8 and 0.15 mJy, respectively. The only source close to the cluster centre

Figure 4. CLJ 1226+3332. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the non-source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 82 \mu$Jy), right shows the source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 80 \mu$Jy, 6$\sigma_{SA}$ decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom two panels: MCADAM fitted probability distributions – left shows parameter probability distributions, right shows degeneracies between the fitted cluster parameter values and the flux of source S1, labelled on the map in the top-right panel. The green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.
Figure 5. MAJ 0647+7015. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the non-source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 81 \mu$Jy), right shows the source-subtracted map ($\sigma_{SA} = 80 \mu$Jy, $14\sigma_{SA}$ decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom panel: \textsc{mcadam} fitted parameter probability distributions, the green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.

that shows some degeneracy between the cluster parameter values and its flux density is $S_1$. The degeneracy is, as usual, taken into account in arriving at the marginalized posteriors.

5.10 RXJ 1532+3021

There is a radio source at, and several close to, the map centre, all of which are modelled in \textsc{mcadam}. The source subtraction appears to have been successful with significant residuals only towards the edges of the SA map. We plot the degeneracy of the cluster parameter values with the flux estimates of the two sources closest to the cluster centre. Both sources show some degeneracy, the closer showing a significant amount. As with the other resolved clusters showing degeneracy with central source fluxes, parameter estimates are still useful as the degeneracy is modelled in the analysis.
6 SELF-SIMILAR SCALING RELATIONS

Assuming self-similarity, the theoretical scaling relations between cluster parameter values should describe the observational relationships, with the scatter dependent only on measurement uncertainties. The predicted $M$–$T$ relation is

$$M \propto T^{3/2},$$

which arises from the potential $GM/R$ being $\propto T$ if all kinetic energy is in gas internal energy, and from $R \propto M^{2/3}$, where $M$ is the total mass within radius $R$. Similarly, the expected $Y$–$M$ relation is

$$Y \propto M^{5/3}.$$  \hfill (8)

Studies of these scaling relations have been carried out using simulated and real X-ray and SZ data (see e.g. Kravtsov et al. 2006; Vikhlinin et al. 2009a,b; Andersson et al. 2011). Poole et al. (2007) carry out simulations of two-body cluster mergers over a range of mass ratios and impact parameters (see Section 7.2) to investigate the effect of mergers on the scatter in scaling relations.
by tracking the merger evolution in scaling-relation planes. They find large changes in cluster observables predominantly along the scaling-relation, with usually significantly less increase in displacement perpendicular to the direction of the relation.

Scaling relations are implicitly present in the model due, e.g. to the assumptions of HSE and pressure profile shape. The relationships between the sampling parameters (see Table 4) and any other derived parameters (e.g. Y, T) are fixed by the model and can be described by power laws in a similar way to typical scaling relations. We cannot therefore use the relationships between these sampling and derived parameters to investigate the dynamical state of a cluster. In Section 6.1, we investigate the correlations in our parameter estimation, focusing on the scaling relation Y–M which is used in further discussions in Section 7.

Figure 7. MAJ 0744+3927. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the non-source-subtracted map (σSA = 92 µJy), right shows the source-subtracted map (σSA = 91 µJy, 13σSA decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom panel: MCADAM fitted parameter probability distributions, the green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.
6.1 $Y-M$

Deviations from these correlations occur because of differences in parameters in the analysis that are independent of the cluster shape parameters, such as the redshift and $f_{\text{gas},200}$. Here, we use the model to demonstrate how these correlations would change if the analysis were sensitive to variations in $f_{\text{gas},200}$, $z$ and shape parameter $a$, properties that are all given restrictive priors in the analysis (see Section 4.2).

Fig. 11 shows theoretical predictions from our model (see Section 4) for the $Y-M$ scaling relation, investigating the implicit relation; we use the model to calculate $Y_{SZ,r_{200}}$ given a range of $M_{\text{tot},r_{200}}$ values and redshifts consistent with our sample, specifically $3 \times 10^{14} M_\odot \leq M_{\text{tot},r_{200}} < 16 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$ and $z = 0.2, 0.55$ and 0.9. $f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}$ is also varied to its ±1σ prior values, giving 0.11, 0.13 and 0.15. We have found power law best fits $Y=AM^p$, estimating $\kappa$ and $A$ with an orthogonal linear regression analysis (Isobe et al.)
Figure 9. MAJ 1423+2404. Top two panels: SA contour maps – left shows the non-source-subtracted map (\(\sigma_{\text{SA}} = 80\mu\text{Jy}\)), right shows the source-subtracted map (\(\sigma_{\text{SA}} = 80\mu\text{Jy}, 10\sigma_{\text{SA}}\) decrement). See Fig. 1 caption for more details. Bottom two panels: MCADAM fitted probability distributions – left shows parameter probability distributions, right shows degeneracies between the fitted cluster parameter values and the flux of sources S1, S2 and S3, labelled on the map in the top-right panel. The green lines and crosses show the mean and the contour levels represent 68 and 95 per cent confidence limits.

As expected, all fits are in good agreement with the self-similar prediction but there are dependences of \(A\) and \(\kappa\) on \(z\) and \(f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}\) (which is, of course, dependent on mass and redshift). Overplotted in Fig. 11 are the AMI, MCADAM-derived, values of \(Y_{\text{SZ},r_{200}}\) versus \(M_{\text{tot},r_{200}}\). Fitted \(\kappa\) values for \(Y=AM^2\) are not dependent on the value of \(f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}\) and fitted \(A\) values vary by \(\approx 25\) per cent over the range of \(f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}\) values. SZ data provide no constraint on \(f_{\text{gas},r_{200}}\) so we use priors from X-ray and WMAP estimates of this property. Over the prior range the induced deviations of the fitted curves from self-similarity is small. \(\kappa\) and \(A\) values are redshift dependent as \(\rho_{\text{crit}}(z)\) (the critical density of the Universe at redshift \(z\)) and \(c_{200}\) (the halo concentration parameter, which is a function of \(z\)) (Neto et al. 2007). We find \(\kappa\) and \(A\) values change by \(<0.5\) and 10 per cent, respectively, over the \(z\) range used.

Arnaud et al. (2010, using XMM–Newton data) and Planck Collaboration V (2013, using Planck SZ data), who find average...
pressure-profile shape parameters, both attribute deviations from the mean values to cluster dynamical state. Poole et al. (2007) show large changes in cluster parameters, such as temperature, mass and luminosity, on Gyr time-scales over the course of a merger. It is reasonable to expect the pressure profile, and the inferred shape parameters, to also vary substantially during a merger. This is in agreement with Planck Collaboration II (2013), who fit a wide range of shape parameter values to five disturbed clusters (determined to be disturbed from X-ray morphology).

The assumed geometry and the chosen statistical methodology, in addition to cluster model (including pressure profile shape parameters) and assumptions of e.g. HSE, will also affect dynamical-state dependent parameter estimation. However, our analysis pipeline allows us to investigate the change with dynamical states due to a change in $a$. The shape parameter $a$ describes the slope of the pressure profile at radii best constrained by AMI SZ data. We calculate $Y_{SZ, r_{200}}$ given the same range of $M_{tot, r_{200}}$ values. Redshift and $f_{gas, r_{200}}$ are fixed at 0.55 and 0.13, respectively, and $a$ is varied.
over a range representative of the deviations in $a$ found by Arnaud et al. and Planck Collaboration et al. II: between 0.75 and 1.75. As previously, we have found power law best fits for these $Y=AM^a$ curves, plotted in Fig. 12. The $Y$--$M$ fits show very little change in $\kappa$ as $a$ is changed: less than a per cent over the range of $a$ values. The normalization, $A$, changes by less than 15 per cent for $Y=AM^a$. This variation in scaling relations with changing $a$ is indicative of the influence of mergers on scaling relation scatter: in agreement with Poole et al., the perpendicular scatter caused is small. As AMI data are sensitive to shape parameter $a$, we could relax the delta prior on $a$ and fit for it in the analysis. However, Fig. 12 shows that this would not have much effect on the analysis.

6.2 $Y_{SZ}$--$Y_{X,AMI}$

A tight relation between $Y_X$ ($\equiv M_{gas}T$) from X-ray and $Y_{SZ}$ (measured directly with an SZ telescope) is predicted from simulation (Kravtsov et al. 2006). We next check the tightness of $Y_{SZ}$ (from AMI) versus $Y_{X,AMI}$ (from AMI estimates of $M_{gas}$ and $T_{SZ,mean}$), to facilitate the comparison of $Y_{X,AMI}$ with $Y_{X,Chandra}$ from X-ray studies of our clusters in Section 7. A very tight correlation is expected since both parameters are estimated from the same data, with the same model, and both measure the internal energy of the cluster gas.

The $Y_{SZ}$--$Y_X$ relation has previously been investigated for real and simulated data, such as Arnaud et al. (2010), Andersson et al. (2011), Rozo, Vikhlinin & More (2012) and Rozo et al. (2014a), who find $Y_{SZ} \propto Y_X^\kappa$ where $\kappa$ is generally slightly lower than unity.

We derive $Y_{X,AMI}$ from AMI SZ measurements by multiplying our AMI $M_{gas,r_{200}}$ values by our $T_{SZ,mean}$ values, the mean SZ temperature found by taking the average of temperatures calculated with equation (6) in the range $(0.15 < r < 1)r_{200}$. We estimate $\kappa$ for the AMI-CLASH sub-sample using the orthogonal linear regression analysis (Case 3) used previously. As the uncertainties are highly correlated, we use an analysis that does not take error bars into account. We find $\kappa = 0.978 \pm 0.009$ (where the error is evaluated from the scatter perpendicular to the fitted line) which shows the validity of assuming equivalence of $Y_{SZ}$ and $Y_X$ for our SZ parameter estimation and enables the use of $Y_{X,AMI}$ in comparison with $Y_{X,Chandra}$ values.

7 CLUSTER MERGERS AND SCALING RELATIONS

Both X-ray and SZ studies find scaling relations that largely agree with self-similarity. Scatter about these relations is small, and often attributed to the dynamical states of clusters in the sample used (see e.g. Vikhlinin et al. 2009a; Andersson et al. 2011). Due to the difference in dependence of SZ and X-ray measurement to $n_e$, we expect scatter along scaling relations caused by mergers, predicted by Poole et al. (2007), to be larger for X-ray parameter values than SZ. We next compare AMI SZ parameter values with values from X-ray studies to investigate whether we can demonstrate this observationally.

In Fig. 13, we plot two $Y$--$M$ scaling relations. On the left of Fig. 13 we plot AMI parameter values, finding $Y_{X,AMI}$ from $M_{gas,r_{500}}$ and the mean temperature in the range $(0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}$ given by equation (6). On the right of Fig. 13, we plot $Y_{X,Chandra}$ from $Y_{X,Chandra}$--$M_{gas}$ for eight of the AMI-CLASH sub-sample of ten using Chandra X-ray estimated parameters from Maughan et al. (2008, A611 and A1423 are not included in their sample), who calculate $M_{gas}$ internal to $r_{500}$ and find $Y_{X,Chandra}$ from $Y_X = M_{gas}T_X$, where $T_X$ is the mean X-ray temperature in the range $(0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}$. AMI error bars are 68 per cent confidence limits; X-ray error bars are taken from Maughan et al.

SZ and X-ray measurements of a cluster are differently weighted with $n_e$ and $T_e$. The SZ flux density depends linearly on $n_e$ and $T_e$, whereas the X-ray flux density depends on $n_e^2$ and $T_e^{1/2}$, where $T_e^{1/2}$ is approximately proportional to the cooling function, $\Lambda(T)$, for the temperatures of the clusters considered here. These different dependences will cause parameter values estimated from X-ray to be more influenced by the higher density gas, relative to...
the SZ estimates. When comparing SZ and X-ray temperatures we reduce this effect by introducing a weighting of $n_e^2T^{1/2}$ to SZ-derived temperatures. This assumes $n_e(r)$ accurately describes the cluster gas density with no additional density features such as shocking of cluster gas or fractionation. The $Y_{X,AMI}$ values in Fig. 13(a) have been calculated with $T_{SZ,\text{mean}}$ values weighted in this way.

The behaviour in Fig. 13 (a) is, as expected, similar to the $Y-M$ scaling relation in Section 6; in Fig. 13 (b), the behaviour is consistent with the self-similar scaling relation but with a substantial scatter. Although our AMI SZ data depend on dynamical state our model (see Section 4.1) does not, as discussed in Section 6.1. The X-ray analysis of Maughan et al. (2008) is dependent on cluster dynamical state, resulting in the scatter seen in Fig. 13 (b), showing the sensitivity of X-ray measurement to mergers. AMI values internal to $r_{500}$ produce an orthogonal-linear (Case 3) best fit to $Y_{X,AMI} \propto M_{\text{gas}}^{0.13}$ with $\kappa = 1.594 \pm 0.025$, from which we have excluded A611 and A1423 in order to match the sample of Maughan et al. Using X-ray parameter values from Maughan et al., the best-fitting value of $\kappa$ is $1.425 \pm 0.091$. Overplotted on to Figs 13(a) and (b) is the curve of $Y_{X,AMI, r_{500}}$ versus $M_{\text{gas}, r_{500}}$ values calculated from our model, as in Section 6.1, with $f_{\text{gas}, r_{500}} = 0.13$, $a = 1.05$ and $z = 0.55$.

Both the discussions in the literature, cited in Table 1, and studies showing the strong correlation between lensing strength and merger activity (see e.g. Zitrin et al. 2013), indicate that the three clusters selected for their lensing strength are significantly more disturbed than the remaining seven. In Fig. 13(b) these show slightly more deviation from the calculated curve relative to more relaxed systems, consistent with the small increase in perpendicular scatter caused by mergers found by Poole et al. (2007). CLJ 1226+3332 also has a small deviation from the curve.

Despite the increase in perpendicular displacements caused by cluster dynamics, shown by Poole et al., X-ray scaling relations, like SZ relations, are seen to be consistent with self-similarity, (see e.g. Vikhlinin et al. 2009a); and indeed, this is what we see when plotting the X-ray parameters from Maughan et al., as illustrated by the overplotted power law on the $Y_{X-M_{\text{gas}}}$ plots in Fig. 13.

Figure 14. The ratio of AMI and Chandra $Y_X$ within $r_{500}$ plotted against the ratio of AMI and Chandra $M_{\text{gas}}$ within $r_{500}$, to show discrepancies from deviations of the ratios from 1. $\frac{Y_{X,AMI}}{Y_{X,Chandra}} = 1$ and $\frac{M_{\text{gas},AMI}}{M_{\text{gas},Chandra}} = 1$ are plotted in dashed lines, the intersection of which indicates agreement of parameters. Chandra parameter estimates are from Maughan et al. (2008). Errors are calculated from those in Fig. 13. Strong-lensing-selected sample members are displayed in red.

However, the agreement of X-ray and SZ relations is not seen in individual cluster parameters on the $Y_{X-M_{\text{gas}}}$ plots: some cluster positions agree very well in $Y_{X-M_{\text{gas}}}$ space, with very little difference between SZ and X-ray estimated parameter values. Others disagree by $2\times$ or more. Fig. 14 shows the ratio of AMI and Chandra $Y_X$ values plotted against the ratio of AMI and Chandra $M_{\text{gas}}$ values and helps show the differences between the plots in Fig. 13. In Fig. 14, deviations from 1 (marked by dashed lines in each dimension) show differences in the SZ and X-ray-derived parameter values: the most significant deviations from 1:1 correspond to high values of Chandra $Y_X$ and Chandra $M_{\text{gas}}$.  

Figure 13. Left (a): $Y_X$ values calculated within $r_{500}$ from AMI estimated parameter values, with $T_{SZ}$ weighted by $n_e^2T^{1/2}$ (to imitate an X-ray-like weighting to $n_e^2 T^{1/2}$), plotted against the estimated gas mass within $r_{500}$ for each cluster. Error bars show 68 per cent confidence levels. Right (b): the X-ray estimated $Y_X$ values within $r_{500}$ plotted against the estimated gas mass within $r_{500}$. Parameter values and errors from Maughan et al. (2008). Strong-lensing-selected sample members are displayed in red. Dashed lines show the $Y-M$ relation of $Y_{X,AMI}$ and $M_{\text{gas,AMI}}$ values calculated from our model with $z = 0.55$, $f_{\text{gas, r_{500}}} = 0.13$ and $a = 1.05$. 

Figure 14. The ratio of AMI and Chandra $Y_X$ within $r_{500}$ plotted against the ratio of AMI and Chandra $M_{\text{gas}}$ within $r_{500}$, to show discrepancies from deviations of the ratios from 1. $\frac{Y_{X,AMI}}{Y_{X,Chandra}} = 1$ and $\frac{M_{\text{gas,AMI}}}{M_{\text{gas,Chandra}}} = 1$ are plotted in dashed lines, the intersection of which indicates agreement of parameters. Chandra parameter estimates are from Maughan et al. (2008). Errors are calculated from those in Fig. 13. Strong-lensing-selected sample members are displayed in red.
Although the $\beta$-model, which is used by Maughan et al. (2008), has been shown to produce different estimates of parameter values to the GNFW model when used to analyse AMI SZ data (see Schammel et al. 2013), we do not expect this to produce the discrepancies seen in Fig. 14. Recent studies have moved away from using the $\beta$-model, favouring the use of NFW and GNFW profiles which give a more detailed description of the changing gradient of the pressure profile over a wide range of $r$. For the cluster masses and redshifts considered here, X-ray sensitivity is good out to $r_{500}$. As a $\beta$-model gives a good general description of the pressure profile in a relaxed cluster in the range ($0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}$, estimates of $M_{gas}$ within this range via a $\beta$-model, from good X-ray data, are likely to be robust. A more detailed description of the pressure profile, provided by an NFW-like profile, is required to accurately infer $M_{gas}$ in the range ($0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}$ from AMI SZ data that (for these clusters) have greatest sensitivity to scales $r_{500}$ to $r_{300}$. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect our AMI SZ parameter estimates to agree with those of Maughan et al. for relaxed, high signal-to-noise clusters.

The discrepancies in $Y_X$, highlighted by Fig. 14, show an effect that has not been removed by accounting for the difference in dependence of the SZ and X-ray signals to the density profile $n_e(r)$ also present in $M_{gas}$ estimates. This could result from additional density components such as shocking and/or fractionation in the cluster gas that are not described by $n_e(r)$, and therefore not accounted for when adjusting the SZ temperature. The apparent splitting of sample members into two populations in Fig. 14 indicates a systematic effect, whereas simple departures of clusters from relaxed morphology and HSE, assumed in the model, would cause random distributions of clusters about the 1:1 point.

Poole et al. (2007) allow for, e.g. shocking, fractionation and radiative cooling, and show cluster observables evolving during a merger, following paths along the plotted scaling relations with small deviations perpendicular to the relations. The difference in sensitivity of X-ray and SZ measurement to this merger activity allows us to investigate the large displacements along the scaling relation more clearly than looking at deviations of SZ or X-ray cluster parameters from a self-similar relation.

Displacing discrepancies between SZ and X-ray measurements as we do in Fig. 14 illustrates the discrepancies between SZ and X-ray temperature estimates in the context of the typical use of cluster parameter estimates. We next compare temperature estimates measured from SZ and X-ray directly.

### 7.1 $T_{SZ}$ versus $T_X$

Rodríguez-González et al. (2012) discuss using discrepancies in estimates of cluster temperature between SZ and X-ray to highlight mergers, probing boosts in cluster temperature through shocking and/or fractionation directly. We follow Rodríguez-González et al. and plot the SZ temperature estimated by MACADAM against the X-ray temperature from Chandra data. Temperature estimates are reported in the Chandra ACCEPT database$^4$ (Cavagnolo et al. 2009) in circular annuli which cover radii out to typically 500–1000 kpc. We calculate SZ temperatures at the highest radius that is reached by the Chandra temperature profiles of all 10 AMI-CLASH clusters, $r \approx 700$ kpc, to obtain comparable temperature estimates at radii at which we can constrain parameters with SZ data. We plot $T_{SZ}$ versus $T_X$ at 700 kpc in Fig. 15(a). The ACCEPT temperature profile for A611 appears particularly uncertain, due to the automated way in which the analysis was carried out, necessitated by the size of this very useful data base. A more detailed analysis of the same A611 Chandra data is available in Donnarumma et al. (2011) producing a much lower temperature at high radius with smaller errors. Both 700-kpc X-ray temperature estimates are included in Fig. 15(a).

Estimates of the average X-ray temperature are found from Chandra data in Maughan et al. (2008, in the range ($0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}$) and Postman et al. (2012, in the range 71.4 kpc – 714 kpc from the centre of each cluster). There is good agreement between Maughan et al. and Postman et al. on the temperatures of five of the eight clusters in both samples. There are larger differences between CLJ 1226+3332, MAJ 0647+7015 and MAJ 0717+3745 X-ray temperatures but these are still consistent given the quoted error estimates. We plot the mean AMI SZ temperature with the average cluster temperatures from Postman et al. in Fig. 15(b). Comparing AMI SZ parameter values with three independent X-ray analyses addresses possible uncertainty regarding reduction and analysis methods. Figs 14 and 15(b) highlight the same two populations of clusters within our sample. Fig. 15(a) is less demonstrative due to

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$^3$ Thus ignoring differences in descriptions of the cluster centre.

$^4$ http://www.pa.msu.edu/astro/MC2/accept/
Table 7. Differences between temperature estimates for pairs of clusters in our sample. \(T_X\) values are core-excluded temperature estimates internal to \(r_{500}\) from Chandra observation (Postman et al. 2012) and XMM observation (Baldi et al. 2012). Uncertainties in \(T_X\) estimates are the errors quoted in the respective papers; ‘difference’ significances have been obtained using the quadrature formula.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Chandra</th>
<th>XMM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(T_X/\mathrm{keV})</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ 0647+7015</td>
<td>13.3 ± 1.80</td>
<td>2.23(\sigma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJ 0744+3927</td>
<td>8.9 ± 0.80</td>
<td>1.68(\sigma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLJ 1226+3332</td>
<td>13.8 ± 2.80</td>
<td>10.16 \pm 0.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

problems with annular averaging at high radius – this is discussed further in Section 7.2.

7.1.1 XMM–Chandra \(T_X\) discrepancy

In previous studies, X-ray estimated parameter values (such as gas mass) found using Chandra data are often higher than those found from XMM–Newton data: the discrepancies have been attributed to differences in temperature estimates between the instruments (see e.g. Mahdavi et al. 2013). Schellenberger et al. (2015) find the discrepancy to be energy dependent, increasing with temperature to \(\approx 29\) per cent at 12 keV (Earth-frame). Donahue et al. (2014) use XMM and Chandra \(T_X\) profiles of the CLASH sample and find a radial dependence: at 100 kpc they find no systematic difference in XMM and Chandra temperatures, but towards 1 Mpc the discrepancy reaches \(\approx 25\) per cent.

We investigate the apparent separation of clusters into two populations in Fig. 15(b) to see if an energy-dependent bias of Chandra temperatures (from Postman et al. 2012) could be responsible. Baldi et al. (2012) find XMM temperatures (in the range \((0.15 < r < 1)r_{500}\)) for a sample of clusters including MAJ 0744+3927, CLJ 1226+3332 and MAJ 0647+7015. From Fig. 15(b) MAJ 0647+7015 and CLJ 1226+3332 have similar, very high, \(T_X/\text{mean}\) values. MAJ 0744+3927 has a similar \(T_{\text{SZ,mean}}\) value to MAJ 0647+7015 but a much lower \(T_X/\text{mean}\). In Table 7 we find differences between the temperatures measured for pairs of clusters by each instrument. Given the error estimates quoted in Baldi et al. and Postman et al., we see that MAJ 0647+7015 and CLJ 1226+3332 Chandra temperature estimates are not significantly biased high relative to MAJ 0744+3927 compared with estimates from XMM. We emphasize that our clusters with high rest-frame temperatures tend to be at high redshift so that their measured temperatures are lower.

Baldi et al. (2012) find the \(\approx 29\) per cent discrepancy in \(T_X\) induces \(\approx 15\) per cent discrepancy in the mass estimate towards 12 keV; this does not account for the nearly 50 per cent discrepancies in AMI and Chandra mass estimates in Fig. 14.

7.2 Comparison with simulations

Internal cluster dynamics during merger activity have been investigated through simulations covering a wide variety of merger scenarios and individual systems, see e.g. ZuHone, Markevitch & Johnson (2010), van Weeren et al. (2011), Brüggen, van Weeren & Röttgering (2012) and Molnar, Hearn & Stadel (2012). We focus on the comprehensive work of Poole et al. (2006), which follows the cluster merger process for three merger mass ratios for each of three merger impact parameters (see also Ricker & Sarazin 2001; Randall, Sarazin & Ricker 2002; Ritchie & Thomas 2002). From example merger stages in the paper itself and the suite of simulation videos online, at http://visav.phys.uvic.ca/~babul/Merger_Paper1/, this study provides simulations of both the X-ray and the SZ signals, ideal for the focus of this paper, as well as the X-ray temperature, gas surface density and entropy. While these simulations include the effects of radiative cooling, star formation and minimal feedback from supernovae, Poole et al. (2006) make clear that they do not include factors such as feedback from AGN, magnetic fields, pressure due to cosmic rays and conduction.

In the following, we compare the simulated X-ray morphology and temperature maps with real X-ray maps and temperature profiles on the Chandra ACCEPT database. For clusters that appear relaxed, or very close to relaxed, we class their dynamical state as \(\geq 5\) Gyr since first pericentre (the first closest approach of the secondary cluster to the primary), as depicted by Poole et al.: we class A611, A1423, A2261 and MAJ 1423+2404 in this way.

The X-ray morphologies of A611 and A1423 do not look similar to any of the simulated merger stages, with circular shapes and no visible concentrations of X-ray emission. Neither cluster is present in the Maughan et al. (2008) sample, so are not included in Fig. 14, but do not show significantly higher \(T_X\) values relative to \(T_{\text{SZ}}\) in Fig. 15.

A2261 appears in both Figs 14 and 15, also showing no significant difference in X-ray and SZ estimated parameter values. The X-ray morphology most closely resembles the Poole et al. simulations after 5 Gyr apart from an area of isolated substructure lying approximately 0.7 Mpc from the cluster centre (see e.g. Maughan et al.). Given the low X-ray temperature and agreement of SZ and X-ray parameter estimates, it could be the start of a very high mass-ratio merger, well before first pericentre.

MAJ 1423+2404 also has a relaxed X-ray morphology and displays little discrepancy between X-ray-estimated and SZ-estimated \(Y_X\) versus \(M_{\text{gas}}\) in Fig. 14 and \(T_{\text{SZ}}\) versus \(T_X\) in Fig. 15, also supporting a relaxed classification.

RXJ 1532+3021 is reportedly a very strong cool-core cluster, supporting a relaxed classification. Hlavacek-Larrondo et al. (2013) investigate the X-ray morphology using XMM–Newton and deep Chandra observations and reveal central substructure from substantial AGN activity and a cold front. The authors conclude that the origin of the cold front is either cool gas dragged out by the AGN outburst or turbulence from sloshing of the cool core induced by a minor merger. Fig. 15 shows good agreement between \(T_{\text{SZ}}\) and \(T_X\) values but SZ- and X-ray-derived \(Y_X\) and \(M_{\text{gas}}\) values in Fig. 14 are more discrepant. This supports the theory of a low-level merger proposed by Hlavacek-Larrondo et al. which may be old enough to no longer exhibit the higher temperatures associated with mergers.

Although CLJ 1226+3332 is classified by Allen et al. (2008) and Postman et al. (2012) as relaxed given its X-ray morphology, differences in SZ and X-ray parameter values suggest otherwise. Figs 14 and 15 show large discrepancies between X-ray and SZ in \(Y_X\) and \(M_{\text{gas}}\) and in average temperature estimates. The average X-ray temperature and temperature profiles from Chandra on the ACCEPT database, and XMM–Newton in Maughan et al. (2007), show very high temperatures for the low mass of CLJ 1226+3332, suggesting an early-stage merger. In conjunction with its circular shape, slightly displaced X-ray peak brightness from the cluster centre and some substructure towards the south-west, CLJ 1226+3332 is likely a recent, close to head-on, minor merger. Maughan et al. and Lee & Tyson (2009) also discuss the non-relaxed state of CLJ 1226+3332. Lee & Tyson compare their weak-lensing mass reconstruction with the X-ray temperature map of Maughan et al.: they note the correlation of a high-temperature asymmetry with an area of...
low-luminosity substructure to the south-west of the cluster core, concluding that the substructure has just passed through the primary cluster.

MAJ 0647+7015 (strong-lensing selected) has high values of $T_X, mean$ and $T_X(700\, \text{kpc})$, both of which are very discrepant from the SZ values in Fig. 15. Fig. 14 shows large differences also between SZ and X-ray $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$ values. The X-ray morphology is non-circular with no central peak in X-ray surface brightness which, along with the high $T_X$ values, indicate MAJ 0647+7015 has recently undergone a close to head-on major merger.

MAJ 0717+3745 has a complicated X-ray morphology that suggests multiple mergers: a triple merger, according to Mann & Ebeling (2012). Fig. 14 shows large differences between X-ray and SZ measurements of $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$. No significant discrepancy is evident between the SZ and X-ray temperatures at 700 kpc, in Fig. 15. This is likely due to effects of annular averaging over a complex X-ray temperature distribution that is poorly approximated by the model profile in both X-ray and SZ analyses. This is supported by a larger discrepancy in average temperature, for which annular averaging was not used.

Parameter estimation for MAJ 0744+3927 suggests a relaxed state. Both $T_X, mean$ and $T_X(700\, \text{kpc})$ are consistent with the values estimated from SZ, shown by Fig. 15, and there is no significant discrepancy in $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$ between SZ and X-ray in Fig. 14. The ACCEPT X-ray temperature profile shows a low peak temperature for the mass of the cluster and some evidence for a cool-core. However, the X-ray morphology does not appear relaxed: there is a clear displacement in X-ray peak brightness from the centre and some extended clump features. These indicate an old merger returning to a relaxed state, supported by the small cool Core.

In a strong-lensing investigation of MAJ 1149+2223, Smith et al. (2009) found the mass distribution to be best described as a main dark matter halo plus three, group-sized haloes. Mann & Ebeling (2012) suggest that the high velocity dispersion, measured by Ebeling et al. (2007), arises from merging along the line of sight. There is, however, no significant discrepancy between X-ray-estimated and SZ-estimated parameter values in Figs 14 and 15; we argue that there are two reasons that may explain this. The first reason concerns the mass of the main halo compared with any of the masses of the group haloes. Given the findings of Smith et al. and the low X-ray temperature, we expect the individual merging groups to be of low mass relative to the primary cluster: Poole et al. (2006) show the X-ray temperatures reached in binary mergers of 1:1 and 3:1 are much higher than in 10:1 mergers, where the temperature is lower with larger impact parameter. The lack of a high X-ray surface-brightness region in the ACCEPT Chandra maps also indicates that mergers are of high impact-parameter. The second reason concerns the complex shape of the system, evident in the ACCEPT images, for which annular averaging will be problematic. We expect the X-ray temperature profile to be biased low due to cooler, higher radius gas being included in each annulus.

8 CONCLUSIONS

We have observed the 11 clusters in the CLASH sample that are accessible to AMI, and discard one due to a very bright source on the edge of the field of view. The remaining ten clusters have been analysed in a fully Bayesian way to give estimated parameter values from SZ measurement.

(i) Although 20 out of the 25 CLASH sample members were selected to be relaxed, we find disagreement in the literature on the dynamical states of many of our AMI-CLASH sub-sample, illustrating the difficulty in determining cluster dynamical state and identifying mergers.

(ii) We investigate the correlations in our model and use it to calculate $Y-M$ curves, varying $f_{\text{gas}}, r_300$ and redshift. We discuss the effect these parameters have on the power-laws fitted to the curves: $Y-M$ is dependent on the cluster redshift and on the value of $f_{\text{gas}}, r_300$.

(iii) X-ray studies have found sensitivity of the scatter about scaling relations to the dynamical states of the clusters included. Here, we investigate the sensitivity of our model correlations to dynamical state by introducing variations in cluster pressure profile shape parameters: a consequence of merger activity that can be induced in the analysis. In our analysis these are fixed to the ‘universal’ values. Varying $a$, the shape parameter best constrained by AMI SZ data, over a large range induces only small changes in scaling relation power laws. This is consistent with Poole et al. (2007), who track cluster observables of merging systems in the plane of scaling relations, finding very little perpendicular scatter but large variations along the scaling relation, over the course of a merger.

(iv) Due to the difference in dependence of SZ and X-ray measurement on $n_e$, X-ray observables are much more sensitive to changes in mass, pressure, temperature and density during a merger. Discrepancies between parameter estimates derived from SZ and X-ray measurement can help identify clusters undergoing mergers. Denoting $M_{\text{gas}}T$ by $Y_X$ (for X-ray and SZ), we compare two $Y_X-M_{\text{gas}}$ scaling relations of the sub-sample members: one plotted using AMI SZ parameter values and the second using Chandra X-ray parameters from Maughan et al. (2008). In addition to a difference in scatter, we see an apparent ‘movement’ of sample members along the line of the relation, between SZ and X-ray. These discrepancies are visualized by plotting the ratios of AMI and Chandra $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$ values showing a population of our sub-sample for which the SZ and X-ray parameters agree well. Other clusters are discrepant by up to $\times 2$, all towards higher X-ray $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$ values along the line of the relation.

(v) We also plot temperature estimates made from SZ and X-ray observation and find a similar split of clusters into two populations that are in agreement with those found from the ratios of AMI and Chandra $Y_X$ and $M_{\text{gas}}$ values. This result comes from the comparison of AMI SZ parameter estimates with those from three independent X-ray analyses, addressing possible inconsistencies between methods.

(vi) Dynamical state classifications in the literature of the 10 clusters report: A611, MAJ 1423+2404 and RXJ 1532+3021 are relaxed; MAJ 0647+7015, MAJ 0717+3745 and MAJ 1149+2223 are mergers; and A1423, A2261, CLJ 1226+3332 and MAJ 0744+3927 have mixed reports. Using discrepancies in SZ and X-ray parameter estimates and comparisons of Poole et al. (2006) merger simulations with X-ray morphology, we determine the dynamical states of the 10 clusters in the sub-sample. We class A611, A1423, A2261 and MAJ 1423+2404 as relaxed. MAJ 0647+7015 and MAJ 0717+3745, selected for their lensing strength, we find to be mergers. As expected from the mixed classifications in the literature, MAJ 0744+3927 and CLJ 1226+3332, although selected as relaxed, are also mergers. MAJ 1149+2223, although reported in the literature as highly disturbed, shows no significant discrepancies between SZ and X-ray parameters. We conclude that low-mass infalling cluster groups with high impact-parameters will cause less gas shocking and/or fractionation than lower mass-ratio.
mergers. We find evidence supporting the presence of an old, low level merger in RXJ 1532+3021, postulated by Hlavacek-Larrondo et al. (2013).

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