



The Dependence of Cluster Galaxy Properties on the Central Entropy of Their Host Cluster

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Abstract

We present a study of the connection between brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs) and their host galaxy clusters. Using galaxy clusters at $0.1 < z < 0.3$ from the Hectospec Cluster Survey (HeCS) with X-ray information from the Archive of *Chandra* Cluster Entropy Profile Tables (ACCEPT), we confirm that BCGs in low central entropy clusters are well aligned with the X-ray center. Additionally, the magnitude difference between BCG and the second brightest galaxy also correlates with the central entropy of the intracluster medium. From the red-sequence (RS) galaxies, we cannot find significant dependence of RS color scatter and stellar population on the central entropy of the intracluster medium of their host cluster. However, BCGs in low-entropy clusters are systematically less massive than those in high-entropy clusters, although this is dependent on the method used to derive the stellar mass of BCGs. In contrast, the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs shows no dependence on BCG activity and cluster central entropy. This implies that the potential of the BCG is established earlier and the activity leading to optical emission lines is dictated by the properties of the intracluster medium in the cluster core.

Key words: galaxies: clusters: general – galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – galaxies: evolution – galaxies: formation – galaxies: kinematics and dynamics

1. Introduction

Under the Λ cold dark matter paradigm, the dark matter halo evolves hierarchically from small density fluctuations to large cluster-like structures. A galaxy cluster represents the most massive dark matter halo or a density peak in the universe. In addition, since it is also believed that galaxies form and evolve at the center of dark matter halos (White & Rees 1978), the formation and evolution of galaxies are significantly affected by the property of host dark matter halos (e.g., Baugh 2006).

In this context, the correlations between properties of brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs), which are usually located at the center of galaxy clusters, and their host galaxy clusters allow us to understand the environmental effect of the host clusters on the formation and evolution of the central galaxies. However, many results have indicated that the position of BCG and the center of X-ray emission is not always coincident. The amount of the offset is also well correlated with the property of galaxy clusters. BCGs in galaxy clusters with low central entropy values or cooling flows are well aligned with the X-ray centers, but those with high central entropy or distorted X-ray morphology show the larger offset between them (Sanderson et al. 2009; Hoffer et al. 2012; Groenewald & Loubser 2014; Hashimoto et al. 2014).

Another interesting aspect of BCGs is their star formation and nuclear activity. BCGs are regarded as the most massive galaxies in the universe and hence host the most massive black holes and largest stellar populations. However, the fraction of BCGs show emission lines in their spectra or blue optical colors, which are different from the widely adopted properties of red, passive early-type galaxies at low redshift. The BCGs with emission lines (active BCGs, hereafter) usually show a small separation from the X-ray center (Crawford et al. 1999; Sanderson et al. 2009) and reside in galaxy clusters with low

central entropy or short cooling times, which are considered cool-core clusters (Cavagnolo et al. 2008; Rafferty et al. 2008; Wang et al. 2010; Pipino et al. 2011; Hoffer et al. 2012; Fogarty et al. 2015). They also show color excesses at UV and mid-IR regimes (Donahue et al. 2010; Hoffer et al. 2012; Green et al. 2016). Moreover, it is known that active BCGs show dust (Edge et al. 1999; Rawle et al. 2012), warm molecular hydrogen (Edge et al. 2002; Egami et al. 2006), CO emission (Edge 2001; Salomé & Combes 2003), and atomic cooling lines (Edge et al. 2010; Mittal et al. 2012). All this evidence supports the star formation activity or the existence of active galactic nuclei (AGNs) in active BCGs, and these are related to the intracluster medium of the host clusters.

It is expected that the comparison between BCGs and other cluster galaxies provides an opportunity to understand the evolutionary stage of galaxy clusters or the evolution history of BCGs, since BCGs are dominant galaxies in galaxy clusters in terms of brightness and mass (Ostriker & Tremaine 1975; Loh & Strauss 2006). For example, Green et al. (2016) find that active BCGs tend to show a larger magnitude difference from the second brightest galaxy than passive BCGs without emission lines, which is consistent with Lauer et al. (2014). However, studies are still not clear enough to draw a firm conclusion regarding the correlations between BCGs and other cluster galaxies because we lack deep spectroscopy to confirm enough member galaxies.

As described above, since galaxies evolve in their host dark matter halos, the stellar mass (or luminosity) of central galaxies is tightly connected to the halo mass (Zheng et al. 2007; Behroozi et al. 2010; Moster et al. 2010; Wake et al. 2011; Kim et al. 2015). In addition, the relation between them is related to the efficiency of converting baryons to stars, and it is important to constrain galaxy formation and evolution models. The

galaxy clusters are also good laboratories to directly measure the ratio of stellar mass to halo mass (Lin & Mohr 2004; Gonzalez et al. 2007; Hansen et al. 2009; Kravtsov et al. 2014; Hwang et al. 2016).

In this work, we use galaxy clusters at $0.1 < z < 0.3$ from the Hectospec Cluster Survey (HeCS, Rines et al. 2013) with X-ray information from the Archive of *Chandra* Cluster Entropy Profile Tables (ACCEPT, Cavagnolo et al. 2009). This is one of the best data sets to study the interrelation between member galaxies and their host clusters, since we can use a large number of spectroscopically confirmed members with broadband photometry and uniformly analyzed X-ray information. Using this, we investigate the dependence of the property of cluster galaxies on that of host clusters, and address the relation between masses of central galaxies and galaxy clusters.

In Section 2 we introduce data sets for the cluster sample, photometry and spectroscopy, and the properties of the galaxies and clusters. Then we present the main results and discussion in Section 3. Finally, we conclude with the results in Section 4. In this paper, the photometry is in the AB magnitude system, and we assume $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$.

2. Data

2.1. Cluster Sample

The HeCS clusters were selected from the *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey (Voges et al. 1999) with the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Data Release 6 (SDSS DR6, Adelman-McCarthy et al. 2008) footprint. Then, the spectroscopic follow-up observation was performed with the Hectospec instrument on MMT. Finally, 58 galaxy clusters at $0.1 < z < 0.3$ were surveyed. From the spectra of mainly red-sequence (RS) galaxies, Rines et al. (2013) defined bona fide cluster members through the caustic technique (Diaferio & Geller 1997; Diaferio 1999) and provided cluster information such as redshift, r_{200} , M_{200} , velocity dispersion (σ_v^{cl}), and so on. r_{200} is the radius satisfying that the density is 200 times the critical density and M_{200} is a mass within r_{200} . It is advantageous to use the caustic method for estimating the cluster mass because the algorithm is based on both galaxy kinematics and positions without assuming dynamical equilibrium, and it accurately recovers the mass profile up to several Mpc (Diaferio 1999; Serra et al. 2011).

To investigate the dependence of member galaxy properties on the central entropy of galaxy clusters, we cross match the HeCS clusters with those in ACCEPT, which provides well-measured X-ray properties. We mainly adopt the central entropy of the intracluster medium (K_0) from ACCEPT (Cavagnolo et al. 2009). Based on the X-ray center of each cluster, the radial profiles of temperature and electron density were estimated. Then, the radial entropy profile was calculated using the estimated temperature and electron density profiles. Finally, the value of K_0 was estimated by fitting the model including a power law for large radii and a constant value for small radii in the calculated entropy profile. Of 58 HeCS clusters, 29 clusters overlap with the ACCEPT clusters, and we focus on these clusters in this work. Table 1 lists the 29 clusters and information from HeCS and ACCEPT.

2.2. Spectroscopic and Photometric Data

As described above, Rines et al. (2013) applied the caustic technique to define the members of galaxy clusters. Here, we

adopt spectroscopic redshift and membership of galaxies in galaxy clusters from their results. We complement these data with a spectroscopic sample of galaxies from SDSS DR12 (Alam et al. 2015) and with redshifts in the literature (see Hwang et al. 2010, for details). The galaxy clusters used in this work have more than 100 spectroscopically confirmed members, except for Zw2701, which has 93 members. We note that the distribution of members spans a few Mpc in order to fully sample the caustic profile.

In addition to the spectroscopic information, photometric information is also important to estimate stellar mass. Since all galaxy clusters are covered by the SDSS footprint, we use *ugriz* model magnitudes to estimate the color of galaxies and the *r*-band *cmodel* magnitude for the total magnitude from the SDSS DR12. Using the dust map from Schlegel et al. (1998), we also correct the Galactic extinction for each galaxy. Finally, the absolute magnitude at $z = 0.1$ is calculated including the *K*-correction (Blanton & Roweis 2007) and the evolution correction (Tegmark et al. 2004) in this work (see also Hwang et al. 2012).

2.3. Galaxy Properties

The main purpose of this work is to investigate the association between cluster galaxies and host galaxy clusters. In addition to the cluster properties described, it is therefore necessary to use the property of member galaxies such as stellar mass (M_*^{BCG}) and stellar velocity dispersion (σ_v^{BCG}) for BCGs. To gauge the stellar mass of BCGs, we use three different measurements for the comparison between different methodologies.

First, to estimate stellar masses of BCGs (see Section 3.1.1 for BCG identification), we run the fitting and assessment of synthetic templates (FAST, Kriek et al. 2009) code with the stellar population synthesis model of Conroy et al. (2009). We also assume a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function, the dust attenuation curve of Calzetti et al. (2000), and a delayed star formation history (star formation rate $\propto \tau e^{-\tau/t}$). $\log \tau \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ranges from 8 to 10 with a step size of 0.1 dex, and the age ranges from 100 Myr to the universe age of each galaxy with $\Delta \log t = 0.02$. Finally, the internal dust extinction (A_V) is set to between 0 and 5 with a 0.05 increment, and the metallicity is allowed to have 0.04, 0.16, 0.51, 1.00, and 1.58 Z_\odot .

Second, we also use the stellar mass from Maraston et al. (2013) to compare the result with different models. They performed spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting with two different templates, passive and star formation SEDs. Although they use Salpeter (1955) and Kroupa (2001) initial mass functions, we adopt stellar masses derived with a Kroupa (2001) initial mass function. After cross matching BCGs with their catalog, we compare χ^2 values from both templates, and then the stellar masses with smaller χ^2 are selected. In total, 23 BCGs are included in their catalog with only 6 BCGs (A1068, A1413, A1689, RXJ1504, A2034, and A2259) missing.

Finally, stellar masses and velocity dispersion of BCGs from the MPA/JHU value-added catalog⁵ are used as well. The stellar masses were measured by a scheme similar to that reported by Kauffmann et al. (2003), but SDSS photometry with correcting for the contribution of nebular emission was used instead of spectral indices. This catalog contains 21 BCGs. Absent BCGs are in A773, A1413, A1423, A1689,

⁵ <http://www.mpa.mpa-garching.mpg.de/SDSS/DR7/> <http://home.strw.leidenuniv.nl/~jarle/SDSS/>

Table 1
Summary of Galaxy Clusters Used in This Work

Cluster	X-ray Coordinates ^a		z^b	r_{200}^b (Mpc)	M_{200}^b ($10^{14}M_{\odot}$)	σ_v^{elb} (km s^{-1})	K_0^a (keV cm^2)	Morph. ^c
	R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)						
A267	01:52:42.27	+01:00:45.33	0.2291	1.19	4.95 ± 0.31	972^{+63}_{-53}	168.56	A
A697	08:42:57.55	+36:21:57.65	0.2812	1.13	4.42 ± 2.10	1002^{+97}_{-75}	166.67	SA
MS0906	09:09:12.75	+10:58:32.00	0.1767	0.81	1.47 ± 0.19	664^{+87}_{-62}	104.23	n/a
A773	09:17:52.57	+51:43:38.18	0.2173	1.40	7.84 ± 0.10	1110^{+86}_{-70}	244.32	SA
Zw2701	09:52:49.18	+51:53:05.27	0.2160	0.86	1.83 ± 0.54	652^{+74}_{-55}	39.66	SPA
A963	10:17:03.74	+39:02:49.17	0.2041	1.12	4.01 ± 0.05	956^{+80}_{-64}	55.77	SA
Zw3146	10:23:39.74	+04:11:08.05	0.2894	1.00	3.11 ± 1.41	858^{+103}_{-75}	11.42	PA
A1068	10:40:44.52	+39:57:10.28	0.1386	1.47	8.40 ± 0.66	1028^{+106}_{-81}	9.11	SPA
A1201	11:12:54.49	+13:26:08.76	0.1671	0.99	2.66 ± 0.06	683^{+68}_{-53}	64.81	A
A1204	11:13:20.42	+17:35:38.45	0.1706	0.74	1.11 ± 0.14	532^{+62}_{-46}	15.31	SPA
A1361	11:43:39.64	+46:21:20.41	0.1159	0.78	1.25 ± 0.00	512^{+64}_{-47}	18.64	n/a
A1413	11:55:17.89	+23:24:21.84	0.1412	1.29	5.72 ± 0.02	856^{+90}_{-68}	64.03	SA
A1423	11:57:17.26	+33:36:37.44	0.2142	1.09	3.68 ± 0.06	759^{+64}_{-51}	68.32	S
A1689	13:11:29.61	-01:20:28.69	0.1842	1.46	8.68 ± 2.64	1197^{+78}_{-65}	78.44	SA
A1758	13:32:48.40	+50:32:32.53	0.2760	0.90	2.23 ± 0.75	674^{+99}_{-69}	230.84	n/a
A1763	13:35:17.96	+40:59:55.80	0.2312	1.62	12.40 ± 1.39	1261^{+81}_{-68}	214.69	0
A1835	14:01:01.95	+02:52:43.18	0.2506	1.41	8.41 ± 0.53	1151^{+80}_{-66}	11.44	SPA
A1914	14:26:03.06	+37:49:27.84	0.1660	1.20	4.77 ± 0.13	798^{+53}_{-44}	107.16	A
RXJ1504	15:04:07.42	-02:48:15.70	0.2168	0.91	2.16 ± 1.51	779^{+105}_{-75}	13.08	SPA
A2034	15:10:12.50	+33:30:39.57	0.1132	1.25	5.03 ± 0.05	942^{+64}_{-53}	232.64	SA
A2069	15:24:11.38	+29:52:19.02	0.1139	1.39	6.96 ± 0.08	994^{+61}_{-52}	453.25	n/a
A2111	15:39:40.64	+34:25:28.01	0.2291	1.00	2.90 ± 0.35	741^{+65}_{-52}	107.36	0
A2187	16:24:14.02	+41:14:37.53	0.1829	0.77	1.27 ± 0.16	631^{+83}_{-59}	78.63	n/a
A2219	16:40:20.11	+46:42:42.84	0.2257	1.46	8.98 ± 2.42	1151^{+63}_{-54}	411.57	SA
A2259	17:20:08.30	+27:40:11.53	0.1605	1.12	3.84 ± 0.68	855^{+76}_{-60}	113.98	SA
RXJ1720	17:20:09.94	+26:37:29.11	0.1604	1.18	4.47 ± 0.30	860^{+40}_{-35}	21.03	SPA
A2261	17:22:27.25	+32:07:58.60	0.2242	0.97	2.62 ± 0.91	780^{+78}_{-60}	61.08	SA
RXJ2129	21:29:39.94	+00:05:18.83	0.2339	1.24	5.59 ± 1.16	858^{+71}_{-57}	21.14	SPA
A2631	23:37:38.56	+00:16:05.02	0.2765	1.07	3.80 ± 0.84	851^{+96}_{-72}	308.81	0

Notes.

^a Values based on the ACCEPT data (Cavagnolo et al. 2009).

^b Values based on the HeCS data (Rines et al. 2013).

^c X-ray morphological parameters satisfying the criteria in Mantz et al. (2015). The parameters of S, P, and A indicate symmetry, peakiness, and alignment, respectively. 0 means that none of the parameters satisfy the criteria. When no measurement is available from Mantz et al. (2015), we note n/a.

A1763, A2034, A2219, and A2259. The stellar velocity dispersion in the MPA/JHU catalog is taken from Princeton/MIT SDSS spectroscopy.⁶ Nineteen of our BCGs are in the catalog with measured velocity dispersion values. These values are listed in Table 2. In order to make the values measured by the consistent physical scale, we apply the aperture correction with the relation reported in Montero-Dorta et al. (2016). To minimize the influence of emission lines and blue continuum, the effective radius for the z -band is adopted from the New York University Value-added Galaxy Catalog (Blanton et al. 2005a, 2005b) for the correction.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Brightest Members

3.1.1. BCG Identification

In order to select BCGs, we initially use only the spectroscopic samples. From the galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts,

we select the brightest galaxy at r -band within a radius of 1 Mpc from the X-ray center of each cluster and within the relative rest-frame radial velocity of $\pm 2000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from the cluster redshift. Then, they are inspected to determine whether there are brighter galaxies from SDSS. Finally, we define BCGs when there is no brighter galaxy within the velocity range. In the case of A1758, there are two candidates with similar brightnesses and redshifts, but one of them is located in a different X-ray peak from the peak used in ACCEPT. We therefore select the galaxy that is closer to the X-ray center of ACCEPT. We also note that most BCGs we defined are consistent with those in Hoffer et al. (2012), except for A1758, A1914, and A2069. Their BCGs were identified using near-IR images and redshift information from archives. The authors selected the galaxy in another X-ray peak for A1758, but we use the BCG that is closer to the X-ray center in ACCEPT. On the other hand, for the other galaxies, our BCGs are brighter than theirs in the optical and near-IR bands, and we use the latest redshift information from SDSS DR12 and HeCS.

Using the positions of the selected BCGs and the X-ray centers from ACCEPT, we calculate the projected offset

⁶ https://users.obs.carnegiescience.edu/yshen/SDSS/Princeton_MIT%20SDSS%20Spectroscopy%20Home%20Page.htm

Table 2
Summary of BCGs and the Second Brightest Galaxies Defined in This Work

Cluster	BCG Coordinates		Offset (kpc)	$\log M_{*}^{\text{BCG}}$ (M_{\odot})	$\sigma_{\text{v}}^{\text{BCG}}$ (km s^{-1})	Second Brightest		m_{12} (mag)	Group
	R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)				R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)		
A267	01:52:42	+01:00:26	74.46	$12.42_{-0.02}^{+0.01}$	297 ± 16	01:52:22	+01:00:08	2.2558	A
A697	08:42:58	+36:21:59	6.85	$11.81_{-0.42}^{+0.11}$	...	08:42:58	+36:22:01	0.4992	B
MS0906	09:09:13	+10:58:29	8.71	$12.02_{-0.19}^{+0.11}$	341 ± 18	09:09:07	+10:57:51	0.6064	A
A773	09:17:53	+51:43:37	43.91	$12.19_{-0.02}^{+0.00}$	...	09:17:53	+51:44:01	0.6228	B
Zw2701	09:52:49	+51:53:05	1.28	$11.95_{-0.08}^{+0.23}$	298 ± 15	09:53:01	+51:52:25	1.4925	A
A963	10:17:04	+39:02:49	5.58	$12.18_{-0.02}^{+0.02}$	330 ± 14	10:17:22	+39:00:07	1.1557	A
Zw3146	10:23:40	+04:11:11	13.12	$11.11_{-0.03}^{+0.21}$	229 ± 22	10:23:37	+04:09:06	1.3916	A
A1068	10:40:44	+39:57:11	2.55	$11.85_{-0.21}^{+0.07}$	...	10:40:34	+40:03:49	1.5706	A
A1201	11:12:55	+13:26:09	0.88	$12.03_{-0.41}^{+0.32}$	267 ± 14	11:12:50	+13:28:30	1.4455	A
A1204	11:13:21	+17:35:41	8.29	$11.67_{-0.60}^{+0.14}$	260 ± 14	11:13:32	+17:38:42	0.9101	A
A1361	11:43:40	+46:21:20	1.15	$11.80_{-0.49}^{+0.16}$	262 ± 20	11:44:00	+46:24:23	1.0571	C
A1413	11:55:18	+23:24:18	10.83	$12.12_{-0.24}^{+0.09}$	...	11:54:58	+23:25:20	1.6880	A
A1423	11:57:17	+33:36:39	7.29	$11.94_{-0.18}^{+0.11}$	...	11:57:36	+33:34:39	1.3500	C
A1689	13:11:30	-01:20:28	5.18	$12.05_{-0.05}^{+0.03}$	...	13:11:30	-01:20:43	0.2307	C
A1758	13:32:52	+50:31:34	334.75	$11.83_{-0.18}^{+0.13}$	245 ± 23	13:32:41	+50:33:46	0.6007	A
A1763	13:35:20	+41:00:04	120.44	$12.07_{-0.23}^{+0.10}$	...	13:34:54	+40:56:55	0.2665	A
A1835	14:01:02	+02:52:42	7.46	$11.72_{-0.55}^{+0.24}$	221 ± 18	14:01:07	+02:50:55	1.6744	A
A1914	14:25:57	+37:48:59	280.82	$11.91_{-0.18}^{+0.13}$	274 ± 13	14:26:04	+37:49:53	0.8563	A
RXJ1504	15:04:08	-02:48:17	5.89	$11.34_{-0.62}^{+0.20}$	326 ± 30	15:04:23	-02:47:29	1.7690	A
A2034	15:10:12	+33:29:11	183.11	$11.89_{-0.47}^{+0.17}$	...	15:10:20	+33:29:10	0.8965	A
A2069	15:24:07	+29:53:20	175.46	$11.93_{-0.61}^{+0.04}$	241 ± 12	15:24:08	+29:52:55	0.6387	A
A2111	15:39:40	+34:25:27	8.25	$11.72_{-0.36}^{+0.17}$	261 ± 22	15:39:42	+34:24:43	0.1720	A
A2187	16:24:14	+41:14:38	1.24	$12.03_{-0.19}^{+0.08}$	292 ± 18	16:24:23	+41:15:37	1.0774	A
A2219	16:40:20	+46:42:41	16.86	$11.74_{-0.20}^{+0.09}$	...	16:40:32	+46:42:30	0.7224	C
A2259	17:20:10	+27:40:08	56.25	$12.13_{-0.03}^{+0.02}$	...	17:20:11	+27:42:14	1.0062	A
RXJ1720	17:20:10	+26:37:32	9.12	$11.82_{-0.31}^{+0.05}$	273 ± 15	17:20:32	+26:40:20	0.9514	A
A2261	17:22:27	+32:07:57	6.11	$12.39_{-0.03}^{+0.02}$	386 ± 19	17:22:35	+32:07:44	2.1591	A
RXJ2129	21:29:40	+00:05:21	8.68	$11.82_{-0.13}^{+0.18}$	285 ± 20	21:29:36	+00:01:29	1.0558	C
A2631	23:37:40	+00:16:17	89.11	$11.97_{-0.45}^{+0.06}$	289 ± 18	23:37:24	+00:16:21	0.5863	A

Note. Columns (2–3) give the coordinate of BCGs, and column (4) lists the offset between positions of BCG and the X-ray center. Column (5) is the stellar mass derived in this work. Column (6) is the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs described in Section 2.3. Columns (7–8) give the coordinates of the second brightest galaxies, and column (9) is the magnitude difference between BCGs and the second brightest galaxies. The final column indicates how the second brightest galaxy was selected (see the text). Where no values are available, we indicate this by ellipsis dots.

between the positions for each cluster. The coordinates of the BCGs and the calculated offsets are listed in Table 2. Figure 1 displays the X-ray/BCG offset (top) and the offset normalized by the cluster radius (bottom) against the central entropy (K_0) of clusters used in this work. In order to investigate the dependence on the X-ray morphology, we also use the measurement of morphological parameters (symmetry, peakiness, and alignment) in Mantz et al. (2015). The authors provided criteria of each parameter to classify galaxy clusters, and the relaxed clusters were defined as when all parameters satisfy the criteria. In our sample, 24 clusters have measurements. The color code in Figure 1 represents the number of parameters satisfying their criteria, i.e., blue points are relaxed clusters in Mantz et al. (2015). The satisfied parameters for each cluster are noted in Table 1. The dotted line indicates $K_0 = 30 \text{ keV cm}^2$, which is known to distinguish galaxy clusters hosting active and passive BCGs (Cavagnolo et al. 2008). Based on SDSS and literature spectroscopy, all 8 BCGs in galaxy clusters with $K_0 < 30 \text{ keV cm}^2$ show emission lines, and the BCG in Zw2701 with $K_0 = 39.66 \text{ keV cm}^2$ also shows emission lines. On the other hand, all 20 BCGs in $K_0 > 50 \text{ keV cm}^2$ clusters are known to be passive

galaxies without emission lines (Cavagnolo et al. 2008). Open triangles in the bottom panel denote BCGs whose spectra are available from SDSS. Overall, we confirm that active BCGs with emission lines (open circles in the top panel) are relatively well aligned with the X-ray centers. In addition, all relaxed clusters in Mantz et al. (2015) have active BCGs. On the other hand, BCGs in galaxy clusters with $K_0 > 30 \text{ keV cm}^2$ show a trend that BCGs in high K_0 clusters are more misaligned from the X-ray centers. These are in good agreement with previous results (Katayama et al. 2003; Sanderson et al. 2009; Hoffer et al. 2012).

3.1.2. Dominance of BCGs

The luminosity difference between BCG and the second brightest member is regarded as an indicator of the possibility of recent halo mergers or the formation epoch (Smith et al. 2010). Here, we compare the magnitude gap with the central entropy of clusters.

In order to identify second brightest galaxies, we apply the same scheme to the first step for the BCG identification, except that we now use the radius of r_{200} and select galaxies with brightnesses between that of BCGs and the selected second

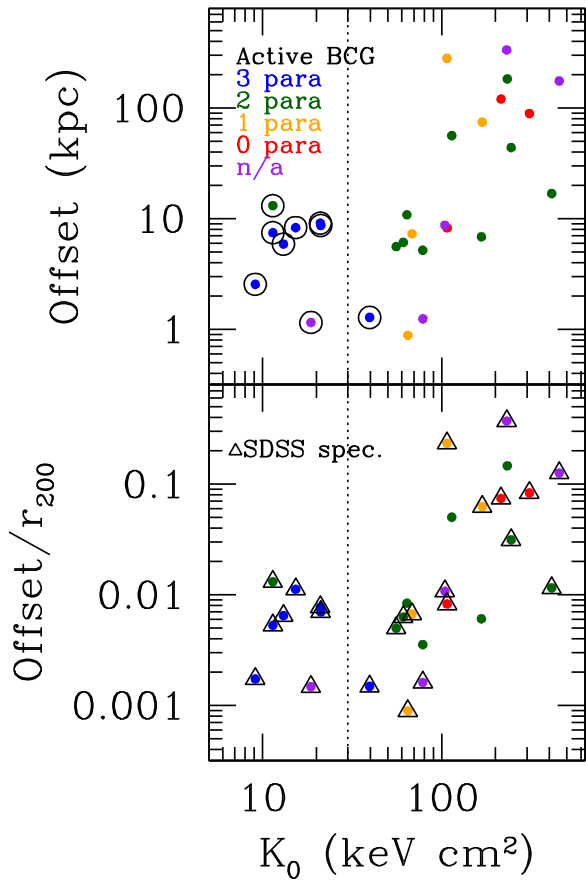


Figure 1. Projected X-ray/BCG offset (top) and the offset normalized by cluster radius (bottom) vs. central entropy for the 29 galaxy clusters studied in this work. Open circles in the top panel indicate BCGs with emission lines. The color code presents the number of X-ray morphological parameters satisfying the criteria in Mantz et al. (2015). Open triangles in the bottom panel are for BCGs with SDSS spectra. The dotted line shows the value of $K_0 = 30$ keV cm^2 that distinguishes galaxy clusters hosting active and passive BCGs (Cavagnolo et al. 2008). The BCGs in high K_0 galaxy clusters tend to be more misaligned.

brightest candidates. We also determine whether there are brighter galaxies within the velocity range of the caustic profile. From these, we securely identify the second brightest galaxies in 22 galaxy clusters, which are spectroscopic members without other brighter galaxies (group A in Table 2). The remaining clusters include galaxies that are brighter than the second brightest galaxies, but we have no spectroscopic information for them. For second brightest galaxies without spectroscopic redshifts, we use photometric redshift information from SDSS (Beck et al. 2016). When the redshift difference between the cluster redshift and the photometric redshift is larger than 0.129, corresponding to three times the uncertainty of photometric redshifts⁷, we select the original candidate from the first step as the second brightest galaxy (group B). On the other hand, when the redshift difference is less than the criterion value, the galaxy with the photometric redshift is chosen (group C). Then, the magnitude gap (m_{12}) is defined by $m_{12} = r_{2\text{nd}} - r_{\text{BCG}}$, where r_{BCG} and $r_{2\text{nd}}$ are r -band model magnitudes from SDSS for BCG and the second brightest galaxy, respectively.

Figure 2 presents the comparison between the magnitude gap and the cluster central entropy. Filled and open symbols

indicate secure (group A) and potential (group B and C) second brightest galaxies, respectively. The color scheme is the same as in Figure 1. It seems that m_{12} becomes larger when the central entropy decreases or clusters are more relaxed, which is consistent with published results (Smith et al. 2010; Green et al. 2016). Since BCGs in low K_0 clusters are well aligned with the X-ray center and low K_0 corresponds to a strong cool core, the trends in Figure 2 can be attributed to the systematic accretion of the most massive cluster members in the cluster core onto the BCG if the central entropy represents the maturity of galaxy clusters. In addition, this suggests that m_{12} correlates with the central entropy of the intracluster medium of their host galaxy cluster.

In Figure 2 we can also find exceptional clusters that do not follow the trend (A267 and A2261), i.e., the large magnitude gap ($m_{12} > 2$) and high entropy. The magnitude gap also implies that these clusters are fossil clusters, which are regarded as the most evolved systems (Jones et al. 2003). Assuming that low entropy and the large m_{12} are both yardsticks for matured clusters, it is difficult to explain how their properties are linked to their formation scenarios. For example, the halo merger can alter the entropy from low to high. Galaxy cluster A267 has been classified as a merging cluster based on their X-ray morphology, although A2261 may be relaxed (Zhang et al. 2008). Mantz et al. (2015) classified none of them as relaxed clusters, and one to two morphological parameters satisfy their criteria. However, each of these two BCGs has a property consistent with a recent massive merger. In A2261, Postman et al. (2012) find an exceptionally large core radius for the BCG with an offset core “consistent with a local dynamical perturbation of the core.” In addition, the BCG in A267 shows distinct shells in its outer halo in *Hubble Space Telescope* imaging⁸, suggesting a recent galaxy merger. The connection between m_{12} and the growth of the BCG needs a significantly larger sample to establish a definitive link to mergers, the central entropy, and the dominance of the brightest galaxy.

3.2. Red-sequence Members

Red galaxies in galaxy clusters are mostly composed of old stellar populations. Hence their colors and magnitudes generate a relation known as the RS. However, an age spread of RS galaxies or infalling of new members in the cluster environment can lead to color scatter on the sequence. In this section, we investigate the dependence of RS color scatters on the central entropy of galaxy clusters and the composition of stellar population in RS galaxies. For this analysis, BCGs are excluded.

3.2.1. Color Scatter

To measure the RS color scatter, we first define the RS. As shown in Figure 3, we use K -corrected colors and absolute magnitude at $z = 0.1$ of member galaxies in all 29 galaxy clusters. This gives an advantage to avoid the effect of redshift dependence of observed galaxy colors. Mean colors of galaxies in each magnitude bin with a 0.5 mag interval are calculated by the 2σ clipping algorithm (red points in Figure 3). Then, we perform the linear fit to the calculated colors and central magnitudes of each bin (red line). The best-fit RS is

⁷ <http://www.sdss.org/dr12/algorithms/photo-z/>

⁸ <https://archive.stsci.edu/hst/>

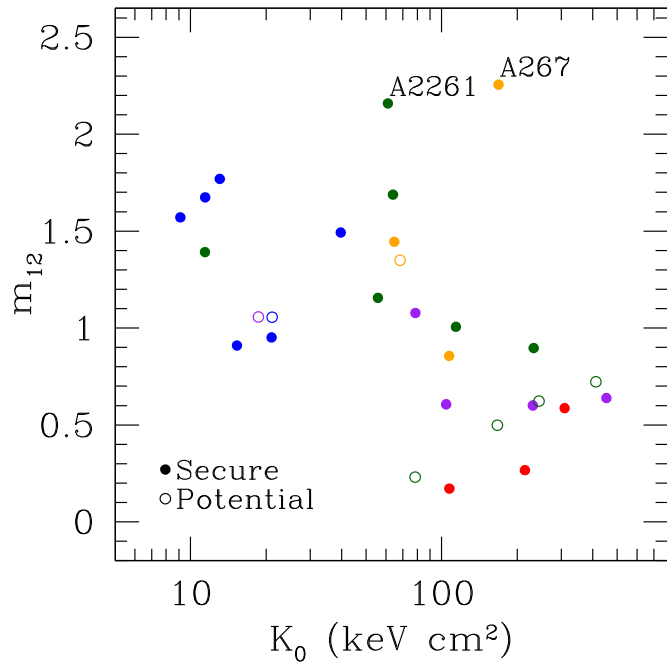


Figure 2. Magnitude difference between BCG and the second brightest galaxy against the central entropy of clusters. The color code is the same as in Figure 1. Filled and open circles indicate securely confirmed second brightest galaxies and potential galaxies, respectively (see the text for more details). The anticorrelation between two parameters appears, i.e., m_{12} increases as the entropy decreases. We also label two exceptional clusters that do not follow the trend.

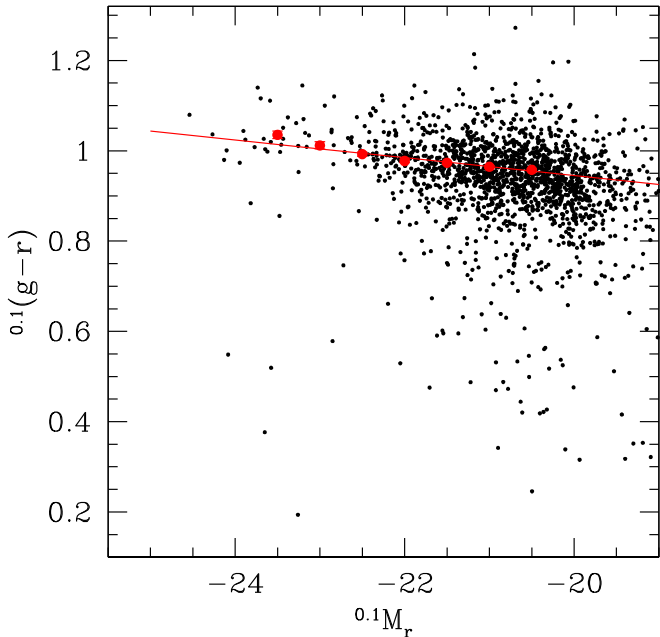


Figure 3. Color–magnitude diagram of spectroscopically confirmed member galaxies in 29 galaxy clusters. Red points show mean colors in each magnitude bin, and the red line is the defined red sequence.

$0.1(g-r) = -0.02 \ 0.1M_r + 0.55$. Finally, the Gaussian distribution is fitted to the distribution of color differences between galaxies and the fitted sequence. The final fitting is performed for each galaxy cluster, and we define the RS color scatter (σ_{RS}) with the standard deviation of the Gaussian fit. We also note that galaxies within $1.5r_{200}$ from the X-ray center and with $0.1M_r < -20$ are used.

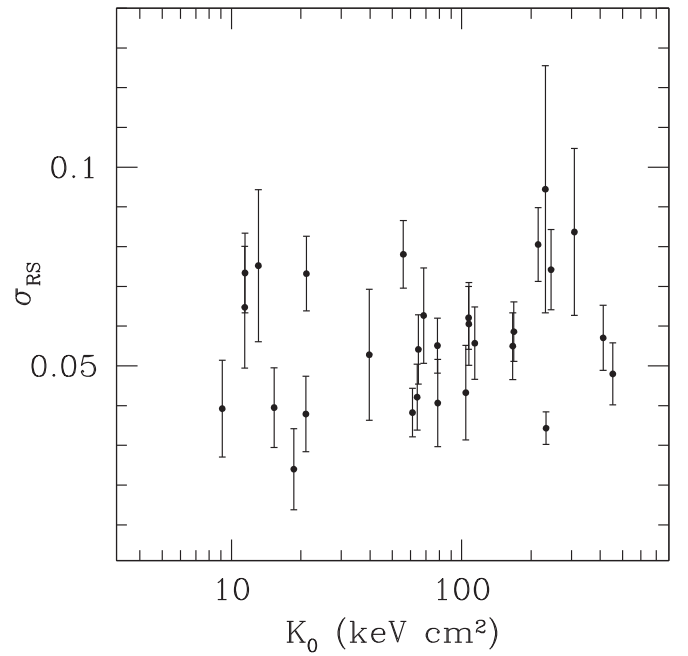


Figure 4. The $0.1(g-r)$ scatter of red-sequence galaxies with $M_r < -20$ and within $1.5r_{200}$ from the X-ray center. There is no clear dependence of the scatter on the central entropy of galaxy clusters.

Figure 4 shows the scatter against the cluster central entropy. The errors are measured by repeating the bootstrap method 100 times. Figure 4 shows a cluster-to-cluster variation, but we cannot find a significant dependence of σ_{RS} on K_0 . The Spearman rank correlation coefficient is 0.22. Furthermore, even if we change the center from the X-ray center to the BCG position, there is still no dependence of the color scatter on the central entropy. This implies that the population of RS galaxies is not affected by the central entropy of the intracluster medium.

3.2.2. Stellar Population

Previously, we saw that the scatter of RS galaxy colors does not depend on the central entropy of host clusters. Now, we study the stellar population of RS galaxies in different central entropy bins.

We use SDSS spectra to obtain the representative spectra of RS galaxies. To select RS galaxies, we apply a criterion of 0.1 mag bluer than the best fit. In addition, we use RS galaxies with $0.1M_r < -21.9$ in order to select RS galaxies with similar masses under the survey depth of SDSS. Using selected RS galaxies, we split them into three groups based on the central entropy of the host clusters with $K_0 > 120$, $50 < K_0 < 120$ and $K_0 < 50 \text{ keV cm}^2$. There are 48, 34 and 29 galaxies from the highest to lowest entropy bins. Although K_0 for the last bin is higher than the 30 keV cm^2 mentioned in the previous section, this bin includes Zw2701, whose BCG also shows emission lines. This shows that all galaxy clusters in the lowest K_0 bin host active BCGs. Then, spectra of RS galaxies in each bin are stacked after deredshifting to the rest-frame and normalizing with the median flux at $5450 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 5550 \text{ \AA}$. The Galactic extinction is also corrected based on $E(B-V)$ from Schlegel et al. (1998) and the extinction curve from

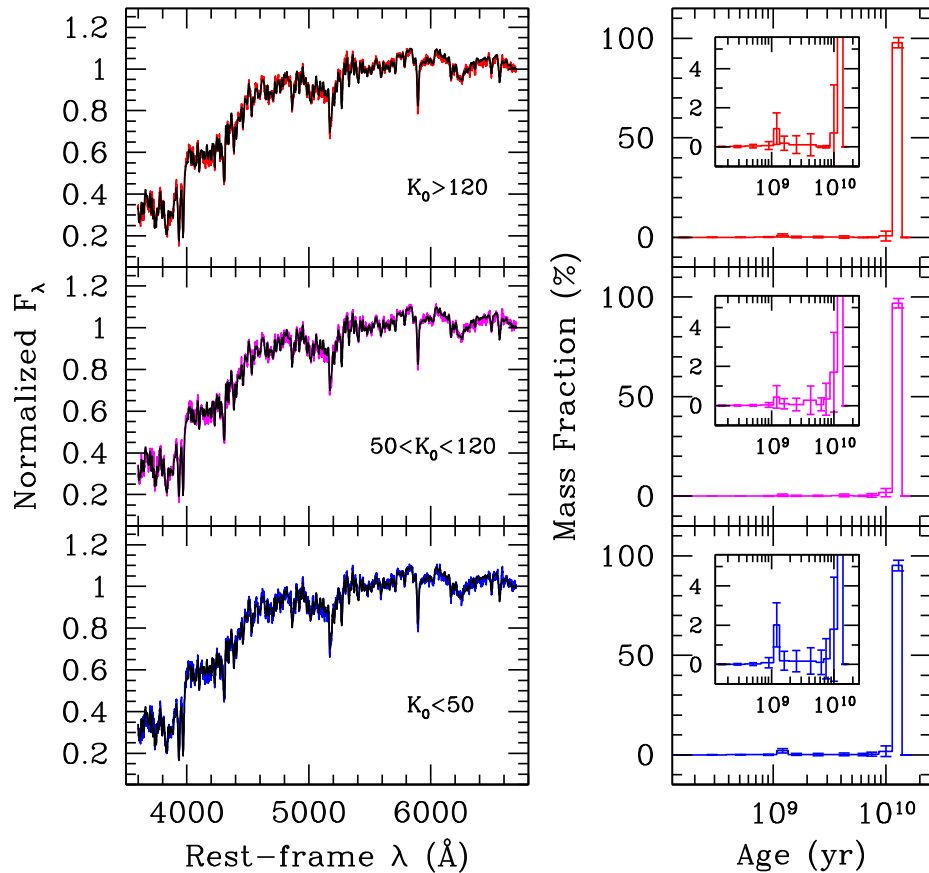


Figure 5. Stacked SDSS spectra (left) of red-sequence galaxies with $M_r < -21.9$ and within $1.5r_{200}$ from the X-ray center. The galaxy clusters are split into three K_0 bins, and black lines show examples of best-fit results from the STARLIGHT code. The right panel shows the stellar mass fraction of stellar populations with different ages. The insets are zoomed, one showing the fraction of younger populations. There is no significant difference in the stacked spectrum and stellar population composition.

Cardelli et al. (1989) with the update for the near-UV by O’Donnell (1994).

Color-coded spectra in the left panels of Figure 5 show stacked spectra for each bin. To investigate the stellar population, we run STARLIGHT (Cid Fernandes et al. 2005). We use the library from Bruzual & Charlot (2003) with 6 metallicities (0.005, 0.02, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0, and $2.5 Z_\odot$) and 13 ages (100 Myr–13 Gyr). The fitting is repeated 100 times with 100 different random seeds. The black lines in the left panels of Figure 5 are best-fit examples for each stacked spectrum of RS galaxies. The right panels present stellar mass fractions derived from the mean values of 100 fits as a function of age. The mass fraction for the oldest bin (age > 10 Gyr) is over 96% for all groups. On the other hand, the mass fraction for the younger stellar population (age < 2.5 Gyr) is 1.3, 0.7, and 2.5% for $K_0 > 120$, $50 < K_0 < 120$, and $K_0 < 50$ keV cm^2 , respectively. It is clear that there is little difference of stellar populations in bright ($^{0.1}M_r < -21.9$) RS galaxies with respect to the core properties of their host galaxy cluster, as expected given the relative volume of the cluster core and the cluster as a whole.

However, we note that deep near-UV and mid-IR data can help to divide RS members into two distinct subgroups based on the presence of recent star formation. For instance, Ko et al. (2013, 2016) point out that recent star formation traced by near-UV and mid-IR excess is not negligible in nearby, quiescent early-type galaxies on the tight RS.

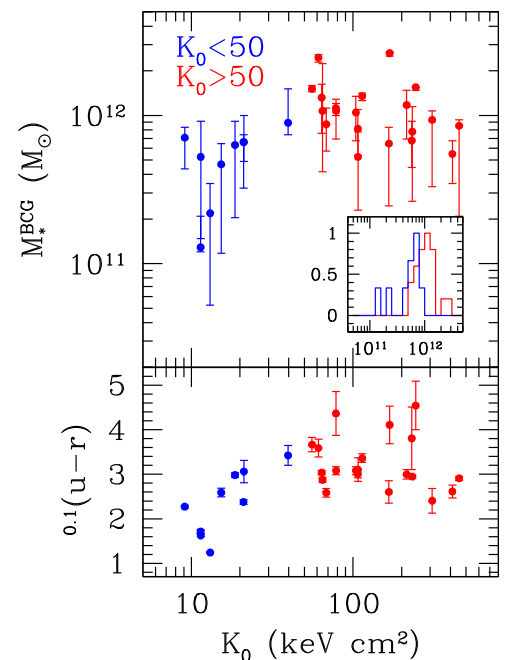


Figure 6. Stellar mass of BCGs against the central entropy of galaxy clusters studied in this work (top). Blue and red points are BCGs for $K_0 < 50$ and $K_0 > 50$ keV cm^2 , respectively. The inset in the top panel shows the stellar mass distribution of each subsample normalized with the peak amplitude. The stellar masses of BCGs in low K_0 clusters are distributed at the low-end regime. The bottom panel is for $^{0.1}(u-r)$ color of BCGs, which shows that BCGs in low K_0 clusters also tend to be bluer.

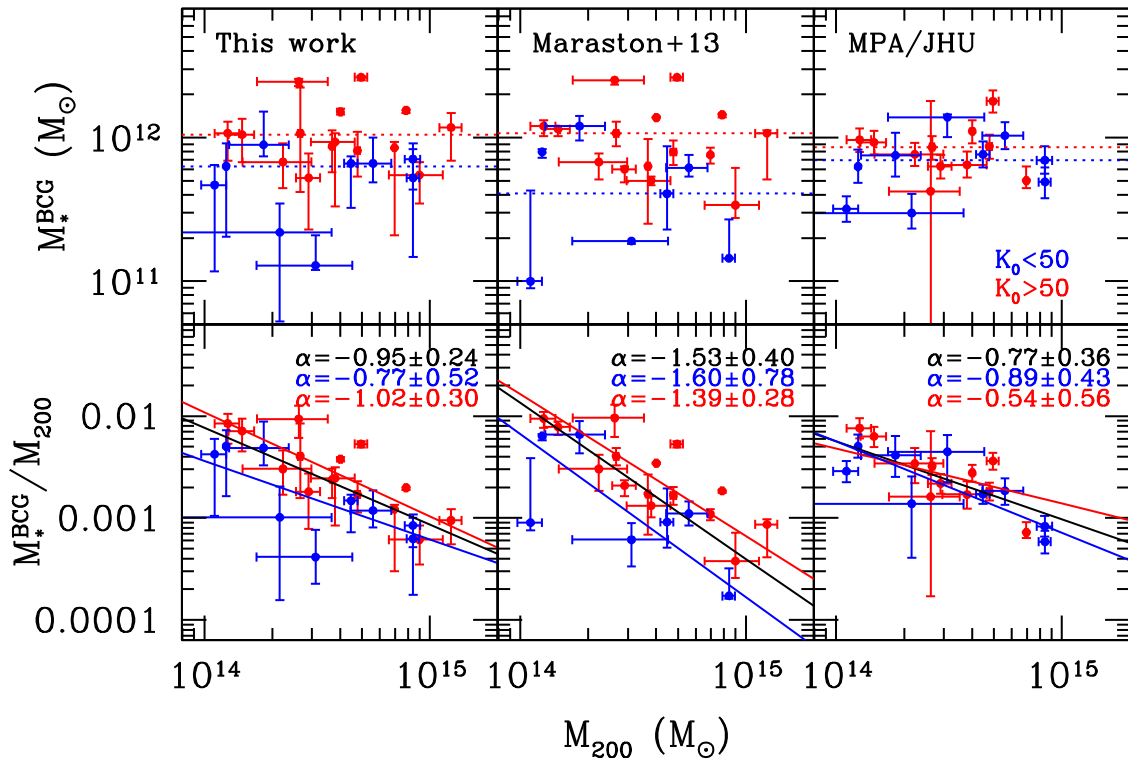


Figure 7. Stellar mass (top) and ratio of stellar mass to cluster mass (bottom) of BCGs against cluster masses. The results of stellar masses derived by this work (left), Maraston et al. (2013) (middle), and MPA/JHU (right) are compared. The color scheme is same as in Figure 6. The dotted lines in the top panels indicate the median values of each subsample with the same color scheme. The stellar mass of BCGs in low-entropy clusters can be relatively lower than BCGs in high-entropy clusters, although this may be affected by how the stellar mass is measured. The solid lines in bottom panels are the best-fit power law for all (black), LK-BCGs (blue), and HK-BCGs (red). The noted values in each bottom panel are power-law indices of $M_*^{\text{BCG}}/M_{200} \propto M_{200}^\alpha$ for each subsample.

3.3. BCG–Cluster

The connection between central galaxies and host halos has been regarded as an important subject, since galaxies form and evolve in their host halos. In this section, we investigate the dependence of BCG properties, especially related to their mass, on the properties of galaxy clusters. Hereafter, we split BCGs into those in $K_0 < 50 \text{ keV cm}^2$ clusters (LK-BCGs) and $K_0 > 50 \text{ keV cm}^2$ clusters (HK-BCGs). We note that all LK-BCGs show emission lines, but none of HK-BCGs show emission lines.

3.3.1. Stellar Mass to Cluster Mass

Figure 6 shows the stellar mass of BCGs (M_*^{BCG}) we derived against the central entropy of their host clusters (top). The error bar indicates the 1σ range of the stellar mass probability distribution. Blue and red points are for LK-BCGs and HK-BCGs, respectively. The stellar masses of LK-BCGs are at the low-end regime of the stellar mass distribution of our BCGs. The inset in the top panel presents the stellar mass distribution of BCGs normalized with the peak amplitude of each subsample. Based on the Kolmogorov–Smirnov (KS) test, the probability that they are from the same distribution is 0.009.

In Figure 7 we plot M_*^{BCG} as a function of cluster mass, M_{200} (top panels). To compare our measurement (left) with other works, we also plot the stellar masses derived by different schemes from Maraston et al. (2013) (middle) and MPA/JHU (right). BCGs with spectroscopic information in this work are presented in the left panel, and the cross-matched BCGs from the literature are shown in middle and right panels. The color scheme is same as in Figure 6. Although it seems less

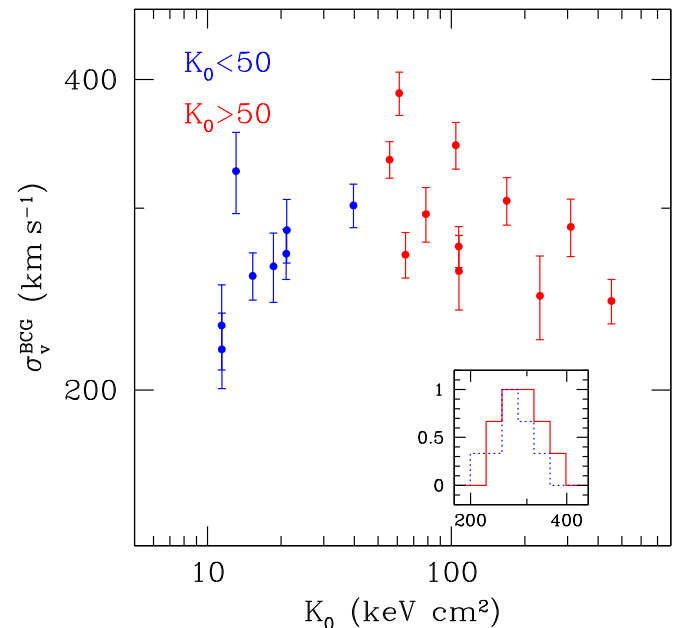


Figure 8. Similar figure to Figure 6 with the same color, but the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs is used. Compared to Figure 6, the offset of σ_v^{BCG} for BCGs in low K_0 clusters is not significant.

significant in the right panel, our result and the result from Maraston et al. (2013) both show that LK-BCGs (blue) have stellar masses that are relatively lower than those of HK-BCGs (red). The offset between the median M_*^{BCG} values for each subsample are 0.22, 0.42, and 0.09 dex for our results, for the

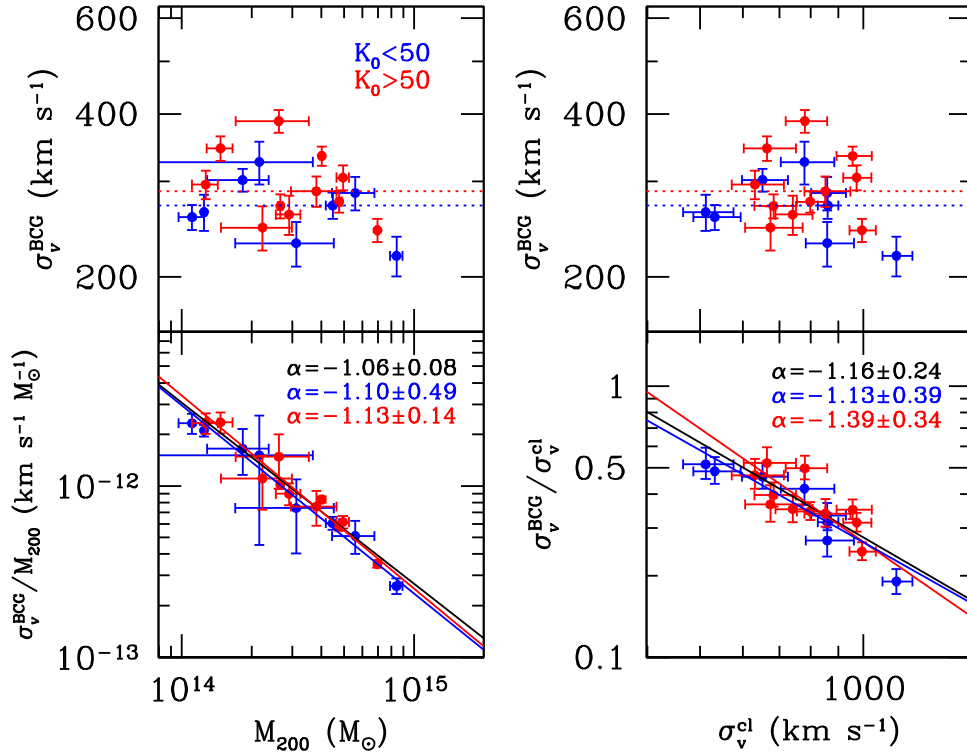


Figure 9. Similar figure to Figure 7 with the same color scheme, but the velocity dispersions of BCGs is used instead of stellar masses (left). In the right panel, the velocity dispersion of galaxy clusters is used rather than the cluster mass. Independently of BCG activity, there is no significant offset between subsamples, especially in terms of the ratio. The noted values in each bottom panel are power-law indices of $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/M_{200} \propto M_{200}^\alpha$ (left) and $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/\sigma_v^{\text{cl}} \propto \sigma_v^{\text{cl}\alpha}$ (right) for each subsample. We note that BCGs with spectra from SDSS are displayed.

results of Maraston et al. (2013), and for those of MPA/JHU, respectively. The horizontal dotted lines are median stellar masses.

Green et al. (2016) demonstrate that BCGs with strong emission lines can have bluer optical or UV/optical colors and redder mid-IR colors than normal passive BCGs. Therefore, this bluer SED by star formation or AGN can lead to lower stellar mass. Most LK-BCGs in this work also have bluer $u - r$ colors. The bottom panel of Figure 6 shows $^{0.1}(u - r)$ color corrected to $z = 0.1$ of BCGs as a function of cluster central entropy. It is apparent that LK-BCGs are bluer than HK-BCGs. In addition, of the eight LK-BCGs included in Kewley et al. (2006), two are classified as LINERS, and the rest of them are composite populations from the BPT classification, suggesting a mix of star formation and AGN activity.

We also plot the ratio of stellar mass to cluster mass (M_*^{BCG}/M_{200}), instead of M_*^{BCG} , in the bottom panels of Figure 7. The solid lines are the results of the power-law fit with the bisector algorithm (Isobe et al. 1990) for all (black), LK-BCGs (blue), and HK-BCGs (red). The offset is still evident in the ratio between LK-BCGs and HK-BCGs, and the fitted lines also confirm the discrepancy. However, the relation can also depend on the method used to estimate the stellar mass. The power-law indices for all BCGs are -0.95 ± 0.24 , -1.53 ± 0.40 , and -0.77 ± 0.36 from left to right panels. Moreover, from previous studies, it was found that the relation between BCG stellar mass and cluster mass is $M_*^{\text{BCG}} \propto M_{\text{cl}}^{(0.12 \pm 0.03)}$ (Whiley et al. 2008), $M_*^{\text{BCG}} \propto M_{500}^{(0.78 \pm 0.06)}$ (Stott et al. 2012) and $M_*^{\text{BCG}} \propto M_{500}^{(0.34 \pm 0.11)}$ (Kravtsov et al. 2014), which are converted into the power-law index of -0.88 , -0.22 , and -0.66 for mass ratio and cluster mass.

3.3.2. σ^{BCG} versus σ^{cluster} Relation

In the previous section, we demonstrated that the stellar mass of BCGs can depend on their current activity and the relation between stellar mass and cluster mass can vary depending on the method used to derive them. In this section, we use another directly observable quantity for an additional comparison, and then we discuss the implication of these results.

Figure 8 is similar to Figure 6, but now we use the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs (σ_v^{BCG}), that is, the quantity measured directly from the SDSS spectra. Compared to Figure 6, no dependence on the cluster central entropy or the BCG activity is apparent. This is also seen from the inset, which shows a similar distribution of σ_v^{BCG} regardless of the cluster entropy. The probability from the KS test is 0.73, which is much higher than that for stellar masses in the previous section.

Again, the top panels of Figure 9 show σ_v^{BCG} against M_{200} (left) and the velocity dispersion of host clusters, σ_v^{cl} (right). It seems that σ_v^{BCG} of LK-BCGs (blue) is similar to that of HK-BCGs (red), which is different from the result based on stellar masses mentioned in the previous section. The difference of median σ_v^{BCG} for subsamples (dotted lines) is 0.03 dex. The bottom panels present $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/M_{200}-M_{200}$ (left) and $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/\sigma_v^{\text{cl}}-\sigma_v^{\text{cl}}$ (right). The power-law indices for all BCGs (black solid line) are -1.06 ± 0.08 and -1.16 ± 0.24 for $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/M_{200}$ and $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}}/\sigma_v^{\text{cl}}$, respectively. In addition, the fitted results for LK-BCGs and HK-BCGs are not significantly different. Interestingly, the indices for all BCGs are indistinguishable from -1 , which may indicate that the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs is nearly constant with a scatter,

regardless of cluster masses or velocity dispersions. However, it is necessary to study the relation with more BCGs over a wider range of cluster mass for a better constraint.

Differently from the stellar mass, the stellar velocity dispersion is less affected by the dominant light sources such as minor bright young stellar populations or AGN. In addition, McDonald (2011) and McDonald et al. (2016) pointed out that the fuel of star formation in BCGs was galaxy-galaxy interactions at early times, but the main source recently became intracluster medium cooling. Therefore, the similar $\sigma_v^{\text{BCG}} - \sigma_v^{\text{cl}}$ relation regardless of the BCG activity implies that the bulk of the main stellar body or potential formed at the early epoch and settled down. However, the current activity imprinting emission lines and color excess may recently have been triggered by the intracluster medium. Additionally, Hamer et al. (2016) find rotationally supported gas kinematics at the cluster core, which is also decoupled from the stellar component of BCGs. In addition, Rawle et al. (2012) reported an external origin of the cold gas for BCGs and the star formation fueled by the intracluster medium.

The velocity dispersion is a directly observable quantity that reflects the gravitational potential of systems. From this work, the velocity dispersion seems to be less affected by star formation or AGN activity. Wake et al. (2012a, 2012b) pointed out that the velocity dispersion of galaxies is more tightly related to the properties of host dark matter halos and galaxies. Recently, Zahid et al. (2016) also reported on the fundamental nature of the central stellar velocity dispersion. Furthermore, since the stellar velocity dispersion is related to the mass of a supermassive black hole residing in the galaxy center (Ferrarese & Merritt 2000; Gebhardt et al. 2000), the relation between σ_v^{BCG} and the host cluster also provides an opportunity to link supermassive black holes to the cluster scale dark matter halos as well as the relation between central galaxies and their host halos.

Finally, we also note that σ_v^{cl} and M_{200} for HeCS clusters were mainly derived using red galaxies. However, as Gal et al. (2008) and Kim et al. (2016) described, there is little evidence that σ_v^{cl} from red galaxies only or all cluster members are significantly different due to the state of galaxy clusters at high redshift. Therefore more clusters at various epochs must be studied to understand the evolution of potential wells of BCGs and clusters, as must be the interrelation between central galaxies and their host dark matter halos.

4. Conclusion

Using 29 galaxy clusters at $0.1 < z < 0.3$ with extensive spectroscopic coverage from HeCS and X-ray information from ACCEPT, we investigated the dependence of member galaxy properties on host clusters. The main results are as follows:

1. Based on BCGs selected and X-ray information, we confirm the connection between the central entropy (K_0) of clusters and X-ray/BCG offset, meaning that BCGs are well aligned in relaxed clusters. In addition, the spatial offset between active BCGs and X-ray centers is $\lesssim 10$ kpc.
2. The magnitude difference between BCG and the second brightest galaxy (m_{12}) is also related to K_0 . BCGs in matured clusters are more evolved and become dominant.

This also indicates that m_{12} correlates with the central properties of the intracluster medium of the cluster.

3. The color scatter of RS member galaxies does not depend on the central entropy of clusters, but shows a substantial cluster-to-cluster variation. This implies that the central entropy of the intracluster medium does not influence the RS members, regardless of the dynamical state of the cluster on larger scales.
4. BCGs in low-entropy clusters (LK-BCGs) showing emission lines are relatively less massive than those in high-entropy clusters in terms of the stellar component. This leads to a different $M_*^{\text{BCG}}/M_{200} - M_{200}$ relation between BCGs related to their level of activity. The low mass of LK-BCGs may be caused by blue spectral energy distribution influenced by minor young massive stars or AGN. Another issue is that different methods used to derive the stellar mass result in different relations dependent on the presence of recent star formation.
5. In contrast to M_*^{BCG} , the stellar velocity dispersion of BCGs (σ_v^{BCG}) shows no offset between BCGs in high- and low-entropy clusters. This implies that the main stellar body or potential of BCGs have formed earlier, and the activity of LK-BCGs may be recently triggered by other effects such as the intracluster medium.

Here, we used 29 galaxy clusters at relatively low redshift. However, the evolution of galaxy clusters and galaxies is more active in the early universe. Hence it is necessary to use more BCGs at various epochs to understand the evolutionary features. This will provide interesting information about the evolution of gravitational potential for galaxies and dark matter halos and about the relation between them. Moreover, since low-mass galaxies play a more important role in building up the RS (e.g., De Lucia et al. 2004), it is also worth making an effort to understand the population of low-mass cluster galaxies.

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Facilities: SDSS, MMT(Hectospec).

Software: FAST, STARLIGHT.

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