

X-ray selected galaxy clusters in the Pan-STARRS Medium Deep Survey[★]

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ABSTRACT

We present the results of a pilot study for the extended Massive Cluster Survey (eMACS), a comprehensive search for distant, X-ray luminous galaxy clusters at $z > 0.5$. Our pilot study applies the eMACS concept to the 71 deg² area extended by the 10 fields of the Pan-STARRS1 (PS1) Medium Deep Survey (MDS). Candidate clusters are identified by visual inspection of PS1 images in the g , r , i and z bands in a 5×5 arcmin² region around X-ray sources detected in the *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey (RASS). To test and optimize the eMACS X-ray selection criteria, our pilot study uses the largest possible RASS data base, i.e. all RASS sources listed in the Bright and Faint Source Catalogues (BSC and FSC) that fall within the MDS footprint. We apply no additional constraints regarding X-ray flux, spectral hardness ratio or photon statistics and lower the redshift threshold to $z > 0.3$ to extend the probed luminosity range to poorer systems. Scrutiny of PS1/MDS images for 41 BSC and 200 FSC sources combined with dedicated spectroscopic follow-up observations results in a sample of 11 clusters with estimated or spectroscopic redshifts of $z > 0.3$. In order to assess and quantify the degree of point source contamination of the observed RASS fluxes, we examine archival *Chandra* data obtained in targeted and serendipitous observations of six of the 11 clusters found. As expected, the diffuse emission from all six systems is contaminated by point sources to some degree, and for half of them active galactic nucleus emission dominates. X-ray follow-up observations will thus be crucial in order to establish robust cluster luminosities for eMACS clusters. Although the small number of distant X-ray luminous clusters in the MDS does not allow us to make firm predictions for the over 20 000 deg² of extragalactic sky covered by eMACS, the identification of two extremely promising eMACS cluster candidates at $z \gtrsim 0.6$ (both yet to be observed with *Chandra*) in such a small solid angle is encouraging. Representing a tremendous gain over the presently known two dozen such systems from X-ray, optical and Sunyaev–Zel’dovich cluster surveys combined, the sample of over 100 extremely massive clusters at $z > 0.5$ expected from eMACS would be invaluable for the identification of the most powerful gravitational lenses in the Universe, as well as for in-depth and statistical studies of the physical properties of the most massive galaxy clusters out to $z \sim 1$.

Key words: galaxies: clusters: general – X-rays: galaxies: clusters.

1 INTRODUCTION

Massive galaxy clusters ($M \sim 10^{15} M_{\odot}$) play a central role in extragalactic astronomy. Containing vast amounts of dark and luminous matter, they are rewarding targets for studies of e.g. galaxy evolution in dense environments, intracluster gas dynamics or the properties of dark matter (e.g. Edge et al. 2002; Markevitch & Vikhlinin 2007; Bradač et al. 2008; Ma et al. 2008, 2010; Korngut et al. 2011; Ma & Ebeling 2011; Oguri et al. 2012; Owers et al. 2012). Thanks to the very high mass surface density of their cores, massive clusters

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also represent extremely powerful gravitational lenses that allow the detection and study of faint and distant galaxies out to redshifts far beyond the reach of man-made telescopes (e.g. Limousin et al. 2007; Ebeling et al. 2009; Richard et al. 2011; Coe et al. 2013). In addition, statistical samples of massive clusters constitute highly sensitive probes of cosmological parameters already at $z \sim 0.3$ (e.g. Allen et al. 2008; Mantz et al. 2010), much more so than low-mass clusters which provide comparable leverage only at much higher redshift.

It follows that the availability of well selected samples of massive clusters, in particular at intermediate to high redshifts, is vital to many key topics of astrophysical and cosmological research, and much progress has been made in this regard in recent years. From X-ray detections listed in the *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey (RASS) Bright Source Catalogue (BSC; Voges et al. 1999), the Massive Cluster Survey (MACS; Ebeling, Edge & Henry 2001) compiled an X-ray selected sample of over 120 very X-ray luminous clusters at $z > 0.3$ (Ebeling et al. 2007, 2010; Mann & Ebeling 2012) within a solid angle of over 22 000 deg², defined by $-40^\circ \leq \delta \leq 80^\circ$, $|b| > 20^\circ$. Increasing the number of such clusters known by over a factor of 30 over previous samples, MACS has enabled countless in-depth as well as statistical studies of massive clusters and of the distant Universe behind them (e.g. Allen et al. 2008; Smith et al. 2009; Swinbank et al. 2010; Coe et al. 2013). More recently, surveys exploiting the Sunyaev–Zel’dovich (SZ) effect (Sunyaev & Zel’dovich 1972) have begun to probe the same extreme area of mass–redshift space, adding additional clusters out to $z \sim 1$ [*Planck*, South Pole Telescope (SPT)]. X-ray follow-up has proven critical though for SZ cluster surveys in order to eliminate false positives caused by complex correlated noise patterns as well as unrelated radio sources. Again, the RASS has been invaluable in this regard: ‘SZ candidates with no detection at all in [the] RASS are almost certainly false’ (Planck Collaboration 2013).

We here present results from a pilot study for extended Massive Cluster Survey (eMACS), a new, very large area cluster survey that combines X-ray selection with optical confirmation in its quest for the most massive clusters at $z \geq 0.5$. In Sections 2 and 3 we briefly introduce the X-ray and optical data bases underlying eMACS. Section 4 provides an overview of the eMACS project, followed by

a discussion of the importance of contamination from X-ray point sources in Section 5. The design of our pilot study and our results are presented in Sections 6 and 7, respectively. We examine available *Chandra* data for the clusters in our sample in Section 8, briefly discuss the relevance of cluster velocity dispersions in Section 9 and close with a summary of our findings and their implications for future work (Section 10). Throughout we adopt the concordance λ cold dark matter (λ CDM) cosmology with $\Omega_M = 0.3$, $\Omega_\lambda = 0.7$ and $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

2 X-RAY SOURCE CATALOGUES FROM THE RASS

X-ray sources detected in the RASS are catalogued in two separate lists, the Bright Source Catalogue (BSC) and the Faint Source Catalogue (FSC). The former contains almost 19 000 sources that meet the criteria $LH \geq 15$ and $n_{\text{src}} \geq 15$ (LH is the likelihood of detection, and n_{src} is the number of net source photons); the latter comprises approximately 106 000 additional detections down to $LH = 7$ and $n_{\text{src}} = 6$. Since exposure time is not constant in the RASS, but varies from less than 100 s (for some 3 per cent of the sky) to over 10 000 s in the immediate vicinity of the ecliptic poles, the criteria used to separate FSC and BSC sources do not correlate with source flux. As a result, intrinsically bright sources can be found in both catalogues, which makes the much larger FSC a data base of enormous promise for surveys of distant, X-ray luminous clusters.

3 PAN-STARRS

Pan-STARRS (Kaiser et al. 2002) is a wide-field imaging facility on the summit of Haleakala (Hawai’i). At present, it consists of Pan-STARRS1 (PS1), a single 1.8-m telescope with a 7 deg² field of view, a gigapixel camera with on-chip guiding capabilities, and a $g_{\text{P1}}, r_{\text{P1}}, i_{\text{P1}}, z_{\text{P1}}, y_{\text{P1}}$ filter set (Tonry et al. 2012). PS1 began operations in 2010 March and has since embarked on several survey programmes, two of which are of particular interest for extragalactic astronomy: the Medium Deep Survey (MDS), covering the 10 fields listed in Table 1 and reaching exposure times of several hours in

Table 1. Field centres and RASS source statistics for the 10 fields of the PS1 MDS. Acronyms used: *XMM-LSS* = *XMM* Large-Scale Structure project; *VVDS* = *VIMOS-VLT* Deep Survey; *CDFS* = *Chandra Deep Field-South*; *GOODS-S* = Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey-South; *COSMOS* = Cosmological Evolution Survey; *DEEP2* = Deep Extragalactic Evolutionary Probe (Part 2), *ELAIS* = European Large-Area *ISO* Survey; *SA22* = Special Area 22. The average exposure time in the RASS is listed together with the observed dispersion within a given field. For each field, the final two columns list the number of RASS sources in the BSC and FSC, respectively.

Name	Description	MDS field centre		RASS statistics		
		RA (J2000)	Dec.	t_{exp} (s)	N (BSC)	N (FSC)
MD01	<i>XMM-LSS/VVDS</i>	02 23 30	−04 15 00	210 ± 61	3	10
MD02	<i>CDFS/GOODS-S</i>	03 32 24	−27 48 00	54 ± 55	0	4
MD03	<i>IFA/Lynx</i>	08 42 22	+44 19 00	327 ± 95	4	8
MD04	<i>COSMOS</i>	10 00 00	+02 12 00	432 ± 5	4	27
MD05	Lockman Hole	10 47 40	+58 05 00	365 ± 103	7	22
MD06	NGC 4258	12 20 00	+47 07 00	400 ± 38	7	27
MD07	<i>DEEP2</i> Field 1	14 14 49	+53 05 00	663 ± 17	5	39
MD08	<i>ELAIS-N1</i>	16 11 09	+54 57 00	1044 ± 103	6	50
MD09	<i>SA22/VVDS</i>	22 16 45	+00 17 00	251 ± 25	3	4
MD10	<i>DEEP2</i> Field 3	23 29 15	−00 26 00	332 ± 27	2	9

each passband, and the ‘ 3π ’ survey,¹ a 3-yr survey of the entire sky visible from Hawaii.

4 EMACS

The eMACS project aims to expand the MACS cluster survey to higher redshift and lower X-ray fluxes by combining the two large-area imaging data sets introduced in the preceding sections: the RASS and the PS1 ‘ 3π ’ survey.

Our strategy for the identification of galaxy clusters at $z > 0.5$ from these data sets is brute force: we select all X-ray sources listed in the RASS BSC and FSC that fall within our study area, and then examine PS1 images in the g_{P1} , r_{P1} , i_{P1} and z_{P1} bands in a 5×5 arcmin² region around the X-ray source position. Candidate clusters at intermediate to high redshift ($z \gtrsim 0.3$) are readily identifiable as pronounced overdensities of faint, red galaxies. In order to prevent seemingly blank fields from erroneously being classified as potentially very distant clusters, we also query NASA Extragalactic Database (NED) for known celestial objects within 2 arcmin radius of the respective X-ray source, a process that eliminates large numbers of active galactic nuclei (AGN) and quasi-stellar objects (QSOs). Further details of the eMACS cluster selection strategy are provided by Ebeling et al. (in preparation).

Clusters selected in the process described above are scrutinized again prior to inclusion in the spectroscopic follow-up phase of eMACS. To limit such targeted follow-up to the most promising candidates without sacrificing completeness, only systems estimated to be at $z \geq 0.4$ are selected. While the primary goal of spectroscopic observations is the measurement of the cluster redshift, secondary goals include an assessment of the cluster velocity dispersion (we aim to secure redshifts of at least 10 cluster members) and the spectroscopic identification of potential AGN and QSOs in the cluster vicinity.

5 POINT SOURCE CONTAMINATION

With X-ray point sources outnumbering galaxy clusters 100:1 per solid angle, contamination from AGN and QSOs poses a problem for all X-ray cluster surveys. Although optical evidence of an overdensity of galaxies at the location of an X-ray source strongly suggests a cluster ID, the possibility of severe contamination from point sources or in fact of a misidentification, always exists.

A simple probabilistic argument can be made to illustrate the relevance of cluster mass in this context. The comoving space density of clusters of low X-ray luminosity ($L_X \sim 5 \times 10^{43}$ erg s⁻¹) at $z \gtrsim 0.5$ is about 10^{-6} Mpc⁻³ (e.g. Mullis et al. 2004), almost 10 times higher than that of very X-ray luminous AGN ($L_X \sim 10^{45}$ erg s⁻¹) at $z \leq 1.5$ (Miyaji, Hasinger & Schmidt 2000). Hence, if the X-ray luminosity implied by the redshift of a distant, but optically poor cluster of galaxies near a RASS source approaches or exceeds 10^{45} erg s⁻¹, we are likely dealing with either a chance coincidence or a blend of point like and cluster emission. This picture changes dramatically for very rich and massive clusters whose space density at $z \gtrsim 0.5$ is only a few 10^{-10} Mpc⁻³, about two orders of magnitudes lower than that of comparably X-ray luminous QSOs. A spatial coincidence of a RASS X-ray source with an optically rich cluster at $z \gtrsim 0.5$ can thus be taken as almost certainly physical in nature. A quantitative example of this argument is discussed in detail by Zenn & Ebeling (2010).

¹ A detailed description of the 3π survey is provided by Chambers et al. (in preparation).

Although our focus on extremely massive clusters thus mitigates the risk of misidentifications, two caveats remain. For one, a cluster’s optical richness is only loosely correlated with X-ray luminosity or mass, and hence significant contamination from X-ray point sources can never be ruled out from RASS data alone. Secondly, highly evolved (i.e. fully relaxed) clusters can appear deceptively poor in the optical waveband, in particular in shallow images. Spatial coincidences between a RASS source and a seemingly lone, giant, distant elliptical galaxy must thus not be dismissed but scrutinized further until the presence of a massive cool-core cluster can be firmly ruled out.

6 AN EMACS PILOT STUDY

Our pilot study explores the validity of the eMACS survey strategy by applying it to PS1 data for the 10 fields of the MDS. At a limiting magnitude of 26.3 (5σ) for the i_{P1} band, the MDS is significantly deeper than the projected limit of the 3π survey ($m_{i,P1,lim} = 22.5$). Our pilot study thus does not aim to test the efficiency or reliability of optical cluster confirmations obtained by eMACS based on PS1– 3π images. Instead, we use MDS data to eliminate any uncertainties caused by the limited depth of the 3π survey’s images, thus allowing us to assess whether the faintest RASS sources, comprising no more than a handful of X-ray photons, indeed constitute credible detections that can be used to identify massive galaxy clusters to redshifts approaching $z = 1$.

A grand total of 41 BSC and 200 FSC sources fall within 1:5 (radius) of the MDS field centres listed in Table 1. The average RASS exposure time varies greatly between MDS fields (from a mere 50 to over 1000 s), and in fact even within a given field. Since the $\log N$ – $\log S$ distribution, i.e. the number of RASS X-ray sources of a given flux, increases strongly with decreasing source flux (e.g. Ebeling et al. 1998; Voges et al. 1999), the total projected surface density of RASS sources varies dramatically too (Table 1).

The results of applying the eMACS cluster selection strategy (outlined in Section 4) to RASS sourced in our study area are described in the following section.

7 RESULTS

We subject each of the 241 RASS sources that fall within the footprint of the PS1 MDS to the screening process described in Section 4. Since the depth of the MDS is easily sufficient to reveal massive clusters out to $z \sim 1$ as pronounced overdensities of galaxies of similar colour, the results of this screening process are binary in nature: a given RASS source is classified either as a massive cluster at a measured or estimated redshift in excess of $z = 0.3$ – or not. Although we record plausible non-cluster identifications for statistical purposes (see below), we are not concerned at all about classifying RASS sources as of ‘unknown origin’, since our goal is not the identification of optical counterparts to all RASS sources, but only the identification of extremely massive and distant clusters.

Based on entries listed in NED, we tentatively identify 96 of the 241 RASS sources within the PS1 MD fields as QSOs or AGN, and eight as bright stars. The distributions of offsets between the nominal RASS positions of these 96 X-ray sources and the location of the adopted optical counterpart are shown in Fig. 1. The width of the distribution is in excellent agreement with the pixel size of 45 arcsec, chosen for the RASS as an approximation of the size of the point spread function of the *ROSAT* Position Sensitive Proportional Counter (PSPC) in survey mode.

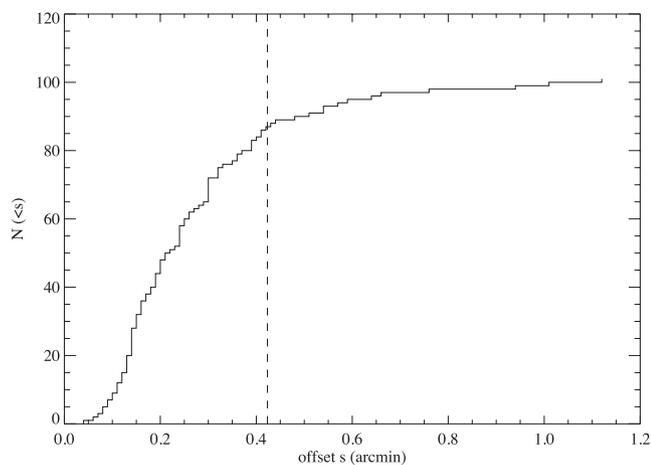


Figure 1. Cumulative distributions of the distance between a RASS source and the associated optical counterpart for the 96 BSC and FSC sources identified as QSO, AGN or stars in our eMACS pilot project. The dashed vertical line shows the radius of a circle of the same area as a RASS pixel.

27 BSC and FSC sources are classified as likely galaxy clusters. Of these, 12 have literature redshifts. For an additional six without cluster redshifts NED provides a spectroscopic redshift for the brightest cluster galaxy (BCG) which we adopt as the likely cluster redshift. Another five cluster candidates have estimated or photometric literature redshifts. To the remaining four we assign a crude redshift estimate based on their optical appearance. This first iteration of our cluster compilation process results in a list of 11 clusters known or estimated to be at $z > 0.3$. Entries in this list that do not have secure spectroscopic redshifts are selected for spectroscopic follow-up observations, described in more detail in Appendix A.

For all five clusters observed by us we find the measured redshift to confirm our estimate of $z > 0.3$; three systems are found to lie at $z \gtrsim 0.6$. At the time of this writing, two clusters (with estimated redshifts of $z \sim 0.38$ and 0.65 , respectively) still await spectroscopic confirmation. Basic properties of all 11 clusters are listed in Table 2 where we assign eMACS names to all systems with $z > 0.5$. In the field of one system (RX J1613.7+5542) we find a foreground broad-line AGN superimposed on the cluster core. Although we

cannot quantify what fraction of the RASS flux can be attributed to this AGN, we expect it to contribute significantly and thus mark this cluster as contaminated in Table 2. The positions and redshifts of all individual galaxies successfully observed during our spectroscopic follow-up can be found in Table A1 where we also list velocity dispersions for all five clusters.

8 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP OBSERVATIONS

As discussed in Section 5, contamination from X-ray point sources affects all X-ray cluster surveys, although its impact is (statistically) less severe for collections of extremely massive clusters. For individual RASS-discovered systems, however, the presence and degree of point source contamination can be quantified only by X-ray follow-up observations. The facility of choice for this purpose is the *Chandra* Observatory, whose 0.5 arcsec on-axis resolution allows the unambiguous identification (and removal) of point sources even in relatively short observations.

For six of the 11 clusters detected in our eMACS pilot project, *Chandra* data are already available. One of them is RX J1411.3+5212, the well studied cluster around the powerful radio source 3C 295 (Allen et al. 2001). RX J1610.7+5406, RX J1611.5+5417 and RX J1614.2+5442 were serendipitously observed during a shallow *Chandra* survey of AGN in the European Large Area *ISO* Survey North 1 (ELAIS-N1) field (MD08). The remaining two clusters, eMACS J1419.2+5326 and eMACS J1616.7+5545, are previously identified, optically selected clusters for which high-resolution *Chandra* observations were awarded to the original discoverers. X-ray/optical overlays for all six clusters are shown in Fig. 3.

Of the five clusters observed with *Chandra*, two are found to feature point source corrected luminosities that fall significantly below the RASS estimates (see Table 2). For a third one (RX J1614.2+5442) the coverage of the cluster by the existing (serendipitous) *Chandra* data is insufficient to allow a reliable flux measurement; the data show clearly though that the RASS flux is dominated by a bright point source (Fig. 3). Of the two clusters at $z > 0.5$ that have archival *Chandra* data, the most distant one (eMACS J1616.7+5545 at $z = 1.161$) is found to be a blend of a bright, unrelated QSO and a moderately X-ray luminous cluster.

Table 2. Clusters at $z > 0.3$ detected in the PS1 MD fields by our eMACS pilot study. Clusters featuring redshifts in excess of $z = 0.5$ are given an eMACS name, systems at lower redshift are referred to by their RASS ID. Coordinates mark the position of the RASS source. X-ray fluxes and luminosities in the 0.1–2.4 keV band are quoted in units of 10^{-12} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} and 10^{44} erg s^{-1} , respectively. Velocity dispersions (σ) are quoted in $km s^{-1}$ in the cluster rest frame; values in parentheses are based on 10 or fewer galaxy redshifts and should be considered estimates.

Name	Other name	RA and Dec. (J2000)	FSC/		$f_{X, RASS}$	z	L_X		σ	z ref
			BSC	n_{phot}			RASS	CXO		
eMACS J0840.2+4421		08 40 14.0 +44 21 53	F	15	1.13	0.6393	14.4		1310	(1)
RX J0959.0+0255	MaxBCG J149.94873+00.81880	09 59 02.8 +02 55 37	F	14	0.53	0.3494	1.9		590	(1)
eMACS J1057.5+5759	SL J1057.5+5759	10 57 35.0 +57 59 35	B	28	0.76	0.5978	8.5		860	(1)
RX J1411.3+5212	3C 295, MACS J1411.3+5212	14 11 21.2 +52 12 50	B	51	1.07	0.4600	6.7	10.1	1570	(2)
eMACS J1419.2+5326	RCS J141910+5326.2	14 19 15.2 +53 26 44	F	13	0.27	0.6384	3.6	3.2	1020	(1)
RX J1610.7+5406	WHL J161040.5+540630	16 10 46.5 +54 06 55	F	8	0.11	0.3375 ^a	0.4	<0.5	(590)	(3)
RX J1611.5+5417	WHL J161135.9+541634	16 11 34.7 +54 17 04	F	28	0.37	0.3381	1.2	2.3	(810)	(3)
RX J1613.7+5542	WHL J161342.1+554155	16 13 42.3 +55 42 02	F	34	0.39	0.3512	1.4	Cont.	(590)	(1)
eMACS J1614.1+5404		16 14 06.4 +54 04 09	F	7	0.11	(0.65)	1.7			
RX J1614.2+5442	RX J1614.2+5442	16 14 15.1 +54 42 47	B	60	0.82	0.331	2.6	Cont.		(4)
eMACS J1616.7+5545	SpARCS J161641+554513	16 16 43.9 +55 45 55	F	28	0.34	1.161	16.2	3.3	(920)	(5)

Note. Redshift references: (1) this work; (2) Mann & Ebeling (2012); (3) Trichas et al. (2010); (4) Edge et al. (2003); (5) Demarco et al. (2010). Redshifts in parentheses are photometric estimates. Point source corrected X-ray luminosities are listed where suitable *Chandra* data are available; we use the L_X , CXO column also to qualitatively mark two clusters as contaminated by AGN emission based on optical or X-ray evidence (see also Sections 7 and 8).

^aBCG redshift.

Chandra observations also confirm eMACS J1419.2+5326 at $z = 0.638$ as intrinsically X-ray luminous; however, it too is significantly contaminated by several X-ray point sources. Of the three point sources closest to the core of eMACS J1419.2+5326, one is a star, and the other two are background QSOs (see Fig. 3 and Table A1). Again, the contaminating point sources are thus projected on to the cluster, as assumed in the probabilistic argument put forward in Section 5.

Fig. 2 shows offsets of, on average, almost 40 arcsec (corresponding to over 160 kpc at $z > 0.3$ and over 220 kpc at $z > 0.5$) between the position of a RASS X-ray source and the location of the BCG or, more generally, the cluster core. The reasons for such misalignments, which are much larger than those observed for true X-ray point sources (Fig. 1), are threefold. For one, the intrinsically extended emission from clusters, in particular of unrelaxed systems, causes larger positional uncertainties, even if, at the resolution of the RASS, the extent of the emission is usually not resolved at $z > 0.3$. The two other causes of the X-ray/optical offsets apparent in Fig. 2 are illustrated by Fig. 3. In most cases (RX J1411.3+5212, eMACS J1419.2+5326, RX J1614.2+5442 and eMACS J1616.7+5545), blends of X-ray point sources and the cluster emission are responsible for the observed X-ray/optical misalignment. For very faint RASS sources, however, similarly large offsets can simply be the result of exceedingly poor photon statistics in the RASS (RX J1610.7+5406, eight net RASS photons).

9 CLUSTER VELOCITY DISPERSIONS

As pointed out in the previous section, a significant distance between a RASS source from the BCG of its presumed cluster counterpart may be indicative of the presence of contaminating X-ray point sources. Point source contamination can, however, be significant also for clusters that show only small X-ray/optical offsets.

Cluster velocity dispersions could, in principle, be used as an alternative way to flag systems that are unlikely to be as X-ray luminous (or massive) as suggested by their RASS flux since, for virialized systems, the dispersion of the radial velocities of cluster galaxies is well correlated with cluster mass (Carlberg et al. 1996). However, most clusters, in particular at moderate to high redshift, are still growing and often observed before, during, or after significant merger events (e.g. Mann & Ebeling 2012). For such systems, the observed velocity dispersion can be boosted well beyond the virial value. In addition, observational biases (viewing angle, unrepresentative sampling) can lead to either over- or underestimates of the virial mass. As a result, cluster velocity dispersions should be used with great caution when mass estimates are sought for individual clusters.

We list in Table 2 velocity dispersions, σ , based on galaxy redshifts obtained either from the literature or from our own measurements, as tabulated in Table A1. For systems with fewer than 10 redshifts, the listed values should be considered rough estimates. We find velocity dispersions ranging from approximately 600 km s⁻¹ for several moderately X-ray luminous clusters at $z \sim 0.35$ to over 1500 km s⁻¹ for the very X-ray luminous 3C 295 cluster (MACS J1411.3+5212).

Unsurprisingly, we find the σ values listed in Table 2 to be poorly correlated with cluster X-ray luminosity. Indeed, the 12 most distant MACS clusters (all of them confirmed to be massive systems at $z > 0.5$) currently have measured velocity dispersions between 750 and over 1600 km s⁻¹. This wide range of velocity dispersions encompasses all of the σ values listed in Table 2 for cluster detections in the same redshift range from our eMACS pilot study. We conclude

that velocity dispersions may allow the elimination of some low-mass systems from a sample of eMACS candidate clusters; serious disadvantages of velocity dispersions are that they are expensive to obtain and noisy as predictors of X-ray luminosity (or mass).

10 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Our eMACS pilot study conducted within the 71 deg² of the PS1 MDS confirms the premise of the eMACS project that even the faintest sources from the RASS BSC and FSC catalogues can be used to successfully identify distant, X-ray luminous clusters. X-ray follow-up observations with *Chandra*, however, also confirm that contamination from X-ray point sources is common and often severe at such low flux levels. This is a particular concern at the highest redshifts probed by eMACS, where clusters of low to moderate mass can masquerade as exceptionally X-ray luminous by virtue of being blended with nearby, X-ray bright point sources.² While focusing on the optically richest candidates helps to prevent misidentifications, the ubiquity of X-ray luminous QSOs makes high-resolution follow-up with *Chandra* a necessity if accurate cluster luminosities are to be established.

Since point source contamination and blends in the RASS can only boost but never lower the RASS flux of eMACS cluster candidates, we interpret $L_{X, \text{RASS}} + dL_{X, \text{RASS}}$ as a *de facto* upper limit to the true cluster flux and adopt $L_{X, \text{RASS}} + dL_{X, \text{RASS}} > 5 \times 10^{44}$ erg s⁻¹ as a luminosity requirement that must be met by any eMACS cluster candidate selected from the FSC or BSC at a measured or estimated redshift of $z > 0.5$. Of the 11 clusters from our pilot study sample, four meet this requirement. It is clear though from simple scaling arguments (four eMACS candidates in 71 deg² imply a yield of over 1000 such clusters within the full eMACS solid angle of over 20 000 deg²) that the majority of the clusters thus selected cannot conceivably be as X-ray luminous as suggested by their RASS fluxes. Consistent with this expectation, *Chandra* observations of two of the four eMACS candidate clusters identified in our pilot study³ indeed found bright X-ray point sources in the immediate vicinity of either cluster, resulting in point source corrected luminosities that fall well short of the eMACS target of $L_X \gtrsim 1 \times 10^{45}$ erg s⁻¹.

To reduce the prohibitively (and erroneously) large number of seemingly eMACS-like clusters created by the superposition of unrelated X-ray point sources, we investigate optical cluster properties in search of an additional selection criterion; our aim being to identify the clusters among our candidates that have the highest probability of truly being as X-ray luminous as implied by their RASS fluxes. The data collected in our pilot study and presented in Figs 2 and 3, as well as in Table A1, prove instructive in this regard. Adopting a threshold of $\sigma > 750$ km s⁻¹ for the cluster velocity dispersion eliminates clusters of low to moderate mass, but cannot discriminate between genuinely massive clusters and poorer systems whose velocity dispersion is boosted by ongoing mergers or infall along our line of sight.⁴ A complementary criterion is provided by the offset

² eMACS J1616.7+5545 at $z = 1.161$ provides a striking example of this effect.

³ We note that the *Chandra* observations for both of these clusters were awarded as the result of these systems' independent discovery in optical cluster surveys.

⁴ An example of such orientation bias for an evolving cluster is RCS J141910+5326.2 (eMACS J1419.2+5326) at $z = 0.64$ which features a velocity dispersion of over 1000 km s⁻¹ but falls well short of eMACS X-ray luminosity requirements.

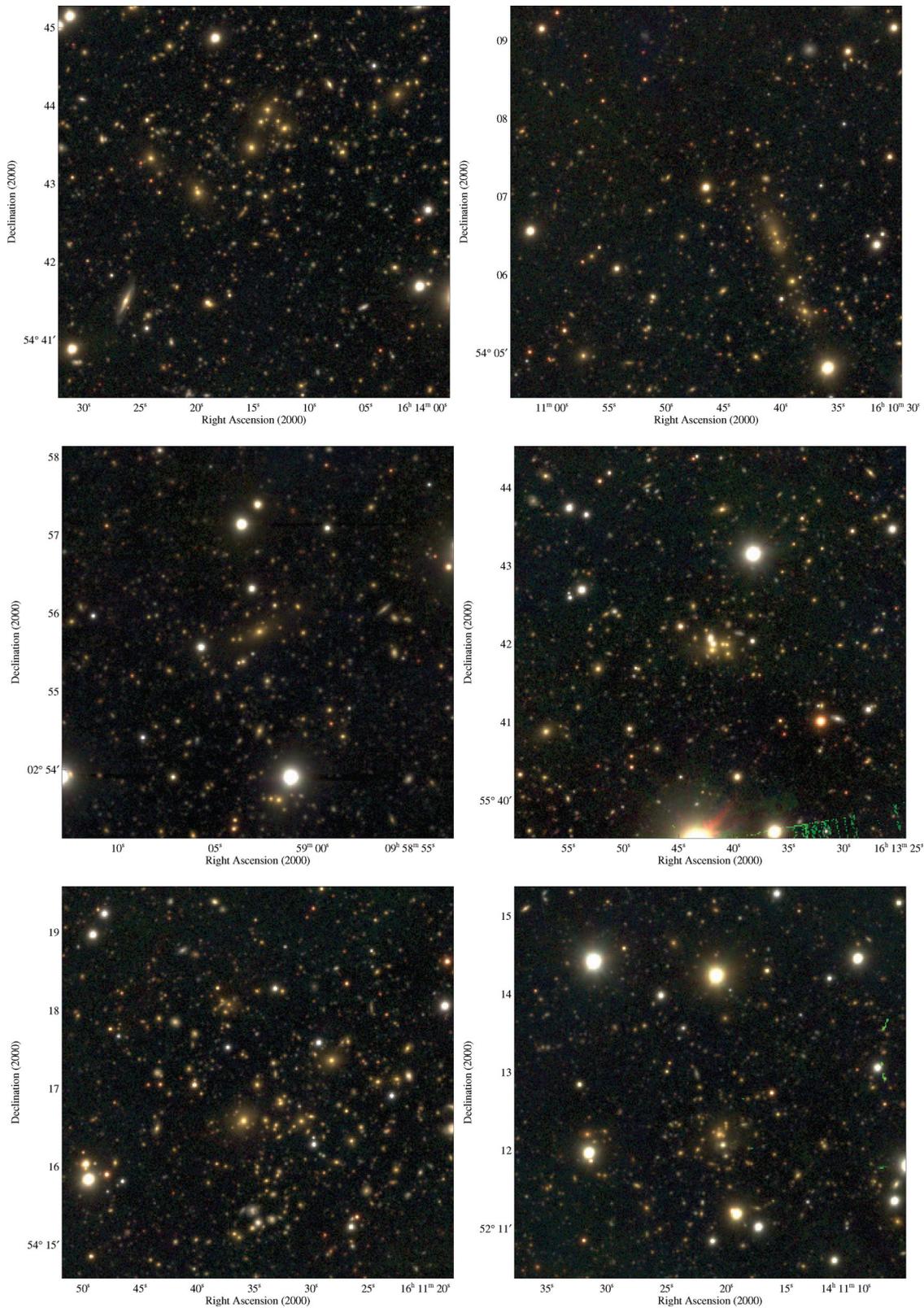


Figure 2. PS1/MDS colour images of a 5×5 arcmin² region around the RASS/FSC sources identified as clusters at $z > 0.3$ in our eMACS pilot study. Clusters are shown in order of increasing redshift. The observed offsets of 30–60 arcsec between the RASS source position and the location of the brightest cluster galaxy are fully consistent with the RASS point spread function and with the typical positional uncertainties found in the course of the MACS project. From top to bottom and left to right: RX J1614.2+5442 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z = 0.33$); RX J1610.7+5406 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z = 0.34$); RX J0959.0+0255 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z = 0.35$); RX J1613.7+5542 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z = 0.35$); RX J1611.5+5417 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z \sim 0.38$) and RX J1411.3+5212 ($(gri)_{P1}$, $z = 0.46$).

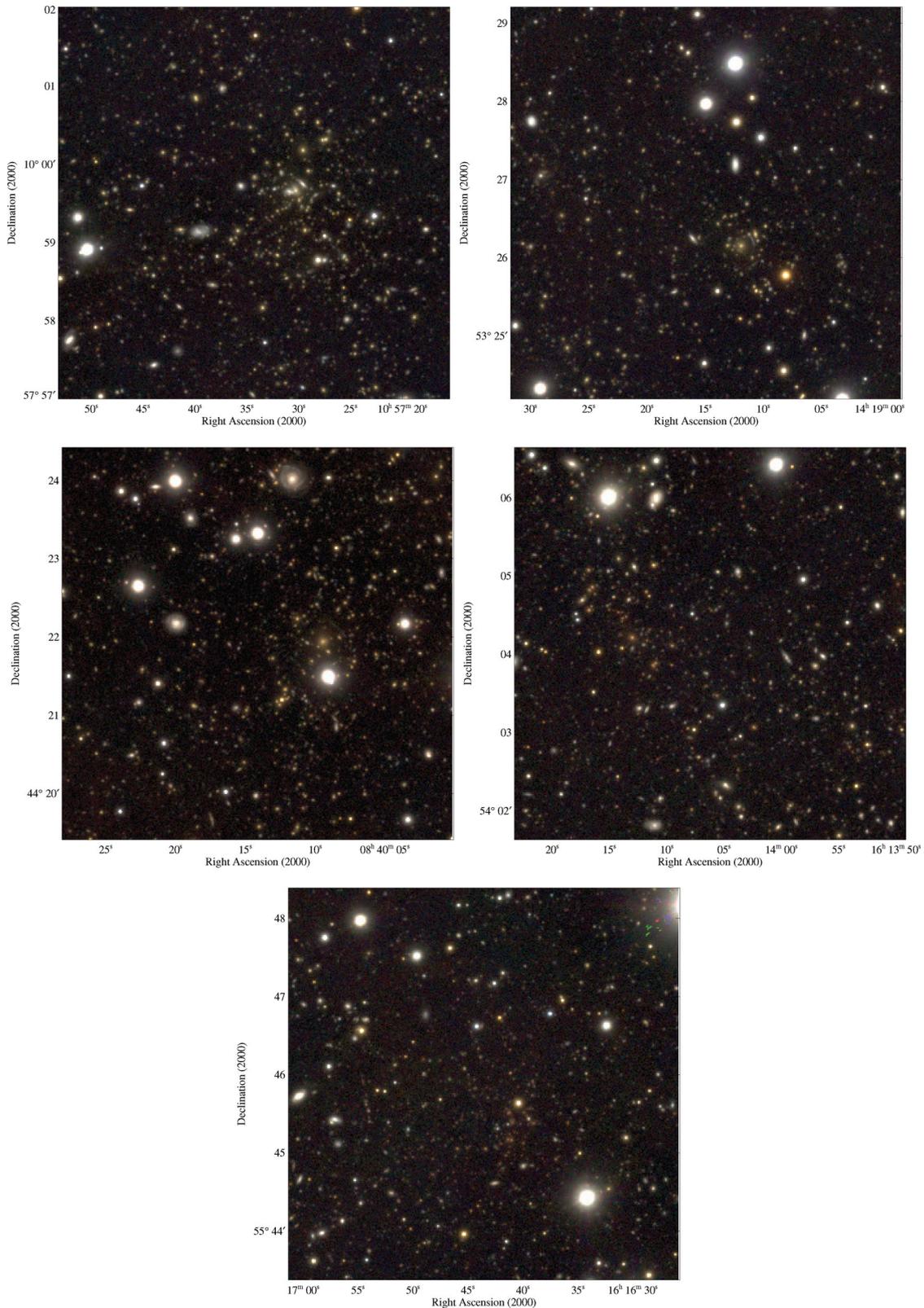


Figure 2 – *continued*. From top to bottom and left to right: eMACS J1057.5+5759 $((riz)_{P1}, z = 0.60)$; eMACS J1419.2+5326 $((riz)_{P1}, z = 0.64)$; eMACS J0840.2+4421 $((riz)_{P1}, z = 0.64)$; eMACS J1614.1+5404 $((riz)_{P1}, z \sim 0.65)$ and eMACS J1616.7+5545 $((riz)_{P1}, z = 1.16)$.

between the RASS source position and the position of the BCG. For all but the least significant RASS detections, offsets exceeding 300 kpc at the cluster redshift point to the likely presence of contaminating X-ray point sources. Finally, a third screening criterion can

be obtained by simple visual inspection. Imaging data obtained for MACS (e.g. Ebeling et al. 2007, 2010), or of the PS1/MD images of the five eMACS candidate clusters at $z > 0.5$ shown in Fig. 2, show that, at the extreme end of the cluster mass function probed by

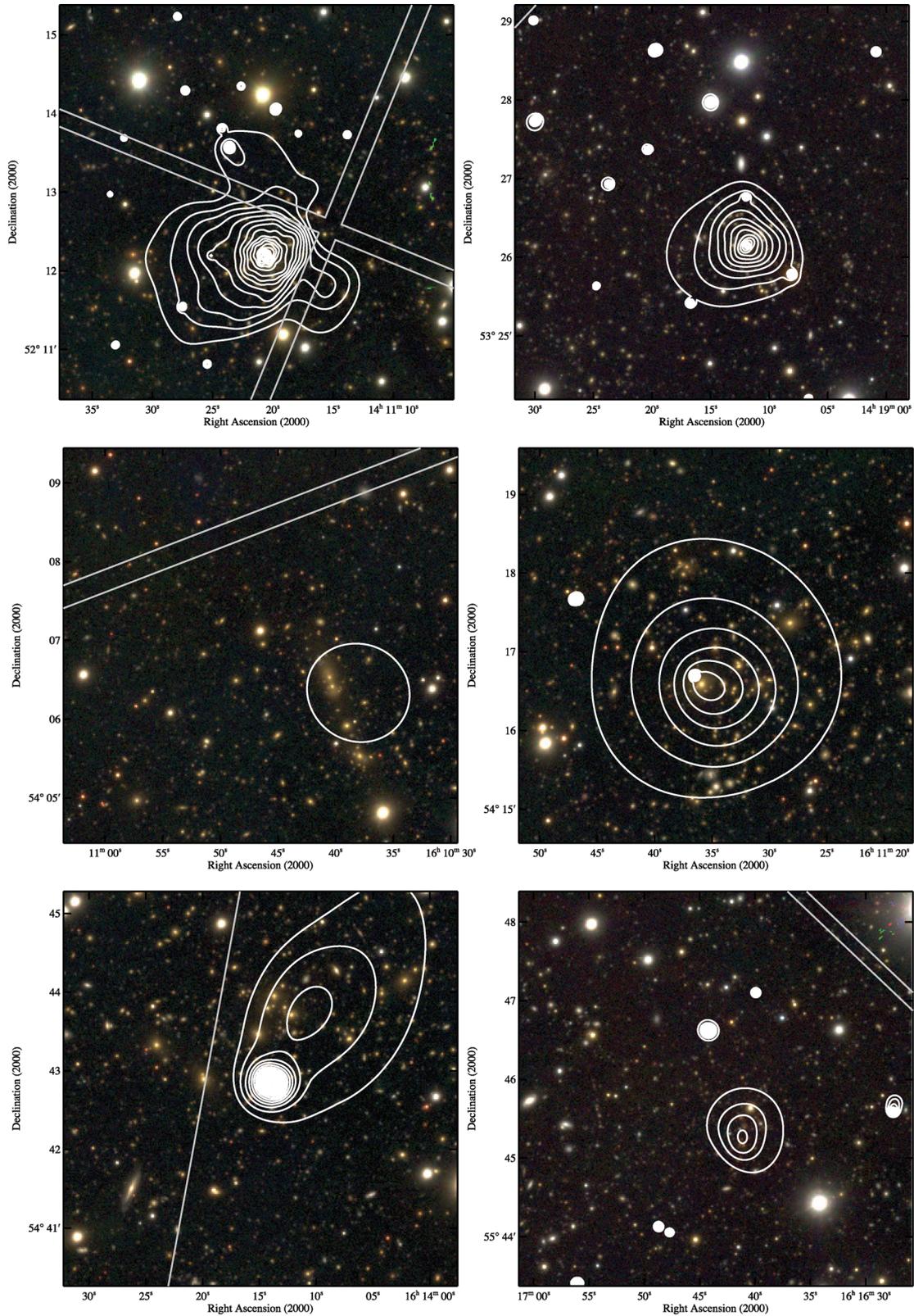


Figure 3. As Fig. 2, but only for the six clusters with targeted or serendipitous *Chandra* data. Overlaid are surface brightness contours of the adaptively smoothed X-ray emission from (top to bottom and left to right) RX J1411.3+5212, eMACS J1419.2+5326, RX J1610.7+5406, RX J1611.5+5417, RX J1614.2+5442 and eMACS J1616.7+5545. Contours are spaced logarithmically, with the lowest one being 50 per cent above the background level. Only part of the diffuse cluster emission is captured for RX J1614.2+5442 which was serendipitously observed at the very edge of the Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer (ACIS-I) field of view (chip edges are marked by straight lines). Similarly, extended emission from RX J1411.3+5212 (3C 295) is affected by the cluster core being too close to the ACIS-I chip gaps. Note the presence of X-ray point sources in all fields.

MACS and eMACS, optical richness becomes a powerful discriminator between truly X-ray luminous clusters and intrinsically poorer systems. RCS J141910+5326.2 and eMACS J0840.2+4421, both at $z = 0.64$, differ dramatically in this regard (Fig. 2), the former appearing highly compact and optically poor compared to the latter. However, just like velocity dispersion, optical richness too is an unreliable indicator of mass, in the sense that it fails to select highly evolved cool-core clusters (note the unimpressive appearance of the cluster around 3C 295 in Fig. 2). A more robust predictor of cluster mass than optical richness, traditionally understood to be the number of cluster galaxies above a certain magnitude threshold, is the total stellar mass in cluster galaxies (Andreon 2012). However, the respective correlation is presently not well calibrated at high cluster masses.

We conclude that the only reliable way of eliminating impostors from the list of eMACS candidate clusters at $z > 0.5$ is a *Chandra* snapshot observation. Since performing *Chandra* observations of all candidates would be prohibitively expensive, the most promising targets need to be selected using velocity dispersions, X-ray/optical offsets and optical appearance. Applying these criteria retroactively to RCS J141910+5326.2 and eMACS J1616.7+5545 (the two eMACS candidates already observed with *Chandra*) we find both of them to appear at best moderately rich in the optical and to exhibit X-ray/optical offsets that strongly suggest contamination from X-ray point sources – as confirmed by *Chandra*.

By contrast, eMACS J1057.5+5759 appears as optically rich as the most massive MACS clusters and features only a small X-ray/optical offset. eMACS J0840.2+4421 exhibits an optical morphology suggestive of a very massive, relaxed cluster and a commensurately high velocity dispersion of over 1300 km s^{-1} . The sizeable offset of 340 kpc between its BCG and the RASS X-ray position, however, suggests the presence of a contaminating X-ray point source to the east of the cluster.

Although the solid angle covered by our pilot study is too small to allow a meaningful extrapolation to the over 20 000 deg^2 surveyed by eMACS proper, the discovery of eMACS J0840.2+4421 and eMACS J1057.5+5759 bode well for the eMACS sample being compiled from RASS and PS1 3π data. Establishing robust, point source corrected X-ray luminosities with *Chandra* for both of these systems would provide an important first test of the eMACS survey strategy.

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APPENDIX A: SPECTROSCOPIC FOLLOW-UP OBSERVATIONS

Five clusters from the sample listed in Table 2 that lacked secure spectroscopic redshifts prior to our project were targeted in dedicated follow-up observations from Mauna Kea. Spectra of galaxies presumed to be cluster members based on their colour in PS1 images, as well as of objects that might be the source of contaminating

Table A1. Galaxy redshifts obtained with Keck-II/DEIMOS during our eMACS pilot study.

Galaxy	RA and Dec. (J2000)		z	Galaxy	RA and Dec. (J2000)		z
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g01	08 40 09.35	+44 21 54.1	0.6384	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g17	08 40 12.66	+44 23 55.7	0.6317
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g02	08 40 11.17	+44 22 11.6	0.6518	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g18	08 40 01.56	+44 24 35.9	0.6416
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g03	08 40 12.08	+44 21 17.9	0.6351	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g19	08 39 59.04	+44 23 39.1	0.6416
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g04	08 40 05.67	+44 22 43.2	0.6476	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g20	08 39 58.40	+44 22 55.3	0.6250
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g05	08 40 12.50	+44 21 06.1	0.6303	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g21	08 40 03.63	+44 20 04.5	0.6388
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g06	08 40 18.63	+44 21 05.8	0.6406	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g22	08 39 56.54	+44 21 04.1	0.5677
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g07	08 40 10.31	+44 22 46.0	0.6430	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g23	08 39 56.91	+44 22 02.6	0.3533
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g08	08 40 07.77	+44 22 23.8	0.6370	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g24	08 40 11.56	+44 19 09.7	0.6490
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g09	08 40 12.96	+44 21 41.6	0.6459	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g25	08 40 14.01	+44 19 33.0	0.6402
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g10	08 40 01.53	+44 22 35.5	0.6448	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g26	08 40 11.08	+44 20 05.2	0.6427
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g11	08 40 00.24	+44 23 13.4	0.6424	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g27	08 40 15.40	+44 20 16.9	0.6432
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g12	08 40 07.22	+44 22 14.1	0.6408	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g28	08 40 11.47	+44 20 17.1	0.6305
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g13	08 40 13.66	+44 23 54.0	0.6322	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g29	08 40 16.65	+44 18 33.0	0.6410
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g14	08 40 01.90	+44 23 40.5	0.6423	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g30	08 40 14.87	+44 21 02.1	0.6359
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g15	08 40 01.19	+44 23 59.9	0.6285	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g31	08 40 22.11	+44 19 14.4	0.6485
eMACS J0840.2+4421-g16	08 40 00.84	+44 24 07.1	0.6282	eMACS J0840.2+4421-g32	08 40 07.29	+44 22 41.8	0.6333
eMACS J0840.2+4421	$n_z = 30$		$z = 0.6393$		$\sigma = 1310^{+125}_{-205}$		
RX J0959.0+0255-g01	09 59 02.72	+02 54 29.0	0.3304	RX J0959.0+0255-g23	09 59 22.85	+02 53 10.1	0.3471
RX J0959.0+0255-g02	09 59 01.73	+02 53 36.1	0.3517	RX J0959.0+0255-g24	09 58 37.12	+02 57 05.2	0.3522
RX J0959.0+0255-g03	09 58 41.58	+03 02 02.9	0.3322	RX J0959.0+0255-g25	09 58 33.79	+03 03 00.6	0.3319
RX J0959.0+0255-g04	09 59 00.48	+02 55 43.8	0.3499	RX J0959.0+0255-g26	09 58 31.80	+02 59 54.7	0.2109
RX J0959.0+0255-g05	09 59 00.75	+02 56 03.9	0.3458	RX J0959.0+0255-g27	09 58 40.39	+03 00 53.0	0.4959
RX J0959.0+0255-g06	09 59 07.33	+02 55 14.6	0.3478	RX J0959.0+0255-g28	09 58 41.21	+02 56 40.6	0.6107
RX J0959.0+0255-g07	09 59 12.32	+02 55 52.3	0.3534	RX J0959.0+0255-g29	09 58 44.68	+02 58 21.7	0.7030
RX J0959.0+0255-g08	09 58 56.88	+02 56 20.4	0.3464	RX J0959.0+0255-g30	09 58 45.46	+02 56 38.2	0.7094
RX J0959.0+0255-g09	09 59 13.26	+02 51 17.6	0.2297	RX J0959.0+0255-g31	09 58 50.61	+02 57 40.9	0.5082
RX J0959.0+0255-g10	09 59 22.14	+02 52 37.8	0.3462	RX J0959.0+0255-g32	09 58 54.75	+02 57 57.5	0.6449
RX J0959.0+0255-g11	09 59 16.87	+02 52 52.3	0.3477	RX J0959.0+0255-g33	09 58 51.50	+02 56 07.0	0.3512
RX J0959.0+0255-g12	09 59 25.07	+02 52 59.0	0.3468	RX J0959.0+0255-g34	09 59 05.36	+02 53 45.4	0.3493
RX J0959.0+0255-g13	09 59 19.04	+02 52 41.4	0.3318	RX J0959.0+0255-g35	09 59 01.69	+02 55 47.9	0.3486
RX J0959.0+0255-g14	09 58 40.26	+02 57 52.4	0.2205	RX J0959.0+0255-g36	09 59 03.53	+02 55 21.8	0.2115
RX J0959.0+0255-g15	09 58 31.77	+02 58 58.6	0.3334	RX J0959.0+0255-g37	09 59 18.53	+02 54 02.9	0.4945
RX J0959.0+0255-g16	09 58 38.21	+02 59 36.1	0.4269	RX J0959.0+0255-g38	09 59 06.36	+02 54 20.4	0.3513
RX J0959.0+0255-g17	09 58 36.30	+02 58 12.5	0.3552	RX J0959.0+0255-g39	09 59 11.60	+02 55 24.8	0.4240
RX J0959.0+0255-g18	09 58 50.42	+02 56 05.9	0.3504	RX J0959.0+0255-g40	09 59 07.67	+02 52 22.4	0.3513
RX J0959.0+0255-g19	09 58 54.84	+02 59 32.8	0.3493	RX J0959.0+0255-g41	09 59 09.58	+02 51 47.2	0.3066
RX J0959.0+0255-g20	09 58 51.81	+02 59 17.0	0.2821	RX J0959.0+0255-g42	09 58 36.16	+02 57 26.5	0.4977
RX J0959.0+0255-g21	09 58 57.01	+02 57 19.7	0.3477	RX J0959.0+0255-g09s	09 59 13.67	+02 51 12.9	0.6099
RX J0959.0+0255-g22	09 59 21.07	+02 54 40.6	0.3478				
RX J0959.0+0255	$n_z = 21$		$z = 0.3494$		$\sigma = 590^{+90}_{-100}$		
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g01	10 57 31.01	+57 59 45.5	0.6015	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g19	10 57 39.63	+57 56 55.1	0.5987
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g02	10 57 30.48	+58 00 16.5	0.5951	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g20	10 57 16.83	+57 56 42.7	0.5994
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g03	10 57 29.99	+57 59 15.4	0.5920	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g21	10 57 24.99	+57 55 45.7	0.5969
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g04	10 57 36.47	+57 59 13.1	0.5899	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g22	10 57 10.78	+57 55 46.6	0.5961
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g05	10 57 33.82	+57 58 14.8	0.5927	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g23	10 57 08.15	+57 54 23.3	0.7634
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g06	10 57 19.17	+57 58 12.1	0.5998	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g24	10 57 28.98	+57 52 59.9	0.5756
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g07	10 57 41.00	+58 00 53.8	0.6050	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g25	10 57 32.59	+57 58 55.4	0.5965
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g08	10 57 30.90	+58 00 48.4	0.5975	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g26	10 57 32.92	+58 03 44.2	0.7464
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g09	10 57 27.65	+57 57 13.6	0.5958	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g27	10 57 27.81	+58 04 12.9	0.6023
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g10	10 57 36.96	+57 56 05.3	0.5973	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g28	10 57 37.85	+58 04 19.2	0.6018
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g11	10 57 29.90	+58 00 00.8	0.5928	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g29	10 58 03.43	+58 05 14.0	0.5991
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g12	10 57 32.09	+58 00 28.0	0.5960	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g30	10 57 56.01	+58 06 01.3	0.6527
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g13	10 57 22.75	+57 58 25.0	0.5954	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g31	10 57 43.52	+58 04 56.4	0.6465
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g14	10 57 25.90	+57 58 54.0	0.5988	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g32	10 57 32.73	+58 02 09.9	0.6035
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g15	10 57 34.46	+58 02 18.6	0.6328	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g01s			0.6051
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g16	10 57 22.56	+58 02 31.6	0.7453	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g12s			1.0993
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g17	10 57 12.29	+57 56 38.2	0.6328	eMACS J1057.5+5759-g14s			0.6089
eMACS J1057.5+5759-g18	10 57 35.70	+57 56 31.9	0.5967				

Table A1 – *continued*

Galaxy	RA and Dec. (J2000)		z	Galaxy	RA and Dec. (J2000)		z
eMACS J1057.5+5759	$n_z = 26$		$z = 0.5978$		$\sigma = 860^{+100}_{-170}$		
eMACS J1419.2+5326-x1	14 19 16.79	+53 25 26.4	1.0907 ^a	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g22	14 19 30.88	+53 26 10.0	0.6347
eMACS J1419.2+5326-x2	14 19 12.27	+53 26 48.6	2.0027 ^a	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g23	14 19 35.17	+53 27 29.0	0.6361
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g01	14 19 12.13	+53 26 11.6	0.6380	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g24	14 19 32.04	+53 27 38.9	0.6359
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g02	14 19 10.92	+53 26 20.8	0.6468	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g25	14 19 38.95	+53 28 40.4	0.6415
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g03	14 19 20.67	+53 27 23.2	0.6303	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g26	14 19 33.72	+53 28 36.2	0.6450
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g04	14 19 10.51	+53 25 18.1	0.6391	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g27	14 19 38.67	+53 27 45.3	0.6374
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g05	14 19 14.16	+53 26 27.9	0.644	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g28	14 19 22.00	+53 28 15.9	0.5571
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g06	14 19 08.00	+53 25 22.4	0.6462	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g29	14 19 34.79	+53 29 21.5	0.6308
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g08	14 19 21.15	+53 26 36.3	0.7220	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g30	14 19 46.23	+53 29 12.0	0.6348
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g09	14 19 21.62	+53 25 46.6	0.6430	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g31	14 19 43.27	+53 29 17.5	0.6410
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g10	14 19 26.86	+53 24 50.8	0.6377	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g32	14 19 48.11	+53 27 11.2	0.6746
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g11	14 19 10.95	+53 25 40.4	0.6411	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g33	14 19 54.72	+53 30 35.7	0.6389
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g12	14 18 55.51	+53 25 21.9	0.6408	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g34	14 19 50.90	+53 30 17.2	0.6326
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g13	14 18 42.64	+53 25 27.4	0.6455	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g35	14 19 53.49	+53 30 29.8	0.6426
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g14	14 18 46.66	+53 25 51.7	0.6409	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g36	14 19 51.89	+53 30 27.3	0.6349
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g15	14 18 41.97	+53 25 29.2	0.6451	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g37	14 19 49.05	+53 30 21.8	0.6278
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g16	14 18 37.07	+53 27 40.9	0.6808	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g38	14 19 50.30	+53 30 11.7	0.6310
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g17	14 18 41.84	+53 23 48.0	0.6411	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g39	14 18 33.61	+53 23 00.5	0.4673
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g18	14 19 04.45	+53 23 59.1	0.5743	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g23s			0.6334
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g19	14 19 29.10	+53 25 22.6	0.6351	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g09s			0.1942
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g20	14 19 34.53	+53 25 45.4	0.6319	eMACS J1419.2+5326-g06s			0.7675
eMACS J1419.2+5326-g21	14 19 33.90	+53 25 11.3	0.6779				
eMACS J1419.2+5326	$n_z = 32$		$z = 0.6384$		$\sigma = 1020^{+80}_{-120}$		
RX J1613.7+5542-g1	16 13 42.25	+55 42 04.6	0.1071 ^a	RX J1613.7+5542-g7	16 13 41.32	+55 43 43.5	0.2656
RX J1613.7+5542-g2	16 13 42.09	+55 41 55.7	0.3528	RX J1613.7+5542-g7	16 13 32.57	+55 43 50.7	0.3498
RX J1613.7+5542-g3	16 13 28.28	+55 41 59.7	0.3497	RX J1613.7+5542-g8	16 13 33.40	+55 43 04.5	0.5099
RX J1613.7+5542-g4	16 13 50.58	+55 42 21.5	0.3532	RX J1613.7+5542-g1s			0.3530
RX J1613.7+5542-g5	16 13 32.08	+55 41 14.4	0.3498	RX J1613.7+5542-g3s			0.3498
RX J1613.7+5542-g6	16 13 40.66	+55 41 53.1	0.3578	RX J1613.7+5542-g7s			0.3501
RX J1613.7+5542	$n_z = 9$		$z = 0.3512$		$\sigma = 590$		

^aQSO/type 1 AGN (broad emission lines).

point-like X-ray emission, were obtained with the DEIMOS spectrograph (Faber et al. 2003) on the Keck-II 10-m telescope. We used the 600 l/mm grism and the GG455 blocking filter to collect low-resolution spectra from 4500 to 9000 Å. Exposure times ranged from 3×600 s for clusters at $z \sim 0.3$ to 4×1800 s for our most distant targets at $z \sim 0.6$. All cluster redshifts thus obtained are

listed in Table 2; the individual redshifts measured by us in the four cluster fields are tabulated in Table A1. Also listed in Table A1 are the resulting velocity dispersions.

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