












































































2 **The DES Bright Arcs Survey: Candidate Strongly Lensed Galaxy Systems from the  
Dark Energy Survey 5,000 Sq. Deg. Footprint**

3 J. H. O'DONNELL <sup>1</sup> R. D. WILKINSON <sup>2</sup> H. T. DIEHL <sup>3</sup> C. AROS-BUNSTER <sup>4</sup>  
4 K. BECHTOL <sup>5</sup> S. BIRRER <sup>6,7</sup> E. J. BUCKLEY-GEER <sup>3,8</sup> A. CARNERO ROSELL <sup>9,10</sup>  
5 M. CARRASCO KIND <sup>11,12</sup> L. N. DA COSTA <sup>9,10</sup> S. J. GONZALEZ LOZANO <sup>5</sup>  
6 R. A. GRUENDL <sup>11,12</sup> M. HILTON <sup>13,14</sup> H. LIN <sup>3</sup> K. A. LINDGREN <sup>3</sup> J. MARTIN<sup>15,16</sup>  
7 A. PIERES <sup>9,10</sup> E. S. RYKOFF <sup>6,17</sup> I. SEVILLA-NOARBE <sup>18</sup> E. SHELDON <sup>15</sup> C. SIFÓN <sup>4</sup>  
8 D. L. TUCKER <sup>3</sup> B. YANNY <sup>3</sup> T. M. C. ABBOTT <sup>19</sup> M. AGUENA <sup>9</sup> S. ALLAM <sup>3</sup>  
9 F. ANDRADE-OLIVEIRA<sup>20,9</sup> J. ANNIS <sup>3</sup> E. BERTIN <sup>21,22</sup> D. BROOKS <sup>23</sup> D. L. BURKE <sup>6,17</sup>  
10 J. CARRETERO <sup>24</sup> M. COSTANZI <sup>25,26,27</sup> J. DE VICENTE <sup>18</sup> S. DESAI <sup>28</sup> J. P. DIETRICH <sup>29</sup>  
11 K. ECKERT <sup>30</sup> S. EVERETT<sup>31</sup> I. FERRERO <sup>32</sup> B. FLAUGHER <sup>3</sup> P. FOSALBA <sup>33,34</sup>  
12 J. FRIEMAN <sup>3,35</sup> J. GARCÍA-BELLIDO <sup>36</sup> E. GAZTANAGA <sup>33,34</sup> D. W. GERDES <sup>37,38</sup>  
13 D. GRUEN <sup>29</sup> J. GSCHWEND <sup>9,10</sup> M. S. S. GILL <sup>6</sup> G. GUTIERREZ <sup>3</sup> S. R. HINTON <sup>39</sup>  
14 D. L. HOLLOWOOD <sup>31</sup> K. HONSCHIED <sup>40,41</sup> D. J. JAMES <sup>42</sup> T. JELTEMA <sup>31</sup> K. KUEHN <sup>43,44</sup>  
15 O. LAHAV <sup>23</sup> M. LIMA <sup>45,9</sup> M. A. G. MAIA <sup>9,10</sup> J. L. MARSHALL <sup>46</sup> P. MELCHIOR <sup>47</sup>  
16 F. MENANTEAU <sup>12,11</sup> R. MIQUEL <sup>48,24</sup> R. MORGAN <sup>5</sup> B. NORD <sup>3,35,8</sup> R. L. C. OGANDO <sup>10</sup>  
17 F. PAZ-CHINCHÓN <sup>12,49</sup> M. E. S. PEREIRA<sup>38,50</sup> A. A. PLAZAS MALAGÓN <sup>47</sup>  
18 M. RODRIGUEZ-MONROY <sup>18</sup> A. K. ROMER <sup>2</sup> A. ROODMAN <sup>6,17</sup> E. SANCHEZ <sup>18</sup> V. SCARPINE<sup>3</sup>  
19 M. SCHUBNEL <sup>38</sup> S. SERRANO<sup>33,34</sup> M. SMITH <sup>51</sup> E. SUCHYTA <sup>52</sup> M. E. C. SWANSON <sup>12</sup>  
20 G. TARLE <sup>38</sup> D. THOMAS <sup>53</sup> C. TO <sup>7,6,17</sup> T. N. VARGA<sup>54,55</sup>

21 (DES COLLABORATION)

22  
23 <sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA*

24 <sup>2</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Pevensey Building, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QH, UK*

25 <sup>3</sup>*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P. O. Box 500, Batavia, IL 60510, USA*

26 <sup>4</sup>*Instituto de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Casilla 4059, Valparaíso, Chile*

27 <sup>5</sup>*Physics Department, 2320 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue Madison, WI  
28 53706-1390*

29 <sup>6</sup>*Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics & Cosmology, P. O. Box 2450, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305,  
30 USA*

31 <sup>7</sup>*Department of Physics, Stanford University, 382 Via Pueblo Mall, Stanford, CA 94305, USA*

32 <sup>8</sup>*Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA*

33 <sup>9</sup>*Laboratório Interinstitucional de e-Astronomia - LIneA, Rua Gal. José Cristino 77, Rio de Janeiro, RJ - 20921-400,  
34 Brazil*

35 <sup>10</sup>*Observatório Nacional, Rua Gal. José Cristino 77, Rio de Janeiro, RJ - 20921-400, Brazil*

36 <sup>11</sup>*Department of Astronomy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1002 W. Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801,  
37 USA*

38 <sup>12</sup>*Center for Astrophysical Surveys, National Center for Supercomputing Applications, 1205 West Clark St., Urbana,  
39 IL 61801, USA*

40 <sup>13</sup>*Astrophysics Research Centre, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Westville Campus, Durban 4041, South Africa*

41 <sup>14</sup>*School of Mathematics, Statistics & Computer Science, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Westville Campus, Durban  
42 4041, South Africa*

43 <sup>15</sup>*Brookhaven National Laboratory, Bldg 510, Upton, NY 11973, USA*

- 44 <sup>16</sup>*Half Hollow Hills High School East, 50 Vanderbilt Pkwy, Dix Hills, NY 11746, USA*
- 45 <sup>17</sup>*SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA*
- 46 <sup>18</sup>*Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain*
- 47 <sup>19</sup>*Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory, NSF's National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, Casilla*
- 48 *603, La Serena, Chile*
- 49 <sup>20</sup>*Instituto de Física Teórica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil*
- 50 <sup>21</sup>*CNRS, UMR 7095, Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris, F-75014, Paris, France*
- 51 <sup>22</sup>*Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, UMR 7095, Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris, F-75014, Paris, France*
- 52 <sup>23</sup>*Department of Physics & Astronomy, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, UK*
- 53 <sup>24</sup>*Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Campus UAB,*
- 54 *08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona) Spain*
- 55 <sup>25</sup>*Astronomy Unit, Department of Physics, University of Trieste, via Tiepolo 11, I-34131 Trieste, Italy*
- 56 <sup>26</sup>*INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste, via G. B. Tiepolo 11, I-34143 Trieste, Italy*
- 57 <sup>27</sup>*Institute for Fundamental Physics of the Universe, Via Beirut 2, 34014 Trieste, Italy*
- 58 <sup>28</sup>*Department of Physics, IIT Hyderabad, Kandi, Telangana 502285, India*
- 59 <sup>29</sup>*Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Scheinerstr. 1, 81679 Munich, Germany*
- 60 <sup>30</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA*
- 61 <sup>31</sup>*Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA*
- 62 <sup>32</sup>*Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Oslo. P.O. Box 1029 Blindern, NO-0315 Oslo, Norway*
- 63 <sup>33</sup>*Institut d'Estudis Espacials de Catalunya (IEEC), 08034 Barcelona, Spain*
- 64 <sup>34</sup>*Institute of Space Sciences (ICE, CSIC), Campus UAB, Carrer de Can Magrans, s/n, 08193 Barcelona, Spain*
- 65 <sup>35</sup>*Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA*
- 66 <sup>36</sup>*Instituto de Física Teórica UAM/CSIC, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, 28049 Madrid, Spain*
- 67 <sup>37</sup>*Department of Astronomy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA*
- 68 <sup>38</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA*
- 69 <sup>39</sup>*School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia*
- 70 <sup>40</sup>*Center for Cosmology and Astro-Particle Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA*
- 71 <sup>41</sup>*Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA*
- 72 <sup>42</sup>*Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA*
- 73 <sup>43</sup>*Australian Astronomical Optics, Macquarie University, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia*
- 74 <sup>44</sup>*Lowell Observatory, 1400 Mars Hill Rd, Flagstaff, AZ 86001, USA*
- 75 <sup>45</sup>*Departamento de Física Matemática, Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, CP 66318, São Paulo, SP,*
- 76 *05314-970, Brazil*
- 77 <sup>46</sup>*George P. and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics and Astronomy, and Department of*
- 78 *Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA*
- 79 <sup>47</sup>*Department of Astrophysical Sciences, Princeton University, Peyton Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA*
- 80 <sup>48</sup>*Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, E-08010 Barcelona, Spain*
- 81 <sup>49</sup>*Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK*
- 82 <sup>50</sup>*Hamburger Sternwarte, Universität Hamburg, Gojenbergsweg 112, 21029 Hamburg, Germany*
- 83 <sup>51</sup>*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK*
- 84 <sup>52</sup>*Computer Science and Mathematics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831*
- 85 <sup>53</sup>*Institute of Cosmology and Gravitation, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, PO1 3FX, UK*
- 86 <sup>54</sup>*Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Giessenbachstrasse, 85748 Garching, Germany*
- 87 <sup>55</sup>*Universitäts-Sternwarte, Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München, Scheinerstr. 1, 81679*
- 88 *München, Germany*

89 ABSTRACT

We report the combined results of eight searches for strong gravitational lens systems in the full 5,000 sq. deg. of Dark Energy Survey (DES) observations. The observations accumulated by the end of the third observing season fully covered the DES footprint in 5 filters (grizY), with an  $i$ -band limiting magnitude ( $at10\sigma$ ) of 23.44. In four searches, a list of potential candidates was identified using a color and magnitude selection from the object catalogs created from the first three observing seasons. Three other searches were conducted at the locations of previously identified galaxy clusters. Cutout images of potential candidates were then visually scanned using an object viewer. An additional set of candidates came from a data-quality check of a subset of the color-coadd “tiles” created from the full DES six-season data set. A short list of the most promising strong lens candidates was then numerically ranked according to whether or not we judged them to be bona fide strong gravitational lens systems. These searches discovered a diverse set of 247 strong lens candidate systems, of which 81 are identified for the first time. We provide the coordinates, magnitudes, and photometric properties of the lens and source objects, and an estimate of the Einstein radius for 81 new systems and 166 previously reported. This catalog will be of use for selecting interesting systems for detailed follow-up, studies of galaxy cluster and group mass profiles, as well as a training/validation set for automated strong lens searches.

*Keywords:* galaxies: high-redshift – gravitational lensing: strong

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Gravitational lensing occurs when the gravitational field of a massive foreground object, the “lens”, deflects the light of a more distant object, the “source”. If the lens is massive enough, and the source, lens, and observer sufficiently collinear and distant from one another, the observed image of the source object can be distorted into rings, arcs, or multiple images. This effect is known as strong gravitational lensing (SL), and has become a powerful and popular tool for studying a wide variety of extragalactic physics and cosmology.

Though strong gravitational lensing of very distant objects by foreground galaxies was predicted (Zwicky 1937) four decades prior, the first discovery of a strongly lensed object was that of QSO 0957+561 (Walsh et al. 1979), a double image of a single quasar at redshift  $z = 1.4$ . Not long after, it was realized that the long, narrow, curved features bent around the centers of galaxy clusters were actually SL systems as well (Soucail et al. 1987; Lynds & Petrosian 1989; Grossman & Narayan 1989). In the subsequent 40-year interval, the count of candidate strongly lensed galaxies has expanded to more than 2000. At the same time, so has their scientific interest.

Strong gravitational lensing provides new opportunities to study astrophysics and the physics of dark matter. Because the surface brightness of a source galaxy is unchanged by lensing, magnification of the source provides amplification of the image flux. Colloquially named “Einstein’s Telescopes” (Gates 2010), strong-lens systems enable studies of details of distant galaxies that would otherwise be unresolved or too faint. For example, faint lensed sources with relatively large redshifts enable studies of the initial mass-to-light ratio, star formation and metallicity in young galaxies (e.g. Bayliss et al. 2014; Leier et al. 2016). Studies of the lens systems, whether galaxies, galaxy groups, or galaxy clusters, provide information on their total mass and mass profiles, including baryon and dark

matter (e.g. Koopmans et al. 2009; Wiesner et al. 2012; Treu & Ellis 2015; Newman et al. 2015), and explore the connection between these characteristics and the occurrence of strong lensing (Robertson et al. 2020; Fox et al. 2021; Sonnenfeld & Cautun 2021). Strong lens systems are now being used to study galaxy and cluster substructures and to, in turn, constrain the interaction physics of dark matter (Meneghetti et al. 2020; Gilman et al. 2021).

Strong gravitational lensing enables studies of cosmology. Studies of characteristics of ensembles of strong lensing systems can be used to constrain  $\Omega_M$  in  $\Lambda$ CDM and  $w$ CDM (Leaf & Melia 2018), albeit loosely, with samples of  $O(100)$  confirmed lensing systems. Studies of gravitationally lensed time-varying systems (Refsdal 1964; Blandford & Narayan 1992; Birrer et al. 2016; Oguri 2019), such as lensed quasars (Schechter et al. 1997; Suyu et al. 2013) or supernovae (Grillo et al. 2018), are used to constrain the expansion history between source, lens, and observer.<sup>1</sup> Individual measurement of strongly-lens quad quasars systems provide (Bonvin et al. 2017; Shajib et al. 2020) constraints on  $H_0$  with about 4% precision, and combinations (Suyu et al. 2017; Wong et al. 2020) are now in mild tension, or not (Birrer et al. 2020), with early Universe probes, depending (Birrer & Treu 2021) on assumptions about the lens' radial mass profiles. Lens systems with multiple sources at differing redshifts can provide (Link & Pierce 1998; Gavazzi et al. 2008; Collett et al. 2012) complementary information about the expansion history, independent of the Hubble constant. Constraints on  $\Omega_M$  and the dark energy equation of state,  $w$ , are at about the 20% level from individual lensing systems (Jullo et al. 2010; Collett & Auger 2014). **In these systems it can be critical to accurately model massive lens substructures to obtain unbiased cosmological constraints (D'Aloisio & Natarajan 2011).**

The count of candidate SL systems has increased rapidly with the advent of deep wide-field surveys with dedicated SL searches. In the CFHTLS Strong Lensing Legacy Survey (Cabanac et al. 2007), 54 systems with promising lenses were identified by the ARCFINDER algorithm (More et al. 2012) in 150 sq. deg., 49 confirmed strong lens systems identified with RINGFINDER (Gavazzi et al. 2014), and 29 promising and 59 total (More et al. 2016) from a crowdsourcing (Marshall et al. 2016) effort. CFHTLS imaging yielded 16 more probable to definite SL systems using neural network-based searches (Jacobs et al. 2017). The Survey of Graviationally-lensed Objects in HSC Imaging (SuGoHI, Sonnenfeld et al. (2018)) used three different methods, including YATTALENS, to search the Hyper Suprime-Cam Subaru Strategic Program (HSC SSP) images. The program yielded 333 galaxy-galaxy SL candidates from an area of 442 deg<sup>2</sup>. The Kilo Degree Survey images were searched using machine-learning (ML) classifiers that discovered 227 high grade SL candidates, plus an additional 200 candidates discovered serendipitously (Petrillo et al. 2017, 2019; Li et al. 2020). Cañameras et al. (2020) discovered 330 new SL systems in the 30,000 sq. deg. Pan-Starrs 3 $\pi$  Survey (Chambers et al. 2016). The 1.64 deg<sup>2</sup> Hubble Space Telescope (HST) COSMOS survey field yielded 67 galaxy-galaxy lens candidates (Faure et al. 2008). HST was also used to confirm a total of 110 SL systems identified (Bolton et al. 2008; Shu et al. 2017) in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) spectroscopic data. SDSS also yielded 19 confirmed systems to the Sloan Bright Arcs Survey (Allam et al. 2007; Kubo et al. 2009; Lin et al. 2009; Diehl et al. 2009; Kubo et al. 2010), and more than 30 confirmed and 50 additional candidate lenses to the CASSOWARY survey (Belokurov et al. 2009; Pettini et al. 2010; Stark et al. 2013). Searches of galaxy clusters identified in SDSS yielded 16 strong lens systems

<sup>1</sup> Note that our SL searches could identify lensed quasars, but it is unlikely that we would have identified short duration transients, such as SN, in our wide-field images.

with  $> 10''$  radius and 21 additional SL candidates (Hennawi et al. 2008), 68 giant arcs in Wen et al. (2011), ten SL systems in Furlanetto et al. (2013b), and 37 more in Sharon et al. (2020). More recently, a search of galaxy clusters in HSC imaging (Jaelani et al. 2020) revealed more than 600 candidate strong lens systems, of which 8 are confirmed spectroscopically. The eBOSS spectroscopic data produced (Talbot et al. 2021) 838 likely galaxy-galaxy SL systems with Einstein radius  $\lesssim 1''$ . The DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys team used 14,000 sq. degs. of images from several instruments, including the Dark Energy Camera (Flaugher et al. 2015), in combination with a neural network **trained on real SL systems, to identify 1,545 candidate systems (Huang et al. 2020, 2021).**

Galaxy clusters, among the most massive objects in the universe, are ideal candidates for strong lenses, and optical observations of galaxy cluster catalogs have yielded many SL systems. Galaxy cluster catalogs selected via optical observations, the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect (Sunyaev & Zeldovich 1972), or as extended high-flux x-ray sources have been used. Follow-up of South Pole Telescope (SPT) (Reichardt et al. 2013) detections yielded 34 new and 10 previously known SL systems in Bleem et al. (2015), and 44 new SL systems in Bleem et al. (2020). Follow-up of Atacama Cosmology Telescope galaxy cluster identifications (Hilton et al. 2021) yielded 67 new candidates including many in the DES footprint that are characterized here for the first time.

The DES data have proven to be a productive source of SL candidate systems. Searches for lensed quasars have yielded four spectroscopically confirmed systems (Agnello et al. 2015; Ostrovski et al. 2017; Lin et al. 2017), two new quad SL systems and 96 more quasar lens candidates ripe for spectroscopic follow-up (Agnello & Spiniello 2019). Spectroscopic observations by the STRIDES collaboration confirmed 10 new lensed quasars and 10 quasar pairs (Lemon et al. 2020). Visual scanning of 400,000 color cutout images at coordinates selected, using techniques similar to those of this paper, from the  $\sim 250$  sq. deg. Science Verification (SV) and  $\sim 1,800$  sq. deg. Y1 catalogs yielded 348 new SL candidates in Diehl et al. (2017), as well as one serendipitous SL discovery (Bettinelli et al. 2016). The convolutional neural network-based search technique described in Jacobs et al. (2017) contributed (Jacobs et al. 2019a; Jacobs et al. 2019b) 485 ranked candidates in the full  $\sim 5,000$  sq. deg. DES footprint, principally of the galaxy-galaxy lens configuration. The latter paper also included 26 additional SL candidates identified by visual scanning of  $\sim 54,000$  potential lensing targets identified using procedures similar to those of Diehl et al. (2017). Spectroscopic confirmation of 17 DES systems is described in Nord et al. (2016); Lin et al. (2017); Collett et al. (2017); Nord et al. (2020).

The recent competitive success of automated and machine learning methods for identifying strong lens candidates is evident from a simple comparison of the numbers of candidates in these references. Neural network and ML algorithm searches for SL systems have advanced because of increased attention to the technique's power and capabilities. Advances in computer vision have given rise to automated searches for strong lens candidates, and for classification, deblending, and modelling of strong lens candidates (Alard 2006; Seidel & Bartelmann 2007; Kubo & Dell'Antonio 2008; Furlanetto et al. 2013a; Joseph et al. 2014; Paraficz et al. 2016; Li et al. 2016; Xu et al. 2016; de Bom et al. 2017; Lanusse et al. 2018; Metcalf et al. 2019; Plazas 2020). Nonetheless, these ML searches continue to benefit from visual scanning and ranking of candidate systems. Furthermore, continued efforts to attain large samples of real lenses with a variety of morphologies is important for training



and validation of new automated lens-finding algorithms, particularly for identification of group and cluster-scale SL systems, where ML has been less successful.

In this paper we report 247 strong gravitational lens candidates from searches of the full 5,000 sq. deg. DES footprint, including 81 previously unreported candidates. These lenses constitute a diverse set of primarily galaxy group- and cluster-scale systems, with both red and blue sources. We provide details of the locations (RA & DEC), and g,r,i,z,Y band magnitudes of source and lens objects, as well as Einstein radii and a rank, quantifying the confidence level of the selection, for each SL candidate system. This paper is organized as follows. In §2 we describe the Dark Energy Survey observations and catalogs. In §3 we describe our strong gravitational lens search procedures. In §4 we describe the results from the searches and provide the properties of the candidate lens systems. We highlight some of the systems that have notable properties. Finally, in §5 we summarize and discuss our results.

## 2. DARK ENERGY SURVEY IMAGING DATA

The Dark Energy Survey has completed a six season program that imaged 5,100 sq. deg. of the southern galactic cap using the Dark Energy Camera (DECam) (Flaugher et al. 2015), which is operated on the 4m Victor M. Blanco Telescope at Cerro Tololo Interamerican Observatory (CTIO) near La Serena, Chile. Following a “Science Verification” period (Dark Energy Survey Collaboration et al. 2016), DES data collection typically occurred from mid-to-late August to mid-February, starting on August 31, 2013 and ending on January 9, 2019. Over the six year survey, we accumulated ten high-quality, 90-second duration observations of the full survey field in each of the four filters  $g$ ,  $r$ ,  $i$ , and  $z$ -bands, and six to ten high-quality observations of 45 or 90 seconds length for the  $Y$ -band (totalling 450 seconds). In addition to the wide-field survey, DES performed a time-domain supernova survey during the same time period, visiting ten fields in the  $g$ ,  $r$ ,  $i$ , and  $z$ -band filters with an approximately weekly cadence and at much greater depth (Kessler et al. 2015) than the wide-field survey. Details of the observation strategy, survey operations, and the survey progress for each of the seasons are available (Nielsen et al. 2019; Diehl et al. 2016, 2018, 2019). Most of the searches described in this paper used as a starting point the object catalogs and images from the first three seasons of observations. Much of the information that we provide about the candidate strong lens systems comes from the full six-season data set. When we refer to “Y1” (Drlica-Wagner et al. 2018), “Y3” (Abbott et al. 2018), and “Y6” (Dark Energy Survey Collaboration et al. 2021) data sets, we mean to include all the preceding seasons of observations. For instance, Y3 refers to the data from the first three seasons.

The observations were processed by the Dark Energy Survey Data Management (DESDM) system (Mohr et al. 2012; Morganson et al. 2018) in three pipelined stages: single epoch “detrending”, photometric calibration, and coaddition. The detrending operation removes the instrumental signature, subtracts the sky background, and removes artifacts such as cosmic rays from the individual exposures. The resulting images are in FITS-formatted files with an inverse-variance weight (WGT), and a mask of bad pixels (MSK). Single epoch catalogs were produced using PSFEX (Bertin 2013) and SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996). Astrometric calibration is performed by matching bright stars on each exposure to reference stellar catalogs (2MASS (Skrutskie et al. 2006) for Y3, GAIA DR2 (GAIA Collaboration et al. 2018) for Y6) using SCAMP (Bertin 2006). Magnitude zeropoints for each CCD on each exposure are determined using the “Forward Global Calibration Module” (Burke et al. 2018). Finally, exposures in each filter were coadded using SWARP (Bertin 2010) in 10,000 by

257 10,000 pixel “tiles” 0.72 degrees on a side. SExtractor was then run on a weighted combination  
 258 of coadded  $r + i + z$  “detection tiles” to form catalogs of objects, and then rerun on the individual  
 259 filter bands at the location of the detected objects.

260 The separation or “deblending” of closely positioned (or even overlapping) objects is a challenge  
 261 where the goal is to balance completeness against the spurious separation of features within a single  
 262 galaxy. The deblending was performed using the detection images. For Y6, the SourceExtractor  
 263 source detection threshold was lowered from  $10\sigma$  (in Y3) to  $5\sigma$  to detect fainter sources; this was  
 264 accompanied by a reoptimization of the deblending parameters. As a result, objects are sometimes  
 265 detected and/or deblended better in one data release than they are in the other. The absolute  
 266 photometric calibration for both Y3 and Y6 is tied to the spectrophotometric Hubble CALSPEC  
 267 standard star C26202 (Bohlin et al. 2014). Other differences between the Y3 and Y6 processing are  
 268 described in Dark Energy Survey Collaboration et al. 2021. All of the previous seasons’ observations  
 269 were reprocessed to produce the new data sets. Each time, object catalogs containing the list of  
 270 objects, their shapes, and their astrometric and photometric properties were calculated for each  
 271 coadd tile. Unless noted otherwise, the SExtractor MAG\_AUTO magnitudes are the primary  
 272 measures of coadd flux used in further analysis.

273 Photometric redshifts (photo- $z$ ’s) are derived by the DNF algorithm De Vicente et al. (2016). The  
 274 lens photo- $z$ ’s are reasonably well-estimated, given that our lens samples consist predominantly of red  
 275 galaxies, which have strong 4000 Å break features that yield better photo- $z$  measurements. However,  
 276 we caution that our sources, which are typically fainter blue objects, will have photo- $z$ ’s that are  
 277 subject to larger uncertainties and systematic errors.

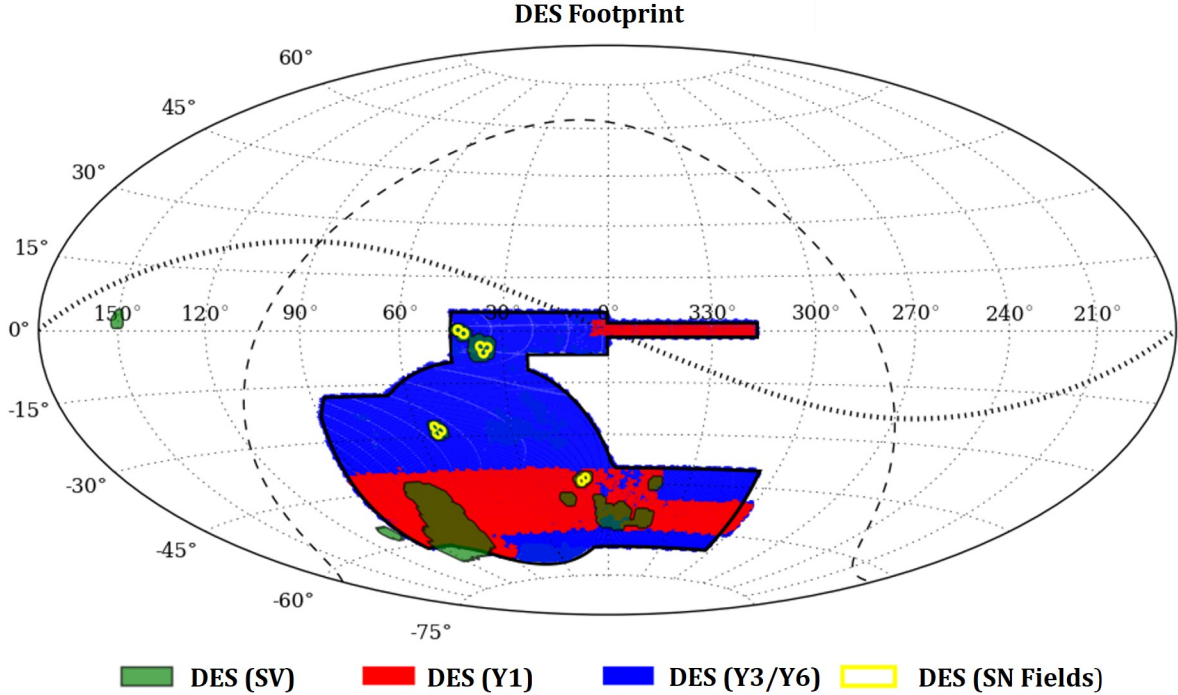
278 The DES Y1 and Y3/Y6 observing footprints are described in Dark Energy Survey Collaboration  
 279 et al. (2016) and shown in Figure 1. Table 1 characterizes these data sets for comparative purposes.  
 280 Additional information about the “Science Verification” (SVA1) data can be found in Diehl et al.  
 281 (2017).

**Table 1.** Comparison between Y1, Y3, and Y6 catalogs. Magnitude limits are given for detections with  $S/N \geq 10$ .

Parameter	Y1	Y3	Y6
Sky Coverage, grizY intersection (deg <sup>2</sup> )	1793	5186	4913
Objects (Galaxies/Stars)	137M Total	310M/80M	543M/145M
i-band Uniformity (typical # of exp.)	3 to 4	4 to 6	8 to 10
i-band Single-epoch Median PSF FWHM (")	0.97	0.88	0.88
Coadd Median Astrometric Relative Precision (ang. dist., mas)	25	30	27
i-band Coadd Mag. Lim. (MAG_AUTO)	22.5	22.5	23.1
i-band Coadd Mag. Lim. (MAG_APER_4, 1.95" diam.)	22.9	23.4	23.8

### 282 3. GRAVITATIONAL LENS CANDIDATE SEARCH PROCEDURES

283 We completed eight different searches, described below, to identify candidate strong lens systems  
 284 using the Y3 and Y6 data. One of the searches was a by-product of the Y6 data quality effort. The

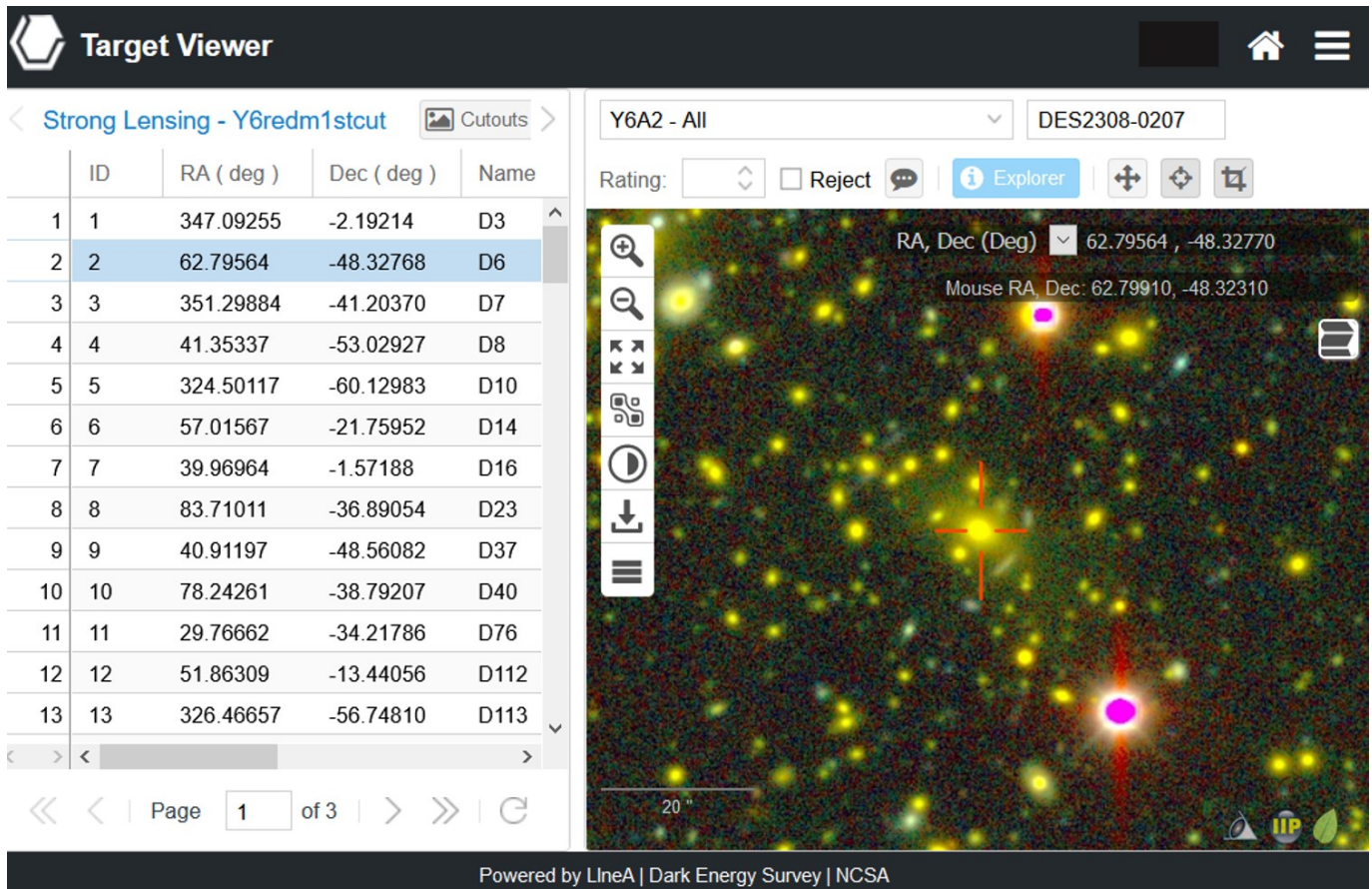


**Figure 1.** The footprint of the Dark Energy Survey. This result is based on searches of the DES Y3/Y6 footprint, outlined in black. Note that the DES Y3 footprint included additional observations of the Y1 and SV fields, and the the Y6 footprint included additional observations in all of those.

285 seven other searches involved identifying and visually scanning a list of potential SL systems. While  
 286 the origin of the lists was different for each search (those details are described below), the rest of the  
 287 procedure is in common. The lists were loaded into the “DES Science Portal” (Dark Energy Survey  
 288 Collaboration et al. 2021), which includes “Target Viewer”, a tool for visualizing the DES fields that  
 289 can also provide catalog information about the objects. The Target Viewer produced 5-color ( $g$ ,  $r$ ,  
 290  $i$ ,  $z$ , and Y-band) cutout images, roughly  $2'$  across, with one system centered on each page. Cutouts  
 291 were scanned by either scientists with experience identifying strong lens systems or students trained  
 292 to do so. Each page required only a few seconds to scan. Figure 2 shows a sample page as seen on  
 293 the Target Viewer. Potential SL candidates were identified by the occurrence of an apparent arc, or  
 294 a pattern of arc-like knots or objects suggestive of an instance of strong lensing. It was not required  
 295 that the potential sources or lenses that we identified were part of the selection that caused the cutout  
 296 to be made in the first place. Interesting candidates were flagged for further evaluation. Some bright  
 297 or particularly interesting candidates were immediately designated for further study.

298 Each search discovered new SL candidate systems. Some new systems were found by more than  
 299 one of our searches, as well as some that had previously been discovered. After each search was  
 300 completed, a short list of systems identified as candidates was compiled and all re-ranked by a team  
 301 of five scientists. Each person assigned a score of 0 to 2 to each system - 0 points if the system was  
 302 thought to not be a SL candidate, 1 point if it might be, and 2 points if the system was expected to  
 303 be an instance of strong lensing. Scores from all judges were summed to produce a “rank” between  
 304 0 and 10. Systems with a rank of at least 3 were taken as the final list for this paper. The candidate





**Figure 2.** An example of an SL candidate shown in the NCSA Target Viewer. The left hand panel is a list of cutouts and characteristics, such as the RA and DEC. On the right side of the viewer is the optical image as well as some of the controls for manipulating the viewer. One cutout is displayed at a time, with an adjustable size of about  $2'$  on a side. In addition, the Target Viewer can access DES object catalogs and encircle the identified objects (not shown). Each circle can display useful information about the object, including the OBJECTID, which provides reference to the object in the respective data release.

305 rankings of 3 to 10 span the range from “possible” to “probable” to “definite” strong lens systems  
 306 with rankings consistent with those used in the Master Lens Database (Moustakas et al. 2012) and  
 307 other graded samples of strong lens candidates.

### 308 3.1. Blue Near Anything “Knot” Searches

309 We searched the DES Y3 catalogs for SL candidates using a “Blue Near Anything” (BNA) al-  
 310 gorithm, originally motivated by Kubik (2007) and used extensively by Diehl et al. (2017). This  
 311 algorithm is aimed at identifying star-forming Lyman break galaxies and Lyman- $\alpha$  emitting galaxies  
 312 strongly lensed by massive luminous red galaxies (LRGS). There were two such searches.

313 The first was performed on the single coadd tile object catalogs and is illustrated in Figure 3.  
 314 First, a list of candidate lens galaxies is created. The criteria for a galaxy to be in the list of  
 315 possible lenses are that at least one of the  $r$ -band,  $i$ -band, or  $z$ -band magnitudes is less than 21.5.  
 316 Selection criteria on SExtractor outputs removed galaxies that were faint, objects that were not  
 317 well deblended, objects that are likely to be stars, and artifacts left over from objects with saturated

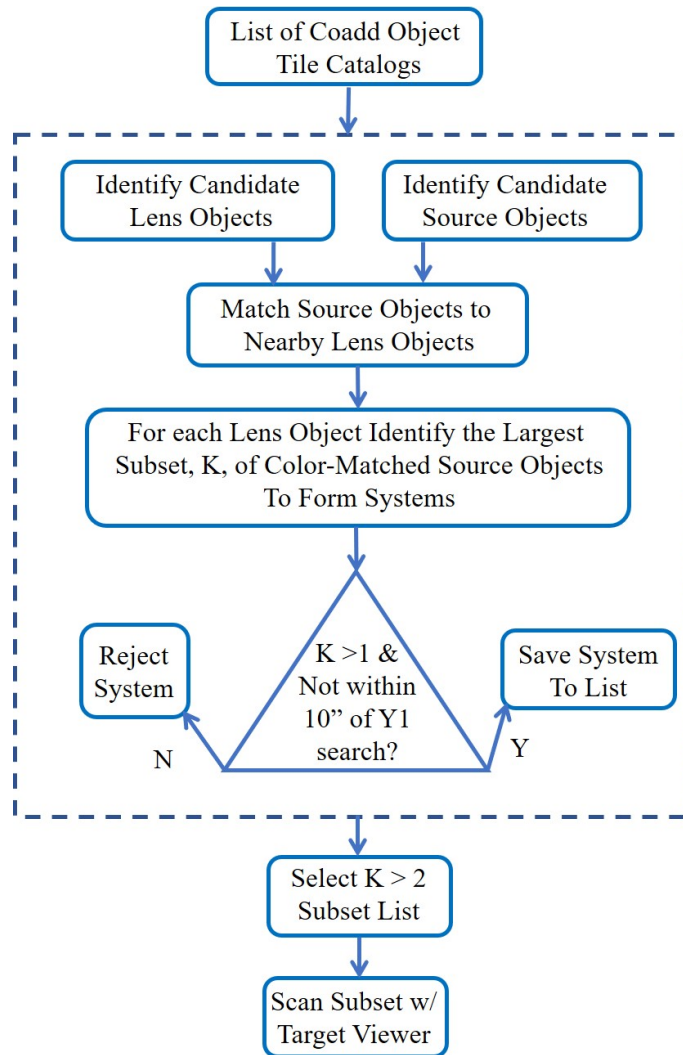
318 pixels. **In each  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. deg. tile, this search typically identified 5,000 to 7,000 candidate**  
 319 **lens galaxies.** Next, we formed a list of source candidates. The criteria for an object to be in the  
 320 list of possible sources are that at least one of the magnitudes for the  $g$ -band,  $r$ -band, or  $i$ -band must  
 321 also be less than 21.5 and that the object was not poorly deblended or contained saturated pixels.  
 322 We did not apply star-galaxy separation in order to preserve strongly lensed quasars which appear  
 323 star-like (Reed et al. 2015). Blue-colored source candidates were selected by requiring that  $g-r < 1.0$   
 324 and  $r-i < 1.0$ . There were typically 2,000 to 3,000 candidate source objects per tile. Next, for each  
 325 object in the lens list we identified the objects in the source list that were within  $8''$  of the lens. Then,  
 326 we identified the largest set of those sources, associated with a given lens candidate object, that each  
 327 had a similar color, where the “similar” requirement was that  $|\Delta(g-r)|$  and  $|\Delta(r-i)|$  both be less  
 328 than 0.25 magnitudes. This algorithm predominantly finds blue-colored source galaxies lensed by  
 329 red galaxies or galaxy clusters, and we refer to it as the BNA 2+ selection. After we identified the  
 330 list of candidates on each tile, we removed those candidates that were within  $10''$  of a position that  
 331 we had previously scanned in the Y1 BNA search (Diehl et al. 2017). There were 247,076 systems  
 332 that had 2 or more matched source objects in the 10345 tile catalogs. We performed a visual scan  
 333 of the 30,319 systems that had 3 or more matched source objects. This yielded a short list of 95 SL  
 334 candidates.

335 The second BNA search was similar, but it was aimed at identifying those bright SL candidates  
 336 that we might have missed by scanning only those systems with three or more blue knots. For this  
 337 “Bright Blue Near Anything” (BBNA) selection, we raised the lens galaxy magnitude threshold to  
 338 20.5 and the source galaxy threshold to 20.0 and reran the algorithm. We performed a visual scan  
 339 of the 18,985 resulting systems with two or more matched source objects. This yielded a short list  
 340 of 8 additional BBNA SL candidates, all of which received a rank of 3 or more.

### 341 3.2. Red Near Anything 3+ “Knot” Search

342 The motivation for this search, refereed to as “Red Near Anything” (RNA), was to discover SL  
 343 systems with red-colored sources. It was similar to the RNA search used extensively for Y1 in Diehl  
 344 et al. (2017), and similar to the BNA search described above except as noted. The lens candidate  
 345 selection criteria required that any of  $r, i, z < 22.0$ . In both iterations, there were two selection  
 346 criteria for the source lists. The first was that any of  $r, i, z < 22.0$ , that  $g > 23$ , and that  $g-r > 0$   
 347 and  $r-i > 0$ . The second was that any of  $r, i, z < 22.0$ , that  $g > 23$  and  $r > 23$ , and that  $r-i > 0$   
 348 and  $i-z > 0$ . Again, a list of source candidates was matched against a list of lens candidates with  
 349 an  $8''$  maximum radius. Next, for each system we found the largest set of matching sources for which  
 350  $|\Delta(g-r)| < 0.25$  and  $|\Delta(r-i)| < 0.25$ . After eliminating candidates within  $10''$  of a location scanned  
 351 in Diehl et al. (2017), there were 439,077 candidates. We visually scanned 30,994 targets with 3 or  
 352 more source “knots”, short-listing 110 for further study.

353 We carried out the second iteration of this campaign on the Y3 data after we realized that the color-  
 354 matching selection criterion  $|\Delta(g-r)| < 0.25$  would eliminate source objects that were  $g$  and  $r$ -band  
 355 dropouts. We reran the algorithm, this time requiring that  $|\Delta(r-i)| < 0.25$  and  $|\Delta(i-z)| < 0.25$ .  
 356 A total of 501,184 candidate systems remained after removing locations we had checked in Diehl  
 357 et al. (2017). There were 20,203 targets with 3 or more source knots. We visually scanned 5,100 of  
 358 them, finding four systems for the short list. Due to its low productivity, this search (RNA2) was  
 359 abandoned before we scanned all the targets. All four of these had a grade of 3 or more.



**Figure 3.** Typical flowchart for the “Blue Near Anything” and “Red Near Anything” search algorithms. The box with the dotted outline is a single computer program. At the last step within the program, ‘Y’ and ‘N’ stand for ‘Yes’ and ‘No’. The “ $K > 2$ ” subset selection was done on 3 of 4 of these searches.

### 3.3. An Undirected Search of DES Y6 Tiles

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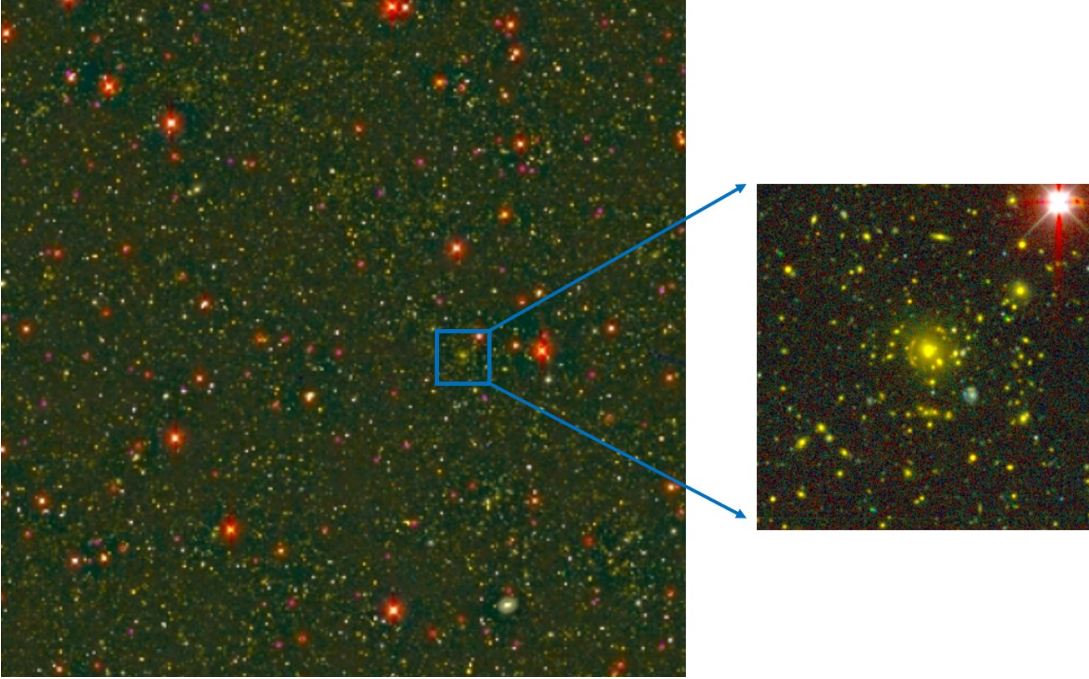
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As part of the Y6A1 DES data release, we performed a data quality check comprising a visual scan of a subset of the 10,167 1/2-sq. deg. coadd tiles. The scanning took place in two stages. Initially 2,377 tiles were scanned in RA-order starting with RA’s close to 0 hrs. Later, we repeated the process on the 1,708 tiles that had not had any targets in the BNA or RNA SL searches. We were looking for obvious quality defects such as the inclusion of problematic single exposures into the coadds. We identified coadds that included exposures that had been taken during an earthquake, some that had a trail from the reflections off the International Space Station, and others that had a subtle astrometric failures that resulted in a “doubling-up” of the objects in one filter band. All of these bad exposures were removed from the data set, and coadds were remade without them. This visual scan procedure was as follows. First, we displayed the full coadd tile at a scale that permitted us to notice macroscopic problems, but not with a resolution to notice SL systems. Then we “zoomed-in”





**Figure 4.** In the visual data quality test, we first displayed the full tile of DES data, 0.72 deg on each side (left). Then we zoomed-in a factor of 50 to 100 (in area) at roughly a dozen places on each tile, looking for problems noticeable in a cutout roughly 5' on a side. If we noticed a potential SL candidate we recorded its position. The right-side is about 1/4 of our typical zoomed-in area, but at the scale that we viewed it.

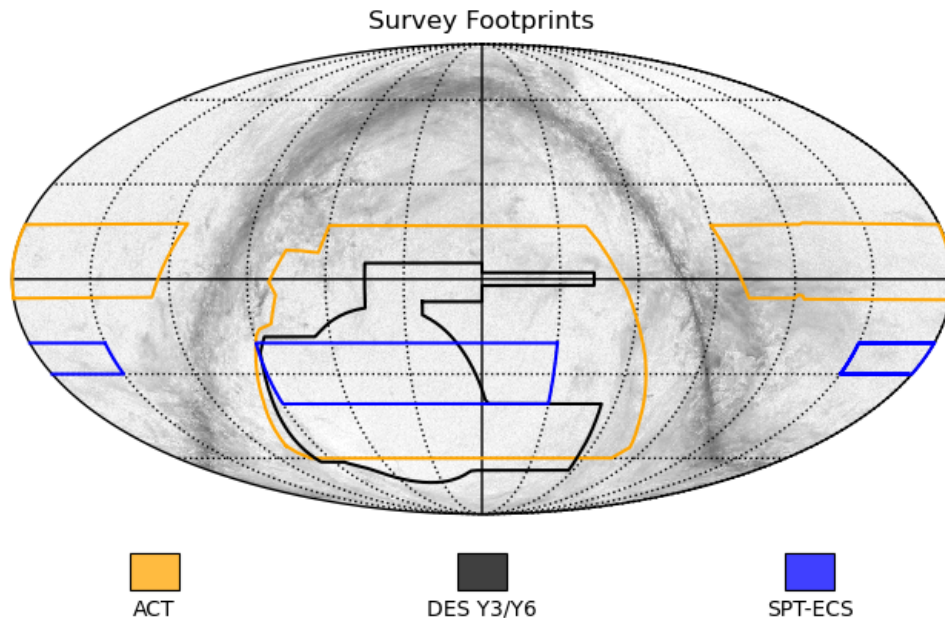
372 at a dozen or more different places on the coadd tile, looking for problems that could only be seen  
 373 with finer resolution. See Figure 4. In this process we viewed only a fraction of the area of the  
 374 tile, perhaps one-tenth, with sufficient resolution to spot a candidate SL system. We recorded 44  
 375 candidates for the short list. Seventeen of these were graded as rank 3 or more.

### 376 3.4. Scans of Galaxy Cluster Catalogs

377 Galaxy clusters are among the most massive structures in the Universe, and form high-magnification  
 378 regions where SL systems are likely to appear. We searched for SL systems in three catalogs of galaxy  
 379 clusters: the optically-selected DES Y3 redMaPPer catalog, and two cluster catalogs selected via the  
 380 Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect (Sunyaev & Zeldovich 1972): the Atacama Cosmology Telescope (ACT)  
 381 cluster catalog (Hilton et al. 2021), and the SPTPol-Extended Cluster Survey catalog (Bleem et al.  
 382 2020). The overlap of all cluster catalog footprints is shown in Fig 5.<sup>2</sup> A Venn diagram of the how  
 383 many SL systems were discovered in each cluster catalog can be found in Figure 6. Each catalog and  
 384 their resulting SL systems are described in this section.

385 The red sequence Matched-filter Probabilistic Percolation cluster finder algorithm (redMaPPer)  
 386 (Rykoff et al. 2014; McClintock et al. 2019; The Dark Energy Survey Collaboration et al. 2020) iden-  
 387 tifies galaxy clusters as overdensities of red-sequence galaxies in a catalog. The algorithm counts the  
 388 excess number of red-sequence galaxies of similar colors that are brighter than a specified luminosity  
 389 threshold within a circle of radius  $R_\lambda = 1.0 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc} (\lambda/100)^{0.2}$ , where  $\lambda$ , the “richness”, is the

<sup>2</sup> The dust map was obtained from Planck at [http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/Planck/release\\_2/all-sky-maps/maps/component-maps/foregrounds/COM.CompMap\\_DustPol-commander\\_1024\\_R2.00.fits](http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/Planck/release_2/all-sky-maps/maps/component-maps/foregrounds/COM.CompMap_DustPol-commander_1024_R2.00.fits)



**Figure 5.** The footprints of the Dark Energy Survey and other cluster catalogs referenced in this work. The DES redMaPPer catalogs span the DES footprint, outlined in black in the center. Searches were also conducted based on galaxy cluster catalogs from the SPTPol-ECS and ACT, whose footprints are shown in blue and orange, respectively. Background dust map obtained from Planck Data Release 2. The overlap between the DES and ACT cluster footprints is approximately 4770 sq. degs., and the overlap between the SPT and DES footprints is approximately 1510 sq. degs. The intersection of all three footprints is approximately 1470 sq. degs.

390 number of galaxies in the cluster (Rozo et al. 2009). The galaxy cluster catalog used in this work was  
 391 obtained from redMaPPer version 6.4.22+2 on DES Y3A2 Gold data (Sevilla-Noarbe et al. 2021). It  
 392 is a volume-limited catalog with redshifts of the clusters ranging from  $0.04 < z < 0.95$  and richness  
 393  $\lambda > 5$ . We visually scanned the 21,092 cluster sample with  $\lambda > 20$  in this search. Though we have  
 394 previously reported searches of the locations of  $\lambda \geq 20$  redMaPPer clusters in the DES SV and Y1A1  
 395 fields (Nord et al. 2016; Diehl et al. 2017), respectively, we didn't exclude those positions from this  
 396 search. Of the 152 systems shortlisted for final grading, 143 were ranked  $\geq 3$ .

397 The ACT cluster catalog identified more than 4,000 galaxy clusters using the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich  
 398 effect (Hilton et al. 2021). The full ACT data set (Naess et al. 2020) comprises 18,000 sq. degs. and  
 399 overlaps the DES Y3 footprint almost completely. We visually scanned the 1857 ACT galaxy clusters  
 400 within the DES footprint, identifying 93 for further evaluation and final grading. Of these, 77 were  
 401 ranked  $\geq 3$ . Some of these were already identified in Hilton et al. (2021).

402 The SPTPol Extended Cluster Survey (Bleem et al. 2020) (SPTPol-ECS) identified 266 galaxy  
 403 clusters with detection significance  $\chi > 5$ , and 204 with  $4 < \chi < 5$ . The full DES footprint partially  
 404 covered that of SPTPol-ECS. From the 470 total SPTPol-ECS galaxy cluster candidates, we scanned



325 locations in the DES Y6 data. Of these, 17 SL candidate systems were identified for final grading, and all 17 were ranked  $\geq 3$ .

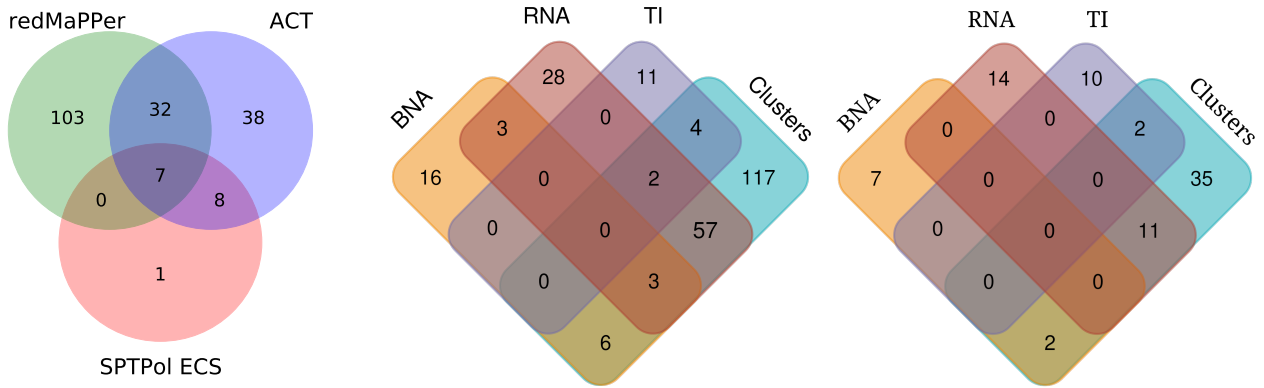
#### 4. SEARCH RESULTS

The ranked lists from all searches were combined, yielding 247 SL systems of rank 3 or greater. Of these systems, 81 are presented for the first time. Figure 6 shows Venn diagrams illustrating the overlap between each search algorithm or catalog, for all 247 SL candidates and separately for the newly discovered systems. Table 2 shows the number of candidates searched and systems found for each sub-search. Figure 7 shows the distribution of the system ranks. Figures 8 and 9 show the **lens and source photometric redshifts**, and Einstein radii for the 247 SL systems. For strong lensing to occur, the source must be strictly more distant than the lens, yet in Figure 8 it is clear that some sources have a lower measured redshift than their respective lenses. For some systems, this discrepancy is likely due to catastrophic redshift errors in blue source objects, as mentioned in Section 2.

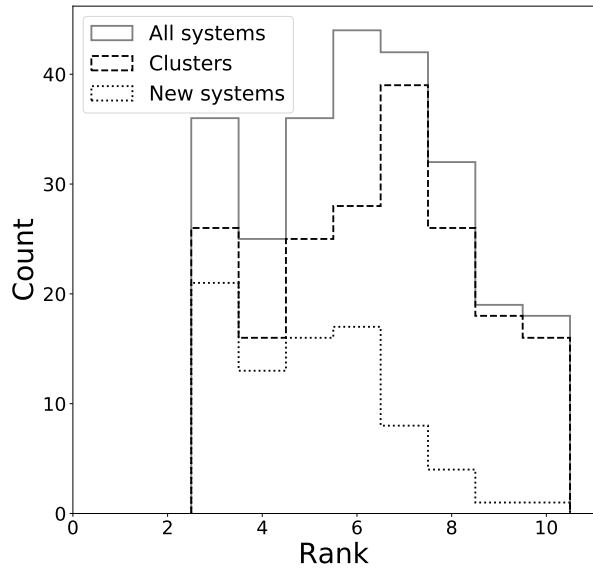
**Table 2.** Summary of the number of objects visually scanned, the number ranked, and the count of those with rank  $\geq 3$  for the various searches. We kept track of overlaps between searches for the columns “# Rank  $\geq 3$ ” and “# New”, but not for the columns “# Scanned” and “# Ranked”. Where there are empty fields, we have not kept track of the distinct counts. Note that a single “New” system can be discovered by multiple searches. **Therefore the subtotals and “Totals” can be less than the sums of the respective columns.**

Search	# Scanned	# Ranked	# Rank $\geq 3$	# New
BNA 3+	30319	95	21	6
BBNA 2+	18985	8	7	3
<b>BNA Combined</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>
RNA 3+ No. 1	30994	110	91	25
RNA 3+ No. 2	5100	4	3	1
<b>RNA Combined</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Tile Inspection</b>	<b>4085</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
RedMapper	21092	152	<b>142</b>	<b>35</b>
ACT	1857	93	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>
SPTPOL	325	17	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Clusters Combined</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>247</b>	<b>81</b>

Table 3 provides an overview of each candidate lens system, including: the system name, algorithms or catalogs which identified the candidates for scanning, system rank, Einstein radius estimate (described below), and references to previous discoveries of the system. Figures 10 through 17 show a 3-color cutout of each system. The cutouts are made from the DES Y6A1 coadded tiles using the i, r, and g-bands for the RGB color channels respectively. Where SL systems fell across tile edges, multiple coadd tiles were stitched together to form one cutout. Each cutout was dynamically scaled



**Figure 6.** The systems presented in this work, sorted by the algorithms which identified them. **Left:** a breakdown of the galaxy cluster subset, showing how many systems were identified in redMaPPer, ACT, and SPTPol ECS searches. **Center:** all 247 systems presented in this work. RNA (BNA) includes both Red (Blue)-Near-Anything searches, TI are systems found serendipitously in tile inspections, and Clusters includes redMaPPer, ACT, and SPTPol ECS catalogs. **Right:** all 81 newly identified systems presented in this work.

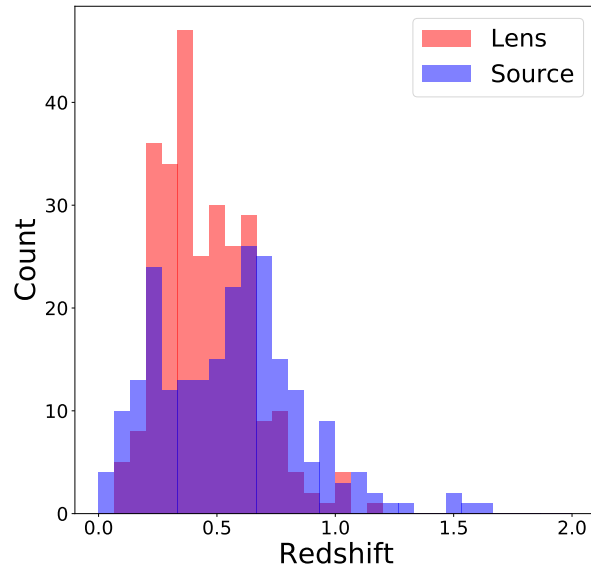


**Figure 7.** The rank of all systems presented in this work. The solid black line shows all systems, the dashed line shows the galaxy clusters subset, and the dotted line shows newly discovered systems. The mean (median) rank of all systems presented is 6.12 (6).

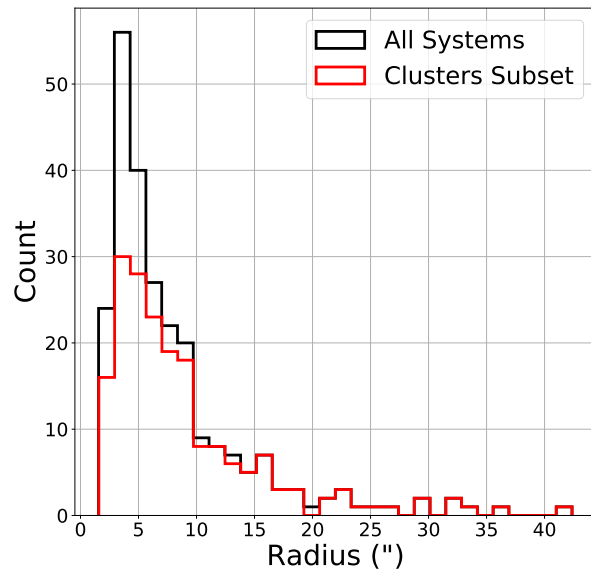
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to fit the system well within the cutout based on the radial distance from the lens center to the furthest **lensed source image**.



**Figure 8.** DESDM-calculated photometric redshifts for the sources and lenses. As explained in §2, the redshifts of the sources are subject to larger uncertainties and systematic errors.



**Figure 9.** The binned distribution of Einstein radius estimates for the lens candidates. The clusters subset, as defined in Figure 6, is shown separately, and accounts for nearly all systems with an Einstein radius above  $10''$ .

Each image is centered on the most likely lens galaxy, labeled by the letter “A”. For systems where the primary lens was uncertain, or where sources were clearly perturbed by multiple galaxies, additional lens galaxies are marked with roman letters “B”, “C”, etc. All lenses are found in the DESDM Y3 or Y6 catalogs. Source objects which were identified in DESDM are labeled by number, e.g. “1”, “2”, etc. Source objects which were not identified in DESDM had their positions determined manually, and are shown by an arrow.

To identify positions and photometry for lens and source objects, the DES Y3 and Y6 catalogs were overlaid on images of candidates in the NCSA target viewer. Lens and source images were matched to catalog object IDs. Y6 object identifications were preferred over Y3; however, in cases where an object was not detected in Y6, or was blended with another object, the object was matched to the Y3 catalog. Within each system, catalogs were kept consistent, such that no system mixes Y3 data for some objects with Y6 data for others. Some source images could not be accurately associated with a known DES object, and their position was estimated manually. Table 4 shows the positions and photometry for all systems presented in this paper.

We identified those systems presented here that were previously known, as well as those that are new. To do so, we checked the candidates against the Master Lens Database (Moustakas et al. 2012), the list of objects labeled as strong lens candidates or known systems in SIMBAD (Wenger et al. 2000), and other SL search papers. Previous discoveries of all systems are given in Table 3. Note that references include both confirmed and candidate strong lens systems, i.e. systems with external references are not guaranteed to be true lenses. We include these previously discovered systems in this work because we provide positions, photometry, and photometric redshifts of system components (see Table 4), as well as an estimate of the Einstein radius (see Table 3), forming a standardized dataset which may be of use in further studies.

The average radius of source images is an approximation for the Einstein radius, and is identical to that when the true source position is directly behind the lens. We estimate the Einstein radius from the mean separation between the primary lens and each source image. For systems with multiple source images, the uncertainty is taken as the standard deviation of these separations. For systems with only one source image, the uncertainty is taken as 10% of the source-lens separation, **typical for the scatter of individual sources in systems with multiple images. Especially for these systems with a single lensed image, this tends to provide an overestimate of the Einstein radius.** (Kneib & Natarajan 2011). In all cases, the uncertainty is summed in quadrature with the DES plate scale of 0.263'' per pixel. The image separation distribution is sensitive to a number of inputs such as the halo mass, the lens mass distribution, and the source redshift. It therefore contains information about the cosmological parameters and various scaling relations between galaxy properties and halo mass, and can be measured from galaxy to cluster scales (Oguri 2006; More et al. 2016). A similar metric has been found to be an effective measure for the inner halo mass by Remolina González et al. (2020).

**Table 3.** Properties of All Candidate Lensing Systems, ordered by increasing RA.

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ0002-3332	4	BNA	$5.69 \pm 0.83$	...
DESJ0006-4208	10	ACT	$7.70 \pm 0.81$	(B)
DESJ0007-4434	5	RedM	$3.43 \pm 0.43$	(B), (D)
DESJ0011-4614	7	ACT, RedM	$6.53 \pm 2.35$	(B), (D)
DESJ0014-0057	5	ACT, BNA, RedM missed	$12.84 \pm 1.31$	SOGRAS J0014-0057 (h), (w)
DESJ0021-5028	3	RNA, RedM missed	$3.87 \pm 0.47$	(B)
DESJ0025-3139	5	RedM	$2.98 \pm 0.40$	(D)
DESJ0025-4946	6	RNA2	$3.21 \pm 0.41$	DES J002510-494626 (A)
DESJ0026-4825	7	ACT, RedM	$10.89 \pm 0.26$	...
DESJ0030-4507	7	RedM	$9.71 \pm 1.01$	...
DESJ0031-4403	6	RNA	$3.56 \pm 0.44$	DES J003104-440300 (A), (B)
DESJ0031-3717	5	RNA	$4.53 \pm 1.85$	...
DESJ0032+0100	6	RNA, ACT, RedM	$6.72 \pm 0.51$	HSCJ003217+010037 (w), (z)
DESJ0034+0225	10	RedM	$13.22 \pm 1.59$	HSCJ003428+022522 (w), (z)
DESJ0035-2526	8	BNA	$2.34 \pm 0.35$	(D)
DESJ0038-2155	3	BNA	$5.64 \pm 0.33$	...
DESJ0040-4407	8	ACT, RedM missed	$18.67 \pm 1.89$	(B)
DESJ0041-4155	7	BNA, ACT	$7.23 \pm 0.47$	(B)
DESJ0042-6037	4	TI, RedM missed	$9.19 \pm 0.96$	...
DESJ0043-6248	3	TI	$3.22 \pm 0.42$	...
DESJ0043-2037A	9	TI, ACT, SPTPol	$22.71 \pm 4.16$	SPT-CL J0043-2037 (m), (z)
DESJ0043-2037B	9	TI, ACT, SPTPol	$16.69 \pm 1.69$	SPT-CL J0043-2037 (m), (z)
DESJ0043-3123	4	TI	$3.85 \pm 0.47$	...
DESJ0043-3453	7	TI	$3.90 \pm 0.47$	...
DESJ0044-0448	5	TI	$2.86 \pm 0.39$	DESI-011.0219-04.8058 (v)
DESJ0044-0055	8	TI, RedM	$7.63 \pm 1.18$	...
DESJ0045-0510	6	TI	$3.58 \pm 0.57$	...
DESJ0045-2013	5	TI	$2.09 \pm 0.34$	...
DESJ0045-0143	4	TI	$1.56 \pm 0.31$	...
DESJ0045-5159	6	TI	$3.43 \pm 0.49$	...
DESJ0046-0134	4	TI, RedM missed	$7.40 \pm 0.79$	...
DESJ0047-5255	4	TI	$4.26 \pm 0.73$	...
DESJ0047-3826	7	TI, ACT, RedM missed	$7.88 \pm 0.72$	...
DESJ0048+0311	7	TI, RedM, RNA2	$8.80 \pm 0.72$	RCSGA J004827+031114 (g), (D)
DESJ0057-4848	7	RNA, RedM	$2.47 \pm 0.36$	(B)
DESJ0059-2800	4	RedM	$7.28 \pm 0.77$	...
DESJ0100-3936	3	RedM	$6.92 \pm 1.07$	...
DESJ0102-2911	8	RedM	$4.89 \pm 0.56$	KiDS J010257.486-291121.76 (x), (z), (D)
DESJ0103-2234	3	RedM	$9.17 \pm 0.95$	...
DESJ0103-1821	7	RedM	$9.33 \pm 0.97$	DESI-015.8440-18.3629 (z)
DESJ0104-5341	7	RedM	$2.53 \pm 0.37$	(B)
DESJ0105-3939	4	RedM	$3.16 \pm 0.41$	(D)
DESJ0105-3520	3	RNA	$2.24 \pm 0.69$	...
DESJ0106-3104	7	RedM	$2.97 \pm 0.40$	KiDS J010606.232-310437.84 (x), (z)
DESJ0106-3700	3	ACT, RedM	$5.92 \pm 0.65$	DESI-016.5369-37.0055 (z)
DESJ0106-5355	10	RNA, ACT, RedM	$11.24 \pm 2.08$	(B)

Table 3 continued on next page



**Table 3** (*continued*)

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ0107-3128	10	BNA, RNA	$5.04 \pm 0.61$	KiDS J010704.918-312841.03 (x), (z)
DESJ0109-3335	9	RedM	$8.59 \pm 0.90$	(D)
DESJ0115-3520	3	RNA	$4.99 \pm 0.56$	(D)
DESJ0120-5143	10	BNA	$3.35 \pm 0.49$	DES J012042-514353 (A), (B), (D)
DESJ0128-2905	8	RedM	$5.23 \pm 0.58$	LinKS 2323 (u)
DESJ0128-2957	5	RNA, RedM	$3.67 \pm 0.57$	DESI-022.2123-29.9602 (z)
DESJ0129-1641	4	RNA, ACT	$3.15 \pm 0.41$	...
DESJ0130-3744	7	BNA, RNA, RedM	$5.33 \pm 0.91$	DES J013002-374457 (A), (D)
DESJ0131-1336	3	ACT, BBNA	$22.78 \pm 2.29$	CLASH A209 (l)
DESJ0133-1650	3	BNA	$5.70 \pm 0.63$	DESI-023.4239-16.8390 (z)
DESJ0133-6434	8	RNA, BBNA	$4.44 \pm 0.46$	(D)
DESJ0134+0433	3	RedM	$4.87 \pm 0.55$	DESI-023.6765+04.5639 (v)
DESJ0135-2328	4	ACT	$6.39 \pm 0.69$	...
DESJ0135-2033	7	RedM	$4.75 \pm 0.60$	DES J013542-203335 (A), (D)
DESJ0137-1034	4	BNA, RNA, ACT, RedM missed	$13.95 \pm 1.42$	DESI-024.2940-10.5728 (z), (A)
DESJ0138-2155	10	ACT, SPTPol	$18.18 \pm 0.95$	SPT-CL J0138-2155 (m)
DESJ0138-2844	8	RedM	$3.54 \pm 0.44$	DESI-024.5974-28.7358 (z), (A), (D)
DESJ0142-5032	9	BNA, ACT	$14.03 \pm 0.64$	(B)
DESJ0143-0850	6	RNA	$2.47 \pm 0.37$	DES J014326-085021 (A), (C), (D)
DESJ0143-2617	4	RedM	$5.80 \pm 0.64$	DESI-025.9390-26.2946 (z)
DESJ0144-2213	7	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$11.88 \pm 1.22$	SPT-CL J0144-2214 (m)
DESJ0145-0455	5	RNA	$2.34 \pm 0.35$	CSWA 103 (i), (v), (y), (D)
DESJ0145+0137	3	RedM	$10.13 \pm 1.05$	...
DESJ0145-3541	10	RedM	$3.27 \pm 0.42$	DES J014546-354127 (A), (D)
DESJ0146-0929	10	ACT, RedM	$12.05 \pm 1.17$	Hall's Arc (b), (i), (D)
DESJ0149-3825	6	ACT, SPTPol	$9.42 \pm 0.98$	(D)
DESJ0151-3544A	8	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$7.32 \pm 0.78$	SPT-CL J0151-3544 (m)
DESJ0151-3544B	8	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$29.34 \pm 2.95$	SPT-CL J0151-3544 (m)
DESJ0152-2853	3	ACT, SPTPol	$16.42 \pm 0.57$	...
DESJ0154-2324	7	RedM	$3.59 \pm 0.30$	DESI-028.6096-23.4067 (z)
DESJ0158-0040	6	RedM	$3.52 \pm 0.84$	DESI-029.6032-00.6665 (v), (D)
DESJ0159-3413	10	ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$10.39 \pm 0.63$	SPT-CL J0159-3413 (m), (D)
DESJ0200+0127	6	RNA, RedM missed	$3.99 \pm 0.48$	...
DESJ0203-2338	7	BNA	$3.86 \pm 0.45$	PS1J0203-2338 (y), (A), (C), (D)
DESJ0203-2017	7	RNA, ACT, RedM missed	$5.95 \pm 0.65$	SPT-CL J0203-2017 (m)
DESJ0203-3104	6	RNA, RedM	$2.37 \pm 0.38$	DESI-030.9153-31.0823 (z)
DESJ0205-3539	8	RedM	$3.36 \pm 0.43$	(D)
DESJ0205-1935	6	RNA, ACT, RedM	$4.30 \pm 0.50$	...
DESJ0206+0258	6	RNA, RedM	$4.14 \pm 0.49$	...
DESJ0206-0114	5	RNA, ACT	$2.22 \pm 0.45$	HSCJ020613-011417 (w), (D)
DESJ0207-2726	8	RedM	$4.34 \pm 0.69$	DESI-031.7778-27.4457 (z), (D)
DESJ0209+0222	4	ACT, RedM	$7.73 \pm 0.82$	HSCJ020937+022256 (w)
DESJ0209-3547	6	ACT, RedM	$5.92 \pm 0.65$	DESI-032.4765-35.7990 (z)
DESJ0212-2842	3	RedM	$6.47 \pm 0.57$	...
DESJ0214-0206	3	RNA	$3.14 \pm 0.43$	HSCJ021408-020628 (w), (y), (D)
DESJ0214-0535	7	RedM	$7.30 \pm 0.82$	SL2S J021408-053532 (a), (w)
DESJ0214-4207	4	RedM	$2.45 \pm 0.36$	...

**Table 3** *continued on next page*

**Table 3** (*continued*)

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ0218-3142	6	RNA, ACT, SPTPol, RedM missed	$8.50 \pm 0.89$	...
DESJ0219-4427	6	RedM	$3.87 \pm 0.47$	...
DESJ0219+0247	3	ACT, RedM missed	$17.12 \pm 1.73$	HSCJ021953+024707 (w)
DESJ0220-3833	8	RedM	$8.98 \pm 2.14$	DESI-035.2405-38.5511 (z), (D)
DESJ0225-4200	7	RNA	$10.68 \pm 1.10$	...
DESJ0227-4516	7	RedM	$3.99 \pm 0.48$	(B)
DESJ0229-3110	8	RedM	$5.21 \pm 0.58$	KiDS J022956.259-311022.65 (x), (z), (A)
DESJ0230-2702	4	RNA, ACT, RedM missed	$6.42 \pm 0.69$	...
DESJ0234-4529	3	BNA	$3.64 \pm 0.73$	(B)
DESJ0237-3017	5	RNA, RedM	$5.05 \pm 0.57$	DESI-039.3484-30.2921 (z)
DESJ0238-3334	5	BNA	$3.73 \pm 0.26$	...
DESJ0239-0127	3	RedM	$5.40 \pm 0.92$	DESI-039.9261-01.4632 (v), (w)
DESJ0239-0134	10	RNA, ACT, RedM	$11.47 \pm 1.12$	Abell 370 (t), (w), (D)
DESJ0242-2132	6	RNA	$19.33 \pm 0.47$	...
DESJ0243-3843	7	RNA, ACT, RedM missed	$15.20 \pm 1.19$	SPT-CL J0243-4833 (p)
DESJ0245-5301	6	ACT, RedM	$6.21 \pm 1.90$	(D)
DESJ0248-0331	10	ACT	$15.92 \pm 0.46$	CLASH A383 (l), (D)
DESJ0248-0216	10	ACT, RedM	$14.21 \pm 0.81$	DESI-042.0371-02.2771 (z)
DESJ0248-3955	6	BNA	$3.95 \pm 0.40$	(D)
DESJ0250-6308	8	RNA	$4.19 \pm 0.49$	...
DESJ0251-5515	6	RedM	$6.89 \pm 0.74$	(B)
DESJ0252-4732	7	RedM	$2.94 \pm 0.39$	(B), (D)
DESJ0252-1459	6	RedM	$3.44 \pm 0.43$	...
DESJ0253-2629	5	RedM	$4.66 \pm 0.54$	...
DESJ0257-2209	5	RNA, ACT, SPTPol	$1.83 \pm 0.32$	SPT-CL J0257-2209 (m), (z)
DESJ0304-4921	10	ACT, RedM	$25.42 \pm 0.95$	(B), (D)
DESJ0307-5042	5	ACT, RedM missed	$11.57 \pm 1.00$	(B), (D)
DESJ0309-3805	5	RedM	$1.71 \pm 0.31$	DES J030920-380545 (A), (D)
DESJ0310-4647	8	RNA, ACT	$9.49 \pm 0.37$	SPT-CL J0310-4647 (g), (B), (D)
DESJ0311-4232	6	RNA, RedM missed	$5.13 \pm 0.58$	(D)
DESJ0315-5954	8	RedM	$8.84 \pm 0.92$	...
DESJ0316-4816	4	BNA	$3.01 \pm 0.48$	(B)
DESJ0317-4421	3	ACT	$7.81 \pm 0.82$	...
DESJ0327-1326	10	RNA, ACT, RedM	$16.01 \pm 2.69$	RCSGA 032727-132609 (d), (D)
DESJ0328-2140	6	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$21.14 \pm 3.23$	(D)
DESJ0330-5228	9	TI, ACT, RedM	$6.21 \pm 0.27$	DES J0330-5228 (o), (B), (D)
DESJ0334-1311	6	RedM	$6.84 \pm 1.16$	DESI-053.6254-13.1866 (z)
DESJ0336-3812	3	RedM	$1.58 \pm 0.31$	(D)
DESJ0339-4849	5	ACT, RedM	$12.65 \pm 1.10$	(B)
DESJ0339-3856	5	RNA, RedM	$1.85 \pm 0.32$	DESI-054.8226-38.9498 (z)
DESJ0339-3313	5	RedM	$11.85 \pm 1.21$	...
DESJ0341-5130	8	RedM	$2.58 \pm 0.37$	(B), (D)
DESJ0342-5355A	8	ACT, RedM	$4.47 \pm 0.52$	(B), (D)
DESJ0342-5355B	8	ACT, RedM	$11.24 \pm 0.46$	(B), (D)
DESJ0342-2342	5	RNA	$5.51 \pm 0.72$	...
DESJ0345-3403	4	ACT, RedM	$9.82 \pm 3.65$	...
DESJ0348-2145	9	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$8.72 \pm 0.83$	SPT-CL J0348-2144 (m), (D)

**Table 3** *continued on next page*

**Table 3** (*continued*)

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ0352-3825	8	RedM	$3.18 \pm 0.43$	DES J035242-382544 (A), (D)
DESJ0354-4446	7	RNA, TI, RedM	$3.81 \pm 0.46$	(B)
DESJ0356-5607	5	RedM	$3.92 \pm 0.44$	(D)
DESJ0356-2408	7	RedM	$4.97 \pm 2.40$	DES J035649-240841 (A), (D)
DESJ0357-4756	10	RedM	$8.63 \pm 1.30$	(B)
DESJ0358-2415	3	RNA, RNA2, ACT	$13.05 \pm 1.21$	...
DESJ0359-2433	5	RNA, ACT, RedM	$10.29 \pm 1.06$	...
DESJ0402-2205	9	RNA, RedM	$5.10 \pm 0.57$	DESI-060.5238-22.0990 (z), (A), (D)
DESJ0403-5057	6	RNA, RedM	$4.16 \pm 0.47$	(B)
DESJ0406-2254	6	RNA	$4.94 \pm 0.60$	DESI-061.5534-22.9034 (z)
DESJ0411-4506	3	RNA, RedM	$4.21 \pm 0.50$	(B)
DESJ0411-4819	9	RNA, ACT, RedM	$7.08 \pm 0.54$	SPT-CL J0411-4819 (p), (B), (D)
DESJ0413-1958	6	RNA	$3.32 \pm 0.33$	...
DESJ0413-5117	7	ACT	$2.79 \pm 0.38$	...
DESJ0415-4143	7	ACT	$6.72 \pm 0.27$	(C), (D)
DESJ0416-2404	3	RNA, ACT, SPTPol, RedM missed	$5.58 \pm 0.62$	MACS J0416.1-2403 (j)
DESJ0416-5525	7	RNA, RedM	$4.34 \pm 0.51$	(B), (D)
DESJ0422-2803	8	RNA	$2.53 \pm 0.36$	DESI-065.6447-28.0652 (z), (A)
DESJ0424-3317	9	RNA, RedM, BBNA	$5.49 \pm 0.29$	(D)
DESJ0438-3220	4	RNA, ACT, RedM	$4.84 \pm 0.55$	DESI-069.5641-32.3475 (z)
DESJ0440-2658	6	RNA, RedM	$10.55 \pm 1.37$	DESI-070.1928-26.9754 (z)
DESJ0440-4657	6	RNA, ACT, RedM	$8.36 \pm 0.88$	(B)
DESJ0448-3019	6	ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$13.98 \pm 0.41$	DESI-072.0528-30.3308 (z)
DESJ0451-1856	3	RNA, ACT, RedM	$21.89 \pm 2.20$	...
DESJ0453-4120	3	RedM	$2.22 \pm 0.34$	...
DESJ0453-3639	3	RedM	$3.26 \pm 0.42$	...
DESJ0455-2530	8	RNA, RedM	$16.07 \pm 0.49$	DESI-073.9030-25.5129 (z), (D)
DESJ0459-3756	5	RNA, RedM missed	$9.18 \pm 0.96$	...
DESJ0501-2425	8	RNA, RedM	$27.39 \pm 2.75$	DESI-075.2790-24.4179 (z)
DESJ0509-5342	6	ACT, RedM	$9.52 \pm 0.88$	(B), (D)
DESJ0510-3232	7	RedM	$3.90 \pm 0.33$	(D)
DESJ0512-3847	8	RNA, SPTPol, RedM missed	$28.82 \pm 4.04$	SPT-CL J0512-3848 (m), (D)
DESJ0513-2128	5	RNA, RedM missed	$5.39 \pm 0.60$	DESI-078.3580-21.4717 (z), (D)
DESJ0513-3050	9	RedM	$6.11 \pm 0.54$	DESI-078.3561-30.8433 (z)
DESJ0514-5142	5	RNA, RedM	$5.26 \pm 0.59$	(B)
DESJ0516-2208	4	RNA, RedM	$2.39 \pm 0.36$	DES J051603-220847 (A), (D)
DESJ0517-2526	5	RedM	$5.77 \pm 0.63$	...
DESJ0518-4348	6	BNA	$3.76 \pm 0.46$	...
DESJ0524-2721	6	RedM	$6.56 \pm 0.47$	(D)
DESJ0525-4424	8	RNA	$3.38 \pm 0.43$	(B), (D)
DESJ0525-3712	5	RedM	$5.56 \pm 0.61$	...
DESJ0527-1858	7	RedM	$6.79 \pm 1.45$	DESI-081.7547-18.9674 (z)
DESJ0528-2633	6	RNA	$4.69 \pm 0.89$	DESI-082.1548-26.5667 (z)
DESJ0528-3958	6	RNA	$5.31 \pm 0.93$	...
DESJ0531-3158	5	RedM	$5.33 \pm 0.59$	(D)
DESJ0540-2127	8	RNA, ACT, RedM, SPTPol	$14.37 \pm 0.38$	SPT-CL J0540-2127 (m)
DESJ0545-2635	8	RNA, BBNA	$13.37 \pm 0.29$	DESI-086.3066-26.5884 (z)

**Table 3** *continued on next page*

**Table 3** (*continued*)

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ0548-3614	7	RedM	$7.09 \pm 0.76$	DESI-087.1525-36.2427 (z)
DESJ0553-3342	6	RNA, ACT, SPTPol	$11.41 \pm 2.17$	SPT-CL J0553-3342 (m), (r)
DESJ0557-4113	6	ACT	$15.77 \pm 1.60$	(B)
DESJ0603-3558	9	ACT	$16.35 \pm 0.95$	DESI-090.9854-35.9683 (z)
DESJ0604-3347	5	RNA, RedM	$7.86 \pm 0.83$	...
DESJ0610-5559A	8	RedM	$4.06 \pm 0.48$	(B)
DESJ0610-5559B	8	RedM	$9.22 \pm 0.37$	(B)
DESJ0611-5514A	9	RNA, RedM	$9.26 \pm 1.42$	(B)
DESJ0611-5514B	9	RNA, RedM	$8.06 \pm 1.38$	(B)
DESJ0612-3920	3	RNA, ACT, RedM	$3.59 \pm 0.44$	(D)
DESJ2011-5228	10	RNA, ACT	$13.04 \pm 4.23$	SPT-CL J2011-5228 (q), (B)
DESJ2011-5725	3	ACT, BBNA	$13.62 \pm 1.39$	...
DESJ2019-5642	6	ACT	$17.39 \pm 1.76$	...
DESJ2022-6032	4	RNA, RedM missed	$7.66 \pm 0.32$	...
DESJ2023-5535	3	ACT, RedM missed	$7.44 \pm 0.79$	...
DESJ2025-5117	4	RNA, ACT	$7.29 \pm 0.77$	(B)
DESJ2028-4316	3	RNA, RedM missed	$4.45 \pm 0.52$	...
DESJ2031-4037	6	ACT	$23.88 \pm 2.40$	SMACS J2031.8-4036 (k)
DESJ2046-6146	3	RNA, RedM missed	$6.64 \pm 0.71$	...
DESJ2106-4411	3	RedM	$4.79 \pm 1.15$	(D)
DESJ2111-0114	9	ACT	$10.73 \pm 0.60$	CIG J2111-0115 (c), (e), (B)
DESJ2112-4801	8	RNA, RedM	$6.31 \pm 0.68$	...
DESJ2122-0059	8	RedM	$3.00 \pm 0.40$	(B)
DESJ2124-6125	9	RNA, RedM	$3.70 \pm 0.45$	...
DESJ2134-4238	3	ACT, RedM missed	$31.98 \pm 3.21$	...
DESJ2138-6007	10	RedM	$22.45 \pm 7.61$	...
DESJ2139-4251	6	RNA, RedM	$2.83 \pm 0.39$	(D)
DESJ2144-4323	3	RedM	$7.73 \pm 0.82$	...
DESJ2145-5644	5	ACT, RedM	$28.95 \pm 0.66$	...
DESJ2152-5555	6	BBNA	$3.21 \pm 0.42$	...
DESJ2154-4604	6	RedM	$3.91 \pm 0.47$	...
DESJ2157-5700	4	RedM	$4.61 \pm 0.53$	(B)
DESJ2159-6245	6	RNA, RedM missed	$5.90 \pm 0.65$	...
DESJ2200-4128	6	ACT, RedM	$1.98 \pm 0.33$	(D)
DESJ2201-5956	3	ACT, BBNA	$19.18 \pm 1.94$	...
DESJ2208-0124	4	BNA	$3.02 \pm 0.40$	(B)
DESJ2219-4348	7	RedM	$3.15 \pm 0.36$	DES J221912-434835 (A), (D)
DESJ2223-6329	7	RedM	$4.83 \pm 0.62$	...
DESJ2232-5959	4	RNA, ACT	$8.56 \pm 0.37$	(D)
DESJ2232-5807	7	RedM	$8.11 \pm 0.85$	(B)
DESJ2233-0104	4	ACT	$5.12 \pm 0.48$	HSCJ223316-010409 (w)
DESJ2240-5245	5	ACT, RedM	$6.17 \pm 0.67$	(B)
DESJ2248-4431	7	RNA, ACT	$32.51 \pm 0.40$	Abell S1063 (n), (B), (D)
DESJ2254-4620	5	ACT, RedM missed	$33.45 \pm 3.26$	(B)
DESJ2300-5820	5	RNA, RedM missed	$8.06 \pm 0.35$	(B)
DESJ2308-0211	7	RNA, RedM	$35.98 \pm 3.61$	Abell 2537 (s), (z), (D)
DESJ2311-6307	5	BNA	$2.86 \pm 0.39$	...

**Table 3** *continued on next page*

Table 3 (continued)

System Name	Rank	Algorithm	$\theta_E$ (")	References
DESJ2321-4630	9	BNA	$3.13 \pm 0.32$	DES J232128-463049 (A), (B), (D)
DESJ2322-6409	9	RedM	$9.19 \pm 0.58$	(D)
DESJ2324-4944	7	RedM	$5.08 \pm 0.29$	(B)
DESJ2325-4111	7	ACT, RedM	$42.37 \pm 0.33$	(B), (D)
DESJ2331-5051	7	ACT	$16.84 \pm 0.30$	...
DESJ2332-0152	5	BNA	$3.40 \pm 0.90$	...
DESJ2335-4209	5	RedM	$4.25 \pm 0.50$	...
DESJ2335-5152	7	RNA, RedM	$3.64 \pm 0.50$	DES J233551-515217 (A), (B), (D)
DESJ2336-5352	7	ACT, RedM	$6.33 \pm 2.03$	DES J2336-5352 (o), (B), (D)
DESJ2341-5716	7	RedM	$8.55 \pm 0.29$	DESI-355.2727-57.2679 (z)
DESJ2342-4652	5	RedM	$7.27 \pm 0.77$	...
DESJ2343-6039	6	RedM	$11.11 \pm 1.14$	...
DESJ2347-6246	7	RedM	$6.30 \pm 0.68$	DESI-356.7894-62.7765 (z)
DESJ2347-6245	3	RedM	$10.34 \pm 1.07$	...
DESJ2349-5113	9	RNA, RedM	$4.51 \pm 0.70$	DES J234930-511339 (A), (B), (D)
DESJ2351-5452	10	RNA, ACT, RedM	$7.43 \pm 1.20$	Elliot Arc (f), (B), (D)
DESJ2358-6125	8	RedM	$4.82 \pm 0.55$	DESI-359.7003-61.4330 (z)
DESJ2359+0208	9	RNA, ACT, RedM	$8.88 \pm 0.80$	DESI-359.8897+02.1399 (v), (w)

NOTE—Properties of all systems presented in this work. Names, algorithms that detected the system, the visual inspection rank, average radius, and references to detections in other papers. Systems labeled “RedM missed” were not identified in the RedM search, but were later found to match redMaPPer galaxy clusters. The algorithms are as follows: BNA = Blue Near Anything, BBNA = secondary Blue Near Anything search, RNA = Red Near Anything, TI = Tile Inspection, ACT = Atacama Cosmology Telescope cluster sample, RedM = redMaPPer year 3 cluster sample, SPTPol = SPTPol Extended Cluster Survey clusters. **References:** Names are only given for the earliest discovery. Names from Diehl et al. (2017); Jacobs et al. (2019a); Jacobs et al. (2019b) are identical to the present work. <sup>a</sup>Cabanac et al. (2007) <sup>b</sup>Estrada et al. (2007) <sup>c</sup>Hennawi et al. (2008) <sup>d</sup>Wuyts et al. (2010) <sup>e</sup>Bayliss et al. (2011) <sup>f</sup>Buckley-Geer et al. (2011) <sup>g</sup>Bayliss (2012) <sup>h</sup>Furlanetto et al. (2013b) <sup>i</sup>Stark et al. (2013) <sup>j</sup>Jauzac et al. (2014) <sup>k</sup>Richard et al. (2015) <sup>l</sup>Zitrin et al. (2015) <sup>m</sup>Bleem et al. (2015) <sup>n</sup>Caminha et al. (2016) <sup>o</sup>Nord et al. (2016) <sup>p</sup>Bayliss et al. (2016) <sup>q</sup>Collett et al. (2017) <sup>r</sup>Ebeling et al. (2017) <sup>s</sup>Cerny et al. (2018) <sup>t</sup>Diego et al. (2018) <sup>u</sup>Petrillo et al. (2019) <sup>v</sup>Huang et al. (2020) <sup>w</sup>Jaelani et al. (2020) <sup>x</sup>Li et al. (2020) <sup>y</sup>Cañameras et al. (2020) <sup>z</sup>Huang et al. (2021) <sup>A</sup>Rojas et al. (2021) <sup>B</sup>Diehl et al. (2017) <sup>C</sup>Jacobs et al. (2019a) <sup>D</sup>Jacobs et al. (2019b)

Table 4. Names, Positions, Photometry, and Photometric Redshifts of Objects for Each Candidate Lensing System

System Name (Object Label)	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Magnitudes (g, r, i, z, y)	$z_{\text{photo}}$
DESJ0002-3332 (A)	0.527213	-33.544062	(22.67 $\pm$ 0.08, 21.00 $\pm$ 0.02, 20.35 $\pm$ 0.02, 20.02 $\pm$ 0.04, 19.92 $\pm$ 0.08)	0.50 $\pm$ 0.03
DESJ0002-3332 (B)	0.527307	-33.542925	(22.45 $\pm$ 0.05, 21.12 $\pm$ 0.02, 20.70 $\pm$ 0.02, 20.45 $\pm$ 0.04, 20.44 $\pm$ 0.11)	0.48 $\pm$ 0.08
DESJ0002-3332 (1)	0.525724	-33.543500	(22.12 $\pm$ 0.07, 21.05 $\pm$ 0.04, 20.50 $\pm$ 0.04, 20.27 $\pm$ 0.07, 20.54 $\pm$ 0.23)	0.68 $\pm$ 0.05
DESJ0002-3332 (2)	0.526278	-33.542441	(22.57 $\pm$ 0.09, 21.64 $\pm$ 0.05, 21.15 $\pm$ 0.05, 21.12 $\pm$ 0.13, 21.42 $\pm$ 0.40)	0.67 $\pm$ 0.06
DESJ0007-4434 (A)	1.872055	-44.579515	(20.42 $\pm$ 0.01, 18.73 $\pm$ 0.00, 18.01 $\pm$ 0.00, 17.62 $\pm$ 0.01, 17.45 $\pm$ 0.01)	0.51 $\pm$ 0.01
DESJ0007-4434 (1)	1.870997	-44.578933	(21.74 $\pm$ 0.01, 21.01 $\pm$ 0.01, 20.42 $\pm$ 0.01, 20.08 $\pm$ 0.01, 19.95 $\pm$ 0.03)	0.73 $\pm$ 0.09
DESJ0011-4614 (A)	2.971390	-46.239450	(20.18 $\pm$ 0.01, 19.14 $\pm$ 0.00, 18.46 $\pm$ 0.00, 18.00 $\pm$ 0.01, 17.84 $\pm$ 0.01)*	0.57 $\pm$ 0.02*
DESJ0011-4614 (1)	2.970150	-46.238660	...	...
DESJ0011-4614 (2)	2.973640	-46.241360	...	...
DESJ0014-0057 (A)	3.725464	-0.952317	(21.14 $\pm$ 0.03, 19.24 $\pm$ 0.01, 18.45 $\pm$ 0.01, 18.04 $\pm$ 0.01, 17.94 $\pm$ 0.02)	0.53 $\pm$ 0.00

Table 4 continued on next page



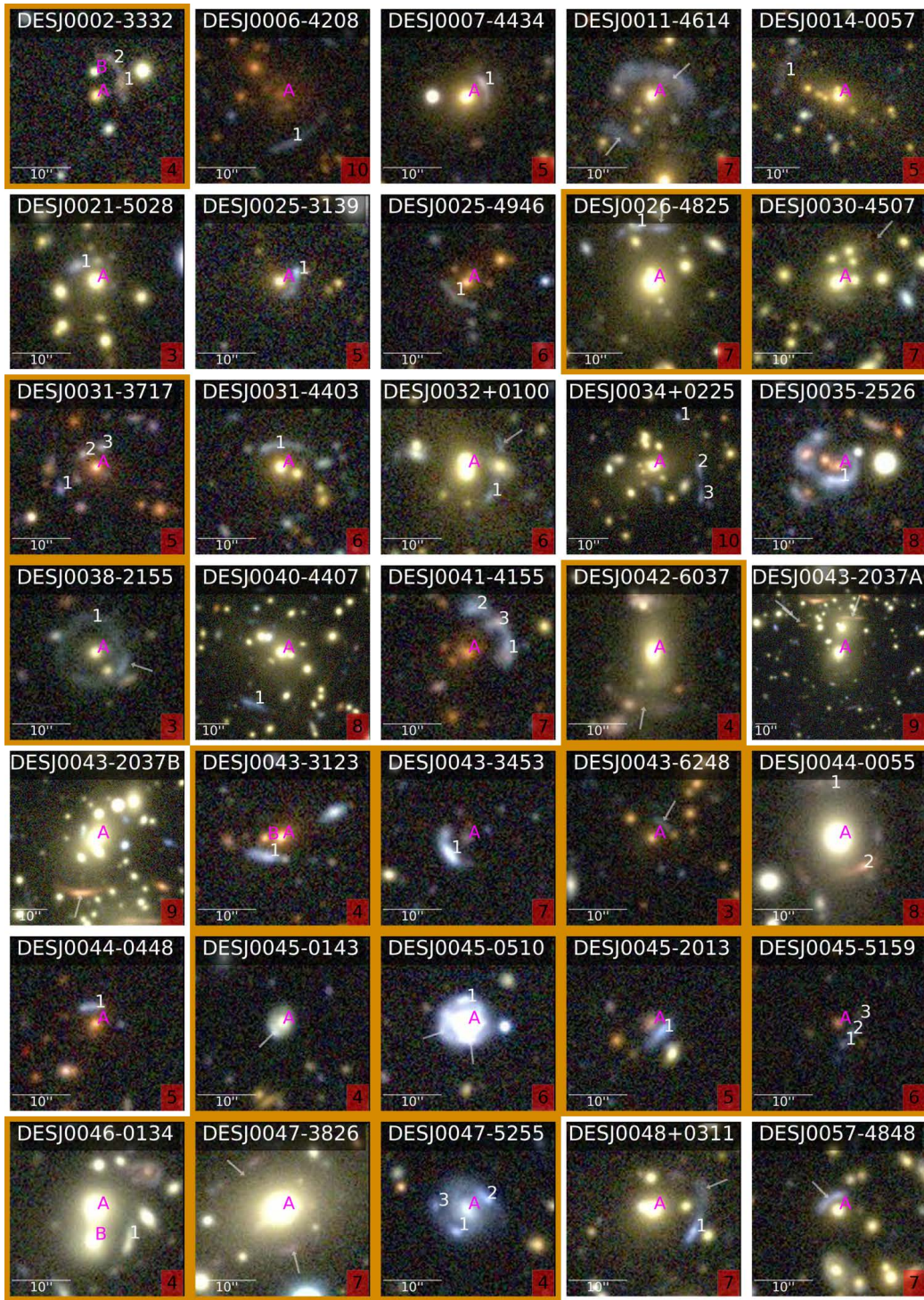
Table 4 (continued)

System Name (Object Label)	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Magnitudes (g, r, i, z, y)	$z_{\text{photo}}$
DESJ0014-0057 (1)	3.728786	-0.951020	(21.25 ± 0.06, 20.28 ± 0.04, 19.64 ± 0.03, 19.41 ± 0.05, 19.35 ± 0.16)*	0.54 ± 0.19*
DESJ0021-5028 (A)	5.452849	-50.476040	(20.37 ± 0.01, 18.80 ± 0.00, 18.26 ± 0.00, 17.94 ± 0.01, 17.81 ± 0.02)	0.37 ± 0.02
DESJ0021-5028 (1)	5.454124	-50.475333	(21.65 ± 0.01, 20.94 ± 0.01, 20.63 ± 0.02, 20.37 ± 0.02, 20.34 ± 0.08)	0.20 ± 0.06
DESJ0025-3139 (A)	6.292237	-31.657593	(21.38 ± 0.05, 19.88 ± 0.02, 19.15 ± 0.02, 18.81 ± 0.02, 18.57 ± 0.04)*	0.56 ± 0.03*
DESJ0025-3139 (1)	6.291383	-31.657199	(22.09 ± 0.03, 21.46 ± 0.03, 21.04 ± 0.03, 20.78 ± 0.04, 20.70 ± 0.10)	0.22 ± 0.15
DESJ0025-4946 (A)	6.294487	-49.774042	(22.23 ± 0.06, 20.66 ± 0.02, 19.58 ± 0.01, 19.19 ± 0.02, 19.04 ± 0.04)*	0.69 ± 0.04*
DESJ0025-4946 (1)	6.295470	-49.774668	(22.42 ± 0.06, 21.61 ± 0.04, 21.03 ± 0.04, 20.70 ± 0.06, 21.08 ± 0.24)	0.75 ± 0.06
DESJ0026-4825 (A)	7.049739	-48.435200	(19.37 ± 0.01, 17.60 ± 0.00, 17.03 ± 0.00, 16.71 ± 0.00, 16.57 ± 0.01)*	0.38 ± 0.01*
DESJ0026-4825 (1)	7.051111	-48.432314	(21.62 ± 0.02, 20.57 ± 0.01, 20.16 ± 0.01, 19.82 ± 0.02, 19.67 ± 0.04)	0.45 ± 0.13
DESJ0026-4825 (2)	7.049190	-48.432200	...	...
DESJ0030-4507 (A)	7.663571	-45.117814	(20.88 ± 0.01, 19.19 ± 0.00, 18.62 ± 0.00, 18.28 ± 0.01, 18.17 ± 0.02)	0.40 ± 0.04
DESJ0030-4507 (1)	7.661060	-45.115780	...	...
DESJ0031-3717 (A)	7.779623	-37.292908	(22.28 ± 0.06, 20.66 ± 0.02, 19.56 ± 0.01, 19.05 ± 0.01, 18.89 ± 0.03)	0.74 ± 0.03
DESJ0031-3717 (1)	7.781746	-37.293924	(22.84 ± 0.07, 22.47 ± 0.07, 22.18 ± 0.09, 21.91 ± 0.13, 21.35 ± 0.25)	0.90 ± 0.35
DESJ0031-3717 (2)	7.780348	-37.292305	(23.27 ± 0.05, 22.28 ± 0.03, 21.67 ± 0.03, 21.37 ± 0.03, 21.28 ± 0.10)	0.62 ± 0.11
DESJ0031-3717 (3)	7.779335	-37.291970	(22.72 ± 0.06, 21.92 ± 0.04, 21.51 ± 0.05, 21.12 ± 0.06, 20.86 ± 0.16)	0.42 ± 0.12
DESJ0032+0100 (A)	8.073145	1.010437	(20.08 ± 0.02, 18.28 ± 0.00, 17.67 ± 0.00, 17.33 ± 0.00, 17.18 ± 0.01)†	0.39 ± 0.00†
DESJ0032+0100 (1)	8.072042	1.009085	(22.30 ± 0.06, 21.16 ± 0.03, 20.62 ± 0.03, 20.41 ± 0.04, 20.33 ± 0.14)†	0.23 ± 0.06†
DESJ0032+0100 (2)	8.071510	1.011570	...	...
DESJ0034+0225 (A)	8.617365	2.422945	(20.16 ± 0.01, 18.46 ± 0.00, 17.88 ± 0.00, 17.57 ± 0.00, 17.50 ± 0.01)*	0.38 ± 0.03*
DESJ0034+0225 (1)	8.615521	2.426298	(23.09 ± 0.32, 20.59 ± 0.04, 20.27 ± 0.06, 20.65 ± 0.17, 99.00 ± 99.00)	0.66 ± 0.71
DESJ0034+0225 (2)	8.614283	2.422975	(21.93 ± 0.06, 20.79 ± 0.03, 20.45 ± 0.04, 20.41 ± 0.08, 20.48 ± 0.24)*	0.21 ± 0.18*
DESJ0034+0225 (3)	8.613881	2.420758	(22.11 ± 0.05, 21.66 ± 0.05, 21.59 ± 0.08, 21.57 ± 0.17, 22.62 ± 1.32)	0.72 ± 0.67
DESJ0035-2526 (A)	8.779998	-25.449930	(22.47 ± 0.03, 21.41 ± 0.01, 20.49 ± 0.01, 20.00 ± 0.01, 19.87 ± 0.04)*	0.64 ± 0.51*
DESJ0035-2526 (1)	8.780002	-25.450581	(20.54 ± 0.01, 20.03 ± 0.01, 19.85 ± 0.01, 19.68 ± 0.02, 19.47 ± 0.05)	0.05 ± 0.05
DESJ0038-2155 (A)	9.716928	-21.924359	(21.15 ± 0.02, 19.84 ± 0.01, 19.42 ± 0.01, 19.15 ± 0.01, 18.99 ± 0.03)	0.39 ± 0.05
DESJ0038-2155 (1)	9.717215	-21.922871	(22.42 ± 0.07, 21.47 ± 0.04, 21.35 ± 0.06, 21.13 ± 0.09, 21.07 ± 0.27)*	0.11 ± 0.00*
DESJ0038-2155 (2)	9.715270	-21.924870	...	...

NOTE—Only the first 13 systems are shown, data for all systems is available in machine readable format. Objects which did not have a corresponding detection in DES Y3 or DES Y6 data have no photometry or photometric redshift, represented as ellipses (...). Photometry and photometric redshifts with (without) a dagger (†) are derived from DES Y3 (DES Y6) data. Photometry and photometric redshifts marked with (\*) have `FLAGS.GOLD ! = 0`, indicating a likely problem with the object’s identification or photometry.

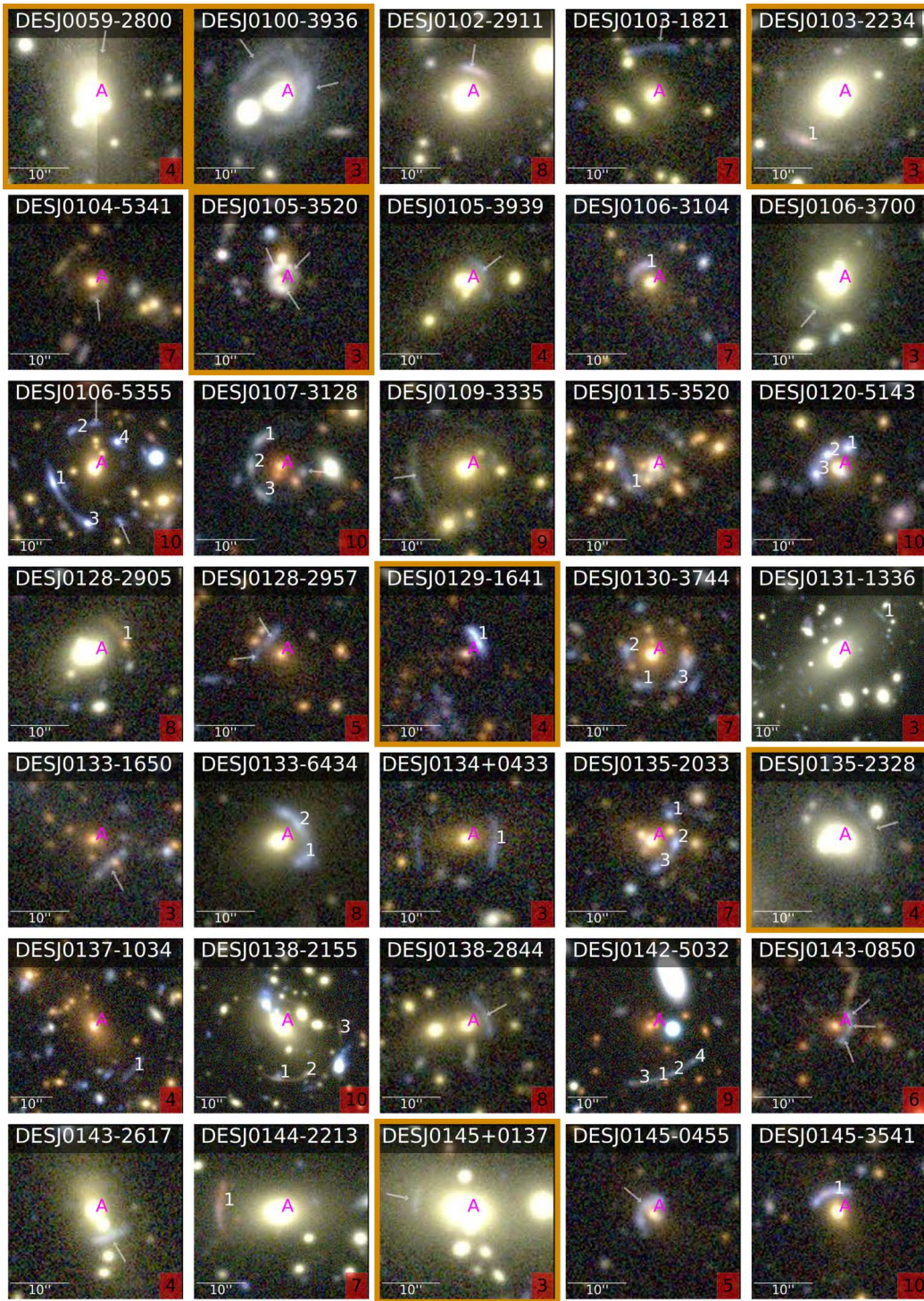
#### 4.1. Notable Systems

Here we highlight some notable systems. The newly identified system DESJ2138-6007 is particularly spectacular. It contains a long blue arc with radius nearly  $30''$  and several possible counterimages. The system is centered on a redMaPPer Y3 galaxy cluster of richness  $152 \pm 5$ . Four SL systems appear to contain two sources, one red and one blue. In each case the system is listed twice in Tables 3 and 4, with suffixes A and B for the two distinct sources. These systems are DESJ0151-3544, DESJ0342-5355, DESJ0610-5559, and DESJ0611-5514, which have Y3 redMaPPer richnesses of  $73 \pm 3$ ,  $109 \pm 4$ ,  $48 \pm 4$ , and  $44 \pm 4$ , respectively. System DESJ0151-3544 was previously discovered in SPT follow up (Bleem et al. 2015), and systems DESJ0342-5355 and DESJ0610-5559 were identified and noted as double source SL systems in Diehl et al. (2017). The final one, DESJ0611-5514, is new.



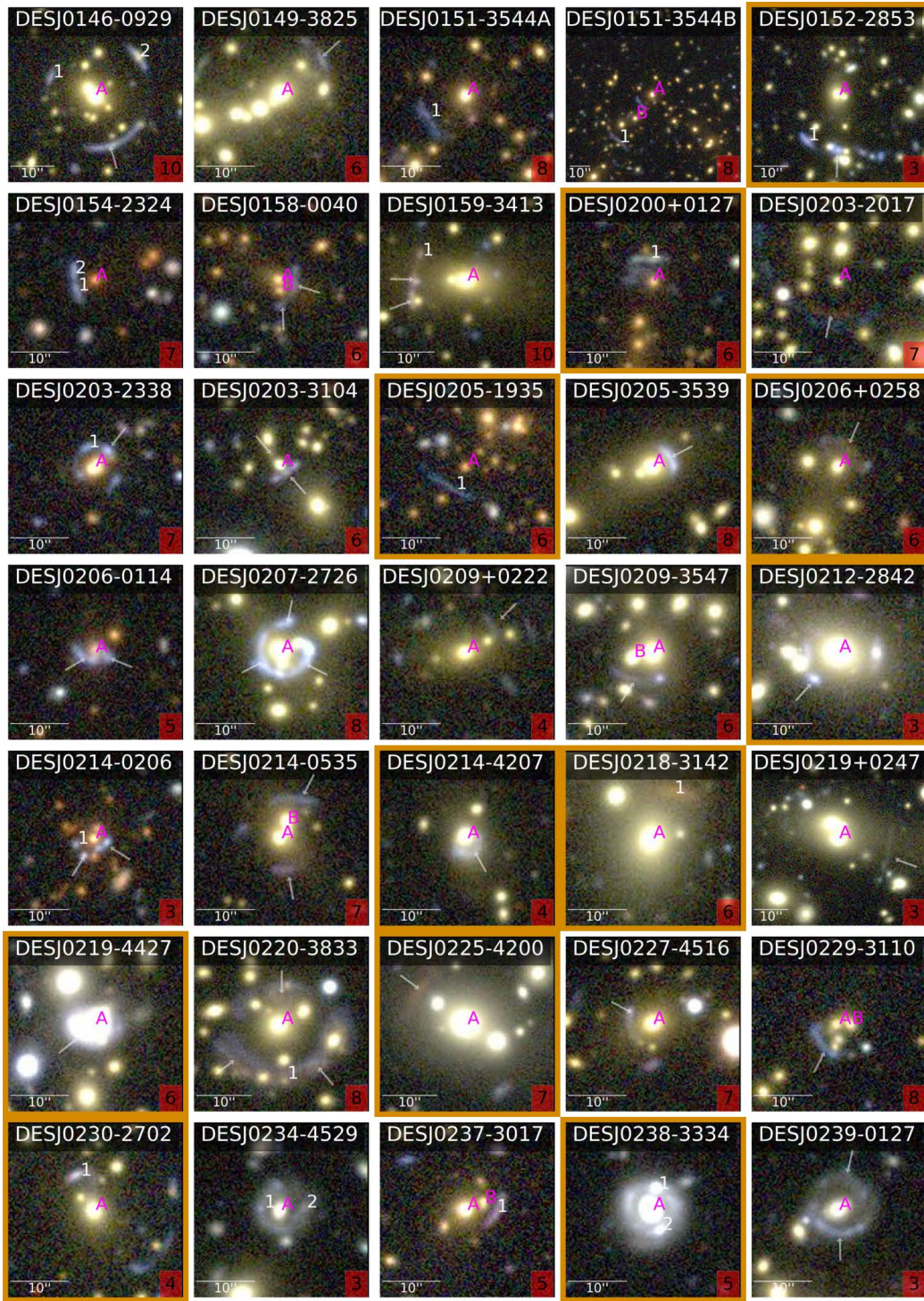
**Figure 10.** First page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. **New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.**





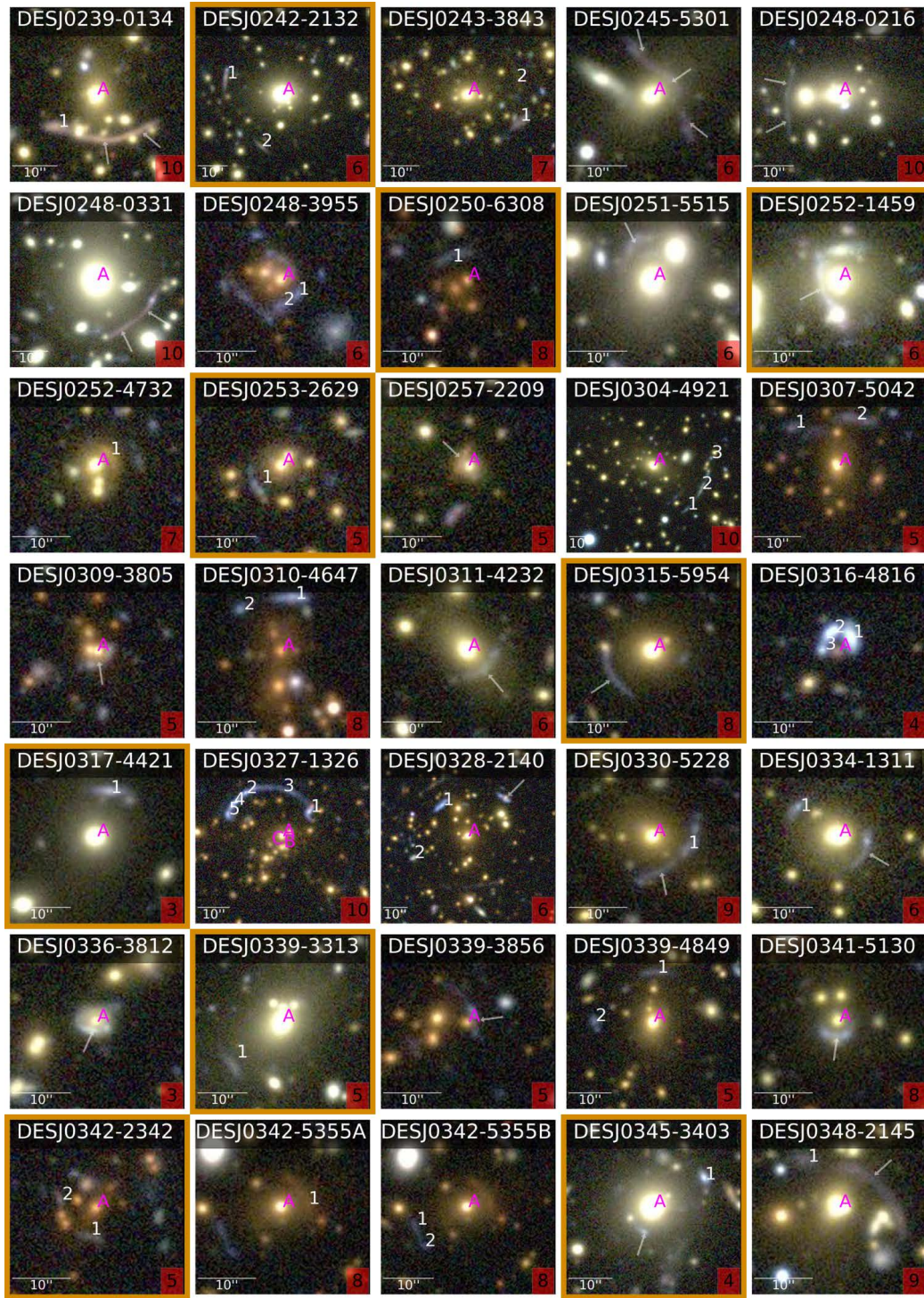
**Figure 11.** Second page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.





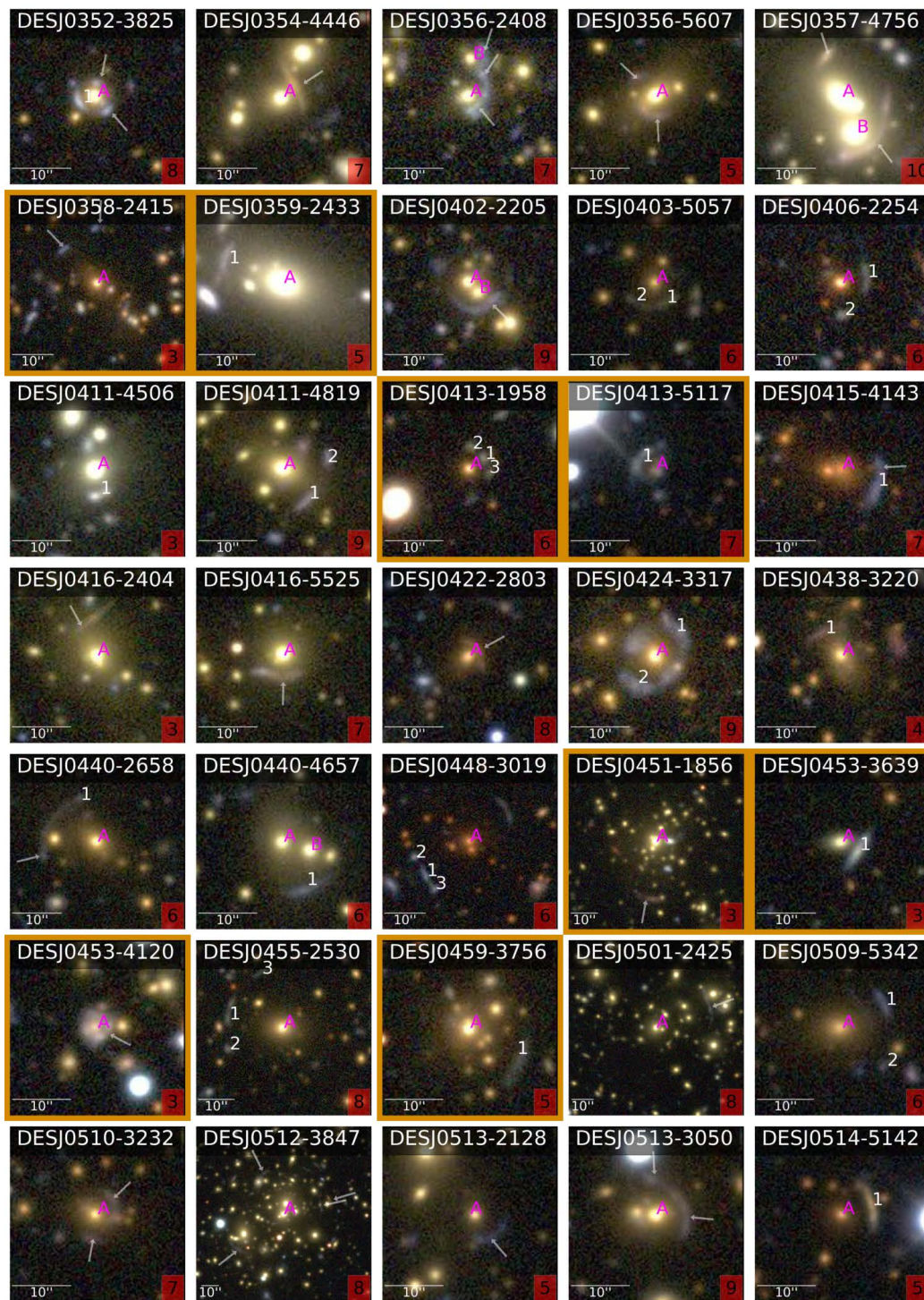
**Figure 12.** Third page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.





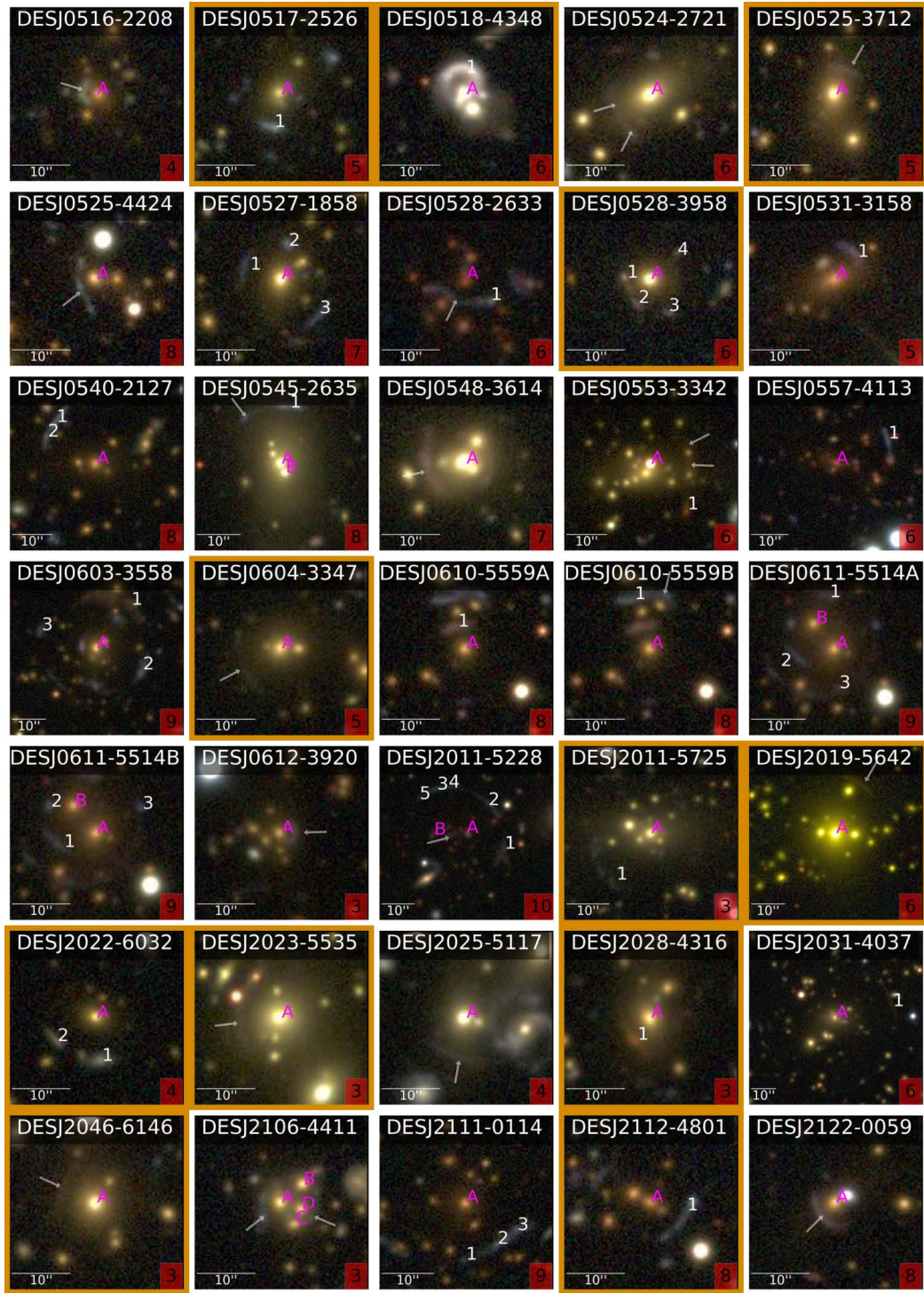
**Figure 13.** Fourth page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.





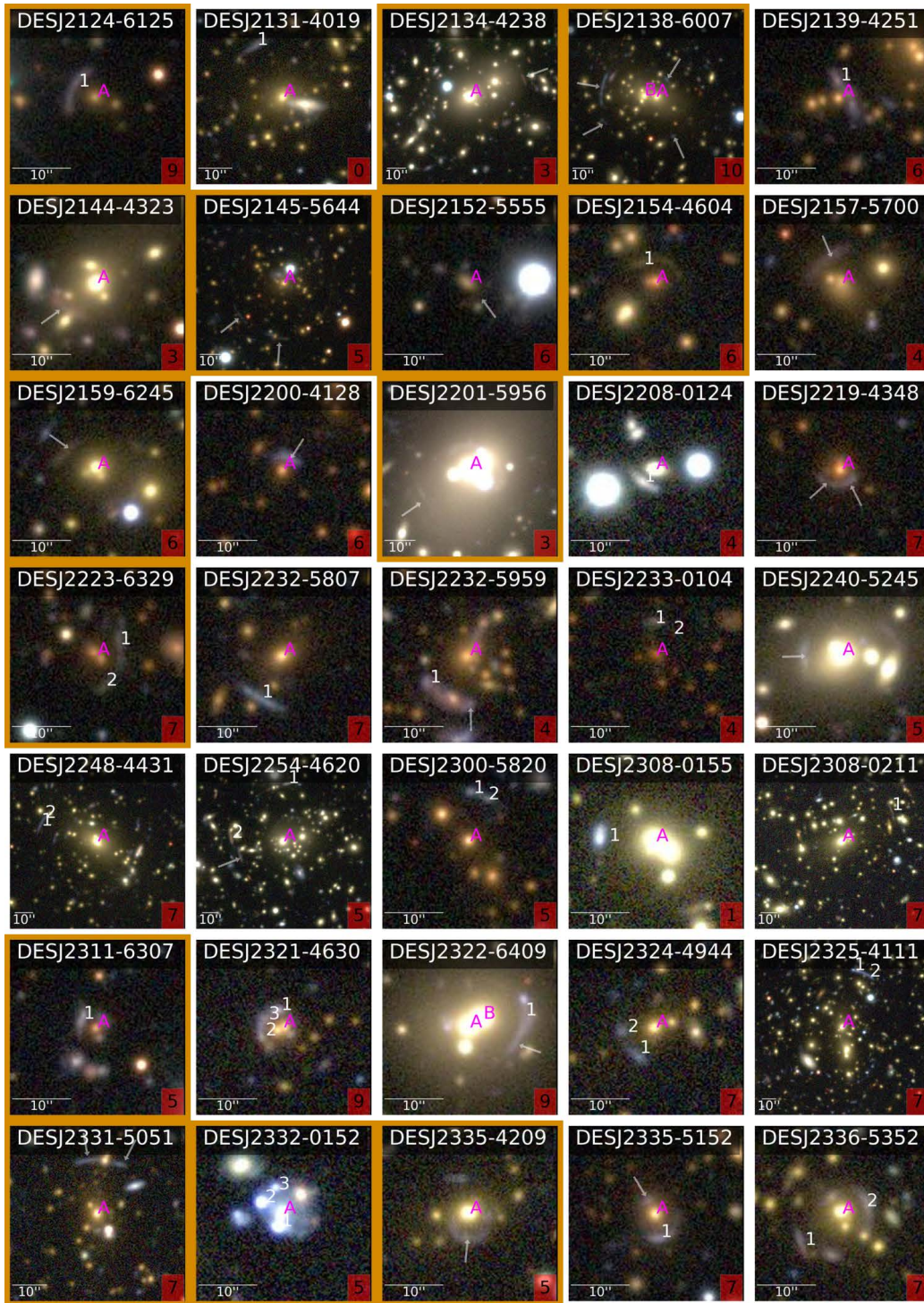
**Figure 14.** Fifth page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.



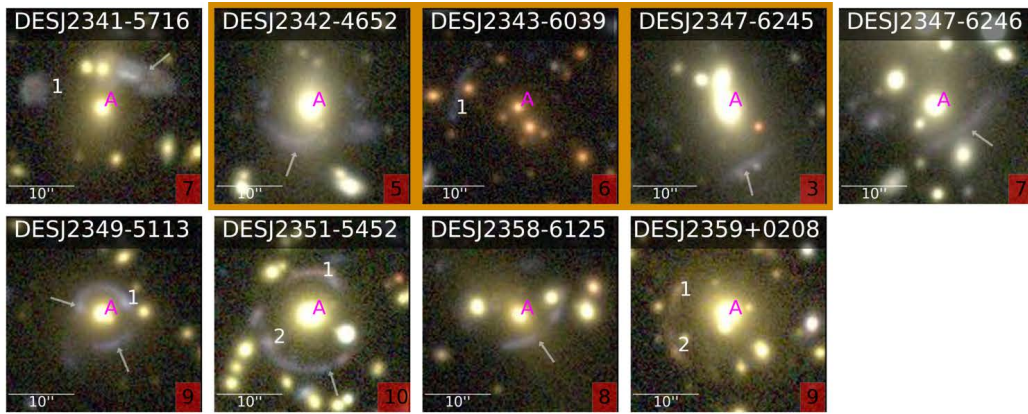


**Figure 15.** Sixth page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.





**Figure 16.** Seventh page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.



**Figure 17.** Eighth and last page of SL systems with rank 3 or more. Each cutout image has the visual inspection ranking displayed in a red box in the lower right hand corner. All images are oriented north up, east left. Each cutout is dynamically sized to fit the SL system well within the cutout, with a minimum size of  $30'' \times 30''$ . A scale bar  $10''$  long is displayed in the lower left hand corner. New SL systems are outlined with a gold border, previously known systems with white.

System DESJ0043-2037 is a large, unrelaxed, potential merging galaxy cluster which appears to have two red arcs near its center. In this work, it is presented as two systems with suffixes A and B, centered on two separate luminous galaxies. It is a complex system which merits further study.

Higher resolution imaging of other systems presented here might expose additional remarkable features, such as central images, radial arcs, or substructure lensing in some of these systems. These features would provide significant information about the matter distribution in the lens systems.

## 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

We report the results of eight searches for strong gravitational lens candidates in the full 5,000 sq. deg. footprint of the DES imaging data. We searched the DES catalogs for spatial matches of potential lens and source candidates using the “Blue Near Anything” and “Red Near Anything” algorithms. We searched the positions of known ACT, SPTPol, and DES redMaPPer galaxy clusters. The scanning of wide-area tiles for the DES data quality effort led to serendipitous discovery of several SL systems. For all of the searches we produced a short list of candidates and then evaluated cutouts to identify the most promising systems based on color and morphology. We then assigned those a rank that quantifies our confidence that the system is a potential strong gravitational lens. Of the 247 systems that we found, 81 are presented for the first time. Of the newly discovered systems, at least one was uniquely found by each of our searches. For each system we provide the position, the magnitudes, and photometric properties of the lens and source objects, and the distance (radius) of the source(s) from the lens center. Some of these are striking systems with giant arcs. Some have red-colored sources. Four have both blue and red candidate sources at differing distances from the candidate lens.

Each category of search (RNA, BNA, galaxy cluster, and tile inspection) provided unique newly-discovered systems, as shown in Figure 6. These varied search strategies serve as effective complements to each other, and each contributed new systems to the final catalog.

These SL systems tend to be galaxy group and cluster scale candidates, particularly those from the searches of galaxy clusters described in Section 3.4. Therefore, we expect it will be a useful and valuable training and validation set for future automated searches of galaxy clusters in new fields and at lower richness range. At the same time, this catalog also highlights the need for, and importance of, crowdsourced or automated lens modeling techniques (Birrer et al. 2015; Küng et al. 2015) being developed.<sup>3</sup>

While a majority of the systems discovered in these searches were previously identified (166 of 247), it is clear that many undiscovered systems exist in current data sets. Predictions for the number of lenses in a survey depend on depth and area, but estimates for the full Dark Energy Survey range around a few thousand (Oguri & Marshall 2010). In the near future, they are expected to expand to more than a hundred thousand in LSST data (Collett 2015). Fortunately, there will be no shortage of high quality strong lens systems for follow up and detailed study.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://github.com/DES-SL/EasyLens> and <http://linan7788626.github.io/pages/Hoopla/index.html>



Some figures in this work were generated with matplotlib (Hunter 2007).

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