

# Cosmological Constraints from Gas Mass Fractions of Massive, Relaxed Galaxy Clusters

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## ABSTRACT

We present updated cosmological constraints from measurements of the gas mass fractions ( $f_{\text{gas}}$ ) of massive, dynamically relaxed galaxy clusters. Our new data set has greater leverage on models of dark energy, thanks to the addition of the Perseus Cluster at low redshifts, two new clusters at redshifts  $z \gtrsim 1$ , and significantly longer observations of four clusters at  $0.6 < z < 0.9$ . Our low-redshift ( $z < 0.16$ )  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data, combined with the cosmic baryon fraction measured from the cosmic microwave background (CMB), imply a Hubble constant of  $h = 0.722 \pm 0.067$ . Combining the full  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data set with priors on the cosmic baryon density and the Hubble constant, we constrain the dark energy density to be  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.865 \pm 0.119$  in non-flat  $\Lambda$ CDM (cosmological constant) models, and its equation of state to be  $w = -1.13^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$  in flat, constant- $w$  models, respectively 41 and 29 per cent tighter than our previous work, and comparable to the best constraints available from other probes. Combining  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , CMB, supernova, and baryon acoustic oscillation data, we also constrain models with global curvature and evolving dark energy. For the massive, relaxed clusters employed here, we find the scaling of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  with mass to be consistent with a constant, with an intrinsic scatter that corresponds to just  $\sim 3$  per cent in distance.

**Key words:** cosmological parameters – cosmology: observations – dark matter – distance scale – galaxies: clusters: general – X-rays: galaxies: clusters

## 1 INTRODUCTION

For massive clusters of galaxies, whose internal dynamics are dominated by gravity, the mass of the intracluster medium (ICM) correlates tightly with total mass (Borgani & Kravtsov 2011, and refer-

ences therein). Furthermore, the relationship between the gas-mass fraction of these clusters,  $f_{\text{gas}} = M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{tot}}$ , and the cosmic baryon mass fraction,  $\Omega_{\text{b}}/\Omega_{\text{m}}$ , is both straightforward to predict from simulations of cosmic structure formation and minimally sensitive to cosmological modeling assumptions (Eke et al. 1998; Kay et al. 2004; Crain et al. 2007; Nagai, Vikhlinin & Kravtsov 2007; Young et al. 2011; Battaglia et al. 2013; Planelles et al. 2013; Le Brun et al.

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2014, 2017; Barnes et al. 2017; Henden et al. 2020; Singh et al. 2020). Precise measurements of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  from X-ray data thus provide a route to constraining cosmological models, and, in combination with external information on  $\Omega_b$ , have provided some of the earliest and most robust constraints on the cosmic matter density,  $\Omega_m$  (White et al. 1993; David et al. 1995; White & Fabian 1995; Evrard 1997; Ettori & Fabian 1999; Mohr et al. 1999; Allen et al. 2002; Ettori et al. 2003). In addition, values of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  inferred from cluster data are sensitive to the luminosity and angular-diameter distances between the observer and target; since the evolution of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in massive clusters is theoretically constrained to be minimal, such measurements also provide constraints on cosmological distances as a function of redshift, and thus on models of dark energy (Sasaki 1996; Pen 1997). Over the past two decades, such data have consistently provided cosmological constraints comparable to those of other low-redshift probes, even with small samples of relaxed clusters (Allen et al. 2002, 2004, 2008; Ettori et al. 2003, 2009; Rapetti, Allen & Weller 2005; Mantz et al. 2014). The  $f_{\text{gas}}$  approach complements tests based on the number density of clusters, and has independently provided similarly powerful constraints on dark energy (Allen, Evrard & Mantz 2011).

Constraints on  $\Omega_m$  from the absolute value of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  have generally been systematically limited by uncertainty in the accuracy of cluster mass determinations (Applegate et al. 2016, hereafter A16). In contrast, dark energy constraints based on the apparent evolution of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  have been limited by the redshift range of the available data, and the precision of measurements at high redshifts (Mantz et al. 2014, hereafter M14). While Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (SZ) surveys now routinely discover new clusters at redshifts  $z > 0.5$  (e.g., Planck Collaboration 2014, 2016; Bleem et al. 2015, 2020; Hilton et al. 2018, 2021), the restriction of the cosmological sample to the most dynamically relaxed systems (required to limit observational systematics), and the additional X-ray observations needed to identify clusters as relaxed and provide  $f_{\text{gas}}$  measurements, means that relatively few new, high-redshift clusters have made their way into these studies. In short, new relaxed clusters at high redshifts, or deeper observations of those already in the cosmological sample, can be expected to have an outsized impact on dark energy constraints from  $f_{\text{gas}}$ . In addition, any extension of the sampled redshift range at the low-redshift end, where precise measurements can be obtained with comparatively short exposures, will disproportionately improve constraints from the method (M14).

In this work, we report the impact of improving and expanding the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data set at both low and high redshifts. At  $z \gtrsim 0.6$ , we incorporate significantly deeper data for several of the known relaxed clusters, compared with previous work, and add two systems, at  $z = 0.972$  and  $z = 1.160$ , that have not previously been employed in this context. At low redshifts, we incorporate a precise  $f_{\text{gas}}$  measurement for the Perseus Cluster (Abell 426), based on a new *Chandra* mosaic, extending the sample from  $z = 0.078$  (Abell 2029) down to  $z = 0.018$ .

This paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we describe the analysis of X-ray and weak gravitational lensing data employed in this work, with particular attention to the relatively challenging case of the X-ray observations of Perseus. Section 3 reviews the cosmological model fitted to the data, including allowances for various systematic uncertainties, while Section 4 presents the resulting constraints on cosmological parameters from the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data alone, and in combination with other probes. We conclude in Section 5. In general, quoted fitted parameter values refer to the modes of the corresponding marginalized posterior probability distributions, and quoted uncertainties refer to the 68.3 per cent probability highest posterior density (HPD) intervals. In plots showing joint parameter constraints, dark

and light shading respectively indicate the marginalized 68.3 and 95.4 per cent probability HPD regions.

## 2 DATA

### 2.1 X-ray data

The galaxy clusters used in this study are the most dynamically relaxed, hottest clusters known that have sufficiently deep *Chandra* data to enable the requisite measurements. Specifically, we require the clusters to have relaxed X-ray morphologies (as a proxy for true dynamical relaxation) according to the Symmetry-Peakiness-Alignment (SPA) criterion of Mantz et al. (2015b, hereafter M15). The restriction to the most relaxed systems is intended to minimize systematic uncertainty and scatter associated with departures from hydrostatic equilibrium and spherical symmetry. We additionally require that the ICM temperature in the isothermal part of the temperature profile be  $\geq 5$  keV, to ensure that the selected clusters have genuinely deep gravitational potentials, such that their internal dynamics are gravitationally rather than astrophysically dominated at the radii of interest ( $\sim r_{2500}$ <sup>1</sup>). This also reduces systematic uncertainties associated with cluster formation and active galactic nucleus (AGN) feedback compared with less massive systems.

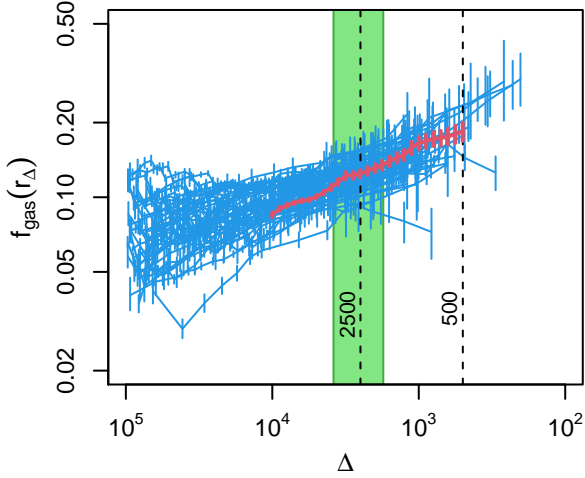
A sample of 40 clusters meeting these criteria was constructed and employed for cosmological studies (M14, M15). To that sample, we add 4 clusters that had not been observed or did not have adequate *Chandra* data at the time of the original search: the Perseus Cluster, RCS J1447+0828, SPT J0615–5746, and SPT J2215–3537. We also incorporate new observations of the original 40 clusters where available. Compared with that of M14, the new data set extends to both lower and higher redshifts, and has significantly deeper exposures for targets at  $0.6 < z < 0.9$ , increasing its utility for constraining dark energy models. The *Chandra* data are summarized in Appendix A; after cleaning, the total observing time is 4.9 Ms (compared with 3.1 Ms used by M14).

Our procedures for reducing and analyzing the *Chandra* data, and extracting constraints on  $f_{\text{gas}}$  for each cluster, are unchanged from our previous work, and are described by M14 and M15 (though note the special case of Perseus, addressed in the next section). We do, however, use updated versions of the *Chandra* analysis software and calibration files, namely CIAO 4.9 and CALDB 4.7.5.1.<sup>2</sup> Among the updates is a retroactive change to the time-dependent model of the contaminant accumulating on the ACIS detectors. We have not examined the impact of the calibration changes on individual clusters in detail, i.e. using only the old data reduced with the old and new calibrations, but note that in all cases our old and new constraints on gas density agree extremely well, such that systematic differences from M14 in  $f_{\text{gas}}$  estimates can be attributed to changes in the measured temperatures.<sup>3</sup> For redshifts  $< 0.6$ , where the data set is best populated, the average impact of the calibration update is a marginal decrease in measured ICM temperatures, leading to a  $\sim 4$  per cent increase in  $f_{\text{gas}}$  estimates. For each of the clusters at  $0.6 < z < 1$ , our new analysis incorporates a significant amount of new data,

<sup>1</sup> This characteristic radius is defined such that the average enclosed density is 2500 times the critical density at the cluster's redshift.

<sup>2</sup> Since the SPT J2215–3537 data are more recent than these calibration files, we use CIAO 4.12 and CALDB 4.9.21 in that case.

<sup>3</sup> The later entries in our previous series of papers on relaxed clusters (Mantz et al. 2016a,b; A16) employed an intermediate calibration version, which produces temperature profiles indistinguishable from those in this work.



**Figure 1.** Differential  $f_{\text{gas}}$  profiles as a function of overdensity, calculated for our reference cosmology. The shaded region shows the typical range in  $\Delta$  corresponding to the  $0.8\text{--}1.2 r_{2500}$  shell where our cosmological measurements are made; by this point the dispersion is small compared with that seen at small radii (large overdensities). Results for the Perseus Cluster are shown with thicker, red lines (see Section 2.2).

and thus these  $f_{\text{gas}}$  constraints have shrunk, while remaining consistent with the (significantly less precise) previous measurements. For CLJ1415.2+3612 and 3C 186, with  $1.0 < z < 1.1$ , the updates reduce  $f_{\text{gas}}$  slightly while increasing its uncertainty, with the overall shift being small compared with the error bars. We note that all these effects are within the scope of the systematic allowances employed in previous work and reprised here.

The result of the X-ray analysis is simultaneous constraints on the gas mass and total mass profiles of each cluster, where the former is constructed non-parametrically and the latter assumes a parametrized Navarro, Frenk & White (1997, hereafter NFW) form, as well as hydrostatic equilibrium. Figure 1 shows the resulting differential  $f_{\text{gas}}$  profiles (that is, the ratio of gas to total mass at a given radius, not interior to that radius) for the cluster sample. The ordinate is the “overdensity”,  $\Delta$ , defined as the ratio of the mean enclosed density at a given radius,  $r_{\Delta}$ , to the critical density of the Universe at the cluster’s redshift. For a monotonically decreasing density profile (such as the NFW profile),  $\Delta$  is thus a monotonically decreasing proxy for radius, for which the self-similar nature of many ICM thermodynamic profiles becomes clear (e.g., Mantz et al. 2016a).

As input to the cosmological likelihood, the X-ray measurements are summarized as constraints on the total mass within  $r_{2500}$ ,  $M_{2500}^{\text{ref}}$ , and the gas mass fraction in a shell spanning radii of  $0.8\text{--}1.2 r_{2500}$ ,  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}$  (Table 1; see discussion in M14). The superscript “ref” indicates that these quantities are computed assuming a reference  $\Lambda\text{CDM}$  model with  $h = 0.7$ ,  $\Omega_{\text{m}} = 0.3$  and  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$ , with the likelihood function accounting for this assumption (Section 3). Figure 2 shows the measured (reference) gas mass fractions as a function of redshift and mass.

## 2.2 Perseus Cluster

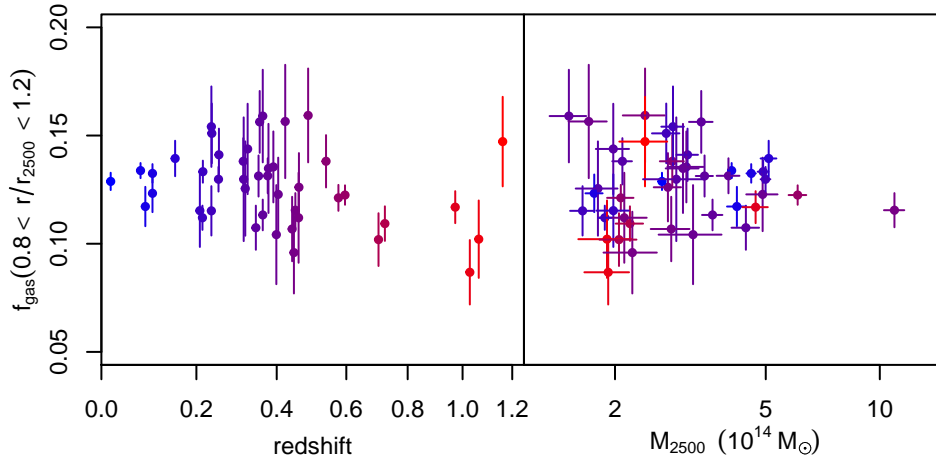
Measurements of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  for the Perseus Cluster using *Chandra* have been enabled by a mosaic of observations providing nearly complete coverage of the cluster out to  $\sim 1.2 r_{2500}$  in radius, and limited azimuthal coverage in 8 directions out to  $\sim r_{500}$  (proposal ID 16800086). Perseus is unique in our sample in its large angular ex-

tent and the short duration of many of the individual pointings at the radii of interest (5 ks), leading to a number of specializations of our standard analysis.

For these short observations, it is not possible to clean the data of point source emission to the level where the blank-sky fields normally used to model the extragalactic X-ray and particle backgrounds apply. Furthermore, Perseus lies behind the Galactic plane, making the Galactic soft X-ray foreground significantly stronger in this field than in the blank-sky data. To handle these issues, we constructed a background plus foreground model as follows. The brightest point sources were identified and masked using preliminary results from the Cluster AGN Topography Survey pipeline (CATS; Canning et al., in preparation). To account for fainter sources, we include in the spectral model a power law component with index 1.4, whose normalization was computed based on the flux limit for detection by the CATS algorithm and the AGN luminosity function model of Miyaji et al. (2015). This model normalization varies on an observation-by-observation basis, dependent on the exposure time and local cluster surface brightness; for the  $\sim 5$  ks observations that predominate at radii  $\sim r_{2500}$ , a typical AGN detection flux limit is  $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  in the  $0.5\text{--}8 \text{ keV}$  band. To model the particle-induced background, we use data obtained while ACIS was in a stowed position, including these in the analysis in an identical manner to what is generally done with the blank-sky data (see M14). The Galactic foreground was modeled as the sum of two thermal emission components with Solar metallicity, one unabsorbed and one absorbed. The respective temperatures of  $0.0974 \text{ keV}$  and  $0.221 \text{ keV}$  were determined by fitting ROSAT All-Sky Survey spectra, extracted from an annulus spanning cluster radii of  $2^{\circ}\text{--}4^{\circ}$  (i.e., beyond  $1.5 r_{200}$ ; Simionescu et al. 2011), excluding regions to the W and NW that are contaminated by nearby structures. Given the role of point-source finding in this procedure, and its reliance on an accurate model of the point spread function, we use data only from ACIS CCDs 0–3 and 7. We note that the models for the soft foreground and the residual AGN emission, given the above treatment, are significantly fainter than both the cluster emission and the particle-induced background at the radii of interest.

Another consequence of Perseus’ position behind the Galaxy and its angular size is that the equivalent absorbing hydrogen column density,  $N_{\text{H}}$ , is high, and varies across the  $\geq 2^{\circ}$  diameter of the cluster. In particular, H I surveys reveal an overall gradient across the cluster. However, since  $N_{\text{H}}$  values based on only H I measurements are known to be inaccurate for sufficiently dense lines of sight ( $> 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ), we allow the overall column density to be variable in our analysis, taking only its spatial variation from the LAB H I survey (Kalberla et al. 2005). We checked the adequacy of modeling only this overall shift in  $N_{\text{H}}$  by also performing independent fits in projection to spectra extracted over individual CCDs for every observation, each time modeling thermal emission from the cluster, the Galactic absorption, and the foreground and background components discussed above. Those fits are consistent with a uniform, overall increase in  $N_{\text{H}}$  by a factor of  $\sim 1.3$  compared with the LAB values, apart from a statistically significant trend with radius at radii  $< 100 \text{ kpc}$  (conservatively). The latter likely reflects inadequacy of the single-temperature model for the cluster emission rather than the nature of the Galactic absorption, and data at these small radii are excluded from our final analysis based on other considerations, discussed below. Our fitted values of  $N_{\text{H}}$  are consistent with the correction suggested by Willingale et al. (2013), based on comparing measurements of both H I and molecular hydrogen to survey H I values.

While Perseus’ global morphology satisfies the SPA criteria for inclusion in the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  sample, its emission is not perfectly circularly or

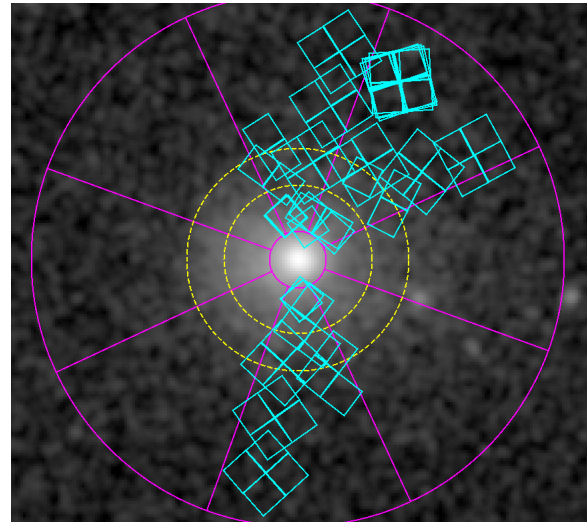


**Figure 2.** Gas mass fractions for our cluster sample, measured in our reference cosmology, as a function of redshift (left) and mass (right). Color coding is blue to red with increasing redshift. Note that the measurement uncertainties on  $f_{\text{gas}}$  and  $M_{2500}$  are typically strongly anti-correlated; this is not reflected in the way the error bars are displayed, but is accounted for in our analysis (Section 3).

elliptically symmetric. Departures from symmetry exist at all radii, associated with large-scale sloshing of the gas, as well as a cold front aligned with the cluster’s major axis (Simionescu et al. 2012). In this, Perseus is not necessarily different from any other cluster, including the most relaxed examples known. However, its large X-ray flux, combined with our high spatial resolution, means that azimuthal variations are detected at extremely high significance, even in our shallow *Chandra* data. Consequently, our usual assumption that the ICM is characterized by a single density at each radius results in a poor fit that can bias the measurement of temperature, when a single emission model is used to describe the data at all azimuths. Following Urban et al. (2014), we divide the cluster into 8 sectors (divided by position angles  $25^\circ, 70^\circ, 115^\circ, \dots$  E of N); when fitting the data in these individual sectors at radii  $> 8'$ , we find that the variations in brightness are small enough to obtain acceptable fits. Note that this exclusion is larger than the 100 kpc scale discussed above (at this redshift,  $1' \approx 21.8$  kpc). Figure 3 shows the spatial layout of the observations employed below.

For the measurement of  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , we are only interested in those sectors that lack large-scale cold fronts or signatures of sloshing at the radii of interest. Again following Urban et al. (2014), we henceforth restrict the analysis to the N, NW and S sectors, as the NE, E and SE sectors intersect the largest cold front along the cluster’s major axis (approximately E–W), and the W and SW sectors intersect a bright sloshing feature (effectively a minor cold front). We constrain deprojected density, temperature and mass profiles for the N, NW and S sectors independently, using our standard methodology (Section 2.1; note that this entails independent solutions for both the gas density and the gravitational potential in each sector), with the modified treatment of Galactic absorption and background and foreground components described above, and considering only data at radii  $> 8'$  from the cluster center. In addition, the *Chandra* coverage of the NW arm has a gap at radii of approximately  $18.5'–21.5'$  (405–470 kpc), a range within which our model nominally has 3 free temperatures. In order to perform the deprojection to the NW, we marginalize each of these temperatures over a uniform prior spanning 7–9 keV, centered on the best fit of  $\approx 8$  keV found in the N sector; given the use of a parametrized mass model and the assumption of hydrostatic equilibrium, an additional prior on the density profile is not necessary.

We are then left with the question of how to combine 3 mea-



**Figure 3.** Smoothed ROSAT All-Sky Survey image of the Perseus Cluster (Trümper 1993), with per-CCD fields of view of the *Chandra* data used in our analysis outlined in cyan (a subset of the available central pointings and wider mosaic). Magenta lines delimit the 8 sectors defined, of which we use 3, with inner and outer circles showing radii of  $8'$  and  $75'$ . The dashed, yellow circles delineate the radial range  $0.8–1.2 r_{2500}$ , as estimated in Section 2.2.

surements of the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  profile along different directions into a single estimate for Perseus. Scatter among estimates made in this way is expected, driven primarily by asphericity and the resulting ellipticity of the cluster emission in the plane of the sky (e.g. Roncarelli et al. 2013; Ansarifard et al. 2020). To gain some insight, we turned to the single other cluster in the sample for which an azimuthally resolved analysis is possible, Abell 2029. In this case, there are no visible substructures outside the cluster core that would discourage the use of particular regions within the cluster. We therefore divided the data into 8 sectors, oriented sensibly with respect to the cluster’s major and minor axes, and measured deprojected  $f_{\text{gas}}$  profiles independently using the data in each sector, as was done in Perseus. The posterior distributions for  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in the  $0.8–1.2 r_{2500}$  shell, as determined from each sector, are shown in Figure 4. The observed variation is primarily due to differ-



**Table 1.** Redshifts, gas masses, total masses and gas-mass fractions of clusters in our sample from our X-ray analysis. Apart from redshift, these quantities are computed for our reference  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology; the applicable radial range is given in the header. Quoted error bars account for statistical uncertainties only. Note that the total mass values listed here do not incorporate the calibration from weak lensing data, which is accounted for later in our analysis; a “\*” indicates clusters for which we use lensing data (see M14 and A16).

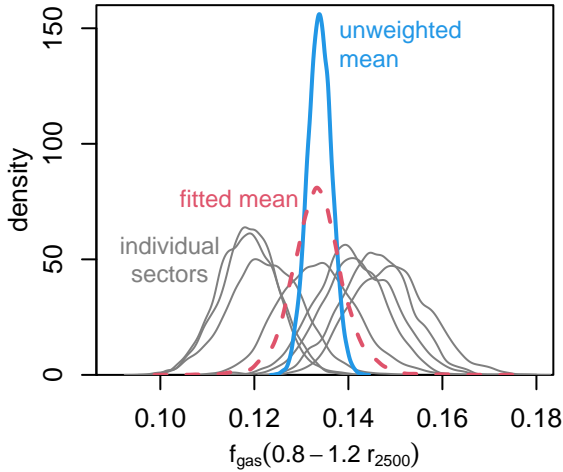
Cluster	$z$	$M_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}$ ( $10^{13} M_{\odot}$ )	$M_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ref}}$ ( $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ )	$f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}$	$M_{2500}^{\text{ref}}$ ( $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ )
		0.8–1.2 $r_{2500}$	0.8–1.2 $r_{2500}$	0.8–1.2 $r_{2500}$	0.0–1.0 $r_{2500}$
Perseus	0.018	1.638 ± 0.014	1.30 ± 0.04	0.129 ± 0.004	2.66 ± 0.04
Abell 2029	0.078	2.243 ± 0.021	1.69 ± 0.06	0.134 ± 0.004	4.06 ± 0.09
Abell 478	0.088	2.273 ± 0.043	1.94 ± 0.17	0.117 ± 0.009	4.20 ± 0.24
RX J1524.2–3154	0.103	2.740 ± 0.030	2.07 ± 0.08	0.132 ± 0.004	4.58 ± 0.13
PKS 0745–191	0.103	0.827 ± 0.022	0.67 ± 0.06	0.123 ± 0.009	1.76 ± 0.09
Abell 2204*	0.152	2.719 ± 0.055	1.95 ± 0.15	0.139 ± 0.008	5.09 ± 0.24
RX J0439.0+0520	0.208	0.853 ± 0.037	0.74 ± 0.13	0.115 ± 0.017	1.98 ± 0.19
Zwicky 2701	0.214	0.934 ± 0.019	0.83 ± 0.06	0.112 ± 0.006	1.88 ± 0.08
RX J1504.1–0248	0.215	2.571 ± 0.027	1.93 ± 0.09	0.133 ± 0.005	4.92 ± 0.16
Zwicky 2089*	0.235	1.815 ± 0.060	1.18 ± 0.16	0.154 ± 0.019	2.85 ± 0.20
RX J2129.6+0005	0.235	0.829 ± 0.026	0.72 ± 0.08	0.115 ± 0.011	1.64 ± 0.12
RX J1459.4–1811	0.236	1.833 ± 0.076	1.21 ± 0.13	0.151 ± 0.014	2.73 ± 0.23
Abell 1835*	0.252	3.088 ± 0.040	2.38 ± 0.13	0.130 ± 0.006	4.99 ± 0.15
Abell 3444	0.253	2.165 ± 0.071	1.53 ± 0.17	0.141 ± 0.012	3.11 ± 0.20
MS 2137.3–2353*	0.313	1.093 ± 0.031	0.79 ± 0.07	0.138 ± 0.011	2.09 ± 0.12
MACS J0242.5–21	0.314	1.421 ± 0.123	1.09 ± 0.30	0.130 ± 0.029	2.90 ± 0.53
MACS J1427.6–25	0.318	0.814 ± 0.047	0.65 ± 0.13	0.126 ± 0.022	1.80 ± 0.23
MACS J2229.7–27	0.324	1.170 ± 0.050	0.81 ± 0.13	0.144 ± 0.021	1.98 ± 0.20
MACS J0947.2+7623	0.345	2.042 ± 0.075	1.90 ± 0.23	0.107 ± 0.010	4.43 ± 0.37
MACS J1931.8–26	0.352	1.943 ± 0.043	1.48 ± 0.13	0.131 ± 0.010	3.45 ± 0.18
MACS J1115.8+0129*	0.355	2.170 ± 0.055	1.39 ± 0.15	0.156 ± 0.014	3.38 ± 0.24
MACS J1532.8+3021*	0.363	0.921 ± 0.039	0.58 ± 0.09	0.159 ± 0.021	1.51 ± 0.17
MACS J0150.3–10	0.363	1.912 ± 0.053	1.69 ± 0.15	0.113 ± 0.007	3.62 ± 0.22
RCS J1447+0828	0.376	2.401 ± 0.070	1.83 ± 0.16	0.131 ± 0.008	3.99 ± 0.28
MACS J0011.7–15	0.378	1.617 ± 0.070	1.20 ± 0.21	0.135 ± 0.021	3.02 ± 0.30
MACS J1720.2+3536*	0.391	1.681 ± 0.053	1.24 ± 0.18	0.136 ± 0.016	3.09 ± 0.34
MACS J0429.6–02*	0.399	1.579 ± 0.126	1.52 ± 0.43	0.104 ± 0.023	3.21 ± 0.61
MACS J0159.8–08	0.404	2.584 ± 0.107	2.10 ± 0.34	0.123 ± 0.017	4.91 ± 0.47
MACS J2046.0–34	0.423	1.046 ± 0.052	0.67 ± 0.13	0.156 ± 0.026	1.71 ± 0.20
IRAS 09104+4109	0.442	1.243 ± 0.066	1.16 ± 0.21	0.107 ± 0.015	2.82 ± 0.33
MACS J1359.1–19	0.447	0.925 ± 0.066	0.96 ± 0.23	0.096 ± 0.019	2.22 ± 0.36
RX J1347.5–1145*	0.451	4.883 ± 0.106	4.23 ± 0.37	0.116 ± 0.008	10.93 ± 0.68
3C 295	0.460	1.024 ± 0.063	0.91 ± 0.21	0.112 ± 0.021	2.12 ± 0.31
MACS J1621.3+3810*	0.461	1.390 ± 0.048	1.10 ± 0.16	0.126 ± 0.016	2.76 ± 0.23
MACS J1427.2+4407*	0.487	1.546 ± 0.089	0.97 ± 0.17	0.159 ± 0.022	2.40 ± 0.30
MACS J1423.8+2404*	0.539	1.552 ± 0.054	1.12 ± 0.13	0.138 ± 0.012	2.83 ± 0.21
SPT J2331–5051	0.576	1.120 ± 0.039	0.92 ± 0.07	0.121 ± 0.006	2.07 ± 0.17
SPT J2344–4242	0.596	3.044 ± 0.076	2.48 ± 0.15	0.122 ± 0.004	6.07 ± 0.33
SPT J0000–5748	0.702	0.944 ± 0.036	0.93 ± 0.14	0.102 ± 0.012	2.05 ± 0.23
SPT J2043–5035	0.723	1.210 ± 0.037	1.11 ± 0.11	0.109 ± 0.008	2.19 ± 0.18
SPT J0615–5746	0.972	2.969 ± 0.075	2.54 ± 0.22	0.117 ± 0.007	4.70 ± 0.36
CL J1415.2+3612	1.028	0.846 ± 0.024	0.98 ± 0.18	0.087 ± 0.015	1.92 ± 0.26
3C 186	1.063	0.992 ± 0.067	0.97 ± 0.22	0.102 ± 0.018	1.91 ± 0.30
SPT J2215–3537	1.160	1.569 ± 0.085	1.07 ± 0.20	0.147 ± 0.021	2.40 ± 0.35

ences in the derived gas mass profiles, with the total mass profiles (and thus  $r_{2500}$ ) being more mutually consistent.

We considered two methods of combining the information from each arm: fitting a mean plus Gaussian intrinsic scatter, and computing the unweighted mean while marginalizing over the individual posteriors from each sector. The former method is more interesting in that it can provide a measurement of the scatter that we expect to be present due to asphericity, given sufficient data. The second has the advantage of providing an estimate of the mean even when there is insufficient data to simultaneously constrain the scatter, as is the case for the 3 sectors of Perseus. For Abell 2029, we find that these methods produce very similar values of the mean  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , albeit

with different uncertainties, as can be seen in Figure 4. From the mean+scatter fit, the intrinsic scatter is constrained to be  $8 \pm 4$  per cent, consistent with predictions for relaxed clusters (Roncarelli et al. 2013; Ansarifard et al. 2020).

In the case of Perseus, the same mean+scatter model cannot be constrained based on measurements from only 3 sectors. We can, however, fit a mean  $f_{\text{gas}}$  value when fixing the intrinsic scatter to the best-fitting value from the Abell 2029 analysis (i.e., assuming the sector-to-sector scatter is similar). This turns out to produce essentially identical results to the unweighted-mean method applied to Perseus, including the uncertainty estimate (unlike in Abell 2029). We adopt the simpler unweighted-mean method for our final Perseus



**Figure 4.** Posterior distributions of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  measured independently from data in 8 sectors about the center of Abell 2029 (gray, solid curves). The solid, blue curve shows the distribution of the unweighted mean of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in the 8 sectors, marginalizing over their individual posteriors. The red, dashed curve shows the constraint on the mean  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in the 8 sectors when a Gaussian intrinsic scatter is fitted simultaneously.

results, arriving at the estimate of  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}} = 0.129 \pm 0.004$ . The differential  $f_{\text{gas}}$  profile, computed in the same way as a function of overdensity, is shown in Figure 1. Applying the same procedure to the estimate of  $r_{2500}$ , we find  $r_{2500} = 569 \pm 3$  kpc ( $26.05' \pm 0.13'$ ), or, equivalently,  $M_{2500} = (2.66 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ .

Systematic azimuthal variations in ICM density at a given radius cause an overestimate of the density when the data at all azimuths are straightforwardly combined in a single fit, rather than independent fits in multiple sectors, as above. In the simplest approximation, lognormal variations in the true density of standard deviation  $\sigma$  lead to a multiplicative bias of  $1 + \sigma$  in the estimated density. This is compatible with our analysis of Abell 2029, where the best-fitting  $f_{\text{gas}}$  value from an azimuthally averaged analysis exceeds the mean  $f_{\text{gas}}$  among 8 sectors by 5 per cent, consistent with the  $8 \pm 4$  per cent scatter found above. To the extent that this scatter is driven by the elliptical shape of the gas, one might consider correcting such a bias on a cluster-by-cluster basis based on their projected ellipticities at  $r_{2500}$ . However, we note that the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  variations among the sectors in Figure 4 do not quite correspond to each sector’s placement with respect to the major and minor axes, as one would expect in this simplistic interpretation. Furthermore, the exposure time as a function of azimuth for Abell 2029 is much more heterogenous than for other clusters in the sample, with significantly deeper observations along the major axis; it is possible that this may introduce additional scatter that does not generalize to other cluster observations. We therefore choose not to attempt a general correction for this bias based on the single cluster where we can obtain suitable measurements in several sectors, though further investigation in future work is certainly warranted. Instead, we adopt the improved  $f_{\text{gas}}$  estimates based on azimuthally resolved measurements for Perseus and Abell 2029 only. We expect any small shift in their  $f_{\text{gas}}$  values with respect to other clusters in the sample so introduced to be subsumed into the global intrinsic scatter parameter in our cosmological analysis. Moreover, the relatively small values of this intrinsic scatter that we find a posteriori imply that such an effect cannot be large.

### 2.3 Weak gravitational lensing

To constrain any overall bias of the masses estimated from X-ray data, we incorporate weak gravitational lensing measurements from the Weighing the Giants project (von der Linden et al. 2014; Kelly et al. 2014; Applegate et al. 2014), as in M14. Specifically, we use the subset of lensing measurements for relaxed clusters in our sample. There are 12 of these, of which 6 have 5-band data sufficient to obtain robust photometric redshifts for individual source galaxies, and 6 for which “color-cut” methods have been employed instead; for consistency, we use the color-cut estimates for all 12 clusters, accounting for the additional systematic uncertainty as required (Applegate et al. 2014). While the data have not changed from previous work, we do incorporate updated systematics modeling from A16, in particular a potential redshift dependence in the absolute accuracy of masses estimated using these methods (see Section 3).

### 3 MODEL

Our modeling of the data follows previous work (M14; A16), with the exception that here we allow  $f_{\text{gas}}$  to potentially vary with mass as a power law, constraining its slope,  $\alpha$ , simultaneously with other parameters. We describe the model and its parameters below, and refer the reader to the works cited above for complete details.

We model the true gas mass fraction in a spherical shell spanning radii of  $0.8\text{--}1.2 r_{2500}$  as

$$f_{\text{gas}}(z, M_{2500}) = Y(z, M_{2500}) \frac{\Omega_{\text{b}}}{\Omega_{\text{m}}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $Y(z, M_{2500})$  is the gas depletion of massive clusters, parameterized as

$$Y(z, M_{2500}) = Y_0(1 + Y_1 z) \left( \frac{M_{2500}}{3 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}} \right)^{\alpha}. \quad (2)$$

The model includes a log-normal intrinsic scatter about  $f_{\text{gas}}(z, M_{2500})$ , with standard deviation  $\sigma_f$ .

M14 adopted a uniform prior on  $Y_0$  centered on the average prediction of the hydrodynamic simulations of Battaglia et al. (2013) and Planelles et al. (2013), which include radiative cooling, star formation, and heating from AGN and supernova feedback. However, a misinterpretation of one of the results of Planelles et al. (2013) led this central value to be somewhat larger than it should have been. We correct this here, centering the prior at  $Y_0 = 0.79$ , maintaining the full width of 20 per cent (2.3 times the difference between the two simulations) from M14. We maintain the uniform prior on  $Y_1$  between  $-0.05$  and  $+0.05$  from M14, which is not impacted by the issue noted above.

Even in the absence of statistical uncertainties, systematic biases and the assumption of a reference cosmology may cause the measured gas mass fractions to differ from  $f_{\text{gas}}(z, M_{2500})$ :

$$f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}} = K(z) A(z)^{\eta_f} \left[ \frac{d^{\text{ref}}(z)}{d(z)} \right]^{3/2} f_{\text{gas}}(z, M_{2500}). \quad (3)$$

Here the ratio  $[d^{\text{ref}}(z)/d(z)]^{3/2}$  accounts for the impact of the assumed reference cosmology on  $f_{\text{gas}}$  measurements within a fixed angular aperture, while the term

$$A(z) = \frac{\theta_{2500}^{\text{ref}}}{\theta_{2500}} = \frac{H(z) d(z)}{[H(z) d(z)]^{\text{ref}}} \quad (4)$$

accounts for the relatively smaller correction that arises from the dependence of the measurement aperture itself on the reference model.

We empirically measure a power-law slope of the aperture-measured  $f_{\text{gas}}$  with radius of  $\eta_f = 0.390 \pm 0.024$ ; note that this is not the slope of  $f_{\text{gas}}(r)$ , but of the gas mass fraction integrated in a shell,  $f_{\text{gas}}(0.8x < r < 1.2x)$ , as  $x$  varies in the neighborhood of  $r_{2500}$ . The final term,

$$K(z) = K_0(1 + K_1 z), \quad (5)$$

parametrizes a potentially redshift-dependent bias in the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  measurements due to bias in the total mass estimates. The  $K_0$  parameter is well constrained by our weak lensing data (see below), while we marginalize  $K_1$  over the range  $-0.05 < K_1 < 0.05$ .

Biases in the X-ray gas mass estimates may also be present, in particular due to azimuthal variations in gas density at a given circular radius, which leads the root-mean-square density measured from the data to exceed the true mean density. At radii  $\sim r_{2500}$  in relaxed clusters, simulations place the bias in density (and thus gas mass) at  $\lesssim 5$  per cent (Battaglia et al. 2013, 2015; Roncarelli et al. 2013; Planelles et al. 2017; Ansarifard et al. 2020). Observations are in broad agreement with this limit (Eckert et al. 2015; Zhuravleva et al. 2019), but do not yet address the specific cluster selection and radial range of interest here. Lacking such direct, empirical input, and given that any bias is expected to be subdominant to the systematic uncertainty in the mass measurements, we do not explicitly account for potential bias in gas masses in this work. We note, however, that a positive bias of 5 per cent would straightforwardly impact constraints from the absolute value of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  (Section 4.1) by the same amount. For  $\Omega_m$ , for example, this would result in a shift of 0.01, or one quarter of our posterior uncertainty.

Analogously to  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , we can write the relationship between true mass and mass as estimated for a reference cosmological model as

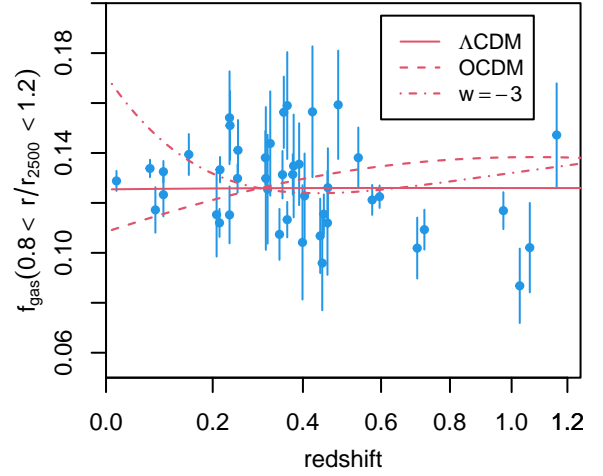
$$M_{2500}^{\text{ref}} = A(z)^{\eta_M} \left[ \frac{d^{\text{ref}}(z)}{d(z)} \right] M_{2500}, \quad (6)$$

with the slope of the mass profile near  $r_{2500}$ ,  $\eta_M = 1.065 \pm 0.016$ , measured empirically from the X-ray fits.

The joint posterior distributions of  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}$  and  $M_{2500}^{\text{ref}}$  from the X-ray analysis are well described by bivariate log-normal distributions, and we model them as such, including their (generally substantial) anti-correlation.

Since the measured gravitational lensing shear depends on distances between the observer, lens and numerous background objects (as opposed to only the observer and cluster, as in the X-ray case), the cosmological dependence of inferred masses cannot be accounted for with simple factors of  $d(z)/d^{\text{ref}}(z)$ , as above. Instead, following A16, we directly incorporate the measured shear profiles and their Gaussian measurement uncertainties in our cosmological analysis. We assume a log-normal distribution of lensing/X-ray mass ratios at  $r_{2500}^{\text{ref}}$ , with mean  $\ln K(z)$  and scatter  $\sigma_K$ , and marginalize over the mass constraints from the lensing and X-ray data, assuming an NFW form of the mass profile in both cases. Note that, while the same parametrized model is fit to both types of data, the constraints from each method are independent of the other. In particular, the X-ray data are sufficient to constrain both parameters of the NFW model in all cases, while for the lensing analysis we adopt a prior on the distribution of NFW concentration parameters of massive, relaxed clusters motivated by simulations (Neto et al. 2007). The systematic error budget for the lensing mass estimates is discussed by Applegate et al. (2014) and A16, and is described by a redshift-dependent bias of  $W(z) = W_0 + W_1(z - 0.4)$ , with  $W_0 = 0.96 \pm 0.09$  and  $W_1 = -0.09 \pm 0.03$ .

Table B1 summarizes the model parameters specific to the  $f_{\text{gas}}$



**Figure 5.** The  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data as a function of redshift, as in Figure 2, are compared with predictions of 3 dark energy models. These predictions incorporate the complete model of Section 3, meaning that they are predictions for what  $f_{\text{gas}}$  values we would measure given the adopted reference cosmology, for nominal values for the nuisance parameters. The solid line shows predictions for a flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model ( $\Omega_m = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ ,  $w = -1$ ; identical to the reference), the dashed line an open model ( $\Omega_m = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.0$ ), and the dot-dashed line a flat, constant- $w$  model ( $\Omega_m = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_{\text{DE}} = 0.7$ ,  $w = -3$ ). To illustrate the different shapes of the curves as a function of redshift, they are normalized to intersect at  $z = 0.3$ , which is approximately the weighted mean redshift of the data (note that this is a different and arguably better motivated choice than in the equivalent figure in M14). The figure thus demonstrates the redshift-dependent signal available to the  $f_{\text{gas}}(z)$  data once the  $\Omega_m$  constraint from the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  is accounted for, in particular emphasizing the role of data at the lowest redshifts in ruling out the more extreme models.

cosmological analysis, and the corresponding priors (see further discussion in M14).

To illustrate the redshift dependence of the model, we show in Figure 5 predictions in data space for 3 different cosmologies. The curves are normalized to intersect at the weighted-mean redshift of the data, to better illustrate their different shapes as a function of redshift. In this way, we can see how precise measurements across a wide range in redshifts, especially when extending to  $z \approx 0$ , can place constraints on dark energy parameters.

## 4 RESULTS

The posterior probability encoded by the model of Section 3 is implemented as a stand-alone library.<sup>4</sup> The results presented below were produced by including it in cosmomc<sup>5</sup> (Lewis & Bridle 2002; version May 2020), with cosmological calculations provided by camb (Lewis, Challinor & Lasenby 2000). When analyzing the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data alone, or in combination with simple, external priors, we use cosmomc’s “astro” cosmological parametrization, with the free parameters and priors given by Table B2.

We also compare and combine our results with those of other cosmological probes whose likelihoods are available in cosmomc. In particular, these include the final (2018) *Planck* CMB temperature, polarization and lensing power spectra (Planck Collaboration 2020a,c), type Ia supernova (SN) from the Pantheon project (Scolnic

<sup>4</sup> <https://github.com/abmantz/fgas-cosmo>

<sup>5</sup> <http://cosmologist.info/cosmomc/>

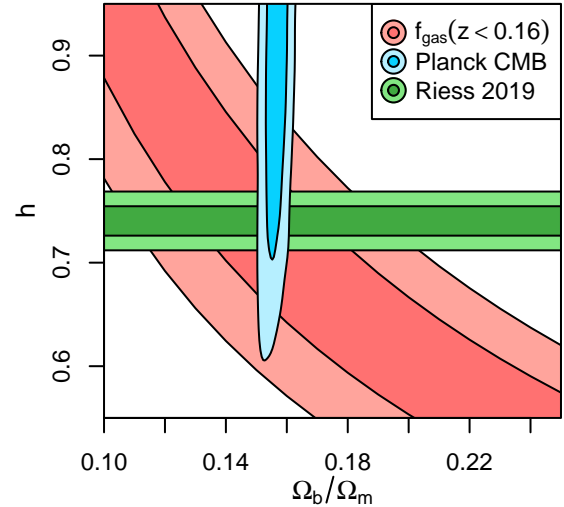
et al. 2018), and Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO). In the case of BAO, we will show the final results from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) IV extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS) (Alam et al. 2021); however, as the data underlying those results is not publicly available at the time of our analysis, we use earlier data from the 6-degree Field Galaxy Survey ( $z = 0.106$ ; Beutler et al. 2011), the SDSS DR7 main galaxy sample ( $z = 0.15$ ; Ross et al. 2015) and the SDSS-III BOSS ( $z = 0.38, 0.51$  and  $0.61$ ; Alam et al. 2017) when obtaining joint constraints. When obtaining constraints using CMB data (alone or in combination with others), we use the “theta” cosmological parametrization in `cosmomc`, with the free parameters and priors shown in Table B3. Though we do not perform a combined analysis with them, we also reproduce constraints from the Dark Energy Survey (DES) Year-3 analysis of galaxy clustering and weak lensing (“ $3 \times 2pt$ ”; DES Collaboration 2021) as a point of comparison.

In models with  $w$  free, constraints from only the CMB data employed here are effectively unable to place an upper limit on the Hubble parameter,  $H_0$  (equivalently,  $h = H_0/100 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ ). The resulting contours (Figures 6 and 8) may appear surprisingly unconstrained to some readers, due to the degeneracy between  $h$  and other parameters, and the fact that we marginalize over a wider uniform prior on  $h$  than is typical in the literature (0.2–2 rather than 0.4–1; e.g. Planck Collaboration 2020b). While one could argue unconvincingly about which range better reflects our prior knowledge of  $h$ , we prefer not to show contours that appear to provide constraints on other parameters (e.g.  $\Omega_m$ ) that are, ultimately, due to the limited prior range of  $h$ . The reader should interpret these particular contours as being indicative of which combinations of parameters are well constrained and which are degenerate, and thus how combinations of independent probes might improve constraints, without taking the absolute probability levels too seriously.

#### 4.1 Constraints from low-redshift $f_{\text{gas}}$ data

The dependence of the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  observable on the cosmological parameters, apart from the relatively minor  $A(z)$  term, is  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}} \propto d(z)^{-3/2} \Omega_b/\Omega_m$ . Thus, constraints can in principle be obtained from both the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}(z)$  and its behavior with redshift. The former depends the cosmological parameter combination  $h^{3/2} \Omega_b/\Omega_m$ , and can be measured to high statistical precision using only the low-redshift clusters in our sample. We can, therefore, obtain constraints on this degenerate combination of parameters from a subset of the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data. The advantage of doing so is that these constraints are insensitive to the particular model of dark energy used, provided that its equation of state does not evolve strongly over the redshift range of the data employed. Following M14, we obtained such constraints from the 6 clusters in our sample with  $z < 0.16$ , marginalizing over a non-flat cosmological model with  $w$  free, finding  $h^{3/2} \Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.096 \pm 0.013$ . Since we do not use weak lensing data for any of these low- $z$  clusters, we employ a Gaussian prior,  $K_0 = 0.93 \pm 0.11$ , obtained from our full analysis (Section 4.5). As mentioned in Section 3, this simplified approach neglects any correlations between cosmological parameters and the measured X-ray/lensing mass ratio, but we note that these are small compared with current uncertainties (see A16). At present, the constraint on  $h^{3/2} \Omega_b/\Omega_m$  is limited by this uncertainty in  $K_0$ , which is primarily due to the small number of clusters for which we use lensing data to calibrate our X-ray masses.

The above constraint was obtained without external cosmological priors, but, as Figure 6 illustrates, there are interesting complemen-



**Figure 6.** Constraints on the Hubble parameter and the cosmic baryon fraction from our  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data at  $z < 0.16$  only (red), *Planck* CMB data (Planck Collaboration 2020a,c), and the Cepheid distance ladder (Riess et al. 2019). The *Planck* analysis assumes a flat, constant- $w$  model, while the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  and distance-ladder constraints are essentially independent of the cosmological model.

**Table 2.** Marginalized best-fitting values and 68.3 per cent probability credible intervals on cosmological parameters from our analysis of low-redshift ( $z < 0.16$ ) cluster  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data, including systematic uncertainties. At the quoted precision, these constraints are identical for all cosmological models considered in this work. Columns 1–3 indicate whether priors on each cosmological quantity were included (see text; F01=Freedman et al. 2001; P18=Planck Collaboration 2020b, R19=Riess et al. 2019, H20=Hsyu et al. 2020).

$h$	Prior		Constraint
	$\Omega_b h^2$	$\Omega_b/\Omega_m$	
—	—	—	$h^{3/2} \Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.096 \pm 0.013$
—	—	P18	$h = 0.722 \pm 0.067$
F01	—	—	$\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.156 \pm 0.034$
P18	—	—	$\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.173 \pm 0.024$
R19	—	—	$\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.150 \pm 0.021$
—	H20	—	$\Omega_m h^{1/2} = 0.221 \pm 0.031$
F01	H20	—	$\Omega_m = 0.260 \pm 0.040$
P18	H20	—	$\Omega_m = 0.270 \pm 0.038$
R19	H20	—	$\Omega_m = 0.257 \pm 0.037$

tarities with independent data. We investigate three forms of such external information, with the results shown in Table 2.

Combining our data with a prior on the cosmic baryon fraction,  $\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.156 \pm 0.003$ , from *Planck*, we constrain the Hubble parameter to be  $h = 0.722 \pm 0.067$ . Note that, whereas the direct constraints placed on  $h$  by the CMB data are precise only when assuming a flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model, the CMB baryon fraction constraints hold much more widely (Figure 6 shows contours for a constant- $w$  model, displaying essentially no correlation in the  $h$  vs  $\Omega_b/\Omega_m$  plane). As the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  constraints considered here are similarly insensitive to the dark energy model assumed, the combined  $f_{\text{gas}}$ +CMB constraint on  $h$  is



an interesting one to compare to independent probes. In particular, we prefer a value closer to that determined from the Cepheid-based distance ladder (Riess et al. 2019) than to the constraints from *Planck* when assuming flat  $\Lambda$ CDM, although our results are consistent with both within uncertainties. Forthcoming weak lensing data (Baumont et al., in preparation; Wright et al., in preparation) will roughly halve the uncertainty in  $K_0$ , translating directly to tighter constraints on  $h$  from the  $f_{\text{gas}}$ +CMB combination. We note that compatible results to those above were obtained from the combination of WMAP CMB data with  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data from Allen et al. (2008) or M14, and the combination of BAO data with the M14  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data (Holanda et al. 2020). Our constraints are also compatible with those obtained by enforcing consistency between X-ray and SZ measurements of the same ICM; the latter method has the benefit of not requiring even the limited external priors adopted here, but is significantly less precise at present (see Wan et al. 2021 for a recent discussion).

Conversely, adopting external priors on  $h$  allows us to test for consistency with the baryon fraction measured from the CMB. We find good agreement, within uncertainties, using priors from the Hubble Key project ( $h = 0.72 \pm 0.08$ ; Freedman et al. 2001), *Planck* (assuming flat  $\Lambda$ CDM;  $h = 0.674 \pm 0.005$ ; Planck Collaboration 2020b) or Cepheids ( $h = 0.7403 \pm 0.0142$ ; Riess et al. 2019).

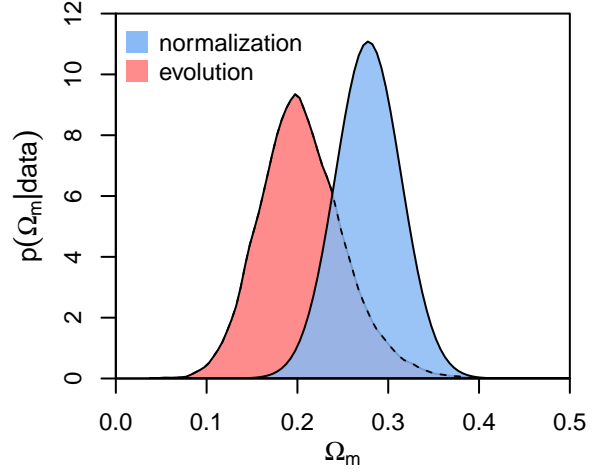
Combining the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data with a prior on the baryon density,  $\Omega_b h^2 = 0.0215 \pm 0.0005$ , based on estimates of the primordial helium and deuterium abundances (Hsyu et al. 2020), provides the constraint  $\Omega_m h^{1/2} = 0.221 \pm 0.031$ . The weak residual dependence on  $h$  means that we obtain nearly identical constraints on  $\Omega_m$  when additionally combining with any of the priors on  $h$  listed above. Using the results of Freedman et al. (2001), which are comfortably consistent with the more recent estimates, the low-redshift  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data yield  $\Omega_m = 0.260 \pm 0.040$ .

#### 4.2 $\Omega_m$ from the evolution of $f_{\text{gas}}$

While the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}(z)$  constrains the combination  $h^{3/2}\Omega_b/\Omega_m$ , its behavior with redshift is sensitive to cosmology through the shape of  $d(z)$ . Uniquely,  $\Omega_m$  contributes to the observed signal in both places. For the flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model, we can obtain precise constraints on  $\Omega_m$  from the evolution of  $f_{\text{gas}}^{\text{ref}}(z)$  alone, and compare them to those from its normalization. This can be accomplished in practice by widening any of the informative priors impacting the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}(z)$  (i.e. on  $h$ ,  $\Omega_b h^2$  or  $Y_{\text{gas},0}$ ) until it no longer has an effect on the posterior distribution. Our constraints from this procedure are compared with those of the preceding section in Figure 7; we find  $\Omega_m = 0.200 \pm 0.044$ , consistent with but marginally lower than the results from the normalization.

#### 4.3 Constraints from the full $f_{\text{gas}}$ data set

We next report the constraints available from the combination of the complete  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data set with an external prior on  $\Omega_b h^2$  from Hsyu et al. (2020), and a broad prior on  $h$  from Freedman et al. (2001). Figure 8 shows our results as red-shaded contours for the non-flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model (left) and flat constant- $w$  model (right). The degeneracies of  $\Omega_\Lambda$  and  $w$  with  $\Omega_m$  are modest, due to the direct constraint on  $\Omega_m$  coming from the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}(z)$ . For the  $\Lambda$ CDM model, we find  $\Omega_m = 0.257 \pm 0.039$  and  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.865 \pm 0.119$ , while for the flat, constant- $w$  model we find  $\Omega_m = 0.256 \pm 0.037$  and  $w = -1.13^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$  (Table 3). Compared with M14, these constraints represent improvements of 41 per cent in the constraints on  $\Omega_\Lambda$  and 29 per cent on  $w$  in the respective models.



**Figure 7.** Posterior distributions for  $\Omega_m$  based on  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data. The blue-shaded constraints are from the normalization of  $f_{\text{gas}}(z)$  measured from only the  $z < 0.16$  clusters in our sample, using standard priors on  $h$ ,  $\Omega_b h^2$  and the relevant nuisance parameters (Section 4.1). These results are insensitive to the assumed model of dark energy. The red-shaded results are from the shape of the measured  $f_{\text{gas}}(z)$  curve, using our full sample without the priors that would produce a constraint from the normalization, and assuming a flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model (Section 4.2).

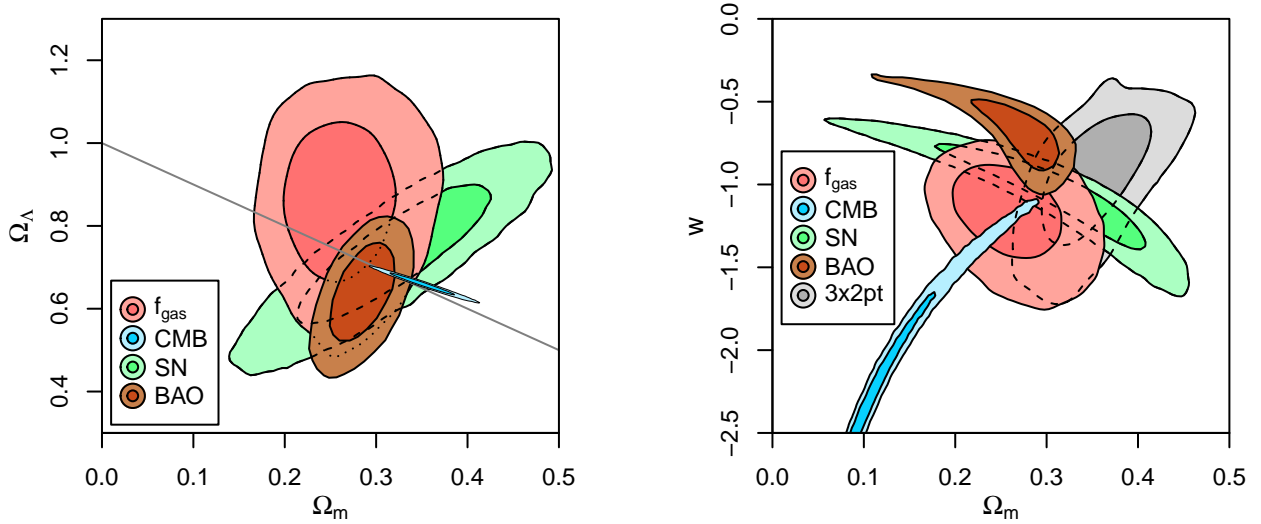
Our results are consistent with flat  $\Lambda$ CDM, and in good agreement individually with those from CMB, SN, BAO and  $3 \times 2$ pt data, as shown in Figure 8, though we note that the CMB and BAO constraints shown appear to be in tension with one another for the flat, constant- $w$  model (this is not true of the older BAO data set that we employ in the combined-probe analysis below). For the constant- $w$  model in particular, our constraint of  $w = -1.13^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$  compares well with those from other low-redshift probes:  $w = -1.09 \pm 0.22$  (SN),  $w = -0.69 \pm 0.15$  (BAO), and  $w = -0.98^{+0.32}_{-0.20}$  ( $3 \times 2$ pt). The  $f_{\text{gas}}$  results are also comparable to independent constraints from the number counts of massive clusters ( $w = -1.01 \pm 0.20$ ; Mantz et al. 2010; see also Vikhlinin et al. 2009; Mantz et al. 2015a; Bocquet et al. 2019). Moreover, apart from a very weak dependence on  $h$  (Section 3), the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data provide these constraints without sensitivity to (or requiring assumptions about) additional parameters such as the number or mass of neutrinos, or the shape or amplitude of the matter power spectrum, which do impact some of the probes discussed above.

#### 4.4 Combination with independent probes

Combining the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data with CMB, SN and BAO information, we obtain the constraints listed in Table 4. Note that the priors on  $h$  and  $\Omega_b h^2$  employed in the last section are not used here, as the above combination of data is sufficient to constrain those parameters tightly in all of the models considered here. We find  $\Omega_k = (0.9 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-3}$  for the non-flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model, and  $w = -1.04 \pm 0.03$  for the flat, constant- $w$  model, with  $\Omega_m$  tightly constrained around values of 0.30–0.31 in both cases. Generalizing to a model with both curvature and the dark energy equation of state free, the combination yields  $\Omega_k = (-0.5 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-3}$  and  $w = -1.04 \pm 0.04$  (left panel of Figure 10).

We also consider models with an evolving equation of state, of the form

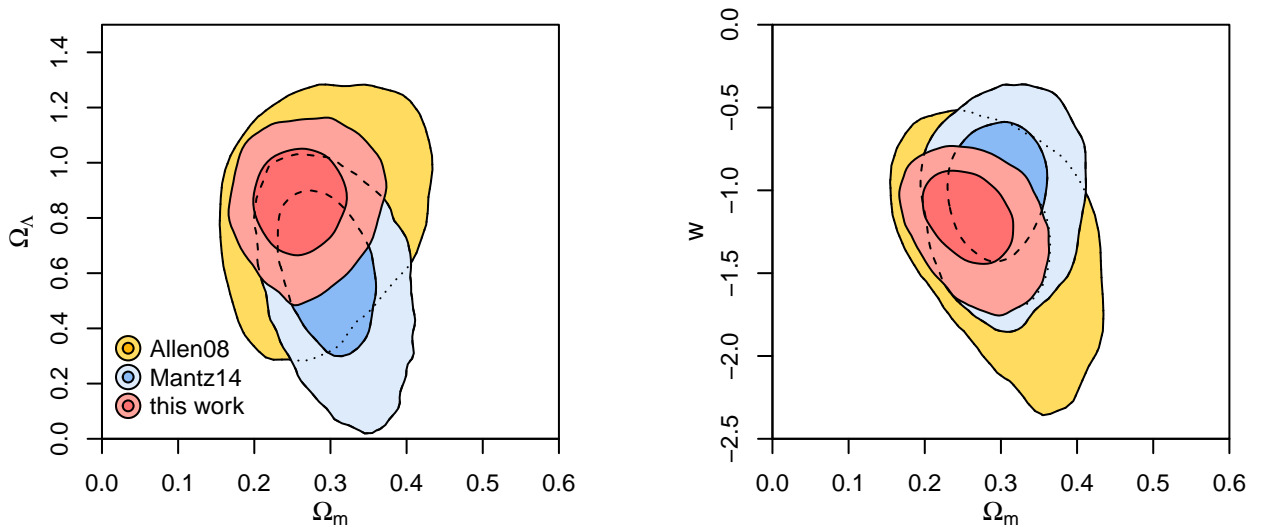
$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a) = w_0 + w_a \left( \frac{z}{1+z} \right), \quad (7)$$



**Figure 8.** Constraints on parameters of the  $\Lambda$ CDM (left) and flat, constant- $w$  (right) models from  $f_{\text{gas}}$  (this work), *Planck* CMB (Planck Collaboration 2020a,c), Pantheon SN (Scolnic et al. 2018), BAO (Alam et al. 2021), and galaxy clustering and lensing (“ $3 \times 2\text{pt}$ ”; DES Collaboration 2021) data. In the left panel, the solid, gray line indicates spatial flatness ( $\Omega_\Lambda = 1 - \Omega_m$ ).

**Table 3.** Marginalized best-fitting values and 68.3 per cent probability credible intervals on cosmological parameters of  $\Lambda$ CDM and flat, constant- $w$  models from our data, in combination with priors on  $h$  (Freedman et al. 2001) and  $\Omega_b h^2$  (Hsyu et al. 2020).

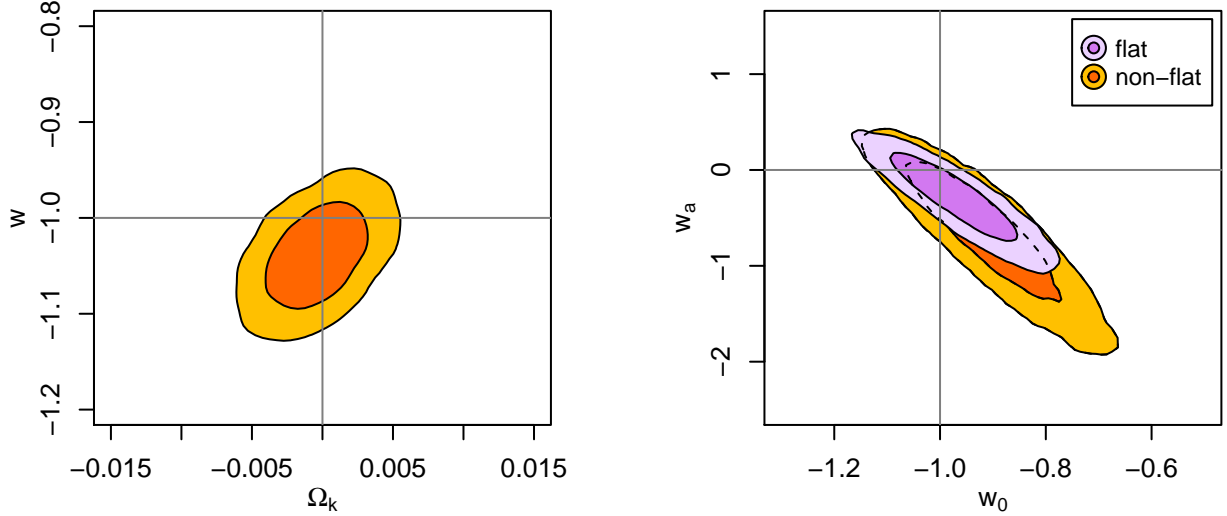
Model	$\Omega_m$	$\Omega_{\text{DE}}$	$\Omega_k$	$w_0$
$\Lambda$ CDM	$0.257 \pm 0.039$	$0.865 \pm 0.119$	$-0.128 \pm 0.128$	-1
constant- $w$	$0.256 \pm 0.037$	$0.744 \pm 0.037$	0	$-1.13^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$



**Figure 9.** Constraints on parameters of the  $\Lambda$ CDM (left) and flat, constant- $w$  (right) models from 3 generations of the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  analysis presented in this paper: Allen et al. (2008), M14, and this work. Compared with M14, our new constraints on  $\Omega_\Lambda$  are 41 per cent tighter, while constraints on  $w$  are 29 per cent tighter.

where  $a = (1 + z)^{-1}$  is the scale factor and  $w_a$  parametrizes the change in  $w(z)$  between the present day ( $a = 1$ ) and the early Universe ( $a \rightarrow 0$ ). The right panel of Figure 10 shows constraints on  $w_0$  and  $w_a$ , with and without free curvature, from the combined data set. In

the former case, we find  $\Omega_k = (-3.3 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $w_0 = -0.92 \pm 0.10$  and  $w_a = -0.60 \pm 0.47$ , consistent with the flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model.



**Figure 10.** Constraints on parameters of the non-flat, constant- $w$  (left) and evolving- $w$  (right) models from the combination of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  (this work), *Planck* CMB (Planck Collaboration 2020a,c), Pantheon SN (Scolnic et al. 2018), and BAO (Beutler et al. 2011; Ross et al. 2015; Alam et al. 2017) data. Gray lines correspond to the values each parameter takes in the flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model.

**Table 4.** Marginalized best-fitting values and 68.3 per cent probability credible intervals on cosmological parameters of constant- and evolving- $w$  models from the combination of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  (this work), *Planck* CMB (Planck Collaboration 2020a,c), Pantheon SN (Scolnic et al. 2018), and BAO (Beutler et al. 2011; Ross et al. 2015; Alam et al. 2017) data.

Model	$h$	$\Omega_{\text{m}}$	$\Omega_{\text{DE}}$	$10^3 \Omega_k$	$w_0$	$w_\alpha$
$\Lambda$ CDM	$0.680 \pm 0.007$	$0.308 \pm 0.006$	$0.691 \pm 0.005$	$0.9 \pm 2.0$	-1	0
constant- $w$	$0.686 \pm 0.008$	$0.303 \pm 0.007$	$0.697 \pm 0.007$	0	$-1.04 \pm 0.03$	0
	$0.686 \pm 0.009$	$0.303 \pm 0.008$	$0.698 \pm 0.008$	$-0.5 \pm 2.2$	$-1.04 \pm 0.04$	0
evolving- $w$	$0.686 \pm 0.008$	$0.303 \pm 0.007$	$0.697 \pm 0.007$	0	$-0.97 \pm 0.08$	$-0.27 \pm 0.30$
	$0.683 \pm 0.009$	$0.304 \pm 0.008$	$0.699 \pm 0.008$	$-3.3 \pm 3.0$	$-0.92 \pm 0.10$	$-0.60 \pm 0.47$

#### 4.5 Constraints on cluster parameters

Beyond the cosmological parameters, there are 4 parameters of the cluster model that the data constrain. These constraints are essentially independent of cosmological assumptions within the range of models explored above; the specific values quoted below are from a fit of the flat, constant- $w$  model, using the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data plus priors on  $h$  and  $\Omega_{\text{b}} h^2$ .

The power-law slope of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in the  $0.8\text{--}1.2 r_{2500}$  shell with mass is found to be  $\alpha = 0.025 \pm 0.033$ , consistent with zero. While the gas mass fraction is expected to be an increasing function of mass going from the group to the cluster regime, our results verify that this trend becomes consistent with a constant for sufficiently massive clusters at these radii (Eke et al. 1998; Kay et al. 2004; Crain et al. 2007; Nagai et al. 2007; Young et al. 2011; Battaglia et al. 2013; Planelles et al. 2013; Le Brun et al. 2014, 2017; Barnes et al. 2017; Henden et al. 2020; Singh et al. 2020). We note that there is visually no indication of steepening towards lower masses in Figure 2.

For the log-normal intrinsic scatter in  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , we find  $\sigma_f = 0.043^{+0.020}_{-0.032}$ , with a 95.4 per cent probability upper limit of 0.089. This result is consistent with, though smaller than, the previous constraint of  $0.074 \pm 0.023$  from M14 (see also Mahdavi et al. 2013; Herbonnet et al. 2020). Remarkably, this best-fitting scatter of just

4.3 per cent in  $f_{\text{gas}}$  corresponds to a precision of 2.9 per cent in the distance estimate associated with a given cluster, compared with  $\sim 4.6$  per cent intrinsic scatter in distance estimates from type Ia supernovae (Scolnic et al. 2018).

We constrain the weak lensing to X-ray mass ratio to be  $K_0 = 0.93 \pm 0.11$ , a small change from A16. Strictly speaking, this parameter describes the ratio at  $z = 0$ , but the posterior correlation between  $K_0$  and the evolution parameter,  $K_1$ , is small enough that the constraints on the ratio at other relevant redshifts ( $z < 1.2$ ) are identical at this precision.  $K_1$  itself is unconstrained by the data. Note that, unlike the other parameters discussed here,  $K_0$  is degenerate with cosmological parameters, primarily  $\Omega_{\text{m}}$ . We therefore obtain tighter and slightly offset constraints from the combination of  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , CMB, BAO and SN data, which prefer a larger value of  $\Omega_{\text{m}}$  than  $f_{\text{gas}}$  alone:  $K_0 = 0.99 \pm 0.06$ . Finally, the intrinsic scatter in the lensing to X-ray mass ratio is found to be  $\sigma_K = 0.14^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$ , consistent with expectations for the impact of halo triaxiality on the inferred 3D lensing masses (Becker & Kravtsov 2011).

## 5 CONCLUSION

We have derived constraints on cosmological models from measurements of the gas mass fraction at intermediate radii in a sample of the most dynamically relaxed, massive galaxy clusters. Compared to previous work, our analysis incorporates additional *Chandra* data, as well as an expanded cluster sample. Notably, the expanded data set include a precise determination of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  in the Perseus Cluster, at  $z = 0.018$ , as well as new measurements at  $z = 0.97$  and  $z = 1.16$ . The resulting increase in leverage on the apparent evolution of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  with redshift has a disproportionate impact on dark energy constraints; compared with M14, we find that the constraint on  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$  for the non-flat  $\Lambda$ CDM model shrinks by 41 per cent to  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.865 \pm 0.119$ , while the constraint on  $w$  in the flat, constant- $w$  model improves by 29 per cent to  $w = -1.13^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$ . Despite the modest size of the data set overall, comprising observations of just 44 sources, dark energy constraints from  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data remain competitive with the best constraints from other cosmological probes. Combining the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  analysis with CMB, SN and BAO data, we explore non-flat and evolving- $w$  models, continuing to find consistency with the simple flat  $\Lambda$ CDM concordance model. The lowest-redshift  $f_{\text{gas}}$  data, combined only with a measurement of  $\Omega_{\text{b}}/\Omega_{\text{m}}$  from the CMB, constrain the Hubble constant to be  $h = 0.722 \pm 0.067$ .

Our analysis internally constrains a possible trend with mass and the intrinsic scatter of  $f_{\text{gas}}$ . We obtain tight constraints on the power-law slope of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  (in a shell including radii of  $0.8\text{--}1.2r_{2500}$ ) with mass,  $\alpha = 0.025 \pm 0.033$ , consistent with no dependence in this intermediate radial range, given the cluster selection. The log-normal intrinsic scatter is found to be  $\sigma_f = 0.043^{+0.020}_{-0.032}$ , somewhat smaller than in previous work and equivalent to just 3 per cent scatter in the distance estimated to a single cluster.

Even with the additional data introduced in this work, constraints on dark energy from the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  method remain statistically limited. With the precise anchor at low redshifts provided by Perseus and other bright clusters, long-term improvement will be driven by additions to the cluster sample at  $z \gtrsim 0.5$ . The growing number of relaxed clusters in our data set at  $0.6 < z < 1.2$  that were discovered via the SZ effect (Bleem et al. 2015, 2020; Planck Collaboration 2016), now 6 in total, demonstrates that this is a viable approach to finding such systems, even if a smaller fraction of relaxed clusters is found in SZ surveys at these redshifts compared with X-ray surveys of the low-redshift Universe. In the long term, significant expansions of the sample have the potential to dramatically improve constraints on dark energy, as discussed by M14. In the nearer term, dark-energy-independent constraints on  $\Omega_{\text{m}}$  can be straightforwardly tightened by expanding and improving the weak lensing data for relaxed clusters.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY

*Chandra* X-ray data are available from the *Chandra* Data Archive (CDA) at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/cda/>. Appendix A provides the specific observation IDs employed in this work. Our weak lensing analysis uses data from the Subaru and Canada-France-Hawaii telescopes (see von der Linden et al. 2014 and A16 for details), which can respectively be obtained from the SMOKA Science Archive (<https://smoka.nao.ac.jp/index.jsp>) and the Canadian Astronomy Data Centre (<https://www.cadc-ccda.hia-ihp.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/en/cfht/index.html>). The code and data tables required to perform the  $f_{\text{gas}}$  cosmological analysis can be obtained from <https://github.com/abmantz/fgas-cosmo>. All data shown in figures and tables can be obtained in digital form from <https://github.com/abmantz/fgas-2021-paper>.

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## APPENDIX A: CHANDRA DATA

Table A1 lists details of the *Chandra* data used in this work.

## APPENDIX B: MODEL PARAMETERS AND PRIORS

Tables B1–B3 list the astrophysical and cosmological model parameters of our analysis, and the prior distributions adopted for each.

**Table A1.** Chandra data used in this work: [1] cluster name (ordered by increasing redshift); [2] observation ID; [3] date of observation; [4] detector (ACIS-I or ACIS-S); [5] clean exposure time in ks.

Cluster	ObsId	Date	Det	Exp	Cluster	ObsId	Date	Det	Exp	
Perseus	3237	2003-03-15	S	33.8	RX J1504.1–0248	17197	2015-06-01	I	24.2	
	4953	2004-10-18	S	30.1		17669	2015-06-17	I	24.9	
	6145	2004-10-19	S	85.0		17670	2015-06-10	I	42.2	
	6146	2004-10-20	S	28.7	Zwicky 2089	7897	2006-12-23	I	8.4	
	11713	2009-11-29	I	108.4		10463	2009-02-24	S	38.6	
	11714	2009-12-07	I	89.7	RX J2129.6+0005	552	2000-10-21	I	9.4	
	11715	2009-12-02	I	70.0		9370	2009-04-03	I	27.3	
	11716	2009-10-10	I	38.6	RX J1459.4–1811	9428	2008-06-16	S	39.6	
	12025	2009-11-25	I	17.9	Abell 1835	496	2000-04-29	S	10.7	
	12033	2009-11-27	I	18.4		6880	2006-08-25	I	106.7	
	12036	2009-12-02	I	46.8		6881	2005-12-07	I	29.9	
	12037	2009-12-05	I	83.1		7370	2006-07-24	I	36.3	
	13989	2011-11-07	I	34.3	Abell 3444	9400	2008-02-11	S	35.7	
	13990	2011-11-11	I	34.0	MS 2137.3–2353	928	1999-11-18	S	23.3	
	13991	2011-11-05	I	32.7		5250	2003-11-18	S	27.6	
	13992	2011-11-05	I	32.9	MACS J0242.5–21	3266	2002-02-07	I	7.7	
	17260	2015-12-01	I	4.7	MACS J1427.6–25	3279	2002-06-29	I	14.4	
	17261	2015-12-01	I	4.2		9373	2008-06-11	I	26.9	
	17262	2015-12-07	I	4.2	MACS J2229.7–27	3286	2002-11-13	I	11.5	
	17263	2015-12-04	I	4.3		9374	2007-12-09	I	14.3	
	17274	2015-12-09	I	5.0	MACS J0947.2+7623	2202	2000-10-20	I	10.7	
	17275	2015-12-09	I	4.7		7902	2007-07-09	S	38.3	
	17276	2015-12-09	I	4.8	MACS J1931.8–26	3282	2002-10-20	I	11.5	
	17277	2015-12-10	I	4.6		9382	2008-08-21	I	92.5	
	17278	2015-12-10	I	4.4	MACS J1115.8+0129	3275	2003-01-23	I	9.5	
17279	2015-11-30	I	4.6		9375	2008-02-03	I	34.8		
17280	2015-12-11	I	4.5	MACS J1532.8+3021	1649	2001-08-26	S	9.2		
17283	2015-10-06	I	5.0		1665	2001-09-06	I	8.4		
17286	2015-10-06	I	4.5		14009	2011-11-16	S	84.8		
Abell 2029	891	2000-04-12	S	19.8	MACS J0150.3–10	11711	2009-09-14	I	26.1	
	4977	2004-01-08	S	72.8	RCS J1447+0828	10481	2008-12-14	S	9.2	
	6101	2004-12-17	I	8.7		17233	2016-04-05	I	37.9	
	10434	2009-04-01	I	4.9		18825	2016-04-06	I	21.9	
	10435	2009-04-01	I	4.1	MACS J0011.7–15	3261	2002-11-20	I	17.5	
	10436	2009-04-01	I	4.1		6105	2005-06-28	I	31.7	
Abell 478	10437	2009-04-01	I	4.5	MACS J1720.2+3536	3280	2002-11-03	I	18.3	
	1669	2001-01-27	S	36.2		6107	2005-11-22	I	27.2	
	6102	2004-09-13	I	5.9		7718	2007-09-28	I	6.2	
	6928	2005-12-02	I	5.7	MACS J0429.6–02	3271	2002-02-07	I	19.3	
	6929	2005-12-02	I	1.9	MACS J0159.8–08	3265	2002-10-02	I	14.6	
	7217	2005-11-15	I	17.0		6106	2004-12-04	I	31.0	
	7218	2005-11-17	I	6.6		9376	2008-10-03	I	17.0	
	7222	2005-11-19	I	5.4	MACS J2046.0–34	5816	2005-06-28	I	8.2	
	7231	2006-07-29	I	15.4		9377	2008-06-27	I	34.6	
	7232	2005-12-04	I	13.0	IRAS 09104+4109	10445	2009-01-06	I	69.0	
	7233	2005-12-03	I	7.7	MACS J1359.1–19	5811	2005-03-17	I	8.9	
	7234	2005-12-01	I	7.8		9378	2008-03-21	I	45.3	
	7235	2005-11-29	I	6.8	RX J1347.5–1145	506	2000-03-05	S	8.2	
	RX J1524.2–3154	9401	2008-01-07	S	40.9		507	2000-04-29	S	10.0
	PKS 0745–191	2427	2001-06-16	S	17.9		3592	2003-09-03	I	48.1
6103		2004-09-24	I	9.2		13516	2012-12-11	I	34.4	
7694		2007-01-25	I	4.7		13999	2012-05-14	I	50.8	
Abell 2204	12881	2011-01-27	S	117.0		14407	2012-03-16	I	55.0	
	499	2000-07-29	S	9.0	3C 295	578	1999-08-30	S	15.4	
	6104	2004-09-20	I	8.6		2254	2001-05-18	I	75.5	
RX J0439.0+0520	7940	2007-06-06	I	72.5	MACS J1621.3+3810	3254	2002-10-18	I	8.3	
	527	2000-08-29	I	8.8		6109	2004-12-11	I	32.7	
	9369	2007-11-12	I	18.8		6172	2004-12-25	I	26.2	
Zwicky 2701	9761	2007-11-15	I	7.9		7720	2007-11-08	I	5.8	
	3195	2001-11-04	S	14.6		9379	2008-10-17	I	28.9	
	7706	2007-06-25	I	4.6		10785	2008-10-18	I	27.4	
RX J1504.1–0248	12903	2011-02-03	S	92.1	MACS J1427.2+4407	6112	2005-02-12	I	8.4	
	4935	2004-01-07	I	9.2		9380	2008-01-14	I	23.0	
	5793	2005-03-20	I	30.7		9808	2008-01-15	I	13.4	

Table A1 – continued

Cluster	ObsId	Date	Det	Exp	Cluster	ObsId	Date	Det	Exp
MACS J1427.2+4407	11694	2010-10-09	S	6.0		14437	2012-09-16	I	23.1
MACS J1423.8+2404	1657	2001-06-01	I	16.2		15572	2012-10-29	I	14.1
	4195	2003-08-18	S	107.5		15574	2012-10-31	I	11.3
SPT J2331–5051	9333	2009-08-12	I	26.4		15579	2012-11-11	I	17.3
	11738	2009-08-30	I	5.4		15582	2012-11-17	I	17.3
	18241	2016-08-29	I	79.1		15588	2012-11-22	I	20.7
	19697	2016-09-02	I	27.4		15589	2012-11-24	I	9.9
SPT J2344–4242	13401	2011-09-19	I	10.7	CL J1415.2+3612	4163	2003-09-16	I	74.4
	16135	2014-08-18	I	48.6		12255	2010-08-30	S	60.4
	16545	2014-08-20	I	51.6		12256	2010-08-28	S	115.4
SPT J0000–5748	9335	2009-03-16	I	28.4		13118	2010-09-01	S	44.6
	18238	2016-08-26	I	118.2		13119	2010-09-05	S	54.3
	18239	2016-08-05	I	16.8	3C 186	3098	2002-05-16	S	16.9
	19695	2016-08-24	I	23.7		9407	2007-12-03	S	66.3
SPT J2043–5035	13478	2011-08-10	I	73.3		9408	2007-12-11	S	39.6
	18240	2016-08-05	I	96.9		9774	2007-12-06	S	75.1
SPT J0615–5746	14017	2012-11-03	I	13.8		9775	2007-12-08	S	15.9
	14018	2012-09-15	I	31.2	SPT J2215–3537	22653	2020-08-17	I	32.3
	14349	2012-11-09	I	21.8		24614	2020-08-18	I	26.9
	14350	2012-11-21	I	9.2		24615	2020-08-20	I	8.2
	14351	2012-11-12	I	22.5					

**Table B1.** Parameters and priors specific to the cluster  $f_{\text{gas}}$  model (see Section 3).  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  represents the normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ , and  $\mathcal{U}(x_1, x_2)$  the uniform distribution with endpoints  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ . Priors marked with a  $\star$  are informative in the sense that the posterior distribution for the corresponding parameter essentially reproduces the prior (see Section 3 and M14 for discussion). Note that in Section 4.2 we use a much wider prior on  $Y_0$  than that listed here.

Symbol	Meaning	Prior
$Y_0$	Gas depletion at $z = 0$	$\mathcal{U}(0.71, 0.87)^\star$
$Y_1$	Gas depletion evolution	$\mathcal{U}(-0.05, 0.05)^\star$
$\alpha$	Power-law slope of $f_{\text{gas}}$ with mass	$\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$
$\sigma_f$	Intrinsic scatter of $\ln f_{\text{gas}}$	$\mathcal{U}(0.0, 0.5)$
$\eta_f$	Power-law slope of shell $f_{\text{gas}}$ profile	$\mathcal{N}(0.390, 0.024)^\star$
$K_0$	X-ray mass calibration at $z = 0$	$\mathcal{U}(0.0, 2.0)$
$K_1$	X-ray mass calibration evolution	$\mathcal{U}(-0.05, 0.05)^\star$
$\sigma_K$	Lensing/X-ray mass ratio intrinsic scatter	$\mathcal{U}(0.0, 1.0)$
$\eta_m$	Power-law slope of mass profile	$\mathcal{N}(1.065, 0.016)^\star$
$W_0$	Lensing mass bias at $z = 0.4$	$\mathcal{N}(0.96, 0.09)^\star$
$W_1$	Lensing mass bias evolution	$\mathcal{N}(-0.09, 0.03)^\star$

**Table B2.** Parameters and priors of the cosmological model used when analyzing the  $f_{\text{gas}}$ , SN or BAO data alone, presented as in Table B1.  $\Omega_b h^2$  is derived from the other parameters listed, rather than being a free parameter itself. Note that the normal priors on  $H_0$  and  $\Omega_b h^2$  (indicated by the  $\dagger$  symbol) are not used for results in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, nor in any joint analysis of  $f_{\text{gas}}$  and CMB data.

Symbol	Meaning	Prior
$\Omega_m$	Total matter density normalized to $\rho_{\text{cr}}$	$\mathcal{U}(0.0, 1.0)$
$\Omega_b$	Baryon density normalized to $\rho_{\text{cr}}$	$\mathcal{U}(0.0, 1.0)$
$H_0$	Hubble parameter in $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{U}(20, 200) / \mathcal{N}(72, 8)^\dagger$
$\Omega_k$	Equivalent energy density due to curvature	$\mathcal{U}(-0.65, 0.65)$
$w$	Dark energy equation of state	$\mathcal{U}(-5, 5)$
$\Omega_b h^2$	Baryon density (derived)	$\mathcal{N}(0.0215, 0.0005)^\dagger$

**Table B3.** Parameters and priors of the cosmological model used when analyzing CMB data, alone or in combination with other probes, presented as in Table B1. Adopted values of the neutrino mass and effective number of relativistic species are shown for reference, but were not varied.  $H_0$  is derived from the other parameters listed, rather than being a free parameter itself.

Symbol	Meaning	Prior
$\Omega_b h^2$	Baryon density	$\mathcal{U}(0.005, 0.1)$
$\Omega_c h^2$	Cold dark matter density	$\mathcal{U}(0.001, 0.99)$
$\theta_s$	Angular size of the sound horizon at last scattering	$\mathcal{U}(0.5, 10)$
$\Omega_k$	Effective density from spatial curvature	$\mathcal{U}(-0.65, 0.65)$
$w$ ( $w_0$ )	Dark energy equation of state (at $z = 0$ )	$\mathcal{U}(-5, 5)$
$w_a$	Evolution parameter for $w$ ( $a$ )	$\mathcal{U}(-10, 10)$
$\tau$	Optical depth to reionization	$\mathcal{U}(0.01, 0.8)$
$\log 10^{10} A_s$	Scalar power spectrum amplitude	$\mathcal{U}(1.61, 3.91)$
$n_s$	Scalar spectral index	$\mathcal{U}(0.8, 1.2)$
$\Sigma m_\nu$	Species-summed (degenerate) neutrino mass in eV	$= 0.056$
$N_{\text{eff}}$	Effective number of neutrino species	$= 3.046$
$H_0$	Hubble parameter in $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$ (derived)	$\mathcal{U}(20, 200)$