



The KMOS Cluster Survey (KCS). II. The Effect of Environment on the Structural Properties of Massive Cluster Galaxies at Redshift $1.39 < z < 1.61$ *

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Abstract

We present results on the structural properties of massive passive galaxies in three clusters at $1.39 < z < 1.61$ from the KMOS Cluster Survey. We measure light-weighted and mass-weighted sizes from optical and near-infrared *Hubble Space Telescope* imaging and spatially resolved stellar mass maps. The rest-frame *R*-band sizes of these galaxies are a factor of ~ 2 – 3 smaller than their local counterparts. The slopes of the relation between the stellar mass and the light-weighted size are consistent with recent studies in clusters and the field. Their mass-weighted sizes are smaller than the rest-frame *R*-band sizes, with an average mass-weighted to light-weighted size ratio that varies between ~ 0.45 and 0.8 among the clusters. We find that the median light-weighted size of the passive galaxies in the two more evolved clusters is $\sim 24\%$ larger than that for field galaxies, independent of the use of circularized effective radii or semimajor axes. These two clusters also show a smaller size ratio than the less evolved cluster, which we investigate using color gradients to probe the underlying M_*/L_{H160} gradients. The median color gradients are $\nabla_z - H \sim -0.4$ mag dex⁻¹, twice the local value. Using stellar populations models, these gradients are best reproduced by a combination of age and metallicity gradients. Our results favor the minor merger scenario as the dominant process responsible for the observed galaxy properties and the environmental differences at this redshift. The environmental differences support that clusters experience accelerated structural evolution compared to the field, likely via an epoch of enhanced minor merger activity during cluster assembly.

Key words: galaxies: clusters: general – galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – galaxies: formation – galaxies: fundamental parameters – galaxies: high redshift – galaxy: evolution

1. Introduction

Understanding the formation and evolution of passive galaxies is one of the long-standing problems in astronomy. In the local Universe, passive galaxies are seen to have regular early-type morphology and are mainly composed of old stellar populations (e.g., Trager et al. 2000; Thomas et al. 2005; Gallazzi et al. 2006; Thomas et al. 2010; McDermid et al. 2015). They dominate the massive end of the galaxy population (e.g., Kauffmann et al. 2003; Renzini 2006) and reside at a well-defined region that is separated from star-forming galaxies on the color–magnitude (or stellar mass) space, known as the red sequence (e.g., Bower et al. 1992; Blanton et al. 2003; Baldry et al. 2004, 2006).

Recent direct look-back studies have revealed that passive galaxies at high redshift show various differences compared to their local counterparts. Besides having a younger stellar population (e.g., Whitaker et al. 2013; Belli et al. 2015; Mendel et al. 2015; Beifiori et al. 2017) and higher velocity dispersion

(e.g., Cappellari et al. 2009; van de Sande et al. 2013; Belli et al. 2014a, 2014b; Beifiori et al. 2017), passive galaxies at high redshift are much more compact than those we find in the local Universe. In the last decade a number of authors first discovered that the sizes of a population of passive galaxies at $z \sim 1.5$ in rest-frame UV (Daddi et al. 2005) and rest-frame optical (Trujillo et al. 2006a) are significantly smaller than their local counterparts. Initially there were concerns regarding possible biases on the stellar mass and size estimates, owing to uncertainties in the stellar population synthesis models and the imaging depth. Subsequent dynamical mass measurements from spectroscopic studies have demonstrated that the stellar mass estimates are reliable (e.g., Cappellari et al. 2009; Bezanson et al. 2013; van de Sande et al. 2013; Belli et al. 2014a; Shetty & Cappellari 2014). Recent size measurements with the near-IR sensitive *HST* infrared Wide Field Camera 3 (*HST*/WFC3) have confirmed that the measured small sizes are genuine (e.g., Szomoru et al. 2010; van der Wel et al. 2014). With larger samples it is now established that the massive passive population ($M_* \gtrsim 10^{11} M_\odot$) have grown by on average a factor of ~ 2 in size since $z \sim 1$ (e.g., Longhetti et al. 2007; Cimatti et al. 2008; van der Wel et al. 2008; Beifiori et al. 2014; Chan et al. 2016) and a factor of ~ 3 – 4 since $z \sim 2$, from having an effective radius of only $\lesssim 1$ kpc (e.g., Trujillo et al. 2006b, 2007; Toft et al. 2007; Zirm et al. 2007; Buitrago et al. 2008; van Dokkum et al. 2008; Szomoru et al. 2012; van der Wel et al. 2014).

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Despite this discovery, an important component that is still unsettled is the effect of environment on the sizes of these galaxies. In the local universe, several studies have found that there is no obvious environmental dependence on passive galaxy sizes (e.g., Maltby et al. 2010; Cappellari 2013; Huertas-Company et al. 2013), although there are reports of a population of dense and compact galaxies in local clusters and the field (e.g., Valentuzzi et al. 2010b; Poggianti et al. 2013). On the other hand, studies at high redshift show contrasting results. Some works have found that the sizes of passive galaxies are larger in clusters compared to the field (e.g., Cooper et al. 2012; Papovich et al. 2012; Zirm et al. 2012; Jørgensen & Chiboucas 2013; Strazzullo et al. 2013; Delaye et al. 2014), although the magnitude of the effect is not yet clear and might depend on the cluster mass or richness (e.g., Jørgensen et al. 2014). Nevertheless, there were also reports showing cluster passive galaxies have no significant size difference from those in the field (e.g., Maltby et al. 2010; Rettura et al. 2010; Newman et al. 2014), or are even smaller (e.g., Raichoor et al. 2012). The apparent discrepancies may in part be due to different definitions of environment, the use of different cluster/field samples for comparison, and perhaps even related to the mass range of the sample (see Cappellari 2013, for the size difference in the Coma cluster for different mass ranges). Delaye et al. (2014) analyzed an ensemble of ~ 400 early-type galaxies (ETGs) in nine clusters at $z \sim 1$ and showed that the size distributions in clusters and the field peak at the same position, but the size distribution in clusters present a tail of larger galaxies dominated by those with $M_* < 10^{11} M_\odot$. Conversely, Lani et al. (2013) reported a significant size increase in cluster with respect to the field at $1 < z < 2$ for galaxies more massive than $M_* > 2 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$. A recent work by Andreon et al. (2016) reported that the average size increase in clusters over a redshift range of $0 < z < 1.8$ is much smaller than those in the field over the same period.

Previous works also have used various definitions of galaxy sizes, the two most used ones being the elliptical semimajor axis a_e from Sérsic profile fitting (Sérsic 1968), and the circularized effective radius ($R_{e\text{-circ}} = a_e \times \sqrt{q}$, where q is the projected axis ratio). The circularized effective radius can better characterize the sizes of early-type galaxies that might exhibit triaxiality (as evident from their distribution of ellipticity or their internal kinematics; e.g., Franx et al. 1991; Vincent & Ryden 2005), and hence is commonly used in works on local early-type galaxies. On the other hand, the semimajor axis is more appropriate for “disk-like” galaxies.

Quantifying the effect of environment can allow us to disentangle the physical processes responsible for the observed size evolution. Currently the two most plausible explanations are mass-loss driven adiabatic expansion (“puffing-up”; e.g., Fan et al. 2008, 2010; Ragone-Figueroa & Granato 2011) and dry minor merger scenarios (e.g., Bezanson et al. 2009; Naab et al. 2009; Trujillo et al. 2011). The two scenarios are both able to reproduce the large growth in size, while retaining a minimal increase in stellar mass or the star formation rate, although none can explain the observations fully. The “puffing-up” scenario relies on a rapid mass loss from the center driven by AGN or supernovae feedback, which then results in a change in the gravitational potential of the galaxy and leads to an expansion in size. Nevertheless, this scenario fails to explain the observed scatter of the mass–size relation of passive galaxies at high redshift (e.g., Trujillo et al. 2011) and is difficult to reconcile with the fact that these galaxies may have steep age gradients (e.g., De Propris et al. 2015, 2016;

Chan et al. 2016). Dry minor mergers, on the other hand, have been shown to be able to explain most of the abovementioned observed properties (see, e.g., Trujillo et al. 2011; Shankar et al. 2013). The progressive mass assembly at outer radii, as seen from various studies of the stellar mass surface density profiles, further favors this scenario (Bezanson et al. 2009; van Dokkum et al. 2010; Patel et al. 2013). Nevertheless, although recent works suggest minor mergers can account for the size evolution in field galaxies only up to $z \lesssim 1$ (e.g., Kaviraj et al. 2009; López-Sanjuan et al. 2012; Newman et al. 2012; Belli et al. 2014a), it is still unclear whether the rate of minor mergers is enough to explain the observed growth at higher redshift. A key prediction of the minor merger scenario is that the rate of mergers is environmentally dependent; they are expected to be more common in higher density environments such as galaxy groups and during cluster formation (e.g., Wetzel et al. 2008; Lin et al. 2010; Jian et al. 2012; Wilman et al. 2013). Although a direct measurement of the merger rates in high redshift clusters is challenging (see, e.g., Lotz et al. 2013), one would expect an environmental dependence on passive galaxy sizes (i.e., larger sizes with higher merger rates), if this is the dominant physical process for the size evolution at high redshift.

Hence in this paper we investigate the structural properties of a sample of passive galaxies in dense environments, as part of the KMOS Cluster Survey (KCS), a guaranteed time observation (GTO) program targeting passive galaxies with the new generation infrared integral field spectrograph, the *K*-band Multi-Object Spectrograph (KMOS), at the Very Large Telescope (VLT; Davies et al. 2015; R. L. Davies & R. Bender et al. 2018, in preparation). The main goal of KCS is to study the evolution of kinematics and stellar populations in dense environments at high redshift, with a sample of four main overdensities at $1.39 < z < 1.8$ and one lower-priority overdensity at $z = 1.04$. In paper I of KCS (Beifiori et al. 2017), we present the analysis of the fundamental plane for three overdensities at $1.39 < z < 1.61$ in the KCS sample. The structural and kinematic properties of the galaxies in the overdensity at $z = 1.8$ are presented in paper III of KCS (Prichard et al. 2017). The study of the stellar populations of the passive galaxies in the three overdensities in Beifiori et al. (2017) will be presented in a forthcoming paper (R. C. W. Houghton et al. 2018, in preparation).

Here we focus on the structural properties of three overdensities at redshift $1.39 < z < 1.61$, XMMU J2235-2557 at $z = 1.39$ (Mullis et al. 2005), XMMXCS J2215.9-1738 at $z = 1.46$ (Stanford et al. 2006), and Cl 0332-2742 at $z = 1.61$ (Castellano et al. 2007). As a pilot study we have examined the structural properties of the overdensity XMMU J2235-2557 and thoroughly tested our methodology in Chan et al. (2016). The interested reader can refer to the paper for detailed explanations of the procedures.

This paper is organized as follows. A summary of the KCS clusters and data used in this study are described in Section 2. The selection of passive galaxies is described in Section 3. In Section 4 we describe the procedure to derive resolved stellar mass surface density maps, as well as the measurements of the light-weighted and mass-weighted structural parameters. We present the main results in Section 5. The results are then compared with the field sample and discussed in Section 6. We conclude our findings in Section 7. All the measurements are provided in the tables in Appendix D.

Throughout the paper, we assume the standard flat cosmology with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ and $\Omega_m = 0.3$. With this cosmological model, 1 arcsec corresponds to 8.43 kpc at $z = 1.39$, 8.45 kpc at $z = 1.45$, and 8.47 kpc at $z = 1.61$. Magnitudes quoted are in the AB system (Oke & Gunn 1983). The stellar masses in this paper are computed with a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function (IMF).

2. Sample and Data

2.1. The KCS Sample

The clusters of KCS are selected to have a significant amount of archival data, spanning from multi-band *HST* imaging to deep ground-based imaging. They are also selected to have a large number of spectroscopically confirmed galaxy members to enhance the observing efficiency of the KMOS observations. Here we briefly summarize the properties of the three clusters used in this study. More details can be found in Beifiori et al. (2017).

The cluster XMMU J2235-2257 at $z = 1.39$ was discovered in an *XMM-Newton* observation of NGC 7314 (Mullis et al. 2005). The mass of this cluster is estimated to be $M_{200} \sim 7.7 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$ (e.g., Stott et al. 2010; Jee et al. 2011), making it one of the most massive clusters at $z > 1$. Several works have studied the stellar populations in the massive cluster galaxies using optical colors and agreed on an early formation epoch (e.g., Lidman et al. 2008; Rosati et al. 2009; Strazzullo et al. 2010). The presence of the high mass end in the stellar mass function also indicates that this cluster is already at an evolved mass assembly stage (Strazzullo et al. 2010). Bauer et al. (2011) found a correlation between the star formation rate (SFR) and projected distance from the cluster center, suggesting the star formation is shut off within $r < 200$ kpc. All massive galaxies out to $r \sim 1.5$ Mpc have low SFRs, and those in the center have lower specific SFRs than the rest of the population with the same mass (Grützbauch et al. 2012). For the structural properties, this cluster has been investigated by Strazzullo et al. (2010) and was also included in the cluster samples of Delaye et al. (2014), De Propriis et al. (2015), and Ciocca et al. (2017).

The cluster XMMXCS J2215-1738 at $z = 1.46$ was discovered in the *XMM* Cluster Survey (Stanford et al. 2006). Its mass is estimated to be $M_{200} \sim 2.1 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$ (Stott et al. 2010; Jee et al. 2011). The bimodal velocity distribution of the confirmed cluster members (Hilton et al. 2007, 2009, 2010) and the fact that this cluster is under-luminous in X-ray suggest that it is likely not yet virialized (Hilton et al. 2007; Ma et al. 2015). The cluster shows, in general, a lack of bright galaxies. Contrary to XMMU J2235-2557 and most local clusters, the brightest cluster galaxy (BCG) in XMMXCS J2215-1738 is not distinctly bright compared to the other galaxies in the cluster. This cluster also shows substantial star formation activities, even at the core. Mid-IR imaging from *Spitzer* revealed eight $24 \mu\text{m}$ sources in the core, with three of them within the cluster red sequence. Most of these objects are dust-obscured star-forming galaxies (Hilton et al. 2010). Hayashi et al. (2010) identified 44 [O II] emitters with high [O II] SFRs, and some of these emitters host AGNs (Hayashi et al. 2011). They argued that the cluster has experienced high star-forming activity at rates comparable to the field at $z \sim 1.4$. A search of dust-obscured ultra luminous infrared galaxies (ULIGS) with SCUBA-2 provides further evidence of obscured

star formation in the core (Ma et al. 2015). Recent high-resolution ALMA observations of the cluster core have confirmed the overdensity of dust-obscured star-forming galaxies and their spatial distribution imply that these galaxies experienced environmental effects during their infall to the cluster (Hayashi et al. 2017; Stach et al. 2017). The existence of substantial star formation together with hints that this cluster is not virialized suggests that this cluster is dynamically disturbed (Hilton et al. 2010) and is not as mature as XMMU J2235-2257. This cluster was also included in the cluster sample of Delaye et al. (2014).

The (proto)cluster Cl 0332-2742 at $z = 1.61$ is one of the few high redshift clusters detected by clustering in redshift space (Castellano et al. 2007), as opposed to extended X-ray emission (e.g., XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738) or red sequence. The structure comprises at least two smaller groups as the cluster members show a bimodal distribution in redshift space, albeit with no clear evidence of spatial separation (Kurk et al. 2009). Extended X-ray emission is only detected at one of the substructures that is off-centered from the Kurk et al. (2009) high density peak (Tanaka et al. 2013) and coincides with a concentration of red galaxies. It was confirmed to be a gravitationally bound X-ray group (Tanaka et al. 2013). This suggests that Cl 0332-2742 is a (proto)cluster still in assembly and comprises interacting group structures. Despite this, Cl 0332-2742 has a well-defined red sequence (Kurk et al. 2009). The stacked spectrum of seven red galaxies shows relatively young age (~ 1 Gyr), very low specific SFRs, and dust extinction (Cimatti et al. 2008). Similarly, the members in the Tanaka et al. (2013) group have low SFRs, but also have a high AGN fraction: three out of eight of the group members host AGNs.

In summary, the three overdensities used in this study span a range of environments (see Figure 1 in Beifiori et al. 2017) and represent clusters in different assembly stages: from the mature massive cluster XMMU J2235-2557, to a not yet virialized young cluster XMMXCS J2215-1738, and to the proto-cluster Cl 0332-2742. For simplicity, we will refer to the three overdensities as clusters below.

2.2. Summary of the HST Data Sets

We make use of both new and archival deep optical and near-infrared *HST* imaging of the clusters, obtained with *HST*/ACS WFC and *HST*/WFC3 IR. Table 1 summarizes the used *HST* data of the three clusters in various bands.

XMMU J2235-2557 was observed in 2005 June (as a part of program GTO-10698), 2006 July (GO-10496), and 2010 April (GO/DD-12051). The *HST*/ACS data consist of F775W and F850LP bands (hereafter i_{775} and z_{850}) and the WFC3 data comprise four IR bands, F105W, F110W, F125W, and F160W (hereafter Y_{105} , Y_{J110} , J_{125} , and H_{160}). The Y_{J110} data are not used due to their short exposure time. The WFC3 data have a smaller field of view than the ACS data, $145'' \times 126''$, corresponding to a region of up to ~ 550 kpc from the cluster center.

The ACS data of XMMXCS J2215-1738 consist of i_{775} and z_{850} bands, observed during 2006 April to August (GO-10496). The i_{775} data are not used due to their short exposure time. The WFC3 data of this cluster come from our cycle 22 observation (GO 13687) observed in 2015 June, which is designed for this study and comprises three bands, F125W, F140W, F160W (hereafter J_{125} , JH_{140} , and H_{160}).

Table 1
Summary of the *HST* Imaging of the KCS Clusters

Cluster	Name	Filter	Rest-frame pivot λ (Å)	Exposure time (s)
XMMU J2235 ^a	i_{775} ^b	ACS F775W	3215.2	8150
	z_{850}	ACS F850LP	3776.1	14400
	Y_{105} ^b	WFC3 F105W	4409.5	1212
	J_{125}	WFC3 F125W	5217.7	1212
	H_{160}	WFC3 F160W	6422.5	1212
XMMXCS J2215	z_{850}	ACS F850LP	3673.2	16935
	J_{125}	WFC3 F125W	5075.6	2662
	JH_{140} ^b	WFC3 F140W	5659.8	1212
	H_{160}	WFC3 F160W	6247.6	1312
Cl 0332	i_{814}	ACS F814W	3108.1	... ^c
	z_{850}	ACS F850LP	3462.1	... ^c
	J_{125}	WFC3 F125W	4783.9	1430 ^d
	H_{160}	WFC3 F160W	5888.5	1518 ^d

Notes.

^a The *HST* imaging data of XMMU J2235-2557 is also used and described in Chan et al. (2016).

^b These filter bands are not used in the analysis in this study, but are included in our photometry catalog and used in other KCS works.

^c The exposure time maps of these filter bands are not available from the 3D-*HST* public release. The interested reader can refer to Skelton et al. (2014) for their depths.

^d Average exposure time in the section of the GOODS-S field where Cl 0332-2742 resides, derived using the exposure maps in each band.

Cl 0332-2742 is located at the WFC3 Early Release Science (ERS) field within the GOODS-S field (Windhorst et al. 2011); hence *HST* data is publicly available from the CANDELS (Grogin et al. 2011; Koekemoer et al. 2011) and 3D-*HST* programs (Brammer et al. 2012; Skelton et al. 2014). We make use of the *HST*/ACS and WFC3 mosaics reduced by the 3D-*HST* team. Of all the available mosaics, we mainly use the z_{850} and H_{160} band, and the ACS F814W (i_{814}) and WFC3 J_{125} photometry from the publicly released v1.0 3D-*HST* photometry catalog (Koekemoer et al. 2011; Skelton et al. 2014).

2.3. *HST* Data Reduction

The *HST* reduction of the cluster XMMU J2235-2557 is described in detail in Chan et al. (2016). We followed the same procedure for XMMXCS J2215-1738. Here we summarize the main steps. Both clusters are reduced and combined using Astrodrizzle and DrizzlePac (version 1.1.8), an upgraded version of the MultiDrizzle pipeline in the PyRAF interface (Gonzaga et al. 2012). We start with calibrated frames (`_flt.fits`) from the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST) archive. All the `flt` files are first examined to check the quality of the cosmic rays and bad pixels identification by the `calacs` (for ACS data) and `calwfc3` (for WFC3 data) pipeline. Occasionally there can be hot stripes that span across the FOV (e.g., satellite trails), which are not fully flagged. We mask these regions generously in the data quality array of the `flt` files. For exposures taken in multiple visits, the relative WCS offsets between exposures are corrected using the `tweakreg` task in DrizzlePac before drizzling.

For XMMU J2235-2557 the ACS and WFC3 images have been drizzled to pixel scales of 0.05 and 0.09 arcsec pixel⁻¹, respectively (see Chan et al. 2016, for details). For the new Cycle 22 data for XMMXCS J2215-1738, we adopt a pixel scale of 0.03 and 0.0642 arcsec pixel⁻¹ for the ACS and

WFC3 images to better match the 3D-*HST* mosaics (0.03 and 0.06 arcsec pixel⁻¹). Note that the choice of pixel scale does not affect the result in our case, as we have tested extensively with the data of XMMXCS J2215-1738. For the drizzling, we use a `pixfrac` of 0.8, a square kernel, and produce weight maps using both inverse variance map (IVM) and error map (ERR) weighting for different purposes. The IVM weight maps, which contain all background noise sources except Poisson noise of the objects, are used for object detection, while the ERR weight maps are used for structural analysis as the Poisson noise of the objects is included. The full-width-half-maximum (FWHM) of the PSF is ~ 0.11 arcsec for the ACS z_{850} data and ~ 0.18 arcsec for the WFC3 H_{160} data, as measured from characteristic PSFs of each band constructed by median-stacking bright unsaturated stars. For XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, 15 (12) stars are used in the stack for ACS z_{850} and 4 (5) stars are used in the stack for the WFC3 H_{160} bands, due to the smaller FOV of WFC3. We follow Casertano et al. (2000) and apply a scaling factor to the weight maps to account for correlated noises from the drizzle process. Initial WCS calibrations of the drizzled ACS images are derived using GAIA in the Starlink library (Berry et al. 2013) with Guide Star Catalog II (GSC-II; Lasker et al. 2008). For the WFC3 images, we derive their WCS by comparing the coordinates of unsaturated stars on the WFC3 images to the WCS calibrated ACS z_{850} images.

PSF matching is crucial in photometry as well as our resolved stellar mass measurements, as the measured flux of the galaxy has to come from the same physical projected region. We use the `psfmatch` task in IRAF to PSF-match the z_{850} image to the resolution of the H_{160} images of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, which we used to derive photometry and resolved stellar mass measurements. For Cl 0332-2742, the 3D-*HST* releases have already provided PSF-matched images in multiple bands that are matched to the H_{160} band. For XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, the ratios of the growth curves of the matched PSF fractional encircled energy deviate by $< 2.5\%$ from unity. For Cl 0332-2742, the resultant growth curves after PSF matching are consistent within 1% (see Skelton et al. 2014).

2.4. Construction of Photometric Catalogs

Before deriving the catalogs, because of the relative small FOV of the ACS and WFC3 images, we first register the images of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 to a larger image mosaic to improve their absolute WCS accuracies. We utilize the K_s -band HAWK-I images for these two clusters. For XMMU J2235-2557, the images were taken as part of the first HAWK-I science verification run,⁷ in 2007 October (Lidman et al. 2008, 2013), whereas for XMMXCS J2215-1738 the images were obtained under ESO program ID 084.A-0214(A) in 2009 October (C. Lidman 2018, private communication). These large-scale images cover a $\sim 10' \times 10'$ region (for XMMXCS J2215-1738) and a $\sim 13' \times 13'$ region (for XMMU J2235-2557), much larger than the ACS and WFC3 images. For Cl 0332-2742 this step is not needed, as the 3D-*HST* mosaics have already high absolute astrometric accuracy.

For each cluster we use the H_{160} image, the reddest available band, as the detection image for SExtractor (Bertin &

⁷ Based on data products from observations made with ESO Telescopes at the La Silla Paranal Observatory under programme ID 060.A-9284(H).

Arnouts 1996) to construct photometric catalogs. We derive multi-band photometry using SExtractor in dual image mode with the H_{160} image as the detection band. `MAG_AUTO` are used for galaxy magnitudes and aperture magnitudes ($1''$ in diameter) are used for color measurements. Point sources (`class_star` ≥ 0.9) are removed from the catalogs. Galactic extinction is corrected using the dust map of Schlegel et al. (1998) and the recalibration $E(B - V)$ value from Schlafly and Finkbeiner (2011). Since the 3D-*HST* photometry catalog (Skelton et al. 2014; Momcheva et al. 2016) does not provide aperture magnitude measurements for the ACS bands, in addition to using a $0''.7$ aperture for the WFC3 bands, we run SExtractor on CI 0332-2742 to have consistent photometric measurements for all three KCS clusters.

We then cross-match our photometric catalog with existing catalogs from the literature. For XMMU J2235-2557, we cross-match our SExtractor catalog to the catalog from Grützbauch et al. (2012) to identify spectroscopically confirmed cluster members from the previous literature (mostly from Mullis et al. 2005; Lidman et al. 2008; Rosati et al. 2009). Twelve (out of fourteen) spectroscopically confirmed cluster members are within the WFC3 FOV and are identified. Similarly, we cross-match our catalog of XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the photometric and spectroscopic redshift catalog from Hilton et al. (2009, 2010). Fifty-two objects (out of sixty-four) of the Hilton et al. (2009) catalog and twenty-six (out of forty-four) spectroscopically confirmed objects from Hilton et al. (2010) are detected. Most of the undetected objects are out of the WFC3 FOV or are debled to be multiple objects with our higher resolution *HST*/WFC3 imaging.

For CI 0332-2742, we cross-match our catalog with the 3D-*HST* photometry catalog (v4.1.5) of the GOODS-S field (Skelton et al. 2014; Momcheva et al. 2016). A redshift and spatial area selection was first applied to the 3D-*HST* catalog to select objects that are plausibly cluster members for the KMOS observation (see Beifiori et al. 2017, for a description). We select objects that are within a region of $10'$ in diameter and are within $\pm 3000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ of the cluster redshift using the spectroscopic, grism, and photometric redshift information from the 3D-*HST* catalog (Momcheva et al. 2016) as well as spectroscopic redshifts from our own KMOS observation. This region encloses the Tanaka et al. (2013) group and the upper main parts of the Kurk et al. (2009) structures, where the most massive galaxies reside. We have estimated using monte-carlo methods that the redshift selection (for those within our magnitude limits; see Section 3 below) is $\sim 85\%$ complete. Our catalog includes all the 37 *UVJ* passive objects from this selection of the 3D-*HST* catalog.

3. The Red Sequence Sample

The goal of this study is to investigate the structural properties of passive galaxies in dense environments; hence we first need to select a clean sample of passive cluster galaxies by removing star-forming galaxies in the clusters and field galaxies. We identify passive galaxies in the KCS clusters through a red sequence and color-color selection. Figure 1 shows the color-magnitude diagram of the detected sources in the three clusters that fulfill the selection described in Section 2.4. We use the PSF-matched $1''$ aperture $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors for the cluster XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, while for the CI 0332-2742 we use the $i_{814} - J_{125}$ colors from the 3D-*HST* catalog (Momcheva et al. 2016), in order to match the selection for the KMOS

observations (see Beifiori et al. 2017, for more details). We have checked that using the $i_{814} - J_{125}$ colors (and the color-color selection) will result in the same selection as with $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors.

Objects that are within 2σ from the fitted color-magnitude relation in each cluster are selected as the initial red sequence sample, with the exception that some red objects that are slightly above 2σ are also selected for completeness. A magnitude cut is applied for each cluster: $H_{160} < 22.5$ for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, $J_{125} < 23.5$ for CI 0332-2742. This magnitude cut corresponds to a completeness of $\sim 95\%$ for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, and $\sim 97\%$ for CI 0332-2742.

Also shown in Figure 1 are the $24 \mu\text{m}$ and submillimeter detections from Hilton et al. (2010) and Ma et al. (2015). Using the template library of Chary and Elbaz (2001) and Dale and Helou (2002), these sources have very high derived SFR $\gtrsim 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (Hilton et al. 2010; Ma et al. 2015) despite their red color, indicating that they are dusty-starburst galaxies. This demonstrates that the red sequence method alone suffers from contamination. One way to distinguish between “genuine” passive galaxies and dusty-star-forming galaxies is through color selection techniques, such as the *UVJ* classification (e.g., Labbé et al. 2005; Williams et al. 2010; Brammer et al. 2011). Hence on top of the red sequence selection we perform a color-color selection to reduce contamination.

For CI 0332-2742, a *UVJ* classification was performed from the rest-frame ($U - V$) and ($V - J$) color provided in the 3D-*HST* photometric catalog. The right panel of Figure 2 shows the *UVJ* diagram of the red sequence of this cluster. We remove the two objects that are not in the quiescent region.

For XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, since rest-frame J -band magnitudes are not available, we construct a color-color selection using the $z_{850} - J_{125}$ and the $J_{125} - H_{160}$ color, shown in the left and middle panel of Figure 2. These two colors correspond roughly to the rest-frame ($U - V$) and ($V - R$) color (hereafter *UVR* selection). We identify the region occupied by star-forming galaxies in the *UVR* plane by computing evolutionary tracks with different star formation histories for each cluster redshift using Bruzual and Charlot (2003) stellar population models (hereafter BC03). The evolutionary track of a constant star-forming population (CSF, blue) is clearly separated from various passively evolving populations (SSP with different metallicities and an exponentially declining τ model with $\tau = 1 \text{ Gyr}$).

We exclude galaxies that are within the star-forming region spanned by the CSF track with various dust extinction values, as shaded in gray in Figure 2. The edge of the shaded star-forming region is parallel to the dust vector. Objects that are within this region are presumably dusty-star-forming galaxies or interlopers that are not at the cluster redshift. In addition, we also have excluded the $24 \mu\text{m}$ and submillimeter sources that have high derived SFR ($\gtrsim 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$) from Hilton et al. (2010) and Ma et al. (2015), marked with a black dot in Figure 2. Additional information would be required to identify star-forming objects that have lower SFR. For completeness, we also plot the matched [O II] sources from Hilton et al. (2010) and Hayashi et al. (2010, 2011, 2014, private communication) in Figure 2.

We also have verified that all the *UVJ* passive galaxies in CI 0332-2742 fall into the *UVR* passive regions of this cluster. Since with *UVR* we only removed galaxies that are in the

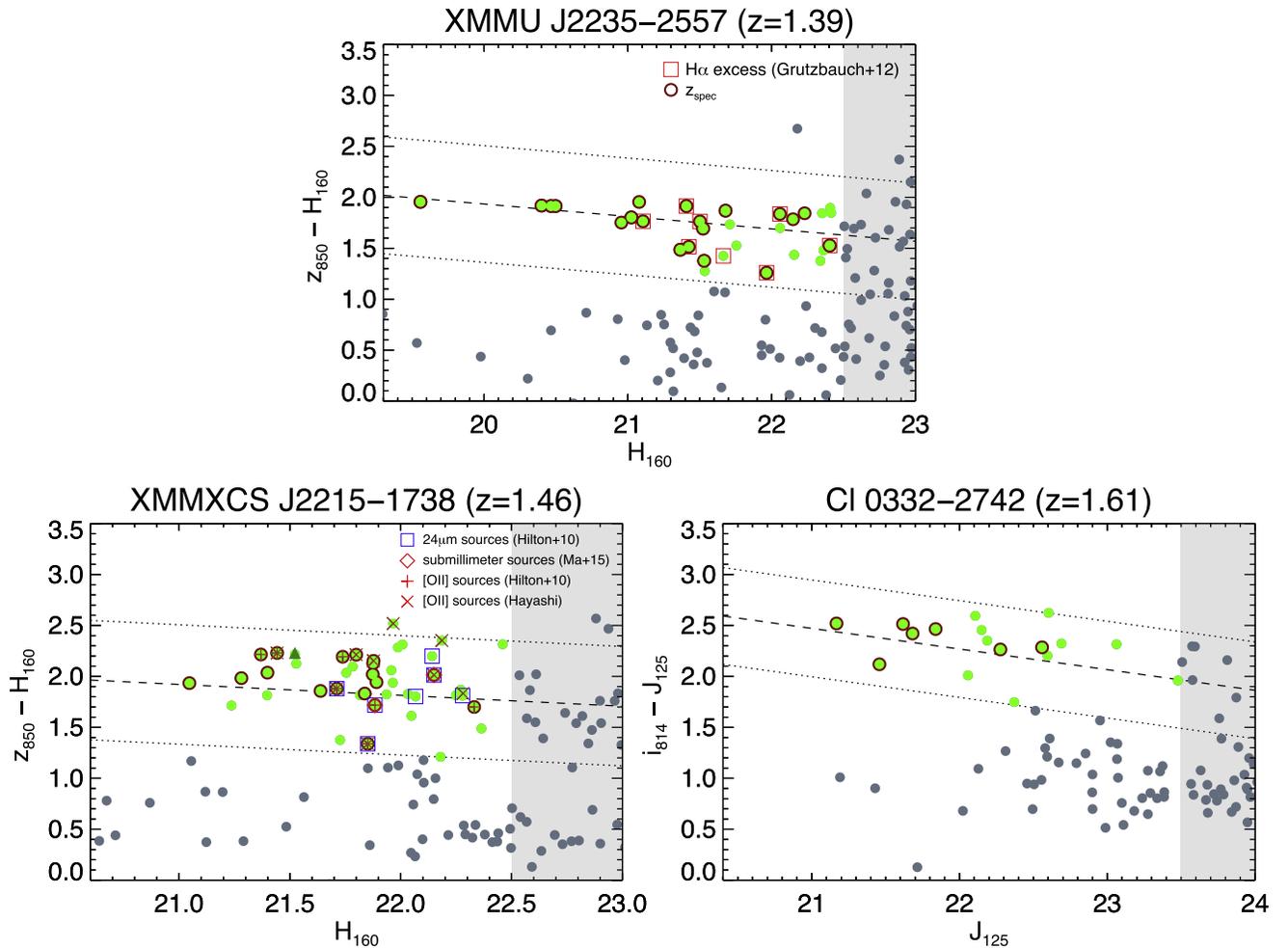


Figure 1. Color–magnitude diagram of the three KCS clusters used in this study. For XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, the H_{160} magnitudes are *HST*/WFC3 MAG_AUTO magnitudes, while the $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors are from $1''$ aperture magnitudes. For CI 0332-2742, the J_{125} magnitudes and $i_{814} - J_{125}$ colors are from total magnitudes of the 3D-*HST* photometric catalog (Momcheva et al. 2016). The dashed line in each panel corresponds to the fitted red sequence, and the dotted lines are $\pm 2\sigma$. The scatter is measured through the galaxy number distribution obtained from marginalizing over the magnitude. Green circles correspond to objects that are selected to be red sequence objects and are brighter than the magnitude limit ($H_{160} < 22.5$ for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, $J_{125} < 23.5$ for CI 0332-2742), as denoted by the gray shaded area. Objects that are spectroscopically confirmed cluster members (combining KCS observations and previous literature) are circled in dark red. For XMMU J2235-2557, $H\alpha$ excess emitters from Grützbach et al. (2012) are shown as red squares. These $H\alpha$ excess objects have a narrow H -band flux that is three times greater than the noise in the broad H -band (continuum) image and an equivalent width $>20 \text{ \AA}$. For XMMXCS J2215-1738, the $24 \mu\text{m}$ sources from Hilton et al. (2010) (blue squares), submillimeter sources at $450 \mu\text{m}$ and $850 \mu\text{m}$ from Ma et al. (2015) (red diamonds), and [O II] sources from Hilton et al. (2010) and (Hayashi et al. 2010, 2011, 2014, private communication) (red crosses) are shown. The dark green triangle indicates the most massive galaxy in this cluster (see Section 5.1 for details). Only objects that fulfil the selection with redshift and area are plotted (see Section 2.4 for details).

region occupied by star-forming galaxies with constant star formation rate, the *UVR* selection we used is a less stringent selection compared to the *UVJ*.

In summary, the red sequence and color selection result in a sample of 25 objects in the cluster XMMU J2235-2557, 29 objects in XMMXCS J2215-1738, and 15 objects in CI 0332-2742. The photometric catalogs of the three clusters are provided in Tables 10–12, respectively. Note that in this paper we have revised the sample of XMMU J2235-2557 described in Chan et al. (2016) based on the additional color–color selection as well as new redshift information from recent KCS observations (Beifiori et al. 2017). Hence, compared to Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016), Table 10 comprises the new $z_{850} - J_{125}$ and the $J_{125} - H_{160}$ color we used for the selection and more updated spectroscopic member information. Objects that are spectroscopically confirmed non-members are excluded from this sample. For the same reason, the sample here is

slightly different from the passive sample for KMOS observations described in Beifiori et al. (2017).

4. Analysis

4.1. Light-weighted Structural Parameters

We derive the light-weighted structural parameters of the red sequence sample using the same procedure described in Chan et al. (2016). Two-dimensional single Sérsic profile fitting (Sérsic 1968) is performed on individual galaxies in each *HST* band independently. The parameters are derived using a self-modified version of GALAPAGOS (based on v.1.1; Barden et al. 2012) with GALFIT (v.3.0.5).

The Sérsic profile can be characterized by five independent parameters: the total luminosity L_{tot} , the Sérsic index n , the effective semimajor axis a_e , the axis ratio $q (=b/a)$, where a and

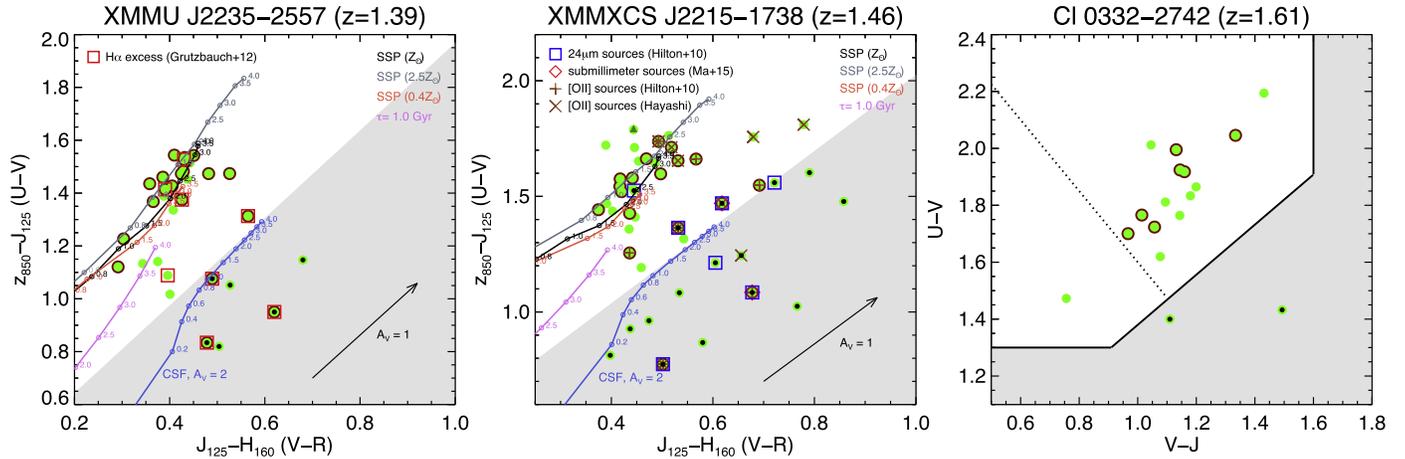


Figure 2. Color-color selection for the three KCS clusters. Only red sequence selected galaxies are shown. Objects that are spectroscopically confirmed cluster members (combining KCS observations and previous literature) are circled in dark red. For XMMU J2235-2557 (left) and XMMXCS J2215-1738 (middle), the selection is performed using $z_{850} - J_{125}$ vs. $J_{125} - H_{160}$ color, which correspond to rest-frame $(U - V)$ and $(V - R)$. Different colored lines correspond to the evolution tracks of Bruzual and Charlot (2003) models with different properties: a constant SFH with $A_V = 2$ mag of extinction (CSF, blue); SSPs with sub-solar, solar, and super-solar metallicities with no dust ($0.4 Z_{\odot}$, Z_{\odot} , $2.5 Z_{\odot}$ with light red, black, and dark gray, respectively); and an exponentially declining SFH with no dust ($\tau = 1$ Gyr, violet). The empty circles represent the model colors at the specified ages (in Gyr). The dust vector indicates an extinction of $A_V = 1$ mag, assuming the Calzetti et al. (2000) extinction law. Different properties available from the literature ($H\alpha$, $24 \mu\text{m}$, [O II], and submillimeter sources) are plotted. The dark green triangle indicates the most massive galaxy in XMMXCS J2215-1738 (see Section 5.1 for details). For CI 0332-2742 (right), the UVJ color selection is used. The rest-frame $(U - V)$ and $(V - J)$ color are taken from the 3D-*HST* photometric catalog (Skelton et al. 2014; Momcheva et al. 2016). The dashed line corresponds to the division between “young” and “old” passive galaxies based on their colors, adopted from Whitaker et al. (2013). The gray shaded region in each panel is where the star-forming galaxies reside. Objects that are excluded are labeled with a black dot at the center. See text for details.

b is the major and minor axis, respectively), and the position angle P.A. All five parameters as well as the centroid (x, y) of the galaxy are left to be free parameters in the fitting process. The fitting constraints are set to be $0.2 < n < 8$, $0.3 < a_e < 500$ (pix), $0 < \text{mag} < 40$, $0.0001 < q < 1$, and $-180^\circ < \text{P.A.} < 180^\circ$. The sky level is fixed to the value determined by GALAPAGOS. The Sérsic model is convolved with the PSF constructed from stacking bright unsaturated stars in the images (see Section 2.3 for details on the PSF derivation).

We modify GALAPAGOS to use the rms maps derived from ERR weight maps output by Astrodrizzle as input for χ^2 fitting. The version of GALAPAGOS code we used relies only on the internal error estimation in GALFIT. The rms maps that we generate from ERR weight maps are a more realistic representation of the noise than the internal error estimation in GALFIT (see Section 2.3), as they include pixel-to-pixel exposure time differences originating from image drizzling and dithering patterns in observations, as well as a more accurate estimation of shot noise.

We then perform quality checks on the fitted structural parameters and derive uncertainties on top of the error output by GALFIT using simulated galaxies. We randomly drop on average a set of 20,000 simulated galaxies (one at a time) with surface brightness profiles described by a Sérsic profile on the ACS and WFC3 images of the three clusters, and recover their parameters with our pipeline. For each galaxy we then add the corresponding dispersion in quadrature to the error output by GALFIT (see Chan et al. 2016, for details of the simulation). The best-fitting light-weighted structural parameters and the corresponding uncertainties of XMMXCS J2215-1738 and CI 0332-2742 are provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively. For the parameters of XMMU J2235-2557, the interested reader can refer to Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016).

4.2. Stellar Mass-to-light Ratio–Color Relation and Integrated Stellar Masses

We estimate the stellar mass-to-light ratios M_*/L and stellar masses M_* of the galaxies using an empirical relation between the observed color and the stellar mass-to-light ratio. At $z \sim 1.5$, the $z_{850} - H_{160}$ color is the perfect proxy for the M_*/L , as it straddles the 4000 \AA break and has a wide dynamic range.

Figure 3 shows the stellar mass-to-light ratio–color relations for the three clusters, respectively. The relations are derived using the public catalog from the NEWFIRM medium band survey (NMBS) in the COSMOS field (Whitaker et al. 2011), which comprises photometries in 37 bands, spectroscopic redshifts for a subset of the sample, photometric redshifts derived with EAZY (Brammer et al. 2008), and stellar population parameters derived with FAST (Kriek et al. 2009). The stellar masses used are estimated using BC03 models with exponentially declining SFHs and a Chabrier (2003) IMF. We derive the M_*/L –color relation for each cluster in the observer frame (observed $z_{850} - H_{160}$ color), contrary to the typical approach that interpolates the data to obtain rest-frame colors (e.g., Szomoru et al. 2013), to reduce the number of interpolations required for our data.

For each cluster, we select NMBS galaxies within a redshift window of ± 0.1 of the cluster redshift and apply a magnitude cut as for our red sequence selection. With these criteria we select 718 objects for $1.29 < z < 1.49$, 919 objects for $1.36 < z < 1.56$, and 1325 objects for $1.51 < z < 1.71$. We rerun EAZY for these objects using the redshifts and photometries in the NMBS catalog to obtain the best-fit SEDs for computing the observed frame $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors and luminosities $L_{H_{160}}$. A more detailed description of deriving the stellar mass-to-light ratio–color relation can be found in Chan et al. (2016).

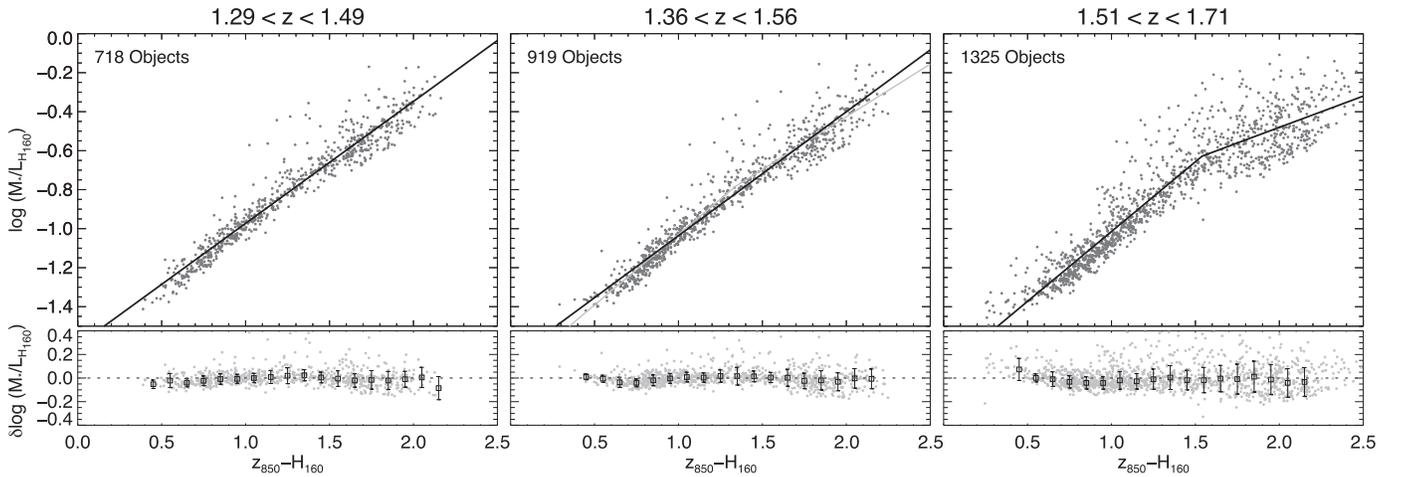


Figure 3. Relations between stellar mass-to-light ratio and $z_{850} - H_{160}$ color at the redshift of the three KCS clusters. Gray points in each panel are galaxies from the NMBS catalog that satisfy the selection criteria. The black line is the best-fit relation. The light gray line in the XMMXCS J2215-1738 panel illustrates the effect of using the bilinear fit instead of a single linear fit. The bottom part in each panel shows the residuals of the relation $\delta \log(M_*/L) = \text{data} - \text{linear fit}$ in color bins of 0.1 dex. The empty squares are the median residual in bins of 0.1 mag.

For XMMU J2235-2557:

$$\log\left(\frac{M_*/L_{H_{160}}}{M_\odot/L_\odot}\right) = (0.625 \pm 0.004)(z_{850} - H_{160}) - (1.598 \pm 0.005) \quad (1)$$

For XMMXCS J2215-1738:

$$\log\left(\frac{M_*/L_{H_{160}}}{M_\odot/L_\odot}\right) = (0.635 \pm 0.002)(z_{850} - H_{160}) - (1.671 \pm 0.002) \quad (2)$$

For CI 0332-2742:

if $(z_{850} - H_{160}) \leq 1.54$:

$$\log\left(\frac{M_*/L_{H_{160}}}{M_\odot/L_\odot}\right) = (0.716 \pm 0.007)(z_{850} - H_{160}) - (1.730 \pm 0.005) \quad (3)$$

if $(z_{850} - H_{160}) > 1.54$:

$$\log\left(\frac{M_*/L_{H_{160}}}{M_\odot/L_\odot}\right) = (0.320 \pm 0.011)(z_{850} - H_{160}) - (1.121 \pm 0.023) \quad (4)$$

The relation is linear in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, while in CI 0332-2742 a bilinear function is preferred. Using a two-component function is common in fitting M_*/L -color relation (e.g., Mok et al. 2013), primarily due to the difference in M_*/L of the blue and red stellar population. We also have tried to use a bilinear fit for the other two clusters, but the results are consistent with single linear fits. We have checked that using non-parametric regression methods, such as the constrained B-Splines (cobs) and the local regression (lofit) implemented in *R*, will not change our relations. The fitting uncertainties are estimated from bootstrapping with 1000 realizations. The global scatter of the fits are ~ 0.06 dex for XMMU J2235-2557, ~ 0.06 dex for XMMXCS J2215-1738, and ~ 0.10 dex for CI 0332-2742,

respectively. The uncertainty in $\log(M_*/L)$ is generally ~ 0.1 in each bin, and the bias is negligible.

We estimate the integrated stellar masses (M_*) of the cluster galaxies using the M_*/L -color relations, $z_{850} - H_{160}$ aperture colors, and total luminosities $L_{H_{160}}$ from the best-fit 2D GALFIT Sérsic models. The typical uncertainty of the mass estimates is ~ 0.1 – 0.15 dex. We compared our stellar masses with masses derived from SED fitting from Strazzullo et al. (2010), Delaye et al. (2014), Santini et al. (2015), and Momcheva et al. (2016) for a subset of our sample. The mass estimates from the two methods are consistent with each other, with a median difference of $\lesssim 0.1$ dex (see Beifiori et al. 2017, for details).

4.3. Resolved Stellar Mass Surface Density Maps and Mass-weighted Structural Parameters

Because of the varying color gradients in the passive galaxies (e.g., Guo et al. 2011; Chan et al. 2016), the luminosity-weighted size is dependent on the filter band of the image and is not always a reliable proxy of the stellar mass distribution. This may complicate the interpretation of the size evolution or the comparison between different environments. One way to resolve this is to measure characteristic sizes of the stellar mass distribution (i.e., mass-weighted sizes) instead of using the wavelength dependent luminosity-weighted sizes. Recently a number of works attempted to reconstruct stellar mass profiles taking into account the M_*/L gradients. Two techniques have been primarily used: resolved spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting (e.g., Wuyts et al. 2012; Lang et al. 2014) and the use of M_*/L -color relation (e.g., Bell & de Jong 2001; Bell et al. 2003). In Chan et al. (2016) we construct resolved stellar mass surface density maps (hereafter referred to as mass maps) of individual galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 using the M_*/L -color relation and color maps derived from the z_{850} and H_{160} images. In this paper we extend this method to two additional clusters in KCS. Here we review only the key processing steps.

We first resample the PSF-matched z_{850} image to the same grid as the H_{160} image using SWarp (Bertin et al. 2002). For each galaxy, we run the Voronoi binning algorithm (Cappellari & Copin 2003) on the sky-subtracted PSF-matched z_{850} band

galaxy postage stamp to group pixels to a target S/N level of 10 per bin. The same binning scheme is then applied to the sky-subtracted H_{160} postage stamp, which has a higher S/N. Binned $z_{850} - H_{160}$ color maps are obtained by converting the ratio of the two images into magnitudes. Binned M_*/L maps are then derived by converting the color in each bin to a mass-to-light ratio with the derived color- M_*/L relation for each cluster, respectively. For areas with insufficient S/N (i.e., <1.5 times of our target S/N), we fix the M_*/L to the annular median of M_*/L bins at the last radius with sufficient S/N, as determined from the one-dimensional S/N profiles of the galaxy in the z_{850} band. To cope with a ‘‘discretization effect’’ that arises from the binning procedure, for each galaxy we perform the abovementioned binning procedure 10 times, each with a different randomized set of initial Voronoi nodes. We then median-stack the resulting M_*/L maps. The mass maps are then constructed by directly combining the median-stacked M_*/L map and the original (i.e., unbinned) H_{160} images, in order to preserve the WFC3 spatial resolution. Similarly, we also generate mass rms maps for each galaxy from the ERR weight maps output by Astrodrizzle.

We then measure mass-weighted structural parameters from the resolved stellar mass surface density maps, following a similar procedure as with the light-weighted structural parameters. All five parameters of the Sérsic profile ($M_{*,\text{tot}}$, n_{mass} , $a_{e,\text{mass}}$, q_{mass} , and $P.A._{\text{mass}}$) and the centroid are left to be free parameters. The sky level (i.e., the background mass level in mass maps) is fixed to zero. We use the same GALFIT constraints as for the light-weighted structural parameters, except allowing a larger range for the Sérsic indices, $0.2 < n < 15.0$, since mass profiles are expected to be more centrally peaked compared to light profiles (Szomoru et al. 2013). Again we derive the uncertainties of the structural parameters using simulated galaxies (see Chan et al. 2016 for details).

While the fitting process is straightforward for most of the galaxies, we found that for a couple of objects the fits do not converge, or have resultant sizes smaller than half of the PSF HWHM, which are unreliable (see the discussion in Appendix A3 of Chan et al. 2016). We remove these objects from the mass parameter sample. Most of them initially have small light-weighted sizes. Five objects (out of twenty-five) in XMMU J2235-2557 and nine objects (out of twenty-nine) in XMMXCS J2215-1738 are discarded, among them two objects in XMMU J2235-2557 and four objects in XMMXCS J2215-1738 that are spectroscopically confirmed. All of the objects in Cl 0332-2742 are well-fitted. The mass-weighted structural parameters of the three clusters are also provided in Tables 13 and 14 and Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016), respectively.

5. Results

In this section we derive stellar mass–size relations of the passive galaxies in the KCS clusters. As we discussed in Section 1, previous studies have used different definitions of galaxy size to derive stellar mass–size relations. Hence we have derived relations using both circularized effective radii ($R_{e\text{-circ}} = a_e \times \sqrt{q}$) and elliptical semimajor axes (a_e) as galaxy sizes. To compare with the literature, in this section we will mainly focus on the result of stellar mass–size relations derived using $R_{e\text{-circ}}$, as using semimajor axes instead do not change the conclusion.

5.1. Stellar Mass–Light-weighted Size Relations

We first compare the stellar mass–light-weighted size relation of the KCS clusters with other clusters as well as field galaxies from the literature. The mass–size relations of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 in rest-frame UV have been studied in Strazzullo et al. (2010) and Delaye et al. (2014).

5.1.1. Comparison to Local Samples

Figure 4 shows the H_{160} band (rest-frame R -band) mass–light-weighted size relations of the three KCS clusters. Also shown in Figure 4 is the local mass–size relation of the SDSS passive sample (single Sérsic fit relation, Bernardi et al. 2014) and the ATLAS^{3D} sample (the peak ridge-line of the distribution for ETGs with stellar mass larger than $3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$; Cappellari et al. 2013a) for comparison. To be consistent with the relation of the KCS clusters and the Bernardi et al. (2014) local relation, we have circularized the sizes used in the relation of Cappellari et al. (2013a). Although both relations were derived for galaxies regardless of their local density, a number of studies have established that there is no obvious environmental dependence on passive galaxy sizes in the local universe (Guo et al. 2009; Weinmann et al. 2009; Taylor et al. 2010; Cappellari 2013; Huertas-Company et al. 2013). We also plot the zone of exclusion as defined by local mass–size and mass–velocity dispersion relations from Cappellari et al. (2013a) and Cappellari (2016). We also have confirmed that the wavelength-dependent size-correction for this comparison is negligible (see Chan et al. 2016 for a discussion on the wavelength-dependence relation of XMMU J2235-2557). Both local relations are based on r -band photometry (Cappellari et al. 2013b; Bernardi et al. 2014), which roughly corresponds to the observed H_{160} band at redshifts of 1.39–1.61.

The H_{160} band sizes of the passive galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 are on average $\sim 42\%$ smaller than expected from the Bernardi et al. (2014) relation (i.e., the average deviation of the sample from the local relation), with $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ}}/R_{\text{Bernardi}}) \rangle = -0.24$ ($\sim 41\%$ smaller for the spectroscopic confirmed members). These galaxies are on average $\sim 22\%$ smaller than expected from the ATLAS^{3D} relation. Note that part of the difference between the two local relations is due to sample selection and how the masses and sizes are measured; the ATLAS^{3D} sizes are measured from the multi-Gaussian expansion models, and the masses are dynamical masses determined from JAM models (see Cappellari et al. 2013b, for details). The difference between dynamical masses and stellar masses could add a systematic offset to the comparison and potentially make our sample less different from the local sample (see, e.g., Section 4, Beifiori et al. 2017). There are galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 whose sizes are $\sim 70\%$ smaller than those of their average local counterparts. As one can see from Figure 4, the BCG also has the largest size (~ 24 kpc) and lies on the local relation. This is consistent with previous works showing that BCGs as a population have had very little evolution in mass or size since $z \sim 1$ (e.g., Stott et al. 2010, 2011).

For XMMXCS J2215-1738, the sizes of the passive galaxies are on average $\sim 55\%$ smaller than the Bernardi et al. (2014) relation, with $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ}}/R_{\text{Bernardi}}) \rangle = -0.34$ ($\sim 65\%$ smaller for the spectroscopic confirmed members). They are on average

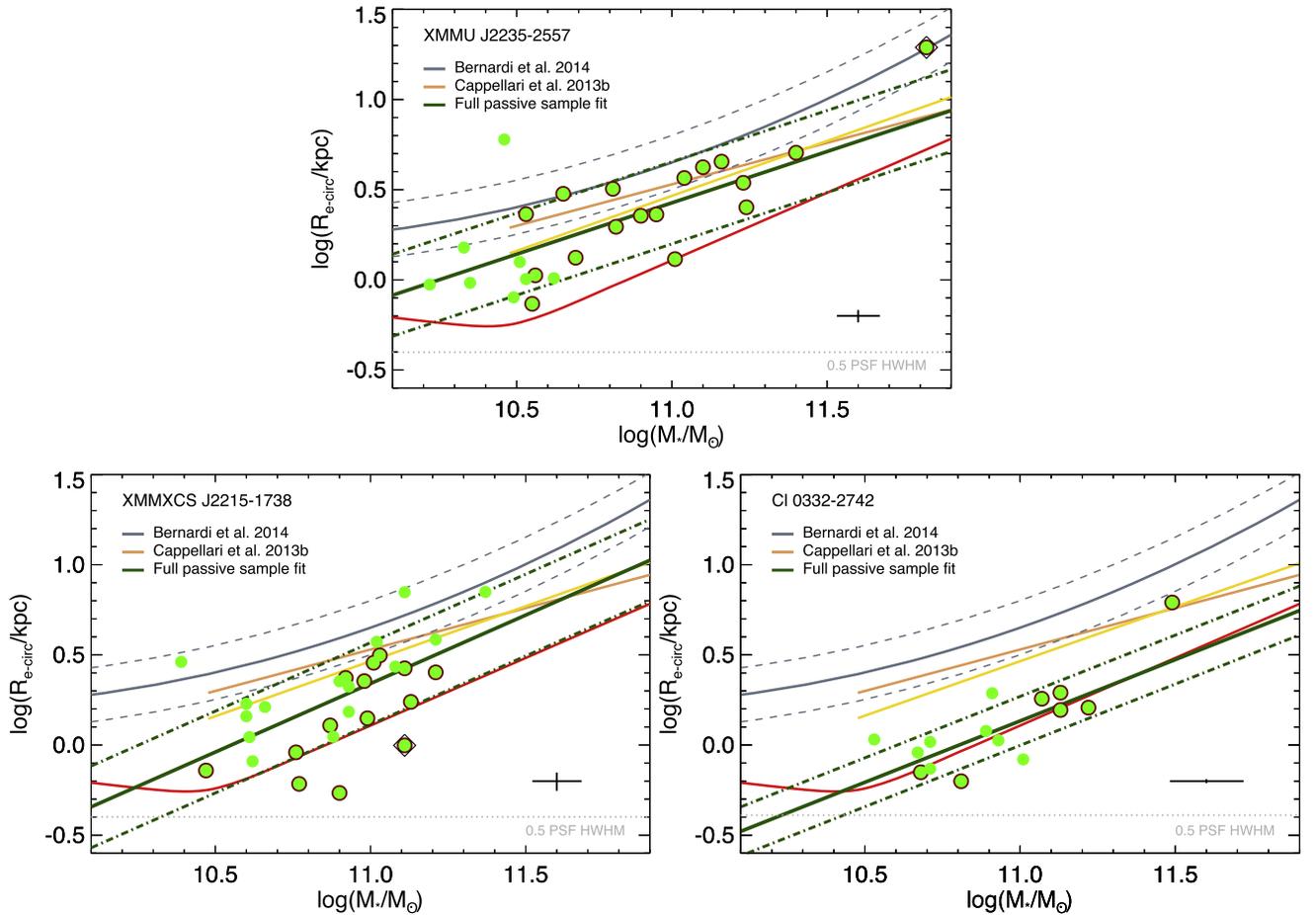


Figure 4. Stellar mass–light-weighted size relations of the red sequence galaxies in the KCS clusters. The green line in each panel is a linear fit to the full passive sample (Case A for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, Case C for CI 0332-2742), while the dotted–dashed lines represent $\pm 1\sigma$ fitted intrinsic scatter. The dark gray line corresponds to the local r -band mass–size relation from Bernardi et al. (2014). The light brown line corresponds to the local mean mass–size relation for the ATLAS^{3D} sample (the peak ridge-line of the distribution for ETGs with stellar mass larger than $3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$) from Cappellari et al. (2013a). Note that the offset between the two local relations is largely due to how the masses and sizes are measured. The ATLAS^{3D} masses are dynamical masses determined from JAM models. See text for details. The golden line corresponds to the mass–size relation for the ATLAS^{3D} sample with our progenitor biased correction. Individual objects are shown in green, and spectroscopically confirmed objects are circled with dark red. The BCGs in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are indicated with black diamonds. The cross shows the typical uncertainty of the sizes and the median uncertainty of the integrated mass in our sample. The red line shows the zone of exclusion for local galaxies from Equation (4) of Cappellari et al. (2013a) and Cappellari (2016). The light gray dotted line corresponds to 0.5 PSF HWHM, the limit where we can measure reliable sizes as derived from our simulations (see Appendix A3 in Chan et al. 2016 for details).

$\sim 40\%$ smaller than expected from the ATLAS^{3D} relation. This suggests that the sizes in XMMXCS J2215-1738 are on average smaller compared to those in XMMU J2235-2557. The galaxy with the smallest size is $\sim 86\%$ smaller than its average local counterpart. As we mentioned in Section 2.1, the BCG in XMMXCS J2215-1738 is not exceptionally bright compared to other galaxies. From Figure 4 it is clear that this atypical BCG is not the most massive object in the cluster and has a relatively small size (~ 1.0 kpc), and is even below the zone of exclusion. On the other hand, the most massive galaxy in this cluster, although not spectroscopically confirmed, has a redder color but is 0.5 mag less bright compared to the BCG (marked with a triangle in Figures 1 and 2). Both galaxies are off-centered, which is probably related to the fact that XMMXCS J2215-1738 is not virialized (e.g., Hilton et al. 2010; Ma et al. 2015).

The average H_{160} band size of the passive galaxies in CI0332-2742 is the smallest among the three clusters, as expected from the size evolution. The galaxies are on average $\sim 69\%$ smaller than expected from the Bernardi et al. (2014) relation, with $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ}}/R_{\text{Bernardi}}) \rangle = -0.51$ ($\sim 69\%$ smaller

for the spectroscopic confirmed members), and on average $\sim 59\%$ smaller than expected from the ATLAS^{3D} relation. Half of the galaxies are below the zone of exclusion, which is expected in the case of size evolution. The smallest galaxy is $\sim 82\%$ smaller than expected from the local relation. The most massive object also has the largest size among the sample (~ 6.2 kpc). This object (ID 11827) locates at the west part of the structure and is the brightest group galaxy (BGG) in the Tanaka et al. (2013) group.

To measure the slope of the mass–size relation, we fit the relation using LINMIX_ERR, an IDL routine using the Bayesian inference approach to linear regression with Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC; Kelly 2007) with the following linear regression:

$$\log(R_{e\text{-circ}}/\text{kpc}) = \alpha + \beta (\log(M_*/M_{\odot}) - 11.0) + N(0, \epsilon), \quad (5)$$

where $N(0, \epsilon)$ is a normal distribution with mean 0 and dispersion ϵ . The ϵ represents the intrinsic random scatter of the regression. The normalization of the stellar masses in

Table 2
Best-fit Parameters of the Stellar Mass–Light-weighted Size Relations of the Three KCS Clusters

XMMU J2235-2557 ^a				
Stellar mass–Light-weighted size relation				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.427 ± 0.061	0.569 ± 0.156	0.228
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.423 ± 0.051	0.713 ± 0.168	0.180
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.426 ± 0.056	0.642 ± 0.211	0.196
XMMXCS J2215-1738				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.341 ± 0.054	0.760 ± 0.228	0.227
B	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.255 ± 0.078	1.125 ± 0.435	0.211
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.345 ± 0.050	1.087 ± 0.265	0.187
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.271 ± 0.086	1.968 ± 0.860	0.175
Cl 0332-2742 ^b				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.134 ± 0.058	0.680 ± 0.316	0.136
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.086 ± 0.104	1.022 ± 0.644	0.169

Notes.

^a Since all the spectroscopic members in XMMU J2235-2557 are $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, case B is identical to case D.

^b Since all the selected galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 have $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, only cases C and D are applicable.

Equation (5) is chosen to be $\log(M_*/M_\odot) = 11.0$, which is close to the average mass in the three clusters, to minimize the uncertainty in α and facilitate comparison with the literature. We did not consider the small covariance between $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ and M_\odot while fitting the relations. Moreover, the BCGs (as well as the BGG in the Tanaka et al. 2013 group of Cl 0332-2742) have been excluded in the fitting process, as they may have experienced a different evolutionary path (e.g., Stott et al. 2011).

The best-fit intercept α , slope β , and scatter ϵ for both the entire red sequence selected sample (case A) and only the spectroscopically confirmed members (case B) of the three clusters are summarized in Table 2. For comparison to previous literature, we also fit only massive objects with $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$ (case C and D), the limiting mass adopted in Delaye et al. (2014), to ensure the mass range of the fitted data is comparable. Since all objects in Cl 0332-2742 have $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, we only give the result of case C and D. We also have derived relations using semimajor axes as galaxy sizes; the fitted parameters are presented in Appendix B.

The measured slopes β for the red sequence selected samples (A and C) as well as the spectroscopic confirmed members (B and D) in the three clusters are consistent within 1σ , respectively.

Using the fitted relations, the average size of XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and Cl 0332-2742 at $\log(M_*/M_\odot) = 11$ are $\sim 40\%$, $\sim 51\%$, $\sim 70\%$ smaller compared to the Bernardi et al. (2014) relations, respectively ($\sim 21\%$, $\sim 35\%$, $\sim 60\%$, compared to ATLAS^{3D}).

Among the three clusters, XMMXCS J2215-1738 has the steepest relations for the full sample fit (A and B) as well as the massive sample fit (C and D). Comparing the fits in different mass ranges (A and C), the fits with only massive objects always have a steeper slope, which probably hints that the mass–size relation of passive galaxies are also

curved similar to the local mass–size relation (Hyde & Bernardi 2009).

For completeness, if we fit the entire massive red sequence sample (C) of all three clusters simultaneously, we measure a typical slope of $\beta = 0.79 \pm 0.14$ and an intercept of $\alpha = 0.32 \pm 0.03$.

5.1.2. Comparison to High Redshift Samples

Delaye et al. (2014) studied the mass–size relation of a sample of red sequence galaxies in nine clusters at $0.89 < z < 1.5$ in the rest-frame *B*-band for $\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10.5$. They reported a typical slope of $\beta = 0.49 \pm 0.08$ for the seven clusters up to $z \sim 1.2$, and relatively shallow slopes of XMMU J2235-2557 ($\beta = 0.22 \pm 0.32$) and XMMXCS J2215-1738 ($\beta = 0.31 \pm 0.32$) in their sample. Their relations are systematically flatter by more than 1σ compared to both our full sample (A) and massive sample (C) fit. Our relations also show smaller intrinsic scatter compared to Delaye et al. (2014). On the other hand, their intercepts (0.44 for XMMU J2235-2557 and 0.43 for XMMXCS J2215-1738 after converted to our definition) are roughly consistent with our measurements.

The discrepancies are primarily driven by the sample selection. It is known from local studies that the galaxy properties related to the stellar populations (such as age and color) tend to vary along the lines of nearly constant velocity dispersion, which traces equal mass concentration; hence the slope of the mass–size relation depends strongly on the sample selection (e.g., Cappellari 2016). Samples that are more passive are expected to be steeper, while more shallow values are obtained with less stringent criteria for being passive (see Section 4.3 in Cappellari 2016, for more details). With only the red sequence selection (i.e., without the color–color selection), our relation of XMMU J2235-2557 would have a flatter slope and a larger scatter: $\beta = 0.48 \pm 0.21$ (instead of 0.71), $\epsilon = 0.25$. Other effects such as the method of computing stellar masses and also the band which the relations are

measured in (z_{850} versus our H_{160}) may also play a role. For example, if we keep our selection and use masses scaled with `MAG_AUTO` as in Delaye et al. (2014), the relation of XMMU J2235-2557 is slightly flattened: $\beta = 0.69 \pm 0.24$.

Our derived slopes are also consistent with recent work by Sweet et al. (2017), who studied a mass–size relation for SPT-CL J0546-5345 at $z = 1.067$ and found a slope of $\beta = 0.74 \pm 0.06$.

The abovementioned published relations are for passive galaxies in high redshift clusters. For field galaxies, the slopes of our massive sample fit (C) are consistent with previous works by Newman et al. (2012) ($\beta = 0.62 \pm 0.09$, for $\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10.7$ galaxies at $1.0 < z < 1.5$) and Cimatti et al. (2012) ($\beta = 0.50 \pm 0.04$, for $\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10.5$ galaxies at $z > 0.9$). Our result is also consistent with the recent study by van der Wel et al. (2014), who found the slope of the mass–size relation at $z \sim 1.25$ and $z \sim 1.75$ to be $\beta = 0.76 \pm 0.04$ for *UVJ* passive galaxies ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10.3$) in CANDELS. Note that van der Wel et al. (2014) used semimajor axis a_e as sizes instead of $R_{e\text{-circ}}$. We find that using semimajor axis instead of circularized effective radius does not have a huge impact on the measured slopes. For example, for XMMU J2235-2557 the slope is only slightly flatter ($\beta = 0.55 \pm 0.15$ (A) and $\beta = 0.66 \pm 0.15$ (C)) if a_e is used (see also Appendix B for the fitted parameters of the relations using semimajor axes as sizes). Given the uncertainties, we conclude that there is no evidence that the slope of the mass–size relation for this mass range depends on the environment.

5.1.3. Caveats—Progenitor Bias

The scenario described above does not include the continual addition of newly quenched young galaxies onto the red sequence (i.e., the progenitor bias; e.g., van Dokkum & Franx 2001). The progenitor bias complicates the interpretation of the evolution of red sequence galaxies. Several studies have shown that it has non-negligible effect on the size evolution (e.g., Saglia et al. 2010; Valentinuzzi et al. 2010b; Carollo et al. 2013; Poggianti et al. 2013; Beifiori et al. 2014; Jørgensen et al. 2014; Shankar et al. 2015; Fagioli et al. 2016), but see Andreon et al. (2016) for the counterargument. The reason is that young galaxies have preferentially larger sizes (see, e.g., Morishita et al. 2017, for a clear color–size correlation at the low-mass end). Unfortunately additional information such as age is required to correct for the progenitor bias. Although the mean age for each KCS cluster is available (Beifiori et al. 2017), we do not have precise ages for individual galaxies to implement a correction for the three clusters. However, we can take a different approach and use age information of the local sample to select likely descendant of our KCS cluster galaxies and examine how this will affect the above size comparison to local passive galaxies.

We attempt to correct for the progenitor bias on the ATLAS^{3D} sample using the stellar ages derived by McDermid et al. (2015). We remove galaxies in the sample with ages that are too young to be descendants of passive galaxies at the cluster redshift, following the procedure used in Beifiori et al. (2014), Chan et al. (2016), and Beifiori et al. (2017). The fitted relations of this progenitor bias corrected ATLAS^{3D} sample, using the same method as the KCS sample, are shown in each panel in Figure 4 as a golden line. As expected, the relation with the progenitor bias corrected sample has a steeper slope compared to the original sample, as young(er) passive galaxies are preferentially larger and less massive (e.g., Cappellari 2016). A similar effect on the slope after correcting progenitor bias is

also seen in Beifiori et al. (2017). The size difference between the ATLAS^{3D} sample and our KCS sample is reduced with the correction applied. Note that the difference quoted below should only be compared to the uncorrected ATLAS^{3D} sample and understood in relative terms due to issues of the masses and sizes described in Section 5.1.1. The sizes in XMMU J2235-2557 are on average $\sim 3.5\%$ smaller than the progenitor bias corrected sample, as opposed to $\sim 22\%$ without the correction (compared to the average deviation we measured in Section 5.1.1). The sizes in XMMXCS J2215-1738 and Cl 0332-2742 are $\sim 28\%$ and $\sim 51\%$ smaller than this sample, respectively ($\sim 40\%$ and $\sim 59\%$ before the correction). This comparison is consistent with all the abovementioned previous studies, showing that neglecting progenitor bias can lead to an overestimation of the size evolution.

Another way to look at this would be to compare the KCS sample to the superdense galaxies (SDGs) found in local clusters, as these galaxies are primarily the descendant of high redshift passive galaxies. Valentinuzzi et al. (2010a) reported that $\sim 22\%$ of massive cluster galaxies in the WIDE-field Nearby Galaxy-cluster Survey (WINGS) local cluster sample are superdense massive galaxies, which have sizes (and masses) comparable to passive galaxies observed at high redshift. These SDGs are also found to be more abundant in local clusters than the field (Poggianti et al. 2013). Taking the characteristic value of the Valentinuzzi et al. (2010a) sample (V-band $\langle R_{e\text{-circ}} \rangle = 1.61$ kpc at $\langle \log(M_*/M_\odot) \rangle = 10.94$) and applying a wavelength-dependent size-correction as in Chan et al. (2016), the characteristic size of XMMU J2235-2557 at this mass, as determined from the fitted relation, is even larger than the median value of these SDGs. The sizes in XMMXCS J2215-1738 are comparable to the SDG sample, while those in Cl 0332-2742 are $\sim 40\%$ smaller.

5.2. Stellar Mass–Mass-weighted Size Relations

With the mass-weighted sizes, we are able to derive the stellar mass–mass-weighted size relations of the three clusters. Here we investigate how using mass-weighted sizes can affect the mass–size relations.

Figure 5 shows the stellar mass–size relations of the clusters using mass-weighted size (hereafter mass-weighted relations). The relations are fitted in the same way as the mass–light-weighted size relations (hereafter light-weighted relations) using Equation (5). The results are summarized in Table 3. We also have fitted the relations using semimajor axes as galaxy sizes; the results are again presented in Appendix B. In Figure 5 we also have over-plotted the best-fit of the light-weighted relations in each panel for comparison.

The mass-weighted sizes are on average smaller than the light-weighted sizes, as is evident from comparing the intercepts of the fitted mass-weighted relations to those from the light-weighted relations.

Indeed for XMMU J2235-2557, comparing the two sizes of each galaxy, we find that the mass-weighted sizes are on average $\sim 45\%$ smaller than the H_{160} light-weighted sizes, with a median difference of $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}}) \rangle = -0.26$. The 1σ scatter $\sigma_{\log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}})}$ is ~ 0.11 .

For XMMXCS J2215-1738, the mass-weighted sizes are on average $\sim 55\%$ smaller than the H_{160} sizes, with a median difference of $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}}) \rangle = -0.34$ and a scatter of $\sigma_{\log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}})} \sim 0.14$. For some galaxies the mass-weighted size can be $\sim 87\%$ smaller than its light counterpart.

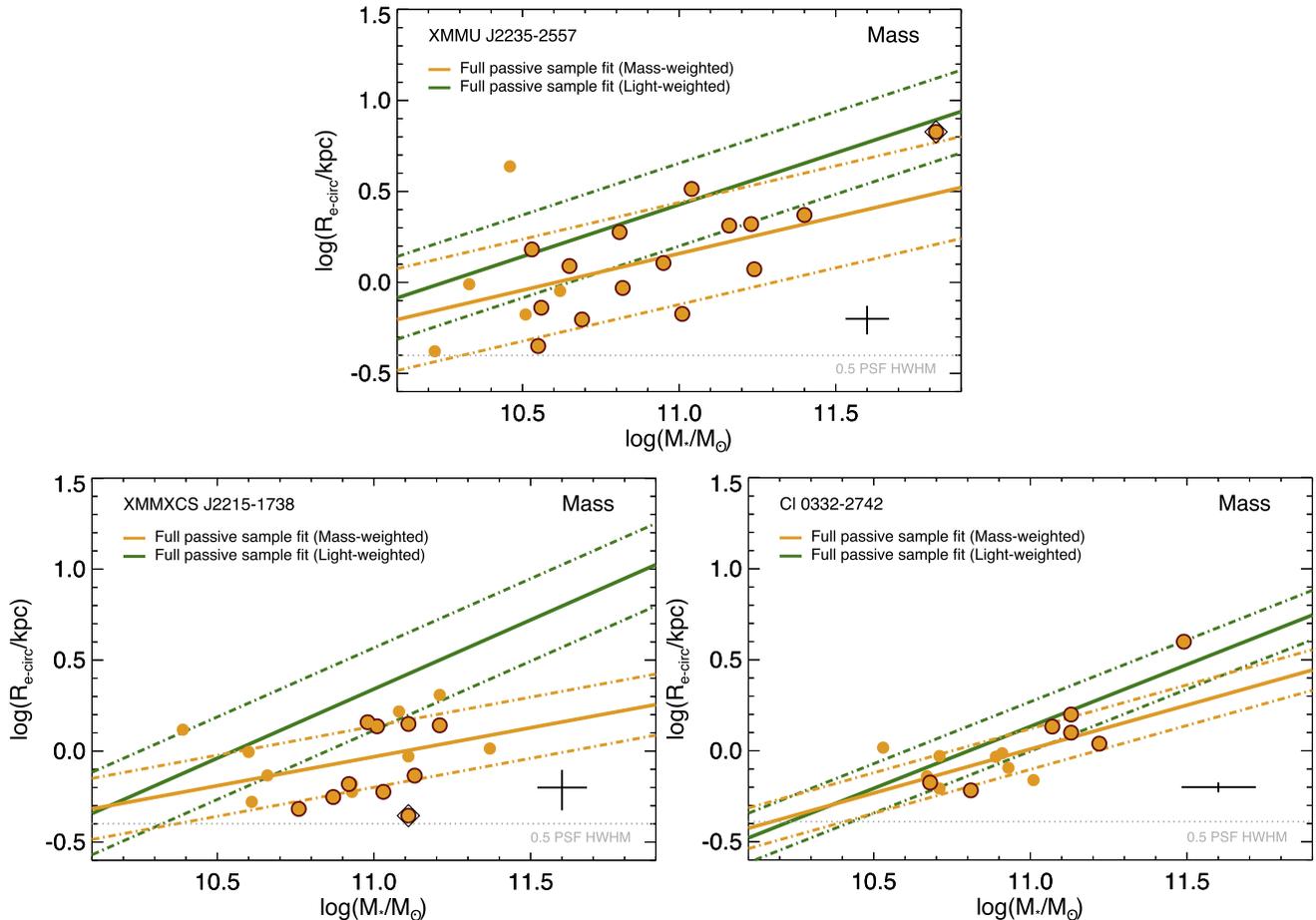


Figure 5. Stellar mass–mass-weighted size relations of the red sequence galaxies in the KCS clusters. The orange line in each panel is a linear fit to the full passive sample (Case A for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738, Case C for CI 0332-2742), while the dotted–dashed lines represent $\pm 1\sigma$ fitted intrinsic scatter. The green line is the same mass–light-weighted size relation fit in Figure 4 for comparison. Individual objects are shown in orange, and spectroscopically confirmed objects are circled with dark red. The BCGs in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are indicated with black diamonds. The cross shows the typical uncertainty of the sizes and the median uncertainty of the integrated mass in our sample.

For CI 0332-2742, the mass-weighted sizes are similar to the H_{160} sizes, with an average of only $\sim 20\%$ decrease. The median difference is $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ,mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}}) \rangle = -0.095$, much smaller than the other two clusters. The scatter is also smaller, with $\sigma_{\log(R_{e\text{-circ,mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}})} \sim 0.065$.

The general trend of mass-weighted sizes being smaller than the light-weighted sizes suggests that the mass distribution is more concentrated than the light distribution. The M_*/L ratio at the inner part of the galaxy is hence higher compared to the outskirts, implying the existence of a M_*/L gradient. This trend of mass-weighted sizes being smaller is in qualitative agreement with Szomoru et al. (2013), who computed mass-weighted sizes using 1D surface brightness profiles for passive field galaxies in CANDELS at a similar redshift.

On the other hand, the slope of the relations are consistent with the light-weighted relations, given the large uncertainties in the measured values. For completeness, we measure a typical slope of $\beta = 0.49 \pm 0.13$ and $\alpha = 0.04 \pm 0.03$ if the entire massive red sequence sample (C) for all three cluster is fitted simultaneously. At face value there might be a hint of a slight change in the slope if mass-weighted sizes are used (0.49 vs. 0.79), although at least part of it is due to the effect of the discarded objects. Recall that we remove objects that have mass sizes smaller than the PSF size or problematic fits. If we

fit the *light-weighted* relations for the entire mass range, including only objects that have reliable mass-weighted sizes, this will give a slope of $\beta = 0.47 \pm 0.19$ (A) and $\beta = 0.61 \pm 0.23$ (D) for XMMU J2235-2557, $\beta = 0.57 \pm 0.22$ (A) and $\beta = 1.35 \pm 0.84$ (B) for XMMXCS J2215-1738, which slightly reduces the difference between the slopes of the mass-weighted relations to the light-weighted ones.

6. Discussion

6.1. Environmental Dependence of Structural Properties of Massive Passive Galaxies

In this section, we compare the structural properties of the massive passive KCS galaxies ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$) to passive field galaxies at similar redshifts.

Below we use the sample from Lang et al. (2014) as our field comparison sample. Lang et al. (2014) derived both H_{160} light-weighted and mass-weighted structural properties for a mass-selected sample ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10$) spanning a redshift range $0.5 < z < 2.5$ in all five CANDELS fields.

We select a subsample of massive passive galaxies with the same mass cut ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$) from the Lang et al. (2014) sample following the *UVJ* passive criteria to match the KCS sample (hereafter L14 field sample). Problematic objects

Table 3
Best-fit Parameters of the Stellar Mass–Mass-weighted Size Relations of the Three KCS Clusters

XMMU J2235-2557 ^a				
Stellar mass–mass-weighted size relation				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.159 ± 0.083	0.403 ± 0.211	0.280
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.144 ± 0.066	0.551 ± 0.211	0.218
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.148 ± 0.075	0.526 ± 0.267	0.239
XMMXCS J2215-1738				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	-0.031 ± 0.052	0.319 ± 0.231	0.168
B	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	-0.059 ± 0.084	1.241 ± 0.842	0.158
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	-0.038 ± 0.046	0.622 ± 0.258	0.133
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	-0.055 ± 0.086	1.250 ± 0.862	0.159
Cl 0332-2742 ^b				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.009 ± 0.045	0.483 ± 0.256	0.112
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.008 ± 0.102	0.754 ± 0.614	0.170

Notes.

^a Since all the spectroscopic members in XMMU J2235-2557 are $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, case B is identical to case D.

^b Since all the selected galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 have $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, only cases C and D are applicable.

with mass-weighted or light-weighted structural parameters that hit the boundary of the allowed ranges (e.g., $n = 8.0$) are removed from the sample. We also noticed and removed an excess of *UVJ* passive objects with extremely small ($q_{\text{mass}} < 0.1$) mass-weighted axis ratios, which are not present in the light-weighted axis ratio distributions or the KCS sample. Since Cl 0332-2742 is in GOODS-S, we also have removed our cluster galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 from the L14 field sample. A total of 1055 objects are selected; among them 226 are in the redshift range comparable to the three KCS clusters ($1.3 < z < 1.7$).

6.1.1. Size Distributions in Different Environments

We first compare the size distributions in different environments. As we discussed in the introduction, recent works have found differences between the size distributions of massive passive galaxies in clusters and the field at high redshift, although the extent is still under debate (e.g., Cooper et al. 2012; Papovich et al. 2012; Zirm et al. 2012; Jørgensen & Chiboucas 2013; Lani et al. 2013; Strazzullo et al. 2013; Delaye et al. 2014). On the other hand, no such difference can be seen in the local universe (e.g., Maltby et al. 2010; Cappellari 2013; Huertas-Company et al. 2013).

Similar to Section 5, we have derived the size distributions using both circularized effective radii ($R_{e\text{-circ}}$) and elliptical semimajor axes (a_e) as galaxy sizes. Here we will first present the result of using circularized effective radii, followed by the one using the semimajor axes.

We note that between different studies, differences on the order of $\sim 10\%$ are difficult to consistently reproduce (Cappellari et al. 2013b); hence one must first ensure the sizes in both samples are comparable. Through a direct comparison with our derived sizes, we found that the light-weighted and mass-weighted sizes from both samples are highly consistent (see Appendix A for an example of the comparison), although different methods have been used.

To compare the observed size distributions, we first mass-normalize the measured sizes ($R_{e\text{-circ,MN}}$ or $a_{e\text{,MN}}$), following the definition in Newman et al. (2012) and Delaye et al. (2014). For the case of $R_{e\text{-circ,MN}}$, it is defined as

$$R_{e\text{-circ,MN}} = R_{e\text{-circ}} / (M_*/10^{11}M_\odot)^\beta, \quad (6)$$

where β is the slope of the mass–size relation and $R_{e\text{-circ,MN}}$ is the mass-normalized size at $\log(M_*/M_\odot) = 11.0$. Using mass-normalized sizes removes the correlation between stellar mass and size, and hence allows us to compare the size distribution of two samples that do not share the same mass distribution. We compute both the light-weighted and mass-weighted mass-normalized size distributions of each cluster using the best-fit slope (case C) of the mass–size relations in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 (see Tables 2 and 3 for the light-weighted and mass-weighted slopes). For the case of $a_{e\text{,MN}}$ we replace $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ in Equation (6) with a_e and use the slopes of the mass–size relation derived using a_e for the normalization.

Figure 6 shows the mass-normalized circularized effective radius distributions of the three KCS clusters for galaxies with $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$. XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 show comparable light-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. On the other hand, the size distribution in the higher redshift cluster Cl 0332-2742 is distinct from the other two, as discussed in Section 5.1. We checked that this difference is not due to the applied best-fit slope. In the left panel of Figure 6 we show also the size distributions computed using the slope from van der Wel et al. (2014; $\beta = 0.76$) as dotted histograms, which are very similar to the ones computed with the best-fit slope. On the right panel of Figure 6 we show the mass-weighted mass-normalized size distributions of the three clusters. The differences between Cl 0332-2742 and XMMU J2235-2557/XMMXCS J2215-1738 seem to be reduced. The median of all three distributions are consistent within the errors.

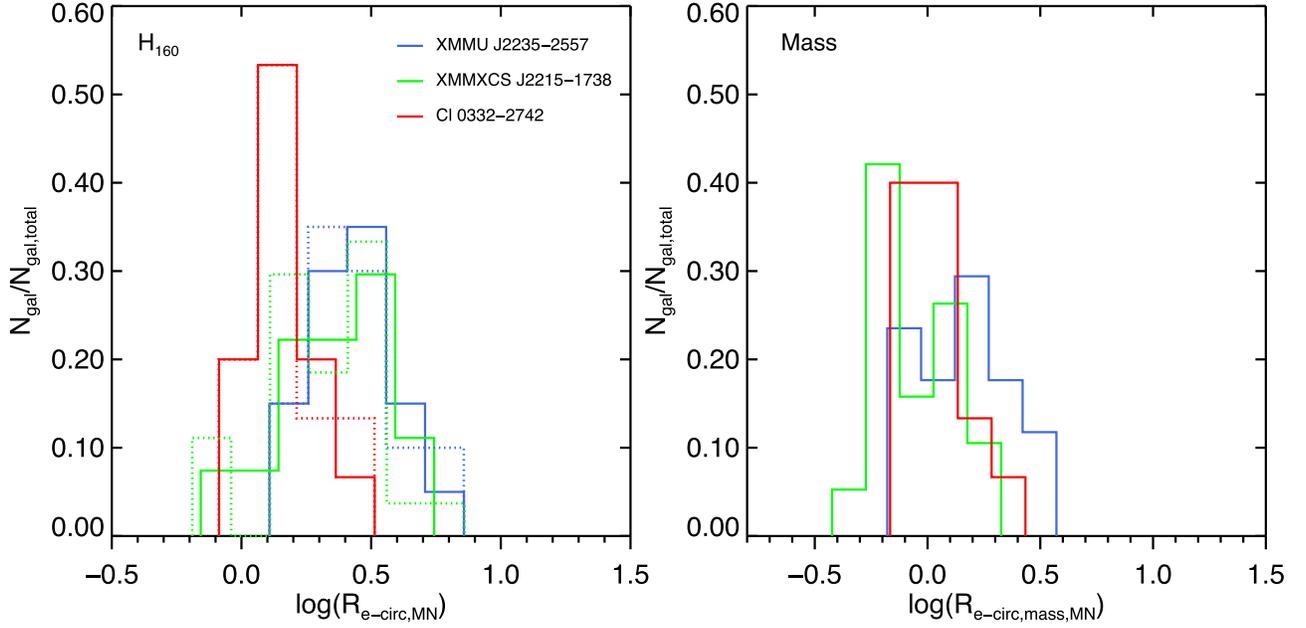


Figure 6. Mass-normalized size distributions of the KCS clusters. Left: The light-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. Distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 is shown in blue, the one of XMMXCS J2215-1738 is shown in green, and the one of CI 0332-2742 is shown in red, respectively. The solid histograms are computed with the slope (β) of the fitted mass–light-weighted size relation of each cluster, while the dotted histograms are computed with the slope adopted from van der Wel et al. (2014) for all three clusters ($\beta = 0.76$). Right: The mass-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. The histogram of each cluster is computed with the slope (β) of the fitted mass–mass-weighted size relation, respectively.

We then compare our sample to the L14 field sample. The disparity between the CI 0332-2742 and the other two clusters in properties and redshift can make a cluster–field comparison of the whole redshift range problematic. Hence we split the cluster–field comparison into two redshift ranges: XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the L14 field subsample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$, and CI 0332-2742 alone with the L14 field subsample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$.

We follow Newman et al. (2012) to fit each size distribution with a skew normal distribution, which takes into account the asymmetry in the size distributions to estimate the mean sizes of the distributions:

$$P(\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}}), s, \phi, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega\pi} e^{-\frac{\kappa^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{s\kappa} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt, \quad (7)$$

where $\kappa = \frac{\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}}) - \phi}{\omega}$.

The mean of the best-fit distribution $\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}})}$ is given by $\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}})} = \phi + \omega(s/\sqrt{1+s^2})\sqrt{2/\pi}$, and s is the “shape” parameter that governs the skewness. We have performed the same fitting to the a_e , MN distributions. The mean of the best-fit distributions ($\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}})}$ and $\overline{\log(a_{e,\text{MN}})}$) and the median of the original (not fitted) distributions ($\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}}) \rangle$ and $\langle \log(a_{e,\text{MN}}) \rangle$) discussed below are given in Table 4. To evaluate the fits, we have applied both Kolmogorov–Smirnov (KS) and Anderson–Darling (AD) tests on the results, with the null hypothesis that they come from a common distribution. The resulting p -values are also given in Table 4. We found that in some cases, especially for the mass-weighted size distributions in the field, both the KS and AD tests indicate they are not good fits, which are probably due to the double-peaked features or excesses at large or small sizes. We have excluded those fits from Table 4. Due to low number statistics, we will only compare the mean and median of the size distributions later on.

Figure 7 shows the comparison of the combined mass-normalized circularized effective radius distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$. The light-weighted distributions of the field sample are computed with the slope from van der Wel et al. (2014; $\beta = 0.76$). Although this slope is computed with passive galaxies in a wider redshift bin of $1.0 < z < 1.5$, the slope of the mass–light-weighted size relations in the field is found to be an invariant with redshift (van der Wel et al. 2014). We also plot the size distributions of the clusters computed using this slope in gray for illustrative purposes.

From Figure 7, it is clear that the mode of the light-weighted size distribution of the two clusters is offset to larger sizes compared to the field. The median as well as the mean of the best-fit distribution of the clusters is larger than those of the field, suggesting the median sizes in the clusters is $\sim 33\%$ larger than the field ($\sim 30\%$ from the best-fit mean). Using $\beta = 0.76$ instead of the best-fit slope would give a consistent $\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ},\text{MN}})}$ to the field, although the difference in the median remains unchanged. Contrary to Delaye et al. (2014), we do not see a tail of large-size cluster galaxies in the distribution with respect to the field. This may be due to the small sample that we have (a total of 47 galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738), or the fact that our color–color selections remove dusty-star-forming galaxies, which would predominantly have large sizes.

On the right panel of Figure 7 we show the comparison of the mass-weighted circularized effective radius distribution of clusters and the field. Since there is no available estimate of the slope of the mass–mass-weighted size relations in the field, we assume two different slopes: (a) same slope as the light-weighted relation ($\beta = 0.76$) and (b) same slope as we found in the clusters ($\beta = 0.49$). The two cases are shown as blue and light green, respectively.

Table 4

The Mean (of the Best-fit Skew Normal Distributions) and the Median of the Mass-normalized Size Distributions of the KCS Clusters and the L14 Field Sample

Light-weighted size distributions									
Sample	$N_{\text{gal, total}}$	$\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ, MN}})}^{\text{a}}$	$\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, MN}}) \rangle$	$P_{\text{KS}, R_{e\text{-circ}}}$	$P_{\text{AD}, R_{e\text{-circ}}}$ ⁺	$\overline{\log(a_{e, \text{MN}})}^{\text{a}}$	$\langle \log(a_{e, \text{MN}}) \rangle$	P_{KS, a_e}	P_{AD, a_e} ⁺
XMMU J2235 + XCS J2215	47	0.416 ± 0.055	0.398 ± 0.037	0.31	0.53	0.493 ± 0.070	0.486 ± 0.031	0.45	0.86
XMMU J2235 + XCS J2215 ($\beta = 0.76$)	47	0.332 ± 0.054	0.401 ± 0.036	0.33	0.14	0.457 ± 0.047	0.480 ± 0.031	0.70	0.06
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.5$)	95	0.303 ± 0.032	0.274 ± 0.025	0.87	0.87	0.396 ± 0.038	0.394 ± 0.026	0.96	0.79
Cl 0332-2742	15	...	0.152 ± 0.051	...	...	...	0.238 ± 0.052	...	...
Cl 0332- 2742 ($\beta = 0.76$)	15	...	0.161 ± 0.052	...	...	...	0.229 ± 0.053	...	...
L14 field ($1.5 < z < 1.7$)	131	0.243 ± 0.038	0.230 ± 0.027	0.61	0.27	0.347 ± 0.031	0.320 ± 0.025	0.43	0.18
3 KCS clusters	62	0.351 ± 0.077	0.348 ± 0.036	0.24	0.50	0.392 ± 0.079	0.448 ± 0.032	0.53	0.22
3 KCS clusters ($\beta = 0.76$)	62	0.240 ± 0.085	0.359 ± 0.035	0.14	0.03	0.360 ± 0.080	0.457 ± 0.313	0.13	0.004
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.7$)	226	0.268 ± 0.012	0.255 ± 0.019	0.56	0.17	0.376 ± 0.023	0.347 ± 0.018	0.49	0.16
Mass-weighted size distributions									
Sample	$N_{\text{gal, total}}$	$\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ, MN}})}$	$\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, MN}}) \rangle$	$P_{\text{KS}, R_{e\text{-circ}}}$	$P_{\text{AD}, R_{e\text{-circ}}}$	$\overline{\log(a_{e, \text{MN}})}$	$\langle \log(a_{e, \text{MN}}) \rangle$	P_{KS, a_e}	P_{AD, a_e}
XMMU J2235 + XCS J2215	36	0.033 ± 0.089	0.081 ± 0.046	0.65	0.75	...	0.203 ± 0.044	...	...
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.5$) ($\beta = 0.76$)	95	...	0.056 ± 0.034	...	...	0.200 ± 0.026	0.179 ± 0.033	0.95	0.22
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.5$) ($\beta = 0.49$)	95	...	0.010 ± 0.031	...	...	0.189 ± 0.030	0.136 ± 0.030	...	...
Cl 0332-2742	15	...	0.023 ± 0.044	...	...	...	0.124 ± 0.025	...	...
L14 field ($1.5 < z < 1.7$) ($\beta = 0.76$)	131	...	0.054 ± 0.052	...	...	...	0.198 ± 0.046	...	...
L14 field ($1.5 < z < 1.7$) ($\beta = 0.49$)	131	...	0.024 ± 0.047	...	...	...	0.127 ± 0.044	...	...
3 KCS clusters	51	0.031 ± 0.059	0.037 ± 0.034	0.94	0.86	0.159 ± 0.121	0.175 ± 0.034	0.50	0.26
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.7$) ($\beta = 0.76$)	226	...	0.056 ± 0.030	...	...	...	0.175 ± 0.034	...	...
L14 field ($1.3 < z < 1.7$) ($\beta = 0.49$)	226	...	0.018 ± 0.028	...	...	...	0.181 ± 0.028	...	...

Note.

^a The uncertainties quoted for $\overline{\log(R_{e\text{-circ, MN}})}$ and $\overline{\log(a_{e, \text{MN}})}$ are computed by bootstrapping. We repeated the fitting procedure 1000 times, each with a randomly drawn subset of the sample, and the uncertainty is given by the standard deviation of these 1000 measurements. The uncertainties of the median are estimated as $1.253\sigma/\sqrt{N_{\text{gal, total}}}$, where σ is the standard deviation of the size distributions.

We found that the difference between the size distributions in clusters and the field is reduced when mass-weighted sizes are used, independent of the assumed value of β . As an additional check, we use the KS and AD tests to evaluate whether the size distributions in clusters and the field are different. The results are given in Table 5. For the light-weighted size distributions, we see mild significance from the p -values derived from the KS and AD tests to reject the null hypothesis that they come from the same distribution. The p -value of the KS test for the light-weighted size distributions of the two clusters and the field is 0.02 ($p \simeq 0.01$ for $\beta = 0.76$). Similar values are also seen for the AD tests. While for the mass-weighted size distributions this is not true, we derive a p -value of 0.87 for the mass-weighted size distribution ($p \simeq 0.61$ for $\beta = 0.49$).

Using $a_{e, \text{MN}}$ instead of $R_{e\text{-circ, MN}}$ shows similar results. Figure 8 shows the comparison of the combined mass-normalized semimajor axis distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$. The mode, median, as well as the mean of the best-fit light-weighted size distribution of the clusters are also larger than those of the field, albeit with a smaller difference. The median sizes in the clusters are $\sim 24\%$ larger than the field ($\sim 25\%$ from the best-fit mean). The KS and AD test also result in low p -values to reject the null hypothesis that they come

from the same distribution. Again, we see that the difference is reduced when mass-weighted sizes are used. The KS and AD tests show large p -values for the mass-weighted $a_{e, \text{MN}}$ distributions.

Figure 9 shows the comparison of the higher redshift cluster, Cl 0332-2742, with the L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$. We did not attempt to fit a skew normal distribution for Cl 0332-2742 due to the small number of galaxies. Comparing the median sizes of the distributions, passive galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 seem to have comparable if not smaller sizes in relation to the field galaxies. This is true for both light-weighted and mass-weighted sizes. The KS test presents a small value of $p \simeq 0.03$ for the light-weighted distributions of Cl 0332-2742 and the field, but not for the AD test ($p_{\text{AD}} \simeq 0.08$) or if $\beta = 0.76$ is used ($p_{\text{KS}} \simeq 0.11$). Both the KS and AD tests do not present a small p -value for the mass-weighted size distributions.

Using $a_{e, \text{MN}}$ gives consistent results as $R_{e\text{-circ, MN}}$ for Cl 0332-2742. The comparison of the combined mass-normalized semimajor axis distributions of Cl 0332-2742 with the L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$ is shown in Figure 10. The KS and AD tests do not suggest that the size distributions of the Cl 0332-2742 and the field are distinct.

An environmental difference between the size of the galaxies in clusters and the field can be regarded as a supporting evidence for the minor merger scenario (e.g., Cooper

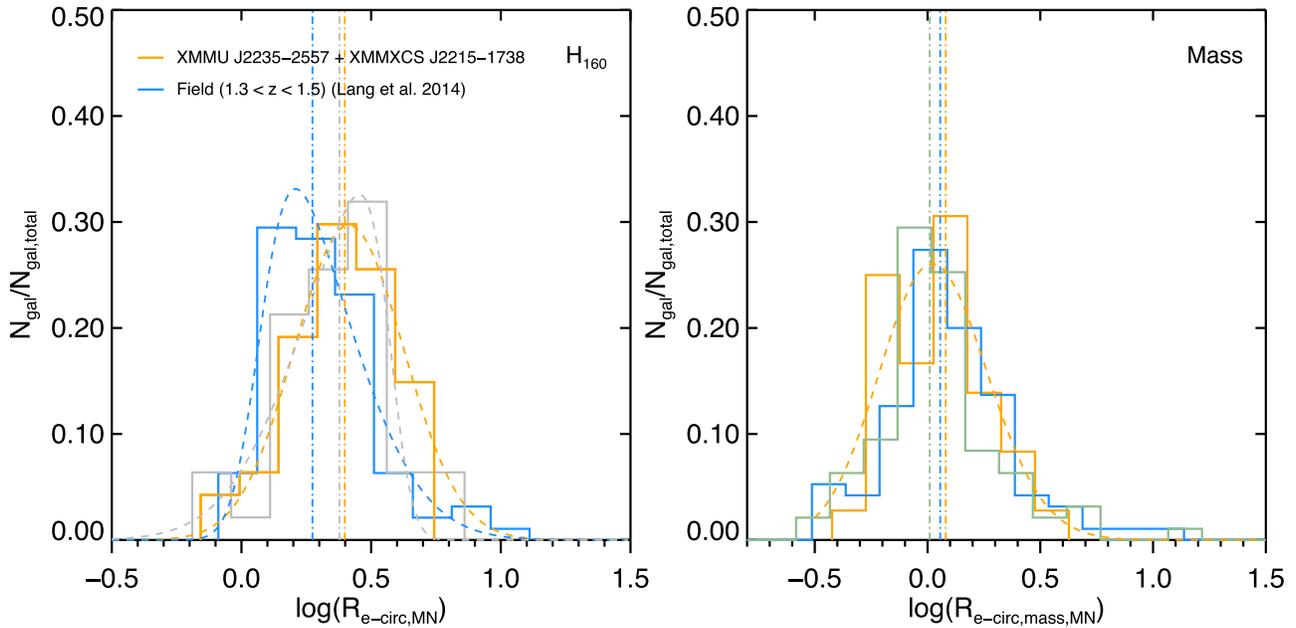


Figure 7. Comparison of the mass-normalized size distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the field. Left: The light-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. The combined size distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 + XMMXCS J2215-1738 is shown in orange. The size distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.3 < z < 1.5$ is shown in blue. The gray histogram is the size distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 + XMMXCS J2215-1738 computed with the slope adopted from van der Wel et al. (2014). Right: The mass-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. The blue histogram shows the size distribution of the L14 field sample computed with an assumed slope of $\beta = 0.76$, identical to the mass–light-weighted size relations. The light green histogram shows the size distribution with an assumed slope identical to the mass–mass-weighted size relations of the clusters ($\beta = 0.49$). The colored dash-dotted lines show the median sizes for each size distribution, while the dashed lines show the best-fit skew normal distributions, respectively.

et al. 2012; Strazzullo et al. 2013). It is interesting that we see larger median light-weighted sizes in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 than in the field, but not in Cl0332-2742. In Section 6.4, we will discuss this further and explore possible implications together with other results.

6.1.2. Sérsic Index Distributions in Different Environments

In this section we compare the Sérsic index distribution of the KCS sample to the L14 field sample.

Figure 11 shows the comparison of the combined light-weighted and mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$. The median Sérsic index of the combined sample is $n = 3.98$ ($n = 4.01$ for XMMU J2235-2557, $n = 3.45$ for XMMXCS J2215-1738). We found that the L14 sample at this redshift range seems to show a lower median ($n = 3.45$) compared to the cluster sample. Nevertheless, applying the same *UVJ* selection on the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample gives a median of $n = 3.98$, which perhaps reflects the large uncertainty of the Sérsic index measurements. Similar to the size distributions, we have performed KS and AD tests to evaluate whether the distributions are different. Overall we find no evidence that the light-weighted Sérsic index distributions of the clusters are distinct from the field (see Table 6).

Similarly we found no evidence that the mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions of the two clusters are distinct from the field, as shown by the KS and AD tests. The L14 field sample again shows a smaller median ($n_{\text{mass}} = 3.05$) compared to the combined cluster sample ($n_{\text{mass}} = 3.52$). Comparing to the light-weighted distributions, the mass-weighted distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 shows a larger median

($n_{\text{mass}} = 4.13$), although XMMXCS J2215-1738 shows vice versa ($n_{\text{mass}} = 2.98$). The distributions are more widespread, which is primarily due to the fact that the uncertainties of mass-weighted parameters are ~ 2 times larger than light-weighted parameters (see Chan et al. 2016, for a description).

The light-weighted and mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions of Cl0332-2742 with the L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$ are shown in Figure 12. Cl0332-2742 has a median Sérsic index of $n = 2.99$, which is comparable to the field median of the L14 sample ($n = 2.84$) and the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample ($n = 3.09$), despite the small number statistics. The median mass-weighted axis ratio of Cl0332-2742 is $n_{\text{mass}} = 2.49$, which is smaller than the median of the L14 sample ($n_{\text{mass}} = 3.17$).

In summary, the light-weighted Sérsic indices of the KCS samples are clearly lower than those observed in local passive ellipticals ($n \sim 4\text{--}6$; e.g., La Barbera et al. 2010c), suggesting that these galaxies are structurally distinct from local ellipticals and have more prominent disk components. Similar results have been found in previous studies of high redshift clusters (e.g., Papovich et al. 2012; Strazzullo et al. 2013; De Propriis et al. 2016) and of the field (e.g., Chevance et al. 2012; Chang et al. 2013; Lang et al. 2014; van der Wel et al. 2014). From the cluster and field comparisons, we found no evidence that their distributions are distinct at both redshift ranges. Interestingly, the KS and AD tests do show relatively low p -values for the comparison of the light-weighted Sérsic index distributions of all three clusters combined to the L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.7$. We confirm that this is entirely due to the difference between the Sérsic index distribution of the L14 sample at different redshifts. For example, a KS test gives a p -value of 0.001 for the comparison between the L14 $1.3 < z < 1.5$ and $1.5 < z < 1.7$ sample.

Table 5
The Results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Anderson–Darling Test on the Size Distributions of the KCS Clusters and the L14 Field Sample

Light-weighted size distributions				
Sample	$P_{KS,R_{e-circ}}$	$P_{AD,R_{e-circ}}$	P_{KS,a_e}	P_{AD,a_e}
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 ($\beta = 0.76$) versus L14 field ^a	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
CI 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.08
CI 0332-2742 ($\beta = 0.76$) versus L14 field ^b	0.11	0.15	0.30	0.11
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.04
3 KCS clusters ($\beta = 0.76$) versus L14 field ^c	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.03
Mass-weighted size distributions				
Sample	$P_{KS,R_{e-circ}}$	$P_{AD,R_{e-circ}}$	P_{KS,a_e}	P_{AD,a_e}
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a ($\beta = 0.76$)	0.87	0.56	0.87	0.64
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a ($\beta = 0.49$)	0.61	0.46	0.54	0.23
CI 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b ($\beta = 0.76$)	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.09
CI 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b ($\beta = 0.49$)	0.15	0.09	0.22	0.15
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c ($\beta = 0.76$)	0.14	0.04	0.28	0.06
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c ($\beta = 0.49$)	0.12	0.06	0.15	0.05

Notes.

^a L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$.

^b L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$.

^c L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.7$ corresponds to all three KCS clusters.

6.1.3. Axis Ratio Distributions in Different Environments

We then compare the axis ratio distribution of the KCS sample to the L14 field sample. Figure 13 shows the comparison of the combined light-weighted and mass-weighted axis ratio distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$. The median axis ratio of the combined sample is $q = 0.67$ ($q = 0.69$ for XMMU J2235-2557, $q = 0.67$ for XMMXCS J2215-1738), which is very close to the median of the L14 field sample at this redshift ($q = 0.68$). The median axis ratio distribution of the L14 sample is also consistent with the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample ($q = 0.68$). From the distributions, there seems to be an excess of low axis ratio objects ($q < 0.4$) in the two clusters compared to the field sample. We have checked that these low- q objects do not have very low Sérsic indices (i.e., they are not contamination from edge-on disks). This is consistent with the $z \sim 1.62$ cluster in Papovich et al. (2012), where they found a noticeable population of passive galaxies with low axis ratio ($q \sim 0.2-0.3$), with the median q being ~ 0.6 . The results of the KS and AD tests can be found in Table 7. Both tests present large p -values for comparison.

We found that the mass-weighted axis ratios are on average smaller compared to the light-weighted ones. The median mass-weighted axis ratio of the combined sample is $q_{\text{mass}} = 0.55$ ($q_{\text{mass}} = 0.48$ for XMMU J2235-2557, $q_{\text{mass}} = 0.65$ for XMMXCS J2215-1738). Similar to the Sérsic index distributions, the mass-weighted axis ratio distributions are also more widespread. Similarly, the mass-weighted axis ratios are also found to be smaller in the L14 field sample, with a median of $q_{\text{mass}} = 0.65$. The KS and AD tests give a relatively small p -value of ~ 0.03 and ~ 0.04 , respectively. We found that this is driven by the axis ratio distributions in XMMU J2235-2557, as seen in the individual cluster KS and AD test results in Table 7. However, we note that part of this effect is perhaps due to objects that were discarded in the sample selection (see

Section 4.3). For example, if we examine the light-weighted axis ratio of only the objects that have reliable mass-weighted fits, those in XMMU J2235-2557 have a median of $q = 0.62$ (i.e., lower than the whole sample of XMMU J2235-2557), while those in XMMXCS J2215-1738 have $q = 0.71$.

Figure 14 shows the light-weighted and mass-weighted axis ratio distributions of CI 0332-2742 with the L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$. CI 0332-2742 has a median axis ratio $q = 0.62$, which is smaller than the field median ($q = 0.66$). As in the other two clusters, the median of the mass-weighted axis ratio distribution of CI 0332-2742 is also smaller than the light-weighted one ($q_{\text{mass}} = 0.57$). Similarly, we see a similar decrease in mass-weighted axis ratio in the field, with a median of $q_{\text{mass}} = 0.60$. Both the KS and AD tests do not suggest the axis ratio distributions of CI 0332-2742 and the field are distinct.

Overall, we found that the light-weighted axis ratio distributions of the KCS clusters are comparable to the field. We do not see evidence of cluster galaxies having higher q compared to the field at the same redshift as suggested in Delaye et al. (2014).

6.2. The Ratio of Mass-weighted to Light-weighted Sizes in Different Environment

As discussed in both Sections 5.2 and 6.1.1, the mass-weighted sizes of our galaxies are generally smaller than their light-weighted sizes, suggesting the mass distributions are more concentrated than the light. The ratio of the two sizes (hereafter size ratio) can hence be used as a probe of the spatial variation of the mass-to-light ratio (i.e., M_*/L gradient within galaxies).

Figure 15 shows the comparison of the size ratio in the three KCS clusters with the L14 field sample. Again we have shown both the results of using R_{e-circ} and a_e as galaxy sizes. To compare the size ratio at different redshifts we have converted the H_{160} sizes of the L14 field sample into rest-frame r -band sizes, assuming the wavelength size dependence of Kelvin et al. (2012), which we found to be consistent with the

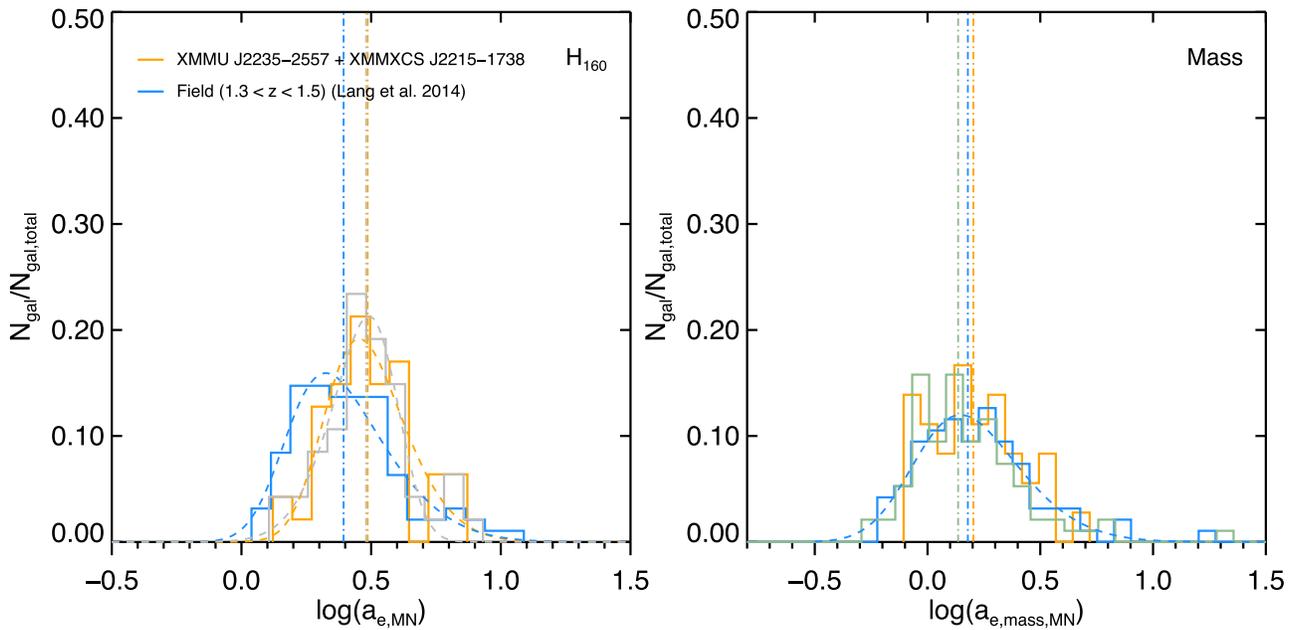


Figure 8. Comparison of the mass-normalized semimajor axis distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the field. Same as Figure 7, but using semimajor axis (a_e) as galaxy size instead of the circularized radius.

dependence in the KCS clusters (see Chan et al. 2016, for a detailed discussion on the wavelength-dependence relation of XMMU J2235-2557). Note that the wavelength size dependence itself has a negligible impact on the environment comparison. For the redshift for which we make our comparison, the H_{160} -band is very close to the rest-frame r -band.

We correct the progenitor bias for the field sample by removing galaxies with ages that are too young (at each redshift) to be descendants of galaxies at the lowest redshift of our cluster sample, at $z = 1.39$, similar to Section 5.1.3. The age of the galaxy simply has to be longer than the time difference between $z \sim 1.39$ and the redshift where it resides. The ages are taken from the 3D-*HST* public catalog (Skelton et al. 2014) and are derived using the FAST code (Kriek et al. 2009).

In Figure 15 we also plot the size ratio from Szomoru et al. (2013), who derived rest-frame g -band and mass-weighted sizes for a mass-selected sample ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10.7$) in GOODS-S. Here we only include their quiescent sample, which was defined to have specific star formation rates $< 0.3/t_H$, where t_H is the Hubble time. We also have converted their sizes into rest-frame r -band, assuming the same wavelength dependence as above. We noticed that there are discrepancies between the size ratio in Szomoru et al. (2013) and the L14 field sample. With a subset of galaxies common to both catalogs, we conclude that the discrepancy comes from the mass-weighted sizes: their mass-weighted sizes are on average $\sim 40\%$ larger than those derived by L14. This is likely due to the methodology they adopted and the large uncertainties. Szomoru et al. (2013) derived mass-weighted sizes by integrating the 1D mass profiles derived from 1D color profiles, while L14 derived their sizes with 2D Sérsic fitting to the mass maps. Different consideration of the “background mass level” (which arises from the sky background) and neighbouring galaxies may affect the accuracies of the 1D mass-weighted sizes. Understanding this discrepancy is beyond the scope of this paper. For completeness, we kept both for our

comparison. Since only the circularized radius is available for the Szomoru et al. (2013) sample, we assumed the same size ratio for the a_e case (i.e., $q_{\text{mass}}/q = 1$). Note that the L14 sample actually shows $q_{\text{mass}}/q \lesssim 1$.

Regardless of using $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ and a_e as galaxy sizes, we found that the median size ratios in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are smaller than the Szomoru et al. (2013) samples at similar redshifts. For the L14 field sample, this is only true for XMMXCS J2215-1738. The offset of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 from the L14 field sample are -0.082 ± 0.037 and -0.158 ± 0.046 dex if $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ is used, but they are reduced to -0.005 ± 0.042 and -0.098 ± 0.045 dex if a_e is used as the galaxy size. On the other hand, the median size ratio in Cl0332-2742 is comparable to, if not slightly larger than, the field galaxies in both samples (0.056 ± 0.033 dex to L14 for $R_{e\text{-circ}}$, 0.030 ± 0.030 dex for a_e).

As our result depends on the field sample used for comparison and the choice of $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ and a_e , a larger sample is required to confirm whether the size ratios of the clusters are different from the field. Nevertheless, it is clear that Cl0332-2742 has the largest size ratio among the three clusters regardless of using $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ and a_e as galaxy sizes. Using a_e , the size ratio offsets of Cl0332-2742 to XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are -0.094 ± 0.045 dex and -0.179 ± 0.047 dex, and these offsets are even larger if $R_{e\text{-circ}}$ is used. We will revisit the possible implications of these offsets in Section 6.4.

6.2.1. The Evolution of Ratio of Mass-weighted to Light-weighted Sizes

In Figure 15 we also plot the median size ratio of a local comparison sample, selected from the Spheroids Panchromatic Investigation in Different Environmental Regions (SPIDER) survey (La Barbera et al. 2010b; hereafter the SPIDER cluster sample). For the selection, we follow similar criteria as La Barbera et al. (2010b): a magnitude cut at the 95%

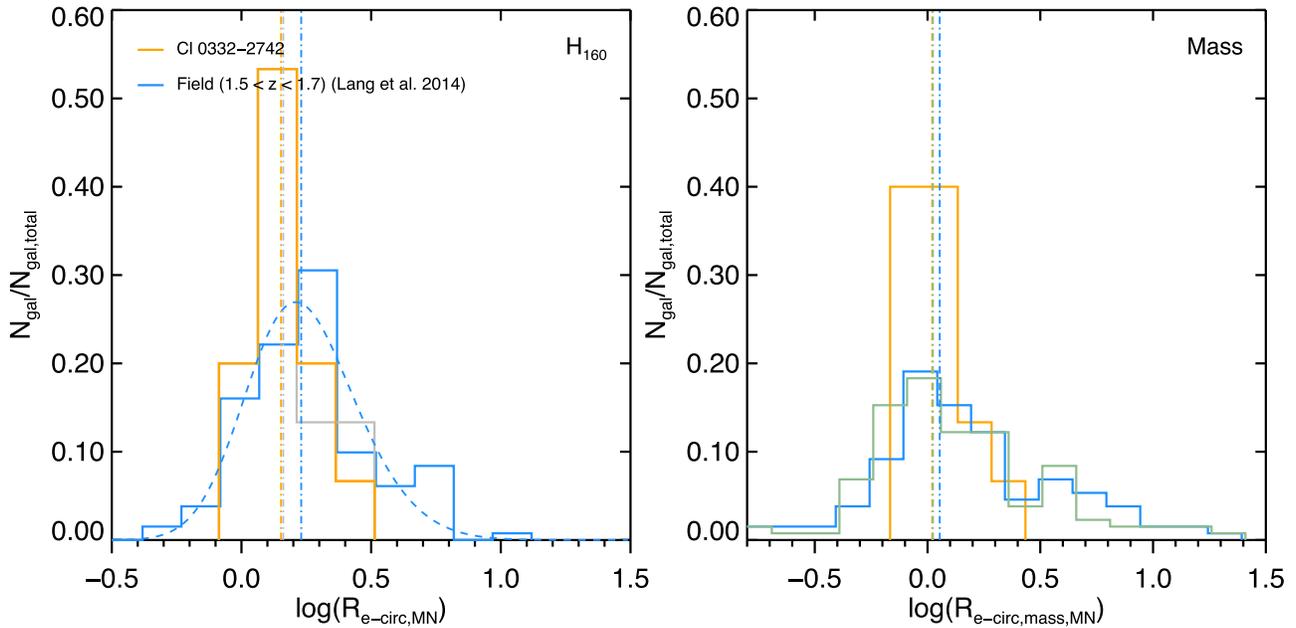


Figure 9. Comparison of the mass-normalized size distributions of CI 0332-2742 with the field. Left: The light-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. The size distribution of CI 0332-2742 is shown in orange. The size distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.5 < z < 1.7$ is shown in blue. The gray histogram is the size distribution of CI 0332-2742 computed with the slope adopted from van der Wel et al. (2014). Right: The mass-weighted mass-normalized size distributions. The blue histogram shows the size distribution of the L14 field sample computed with an assumed slope of $\beta = 0.76$, identical to the mass-light-weighted size relations. The light green histogram shows the size distribution with an assumed slope identical to the mass-mass-weighted size relations of the clusters ($\beta = 0.49$). The colored dash-dotted lines show the median sizes for each size distribution, while the dashed lines show the best-fit skew normal distributions, respectively.

completeness magnitude ($M_r \leq -20.55$), a χ^2 cut for the g -band and r -band Sérsic fit ($\chi^2 < 2.0$) from the publicly available multi-band structural catalog, and a seeing cut at ≤ 1.5 . On top of that we apply a halo mass cut ($\log(M_{200}/M_\odot) \geq 14$) using the group catalog from La Barbera et al. (2010c), which gives us a sample of 627 galaxies residing in high density environments. The derivation of the mass-weighted structural parameters of the SPIDER cluster sample is described in Chan et al. (2016).

We correct for the progenitor bias in the SPIDER cluster sample using the same procedure as described in Sections 5.1.3 and 6.2 by using the age measurements from La Barbera et al. (2010a). The correction for the SPIDER sample is small and mainly affects the size ratio at the low-mass end, where we expect the progenitor bias to be stronger.

The mass-weighted sizes in the progenitor bias corrected SPIDER cluster sample are on average $\sim 14\%$ smaller than the r -band sizes with a median size ratio of $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}/R_{e\text{-circ}}) \rangle = -0.066 \pm 0.013$ ($\langle \log(a_{e, \text{mass}}/a_e) \rangle = -0.060 \pm 0.015$), which is completely consistent with the result in Szomoru et al. (2013) if we restrict our sample to the same mass range and band as theirs.

In Chan et al. (2016), we found that the size ratio of red sequence galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 is smaller than those in local clusters, with an observed offset of $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^{1.39}/R_{e\text{-circ}}^{1.39}) - \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^0/R_{e\text{-circ}}^0) \rangle = -0.188$ dex, suggesting an evolution of M_*/L gradient across redshift. Note that we revised this number due to the additional color-color selection applied in this work, and the change is insignificant. Here we find that the offset in XMMXCS J2215-1738 is even larger, with $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^{1.46}/R_{e\text{-circ}}^{1.46}) - \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^0/R_{e\text{-circ}}^0) \rangle = -0.259$. On the other hand, CI 0332-2742 shows almost no offset, with $\langle \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^{1.61}/R_{e\text{-circ}}^{1.61}) - \log(R_{e\text{-circ, mass}}^0/R_{e\text{-circ}}^0) \rangle = -0.006$.

Using a_e we find similar results, with the offsets for the three clusters being -0.122 , -0.207 , and -0.028 , respectively.

Assuming the cluster galaxies evolve in a self-similar way, the small size ratios in the $z \sim 1.39$ and 1.46 cluster imply an evolution of M_*/L gradient with redshift. Nevertheless, the similarity between the local size ratio and those in CI 0332-2742 argues against a monotonic evolution of M_*/L gradient. Recall that CI 0332-2742 is a proto-cluster still in its assembly phase; we speculate that the M_*/L gradients in high redshift cluster galaxies are related to or originate from physical processes occurring during cluster assembly.

6.3. The Origin of the M_*/L Gradients

Before we discuss the possible physical processes responsible for the size ratio (or M_*/L gradients), it is worth investigating its origin in terms of the stellar population. In this section we focus on the color gradients in the three KCS clusters, as a probe of the spatial distribution of different stellar population in the galaxies.

We follow the method of Chan et al. (2016) to derive the observed color gradient along the semimajor axis ($\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}} = d(z_{850} - H_{160})/d \log(a)$). At redshift ~ 1.5 , $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ roughly corresponds to rest-frame ∇_{U-R} . In short, the color gradients are measured from linear fits to 1D $z_{850} - H_{160}$ color radial profiles, which are derived from PSF-matched elliptical photometry.

Figure 16 shows the color gradients $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ of the passive sample as a function of stellar mass. We find that the majority of the KCS galaxies ($\sim 93\%$) have negative color gradients. The median color gradient of the XMMU J2235-2557 sample is $\langle \nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}} \rangle = -0.39 \pm 0.07$. The color gradients are slightly steeper (but still consistent within uncertainties) in

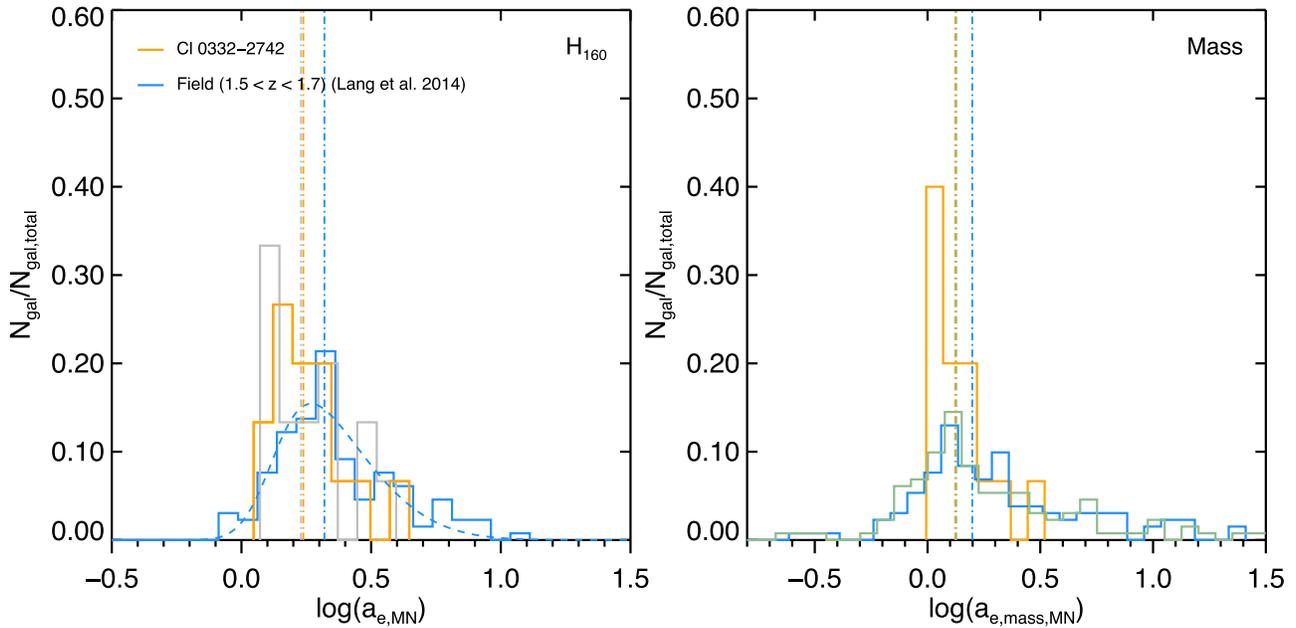


Figure 10. Comparison of the mass-normalized semimajor axis distributions of CI 0332-2742 with the field. Same as Figure 9, but using semimajor axis (a_e) as galaxy size instead of the circularized radius.

XMMXCS J2215-1738, with a median of $\langle \nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}} \rangle = -0.46 \pm 0.07$. Similarly, galaxies in CI 0332-2742 have negative gradients with a median of $\langle \nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}} \rangle = -0.41 \pm 0.07$. Also plotted in Figure 16 is the average local ($U - R$) color gradient from Wu et al. (2005). Similar to Chan et al. (2016), we find that the average ($U - R$) color gradient in the three clusters is ~ 2 times steeper than color gradients observed locally.

Despite the similarities in the median values of the color gradients, the M_*/L gradients of the three clusters do not necessarily share the same values, due to the slope of the M_*/L -color relations. Using the M_*/L -color relations, we convert 1D color profiles to 1D M_*/L profiles, from which we derive the $\log(M_*/L)$ gradients $\nabla_{\log(M_*/L)}$: the median values for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and CI 0332-2742 are -0.26 ± 0.04 , -0.27 ± 0.04 , and -0.11 ± 0.02 , respectively. They are qualitatively consistent with the size ratios in Figure 15.

Color gradients in passive galaxies are commonly interpreted via either age gradients ($\nabla_{\text{age}} = d \log(\text{age})/d \log(a)$) at fixed metallicity or metallicity gradients ($\nabla_Z = d \log(Z)/d \log(a)$) at fixed age. The age gradients in local passive galaxies are consistent with 0 (or slightly positive), while the average metallicity gradient is found to be $\nabla_Z \approx -0.1$ to -0.3 (see Mehlert et al. 2003; Wu et al. 2005; La Barbera & de Carvalho 2009; Kuntschner et al. 2010; Oliva-Altamirano et al. 2015; Wilkinson et al. 2015). Previous works on clusters at $z \sim 0.4$ (Saglia et al. 2000) and local clusters (e.g., Tamura & Ohta 2003) also showed that color gradients may be preferentially produced by radial variation in metallicity rather than age. At $z > 1$, studies of color gradients are limited (see, e.g., Gargiulo et al. 2012; De Propris et al. 2015, 2016; Ciocca et al. 2017). In Chan et al. (2016) we quantitatively investigated the evolution of color gradients in XMMU J2235-2557 by modeling the inner (defined to be the color at $0.5a_e$) and outer ($2.0a_e$) regions of the galaxies under different assumptions of the radial variation of stellar population properties, using stellar population models of Bruzual and Charlot (2003). The goal is to evolve the observed $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$, assuming different age and

metallicity gradients, in order to determine which initial conditions match the observed gradient at $z \sim 0$.

We repeat the procedure and test cases in Chan et al. (2016) for XMMXCS J2215-1738 and CI 0332-2742. Because of the age-metallicity degeneracy, we consider three scenarios with assumptions on the age or metallicity gradients, summarized briefly below:

1. Case I—Pure age-driven gradient evolution—In this case we try to use a single age gradient to reproduce the evolution of color gradients. The inner and outer regions of the passive galaxies are assumed to have identical metallicities (i.e., flat metallicity gradients $\nabla_Z = 0$).
2. Case II—Pure metallicity-driven gradient evolution—In this case we assume the evolution of color gradients is solely due to a metallicity gradient. The stellar population in the inner and outer region are fixed to be coeval (i.e., flat age gradients $\nabla_{\text{age}} = 0$).
3. Case III—Age-driven gradient evolution with an assumed metallicity gradient—Same as case I, but we also assume a fixed metallicity gradient with $\nabla_Z = -0.2$, which is the mean value observed in local passive galaxies (e.g., Tamura & Ohta 2003; Wu et al. 2005; Reda et al. 2007) as well as in recent simulations (e.g., Hirschmann et al. 2015).

For each of the cases, scenarios with different assumed metallicity for the inner regions, sub-solar, solar, and super-solar ($Z = 0.008, 0.02, 0.05 = 0.4Z_\odot, Z_\odot, 2.5Z_\odot$) are also tested. Assuming metallicities with $Z < 0.008$ or $Z > 0.05$ is unphysical for most galaxies in the sample.

We find that among the three cases, an age-driven gradient evolution with a local metallicity gradient (Case III) is the most probable scenario for all three clusters. Case III reproduces the observed evolution of the color gradients with redshift well in both median and scatter. On the other hand, an age gradient alone would over-predict the evolution with redshift, causing the evolved gradients to be too shallow, while a metallicity gradient alone could not explain the observation, as the

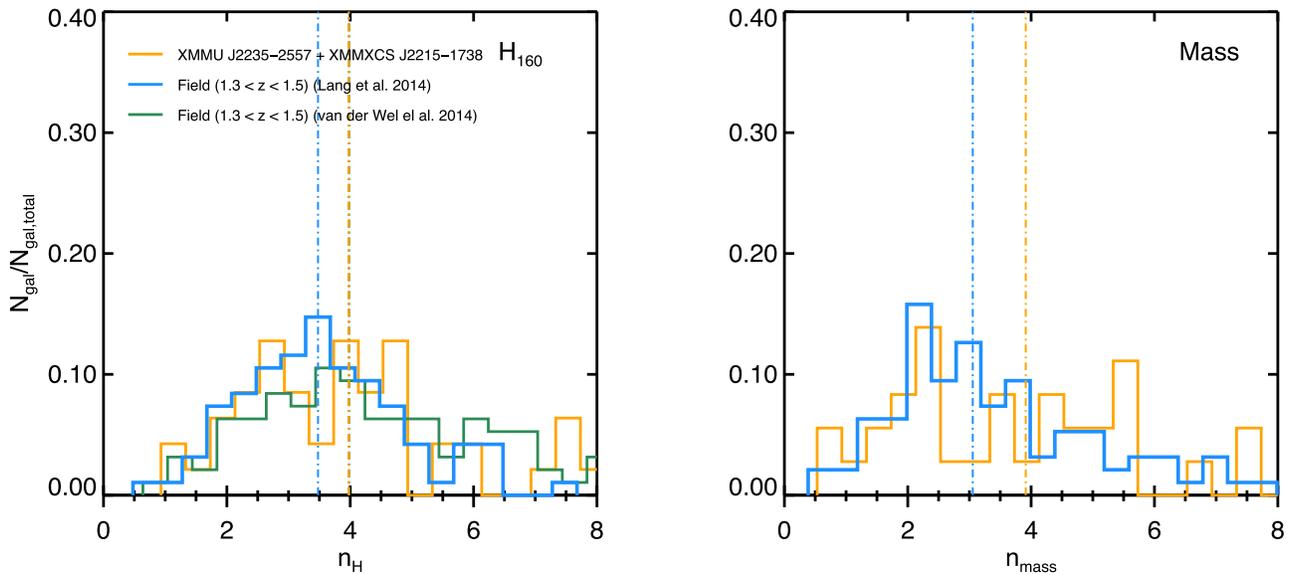


Figure 11. Comparison of the Sérsic index distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the field: The light-weight Sérsic index distributions. The combined Sérsic index distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 + XMMXCS J2215-1738 is shown in orange. The Sérsic index distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.3 < z < 1.5$ is shown in blue. The green histogram shows the Sérsic index distribution of the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample with the same redshift and UVJ selection. Right: The mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions.

Table 6

The Results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Anderson–Darling Test on the Sérsic Index Distributions of the KCS Clusters and the L14 Field Sample

Light-weighted Sérsic index distributions		
Sample	p_{KS}	p_{AD}
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.29	0.24
Cl 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b	0.73	0.46
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c	0.04	0.02
Mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions		
Sample	p_{KS}	p_{AD}
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.20	0.10
Cl 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b	0.05	0.04
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c	0.93	0.60

Notes.

^a L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$.

^b L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$.

^c L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.7$ corresponds to all three KCS clusters.

evolution it predicts goes in the opposite direction. Details of the test scenarios and the results are shown and discussed in Appendix C. As found in Chan et al. (2016), among the three metallicities the one with solar metallicity seems to best match the evolution of color gradients for most galaxies in the three clusters. In this scenario we find a median age gradient of $\langle \nabla_{\text{age}} \rangle = -0.32 \pm 0.08$ at $z = 1.39$ for XMMU J2235-2557, $\langle \nabla_{\text{age}} \rangle = -0.35 \pm 0.09$ at $z = 1.46$ for XMMXCS J2215-1738, and $\langle \nabla_{\text{age}} \rangle = -0.31 \pm 0.10$ at $z = 1.61$ for Cl 0332-2742. The median age difference ($\langle \delta_{\text{age}} \rangle$) between the inner and outer regions in each cluster are 0.90 ± 0.20 , 1.10 ± 0.20 , and 0.70 ± 0.38 Gyr, respectively.

This indicates that an age gradient is needed to explain the observed evolution of the color gradients, while metallicity gradients probably dominate at $z \sim 0$. This conclusion is in partial agreement with other studies (Gargiulo et al. 2012; De Propriis et al. 2016). Using exponentially declining τ -models

with various τ (instead of SSPs, as we did here) will result in shallower age gradients, but the conclusion remains unchanged (see Appendix D in Chan et al. 2016).

A caveat in the above analysis is the effect of dust obscuration. Although the color gradient is unaffected by global dust obscuration, it can be affected by the radial variation of dust content. It is not possible to derive reliable dust gradients for passive galaxies with our photometric data (however, see Wang et al. 2017, for a method to derive dust gradients for star-forming galaxies with multi-band photometry). We have derived an upper bound dust gradient below which our conclusion remains valid. Our conclusion is robust if the extinction gradient is smaller than $dA_V/d \log(a) \sim 0.40$ or $dE(B - V)/d \log(a) \sim -0.10$, assuming a Calzetti extinction law (Calzetti et al. 2000). On the other hand, the values we derived, in particular the age difference between the inner and outer regions, are strongly affected by the global dust extinction. For example, if we adopt the global dust extinction values of the Cl 0332-2742 sample ($\langle A_V \rangle = 0.6$) from the public 3D-*HST* catalog (Skelton et al. 2014; Momcheva et al. 2016) and repeat the analysis, the median age difference between the inner and outer region will drastically reduce from 0.70 to 0.45 ± 0.18 . Note that a dust extinction value of $A_V = 0.6$ is moderately high compared to other field passive galaxies at this redshift range (e.g., Gargiulo et al. 2012; Belli et al. 2015). This suggests that without an accurate estimation of the dust extinction, one should not over-interpret the age differences derived with this method.

Another caveat is that our analysis is based on a single color gradient. Recent work by Ciocca et al. (2017) measured the rest-frame $UV - U$ gradients (via $\nabla_{i775-z850}$) as well as $\nabla_{z850-H160}$ in XMMU J2235-2557. While their $\nabla_{z850-H160}$ gradients are negative and roughly consistent with our work (the discrepancies may result from the depth of data they used and the methodology), they also found positive rest-frame $UV - U$ gradients, which cannot be simultaneously explained by an age, metallicity, or dust gradient. Ciocca et al. (2017) suggested that in a small amount of central star formation, the presence of a

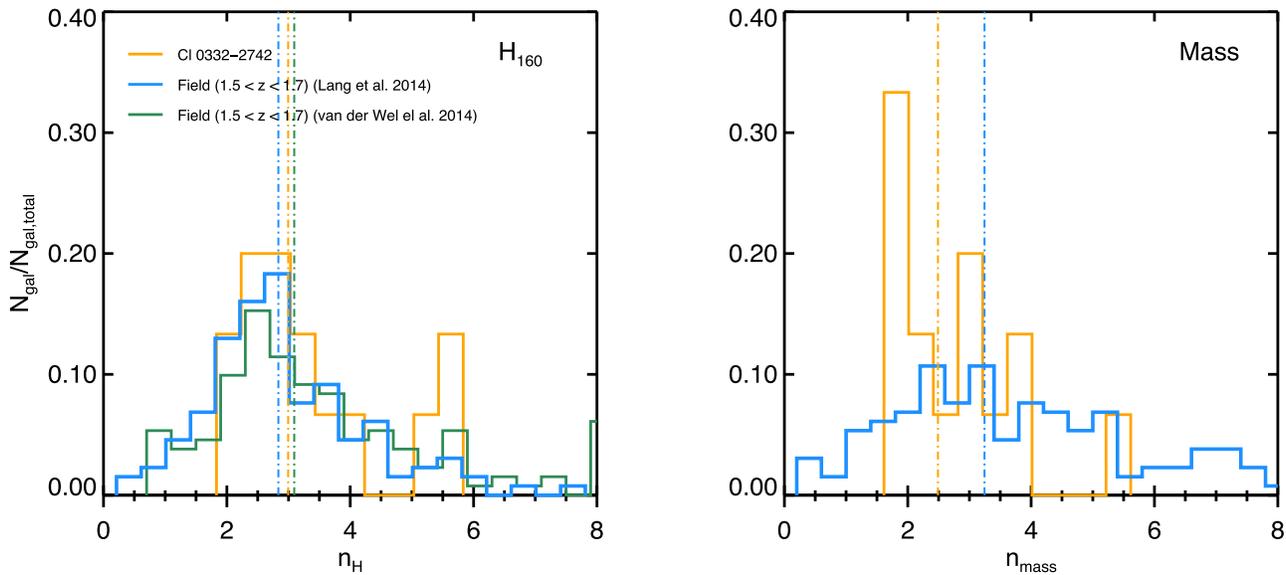


Figure 12. Comparison of the Sérsic index distributions of CI 0332-2742 with the field. Left: The light-weight Sérsic index distributions. The Sérsic index distribution of CI 0332-2742 is shown in orange. The Sérsic index distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.5 < z < 1.7$ is shown in blue. The green histogram shows the Sérsic index distribution of the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample with the same redshift and UVJ selection. Right: The mass-weighted Sérsic index distributions.

QSO and/or He-rich stars may contribute to the observed UV excess toward the center of the galaxies. This should result in a large fraction of emission in the spectra of the sample studied here, which is not the case in our KMOS data (Beifiori et al. 2017). Nevertheless, it is possible that the stellar populations comprise more components than a combination of age and metallicity gradient, as we have shown here.

6.4. Minor Mergers and the Effect from the Environment

In the last three sections, we have shown that (1) passive galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 show larger median light-weighted sizes compared to the field, but not in the highest redshift cluster CI 0332-2742, (2) XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 show smaller size ratios (i.e., steeper M_*/L gradients) compared to CI 0332-2742, and (3) the color gradients in the three clusters are qualitatively consistent with the size ratios and can be explained with a combination of an age gradient and a metallicity gradient. In this section we discuss how these results are consistent with the minor mergers scenario and their implications.

As we discussed in the introduction, dry minor mergers have been shown to be able to explain the observed evolution in size and stellar mass surface density profile of passive galaxies in the field (e.g., Trujillo et al. 2011; Patel et al. 2013; van der Wel et al. 2014). During a minor merger, the less massive satellite galaxy gets tidally disrupted and is accreted to the main (more massive) galaxy. The accreted mass assembles predominantly in the outer part of the galaxy and induces an increase in size but only minimally increases the mass, as demonstrated in simulations (e.g., Naab et al. 2009; Hilz et al. 2013; Rodriguez-Gomez et al. 2016). A prediction of this scenario is that there should be an environmental dependence on sizes, due to the difference in merger rates in different environments.

Traditionally merger activity is believed to be suppressed in virialized clusters because of their high velocity dispersion, which results in high relative velocities between cluster members (e.g., Conroy et al. 2007), with the exception being

mergers of satellites onto the BCG due to dynamical friction (e.g., Burke & Collins 2013; Burke et al. 2015). However, this does not apply to young forming clusters (and group structures) at high redshift; young clusters are expected to be extreme merger-rich environments, as they are still in an active assembly phase and have lower local velocity dispersion (e.g., see discussion in Lotz et al. 2013; Newman et al. 2014). Various simulations also have shown that such mergers are common in forming clusters (e.g., De Lucia & Blaizot 2007; Jian et al. 2012; Lackner et al. 2012), and that galaxy merger rates also may be enhanced (before and) during merging clusters or cluster-group mergers (e.g., Vijayaraghavan & Ricker 2013).

Thus, the fact that we see larger median light-weighted sizes in the passive galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 compared to the field is consistent with the prediction of the minor merger scenario. The mass-weighted sizes and color gradients (or M_*/L gradients) in the three clusters are also consistent with the minor merger picture. Figure 7 shows that there is almost no size difference between cluster and field for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 if mass-weighted sizes are used. This again indicates that the driver of the difference in light-weighted sizes between different environments is minor mergers rather than major mergers or adiabatic expansion, as the accreted stars predominately stayed in the outskirts of the galaxies and hence are not affecting the mass distribution (and mass-weighted size) to a large extent. Similarly, the accretion will result in the negative age gradients we see, given that the stars accreted from the minor mergers are relatively young, as suggested in Chan et al. (2016). This is perhaps not surprising for the massive galaxies we are considering here, as the passive fraction of satellite galaxies is found to increase sharply with mass (see the discussion in Fossati et al. 2016).

The effect of having larger sizes in clusters than the field presumably due to an epoch of enhanced merger rate (i.e., the “accelerated structural evolution”) is seen observationally in various works (e.g., Cooper et al. 2012; Zirm et al. 2012;

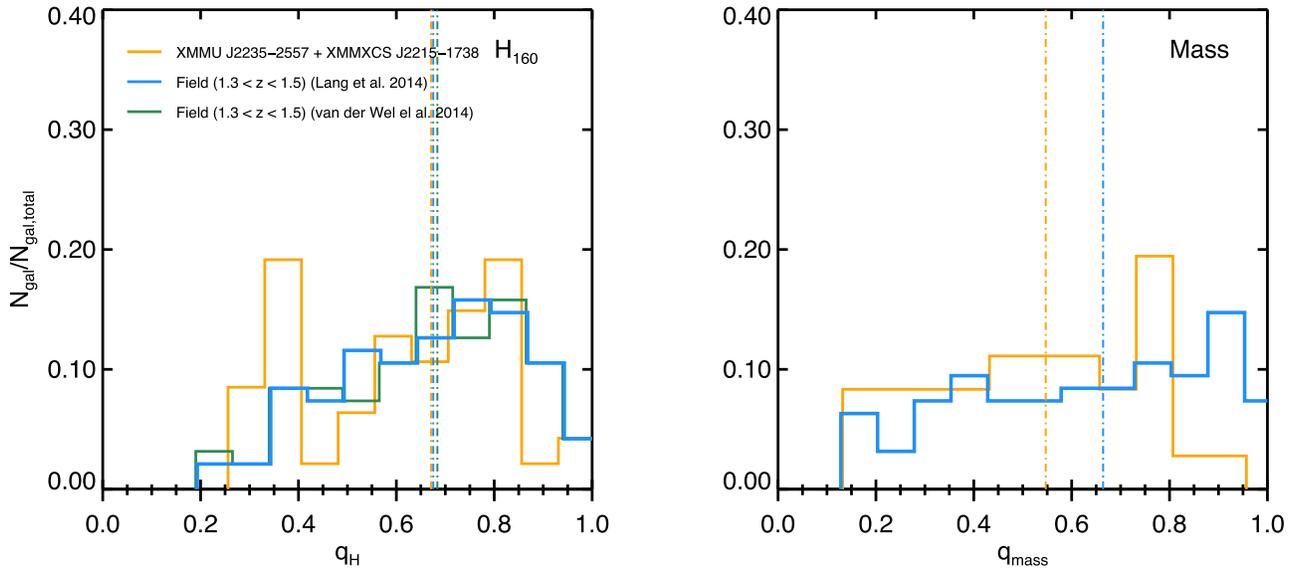


Figure 13. Comparison of the axis ratio distributions of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 with the field. Left: The light-weighted axis ratio distributions. The combined axis ratio distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 + XMMXCS J2215-1738 is shown in orange. The axis ratio distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.3 < z < 1.5$ is shown in blue. The green histogram shows the axis ratio distribution of the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample with the same redshift and UVJ selection. Right: The mass-weighted axis ratio distributions.

Table 7

The Results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Anderson–Darling Test on the Axis Ratio Distributions of the KCS Clusters and the L14 Field Sample

Light-weighted axis ratio distributions		
Sample	P_{KS}	P_{AD}
XMMU J2235 versus L14 field ^a	0.88	0.50
XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.50	0.29
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.39	0.20
Cl 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b	0.52	0.51
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c	0.59	0.52
Mass-weighted axis ratio distributions		
Sample	P_{KS}	P_{AD}
XMMU J2235 versus L14 field ^a	0.07	0.03
XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.39	0.36
XMMU J2235 + XMMXCS J2215 versus L14 field ^a	0.04	0.03
Cl 0332-2742 versus L14 field ^b	0.55	0.51
3 KCS clusters versus L14 field ^c	0.45	0.23

Notes.

^a L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.5$.

^b L14 field sample at $1.5 < z < 1.7$.

^c L14 field sample at $1.3 < z < 1.7$ corresponds to all three KCS clusters.

Jørgensen & Chiboucas 2013; Lani et al. 2013; Strazzullo et al. 2013; Delaye et al. 2014), although a consensus has not been reached (see, e.g., Rettura et al. 2010; Raichoor et al. 2012; Newman et al. 2014). The fact that we see larger light-weighted sizes in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 than in the field, but not in Cl 0332-2742, indicates that this merger enhancement is the strongest when the various groups are infalling and merging to form a single cluster. Galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 have similar structural properties to the field galaxies, as they have not yet undergone or completed this phase. Although a larger sample is needed to confirm the

correlation between the dynamical state of clusters and the environmental effects on galaxy sizes, we suggest that this may be a possible explanation to the discrepancies on the environmental effect in previous works. For example, while Newman et al. (2014) have found no evidence for a difference between the sizes in the passive galaxies in the cluster JKCS 041 and the field at $z \sim 1.8$, recent work by Prichard et al. (2017) has shown that JKCS 041 is still in formation and comprises two merging groups of galaxies extending eastward and toward the southwest of the cluster with different stellar ages. We also note that the size difference between cluster and field due to this epoch of enhanced merger rate may be somewhat short-lived, as the merger rate will soon decline as the cluster virializes. To illustrate this, consider a hypothetical scenario in which a cluster just ended its epoch of enhanced merger rate and has a passive population with an average size that is $\sim 30\%$ larger than the field at $z \sim 1.5$, similar to our findings, the size difference between this cluster and the field would have vanished by $z \sim 1.05$, assuming the field galaxy population has a size evolution as in van der Wel et al. (2014) and ignoring any subsequent size growth in the cluster population. Note that from the observations we do see evidence of subsequent size growth in the cluster population (see Section 5.1.3), but if the subsequent size growth rate in clusters is much slower than the field (which is supported by the decreasing size difference between cluster and field with redshift in, e.g., Cooper et al. 2012; Lani et al. 2013; Delaye et al. 2014), the size difference between a given cluster and the field may only be able to be detected for a short period of time.

While the minor merger scenario can provide a qualitative explanation for the results we see, one should not treat it as the sole process responsible for the evolution of passive galaxies all the way to $z \sim 0$. As the cluster becomes virialized over time, mergers are more disfavored (except those to the BCG) and other environmental processes are likely to dominate at lower redshift. The two main types of cluster ETG observed at low redshifts (the fast and slow rotators; see Cappellari 2016 for a review) could be

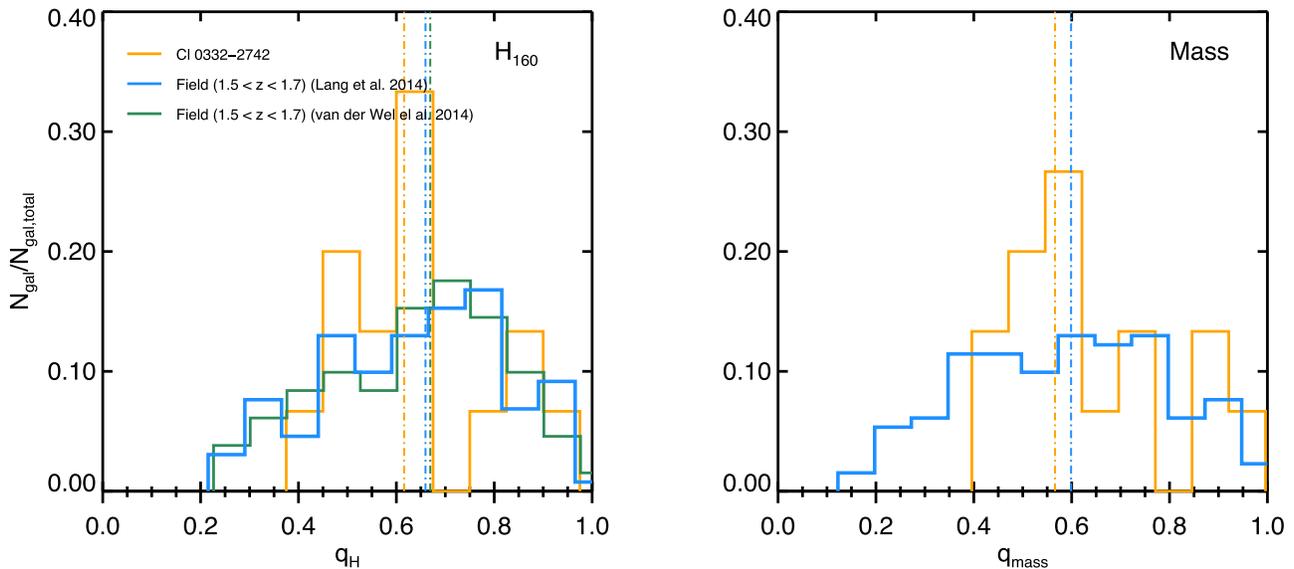


Figure 14. Comparison of the axis ratio distributions of CI 0332-2742 with the field. Left: The light-weight axis ratio distributions. The axis ratio distribution of CI 0332-2742 is shown in orange. The axis ratio distribution of the L14 field sample with a redshift range of $1.5 < z < 1.7$ is shown in blue. The green histogram shows the axis ratio distribution of the van der Wel et al. (2014) sample with the same redshift and UVJ selection. Right: The mass-weighted axis ratio distributions.

formed through distinct scenarios. Massive ($\geq 2 \times 10^{11} M_*$) slow rotators are preferentially found near the centers of clusters; they were quenched early and assembled their mass continually through repeated dry mergers (e.g., Cappellari 2013; Scott et al. 2014, and reference therein). Fast rotators in clusters are presumably formed from spiral galaxies quenched via internal processes (due to AGN or supernovae feedback or formation of bulge; e.g., Bower et al. 2006; Hopkins et al. 2007; Dekel et al. 2009) and various environmental processes after they enter the cluster halo, including ram-pressure gas stripping as they pass through the hot intracluster medium (Gunn & Gott 1972) and the suppression of ongoing gas accretion onto galaxies due to the halo (e.g., Larson et al. 1980). Gravitational interactions between these galaxies and the members of the cluster (or the halo itself) also play a role in the subsequent evolution (galaxy harassment; e.g., Moore et al. 1996, 1998). It is also possible that during cluster assembly these tidal interactions can affect the size of the galaxies. A similar two-channel evolution has also been suggested from photometric studies of high redshift galaxies (the fast and slow assembly; Huertas-Company et al. 2015).

Another issue that remains unclear is whether minor mergers in forming clusters are sufficient to account for all the differences we see. Currently the merger rates in high redshift clusters are not well constrained (see, e.g., Lotz et al. 2013), although the importance of mergers in growing the cluster red sequence has been established in various works (e.g., Papovich et al. 2012; Rudnick et al. 2012). After the assembly stage, minor mergers are still likely to happen when group-scale structures are being accreted into (virialized) clusters. Whether this can fully explain the size evolution in clusters again requires a stringent constraint on the minor merger rate, which is out of the scope of this paper. In the field, it has been shown that the observed minor merger rate may not be sufficient to explain the observed size evolution at $z > 1$ (e.g., Newman et al. 2012; Man et al. 2016), hinting that additional mechanisms may be in place.

7. Summary and Conclusions

In this paper we have presented the structural properties of a sample of red sequence galaxies in dense environments at $1.39 < z < 1.61$ from the KMOS Cluster Survey (KCS). With *HST*/ACS and WFC3 imaging we derive light-weighted structural parameters for individual galaxies through 2D Sérsic fitting. In addition, we derive mass-weighted structural parameters for these galaxies from their resolved stellar mass surface density maps constructed with an empirical M_*/L -color relation and the z_{850} and H_{160} images. We then compare these quantities to the field to investigate the effect of environment on the structural properties. Our results can be summarized as follows:

1. The H_{160} band sizes of the passive galaxies in the KCS clusters are on average smaller than that expected from the local mass–size relation by Bernardi et al. (2014) and Cappellari et al. (2013a) at the same rest-frame wavelength. Compared to Bernardi et al. (2014), the sizes are on average $\sim 42\%$, $\sim 55\%$, and $\sim 69\%$ smaller than local passive galaxies of the same mass for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and CI 0332-2742, respectively. We also have shown the progenitor bias can reduce, but not fully eliminate, the observed difference between the KCS clusters and the local sample.
2. The slopes β of the stellar mass–light-weighted size relation of the three KCS clusters are consistent with each other within the uncertainties. The derived slope for the full sample $\beta = 0.79 \pm 0.14$ as well as the values for individual clusters are consistent with the values derived from the field population at a similar redshift range.
3. Using the mass-weighted sizes of the galaxies, we study the stellar mass–mass-weighted size relation of the KCS clusters. We find that the mass-weighted sizes are $\sim 45\%$, $\sim 55\%$, and $\sim 20\%$ smaller compared to the light-weighted ones for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and

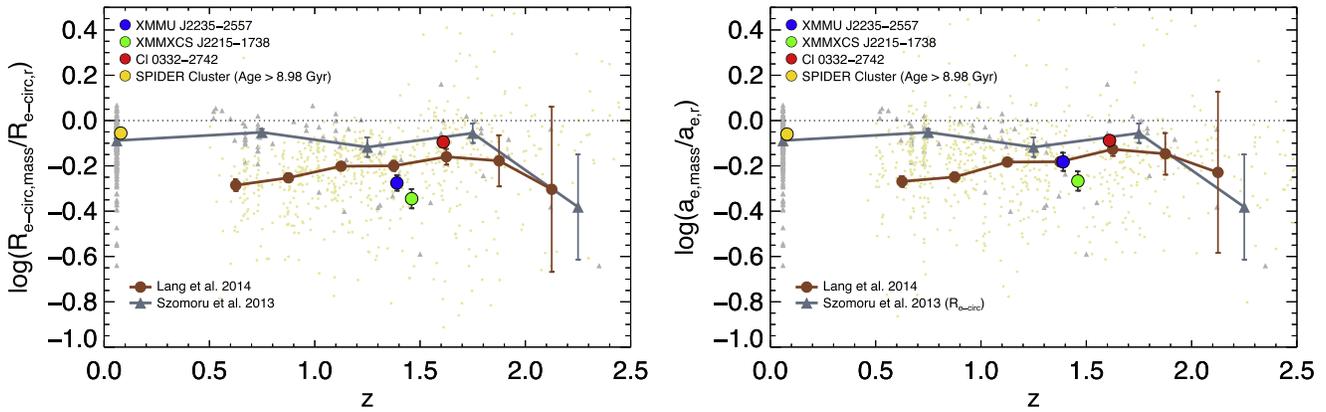


Figure 15. Comparison of the size ratio of the three KCS clusters with the field. The median size ratios of XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and CI 0332-2742 are shown as red, blue, and green circles, respectively. The orange circle corresponds to the median size ratio of the progenitor bias corrected SPIDER cluster sample at $z \sim 0$. The brown circles and line show the binned median size ratio of the progenitor bias corrected L14 field sample across redshift in redshift bin of 0.25, while the light brown dots correspond to individual galaxies in the sample. The gray triangles and line show the binned median size ratio of the Szomoru et al. (2013) field sample across redshift in redshift bin of 0.5, while the light gray triangles represent individual galaxies in their sample. The error bars show the uncertainty of the median in each bin.

CI0332-2742, respectively, which tell us that the stellar mass distributions are more concentrated than the light. The derived slope of mass–mass-weighted size relation for the full sample is $\beta = 0.49 \pm 0.13$.

4. Comparing the mass-normalized size distribution of the KCS galaxies to a field sample in a similar redshift range, we find that the median size of the combined light-weighted mass-normalized size distribution of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 is offset to larger sizes. We confirm that this is true if either circularized effective radii ($\sim 33\%$ larger) or semimajor axes ($\sim 24\%$ larger) are used as galaxy sizes. This observed offset is reduced if mass-weighted mass-normalized sizes are used for comparison. In contrast, the size distribution of CI 0332-2742 has comparable, if not on average smaller, light-weighted, and mass-weighted sizes compared to the field galaxies.
5. The median ratios of mass-weighted to light-weighted size in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are smaller than CI 0332-2742. The median size ratios in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 are also smaller than the Szomoru et al. (2013) samples at similar redshifts. But for the L14 field sample, this is only true for XMMXCS J2215-1738. The offset of XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 from the L14 field sample are -0.082 ± 0.037 and -0.158 ± 0.046 dex if R_{e-circ} is used, but they are reduced to -0.005 ± 0.042 and -0.098 ± 0.045 dex if a_e is used as the galaxy size. On the other hand, the median size ratio in CI 0332-2742 is comparable to, if not larger than, the field galaxies (an offset of 0.056 ± 0.033 dex for R_{e-circ} , 0.030 ± 0.030 dex for a_e).
6. Comparing the KCS cluster galaxies to the progenitor bias corrected local SPIDER cluster sample, we find an offset in the ratio of mass-weighted to light-weighted sizes for XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738. On the other hand, CI0332-2742 shows almost no offset with the SPIDER cluster sample. We attribute the difference seen in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 to an evolution of the M_*/L gradient over redshift.

7. From a case study on the color gradient $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ of the three clusters, we find that an age gradient is needed at high redshift to explain the observed evolution of the color gradients, suggesting that the M_*/L gradient is a combination of an age gradient and a metallicity gradient in the stellar population. The presence of an age gradient is consistent with the picture of recent accretion of young stars from minor mergers.

We attribute the larger median light-weighted size in XMMU J2235-2557 and XMMXCS J2215-1738 compared with the field to an enhanced dry minor merger rate during cluster assembly. As a (proto) cluster still not yet fully assembled and comprising several group structures, it is likely that CI 0332-2742 still has not undergone this phase, and hence shows similar structural properties to the field and larger mass-weighted size to light-weighted size ratio compared to the other two clusters.

Our measurements of the size ratio and mass-weighted size provide further evidence to support the idea of accelerated structural evolution proposed by previous works comparing the light-weighted sizes between clusters and the field (e.g., Lani et al. 2013; Delaye et al. 2014). This enhanced merger rate in forming clusters is also seen in simulations (e.g., De Lucia & Blaizot 2007; Jian et al. 2012; Lackner et al. 2012). While this picture can qualitatively explain our results, an important question that remains unclear is whether the rate of minor mergers can sufficiently explain the environmental differences and size evolution. Despite a few works attempting to quantify the minor merger rate in the field (e.g., Newman et al. 2012; Man et al. 2016), the merger rate in clusters remains poorly constrained.

There are certain limitations to our studies, as our sample is based on photometric (and partial spectroscopic) selection on three clusters within the *HST*/WFC3 FOV. Increasing the number of members in a single cluster would reduce the measurement uncertainty in the slope of the mass–size relations we have, while increasing the number of clusters with a range of environment and dynamical states would allow for a more precise measurement of the structural differences between clusters and field passive galaxies, and perhaps pinpoint the epoch where environment influences their structural properties.

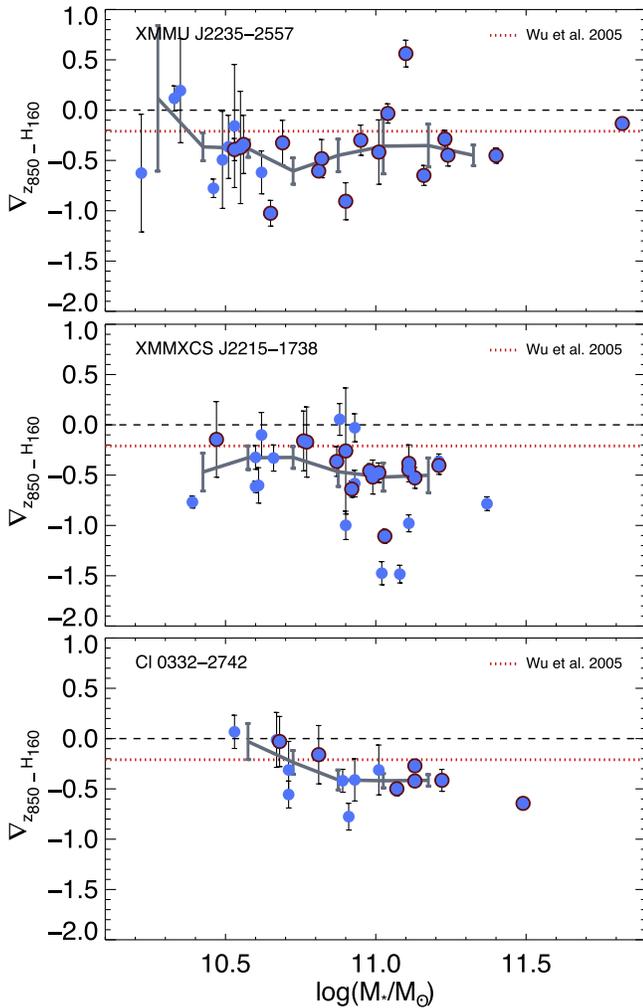


Figure 16. Color gradient $\nabla_{z850-H160}$ in the KCS clusters as a function of stellar mass. Spectroscopically confirmed objects are circled in dark red. At redshift $z \sim 1.5$, this roughly corresponds to the rest-frame $(U - R)$ color gradient. The black dashed line in each panel shows the reference zero level. The red dotted line shows the average local $(U - R)$ gradient from Wu et al. (2005). The gray line in each panel shows the running median, and the error bars show the uncertainty of the median in each bin. When there is only one point in the bin, the uncertainty of the quantity is plotted instead. The average $(U - R)$ color gradient of our red sequence sample is ~ 2 times steeper than color gradients observed locally.

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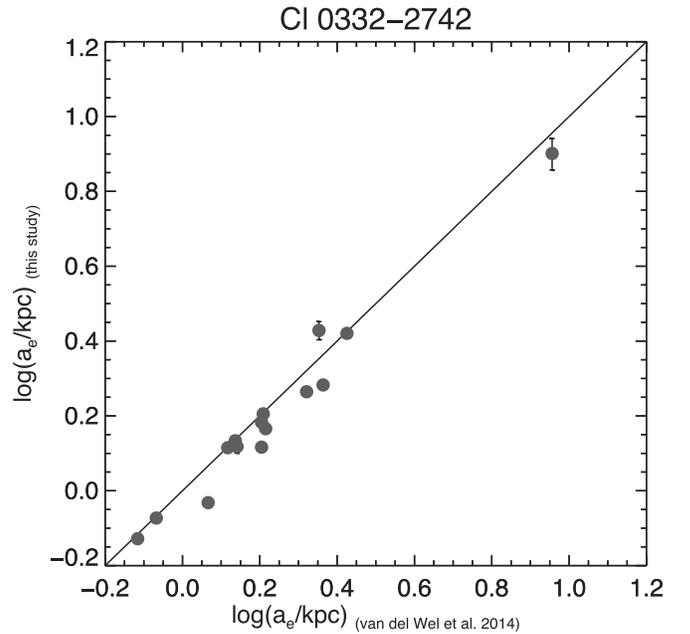


Figure 17. Comparison of light-weighted sizes with sizes from van der Wel et al. (2014). The solid black line is the one-to-one relation. The error bars represent the 1σ uncertainties of the light-weighted sizes.

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Appendix A

Size Comparison with van de Wel et al. (2014) and Lang et al. (2014)

In this section we compare our derived light-weighted and mass-weighted sizes with the literature. Being currently the largest study on the mass–size relation, van der Wel et al. (2014) derived light-weighted sizes for both passive and star-forming galaxies using the imaging data from CANDELS (Grogin et al. 2011; Koekemoer et al. 2011) and 3D-*HST* (Brammer et al. 2012; Skelton et al. 2014) for all five CANDELS fields, including the GOODS-S field where Cl 0332-2742 resides. Figure 17 shows a comparison of our H_{160} sizes of the 15 galaxies in Cl 0332-2742 to those sizes derived by van der Wel et al. (2014) in the same band. Overall, the sizes are consistent with each other. The entire sample has a median difference and 1σ dispersion of -0.029 ± 0.046 dex ($\sim 10\%$ scatter). The light-weighted sizes from Lang et al. (2014) are also generally consistent with those from van der Wel et al. (2014).

Lang et al. (2014) also derived stellar mass maps for a mass-selected sample ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10$) in all five CANDELS fields. They fitted both two-dimensional Sérsic models and two-component (i.e., bulge + disk) decomposition to the mass maps. Below we compare the mass-weighted sizes derived

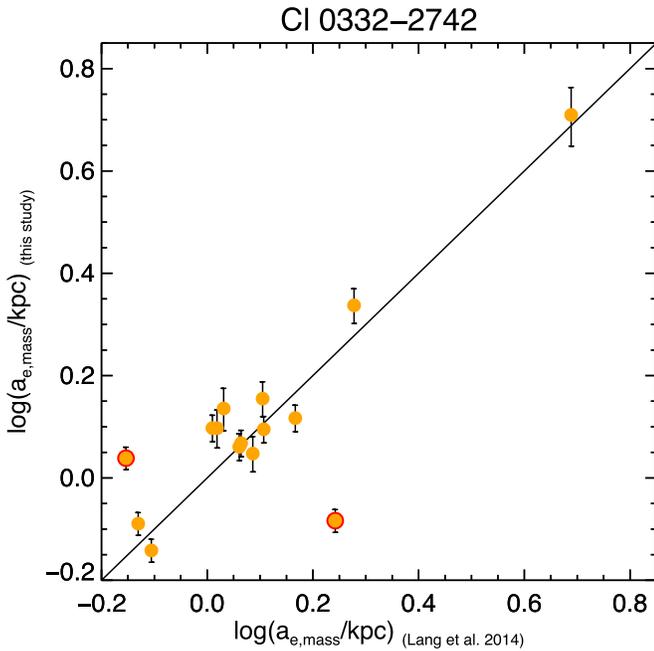


Figure 18. Comparison of mass-weighted sizes derived using M_*/L -color relation with resolved SED fitting from Lang et al. (2014). The solid black line is the one-to-one relation. The error bars represent the 1σ uncertainties of our mass-weighted sizes. The two outliers (ID 25989, 25338) are marked in red. See the text for details.

from our mass maps using the M_*/L -color relation to those derived from resolved SED fitting from Lang et al. (2014).

Figure 18 shows a direct mass-weighted size comparison of the 15 galaxies in CI 0332-2742 (P. Lang, private communication). Overall, the sizes from the two methods are very consistent with each other. The entire sample has a median difference and 1σ scatter of 0.012 ± 0.081 dex ($\sim 20\%$ scatter). We have inspected the mass maps of the two objects that deviate from the one-to-one relation, marked in red in Figure 18. Galaxy ID 25989 has a close neighbouring object, which we treated as a separate object and fitted simultaneously. On the other hand, the close neighbour is not deblended in the 3D-*HST* catalog (and hence not fitted in Lang et al. 2014). As a result, our size of this object appears to be much smaller. For galaxy ID 25338, there is a giant diffuse halo component in the galaxy, which may make the sky level determination problematic and results in the size difference.

Table 8

Best-fit Parameters of the Stellar Mass–Light-weighted Size Relations of the Three KCS Clusters

XMMU J2235-2557 ^a				
Stellar mass–Light-weighted size relation				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.534 ± 0.057	0.548 ± 0.144	0.212
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.529 ± 0.046	0.660 ± 0.155	0.163
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.534 ± 0.051	0.584 ± 0.195	0.179
XMMXCS J2215-1738				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.444 ± 0.044	0.720 ± 0.179	0.172
B	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.396 ± 0.057	1.174 ± 0.309	0.129
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.446 ± 0.038	0.909 ± 0.202	0.134
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.401 ± 0.068	1.596 ± 0.662	0.125
CI 0332-2742 ^b				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.228 ± 0.057	0.631 ± 0.308	0.140
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.152 ± 0.106	1.012 ± 0.638	0.176

Notes.

^a Since all the spectroscopic members in XMMU J2235-2557 are $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, case B is identical to case D.

^b Since all the selected galaxies in CI 0332-2742 have $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, only cases C and D are applicable.

Hence we conclude that the methods we used produced compatible results with those from the literature, at least at $z \sim 1.61$.

Appendix B The Fitted Parameters of Mass–Size Relations Using Semimajor Axes

Tables 8 and 9 show the fitted parameters of the stellar mass–size relations of the three clusters using semimajor axes (a_e) as galaxy size.

Table 9
Best-fit Parameters of the Stellar Mass–Mass-weighted Size Relations of the Three KCS Clusters

XMMU J2235-2557 ^a				
Stellar mass–Mass-weighted size relation				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.335 ± 0.074	0.325 ± 0.190	0.246
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.320 ± 0.058	0.465 ± 0.192	0.197
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.321 ± 0.065	0.422 ± 0.233	0.213
XMMXCS J2215-1738				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
A	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.107 ± 0.046	0.386 ± 0.206	0.143
B	$10.0 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.121 ± 0.084	1.060 ± 0.917	0.170
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.104 ± 0.044	0.605 ± 0.240	0.120
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.128 ± 0.083	1.058 ± 0.881	0.166
CI 0332-2742 ^b				
Case	Mass range	$\alpha \pm \Delta\alpha$	$\beta \pm \Delta\beta$	ϵ
C	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$	0.113 ± 0.042	0.440 ± 0.241	0.101
D	$10.5 \leq M_* \leq 11.5$ (spec)	0.072 ± 0.103	0.753 ± 0.647	0.182

Notes.

^a Since all the spectroscopic members in XMMU J2235-2557 are $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, case B is identical to case D.

^b Since all the selected galaxies in CI 0332-2742 have $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \geq 10.5$, only cases C and D are applicable.

Appendix C

Details and Results of the Color Gradient Test Scenarios

In this section, we expand the discussion in Section 6.3 on the details and results of our three test scenarios to evolve the observed color gradients (see Chan et al. 2016 for additional details).

In Figure 19, we show the evolution of the rest-frame ($U - R$) color gradient from the cluster redshifts to $z = 0$ under the assumption of pure age gradient (Case I) for the three KCS clusters. Although the color gradients evolve in the correct direction, the median gradients of the evolved sample at $z = 0$ in all three clusters are very close to zero (i.e., flat color profiles), and hence are too shallow compared to the local color gradients. For example, the median evolved color gradients of the solar metallicity scenarios ($Z = 0.02$) are -0.038 ± 0.009 , -0.044 ± 0.009 , and -0.036 ± 0.013 for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and CI 0332-2742, respectively.

Under a different assumed metallicity for the inner region, occasionally the age (or the metallicity for the following case II) determination for some galaxies results in an unphysical value. Galaxies that have deduced ages that are too old for the cluster (e.g., >4.48 Gyr for $z = 1.39$ or >13.46 Gyr for $z = 0$ within 1σ uncertainty) are discarded to avoid drawing incorrect conclusions. They may simply be unphysical to be modeled with a particular metallicity or have a more complicated star formation history, which cannot be well-represented by SSPs.

Under the assumption of sub-solar metallicity, only 13 out of 27 galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 have a physically meaningful age. On the other hand, most of the galaxies are retained if we assume a solar (24 out of 27) or super-solar metallicity (27 out of 27). Similarly, 8, 25, and 28 out of 29 galaxies in XMMXCS J2215-1738 are retained in each metallicity scenario ($Z = 0.008, 0.02, 0.05$). For CI 0332-2742, 5, 11, and 15

out of 15 galaxies are retained. We conclude that in the reasonable range of metallicity that we covered, a pure age-driven gradient is not able to match the observed evolution of color gradients.

The reason behind the rapid evolution is the flattening of the SSP color–age relation over time (see Figure D1 in Chan et al. 2016). Since we assume identical metallicities for both inner and outer regions, the inner and outer regions of an individual galaxy lie on the same color–age relation. Take the solar metallicity $Z = 0.02$ case in Figure D1 as an example: the $U - R$ color increases sharply from 0 to 4 Gyr but flattens after; hence the ($U - R$) gradient evolves to almost zero at redshift 0.

Instead of using a flat metallicity gradient as case I, Figure 20 shows the evolution of the ($U - R$) gradient under the assumption of pure metallicity-driven gradient (Case II; i.e., a flat age gradient $\nabla_{\text{age}} = 0$). Similar to case I, galaxies that have unphysical ages or metallicities are discarded. A total of 14, 24, and 24 out of 27 galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557 are retained in each metallicity scenario, respectively. For XMMXCS J2215-1738, 8, 25, and 27 out of 29 galaxies are retained. A total of 5, 11, and 14 out of 15 galaxies are retained for CI 0332-2742.

From Figure 20, we can see that the median gradients of the evolved sample are even steeper compared to the ones at the cluster redshifts. This is true for all metallicity scenarios. It is therefore clear that a pure metallicity-driven gradient fails to reproduce the observed gradient. As an example, the median gradients of the evolved sample of the solar metallicity scenarios are -0.88 ± 0.15 , -0.96 ± 0.16 , and -0.54 ± 0.19 for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and CI 0332-2742, respectively. Of course, in reality, metallicity in individual galaxies differs, but mixing galaxies with different metallicity within our metallicity range would not change this conclusion.

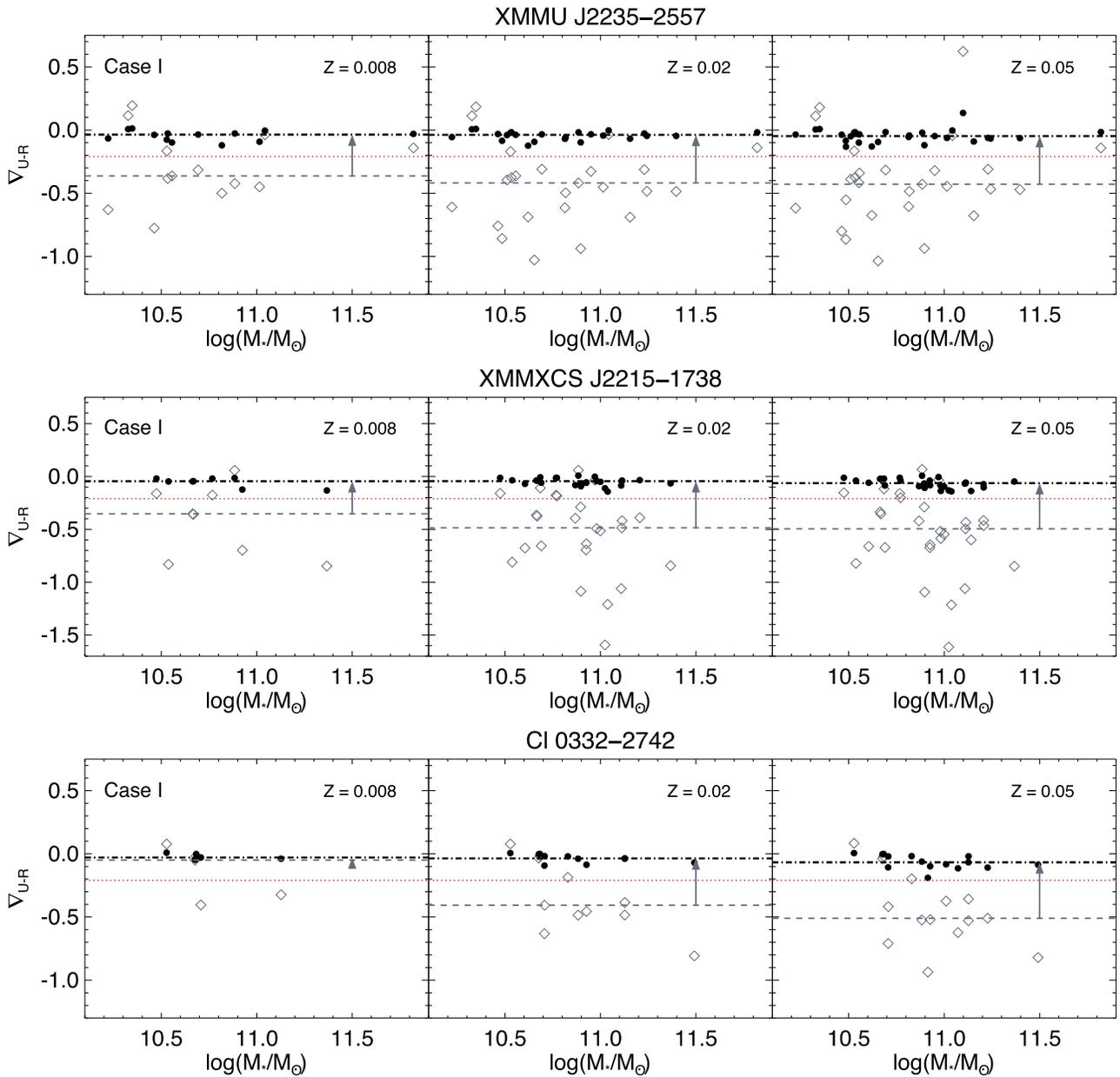


Figure 19. Evolution of color gradients over redshift in case I (Pure age-driven gradient evolution) for the KCS clusters. From top row to bottom: The evolution of XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and Cl 0332-2742, respectively. Left to right: The sub-solar ($Z = 0.008$), solar ($Z = 0.02$), and super-solar ($Z = 0.05$) metallicity scenarios in each cluster. Gray diamonds correspond to the $(U - R)$ gradient at the cluster redshifts, with the median plotted as the gray dashed line. Black circles indicate the predicted $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 of the same galaxy, and the black dotted-dashed line indicate the median. Their masses remain unchanged, as we do not consider any mass growth over the period. The gray arrow in each panel shows the direction of evolution of the median gradient. The red dotted line corresponds to the observed $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 by Wu et al. (2005).

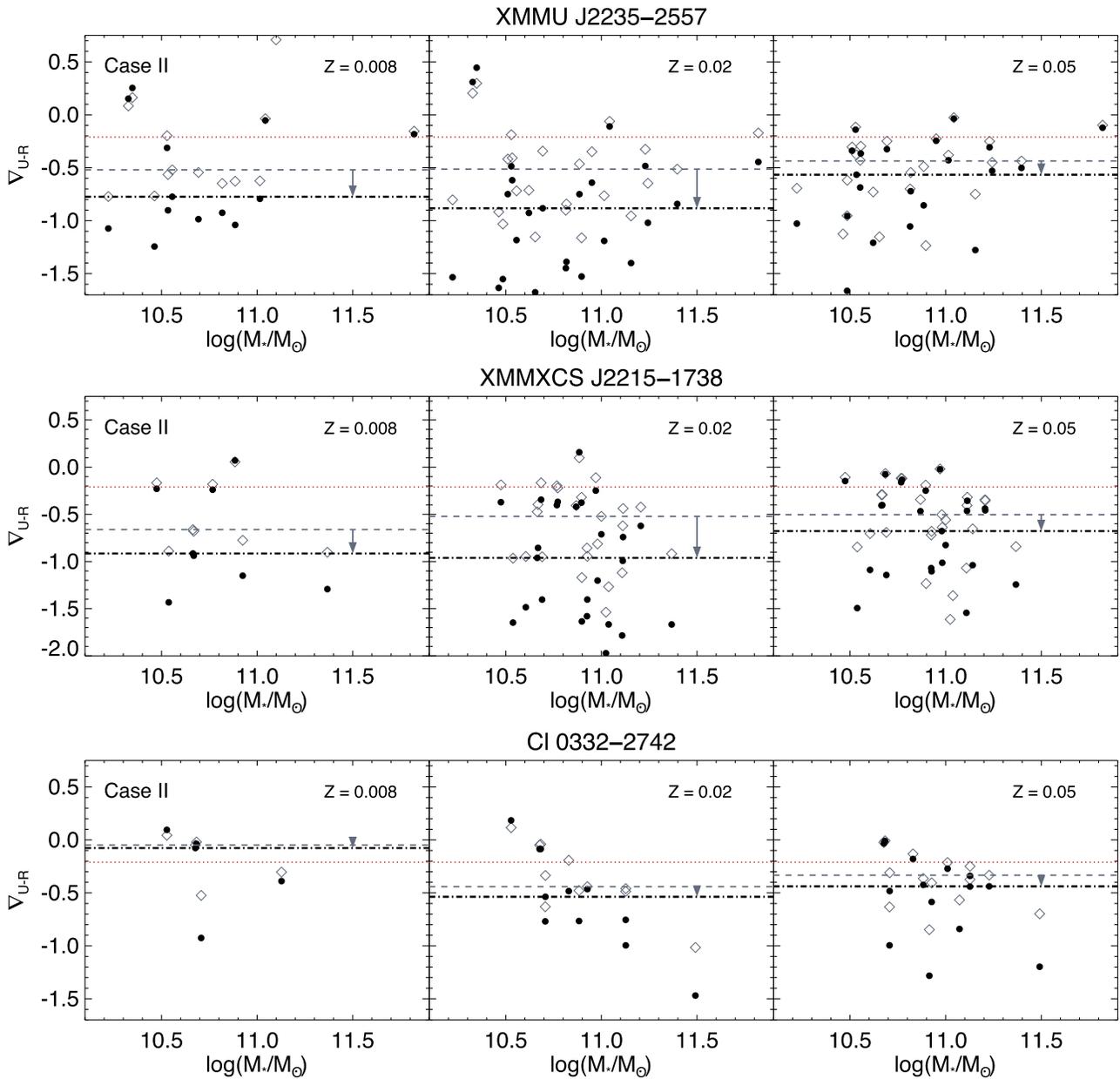


Figure 20. Evolution of color gradients over redshift in case II (pure metallicity-driven gradient evolution) for the KCS clusters. From top row to bottom: The evolution of XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and Cl 0332-2742, respectively. Left to right: The sub-solar ($Z = 0.008$), solar ($Z = 0.02$), and super-solar ($Z = 0.05$) metallicity scenarios in each cluster. Gray diamonds correspond to the $(U - R)$ gradient at the cluster redshifts, with the median plotted as the gray dashed line. Black circles indicate the predicted $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 of the same galaxy, and the black dotted-dashed line indicates the median. Their masses remain unchanged, as we do not consider any mass growth over the period. The gray arrow in each panel shows the direction of evolution of the median gradient. The red dotted line corresponds to the observed $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 by Wu et al. (2005).

Figure 21 shows the results of Case III, the evolution of the $(U - R)$ gradient with a metallicity gradient as observed in local passive galaxies: $\nabla_Z = -0.2$. Again, galaxies with unphysical ages are rejected. For XMMU J2235-2557, 13, 24, and 27 out of 27 galaxies are retained in each metallicity scenario, respectively. A total of 7, 25, and 28 out of 29 galaxies in XMMXCS J2215-1738 are retained, and 5, 11, and 14 out of 15 galaxies are retained in Cl 0332-2742.

The solar metallicity scenario works reasonably well for the majority of the sample in all three clusters with evolved median gradients of $\nabla_{U-R} = -0.21 \pm 0.01$, -0.21 ± 0.01 , and

-0.20 ± 0.01 for XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and Cl 0332-2742, respectively, which is in close agreement with the observed value in the local universe by Wu et al. (2005).

Despite a number of objects having to be discarded due to unphysical ages (especially in XMMXCS J2215-1738 and Cl 0332-2742), the median gradient as well as the individual gradients of the evolved samples in the sub-solar metallicity scenario are also close to but slightly smaller than the observed local value. Note that the initial median color gradient of Cl 0332-2742 in the sub-solar metallicity scenario is drastically

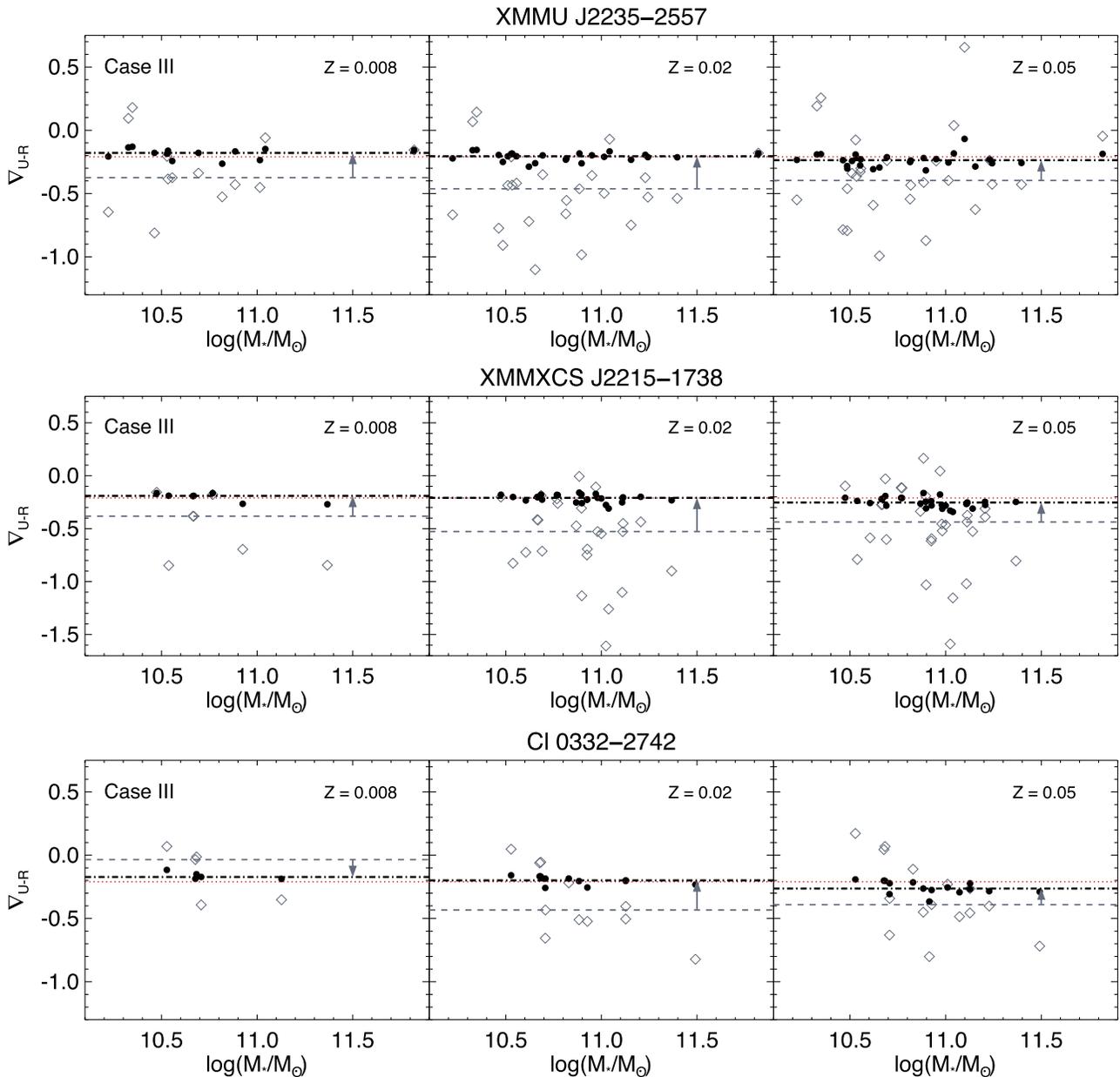


Figure 21. Evolution of color gradients over redshift in Case III (age-driven gradient evolution with assumed metallicity gradient) for the KCS clusters. From top row to bottom: The evolution of XMMU J2235-2557, XMMXCS J2215-1738, and Cl 0332-2742, respectively. Left to right: The sub-solar ($Z = 0.008$), solar ($Z = 0.02$), and super-solar ($Z = 0.05$) metallicity scenarios in each cluster. Gray diamonds correspond to the $(U - R)$ gradient at the cluster redshifts, with the median plotted as the gray dashed line. Black circles indicate the predicted $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 of the same galaxy, and the black dotted-dashed line indicate the median. Their masses remain unchanged, as we do not consider any mass growth over the period. The gray arrow in each panel shows the direction of evolution of the median gradient. The red dotted line corresponds to the observed $(U - R)$ gradient at redshift 0 by Wu et al. (2005). Due to a larger number of discarded objects, the initial median color gradient of Cl 0332-2742 in the sub-solar metallicity scenario is drastically different from the other two scenarios, which results in an opposite direction of evolution.

different from the other two scenarios, due to a large number of discarded objects. Assuming super-solar metallicity for the inner regions, on the other hand, predicts gradients that are slightly too steep.

Besides the median values of the color gradients, the 1σ scatter of the evolved color gradients is also in excellent agreement to the local value by Wu et al. (2005; $\sigma_{U-R} = 0.04$). For example, for the solar metallicity scenario the scatter reduces from $\sigma_{U-R} = 0.32, 0.36, 0.26$ at the cluster redshifts to $0.034, 0.035, 0.035$ at $z = 0$ for the three clusters, respectively.

Appendix D Photometry, Structural Parameters, and Color Gradients of the Red Sequence Galaxies in the KCS Clusters

The photometric catalogs of the red sequence objects in the three clusters are provided in Tables 10–12, respectively. In this paper, we have revised the sample of XMMU J2235-2557 with the additional color-color selection and new redshift information from recent KCS observations. Table 10 comprises the new $z_{850} - J_{125}$ and the $J_{125} - H_{160}$ color we used for the

Table 10
Photometry of the Red Sequence Galaxies in XMMU J2235-2557

ID ^a	R.A. ^b (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)	H_{160} ^c (MAG_AUTO)	$z_{850} - H_{160}$ ^d (AB mag)	$z_{850} - J_{125}$ ^e (AB mag)	$J_{125} - H_{160}$ ^e (AB mag)	UVR ^f passive	Spec-z ^g member
36	338.829552	-25.974256	21.105 ± 0.004	1.765 ± 0.010	1.414 ± 0.009	0.390 ± 0.005	1	1
77	338.818124	-25.972095	22.351 ± 0.013	1.844 ± 0.037	1.147 ± 0.035	0.680 ± 0.019	0	0
148	338.833442	-25.967342	21.755 ± 0.008	1.527 ± 0.024	1.052 ± 0.023	0.527 ± 0.014	0	0
159	338.825410	-25.968464	21.965 ± 0.011	1.259 ± 0.015	0.834 ± 0.015	0.478 ± 0.010	0	1
170	338.836838	-25.961102	19.558 ± 0.003	1.956 ± 0.009	1.542 ± 0.008	0.451 ± 0.004	1	1
198	338.824493	-25.936966	22.339 ± 0.024	1.377 ± 0.025	1.017 ± 0.026	0.401 ± 0.032	1	0
220	338.845102	-25.940250	21.523 ± 0.014	1.694 ± 0.013	1.368 ± 0.012	0.365 ± 0.008	1	1
239	338.824784	-25.942145	22.059 ± 0.008	1.699 ± 0.018	1.336 ± 0.017	0.407 ± 0.008	1	0
296	338.840083	-25.957082	21.530 ± 0.005	1.377 ± 0.011	1.121 ± 0.009	0.291 ± 0.006	1	1
343	338.840767	-25.959352	22.229 ± 0.006	1.844 ± 0.022	1.473 ± 0.021	0.425 ± 0.008	1	1
352	338.836332	-25.962342	20.400 ± 0.004	1.919 ± 0.009	1.535 ± 0.008	0.431 ± 0.004	1	1
357	338.830072	-25.959806	22.157 ± 0.007	1.436 ± 0.014	1.133 ± 0.013	0.343 ± 0.008	1	0
365	338.834074	-25.960171	22.414 ± 0.007	1.847 ± 0.021	1.453 ± 0.020	0.437 ± 0.010	1	0
368	338.837214	-25.959968	21.679 ± 0.005	1.869 ± 0.013	1.482 ± 0.012	0.429 ± 0.006	1	1
385	338.837421	-25.959797	21.709 ± 0.006	1.735 ± 0.013	1.388 ± 0.012	0.388 ± 0.006	1	0
407	338.836328	-25.960471	20.465 ± 0.003	1.915 ± 0.008	1.544 ± 0.006	0.410 ± 0.003	1	1
433	338.829397	-25.964279	21.407 ± 0.005	1.915 ± 0.013	1.527 ± 0.012	0.430 ± 0.006	1	1
478	338.853770	-25.943618	21.078 ± 0.005	1.955 ± 0.013	1.474 ± 0.012	0.526 ± 0.005	1	1
534	338.840914	-25.953867	22.404 ± 0.012	1.527 ± 0.021	0.950 ± 0.021	0.620 ± 0.013	0	1
552	338.838692	-25.953243	21.664 ± 0.010	1.426 ± 0.026	1.089 ± 0.026	0.396 ± 0.017	1	0
558	338.839520	-25.949510	20.955 ± 0.004	1.753 ± 0.009	1.435 ± 0.008	0.358 ± 0.004	1	1
571	338.857557	-25.946103	22.360 ± 0.007	1.480 ± 0.016	1.141 ± 0.015	0.375 ± 0.009	1	0
576	338.841546	-25.949133	21.024 ± 0.003	1.803 ± 0.008	1.460 ± 0.007	0.386 ± 0.004	1	1
585	338.857047	-25.949578	22.408 ± 0.008	1.896 ± 0.023	1.514 ± 0.022	0.442 ± 0.010	1	0
588	338.830720	-25.948870	21.502 ± 0.006	1.764 ± 0.015	1.375 ± 0.014	0.426 ± 0.007	1	1
599	338.856130	-25.947963	20.497 ± 0.003	1.915 ± 0.008	1.474 ± 0.007	0.482 ± 0.004	1	1
611	338.857589	-25.949553	21.535 ± 0.007	1.276 ± 0.012	0.820 ± 0.012	0.504 ± 0.009	0	0
617	338.858487	-25.948930	21.424 ± 0.009	1.515 ± 0.016	1.076 ± 0.015	0.489 ± 0.011	0	1
618	338.823692	-25.948823	22.058 ± 0.009	1.837 ± 0.023	1.313 ± 0.022	0.565 ± 0.011	1	1
637	338.844880	-25.951640	21.365 ± 0.004	1.486 ± 0.008	1.227 ± 0.007	0.303 ± 0.004	1	1
642	338.842394	-25.951662	22.149 ± 0.007	1.785 ± 0.019	1.427 ± 0.018	0.405 ± 0.008	1	1

Notes.

^a The IDs are identical to Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016).

^b The coordinates are updated to those from our new catalog, which are registered to HAWK-I K_s image.

^c MAG_AUTO magnitude from SExtractor.

^d $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors are derived using PSF-matched 1'' aperture magnitudes from SExtractor.

^e Derived using 1'' aperture magnitudes. The quantities are not PSF-matched and are only used for the UVR selection.

^f "1" indicates that the object is passive according to our UVR selection criteria.

^g "1" indicates that the object is a spectroscopically confirmed cluster member. Interlopers are already excluded from the sample.

Table 11
Photometry of the Red Sequence Galaxies in XMMXCS J2215-1738

ID ^a	R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)	H_{160} ^b (MAG_AUTO)	$z_{850} - H_{160}$ ^c (AB mag)	$z_{850} - J_{125}$ ^d (AB mag)	$J_{125} - H_{160}$ ^d (AB mag)	UVR ^e passive	Spec- z ^f member
412	333.977679	-17.648659	22.142 ± 0.005	2.199 ± 0.016	1.560 ± 0.015	0.721 ± 0.005	0	0
561	334.000639	-17.643597	22.249 ± 0.004	1.815 ± 0.013	1.025 ± 0.010	0.766 ± 0.005	0	0
562	334.002495	-17.643469	21.816 ± 0.003	1.817 ± 0.010	1.436 ± 0.008	0.402 ± 0.003	1	0
575	334.002421	-17.643257	21.523 ± 0.003	2.216 ± 0.011	1.789 ± 0.009	0.444 ± 0.003	1	0
692	333.992656	-17.639522	22.067 ± 0.004	1.802 ± 0.011	1.213 ± 0.009	0.605 ± 0.004	0	0
710	333.983600	-17.639072	21.874 ± 0.003	2.020 ± 0.010	1.580 ± 0.008	0.441 ± 0.003	1	1
724	333.999892	-17.638938	22.460 ± 0.006	2.315 ± 0.026	1.764 ± 0.023	0.513 ± 0.006	1	0
729	334.003906	-17.638387	21.891 ± 0.003	1.891 ± 0.009	1.543 ± 0.007	0.417 ± 0.003	1	1
732	333.991761	-17.638376	21.877 ± 0.004	2.152 ± 0.013	1.654 ± 0.011	0.531 ± 0.004	1	1
776	333.992358	-17.637321	22.186 ± 0.005	2.352 ± 0.018	1.757 ± 0.018	0.679 ± 0.005	1	0
780	333.995296	-17.636075	22.331 ± 0.004	1.700 ± 0.011	1.256 ± 0.009	0.436 ± 0.004	1	1
781	333.993745	-17.636265	21.399 ± 0.003	2.037 ± 0.008	1.597 ± 0.007	0.497 ± 0.003	1	1
790	333.984699	-17.636122	22.364 ± 0.006	1.489 ± 0.013	0.868 ± 0.010	0.580 ± 0.006	0	0
798	333.980105	-17.634513	22.049 ± 0.005	1.613 ± 0.010	1.192 ± 0.009	0.459 ± 0.004	1	0
824	333.993251	-17.635137	21.784 ± 0.003	2.096 ± 0.010	1.653 ± 0.008	0.454 ± 0.003	1	0
829	333.987183	-17.634589	21.852 ± 0.011	1.339 ± 0.010	0.774 ± 0.008	0.502 ± 0.006	0	1
840	333.988536	-17.634061	21.397 ± 0.003	1.815 ± 0.007	1.468 ± 0.005	0.391 ± 0.002	1	0
845	333.998164	-17.634785	21.965 ± 0.003	1.938 ± 0.013	1.540 ± 0.012	0.442 ± 0.003	1	0
864	333.996028	-17.634063	21.442 ± 0.003	2.230 ± 0.010	1.738 ± 0.008	0.493 ± 0.003	1	1
871	333.997368	-17.633866	21.727 ± 0.003	1.376 ± 0.008	0.927 ± 0.006	0.437 ± 0.003	0	0
898	333.995335	-17.633114	21.638 ± 0.003	1.857 ± 0.008	1.427 ± 0.006	0.436 ± 0.003	1	1
906	333.993678	-17.632941	21.281 ± 0.003	1.983 ± 0.007	1.576 ± 0.005	0.417 ± 0.002	1	1
910	333.998717	-17.633284	22.150 ± 0.005	2.014 ± 0.017	1.470 ± 0.016	0.618 ± 0.005	0	1
912	333.999518	-17.633135	21.838 ± 0.003	1.832 ± 0.008	1.442 ± 0.006	0.374 ± 0.003	1	1
919	333.989558	-17.633306	22.281 ± 0.007	1.833 ± 0.021	1.244 ± 0.020	0.656 ± 0.008	0	0
930	333.998787	-17.633054	21.988 ± 0.004	2.285 ± 0.017	1.478 ± 0.016	0.858 ± 0.005	0	0
940	333.988741	-17.632760	22.008 ± 0.005	2.313 ± 0.020	1.603 ± 0.019	0.790 ± 0.006	0	0
964	333.977615	-17.632040	21.529 ± 0.003	2.125 ± 0.009	1.712 ± 0.008	0.446 ± 0.003	1	0
971	333.996427	-17.631741	21.369 ± 0.003	2.215 ± 0.010	1.662 ± 0.009	0.567 ± 0.003	1	1
977	333.993345	-17.631580	21.936 ± 0.003	1.823 ± 0.009	1.359 ± 0.007	0.435 ± 0.003	1	0
982	333.988485	-17.631456	21.884 ± 0.005	1.718 ± 0.011	1.085 ± 0.009	0.677 ± 0.005	0	1
997	333.999883	-17.630678	21.237 ± 0.031	1.714 ± 0.009	1.083 ± 0.007	0.534 ± 0.004	0	0
999	334.002779	-17.631005	21.799 ± 0.004	2.213 ± 0.012	1.712 ± 0.010	0.518 ± 0.003	1	1
1006	333.984149	-17.630537	21.047 ± 0.002	1.934 ± 0.005	1.520 ± 0.004	0.420 ± 0.002	1	1
1011	334.001673	-17.630729	21.712 ± 0.003	1.880 ± 0.008	1.364 ± 0.006	0.532 ± 0.003	0	1
1038	333.990486	-17.629384	21.738 ± 0.004	2.193 ± 0.012	1.548 ± 0.011	0.692 ± 0.004	1	1
1051	333.993958	-17.629856	21.966 ± 0.004	2.519 ± 0.018	1.810 ± 0.017	0.779 ± 0.005	1	0
1088	334.001662	-17.628543	22.179 ± 0.004	1.211 ± 0.008	0.813 ± 0.006	0.398 ± 0.004	0	0
1113	333.984632	-17.627296	21.754 ± 0.003	2.035 ± 0.010	1.643 ± 0.009	0.486 ± 0.003	1	0
1118	333.996171	-17.627225	22.032 ± 0.004	1.827 ± 0.011	1.411 ± 0.009	0.447 ± 0.004	1	0
1121	333.984621	-17.627162	21.958 ± 0.004	2.060 ± 0.012	1.722 ± 0.010	0.389 ± 0.004	1	0
1153	333.984140	-17.625500	22.271 ± 0.004	1.868 ± 0.012	1.316 ± 0.010	0.543 ± 0.005	1	0
1213	334.004969	-17.622955	20.385 ± 0.001	1.430 ± 0.003	0.963 ± 0.002	0.474 ± 0.001	0	0
1240	333.980042	-17.622900	21.876 ± 0.003	2.129 ± 0.010	1.663 ± 0.008	0.469 ± 0.003	1	1
1261	333.986660	-17.622589	22.279 ± 0.007	1.811 ± 0.019	1.525 ± 0.019	0.445 ± 0.007	0	0

Notes.

^a The IDs here are from a ACS z_{850} detected catalog, chosen to be consistent with Beifiori et al. (2017).

^b MAG_AUTO magnitude from SExtractor.

^c $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors are derived using PSF-matched 1'' aperture magnitudes from SExtractor.

^d Derived using 1'' aperture magnitudes. The quantities are not PSF-matched and are only used for the UVR selection.

^e "1" indicates that the object is passive according to our UVR selection criteria.

^f "1" indicates that the object is a spectroscopically confirmed cluster member. Interlopers are already excluded from the sample.

UVR selection. It also comprises more updated spectroscopic member information compared to Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016). There are three objects that are in the red sequence sample of Chan et al. (2016) but are excluded in Table 10, as they are confirmed spectroscopically as interlopers with new

redshift information. We also updated the coordinates of these galaxies to those from our new cross-match to the HAWK-I data (see Section 2.4). The H_{160} magnitudes and $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors are identical to those in Table F1 in Chan et al. (2016) and are provided for completeness.

Table 12
Photometry of the Red Sequence Galaxies in Cl 0332-2742

ID ^a	R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)	i_{814} ^b (total)	$i_{814} - J_{125}$ ^b (AB mag)	$z_{850} - H_{160}$ ^c (AB mag)	$U - V^d$ (AB mag)	$V - J^d$ (AB mag)	UVJ^e passive	Spec- z^f member
11827	53.044943	-27.774395	21.168 ± 0.007	2.520 ± 0.017	2.418 ± 0.017	2.046	1.334	1	1
12177	53.052200	-27.774770	21.682 ± 0.005	2.422 ± 0.011	2.173 ± 0.014	1.924	1.145	1	1
12347	53.043829	-27.774707	22.188 ± 0.007	2.351 ± 0.015	2.059 ± 0.015	1.764	1.143	1	0
12412	53.049043	-27.774496	23.478 ± 0.018	1.960 ± 0.032	1.689 ± 0.031	1.432	1.493	0	0
13096	53.046607	-27.772185	23.063 ± 0.013	2.315 ± 0.030	2.045 ± 0.025	1.811	1.095	1	0
19839	53.030910	-27.738183	22.595 ± 0.009	2.203 ± 0.026	1.980 ± 0.020	1.620	1.077	1	0
21613	53.064240	-27.727622	22.603 ± 0.012	2.624 ± 0.051	2.496 ± 0.028	2.194	1.431	1	0
21853	53.062822	-27.726461	21.458 ± 0.004	2.119 ± 0.010	1.978 ± 0.011	1.724	1.057	1	1
22281	53.059632	-27.725791	22.559 ± 0.008	2.285 ± 0.023	2.029 ± 0.019	1.700	0.967	1	1
22701	53.122820	-27.722807	22.371 ± 0.006	1.748 ± 0.021	1.654 ± 0.015	1.400	1.110	0	0
22777	53.124958	-27.722957	22.690 ± 0.008	2.323 ± 0.039	2.150 ± 0.019	1.833	1.180	1	0
24147	53.152727	-27.716252	22.150 ± 0.006	2.455 ± 0.057	2.160 ± 0.017	1.865	1.199	1	0
24517	53.151174	-27.713724	21.618 ± 0.004	2.514 ± 0.043	2.287 ± 0.015	1.995	1.131	1	1
24882	53.116399	-27.712702	22.277 ± 0.006	2.264 ± 0.023	2.073 ± 0.017	1.766	1.014	1	1
25338	53.108524	-27.710147	22.107 ± 0.006	2.595 ± 0.026	2.343 ± 0.018	2.012	1.045	1	0
25972	53.104571	-27.705422	21.839 ± 0.006	2.465 ± 0.021	2.241 ± 0.016	1.918	1.159	1	1
25989	53.129375	-27.707345	22.058 ± 0.006	2.009 ± 0.020	1.712 ± 0.012	1.473	0.756	1	0

Notes.

^a The IDs listed here are from our H_{160} -detection catalog.

^b Total magnitudes in i_{814} and J_{125} band, adopted from the 3D-*HST* catalog (Skelton et al. 2014).

^c $z_{850} - H_{160}$ colors are derived using PSF-matched 1'' aperture magnitudes from SExtractor.

^d Rest-frame PSF-matched ($U - V$) and ($V - J$) magnitudes, adopted from the 3D-*HST* catalog (Skelton et al. 2014).

^e "1" indicates that the object is passive according to the UVJ selection criteria.

^f "1" indicates that the object is a spectroscopically confirmed cluster member. Interlopers are already excluded from the sample.

The best-fitting light-weighted and mass-weighted structural parameters as well as their corresponding uncertainties of XMMXCS J2215-1738 and Cl 0332-2742 are provided in

Tables 13 and 14, respectively. For the structural parameters of XMMU J2235-2557, the interested reader can refer to Chan et al. (2016).

Table 13
Structural Parameters and Color Gradients of the Red Sequence Galaxies in XMMXCS J2215-1738

ID	$\log M_*$ ^a (M_\odot)	$\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ ^b	$\nabla_{\log(M/L)}$ ^b	a_e (kpc)	n	q	$R_{e\text{-circ}}$ (kpc)	$a_{e,\text{mass}}$ (kpc)	n_{mass}	q_{mass}	$R_{e\text{-circ-mass}}$ (kpc)
562	10.60 ± 0.08	-0.324 ± 0.118	-0.239 ± 0.237	1.85 ± 0.21	2.84 ± 0.51	0.84 ± 0.05	1.69 ± 0.20	1.16 ± 0.28	4.41 ± 1.34	0.73 ± 0.10	0.99 ± 0.25
575	11.37 ± 0.10	-0.784 ± 0.068	-0.394 ± 0.180	8.49 ± 1.98	7.64 ± 2.07	0.69 ± 0.06	7.06 ± 1.68	1.46 ± 0.52	5.65 ± 2.65	0.50 ± 0.09	1.03 ± 0.37
710	10.87 ± 0.08	-0.364 ± 0.148	-0.225 ± 0.248	2.14 ± 0.16	2.57 ± 0.36	0.36 ± 0.02	1.28 ± 0.10	1.41 ± 0.25	1.72 ± 0.41	0.16 ± 0.02	0.56 ± 0.10
724	11.11 ± 0.10	-0.979 ± 0.084	-0.585 ± 0.225	8.11 ± 3.05	5.57 ± 1.96	0.75 ± 0.07	7.04 ± 2.67	1.03 ± 0.31	2.90 ± 1.39	0.83 ± 0.15	0.94 ± 0.29
729	10.77 ± 0.08	-0.171 ± 0.349	-0.112 ± 0.520	1.12 ± 0.05	3.22 ± 0.33	0.29 ± 0.01	0.61 ± 0.03	...	...	...	...
732	11.01 ± 0.08	-0.476 ± 0.097	-0.281 ± 0.208	3.49 ± 0.53	3.88 ± 0.79	0.67 ± 0.05	2.86 ± 0.45	1.56 ± 0.44	5.52 ± 2.07	0.77 ± 0.13	1.37 ± 0.40
776	11.02 ± 0.10	-1.475 ± 0.115	-0.735 ± 0.299	4.28 ± 0.86	7.71 ± 1.90	0.76 ± 0.07	3.74 ± 0.77	...	...	...	...
780	10.47 ± 0.07	-0.145 ± 0.376	-0.099 ± 0.741	0.75 ± 0.04	5.84 ± 0.66	0.93 ± 0.04	0.72 ± 0.04	...	...	...	...
781	10.98 ± 0.08	-0.458 ± 0.071	-0.235 ± 0.117	3.33 ± 0.41	1.07 ± 0.21	0.46 ± 0.03	2.26 ± 0.29	2.69 ± 0.68	1.17 ± 0.37	0.29 ± 0.04	1.44 ± 0.37
798	10.39 ± 0.07	-0.768 ± 0.059	-0.492 ± 0.129	3.09 ± 0.47	1.53 ± 0.31	0.88 ± 0.06	2.89 ± 0.45	1.38 ± 0.39	2.19 ± 0.82	0.90 ± 0.15	1.31 ± 0.38
824	10.93 ± 0.08	-0.029 ± 0.139	-0.060 ± 0.254	2.00 ± 0.16	4.48 ± 0.63	0.58 ± 0.03	1.53 ± 0.12	0.92 ± 0.17	5.17 ± 1.26	0.52 ± 0.05	0.66 ± 0.12
840	10.88 ± 0.08	0.054 ± 0.158	0.001 ± 0.300	1.79 ± 0.08	3.47 ± 0.35	0.39 ± 0.01	1.11 ± 0.05	...	...	...	...
845	10.62 ± 0.08	-0.101 ± 0.224	0.008 ± 0.324	1.50 ± 0.06	2.39 ± 0.24	0.29 ± 0.01	0.81 ± 0.04	...	...	...	...
864	11.13 ± 0.10	-0.527 ± 0.104	-0.312 ± 0.199	2.77 ± 0.21	3.17 ± 0.44	0.39 ± 0.02	1.74 ± 0.14	1.62 ± 0.29	1.92 ± 0.46	0.20 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.14
898	10.92 ± 0.08	-0.639 ± 0.081	-0.486 ± 0.175	2.59 ± 0.29	4.38 ± 0.77	0.83 ± 0.05	2.36 ± 0.28	0.74 ± 0.18	2.98 ± 0.90	0.79 ± 0.11	0.66 ± 0.17
906	11.11 ± 0.08	-0.445 ± 0.085	-0.265 ± 0.208	2.95 ± 0.33	4.00 ± 0.70	0.81 ± 0.05	2.66 ± 0.31	1.60 ± 0.39	3.57 ± 1.08	0.78 ± 0.11	1.41 ± 0.36
912	10.76 ± 0.08	-0.160 ± 0.297	-0.086 ± 0.495	1.16 ± 0.05	4.19 ± 0.44	0.62 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.04	0.69 ± 0.09	5.17 ± 1.19	0.49 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.06
964	11.21 ± 0.08	-0.365 ± 0.075	-0.192 ± 0.222	3.92 ± 0.62	7.46 ± 1.54	0.96 ± 0.07	3.84 ± 0.62	2.14 ± 0.61	8.42 ± 3.16	0.91 ± 0.15	2.04 ± 0.60
971	11.21 ± 0.10	-0.404 ± 0.088	-0.155 ± 0.173	2.90 ± 0.32	2.59 ± 0.45	0.76 ± 0.05	2.53 ± 0.29	1.57 ± 0.38	2.15 ± 0.65	0.78 ± 0.11	1.39 ± 0.35
977	10.61 ± 0.08	-0.602 ± 0.176	-0.310 ± 0.303	1.31 ± 0.07	1.99 ± 0.23	0.71 ± 0.03	1.11 ± 0.06	0.73 ± 0.11	2.50 ± 0.60	0.52 ± 0.05	0.53 ± 0.08
999	10.99 ± 0.10	-0.519 ± 0.169	-0.312 ± 0.313	1.87 ± 0.15	5.89 ± 0.84	0.56 ± 0.03	1.41 ± 0.12	...	...	...	...
1006	11.11 ± 0.08	-0.383 ± 0.184	-0.223 ± 0.268	1.79 ± 0.07	3.48 ± 0.34	0.31 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.04	0.96 ± 0.12	3.51 ± 0.79	0.21 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.06
1038	11.03 ± 0.08	-1.107 ± 0.069	-0.605 ± 0.141	4.23 ± 0.65	3.99 ± 0.82	0.55 ± 0.04	3.14 ± 0.50	0.98 ± 0.28	2.32 ± 0.87	0.37 ± 0.06	0.60 ± 0.18
1051	11.08 ± 0.10	-1.484 ± 0.088	-0.529 ± 0.189	3.05 ± 0.46	0.93 ± 0.19	0.80 ± 0.06	2.72 ± 0.42	2.05 ± 0.58	0.53 ± 0.20	0.65 ± 0.10	1.65 ± 0.48
1113	10.93 ± 0.08	-0.584 ± 0.132	-0.268 ± 0.299	2.34 ± 0.34	7.03 ± 1.30	0.81 ± 0.05	2.11 ± 0.32	0.71 ± 0.17	7.70 ± 2.32	0.71 ± 0.10	0.60 ± 0.15
1118	10.66 ± 0.08	-0.330 ± 0.130	-0.238 ± 0.303	1.67 ± 0.19	2.92 ± 0.52	0.95 ± 0.06	1.63 ± 0.19	0.85 ± 0.21	4.64 ± 1.41	0.76 ± 0.10	0.74 ± 0.19
1121	10.90 ± 0.08	-0.999 ± 0.141	-0.440 ± 0.329	2.69 ± 0.94	8.00 ± 3.10	0.70 ± 0.05	2.26 ± 0.80	...	...	...	...
1153	10.60 ± 0.08	-0.615 ± 0.057	-0.353 ± 0.139	2.42 ± 0.27	2.92 ± 0.52	0.36 ± 0.02	1.44 ± 0.17	...	...	...	...
1240	10.90 ± 0.08	-0.260 ± 0.627	-0.166 ± 0.770	1.07 ± 0.05	2.16 ± 0.22	0.26 ± 0.01	0.54 ± 0.03	...	...	...	...

Notes.

^a Total stellar masses are estimated using the M_*/L -color relation, the $z_{850} - H_{160}$ aperture colors, and the total luminosity $L_{H_{160}}$ from the best-fit Sérsic models.

^b Color gradients $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ and M_*/L gradients $\nabla_{\log(M/L)}$ are defined as $d(z_{850} - H_{160})/d \log(a)$ and $d(\log(M/L))/d \log(a)$, respectively. The gradient is fitted in the radial range of PSF HWHM $< a < 3.5 a_e$.

Table 14
Structural Parameters and Color Gradients of the Red Sequence Galaxies in Cl 0332-2742

ID	$\log M_*$ ^a (M_\odot)	$\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ ^b	$\nabla_{\log(M/L)}$ ^b	a_e (kpc)	n	q	$R_{e\text{-circ}}$ (kpc)	$a_{e,\text{mass}}$ (kpc)	n_{mass}	q_{mass}	$R_{e\text{-circ-mass}}$ (kpc)
11827	11.49 ± 0.07	-0.644 ± 0.034	-0.192 ± 0.047	7.97 ± 0.77	2.39 ± 0.25	0.60 ± 0.02	6.17 ± 0.61	5.12 ± 0.67	1.99 ± 0.30	0.60 ± 0.04	3.98 ± 0.53
12177	11.13 ± 0.12	-0.422 ± 0.049	-0.138 ± 0.044	2.63 ± 0.08	1.84 ± 0.11	0.55 ± 0.01	1.95 ± 0.06	2.17 ± 0.17	1.79 ± 0.17	0.53 ± 0.02	1.58 ± 0.13
12347	10.89 ± 0.12	-0.419 ± 0.114	-0.108 ± 0.113	1.52 ± 0.04	3.41 ± 0.18	0.62 ± 0.01	1.20 ± 0.03	1.24 ± 0.07	2.92 ± 0.25	0.56 ± 0.02	0.93 ± 0.06
13096	10.53 ± 0.12	0.067 ± 0.165	0.001 ± 0.147	1.31 ± 0.05	2.86 ± 0.21	0.67 ± 0.02	1.07 ± 0.04	1.25 ± 0.11	2.94 ± 0.31	0.69 ± 0.03	1.04 ± 0.09
19839	10.67 ± 0.13	-0.013 ± 0.273	-0.012 ± 0.223	1.31 ± 0.04	5.16 ± 0.32	0.48 ± 0.01	0.91 ± 0.03	1.15 ± 0.07	3.62 ± 0.33	0.40 ± 0.02	0.72 ± 0.05
21613	10.91 ± 0.07	-0.776 ± 0.133	-0.172 ± 0.129	2.68 ± 0.15	5.76 ± 0.47	0.52 ± 0.02	1.94 ± 0.11	1.37 ± 0.13	3.28 ± 0.42	0.50 ± 0.03	0.97 ± 0.10
21853	11.13 ± 0.13	-0.271 ± 0.055	-0.097 ± 0.061	1.61 ± 0.04	2.99 ± 0.16	0.95 ± 0.02	1.56 ± 0.04	1.31 ± 0.08	2.10 ± 0.18	0.92 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.08
22281	10.68 ± 0.12	-0.029 ± 0.249	-0.014 ± 0.239	0.74 ± 0.02	2.62 ± 0.15	0.90 ± 0.02	0.71 ± 0.02	0.72 ± 0.04	1.71 ± 0.15	0.86 ± 0.03	0.67 ± 0.04
22777	10.71 ± 0.12	-0.556 ± 0.134	-0.138 ± 0.128	1.30 ± 0.04	1.83 ± 0.12	0.64 ± 0.01	1.04 ± 0.03	1.12 ± 0.09	1.62 ± 0.16	0.70 ± 0.03	0.94 ± 0.08
24147	10.93 ± 0.12	-0.411 ± 0.210	-0.128 ± 0.174	1.47 ± 0.03	2.28 ± 0.12	0.53 ± 0.01	1.06 ± 0.03	1.17 ± 0.07	2.49 ± 0.22	0.47 ± 0.02	0.81 ± 0.05
24517	11.22 ± 0.10	-0.415 ± 0.109	-0.101 ± 0.112	1.84 ± 0.04	5.73 ± 0.30	0.77 ± 0.01	1.61 ± 0.04	1.25 ± 0.07	5.60 ± 0.48	0.76 ± 0.03	1.09 ± 0.07
24882	10.81 ± 0.12	-0.160 ± 0.290	-0.051 ± 0.235	0.85 ± 0.02	3.47 ± 0.18	0.56 ± 0.01	0.63 ± 0.01	0.81 ± 0.04	3.86 ± 0.32	0.56 ± 0.02	0.61 ± 0.03
25338	11.01 ± 0.10	-0.312 ± 0.248	-0.108 ± 0.199	1.36 ± 0.03	3.34 ± 0.17	0.38 ± 0.01	0.83 ± 0.02	1.09 ± 0.06	3.05 ± 0.25	0.40 ± 0.01	0.69 ± 0.04
25972	11.07 ± 0.10	-0.499 ± 0.069	-0.141 ± 0.077	1.92 ± 0.06	2.73 ± 0.17	0.89 ± 0.02	1.81 ± 0.06	1.43 ± 0.11	1.61 ± 0.15	0.91 ± 0.04	1.36 ± 0.11
25989	10.71 ± 0.13	-0.312 ± 0.284	-0.090 ± 0.239	0.93 ± 0.02	3.88 ± 0.22	0.63 ± 0.01	0.74 ± 0.02	0.82 ± 0.04	2.24 ± 0.19	0.57 ± 0.02	0.62 ± 0.03

Notes.

^a Total stellar masses are estimated using the M_*/L -color relation, the $z_{850} - H_{160}$ aperture colors, and the total luminosity $L_{H_{160}}$ from the best-fit Sérsic models.

^b Color gradients $\nabla_{z_{850}-H_{160}}$ and M_*/L gradients $\nabla_{\log(M/L)}$ are defined as $d(z_{850} - H_{160})/d \log(a)$ and $d(\log(M/L))/d \log(a)$, respectively. The gradient is fitted in the radial range of PSF HWHM $< a < 3.5 a_e$.

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