Table 1: Compilation of Fitting Functions: Note that we define $\nu = \delta_c/\sigma$.

Reference	FITTING FUNCTION $f(\sigma)$	Mass Range	Redshift Range	Cosmology	HALO DEF. $(b \text{ and/or } \Delta_h)$
Press and Schechter (1974)	$f_{\rm PS}(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \nu \exp\left[-nu^2/2\right]$	-	-	_	-
Sheth et al. (2001)	$f_{\text{SMT}}(\sigma) = A\sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \left[1 + (\nu^2/a)^p\right] \nu \exp\left[-a\nu^2/2\right],$ A = 0.3222, a = 0.707, p = 0.3.	$0.5 < \nu^2 < 10$	0 - 2	ACDM, OCDM, SCDM	b = 0.2
Jenkins et al. (2001)	$f_{\rm J}(\sigma) = 0.315 \exp\left[- \ln \sigma^{-1} + 0.61 ^{3.8}\right]$	$-1.2 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 1.05$	0 – 5	$ au \mathrm{CDM}, \\ \Lambda \mathrm{CDM}$	b = 0.2, 0.164, $\Delta_h = 200, 32$
Reed et al. (2003)	$f_{\text{R03}}(\sigma) = f_{SMT}(\sigma) \exp\left[\frac{-0.7}{\sigma \cosh(2\sigma)^5}\right]$	$-1.7 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 0.9$	0 – 15	$\Omega_M = 0.3,$ $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$	b = 0.2, $\Delta_h = \Delta_{\text{vir}}$
Warren et al. (2006)	$f_{\rm W}(\sigma) = 0.7234 \left(\sigma^{-1.625} + 0.2538\right) \exp\left[-1.1982\sigma^{-2}\right]$	$10^{10} \mathrm{M}_{\odot} < M < 10^{15} \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	0	ΛCDM: WMAP1	b = 0.2
Reed et al. (2007)	$f_{R07}(\sigma) = \nu \exp\left[-\frac{ca\nu^2}{2} - \frac{0.03(\nu)^{0.6}}{(n_{\text{eff}} + 3)^2}\right] \times A\sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \left[1 + (\nu^2 a)^{-p} + 0.6G_1(\sigma) + 0.4G_2(\sigma)\right] + 0.4G_2(\sigma)$ $n_{\text{eff}} = 6\frac{d\log\sigma^{-1}}{d\log M} - 3,$ $G_1(\sigma) = \exp\left[-(\ln\sigma^{-1} - 0.4)^2/0.72\right],$ $G_2(\sigma) = \exp\left[-(\ln\sigma^{-1} - 0.75)^2/0.08\right]$	$-1.7 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 0.9$	0 – 30	ΛCDM: WMAP1	b = 0.2
Peacock (2007)	$f_{P}(\sigma) = \frac{\nu \exp(-c\nu^{2})}{(1+a\nu^{b})^{2}} \left[ba\nu^{b-1} + 2c\nu(1+a\nu^{b}) \right],$ a = 1.529, b = 0.704, c = 0.412	$10^{10} \mathrm{M}_{\odot} < M < 10^{15} \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	0	ACDM: WMAP1	b = 0.2
Tinker et al. (2008)	$f_{T}(\sigma, z) = A\left(\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right)^{a} + 1\right) \exp\left[-c\sigma^{-2}\right],$ $A = 0.186 (1+z)^{-0.14},$ $a = 1.47 (1+z)^{-0.06}, b = 2.57 (1+z)^{-\alpha},$ $c = 1.19,$ $\alpha = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{0.75}{\log_{10}(\Delta_{h}/75)}\right)^{1.2}\right]$	$-0.6 < \log_{10} \sigma^{-1} < 0.4$	0 - 2.5	ΛCDM: WMAP1, WMAP3+	$\Delta_h = 200,$ $300, 400, 600,$ $800, 1200,$ $1600, 2400$
Crocce et al. (2010)	$f_{\text{Cr}}(\sigma) = A (\sigma^{-a} + b) \exp \left[-c\sigma^{-2}\right],$ $A = 0.58 (1+z)^{-0.13},$ $a = 1.37 (1+z)^{-0.15},$ $b = 0.3 (1+z)^{-0.084},$ $c = 1.036 (1+z)^{-0.024}$	$10^{10.5} \mathrm{M}_{\odot} < M < 10^{15.5} \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	0 – 2	$(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda, n, h, \sigma_8) = (0.25, 0.75, 0.95, 0.7, 0.8)$	b = 0.2, 0.164
Courtin et al. (2010)	$f_{\text{Co}}(\sigma) = f_{\text{ST}}(\sigma),$ $A = 0.348, \ a = 0.695, \ p = 0.1$	$-0.8 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 0.7$	0	ΛCDM: WMAP5	b = 0.2
Bhattacharya et al. (2011)	$f_{\rm B}(\sigma, z) = A\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \exp\left[-a\nu^2/2\right] \left[1 + \left(a\nu^2\right)^{-p}\right] \left(\nu^2\sqrt{a}\right)^q,$ $A = 0.333 \left(1 + z\right)^{-0.11},$ $a = 0.788 \left(1 + z\right)^{-0.01}, \ p = 0.807,$ $q = 1.795$	$10^{11.8} \mathrm{M}_{\odot} < M < 10^{15.5} \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	0 – 2	wCDM+	b = 0.2
Angulo et al. (2012)	$f_{\rm A}(\sigma) = A \left[\left(\frac{b}{\sigma} \right)^a + 1 \right] \exp \left[-c\sigma^{-2} \right],$ (A, a, b, c) = (0.201, 1.7, 2.08, 1.172) or $(A, a, b, c)_{\rm SUB} = (0.265, 1.9, 1.675, 1.4)$	$10^8 \mathrm{M}_{\odot} < M < 10^{16} \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	0	ACDM: WMAP1	b = 0.2
Watson et al. (2012)	$f_{\text{W}_{\text{FOF}}}(\sigma, z) = f_{\text{T}}(\sigma, z),$ A = 0.282, a = 2.163, b = 1.406, c = 1.21	$-0.55 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 1.31$	0 - 30	ΛCDM: WMAP5	b = 0.2

Table 1: continued...

Ref.	FITTING FUNCTION $f(\sigma)$	Mass Range	Redshift Range	r Cosmology	Halo Def. $(b \text{ and/or } \Delta_h)$
Watson et al. (2012)	$\begin{split} f_{\rm W_{SO}}(\sigma,z) &= \Gamma(\Delta,\sigma,z) f_{\rm T}(\sigma,z),\\ (A,a,b,c)_{z=0} &= \\ (0.194,2.267,1.805,1.287),\\ (A,a,b,c)_{z>6} &= \\ (0.563,0.874,3.810,1.453),\\ (A,a,b,c)_{0< z<6} &= \\ \Omega_M(z) \times (1.907(1+z)^{-3.216}+0.074,\\ 3.136(1+z)^{-3.058}+2.349,\\ 5.907 \times (1+z)^{-3.599}+2.344,1.318),\\ \Gamma(\Delta,\sigma,z) &= \\ C(\Delta) \left(\frac{\Delta}{178}\right)^{d(z)} \exp\left[p\left(1-\frac{\Delta}{178}\right)\sigma^{-q}\right],\\ C(\Delta) &= \exp\left[0.023\left(\frac{\Delta}{178}-1\right)\right],\\ d(z) &= -0.456\Omega_M(z) - 0.139, p = 0.072,\\ q &= 2.130. \end{split}$	$-0.55 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 1.05$ $(z = 0),$ $-0.06 < \ln \sigma^{-1} < 1.024$ $(z > 0)$	0 - 30	ACDM: WMAP5	$\Delta_h = 178,$ $(100-1600)$
Behroozi et al. (2013)	$n_{\rm B}(>M) = f(a) \left(M/10^{11.5} M_{\odot} \right)^{g(a)} + n_{\rm T}(>M),$ $f(a) = \frac{0.144}{1 + \exp[14.79(a - 0.213)]},$ $g(a) = 0.5(1 + \exp(6.5a))^{-1}, a = 1/(1+z)$	$-0.6 < \log_{10} \sigma^{-1} < 0.4$	0 - 8	$(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda, n, h, \sigma_8) = (0.27, 0.73, 0.95, 0.7, 0.82)$	$\Delta_h = 200$

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