A roadmap to establishing the kSZ effect as a benchmark for AGN feedback models

Leah Bigwood



PhD student @ Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge + Masa Yamamoto, Jared Siegel + Alexandra Amon, Ian McCarthy, Debora Sijacki Imb224@cam.ac.uk



DESI Y1 x ACT kSZ and beyond...

kSZ measurements probe the mass and redshift dependence of feedback in the outskirts of groups & clusters



[Ried Guachalla+2025, Schaan+2020]

Extracting unbiased cosmology from weak lensing

Weak lensing requires accurate predictions for the impact of baryonic feedback processes on the non-linear matter distribution



FABLE











FLAMINGO



Lensing + kSZ: A joint cosmological analysis



kSZ pushes us to a more 'extreme' feedback scenario than the hydrodynamical simulations predict

[Bigwood, Amon+2024]

XFABLE: the case for large-scale AGN feedback in hydrosimulations



XFABLE demonstrates larger scale AGN feedback, whilst remaining consistent with all key group & cluster properties

FABLE
Fiducial AGN feedback model

XFABLE

Radio mode acting in a larger population of black holes, with jets thermalizing at larger cluster-centric distances

[Bigwood+2025]

A simulation study of the kSZ effect

 Do any of the hydrosimulations predict kSZ signals in agreement with observations?

2. How do we establish the kSZ effect as a benchmark for AGN feedback models in hydrodynamical simulations?



[Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

Masa Yamamoto

1. In the simulations we measure:

• Gas mass

- Gas line of sight velocity
- Halo line of sight velocity

2. We follow the methodology used in the observations, *i.e.* CAP filtering, modelling the beam.



3. We measure a velocity-weighted stack over many galaxies: selecting the sample is key!

The stellar mass dependence of the kSZ: comparing to DESI x ACT

How do we select the right galaxy sample in the simulations?



[Ried Guachalla+2025]

CHALLENGE

The stellar mass dependence of the kSZ: comparing to DESI x ACT

Selecting the wrong mean halo mass & redshift of your sample can appear as differences in feedback strength...



[Siegel+ in prep.]

Jared Siegel

Managing cosmic variance



$$\hat{T}_{kSZ}(\theta_{d}) = -\frac{1}{r_{v}} \underbrace{v_{rms}^{rec}}_{c} \underbrace{\sum_{i} \mathcal{T}_{i}(\theta_{d})(v_{rec,i}/c)/\sigma_{i}^{2}}_{\sum_{i} (v_{rec,i}/c)^{2}/\sigma_{i}^{2}}$$

Poor statistics in 100Mpc/h boxes means scatter in *v*_{LOS,RMS} significantly impacts the kSZ amplitude

CHALLENGE

Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

The stellar mass dependence of the kSZ signal: abundance matching

We don't trust the stellar masses reported in simulations, so we could abundance match to an observed GSMF

But this leaves us with huge differences in the mean halo mass of our stacked objects between simulations



Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

CHALLENGE

Galaxy-galaxy lensing can help...

Galaxy-galaxy lensing can tell us the mean halo mass!



[McCarthy, Amon+24, Siegel+ in prep.]

Jared Siegel

The stellar mass dependence of the kSZ signal: galaxy-galaxy lensing



Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

The stellar mass dependence of the kSZ signal: galaxy-galaxy lensing



No single hydrosimulations can match the stellar mass dependence of the kSZ signal seen in the data

Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

Looking ahead: a simulated-based emulator for kSZ-SP(k)





Lensing+kSZ prefers a more extreme feedback scenario than many hydrodynamical simulations (*Bigwood, Amon+2024*) & degeneracies exist in subgrid AGN feedback modelling (*Bigwood+2025*)

We have established a roadmap for using kSZ as a benchmark of feedback models

No simulation can reproduce the mass dependence of the DESI+ACT measurements; scrutinizing both the simulations and the data is required *(Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025)*



The halo mass dependence of the kSZ



Bigwood, Yamamoto, Siegel, Amon, McCarthy+ in prep. 2025]

Gas velocity Gas mass 1. $b = \frac{v_r \sigma_T m_g}{\mu_e m_p \Omega_{\text{pixel}} d_A^2 c}$

Gas velocity Gas mass
1.
$$b = \frac{v_r \sigma_T m_g}{\mu_e m_p \Omega_{\text{pixel}} d_A^2 c}$$

$$\Delta T_{\rm kSZ} = -b\Delta T_{\rm cmb}$$









The FABLE simulation suite

FABLE-100 1.01.0 $\begin{array}{c} \log_{10}(\sum_{\rm gas} \ [M_{\odot} \ \rm kpc^{-2}]) \\ 0.0$ 0.8 25 $\log_{10}(T \ [K])$ () 0.20.2 -25 0.0 0.0 -25 250

[Bigwood+2025]

The FABLE simulation suite



'Quasar mode':

a fraction of the available feedback energy is coupled thermally to the surrounding gas

'Radio mode':

Hot bubbles are inflated at a distance D_{bub} from the black hole, as if injected by an AGN jet

Baryonic feedback: how extreme is too extreme?



[Bigwood+2025]

FABLE vs XFABLE



FABLE

- 1. $D_{bub} \sim 30 \text{ kpc}$
- 2. Lower accretion rate limit on entering the radio mode
- 3. No BH mass limit on radio mode
- 4. No pressure limit on AGN bubbles

XFABLE

- 1. $D_{bub} = 100 \text{ kpc}$
- 2. BHs with higher accretion rates enter radio mode
- 3. But only heaviest $M_{BH} > 10^9 M_{\odot}$ enter radio mode
- 4. Pressure limit on AGN bubbles: E_{bub}/E_{ICM} <20

FABLE vs XFABLE: other cluster properties



FABLE Fiducial AGN feedback model

XFABLE

Radio mode acting in a larger population of black holes, with jets thermalizing at larger cluster-centric distances

