

Global energetics and feedback as probed by AGN incidences



Zsofi Igo

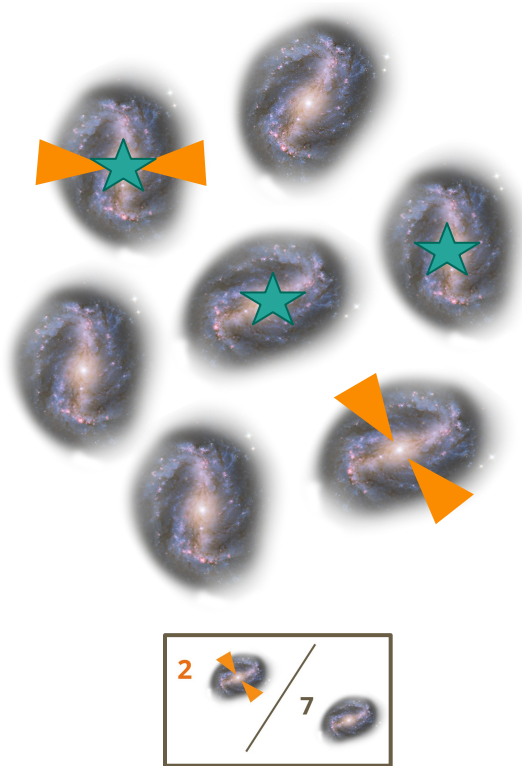


Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics (MPE), Garching, Germany

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18th Potsdam Thinkshop – 14th July 2025

What are AGN incidences? Why are they important?



Incidence of accretion events within the galaxy population

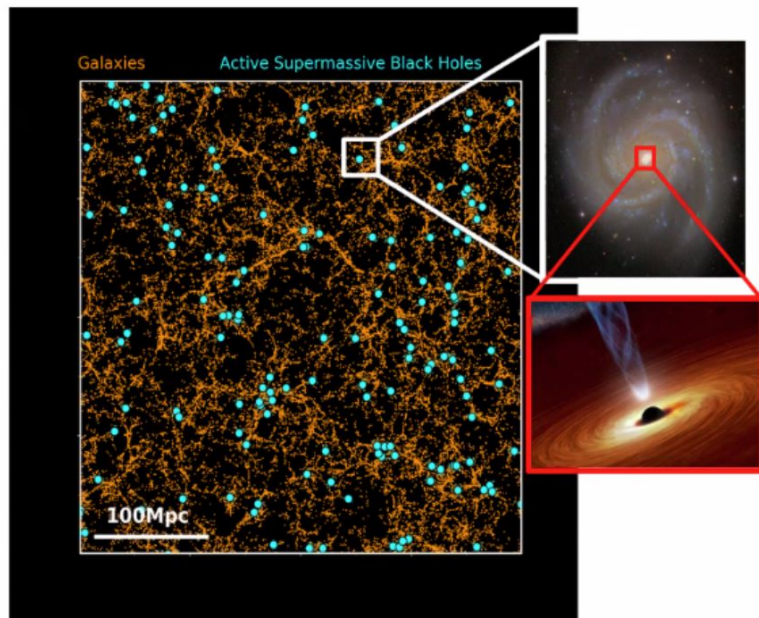
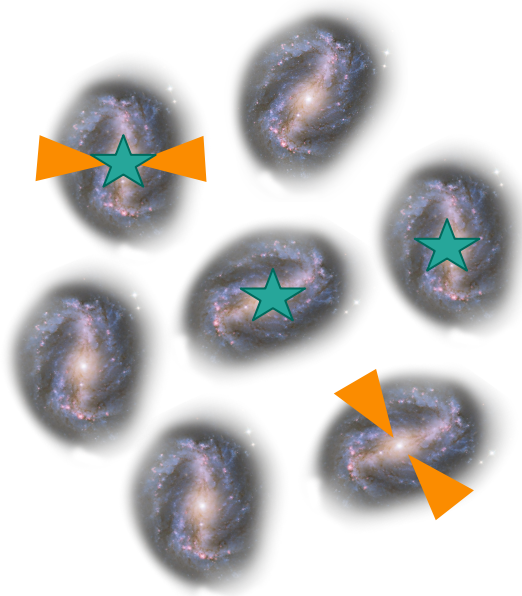


Figure courtesy of A. Georgakakis

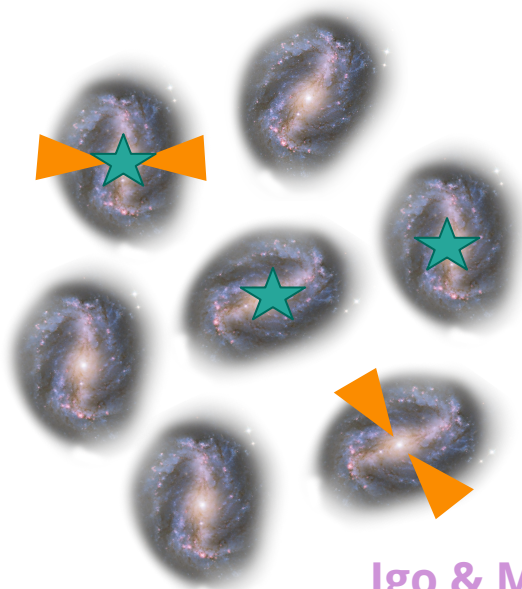
What are AGN incidences? Why are they important?



It can tell us about:

- Triggering, fueling and jet powering mechanisms of AGN with different properties (e.g. mass, environment, power, morphology)
- Understand small-scale accretion physics through large statistical studies
- Distribution of power and AGN feedback (essentially building luminosity functions)

What are AGN incidences? Why are they important?



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(2025)

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Data and Context

The incidence of radio and X-ray AGN and the disk-jet connection

Igo et al. 2024

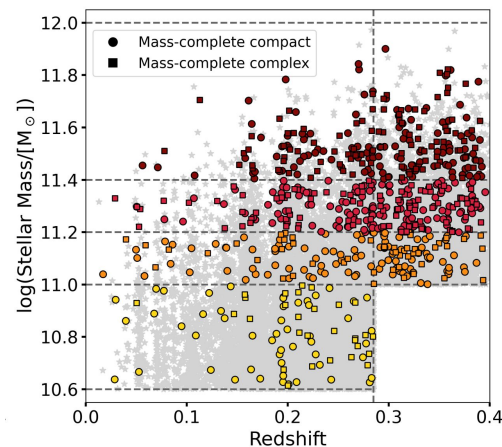
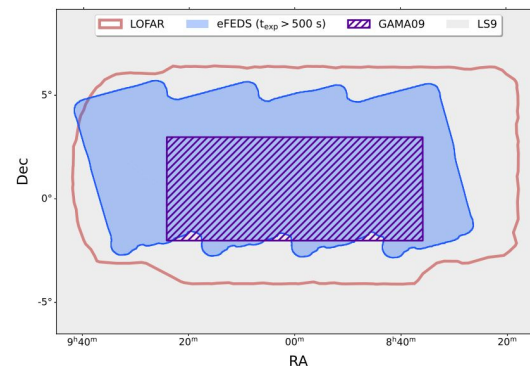


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Igo et al. 2024



- Created complete, volume-limited samples of **LOFAR radio AGN** and **eROSITA/eFEDS X-ray AGN**

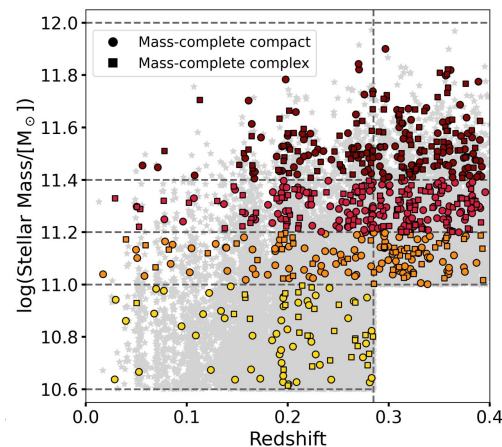
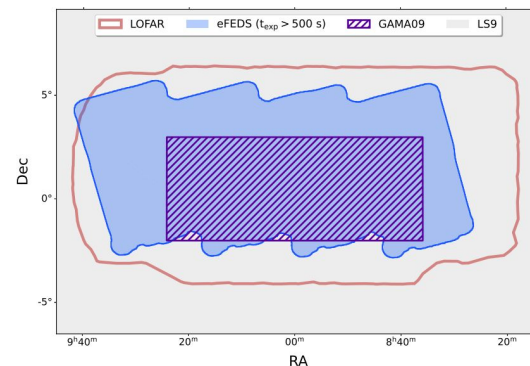


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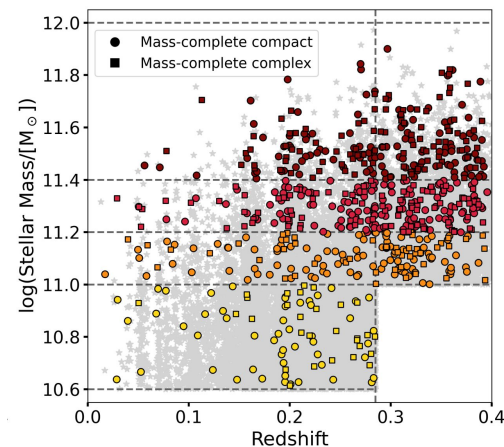
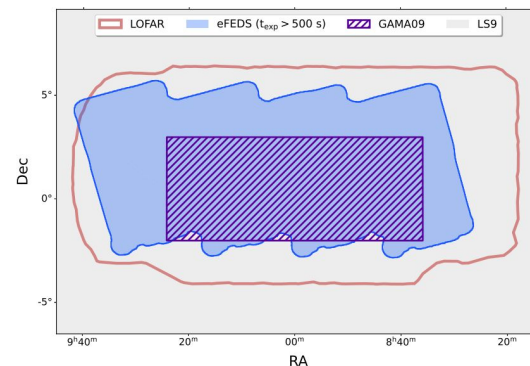


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- Sample properties:**
Massive galaxies: $10.6 < \log(M_*/M_\odot) < 12$
Low redshift: $z < 0.4$
Large samples: 682 radio AGN; 325 X-ray AGN
(X-ray results not covered in this talk, but ask me later!)

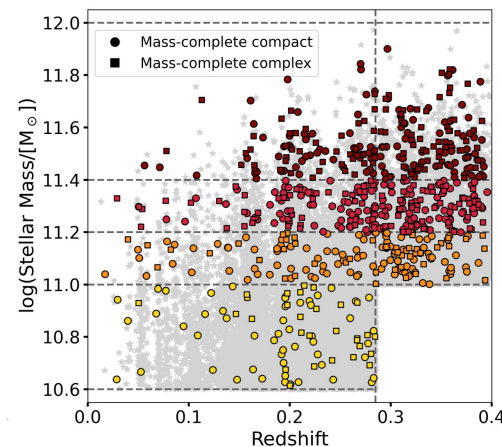
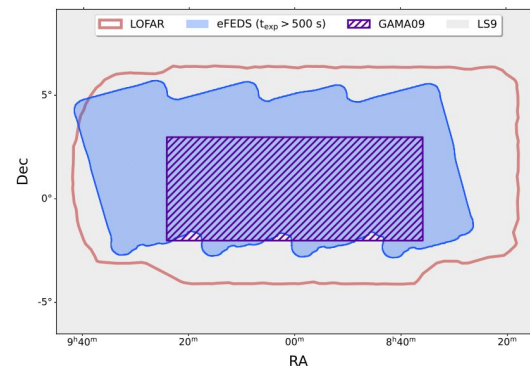


The incidence of radio and X-ray AGN and the disk-jet connection

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- Goal:** Study AGN incidence as a function of mass-scaled power indicators, i.e. luminosity/mass → λ_{jet}



Goal: Study AGN incidence as functions of mass-scaled power indicators

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Specific Black Hole Kinetic power

$$L_R / M_* \rightarrow Q/L_{\text{Edd}}$$

$$\text{Jet power: } Q \propto L_R^{0.68}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Jet}} = \frac{Q}{L_{\text{Edd}}}$$

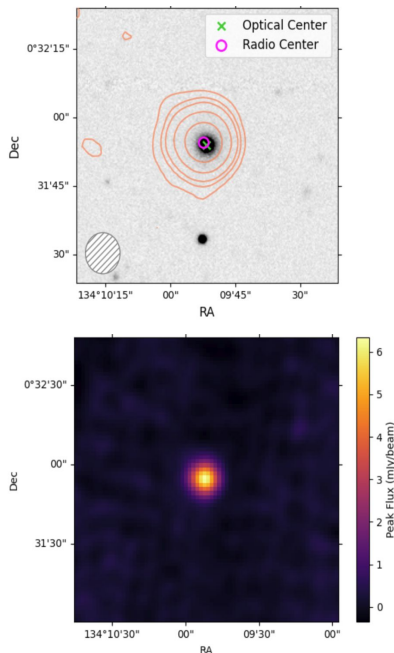
Goal: Study AGN incidence as functions of mass-scaled power indicators AND RADIO MORPHOLOGY

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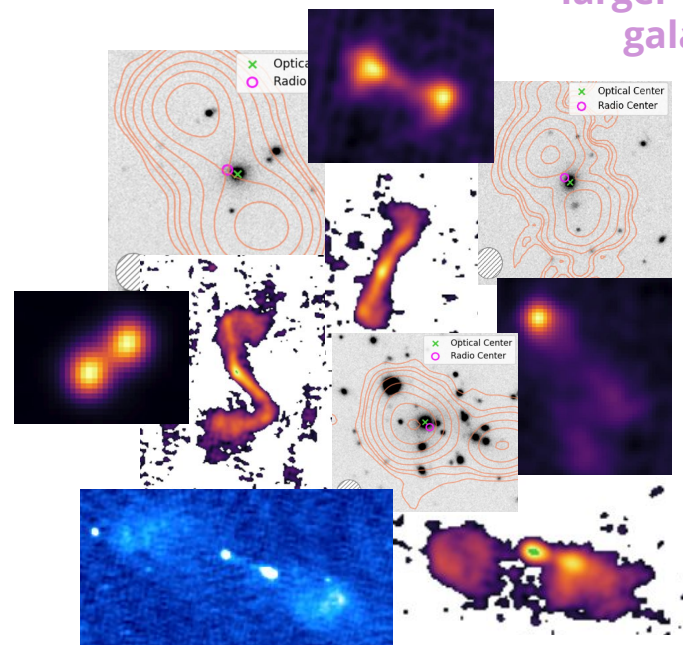
Compact

- 1) $S_{\text{code}}=S$
- 2) $F_{\text{TOT}}/F_{\text{Peak}} < 3.6$
- 3) $\text{Maj} < 19.1''$
- 4) Isolated: no NN within $45''$

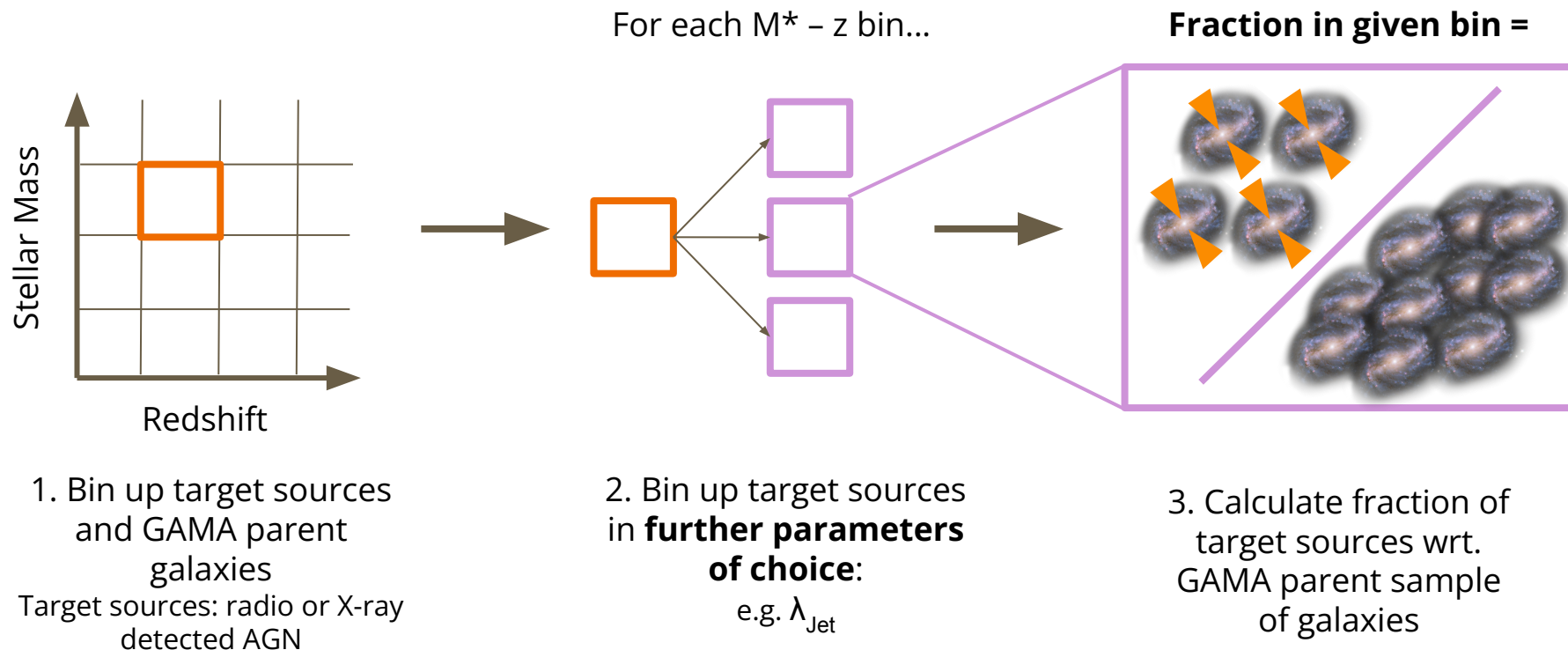


Complex

often >40 kpc in physical size! i.e. larger than typical galaxy sizes



Calculating incidence of AGN: $M^* - z$ binning

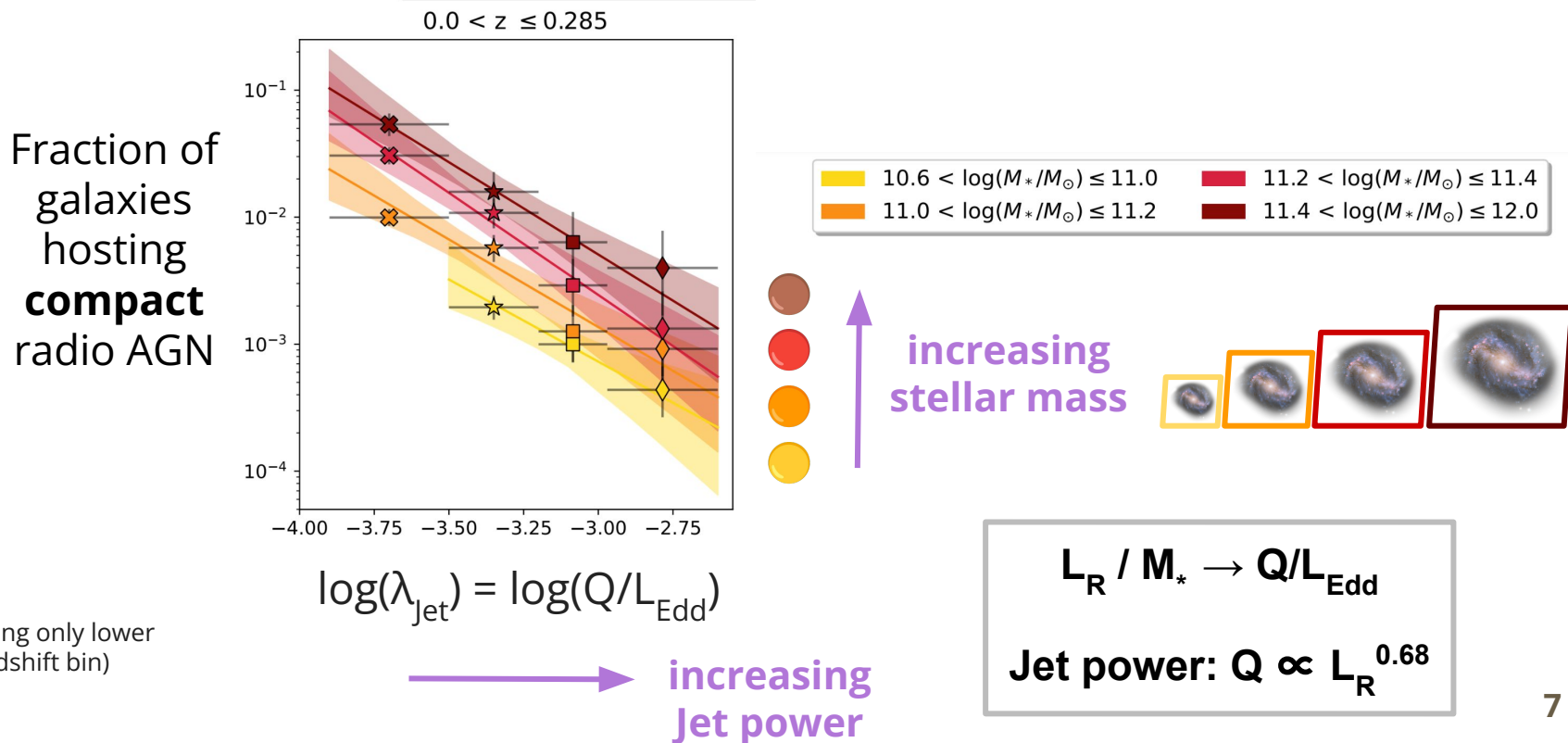


LOFAR radio Results

Part of the Radio Continuum Image of the 144 MHz LOFAR - eFEDS Field (Pasini et al. 2022)

Incidence of compact radio AGN: mass-scaled jet power λ_{Jet}

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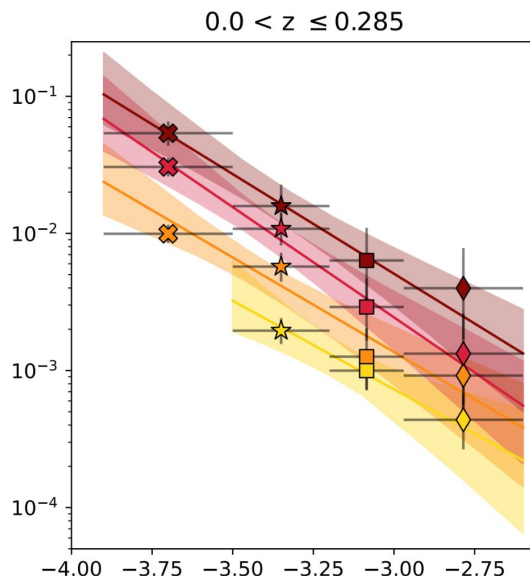


Incidence of compact radio AGN: mass-scaled jet power λ_{Jet}

Igo et al. 2024



Fraction of galaxies hosting **compact** radio AGN



(Showing only lower redshift bin)

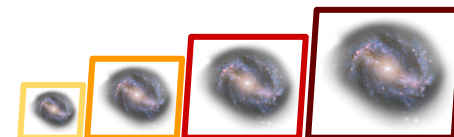
$\log(\lambda_{\text{Jet}}) = \log(Q/L_{\text{Edd}})$

→ increasing Jet power

Higher mass galaxies are more likely to host compact radio AGN



increasing stellar mass



$$L_R / M_* \rightarrow Q/L_{\text{Edd}}$$

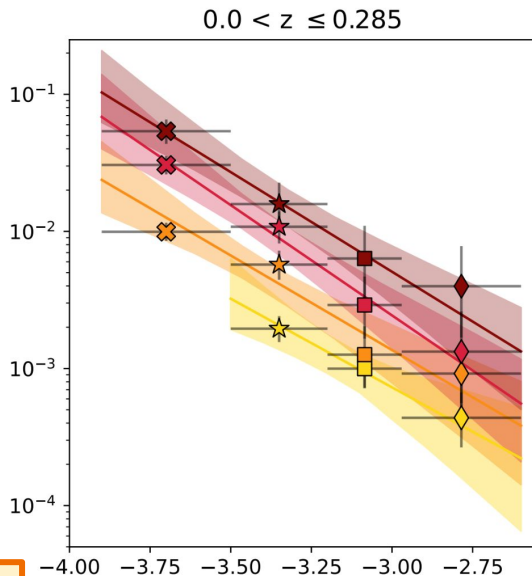
$$\text{Jet power: } Q \propto L_R^{0.68}$$

Incidence of compact radio AGN: mass-scaled jet power λ_{Jet}

Igo et al. 2024



Fraction of galaxies hosting compact radio AGN



What about complex radio AGN?

$$\log(\lambda_{\text{Jet}}) = \log(Q/L_{\text{Edd}})$$



increasing
Jet power

Higher mass galaxies are more likely to host compact radio AGN

10.6 < log($M_*/M_\odot$) ≤ 11.0

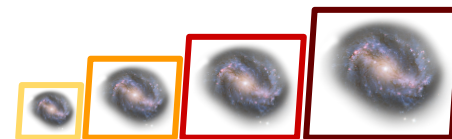
11.0 < log($M_*/M_\odot$) ≤ 11.2

11.2 < log($M_*/M_\odot$) ≤ 11.4

11.4 < log($M_*/M_\odot$) ≤ 12.0



increasing
stellar mass

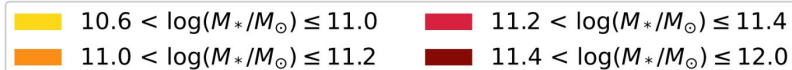


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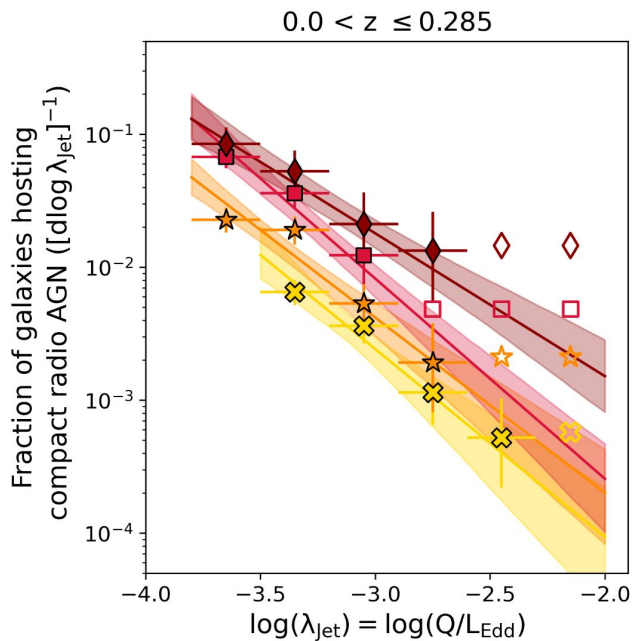
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Radio morphology affects incidence of radio AGN !

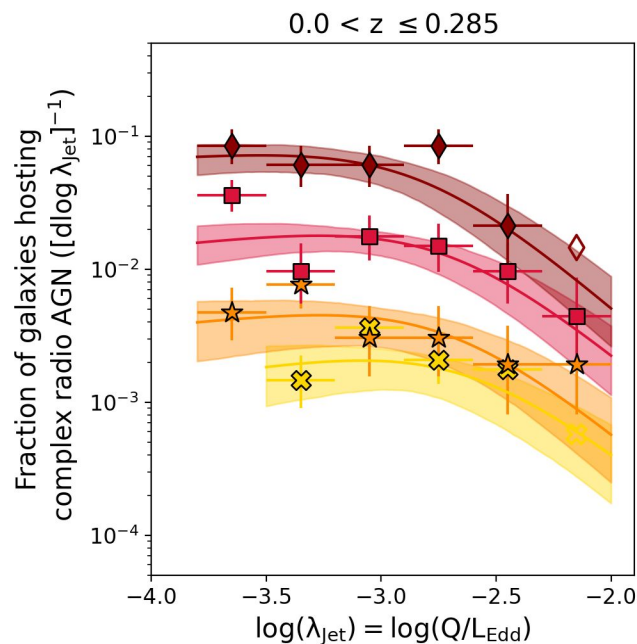
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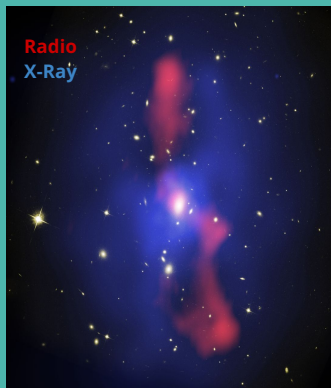
Compact-only radio AGN → **steep** distribution,
smaller mass dependence



Complex-only radio AGN → **flatter** distribution,
larger mass dependence



Global energetics of radio AGN kinetic feedback in the local universe



AGN feedback in Galaxy
Cluster MS 0735

McNamara+ 2005, 2009

See also recent work by e.g.
Buchner 2024, Heckman &
Best 2023b, Kondapally+ 2023

AGN Feedback in massive galaxies via jets

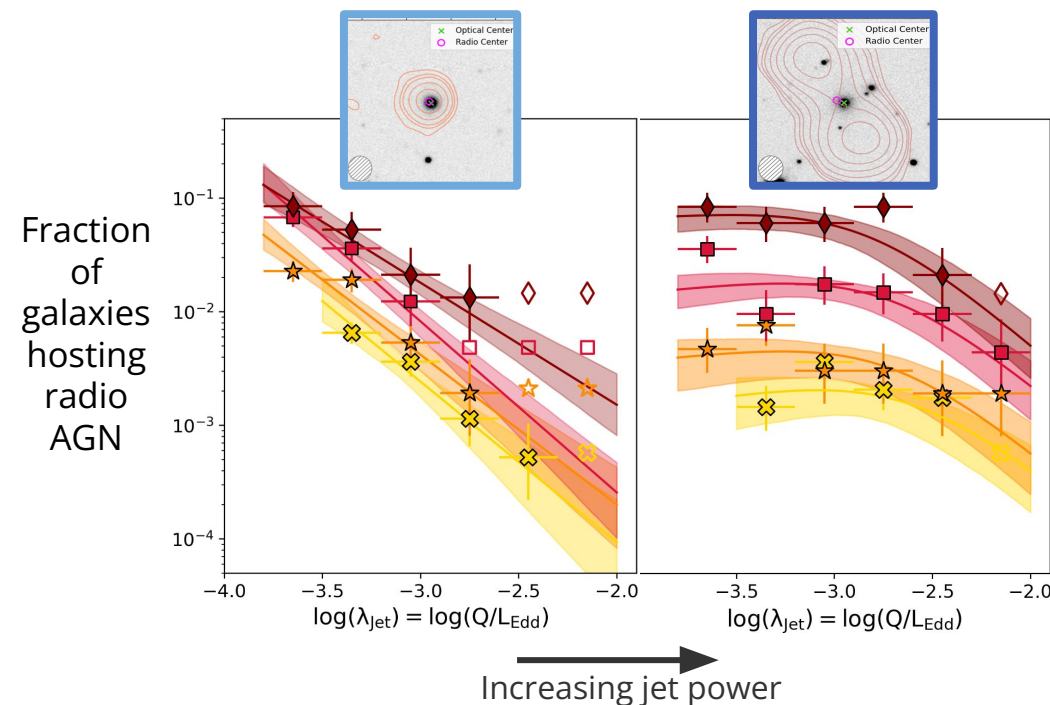
Igo et al. (2024), Igo & Merloni (2025)



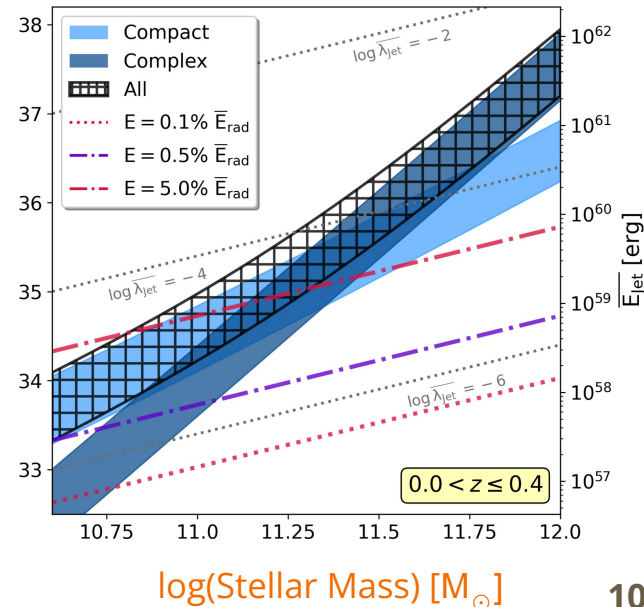
AGN incidence studies are very powerful



Global energy budget of radiative and kinetic feedback

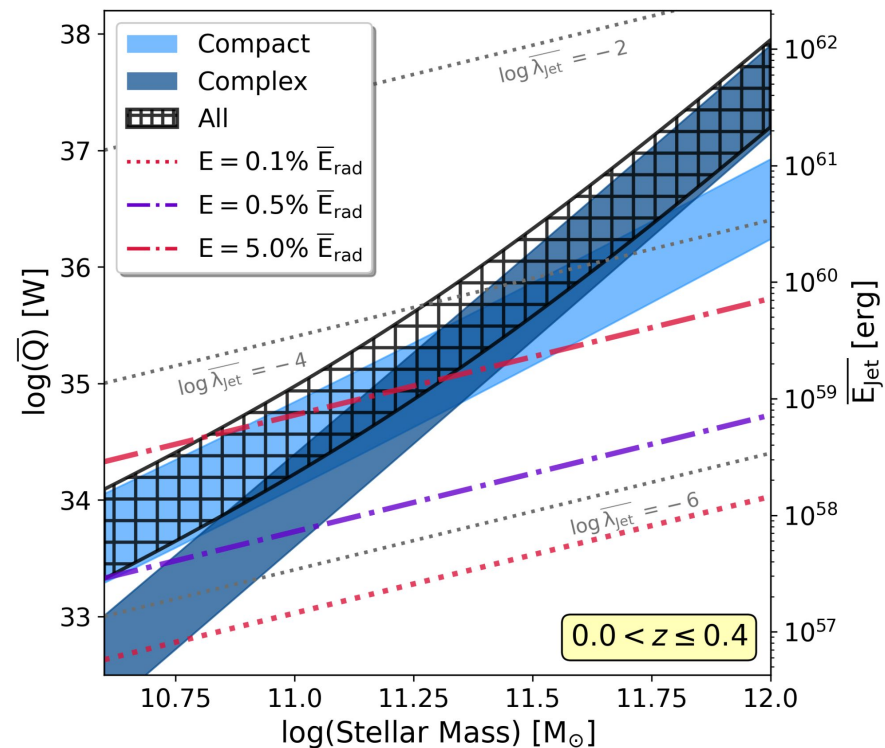


Average jet power of massive galaxies



Average Jet Power of Massive Galaxies

Igo & Merloni 2025



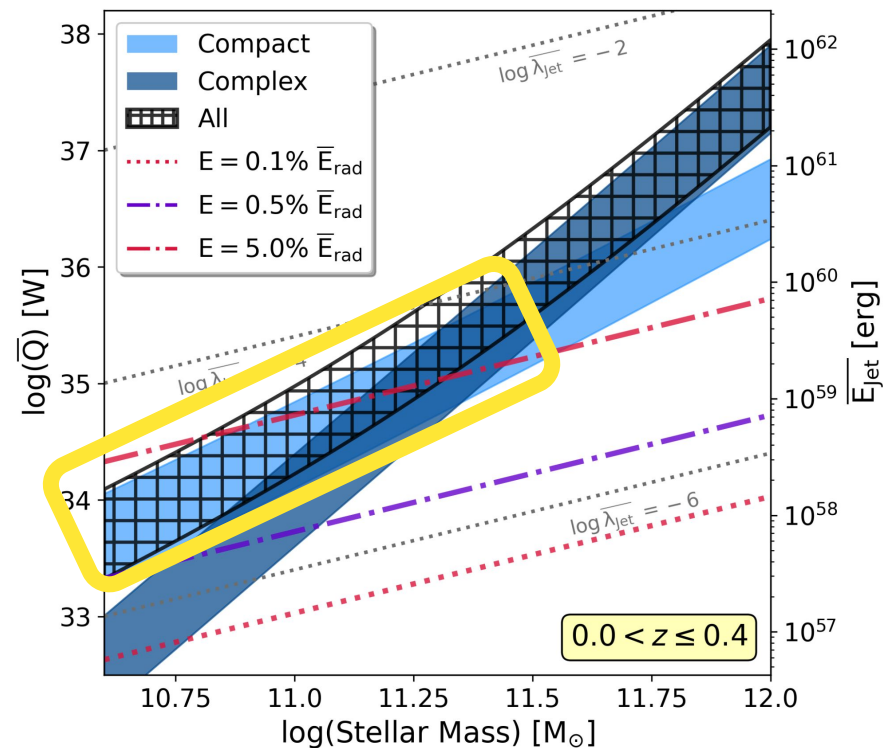
Average Jet Power of Massive Galaxies

Igo & Merloni 2025



Results:

- **Compact** (small, <40 kpc) radio AGN dominate feedback budget over a large range of massive galaxies **up to $\log(M_*/M_\odot) < 11.5$**



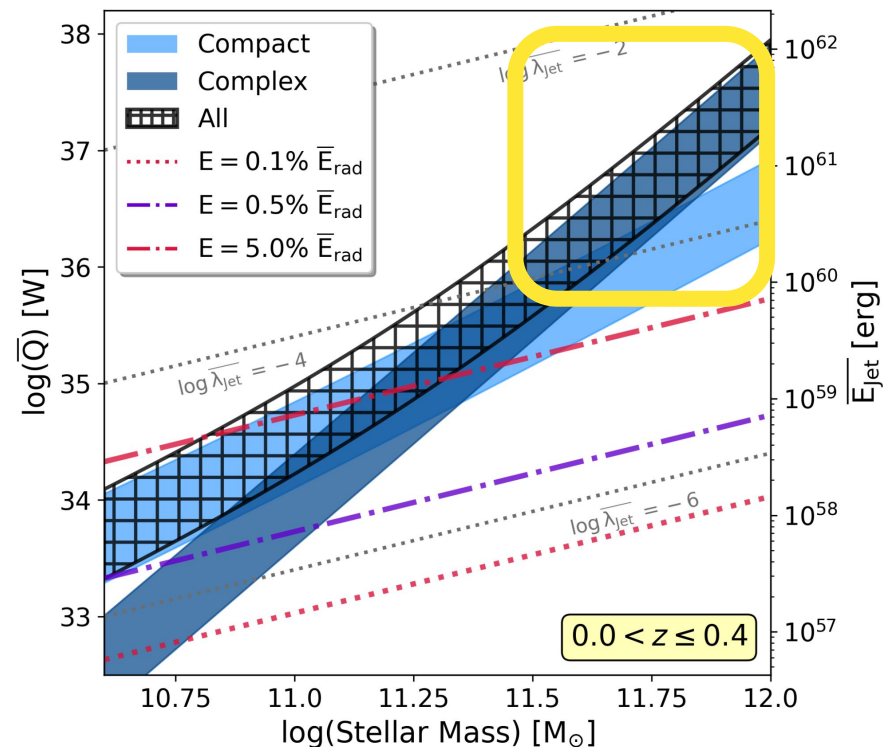
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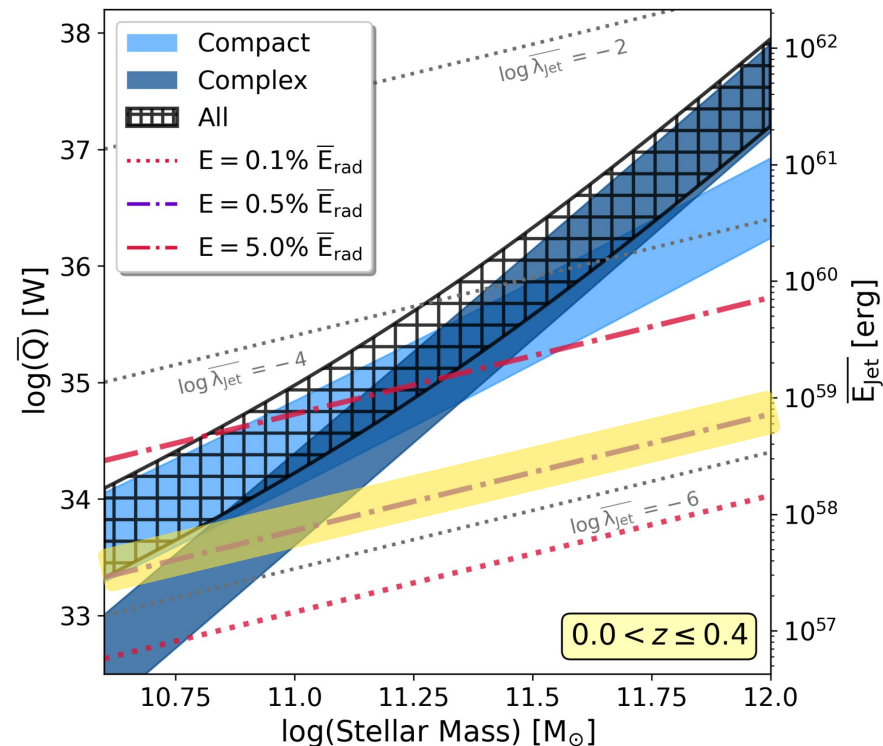
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- In comparison: **Dashed-dot purple line is 0.5%** of the **average AGN radiative energy output**, canonical frac. that can efficiently couple to the surrounding medium, producing **feedback effects from multi-phase winds** - see review in Heckman & Best 2023 (+ Di Matteo+2005 → **5%**, red dot-dashed)



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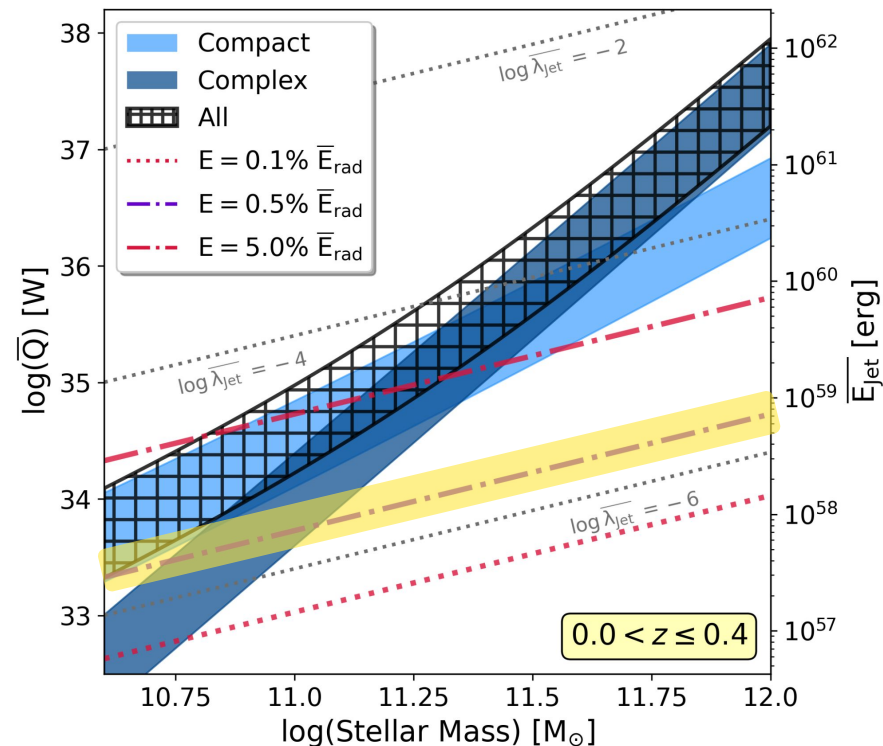
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→ **Jet kinetic feedback dominates over radiative feedback in the local universe ($z < 0.4$), especially for higher mass galaxies**



Average Jet Power of Massive Galaxies

Igo & Merloni 2025

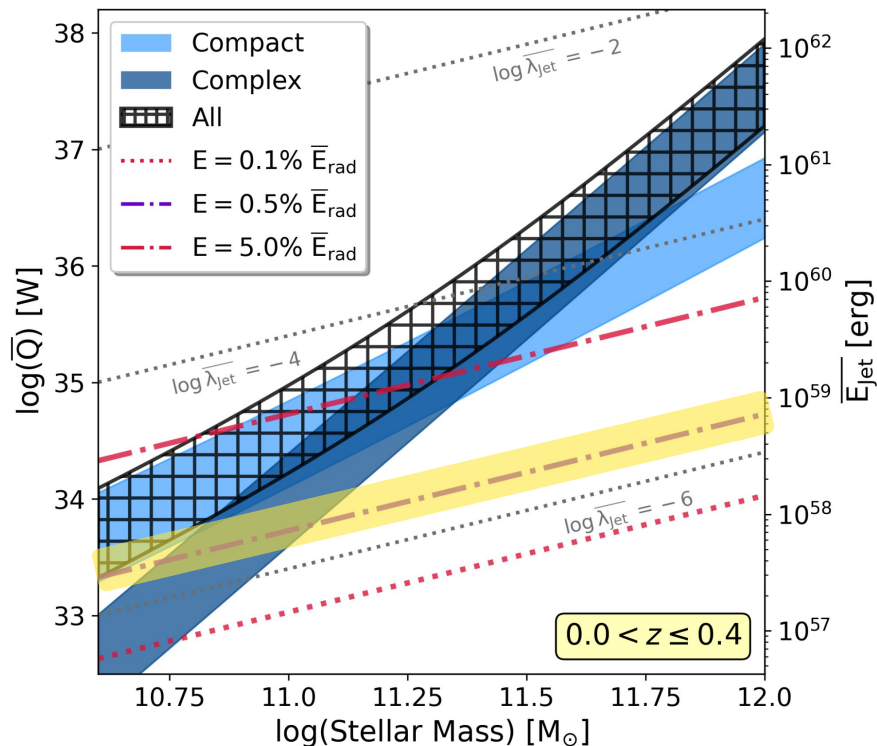
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(e.g. Somerville+2008, Croton+2016)

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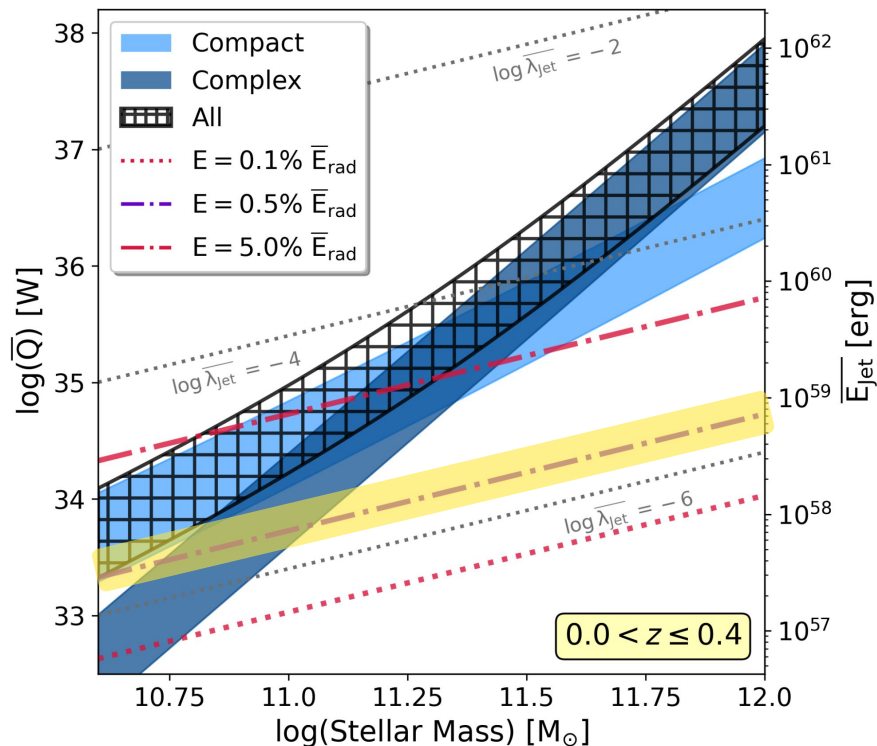
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AGN audience feedback wanted!

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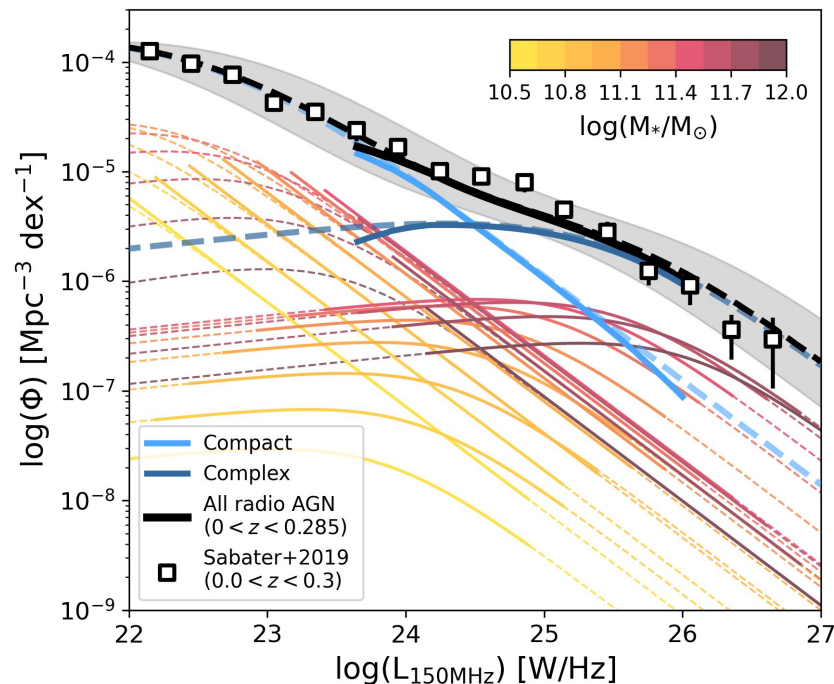


From Radio AGN incidences to Radio Luminosity Functions

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- Convolve radio AGN incidence with the stellar mass function (Bernardi+2018) → recover the radio luminosity function (RLF)
- **RLF in agreement with literature**
- We decompose the RLF, for the first time, into different stellar mass *and* radio morphology contributions → useful for disentangling degeneracies in **AGN feedback simulations**



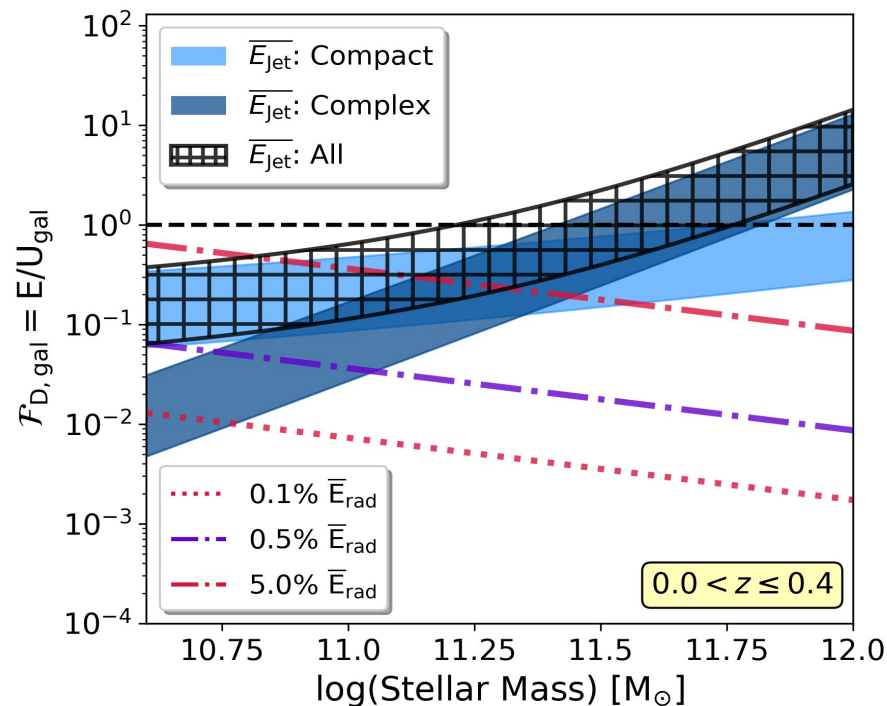
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Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in galaxies

Igo & Merloni 2025



Y-axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic energy** compared to the **binding energy** of the GALAXY



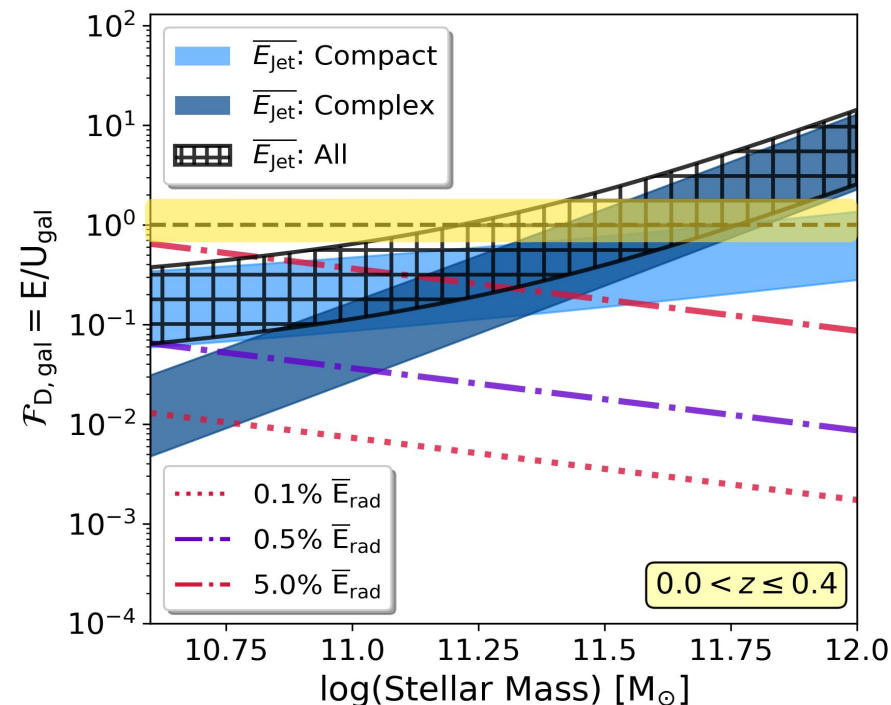
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Jet kinetic energy == Galactic binding energy



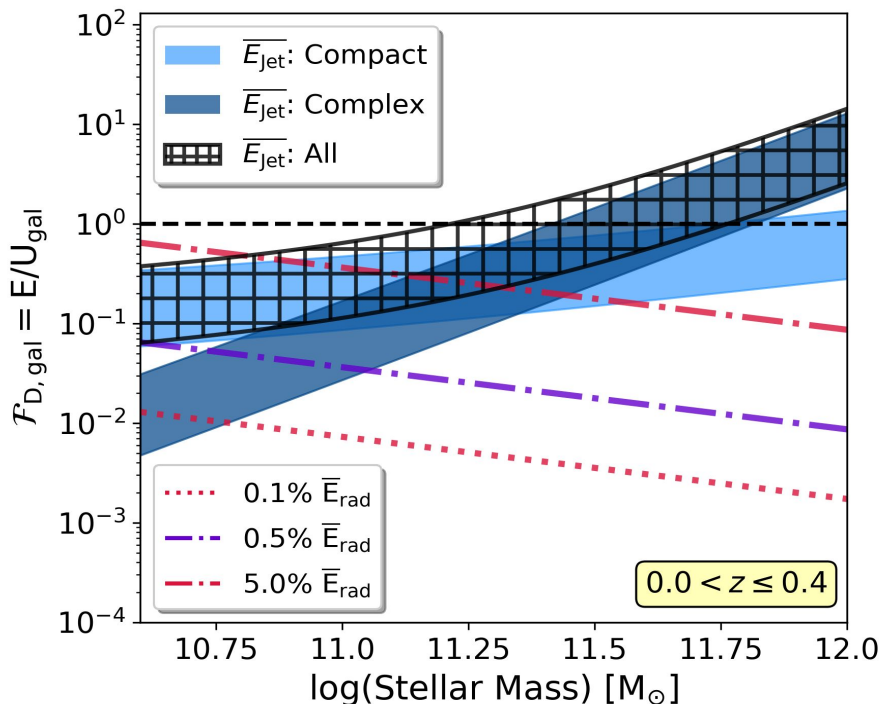
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- **Complex radio AGN** in massive galaxies provide energy in excess of binding for $\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 11.5$
Caveat: what are the **scales** at which the energy is released? (see next slide)
- Again, **radiative feedback via winds** is sub-dominant compared to kinetic feedback



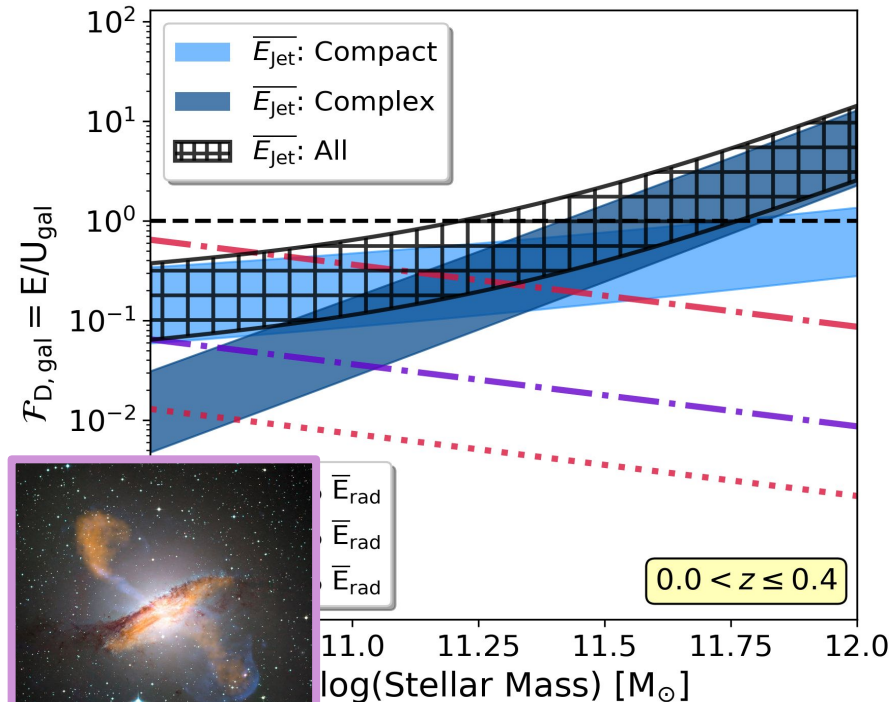
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Cen A - radio galaxy

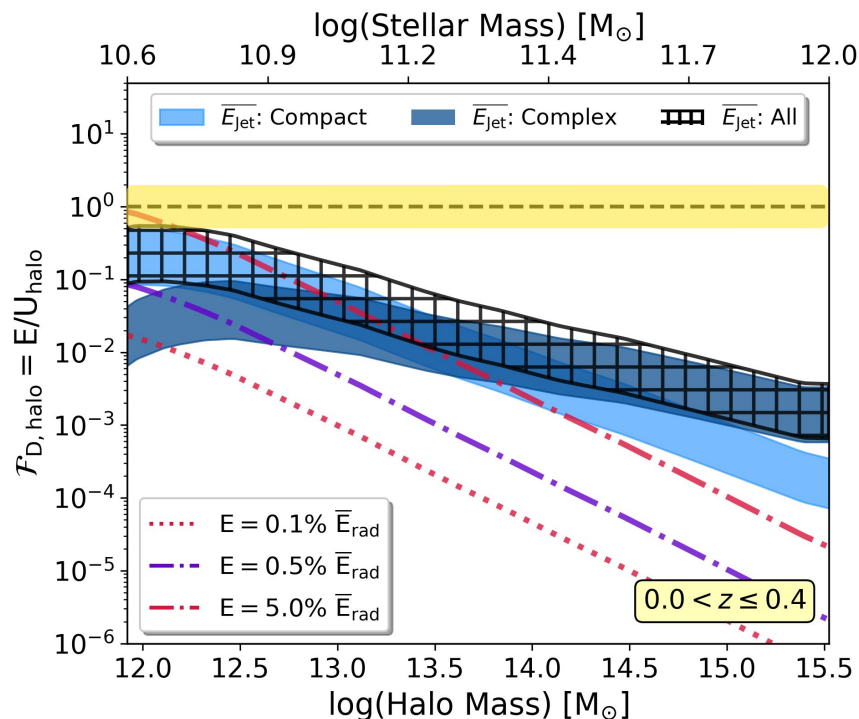
Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in halos

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Y- axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic energy** compared to the **binding energy** of the HALO

Jet kinetic energy == Halo binding energy



Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in halos

Igo & Merloni 2025

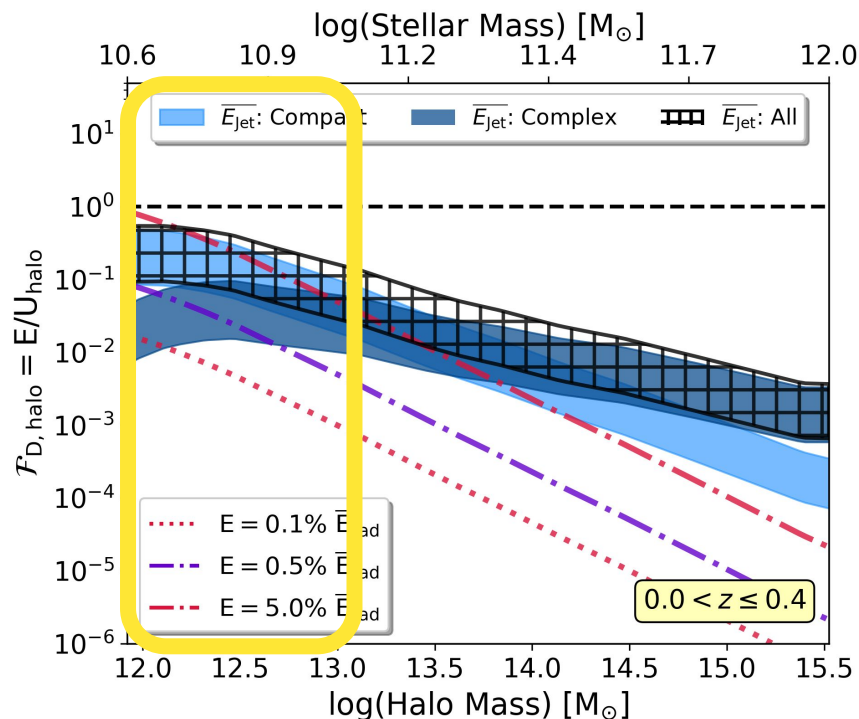


Y- axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic energy** compared to the **binding energy** of the HALO

Note: Convert $M_{\star} \rightarrow M_{\text{halo}}$ using Girelli et al. 2020

Stellar mass range covers systems such as:

- **Isolated galaxies**



Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in halos

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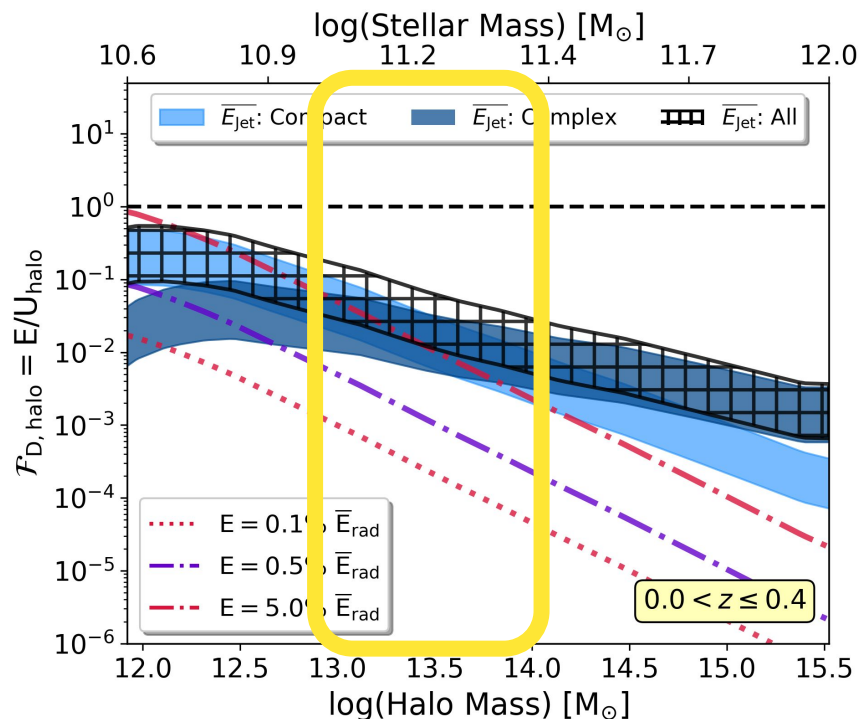
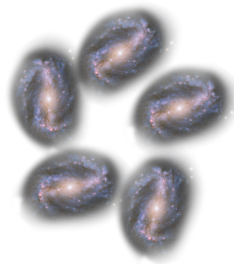


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Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in halos

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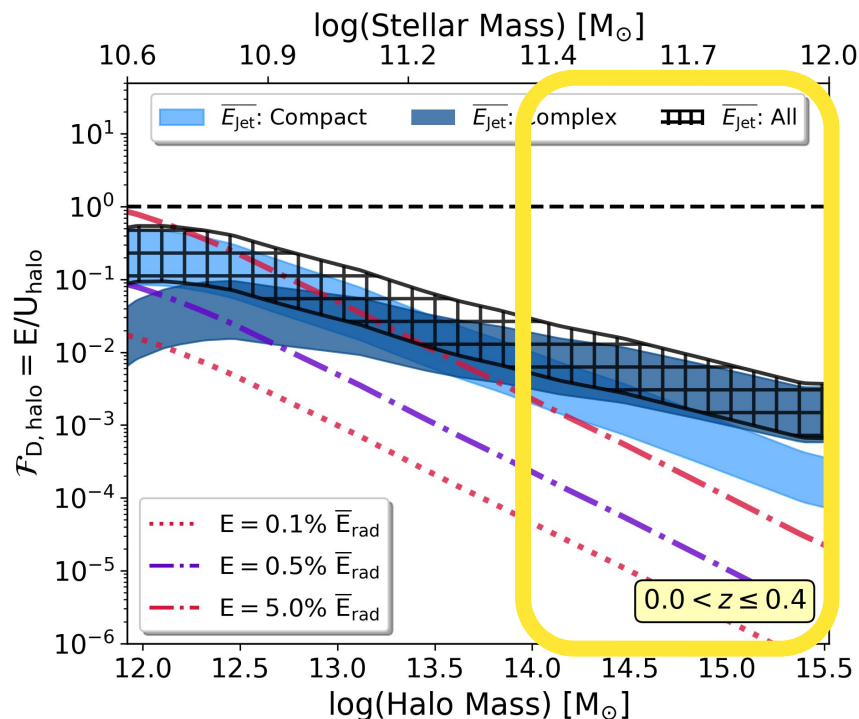
Note: Convert M_* $\rightarrow$ M_{halo} using Girelli et al. 2020

Stellar mass range covers systems such as:

- Isolated galaxies
- Groups of galaxies
- **Clusters (containing ~10-1000 galaxies)**



Galaxy Cluster
Abell 1689



Radio AGN as “disruptive” feedback agents in halos

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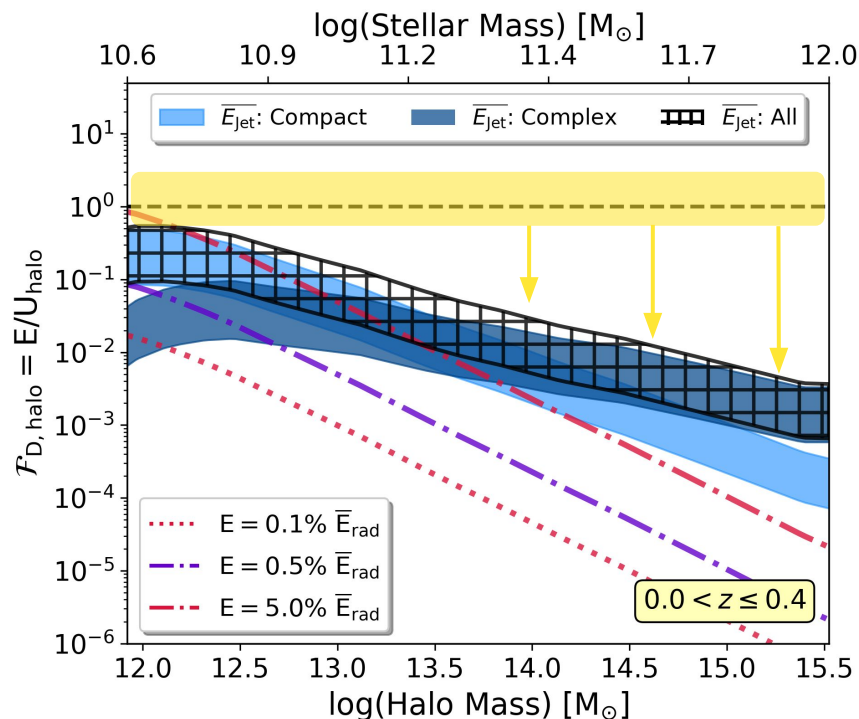


Y- axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic energy** compared to the **binding energy** of the HALO

Note: Convert M_* $\rightarrow$ M_{halo} using Girelli et al. 2020

Results:

- Both **compact** and **complex** radio AGN reach at most 1-20% of the halo’s binding energies at lowest mass scales and around 0.05-0.2% at the highest mass scales.
- Not enough to unbind entire halos!** Makes sense as we observe such halos in the universe



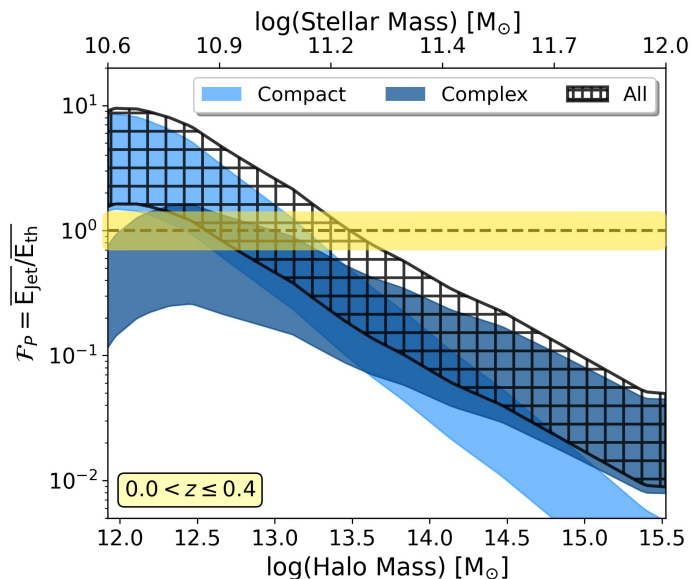
Radio AGN as “preventative” feedback agents

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Radio AGN jets can also act to **heat the surrounding gas**, thereby **preventing star formation**

Determine thermal (cooling) energy of halo (**Lovisari et al. 2021**: $k_b T$ vs M_{halo} vs L_{bol})

Y-axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic (heating) energy** compared to the **thermal (cooling) energy** of the HALO



Jet kinetic energy == Halo thermal energy

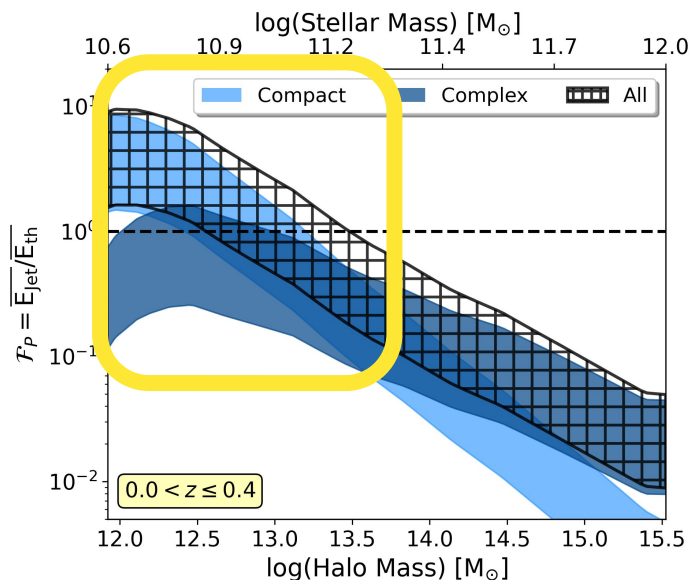
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In galaxy and small-group regime → kinetic energy from radio AGN jets can ***globally*** impact the thermodynamical balance in the host halo

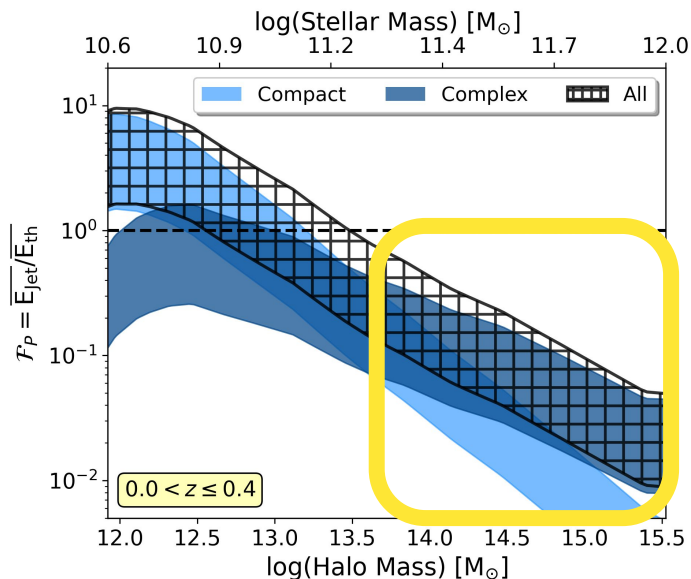
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Determine thermal (cooling) energy of halo (**Lovisari et al. 2021**: $k_b T$ vs M_{halo} vs L_{bol})

Y-axis: Avg. **Jet kinetic (heating) energy** compared to the **thermal (cooling) energy** of the HALO



In large-group and cluster regime:
 E_{jet} is only ~1-10% of thermal cooling energy
 → **no global impact**, as jet energy is too low

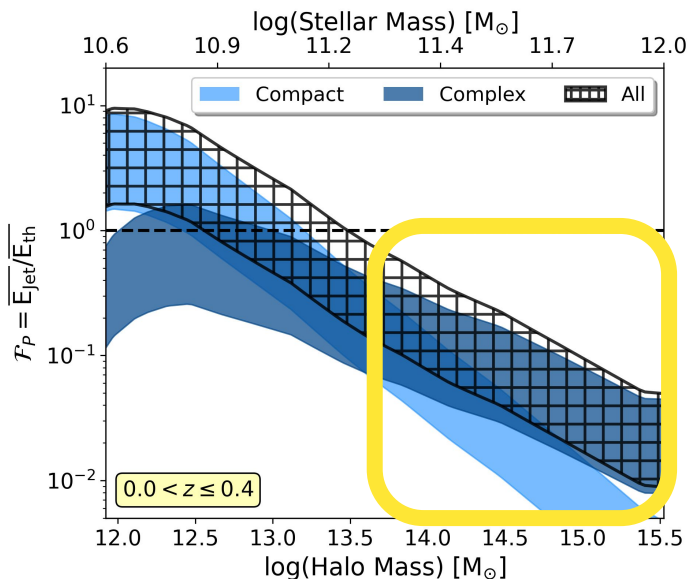
Radio AGN as “preventative” feedback agents

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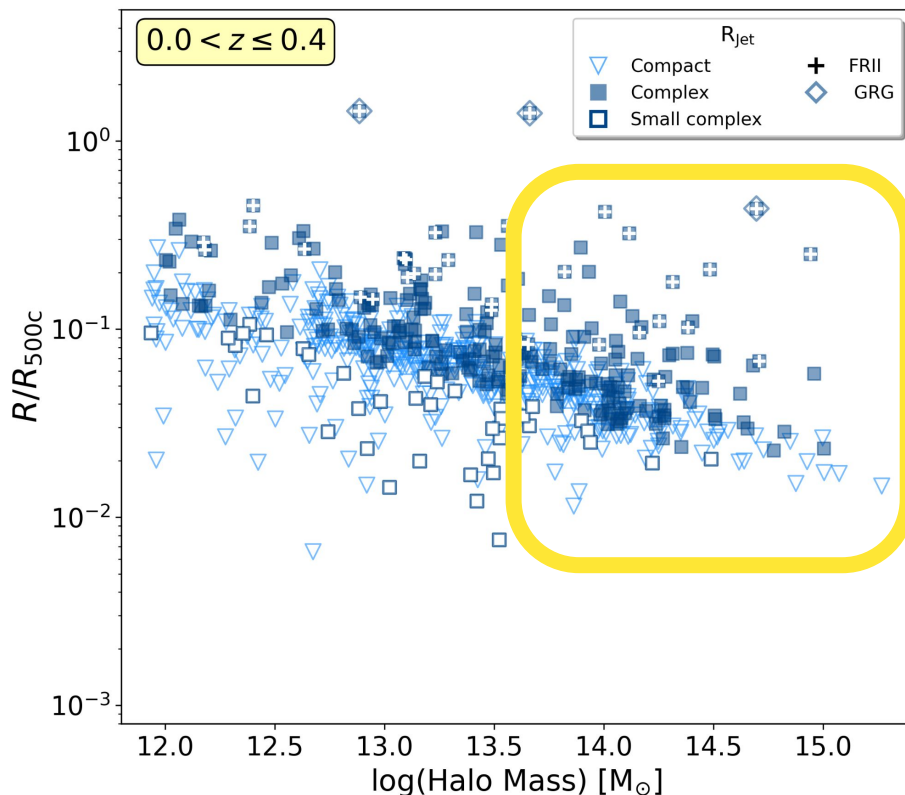
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HOWEVER ...

Jets are much smaller than host halos $\Rightarrow$ Where is energy released?



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Result:

In the cluster regime:

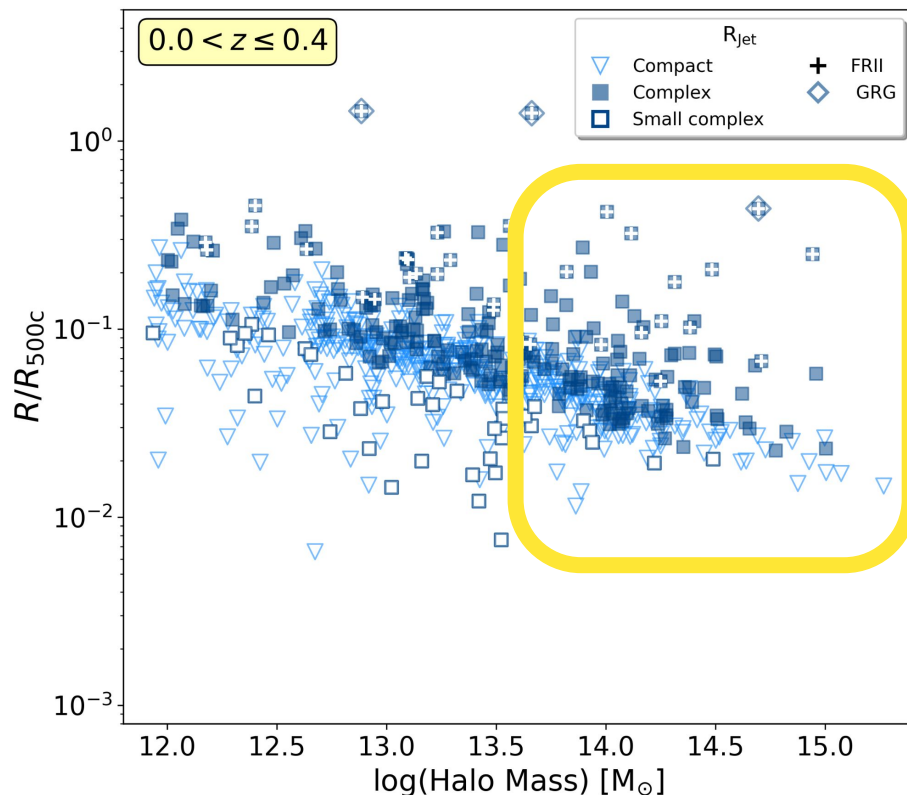
$\rightarrow R_{\text{jet}}$ reaches only ~2-10% of R_{500}

Makes sense that **jets cannot exert GLOBAL impact** on their host halo as **halos are simply too large** compared to the physical sizes of radio AGN jets

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Result:

In the cluster regime:

$\rightarrow R_{\text{Jet}}$ reaches only $\sim 2\text{-}10\%$ of R_{500}

Makes sense that **jets cannot exert GLOBAL impact** on their host halo as **halos are simply too large** compared to the physical sizes of radio AGN jets

A comparison of the **energy released in a volume defined by the size of the jet** shows that the **jet heating** does have a **significant local impact on offsetting central cooling flows in even the most massive clusters** (see extra slides)

Summary

1. The LOFAR-eFEDS survey provides a complete (and reliable) census of radio and X-ray AGN in massive galaxies at low-redshift.
2. Through radio AGN incidence studies, we show that kinetic feedback from radio AGN (and especially from compact radio AGN!) dominates over any plausible inventory of radiatively-driven feedback for massive galaxies in the local universe.
3. Radio AGN cannot fully unbind their host galaxies nor host halos, but their jet kinetic energy can impact the global thermodynamical heating and cooling balance in small halos and significantly contribute to offsetting local cooling flows in even the most massive clusters.

**LOFAR-eFEDS
value-added
catalogue is
publicly
available!**

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Any questions?

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Yes, the images are real LOFAR cutouts

