

The cosmic baryon partition between the IGM and CGM in the SIMBA simulations

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ABSTRACT

We use the SIMBA suite of cosmological hydrodynamical simulations to investigate the importance of various stellar and active galactic nuclei (AGN) feedback mechanisms in partitioning the cosmic baryons between the intergalactic (IGM) and circumgalactic (CGM) media in the $z \leq 1$ Universe. We identify the AGN jets as the most prominent mechanism for the redistribution of baryons between the IGM and CGM. In contrast to the full feedback models, deactivating AGN jets results in ≈ 20 per cent drop in fraction of baryons residing in the IGM and a consequent increase of CGM baryon fraction by ≈ 50 per cent. We find that stellar feedback modifies the partition of baryons on a 10 per cent level. We further examine the physical properties of simulated haloes in different mass bins, and their response to various feedback models. On average, a sixfold decrease in the CGM mass fraction due to the inclusion of feedback from AGN jets is detected in $10^{12} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} \leq 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ haloes. Examination of the average radial gas density profiles of $M_{200} > 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes reveals up to an order of magnitude decrease in gas densities due to the AGN jet feedback. We compare gas density profiles from SIMBA simulations to the predictions of the modified Navarro–Frenk–White model, and show that the latter provides a reasonable approximation within the virial radii of the full range of halo masses, but only when rescaled by the appropriate mass-dependent CGM fraction of the halo. The relative partitioning of cosmic baryons and, subsequently, the feedback models can be constrained observationally with fast radio bursts in upcoming surveys.

Key words: methods: numerical – galaxies: formation – galaxies: haloes – intergalactic medium – large-scale structure of Universe.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is believed that the intergalactic medium (IGM) contains the bulk of cosmic baryons, providing the basic building blocks for the formation and evolution of galaxies and large-scale structures (see McQuinn 2016 for a recent review). Indeed, at $z \gtrsim 3$, observations of HI Ly α absorption in the spectra of high- z quasars (e.g. O’Meara et al. 2015), coupled with estimates of the extragalactic ultraviolet background (e.g. Faucher-Giguère et al. 2008), provide solid evidence that more than 90 per cent of cosmic baryons reside in the IGM. This estimate is in good agreement with predictions from big bang Nucleosynthesis theory, deuterium abundance calculations, and cosmic microwave background experiments (Steigman 2010; Cooke, Pettini & Steidel 2018; Planck Collaboration VI 2020). At lower redshifts ($z \lesssim 1$), however, observations have failed to meet the same predictions, with up to ≈ 20 per cent of the expected cosmic baryons unaccounted

for (the so-called missing baryon problem; e.g. Fukugita & Peebles 2004; Shull, Smith & Danforth 2012). Theoretical models posit that a substantial fraction of these baryons might exist within or around galactic haloes in a warm-hot phase, eluding detection (Tumlinson, Peebles & Werk 2017).

According to the hierarchical structure formation paradigm (Lacey & Cole 1993), at $z \lesssim 2$, baryons residing in the diffuse IGM sink into the potential wells of the galactic haloes created by gravitational collapse. As they are funnelled to the centres of the newly formed haloes, part of these baryons get shock-heated to extreme temperatures ($T_{\text{vir}} > 10^6$ K) and become a part of the diffuse hot circumgalactic medium (CGM; White & Rees 1978; Efstathiou & Silk 1983; Cole et al. 2000). However, despite the abundance of observational methods that have been employed to probe the low- z IGM/CGM gas, both in emission (e.g. Yoshino et al. 2009; Lim et al. 2020; Tanimura et al. 2020) and absorption (e.g. Prochaska et al. 2011; Tumlinson et al. 2013; Werk et al. 2014; Danforth et al. 2016; Heckman et al. 2017b; Mathews & Prochaska 2017; Nicastro et al. 2018; de Graaff et al. 2019; Mathur et al. 2023),

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currently, it has been challenging to make a full accounting of the cosmic baryon budget in the late-time Universe. This is, in part, because individual techniques can only probe specific phases of the gas occupying relative small fractions of the overall cosmic baryon budget, while requiring specific assumptions (e.g. gas temperature and metallicity, photon ionizing background, etc.) in order to interpret observations.

The situation is further exacerbated by different astrophysical feedback mechanisms that might impact the distribution of baryons in the CGM *vis-à-vis* the IGM at low- z (e.g. Heckman & Thompson 2017a; Tumlinson, Peebles & Werk 2017; Christiansen et al. 2020; Angelinelli et al. 2022, 2023; Burkhart et al. 2022; Sorini et al. 2022; Ayromlou, Nelson & Pillepich 2023; Tillman et al. 2023a, b). Cosmological hydrodynamical simulations have shown that feedback is highly effective in evacuating the large fraction of baryons from the galactic haloes out into the IGM (e.g. Davé et al. 2010; Martizzi et al. 2019), while modifying the intrinsic radial density profiles of the haloes (e.g. Pillepich et al. 2018; Ayromlou et al. 2021). These works also suggest that the importance of different feedback mechanisms is correlated with the halo mass.

For instance, Sorini et al. (2022) showed that at $z \lesssim 2$, in $M_{\text{halo}} > 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the feedback from active galactic nuclei (AGN) is the dominant mechanism that pushes the baryons out of CGM into the IGM (see also Appleby et al. 2021). The energy injected by the AGN feedback additionally heats up the CGM gas, quenching the star formation and modulating the galaxy evolution (Scannapieco, Silk & Bouwens 2005; Fielding et al. 2020; Terrazas et al. 2020). On the other hand, there is both numerical and observational evidence that stellar feedback is more prominent in the low-mass haloes, and also capable of evacuating the baryons to large distances from the centres of the haloes (e.g. Stinson et al. 2006; Rubin et al. 2014; Sorini et al. 2022; Ayromlou, Nelson & Pillepich 2023). Therefore, unravelling the impact of different feedback processes on the gas in and out of galactic haloes is crucial for establishing the evolution of the cosmic baryon distribution and locating all unaccounted baryons.

Among the observational probes, the emerging field of fast radio bursts (FRBs; see Cordes & Chatterjee 2019 for a review) offers a unique opportunity to obtain insights into the distribution of cosmic baryons, as well as to identify the physical nature of the feedback machinery. One of the key measurable properties of these extragalactic millisecond radio transients is the so-called *dispersion measure*,

$$DM = \int n_e(l) dl, \quad (1)$$

which is a measure of the free electron column density, n_e , along the line of sight l . Under the assumption of a fully ionized IGM and CGM, which is a nearly perfect approximation in the post-reionization universe, the electrons probed by DMs of FRBs directly trace the distribution of cosmic baryons (McQuinn 2014; Prochaska & Zheng 2019; Ravi 2019; Macquart et al. 2020; Simha et al. 2020; Batten et al. 2022).

The vast majority of FRBs detected to date, mostly by the Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME; CHIME/FRB Collaboration 2021), have not been localized, i.e. the positional uncertainty of the FRBs are too large to identify their host galaxies. This means that their redshifts are unknown, hence so are the limits on the integral of equation (1). It has been estimated that samples of $\gtrsim 10^4$ unlocalized FRBs would be required to place constraints on the CGM baryons via cross-correlation with galaxy data (Shirasaki et al. 2022; Wu & McQuinn 2023). With samples of *localized* FRBs, such as those by Commensal Real-Time ASKAP (Australian Square

Kilometre Array Pathfinder) Fast Transient (Macquart et al. 2010), MeerKAT TRANSients and Pulsars (Sanidas et al. 2018), and Deep Synoptic Array (DSA; Kocz et al. 2019), the host galaxy and hence the redshift is known, significantly improving the constraining power of FRBs dispersion measures. Even then, samples of $\sim 10^3$ localized FRBs would be required to discern the effect of AGN feedback on the cosmic diffuse gas (Batten et al. 2022), i.e. far more than the ~ 60 known at the time of writing. However, Lee et al. (2022) recently argued that combining FRBs' dispersion measures with spectroscopic observations of foreground galaxies ('FRB foreground mapping') will allow simultaneous constraints on the IGM and CGM baryon distributions with far greater precision than feasible with localized FRBs alone. Specifically, they forecast that a sample of just ~ 100 FRBs at $0.1 < z < 0.8$ should be able to constrain the overall fraction of cosmic baryons residing in the diffuse IGM, to within $\sigma(f_{\text{IGM}})/f_{\text{IGM}} = 0.075$. They also argued that, assuming a simple modified Navarro–Frenk–White profile (mNFW; Navarro, Frenk & White 1997; Mathews & Prochaska 2017; Prochaska & Zheng 2019) to represent all intervening haloes, the sample could simultaneously constrain the halo cut-off radius, r_{max} , and fraction of halo baryons residing in the CGM, f_{gas} , to within $\sigma(r_{\text{max}})/r_{\text{max}} = 0.11$ and $\sigma(f_{\text{gas}})/f_{\text{gas}} = 0.12$, respectively. One can easily relate f_{gas} to the total fraction of baryons residing in all haloes of a given mass range $[M_1, M_2]$ as

$$f_{\text{CGM}} = \frac{\int_{M_1}^{M_2} \left[\int_0^{r_{\text{max}}} f_{\text{gas}} \Omega_b \rho_h(M_h, z, r) 4\pi r^2 dr \right] \phi(M_h) d \ln \frac{M_h}{M_{\odot}}}{(\Omega_b/V) \int_V \bar{\rho}_m(z) dV}. \quad (2)$$

In the denominator, the cosmic matter density at a given redshift, $\bar{\rho}_m(z) = \Omega_m(z) \rho_{\text{crit}}(z)$, is averaged over a sufficiently large volume of the Universe V and multiplied by the cosmic baryon fraction, Ω_b , to yield the baryon mass density within the volume V . In the numerator, the inner integral integrates over $\rho_h(z, r)$, the radial matter density profile of collapsed haloes with mass M_h , scaled by the aforementioned cosmic baryon and CGM mass fractions. The outer integral then integrates CGM mass weighted by the halo mass function $\phi(M_h)$, defined as the number density of haloes per logarithmic mass bin, over the mass range $[M_1, M_2]$. One limitation of the Lee et al. (2022) study is that their simplistic model assumed that a fixed set of $\{f_{\text{gas}}, r_{\text{max}}\}$ describes all haloes intersected by their simulated FRB sight lines. Similar assumptions have also been adopted in observational papers studying FRB foregrounds, (e.g. Simha et al. 2020, 2021, 2023; Lee et al. 2023). Recent results from hydrodynamical simulations already hint that this simple assumption is unrealistic, in that f_{gas} will vary as a function of halo mass (Schaller et al. 2015; Wang et al. 2017; Davies et al. 2019, 2020; Tollet et al. 2019; Angelinelli et al. 2022, 2023; Sorini et al. 2022; Ayromlou, Nelson & Pillepich 2023), and possibly other galaxy properties as well.

The main goal of this paper is to examine how the basic distribution of cosmic baryons between the IGM and CGM changes under the influence of different feedback mechanisms in the low- z Universe. In order to do that, we follow up recent results of SIMBA cosmological hydrodynamical simulations performed by Sorini et al. (2022), focusing on quantities in $z = 0.0$ – 1.0 range that are more closely related to those that might be directly constrained by FRBs. In addition to stellar feedback prescription, SIMBA offers a unique implementation of the AGN feedback, which is directly tied to the process of the accretion on to the central black holes (BH) including a torque-limited model for the cold gas accretion (Anglés-Alcázar et al. 2015, 2017) and Bondi accretion for the hot gas (Bondi 1952). Due to high adaptability of SIMBA, we can deactivate different feedback

Table 1. Main parameters of the SIMBA simulation runs that were used in this work. From left to right, columns show: name of the simulation, size of the simulation box, total number of particles, different feedback mechanisms that were used/not used in a given simulation.

Name	L_{box} h^{-1} cMpc	N_{p}	Feedback prescription			
			Stellar	AGN winds	Jets	X-ray heating
Simba-100	100	2×1024^3	✓	✓	✓	✓
Simba-50	50	2×512^3	✓	✓	✓	✓
No-X-ray	50	2×512^3	✓	✓	✓	–
No-Jet	50	2×512^3	✓	✓	–	–
No-AGN	50	2×512^3	✓	–	–	–
No-feedback	50	2×512^3	–	–	–	–

modules and dissect the importance and impact of each one of them on the distribution of gas in and outside galactic haloes. Finally, we also outline the application of the FRB observations to probing different feedback prescriptions.

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we summarize the main properties of the cosmological hydrodynamical simulations in the core of the analysis presented in this work. In Section 3, we discuss the effect of various feedback mechanisms on partitioning of cosmic baryons. In Section 4, we discuss our findings and describe how observational constraints on the cosmic baryon distribution from Fast Radio Bursts can be used to infer the feedback models. Finally, we summarize and conclude in Section 5.

2 COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS

In this work, we use the SIMBA suite of cosmological simulations (Davé et al. 2019), developed based on the meshless finite mass implementation of the hydrodynamical code GIZMO (Hopkins 2015). SIMBA incorporates prescriptions for star formation, black hole seeding and accretion, as well as stellar and AGN feedback. It also accounts for radiative cooling, photoionization heating, metal cooling, and out-of-equilibrium evolution of primordial elements via the `grackle-3.1` library (Smith et al. 2017). Since SIMBA has been extensively described in previous works, we only outline the main parameters of the simulations, and refer the interested reader to Davé et al. (2019) for a more detailed description.

To study the distribution of cosmic baryons, we utilize the suite of six SIMBA runs considered by Sorini et al. (2022). The box size, number of resolution elements, and feedback prescriptions implemented in each run are summarized in Table 1. All simulations adopt cosmological parameters consistent with Planck Collaboration XIII (2016) measurements ($\Omega_{\text{m}} = 0.3$, $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$, $\Omega_{\text{b}} = 0.048$, $h = 0.68$, $\sigma_8 = 0.82$, $n_s = 0.97$, with the usual definition of the symbols). The fiducial run Simba-100 has a box size of $100 h^{-1}$ cMpc and contains 1024^3 dark matter particles and as many gas resolution elements. It includes the numerical implementation of the following feedback mechanisms:

(i) **Stellar feedback** incorporates the combined effect of Type II supernovae (SN) winds, radiation pressure, and stellar winds. It is modelled via metal-loaded winds, whose mass-loading factor and velocity follows the scaling in the FIRE zoom-in simulations (Muratov et al. 2015; Anglés-Alcázar et al. 2017). The temperature of 30 per cent of the ejected wind particles is set by the difference between the energy produced by the SN explosions and the kinetic energy of the wind itself, while the remaining wind particles are assigned the temperature of 10^3 K.

(ii) **AGN feedback** is implemented in three main modes:

(a) **AGN winds** – perfectly bipolar outflows, produced by BH accreting at >0.2 times the Eddington accretion rate. The winds are kinetically coupled to the surrounding gas, and do not change its thermal state. The speed of the radiative wind outflows depends logarithmically on the BH mass.

(b) **AGN jets** – produced in the BH with $M_{\text{BH}} > 10^{7.5} M_{\odot}$, accreting at <0.2 times the Eddington accretion rate. Similarly to the radiative winds, the jets are modelled as purely bipolar outflows that are kinetically coupled to the gas. However, they can achieve much higher velocities, logarithmically proportional to the inverse of the accretion rate. The maximum allowed speed is set to 7000 km s^{-1} at $f_{\text{edd}} \leq 0.02$. The temperature of the gas ejected due to the action of the AGN winds is not modified, and is set by the pressurization model of the interstellar medium (ISM) incorporated in SIMBA (see Davé et al. 2019 for details). For **AGN jets** mode, however, the temperature is increased to the virial temperature of the halo, estimated from its halo mass. Wind particles are hydrodynamically decoupled from the other gas elements for a time equal to $10^{-4} t_{\text{H}}$, where t_{H} is the Hubble time at launch. Because the AGN jets in SIMBA can reach speeds of order 10^4 km s^{-1} , at present time jets can travel for several tens of kpc before being recoupled.

(c) BHs with active **AGN jets** mode can additionally display an **X-ray heating** mode if the gas fraction in the BH host galaxy drops below 0.2. This mode only affects the gas within the BH kernel, both kinetically and thermally. In the latter mode, the intensity decreases as the inverse square of the distance of the gas particle from the BH.

Like the fiducial Simba-100 run, the Simba-50 version includes all above-mentioned feedback prescriptions (see also Christiansen et al. 2020), but is done in a smaller $L_{\text{box}} = 50 h^{-1}$ cMpc box with the same resolution. Finally, we considered four more variants of the Simba-50 run, turning off different feedback modules, to test their importance for the evolution of cosmic baryons distribution (see Table 1 for details). We note that all versions of the $50 h^{-1}$ cMpc runs have identical initial conditions, and they have not been recalibrated to match observational properties.

The haloes are identified using a three-dimensional friends-of-friends algorithm from GIZMO, originally developed by V. Springel for the GADGET-3 code (Springel 2005), with linking length equal to 0.2 times the mean interparticle separation. The outputs of the SIMBA

simulations are post-processed with the $\gamma\tau$ -based package CAESAR¹ in order to cross-match the positions of galaxies with identified haloes, and produce the catalogues of their key quantities that are analysed in what follows.

3 RESULTS

Hereafter, we describe the results of the SIMBA simulations and how different feedback mechanisms affect the overall distribution of cosmic baryons.

3.1 Partitioning of cosmic baryons

We begin by inspecting the redshift evolution of the relative mass fraction of cosmic baryons in our fiducial model `Simba-100`, which is illustrated in the top panel of Fig. 1. In order to assign the baryons to one of four considered phases, we inspect all simulation snapshots covering the redshift range $0.0 \leq z \leq 1.0$, and use the following criteria (see Appleby et al. 2021 for details):

(i) **CGM**: Gas elements are considered to be part of the halo, if they are located at distances $r \leq r_{200}$, where r_{200} is the radial distance from the minimum of the gravitational potential of the halo that encloses a total matter density equal to 200 times the critical density of the universe. Hereafter, we will use r_{200} as a proxy for the virial radius of a given halo. The ‘CGM’ component excludes gas elements that are assigned to ISM and Stars, described below;

(ii) **ISM**: gas particles located in the galactic haloes with total hydrogen number density $n_{\text{H}} > 0.13 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at temperatures $\log_{10}(T/\text{K}) < 4.5 + \log_{10}(n_{\text{H}}/10 \text{ cm}^{-3})$;

(iii) **Stars**: all star particles in the simulation box;

(iv) **IGM**: gas elements that are located outside the galactic haloes, at distances $r > r_{200}$.

This categorization is simpler than the temperature-based categorization shown in Sorini et al. (2022) for the simple reason that FRB measurements of the free electron column are insensitive to the gas temperature. This will potentially allow observers to deconstruct the IGM and CGM baryon distributions with only the minimal assumption that the gas is ionized (e.g. Simha et al. 2020; Lee et al. 2022). In the following discussion, we shall refer to the mass fraction of cosmic gas that resides in the IGM and CGM as f_{IGM} and f_{CGM} , respectively. Also, when computing the mass fraction of each of the gaseous phases described above, we will remove the contribution of neutral hydrogen, so that ‘CGM’, ‘ISM’, and ‘IGM’ represent a partition of ionized gas only. As seen in Table 2, the global baryon mass fraction of neutral hydrogen is unsurprisingly very low – at most of the order 1 per cent in all runs considered. Most cosmic neutral hydrogen is known to reside within galaxies (Zwaan et al. 2003; Rhee et al. 2018) and is not distributed co-spatially with the CGM and IGM. Therefore, to a very good approximation, the diffuse ionized gas in the IGM and CGM track the overall baryon distribution in those regions.

The top panel of Fig. 1 shows the mass fraction of baryons locked in the aforementioned phases, with respect to the cosmic baryon mass in the simulation volume, over the redshift range $0 < z < 1$. It is apparent that the majority of cosmic baryons in `Simba-100` reside inside the diffuse IGM gas ($f_{\text{IGM}} \simeq 87$ per cent), while only about $f_{\text{CGM}} \simeq 8$ per cent are associated with the halo gas. This is consistent with the best observational estimates, although there

¹<https://caesar.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

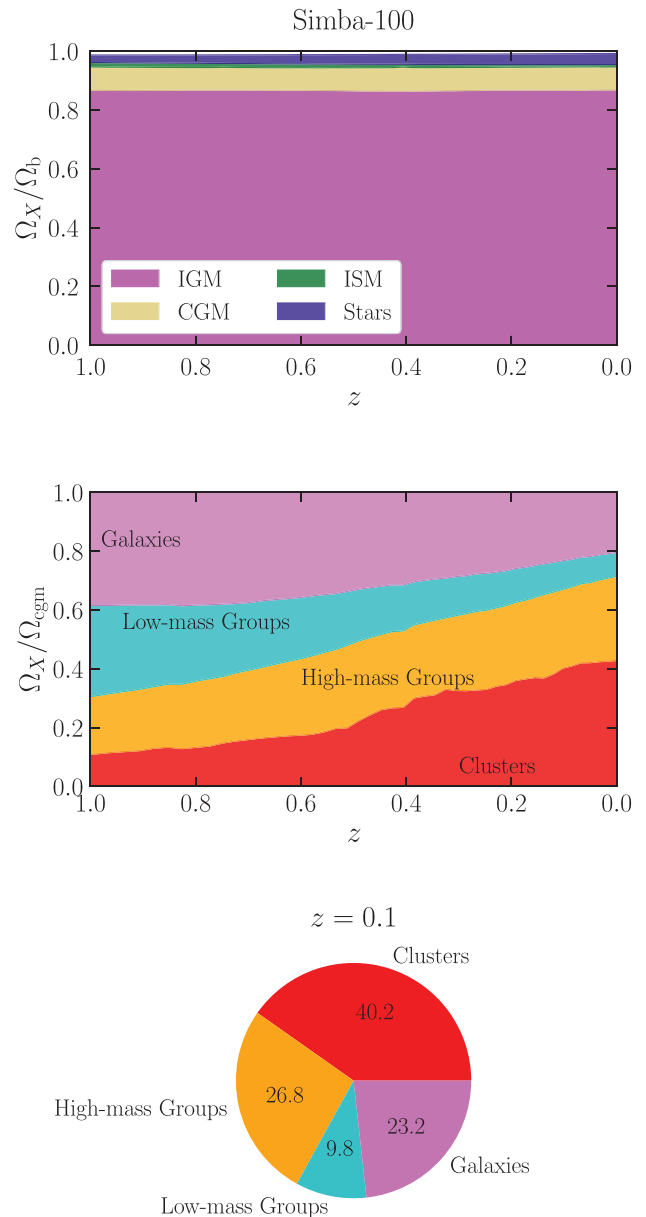


Figure 1. *Upper panel:* Redshift evolution of the baryon mass fraction in different locations within the Simba fiducial simulation with $L_{\text{box}} = 100 h^{-1} \text{ cMpc}$ and all feedback prescriptions included (Simba-100). The y-axis is normalized to the cosmic baryon mass fraction. *Middle:* partitioning of various contributions to the mass fraction of the gas inside the CGM phase, shown in the upper panel. *Right:* corresponding pie-chart, illustrating the percent contributions from different sources to the mass fraction of the gas in the CGM phase at $z = 0.1$.

are large uncertainties on the latter (see Shull, Smith & Danforth 2012; de Graaff et al. 2019 for an extensive review). Moreover, this distribution hardly changes within the simulated redshift range, indicating that the feedback from star-formation and AGN activity balances the gravitational inflow of baryons from the IGM at $z < 1$.

In the middle panel of Fig. 1, we focus on the CGM phase, further distinguishing the contribution due to gas in haloes of different masses. We adopt the following definitions for the halo mass bins considered:

Table 2. Partition of cosmic baryons at $z = 0.1$, in SIMBA simulation runs characterized by different feedback prescriptions.

Run	Stars	ISM	HI	Clusters ($\geq 10^{14} M_{\odot}$)	High-mass groups ($10^{13} M_{\odot} - 10^{14} M_{\odot}$)	CGM Low-mass groups ($10^{12} M_{\odot} - 10^{13} M_{\odot}$)	Galaxies ($10^{10} M_{\odot} - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$)	IGM
Simba-100	3.70%	0.82%	0.79%	3.15%	2.10%	0.76%	1.82%	86.78%
Simba-50	3.67%	0.75%	0.76%	2.04%	2.91%	0.74%	1.63%	87.34%
No-X-ray	5.33%	0.99%	0.93%	2.02%	2.79%	0.93%	1.75%	85.06%
No-Jet	10.65%	1.66%	1.15%	2.58%	6.51%	4.17%	2.48%	70.55%
No-AGN	12.20%	1.30%	1.05%	2.64%	6.60%	3.84%	2.64%	69.51%
No-feedback	21.27%	1.64%	0.46%	2.01%	4.89%	3.34%	2.67%	58.82%

- (i) Galaxies: $10^{10} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$;
- (ii) Low-mass Groups: $10^{12} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{13} M_{\odot}$;
- (iii) High-mass Groups: $10^{13} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{14} M_{\odot}$;
- (iv) Clusters: $M_{200} \geq 10^{14} M_{\odot}$.

In the above partition, M_{200} is the total mass enclosed within r_{200} . We only consider haloes that contain at least one galaxy substructure, as identified by the CAESAR package. This ensures that poorly resolved haloes at the low-mass end are excluded from the analysis. The gaseous media within haloes in the different mass categories are often given specific terms in the literature, especially the Intra-Cluster Medium when referring to cluster gas or Intra-Group Medium for groups. For simplicity, in this paper we refer to all circum-halo gas with the umbrella term ‘CGM’ regardless of halo mass.

At lower redshift, the contribution from lower-mass haloes diminishes in favour of the higher-mass haloes, especially clusters. At $z = 1$, 70 per cent of the CGM gas in the universe resides in galaxies and low-mass groups, and only ~ 10 per cent in clusters. By contrast, at $z = 0.1$, the CGM within clusters accounts for ~ 40 per cent of the total, as shown in the pie chart at the bottom of Fig. 1. Such dramatic evolution could be either a consequence of the overall larger number of clusters at lower redshift, or of the different impact of feedback processes on the baryonic content of haloes with different masses.

In order to disentangle the role of different feedback mechanisms on the partitioning of cosmic baryons, we thus examine the set of smaller-volume ($L_{\text{box}} = 50 h^{-1} \text{cMpc}$) SIMBA simulations, listed in Table 1. The left column of Fig. 2 illustrates the large-scale distribution of cosmic baryons in these simulations that adopt different feedback prescriptions. In addition, we indicate contributions to the mass fraction of the CGM gas from different sources in the simulations in the middle and right columns of Fig. 2, using the same categorization introduced in Fig. 1.

The top row of Fig. 2 illustrates the resulting distribution in the full-feedback run Simba-50. It is apparent that the results in the left panel are virtually indistinguishable from those of the Simba-100 simulation (Fig. 1, top panel). However, we observe larger differences if we focus on the CGM component only (middle panel in Fig. 1 and middle panel in the first row of Fig. 2). The evolution of the mass fraction in the CGM of galaxies and low-mass groups is essentially unchanged in the Simba-100 and Simba-50 runs. But unlike the $100 h^{-1} \text{cMpc}$ fiducial run, the smaller-box variant does not contain any clusters above $z \approx 0.75$. The poorer cluster statistics in the smaller box systematically affects the results at lower redshift as well. At $z = 0.1$, about 28 per cent of the CGM gas resides in clusters in the Simba-50 simulation, whereas this fraction is 40 per cent in the Simba-100 run. Therefore, while the partition of cosmic baryons between the four considered phases (i.e. IGM, CGM, ISM, stars) does not change significantly with respect to the size of the simulation volume, the rarity of clusters in the smaller volume run affects the statistics of cosmic baryons within the CGM. However, since the different feedback variants were run on the same box size and initial conditions as Simba-50, we can still gain insight from

the relative changes in the gas fractions even in the most massive haloes. Indeed, the halo mass function varies only weakly across the different runs (Sorini et al. 2022).

The second row of Fig. 2 shows the effect of turning off the X-ray heating mode in the AGN feedback. Clearly, the absence of X-ray heating does not have a significant effect on the overall distribution of baryons compared to the Simba-50 run. By construction, the X-ray heating mode of the AGN feedback affects matter only within the BH kernel and has very limited impact on material outside of haloes (see Section 2). Therefore, the relative $f_{\text{igm}} \simeq 85$ per cent and $f_{\text{cgm}} \simeq 8$ per cent fractions do not change significantly with respect to the full feedback model. For the ISM gas, half of the X-ray heating energy is converted to the kinetic energy by imparting a radial outwards kick to the ISM particles (Sorini et al. 2022). Turning off the X-ray heating allows modestly more baryons ($\sim 30 - 50$ per cent) to accumulate in the ISM and stellar component compared to the full feedback run, as seen in Table 2. These ISM and stellar contributions are however still very subdominant compared to the CGM and IGM.

The jet mode of the AGN feedback plays a significantly more important role in regulating the distribution of cosmic baryons. Indeed, as shown in the left panel of the third row of Fig. 2, additionally turning AGN jets off increases the f_{cgm} by $\simeq 50$ per cent at all considered redshifts when compared to the full feedback model. Turning the AGN jets off drastically reduces the supply of kinetic energy that was pushing the gas out of the haloes, allowing more gas particles to stay within the CGM. Moreover, there is a clear redshift evolution of the baryon fractions in the No-jet case. The lack of AGN jets allows an increasingly larger amount of baryons to sink towards the CGM and centres of the haloes. Additional gas is then consumed by star formation, progressively increasing the fraction of baryons in stars towards lower redshifts, reaching ≈ 10 per cent by $z = 0.1$ (see Table 2). It is also apparent from the middle and the right-hand side panels of the No-jet row of Fig. 2 that turning AGN jets off result in larger relative contribution of low-mass galaxy groups to the budget of baryons residing in the CGM. Instead, the input from individual galaxies and clusters is reduced by ≈ 10 per cent when compared to the full-feedback simulation run.

On the other hand, as illustrated in the left panel of the fourth from the top row of Fig. 2, additionally shutting down AGN winds does not alter the baryon distribution substantially when compared to the No-jet version of the simulations. Sorini et al. (2022) showed that the impact of the AGN winds is subdominant effect with respect to AGN jets in evacuating baryons from haloes across all mass ranges, and does not significantly change the f_{igm} and f_{cgm} fractions. A similar trend is present in the middle and right columns on the No-AGN row of Fig. 2, where the relative contributions to the CGM fraction from different sources hardly changes compared to the No-jet run. This is quantified in Table 2, where the fractions of baryons in various phases in these two versions of SIMBA are almost identical. This illustrates the role of supernova feedback, which is still active in the No-AGN run, in regulating the cosmic baryon distribution.

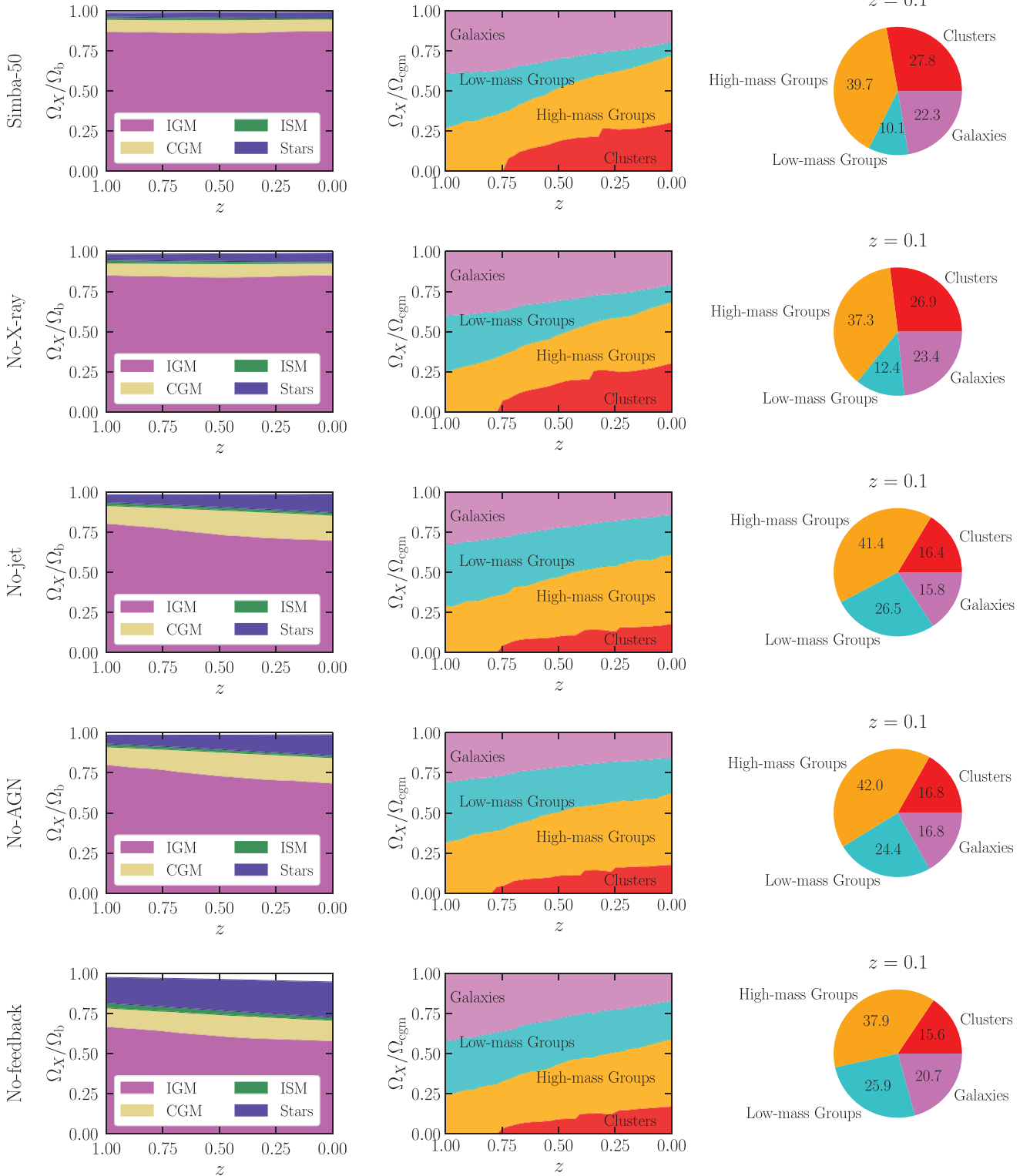


Figure 2. *Left:* same as in the upper panel of Fig. 1, but for variants of the Simba simulation with different feedback prescriptions. All runs are characterized with a box size of $L_{\text{box}} = 50 h^{-1}$ Mpc. *Middle:* corresponding partitioning of various contributions to the mass fraction of the gas inside the CGM in each of the runs illustrated in the left panels. *Right:* pie-charts illustrating the relative contributions from different halo mass ranges to the mass fraction of all gas in the CGM.

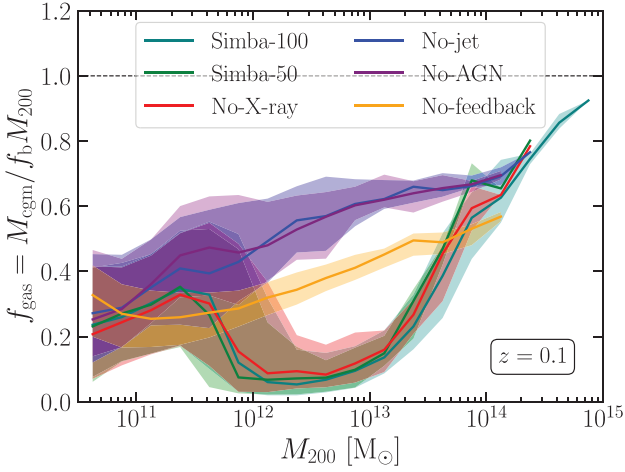


Figure 3. Gas mass fraction within haloes, as a function of M_{200} , for runs of the Simba simulation with different feedback variants. The plot refers to redshift $z = 0.1$. The solid lines are colour coded according to the run considered (see legend), and indicate the median gas mass fraction within each M_{200} bin, while the shaded areas show the 16th–84th percentiles of the distribution.

Finally, we explore the *No-feedback* model, in which all AGN-related and stellar feedback processes are turned off. The corresponding scenario is illustrated in the bottom row of Fig. 2. Overall, the evolution of the baryon distribution is qualitatively similar to the *No-jet* and *No-AGN* cases, albeit with a several percent decrease in the total amount of gas in favour of stars. However, the fraction of baryons residing in the IGM at $z \simeq 0.1$ drops by ≈ 10 per cent compared to the *No-jet* or *No-AGN* models (see Table 2). Therefore, the SN-driven winds do play a significant role in depleting the haloes of gas and pushing it to the IGM at low redshift (see also Sorini et al. 2022). Turning them off results in f_{igm} not exceeding $\simeq 60$ per cent, and $f_{\text{cgm}} \approx 10$ per cent at $z \simeq 0.1$. Consequently, the formation of stars is more effective in such model because of the lower gas temperatures in the inner part of haloes, hence the fraction of baryons in stars reaches ≈ 20 per cent by $z = 0.1$ (see Table 2 for details).

It is clear that different feedback prescriptions result in a different partition of baryons, which, in principle, can be constrained by observations. Having established the role of different feedback prescriptions in shaping the distribution of cosmic baryons across multiple phases and redshifts, we now focus our attention on the physical properties of the galactic haloes and their response to various feedback models.

3.2 Gas mass fraction in the CGM

We begin by investigating how the baryon fraction enclosed within circumgalactic haloes (i.e. outside the galactic stellar and ISM components) varies with respect to the overall halo mass in the simulations with different feedback mechanisms (see Table 1).

For a given simulation run, we estimate the median and 16th–84th percentiles of the distribution of the CGM gas mass fraction across all haloes, normalized by $f_b M_{200}$, where $f_b = \Omega_b / \Omega_m$ is the cosmic baryon mass fraction. We then plot the resulting f_{gas} calculated at $z = 0.1$ in Fig. 3. In addition, in Table 3, we list the values of f_{gas} for specific halo mass ranges defined in Section 3.1.

It is immediately noticeable that haloes within the SIMBA runs with at least stellar feedback agree reasonably well with each other for the

least massive ($10^{10.5} M_\odot \leq M_{200} \leq 10^{11} M_\odot$) and the most massive ($M_{200} \geq 10^{14} M_\odot$) ranges. Thus, in these halo mass intervals, the AGN feedback processes have little effect on the amount of gas within the CGM. Because of the deeper potential wells and larger virial radii, cluster-sized haloes still retain a similar CGM mass fraction with or without AGN-driven jets, even though jets do contribute significantly to increasing the temperature of the CGM gas (see Sorini et al. 2022). On the other end of the mass range, the BHs residing in the central galaxies of the simulated haloes are typically below the mass threshold that can trigger AGN-driven jets in the SIMBA model (Thomas et al. 2019). Therefore, stellar feedback is the dominant mechanism ejecting gas from the shallow gravitational potentials and thus decreasing the CGM gas fraction.

Similar to the discussion in Section 3.1, there is no apparent difference in the results obtained in the fiducial *Simba-100* and *Simba-50* runs across the full mass range considered. This supports the conclusion that the results in Fig. 3 are converged with respect to the simulation volume. Additionally, f_{gas} evolution in the *No-X-ray* version of the simulation is effectively indistinguishable from the full feedback runs. As shown in Section 3.1, the X-ray heating is only effective in the very inner region of the haloes within the BH kernel and does not significantly change the CGM mass fraction inside (and, likewise, outside) of the haloes.

It is apparent from Fig. 3 that, consistent with the discussion in Section 3.1, AGN jets are the dominant feedback mechanism that strongly suppresses the CGM mass fraction, f_{gas} , in the halo mass range $10^{12} M_\odot < M_{200} < 10^{14} M_\odot$, namely the mass range occupied by galaxy groups. In the absence of the AGN jets, the median gas mass fraction inside the haloes increases sixfold in comparison to the fiducial SIMBA runs with the full feedback model. Moreover, as mentioned previously, the effect of the AGN winds is subdominant compared to that of AGN jets, and does not by itself change significantly the partitioning of cosmic baryons between the IGM and CGM. Therefore, the gas fraction inside the CGM of haloes should not change in the absence of the AGN winds. Indeed, as it is clear from Fig. 3, the evolution of f_{gas} in *No-AGN* model is extremely similar to the track of the *No-jet* run.

Finally, the evolution of the gas mass fraction within the CGM of haloes in the *No-feedback* shows larger values in the intermediate mass range $10^{12} M_\odot \lesssim M_{200} \lesssim 10^{14} M_\odot$ compared with models including all feedback modes. Similar to the discussion in Section 3.1, due to the lack of feedback mechanisms, there is more gas present in the CGM, compared to the *Simba-50/Simba-100* runs. On the other hand, tuning off stellar feedback results in increased star formation in the *No-feedback* run. This leaves less gas within the CGM when compared to the *No-jet/No-AGN* models, in which star formation is suppressed.

We have shown that the AGN feedback, and more specifically, AGN jets are the dominant mechanism evacuating CGM gas from haloes with $M_{200} \gtrsim 10^{12} M_\odot$. However, while other feedback mechanisms considered in this work do not impact the partitioning of baryons between IGM/CGM as strongly, they could in principle affect the spatial distribution of baryons within haloes more significantly. In order to assess this, we will look into the radial density profiles of the haloes in the next Section.

3.3 Radial gas density profile

In this section, we study the gas density distribution within haloes, and how this relates to the underlying dark matter profile, in the various feedback runs. We will also test how analytical models of

Table 3. Gas mass fraction f_{gas} within haloes at $z = 0.1$, in *SIMBA* simulation runs characterized by different feedback prescriptions. The values correspond to the median and 16th–84th percentiles of the distributions, presented in Fig. 3 for the halo mass bins defined in Section 3.1.

Halo category	Mass range	Simba-100	Simba-50	No-X-ray	No-Jet	No-AGN	No-feedback
Galaxies	$10^{10} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$	$0.30^{+0.19}_{-0.19}$	$0.29^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$	$0.28^{+0.20}_{-0.16}$	$0.37^{+0.18}_{-0.14}$	$0.40^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$	$0.28^{+0.11}_{-0.13}$
Low-mass groups	$10^{12} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{13} M_{\odot}$	$0.06^{+0.14}_{-0.04}$	$0.07^{+0.11}_{-0.05}$	$0.10^{+0.16}_{-0.06}$	$0.54^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$0.53^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$	$0.35^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$
High-mass groups	$10^{13} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{14} M_{\odot}$	$0.20^{+0.19}_{-0.09}$	$0.21^{+0.25}_{-0.09}$	$0.22^{+0.17}_{-0.10}$	$0.65^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$	$0.64^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$0.47^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$
Clusters	$M_{200} \geq 10^{14} M_{\odot}$	$0.69^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$	$0.73^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$	$0.71^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$	$0.73^{+0.02}_{-0.05}$	$0.71^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.59^{+0.00}_{-0.03}$

the CGM gas distribution within haloes, such as the mNFW profile, compare against the simulations considered.

We first select all haloes in the $z = 0.1$ snapshot of each *SIMBA* simulation volume, and consider all gas elements (excluding the ISM component) that are located at distances $0.01 r_{200} \leq r \leq 5 r_{200}$. The upper bound approximately represents the distance at which the dense CGM gas transitions into more diffuse IGM with $\rho/\langle\rho\rangle \simeq 10$. The lower bound of $0.01 r_{200}$ ensures that we are excluding gas elements with halocentric distance lower than the softening length ($0.5 h^{-1}$ ckpc). The elements are then divided into 20 equal-length logarithmic bins of distance and split between the CGM phases as defined in Section 3.1. Additionally, we divide identified haloes into four bins according to their mass, corresponding to the mass ranges defined in the discussion in Section 3.1 and in Table 2. We estimate the mean and 16th–84th percentiles of the gas comoving density distribution as a function of radial distance r in each halo mass bin. The resulting gas density profiles estimated for each feedback prescription model are illustrated in the top row of Fig. 4. To avoid contaminating our results with the effects of the finite softening length, we restricted our analysis to the gas elements outside $0.05 r_{200}$, i.e. at least five times the softening length for the smallest haloes considered.

We then obtain the dark matter density profile within haloes in the No-feedback run, $\rho_{\text{DM}}^{\text{No-fb}}$, with the same procedure utilized for obtaining the gas density. This quantity, multiplied by the cosmic baryon mass fraction, $f_b \equiv \Omega_b/\Omega_m$ represents the radial profile expected in the idealized case where baryons within haloes trace the dark matter profiles perfectly. The ratios of the gas density profiles for all runs with respect to $f_b \rho_{\text{DM}}^{\text{No-fb}}$ are reported in the middle row of Fig. 4. Therefore, the middle panels enable us to quantify the limitations of the oversimplified scenario where baryons would perfectly trace dark matter, against full hydrodynamic simulations.

Finally, in the bottom row of Fig. 4 we make a comparison with the mNFW halo profile. In the semi-analytic mNFW model, the NFW radial profile is modified to more accurately capture the hydrodynamics of halo gas:

$$\rho_b(r) = f_{\text{gas}} \left(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} \right) \frac{\rho_0(M_{200})}{y^{1-\alpha} (y_0 + y)^{2+\alpha}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\rho_0(M_{200})$ is the central density (see Prochaska & Zheng 2019), $y \equiv c(r/r_{200})$, c is the concentration parameter, y_0 and α are the profile parameters. We adopt the fiducial values $c = 7.67$, $y_0 = 2.0$, $\alpha = 2.0$, and $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$, as in Prochaska & Zheng (2019). In principle, $\rho_0(M_{200})$ is normalized such that the volume integral over the mNFW profile yields a total CGM mass that is a fraction f_{gas} relative to the total halo baryonic mass, i.e. $M_{\text{CGM}} \equiv f_{\text{gas}}(\Omega_b/\Omega_m)M_{200}$. However, note that there is no *a priori* guarantee that f_{gas} used in equation (3) is necessarily consistent with that measured in the simulations through equation (2) – this is a hypothesis we will examine. We plot the ratio between the mean gas density profiles measured from the

simulations and the estimated mNFW profile in the bottom row of Fig. 4.

It is evident from the Galaxies column ($10^{10} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$) of Fig. 4 that the radial gas density profiles of individual galaxies in all feedback models are generally similar to each other. All curves exhibit similar kink at $r \simeq 0.2 r_{200}$, possibly representing the range of SN ejection in the low-mass Galaxy haloes. As discussed in Section 3.2, AGN feedback has little effect on the radial distribution of baryons in haloes with masses below $M_{200} < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ that are unlikely to host massive BHs. Similarly, Fig. 4(e) shows that models with AGN jets and winds turned off have only slightly higher (≈ 1 per cent) gas to dark matter density ratio than the full feedback runs. The No-feedback model displays a deprivation of CGM baryons below $r \sim 0.3 r_{200}$, where the gas has condensed almost entirely into the ISM phase. While stellar feedback is not the most effective mechanism to expel gas outside more massive haloes (see discussion in Section 3.1), in low-mass haloes it nevertheless ejects a significant amount of baryons and reshuffles the distribution within the virial radius. Once this feedback mechanism is turned off, the CGM gas at $r \lesssim r_{200}$ is more effectively accreted and converted into stars. Fig. 4(i) shows that the simulated gas density profiles in all feedback models disagree within a factor of ~ 3 with the theoretical prediction of the mNFW model at $0.2 r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim r_{200}$. This difference is likely caused by the choice of the scaling factor, f_{gas} , in the mNFW profile. While we set the fiducial value $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$, from Fig. 3 it appears that f_{gas} should be a factor of ≈ 2 – 7 smaller depending on the exact feedback prescription as shown in Fig. 3 (see also Table 3). To visualize this point, in the bottom panels of Fig. 4 we plot as a horizontal dashed black line the ratio $f_{\text{gas, simba100}}/0.75$, which indicates the mNFW profile if the Simba-100 f_{gas} values in Table 3 were adopted. We additionally show the 16th–84th spread of this ratio as a grey shaded area.

For the Low-mass groups with $10^{12} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{13} M_{\odot}$ that are capable of sustaining massive BHs, one sees from Fig. 4 that AGN feedback plays a significantly more important role in redistributing baryons across the CGM and beyond. Indeed, at $r \lesssim r_{200}$, the halo gas densities found in No-jets and No-AGN models are up to ~ 6 – 7 times higher compared to models with the full feedback prescription (Fig. 4b). Interestingly, the density profile of the No-feedback model occupies an intermediate regime between the full feedback models and models without AGN feedback. As for the Galaxies, this is due to the fact that the lack of any feedback allows gas to accrete into stars, not only in the central regions, but across the full extent of the haloes. Once the stellar feedback is turned on (the No-AGN run), it suppresses the star formation and partially ejects gas out of the member galaxies into the halo to retain more baryons in the CGM relative to the No-feedback run. On the other hand, as we illustrated previously, AGN winds are not effective at expelling gas out of haloes, whereas AGN jets are. Therefore, in Simba runs with at least AGN jets turned on, one sees a decrease in gas density throughout the halo.

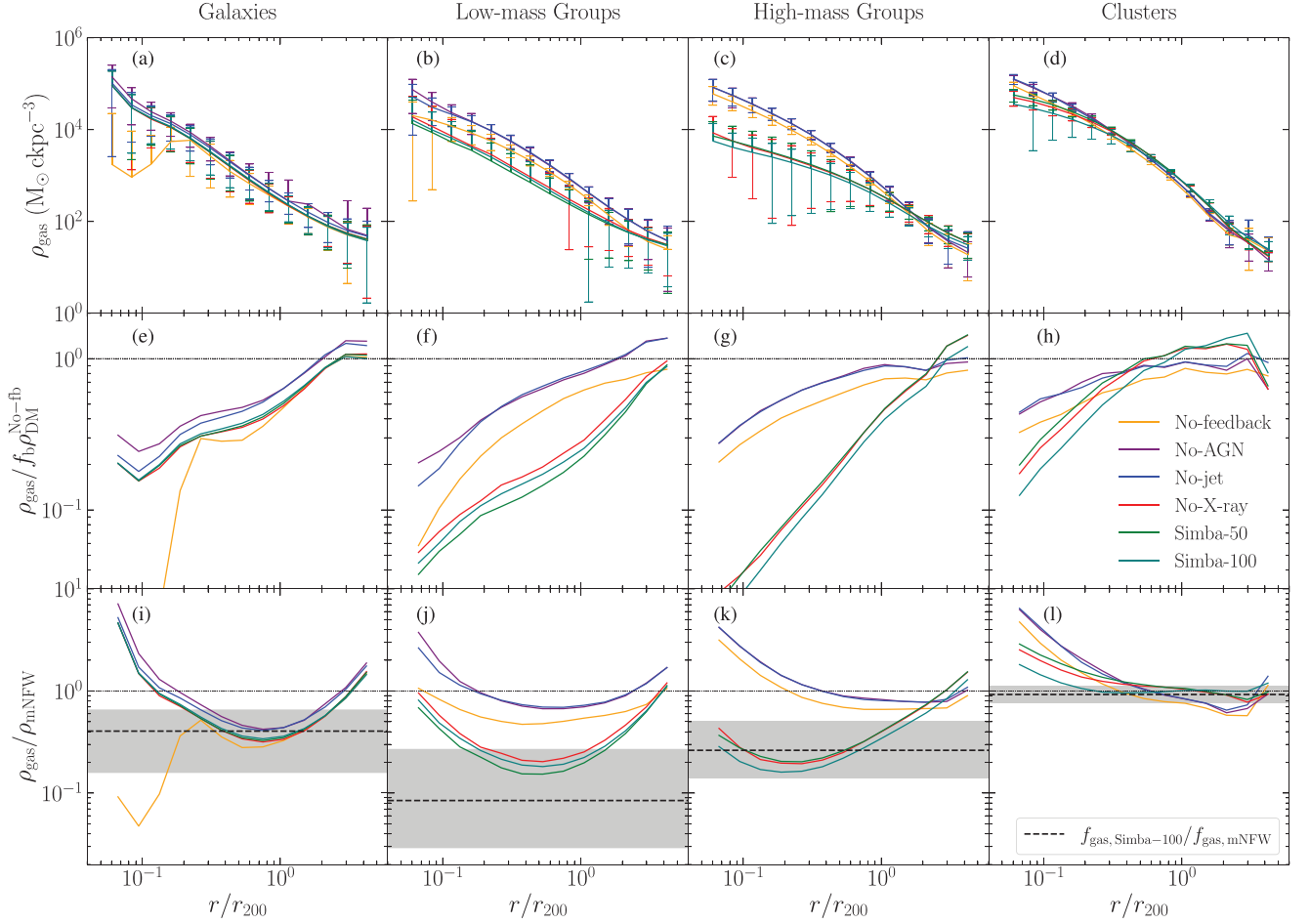


Figure 4. *Upper panels:* radial profiles of the average comoving gas density around haloes within different classes of haloes (see main text for details), as indicated above every panel. Lines of different colours correspond to the results from Simba runs with different feedback prescriptions, as reported in the legend. The error bars show the extent of the 16th–84th percentiles of the distribution. To aid readability, lower error bars have been omitted if the 16th percentile lies below the lower bound of the y-axis. In all panels, the x-axis has been normalized to the r_{200} radius. All results refer to redshift $z = 0.1$. *Middle panels:* Ratio of the radial profiles of the average gas density shown in the corresponding upper panels and the mean dark matter density profile obtained from the No-feedback run, rescaled by the cosmic baryon mass fraction. *Lower panels:* as in the middle panels, except that the ratio is taken with respect to the fiducial mNFW profile with $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$ in each halo mass bin. We also with the dashed-horizontal line show the ratio $f_{\text{gas, simba100}}/0.75$ (Table 3), and their 16th–84th percentile range in the shaded area.

Fig. 4(f) provides additional evidence of the AGN feedback efficacy in expelling gas particles to the outskirts of the higher-mass haloes. It is apparent that within the halo extent ($r \leq r_{200}$) the full feedback models contain $\approx 3\text{--}4$ less gas than dark matter compared to the No-jet/No-AGN runs. The gas density profiles in the Low-mass groups also show significant more deviation from the predictions of the mNFW model, as illustrated in Fig. 4(j). While the No-jet/No-AGN models show good agreement with the fiducial mNFW model ($f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$) at $0.2r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim 2r_{200}$, the gas densities within full feedback Simba runs, on the other hand, are $\approx 4\text{--}5$ times lower than the fiducial mNFW model forecasts in the same regime. However, while the full feedback models retain less gas, they remain relatively flat with respect to the mNFW at $0.2r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim 2r_{200}$. The mNFW profile with a rescaled f_{gas} (Fig. 3 and Table 3) should thus be a reasonable approximation in this regime, as indicated by the dashed line in Fig. 4(j).

Overall, similar trends hold for the High-mass groups ($10^{13} M_{\odot} \leq M_{200} < 10^{14} M_{\odot}$), illustrated in the third column of Fig. 4. In the absence of the AGN feedback, the CGM retains up

to ≈ 10 times more gas (at $r \lesssim r_{200}$) than in the full feedback runs. However, strong AGN feedback in the high-mass groups expels more gas beyond their virial radii. Therefore, the gas density profiles of the full feedback models show an excess at $r \gtrsim r_{200}$, compared to runs with AGN feedback turned off. This is further illustrated in Fig. 4(g) panel, where full feedback models contain up to ≈ 10 times less gas than dark matter at $r \sim 0.1\text{--}0.2r_{200}$ compared to the No-jet/No-AGN runs. The latter, similar to the Low-mass groups, display an almost flat ratio of gas and dark matter densities at $r \gtrsim 0.5r_{200}$. It is apparent from Fig. 4(k), that analogous to the Low-mass groups case, the gas density profiles of High-mass groups in the No-jet/No-AGN and No-feedback runs have a steeper radial fall-off than the mNFW prediction in the centres of the haloes, at $r \lesssim 0.2r_{200}$. However, they show mNFW-like density profiles with $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$ inside the CGM at $0.2r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim 1.0r_{200}$. On the contrary, the fiducial mNFW model predicts densities up to $\approx 3\text{--}5$ times higher inside the CGM at $0.1r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim 1.0r_{200}$ compared to the full feedback models. However, as indicated by the dashed line in Fig. 4(k), rescaling the mNFW model with the f_{gas} value inferred from Simba-100 run (see

Table 3) instead of using the fiducial $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$, helps to mitigate the discrepancy.

Finally, Fig. 4(d) shows that in the high-mass end of the haloes' mass range the only noticeable difference between various feedback models is retained in the very centres of the haloes ($r \lesssim 0.5r_{200}$), where the AGN feedback mechanisms are effective in evacuating baryons from the inner regions of haloes. However, at the halo outskirts ($r \gtrsim 0.5r_{200}$) the CGM gas density profiles of the highest-mass haloes once again become almost indistinguishable. The strong gravitational potential wells of the clusters do not allow gas ejection beyond the edge of the haloes into the IGM, resulting in a very similar gas density profiles among all feedback models. This is further evident from Fig. 4(h), where the density of gas approaches that of dark matter at $r \gtrsim 0.5r_{200}$ in all feedback models. Finally, as illustrated in the Fig. 4(l) panel, the gas density profiles of the high-mass haloes are in good agreement with the predictions of the mNFW model with $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$ at $r \gtrsim 0.3r_{200}$.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Prospects of using FRBs to infer feedback mechanisms

In Section 3.1, we showed that various feedback prescriptions adopted in SIMBA simulation runs result in distinctly different partitions of the cosmic baryons across the redshift range studied in this work. It is immediately apparent from Table 2 that the fraction of cosmic baryons that reside in the diffuse IGM is by itself a strong indicator of the relevant feedback mechanisms. For instance, the difference between f_{igm} found in the full-feedback models and no-feedback model is ≈ 30 per cent, while the differences between other adopted feedback models lie in range $\Delta f_{\text{igm}} \simeq 2 - 20$ per cent. At the same time, the different feedback models yield strikingly different predictions for the fraction of baryons, f_{gas} , that reside within halo CGM of galaxies and groups at different halo masses (Fig. 3). Thus, it becomes feasible to distinguish between various models through observational methods that can constrain f_{igm} and f_{gas} .

For instance, the ‘FRB foreground mapping’ technique (Lee et al. 2022) that combines FRB dispersion measurements, spectroscopic survey of the foreground galaxies, and Bayesian algorithms for foreground density reconstruction (Ata, Kitaura & Müller 2015; Ata et al. 2017), offers a unique opportunity to measure the cosmic baryon partition in the low-redshift Universe. Lee et al. (2022) argued that a sample of $N = 30$ localized FRBs will be enough to constrain the f_{igm} to ≈ 10 per cent precision. Comparing this forecast to the results presented in Section 3.1, the full-feedback and no-feedback SIMBA models would be distinguished at a $\approx 2.5\sigma$ level using f_{igm} alone. Further constraints would come from the CGM gas fractions, f_{gas} , of the galaxies and groups with directly intersected by the FRB sightlines. Unlike X-ray emission and the Sunyaev–Zel’dovich effects, however, f_{gas} constraints using FRBs have no explicit dependency on the halo baryon density. Therefore, f_{gas} can be constrained for haloes down to $M < 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ so long as they can be clearly identified as foreground galaxies. However, a more quantitative forecast combining f_{igm} with the f_{gas} from various halo masses would require incorporating their covariances, which we defer to future work. Nevertheless, the ongoing FRB Line-of-sight Ionization Measurement From Lightcone AAOmega Mapping survey (FLIMFLAM; Lee et al. 2022; Khrykin et al. 2024) is gathering foreground spectroscopic data on $N \sim 20$ FRB fields with the goal of delivering preliminary constraints on f_{igm} and f_{gas} .

On the other hand, 10 per cent precision on f_{igm} is not enough to differentiate between different feedback mechanisms (see Table 2).

However, upcoming generations of multifibre spectroscopic facilities, such as the ongoing Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (Levi et al. 2013) and William Herschel Telescope Enhanced Area Velocity Explorer (Dalton et al. 2012), coupled with increased FRB localization capabilities of CHIME/FRB and DSA in the Northern Hemisphere will increase the number of FRBs suitable for FRB foreground mapping to several hundreds. As forecast in Lee et al. (2022), $N \simeq 100$ FRBs would be enough to achieve an ≈ 5 per cent precision on f_{igm} . This level of precision would enable the discrimination amongst the predictions of most SIMBA feedback models (see Table 2), especially in conjunction with the f_{gas} constraints based on intervening foreground galaxies or groups with accurately estimated halo masses (Hahn et al., in prep.).

4.2 Implications for the models of halo density profiles

The NFW profile (Navarro, Frenk & White 1997) has been widely used to describe the density distribution in the collapsed dark matter haloes in the cosmological framework. It is however not expected to be an adequate representation of the baryonic density profiles, which are needed for modelling the dispersion measure contributed by the intervening haloes' CGM to the observed total dispersion measure of a given FRB. In the context of FRB DM analysis and the hydrodynamic effects that would alter the baryonic radial profiles, Prochaska & Zheng (2019, see also Mathews & Prochaska 2017) introduced a modified version of the NFW profile (see equation 3). According to the discussion in Section 3.3 and bottom row of Fig. 4, the deviation of the inferred CGM gas density profiles from the analytical mNFW model does not only depend on the considered halo mass, but additionally on the exact feedback prescription, and distance from the centre of the halo.

In comparison with a scaled version of the dark matter radial profile (middle row of Fig. 4), the mNFW profile yields a better match for the slope of the halo gas profiles, particularly in the range $0.1 \lesssim r/r_{200} \lesssim 1.0$. By adjusting the f_{gas} scaling parameter in the profile to the CGM gas fraction seen in the simulated haloes of various mass ranges, mNFW can approximate the halo gas profiles at $0.1 \lesssim r/r_{200} \lesssim 1.0$ to within a factor of $\sim 30 - 50$ per cent across the mass range for most of the feedback models. The agreement is best for galaxy clusters, presumably because the hydrostatic equilibrium of the well-virialized haloes is the most amenable to the semi-analytic approximation of mNFW.

However, it seems clear that the choice of f_{gas} should vary as a function of halo mass in order to match the simulated profiles, regardless of the feedback model (see Table 3). Several previous works that utilized the mNFW model to describe the density distribution of the galactic haloes have used a fixed fiducial value of $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$ (Simha et al. 2020, 2021, 2023), similarly adopted in this work, as the baseline value for comparison. Based on the results of our SIMBA runs, it is an oversimplification to adopt a single value of f_{gas} across all halo masses (see the bottom row of Fig. 4). The fiducial value of $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.75$, which was originally proposed by Prochaska & Zheng (2019) based on somewhat hand-waving arguments, can only be safely applied to describe the cluster-level massive haloes with $M_{200} \gtrsim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$, but not lower-mass haloes including individual galaxies. Recently, Lee et al. (2023) discovered two foreground galaxy clusters that are intersected by the well-known FRB 20190520B sightline. They adopted $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.9$ for the gas fraction of these clusters; based on our findings, this is likely to lead to a slight overestimation of the dispersion measure contributed by these clusters, if the SIMBA simulation is a good representation of the real universe.

Our conclusions on the accuracy of the mNFW profile are only valid for the simulation suite analysed here: the mNFW profile may or may not be a reasonable fit to CGM profiles in other simulations with different underlying physical models for feedback processes are considered (e.g. Schaye et al. 2015, 2023; Pillepich et al. 2018; Pakmor et al. 2023). This remains to be verified in future works.

Similar to Prochaska & Zheng (2019), in this study, we have fixed the concentration parameter of the gas inside the haloes ($c = 7.67$) to the value adopted in the original NFW model as characteristic for the Milky Way. However, several numerical studies based on different N -body or hydrodynamical simulations have shown that the concentration parameter is not, in fact, constant, but instead evolves with halo mass and redshift, with lower-mass haloes more concentrated than higher-mass haloes at $z = 0$ (e.g. Macciò et al. 2007; Ishiyama et al. 2013; Dutton & Macciò 2014; Schaller et al. 2015; Klypin et al. 2016; Rodríguez-Puebla et al. 2016; López-Cano et al. 2022; Shao, Anbajagane & Chang 2023; Sorini et al., in prep.). In particular, the average concentration of haloes with $M_{200} < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ is typically larger than the $c = 7.67$ value adopted throughout the mass bins considered in this work (see e.g. Schaller et al. 2015). The low concentration parameter and unrealistically high f_{gas} adopted in the mNFW profile for the low-mass groups may explain why the match with the numerical results is particularly poor in this halo mass range. A mass-dependent concentration parameter may therefore yield a better match between the simulated profiles mNFW profiles, and we defer such investigations to future work.

Nevertheless, in the upcoming FLIMFLAM analyses that will aim to constrain f_{igm} and f_{gas} as free parameters, most haloes directly intersected by FRB sightlines are likely to have impact parameters at $0.1 r_{200} \lesssim r \lesssim 1 r_{200}$. This implies that mNFW is likely to be an adequate model for the radial CGM profiles, at least for the first generation of analyses. As the observational constraints improve in future data sets, a more precise model than the current version of mNFW would likely be required.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we followed up on the results of SIMBA cosmological hydrodynamical simulations from Sorini et al. (2022), and analysed how various feedback mechanisms affect the partition of cosmic baryons between the diffuse IGM and CGM of haloes at $z \leq 1.0$. We also examined halo properties under different feedback prescriptions. The main conclusions of our work are as follows:

(i) The jets mode of the AGN feedback plays the most important role in reshuffling the baryons between the IGM and CGM at $z = 0.0$ – 1.0 (see Fig. 2). In contrast to the full-feedback SIMBA run ($f_{\text{igm}} \simeq 87$ per cent, at $z = 0.0$), deactivating AGN jets results in a ≈ 20 per cent drop in the IGM baryon fraction ($f_{\text{igm}} \simeq 70$ per cent, at $z = 0.0$), and a subsequent increase of the global CGM fraction from $f_{\text{cgm}} \simeq 5$ per cent to $f_{\text{cgm}} \simeq 13$ per cent, respectively.

(ii) Stellar feedback, on the other hand, is found to have an ≈ 10 percent effect on the amount of baryons in the IGM. SIMBA without stellar feedback produces ≈ 20 percent more stars owing to decreased gas temperatures and a more effective star-formation process.

(iii) The evolution of the CGM gas mass fraction f_{gas} depends strongly on the halo mass, as well as the exact feedback prescription (see Fig. 3). AGN jets significantly expel gas from haloes, resulting on average in almost sixfold drop of f_{gas} compared to the models without AGN feedback within haloes in $10^{12} M_{\odot} \lesssim M_{200} \lesssim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ mass range.

(iv) Examination of the halo radial density profiles (see Fig. 4) additionally indicates that the AGN feedback is the most effective mechanism for redistributing the baryons between the CGM and IGM in the $10^{12} M_{\odot} \lesssim M_{200} \lesssim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ mass range. In the absence of the AGN jets, such haloes retain on average ≈ 10 times more gas within their respective virial radius. On the contrary, we find that the distribution of baryons within $M_{200} \lesssim 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ and $M_{200} \gtrsim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ haloes is only weakly sensitive to the different feedback prescriptions studied in this work.

(v) Comparison of the mNFW analytical model with the results of the full hydrodynamical simulations indicates that the former is an adequate description for the radial distribution of the gas within virial radii of the $M_{200} \lesssim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ haloes. However, we note that given the dependence of the f_{gas} on the halo mass (see Fig. 3), future applications of the mNFW model should avoid using a fixed value of f_{gas} and instead either treat it as a free parameter or use the values shown in Table 3 (see discussion in Section 4.2).

While the qualitative trends of the cosmic baryon distribution in this paper are consistent with previous analyses (e.g. Sorini et al. 2022; Ayromlou, Nelson & Pillepich 2023) that studied different feedback models, the parametrization in this paper is explicitly intended to provide interpretation for the first generation of FRB constraints on the IGM and CGM baryonic gas fractions. The relative baryon partition of the IGM and CGM of various halo masses revealed by FRBs will shed light on modes of galaxy or AGN feedback that otherwise might have less noticeable effects on the stellar population of galaxies.

The large-scale distribution of baryons also has important cosmological implications, especially the so-called S_8 tension in which the matter density fluctuations measured by galaxy weak-lensing measurements at low-redshift are smoother than those predicted by the primordial anisotropies measured in the cosmic microwave background (e.g. Heymans et al. 2021; Abbott et al. 2022; Dalal et al. 2023; Li et al. 2023). One possible solution lies in the so-called baryonic effects, i.e. the cosmic baryons (and concomitantly the overall matter distribution) might have been altered beyond predictions of simple N -body gravitational evolution, likely by galaxy/AGN feedback (e.g. Chisari et al. 2019; van Daalen, McCarthy & Schaye 2020). While recent work has focused on the role of X-ray and Sunyaev–Zel’dovich measurements of galaxy clusters and groups as proxies for baryonic feedback (Schneider et al. 2022), direct measurements of the large-scale baryon distribution such as those presented in this paper will provide complementary constraints. This will be investigated in future papers.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The simulation data underlying this article are publicly available.² The derived data will be shared upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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