

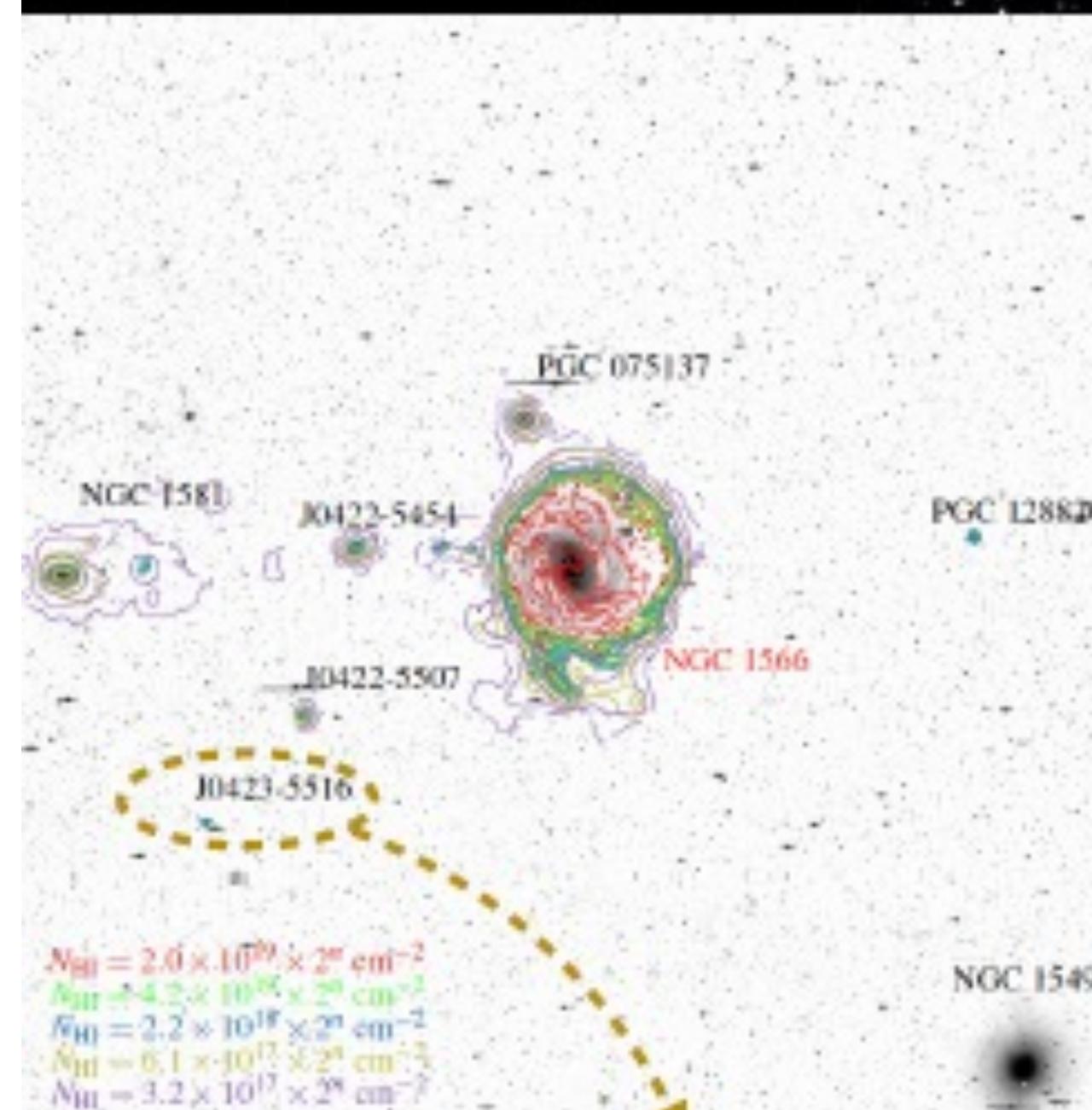
Low column density gas in and around the spiral star-forming galaxy NGC1566



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NGC 1566 is a massive spiral galaxy in the backbone of the Dorado Group ($D_L = 18 \text{ Mpc}$)
For the first time MeerKAT reveals

- a past massive interaction with NGC1581 shaped the lopsided spiral disk
- on-going tidal interactions with smaller satellites are shaping the spiral arms



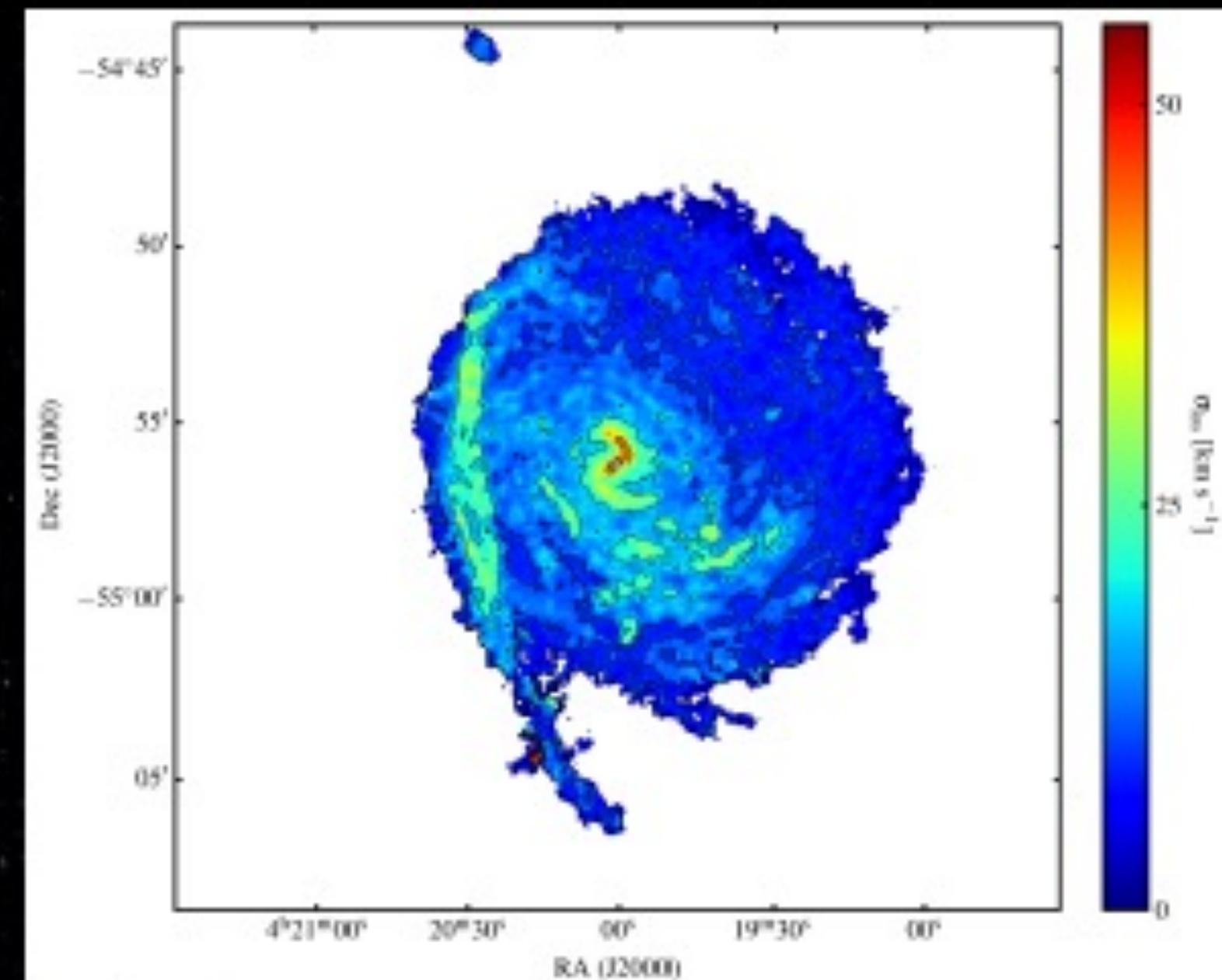
Smallest HI rich dwarf beyond the Local group

$M_{\text{HI}} = 1.67 \times 10^6 \text{ M}_\odot$; $M_\star = 2.3 \times 10^6 \text{ M}_\odot$

MeerKAT 55 hours L-band: deepest neutral atomic hydrogen HI observation of a massive ($M_{\text{HI}} = 1.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}_\odot$) grand design spiral star forming galaxy, NGC 1566

Mass limit at $20''$: $M_{\text{HI}} = 4 \times 10^5 \text{ M}_\odot$ ($S/N=3$, 16 km s^{-1})

Column density limit at $20''$: $N_{\text{HI}} = 4.1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ($S/N=3$)



Moment 2: the disk is kinematically lopsided

- **South:** intertwining spiral arms with broad line-widths and enhanced star formation
- **West:** relaxed and regularly rotating
- **East:** diffuse lagging HI stream legs to high linewidths ($> 25 \text{ km/s}$)
 - remnant of a recent tidal interaction with PGC075137 in the North
 - the lost gas is swept up along the spiral arms