

H I gas in the rejuvenated radio galaxy PKS 2014–55

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ABSTRACT

We present new high-spectral-resolution MeerKAT observations of H I absorption against the central region of the restarted, giant, X-shaped radio galaxy PKS2014–55, which exhibits morphological evidence of three distinct cycles of activity. We report a wide component (FWHM 38 ± 7 km s⁻¹) redshifted to 96 ± 50 km s⁻¹, a deep-narrow detection (FWHM 19 ± 6 km s⁻¹) which is redshifted to 160 ± 40 km s⁻¹, and a shallow component (FWHM 22 ± 6 km s⁻¹) redshifted to 240 ± 40 km s⁻¹. One of the three components exceeds the typical rotational velocity of 100 km s⁻¹, suggesting complex kinematics of the inflowing gas. These H I observations support the correlation between the occurrence of H I absorption and the rejuvenation of radio activity.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: individual: PKS 2014–55 – galaxies: ISM.

1 INTRODUCTION

Large-scale radio jets from radio-loud active galactic nuclei (RLAGNs) offer a unique opportunity to study the AGN duty cycle through observations of remnant lobes from previous activity cycles. The triggering and fuelling of such activity are closely linked to the mode of accretion on to the central black hole, which varies across AGN types. High-excitation radio galaxies (HERGs) are associated with radiatively efficient accretion, often driven by mergers or interactions, while low-excitation radio galaxies (LERGs) are typically fuelled by hot halo gas or secular processes (Pierce et al. 2022). Deep optical imaging supports this distinction, revealing that most HERGs show morphological signs of past interactions, with over 94 per cent of strong-line radio galaxies exhibiting features such as shells, tails, or dust lanes (Ramos Almeida et al. 2011). Broad-band radio observations help constrain the spectral energy distributions of the lobes, offering estimates of time-scales for both the active and

quiescent phases of AGN activity (Brienza et al. 2021). A well-known sub-class of episodic sources are the double–double radio galaxies (DDRGs), which display two distinct pairs of lobes, typically aligned along the same axis (Schoenmakers et al. 2000). There are also now known cases of the so-called triple–double radio galaxies (TDRGs; Chavan, Dabhade & Saikia 2024), in which three distinct epochs of activity are seen. Estimates based on spectral ageing, lobe expansion models (Alexander & Leahy 1987; Shabala et al. 2008; Konar et al. 2013), and numerical simulations (Tucker & David 1997; Omma & Binney 2004) suggest that the active phase can last tens of Myr, interrupted by quiescent periods of ~ 1 Myr (Konar et al. 2013). The recurrence of jet activity is widely attributed to renewed accretion from the interstellar or circumgalactic medium, which replenishes the central engine with fuel (Rees 1984).

A growing number of studies (Morganti et al. 2009; Maccagni et al. 2014; Yu et al. 2023) have investigated redshifted atomic neutral Hydrogen (H I) within the central regions of radio galaxies, observed as the 21 cm absorption line. Redshifted H I absorption has been interpreted as evidence of cold gas infall in several young and restarted radio galaxies, including 3C 236, B2 0258+35, and

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4C 29.30 (Struve & Conway 2012; Maccagni et al. 2017). These systems illustrate how episodic accretion events can reignite AGN activity, with H I serving as a powerful diagnostic of fuelling mechanisms. According to Geréb et al. (2015), H I line profiles can be classified into three groups based on their kinematic widths: (1) narrow profiles ($\text{FWHM} < 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), often caused by rotating H I discs or clouds; (2) intermediate profiles ($100 \text{ km s}^{-1} < \text{FWHM} < 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), typically reflecting more complex kinematics; and (3) broad profiles ($\text{FWHM} > 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), likely originating from disturbed gas in mergers or outflows. Redshifted components in recurrent AGNs are particularly relevant, as they are frequently linked to the cold gas infall that sustains renewed AGN activity (Saikia, Gupta & Konar 2007; Chandola, Saikia & Gupta 2010; Salter et al. 2010).

This paper examines the recurrent activity of the 1.57 Mpc giant X-shaped radio galaxy (XRG) PKS 2014–55,¹ recently observed using MeerKAT (Cotton et al. 2020). The latter publication revealed an outer cocoon of diffuse, steep-spectrum relativistic plasma, interpreted as evidence of an earlier epoch of activity. Two previous epochs were identified in the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) observation (Saripalli et al. 2008), suggesting three distinct epochs of activity for PKS 2014–55, making it a rare example of a TDRG, XRG, and giant radio galaxy (GRG). In this study, we present high spectral resolution MeerKAT observations of the neutral Hydrogen towards the core of PKS 2014–55. The structure of this paper is as follows: first, we provide a brief description of some basic properties of PKS 2014–55 and its host PGC 064 440 in Section 2. Section 3 covers the MeerKAT observations and the data reduction process. Our findings and their interpretation are presented in Section 4, and Section 5 provides a summary. Throughout this work, we assume a Lambda cold dark matter (Λ CDM) cosmology of a Universe with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.286$ and $\Omega_m = 0.714$, Spergel et al. (2003) and the web-based cosmology calculator (Wright 2006).

2 PKS 2014–55

PKS 2014–55 is a radio source associated with the galaxy PGC 064 440 (Paturel et al. 1989), which has a spectroscopic redshift of $z = 0.060629 \pm 0.000150$ (Jones et al. 2004). This corresponds to a luminosity distance of 255 Mpc, for which 1 arcsec translates to 1.2 kpc. The total projected linear size of the radio structure is 1.5 Mpc, inferred from an end-to-end angular separation of ~ 22 arcmin. In contrast, the low-surface brightness backflow wings span ~ 14 arcmin, corresponding to a linear extent of 0.98 Mpc (see Fig. 1). These dimensions classify PKS 2014–55 as a GRG. At higher resolution, the compact radio core resolves into an FR-II type inner double, with a total angular separation of ~ 27 arcsec, or 32 kpc in projected scale. A more detailed account of the group environment surrounding PGC 064 440 is provided in Cotton et al. (2020).

3 OBSERVATIONS

MeerKAT observed PKS 2014–55 for a total on-target observation of 10 h from 2020 February 29 01:47 to 2020 February 29 14:16 (UTC), using 61 antennas, for an onsource time of 10 h. The bandwidth of 856 MHz was observed in the 32k mode (32768 channels),

¹This source is also known as G4Jy 1613 in the G4Jy Sample (White et al. 2020a, b).

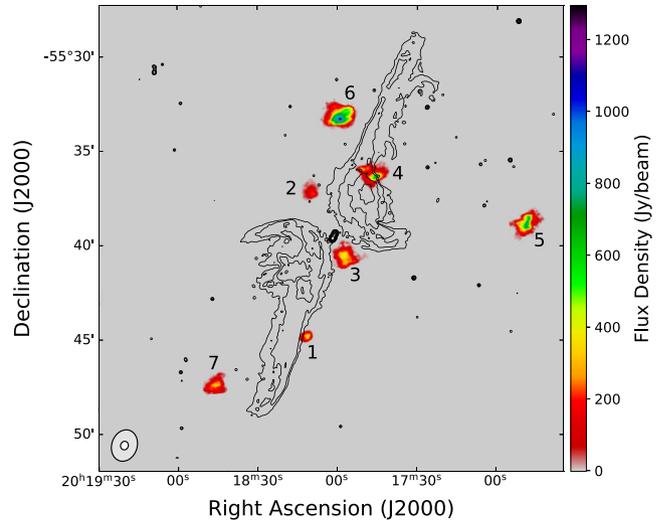


Figure 1. A total intensity map of the seven H I emission sources covering 10 arcmin around the optical host, PGC 064440. The radio continuum contours of PKS 2014–55 are overlaid at levels of $100 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1} \times 2^1, 2^2, \dots, 2^{10}$ (Cotton et al. 2020). The continuum map's restoring beam has dimensions of $7.4 \text{ arcsec} \times 7.4 \text{ arcsec}$, with a position angle of 89.9 deg , represented by the black outlined circle in the bottom left. The moment zero map's restoring beam is sized $24.8 \text{ arcsec} \times 19.7 \text{ arcsec}$, with a position angle of -64.9 deg , denoted by the white outlined circle in the bottom left.

Table 1. Summary of L-band MeerKAT observations of PKS 2014–55.

Observation date	2020 February 29
Bandwidth	856 MHz
Channel width	26.123 kHz
Integration time	8 s
Number of antennas	61
Bandpass/flux calibrator	J1939–6342
Gain calibrator	J1939–6342
Time on target	10 h
Time on calibrator	2 h
Pointing centre (J2000)	RA 20:18:01.26 Dec. $-55.39.30.50$

yielding a channel width of 0.26123 MHz for the L band (900–1670 MHz) observation (see Table 1). The data points were smoothed to an 8 s integration. The observing sequence alternated between J1939–6342 for 2 min and PKS 2014–55 for 13 min. All reductions were performed on the ilifu computing facility.² Data were reduced using the CARACa1 pipeline³ (Józsa et al. 2020). CARACa1 is a containerized scripting framework based on STIMELA,⁴ a platform-independent radio interferometric data reduction software suite that allows users to run various open-source radio interferometric data reduction and imaging tools within a single script. We split out a 50 MHz chunk around the observed 21 cm line at the spectroscopic redshift 0.06 (redshifted to 1.34 GHz), producing a total of 1912 channels.

²<http://www.ilifu.ac.za>.

³<https://caracal.readthedocs.io>

⁴<https://github.com/ratt-ru/Stimela-classic>

3.1 Calibrator flagging and cross-calibration

Basic flagging was performed, using CASA (CASA Team 2022) and TRICOLOUR (Hugo et al. 2022) to flag the RFI based on the Stokes Q visibilities. We used CRYSTALBALL (Serra, Perkins & Smirnov 2022) to populate the MODEL .DATA column with a detailed, image-based calibrator sky model that includes the sky sub-structure and sources within the MeerKAT primary beam. This step is necessary due to the high sensitivity of the MeerKAT telescope. The time-dependent delay (K) and complex gain (G) solutions of each antenna were derived using the standard CASA task gaincal, avoiding RFI by excluding baselines shorter than 150 meters. Additionally, the bandpass task within CASA was utilized to determine the bandpass (B) solutions, accounting for frequency-dependent errors. The determination of these gains was done in two iterations, with a round of flagging in-between to improve the fidelity of the gain solutions. Finally, the solutions were applied with applycal to both calibrator and target visibility data, for the latter using the OTF splitting capability provided by the CASA task mstransform, which we used to get a 50 MHz chunk around the systemic H I line.

3.2 Target calibration and continuum imaging

The cross-calibrated target visibilities were then flagged using TRI-COLOUR to perform a shallow round of automated sum-threshold flagging, which is good enough for the 50 MHz chunk of data we are using due to a relatively clean RFI environment. We subsequently imaged the target data with WSClean (Offringa et al. 2014), employing the multiscale cleaning algorithm (Offringa & Smirnov 2017) to effectively clean the diffuse emission in the field and a Briggs *robust* -0.5 , to achieve an optimal trade-off between SNR and resolution given our limited bandwidth and which also avoids sub-structure within the synthesized beam. CUBICAL (Kenyon et al. 2018) was used, with a solution interval of 60 s to self-calibrate delays, amplitudes, and phases. The calibration loop consisted of two delay self-calibration rounds and one amplitude and phase self-calibration round. A clean mask was generated using breizorro,⁵ which applies a minimum filter over 50×50 pixel windows to estimate the local background to identify significant emission. We used the default threshold of 6.5σ to create a binary mask that reliably identifies emission. The resulting binary mask was applied during the final multifrequency synthesis (MFS) imaging of the self-calibrated visibilities. The final continuum image has an rms noise of $7.7 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$, with a synthesized beam of $6.7 \text{ arcsec} \times 5.9 \text{ arcsec}$, and a position angle of 79.2 deg .

3.3 Spectral line imaging

Continuum subtraction from the above image was initiated by first predicting the source list that was generated by WSClean during imaging into the MODEL .DATA column, using CRYSTALBALL. This produces a high fidelity model with good spectral resolution and avoids the step-function seen in the model data created using WSClean. The continuum was then removed from the data by subtracting the MODEL .DATA column from the CORRECTED .DATA column. To further eliminate any residual continuum, the uvcontsub function within the CASA task mstransform was employed. uvcontsub constructs a spectral model for the continuum by applying polynomial fits to both the real and imaginary parts throughout the spectral window.

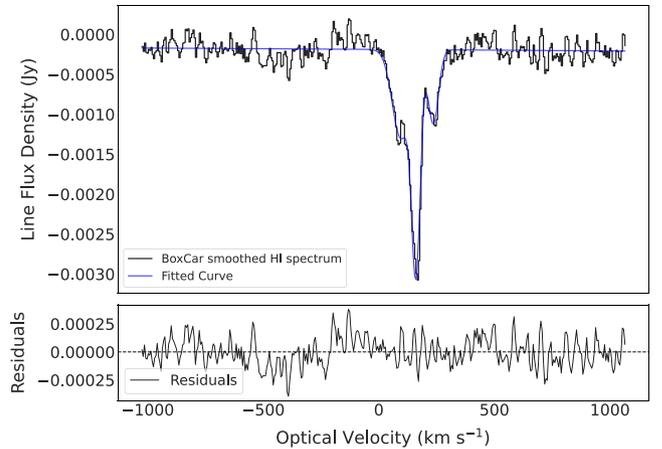


Figure 2. High-resolution H I absorption spectrum towards the core of PKS 2014–55, extracted at a channel width of 5.855 km s^{-1} and enhanced using a 3-channel boxcar filter. The data has a restoring beam of $24.8 \text{ arcsec} \times 19.7 \text{ arcsec}$ at a position angle of -64.9° . The spectrum is velocity-offset to the systemic optical redshift and is well described by a three-component Gaussian model. Residuals from the fit are shown in the bottom panel.

Using WSClean, we converged on an optimal data cube through a sequence of imaging runs, with a Briggs robustness parameter of $+1.0$, to achieve a balance between sensitivity and resolution. This process yielded a cube with an angular resolution of $24.8 \text{ arcsec} \times 19.7 \text{ arcsec}$ and a position angle of -64.9 deg . We used SOFiA2 (Source Finding Application; Serra et al. 2015; Westmeier et al. 2021) to reliably characterize the H I emission in the field. A 3σ rms noise threshold was applied in each smoothing step and a reliability threshold of 0.70 to reliably identify detections. The H I masks produced through this method were utilized to create moment maps from the original H I cube. The resulting outputs from SOFiA2 include: a moment zero map illustrating all the H I emission detections (Fig. 1). An analysis of these findings is presented in the next section.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 H I absorption in PKS 2014–55

Fig. 2 presents the H I absorption spectrum detected against the compact radio core of PKS 2014–55. The spectrum was extracted from the full-resolution cube, which has a channel width of 5.855 km s^{-1} (26.123 kHz), and subsequently smoothed using a boxcar filter of width three channels, resulting in a resolution of 17.565 km s^{-1} (78.369 kHz). The rms noise level in the spectrum is $23 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1} \text{ channel}^{-1}$. At this sensitivity, we reach a 3σ column density detection limit of $6.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Visual inspection reveals three distinct components in the absorption profile, which we modelled using Gaussian fits. The spectral features can be described as follows: a broad component with a FWHM of $38 \pm 7 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ redshifted by $96 \pm 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$; a narrow-deep component with a FWHM of $19 \pm 6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ redshifted by $160 \pm 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$; and a shallow component with a FWHM of $22 \pm 6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ redshifted by $240 \pm 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. All three components are redshifted relative to the systemic velocity of the host galaxy. Table 2 summarizes the derived physical parameters of the absorbing gas.

This triple-component absorption profile places PKS 2014–55 among a small number of rejuvenated radio galaxies exhibiting redshifted H I absorption (Saikia et al. 2007; Chandola et al. 2010;

⁵<https://github.com/ratt-ru/breizorro>

Table 2. Absorption spectrum properties.

Line	Broad	Deep-narrow	Shallow
S_{peak} (mJy)	-1.1 ± 0.1	-2.6 ± 0.1	-0.9 ± 0.1
FWHM (km s^{-1})	38 ± 7	19 ± 6	22 ± 6
$(v_{\text{sys}} - v_{\text{peak}})$ (km s^{-1})	96 ± 50	160 ± 40	240 ± 40
τ_{peak}	0.02 ± 0.001	0.04 ± 0.002	0.01 ± 0.001
$N_{\text{HI}} (\times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2})$	2.6 ± 0.3	3.0 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.1

Note. v_{sys} represents the systemic velocity, while v_{peak} indicates the velocity at the peak of the absorption component.

Salter et al. 2010). While redshifted features are often interpreted as signatures of cold gas infall towards the nucleus, the detection of three kinematically distinct components suggests a complex, structured reservoir of gas. The combination of a deep, narrow core and both broad and shallow features may indicate multiple streams of inflowing material, or a mix of dynamically settled and unsettled gas.

We determine the optical depth using the following relation:

$$e^{-\tau_{\nu}} = 1 - \frac{S_{\nu}^{\text{HI}}}{S_{1.4} \text{ GHz}}, \quad (1)$$

where $S_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}$ is the continuum flux density and S_{ν}^{HI} is the observed line flux density at frequency ν . The corresponding HI column density is calculated using

$$N_{\text{HI}} = 1.83 \times 10^{18} \frac{T_s}{f_c} \int \tau(\nu) d\nu \quad [\text{cm}^{-2}], \quad (2)$$

where T_s is the spin temperature and f_c is the covering factor. Assuming $T_s = 100 \text{ K}$ and $f_c = 1$, the integral can be approximated as $\int \tau(\nu) d\nu \approx \tau \times \text{FWHM}$ for each component identified in Fig. 2. This yields column densities of 2.6 ± 0.3 , 3.0 ± 0.2 , and $1.3 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the broad, narrow-deep, and shallow components, respectively, using a background integrated continuum flux density of $69.0 \pm 0.01 \text{ mJy}$.

The detection of multiple redshifted HI absorption components against the radio core provides direct evidence of structured cold gas inflow in a system that lacks clear signatures of major mergers. Unlike other rejuvenated radio galaxies with redshifted HI absorption, such as 3C 236 and 4C 29.30 (Struve & Conway 2012; Maccagni et al. 2017). PKS 2014–55 also shows no evidence of fast outflows. This reinforces a scenario in which episodic AGN reactivation is driven by infall rather than feedback.

We find no evidence of HI absorption at any other location, nor do we detect fast AGN-driven outflows of cold gas within the 50 MHz bandwidth, which spans a velocity range of $11\,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (1912 channels).

Table 3. Positions, integrated flux densities, W50s, redshifts, luminosity distances, and masses of the HI emission in the PKS 2014–55 group.

ID	α	δ	$S_{\nu} \pm \delta S$ [$\times 10^2$] JyHz	W_{50} [$\times 10^5$] Hz	z^a	D_L^b (Mpc)	$M_{\text{HI}} \pm \delta M$ [$\times 10^9$] M_{\odot}	$N_{\text{HI}} \pm \delta N$ [$\times 10^{20}$] cm^{-2}
1	20:18:11.68	-55:44:49.7	3.4 ± 0.4	6.66	0.0514	229	0.88 ± 0.10	1.07 ± 0.10
2	20:18:10.05	-55:37:11.4	3.2 ± 0.3	1.75	0.0550	245	0.96 ± 0.08	1.03 ± 0.07
3	20:17:57.17	-55:40:37.5	13.3 ± 0.6	5.33	0.0553	247	4.0 ± 0.2	4.26 ± 0.16
4	20:17:46.75	-55:36:16.9	14.9 ± 0.8	20.4	0.0561	250	4.7 ± 0.2	4.81 ± 0.20
5	20:16:49.25	-55:38:49.7	20.3 ± 1.1	18.0	0.0562	251	6.4 ± 0.3	6.5 ± 0.3
6	20:17:58.96	-55:33:12.4	40.3 ± 1.4	13.4	0.0565	253	12.8 ± 0.4	13.0 ± 0.4
7	20:18:45.97	-55:47:24.3	7.9 ± 0.5	3.95	0.0587	262	2.7 ± 0.2	2.57 ± 0.12
8 ^c	20:18:01.27	-55:39:29.6	21.2 ± 0.8	2.14	0.0571	255	6.9 ± 0.3	6.84 ± 0.20

Note. ^a We estimate the uncertainty in the HI-redshift to be $\pm 1.84\text{e-}05$. ^b The luminosity distance uncertainty is 0.0788 Mpc. ^c Denotes absorption detection. ^d Column density as a function of brightness temperature.

Given our continuum flux density of $69.0 \pm 0.01 \text{ mJy}$ and a spectral RMS of $23 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ per channel, we place a conservative 3σ upper limit on the peak optical depth of $\tau \lesssim 0.001$ for any broad component with FWHM $\gtrsim 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This effectively rules out the presence of strong, high-velocity outflows along our line of sight, unless the gas is either sufficiently diffuse or offset from the radio core to escape detection in absorption.

Moreover, no HI emission is detected from the source itself. This could either reflect a genuine scarcity of extended neutral gas or a limitation in sensitivity due to the bright underlying radio continuum. The presence of a tilted dust lane in the host galaxy PGC 064 440 supports the idea that cold gas has been externally acquired, likely through a minor merger or accretion event (Giri, Barway & Raychaudhury 2023). Tilted dust lanes are in some instances interpreted as signs of externally supplied gas that has yet to settle into the stellar disc. Simulations show that such gas can gradually align with the host galaxy’s plane over time (Lagos et al. 2015). While we cannot resolve the absorbing gas spatially, the presence of a dust lane implies that cold gas is present in the host galaxy. If this gas is settling inward, it is reasonable to consider that the absorption may originate near the AGN core. Given the angular resolution of MeerKAT, however, higher resolution observations would be needed to effectively localize the gas seen in absorption within the host galaxy.

Blueshifted HI outflows are frequently reported in young or restarted radio galaxies, particularly where compact jets interact with a dense, clumpy interstellar medium (ISM; Morganti, Tadhunter & Oosterloo 2005; Morganti et al. 2018, 2019). The absence of any broad, blueshifted HI absorption in PKS 2014–55 is noteworthy. Despite its restarted activity and compact radio structure, both conditions that often favour jet – ISM interaction, we observe only redshifted, multicomponent absorption. These findings support a scenario in which cold gas inflow currently fuels the AGN, with no observational evidence for significant merger activity. The optical isophotes of the host galaxy, as seen in fig. 9 of Cotton et al. (2020), show little deviation from ellipticity and reveal no obvious sub-structure.

While the occurrence of HI in restarted AGN has been noted in a few systems (Saikia et al. 2007; Chandola et al. 2010; Salter et al. 2010), the small sample size limits general conclusions. The detection of a redshifted, multicomponent HI absorption spectrum in PKS 2014–55 (Fig. 2) offers valuable insight into the cold gas conditions in such rejuvenated systems.

Although all three absorption components are redshifted, some of the gas could still originate from a rotating structure within the host galaxy. This remains plausible given that all components exhibit full width at half-maximum (FWHM) values well below 100 km s^{-1} .

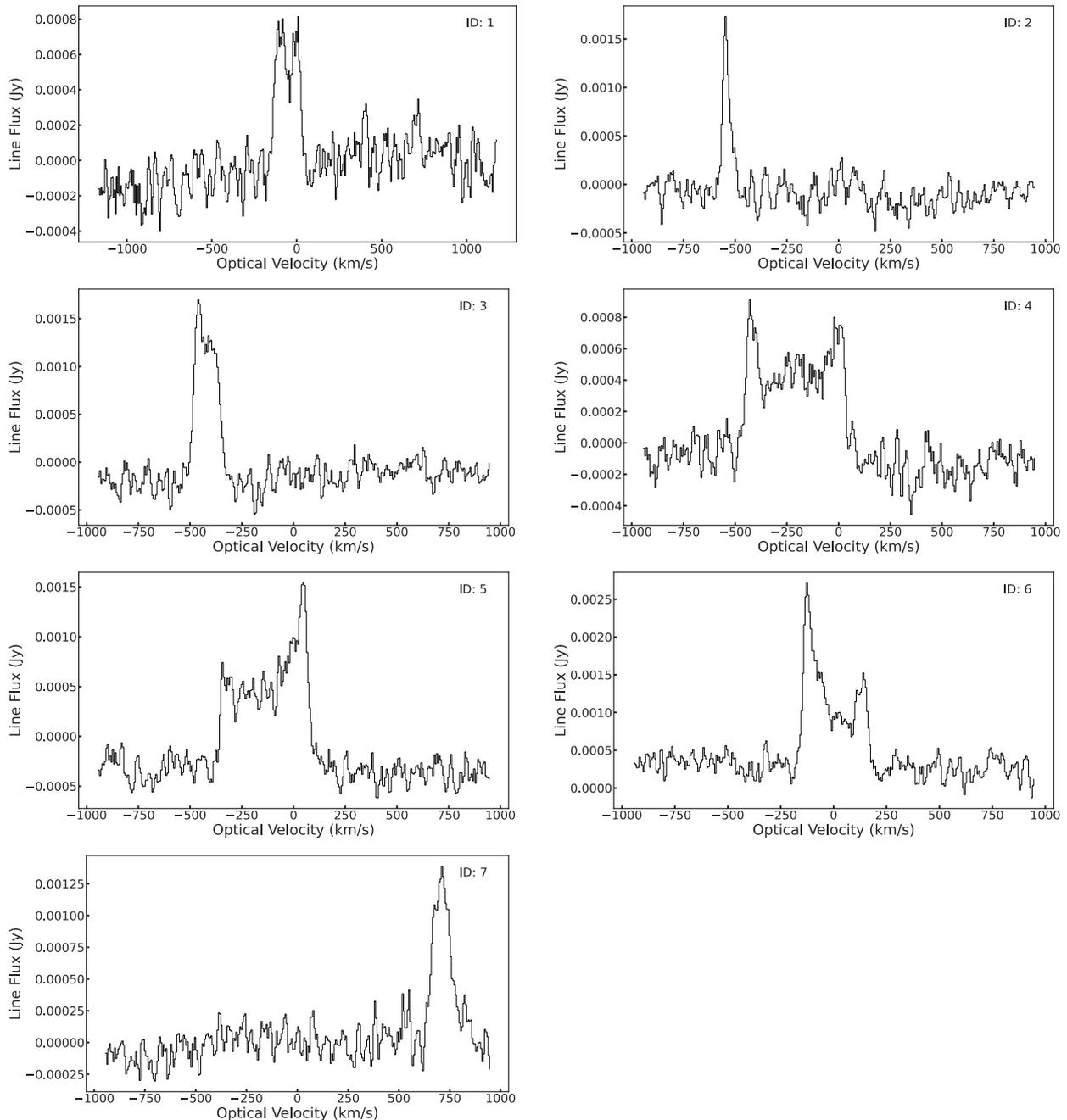


Figure 3. Neutral Hydrogen emission spectra of the seven sources shown in Fig. 1. The individual spectra were smoothed using a boxcar filter over three adjacent channels, corresponding to a velocity resolution of 17.6 km s^{-1} .

s^{-1} , a regime typically associated with large-scale rotating discs or clouds (Geréb et al. 2015). However, the shallowest component is characterized by a velocity offset of $240 \pm 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from the systemic redshift. Such a large displacement suggests this gas is unlikely to be part of a stable rotating disc, and may instead represent a disturbed or infalling cloud.

4.2 Environmental context

To contextualize the absorption within PKS 2014–55, we also examined the surrounding H I environment. This revealed several sources of H I emission at significantly lower redshifts than PKS

2014–55, potentially indicating the presence of a foreground group. The detection labelled ID 3 in Fig. 1 is the closest to the host both spectrally and spatially. Although this H I cloud is coincident with the spiral galaxy J2017–5540, its association remains uncertain due to the absence of a recorded optical redshift. The cloud lies 1.1 arcmin (78 kpc) south of PKS 2014–55. Using the H I redshift of the cloud and the 6dF spectroscopic redshift of PKS 2014–55, reported as $z = 0.060629 \pm 0.000150$ by Jones et al. (2004), we estimate a velocity offset of $(0.0053 \pm 0.0002)c \sim 1600 \pm 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This substantial velocity difference effectively rules out the possibility of recent gas exchange between the two systems.

The remaining six H I emission detections identified in the field exhibit even larger velocity offsets from that of PKS 2014–55 than ID 3, with velocity separations well in excess of 1000 km s⁻¹. This effectively rules out any of these galaxies as recent gas donors or interaction partners.

We estimate the H I column densities and spatial extents for all six emission-line sources detected in the field. As an illustrative example, the H I emission associated with J2017–5540 spans 94 kpc along its longest axis, measured at a column density threshold of 1.3×10^{19} cm⁻². Assuming optically thin emission, we calculate the column densities using equation (74) from Meyer et al. (2017)

$$N_{\text{H I}} = 2.33 \times 10^{20} (1+z)^4 \left(\frac{S}{\text{JyHz}} \right) \left(\frac{ab}{\text{arcsec}^2} \right)^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

where a and b are the beam's major and minor axes, respectively. The corresponding flux densities (S_ν), redshifts (z), luminosity distances (D_L), and H I masses ($M_{\text{H I}}$) for all detections are summarized in Table 3, with their spectra presented in Fig. 3.

Taken together, the results suggest that PKS 2014–55 exemplifies a mode of AGN reactivation governed by structured gas inflow, rather than outflow or recent major interactions. The combination of redshifted absorption features, a restarted radio morphology, and the absence of obvious merger indicators provides a compelling case study of cold gas accretion in rejuvenated radio galaxies.

5 SUMMARY

To summarize, we have reported new high-spectral resolution (5.8 km s⁻¹) MeerKAT observations of the H I absorption against the central region of the rejuvenated giant XRG PKS 2014–55. The multicomponent spectrum shows three features that are redshifted relative to the systemic velocity of the host. Our observations reveal for the first time seven neighbouring H I sources that contain substantial amounts of H I (Fig. 1), none of which are close enough to interact with PKS 2014–55.

The estimated column densities for the three components, from left to right in Fig. 2, are $2.6 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{20}$, $3.0 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{20}$, and $1.3 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{20}$ cm⁻², assuming $T_s = 100$ K, $f_c = 1$, and $\Delta v = 100$ km s⁻¹. In a 50-MHz wide bandwidth, we found no blue-shifted wings or other absorption structures.

We surmise that the gas seen in absorption is likely fuelling the AGN, contributing to its recent reactivation. The detection of redshifted H I in this rejuvenated radio galaxy supports the growing view that cold gas accretion, as traced through associated absorption, plays an important role in triggering renewed AGN activity. PKS 2014–55 adds to the small but increasing number of powerful radio galaxies in which H I absorption offers direct observational evidence of nuclear fuelling during phases of episodic activity.

Future high-resolution observations are essential to localize the H I absorption and better constrain the physical conditions of the infalling gas. Observations of CO lines would offer complementary insight into the molecular component, potentially revealing a multiphase cold gas structure. Both objectives can be addressed with targeted ALMA follow-up. When considered alongside its restarted morphology, PKS 2014–55 emerges as a promising testbed for exploring how episodic accretion events may trigger recurrent radio activity.

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This work was carried out using the data processing pipelines developed at the Inter-University Institute for Data Intensive Astronomy (IDIA) and available at <https://idia-pipelines.github.io>. IDIA is a partnership of the University of Cape Town, the University of Pretoria, and the University of the Western Cape.

This work made use of the CARTA (Cube Analysis and Rendering Tool for Astronomy) software (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.3377984 – <https://cartavis.github.io>).

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The raw data are available from the SARAO archive (<https://archive.sarao.ac.za>) under project code SSV-20200221-FC-01. Final image cubes can be obtained from <https://zenodo.org/records/16929331>.

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