New SMASH 1 satellite discovered in the large Magellan cloud

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Accordingly, international astronomer **Nicolas Martin** operates at Strasbourg Observatory in France just announced that he and his team discovered a star system of small, very faint satellites with scientific name SMASH 1 exists in the Large Magellanic Cloud through **dark energy astronomical camera** technology (DECam) mounted on the **Víctor M. Blanco** Telescope at Chile's Cerro Tololo (CTIO) Observatory.

The new discovery shows that SMASH 1 is a faint satellite star system, having a brightness of only 200 times, at an angle compared to the sun's brightness, which is compact in size, with a radius of about 29 light years, 186,000 light-years from our Earth and 42,000 light-years away from the large Magellanic cloud.

In addition, the research team also said that SMASH 1 is estimated to be 13 billion years old and is a poor starlight system and poor metal in stellar structure.

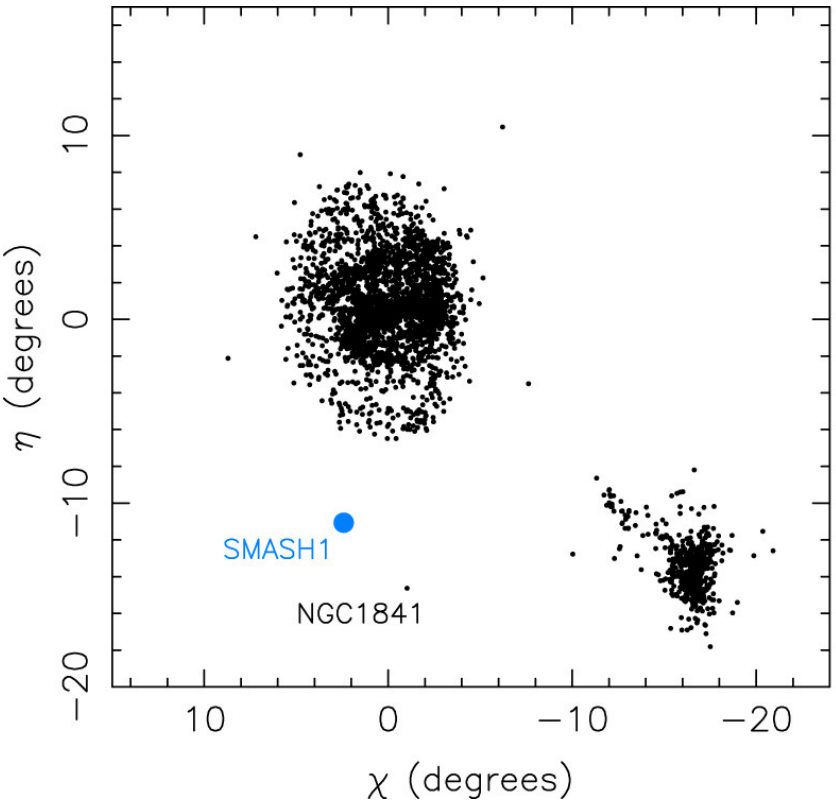

Image source: Phys.

There is another view that SMASH 1 may be a particular satellite cluster, influenced and subject to the operation of the large Magellan cloud. However, there is a contradictory view that SMASH 1's orbital speed does not depend on the large Magellan cloud.

There is currently no satisfactory explanation for whether or not the dependence of SMASH 1 on the large Magellan cloud.

This finding has just been published online on arXiv.org.

> According to Wikipedia, the large Magellanic cloud (abbreviated in English: LMC) is a dwarf amorphous galaxy in a neighboring group (sometimes referred to as a satellite galaxy) of the Milky Way, the larger galaxy in the group. The two galaxies are named after the Portuguese maritime explorer Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521). With a distance of less than 160 thousand light years, the LMC is the third galaxy from the center of the Milky Way, after Sag DEG and Canis Major; With a volume of 10 billion times our solar mass and a radius of 7,000 light years, LMC is only 1/100 of the Milky Way in volume but equal to 1/8 if compared to the size, ranking fourth in the group direction. With an apparent magnitude of 0.9, the LMC can be seen as a faint cloud in the night sky of the southern celestial sphere, slightly darker than the Niu Lang star (0.77).

Huynh Dung (Theo Phys)