UV Properties of Quasars Behind The Magellanic Coluds

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Known to exhibit flux changes over the electromagnetic spectrum, quasars are incredibly bright galaxy cores driven by supermassive black holes. Although their high energy wavelengths are the focus of research, little is known about their ultraviolet (UV) flux variability because few investigations were specifically carried out under the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) until 1996, Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX) till 2013, etc. which are no longer operational. We describe here the UV variability of five quasars located specifically beyond the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC), one of the major satellite galaxies in our Milky Way due to its Southern-Hemisphere location, which makes it an appropriate medium. These Magellanic Quasar Sources (MQS), with a redshift (ʐ) range of $0.579 \leq ʐ \leq 1.684$, are observed in different UV wavebands using Ultra-Violet Imaging Telescope (UVIT) on board AstroSat, launched in year 2015 (still operational). The observed UV variability in our sample can be utilized for future studies in understanding the astronomical environments, inner accretion disk, properties of black-holes etc.,