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Título	The globular cluster systems and upper mass limits for low surface brightness satellites around our closest S0
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Although low surface brightness (LSB) galaxies are abundant in the Universe, they remain one of the most mysterious types of objects due to their diffuse nature, making them hard to study in detail. These faint objects have mostly been found in dense environments such as galaxy groups and clusters; little is known about them in low-density environments. Globular Clusters (GCs) allow us to obtain vital clues into the initial stages of galaxy formation. By counting GCs, which are ubiquitous high surface brightness point sources, one may determine an upper limit to the dark matter halo of their parent galaxies. Our work identified 24 LSB dwarf galaxies around the low-density environment of our closest S0 galaxy, NGC 3115, and studied their structural properties. From deep DECam imaging, we identified GC candidates around 9 such LSB galaxies out of the total 24. Later, we followed them up with high-quality Gemini/GMOS imaging to further investigate their GC systems. After subtracting the galaxy light from the images, we created a catalogue of the point sources from the residual images. We finally selected the GC candidates from each LSB galaxy based on their colour, magnitude, and `class_star` SExtractor parameter. Having GC system candidates for each galaxy, we obtained the GC Luminosity Function (GCLF), from which we estimated the total number of GCs and recovered the Specific Frequency (S_N). Our results indicate that two of our LSB galaxies are consistent with not having GCs. We finally estimated an upper limit to the total mass of each of the 7 host galaxies that contained GCs. The results that we achieve agree with the ones in the literature for the Fornax Cluster LSB dwarfs. We are currently applying for Telescope time to obtain spectroscopic data to measure line-of-sight velocities of GCs to infer the dynamical masses of these LSB dwarf galaxy systems.