

# DISCOVERY OF THE ECLIPSING DETACHED DOUBLE WHITE DWARF BINARY NLTT 11748

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We report the discovery of the first eclipsing detached double white dwarf (WD) binary, NLTT 11748. In a photometric search for pulsations from this low-mass helium core WD, we discovered approx 180 s 3%–6% dips in the photometry. Subsequent radial velocity measurements found variations with a semi-amplitude  $K_1 = 271 \pm 3$  km/s (also now reported by Kawka et al.) and confirmed the dips as eclipses caused by an orbiting WD with a mass  $M_2 = 0.648\text{--}0.771 M_\odot$  for  $M_1 = 0.1\text{--}0.2 M_\odot$ . We detect both the primary and secondary eclipses during the  $P_{\text{orb}} = 5.64$  hr orbit and measure the secondary’s brightness to be  $3.5\% \pm 0.3\%$  of the primary at SDSS- $g'$ . Assuming that the secondary follows the mass-radius relation of a cold C/O WD and including the effects of microlensing in the binary, the primary eclipse yields a primary radius of  $R_1 = 0.043\text{--}0.039 R_\odot$  for  $M_1 = 0.1\text{--}0.2 M_\odot$ , consistent with the theoretically expected values for a helium core WD with a thick, stably burning hydrogen envelope. I will discuss how our future observational efforts, such as detection of the secondary semi-amplitude  $K_2$ , multiband high-cadance photometric eclipse observations, and cross system time-delay measurements, will determine  $M_1$ , yielding accurate WD mass-radius measurement of both components, as well as a clearer indication of the binary’s fate once contact is reached.