

# HIGH-SPEED FOLLOW-UP OF ECLIPSING WD+DM BINARIES FROM ZTF

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Short-period binaries made up of a white dwarf and a low-mass main sequence star are the most typical product of the common-envelope phase. The compact nature of these post-common-envelope binaries means that a relatively large proportion are seen to eclipse, allowing for very precise constraints to be placed on the system parameters, making them ideal targets for testing stellar or evolutionary models. These systems are therefore excellent laboratories for studying more exotic classes of white dwarfs, where precise characterisation is key, as well as having the potential to provide much-needed insight into the relatively poorly understood common-envelope phase. With the prevalence of wide-field, time-domain photometric sky surveys, the number of eclipsing white dwarf + main sequence systems being discovered is increasing dramatically and so an efficient method to precisely and accurately measure the stellar and binary parameters for these systems will be vital to characterise the population as a whole as well as helping identify rare systems. This will become even more important in the LSST era, when thousands of these eclipsing binaries will be identified. In this talk, I will outline our photometric follow-up method as well as discussing our results so far, including the identification of a number of eclipsing magnetic white dwarfs, white dwarfs with brown dwarf companions, both hot and ultracool eclipsing white dwarfs, high and low mass white dwarfs, and the first ZZ Ceti in an eclipsing white dwarf + main sequence binary.