New clues on the formation of close white dwarf binaries with hot subdwarf companions

Stephan Geier[1], Veronika Schaffenroth[1], Ingrid Pelisoli[2], Thomas Kupfer[3], Brad Barlow[4], Matti Dorsch[5], Nicole Reindl[1], Uli Heber[5], Andreas Irrgang[5], et al.

[1] *Institut für Physik und Astronomie, Universität Potsdam, Haus 28, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 24/25, D-14476 Potsdam-Golm, Germany*
[2] *Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK*
[3] *Texas Tech University, Department of Physics & Astronomy, Box 41051, 79409, Lubbock, TX, USA*
[4] *Department of Physics, High Point University, One University Parkway, High Point, NC, 27268, USA*
[5] *Dr. Karl Remeis-Observatory & ECAP, Astronomical Institute, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Sternwartstr. 7, D-96049 Bamberg, Germany*

About one third of the single-lined hot subdwarf B (sdB) stars in the field are found in close binaries with unseen companions. The majority of those post-common envelope systems consists of sdBs in close orbits around white dwarfs (WDs). The analysis of new data from large space-based light curve (TESS, Kepler, K2) and ground-based spectroscopic (SDSS, LAMOST) surveys allowed us to characterize the population of sdB+WD binaries in much more detail. Here we present updated constraints on binary fractions and the fundamental parameters of those binaries. Based on this new observational evidence, we come to the conclusion that several different evolutionary paths are needed to explain the population of sdB+WD binaries.