

HOT SUBDWARFS WITH COOL LOW-MASS COMPANIONS OBSERVED  
FROM SPACE

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About a third of all hot subdwarfs are found in short-period binaries with periods up to a few days. Those systems are thought to have been formed by a previous common-envelope phase. The companions are either white dwarfs or cool, low-mass companions. The latter can easily be identified from high S/N light curves by the reflection effect resulting from the huge temperature difference and similar sizes of both companions up to several days. We investigated all TESS light curves with hot subdwarf binaries to find new reflection effect systems. Moreover, we checked all hot subdwarf binaries with solved orbits, which have space-based light curves from TESS, Kepler or K2.

In this talk we want to discuss the sample of reflection effect systems observed from space allowing to derive an unbiased period distribution for the first time. The excellent quality of the light curves also allows us to derive parameters of those systems even if no eclipses are seen increasing the number of hot subdwarf binaries with determined fundamental parameters significantly.