Larissa Luciano Amorim:

White dwarfs serve as valuable laboratories for studying matter under extreme conditions, including high temperatures, densities, and magnetic fields. Despite the sample of magnetic white dwarfs being vastly enlarged after the first detection decades ago, its origin remains not fully explained. This suggests that multiple formation channels may be involved. To determine the dominant process, it is crucial to assemble a large sample of these stars, with several stellar parameters determined, allowing us to investigate not only the origin of these magnetic fields but also their potential effects on the star's evolution. One essential property to be investigated is the rotational period. In this study, we compiled a sample of magnetic white dwarfs with hydrogen-dominated atmospheres from previous catalogs that were observed by TESS, allowing for possible rotational period measurements. Then, we gathered ground-based photometry and spectroscopy data to corroborate the rotational periods and explore variations in the spectra resulting from differences in magnetic field intensities during different phases of rotation.