

## Surveillance and opportunities for observing Near-Earth Objects.

Mirel Birlan<sup>1,2</sup>, Adrian Sonka<sup>2,3</sup>, Andreea Gornea<sup>2</sup>, Simon Anghel<sup>2</sup>, Alin Nedelcu<sup>2,1</sup>, Francois Colas<sup>1</sup>, and Pierre Vernazza<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut de Mecanique Celeste et des Calculs des Ephemerides, CNRS UMR8028, Paris Observatory, PSL Research University, 77 av Denfert Rochereau, 75014 Paris, France

<sup>2</sup> Astronomical Institute of Romanian Academy, Str. Cutitul de Argint 5, 040557 Bucharest, Romania

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Physics, University of Bucharest 405-Atomistilor, 077125 Magurele, Ilfov, Romania

<sup>4</sup> Aix-Marseille University, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Marseille, France

contact e-mail: *Mirel.Birlan@obspm.fr*

More than 17,000 Near Earth Objects have been discovered so far. Their relatively small diameters, between 10 meters to kilometre-size, make them visible from groundbased observations only for their closest approach to Earth. On average this occurs only few times per century. Thus, it is vital to exploit such favourable geometries and to record as much as possible information concerning their dynamics and their physical properties. We will briefly present new results obtained using the 1meter telescope of Pic du Midi Observatory and s using the 0.4meter telescope in Bucharest recent results in photometry for Florence, 2012 TC4, and 2018 GE3. The presentation will include also the new spectrograph installed in Pic du Midi and devoted to NEOs, which will cover the spectral interval between 0.5 and 1.6 micron.