Photometry of 2002 GZ32 and 2012 DR30

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Trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs) are sources of Centaurs and also of Near-Earth Objects: TNOs with a perihelion, q<34 au, can become Centaurs and evolve to the inner solar system. Some of them may be transitioning to become short-period comets, too. A few percent of both Centaurs and TNOs are known to host binary companions. It is important to know their physical characteristics in order to better classify them and connect them to some NEOs with semi-major axis smaller then 5.2 au. With this work, we aim to study and present new photometric data of one Centaur—2002 GZ32 and a very eccentric TNO, a scattering disk object (SDOs, are objects further out the Kuiper Belt, a region beyond Neptune, between 30 au and 52 au) very likely coming from the Oort cloud for its large semi-major axis or a former Kuiper Belt Object, scattered out after a close encounter with a giant planet (e.g. Neptune): 2012 DR30. Here we show very preliminary results of only the centaur. The observations are part of a programme focused on the study of Centaurs, TNOs, their physical characteristics and their possible cometary activity.