




# HostPhot: global and local photometry of galaxies hosting supernovae or other transients

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## Software

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## Summary

Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) have assumed a fundamental role as cosmological distance indicators since the discovery of the accelerating expansion rate of the universe ([Perlmutter et al., 1999](#); [Riess et al., 1998](#)). Correlations between their optical peak luminosity, the decline rate of their light curves and their optical colours allow them to be standardised, reducing their observed r.m.s scatter (e.g. [Phillips, 1993](#); [Tripp, 1998](#)). Over a decade ago, the optical peak luminosity of SNe Ia was found to correlate with host galaxy stellar mass, further improving their standardisation ([Kelly & others, 2010](#); [Lampeitl et al., 2010](#); [Sullivan et al., 2010](#)). Since then, host galaxy properties have been used in cosmological analyses of SNe Ia ([Betoule et al., 2014](#); [Brout et al., 2019](#); [Scolnic et al., 2018](#)) and tremendous effort has gone into finding the property, such as star formation rate ([Rigault et al., 2013](#)), that fundamentally drives the correlation between SNe Ia and their host galaxies. Furthermore, it has been noted that the local environment, in which the progenitors of SNe Ia evolve, is much better at reducing the scatter in estimated distances than the global environment, i.e. the whole galaxy ([Kelsey et al., 2021](#); [Roman et al., 2018](#)). Therefore, the study of the effect of environment on SNe Ia is an active field of research and key in future cosmological analyses.

## Statement of need

HostPhot is an open-source Python package for measuring host galaxy photometry, both locally and globally. Host galaxy photometry is fundamental as it is commonly used to estimate the galaxy parameters, such as stellar mass and star formation rate. However, the codes used by different groups can vary and there is no dedicated package for this. The API for HostPhot allows the user to extract image cutouts of surveys, such as the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS) Data Release 1 (PS1), Dark Energy Survey (DES) and Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Different sets of filters are available depending on the chosen survey: grizy for PS1, grizY for DES and ugriz for SDSS. All photometry can be corrected for Milky Way dust extinction.

Local photometry can be calculated with the desired circular aperture in physical units (e.g., 4 kpc) at the redshift of the given object. On the other hand, for the global photometry, the user can choose between using a common aperture for all the images, from a coadd image, and masking foreground stars for close-by galaxies. HostPhot is fast at calculating photometry (up to a few seconds per object) and user-friendly, which allows the community to easily contribute to this package. HostPhot will allow the supernova community to find exciting new scientific discoveries with future cosmological analyses. Finally, although HostPhot is mainly aimed at SNe Ia science, it can be used in other fields as well.

HostPhot heavily relies on the Astropy package ([Astropy Collaboration et al., 2018, 2013](#)) for most functions, but also relies on Photutils ([Bradley et al., 2021](#)) for general photometry, sep

(Barbary, 2016) for global photometry and PISCOLA (Müller-Bravo et al., 2021) for extinction correction.

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