With the new generation of space telescopes such as the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), it is possible to better characterize the atmospheres of exoplanets. The atmospheres of Hot and Ultra Hot Jupiters are highly heterogeneous and asymmetrical. The difference between the temperatures on the day-side and the night-side is especially extreme in the case of Ultra Hot Jupiters. We introduce a new tool to compute synthetic lightcurves from 3D GCM simulations, developed in the Pytmosph3R framework. We show how rotation induces a variation of the flux during the transit that is a source of information on the chemical and thermal distribution of the atmosphere. We find that the day-night gradient linked to Ultra Hot Jupiters has an effect close to the stellar limb-darkening, but opposite to tidal deformation. We confirm the impact of the atmospheric and chemical distribution on variations of the central transit time, though the variations found are smaller than that of available observational data, which could indicate that the east-west asymmetries are underestimated, due to the chemistry or clouds.