

¹ lys_instr: A Python Package for Automating Scientific Measurements

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⁸ Summary

⁹ Modern experiments increasingly demand automation frameworks capable of coordinating
¹⁰ diverse scientific instruments while remaining flexible and easy to customize. Existing solutions,
¹¹ however, often require substantial adaptation or manual handling of low-level communication
¹² and threading. We present `lys_instr`, a Python package that addresses these challenges
¹³ through an object-oriented, multi-layered architecture for instrument control, workflow coordi-
¹⁴ nation, and GUI construction. It enables researchers to rapidly build responsive, asynchronous
¹⁵ measurement systems with minimal coding effort. Seamlessly integrated with the `lys` platform
¹⁶ ([Nakamura, 2023](#)), `lys_instr` unifies experiment control, data acquisition, and visualization,
¹⁷ offering an efficient foundation for next-generation, automation-driven experimental research.

⁸ Statement of need

¹⁸ Modern scientific research increasingly relies on comprehensive measurements across wide
¹⁹ parameter spaces to fully understand physical phenomena. As experiments grow in com-
²⁰ plexity—with longer measurement times and a greater diversity of instruments—efficient
²¹ automation has become essential. Measurement automation is now evolving beyond simple
²² parameter scans toward informatics-driven, condition-based optimization, paving the way
²³ for AI-assisted experimental workflow management. This progress demands robust software
²⁴ infrastructure capable of high integration and flexible logic control.

²⁵ However, building such a system remains nontrivial for researchers. At the low level, specific
²⁶ instrument methods tightly coupled to diverse communication protocols (e.g., TCP/IP, VISA,
²⁷ serial, etc.) limit interchangeability and flexibility across systems. At the high level, coordinating
²⁸ workflows involving conditional logic, iterative processes, and advanced algorithms from different
²⁹ libraries can lead to redundant implementations of similar functionality across different contexts.
³⁰ Moreover, designing graphical user interfaces (GUIs) for these low- and high-level functionalities
³¹ typically involves complex multithreading, which requires familiarity with GUI libraries and the
³² underlying operating system (OS) event-handling mechanisms. Existing frameworks such as
³³ QCoDeS ([Nielsen et al., 2025](#)), PyMeasure ([PyMeasure Developers, 2024](#)), LabVIEW ([National](#)
³⁴ [Instruments Corporation, 2024](#)), and MATLAB's Instrument Control Toolbox ([The MathWorks,](#)
³⁵ [Inc., 2024](#)) provide powerful ecosystems for instrument control and measurement scripting,
³⁶ but require users to handle low-level communications and high-level workflow logic themselves.
³⁷ These challenges impose substantial overhead on researchers designing custom measurement
³⁸ systems.

³⁹ To address these issues, we introduce `lys_instr`—an object-oriented framework that abstracts
⁴⁰ common control patterns from experiment-specific implementations, reducing coding and

42 design costs while enabling flexible and efficient automation.

43 Design philosophy

44 `lys_instr` adopts a three-layer architecture organized by functional separation: Base Layer for
 45 device controller abstraction, Top Layer for workflow coordination, and Connection Layer in
 46 between for complete control-system assembly (Figure 1). Each layer applies object-oriented
 47 design patterns from GoF (Gamma et al., 1994), according to its responsibilities, enhancing
 48 flexibility, modularity, and usability. The framework builds on the `lys` platform, leveraging its
 49 powerful multidimensional data visualization capabilities.

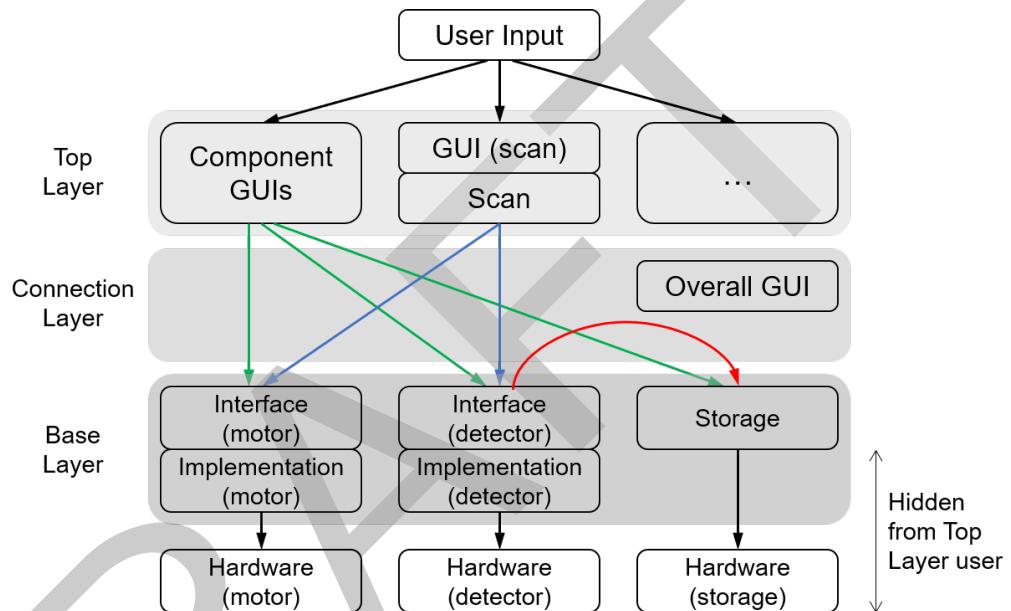


Figure 1: Schematic of the code architecture of `lys_instr`.

50 1. Base Layer: Device Controller Abstraction

51 This layer defines abstract interfaces that standardize core instrument controllers. The interfaces
 52 encapsulate the concrete implementations, following the *Template Method* design pattern.
 53 Typically, most measurement systems include two types of components: *controllers*, which
 54 adjust experimental parameters such as external fields, temperature, or physical positions,
 55 and *detectors*, which record experimental data, e.g., cameras, spectrometers. Accordingly,
 56 `lys_instr` provides standardized *controller* and *detector* interfaces that unify instrument
 57 behavior, allowing higher layers to operate on different devices uniformly through common
 58 interfaces. Users only need to provide device-specific subclasses that inherit from these
 59 interfaces to handle communication with their respective hardware devices. Moreover, each
 60 interface manages its own thread(s), ensuring responsiveness and asynchronous operation
 61 without blocking other controllers or the GUIs in higher layers. This structure enables users
 62 to create controller objects that can be readily integrated into higher-level workflows with
 63 minimal device-specific coding.

64 2. Top Layer: Workflow Coordination

65 This layer implements workflows common across many setups. Most measurements share similar
 66 procedural structures, such as a *scan* process in which data are sequentially recorded while
 67 parameters like fields, temperature, or positions are varied. These workflows are standardized
 68 using the abstract interfaces defined in the Base Layer, independent of any specific hardware

69 devices, following the *Bridge* and *Composite* design patterns. For example, `lys_instr` provides
70 a standardized `scan` routine that calls `controller` and `detector` interface methods without
71 requiring knowledge of the underlying concrete implementations. This abstraction allows such
72 workflows to be reused across different hardware configurations, greatly improving coding
73 efficiency. In addition, `lys_instr` includes prebuilt GUI components corresponding to each
74 Base Layer component, enabling direct GUI-based control through the same abstract methods.
75 This design cleanly separates workflow logic from device-specific details, simplifying extension
76 to complex measurement systems. Moreover, the GUI communicates with Base Layer interfaces
77 via event-driven messaging, following the *Observer* design pattern to ensure low coupling
78 and high extensibility. With this layer, users can design measurement workflows from scratch
79 without manually creating GUI components.

80 3. Connection Layer: Control-System Assembly

81 This layer enables flexible assembly of components from the Base and Top Layers into a
82 complete control system by managing connections within and across layers. Following the
83 *Mediator* design pattern, it connects abstract Base Layer interfaces (and, through them, the
84 corresponding hardware devices) to enable automatic data flow, and links GUI components
85 to their respective interfaces, fully hiding device-specific implementations from this layer and
86 above. It also organizes the GUI components into a cohesive application for user interaction.
87 This design grants users maximum freedom to construct tailored control systems without
88 handling low-level tasks such as inter-device communication or multi-threading. Several prebuilt
89 GUI templates for common scenarios are provided for quick hands-on use.

90 Overall, `lys_instr` provides prebuilt support for standard device controllers, common experimen-
91 tational workflows, and GUI components and assemblies, so users generally need to implement
92 only device-specific subclasses to handle communication with their hardware. This enables
93 rapid integration of new instruments into automated measurement workflows with minimal
94 coding and design effort.

95 Example of Constructed GUI

96 With `lys_instr`, users can easily construct a GUI like the one shown in [Figure 2](#). In this
97 example, the `lys_instr` window is embedded in the `lys` platform, with Sector A for storage,
98 Sector B for detector, and Sector C for controllers. Multi-dimensional, nested scan sequences
99 can be defined via the visual interface in the Scan tab in Sector C. `lys` tools in the outer
100 window tabs allow customization of data display, enabling advanced, on-the-fly customization
101 of data visualization.

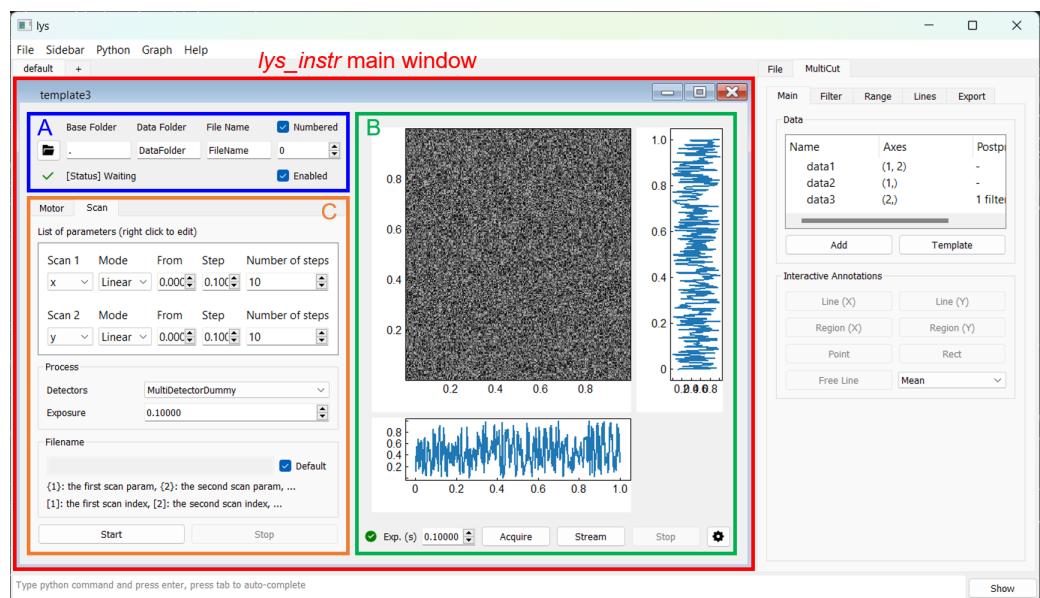


Figure 2: Example GUI of `lys_instr`. The main window, embedded in the `lys` window, contains three sectors: Storage panel (A), Detector panel (B), and controller panel (C). The Scan tab in (C) enables dynamic configuration of multi-dimensional, nested experimental workflows.

102 Projects using the software

103 `lys_instr` has been deployed in complex, real-world scientific instruments, supporting multiple
 104 peer-reviewed publications. It automates ultrafast electron diffraction and transmission electron
 105 microscopy systems, coordinating ultrafast laser excitation and pulsed electron beam detection
 106 in pump-probe experiments (Koga et al., 2024; Nakamura et al., 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023;
 107 Shimojima et al., 2021, 2023a, 2023b). It enables precise control of electromagnetic lenses and
 108 electron deflectors for advanced microscopy involving electron-beam precession, a capability
 109 that would be difficult to achieve without `lys_instr` (Hayashi et al., 2026; Shiratori et al.,
 110 2024).

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