

# <sup>1</sup> lys\_instr: A Python Package for Automating Scientific Measurements

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## Software

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## <sup>8</sup> Summary

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

## <sup>8</sup> Statement of need

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

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

<sup>39</sup> To address these issues, we introduce `lys_instr`—an object-oriented framework that abstracts  
<sup>40</sup> 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.

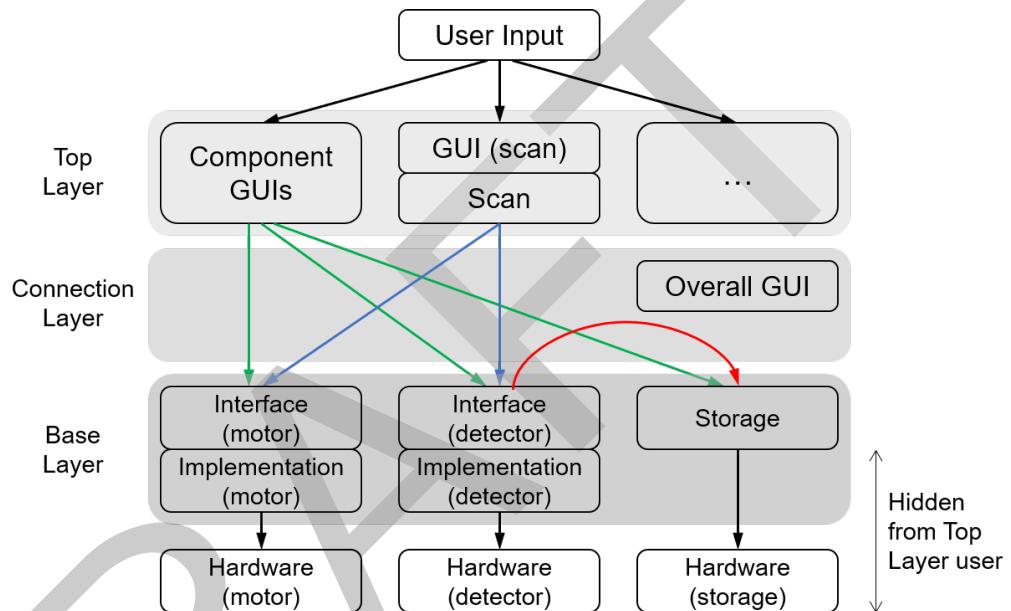


Figure 1: Schematic of the code architecture of `lys_instr`.

### 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.

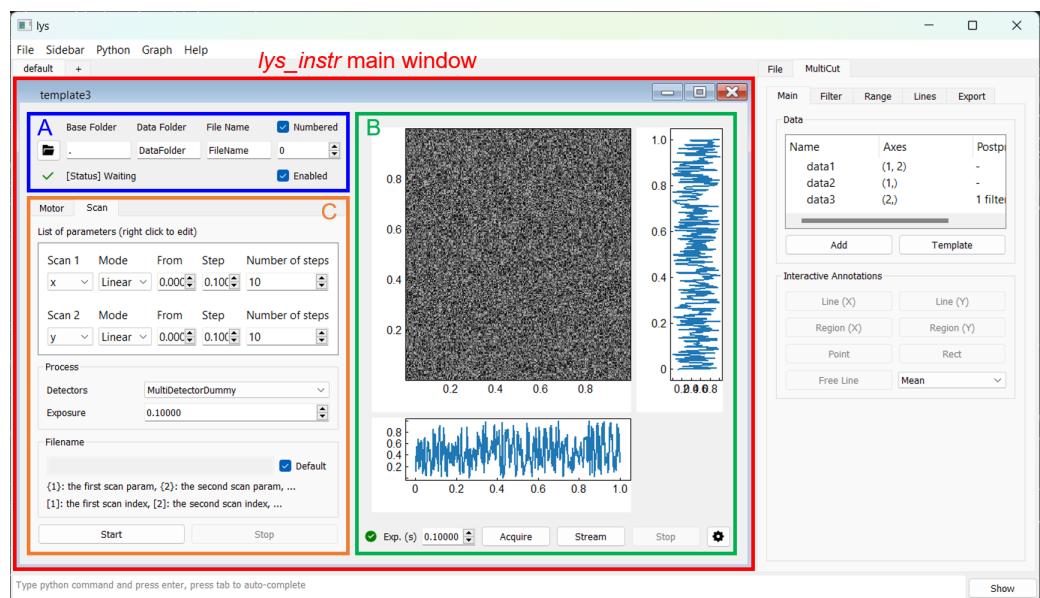
### 80 3. Connection Layer: Control-System Assembly

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., 2025; Shiratori et al.,  
 110 2024).

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