

Python is being widely used to create scripts which cover different necessities in computational scenario. At LNLS we successfully developed Python scripts to control beamlines operations, including a case of GUI (*Graphical User Interface*) creation using Tkinter, which is the standard GUI programming toolkit of Python, for one of our beamlines, DXAS (*Dispersive X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy*). Tkinter offers the basic components necessary to build a GUI that help users to quickly inform a set of parameters defining which device to use, its configuration to set, among others, and to easily start or stop operations.

## Why Python?

- Widely used in many different applications, including synchrotron laboratories
- Almost all LNLS beamlines have Python scripts being used to control their operations since we developed Py4Syn package to abstract EPICS (*Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System*) IOC (*Input/Output Controller*) to be used with that language facilities
- Easy integration to EPICS via PyEPICS library of CARS
- Perform mathematical calculations and data matrix manipulation, with NumPy
- Flexibility with many libraries that help to build graphical interfaces

## Why Tkinter?

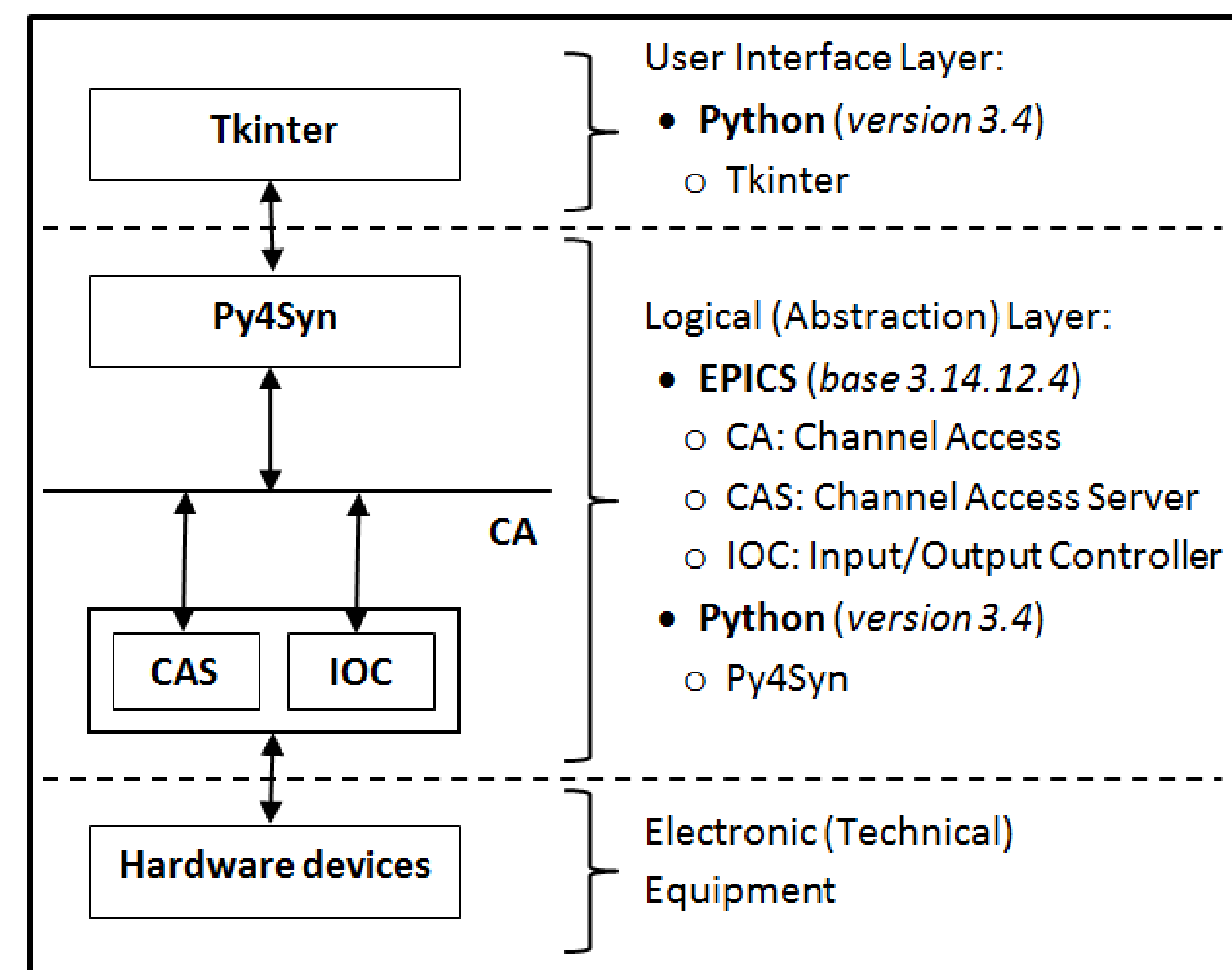
- It is standard GUI (*Graphical User Interface*) package of Python
- Facility to build interfaces and large number of examples and tutorials in the Internet helping to work with it
- Widgets, geometry management and event handling are the three main Tkinter concepts and meet the needs

## Tkinter Solution of DXAS



The screenshot shows the 'DXAS - Catalysis experiments GUI' window. It features several sections: 'Furnace' and 'Cryostat' tabs, a 'Choose IO from LightField (\*.spe)' section with a 'Select IO (.spe)' button and a file path 'GdRu3\_10 GPa\_Xanes\_160frames 2016-10-21 21\_08\_06.spe', an 'Optional - Choose reference (\*.sff; \*.dat; \*.xmu)' section with a 'Reference' button and file path 'Gd2O3\_L2.dat', a 'Choose time configuration' section with radio buttons for 'Hour:Minute' and 'Minute:Second', a 'Table of temperatures' with columns 'TI (oC)', 'TF (oC)', 'Rate (oC/min)', 'Time', and 'Acquire (y/n)', an 'Estimated total time' of '2h 39.0min', a 'PID table' with columns 'TI (oC)', 'TF (oC)', 'P', 'I', and 'D', a 'Frame number' input field with 'Estimated total frames: 53', and a 'Run experiment' section with 'Start', 'Pause', and 'Stop' buttons, an 'ESCK' button, and a 'Waterfall graph' checkbox. At the bottom, there are 'From frame: 0 to: 0' fields, a 'Save' checkbox, and a 'Consolidate' button.

## Architecture Overview



## Source Code Excerpts

```

236
237
238 self.buttonsFrame = LabelFrame(self.master, text = 'Run experime
239 self.buttonsFrame.pack(side = TOP, fill = X, pady = 2, ipadx = 2
240 self.startButton = Button(self.buttonsFrame,
241 command = self.StartExperiment,
242 text = "Scan",
243 font = textFont4,
244 background = "green",
245 fg="black",
246 state = DISABLED,
247 height = 1,
248 width = 8)
249 self.startButton.pack(side = LEFT, anchor = W, padx = 10, pady =
250 self.stopButton = Button(self.buttonsFrame,
251 command = self.StopExperiment,
252 text = "Cancel",
253 font = textFont4,
254 background = "red",
255 fg="white",
256 state = DISABLED,
257 height = 1,
258 width = 8)
259 self.stopButton.pack(side = LEFT, anchor = W, padx = 10, pady =

```

```

231
232 def callback_curr_temp():
233     try:
234         self._currTemp.set(round(self.furnaceDevice.getValue(),
235 self._currPower.set(round(self.furnaceDevice.getPower(),
236 self._currP.set(round(self.furnaceDevice.getP(),2))
237 self._currI.set(round(self.furnaceDevice.getI(),2))
238 self._currD.set(round(self.furnaceDevice.getD(),2))
239     except (ValueError, TypeError):
240         pass
241     global processRunning
242
243     # Updates total time
244     try:
245         totalFurnace = self.__get_total_program_time()
246         if (self._radioTime.get()==0):
247             totalFurnace = totalFurnace * 60
248         self.Furnace_Table._totalTime.set(str(round(totalFurnac
249     except:
250         pass
251
252     # And update it every 1 second later
253     self.master.after(1000, callback_curr_temp)
254     # Trigger of callback (point of return)
255     self.master.after(1000, callback_curr_temp)
256

```