## Automated Laser Plasma Accelerators

M. J. V. Streeter ${ }^{1}$, R. J. Shalloo ${ }^{2}$, S. J. D. Dann ${ }^{3}$, J.-N. Gruse ${ }^{4}$, C. I. D. Underwood ${ }^{5}$, A. F.<br>Antoine $^{6}$, C. Arran ${ }^{5}$, M. Backhouse ${ }^{4}$, C. D. Baird ${ }^{3}$, M. D. Balcazar ${ }^{6}$, N. Bourgeois ${ }^{3}$, J. A.<br>Cardarelli $^{6}$, P. Hatfield ${ }^{7}$, J. Kang ${ }^{6}$, K. Krushelnick ${ }^{6}$, S. P. D. Mangles ${ }^{4}$, C. D. Murphy ${ }^{5}$, N. Lu $^{6}$, J. Osterhoff ${ }^{2}$, K. Põder ${ }^{2}$, P. P. Rajeev ${ }^{3}$, C. P. Ridgers ${ }^{5}$, S. Rozario ${ }^{4}$, M. P. Selwood ${ }^{5}$, A. J. Shahani ${ }^{6}$, D. R. Symes ${ }^{3}$, A. G. R. Thomas ${ }^{6}$, C. Thornton ${ }^{3}$ \& Z. Najmudin ${ }^{4}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Queen's University Belfast, BT7 1NN, Belfast, UK ${ }^{\left[\text {sip }{ }^{2} \mathrm{P}\right.}$ Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestr. 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany<br>${ }^{3}$ Central Laser Facility, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory OX11 0QX, UK<br>${ }^{4}$ The John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science, Imperial College London, SW7 2AZ, UK<br>${ }^{5}$ York Plasma Institute, Department of Physics, University of York, YO10 5DD, UK<br>${ }^{6}$ University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2099, USA<br>${ }^{7}$ Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, OXI 3PU, United Kingdom

This presentation will discuss results on the automation and control of laser wakefield accelerators using Bayesian optimisation. By automating the experimental controls and integrating real-time quantitative analysis of the experimental diagnostics we were able to reduce operation of the accelerator to execution of a line of code. With this system in place, it was then relatively straightforward to perform automated parameter scans and to apply optimisation techniques borrowed from the field of machine learning. We find that Gaussian Process Regression efficiently uses the experimental data to build models of the parameter space and allows for rapid optimisation of any function of the experimental diagnostics. In addition, the models built by this algorithm can also be used to explore the underlying physics to gain valuable insight. We consider that this methodology will be invaluable to the next generation of plasma-based accelerator facilities due to the enhanced performance, stability, and usability it provides.

