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Bayesian optimisation of second harmonic light generation from plasma apertures modelled in particle-in-cell simulations.

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Interest in generating higher-order structured light with orbital angular momentum at high intensities ($I_L \geq 10^{18} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$) has been developing recently due to the ability to exercise control over the spatio-temporal profile and polarization of the resultant light. Potential applications of such light include laser-driven particle acceleration and radiation generation.

When an intense laser pulse interacts with a micron-scale target with a preformed aperture on the order of the laser focal spot, intense light at the fundamental mode, ω_L , and higher harmonics frequencies of the laser are produced with distinct spatial structure.

Generation of structured $2\omega_L$ light using this novel technique has been demonstrated using particle-in-cell (PIC) simulations varying aperture diameter and thickness of the target yielding a conversion efficiency from the fundamental mode of the laser, ω_L to $2\omega_L$ of $\sim 3-5\%$.

We have developed a new code called BISHOP which uses Bayesian optimization to tune the $2\omega_L$ conversion efficiency simulated by the PIC code EPOCH across a multi-dimensional parameter space. The optimisation shows strong sensitivity to target density and a matching condition between aperture size and the laser spot size. We discuss the underlying reasons for these dependencies and experimental routes to achieve similar conditions.

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