

# Minimally empirical double hybrids: A status update

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## ABSTRACT

Minimally empirical double hybrid DFT (see [1] for a review) has emerged as a middle road between WFT and hybrid DFT that achieves accuracy near WFT at a computational cost not much greater than conventional hybrid DFT (for small and medium molecules). “Minimal empiricism” eschews the extremes of both radically empirical “quasi-machine learning” on the one hand, and nonempirical purism on the other: adjustable parameters are used sparingly and only when statistically significant beyond any doubt. The first and most widely used such functional, revDSD-PBEP86 [2], was competitive with the best double hybrid thus far, but with one-third the number of adjustable parameters. Various avenues for further improvement have been explored, culminating in Refs.[3,4]. The RI-MP2 step dominates computational cost for large systems ( $\gtrsim 100$  nonhydrogen atoms), but here PNO-MP2-F12 approaches [5] offer a viable solution.

## References

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