Machine learning generalised DFT+*U* projectors to model polarons in catalyst and battery materials

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Simulating Polarons in Strongly Correlated Metal Oxides using Hubbard corrected DFT+*U*

- We need accurate and computationally affordable beyond-DFT methods that can correct for the self-interaction error in transition metal and rare-earth metal oxides (*i.e.*, correlation between localised d or f orbital electrons which cannot be accurately modelled using DFT)
- We are using Hubbard corrected density functional theory (DFT+U) in a numeric atom-centred orbital framework as implemented in **FHI-aims**
- The default atomic Hubbard projector function prevents the numerically stable simulation of point defects
- We are using SISSO (regression) and support vector machines (classification) to optimise both the Hubbard *U* value and projector function enabling the high-throughput screening of defects in bulk anatase and rutile TiO₂

















