References where the mathematical symbols are defined:
The fragment molecular orbital method: practical applications to large molecular systems、D. G. Fedorov, K. Kitaura, Eds., CRC Press (2009), in press, chapter 1, **or**
D. G. Fedorov, K. Kitaura, J. Comp. Chem. 28 (2007) 222-237.

One-body FMO properties.
==========

	Ecorr E'_I	Euncorr	DX	DY	DZ
1(frg00001,L1)	-76.191947612	-76.007836505	-1.77830	0.65969	1.48864
2(frg00002,L1)	-76.191961348	-76.007891466	1.28642	1.11442	-1.69243
3(frg00003,L1)	-76.191905112	-76.007851357	0.38270	-2.11713	-1.05827

Total energy of the molecule: Ecorr (1)= -228.575814072

Total energy of the molecule: Euncorr(1)= -228.023579328

Total energy of the molecule: Edelta (1)= -0.552234744
Dipole moment D(xyz),DA(1)= -0.1091791 -0.3430276 -1.2620705 1.3124061

Two-body FMO properties.
==========

DL: D=C dynamically correlated (MP2,CI), D=N not dynamically correlated (RHF,DFT). D=S separated dimer: semiclassical interaction (ES), D=M MCSCF.
L stands for layer, Z is the monomer charge product, R is the interfragment distance relative to van-der-Waals radii (-1.00 is printed if distances are not computed). dDIJ*VIJ is the density polarisation contribution.
Q(I->J) is the charge transfer amount, printed as zero if not available.
Positive values correspond to I in IJ having extra negative charge.

I	J	DL	Z	R R_{IJ}	Q(I->J) ΔQ_{IJ}	EIJ-EI-EJ $\Delta E'_{IJ}$	dDIJ*VIJ $Tr(\Delta\mathbf{D}^{IJ}\mathbf{V}^{IJ})$	total $\Delta E^{\mathrm{int}}_{IJ}$	Ees $\Delta E^{\mathrm{ES}}_{IJ}$	Eex $\Delta E^{\mathrm{EX}}_{IJ}$	Ect+mix $\Delta E^{\mathrm{CT+mix}}_{IJ}$	Edisp $\Delta E^{\mathrm{DI}}_{IJ}$
2	1	C1	0	0.76	0.0282	-8.296	-0.455	-8.751	-9.826	5.191	-2.516	-1.599
3	1	C1	0	0.76	-0.0270	-8.250	-0.439	-8.690	-9.860	5.204	-2.460	-1.573
3	2	C1	0	0.77	0.0251	-7.566	-0.414	-7.980	-8.903	4.734	-2.293	-1.517

Total energy of the molecule: Ecorr (2)= -228.616323629 $E^{\mathrm{FMO2\text{-}MP2}}$

Total energy of the molecule: Euncorr(2)= -228.056616444 $E^{\mathrm{FMO2\text{-}RHF}}$

Total energy of the molecule: Edelta (2)= -0.559707186

```
Interaction energy relative to PL state:
 Eint = EES + EEX + E(CT+mix) + EDI
 Eint = E(FMO2) - E(FMO1) - E(BDA)
 Eint - interaction relative to PL state using PL state densities.

    Electrostatic (PL state, incl. EPLs)  EES       -28.590  Σ_{I>J} ΔE_IJ^ES
    Exchange (PL state)                   EEX        15.128  Σ_{I>J} ΔE_IJ^EX
    Charge transfer (PL state)        E(CT+mix)      -7.270  Σ_{I>J} ΔE_IJ^CT+mix
    Dispersion (PL state)                 EDI        -4.689  Σ_{I>J} ΔE_IJ^DI
        Total interaction (PL state)        Eint      -25.420  Σ_{I>J} ΔE_IJ^int

 Dipole moment D(xyz),DA(2)=   -0.1306606   -0.3288742   -1.2622253    1.3108941  D^FMO2-RHF

 Charge transfer for each fragment:

  IFG QFG  DeltaQ     and its contributions from JFG, Q(JFG->IFG).
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   1  0   0.0012 =    2->  0.0282    3-> -0.0270
   2  0  -0.0031 =    1-> -0.0282    3->  0.0251
   3  0   0.0019 =    1->  0.0270    2-> -0.0251

 Total absolute monomer transf. charge   =    0.006128  ΔQ̄
 Total amount of absolute transf. charge =    0.080338  ΔQ

 n-body Mulliken atomic charges Q(n)

    IAT  IFG   Z       Q(1)        Q(2)        Q(3)
     1    1   8.0   -0.959373   -0.961737
     2    1   1.0    0.499521    0.508812
     3    1   1.0    0.459853    0.454091
     4    2   8.0   -0.957268   -0.962262
     5    2   1.0    0.499446    0.507613
     6    2   1.0    0.457823    0.451585
     7    3   8.0   -0.957996   -0.958814
     8    3   1.0    0.499980    0.508432
     9    3   1.0    0.458016    0.452280
```