

Supplementary material for manuscript “Ab initio thermodynamic results for the degenerate electron gas at finite temperature”

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This supplement contains additional information on 1. CPIMC simulations for the polarized electron gas, 2. Thermodynamic Green functions results and 3. the first CPIMC results for the unpolarized (paramagnetic) electron gas.

1 First-principle CPIMC simulation results for the spin-polarized electron gas

1.1 Energy contributions for the uniform electron gas at finite temperature and high density

Here, we include the configuration path integral Monte Carlo (CPIMC) data for the uniform electron gas used in the figures of the main text. Table 1 contains the total, kinetic and potential energy for 33 fully polarized particles in the canonical ensemble for a broad range of temperatures and densities, together with the total energy of the non-interacting Fermi gas. For $r_s \geq 0.6$, an additional potential V_κ restricting the number of kinks was used and the total, kinetic and potential energies were each extrapolated to the unrestricted case, as explained in the main text. Therefore, for these values, the sum of kinetic and potential energy equals the total energy only within the given errors. The errors were constructed to include systematic uncertainties due to the extrapolation. For the ideal Fermi gas, $N_B = 925$ basis function were used. For all other cases the calculations were performed using $N_B = 2109$ basis functions. For $\theta = 1.0$, the basis size used for the ideal Fermi gas was increased to $N_B = 2109$ and for the interacting system to $N_B = 4169$. The basis incompleteness error is less than the statistical error, as explained in the main text. All statistical errors correspond to a 1σ standard deviation.

In Tab. 2 we present energies per particle for temperatures in the range of $\theta = 2$ to $\theta = 8$ as well as the energy of the ideal Fermi gas. For the CPIMC simulations, $N_B = 5575$, $N_B = 24405$, and $N_B = 44473$ basis functions have been used for $\theta = 2$, $\theta = 4$, and $\theta = 8$, respectively. An extrapolation with respect to the additional potential V_κ was applied to $r_s \geq 2$ for $\theta = 2$ and $r_s = 4$ for $\theta = 4$.

1.2 Finite size corrections

To map our data for $N = 33$ particles to the macroscopic limit we use the finite size corrections for the kinetic and potential energy of Drummond *et al.* [1] for the spin polarized case

$$\Delta T(r_s, \beta; N) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\omega_p}{4} - \frac{5.264}{\pi r_s^2 (2N)^{1/3}} 2^{-2/3} \right) \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\Delta V(r_s; N) = \frac{\omega_p}{4N}, \quad (\text{S2})$$

where $\beta = 1/k_B T$, and we introduced the plasma frequency $\omega_p = 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{r_s^3}}$ (in units of Rydberg). These formulas were derived for twist averaged boundary conditions [2], so we performed corresponding simulations for two temperatures ($\theta = 0.0625$ and $\theta = 0.5$) and densities from $r_s = 0.01$ to $r_s = 1.0$. As $N = 33$ constitutes a magic number, twist averaging has a small effect for lower densities but becomes more important for $r_s < 1.0$. Formulas (S1, S2) are called “FSC (a)” in the main manuscript and work well for not too high density, although a small deviation from the e^4 approximation and the fit of Ref. [9] remains. The deviations grow much faster with density for $\theta = 0.5$, which reflects the fact that these corrections are derived for the ground state.

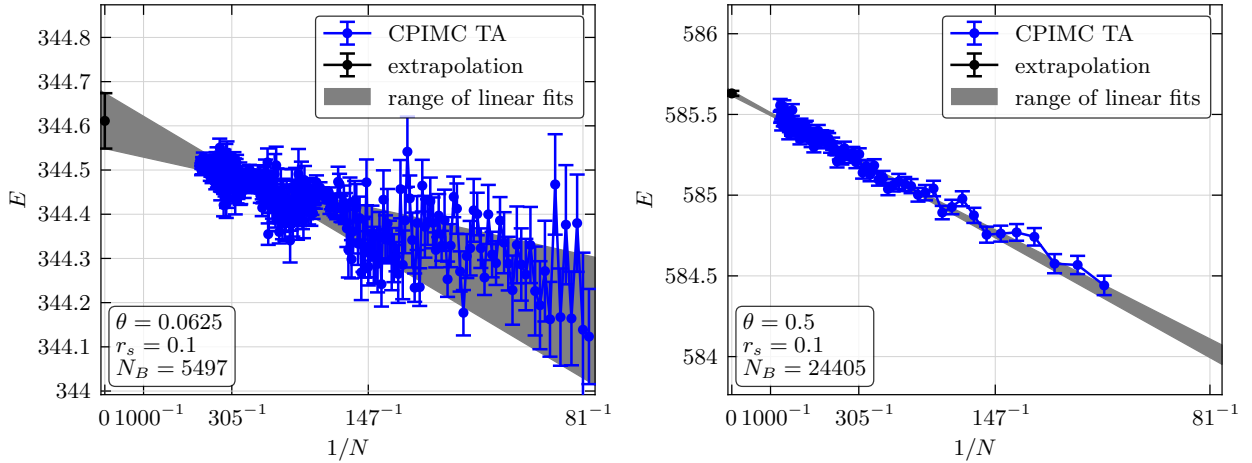


Figure S1: (Color online) Extrapolation to the macroscopic limit. Left, $\theta = 0.0625$; right, $\theta = 0.5$. Blue symbols denote CPIMC total energies per particle for various particle numbers in twist-averaged boundary conditions. The grey area visualizes the range of fits for different choices of the starting- and endpoints. The resulting macroscopic energy is shown in black.

On the path to improve the available finite size corrections for high densities and finite temperatures we also performed twist-averaged CPIMC calculations for up to $N = 800$ particles at $r_s = 0.1$ and two temperatures $\theta = 0.0625$ and $\theta = 0.5$, which allow for a reliable extrapolation of finite-size results to the macroscopic limit. For $r_s = 0.3$, approximate results were obtained for up to $N = 150$ particles by CPIMC calculations which used only even kink numbers. This approach yields reasonable results for low temperatures. In all cases, at least 128 random twist angles have been used. The dependence of the total energy on the particle numbers is in good agreement with a power law of $E(N) \propto N^{-1}$ as used in [1].

Although being greatly reduced by twist-averaging, shell effects are still present in the energy data, introducing a significant dependence on the starting- and endpoint of a fit. For this reason, we fitted the total energy for all possible starting-points in the range $N \in [80, 200]$ ($N \in [100, 200]$) and all possible endpoints in the range $N \in [300, 400]$ ($N \in [600, 800]$) for $r_s = 0.1$ and $\theta = 0.0625$ ($\theta = 0.5$). For $r_s = 0.3$ and $\theta = 0.0625$ particle numbers were chosen between $N \in [80, 100]$ and $N \in [120, 150]$. As it is unclear how to weight the single fits, the final result is simply taken to be the average between the minimal and the maximal extrapolated value with their difference as uncertainty. This is shown in Fig. S1. As for all fits in this work, data points have been weighted relative to their error bar.

Tab. 3 shows the resulting finite-size corrections for $N = 33$ particles, denoted by FSC (b) in the main text. These differ from the analytic formulas Eq. (S1) and Eq. (S2), denoted by FSC (a), by more than 2.3 Ry in the worst case of $\theta = 0.5$, highlighting the importance of improved corrections at high densities and finite temperatures.

2 Green functions results for the exchange-correlation energy of the spin-polarized electron gas in Montroll-Ward and e^4 approximation

To describe the spin-polarized electron gas in semi-analytical form, we employ the quantum statistical method of thermodynamic Green functions [5, 6]. Its advantage is the ability to describe systems in the thermodynamic limit with arbitrary temperatures including the correct $T=0$ physics, the transition to Boltzmann statistics, and the correct high temperature (Debye-Hückel) law. Using this technique, a perturbation expansion in the interaction strength can be established [6, 7]. Including terms up to the second order, one obtains

$$U_{ee}(T, \alpha_e) = U_e^{\text{id}}(T, \alpha_e) + U_e^{\text{HF}}(T, \alpha_e) + U_{ee}^{\text{MW}}(T, \alpha_e) + U_e^{e^4 \text{n}}(T, \alpha_e). \quad (\text{S3})$$

Here, $\alpha_e = \mu_e/k_B T$ is the activity with the chemical potential μ_e , the temperature T , and the Boltzmann constant k_B . The terms are the ideal gas law, the Hartree-Fock (HF) quantum exchange term, the direct Montroll-Ward (MW) term, and quantum exchange contributions of the second order ($e^4 n$), respectively. Further, chemical potential and density are related via $n_e \lambda_{DB}^3 = I_{1/2}(\alpha_e)$, where, $\lambda_{DB} = \sqrt{2\pi\hbar^2/m_e k_B T}$ is the electron thermal deBroglie wavelength, and I_ν is the Fermi integral of order ν [6]. The inversion (transition) from the grand canonical ensemble to the canonical ensemble has already taken place in the golden rule

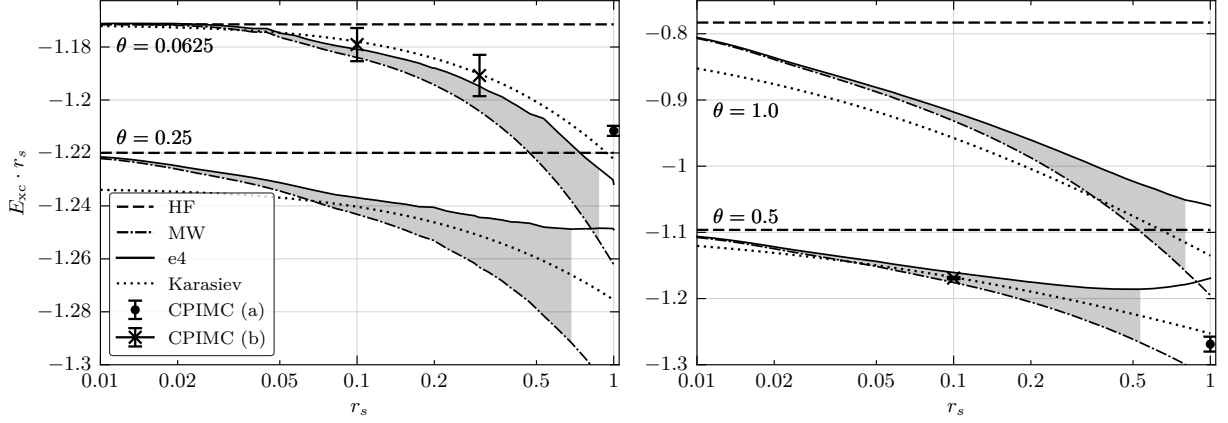


Figure S2: Green functions results for the exchange-correlation energy (times r_s) of the polarized uniform electron gas: The Montroll-Ward (MW) and e^4 approximation is compared to Hartree-Fock (HF) and the fit of Karasiev *et al.* [9]. The exact result is unknown but expected to be inbetween the e^4 and MW curves (cf. shaded area). Due to the weak coupling expansion, the e^4 and MW approximations are restricted to small r_s values. The width of the shaded area can be used to judge the validity range of the analytical approximations: we terminate the shaded area when the width exceeds 1% of the mean value of E_{tot} . The points with the error bars denote the CPIMC results for $r_s = 1$, applying the finite size correction of Drummond *et al.* [1], Eqs. (S1, S2). The crosses denote the CPIMC extrapolation over N , see text and Tab. 3.

approximation, and the resulting additional terms are given below together with the HF, MW and e^4 terms. We summarize the results used in the main text.

1. The ideal internal energy is given by

$$U_e^{\text{id}}(T, \alpha_e) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B T}{\lambda_{DB}^3} I_{3/2}(\alpha_e). \quad (\text{S4})$$

2. First order exchange contributions are contained in the HF term [6]

$$U_e^{\text{HF}}(T, \alpha_e) = \frac{e^2}{\lambda_{DB}^4} \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha_e} d\alpha I_{-1/2}^2(\alpha) - \frac{3e^2}{2\lambda_{DB}^4} I_{-1/2}(\alpha_e) I_{1/2}(\alpha_e), \quad (\text{S5})$$

where the 2nd term is a direct result of the inversion procedure or can be seen as resulting from the temperature derivative of the free energy.

3. The Montroll-Ward contribution to the equation of state can be computed using the dielectric function of the spin-polarized electron gas, $\varepsilon_e(p, \omega) = 1 - V_{ee}(p)\Pi_{ee}(p, \omega)$, with the result [7]

$$p_e^{\text{MW}}(T, \mu_e) = \frac{-1}{4\pi^3} \int_0^\infty dp p^2 \mathcal{P} \int_{\pm 0}^\infty d\omega \coth\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right) \left[\arctan \frac{\text{Im} \varepsilon_e(p, \omega)}{\text{Re} \varepsilon_e(p, \omega)} - \text{Im} \varepsilon_e(p, \omega) \right]. \quad (\text{S6})$$

It is consistent with the expansion (S3) to use here the dielectric function in random phase approximation (RPA).

4. The normal e^4 exchange term for the equation of state, accounting for exchange effects of second order, can be written as an integral over Fermi functions, $f_p = [\exp(\beta p^2/2m_e - \beta\mu_e) + 1]^{-1}$, and Pauli blocking factors, denoted $\bar{f}_p = [1 - f_p]$ [7],

$$p_e^{e^4 n}(T, \mu_e) = \frac{m_e}{2} \int \frac{d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q}_1 d\mathbf{q}_2}{(2\pi)^9} v_{ee}(p) v_{ee}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{q}_2) \frac{f_{q_1} f_{q_2} \bar{f}_{\mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{p}} \bar{f}_{\mathbf{q}_2 + \mathbf{p}} - f_{\mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{p}} f_{\mathbf{q}_2 + \mathbf{p}} \bar{f}_{q_1} \bar{f}_{q_2}}{q_1^2 + q_2^2 - (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}_1)^2 - (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}_2)^2}, \quad (\text{S7})$$

where, v_{ee} is the bare electron-electron Coulomb potential.

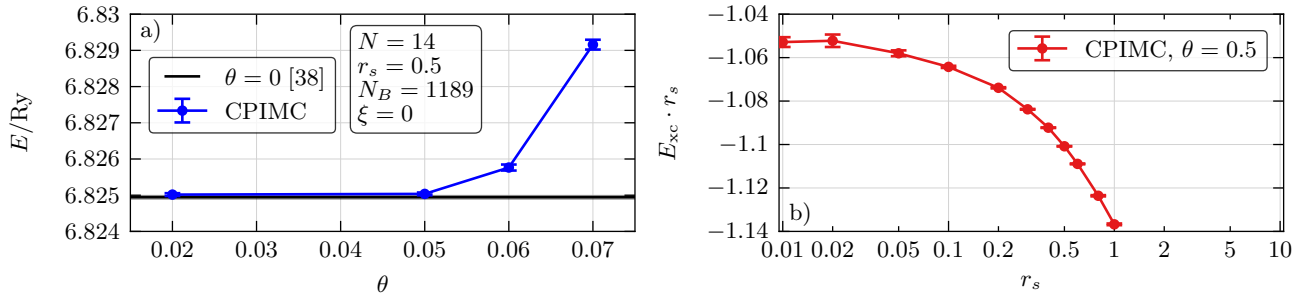


Figure S3: (Color online) CPIMC results for the unpolarized UEG for $N = 14$. **a**: low temperature total energy for $r_s = 0.5$, compared to the ground state data of Ref. [10], horizontal black line, grey area denotes the error bars. **b**: Density dependence of the exchange-correlation energy for $\Theta = 0.5$.

5. From the two results for the pressure, Eqs. (S6, S7), the corresponding internal energy contributions follow according to

$$U_e^k(T, \alpha_e) = -p_e^k(T, \alpha_e) + T \frac{\partial}{\partial T} p_e^k(T, \alpha_e), \quad k = \text{MW}, e^4 n. \quad (\text{S8})$$

The expansion (S3) accounts for direct correlations and dynamic screening, incorporates collective oscillations (plasmons) as well as quantum diffraction and exchange in the electron system. This expression is valid for weakly coupled electrons of arbitrary degeneracy and, in particular, includes the low and high temperature limiting cases of Debye-Hückel as well as Gell-Mann and Brueckner, respectively [7].

In the following, we use the notation “ e^4 approximation” for the complete expression (S3), whereas “MW” denotes the result (S3) without the last term. Numerical results for the e^4 approximation, for two temperatures, are shown in Fig. 5 of the manuscript. Here we present additional data, extending the temperature range to $\Theta = 1$, and we also compare with the Hartree-Fock (HF) and Montroll-Ward (MW) approximations. Figure S2 shows the exchange-correlation energy (times r_s) for four temperatures. In all cases, the high-density limit is a horizontal line, approaching the Hartree-Fock approximation. For lower densities approaching $r_s = 1$, MW and e^4 start to deviate from each other. Obviously, the series expansion contains sign alternating contributions so we expect that the exact result will be enclosed between the MW- and e^4 approximations where e^4 yields an upper bound to the exchange-correlation energy. Furthermore, we notice that the agreement between MW- and e^4 approximations improves with decreasing temperature.

The data for the total energy in the various analytical approximations are presented in table 1.

3 First CPIMC simulation results for the unpolarized electron gas

For the ideal Fermi gas, $N_B = 925$ basis function were used. For all other cases, the calculations were performed using $N_B = 2109$ basis functions. The results for unpolarized electrons with $N = 14$ are shown in Figure S3 and in Table 4. No twist averaging and finite size extrapolation has been performed. The table also contains thermodynamic Green functions results for the macroscopic unpolarized UEG with the same approximations as explained above.

Table 1: **Left part:** CPIMC energies per particle for $N = 33$ polarized electrons: ideal energy, U_0 , total energy, E_{tot} , kinetic energy, E_{kin} , and potential energy, E_{pot} . **Right part:** total energy per particle of the macroscopic UEG, for different analytical approximations: ideal energy U_0 (S4), Hartree-Fock (HF), Eq. (S5), Montroll-Ward (MW), Eqs. (S6, S8) and e^4 approximation ($e4$), Eqs. (S7, S8). Energies in units of Ryd.

θ	r_s	CPIMC ($N = 33$)				Analytical approximations			
		U_0	E_{tot}	E_{kin}	E_{pot}	U_0	HF	MW	$e4$
0.0625	0.01	35 458.07(4)	35 336.30(22)	35 457.65(22)	-121.3612(4)	35 640.21	35 523.06	35 523.06	35 523.09
	0.02	8864.517(9)	8803.59(4)	8864.32(4)	-60.727 38(11)	8909.727	8851.156	8851.136	8851.168
	0.05	1418.3227(15)	1393.918(9)	1418.264(9)	-24.346 28(4)	1425.608	1402.179	1402.082	1402.114
	0.10	354.5807(4)	342.358(5)	354.575(5)	-12.217 61(9)	356.4021	344.6876	344.5623	344.5928
	0.20	88.645 17(9)	82.5102(15)	88.6609(14)	-6.150 73(5)	89.100 54	83.2433	83.128 84	83.160 94
	0.30	39.397 85(4)	35.2933(8)	39.4197(8)	-4.126 41(5)	39.600 23	35.695 41	35.586 07	35.617 42
	0.40	22.161 292(23)	19.0740(5)	22.1871(5)	-3.113 04(5)	22.275 13	19.346 51	19.241 05	19.272 65
	0.60	9.849 463(10)	7.7787(14)	9.8776(11)	-2.097 26(19)	9.900 58	7.947 647	7.848 245	7.880 411
	0.80	5.540 323(6)	3.9779(22)	5.5693(32)	-1.590(4)	5.568 787	4.104 478	4.009 63	4.040 199
1.00	3.545 807(4)	2.2898(15)	3.5745(34)	-1.2835(34)	3.564 021	2.392 57	2.301 711	2.332 256	
0.1250	0.01	37 217.14(6)	37 092.91(30)	37 212.95(30)	-120.0438(4)	37 275.81	37 155.89	37 155.87	37 155.91
	0.02	9304.284(16)	9242.12(6)	9302.19(6)	-60.075 62(22)	9318.611	9258.653	9258.612	9258.648
	0.05	1488.6854(25)	1463.827(11)	1487.920(11)	-24.092 91(7)	1491.032	1467.049	1466.96	1466.995
	0.10	372.1714(6)	359.715(4)	371.812(4)	-12.096 87(11)	372.7581	360.7661	360.6584	360.6927
	0.20	93.042 84(16)	86.8060(16)	92.9013(15)	-6.095 27(6)	93.189 54	87.193 55	87.098 77	87.134 98
	0.30	41.352 37(7)	37.1833(7)	41.2755(7)	-4.092 22(6)	41.417 57	37.420 25	37.331 13	37.366 92
	0.40	23.260 71(4)	20.1268(6)	23.2159(6)	-3.089 07(7)	23.297 38	20.299 39	20.213 65	20.248 08
	0.60	10.338 093(18)	8.2390(12)	10.3238(16)	-2.0836(5)	10.354 39	8.355 732	8.273 912	8.309 463
	0.80	5.815 177(10)	4.2334(29)	5.8139(19)	-1.582(8)	5.824 351	4.325 353	4.246 401	4.281 027
1.00	3.721 714(6)	2.450(4)	3.729(5)	-1.280(9)	3.727 581	2.528 384	2.452 161	2.487 229	
0.2500	0.01	43 133.28(8)	43 005.3(5)	43 119.7(5)	-114.3657(9)	43 073.15	42 951.16	42 950.94	42 951
	0.02	10 783.320(19)	10 719.93(11)	10 777.18(11)	-57.257 92(34)	10 767.89	10 706.89	10 706.58	10 706.64
	0.05	1725.3312(30)	1699.891(18)	1722.883(18)	-22.992 32(14)	1722.925	1698.526	1698.238	1698.301
	0.10	431.3328(8)	418.612(7)	430.178(7)	-11.566 46(15)	430.7315	418.5319	418.2997	418.3626
	0.20	107.833 20(19)	101.4488(15)	107.2978(15)	-5.849 05(8)	107.6829	101.5831	101.417	101.4799
	0.30	47.925 87(8)	43.6591(8)	47.5981(8)	-3.938 97(7)	47.859 03	43.7925	43.648 36	43.711 11
	0.40	26.958 30(5)	23.7508(5)	26.7321(5)	-2.981 32(7)	26.920 71	23.870 81	23.742 75	23.805 54
	0.60	11.981 467(21)	9.8327(12)	11.8538(14)	-2.0199(7)	11.964 76	9.931 492	9.821 115	9.884 106
	0.80	6.739 575(12)	5.1215(21)	6.662(5)	-1.542(10)	6.730 183	5.205 231	5.106 167	5.169 354
1.00	4.313 328(8)	3.014(4)	4.262(7)	-1.249(11)	4.307 315	3.087 35	2.995 452	3.058 339	

Table 1: (*continued*). **Left part:** CPIMC energies per particle for $N = 33$ polarized electrons: ideal energy, U_0 , total energy, E_{tot} , kinetic energy, E_{kin} , and potential energy, E_{pot} . **Right part:** total energy per particle of the macroscopic UEG, for different analytical approximations: ideal energy U_0 (S4), Hartree-Fock (HF), Eq. (S5), Montroll-Ward (MW), Eqs. (S6, S8) and e^4 approximation ($e4$), Eqs. (S7, S8). Energies in units of Ryd.

θ	r_s	CPIMC ($N = 33$)				Analytical approximations			
		U_0	E_{tot}	E_{kin}	E_{pot}	U_0	HF	MW	$e4$
0.5000	0.01	59 504.77(16)	59 380.6(8)	59 483.0(8)	-102.3978(9)	59 732.07	59 622.44	59 621.3	59 621.45
	0.02	14 876.19(4)	14 814.74(18)	14 866.03(17)	-51.2963(6)	14 932.47	14 877.66	14 876.23	14 876.38
	0.05	2380.191(6)	2355.402(25)	2376.036(25)	-20.634 13(16)	2389.282	2367.357	2366.254	2366.406
	0.10	595.0477(16)	582.650(14)	593.058(14)	-10.408 43(26)	597.3207	586.358	585.5635	585.7148
	0.20	148.7619(4)	142.5160(35)	147.8068(35)	-5.290 79(14)	149.3301	143.8488	143.3036	143.4549
	0.30	66.116 41(18)	61.9353(14)	65.5152(14)	-3.579 92(12)	66.368 94	62.714 72	62.277 54	62.4288
	0.40	37.190 48(10)	34.0378(12)	36.7589(12)	-2.721 07(9)	37.332 53	34.591 87	34.218 35	34.369 54
	0.60	16.529 10(5)	14.4093(21)	16.2673(14)	-1.8577(8)	16.592 24	14.765 13	14.466 16	14.6174
	0.80	9.297 620(25)	7.6943(26)	9.1196(30)	-1.424(4)	9.333 143	7.962 809	7.708 448	7.8597
1.00	5.950 477(16)	4.660(4)	5.823(6)	-1.162(6)	5.973 207	4.876 941	4.652 623	4.803 846	
1.0000	0.01	98 930.9(15)	98 821.7(26)	98 908.8(26)	-87.0477(13)	99 202.77	99 124.46	99 122.08	99 122.22
	0.02	24 732.7(4)	24 678.7(8)	24 722.3(8)	-43.6217(6)	24 799.78	24 760.63	24 757.84	24 757.98
	0.05	3957.24(6)	3935.63(13)	3953.20(13)	-17.565 21(30)	3968.11	3952.448	3950.353	3950.488
	0.10	989.309(15)	978.392(29)	987.269(29)	-8.876 69(14)	992.0277	984.1968	982.7109	982.8453
	0.20	247.327(4)	241.809(7)	246.337(7)	-4.527 97(6)	248.0069	244.0914	243.0704	243.2047
	0.30	109.9232(17)	106.2045(26)	109.2790(26)	-3.074 50(5)	110.2253	107.6149	106.7979	106.9326
	0.40	61.8318(9)	59.0190(15)	61.3643(15)	-2.345 234(31)	62.001 72	60.043 98	59.347 61	59.481 75
	0.60	27.4808(4)	25.5776(6)	27.1891(6)	-1.611 536(25)	27.556 32	26.251 16	25.697 37	25.833 41
	0.80	15.457 95(23)	14.0102(7)	15.2531(8)	-1.2429(13)	15.500 45	14.521 58	14.051 82	14.186 54
1.00	9.893 09(15)	8.7214(8)	9.7379(8)	-1.016 20(22)	9.920 273	9.137 178	8.725 332	8.860 601	

Table 2: **Left part:** CPIMC energies per particle for $N = 33$ polarized electrons: total energy, E_{tot} , kinetic energy, E_{kin} , and potential energy, E_{pot} . **Right part:** total ideal energy per particle of the macroscopic UEG U_0 , Eq. (S4). Energies in units of Ryd.

θ	r_s	CPIMC ($N = 33$)			Analytical
		E_{tot}	E_{kin}	E_{pot}	U_0
2	0.01	183 285(5)	183 359(5)	-74.0447(18)	183 606
	0.02	45 798.6(13)	45 835.7(13)	-37.1009(8)	45 901.49
	0.05	7317.02(21)	7331.95(21)	-14.931 82(29)	7344.238
	0.10	1824.76(5)	1832.30(5)	-7.540 91(15)	1836.06
	0.20	453.875(11)	457.718(11)	-3.843 04(7)	459.0149
	0.30	200.673(5)	203.281(5)	-2.608 21(5)	204.0066
	0.40	112.2688(29)	114.2583(29)	-1.989 45(4)	114.7537
	0.60	49.3465(13)	50.7147(13)	-1.368 156(27)	51.001 66
	0.80	27.4380(7)	28.4931(7)	-1.055 121(21)	28.688 43
	1.00	17.3488(4)	18.2145(4)	-0.865 710(24)	18.3606
4	2.00	4.0557(7)	4.5340(4)	-0.4779(4)	4.590 149
	3.00	1.662(9)	2.0104(33)	-0.353(15)	2.040 066
	0.01	356 381(29)	356 446(29)	-65.4691(22)	356 620.9
	0.02	89 058(6)	89 091(6)	-32.7831(12)	89 155.23
	0.05	14 242.9(11)	14 256.1(11)	-13.1747(5)	14 264.84
	0.10	3556.76(24)	3563.40(24)	-6.638 01(24)	3566.209
	0.20	887.28(5)	890.65(5)	-3.367 82(10)	891.5523
	0.30	393.479(21)	395.756(21)	-2.277 09(7)	396.2455
	0.40	220.847(10)	222.578(10)	-1.731 12(5)	222.8881
	0.60	97.685(5)	98.869(5)	-1.184 028(28)	99.061 37
8	0.80	54.6867(25)	55.5962(25)	-0.909 488(22)	55.722 02
	1.00	34.8168(22)	35.5607(22)	-0.743 913(29)	35.662 09
	2.00	8.4690(4)	8.8769(4)	-0.407 964(16)	8.915 523
	4.00	1.9826(9)	2.2149(6)	-0.2318(6)	2.228 881
	1.00	69.840(33)	70.501(33)	-0.660 83(11)	70.572 06

Table 3: Total energies per particle for $N = 33$ polarized electrons in twist-averaged boundary conditions, extrapolated results for the corresponding macroscopic system, analytic FSC (a) from Eqs. (S1, S2), FSC (b) obtained from CPIMC extrapolation, and analytic approximations, see Eqs. (S6, S8) and Eqs. (S7, S8). Energies per particle in units of Ryd.

θ	r_s	$E_{\text{tot}} (N = 33)$	$E_{\text{tot}} (N \rightarrow \infty)$	FSC (a)	FSC (b)	MW	e^4
0.0625	0.1	344.354(28)	344.61(7)	0.868 265	0.26(8)	344.5623	344.5928
	0.3	35.5033(28)	35.631(26)	0.231 478	0.128(26)	35.586 07	35.617 42
0.5	0.1	582.39(7)	585.630(16)	0.868 265	3.24(7)	585.5635	585.7148

Table 4: **Left part:** CPIMC energies per particle for $N = 14$ unpolarized electrons: ideal energy, U_0 , total energy, E_{tot} , kinetic energy, E_{kin} , and potential energy, E_{pot} . **Right part:** total energy per particle of the macroscopic UEG, for different analytical approximations: ideal energy U_0 (S4), Hartree-Fock (HF), Eq. (S5), Montroll-Ward (MW), Eqs. (S6, S8) and e^4 approximation ($e4$), Eqs. (S7, S8). Energies in units of Ryd.

θ	r_s	CPIMC ($N = 14$)				Analytical approximations			
		U_0	E_{tot}	E_{kin}	E_{pot}	U_0	HF	MW	$e4$
0.5	0.01	37 754.74(15)	37 649.45(16)	37 747.23(16)	-97.779(4)	37 569.14	37 482.26	37 480.82	37 480.97
	0.02	9438.68(4)	9386.07(14)	9435.18(14)	-49.1027(7)	9391.883	9348.443	9346.659	9346.81
	0.05	1510.189(6)	1489.029(26)	1508.803(26)	-19.774 46(29)	1502.658	1485.283	1483.893	1484.044
	0.10	377.5473(15)	366.905(5)	376.900(5)	-9.995 01(13)	375.6689	366.9809	366.013	366.1639
	0.20	94.3868(4)	89.0174(13)	94.1160(13)	-5.098 68(8)	93.917 07	89.573 11	88.913 97	89.065 38
	0.30	41.949 71(17)	38.3371(6)	41.7986(6)	-3.461 52(6)	41.741 07	38.845 09	38.319 85	38.4714
	0.40	23.596 71(10)	20.866 06(31)	23.505 55(31)	-2.639 48(4)	23.4793	21.307 32	20.861 43	21.013 51
	0.50	15.101 89(6)	12.900 26(18)	15.044 19(17)	-2.143 93(5)	15.026 79	13.2892	12.896 86	13.048 51
	0.60	10.487 43(4)	8.639 24(33)	10.451 21(26)	-1.811 82(16)	10.435 26	8.987 27	8.633 526	8.790 687
	0.80	5.899 177(24)	4.4947(4)	5.887 89(29)	-1.393 05(28)	5.869 834	4.783 843	4.484 474	4.636 478
1.00	3.775 474(16)	2.6387(4)	3.7782(15)	-1.1396(17)	3.756 692	2.8879	2.621 94	2.774 52	

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