

$$\sum_{i,\tilde{h},j} (-1)^{i+j} q^{\frac{i}{2}+\tilde{h}} \tilde{c}^{i,\tilde{h},j} (y^{i+1} - y^{-(i+1)}) u^{-j} = \left( \frac{-i\theta_1(\tau, 2z)\eta(\tau)^6}{q^{3/8}\theta_4(\tau, z)^2 L^{\text{NS}}(\tau, z)} \right) \prod_{m,\ell,\ell'} \frac{1}{(1 - q^m y^\ell u^{\ell'})^{c^{(2,2)}(m,\ell,\ell')}}, \quad (\text{B.31})$$

where again we have dropped the subscript of  $N$  on  $\tilde{c}^{i,\tilde{h},j}$  to indicate we have taken the limit of  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , and we define

$$\sum_{m,\ell,\ell'} c^{(2,2)}(m,\ell,\ell') q^m y^\ell u^{\ell'} = f^{(2,2)}(u^{-1}, q, y, u) - (1 - 2u^{-1} + u^{-2}) \equiv g^{(2,2)}(q, y, u). \quad (\text{B.32})$$

Then we take the large  $i$  limit of  $\tilde{c}^{i,\tilde{h},3i+5\tilde{h}-k'}$ . Redefining  $\tilde{q} \equiv qy^2u^{-6}$ , removing  $(1 - \tilde{q}^{1/2})^{-1}$ , and using (B.2), we obtain

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{h},k'} (-1)^{\tilde{h}+k'} \tilde{c}^{i,\tilde{h},3i+5\tilde{h}-k'} y^{-2\tilde{h}} u^{\tilde{h}+k'} = \left( \frac{-i\theta_1(6\nu - 2z, 2z)\eta(6\nu - 2z)^6}{y^{1/4}u^{9/4}\theta_4(6\nu - 2z, z)^2 L^{\text{NS}}(6\nu - 2z, z)} \right) \prod_{\ell,\ell'} \frac{1}{(1 - y^\ell u^{\ell'})^{\tilde{d}^{(2,2)}(\ell,\ell')}} \quad (\text{B.33})$$

where we define

$$\sum_{\ell,\ell'} \tilde{d}^{(2,2)}(\ell,\ell') y^\ell u^{\ell'} = g^{(2,2)}(y^{-2}u^6, y, u) - 1. \quad (\text{B.34})$$

Finally we rewrite (B.33) by defining  $\alpha \equiv uy^{-2}$  to get

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{h},k'} (-1)^{\tilde{h}+k'} \tilde{c}^{i,\tilde{h},3i+5\tilde{h}-k'} \alpha^{\tilde{h}} u^{k'} = -\frac{\alpha}{u} \left( \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \alpha^n u^{5n})^6 (1 - \alpha^{n-2} u^{5n-4}) (1 - \alpha^{n+1} u^{5n-1})}{(1 + \alpha^{n-1} u^{5n-2})^4 (1 + \alpha^n u^{5n-3})^4} \right) \left( \prod_{\ell,\ell'} \frac{1}{(1 - (-1)^{\ell+\ell'} \alpha^\ell u^{\ell'})^{d^{(2,2)}(\ell,\ell')}} \right), \quad (\text{B.35})$$

where we define

$$\sum_{\ell,\ell'} d^{(2,2)}(\ell,\ell') \alpha^\ell u^{\ell'} = g^{(2,2)}(\alpha u^5, \alpha^{-1/2} u^{1/2}, u) - 1 \equiv F^{(2,2)}(\alpha, u). \quad (\text{B.36})$$