

The corresponding contributions of the screened VP diagrams, depicted in Fig. 2(d)-(f), are

$$\Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(b)a} = \Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(0)} + \Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, \text{irr})} + \Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, \text{red})} + \Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, b)}, \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(0)} = \langle a | U_{\text{VP}} | a \rangle - \langle a_{\text{C}} | U_{\text{VP}} | a_{\text{C}} \rangle, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, \text{irr})} = & 2 \sum_b \sum_P (-1)^P \left[ \sum_n^{\varepsilon_n \neq \varepsilon_a} \frac{\langle PaPb | I(\Delta) | nb \rangle \langle n | U_{\text{VP}} | a \rangle}{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_n} \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_n^{\varepsilon_n \neq \varepsilon_b} \frac{\langle PaPb | I(\Delta) | an \rangle \langle n | U_{\text{VP}} | b \rangle}{\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_n} \right] - 2 \sum_n^{\varepsilon_n \neq \varepsilon_a} \frac{\langle a | V_{\text{scr}} | n \rangle \langle n | U_{\text{VP}} | a \rangle}{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_n}, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, \text{red})} = - \sum_b \sum_P (-1)^P \langle PaPb | I'(\Delta) | ab \rangle \left( \langle a | U_{\text{VP}} | a \rangle - \langle b | U_{\text{VP}} | b \rangle \right), \quad (25)$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{scrVP}}^{(1, b)} = \sum_b \sum_P (-1)^P \langle PaPb | I_{\text{VP}}(\Delta) | ab \rangle - \langle a | U_{\text{VP}}^{\text{scr}} | a \rangle, \quad (26)$$

where  $U_{\text{VP}}$  denotes the VP potential, and  $I_{\text{VP}}(\Delta)$  is the interelectronic-interaction operator modified by the electron-loop. For the renormalization of the expressions (23)-(26) we refer to the works [5, 65]. Accordingly, these contributions are divided into the Uehling and Wichmann-Kroll parts. The renormalized Uehling parts of the VP operators  $U_{\text{VP}}$  and  $I_{\text{VP}}(\Delta)$  are given by the expressions (see, e.g., Ref. [5])

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\text{VP}}(r) = & -\frac{2\alpha^2 Z}{3r} \int_1^\infty dt \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t^3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2t^2} \right) \int_0^\infty dr' r' \rho_{\text{eff}}(r') \\ & \times [\exp(-2|r - r'|t) - \exp(-2|r + r'|t)], \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$I_{\text{VP}}(\Delta, r_{12}) = \alpha \frac{\alpha_{1\mu} \alpha_2^\mu}{r_{12}} \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi} \int_1^\infty dt \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t^2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2t^2} \right) \exp(-\sqrt{4t^2 - \Delta^2} r_{12}), \quad (28)$$

where the density  $\rho_{\text{eff}}$  is related to the nuclear binding and local screening potentials via the Poisson equation  $\Delta V_{\text{nuc}}(r) + \Delta V_{\text{scr}}(r) = 4\pi\alpha Z \rho_{\text{eff}}(r)$ .  $U_{\text{VP}}^{\text{scr}}$  differs from  $U_{\text{VP}}$  only by replacing  $\rho_{\text{eff}}$  with  $\rho_{\text{scr}}$ , where the density  $\rho_{\text{scr}}$  is related to the screening potential  $V_{\text{scr}}$ . The Wichmann-Kroll parts of the expressions (23)-(25) are evaluated employing the approximate formula for the Wichmann-Kroll potential [66]. The Wichmann-Kroll contribution to Eq. (26) is relatively small [5] and is neglected in the present consideration.

The numerical evaluation is based on the wave functions constructed from B-splines employing the dual-kinetic-balance finite basis set method [67]. The sphere model for the