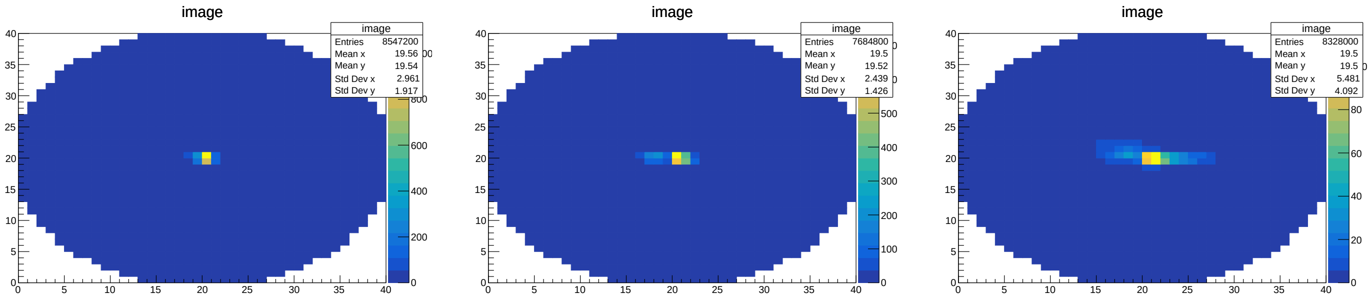

Figure 1: Jet images when $m_0 = E_0/10$:
(LEFT): QCD jets,
(MIDDLE): $W^{\pm}$ jets,
(RIGHT): Top jets.

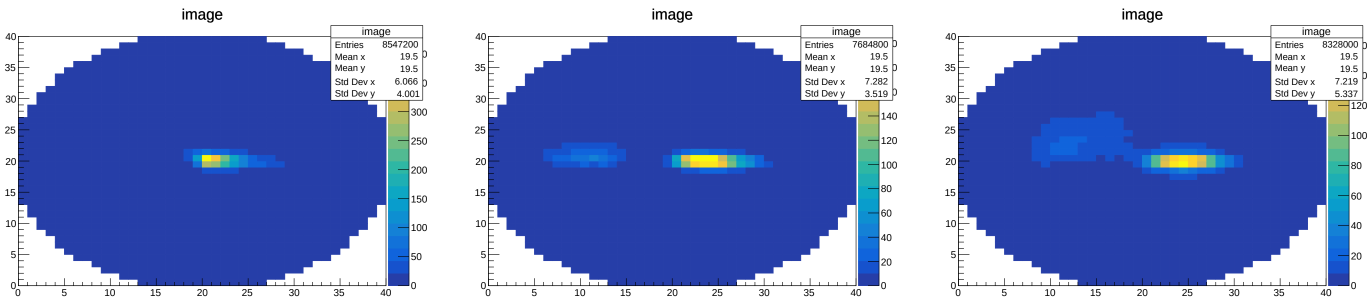

Figure 2: Jet images when $m_0 = E_0/2$:
(LEFT): QCD jets,
(MIDDLE): $W^{\pm}$ jets,
(RIGHT): Top jets.

The ratio $\frac{m_0}{E_0}$ determines the length scale to resolve the jet, a condition $m_0 < E_0$ is very important for the consistency of our method.
When the ratio is too large, the prongs are smeared towards the edges like in Figure 3.
When the ratio is too small, the prongs are not well resolved like in Figure 1.
A ratio of $\frac{m_0}{E_0} = \frac{1}{2}$ [Figure 2] was chosen as it "seems" to correctly resolve the jet, probably this ratio can also be optimized.

Image formation with a different normalization for E_0 is presented in Figure 4 (z axis is intentionally left unnormalized so that it can be easily compared with Figure 2), filling the quantity $\frac{\mathbf{E_i}}{E_0}$ correctly normalizes the image.

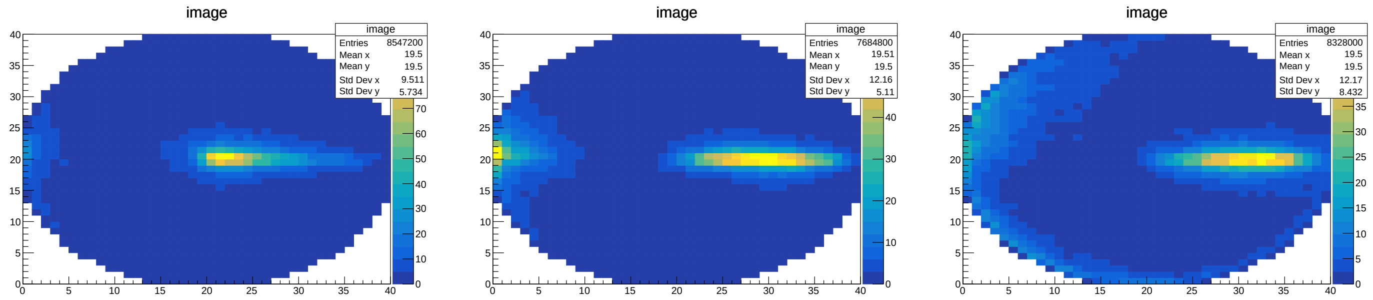

Figure 3: Jet images when $m_0 = 9E_0/10$:
(LEFT): QCD jets,
(MIDDLE): $W^{\pm}$ jets,
(RIGHT): Top jets.

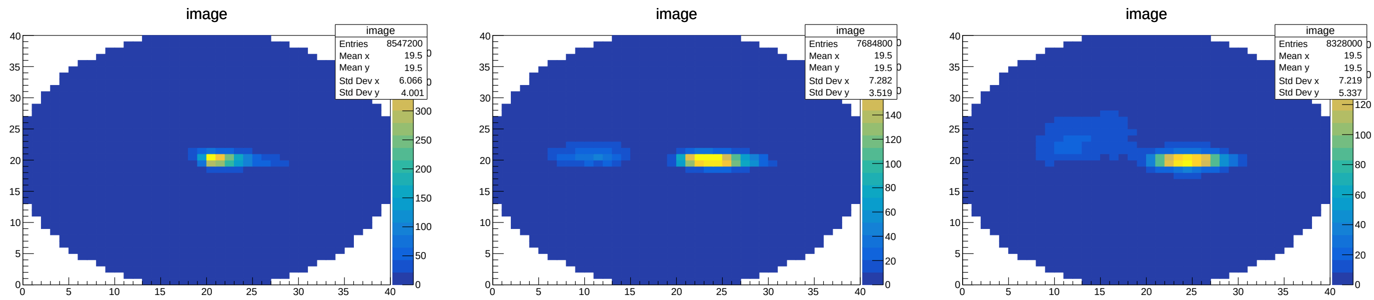

Figure 4: Figures where $E_0 \neq 1$ GeV but the quantity $\frac{\mathbf{E_i}}{E_0}$ is used to fill the histograms.
(LEFT): QCD jets,
(MIDDLE): $W^{\pm}$ jets,
(RIGHT): Top jets.
There seems to be no difference between this and Figure 2.