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Dissecting Soft Radiation with Factorization

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An essential part of high-energy hadronic collisions is the soft hadronic activity that underlies the primary hard interaction. It includes soft radiation from the primary hard partons, secondary multiple parton interactions (MPI), and factorization-violating effects. The invariant mass spectrum of the leading jet in \(Z+\text{jet}\) and \(H+\text{jet}\) events is directly sensitive to these effects, and we use a QCD factorization theorem to predict its dependence on the jet radius \(R\), jet \(p_T\), jet rapidity, and partonic process for both the perturbative and nonperturbative components of primary soft radiation. We prove that the nonperturbative contributions involve only odd powers of \(R\), and the linear \(R\) term is universal for quark and gluon jets. The hadronization model in \\textsc{pythia} agrees well with these properties. The perturbative soft initial state radiation (ISR) has a contribution that depends on the jet area in the same way as the underlying event, but this degeneracy is broken by dependence on the jet \(p_T\). The size of this soft ISR contribution is proportional to the color state of the initial partons, yielding the same positive contribution for \(gg\to Hq\) and \(gg\to Zq\), but a negative interference contribution for \(q\bar{q}\to Zg\). Hence, measuring these dependencies allows one to separate hadronization, soft ISR, and MPI contributions in the data.

Soft hadronic activity plays a role in practically all but the most inclusive measurements at the LHC. It is often an important yet hard-to-quantify source of uncertainty, so improving its theoretical understanding is vital. One can consider four conceptually different sources for the effects that are experimentally associated with soft hadronic activity and the underlying event (UE):

1. Perturbative soft radiation from the primary incoming and outgoing hard partons within factorization
2. Nonperturbative soft effects within factorization associated with hadronization
3. Multiple parton interactions (MPI) at lower scales in the same proton-proton collision
4. Factorization breaking contributions

For any given observable, the question is how much of each of these sources is required to describe the data. For example, it is known that including higher-order perturbative corrections (source 1) in parton-shower Monte Carlo programs can give a nontrivial contribution to traditional UE measurements \([1, 2]\).

Traditionally, the UE activity is measured in regions of phase space away from hard jets \([2, 12]\). These results are used to tune the MPI models which describe the UE in Monte Carlo programs \([13, 18]\). These models are then extrapolated into the jet region, where they are used to describe various jet observables, including the jet mass spectrum in dijet and Drell-Yan events \([19, 20]\), which is an important benchmark jet observable at the LHC.
\( y_J \) and \( R \) but not \( p_T^J \), and can be factorized as \([27, 29]\)

\[
S_\kappa(k_S, k_B, y_J, R) = \int dk \ S_\kappa^{pert}(k_S - k, k_B, y_J, R) \\
\times F_\kappa(k, y_J, R) \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{QCD}/k_B) \right],
\]

where \( S_\kappa^{pert} \) contains the perturbative soft contributions. \( F_\kappa \) is a normalized nonperturbative shape function which encodes the smearing effect that the hadronization has on the soft momentum \( k_S \). For \( k_S \sim \Lambda_{QCD} \), the full \( F_\kappa(k) \) is required and shifts the peak region of the jet mass spectrum to higher jet masses.

In the perturbative tail of the jet mass spectrum, where \( k_S \gg \Lambda_{QCD} \), \( S_\kappa \) can be expanded,

\[
S_\kappa(k_S, y_J, R) = S_\kappa^{pert}(k_S - \Omega_\kappa(R), y_J, R) \\
+ \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{QCD}^2/k_S^3, \alpha_s \Lambda_{QCD}/k_S^2),
\]

where \( \Omega_\kappa(R) = \int dk \ k F_\kappa(k) \sim \Lambda_{QCD} \) is a nonperturbative parameter. In this region factorization predicts a shift in the jet mass spectrum, which is described by \( \Omega_\kappa(R) \). Below, we use the field-theoretic definition of \( \Omega_\kappa \) to quantify its dependence and prove that it is independent of \( y_J \). The above treatment provides an excellent description of hadronization in both \( B \)-meson decays and \( e^+e^- \) event shapes \([30, 31]\).

Factorization also underlies the Monte Carlo description of the primary collision, where \( H \) corresponds to the hard matrix element, while \( \mathcal{I}, J, \) and \( S \) are described by parton showers, and \( F \) corresponds to the hadronization models. The standard parton shower paradigm does not completely capture interference effects between wide-angle soft emissions from different primary partons that appear at \( \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s) \) in \( S_\kappa \). Monte Carlo programs include MPI (source 3), which are not in Eq. (1). See Ref. \([32]\) for a recent discussion. For our numerical studies, we consider both \textsc{Pythia} \([33, 34]\) with the ATLAS underlying event tune \textsc{Au2-Mstw2008lo} \([16]\) and \textsc{Herwig+}

\[qq \rightarrow Zq(7\ TeV)\] with its default underlying event tune \textsc{UE-Ee-5-Mrst} \([13]\). Both give a reasonable description of the CMS jet mass spectrum in \( Z+\text{jet} \) events \([20]\). We also compare to the \textsc{Pythia} default tune 4\(C\).

We consider exclusive \( Z/H+\text{jet} \) events at \( E_{cm} = 7\ TeV \) in both quark and gluon channels, with the leading jet within a certain range of \( p_T^J \) and \( y_J \), and we veto additional jets with \( p_T^J > 50\ GeV \). The jets are defined using anti-\( k_T \) \([37, 38]\). In Fig. 1, we show the jet mass spectrum for quark and gluon jets with \( R = 1 \) after parton showering (black dotted line) and including both hadronization and MPI (blue dashed line). Equation (3) predicts that for \( m_J^2 > \Lambda_{QCD} p_T^J \) the nonperturbative corrections shift the tail of the jet mass spectrum by

\[
m_J^2 = (m_J^2)^{pert} + 2p_T^J \Omega_\kappa(R).
\]

We can regard the partonic result from \textsc{Pythia} as the baseline purely perturbative result. Choosing \( \Omega = 2.4\ GeV \) for \( qq \rightarrow Zq \) and \( \Omega = 2.7\ GeV \) for \( q\bar{q} \rightarrow Zg \) yields the green dot-dashed curves in Fig. 1. We see that the effect of both hadronization and MPI in the tail is well captured by this shift. For hadronization, Eqs. (1) predict a convolution with a nonperturbative function,

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{dm_J^2} = \int dk \ \frac{d\sigma_{\text{partonic}}}{dm_J^2} (m_J^2 - 2p_T^J k) F_\kappa(k).
\]

With the above \( \Omega \)'s, this convolution gives the red solid curves in Fig. 1 yielding excellent agreement with the hadronization+MPI result over the full range of the jet mass spectrum \(] \) Both hadronization and MPI populate the jet region with a smooth background of soft particles, which can explain why the MPI effect is reproduced alongside the hadronization by a convolution of the form

\[1\] Here, \( F_\kappa(k) = (4k/\Omega_\kappa^2) e^{-2k/\Omega_\kappa} \) is the simplest ansatz that satisfies the required properties: normalization, vanishing at \( k = 0 \), falling off exponentially for \( k \rightarrow \infty \), and having a first moment \( \Omega_\kappa \). Fixing the value of \( \Omega_\kappa \) from the tail, we find similar levels of agreement across all values of \( p_T^J, y_J, R \), for all partonic channels, and for different jet veto cuts (including no jet veto).
Eq. [5]. This apparent degeneracy motivates us to determine the calculable behavior of the jet mass spectrum due to primary perturbative and nonperturbative soft radiation within factorization, study its dependence on \( p_T^j \), \( y_J \), and \( R \), and compare these results to Monte Carlo program contributions for soft ISR, hadronization, and MPI.

We consider the first moment in \( m_T^2 \),

\[
M_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int dm_T^2 m_T^2 \frac{d\sigma}{dm_T^2} \, ,
\]

which tracks the shift observed in Fig. [1]. Taking the first moment of Eq. [1] combined with Eqs. [2] and [3], we can compute the dependence of primary soft radiation on \( p_T^j \), \( y_J \), and partonic channel, giving

\[
M_1 = M_1^{\text{pert}} (p_T^j, y_J, R) + 2p_T^j \Omega_n (R) \, .
\]  

Here, \( M_1^{\text{pert}} (p_T^j, y_J, R) \) contains all perturbative contributions, while \( \Omega_n (R) \) encodes the shift due to nonperturbative effects.

For \( pp \to H/\bar{Z} + \text{jet} \), \( \Omega_n (R) \) is given by the vacuum matrix element of lightlike soft Wilson lines \( Y_a, Y_b \), and \( Y_j \equiv Y_j (y_J, \phi_J) \) along the beam and jet directions,

\[
\Omega_n (R) = \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{\sigma} \frac{d^2 \phi}{\sigma} f(r, y - y_J, \phi - \phi_J, R) \times \left[ 0 | \bar{T} Y_J^i_{y J} T Y_j^i_{y j} | \hat{0} \right] \, ,
\]

which only depends on whether the jet is a quark or gluon jet. For quarks, we can compare this to thrust in deep-inelastic scattering [47] where precisely this parameter \( \sigma_{qg} \) appears [48].

Consider next \( M_1^{\text{pert}} \) in Eq. [7]. Dimensional analysis and the kinematical bound \( m_J \lesssim p_T^j R \) imply that \( M_1^{\text{pert}} \) scales like \( (p_T^j R)^2 \). Resummation modifies the leading \( R \) dependence to \( R^{2-\gamma_s} \), where \( \gamma_s \sim \alpha_s > 0 \). The soft function contains a contribution due to interference between ISR from the two beams [44].

\[
S_\kappa^{\text{pert}} (k_S) \propto \frac{\alpha_s C_\kappa}{\pi} R^2 \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{1}{(k_S)} \, .
\]

The extra \( R^2 \) for soft ISR causes it to contribute to \( M_1^{\text{pert}} \) as \( (p_T^j R)^2 \) with the color factors

\[
C_{qg \to q} = C_{gg \to g} = \frac{C_A}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \, ,
\]

\[
C_{qg \to g} = \frac{C_F}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \, .
\]
The hadronization \( \Omega_{\kappa}^{\text{had}}(R)/(R/2) \) from PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++ is shown in Fig. 2 for different channels. For \( R \ll 1 \), \( \Omega_{\kappa}^{\text{had}}(R) \) is linear in \( R \) and has the same slope for the two channels involving gluon jets, as predicted by factorization. For PYTHIA8, all channels differ for large \( R \) and can be fit to the factorization form in Eq. 9. For the quark jet we extract \( \Omega_{q}^{(1)} = 1.2 \text{ GeV} \) and for gluon jets \( \Omega_{g}^{(1)} = 2.2 \text{ GeV} \). For \( qg \to Zq \) and \( gg \to Hg \) the \( R \) dependence is strong enough that an additional \( R^2 \) contribution is disfavored in the fit. For HERWIG++, the dependence on higher powers of \( R \) is much weaker, and \( \Omega_{q}^{(1)} \approx \Omega_{g}^{(1)} \). The full set of fit coefficients is in [44].

In Fig. 3, we compare our perturbative next-to-leading logarithmic (NLL) and next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic (NNLL) factorization predictions [24] for \( M_1^{\text{pert}} \) to the corresponding \( M_1^{\text{pert}} \) from PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++ as a function of \( R \), dividing by the leading \( R^2 \) dependence. The \( R^2 \) contribution from soft ISR only enters at NNLL and is seen in the rise at large \( R \) for \( qg \to Zq \) (left panel). This effect is partially modeled by soft emissions in the parton shower, which explains the similar \( R^4 \) contribution for \( qg \to Zq \) in PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++. For \( qq \to Zg \) (right panel) Eqs. 11 and 12 predict the \( R^4 \) contribution from soft ISR to be negative, which we observe at NNLL. This negative interference effect is not captured by these Monte Carlo programs.

The apparent ambiguity between \( R^4 \) contributions from soft ISR and MPI can be resolved through their \( p_T^J \) dependence. In Fig. 4, we show the \( R^4 \) component \( c_4^\kappa \) of the partonic moment, obtained by fitting

\[
\frac{M_1^{\text{part}}}{2p_T^J R^2} = c_2^\kappa R^{-\gamma_\kappa} + c_4^\kappa R^2,
\]

and also the MPI contribution to the moment, \( \Upsilon_{\kappa}^{\text{MPI}}/R^2 \sim R^2 \). The differences between various tunes for \( c_4^\kappa \) and \( \Upsilon_{\kappa}^{\text{MPI}} \) reflects their apparent ambiguity, whereas their sum agrees much better. The \( p_T^J \) dependence clearly resolves the ambiguity: \( c_4^\kappa \sim p_T^J \) as pre-
dicted by factorization, whereas $\Upsilon_{\text{MPI}}$ is independent of $p_T^\gamma$. As shown in Ref. [11], the channel dependence could also be used to separate soft ISR from MPI: $c_L^\gamma$ depends on the color channel as in Eq. (12), whereas $\Upsilon_{\text{MPI}}$ is channel independent. Also, the $y_J$ dependence of soft ISR is quite different between HERWIG++ and PYTHIA8.

To conclude, we have used QCD factorization to predict the properties of the perturbative and nonperturbative components of primary soft radiation for jet mass in $pp \rightarrow H/Z+$jet. We have shown that the nonperturbative soft effects involve odd powers of $R$ and are universal for quark and gluon jets for $R \ll 1$. Hadronization models in Monte Carlo programs agree with these predictions. The perturbative soft radiation has a contribution that scales like $R^4$, just like the contribution from MPI. These components depend differently on $p_T^\gamma$ and on the partonic process. Separately measuring quark and gluon channels in Drell-Yan events and in different bins of $p_T^\gamma$ provides the possibility to clearly distinguish between MPI and primary soft radiation.

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Supplemental Material

Nonperturbative Corrections

The leading hadronization effects in the first jet mass moment and in the tail of the jet mass spectrum are described by the parameter \( \Omega_\kappa(R) \), which is defined by

\[
\Omega_\kappa(R) = \int_0^1 dr \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \, f(r, y - y_J, \phi - \phi_J, R) \times \langle 0 | \hat{T}[Y^\dagger_0 Y^\dagger_1 Y^\dagger_b Y^\dagger_d] \hat{\Omega}_{T}(r, y, \phi) T[Y_a Y_b Y_c] | 0 \rangle.
\]

(S-1)

Here, \( Y_a \) and \( Y_b \) are incoming soft Wilson lines along the beam directions in the color representation of the incoming primary hard partons. \( Y_J = Y_J(y_J, \phi_J) \) is an outgoing soft Wilson line along the jet direction in the color representation of the outgoing hard parton. The color contractions between the Wilson lines are suppressed in Eq. (S-1), but are normalized such that \( \langle 0 | Y^\dagger_1 Y^\dagger_1 Y^\dagger_2 Y^\dagger_2 Y^\dagger_3 Y^\dagger_3 | 0 \rangle = 1 \). In Fig. 5 we show that \( \Omega^\text{had}_\kappa(R) \) in PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++ is independent of \( p_T^J \) over the large range of \( p_T^J \) considered. (The \( gg \to Zq \) and \( gg \to Hg \) channels in HERWIG++ have a small downward trend in \( p_T^J \).)

For \( e^+e^- \to \text{dijets} \), a boost allows one to derive important universality properties of the corresponding \( \Omega \) parameter [42]. Here for Eq. (S-1), boosting by \( -y_J \) along the beam axis and rotating by \(-\phi_J \), as illustrated in Fig. 5, the Wilson lines and energy flow operator transform as

\[
Y_{a,b} \to Y_{a,b}, \\
Y_J(y_J, \phi_J) \to Y_J(0, 0), \\
\hat{E}_T(r, y, \phi) \to \hat{E}_T(r, y - y_J, \phi - \phi_J).
\]

(S-2)

Changing variables \( y \to y + y_J \) and \( \phi \to \phi + \phi_J \) then yields an expression depending only on \( y \) and \( \phi \), which thus shows that \( \Omega_\kappa(R) \) in Eq. (S-1) is independent of \( y_J \) and \( \phi_J \). We therefore set \( y_J = \phi_J = 0 \) in the following. Note that unlike for \( e^+e^- \to \text{dijets} \), the matrix element is not independent of \( y \) and \( \phi \), so these dependencies in the measurement \( f(r, y, \phi) \) do not generically decouple. In Fig. 6 we show that \( \Omega^\text{had}_\kappa \) obtained from Monte Carlo programs does not depend on the jet rapidity \( y_J \). The behaviour with \( p_T^J \) and \( y_J \) shown in these plots does not depend on the value of \( R \). In Figs. 5 and 6 we see again that in PYTHIA8 the overall size of \( \Omega^\text{had}_\kappa(R) \) depends on the channel, being larger for the channels with a gluon jet. In contrast, \( \Omega^\text{had}_\kappa(R) \) in HERWIG++ is smaller and of similar sizes for all channels.

To discuss the \( R \) dependence of \( \Omega_\kappa(R) \), we switch to coordinates \( \{y', \phi', r' \} \) measured with respect to the jet axis. This gives

\[
\Omega_\kappa(R) = \int_0^1 dr' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy' \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \, f(r', y', \phi', R)
\]

\[
\times \langle 0 | \hat{T}[Y^\dagger_0 Y^\dagger_1 Y^\dagger_b Y^\dagger_d] \hat{\Omega}_{T}(r', y', \phi') T[Y_a Y_b Y_c] | 0 \rangle,
\]

where the incoming beam Wilson lines \( Y_{a,b} \) point in the \( (y', \phi') = (0, 0) \) and \( (0, \pi) \) directions, and \( r' = p_\perp/m_\perp \). The measurement function in the original coordinates in Eq. (S-1) is given by

\[
f(r, y, \phi, R) = (\cosh y - r \cos \phi) \theta [b(y, \phi, r) < R^2],
\]

(S-4)

where we use \( b(y, \phi, r) = 2(\cosh y - r \cos \phi) \) to define the jet boundary. In the primed coordinates it takes the form

\[
f(r', y', \phi', R) = e^{-y' \theta} \left[ e^{2y'} - 2r'^2 \cos^2 \phi' + 1 \right. \\
\left. - \frac{2}{R^2} \sqrt{4 + R^4(r'^4 \cos^2 \phi' - r'^2 \cos^2 \phi')} \right].
\]

(S-5)

Boosting along the jet axis by \( \ln(R/2) \) as in Fig. 8, the Wilson lines and energy flow operator transform as

\[
Y_a(0, 0) \to Y_a(\ln \frac{R}{2}, 0), \\
Y_b(0, \pi) \to Y_b(\ln \frac{R}{2}, \pi), \\
Y_J \to Y_J, \\
\hat{E}_\perp(r', y', \phi') \to \hat{E}_\perp(r', y' + \ln \frac{R}{2}, \phi').
\]

(S-6)

In these coordinates, the beam Wilson lines are an angle \( \theta = 4 \tan^{-1}(R/2) \approx 2R \) apart.

We can now expand the result in \( R \). To leading order in \( R \), the measurement in Eq. (S-5) becomes

\[
f(r', y', \phi', R) = e^{-y' \theta} \left[ y' + \ln(R/2) \right] \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}(R^2) \right],
\]

(S-7)

For the leading term in the \( R \to 0 \) limit, the beam Wilson lines fuse

\[
Y_a(\ln \frac{R}{2}, 0)Y_b(\ln \frac{R}{2}, \pi) = Y_J(\infty, 0) + \mathcal{O}(R^2),
\]

(S-8)

where \( Y_J \) is an incoming Wilson line along the direction opposite to the jet and in the appropriate conjugate color representation that forms a color singlet with the outgoing jet Wilson line \( Y_J \). Since we now have two Wilson lines along the jet axis, we can boost along the jet axis to eliminate the \( y' \) dependence. Integrating over \( \phi' \) then yields the result in Eq. (4), namely

\[
\Omega_\kappa(R) = \frac{R}{2} \Omega^{(1)}_\kappa + \frac{R^3}{8} \Omega^{(3)}_\kappa + \frac{R^5}{32} \Omega^{(5)}_\kappa + \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^7.
\]

(S-9)

where the coefficient of the leading term comes from integrating the measurement function over \( y' \),

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy' e^{-y' \theta} \left[ y' + \ln(R/2) \right] = \frac{R}{2}.
\]

(S-10)
The leading nonperturbative parameter in Eq. (S-9) is given by a universal matrix element

$$\Omega^{(1)}_\kappa = c_\kappa \int_0^1 dr' g_c(r') \langle 0|\bar{T}|Y_J^\dagger Y_J^\frac{1}{2}\hat{\Sigma}(r')T[Y_J Y_J^\dagger]|0\rangle.$$

(S-11)

It depends on the color representation of the Wilson line (quark vs. gluon) but not the full original color configuration. To extend our result to a more general jet measurement $e$, we included the parameters $c_e$ and $g_e(r')$, which in our case simply are given by $c_e = g_e(r') = 1$. In general $c_e$ is the calculable coefficient for the observable $e$ obtained here by integrating over our $y'$ variable.

The calculable function $g_e(r')$ encodes the dependence on hadron mass effects.

The expansions in Eqs. (S-7) and (S-8) can be carried out to higher orders in $R$, using Ref. [45] to expand the Wilson lines about the $J$ direction, and lead to new nonperturbative matrix elements, collectively denoted as $\Omega^{(3,5)}_\kappa$ in Eq. (S-9). Terms with an odd number of gauge field components that are transverse to the jet direction vanish due to parity invariance. Together with the overall factor of $R$, this implies that $\Omega_\kappa(R)$ only contains odd powers of $R$. The coefficients of the fits shown in Fig. 2 are given in Table [1]. The leading coefficient in $R$, $\Omega^{(1)}_\kappa$, is the same for quark and gluon jets, while the higher coefficients are quite different for all three channels. The higher coefficients $\Omega^{(3)}_\kappa$ and $\Omega^{(5)}_\kappa$ strongly depend on the Monte Carlo program and tune. They are also correlated.

FIG. 5. Boost by $-y_J$ along the beam direction and rotation by $-\phi_J$ around the beam direction used to show that $\Omega_\kappa$ is independent of $y_J$ and $\phi_J$.

FIG. 6. $p_T^J$ dependence of $\Omega^{\text{had}}_\kappa(R)$ for PYTHIA8 (left panel) and HERWIG++ (right panel).

FIG. 7. Jet rapidity dependence of $\Omega^{\text{had}}_\kappa(R)$ for PYTHIA8 (left panel) and HERWIG++ (right panel).
so their separation is not well constrained by the fit. The fact that all the coefficients are of similar size confirms that \( R/2 \) is indeed the appropriate expansion parameter.

As an illustration of the utility of the operator formulation, we give explicit results for some \( \Omega_{\kappa}^{(1,3)} \)'s. These results could be used to build models that follow the structure in QCD, or perhaps someday to compute these matrix elements on the lattice. For \( \Omega_{qg \rightarrow q}^{(1)} \) and \( \Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(3)} \), and the case where \( c_e = g_e(r') = 1 \), we have

\[
\Omega_{qg \rightarrow q}^{(1)} \equiv \Omega_{q}^{(1)} = \int_0^1 dr \frac{1}{N_c} \langle 0 \lvert \text{tr} \{ Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \} \rvert 0 \rangle, \\
\Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(3)} = \int_0^1 dr \frac{(-1)^r}{N_c} \langle 0 \lvert \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \right] Y_f^q, \frac{1}{n_j \cdot \hat{\nu}} g_{n_j} \cdot B_j + \frac{2}{(n_j \cdot \hat{\nu})^2} \partial_{\perp \cdot \hat{\nu}} g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu} - \frac{1}{n_j \cdot \hat{\nu}} \frac{1}{\partial_{\perp \cdot \hat{\nu}}} \left[ g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu}, g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu} \right] - \frac{1}{2} Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \right] \rvert 0 \rangle,
\]

where the Wilson lines \( Y_f, Y_f^q, \) and \( B_j^\nu = B_j^{\alpha A} T^A = \frac{1}{g} [Y_f^q, D^\nu Y_f^q] \) are all in the fundamental representation, and \( \text{tr} \) is a trace over 3 and 3 color indices. The path for \( Y_f^q \) is \([-\infty, 0] \) along \( n_f \), then \([0, \infty] \) along \( n_f \). The measurement is normalized such that \( \hat{E}_\perp(r) = 2\pi \hat{E}_\perp(r, 0, 0) \), which is equal to \( \hat{E}_\perp(r, y = 0) \) of Ref. [13]. In Eq. (S-12), the inverse derivatives \( 1/(n_j \cdot \hat{\nu}) \) only act on the fields they are next to, and the fields on the right (left) side of the measurement \( \hat{E}_\perp(r) \) are (anti) time-ordered. For \( \Omega_{qg \rightarrow q}^{(1)}, \Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(1)}, \) and \( \Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(3)} \), and the case where \( c_e = g_e(r') = 1 \), we have

\[
\Omega_{qg \rightarrow q}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 \lvert \text{tr} \{ Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \} \rvert 0 \rangle = \Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(1)}, \\
\Omega_{qg \rightarrow g}^{(3)} = \int_0^1 dr \frac{(-1)^r}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 \lvert \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \right] Y_f^q, \frac{1}{n_j \cdot \hat{\nu}} g_{n_j} \cdot B_j + \frac{2}{(n_j \cdot \hat{\nu})^2} \partial_{\perp \cdot \hat{\nu}} g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu} - \frac{1}{n_j \cdot \hat{\nu}} \frac{1}{\partial_{\perp \cdot \hat{\nu}}} \left[ g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu}, g_{B_{J\perp}^\mu} \right] - \frac{1}{2} Y_f^r Y_f^q \hat{E}_\perp(r) Y_f^q \right] \rvert 0 \rangle,
\]

TABLE I. Fit coefficients for \( \Omega_{\kappa}(R) \) in Eq. (3) for different Monte Carlo programs and tunes which give the lines shown in Fig. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \kappa )</th>
<th>( \Omega_{\kappa}^{(1)} )</th>
<th>( \Omega_{\kappa}^{(3)} )</th>
<th>( \Omega_{\kappa}^{(5)} )</th>
<th>[GeV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PYTHIA8 AU2</td>
<td>( g_q \rightarrow q )</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYTHIA8 4C</td>
<td>( g_q \rightarrow q )</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-0.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>( g_g \rightarrow g )</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
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FIG. 8. Changing coordinates and boosting by \( \ln(R/2) \) along the jet direction in order to expand around small \( R \).
where the Wilson lines $\mathcal{Y}_J$ and $\mathcal{Y}_J$ are in the adjoint representation, the gluon fields $\mathcal{B}^{gb}_J = -i f^{C_1} B_C^J$ and $\mathcal{B}^{gb}_J = d^{C_1} B_D^J$ are matrices, and $\text{Tr}$ is a trace over adjoint color indices. When $\text{Tr}$ acts on the term with $\mathcal{B}^A_J$ it simply contracts these color vectors to the appropriate sides of the color matrix $\mathcal{Y}_J^T \mathcal{Y}_J^T \mathcal{Y}_J^T \mathcal{Y}_J^T$.

for $I_0(\alpha, \beta)$ and $I_0(\beta, \alpha)$, respectively. Therefore, including the overall $1/\pi$ factor,

$$I_0(\alpha, \beta) + I_0(\beta, \alpha) = R^2,$$

(S-17)

which yields the $R^2$ dependence shown in Eq. (11).

The $p_T$ dependence of the MPI and soft ISR contributions to the jet mass moment is discussed in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 10 we show in addition the $y_J$ dependence in the same way. The $y_J$ dependence of the MPI is essentially flat, except for perhaps a small reduction at large rapidities. Since soft ISR emissions are constant in rapidity, one would expect the soft ISR contribution to the moment to be independent of the jet rapidity at central rapidities. This agrees well with what is observed in HERWIG++ for $|y_J| < 1.5$, while for larger $y_J$ the soft ISR contribution reduces. As already observed before, PYTHIA8 has a larger soft ISR and smaller MPI contribution than HERWIG++. In addition, the $y_J$ dependence of the soft ISR differs noticeably between PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++. Hence, measurements of the $y_J$ rapidity dependence can also provide constraints on the modelling of soft ISR in the Monte Carlo programs.

For completeness we have included the analogs for the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Zg$ channel in Fig. 9 for the rapidity dependence in Fig. 10 and for the $gg \rightarrow Hg$ channel in Fig. 11. Note that the size of the $R^4$ contribution from soft ISR for the gluon channel is very similar to $qg \rightarrow Zg$ (at central rapidities). This might be surprising since this is a purely gluonic process, but it is in agreement with the prediction from the color factors in Eq. (12).
FIG. 10. Same as Fig. 4 but for the $y_J$ dependence.

FIG. 11. Same as Fig. 4 and Fig. 10 but for the $gg \rightarrow Hg$ process.