

Figure 1 is a circular diagram illustrating the spatial distribution of 100 comet nuclei in the ecliptic plane. The diagram is centered at the origin (0,0) and is divided into four quadrants by a vertical line (E-W Direction [AU]) and a horizontal line (N-S Direction). Concentric dashed circles represent distances of 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 AU from the center. Comet nuclei are represented by colored circles and labeled with their IDs. The legend indicates four groups based on the parameter g :

- $g > 2$ (Red circles)
- $1.5 < g < 2$ (Yellow circles)
- $1.2 < g < 1.5$ (Green circles)
- $g < 1.2$ (White circles)

The diagram shows a higher concentration of nuclei in the Western (W) and Southern (S) quadrants, particularly in the region where $0.5 < \text{AU} < 1.0$ and $g > 1.5$. The distribution is more sparse in the Eastern (E) and Northern (N) quadrants.