

Figure 1 is a circular diagram illustrating the spatial distribution of 100 comets in the ecliptic plane. The horizontal axis represents the E-W Direction [AU], ranging from -1.00 to 1.00. The vertical axis represents the N-S Direction [AU], ranging from -1.00 to 1.00. The diagram is divided into four quadrants by the E-W and N-S axes. Concentric dashed circles are drawn at 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 AU from the Sun, indicating the radial distance of the comets. The comets are labeled with their names and numbers, and their colors correspond to their absolute magnitude (g) as defined in the legend: red for $g > 2$, yellow for $1.5 < g < 2$, green for $1.2 < g < 1.5$, and white for $g < 1.2$. The distribution shows a higher density of comets in the inner regions (closer to the Sun) and along the E-W axis, with a notable concentration of red comets (higher absolute magnitude) in the central and right-hand regions.

[illegible]