

Figure 1 is a circular diagram showing the spatial distribution of 100 comets in the ecliptic plane. The horizontal axis is labeled "E-W Direction [AU]" and ranges from -1.00 to 1.00. The vertical axis is labeled "N-S Direction [AU]" and ranges from -1.00 to 1.00. The diagram is divided into four quadrants by a horizontal line (N-S) and a vertical line (E-W). Concentric dashed circles represent distances of 0.5 AU, 1.0 AU, and 1.5 AU from the center. Comets are represented by colored circles: red for $g > 2$, yellow for $1.5 < g < 2$, green for $1.2 < g < 1.5$, and white for $g < 1.2$. Each comet is labeled with its name and a number. The distribution shows a higher density of comets in the outer regions, particularly in the E-W direction.

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the N-S Direction [AU] versus the Sun-Earth Direction [AU] for various interstellar objects. The plot is bounded by a semi-circle representing the Sun-Earth line. The y-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00 AU, and the x-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0 AU. The Sun is at (0,0) and Earth is at (1,0). Objects are labeled with their names and coordinates. Objects are color-coded: red for those with a distance from Earth less than 1 AU, and yellow for those with a distance from Earth greater than 1 AU. The plot shows a distribution of objects, with a higher density near the Sun and Earth.