Uncertainty type	Directive	Inputs	Multiplicative factor, $f(\nu)$	$p(y;\nu)$	Default values
Log-normal	`lnN`	`kappa`	κ^{ν}	$\mathcal{N}(y;\nu,1)$	$\nu = y = 0$
Asymmetric log-normal	`lnN`	`kappaDown`, `kappaUp`	$\left(\kappa^{\text{Down}}\right)^{-\nu}$ if $\nu < -0.5$, $\left(\kappa^{\text{Up}}\right)^{\nu}$ if $\nu > 0.5$, $e^{\nu K\left(\kappa^{\text{Down}},\kappa^{\text{Up}},\nu\right)}$ otherwise.*	$\mathcal{N}(y;\nu,1)$	$\nu = y = 0$
Log-uniform	`lnU`	`kappa`	κ^{ν}	$\mathcal{U}(y, 1/\kappa, \kappa)$	$\nu = y = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa + 1/\kappa)$
Gamma	`gmN`	`N`, `alpha`†	ν/N	$\mathcal{P}(y;\nu)$	$\nu = N+1, y = N$‡

*$K\left(\kappa^{\text{Down}},\kappa^{\text{Up}},\nu\right) = \frac{1}{8}\left[4\ln\left(\kappa^{\text{Up}}/\kappa^{\text{Down}}\right) + \ln\left(\kappa^{\text{Up}}\kappa^{\text{Down}}\right)\left(48\nu^5 - 40\nu^3 + 15\nu\right)\right]$ ensures that the multiplicative factor and its first and second derivatives are continuous for all values of ν, and reduces to a log-normal for $\kappa^{\text{Down}} = 1/\kappa^{\text{Up}}$.

†The rate value for the affected process must be equal to $N\alpha$.

‡The default value for the nuisance parameter is set to the mean of a gamma distribution with parameters $\kappa = N+1$, $\lambda = 1$, as defined in Ref. [20].