

In DynRisk the uncertainty specifications are separated into two factors: a scaling factor, referred to as the “local factor” and a relative uncertainty distribution. The actual value of the node, i.e., the value it gets during a Monte Carlo simulation, is obtained by multiplying the local factor with a value generated from the relative uncertainty distribution.

To specify the relative uncertainty, you first choose a distribution type by using the “Distrib.” popup menu in the “Edit node” dialog box. The following distributions are available:

- Binary
- Binex
- Cens. normal
- Exponential
- Lognormal
- Normal
- Triangular
- Triangular 2
- Trc. normal
- Uniform

You then complete the uncertainty specifications by entering three parameter values in the “a)”, “b)” and c)” fields.

Sometimes DynRisk needs to adjust the parameters to fit the chosen distribution. This is done automatically every time you run a simulation. If you open a node after a simulation is finished, however, you will still see the same numbers in the parameter fields as you entered. To see the adjusted values, you can click the “Fit” button. To return to your specifications again, click the “Fit” button once more while pressing the “Shift” key on the keyboard.

In the following we describe each of the distributions in detail.