



1. **Median Interval:** Contains α -fraction of samples with equal probability of being above or below the interval. Lower and upper boundaries stored in *mi_field_name* (*x*, *y*-components)
2. **Highest Density Interval:** Narrowest interval containing α -fraction of samples. Lower and upper boundaries stored in *hdi_field_name* (*x*, *y*-components)
3. **Lowest, Highest Interval:** Values at which α -fraction of samples are below or above; stored in *lhi_field_name* (*x*, *y*-components)

For anisotropic inversions, three distributions are considered:

1. Anisotropic magnitude field (as defined in prior)
2. Directional strength defined as the magnitude of the sampled anisotropic vector projected onto the major axis of the directional tensor
3. Angular deviation defined as the angle between the sampled anisotropic vector and the major axis of the directional tensor (computed via their dot product)

The anisotropic correlation coefficients (if calculated) are defined with respect to (2), the directional strength and stored in *pcc_field_directional_strength*