# Issue 625 55th SIG meeting

The SIG reviewed the proposal by MD to redraft the scope note of **O13 triggered (was triggered by)**. The updated scope note can be found below

## NEW

**O13 triggered (was triggered by)**

Domain:

[E5](#_E2_Temporal_Entity) Event

Range:

[E5](#_E2_Temporal_Entity) Event

Quantification:

many to many (0,n:0,n)

Scope note:

This property associates an instance of E5 Event that triggered another instance of E5 Event with the latter. It identifies the interaction between events: an event can activate (trigger) other events in a target system that is in a situation of sustained tension, such as a trap or an unstable mountain slope giving way to a land slide after a rain or earthquake

The distinction of a triggering event A from the triggered event B lies in their difference of nature. The starting of B is the result of an interaction of material constituents of A with material constituents of B. However, B does not necessarily continue the kinds of processes of A. Therefore, the triggering event A must spatiotemporally overlap with the initial time and area of the triggered event B. Any subsequent phenomena must initiate from this area and time and not from multiple independent areas.

Examples:

* The earthquake of Parnitha in 1999 (E5) triggered the rotational landslide that was observed along the road on the same day (E5). (fictitious)
* The explosion at the Montserrat massif in 2007 (E5) (near Barcelona, Spain) triggered therock fall event (E5) which happened on 2007-02-14 (Vilajosana et al., 2008).
* The 1966 flood in Florence (E5) triggered mould growth on books (E5) stored in flooded library rooms (Rubinstein, N., 1966)

In First Order Logic:

O13(x,y) ⇒ E5(x)

O13(x,y) ⇒ E5(y)

## OLD

**O13 triggered (was triggered by)**

Domain:

[E5](#_E2_Temporal_Entity) Event

Range:

[E5](#_E2_Temporal_Entity) Event

Quantification:

many to many (0,n:0,n)

Scope note:

This property associates an instance of E5 Event that triggered another instance of E5 Event with the latter. It identifies the interaction between events: an event can activate (trigger) other events in a target system that is in a situation of sustained tension, such as a trap or an unstable mountain slope giving way to a land slide after a rain or earthquake. In that sense the triggering event is interpreted as a cause. However, the association of the two events is based on their temporal proximity, with the triggering event ending when the triggered event starts.

Examples:

* The earthquake of Parnitha in 1999 (E5) triggered the rotational landslide that was observed along the road on the same day (E5). (fictitious)
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In First Order Logic:

O13(x,y) ⇒ E5(x)

O13(x,y) ⇒ E5(y)

O13(x,y) ⇒ P182(x,y)