BFO 2020 Occurrent Mereology Axioms

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Occurrent part of and has occurrent part are inverse relations [yvi-1]
     \forall a,b (occurrentPartOf(a,b) \leftrightarrow hasOccurrentPart(b,a))
Proper occurrent part of and has proper occurrent part are inverse relations [wim-1]
     \forall a,b (properOccurrentPartOf(a,b) \leftrightarrow hasProperOccurrentPart(b,a))
Occurrent part of is reflexive [hbj-1]
     \forall a (\exists t \text{ instanceOf}(a, occurrent, t) \rightarrow occurrentPartOf(a, a))
Occurrent part of is antisymmetric [xlu-1]
     \forall a,b (occurrentPartOf(a,b) \land occurrentPartOf(b,a) \rightarrow a=b)
A proper occurrent part of b means a is an occurrent part of b and a is not the same as b [okr-1]
     \forall x,y (properOccurrentPartOf(x,y) \leftrightarrow occurrentPartOf(x,y) \land x \neq y)
Occurrent part of is transitive [kad-1]
     \forall a,b,c (occurrentPartOf(a,b) \land occurrentPartOf(b,c) \rightarrow occurrentPartOf(a,c))
If one occurrent is part of another, then the temporal region on which the former projects is a part of the temporal region on
which the latter projects [ybr-1]
     \forall o1,o2(occurrentPartOf(o1,o2) \rightarrow \forall t(existsAt(o1,t) \rightarrow existsAt(o2,t)))
Occurrent part of has domain occurrent and range occurrent [zmr-1]
     \forall a,b (occurrentPartOf(a,b) \rightarrow \exists t instanceOf(a,occurrent,t) \land \exists t instanceOf(b,occurrent,t))
If a occurrent part of b then if a is an instance of process then b is an instance of process [csk-1]
     \forall p,q (occurrentPartOf(p,q) \rightarrow (\exists t instanceOf(p,process,t)) \rightarrow \exists t instanceOf(q,process,t)))
Proper temporal part of has domain occurrent and range occurrent [ees-1]
     \foralla,b (properTemporalPartOf(a,b)
           \rightarrow \exists t instanceOf(a,occurrent,t) \land \exists t instanceOf(b,occurrent,t))
Proper occurrent part of has domain occurrent and range occurrent [vhc-1]
     \forall a,b (properOccurrentPartOf(a,b)
           \rightarrow \exists t \text{ instanceOf(a,occurrent,t)} \land \exists t \text{ instanceOf(b,occurrent,t)})
Every process has a process boundary [aff-1]
     \forall p (\exists t \text{ instanceOf}(p,process,t))
         \rightarrow \exists pb, t (instanceOf(pb,processBoundary,t) \land occurrentPartOf(pb,p)))
If a occurrent part of b then if a is an instance of temporal region then b is an instance of temporal region, and vice versa
     \forall p,q (occurrentPartOf(p,q)
           \rightarrow (\existst instanceOf(p,temporalRegion,t) \leftrightarrow \existst instanceOf(q,temporalRegion,t)))
If a has occurrent part b then if a is an instance of process boundary then b is an instance of process boundary [hdk-1]
     \forall p,q (hasOccurrentPart(p,q))
            \rightarrow (\existst instanceOf(p,processBoundary,t) \rightarrow \existst instanceOf(q,processBoundary,t)))
If a occurrent part of b then if a is an instance of spatiotemporal region then b is an instance of spatiotemporal region, and
vice versa [myl-1]
     \forall p,q (occurrentPartOf(p,q)
           \rightarrow (\existst instanceOf(p,spatiotemporalRegion,t)
               \leftrightarrow \exists t instanceOf(q,spatiotemporalRegion,t)))
Definition of temporal part for temporal regions [cmy-1]
     \forallb,c (\existst instanceOf(b,temporalRegion,t) \land \existst instanceOf(c,temporalRegion,t)
           \rightarrow (temporalPartOf(b,c) \leftrightarrow occurrentPartOf(b,c)))
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\forall p,q (hasOccurrentPart(p,q))
            \rightarrow (\existst instanceOf(p,process,t)
               \rightarrow \exists t (instanceOf(q,process,t) \lor instanceOf(q,processBoundary,t))))
If a occurrent part of b then if a is an instance of process boundary then b is an instance of process or process boundary
[ptm-1]
    \forall p,q (occurrentPartOf(p,q)
            \rightarrow (\existst instanceOf(p,processBoundary,t)
               \rightarrow \exists t (instanceOf(q,process,t) \lor instanceOf(q,processBoundary,t))))
A process boundary is any temporal part of a process that has no proper temporal parts. [esh-1]
     \forall pb (\existst instanceOf(pb,processBoundary,t)
           \leftrightarrow (\exists p (temporalPartOf(pb,p) \land \exists t instanceOf(p,process,t)))
           \land (\exists t (occupiesTemporalRegion(pb,t) \land instanceOf(t,temporalInstant,t))))
Occurrent part of has a unique product [hpc-1]
     \forall x,y (\exists t (instanceOf(x,occurrent,t) \land instanceOf(y,occurrent,t))
               ∧instanceOf(t,temporalRegion,t))
           \rightarrow (\exists w (occurrentPartOf(w,x) \land occurrentPartOf(w,y))
               \rightarrow \exists z (\forall w (occurrentPartOf(w,z) \leftrightarrow occurrentPartOf(w,x) \land occurrentPartOf(w,y)))))
At least one process boundary needs to be at the first or last instant of the process it bounds [qsp-1]
     \forall p (\exists tp instanceOf(p,process,tp))
         \rightarrow \exists pb, tb, tp (occupies Temporal Region(p, tp) \land occurrent Part Of(pb, p)
                        \land occupiesTemporalRegion(pb,tb)\land instanceOf(pb,processBoundary,tb)
                        \land (\exists ltp, ftp (hasFirstInstant(tp, ftp) \land hasLastInstant(tp, ltp))
                                        \land (tb=ftp\lortb=ltp)))))
B is a temporal part of process or process boundary c if b is occurrent part of c and b's spatiotemporal region is temporal
part of c's spatiotemporal region [xyn-1]
     \forallb,c ((\existst(instanceOf(b,process,t)\lorinstanceOf(b,processBoundary,t)))
           \land (\exists t (instanceOf(c,process,t) \lor instanceOf(c,processBoundary,t)))
           \rightarrow (temporalPartOf(b,c)
               \leftrightarrow \exists bs,cs(occurrentPartOf(b,c) \land occupiesSpatiotemporalRegion(b,bs)
                         \land occupiesSpatiotemporalRegion(c,cs) \land temporalPartOf(bs,cs))))
B temporal part c (both spatiotemporal regions) iff b temporal projection is part of c's temporal projection, and for all parts
of b's existence, if it spatially projects onto s at that time, then so does c [eom-1]
     \forallb,c (\existst instanceOf(b,spatiotemporalRegion,t) \land \existst instanceOf(c,spatiotemporalRegion,t)
           \rightarrow (temporalPartOf(b,c)
               \leftrightarrow \exists tb,tc(temporallyProjectsOnto(b,tb) \land temporallyProjectsOnto(c,tc)
                         ∧ occurrentPartOf(tb,tc)
                         \land (\forall tp(occurrentPartOf(tp,tb) \land \exists s spatiallyProjectsOnto(b,s,tp)
                                     \rightarrow \exists s (spatially Projects Onto(b, s, tp))
                                            \land spatially Projects Onto(c,s,tp))))))
Two spatiotemporal regions are parts when they are temporal parts and their spatial projects are always parts [txf-1]
     \forallst1,st2(\existst instanceOf(st1,spatiotemporalRegion,t)
               \land \exists t instanceOf(st2,spatiotemporalRegion,t)
               \rightarrow (occurrentPartOf(st1,st2)
                   \leftrightarrow (\existst1,t2(temporallyProjectsOnto(st1,t1) \land temporallyProjectsOnto(st2,t2)
                               \land temporalPartOf(t1,t2)))
                   \land (\forall t (existsAt(st1,t)))
                             \rightarrow \existss1,s2,tp(temporalPartOf(tp,t) \land spatiallyProjectsOnto(st1,s1,tp)
                                            \land spatially ProjectsOnto(st2,s2,tp)
                                            \land continuantPartOf(s1,s2,tp))))))
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If a has occurrent part b then if a is an instance of process then b is an instance of process or process boundary [ccz-1]

Alan Ruttenberg, November 12, 2021. The most recent version of this file will always be in the GitHub repository https://github.com/bfo-ontology/bfo-2020

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