Exemplifying clause (c_l)	Natural Language Specification for Traces	LTL$_\text{f}$ Semantics ($[\![c_l]\!]$)
$\mathsf{Init}(A, p)$	The trace should start with an activation	$A \wedge p$
$\mathsf{Exists}(A, p, n+1)$	Activations should occur at least n times	$\mathbf{F}(A \wedge p\,[\wedge\mathbf{X}([\![\mathsf{Exists}(A, p, n)]\!])]_{n>0})$
$\mathsf{Precedence}(A, p, B, q)$	Events preceding the activations should not satisfy the target	$\neg(B \wedge p)\ \mathbf{W}\ (A \wedge p)$
$\mathsf{ChainPrecedence}(A, p, B, q)$	The activation is immediately preceded by the target.	$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{X}(A \wedge p) \Rightarrow (B \wedge q))$
$\mathsf{Response}(A, p, B, q)$	The activation is either followed by or simultaneous to the target.	$\mathbf{G}((A \wedge p) \Rightarrow \mathbf{F}(B \wedge q))$
$\mathsf{ChainResponse}(A, p, B, q)$	The activation is immediately followed by the target.	$\mathbf{G}((A \wedge p) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(B \wedge q))$
$\mathsf{RespExistence}(A, p, B, q)$	The activation requires the existence of the target.	$\mathbf{F}(A \wedge p) \Rightarrow \mathbf{F}(B \wedge q)$
$\mathsf{CoExistence}(A, p, B, q)$	RespExistence, and vice versa.	$[\![\mathsf{RespExistence}(\mathtt{A}, p, \mathtt{B}, q)]\!] \wedge [\![\mathsf{RespExistence}(\mathtt{B}, q, \mathtt{A}, p)]\!]$
$\mathsf{Succession}(A, p, B, q)$	The target should only follow the activation.	$[\![\mathsf{Precedence}(\mathtt{A}, p, \mathtt{B}, q)]\!] \wedge [\![\mathsf{Response}(\mathtt{A}, p, \mathtt{B}, q)]\!]$
$\mathsf{ChainSuccession}(A, p, B, q)$	Activation immediately follows the target, and the target immediately preceeds the activation.	$\mathbf{G}((A \wedge p) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}(B \wedge q))$
$\mathsf{AltResponse}(A, p, B, q)$	If an activation occurs, no other activations must happen until the target occurs.	$\mathbf{G}((A \wedge p) \Rightarrow (\neg(A \wedge p)\ \mathbf{U}\ (B \wedge q)))$
$\mathsf{AltPrecedence}(A, p, B, q)$	Every activation must be preceded by an target, without any other activation in between	$[\![\mathsf{Precedence}(\mathtt{A}, p, \mathtt{B}, q)]\!] \wedge \mathbf{G}((A \wedge p) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(\neg(A \wedge p)\ \mathbf{W}\ (B \wedge q))$