

Extending Verus with Logical Atomicity

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Introduction to Verus

An SMT-based verification framework for Rust
(Lattuada et al. OOPSLA 2023)

Allows modular verification using specifications
e.g. function pre- and postconditions



```
1 fn min(x: i32, y: i32) -> (m: i32)
2     ensures
3         m == x || m == y,
4         m <= x,
5         m <= y, // compile-time error here
6 {
7     if x <= y { x } else { x }
8 } // ^^^ because of this
```

Introduction to Verus

Verus has three modes:

`exec`



`proof/tracked`



`spec/ghost`

Regular Rust code
to be verified

Erased at compile time
but borrow checked

Pure and total
mathematical exprs.

Executed at runtime

Affine ghost state

Checked by SMT solver

⇒ Verus is not SL, **but** supports Iris-style reasoning using affine ghost state

Atomic Variables in Verus

Iris proof rule: $l \mapsto v * \triangleright (l \mapsto w * Q()) \vdash \text{wp } l \leftarrow w \{w. Q(w)\}$

Fwd. reason.: $\{l \mapsto v\} l \leftarrow w \{l \mapsto w\}$

```
1 fn store(&self, perm: Tracked<&mut PermissionU64>, w: u64)
2     requires
3         self.id() == old(perm)@.atomic,
4     ensures
5         self.id() == final(perm)@.atomic,
6         final(perm)@.value == w,
```

Atomic Variables in Verus

```
1 let (var, Tracked(mut perm)) = PAtomicU64::new(3);
2 assert(perm@.patomic == var.id());
3 assert(perm@.value == 3);
```

```
{T}
let l = ref 3 in
{l ↦ 3}
```

```
4 let x = var.load(Tracked(&perm));
5 assert(x == 3);
```

```
let x = !l in
{l ↦ 3 * x = 3}
```

```
6 var.store(5, Tracked(&mut perm));
7 assert(perm@.value == 5);
```

```
l ← 5
{l ↦ 5 * x = 3}
```

Atomic Invariants

```
1 let tracked inv: AtomicInvariant<int, PermissionU64, IsEven> = ...;
```

Equivalent to $\boxed{\exists v. \ell \mapsto v * v \bmod 2 = 0}$

```
2 let Tracked(credit) = vstd::invariant::create_open_invariant_credit();
```

Verus does not have \triangleright modality, but we have *later credits*

```
3 open_atomic_invariant!(credit => &inv => perm => {
```

```
4     // assume perm@.value % 2 == 0
```

```
5     var.store(4, Tracked(&mut perm));
```

```
6     // assert perm@.value % 2 == 0
```

```
7 });
```

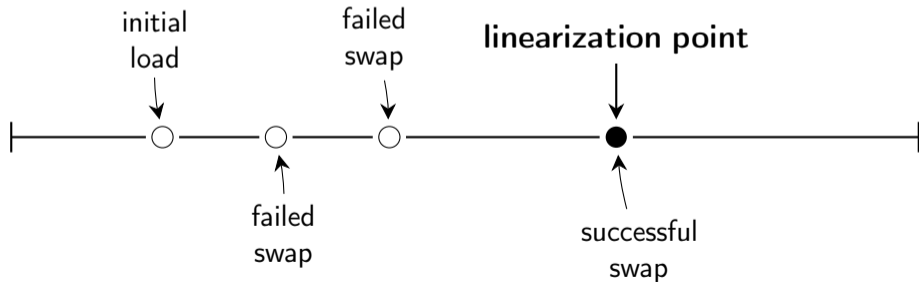
Masks & namespaces

No fancy updates, functions
are annotated with masks instead

At most one *physically atomic* operation!

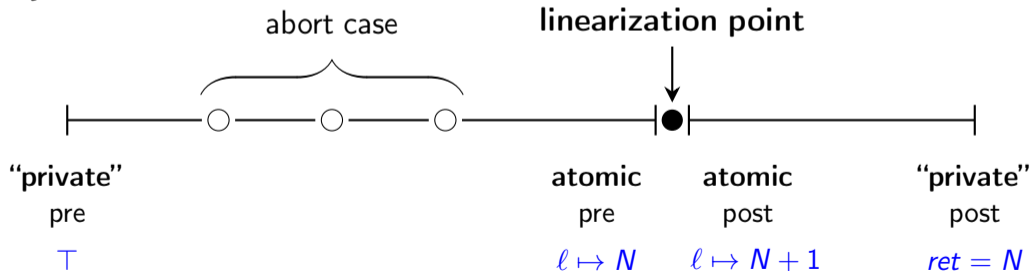
Logical Atomicity

```
6 pub fn increment(var: &AtomicU64) -> u64 {  
7     let mut curr = var.load(SeqCst);  
8     loop {  
9         match var.compare_exchange_weak(curr, curr + 1, SeqCst, SeqCst) {  
10            Ok(_) => return curr,  
11            Err(new) => curr = new,  
12        }  
13    }  
14 }
```



Logical Atomicity

```
6 pub fn increment(var: &AtomicU64) -> u64 {  
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8     loop {  
9         match var.compare_exchange_weak(curr, curr + 1, SeqCst, SeqCst) {  
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14 }
```



Formalizations of logical atomicity come in **two flavors**:



HOCAP-style

- Used by: VeriFast, HOCAP, Creusot
- **Current state of the art in Verus**

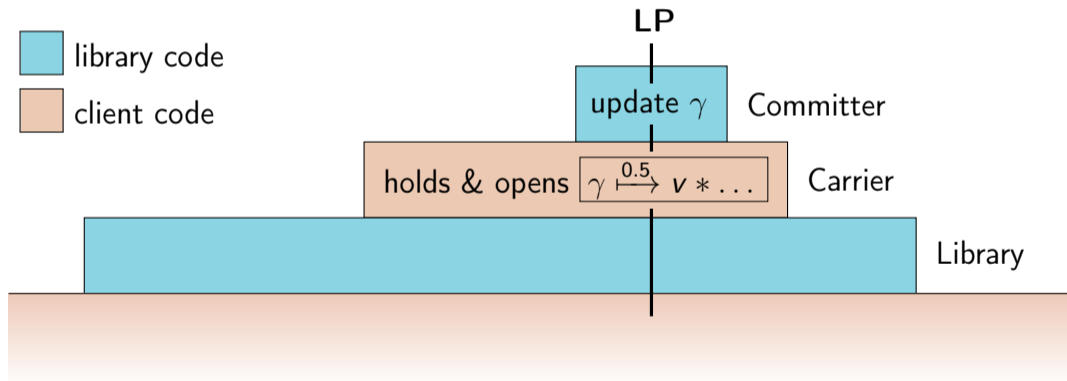
Iris-style

- Inspired by TaDA
- **Our new extension to Verus**

HOCAP-Style Logical Atomicity

Idea: “carrier” ghost callback provides permission at LP

Move ghost update at LP into “committer”



HOCAP-Style Logical Atomicity

- VeriFast (Jacobs & Piessens POPL'11)
- HOCAP (Svendsen et al. ESOP'13)
- Creusot (Denis et al. ICFEM'22)

In Verus: Has been used to verify CapybaraKV (LeBlanc et al. OSDI'25)

Traits used for this construction are in `vstd::logatom` module

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Fully verified within Verus
- ✗ Inherently higher-order & complicated encoding
- ✗ Requires significant boilerplate for library & client
- ✗ Obscures function specification in layers of abstraction
- ✗ Inflexible, only ghost update in comitter

Formalizations of logical atomicity come in **two flavors**:

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Iris-Style Logical Atomicity

Introduced in Iris (Jung et al. POPL'15)

Inspired by TaDA (da Rocha Pinto et al. ECOOP'14)

Idea: Atomic update (AU) object as abstraction for LP

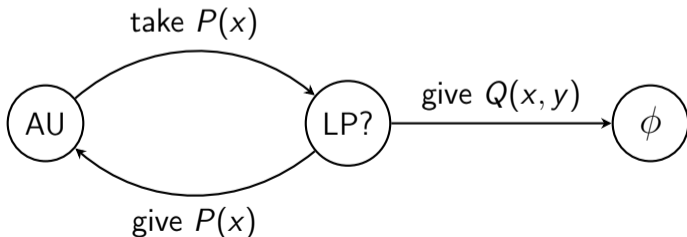
Tightly coupled with atomic specification

- constructed by client
- destructed by library

Atomic Specifications in Iris

$$\langle x. P(x) \rangle e \langle y. Q(x, y) \rangle \stackrel{E_o}{E_i} \triangleq \forall \phi. AU \text{ } * \text{ } wp \text{ } e \{ \phi \}$$

$$AU \triangleq \nu U. E_o \Rightarrow E_i \exists x. P(x) * \left(\begin{array}{l} (P(x) \text{ } E_i \Rightarrow *_{E_o} U) \wedge \\ (\forall y. Q(x, y) \text{ } E_i \Rightarrow *_{E_o} \phi(y)) \end{array} \right)$$



Atomic Specifications in Iris

$$\langle x. P(x) \rangle e \langle y. Q(x, y) \rangle_{E_i}^{E_o} \triangleq \forall \phi. AU \text{ -* wp } e \{ \phi \}$$

$$AU \triangleq \nu U. E_o \Rightarrow E_i \exists x. P(x) * \left(\begin{array}{l} (P(x) \text{ }_{E_i} \Rightarrow *_{E_o} U) \wedge \\ (\forall y. Q(x, y) \text{ }_{E_i} \Rightarrow *_{E_o} \phi(y)) \end{array} \right)$$

Verus is missing the following logical constructs:

- greatest fixpoint (ν) \Rightarrow emulate with unbounded loop
- fancy update (\Rightarrow) \Rightarrow functions & built-in macros
- separating conjunction ($*$) \Rightarrow tuples of tracked types
- magic wand (-*) \Rightarrow proof-mode functions

Atomic Specifications in Verus

```
1 fn function(px: Px) -> (py: Py) // P' Q' resources
```

```
2   atomically (atomic_update) {
```

```
3     (ax: Ax) -> (ay: Ay), // P Q resources
```

```
4     requires atomic_pre_condition(px, ax), // P
```

```
5     ensures atomic_post_condition(px, ax, ay), // Q
```

```
6     outer_mask [...], // Eo
```

```
7     inner_mask [...], // Ei
```

```
8   },
```

```
9   requires private_pre_condition(px), // P'
```

```
10  ensures private_post_condition(px, ax, ay, py), // Q'
```

$$\langle P \rangle \{ P' \} e \langle Q \rangle \{ Q' \} \begin{matrix} E_o \\ E_i \end{matrix}$$

Atomic Specifications in Verus

```
1 fn function(px: Px) -> (py: Py) // P' Q' resources
2   atomically (atomic_update) {
3     (ax: Ax) -> (ay: Ay), // P Q resources
```

$$\langle P \rangle \{ P' \} e \langle Q \rangle \{ Q' \} \begin{matrix} E_o \\ E_i \end{matrix}$$

```
4   requires atomic_pre_condition(px, ax), // P
5   ensures atomic_post_condition(px, ax, ay) // Q
```

Ay = `Result`<T, E> for AU with abort case

Ay = `Commit`<T> for “commit-only” AU

⇒ “abort type” can be different from Ax

user chooses relation between both types

```
1 let res: Result<(), Tracked<AtomicUpdate>>
2   = try_open_atomic_update!(atomic_update, ax => {
3     // assume atomic pre
4     // ...
5     // assert atomic post
6     Tracked(ay)
7   });
```

Destruction

open AU, take ax, give ay
we get back AU when aborted

```
8 // assert private pre
9 let py = function(px) atomically loop |update| {
10   // ...
11   // assert atomic pre
12   let ay = update(ax);
13   // assume atomic post
14   // ...
15   break/continue
16 };
17 // assume private post
```

Construction

give ax, take ay, repeat on abort
loop to emulate greatest fixpoint
break/continue for commit/abort

Resolves Check

Problem: Client assumes AU is committed, library might not

Solution: Prophecy variables!

- `au.resolves()` initially unknown value
- becomes `true` when `try_open_atomic_update!(au, ...)` commits
- library must prove `au.resolves() == true` at function exit

Verified Increment Function

```
1 pub fn increment(var: &PAtomicU64) -> (out: u64)
2   atomically (atomic_update) {
3     (perm: PermissionU64)
4       -> (res: Result<PermissionU64, (PermissionU64, OpenInvariantCredit)>),
5     requires perm@.patomic == var.id(),
6     ensures match res {
7       Err((p, _)) => p@ == perm@,
8       Ok(p) => p@.patomic == perm@.patomic
9         && p@.value == perm@.value.wrapping_add(1),
10    },
11    outer_mask any,
12    inner_mask none,
13  },
14  ensures out == perm@.value,
15  { /* next slide */ }
```

```
15 {
16   let Tracked(credit) = vstd::invariant::create_open_invariant_credit();
17   let tracked mut au = atomic_update;

18   let mut curr;
19   let wrapped_au = try_open_atomic_update!(au, perm => {
20     curr = var.load(Tracked(&perm));
21     Tracked(Err((perm, credit)))
22   });

23   proof { au = wrapped_au.get().tracked_unwrap_err() };

24   loop invariant au == atomic_update {
25     /* next slide */
42   }
43 }
```

```

24 loop invariant au == atomic_update {
25     let Tracked(credit) = vstd::invariant::create_open_invariant_credit();
26     let next = curr.wrapping_add(1);
27
28     let res;
29     let maybe_au = try_open_atomic_update!(au, mut perm => {
30         res = var.compare_exchange_weak(Tracked(&mut perm), curr, next);
31
32         Tracked(match res {
33             Ok(_) => Ok(perm),
34             Err(_) => Err((perm, credit)),
35         })
36     });
37
38     match res {
39         Ok(_) => return curr,
40         Err(new) => {
41             proof { au = maybe_au.get().tracked_unwrap_err() };
42             curr = new;
43         }
44     }
45 }

```

Example Client

```
1 let Tracked(mut credit) = vstd::invariant::create_open_invariant_credit();
2 let out = increment(&var) atomically loop |update| {
3     let tracked mut spare = None;
4     open_atomic_invariant!(credit => &inv => perm => {
5         match update(perm) {
6             Ok(p) => perm = p,
7             Err((p, c)) => { perm = p; spare = Some(c) }
8         }
9     });
10
11     match spare {
12         None => break,
13         Some(c) => credit = c,
14     }
15 };
```

Closing Remarks

- Implementation: in review ([PR #2326](#))
- Two case studies (so far):
 - Simple flag example with “helping”
 - Concurrent hash table with fine-grain locking
- Future & ongoing work:
 - Atomic specifications in traits
 - Integrate into `vstd`

Thank you!