A Deep Dive into

seL4's Binary Verification Story

Nick Spinale <nick@nickspinale.com> seL4 Summit September 5th, 2025



Introduction

Completed in 2013

Translation Validation for a Verified OS Kernel

Thomas Sewell
NICTA & UNSW, Sydney, Australia
thomas.sewell@nicta.com.au

Magnus Myreen
Cambridge University, UK
magnus.myreen@cl.cam.ac.uk

Gerwin Klein
NICTA & UNSW, Sydney, Australia
gerwin.klein@nicta.com.au

https://sel4.systems/Research/pdfs/translation-validation-verified-os-kernel.pdf

Thomas Sewell's 2017 PhD thesis

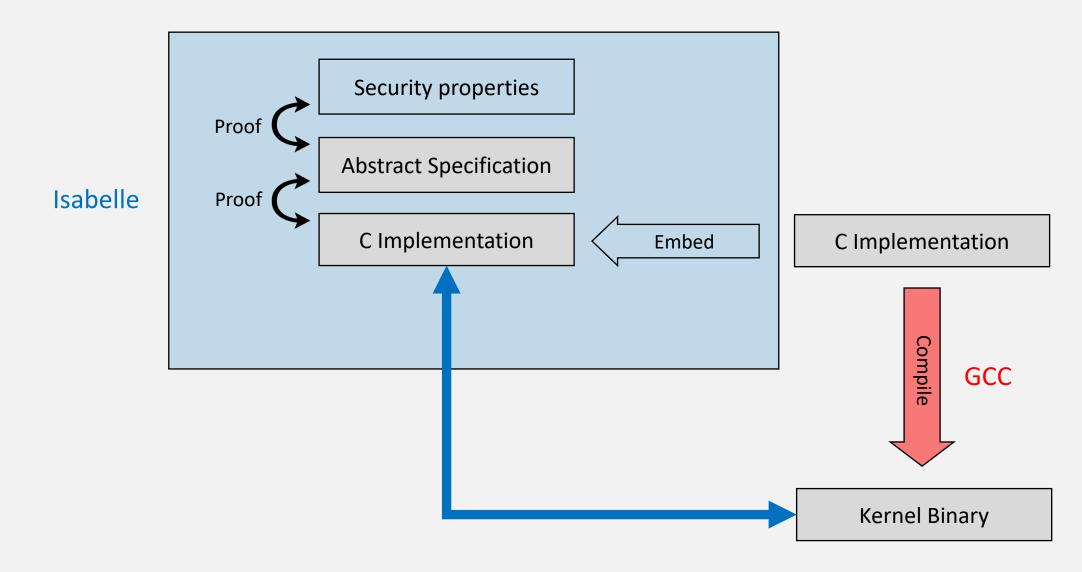
TRANSLATION VALIDATION FOR VERIFIED, EFFICIENT AND TIMELY OPERATING SYSTEMS

Thomas Sewell

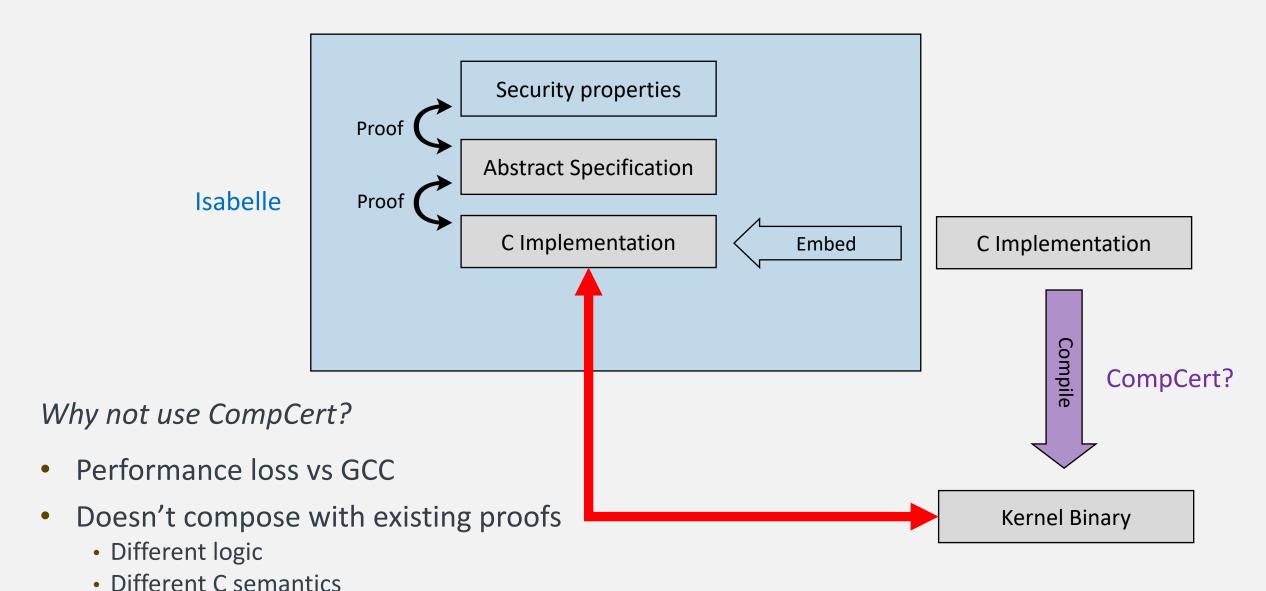




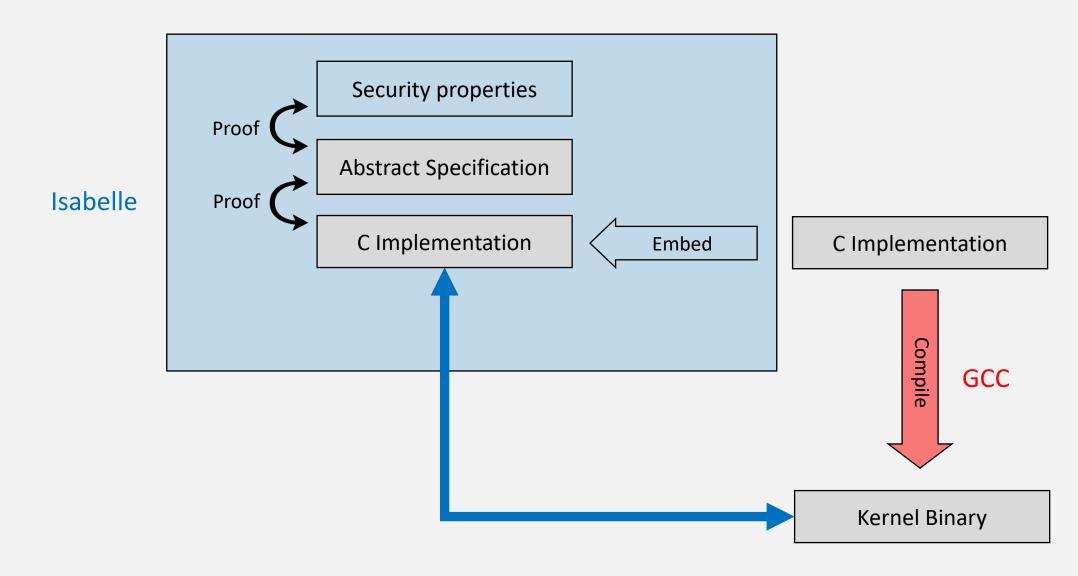
Context: The seL4 proofs



Verified compilation?

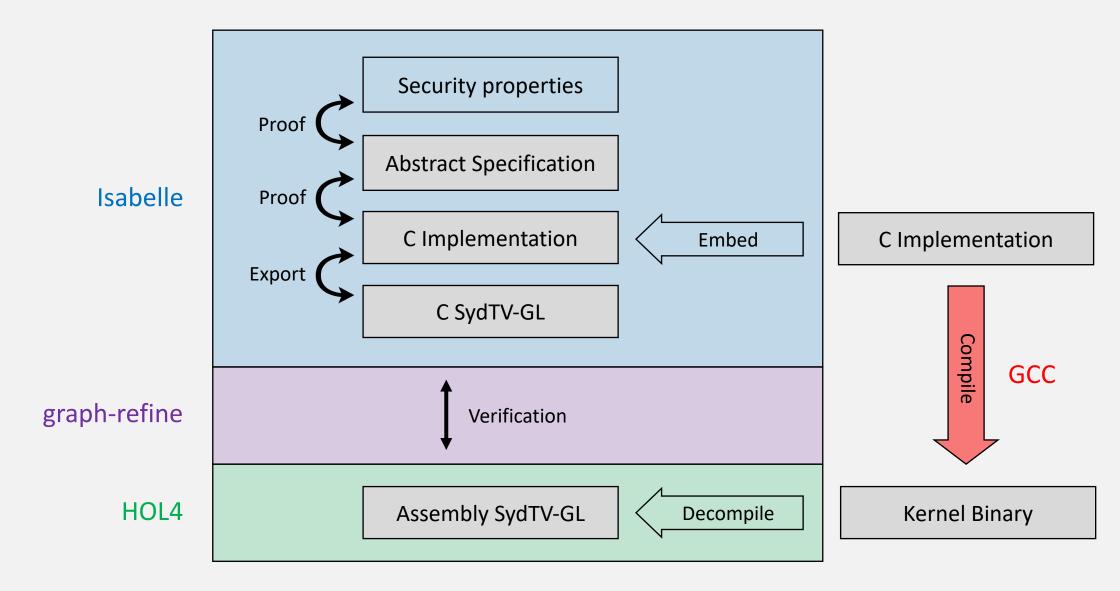


Verified compilation Translation validation



Translation validation using SydTV-GL

(Sydney Translation Validation (graph-lang) Graph Language)



SydTV-GL program:

```
Function <name> <input vars> <output vars>
    . . .
Function <name> <input vars> <output vars>
    • • •
Function <name> <input vars> <output vars>
    • • •
```



SydTV-GL function:

```
Function <name> <input vars> <output vars>
    1 <node...>
    2 <node...>
    3 <node...>
    ...
    EntryPoint <entrypoint node id>
```

Control flow graph where nodes can:

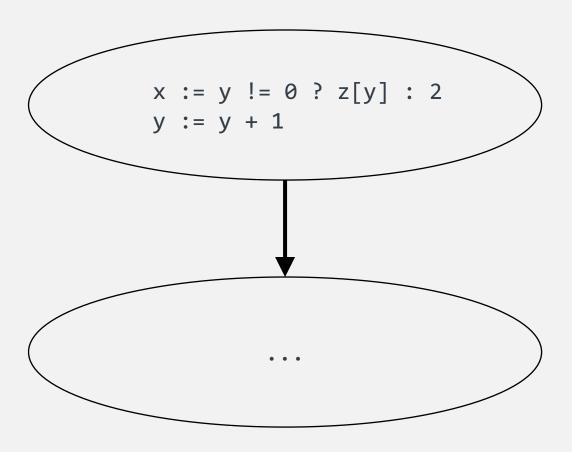
- Assign expressions to variables
- Branch according expressions
- Call other functions

Special nodes: Ret and Err



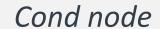
SydTV-GL nodes:

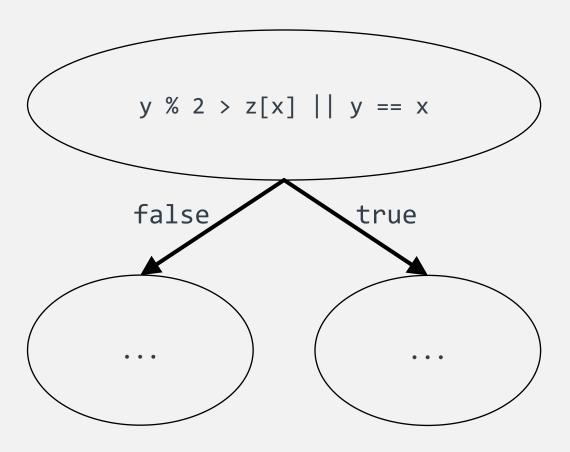
Basic node





SydTV-GL nodes:

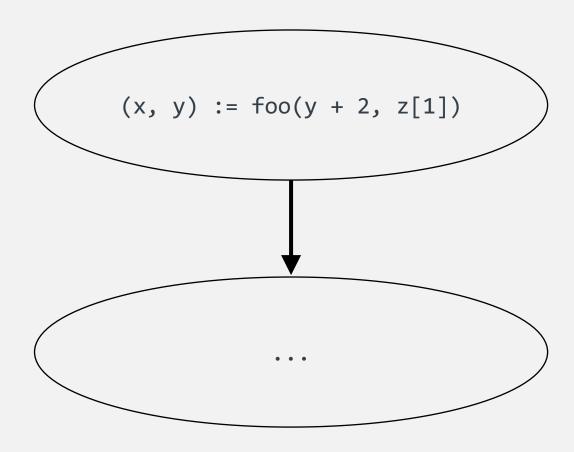






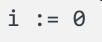
SydTV-GL nodes:

Call node





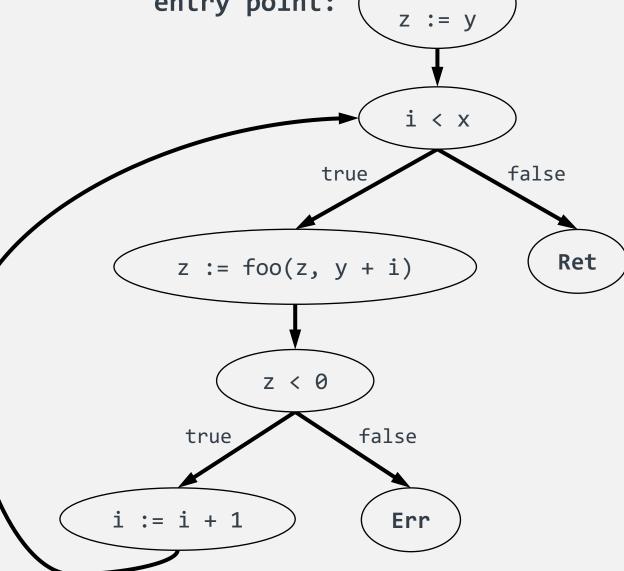
entry point:



Example function:

inputs: x, y

outputs: z





Lowering C to SydTV-GL

```
For each lowered C function: inputs: C signature inputs mem[]

outputs: C signature output (if present)
```

mem[]

Straightforward translation of statements into SydTV-GL nodes

Lowering C to SydTV-GL

```
For each lowered C function: inputs: C signature inputs

mem[]

outputs: C signature output (if present)
```

Straightforward translation of statements into SydTV-GL nodes, with simplifications:

mem[]

- if/switch/while/for expressed in terms of cond nodes
- Local structs decomposed into fields
- Pointers to struct fields translated into offsets
- Global variable symbols translated into addresses

Lowering C to SydTV-GL

For each lowered C function: inputs: C signature inputs

mem[]

outputs: C signature output (if present)

mem[]

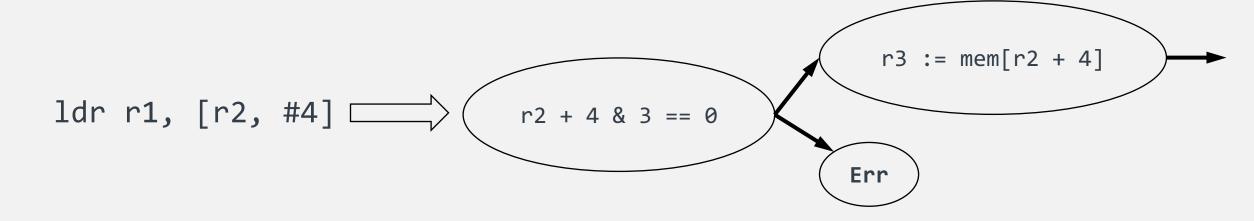
Straightforward translation of statements into SydTV-GL nodes, with simplifications

Compiler assumptions expressed as assertions using Err node

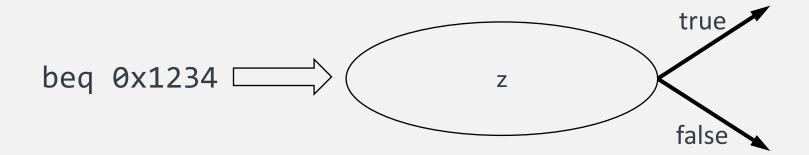
- Integer operations must not overflow
- Pointers accesses must be aligned and non-null
- Strict-aliasing rules

For each lifted assembly function: inputs/outputs: r0, r1, r2, ..., r31 n, z, c, v stack[], mem[]

For each lifted assembly function: inputs/outputs: r0, r1, r2, ..., r31 n, z, c, v stack[], mem[]



For each lifted assembly function: inputs/outputs: r0, r1, r2, ..., r31 n, z, c, v stack[], mem[]

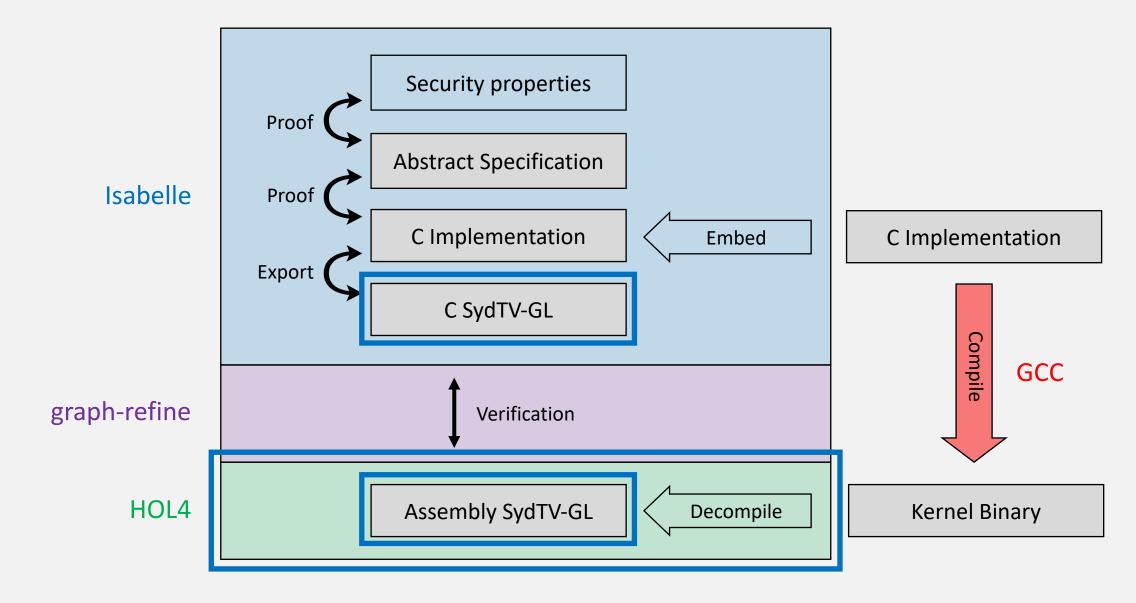


```
For each lifted assembly function: inputs/outputs: r0, r1, r2, ..., r31 n, z, c, v stack[], mem[]
```

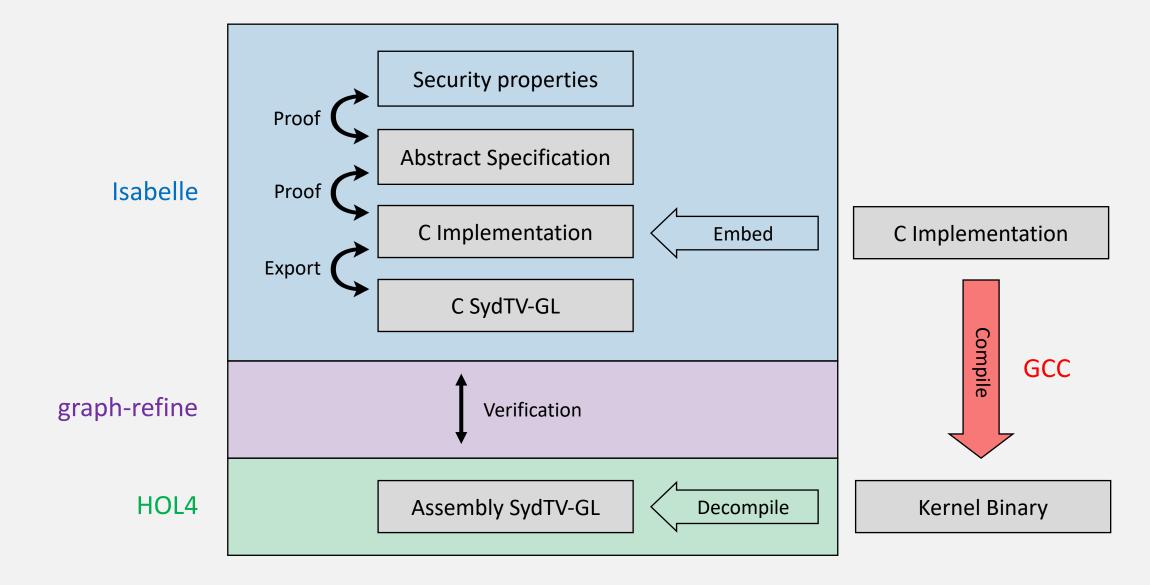
```
0x1234: bl 0x5678 <setThreadState> \( \square\)
```

```
(r0, r1, ..., stack, mem) := setThreadState(r0, r1, ..., r12, 0x1238, r14, ..., stack, mem)
```

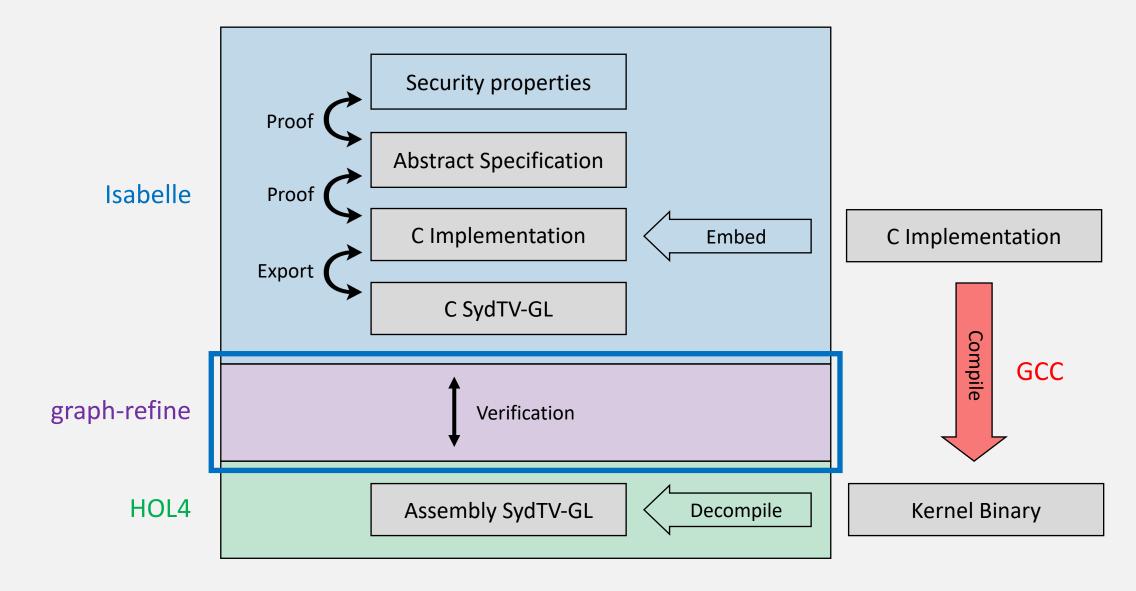
Translation validation using SydTV-GL



Translation validation using SydTV-GL



Comparing the two SydTV-GL programs



Comparing the two SydTV-GL programs

Lifted assembly SydTV-GL program



Lowered C SydTV-GL program



Lifted assembly SydTV-GL program



Lowered C SydTV-GL program



Lifted assembly Lowered C SydTV-GL program SydTV-GL program Refinement? **ASM** function C function Refinement? **ASM** function C function Refinement? **ASM** function C function



Per-function refinement hypothesis, loosely:

If the two functions are given **equivalent** input, then they return **equivalent** output.

Equivalence as defined by the calling convention

Procedure Call Standard for the Arm® Architecture 2025Q1 Date of Issue: 07th April 2025

arm

if

- C inputs are mapped onto ASM registers and stack according to CC
- Memory inputs are equal
- C function does not reach Err
- CC ASM preconditions (e.g. stack alignment)

then

- C outputs are mapped onto ASM registers and stack according to CC
- Memory outputs are equal
- ASM function does not reach Err
- CC ASM invariants (e.g. callee-saved registers unchanged)

Recap



Verifying refinement



Satisfiability Modulo Theories



Satisfiability Modulo Theories



Satisfiability Modulo Theories



Interacting with the solver

```
> (declare-const p Bool)
> (assert (and p (not p)))
> (check-sat)
unsat
```



ASM function



C function

if

- C inputs are mapped onto ASM registers and stack according to CC
- Memory inputs are equal
- C function does not reach Err
- CC ASM preconditions (e.g. stack alignment)

then

- C outputs are mapped onto ASM registers and stack according to CC
- Memory outputs are equal
- ASM function does not reach Err
- CC ASM invariants (e.g. callee-saved registers unchanged)



Our general approach

- Consider the execution of both functions simultaneously
- Declare all inputs as free symbols
- Assert the premises of the refinement hypothesis
- Assert some facts derived from the function bodies
- Assert that at least one of the conclusions of the refinement hypothesis is false
- Query satisfiability (unsatisfiable means refinement proven)



Verifying refinement: Simplest cases

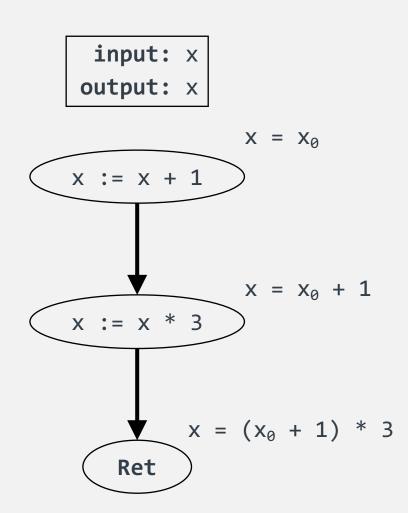
ASM function Refinement? C function

Our general approach

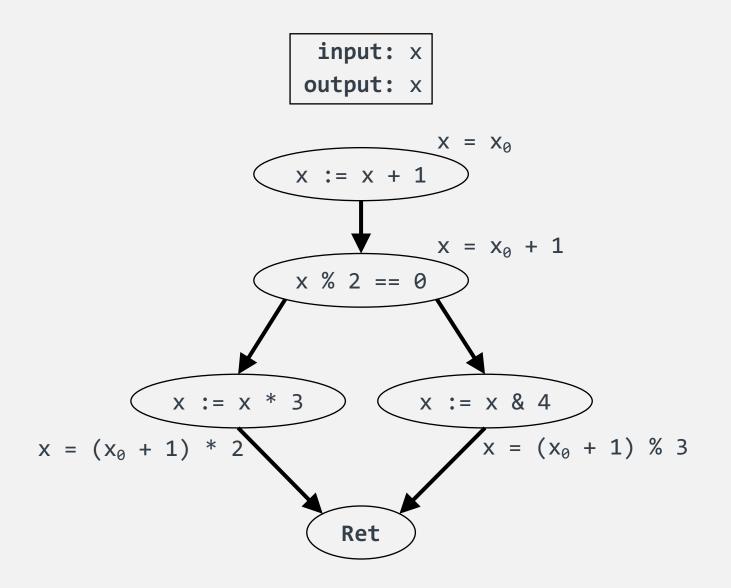
- Consider the execution of both functions simultaneously
- Declare all inputs as free symbols
- Assert the premises of the refinement hypothesis
- Assert some facts derived from the function bodies
- Assert that at least one of the conclusions of the refinement hypothesis is false
- Query satisfiability (unsatisfiable means refinement proven)



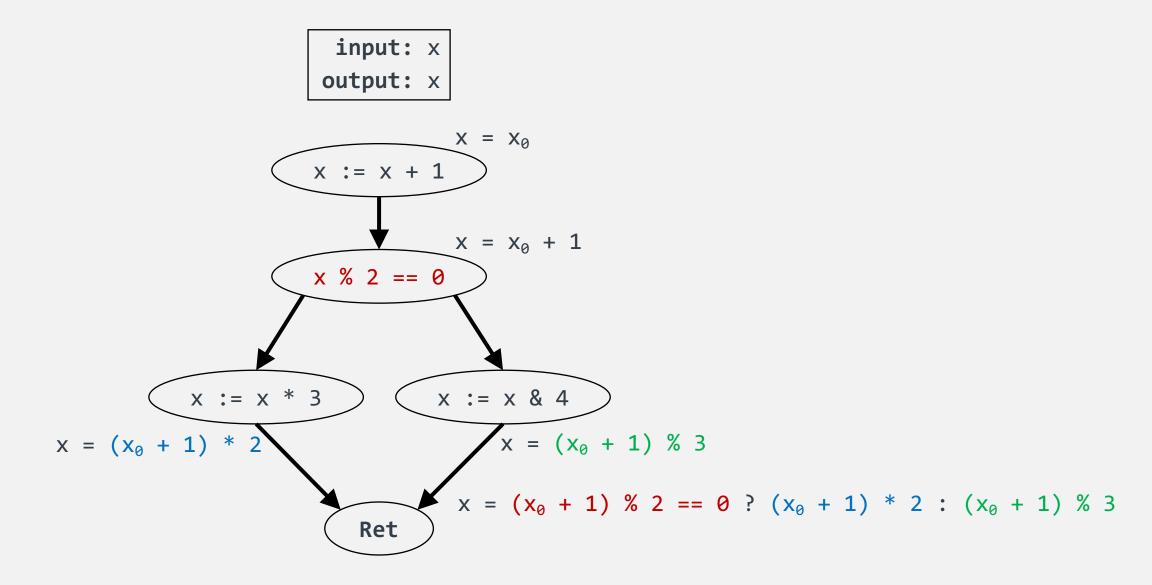
Verifying refinement: Simplest cases



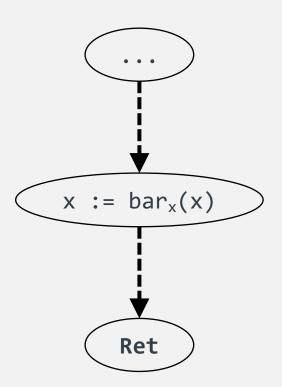
Verifying refinement: Handling branches



Verifying refinement: Handling branches



foo_x
input: x
output: x



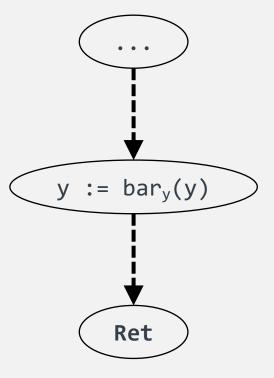
Assumptions

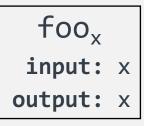
 $bar_x \cong bar_y$

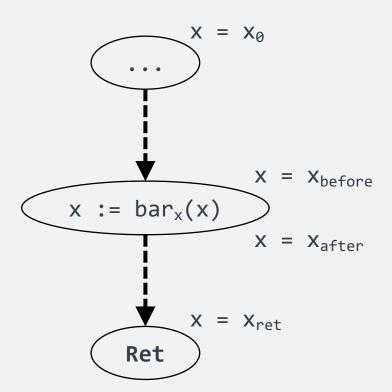
Goal

 $foo_x \cong foo_y$

foo_y
input: y
output: y







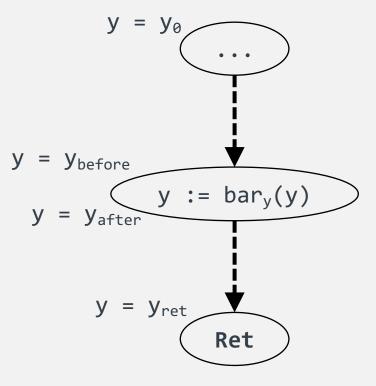
Assumptions

$$x = y \rightarrow bar_x(x) = bar_y(y)$$

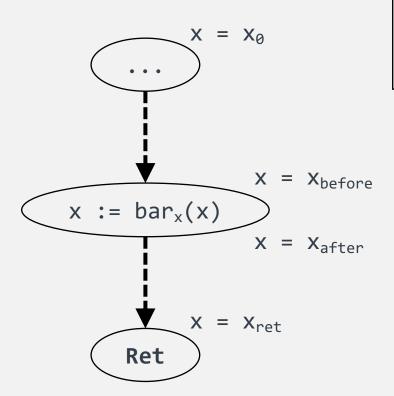
Goal

$$x = y \rightarrow foo_x(x) = foo_y(y)$$

foo_y
input: y
output: y







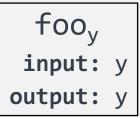
Assumptions

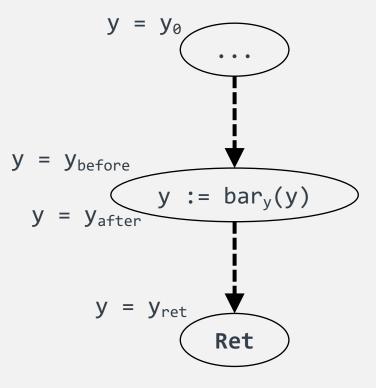
$$x = y \rightarrow bar_x(x) = bar_y(y)$$

 $x_0 = y_0$

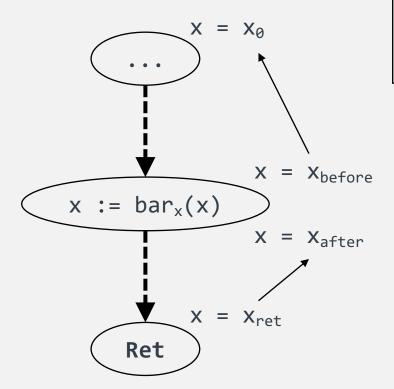
Goal

$$x_{ret} = y_{ret}$$





foo_x
input: x
output: x



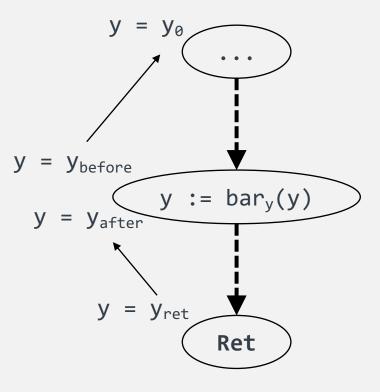
Assumptions

 $x_{before} = y_{before} \longrightarrow x_{after} = y_{after}$ $x_0 = y_0$

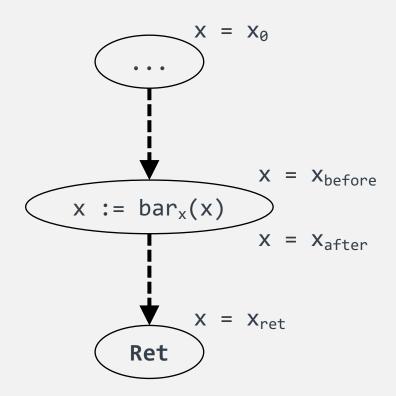
Goal

 $x_{ret} = y_{ret}$

foo_y
input: y
output: y





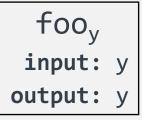


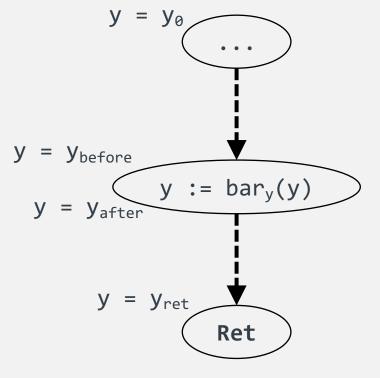
Assumptions

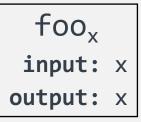
$$x_{before} = y_{before} \longrightarrow x_{after} = y_{after}$$
 $x_0 = y_0$
 $x_{before} := \dots x_0 \dots$
 $x_{ret} := \dots x_{after} \dots$
 $y_{before} := \dots y_0 \dots$
 $y_{ret} := \dots y_{after} \dots$

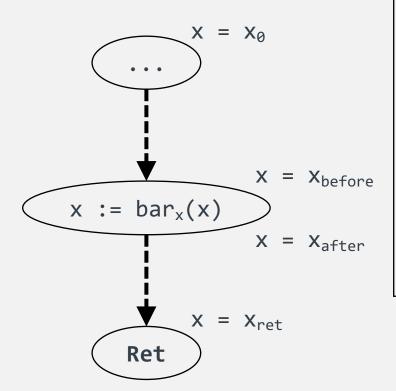
Goal

 $x_{ret} = y_{ret}$

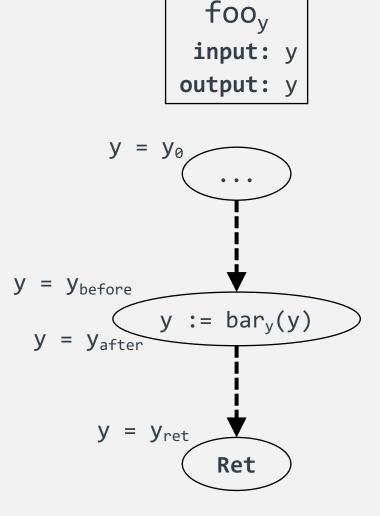




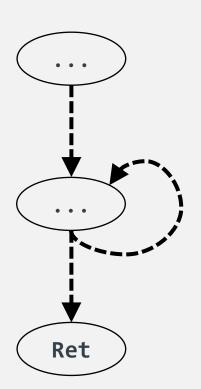




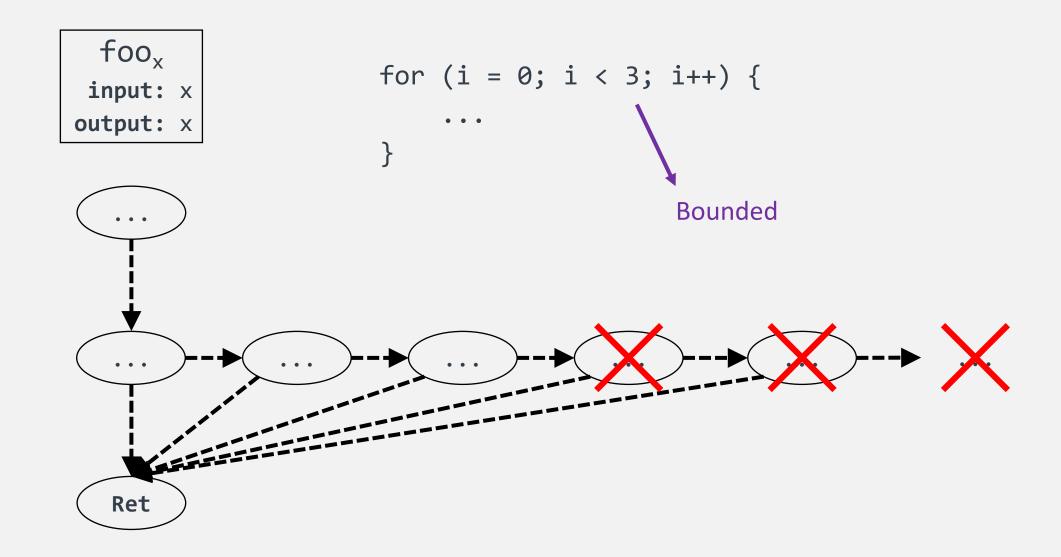
Assumptions $x_{before} = y_{before} \longrightarrow x_{after} = y_{after}$ $x_0 = y_0$ $X_{before} := \ldots X_0 \ldots$ $X_{ret} := \dots X_{after} \dots$ $y_{\text{before}} := \dots y_0 \dots$ $y_{ret} := \dots y_{after} \dots$ $X_{ret} \neq Y_{ret}$ Query Satisfiable?



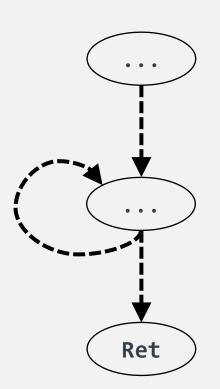




```
for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    ...
}
Bounded</pre>
```

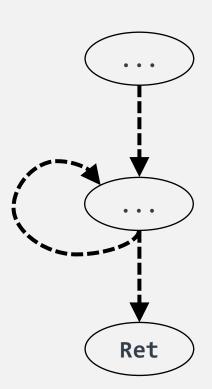


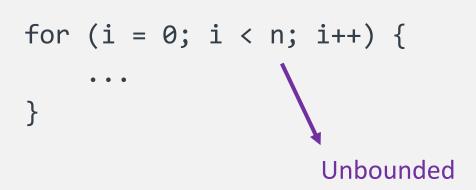




```
for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    ...
}
Bounded</pre>
```

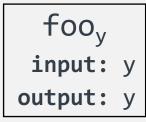
foo_x
input: x
output: x

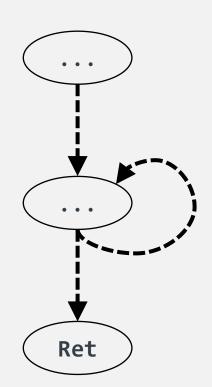




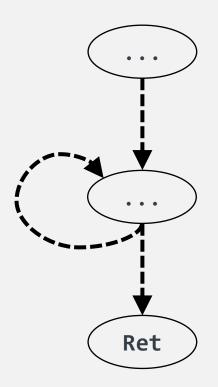
Loop relation!

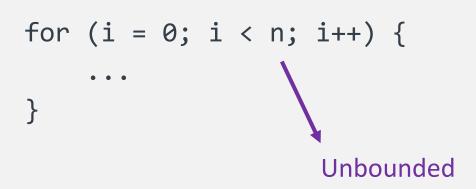
- Visits to loop heads correspond
- Variable values at loop head visits are either:
 - Constant or a function of the visit number
 - Related to variables at the corresponding visit
 - Irrelevant







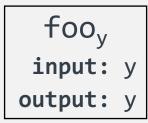


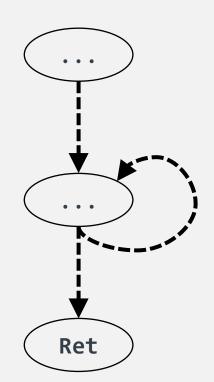


Loop relation!

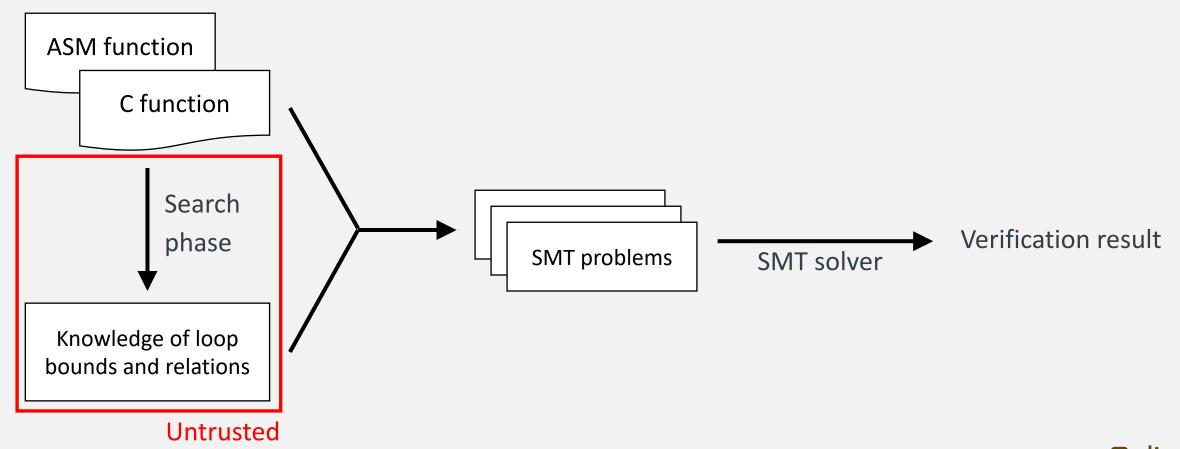
Strategy:

- 1. Prove the loop relation using induction
- 2. Treat the loop as a black box





Verifying refinement: Search phase vs check phase





Implementation: graph-refine

Completed in 2013

Translation Validation for a Verified OS Kernel

Thomas Sewell
NICTA & UNSW, Sydney, Australia
thomas sewell@nicta.com.au

Magnus Myreen
Cambridge University, UK
magnus.myreen@cl.cam.ac.uk

Gerwin Klein
NICTA & UNSW, Sydney, Australia
gerwin.klein@nicta.com.au

https://sel4.systems/Research/pdfs/translation-validation-verified-os-kernel.pdf

Thomas Sewell's 2017 PhD thesis

Translation Validation for Verified, Efficient and Timely Operating Systems

Thomas Sewell

https://trustworthy.systems/publications/papers/Sewell%3Aphd.pdf

More recent work by Matt Brecknell, Yanyan Shen, and Zoltan Kocsis

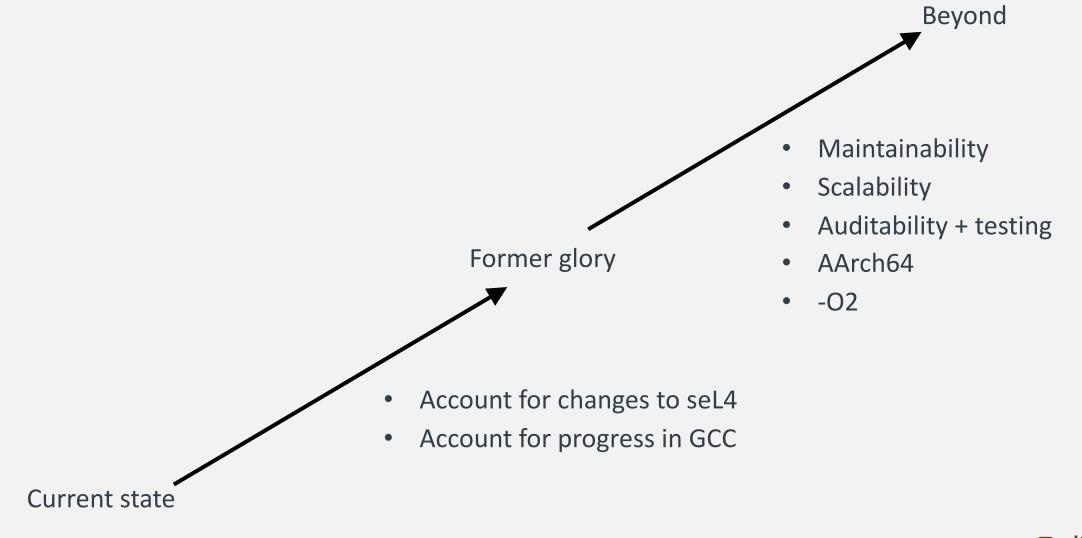


Implementation: graph-refine

https://github.com/seL4/graph-refine



Implementation: graph-refine





Implementation: New graph-refine

WIP: https://github.com/coliasgroup/sel4-binary-verification

New code design

Highlight: Cloud Haskell

Status: check phase complete, still working on search phase



Implementation: New graph-refine

Thanks to the seL4 Foundation for funding this work



Discussion

mailto:nick@nickspinale.com

