A PROOF SYSTEM FOR SEPARATION LOGIC WITH MAGIC WAND

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Abstract. Separation logic is an extension of Hoare logic which is acknowledged as an enabling technology for large-scale program verification. It features two new logical connectives, separating conjunction and separating implication, but most of the applications of separation logic have exploited only separating conjunction without considering separating implication. Nevertheless the power of separating implication has been well recognized and there is a growing interest in its use for program verification. This paper develops a proof system for full separation logic which supports not only separating conjunction but also separating implication. The proof system is developed in the style of sequent calculus and satisfies the admissibility of cut. We also propose a proof search strategy based on the proof system.

1. Introduction

Separation logic [26] is an extension of Hoare logic designed to simplify reasoning about programs manipulating mutable data structures with potential pointer aliasing. It features two new logical connectives, separating conjunction $\star$ and separating implication $-\!\!\star$, whose semantics directly assumes memory heaps structured as a monoid. Separating conjunction allows us to describe properties of two disjoint heaps with a single logical formula: $A \star B$ means that a given heap can be divided into two disjoint heaps satisfying A and B respectively. Separating implication, commonly known as magic wand, allows us to reason about hypothetical heaps extending a given heap: $A -\!\!\star B$ means that if a given heap is extended with a disjoint heap satisfying A, the resultant heap satisfies B. The use of the two separating connectives naturally leads to local reasoning in program verification in that we only need to reason locally about those heaps directly affected by the program.

So far, most of the applications of separation logic have exploited only separating conjunction. For example, many existing verification tools based on separation logic, such

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as Smallfoot [3], Space Invader [8], THOR [21], SLAyer [1], HIP [23], jStar [9], Xisa [7], VeriFast [16], Infer [5], and Predator [11], use a decidable fragment by Berdine *et al.* [2] or its extension which provides only separating conjunction. By virtue of the principle of local reasoning, however, these tools are highly successful in their individual verification domains despite not using separating implication at all.

Although separating implication is not discussed as extensively as separating conjunction in the literature, its power in program verification has nevertheless been well recognized. Just around the inception of separation logic, Yang [27] already gives an elegant proof of the correctness of the Schorr-Waite algorithm which relies crucially on the use of separating implication in the main loop invariant. Krishnaswami [17] shows how to reason abstractly about an iterator protocol with separation logic by exploiting separating implication in the specification of iterators. Maeda *et al.* [20] adopt the idea of separating implication in extending an alias type system in order to express tail-recursive operations on recursive data structures. Recently Hobor and Villard [14] give a concise proof of the correctness of Cheney's garbage collector in a proof system based on the ramify rule, a cousin of the frame rule of separation logic, whose premise checks a logical entailment involving separating implication. These promising results arguably suggest that introducing separating implication alone raises the level of technology for program verification as much as separation logic only with separating conjunction improves on Hoare logic.

Despite the potential benefit of separating implication in program verification, however, there is still no practical theorem prover for full separation logic. The state-of-the-art theorem provers for separation logic such as SeLoger [13] and SLP [22] support only separating conjunction, and the labelled tableau calculus by Galmiche and Méry [12] does not directly give rise to a proof search strategy. Because of the unavailability of such a theorem prover, all proofs exploiting separating implication should be manually checked, which can be time-consuming even with the help of lemmas provided by the proof system (as in [14]). Another consequence is that no existing verification tools based on separation logic can fully support backward reasoning by weakest precondition generation, which requires separating implication whenever verifying heap assignments (see Ishtiaq and O'Hearn [15]).

This paper develops a proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for full separation logic which supports not only separating conjunction but also separating implication. Its design is based on the principle of proof by contradiction from classical logic, and we develop its inference rules in the style of sequent calculus. $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ uses a new form of sequent, called *world sequent*, in order to give a complete description of the world of heaps, and its use of world sequents allows us to treat separating implication in the same way that it treats separating conjunction. The key challenge in the development of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is to devise a set of inference rules for manipulating heap structures so as to correctly analyze separating conjunction and separating implication.

We show that $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ satisfies the admissibility of cut and that it is sound with respect to separation logic. Although $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is not complete with respect to separation logic, it achieves a high degree of completeness in that those valid formulas that practically arise in program verification are usually provable in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. We then explain our proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ which always terminates and serves as the basis for our prototype implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. We show that it is easy to extend $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with new logical connectives and predicates, such as an overlapping conjunction $A \uplus B$ by Hobor and Villard [14].

Separating implication has been commonly considered to be much harder to reason about than separating conjunction, as partially evidenced by lack of theorem provers supporting separating implication and abundance of verification systems supporting separating conjunction. Our development of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, however, suggests that a proof system designed in a principled way can support both logical connectives in a coherent way without requiring distinct treatments. Our prototype implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ also suggests that such a proof system can develop into a practical theorem prover for separation logic. To the best of our knowledge, $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is the first proof system for full separation logic that satisfies the admissibility of cut and provides a concrete proof search strategy.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives preliminaries on separation logic. Section 3 develops our proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ and Section 4 gives two examples of proving world sequents. Section 5 proves the admissibility of cut of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ and Section 6 proves the soundness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with respect to separation logic. Section 7 explains our proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ and Section 8 discusses the implementation and extension of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. Section 9 discusses related work and Section 10 concludes.

2. Semantics of separation logic

Separation logic extends classical first-order logic with multiplicative formulas from intuitionistic linear logic:

$$\begin{array}{rlcl}
\text{formula} & A, B, C & ::= & P \mid \bot \mid \neg A \mid A \vee A \mid \\
 & & & \mathsf{I} \mid A \star A \mid A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} A \mid \exists a.A \\
\text{primitive formula} & P & ::= & [l \mapsto E] \mid E = E \mid \cdots \\
\text{expression} & E & ::= & x \mid a \mid \mathsf{L} \mid \cdots \\
\text{location expression} & l & ::= & x \mid a \mid \mathsf{L} \\
\text{value} & V & ::= & \mathsf{L} \mid \cdots \\
\text{location} & \mathsf{L}_1, \mathsf{L}_2, \mathsf{L}_3, \cdots & & \\
\text{stack variable} & x, y, z & & \\
\text{local variable} & a, b, c & &
\end{array}$$

$\bot$, $\neg A$, $A \vee B$, and $\exists a.A$ are from classical first-order logic. I is the multiplicative unit. $A \star B$ is a separating conjunction and $A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B$ is a separating implication. We define $\top$ as $\neg\bot$, $A \wedge B$ as $\neg(\neg A \vee \neg B)$, and $A \supset B$ as $\neg A \vee B$. We use conventional precedence rules for logical connectives: $\neg > \star > \vee > \mathrel{-\!\!\star} > \exists$. In this work, we do not consider inductively defined predicates.

Primitive formulas include a points-to relation $[l \mapsto E]$ for describing a singleton heap. All other primitive formulas describe relations between expressions; for simplicity, we consider only an equality relation $E = E'$. Expressions denote values which include locations L. Location expressions are a special class of expressions that denote locations. In the present work, we allow only locations as values, but it should be straightforward to introduce additional forms of expressions for new types of values such as booleans and integers. We syntactically distinguish between stack variables which originate from the program being verified (and thus may be called global variables instead) and local variables which are introduced by existential quantifiers (and thus can never appear outside corresponding existential formulas).

We specify the semantics of separation logic with respect to a stack and a heap. A stack S is a finite partial mapping $\mathit{Var} \rightharpoonup \mathit{Val}$ from stack variables to values where Var denotes the set of stack variables and Val denotes the set of values. Given a stack S, we can determine a unique value for every expression E, which we write as $[\![E]\!]_S$. A heap H is a finite partial mapping $\mathit{Loc} \rightharpoonup \mathit{Val}$ from locations to values where Loc denotes the set of locations. We write $H_1 \# H_2$ to mean that heaps H_1 and H_2 are disjoint, *i.e.*, $dom(H_1) \cap dom(H_2) = \varnothing$. We write $H_1 \circ H_2$ for the union of disjoint heaps H_1 and H_2 where $H_1 \# H_2$ is assumed, and ϵ for an empty heap. Heaps form a commutative cancellative monoid with $\circ$ as the associative operation and ϵ as the identity:

$$\begin{array}{rl} \text{(neutrality)} & H \circ \epsilon = H \\ \text{(commutativity)} & H_1 \circ H_2 = H_2 \circ H_1 \\ \text{(associativity)} & H_1 \circ (H_2 \circ H_3) = (H_1 \circ H_2) \circ H_3 \\ \text{(cancellativity)} & H \circ H_1 = H \circ H_2 \text{ implies } H_1 = H_2. \end{array}$$

Given a stack S and a heap H, we obtain the semantics of separation logic from the satisfaction relation $(S, H) \models A$ for formulas defined as follows:

- $(S, H) \models [l \mapsto E]$ iff. $H = \langle [\![l]\!]_S \mapsto [\![E]\!]_S \rangle$, *i.e.*, H is a singleton heap mapping $[\![l]\!]_S$ to $[\![E]\!]_S$.
- $(S, H) \models E = E'$ iff. $[\![E]\!]_S = [\![E']\!]_S$.
- $(S, H) \models \bot$ iff. never.
- $(S, H) \models \neg A$ iff. $(S, H) \not\models A$.
- $(S, H) \models A \vee B$ iff. $(S, H) \models A$ or $(S, H) \models B$.
- $(S, H) \models \mathsf{I}$ iff. $dom(H) = \varnothing$, *i.e.*, $H = \epsilon$.
- $(S, H) \models A \star B$ iff. $H = H_1 \circ H_2$ and $(S, H_1) \models A$ and $(S, H_2) \models B$ for some heaps H_1 and H_2.
- $(S, H) \models A \mathrel{-\!\star} B$ iff. $H_2 = H \circ H_1$ implies $(S, H_1) \not\models A$ or $(S, H_2) \models B$ for any heaps H_1 and H_2.
- $(S, H) \models \exists a.A$ iff. $(S, H) \models [V/a]A$ for some value V.

Note that the definition of $(S, H) \models \exists a.A$ directly substitutes value V for local variable a in formula A (in $[V/a]A$) without extending stack S because we syntactically distinguish between stack variables and local variables.

Although the satisfaction relation $(S, H) \models A$ is enough for specifying the semantics of separation logic, we deliberately derive the definition of its negation $(S, H) \not\models A$, which plays an equally important role in the development of our proof system:

- $(S, H) \not\models [l \mapsto E]$ iff. $H \neq \langle [\![l]\!]_S \mapsto [\![E]\!]_S \rangle$, *i.e.*, $dom(H) \neq \{[\![l]\!]_S\}$ or $H([\![l]\!]_S) \neq [\![E]\!]_S$.
- $(S, H) \not\models E = E'$ iff. $[\![E]\!]_S \neq [\![E']\!]_S$.
- $(S, H) \not\models \bot$ iff. always.
- $(S, H) \not\models \neg A$ iff. $(S, H) \models A$.
- $(S, H) \not\models A \vee B$ iff. $(S, H) \not\models A$ and $(S, H) \not\models B$.
- $(S, H) \not\models \mathsf{I}$ iff. $dom(H) \neq \varnothing$, *i.e.*, $H \neq \epsilon$.
- $(S, H) \not\models A \star B$ iff. $H = H_1 \circ H_2$ implies $(S, H_1) \not\models A$ or $(S, H_2) \not\models B$ for any heaps H_1 and H_2.
- $(S, H) \not\models A \mathrel{-\!\star} B$ iff. $H_2 = H \circ H_1$ and $(S, H_1) \models A$ and $(S, H_2) \not\models B$ for some heaps H_1 and H_2.
- $(S, H) \not\models \exists a.A$ iff. $(S, H) \not\models [V/a]A$ for any value V.

We observe that the definition for separating implication is symmetric to the definition for separating conjunction:

- $(S, H) \models A \star B$ should find a certain pair of heaps whereas $(S, H) \not\models A \star B$ should analyze an unspecified pair of heaps.
- $(S, H) \models A \mathrel{-\!\star} B$ should analyze an unspecified pair of heaps whereas $(S, H) \not\models A \mathrel{-\!\star} B$ should find a certain pair of heaps.

This symmetry suggests that we can incorporate separating implication into the proof system in an analogous way to separating conjunction.

A formula A is valid, written $\models A$, if $(S, H) \models A$ holds for every stack S and heap H.

3. Proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for separation logic

This section presents the proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for separation logic which is developed in the style of sequent calculus. We first explain *world sequents*, the main judgment in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, and then present the inference rules.

3.1. World sequents.

The design of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is based on the principle of proof by contradiction from classical logic. We describe the state of each heap with a set of true formulas and another set of false formulas. A world sequent in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ gives a description of the entire world of heaps, and a derivation of it means that the description is self-contradictory. Hence, in order to check the validity of a formula in separation logic, we use it as a false formula about an arbitrary heap w (about which nothing is known) and attempt to produce a logical contradiction by proving a world sequent consisting solely of heap w. The definition of world sequents and the principle of proof by contradiction are inherited from the nested sequent calculus for Boolean BI by Park *et al.* [24].

Since $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is designed to check the validity of a formula, it assumes an arbitrary stack, which implies that every stack variable denotes an arbitrary value. This in turn implies that in a derivation of a world sequent, we may use a fresh stack variable to denote an arbitrary value. We exploit this interpretation of stack variables in an inference rule for first-order formulas.

A world sequent consists of expression relations Θ, heap relations Σ, and heap sequents Π:

$$\begin{array}{rccl}
\text{expression relation} & \theta & ::= & E = E' \mid E \neq E' \\
\text{expression relations} & \Theta & = & \theta_1, \cdots, \theta_n \\
\text{heap variable} & w, u, v & & \\
\text{heap relation} & \sigma & ::= & w \doteq \epsilon \mid w \not\doteq \epsilon \mid \\
 & & & w \doteq [l \mapsto E] \mid w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E] \mid \\
 & & & w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2 \\
\text{heap relations} & \Sigma & = & \sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n \\
\text{truth context} & \Gamma & ::= & \cdot \mid \Gamma, A \\
\text{falsehood context} & \Delta & ::= & \cdot \mid \Delta, A \\
\text{heap sequent} & \pi & ::= & [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w \\
\text{heap sequents} & \Pi & = & \pi_1, \cdots, \pi_n \\
\text{world sequent} & & & \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi
\end{array}$$

- An expression relation θ is an equality or inequality between two expressions. If we introduce new forms of primitive formulas (*e.g.*, $E < E'$), we should introduce corresponding forms of expression relations.
- We assign a heap variable to each heap, and a heap relation σ relates a heap to an empty heap ($w \doteq \epsilon$ and $w \not\doteq \epsilon$), a singleton heap ($w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ and $w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E]$), or the union of two disjoint heaps ($w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$). We refer to those heap relation involving an empty heap or a singleton heap as *atomic heap relations*. As heaps form a commutative (cancellative) monoid, we assume commutativity of $\circ$ and use $w_1 \circ w_2$ and $w_2 \circ w_1$ interchangeably.

- A heap sequent $[\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w$ describes heap w with truth context Γ and falsehood context Δ which contain true formulas and false formulas, respectively, about heap w.

In this way, a world sequent $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi$ gives a complete description of the world of heaps. We require that no local variable appear in expression relations and heap relations, and that a world sequent contain a unique heap sequent for each heap variable.

A world sequent represents a graph of heaps induced by heap relations. Given a heap relation $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$, we say that parent heap w has two child heaps w_1 and w_2 which are sibling heaps to each other. We can also extend parent-child relations to derive ancestor-descendant relations. If a heap has no pair of child heaps, we call it a terminal heap (where we ignore such a heap relation as $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$ with $w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon$); otherwise we call it a non-terminal heap. Note that a heap relation $w \doteq \epsilon$ or $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ does not immediately mean that w is a terminal heap because we may have another heap relation $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$. $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, however, allows us to normalize all heap relations and turn w into a terminal heap.

$\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ also uses an expression contradiction judgment $\Theta \vdash \bot$ which is an abbreviation of a particular form of a world sequent $\Theta; \cdot \parallel \cdot$ and means that expression relations Θ produce a logical contradiction. Since the definition of expression relations is extensible, we do not give inference rules for the expression contradiction judgment and just assume a decidable system for it.

$\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ consists of logical rules in Figure 1, structural rules in Figure 2, and heap contradiction rules in Figure 3. The logical rules deal with formulas in heap sequents Π, the structural rules reorganize graphs of heaps induced by heap relations Σ, and the heap contradiction rules detect logical contradictions in heap relations Σ, or *heap contradictions*. $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ shares the logical rules (for propositional and multiplicative formulas) with the nested sequent calculus for Boolean BI in [24], but the structural rules and the heap contradiction rules are specific to separation logic. We read every inference rule from the conclusion to the premise, and the derivation of a world sequent always terminates with a proof of a logical contradiction. Hence, in order to show the validity of a formula A, we try to prove a world sequent $\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$.

3.2. Logical rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$.

Figure 1 shows the logical rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. Except for the rule $\mathsf{ExpCont}$, a logical rule focuses on a principal formula in a heap sequent and either produces a logical contradiction (in the rule $\bot\mathsf{L}$) or rewrites the world sequent of the conclusion according to the semantics of separation logic in Section 2. For each type of formulas, $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ has both a left rule, which analyzes a true formula about a heap, and a right rule, which analyzes a false formula about a heap, as in a typical sequent calculus. The rules for points-to relations introduce a corresponding heap relation. The rules for propositional and first-order formulas are from first-order classical logic. In the rule $\exists\mathsf{L}$, the fresh stack variable x denotes an arbitrary value. In the rules $\exists\mathsf{L}$ and $\exists\mathsf{R}$, we write $[E/a]A$ for substituting expression E for local variable a in formula A. The rules $=\mathsf{L}$ and $=\mathsf{R}$ are the only logical rules that add expression relations, and the rule $\mathsf{ExpCont}$ checks if expression relations Θ produce a logical contradiction.

The rules IL and IR use the fact the I is true only at an empty heap. The rules $\star\mathsf{L}$ and $\star\mathsf{R}$ are based on the following interpretation of multiplicative conjunction $\star$ which closely matches the semantics of separation logic in Section 2:

Rules for points-to relations:

$$\frac{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, [l \mapsto E] \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \mapsto\mathsf{L} \qquad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma, w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, [l \mapsto E]]^w} \mapsto\mathsf{R}$$

Rules for propositional formulas:

$$\frac{}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, \bot \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \bot\mathsf{L} \quad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, \neg A \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \neg\mathsf{L} \quad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, \neg A]^w} \neg\mathsf{R}$$

$$\frac{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w \quad \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \vee B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \vee\mathsf{L} \qquad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A, B]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \vee B]^w} \vee\mathsf{R}$$

Rules for multiplicative formulas:

$$\frac{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, \mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \mathsf{IL} \qquad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma, w \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, \mathsf{I}]^w} \mathsf{IR}$$

$$\frac{\textit{fresh } w_1, w_2 \qquad \Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2 \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, [A \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [B \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \star B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \star\mathsf{L}$$

$$\frac{w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2 \in \Sigma \quad \begin{array}{l} \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, A]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \\ \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2, B]^{w_2} \end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2}} \star\mathsf{R}$$

$$\frac{w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1 \in \Sigma \quad \begin{array}{l} \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, A]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \\ \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2, B \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2}} \mathrel{-\!\!\star}\mathsf{L}$$

$$\frac{\textit{fresh } w_1, w_2 \qquad \Theta; \Sigma, w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1 \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, [A \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [\cdot \Longrightarrow B]^{w_2}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B]^w} \mathrel{-\!\!\star}\mathsf{R}$$

Rules for first-order formulas:

$$\frac{\textit{fresh } x \qquad \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, [x/a]A \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, \exists a.A \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \exists\mathsf{L} \qquad \frac{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, [E/a]A, \exists a.A]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, \exists a.A]^w} \exists\mathsf{R}$$

Rules for primitive formulas for expressions:

$$\frac{\Theta, E = E'; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, E = E' \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} {=}\mathsf{L} \qquad \frac{\Theta, E \neq E'; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, E = E']^w} {=}\mathsf{R} \qquad \frac{\Theta \vdash \bot}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi} \mathsf{ExpCont}$$

Figure 1: Logical rules in the proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for separation logic

- $A \star B$ is true at heap w iff. $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ and A is true at heap w_1 and B is true at heap w_2 for *some* heaps w_1 and w_2.
- $A \star B$ is false at heap w iff. $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ implies that A is false at heap w_1 or that B is false at heap w_2 for *any* heaps w_1 and w_2.

Hence the rule $\star$L creates (*some*) fresh child heaps w_1 and w_2, whereas the rule $\star$R chooses (*any*) existing child heaps w_1 and w_2. Similarly the rules $-\!\!\star$L and $-\!\!\star$R are based on the following interpretation of multiplicative implication $-\!\!\star$:

- $A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B$ is true at heap w iff. $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ implies that A is false at heap w_1 or that B is true at heap w_2 for *any* heaps w_1 and w_2.
- $A \mathrel{-\!\!\star} B$ is false at heap w iff. $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ and A is true at heap w_1 and B is false at heap w_2 for *some* heaps w_1 and w_2.

Hence the rule $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L chooses (*any*) existing sibling heap w_1 and parent heap w_2, whereas as the rule $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$R creates (*some*) fresh sibling heap w_1 and parent heap w_2. The rules $\star$L and $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$R are the only logical rules that add parent-child heap relations to extend the graph of heaps, and introduce fresh heap variables w_1 and w_2 that are not found in the world sequent in the conclusion. The rules $\star$R and $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L are the only logical rules that replicate the principal formula into world sequents in the premise.

In the rules $\star$R and $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L, we allow equalities between heap variables w_1, w_2, and w. Since an equality between these heap variables invalidates the requirement that a world sequent contain a unique heap sequent for each heap variable, we interpret heap sequents for the same heap variable in the rules $\star$R and $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L as follows:

- In the conclusion, we implicitly replicate the same heap sequent as necessary.
- In the premise, we combine all changes made to individual heap sequents for the same heap variable to produce a single heap sequent.

For example, an equality $w = w_1$ in the rule $\star$R yields the following special instance:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{rl} & \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B, A]^w, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \\ w \doteq w \circ w_2 \in \Sigma & \Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B]^w, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2, B]^{w_2} \end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \star B]^w, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2}}$$

The rule $\star$R has two more special instances (corresponding to heap relations $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_1$ and $w \doteq w \circ w$), and similarly the rule $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L has a total of three special instances.

Now we can decompose each individual formula by applying its corresponding logical rule, thus accumulating expression relations and heap relations and creating fresh heaps. When expression relations become self-contradictory, we apply the rule ExpCont, thus obtaining a complete derivation tree. In order to achieve a high degree of completeness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with respect to separation logic, however, we should also be able to: 1) enumerate as many heap relations $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ and $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ for a given heap w as possible for the rules $\star$R and $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L; 2) produce heap contradictions, for example, from $w \doteq \epsilon$ and $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$. (We assume that we can make a correct guess on expression E in the rule $\exists$R.) The remaining challenge is to devise a set of structural rules and another set of heap contradiction rules accomplishing these two goals, which would enable us to enumerate as many feasible heap relations as possible from those generated by the logical rules and detect all types of heap contradictions.

3.3. Structural rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$.

The structural rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ are divided into five groups according to their roles in reorganizing graphs of heaps represented by world sequents. The order of the structural rules in Figure 2 roughly follows their use in our proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ described in Section 7. In a certain sense, we design the structural rules so as to maximize the degree of completeness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with respect to separation logic when the logical rules are already given as in Figure 1. Below we informally discuss the key properties of the structural rules, which we formally present in Section 7.2.

Rule for disambiguating heap relations and leaving only disjoint terminal heaps:

$$\frac{\{w \doteq u_1 \circ u_2, w \doteq v_1 \circ v_2\} \subset \Sigma \quad \textit{fresh}\ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 \quad \Theta; \Sigma, \begin{array}{l} u_1 \doteq w_1 \circ w_2, \\ u_2 \doteq w_3 \circ w_4, \\ v_1 \doteq w_1 \circ w_3, \\ v_2 \doteq w_2 \circ w_4 \end{array} \parallel \Pi, \begin{array}{l} [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_3}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_4} \end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Disj}\star$$

Rules for applying associativity of the union of disjoint heaps:

$$\frac{\{w \doteq u \circ v, u \doteq u_1 \circ u_2\} \subset \Sigma \quad \textit{fresh}\ u' \quad \Theta; \Sigma, u' \doteq u_2 \circ v, w \doteq u_1 \circ u' \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{u'}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Assoc}$$

Rules for propagating atomic heap relations:

$$\frac{\{w \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2\} \subset \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \doteq \epsilon, w_2 \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Prop}\,\epsilon$$

$$\frac{\{w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2\} \subset \Sigma \quad \begin{array}{l} \Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto E], w_2 \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi \\ \Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \doteq \epsilon, w_2 \doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi \end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Prop}\mapsto$$

Rules for normalizing heap relations:

$$\frac{\Theta; [w/w'](\Sigma, w \doteq u \circ v) \parallel [w/w']\Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq u \circ v, w' \doteq u \circ v \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{NormEq}$$

$$\frac{\Theta; [w/u](\Sigma, v \doteq \epsilon) \parallel [w/u]\Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq u \circ v, v \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{NormPC} \qquad \frac{\Theta; [w/u](\Sigma, w \doteq \epsilon) \parallel [w/u]\Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq \epsilon, u \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{NormEmpty}$$

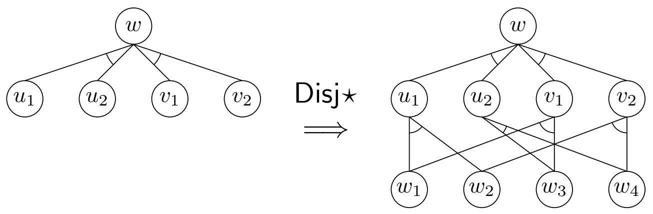
Rules for creating an empty heap and applying the monoid laws for empty heaps:

$$\frac{\textit{fresh}\ w_\epsilon \quad \Theta; \Sigma, w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{ENew}$$

$$\frac{w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon \in \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel \Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{EJoin} \qquad \frac{w \doteq w \circ u \in \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Sigma, u \doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{ECancel}$$

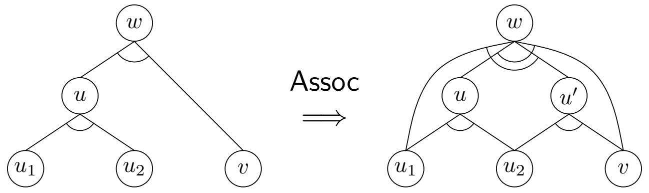
Figure 2: Structural rules in the proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for separation logic

3.3.1. *Rule for disambiguating heap relations.* The rule Disj$\star$ disambiguates heap relations in order to make disjoint all terminal heaps which are subsumed by a common root heap. Roughly speaking, two heaps are disjoint if they share a common ancestor which has a heap relation separating them. In the premise of the rule Disj$\star$, child heaps u_i and v_j $(i, j = 1, 2)$ share a common parent heap w, but their exact relations are unknown. For example, heap u_1 may completely subsume, partially overlap with, or be disjoint from heap v_1. In general, each pair of child heaps u_i and v_j are allowed to share a common child heap, so the rule Disj$\star$ disambiguates their relations by introducing four fresh terminal heaps, w_1 to w_4, which are all disjoint from each other:



Now, for example, we may assume that the intersection of heaps u_1 and v_1 is represented by heap w_1. Note that if heap u_i or v_j is not a terminal heap, the rule Disj$\star$ gives rise to unknown relations between the existing child heaps of u_i or v_j and two of the fresh terminal heaps. Thus the rule Disj$\star$ eliminates unknown relations between child heaps potentially creating similar unknown relations. By repeatedly applying these rules, we can eventually obtain a graph of heaps such that *all terminal heaps subsumed by a common root heap in the graph are disjoint.* The rule Disj$\star$ corresponds to the cross-split axiom for separation algebras [10].

3.3.2. *Rule for applying associativity of* $\circ$. The rule Assoc creates new heap relations according to associativity of the union of disjoint heaps. Suppose that we have two heap relations $w \doteq u \circ v$ and $u \doteq u_1 \circ u_2$. The rule Assoc introduces a fresh heap u' in order to associate two heaps u_2 and v which are known to be disjoint but do not have a common parent heap yet; it also assigns heap w as the common parent heap of heaps u_1 and u':



Note that unlike the rule Disj$\star$, the rule Assoc creates no fresh terminal heaps.

The rule Assoc is crucial for enumerating heap relations involving a particular heap. The basic observation is that by repeatedly applying the rule Assoc to a graph of heaps, we can eventually obtain another graph of heaps with the same set of terminal heaps such that *for each combination of terminal heaps subsumed by a common root heap, there is at least one heap subsuming exactly these terminal heaps and no others.* By starting with a graph of heaps obtained by repeatedly applying the rule Disj$\star$, we can enumerate all feasible heap relations $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ and $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ for a particular heap w where we assume that heaps w_1 and w_2 are in the graph. For the case that w_1 or w_2 is an empty heap, however, we need another set of structural rules for dealing with empty heaps. We should also combine heap sequents for the same heap.

3.3.3. *Rules for propagating atomic heap relations.* The rules for propagating atomic heap relations, or propagation rules, are designed to propagate all atomic heap relations ($w \doteq \epsilon$, $w \not\doteq \epsilon$, $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$, $w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E]$) from non-terminal heaps to terminal heaps. A propagation rule converts an atomic heap relation for a heap w into semantically equivalent heap relations for its child heaps w_1 and w_2 (with $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$). It rewrites world sequents according to the following fact on atomic heap relations where we assume $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$:

- $w \doteq \epsilon$ iff. $w_1 \doteq \epsilon$ and $w_2 \doteq \epsilon$ (for the rule $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon$).
- $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ iff. either $w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ and $w_2 \doteq \epsilon$, or $w_1 \doteq \epsilon$ and $w_2 \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ (for the rule $\mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}$).

Note that although the new heap relations for the child heaps w_1 and w_2 collectively imply the original heap relation σ, we have to preserve σ in every world sequent of the premise because it may still interact with another pair of child heaps w_1' and w_2' (with $w \doteq w_1' \circ w_2'$). After considering all such interactions, however, we may safely discard σ (by the rule Weaken to be introduced in Section 7.1).

The propagation rules are the first step toward a complete procedure for producing heap contradictions (which detect all types of heap contradictions). Suppose that we repeatedly apply the propagation rules until no more new heap relations arise from atomic heap relations. After discarding atomic heap relations for non-terminal heaps, we obtain a set of graphs of heaps (with the same structure as the original graph) in which *atomic heap relations reside only for terminal heaps.* Now, in order to produce heap contradictions from atomic heap relations, we need to inspect only terminal heaps of these graphs, which makes it much easier to develop a complete procedure for producing heap contradictions.

3.3.4. *Rules for normalizing heap relations.* The rules for normalizing heap relations, or normalization rules, merge two identical heaps and isolate empty heaps while simultaneously shrinking the graph of heaps. In the rule NormEq, heaps w and w' are identical and we merge the two heaps by combining their heap sequents. Here we write $[w'/w]\Sigma$ for substituting w' for w in every heap relation in Σ. We also write $[w'/w]\Pi$ for merging a heap sequent for w into a heap sequent for w':

$$[w'/w](\Pi', [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^{w}, [\Gamma' \Longrightarrow \Delta']^{w'}) \quad = \quad \Pi', [\Gamma, \Gamma' \Longrightarrow \Delta, \Delta']^{w'}$$

As a special case, if Π contains a heap sequent for w but not for w', we rename w to w'. Note that the rule NormEq implies that $\circ$ is (partial) deterministic. In the rule NormPC, $v \doteq \epsilon$ implies that heaps w and u are identical. Hence we merge the two heaps by combining their heap sequents and isolate the empty heap v from the graph of heaps. Similarly the rule NormEmpty merges two empty heaps w and u by combining their heap sequents. In effect, it allows us to collect all empty heaps, which do not need to be distinguished for the purpose of proof search, into a single empty heap. Note that the rule NormEmpty implies the existence of a single unit of $\circ$. By repeatedly applying the normalization rules to a graph of heaps, we can eventually obtain an equivalent graph which maintains a unique world sequent for each heap and possibly a unique empty heap isolated from the graph.

It is important that the normalization rules shrink the graph of heaps, but preserve all the properties established by the previous structural rules. For example, if the graph satisfies the property that all terminal heaps are disjoint (established by the rule $\mathsf{Disj}\star$), it continues to satisfy the same property after an application of any normalization rule. Hence it is safe to aggressively apply the normalization rules after applying the previous structural rules.

3.3.5. *Rules for dealing with empty heaps.* The last group of structural rules create an empty heap and apply the monoid laws for empty heaps. We use the rule ENew when no rule can directly produce an empty heap. The rule EJoin, which is based on neutrality of ϵ, is sound because extending a heap with an empty heap makes no change. The rule $\mathsf{ECancel}$ creates an empty heap when a heap is shown to be a child heap of itself. It is based on cancellativity of $\circ$: we can always generate $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$ and $w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon$ by the rules ENew and EJoin, and $w \doteq w \circ u$ and $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$ imply $u \doteq \epsilon$ by cancellativity of $\circ$. (Similarly the rule NormPC is based on cancellativity of $\circ$: we can always generate $w \doteq w \circ v$ by the rule EJoin, and $w \doteq u \circ v$ and $w \doteq w \circ v$ imply $w = u$.) It turns out that we need the rule $\mathsf{ECancel}$ for the proof of admissibility of cut (Theorem 5.1). On the other hand, the rule $\mathsf{ECancel}$ is unnecessary for $\mathcal{SS}$, which searches only for such world sequents that do not contain heap relations of the form $w \doteq w \circ u$.

Now we can, to some extent, achieve a high degree of completeness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. For a given heap w, in order to enumerate as many heap relations of the form $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ and $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ as possible, we first analyze the graph of heaps obtained by repeatedly applying the previous structural rules. This produces all heap relations that involve only non-empty heaps initially present in the graph. Then we apply the rule EJoin as necessary to produce all other heap relations that involve empty heaps.

Note, however, that applying the structural rules in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ does not necessarily produce all possible heap relations involving a given heap w. In separation logic, due to the definition of a heap, we can 1) extend an arbitrary heap with a fresh non-empty heap and 2) divide an arbitrary non-empty heap into two disjoint heaps one of which is a singleton heap. In $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, on the other hand, we cannot produce such heap relations that correspond to 1) or 2).

We may think of the rule EJoin as extending heap relations for heap w with a pair of child heaps w and w_ϵ, or a pair of sibling heap w_ϵ and parent heap w. It is the only rule in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ that is capable of creating new heap relations for an arbitrary heap. Thus, whenever an arbitrary heap with no heap relation needs a pair of child heaps or a pair of sibling and parent heaps, we should apply the rule EJoin which inevitably reuses an existing empty heap. For example, we prove the validity of $\top \star \top$ as follows:

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel [\bot \Longrightarrow \top \star \top]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\bot\mathsf{L}}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow \top \star \top, \top]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\neg\mathsf{R} \quad \vdots}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow \top \star \top]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\star\mathsf{R}}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow \top \star \top]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\mathsf{EJoin}}{\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow \top \star \top]^w}\,\mathsf{ENew}$$

Note that there is no need to create fresh child heaps w_1 and w_2 with $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$: if we can prove the world sequent using fresh child heaps about which nothing is known, we should be able to prove it equally by reusing an existing empty heap. Similarly we prove the validity of $\neg(\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot)$ as follows:

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\vdots \quad \dfrac{}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel [\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot, \bot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\bot\mathsf{L}}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon \parallel [\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,{\mathrel{-\!\!\star}}\mathsf{L}}{\cdot; w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon \parallel [\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_\epsilon}}\,\mathsf{EJoin}}{\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w}\,\mathsf{ENew}}{\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow \neg(\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \bot)]^w}\,\neg\mathsf{R}$$

$$\frac{}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq \epsilon, w \doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\,\epsilon\mapsto \qquad \frac{}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq \epsilon, w \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\,\epsilon\not\doteq$$

$$\frac{\Theta, l = l', E = E'; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \doteq [l' \mapsto E'] \parallel \Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \doteq [l' \mapsto E'] \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\mapsto\doteq$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c}\Theta, l \neq l'; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \not\doteq [l' \mapsto E'] \parallel \Pi \\ \Theta, E \neq E'; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \not\doteq [l' \mapsto E'] \parallel \Pi\end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq [l \mapsto E], w \not\doteq [l' \mapsto E'] \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\mapsto\not\doteq$$

$$\frac{\Theta, l_1 \neq l_2; \Sigma, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2, w_1 \doteq [l_1 \mapsto E_1], w_2 \doteq [l_2 \mapsto E_2] \parallel \Pi}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2, w_1 \doteq [l_1 \mapsto E_1], w_2 \doteq [l_2 \mapsto E_2] \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\circ\mapsto$$

$$\frac{}{\Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq u \circ u, u \doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Cont}\circ\mapsto 2$$

Figure 3: Heap contradiction rules in the proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for separation logic

Again we do not create fresh sibling and parent heaps and instead reuse an existing empty heap.

3.4. **Heap contradiction rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$.** The proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ has six rules, $\mathsf{Cont}\,\epsilon\not\doteq$ to $\mathsf{Cont}\circ\mapsto 2$, for producing heap contradictions (Figure 3). In conjunction with the structural rules, these rules enable us to detect all types of heap contradictions in any world sequent only with empty heap sequents.

To see why, assume a world sequent $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi$ only with empty heap sequents. By repeatedly applying the structural rules in the same order as presented in Section 3.3, we can obtain a semantically equivalent set of world sequents $\Theta_i; \Sigma_i \parallel \Pi_i$ $(i = 1, \cdots, n)$ such that: 1) Σ_i induces a graph of heaps in which all terminal heaps are disjoint; 2) atomic heap relations reside only for terminal heaps and we need to consider only terminal heaps to detect heap contradictions.

- For an empty heap, we use the rules $\mathsf{Cont}\,\epsilon\not\doteq$ and $\mathsf{Cont}\,\epsilon\mapsto$ which describe the only way to produce heap contradictions from an empty heap with $w \doteq \epsilon$. Note that $w \doteq \epsilon$ and $w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E]$ do not produce a heap contradiction because the former implies the latter.
- For a terminal singleton heap, we use the rules $\mathsf{Cont}\mapsto\doteq$ and $\mathsf{Cont}\mapsto\not\doteq$ which describe the only way to extract expression relations from a terminal singleton heap with $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$. Note that: 1) $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ and $w \doteq [l' \mapsto E']$ imply $l = l'$ and $E = E'$; 2) $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ and $w \not\doteq [l' \mapsto E']$ imply $l \neq l'$ or $E \neq E'$; and 3) $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ implies $w \not\doteq \epsilon$. We do not need to consider other forms of terminal heaps, for example, those with no atomic heap relations.
- Finally the rules $\mathsf{Cont}\circ\mapsto$ and $\mathsf{Cont}\circ\mapsto 2$ describe the only way to extract expression relations from two disjoint terminal singleton heaps and to produce heap contradictions from a singleton heap that is disjoint from itself, respectively. Note that: 1)

$w_1 \doteq [l_1 \mapsto E_1]$, $w_2 \doteq [l_2 \mapsto E_2]$, and $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ imply $l_1 \neq l_2$; and 2) a singleton heap is never disjoint from itself.

In this way, we can detect all types of heap contradictions in heap relations Σ_i. We formally state the completeness of the heap contradiction rules with respect to separation logic in Section 7.2.

3.5. **Properties of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$.** The following propagation rules are admissible:

$$\frac{\{w \not\doteq \epsilon, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2\} \subset \Sigma \qquad \begin{array}{c}\Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi \\ \Theta; \Sigma, w_2 \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi\end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$$

$$\frac{\{w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E], w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2\} \subset \Sigma \qquad \begin{array}{c}\Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \not\doteq \epsilon, w_2 \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi \\ \Theta; \Sigma, w_1 \not\doteq [l \mapsto E], w_2 \not\doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi\end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}\not\doteq$$

To derive the rule $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$, we use the following relation: $w \not\doteq \epsilon$ iff. $w_1 \not\doteq \epsilon$ or $w_2 \not\doteq \epsilon$. The rule $\mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}\not\doteq$ is based on the negation of the following relation (which we can easily check):

- $w \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ iff. 1) $w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto E]$ or $w_2 \doteq [l \mapsto E]$; and 2) $w_1 \doteq \epsilon$ or $w_2 \doteq \epsilon$.

We first show that it is safe to merge two arbitrary heap sequents:

Lemma 3.1. If $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^u, [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^v$, then $\Theta; [u/v]\Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, \Delta_2]^u$.

Intuitively the second world sequent inherits every heap relation from the first world sequent, so we should be able to prove the second by the same sequence of rules in the proof of the first or its subsequence.

Next we prove the contraction property for heap relations:

Proposition 3.2. If $\Theta; \Sigma, \sigma, \sigma \parallel \Pi$, then $\Theta; \Sigma, \sigma \parallel \Pi$.

The statement in Proposition 3.2 implies that we may apply the rules $\mathsf{Disj}\star$, Assoc, and $\mathsf{Cont}\circ{\mapsto}$ to the same heap relation σ. For the case of applying the rule $\mathsf{Disj}\star$ to the same heap relation σ (which essentially has no effect), we need the rules ENew and EJoin, which are necessary for our proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ anyway. For the case of applying the rule Assoc to the same heap relation σ, we need the rule $\mathsf{ECancel}$, which, however, is unnecessary for $\mathcal{SS}$ because it searches only for such world sequents that do not contain heap relations of the form $w \doteq w \circ u$. Similarly for the rule $\mathsf{Cont}\circ{\mapsto}$, we need the rule $\mathsf{Cont}\circ{\mapsto}2$, which is unnecessary for $\mathcal{SS}$.

Finally we prove the admissibility of the rules $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$ and $\mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}\not\doteq$:

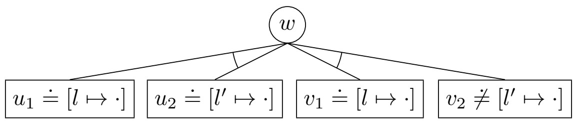
Lemma 3.3. If $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi$ using the rules $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$ and $\mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}\not\doteq$, then $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi$.

4. Examples of proving world sequents

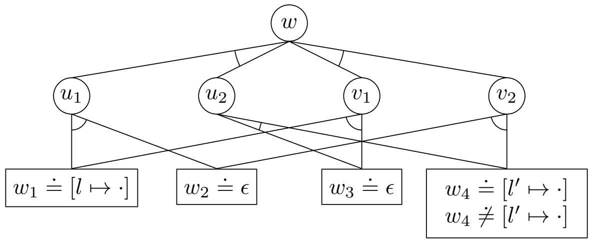
This section presents two examples of proving world sequents in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. We write $[l \mapsto \cdot]$ to denote $[l \mapsto E]$ for some expression E and assume two distinct location expressions l and l' ($l \neq l'$).

4.1. $\neg(([l \mapsto \cdot] \star [l' \mapsto \cdot]) \wedge ([l \mapsto \cdot] \star \neg[l' \mapsto \cdot]))$**.** The goal formula implies that given a fragment of a heap, we can uniquely determine the remaining fragment. Its proof illustrates that the rule Disj$\star$ indirectly applies cancellativity of $\circ$ to two pairs of child heaps.

We begin with a world sequent $\cdot;\cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow C]^w$ where C is the goal formula. After applying the logical rules, we obtain the following graph of heaps where heap relations are displayed for child heaps:


w
$u_1 \doteq [l \mapsto \cdot]$
$u_2 \doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$
$v_1 \doteq [l \mapsto \cdot]$
$v_2 \not\doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$

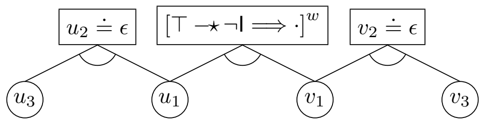
Then we apply the rule Disj$\star$ and the propagation rules Prop$\mapsto$ and Prop$\mapsto\not\doteq$ to generate $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ different world sequents as new goals. All these new goals are immediately provable by the rules Cont$\epsilon\mapsto$, Cont$\epsilon\not\doteq$, Cont$\mapsto\not\doteq$, and ExpCont. An example of such a world sequent has heap relations $w_4 \doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$, originating from heap u_2 by the rule Prop$\mapsto$, and $w_4 \not\doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$, originating from heap v_2 by the rule Prop$\mapsto\not\doteq$:


w
u_1
u_2
v_1
v_2
$w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto \cdot]$
$w_2 \doteq \epsilon$
$w_3 \doteq \epsilon$
$w_4 \doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$
$w_4 \not\doteq [l' \mapsto \cdot]$

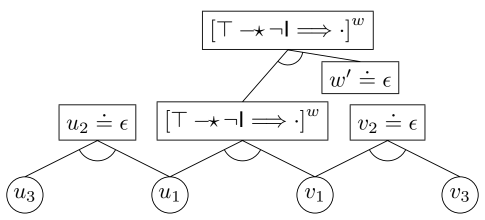
By applying the rules Cont$\mapsto\not\doteq$ and ExpCont to heap w_4, we complete the proof.

4.2. $A \star A \supset A$ **where** $A = \neg(\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg\mathsf{I})$**.** The goal formula is valid in separation logic because heaps form a partial deterministic monoid: $H_1 \circ H_2$ may be undefined (when $H_1 \# H_2$ does not hold), but if it is defined, the result is unique. In contrast, the same formula is not valid in Boolean BI, the underlying theory of separation logic, which assumes a non-deterministic monoid [18].

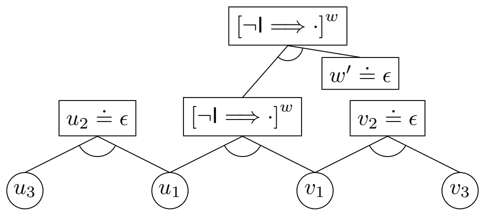
The proof illustrates the use of the rule EJoin in proving a non-trivial formula. After applying the logical rules to a world sequent $\cdot;\cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A \star A \supset A]^w$, we obtain the following graph of heaps:


$u_2 \doteq \epsilon$
$[\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w$
$v_2 \doteq \epsilon$
u_3
u_1
v_1
v_3

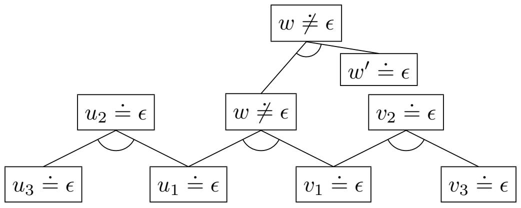
Since heap w has no sibling and parent heaps, we cannot apply the rule $\mathrel{-\!\!\star}$L to $\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg\mathsf{I}$ at this point. To make further progress, we apply the rule EJoin after creating an empty heap, which gives us the following graph:


$[\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w$
$w' \doteq \epsilon$
$u_2 \doteq \epsilon$
$[\top \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w$
$v_2 \doteq \epsilon$
u_3
u_1
v_1
v_3

An application of the rule $-\!\!\star\mathsf{L}$ to $\top -\!\!\star \neg\mathsf{I}$ at heap w generates two new goals, and the interesting case produces $\neg\mathsf{I}$ as a true formula at the same heap (where we omit $\top -\!\!\star \neg\mathsf{I}$):


$[\neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w$
$w' \doteq \epsilon$
$u_2 \doteq \epsilon$
$[\neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w$
$v_2 \doteq \epsilon$
u_3
u_1
v_1
v_3

By applying the logical rules to heap w and the propagation rule $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon$, we obtain the following graph:



Now we can either apply the propagation rule $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$ to heap w or use the rule NormPC to complete the proof.

5. Admissibility of cut

We state the admissibility of cut in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ as follows:

Theorem 5.1 (Admissibility of cut)**.**
If $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, C]^w$ and $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, C \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w$, then $\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w$.

Theorem 5.1 assumes a few properties, such as weakening and contraction, of the expression contradiction judgment $\Theta \vdash \bot$ (for which we do not provide inference rules). In particular, we assume its own admissibility of cut: $\Theta_1, \theta \vdash \bot$ and $\Theta_2, \neg\theta \vdash \bot$ imply $\Theta_1, \Theta_2 \vdash \bot$ where $\neg\theta$ denotes the negation of θ.

To prove Theorem 5.1, we generalize its statement as follows:

Proposition 5.2. If $\Theta_1; \Sigma_1 \parallel \Pi_1, [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, C]^w$ and $\Theta_2; \Sigma_2 \parallel \Pi_2, [\Gamma_2, C \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^w$, then $\Theta_1, \Theta_2; \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \parallel \Pi_1 \uplus \Pi_2, [\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, \Delta_2]^w$.

Here $\Pi_1 \uplus \Pi_2$ denotes the result of combining heap sequents for the same heap variable. In conjunction with the contraction property for formulas, Proposition 5.2 implies Theorem 5.1.

6. Soundness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$

This section first proves the soundness of the proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with respect to separation logic, and then explains that $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is not complete with respect to separation logic. From this section, metavariable W denotes world sequents and heap variables directly refer to heaps.

The soundness property states that a derivation of a world sequent means that its semantic interpretation is self-contradictory. As a special case, we obtain Theorem 6.1:

Theorem 6.1 (Soundness)**.** If $\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$, then $\models A$.

The key step in the proof of soundness is to show that in any inference rule of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, the world sequent in the conclusion is either self-contradictory in itself or semantically implies the disjunction of all world sequents in the premise. Given a stack S, let us write $[\![W]\!]_S$ for the interpretation of world sequent W according to the semantics of separation logic (which is formally defined below). We wish to prove that a derivation of W implies $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$, *i.e.*, $[\![W]\!]_S$ is self-contradictory, for any stack S. Suppose that the last inference rule in the derivation of W is not an axiom and has world sequents $W_1, \cdots, W_n$ in its premise ($n \geq 1$). By induction hypothesis, we have $\neg[\![W_1]\!]_S, \cdots, \neg[\![W_n]\!]_S$, or equivalently, $\bigwedge_{i=1,\cdots,n} \neg[\![W_i]\!]_S$. Then, by proving that $[\![W]\!]_S$ implies $\bigvee_{i=1,\cdots,n} [\![W_i]\!]_S$, we prove that $\bigwedge_{i=1,\cdots,n} \neg[\![W_i]\!]_S$ implies $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$. Now $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$ immediately follows.

Formally we define $[\![W]\!]_S$ using three auxiliary semantic functions $[\![\theta]\!]_S$, $[\![\sigma]\!]_S$, and $[\![\pi]\!]_S$, all of which follow our intuition on world sequents given in Section 3.1:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
[\![E = E']\!]_S &=& [\![E]\!]_S = [\![E']\!]_S \\
[\![E \neq E']\!]_S &=& [\![E]\!]_S \neq [\![E']\!]_S \\
[\![w \doteq \epsilon]\!]_S &=& w = \epsilon \\
[\![w \not\doteq \epsilon]\!]_S &=& w \neq \epsilon \\
[\![w \doteq [l \mapsto E]]\!]_S &=& w = \langle [\![l]\!]_S \mapsto [\![E]\!]_S \rangle \\
[\![w \not\doteq [l \mapsto E]]\!]_S &=& w \neq \langle [\![l]\!]_S \mapsto [\![E]\!]_S \rangle \\
[\![w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2]\!]_S &=& w = w_1 \circ w_2 \\
[\![[\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w]\!]_S &=& \bigwedge_{A \in \Gamma} (S, w) \models A \wedge \bigwedge_{B \in \Delta} (S, w) \not\models B \\
[\![\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi]\!]_S &=& \bigwedge_{\theta \in \Theta} [\![\theta]\!]_S \wedge \bigwedge_{\sigma \in \Sigma} [\![\sigma]\!]_S \wedge \bigwedge_{\pi \in \Pi} [\![\pi]\!]_S
\end{array}$$

Now we prove the key step in the proof of soundness:

Lemma 6.2. For every inference rule with the conclusion W and the premise consisting of $W_1, \cdots, W_n$, it holds that $[\![W]\!]_S$ implies $\bigvee_{i=1,\cdots,n} [\![W_i]\!]_S$ for any stack S. If $n = 0$, we have $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$.

As a corollary, we prove that a derivation of a world sequent means that its semantic interpretation is self-contradictory.

Corollary 6.3. If there is a derivation of a world sequent W in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, then $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$ holds for any stack S. For the rule ExpCont, we assume that $\Theta \vdash \bot$ implies $\neg[\![\Theta \vdash \bot]\!]_S$.

Then a derivation of $\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$ implies $(S, w) \models A$:

$$\neg[\![\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w]\!]_S \;=\; \neg(S, w) \not\models A \;=\; (S, w) \models A$$

Since w denotes an arbitrary heap, we have $\models A$ and Theorem 6.1 follows.

Although $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is sound with respect to separation logic, it is not complete. That is, a valid formula in separation logic may not have a proof of its negation in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$: $\models A$ does not always imply $\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$. Below we illustrate a few properties of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with such formulas.

First, in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, we cannot assume the existence of a non-empty heap or an arbitrary singleton heap outside a given heap. Consider the following formulas:

$$\neg(\neg \mathsf{I} \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \mathsf{I}) \tag{6.1}$$

$$\mathsf{I} \supset \neg([l \mapsto E] \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \neg[l \mapsto E]) \tag{6.2}$$

Formula 6.1 states that any heap can be merged with a non-empty heap, and Formula 6.2 states that an empty heap can be merged with an arbitrary singleton heap. Thus these formulas, all valid in separation logic, essentially state that there always exist a non-empty heap and an arbitrary singleton heap. They are, however, unprovable in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, which lacks the rule capable of creating a non-empty heap or an arbitrary singleton heap then associating it with other heaps. In contrast, the rules ENew and EJoin allow us to create an empty heap and associate it with other heaps:

Moreover, in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, we cannot assume the existence of a *prime heap* inside a given non-empty heap, where a heap is prime if and only if it is not empty and cannot be divided into two smaller non-empty heaps. Consider the following formula:

$$\neg\mathsf{I} \supset \Big(\big(\neg\mathsf{I} \wedge \neg(\neg\mathsf{I} \star \neg\mathsf{I})\big) \star \top\Big) \tag{6.3}$$

Formula 6.3 states that any non-empty heap must contain a prime heap. In separation logic, this formula is valid since any non-empty heap contains a singleton heap, which is prime. It is, however, unprovable in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, which lacks the rule capable of creating a singleton heap inside a non-empty heap.

One way to recover the completeness of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ with respect to separation logic is to introduce additional sound rules. The following rules are examples of such sound rules:

$$\frac{\textit{fresh } w_1, w_2 \qquad \Theta; \Sigma, w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1, w_1 \not\doteq \epsilon \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{R1}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{ll}\textit{fresh } w_1, w_2, x & \Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2, w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto x] \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2} \\ \textit{fresh } w_1, w_2 & \Theta; \Sigma, w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1, w_1 \doteq [l \mapsto E] \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}\end{array}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{R2}$$

$$\frac{w \not\doteq \epsilon \in \Sigma \quad \textit{fresh } x, y \quad \Theta; \Sigma, w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2, w_1 \doteq [x \mapsto y] \parallel \Pi, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}}{\Theta; \Sigma \parallel \Pi}\ \mathsf{R3}$$

The rules $\mathsf{R1}$, $\mathsf{R2}$, and $\mathsf{R3}$ are somewhat extra-logical but still sound because they are based on the following facts in separation logic, respectively: 1) any heap can be merged with a non-empty heap; 2) any location l exists either inside or outside a given heap; 3) any non-empty heap contains a singleton heap. Note that these rules are not admissible in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ because Formulas 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 become provable in $\mathbf{P_{SL}} \cup \{\mathsf{R}i\}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, respectively.

As they do not analyze a given world sequent at all, the rules $\mathsf{R1}$ and $\mathsf{R2}$ preserve the admissibility of cut of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. On the other hand, the rule $\mathsf{R3}$ does analyze a given world sequent and destroys the admissibility of cut. For example, in $\mathbf{P_{SL}} \cup \{\mathsf{R3}\}$, both world sequents $\cdot; \cdot \parallel \Big[\neg\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \big(\neg\mathsf{I} \wedge \neg(\neg\mathsf{I} \star \neg\mathsf{I})\big) \star \top\Big]^w$ and $\cdot; \cdot \parallel [\mathsf{I}, \neg\mathsf{I} \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \cdot]^w, [\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \neg\mathsf{I} \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \mathsf{I}]^u$ have derivations, but the combined world sequent $\cdot; \cdot \parallel \Big[\neg\mathsf{I} \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \big(\neg\mathsf{I} \wedge \neg(\neg\mathsf{I} \star \neg\mathsf{I})\big) \star \top\Big]^w, [\mathsf{I} \Longrightarrow \neg\mathsf{I} \mathrel{-\!\!\star} \mathsf{I}]^u$ does not.

7. Proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$

This section presents a proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, which always terminates and is sound but incomplete with respect to $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. We first introduce preliminaries necessary to explain $\mathcal{SS}$, and then present the details and incompleteness of $\mathcal{SS}$. The proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$ exploits the two propagation rules $\mathsf{Prop}\epsilon\not\doteq$ and $\mathsf{Prop}{\mapsto}\not\doteq$ (which are shown to be admissible in Section 3.5).

7.1. **Preliminaries of $\mathcal{SS}$.** In order to ensure the termination of $\mathcal{SS}$, we weaken the rules $\star$R and $-\!\!\star$L, at the cost of its completeness with respect to $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, by discarding their principal formula in the premise. We also introduce an explicit weakening rule (which is admissible) as a new structural rule:

$$\frac{\sigma \text{ is an atomic heap relation} \quad \Theta;\Sigma \parallel \Pi}{\Theta;\Sigma,\sigma \parallel \Pi}\,\mathsf{Weaken}$$

We use the rule Weaken to eliminate all atomic heap relations at non-terminal heaps when the propagation rules can produce no more new heap relations. As explained in Section 5, $\mathcal{SS}$ does not need the rules ECancel and Cont $\circ\!\!\mapsto$2.

The design of $\mathcal{SS}$ uses two new concepts: *disjunctive derivation states* and *conjunctive proof goals.* A disjunctive derivation state Ψ for a world sequent W is a set of world sequents that constitute all the leaves in a partial derivation of W. That is, a disjunctive derivation state $\Psi = \{W_1, \cdots, W_n\}$ for a world sequent W means that there is a partial derivation of the following form:

$$\begin{array}{c} W_1 \quad \cdots \quad W_n \\ \ddots\vdots\iddots \\ \overline{W} \end{array}$$

We use a reduction judgment $\Psi \overset{R}{\mapsto} \Psi'$ to mean that such a partial derivation expands to another partial derivation with disjunctive derivation state Ψ' by an application of a logical or structural rule R to some world sequent W_i $(1 \le i \le n)$. That is, we have $\Psi' = \Psi - \{W_i\} \cup \{W_i^1, \cdots, W_i^m\}$ with:

$$\begin{array}{c} W_1 \quad \cdots \quad \dfrac{W_i^1 \quad \cdots \quad W_i^m}{W_i}R \quad \cdots \quad W_n \\ \ddots\vdots\iddots \\ \overline{W} \end{array}$$

We write $\Psi \mapsto^* \Psi'$ for the reflexive and transitive closure of $\mapsto$.

A conjunctive proof goal Ω is a set of disjunctive derivation states for a common world sequent, and represents a set of partial derivations that have been found out by some proof search strategy for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ until some point. Given a logical or structural rule R, we use a reduction judgment $\Omega \overset{R}{\rightsquigarrow} \Omega'$ to mean that we can generate Ω' by applying the rule R to some disjunctive derivation state Ψ in Ω. That is, we have $\Omega' = \Omega - \{\Psi\} \cup \{\Psi'_1, \cdots, \Psi'_n\}$ and $\Psi \overset{R}{\mapsto} \Psi'_i$ for $i = 1, \cdots, n$. If R is the rule $\star$R or $-\!\!\star$L, we have $n \ge 1$ and produce each Ψ'_i by focusing on the same formula in the same heap sequent in the same world sequent in Ψ. For all the other rules, we have $n = 1$ and replace Ψ by Ψ'_1. We write $\Omega \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega'$ for the reflexive and transitive closure of $\rightsquigarrow$.

By the definition of $\Omega \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega'$, formulating a proof search strategy for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ only needs to explain how to construct a reduction sequence of conjunctive proof goals. That is, in order to explain how $\mathcal{SS}$ searches for a derivation of a world sequent $W = \cdot;\cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$, we only need to demonstrate how to construct conjunctive proof goals $\Omega_1, \cdots, \Omega_n$ such that $\{\{W\}\} \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega_1 \rightsquigarrow^* \cdots \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega_n$.

In order to concisely describe properties of graphs of heaps, we introduce several notations:

- $w \nearrow u$ means that there is a sequence of zero or more child-parent relations from heap w to heap u in the graph: $w = w_0$, $w_1 \doteq w_0 \circ w'_0$, $\cdots$, $w_n \doteq w_{n-1} \circ w'_{n-1}$, and $w_n = u$ for $n \geq 0$. Hence, if $w \neq u$, heap w is a descendant of heap u, or equivalently, heap u is an ancestor of heap w. Note that we allow $w \nearrow w$.
- $w\!\downarrow$ means that w is a root heap, *i.e.*, there is no heap relation $u \doteq w \circ v$.
- $w\!\uparrow$ means that w is a terminal heap, *i.e.*, there is no heap relation $w \doteq u \circ v$.
- $T(w)$ denotes the set of terminal descendants of heap w, *i.e.*, $T(w) = \{v \mid v\!\uparrow \text{ and } v \nearrow w\}$.

We assume that heap relations in every world sequent induce not only a graph of heaps but also a unique empty heap w_ϵ (with heap relation $w_\epsilon \doteq \epsilon$) that is separate from the graph. This assumption is safe because we can always generate such a unique empty heap with the rule ENew if there is none, and combine multiple empty heaps with the rule NormEmpty if there are many. We classify world sequents according to the property of graphs of heaps induced by their heap relations (without considering its special empty heap w_ϵ) as follows:

1. Well-formed: if $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$, then w, w_1, and w_2 are all distinct.
2. Non-cyclic: $\nearrow$ is a partial ordering on heaps.
3. Elementary: well-formed, non-cyclic, and if $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$, then $T(w_1) \cap T(w_2) = \varnothing$.
4. Consistent: elementary, and if $w \doteq u_1 \circ u_2$ and $w \doteq v_1 \circ v_2$, then $T(u_1) \cup T(u_2) = T(v_1) \cup T(v_2)$.
5. Full: consistent, and for any root heap u and any non-empty set $S \subset T(u)$, there exists at least one heap w with $T(w) = S$.
6. $\star$-ready for heap w: full, and for any pair of non-empty sets $S_1, S_2 \subset T(w)$ such that $S_1 \cap S_2 = \varnothing$ and $S_1 \cup S_2 = T(w)$, there exist heaps w_1 and w_2 such that $w \doteq w_1 \circ w_2$ with $T(w_1) = S_1$ and $T(w_2) = S_2$.
7. $-\!\!\star$-ready for heap w: full, and for any root heap u with $w \nearrow u$ and any pair of non-empty sets $S_1, S_2 \subset T(u)$ such that $T(w) \cap S_1 = \varnothing$ and $T(w) \cup S_1 = S_2$, there exist heaps w_1 and w_2 such that $w_2 \doteq w \circ w_1$ with $T(w_1) = S_1$ and $T(w_2) = S_2$.
8. Saturated: full, and applications of the propagation rules produce no more new heap relations.
9. Sanitized: full, and non-terminal heaps have no atomic heap relations.
10. Normalized: sanitized with no empty heaps, and for any root heap u and any non-empty set $S \subset T(u)$, there exists a unique heap w with $T(w) = S$.
11. Expanded: obtained by applying only the logical rules except $\star$R and $-\!\!\star$L to some consistent world sequent.

7.2. **Proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$.** We now explain how $\mathcal{SS}$ searches for a derivation of a world sequent $W = \cdot;\cdot \parallel [\cdot \Longrightarrow A]^w$ (see Figure 4). Let Ω be any conjunctive proof goal such that every world sequent in Ω is consistent. We describe how $\mathcal{SS}$ applies the rules in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ to obtain another conjunctive proof goal Ω', consisting only of consistent world sequents, with $\Omega \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega'$.

First we repeatedly apply the logical rules other than the rules $\star$R, $-\!\!\star$L, $\bot$L, and ExpCont in order to obtain expanded world sequents from initial/consistent to expanded), until we cannot apply the rules anymore. Let Ω^1 be the resultant conjunctive proof goal, consisting of expanded world sequents, with $\Omega \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega^1$.

Suppose that there exist a disjunctive derivation state $\Psi^1 \in \Omega^1$, a world sequent $W^1 \in \Psi^1$, and a heap w in W^1 such that W^1 contains a false formula $A \star B$ (or a true formula $A -\!\!\star B$) about w. In this case, we first apply a series of structural rules to W^1 in order

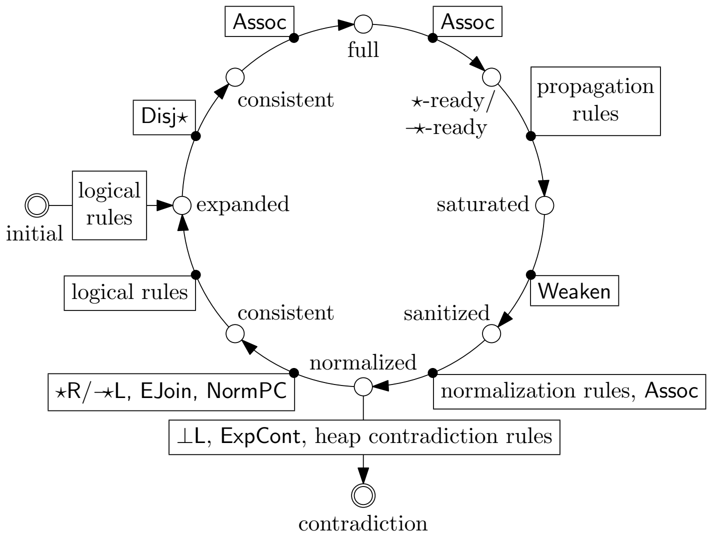


Figure 4: Proof search strategy $\mathcal{SS}$

to obtain normalized world sequents (from expanded to normalized), which yields another disjunctive derivation state Ψ_{W^1} such that: 1) $\{W^1\} \mapsto^* \Psi_{W^1}$; 2) every world sequent in Ψ_{W^1} is normalized and $\star$-ready (or $-\!\!\star$-ready) for w. We can always construct such Ψ_{W^1} because of the following lemmas and Corollary 7.3:

Lemma 7.1. For a world sequent W of a particular kind, there exists a corresponding world sequent W' of another kind such that $\{W\} \mapsto^* \{W'\}$ by applying only the structural rules, where one of the following holds:

- W is expanded and W' is consistent (11. to 4.);
- W is consistent and W' is full (4. to 5.);
- W is full and W' is $\star$-ready for a given heap w (5. to 6.);
- W is full and W' is $-\!\!\star$-ready for a given heap w (5. to 7.);
- W is saturated and $\star$-ready ($-\!\!\star$-ready) for a given heap w, and W' is sanitized and $\star$-ready ($-\!\!\star$-ready) for heap w (8. to 9.);
- W is sanitized and $\star$-ready ($-\!\!\star$-ready) for a given heap w, and W' is normalized and $\star$-ready ($-\!\!\star$-ready) for heap w (9. to 10.).

Lemma 7.2. For a world sequent W of a particular kind, there exists a disjunctive derivation state Ψ such that $\{W\} \mapsto^* \Psi$ by applying only the propagation rules, where one of the following holds:

- W is $\star$-ready for a given heap w, and every world sequent in Ψ is saturated and $\star$-ready for heap w (6. to 8.);
- W is $-\!\!\star$-ready for a given heap w, and every world sequent in Ψ is saturated and $-\!\!\star$-ready for heap w (7. to 8.).

Corollary 7.3. For any expanded world sequent W and heap w, there exists a disjunctive derivation state Ψ such that:

- $\{W\} \mapsto^* \Psi$ by applying only the structural rules;
- Ψ contains only normalized world sequents that are also $\star$-ready or $-\!\!\star$-ready for heap w.

By letting $\Psi^2 := \Psi^1 - \{W^1\} \cup \Psi_{W^1}$, we have $\Psi^1 \mapsto^* \Psi^2$. Next we choose a world sequent $W^2 \in \Psi_{W^1}$ and apply the rule $\star$R (or $-\!\!\star$L) to W^2, in order to obtain consistent world sequents (from normalized to consistent), in the following way:

- Suppose that $w = w_\epsilon$ holds and W^2 contains a true formula $A -\!\!\star B$ about w. Let $w_1, \cdots, w_n$ denote all heaps in W^2 (including w). After applying the rule EJoin to create heap relations $w_i \doteq w_i \circ w$ $(i = 1, \cdots, n)$, we apply the rule $-\!\!\star$L to the true formula $A -\!\!\star B$ for $w_i \doteq w_i \circ w$, and then apply the rule NormPC to remove $w_i \doteq w_i \circ w$ so that we have $\{W^2\} \mapsto^* \Psi_{W^2,i}$.
- Otherwise we apply the rule $\star$R (or $-\!\!\star$L) to a false formula $A \star B$ (or a true formula $A -\!\!\star B$) about heap w for each heap relation of the form $w \doteq u_i \circ v_i$ in W^2 $(i = 1, \cdots, n-1)$ so that we have $\{W^2\} \mapsto \Psi_{W^2,i}$. Moreover, after applying the rule EJoin to create a heap relation $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$, we apply the rule $\star$R (or $-\!\!\star$L) to the same formula for $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$, and then apply the rule NormPC to remove $w \doteq w \circ w_\epsilon$ so that we have $\{W^2\} \mapsto^* \Psi_{W^2,n}$.

By letting $\Psi^3_i := \Psi^2 - \{W^2\} \cup \Psi_{W^2,i}$ $(i = 1, \cdots, n)$ and $\Omega' := \Omega^1 - \{\Psi^1\} \cup \{\Psi^3_1, \cdots, \Psi^3_n\}$, we have $\Psi^2 \mapsto^* \Psi^3_i$ $(i = 1, \cdots, n)$ and thus $\Omega^1 \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega'$. Since every world sequent in Ω' is consistent, we can repeat the above process of rule applications.

Suppose now that every world sequent in Ω^1 contains no false formula $A \star B$ and no true formula $A -\!\!\star B$. In this case, we first apply a series of structural rules to Ω^1 as in Corollary 7.3 in order to obtain normalized world sequents (from expanded to normalized), which yields Ω^2 satisfying that: 1) $\Omega^1 \rightsquigarrow^* \Omega^2$; 2) every world sequent in Ω^2 is normalized. As no formulas other than $\perp$ remain in Ω^2, we attempt to generate a logical contradiction by applying the rules $\perp$L, ExpCont, and the heap contradiction rules (from normalized to contradiction). After checking whether there is a logical contradiction, $\mathcal{SS}$ completes the proof search. We remark that for any normalized world sequent, there is a simple way to apply the rules $\perp$L, ExpCont, and the heap contradiction rules to the world sequent, which always terminates and is complete with respect to $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. We also remark that the heap contradiction rules are, in fact, complete with respect to separation logic in the following sense:

Proposition 7.4 (Completeness of the heap contradiction rules)**.**
For a normalized world sequent W with no formulas other than $\perp$, if $\neg[\![W]\!]_S$ holds for any stack S, then we can construct its derivation using only the rules $\perp$L, ExpCont, and the heap contradiction rules. For the rule ExpCont, we assume that $\neg[\![\Theta \vdash \perp]\!]_S$ implies $\Theta \vdash \perp$.

In this way, $\mathcal{SS}$ constructs a reduction sequence of conjunctive proof goals, starting from $\{\{W\}\}$. Moreover $\mathcal{SS}$ always terminates because it eventually decomposes all formulas in W other than $\perp$.

7.3. Incompleteness of $\mathcal{SS}$.

Although $\mathcal{SS}$ is a sound proof search strategy which always terminates, it is incomplete with respect to $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. That is, there exists some formula that has a proof in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ but is not provable with $\mathcal{SS}$. The following is an example among such formulas (where $l \neq l'$):

$$(\neg\mathsf{I} \star \neg\mathsf{I}) \supset (A \star A), \text{ where } A = \neg\mathsf{I} \wedge \neg([l \mapsto E] \star [l' \mapsto E]). \qquad (7.1)$$

Formula 7.1 is valid in separation logic because: (1) if a given heap consists of 2 (or ≥ 4) singleton heaps, then it can be divided into two disjoint heaps, a singleton heap and a heap consisting of 1 (or ≥ 3) singleton heap(s); (2) if a given heap consists of 3 singleton heaps, then it can be divided into two disjoint heaps, a singleton heap and a heap containing exactly 2 locations different from $\{l, l'\}$. It is easy to check that Formula 7.1 has a proof in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ but is not provable with $\mathcal{SS}$.

The incompleteness of $\mathcal{SS}$ with respect to $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is mainly due to its use of the weakened rules $\star\mathsf{R}$ and $-\!\!\star\mathsf{L}$. For some formula (*e.g.*, Formula 7.1), the only way to build its proof in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ is by applying the original rules $\star\mathsf{R}$ and $-\!\!\star\mathsf{L}$ more than once to the same formula. In such a case, $\mathcal{SS}$ cannot find its proof because it uses the weakened rules $\star\mathsf{R}$ and $-\!\!\star\mathsf{L}$ that discard their principal formula in the premise, thus forestalling repeated applications of the same rule to the same formula. If we use the original rules $\star\mathsf{R}$ and $-\!\!\star\mathsf{L}$ instead, the proof search space of $\mathcal{SS}$ expands, but at the cost of its termination property.

8. Discussion

Our prototype implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ (without first-order formulas) is based on $\mathcal{SS}$, but with a few changes. In particular, it internally uses a different type of normalized world sequents which maintain a unique heap corresponding to each non-empty set of terminal heaps, but permit unknown relations between heaps. The decision is based on the observation that it is the rule $\mathsf{Disj}\star$ (for eliminating unknown relations between heaps) that contributes the most to the complexity of graphs of heaps. Thus it selectively applies the rule $\mathsf{Disj}\star$ only when it cannot complete the proof search otherwise.

Our experience with the prototype implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ shows that it allows us to incorporate new logical connectives and predicates in a principled way without having to introduce additional structural rules. As an example, consider an overlapping conjunction $A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B$ by Hobor and Villard [14] which can be defined in the framework of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ as follows:

- $A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B$ is true at heap w iff. $w \doteq w_1 \circ v_2$, $w \doteq v_1 \circ w_2$, $w_1 \doteq v_1 \circ u$, $w_2 \doteq u \circ v_2$, and A is true at heap w_1 and B is true at heap w_2 for *some* heaps w_1, w_2, v_1, v_2, and u.
- $A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B$ is false at heap w iff. $w \doteq w_1 \circ v_2$, $w \doteq v_1 \circ w_2$, $w_1 \doteq v_1 \circ u$, and $w_2 \doteq u \circ v_2$ implies that A is false at heap w_1 or that B is false at heap w_2 for *any* heaps w_1, w_2, v_1, v_2, and u.

We directly translate this definition into two inference rules for $\mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star}$:

$$\dfrac{\begin{array}{l} \textit{fresh } w_1, w_2, v_1, v_2, u \\ \Theta;\Sigma, \begin{array}{l} w \doteq w_1 \circ v_2, \\ w \doteq v_1 \circ w_2, \\ w_1 \doteq v_1 \circ u, \\ w_2 \doteq u \circ v_2 \end{array} \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w, \begin{array}{l} [A \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_1}, \\ [B \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{w_2}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{v_1}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{v_2}, \\ [\cdot \Longrightarrow \cdot]^{u} \end{array} \end{array}}{\Theta;\Sigma \parallel \Pi, [\Gamma, A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B \Longrightarrow \Delta]^w} \;\mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star}\mathsf{L}$$

$$\dfrac{\left\{\begin{array}{l} w \doteq w_1 \circ v_2, \\ w \doteq v_1 \circ w_2, \\ w_1 \doteq v_1 \circ u, \\ w_2 \doteq u \circ v_2 \end{array}\right\} \subset \Sigma \quad \Theta;\Sigma \parallel \Pi, \begin{array}{l} [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B]^w, \\ [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1, A]^{w_1}, \\ [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \end{array} \quad \Theta;\Sigma \parallel \Pi, \begin{array}{l} [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B]^w, \\ [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, \\ [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2, B]^{w_2} \end{array}}{\Theta;\Sigma \parallel \Pi, \begin{array}{l} [\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, A \mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star} B]^w, \\ [\Gamma_1 \Longrightarrow \Delta_1]^{w_1}, \\ [\Gamma_2 \Longrightarrow \Delta_2]^{w_2} \end{array}} \;\mathbin{\cup\!\!\!\!\star}\mathsf{R}$$

Note that we obtain the rules $\uplus$L and $\uplus$R exactly in the same way that we derive the rules $\star$L and $\star$R from the interpretation of multiplicative conjunction $\star$. The only difference is that we create five fresh heaps in the rule $\uplus$L and try to detect a subgraph consisting of six existing heaps in the rule $\uplus$R. Equally important is that we need no additional structural or heap contradiction rules because overlapping conjunction does not require new forms of heap relations. Thus, in principle, it is relatively easy to incorporate overlapping conjunction into our prototype implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. Overall we may think of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ as a highly extensible proof system for separation logic.

9. Related work

9.1. **Automated verification tools based on separation logic.** Separation logic has been the basis for a number of automated verification tools targeting programs using mutable data structures. The first such tool is Smallfoot by Berdine *et al.* [3] which aims to test the feasibility of automated verification using separation logic. To achieve full automation, it permits no pointer arithmetic and verifies only shape properties of linked lists and trees. Space Invader by Distefano *et al.* [8] permits pointer arithmetic by integrating the abstract interpretation method into the symbolic execution method in [4]. THOR by Magill *et al.* [21] is an extension of Space Invader which is capable of tracking the length of linked lists. SLAyer by Berdine *et al.* [1] is another extension of Space Invader which uses higher-order predicates to express common properties of nodes in linked lists. The use of higher-order predicates enables SLAyer to verify shape properties of composite linked lists such as linked lists of circular linked lists.

There are also several tools supporting arbitrary data structures. HIP by Nguyen and Chin [23] allows users to specify invariants on arbitrary data structures in terms of inductive predicates. Since checking these invariants usually relies on basic properties of inductive predicates that are easy to prove but difficult to discover automatically, HIP requires users to explicitly state such properties in the form of lemmas, which are automatically proven and then applied as necessary. Similarly to HIP, VeriFast by Jacobs *et al.* [16] relies on user-supplied inductive predicates and lemmas. Unlike HIP, however, VeriFast requires users to provide proofs of these lemmas and specify when to apply them. jStar by Distefano and Parkinson [9] is an extension of Space Invader which exploits user-supplied abstraction rules in order to support arbitrary data structures. Its distinguishing feature is the ability to infer loop invariants automatically. Xisa by Chang and Rival [7] takes a different approach by indirectly specifying invariants on data structures with validation code. Xisa analyzes validation code to extract inductive predicates for describing invariants as well as lemmas for describing their basic properties. Since validation code can be written in common programming languages, users of Xisa do not need the expertise to specify invariants of interest in terms of inductive predicates.

All these tools use as their logical foundation not full separation logic but only its decidable fragment by Berdine *et al.* [2], which does not include separating implication $-\!\!\star$. As shown by Ishtiaq and O'Hearn [15], lack of separating implication implies no support for backward reasoning by weakest precondition generation for those programs performing heap assignments or allocation. As a result, these tools allow only forward reasoning based on symbolic execution as in [4] and do not demonstrate the full potential of separation logic in program verification.

9.2. **Proof search in full separation logic.** Despite the practical importance of separating implication, proof search in full separation logic has not drawn much attention from researchers. Calcagno *et al.* [6] present a translation from propositional separation logic to first-order logic (with only propositional connectives and no multiplicative connectives) for which a decision procedure already exists. The labelled tableau calculus for separation logic by Galmiche and Méry [12] supports both separating conjunction and separating implication. Similarly to our proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, their calculus combines both syntactic (tableau) and semantic (labelled) formulations and uses labels to directly refer to heaps. Although it is shown to be sound and complete, their calculus does not give rise to a proof search strategy. Specifically, in order to check that all branches in a tableau are logically or structurally inconsistent, we need two semantic functions, a measure and an interpretation, for each branch. Their calculus, however, does not explain how to construct such semantic functions for each branch and it is not clear how to extract a concrete proof search strategy.

The closest proof system to ours is the nested sequent calculus $\mathbf{S_{BBI}}$ for Boolean BI by Park *et al.* [24], which inspired the overall design of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$. Similarly to world sequents in $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, sequents in $\mathbf{S_{BBI}}$ use a truth context consisting of true formulas and a falsehood context consisting of false formulas, and both systems are based on the principle of proof by contradiction. Because of the similarity in syntactic formulations, their approach to dealing with separating conjunction and separating implication in $\mathbf{S_{BBI}}$ equally applies to our setting for $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, which is not surprising considering that separation logic is just an instance of Boolean BI with additional restrictions on the semantic structure. The structural rules of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$, however, are specific to separation logic and are designed independently of $\mathbf{S_{BBI}}$. Since $\mathbf{S_{BBI}}$ allows propositional variables, we may use its theorem prover as a supplementary system for our implementation of $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$.

For theorem provers based on the decidable fragment of separation logic by Berdine *et al.* [2] (without separating implication), see, for example, SeLoger [13] and SLP [22]. For an isomorphism between (intuitionistic) separation logic and implicit dynamic frames, see [25].

10. Conclusion

We have presented a proof system $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ for full separation logic with separating implication. Considering the potential benefit of separating implication, we envision that program verification systems in the future will provide separating implication and support backward reasoning by weakest precondition generation for their scalability in program verification. We also envision that proof assistants can interface with theorem provers for separation logic and provide a powerful automation tactic for dealing with logical connectives from separation logic. When extended with inductively defined predicates, $\mathbf{P_{SL}}$ may serve as a practical foundation for such systems.

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