

FockMap: A Composable Functional Framework for Fermion-to-Qubit Encodings in F#

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Summary

Simulating fermionic systems on quantum hardware requires a mapping from fermionic ladder operators to qubit Pauli operators. This fermion-to-qubit encoding step strongly influences Pauli weight, measurement cost, and circuit depth. Although widely used encodings (Jordan–Wigner, Bravyi–Kitaev, Parity, and tree-based variants) share substantial algebraic structure, they are often implemented in existing software as isolated transformations rather than as instances of a common formal interface.

FockMap is an open-source F# library that formalizes this shared structure through two composable abstractions: *index-set schemes*, defined by three set-valued functions (**Update**, **Parity**, **Occupation**), and *path-based tree encodings*, in which any rooted labelled tree induces a valid encoding. The index-set abstraction expresses Jordan–Wigner, Bravyi–Kitaev, and Parity in 3–5 lines each, while the path-based abstraction supports arbitrary tree topologies, including balanced binary and balanced ternary trees with optimal $O(\log n)$ asymptotic Pauli weight.

The operator-processing pipeline is implemented symbolically: Pauli strings are multiplied exactly with algebraic phase tracking, without constructing operator matrices and without introducing floating-point error in intermediate steps. Numerical coefficients are introduced only at Hamiltonian assembly. This design supports transparent correctness checks and avoids numerical artefacts common in matrix-first workflows.

The library is implemented with algebraic data types and pure functions, includes a persistent Fenwick tree ADT, and is validated by 303 unit and property-based tests. A complete H₂/STO-3G example is provided and reproduced across all five built-in encodings.

Statement of Need

Quantum simulation of molecular electronic structure is widely regarded as one of the most promising near-term applications of quantum computing [Feynman, 1982, Aspuru-Guzik et al., 2005]. Between the molecular Hamiltonian in second quantization and the measurements performed on quantum hardware lies a critical middleware step: the fermion-to-qubit encoding. The choice of encoding determines the Pauli weight of each operator (and hence circuit depth), the number of measurement terms, and ultimately whether a simulation is feasible on a given device.

Current tools for this step, OpenFermion [McClean et al., 2020], Qiskit Nature [Qiskit contributors, 2023], and PennyLane [Bergholm et al., 2022], implement each encoding as a monolithic function mapping `FermionOperator` \rightarrow `QubitOperator`. Adding a new encoding requires writing hundreds of lines of bespoke code. The mathematical structure shared across encodings (Majorana decomposition, parity tracking, update sets) is duplicated rather than abstracted. There is no mechanism for users to define, compose, or compare custom encodings programmatically.

FockMap addresses this gap by representing an encoding as a *value* (a record of three functions) rather than as an opaque class hierarchy. This design enables:

- **Exploration:** researchers can define and test novel encodings in 3–5 lines of code.

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- **Comparison:** all encodings share the same verification pipeline (anti-commutation tests, eigen-spectrum comparison).
- **Pedagogy:** the implementation remains close to the formal definitions in the literature; an `EncodingScheme` directly encodes the mathematical specification.

The library serves quantum computing researchers exploring encoding-aware circuit synthesis, students learning the algebraic structure of encodings, and developers building quantum chemistry simulation pipelines who need a correct and composable encoding layer.

Functionality

Encoding Schemes (Index-Set Framework)

The `EncodingScheme` record type captures the three index-set functions that define a fermion-to-qubit encoding. Three concrete schemes are provided: `jordanWignerScheme`, `bravyiKitaevScheme`, and `parityScheme`. User-defined schemes are first-class values of the same type:

```
let myScheme : EncodingScheme =
  { Update = fun j n -> set [ j + 1 .. n - 1 ]
    Parity = fun j -> if j > 0 then Set.singleton (j - 1)
                      else Set.empty
    Occupation = fun j -> if j > 0 then set [j-1; j]
                        else Set.singleton j }
```

The framework automatically constructs Majorana operators c_j and d_j from these three functions, then derives ladder operators a_j^\dagger and a_j by linear combination.

Tree Encodings (Path-Based Framework)

Any rooted labelled tree defines a fermion-to-qubit encoding. The library provides `balancedBinaryTree` and `balancedTernaryTree` constructors; users can build arbitrary trees from `TreeNode` values. The path-based encoding function traverses the tree to construct Majorana operators without requiring the index-set monotonicity constraint, making it strictly more general than the index-set framework.

Symbolic Algebra Engine

A distinguishing feature of `FockMap` is that operator multiplication is entirely symbolic. The `PauliRegister` type represents a Pauli string (e.g. $XZIY$) together with an exact `Phase` drawn from $\{+1, -1, +i, -i\}$. Multiplying two Pauli registers applies the single-qubit multiplication table ($X \cdot Y = iZ$, etc.) position-wise and accumulates the phase algebraically; no $2^n \times 2^n$ matrices are ever constructed. The resulting `PauliRegisterSequence` (a weighted sum of Pauli strings) is the symbolic representation of an encoded operator.

This design means that encoding a ladder operator on 100 modes produces a compact list of Pauli strings, not a $2^{100} \times 2^{100}$ sparse matrix. Correctness can be verified symbolically: the anti-commutation tests in the verification suite check $\{a_i, a_j^\dagger\} = \delta_{ij}$ by Pauli string cancellation, not by matrix eigenvalue comparison.

The library also includes a persistent `FenwickTree<'a>` (parameterised over any monoid) and a `Hamiltonian` module for constructing molecular Hamiltonians from one-body and two-body integrals.

Verification Suite

All 303 tests pass across three categories:

- **Anti-commutation:** $\{a_i, a_j^\dagger\} = \delta_{ij}$ verified symbolically for all mode pairs.
- **Number conservation:** $a_j^\dagger a_j$ produces diagonal Pauli operators.
- **Cross-encoding agreement:** all five encodings produce isospectral Hamiltonians for H_2 (eigenvalue agreement to 5×10^{-16}).

Design Principles

Encodings as data. An `EncodingScheme` is a value, not a class hierarchy. Jordan–Wigner, Bravyi–Kitaev, and Parity are different values of the same type. This enables algebraic reasoning: one can ask whether two schemes agree on a given mode without running a full encoding.

Two complementary frameworks. The index-set framework (`MajoranaEncoding.fs`) is fast and algebraically transparent but requires a monotonicity condition on ancestor indices. The path-based framework (`TreeEncoding.fs`) works for *any* tree topology. Both produce the same output type (`PauliRegisterSequence`), so downstream code is encoding-agnostic.

Symbolic over numerical. Existing libraries represent operators as sparse matrices or coefficient dictionaries indexed by opaque integer keys. `FockMap` represents them as typed Pauli strings with exact algebraic phases. This makes the intermediate representation human-readable, composable, and free of floating-point error accumulation. Numerical coefficients enter only at the Hamiltonian assembly stage, where they multiply symbolic Pauli terms.

Pure functions, no mutation. All data structures are immutable: persistent Fenwick trees, recursive tree ADTs, and Pauli register sequences. The library has zero mutation and no side effects in its core modules.

Discovered constraints. Implementation and testing revealed that the index-set framework’s monotonicity requirement (ancestor indices must exceed descendant indices) is satisfied only by star-shaped trees, a structural constraint not previously documented in the literature. This discovery motivated the path-based framework as a universal alternative and is explored further in a companion paper.

Comparison with Related Software

Feature	OpenFermion	Qiskit Nature	PennyLane	FockMap
JW / BK / Parity	✓/✓/✓	✓/✓/✓	✓/✓/—	✓/✓/✓
Tree encodings	Steiner ext.	—	—	Binary, Ternary
User-defined encodings	—	—	—	✓
User-defined trees	—	—	—	✓
Generic encoding abstraction	—	—	—	✓
Symbolic Pauli algebra	—	—	—	✓
Typed / functional	—	—	—	✓
Persistent Fenwick tree	—	—	—	✓

Table 1: Feature comparison with existing fermion-to-qubit libraries.

OpenFermion [McClean et al., 2020] is the most comprehensive existing tool, offering extensive support for operator manipulation and circuit synthesis. Qiskit Nature [Qiskit contributors, 2023] integrates tightly with IBM quantum hardware. PennyLane [Bergholm et al., 2022] excels at differentiable quantum computing. `FockMap` does not compete on scope; it provides the *framework* abstraction that these libraries lack, enabling systematic exploration and comparison of encodings.

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