

The quantum Ruijsenaars model is a  $q$ -analogue of the Calogero—Moser model, described by  $n$  commuting partial difference operators (quantum hamiltonians)  $h_1, \dots, h_n$ . As it turns out, for each natural number  $l > 1$  there exists another integrable system whose quantum hamiltonians have the same leading terms as the  $l$ -th powers of  $h_1, \dots, h_n$ . I will discuss several ways of arriving at this generalisation.