Hamiltonian Zoo

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and Whoever Else Contributes

No Matter Where They're From

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I. MODEL HAMILTONIANS

1. Coulomb

$$H_{\text{Coulomb}} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \tag{1}$$

A. Electronic Structure

1. Molecular Hamiltonian

$$H_{\rm BO} = -\sum_{A} \frac{1}{2M_A} \nabla_A^2 - \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{iA} \frac{Z_A}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} + \sum_{B>A} \frac{Z_A Z_B}{R_{AB}}$$
 (2)

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- 2. Born-Oppenheimer Model
 - 3. Watson Model

B. Fine and Hyperfine Structure

- 1. Stark
- 2. Zeeman

$$H_{\text{Zeeman}} = -\frac{\mu_B \left(g_l \vec{L} + g_s \vec{S} \right)}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{B}$$
 (3)

3. Complete magnetic dipole interaction

$$H_{\text{Magnetic Dipole}} = \frac{g_{I}\mu_{N}\mu_{B}\mu_{0}}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{L_{z}} \sum_{i} \frac{\hat{l}_{zi}}{r_{i}^{3}} \vec{I} \cdot \vec{L} + \frac{2g_{s}}{S_{z}} \sum_{i} \frac{\hat{s}_{zi}}{r_{i}^{3}} \left(3\left(\vec{I} \cdot \hat{r}\right)\left(\vec{S} \cdot \hat{r}\right) - \vec{I} \cdot \vec{S} \right) + \frac{g_{s}}{3S_{z}} \sum_{i} \hat{s}_{zi} \delta^{3}\left(\vec{r}_{i}\right) \vec{I} \cdot \vec{S} \right)$$

$$(4)$$

4. Frosch-Foley

$$H_{\text{Frosch-Foley},1} = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} \frac{2\mu \cdot \mathbf{L}}{r_1^3} + \frac{i2\mu_0}{\hbar} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{A}\right] + \frac{2e^2\hbar}{4m^2c^3} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[\epsilon' \times \mathbf{A}\right]. \tag{5}$$

$$H_{\text{Frosch-Foley},2} = aI_zL_z + b\vec{I} \cdot \vec{S} + cI_zS_z, \tag{6}$$

where

$$a = 2g_I \mu_0 \mu_N \sum_i \left\langle \frac{1}{r_i^3} \right\rangle, \tag{7}$$

$$b = 2g_I \mu_0 \mu_N \sum_i \left(\frac{2e^2 mc^2 \mathcal{E}_r}{\left(E + eV + mc^2\right)^2} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin^2 \chi + \cos^2 \chi\right)}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3\cos^2 \chi - 1}{r_i^3} \right) \right), \text{ and}$$
 (8)

$$c = 2g_I \mu_0 \mu_N \sum_i \left(\frac{2e^2 mc^2 \mathcal{E}_r}{(E + eV + mc^2)^2} \frac{(1/2\sin^2 \chi - \cos^2 \chi)}{r_i^2} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3\cos^2 \chi - 1}{r_i^3} \right) \right). \tag{9}$$

- 5. Spin-orbit
- 6. Orbit-orbit
- 7. Spin-other-orbit (Gaunt)
 - 8. Fermi Contact

C. Special Relativity

1. Dirac

$$H = \beta mc^2 - eV + c\alpha \cdot (\mathbf{p} - \frac{e}{c}\mathbf{A}). \tag{10}$$

- 2. Klein-Gordon
- 3. Darwin (1e⁻)

$$H_{\text{Darwin-1}} = \alpha_{\text{FS}}^2 \frac{\pi Z}{2} \sum_i \delta(\vec{r}_i)$$
 (11)

4. Darwin (2e⁻)

$$H_{\text{Darwin-2}} = \alpha_{\text{FS}}^2 \pi \sum_{i < j} \delta(\vec{r}_{ij})$$
 (12)

5. Mass Velocity

$$H_{\text{Mass-Velocity}} = -\alpha_{\text{FS}}^2 \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i} \nabla_i^4. \tag{13}$$

- 6. Breit-Pauli
- 7. Dirac-Coulomb-Breit

D. Quantum Electrodynamics

1. Aracki-Sucher

$$H_{\text{Aracki-Sucher}} = -\alpha_{\text{FS}}^3 \frac{7}{6\pi} \sum_{i>j} \lim_{a \to 0} \left(\frac{\theta \left(r_{ij} - a \right)}{r_{ij}^3} + 4\pi \left(\gamma + \ln a \right) \delta(\vec{r}_{ij}) \right)$$
(14)

2. One-Loop

$$H_{1-\text{loop}} = \alpha_{\text{FS}}^4 \pi Z^2 \left(\frac{427}{96} - \ln 2 \right) \sum_i \delta \left(\vec{r}_i \right)$$
 (15)

- 3. Schwinger-Dyson
- E. Nuclear Motion

$$H_{\text{Nuc}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \frac{1}{M_i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R_{i\alpha}^2} + V(\mathbf{R}_1, \dots, \mathbf{R}_N)$$
(16)

- 1. Rigid Rotor Harmonic Oscillator
 - 2. Centrifugal distortion
 - 3. Centrifugal distortion

F. Long-range Interactions

- 1. van der Waals
- 2. Lenard-Jones
- 3. Casimir-Polder
- 4. Resonance dipole-dipole
 - 5. Meath
 - 6. Axilrod-Teller

G. Hubbard Models

1. Non-interacting Hubbard model

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\sigma} (\varepsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \mu) n_{\mathbf{k},\sigma}$$
 (17)

2. 1D Hydrogen chain Hubbard model

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} \left(\hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{j,\sigma} + \hat{c}_{j,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{i,\sigma} \right) + U \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{n}_{i\uparrow} \hat{n}_{i\downarrow}, \quad t > 0, U > 0$$
(18)

3. 1D Hydrogen chain Hubbard model with μ term

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} \left(\hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{j,\sigma} + \hat{c}_{j,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{i,\sigma} \right) + U \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{n}_{i\uparrow} \hat{n}_{i\downarrow} - \mu \sum_{i} \left(n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow} \right)$$

$$\tag{19}$$

4. With particle-hole symmetry

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} \left(\hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{j,\sigma} + \hat{c}_{j,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{i,\sigma} \right) + U \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\hat{n}_{i\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_{i\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \mu \sum_{i} \left(n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow} \right)$$
 (20)

5. Bose-Hubbard (Boson Hubbard)

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{b}_i^{\dagger} \hat{b}_j + \frac{1}{2} U \sum_i \hat{n}_i \left(\hat{n}_i - 1 \right) - \mu \sum_i \hat{n}_i$$
 (21)

6. Fermi-Hubbard (Fermi Hubbard)

- $7. \quad Bose-Fermi-Hubbard$
- 8. Jaynes-Cummings-Hubbard
- 9. Tavis-Cummings-Hubbard
- 10. Periodic Anderson Model

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} \left(\hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{j,\sigma} + \hat{c}_{j,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{i,\sigma} \right) + V \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} \left(c_{j\sigma}^{\dagger} d_{i\sigma} + d_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{j\sigma} \right)$$

$$+ U \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\hat{n}_{di\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_{di\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \mu \sum_{i} \left(n_{di\uparrow} + n_{di\downarrow} + n_{ci\uparrow} + n_{ci\downarrow} \right),$$

$$(22)$$

where $d_{i\sigma}$ is the annihilation operator for an electron in the localized band at site i, $c_{i\sigma}$ is the annihilation operator for an electron in the conduction band at site i, V is termed the hybridization and is the transition amplitude of an electron moving from the localized band at site i to the conduction band at site i or vice versa.

H. Disorder Models

1. Tight-binding Model with Onsite Disorder

$$H = \sum_{i} \omega_i \hat{c}_i^{\dagger} \hat{c}_i + t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{c}_i^{\dagger} \hat{c}_j, \tag{23}$$

where ω_i is drawn from a unifrom distribution of width W, the disorder strength, and the angular brackets indicate a sum over nearest-neighbours only.

- 2. Tight-binding Model with Continuous Off-diagonal Disorder
 - 3. Tight-binding Model with Binary Off-diagonal Disorder
 - 4. Long-range Disorder Models

I. Mean-field Hamiltonians

1. Clean Bose-Hubbard

$$H_{\text{MF}} = \sum_{i} \left[-\mu \hat{n}_i + \frac{U}{2} \hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1) - zt(\psi^* \hat{b}_i + \psi \hat{b}_i^{\dagger}) + zt\psi^* \psi \right]$$
 (24)

J. Spin lattices

1. XY model

$$H = -J\sum_{i} \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2} \sigma_{x,i} \sigma_{x,i+1} + \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \sigma_{y,i} \sigma_{y,i+1} \right) - h\sum_{i} \sigma_{z,i}$$
 (25)

$$H = -J\sum_{i} \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2} x_{i} x_{i+1} + \frac{1-\gamma}{2} y_{i} y_{i+1} \right) - h\sum_{i} z_{i}$$
 (26)

K. Open Quantum Systems

- 1. Rabi model
- 2. Spin-Boson
- 3. Feynman-Vernon
- 4. Leggett-Caldeira
- 5. Ishizaki-Fleming
- 6. Jaynes-Cummings

L. Models of Superconductivity

1. BCS

$$H_{\text{BCS}} = \sum_{i} \epsilon_{i} n_{i} + g \sum_{ij} c_{i\uparrow}^{\dagger} c_{-i\downarrow}^{\dagger} c_{-j\downarrow} c_{j\uparrow}$$
(27)

- 2. Richardson-Gaudin
- 3. Exactly solvable pairing Hamiltonians

SU(2), Rank 1 algebra

$$H_{SU(2)} = \sum_{i} \epsilon_i n_i - g \sum_{ij} P_i^+ P_j \tag{28}$$

SO(5), Rank 2 algebra

$$H_{SO(5)} = \sum_{i} \epsilon_i n_i - g \sum_{ijk} P_{ik}^+ P_{jk}$$
 (29)

SO(8), Rank 4 algebra

$$H_{SO(8)} = \sum_{i} \epsilon_{i} n_{i} - g_{T} \sum_{ijk} P_{ik}^{+} P_{jk} - g_{S} \sum_{ijk} D_{ik}^{+} D_{jk}$$
(30)

4. t-J model

M. Models of Superfluidity

1. 2D p-wave Fermi superfluid

$$H_{2DFSF} = \sum_{i} \epsilon_{i} a_{i}^{\dagger} a_{i} + \frac{i\Delta_{i}}{2} \left(a_{i}^{\dagger} a_{-i}^{\dagger} + \text{H.c.} \right)$$
 (31)

N. Spin models

- 1. Ising
- 2. Transverse Ising
 - 3. XY
 - 4. XYZ
- O. Heisenberg
- P. J1-J2 Model
- Q. Majumdar-Ghosh
 - R. AKLT Model
 - S. Kitaev Models
 - 1. Toric Code
 - 2. Ocko-Yoshida
- 3. Honeycomb Model

$$H_{\text{Honeycomb}} = -J_x \sum_{x-\text{links}} x_i x_j - J_y \sum_{y-\text{links}} y_i y_j - J_z \sum_{z-\text{links}} z_i z_j$$
 (32)

T. Miscellaneous

1. Fertitta-Booth auxiliary Hamiltonian

$$H_{\rm FB} = \sum_{x=0}^{N_{\rm cells}-1} \sum_{\alpha}^{N_{\rm Impurities}} \sum_{k}^{N_{\rm aux}} \nu_{\alpha k} \left(\hat{c}_{\alpha+x}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{k+x} + \hat{c}_{k+x}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\alpha+x} \right) + \varepsilon_{k} \hat{c}_{k+x}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{k+x}$$
(33)

Matrix Zoo

U. 2-level systems (spin-1/2 particles)

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(34)$$

$$A_{1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_{2} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{3} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_{4} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(35)$$

$$s_{+} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x + iy}{2} \tag{36}$$

$$s_{-} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x - iy}{2} \tag{37}$$

$$s_{\alpha} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1 + z}{2} \equiv b \tag{38}$$

$$s_{\beta} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1 - z}{2} \tag{39}$$

V. 3-level systems (spin-1 particles)

$$z_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, x_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(40)$$

$$\lambda_{1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (x_{3} + z_{3}x_{3} + x_{3}z_{3}), \lambda_{2} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (y_{3} + y_{3}z_{3} + z_{3}y_{3})$$

$$(41)$$

$$\lambda_{3} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \mathbf{1} + \frac{1}{2} (z_{3} - \frac{3}{2} x_{3}^{2} - \frac{3}{2} y_{3}^{2}), \lambda_{4} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (x_{3}^{2} - y_{3}^{2})$$

$$(42)$$

$$\lambda_5 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\mathrm{i} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathrm{i} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (x_3 y_3 + y_3 x_3), \lambda_6 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (x_3 - z_3 x_3 - x_3 z_3) \tag{43}$$

$$\lambda_7 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (y_3 - y_3 z_3 - z_3 y_3), \lambda_8 \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-2 \mathbb{1} + \frac{3}{2} (z_3 + \frac{1}{2} x_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} y_3^2))$$

$$(44)$$

$$B_{1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{2} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{3} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{4} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{5} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(45)$$

$$B_{6} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{7} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{8} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{9} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(46)$$

$$s_{3+} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x_3 + iy_3}{2} \tag{47}$$

$$s_{3-} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x_3 - iy_3}{2} \tag{48}$$

$$s_{3,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}z_3^2 + \frac{1}{4}i(y_3x_3 - x_3y_3) = \frac{z_3}{2}(\mathbb{1} + z_3)$$

$$(49)$$

$$s_{3,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} (x_3^2 + y_3^2) - \frac{1}{2} z_3^2$$
 (50)

$$s_{3,3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}z_3^2 - \frac{1}{4}i(y_3x_3 - x_3y_3) = \frac{z_3}{2}(z_3 - 1)$$

$$(51)$$

$$x_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, y_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (52)

$$x_3y_3 + y_3x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_3z_3 + z_3y_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & i \\ 0 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, z_3x_3 + x_3z_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(53)$$

$$|1\rangle\langle 2| \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_6 + i\lambda_7 \right) \tag{54}$$

$$\lambda_7 \lambda_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{55}$$

$$\lambda_7 \lambda_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_3 \lambda_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_7 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3 \lambda_7 = \lambda_1 \tag{56}$$

$$\lambda_7 \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda_6 \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \lambda_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda_1 \lambda_6, \lambda_7 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_7 = -\lambda_4, \lambda_6 \lambda_1 + \lambda_1 \lambda_6 = \lambda_4$$
 (57)

$$\lambda_5^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = |\lambda_1| \tag{58}$$

$$\lambda_5 \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_3 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_6 \tag{59}$$

$$\lambda_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = |\lambda_3| \tag{60}$$

$$y_3 x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & i \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_5 - i z_3 \tag{61}$$

W. 4-level systems (spin-3/2 particles)

$$z_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, x_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{3}i & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}i & 0 & -2i & 0 \\ 0 & 2i & 0 & -\sqrt{3}i \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3}i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(62)$$

$$\gamma^{0} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^{1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^{2} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^{3} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^{5} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(63)$$

$$\Lambda_{S}^{14} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{A}^{14} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{S}^{23} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{A}^{23} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_{D}^{2} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{65}$$

$$s_{4+} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{x_{3/2} + iy_{3/2}}{2} \equiv \frac{x_{4\times 4} + iy_{4\times 4}}{2}$$

$$(70)$$

$$s_{4-} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{x_4 - iy_4}{2} \tag{71}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{1} - z_1 + z_1 z_2 + z_2 \right) \tag{76}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{1} - z_2 + z_1 z_2 + z_1 \right) \tag{77}$$

$$|10\rangle\langle01| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x_1 x_2 - i y_1 x_2 + i x_1 y_2 + y_1 y_2 \right) \tag{78}$$

$$|01\rangle\langle 10| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x_1 x_2 - i x_1 y_2 + i y_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 \right) \tag{79}$$

$$CNOT = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{1} + z_1 + x_2 - z_1 x_2 \right) \tag{80}$$

X. 5-level systems (spin-2 particles)

$$s_{5+} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{x_{5\times5} + iy_{5\times5}}{2} \equiv \frac{x_{(5)} + iy_{(5)}}{2}$$

$$(82)$$

$$s_{5-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{x_{5\times5} + iy_{5\times5}}{2} \equiv \frac{x_{(5)} + iy_{(5)}}{2}$$

$$(83)$$

$$\Lambda_{S}^{14} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{A}^{14} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{S}^{15} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{A}^{15} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{S}^{23} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{S}^{23} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
(85)

$$\Lambda_{A}^{23} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\
0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{D}^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{S}^{24} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{A}^{24} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\
0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\Lambda_{S}^{25} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
(86)

Y. 6-level systems (spin-3/2 particles)

$$x_{6} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{5} & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_{6} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{5}i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{5}i & 0 & -\sqrt{8}i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{8}i & 0 & -\sqrt{9}i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9}i & 0 & -\sqrt{8}i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{8}i & 0 & -\sqrt{5}i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5}i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(99)$$

$$z_6 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(100)$$

$$s_{6+} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, s_{6-} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{8} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(101)$$

II. OTHER HAMILTONIANS

A. Feynman Hamiltonian

Wavefunction Zoo

B. Electronic Structure Ansatze

- 1. Hartree Product
- 2. Configuration Interaction
 - 3. Coupled Cluster

CC(n)

Bruckner-CC(n)

EOM-CC(n)

EOM-IP-CC(n)

FS-CC(n)

DLPNO-CC(n)

MR-EOM

4. Geminals

AP1roG/pCCD

APIG

APSetG

APG

Potential Zoo

Harmonic Oscillator MorseLenard-Jones Morse/Long-range TiemannMorse-RosenTriatomics Jensen SchwenkePolyMLR

E. Torsion Potentials

C. Diatomics

Functional Zoo

Function Zoo

Master Equation Zoo

Particle Zoo

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particle_zoo

$Complexity \ Zoo \ \ ({\rm founded} \ {\rm by} \ {\rm Scott} \ {\rm Aarsonson} \ {\rm of} \ {\rm UWaterloo})$

 $https://complexityzoo.uwaterloo.ca/Complexity_Zoo$

$Algorithms \ Zoo \ \ ({\rm founded} \ {\rm by} \ {\rm Stephen} \ {\rm Jordan} \ {\rm of} \ {\rm NIST})$

https://math.nist.gov/quantum/zoo/